

# BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE: 3 (19/07/2021 – 23/07/2021)			
SUBJECT	English	YEAR	5
STRAND	Listening and speaking	NAME:	
SUB STRAND	Language features and rules		
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore the sentence types and use them correctly while speaking.		

## LESSON NOTES

### Grammar: Using Adverbs

**Adverbs** -It gives more information / describes about the verb.

For example:

- a) Ana is dancing gracefully.
- b) The little boy cried bitterly.
- c) “Hold the box firmly,” said Peter.

### 1. Complete these sentences by choosing adverbs from the boxes.

suddenly.	loudly,	smartly,	finally,
angrily,	happily ,	quickly,	

- a. Pita’s dog barked \_\_\_\_\_ scaring the poor kitten.
- b. She walked up \_\_\_\_\_ on the stage to collect her prize.
- c. My friend, Kata, spoke \_\_\_\_\_ at her son for being late.
- d. Laisa jumped out \_\_\_\_\_ just to scare off my friend.
- e. After a long day of fishing, my father \_\_\_\_\_ caught a fish.
- f. The children played \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
- g. He ran \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Identify the adverbs from the list given below.

quickly , run , stand , loudly , look , happily , suddenly , walk
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1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 5

MATHEMATICS

Strand	Numbers And Numeration
Sub Strand	Fractions
Content Learning Outcome	Explain, and represent fractions,relationships,order, conversion and calculations

Making Equivalent Fractions

We can make equivalent fractions by multiplying or dividing the numerator and denominator by the same number.

For example:

Multiply  $\frac{2}{3} \stackrel{\times 2}{=} \frac{4}{6} \stackrel{\times 2}{=} \frac{8}{12}$  Divide  $\frac{2}{3} \stackrel{\div 2}{=} \frac{4}{6} \stackrel{\div 2}{=} \frac{8}{12}$

Complete the following equivalent fractions.

1.  $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{\quad}{5}$

7.  $\frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{14}{16}$

2.  $\frac{\quad}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$

8.  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{\quad}$

3.  $\frac{2}{7} = \frac{\quad}{14}$

9.  $\frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{6}{16}$

4.  $\frac{\quad}{9} = \frac{6}{27}$

10.  $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{\quad}$

5.  $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{\quad}{24}$

11.  $\frac{9}{\quad} = \frac{18}{20}$

6.  $\frac{\quad}{7} = \frac{8}{14}$

12.  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{48}$

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WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE: 3 (19/07/2021 – 23/07/2021)			
SUBJECT	Healthy Living	YEAR	5
STRAND	Building Healthy Relationships	NAME:	
SUB STRAND	Resilience and proactive behaviour		
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognise and distinguish between threatening and non- threatening behaviour.		

**LESSON NOTES**

THREATENING AND NON-THREATENING BEHAVIOUR

“Threatening behaviour” – is a behaviour that causes mental and body harm. Example teasing.

“Non - threatening behaviour” – is a way of behaving, talking and acting so that people around us feel safe. Example respect.

Threatening behaviour	Non- threatening behaviour
bullying	respect
fighting	polite
teasing	help
gossiping	praise

**ACTIVITIES**

1. What is the difference between “Threatening’ and ‘Non-Threatening’ behaviour”?

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2. Place the following behaviours under the correct headings in the table provided.

bullying, harassment, humility, teasing, smile, apology, gossiping, swearing, courteous, respect, peace , loving, forgiveness

Threatening behaviour	Non-threatening behaviour

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### WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE: 3 (19/07/2021 – 23/07/2021)

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>Social Studies</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>STRAND</b>	<b>Place and environment</b>	<b>Name:</b>	
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	<b>Describe Fiji's unique features which attract many people.</b>		
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<b>Explore Fiji's economical features and explain how it attracts people.</b>		

### LESSON NOTES

#### Preserving Our Heritage Sites

Fiji has some sites with unique features that need to be preserved. Most of the items and pictures of the past are preserved in the Fiji Museum in Suva for people to see. Some things cannot be found in Fiji because it was brought and made by our ancestors.

In Fiji we have heritage sites. There are certain things in those places which are recorded down in the history books of Fiji which can be remembered forever. Levuka, the old capital of Fiji is Fiji's first World Heritage site. Makogai Island and Viseisei are two of our well known heritage sites today. There are many more heritage sites in Fiji today. Tourists visit these two places because they have something special within them. Example Traditional Fijian bure.

### ACTIVITIES

1.) Where in Fiji you can find Museum?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.) What is the old capital of Fiji?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3.) Where in Fiji you can find the following places?

a.) Kula-eco park – \_\_\_\_\_

b.) First landing – \_\_\_\_\_

c.) Capital of Fiji – \_\_\_\_\_

4.) Where is Fiji's old heritage site ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5.) Explain in your own words why we need to preserve heritage sites?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE : WEEK 3 (19/07/21 – 23/07/21)**

Subject	Hindi
Strand	Reading and Viewing
Sub Strand	OPPOSITES AND SIMILAR WORDS
Content Learning outcome	IDENTIFY WORDS ACCORDINGLY

**LESSON NOTES**

**विशेषण (Adjective)**

जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं उसे विशेषण कहते हैं ।

जैसे : मीठा, अच्छा, छोटा, गर्म, अन्धा, सुन्दर, सफेद, काला, मेहनती, कच्चे आदि ।

क. दिए गए वाक्यों में से विशेषण शब्द के नीचे रेखा (underline) बनाए ।

- {
- क. नारियल का पानी मीठा होता है ।
  - ख. किसान मेहनती होते हैं ।
  - ग. राम एक अच्छा लड़का है ।
- किसान मेहनती होते हैं ।

ख. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों का विलोम शब्द लिखिए ।

- क. दुश्मन -----
- ख. नौकर -----
- ग. सुबह -----
- घ. उँचा -----
- न. मेहनती -----

नीचा                      आलसी                      दोस्त                      मालिक                      शाम

ग. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों का पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए ।

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- क. प्रार्थना .....
  - ख. सूर्य -----
  - ग. ईश्वर -----
  - घ. पानी -----
  - न. बेटी -----

जल                      भगवान                      पूजा                      पुत्री                      सूरज

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**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE: 3 (19/07/2021 – 23/07/2021)**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	Elementary Science	<b>YEAR</b>	5
<b>STRAND</b>	Matter	Name:	
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Investigating matter		
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Assess the types of artificial materials and their impact on environment.		

**LESSON NOTES**

**Chemical Change**

- Chemical Change- Chemical change is a change in which a new substance is formed and this cannot be reversed.
- Some examples of chemical changes are:

**Iron Filings reacted with moisture**

**Flour with water**



**ACTIVITIES**

1. What is Chemical change?

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2. Give an example of a Chemical change.

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3. Describe the changes that took place when the flour and water were mixed. The change a Chemical change? What is the new substance formed?

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