

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET: 5

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
SUB STRAND	Language learning processes and strategies
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Examine and use a wide range of reading strategies to enhance comprehension.

Language, Literacy, And Communication. Year 5

Environment

Unit 8 : Sky Colours.

- Read the passage on page **86** – **Importance of Trees.**
- Find the meanings of the key vocabularies on page **85**

Now, use a dictionary to find the meaning to the given words.

- a) diluting- _____
- b) reflected- _____
- c) absorbing - _____
- d) crystal- _____
- e) constantly- _____
- f) atmosphere- _____
- g) particles- _____
- h) mixture- _____
- i) fury- _____

- **Comprehension** – answer the questions on page **86**

a. What colour is the sunlight?

b. Why is the sky blue?

c. What do you noticed about the first four words? Why do you think they are written this way?

d. Explain why sunsets become yellow at times?

Writing and Shaping Page 88-89

Read the information on **Lady Bugs** and complete the activity.

Topic: Lady Bugs

Three things I learnt about Dolphins:

1. Dolphins are _____

2. Dolphins are _____

3. Dolphins are _____

Two interesting facts about Lady Bugs

1. Lady bugs _____

2. Lady bugs _____

One questions I have: (think of a question that would help you research more about the topic)



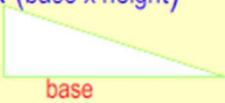
STRAND	Measurement
SUB STRAND	Area and Length
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Demonstrate and relate appropriate standard units to measure perimeter and area of regular and irregular shapes using cm ² grid.

Area Page 56-57

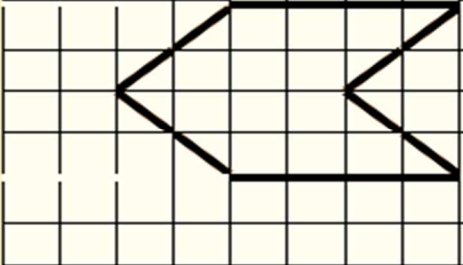
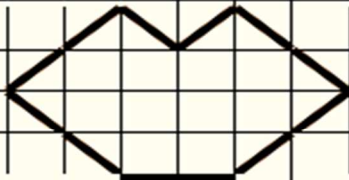
Area is the amount of surface or the size of surface. Area is measured in square units.

Units of area are: square centimetres (cm²) square metres (m²)

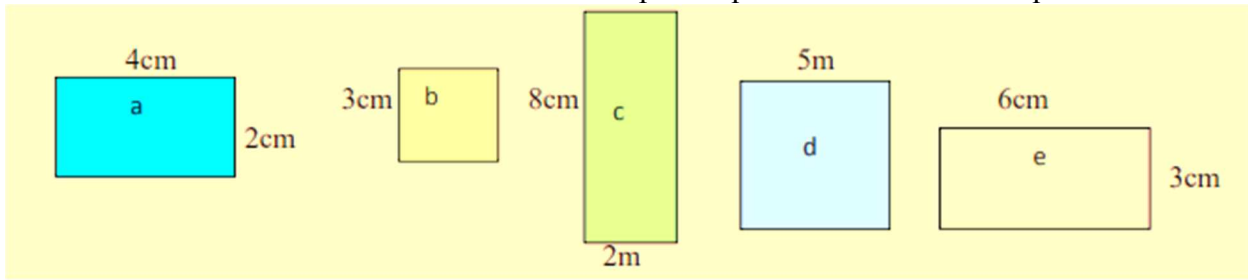
square kilometres (km²) square hectares (h²)

<p>Calculating the Area of a rectangle....</p> <p>Area = length x width</p> <p>Length</p>  <p>Width</p>	<p>Using the formula to calculate the Area of a square....</p> <p>Area = s²</p> <p>s</p>  <p>s</p>	<p>Using the formula to calculate the Area of Triangle is</p> <p>Area = $\frac{1}{2}$ X (base x height)</p> <p>Height</p>  <p>base</p>
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- Count the squares and half-squares to determine the area of these shapes.
Each square has an area of 1cm. Colour the larger shape blue and the smaller shape green.

<p>a.</p>  <p>a. _____ cm²</p>	<p>b.</p>  <p>b. _____ cm²</p>
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3. Use the formula to calculate the area of the shape in square centimetres and square metres.



a. Area = length x width
 $4\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm}$
 $= 8\text{cm}^2$

b.

c.

d.

e.

2. Answer these questions.

a. The area of a bookmark is 20 square centimetres. The bookmark is 2 centimetres wide. How long is it?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \text{length} \times \text{width} \\ 20\text{cm}^2 &= L \times 2\text{cm} \\ 20 \div 2 &= L \\ 10 &= L \end{aligned}$$

The bookmark is 10cm long.

b. A rectangular school yard is 178m long and 100m wide. Find its area.

c. Mrs. Mani wants new carpeting for her living room. Her living room is an 8 m long and 8 m wide rectangle. How much carpeting does she need to buy to cover her entire living room?

d. Mr. Kameli made a triangular flower garden that is 10 m long and 2 m wide. One bag of soil can cover 100 cm^2 . How many bags will he need to cover the entire garden?

STRAND 4	Personal and Community Health
SUB STRAND	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Highlight the importance of personal hygiene and cleanliness at home and in school.

Personal Hygiene and Sanitation Page 44

- Good personal hygiene is one of the most effective ways to protect ourselves and others from diseases and illness.
- Good habits can help control body odour and bad breath.

Personal Cleanliness

Keeping your body clean is an important part of keeping you healthy and helping you to feel good about yourself.

- Smelling clean- change clothes and undergarments after having a good shower
- Start using nice smelling products - remember nothing smells better than a clean skin. Perfumes are not a good substitute for a shower or wash.
- Wash hair thoroughly with shampoo or soap and water
- Brush your teeth twice a day
- Keep fingernails and toe nails short and clean

Cleanliness at home

- Sweep and mop floor
- Dust shelves and clean windows
- Clean and wash dishes and pots after every meal
- Dispose rubbish properly
- Store and arrange items neatly
- Clean toilet daily
- Clean bathroom
- Sun beddings
- Wash pillow covers, bed sheets and cushion covers

Cleanliness at School

- Sweep and mop classroom daily
- Dust shelves and clean windows
- Dispose rubbish using separation method
- Hygiene during menses and puberty- discuss with children.

Read page 44-45

Activity

1. Draw and label your personal belongings.

2. Sequence the pictures in order of 1 to 4.



3. How can you keep yourself clean?

STRAND	Matter
SUB STRAND	Reactions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate mixtures and separate them based on differences in properties.

Creating and Separating mixtures Page 57

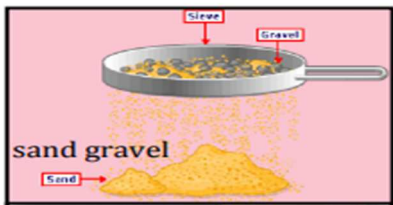
1. A mixture is formed when a two or more substances are mixed together but each substance keeps its physical properties, which is a characteristic that can be measured or observed.
2. Mixtures do not have a chemical reaction, such as dissolving or burning.
3. Mixtures can be reversed, or separated after being combined using different methods of separation.
4. Some mixtures are reversible while others are irreversible.
5. Example of a mixture is when we make salad. We put in tomatoes, lettuce, onions, celery, carrot etc. There is nothing about the ingredients that have changed but only the things are chopped into smaller pieces. Yes, we can separate this mixture.

What are the events that we need to strain or filter in our day today life?

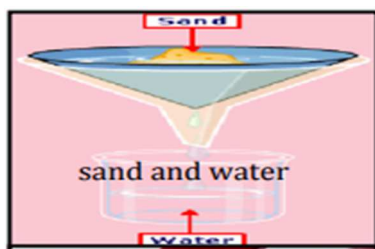
1. To strain rice or noodles to separate it from the water.
2. To filter a mixture of coffee made using ground coffee beans.
3. To filter a mixture of tea made using tea leaves.

REVERSIBLE CHANGES

1. Sand and Gravel - use strainer to separate



3. Sand and Water - use a filter paper to separate.

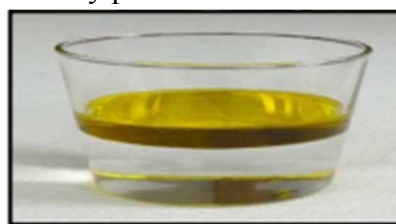


2. Soil and Iron Filings - use a magnet to separate

**Soil and iron filings**

- Oil and water- use decantation method.

Slowly pour mixture into different beaker.

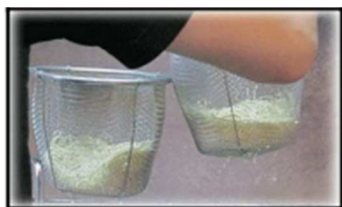
**Oil and water**

IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES

Coffee beans and water- separated by filter paper



Noodles and water – separated by strainer. It is irreversible change because the properties of the ingredients and substances gets altered which makes it impossible to recover the original substance back.



Noodles and water

Mixtures can be separated using a variety of techniques.

- Chromatography involves solvent separation on a solid medium.
- Distillation takes advantage of differences in boiling points.
- Evaporation removes a liquid from a solution to leave a solid material.
- Filtration separates solids of different sizes.

Activity

1. Find the meanings of the following terms.

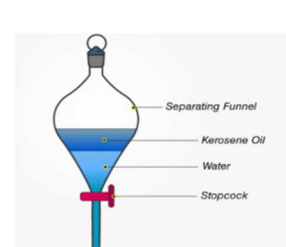
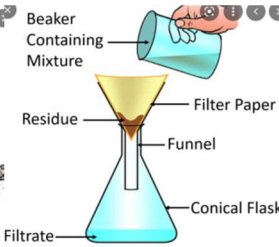
a. Decantation :

b. Filtration:

c. Winnowing: _____

2. Match the picture with the method of separation.

(Threshing, Handpicking, Winnowing, Decantation, Filtration)



1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

SOCIAL SCIENCE

WORKSHEET: 5

STRAND	Place And Environment
SUB STRAND	Features of places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Discuss special physical features and the unique attractions of Fiji.

Preserving Our Heritage Sites Page 38

1. Fiji has some sites with unique features that need to be preserved.
2. Most of the items that have historical connections and pictures of the past are preserved in the Fiji Museum in Suva for people to see.
3. Some of the selected sites recorded in the history books of Fiji are:
 - a. Levuka – the old capital of Fiji.(Fiji's first world heritage) Levuka is a rare display of late 19th century Pacific port settlements.
 - b. Makogai island
 - c. Veiseisei
 - d. Bouma - Taveuni



Levuka



Bouma ,Taveuni



Makogai Island-(leprosy hospital -1911-1950-patients were looked and nursed by Catholic sisters)

NAIHEHE CAVES, SIGATOKA



HOT SPRINGS, SAVUSAVU



NAAG MANDIR TEMPLE, LABASA



SRI SIVA SUBRAMANYA TEMPLE, NADI



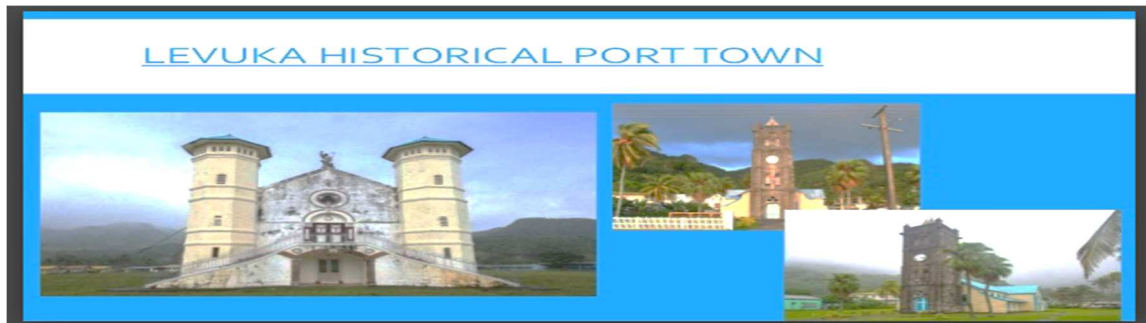
MOMI GUNS, MOMI BAY



UDRE UDRE GRAVE, RAKIRAKI



SIGATOKA SAND DUNES



1. Why is Levuka a heritage site?

2. Find out about **another important place in Fiji** which is remembered as a historical site or has had some value in the past?

YEAR: 5

HINDI

WORKSHEET: 5

STRAND	संस्कृति
SUB STRAND	शिष्टाचार रिवाज, परम्पराओं, जातीय- गणित, जातीय विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण - मुद्दे
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	प्रथागत रस्में एवं प्रौद्योगिकी की माप (नपाई) की पहचान व प्रयोग

संस्कृति और नैतिक शिक्षा- ५ Culture

- राम नवमी : page 9-11
- Page 9-10 (read the story)
- बच्चे पाठ पढ़ कर अभ्यास करें page 10 -11

अभ्यास कार्य

पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द से रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए -

- क. श्री राम का जन्म दिन _____ उत्सव के नाम से जाना जाता है।
- ख. सीताजी मिथिला के राजा _____ की पुत्री थी।
- ग. श्री राम के जीवन घर _____ ने रामायण लिखी थी।
- घ. कौशल्या श्री राम की _____ थी।

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर को पूरे वाक्य में लिखिए

क. राम नवमी कब मनाई जाती है? _____

ख. श्री राम के साथ वन कौन गया था? _____

ग. किसने अयोध्या के राज्य को स्वीकार नहीं किया? _____

घ. विश्वामित्र के यज्ञ की रक्षा किसने की? _____

इन्हें मिलाओ -

मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम

राजा दशरथ

वाल्मीकि

राम चरित्र मानस

श्री राम के गुरु

चार पुत्र

रामायण

ऋषि वसिष्ठ

श्री राम

हिन्दी महा काव्य

STRAND	Volavola kei na bulibuli
SUB STRAND	Na bula veimaliwai vakamatatamata kei na vanua e vakaraitaki kina
CONTENTLEARNING OUTCOME	Vakayagataka na veivosa sucu ena iyatuvosa.

Lesson Notes

Na vosa: na vosa e tu na kena yavu ka ra qai sucu mai kina e so tale na vosa ka vakayagataki kina na veivosa e so me vaka na “vei _____, vaka _____, _____ yaka, _____ taka.” Na veivosa sema vaka oqori e vakatotaki me vosa sucu. Oqo e dua na kena ivakaraitaki.

Yavu ni vosa - marau

Vosa sucu – mamarau, marautaka, vakamarautaki, vakamarautaka, veimarauteaki, veivakamarautaki.

Ni sa semati vakaoqori na yavu ni vosa, e sa na qai vakarabailevutaka na ibalebale ni vosa ka matata vinaka kina na ka e tukuni.

Cakacaka Lavaki.

E na yavu ni vosa ‘marau’, vakacuruma na veivosa sucu ka vu mai kina e na veivanua ka lala koto e na veiyatuvosa oqo.

1. Sa duatani na noqu _____ e na noqu siga ni sucu.
2. Au sa _____ dina na nomu iloloma ko a vakauta mai.
3. E ra na mai _____ e ke na gone yalewa mai Sawani.
4. Ko sa mai _____ dina na vale oqo.
5. Keirau a sota ka _____ kei noqu itau.

Rere: rerere, rerevaka, ivakarere, vakarerea, veivakarerei.

6. E gone _____ ko Savou. E _____ na qase kumi levu.
7. Sa _____ na qase kumi balavu ko ya.
8. Io, sa _____ dina ga na qase oqori ka ni dau _____, e _____ Timoci tala ga e na noa.
9. Ia, mo kakua ga ni dau _____ na gone lalai.

Toki – kauta na iyaya mai na dua na vanua ki na dua tale na vanua. [tokia se tokitaka, itokitoki, veiyokiyaki, vakatokia]

10. E ra sa _____ na nodra iyaya.
11. Sa mai bini toka oqori na nona _____.
12. E ra sa _____ kece sara na nodra iyaya.
13. Sa duatani na _____ e ra a cakava na kai Niubalavu.