

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

English – Week 6

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub-strand: Language Features

Content Learning Outcome: Able to construct simple and meaningful sentences on familiar topics. Shows interest and appreciation in using simple sentences to convey ideas of familiar topics. Proper use of proper noun and Common noun.

Nouns-A noun can either be common or proper.

- A **proper noun** is the name of something specific such as a person, place, company or idea. They are capitalized because they are names.
- **Common nouns:** don't identify something specific by themselves. They are only capitalized if they are the first word in the sentence.

1. Write common or proper on the line to each noun.

a. book- _____

b. table- _____

c. Anare- _____

d. trees- _____

e. Mrs Rajendra- _____

f. homework- _____

g. MHCC- _____

h. bus- _____

Simple Present Tense

The simple present is a verb tense with two main uses. We use the simple present tense **when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly** (or unceasingly, which is why it's sometimes called present indefinite).

Fill in the blanks with appropriate simple present tense form of the verb given in the brackets.

- a. The Fiji Airway _____ at seven o'clock tonight (arrive)
- b. I will phone when my mother _____ back. (come)
- c. The sun _____ from the east. (rise)
- d. The next term _____ on Monday. (begin)
- e. Unless we _____ now we won't be able to finish the sandwich. (start)
- f. Let's wait until he _____ copying his homework. (finishes)
- g. The doctor _____ the boy and later gave him medicine. (examine)
- h. She _____ a road engineer. (be)
- i. When does the next bus _____ for Nadi. (leave)
- j. Jane _____ her daughter as she plays with her friends. (watch)

Complete the following sentences.

- 1. Yesterday _____

- 2. If I had _____

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MATHEMATICS WK 6

STRAND: Number and Numeration

UNIT 1.4: Decimals

TOPIC: Multiplying and dividing decimals by 10 and 100.

-When multiplying a decimal number by 10. You will move the decimal point one step to the right or one step in front because number 10 has only 1 zero.

Example; $10 \times 0.48 = \underline{04.8}$ or $\underline{4.8}$ see how the decimal point moved one step to the right .

$$10 \times 0.54 = \underline{05.4} \text{ or } \underline{5.4}$$

-When multiplying a decimal number by 100. You will move the decimal point two steps to the right or two steps in front because number 100 has 2 zeros.

Example; $100 \times 2.76 = \underline{276.}$ or $\underline{276}$ see that the decimal point moved two steps to the right.

$$100 \times 3.765 = \underline{376.5}$$

Activities to complete

1. $10 \times 8.12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
2. $10 \times 0.21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
3. $10 \times 2.34 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
4. $100 \times 67.84 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
5. $100 \times 98.501 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

-When dividing a decimal number by 10 you will move one step backwards. You will need to write zeros in front of the number.

Example; $2.8 \div 10 = \underline{0.28}$ see how the decimal point moved one step to the left.
 $12.65 \div 10 = \underline{1.265}$

-When dividing a decimal number by 100, you will move the decimal point two steps to the left or two steps backwards. You will need to write zeros in front of the number.

Example; $342.42 \div 100 = \underline{3.4242}$ see how the decimal point moved 2 steps to the left.
 $534.90 \div 100 = \underline{5.3490}$

Activities to complete

1. $5.3 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $56.72 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $45.76 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $810.71 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. $56.28 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

*Reminder when multiplying a decimal number by 10 or 100 you will move the decimal point to the right.

*When dividing a decimal number by 10 or 100 you will move the decimal point to the left.

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Healthy Living – Week 6

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Building Healthy Relationship

Sub-strand: Resilience and Proactive Behavior

Content Learning Outcome: Judge what to do in emergency and apply when in need of help and when to seek adult attention.

Emergency

- An emergency is defined as a sudden, unexpected situation that causes the need to take immediate action. If you have an emergency dial 911. Eg, Droughts, Earthquake, Floods etc
 - 910 Fire Emergency Temporary Allocation
 - 911 Emergency
 - 913 FEA Emergency
 - 915 Reserved for National Disaster
 - 917 Police Emergency Service

Types of Emergency Situation/ Prevention

- Robbery
- Prevention - Trust your instincts. If you sense trouble, get away as soon as possible.
 - Show confidence. ...
 - Be observant.
 - Remain alert and observe the people around you. ...
 - Walk in well-lit areas. ...
 - Be aware of your surroundings. ...
 - Do not carry large amounts of money.
 - Lock your house properly and check before leaving.
- Fire
- Prevention – have fire extinguisher
 - Don't leave burning candles near the curtains.
 - Test your smoke alarms regularly.
 - Maintain all cords.
 - Store flammable products out of reach of children

- Do not leave your cooking unattended.
- Injuries
- Prevention – listen to the instructions given by the elders
 - Follow all the safety rules before doing something.

Activity

Describe what is the emergency situation in the picture given below:



Name: _____

Year: 50_____

सर्वनाम

"संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग होने वाले शब्द सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं। "

जैसे - मैं, हम , तुम , वह आदि।

खाली स्थान में उचित सर्वनाम शब्द लिखिए।

- वहां बैठा है। (कौन / किसका)
-खाना बनाना आता है। (मुझे / मेरा)
- ये..... घर है। (मुझे / मेरा)
-नाम क्या है। (तुम्हें / आपका)
- मुझे खाने के लिएचाहिए (तुम / कुछ)
-कौन आ रहा है। (किसका / वह)
- सीतापुत्री थी? (उन्हें / किसकी)

व्याकरण अभ्यास (grammar)

रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो ।

- १.श्री राम ____ पत्नी का नाम सीता है ।(ने , की)
- २.बच्चें बाहर आँगन ____ खेल रहे हैं । (में , ने)
- ३.आम तोड़ने ____ लिए बच्चों ____ बहुत कोशिश की थी ।(ने , के)
- ४.मछली पानी ____ तैर रही है । (से , में)
- ५.कुत्ता रोटी ____ टुकड़े को लेकर भाग रहा है ।(को , के)
- ६.राम का पुस्तक फट ____ । (गया , गई)
- ७.सूवा में अधिक वर्षा ____ है । (होती , होता)
- ८.रेवा नदी बहुत ____ है । (लम्बा , लम्बी)

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I-TAUKEI WK 6

Ulutaga: Na Lali

Na veivosa me nanumi

1. Ua - Na kau e sivi me i qiriqiri ni lali.
2. Udu - Ni sa kele main a waqa.
3. Vakasausa - I tovo veivakasosataki ka kosakosa.
4. Vakatukituki - Me tukulaki toka e dua na ka.
5. Vakotokoto - E dua na rorogo ni qiriqiri ni lali e vakatotolo na kena i qiriqiri. E dau vakayagataki me vakaraitaka na gauna.
6. Vakataratara - Na kena vakatarai e dua na ka e na kena sa tab utu mai.
7. Veiyaloni - Veilomani, duavata ka yalovata.
8. Vakarise kete - Veivakarerei vakalevu.
9. Tautauri - Na tikina me tauri e na liga e na kena vakayagataki.

Na i vosavosa vaka-Viti

1. Qiri qalita ka kara na kaka

Ni ro toka e dua na kaka e na dua na vunika, e na sega sara ni rogo na domona. Ia, ni dua ga e qirita na qalita, sa na qai kara toka mai. Sa vaka kina e dua na tamata e da vaqoroqoro koya oti ka qai la'ki tomana tale mai e na nona tukutukuni koya. "E vaka e qiri na qalita ka kara na kaka na vakabekabei Seru ka ni sa vakatekivu me sa tukutukuni koya ga mai."

2. Sa lali deruataki

Ogo e dua na i vosavosa bibi. E dau qiri na lali ogo me i vakatakilakila ni sa dua na bokola e sa kau mai kin a koro me mai laukana.

3. Sa donadona ni mate

Mate ni sa tu donu na bula. "Sa donadona na mate e na gauna ni matetaka levu e Viti e na 1918."

4. Na i vakaro

Na lali e dau qiri mai na vale ni vakavuvuli ni Lotu Wesele me vakarota yani me qiri na lali ni lotu. "Daru mai la'ki qiri lali, sa qiri mai na i vakaro."

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SOCIAL STUDIES WK 6

STRAND: Place and Environment

SUB-STRAND: Features of Places

TOPIC: Preserving our Heritage Sites

1. Heritage sites are unique features that has great historical memories. In Fiji we have a few unique features that needs to be preserved.
2. Most of the items and pictures of the past are preserved in the Fiji Museum in Suva for people to see. These items could not be reproduced because they were used by our ancestors in the past as they have some historical connections to their livelihood.
3. Today, there are selected sites around Fiji which are known to be heritage sites. There are certain things in those places which are recorded down in the history books of Fiji which would be remembered forever.
4. Examples of some heritage sites in Fiji includes Levuka – the old capital of Fiji which is Fiji's first World Heritage site. Makogai Island and Viseisei are two of our well known heritage sites today.
5. These unique heritage sites teaches us the importance of our history and how our forefathers lived back in the past. It helps us to understand how they accepted other races arriving in Fiji and learning to work with each other in peace and harmony.
6. We must preserve and respect the different heritage sites in Fiji. These sites also attracts a lot of tourists because these are unique places with a lot of special memories.
7. Our natural and cultural heritage is valued and protected for future generation.
8. Other heritage sites one can visit in Fiji includes;
 - the Sigatoka Sand Dunes
 - Momi Bay gun site
 - Kula Eco Park
 - Waisali Rainforest Reserve in Vanua Levu
 - Udreudre's grave in Rakiraki
9. These sites are important because it has a lot of cultural, social and educational benefits. It shows who we are and also contributes to civic pride.

Activities to complete

Fill in the correct answers in the blank spaces below.

Sigatoka	Viseisei	Tagimoucia	respect	Levuka
Nadi	burn	Vatulele	bure	Suva

1. We should not _____ our rainforests because it is home to birds and many other organisms.
2. The _____ flower is only found on the island of Taveuni.
3. A Fijian traditional house is called a _____.
4. The first Fijians were believed to have arrived in _____.
5. We must protect and _____ our heritage sites.
6. _____ is the old capital of Fiji.
7. Our International Airport is located in _____.
8. The Sand Dunes is located in _____.
9. Today, _____ is the capital city of Fiji.
10. It is told that the red prawns is only found on the island of _____.

True or False

1. Our heritage sites are not important. _____.
2. Do not respect village rules. _____.
3. Take good care of your environment. _____.
4. The iguana is found everywhere in Fiji. _____.
5. The Fiji sevens team always train at the Sand Dunes. _____.

Paste a picture of a historical heritage site in your exercise book.

STRAND	Energy
SUB – STRAND	Energy Sources and Transfer
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize and describe transformations of energy when it is transformed from a source to its receiver

LESSON NOTES: Energy

The world is full of movement. Trees move in the wind. Aircraft fly in the air. Ships sail on the sea. People and animals work about. None of these things can move without energy. All living things and machines need energy in order to work.

Energy Sources

- Anything that gives you light and heat uses energy.

LIGHT –

- Light is a form of Energy which is sourced from the sun or is known as solar energy, stored energy (e.g. battery) lights up a torch.
- Light travels in a straight line. It enables you to see the world around you. The sun, the torch, the electric light produce light rays that bounce off objects like the text book you are viewing, and then the rays enter your eyes, and you see the objects.
- Light is used to form images or pictures.

ACTIVITY

1. Plain mirrors _____ light (reflect/absorb).

2. How do you keep cool in your house?

3. What type of light do you use at home?

4. What appliances do you have in your home?

MIRRORS AND IMAGES

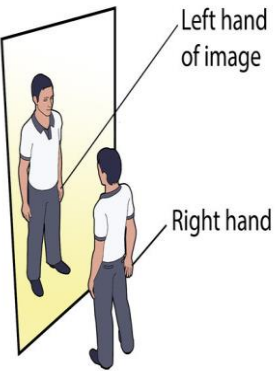


There different types of Mirrors and they are known as:

- **Plain mirrors** – the mirror you use at home to see the image of the hair while you comb it.
- **Convex Mirrors**

Concave Mirrors



These mirrors are also curved mirrors.

PLAIN MIRROR	Spherical Convex mirror	Concave mirrors
		
Image is upright	Image is upright	Image is upside down
Image is the same size as the object	Image is smaller when object is closer to the mirror; image is smaller when the object is away from the mirror.	As the objects get closer to the mirror its image gets bigger, away it image gets smaller.
Used in the house	Used in cars as side mirrors	Used in head lamps/lights

ACTIVITY

1. Explain the 3 types of mirrors in your own words?

Plain-

2. Convex mirror-

3. Concave mirror -
