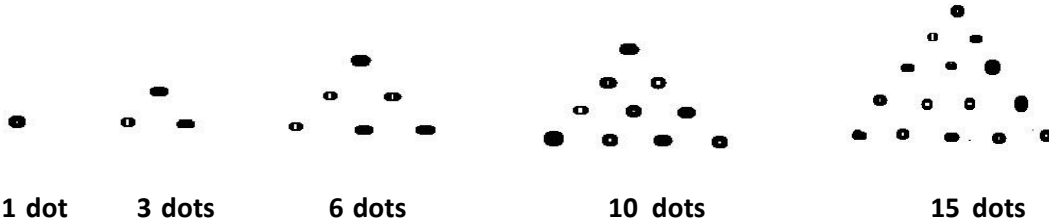


NAME: _____ SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS YEAR: 5

STRAND	ALGEBRA
SUB-STRAND	PATTERNS
Content Learning Outcome:	To be able to show triangular number patterns.

PATTERNS – TRIANGULAR NUMBERS



ACTIVITY

1. Use the dots to draw the following:

a.	b.	c.
6 th triangular numbers	7 th triangular numbers	8 th triangular numbers

2. It is hard to get bigger triangular numbers by formulating dots. It is easier and quicker to use the **rule** $n(n+1) \div 2$

Example: the 5th triangular number = $5(5 + 1) \div 2$
 $= 25 + 5 = 30 \div 2$
 $= 15$

Use the above rule to find these triangular numbers:

a. 9 th triangular number	b. 10 th triangular number
c. 15 th triangular number	d. 20 th triangular number

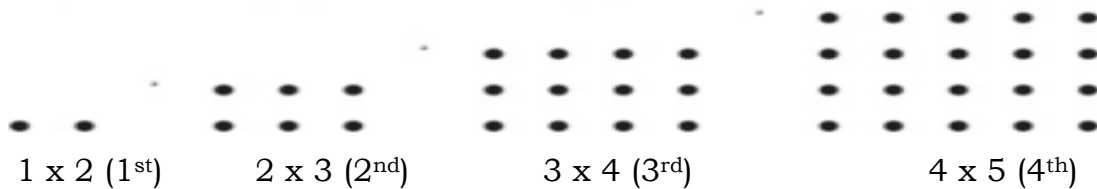
1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 5)
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS YEAR: 5

STRAND	ALGEBRA
SUB-STRAND	PATTERNS
Content Learning Outcome:	To be able to show triangular number patterns.

RECTANGULAR NUMBERS

Rectangular numbers are numbers that can be arranged to form a rectangle. They do not include square numbers and are always even numbers.

Building Rectangular Numbers



Therefore, we can use the rule $n \times (n + 1)$ to formulate rectangular numbers.

Note: Rectangular numbers are always represented in rectangular array of rows and columns.

ACTIVITY

1. Use dots to formulate the following:

a.	b.
5 th rectangular number	6 th rectangular number
c.	d.
7 th rectangular number	8 th rectangular number

2. Use the rule $n \times (n + 1)$ to find the following rectangular numbers:

a. 10 th	b. 12 th
c. 9 th	d. 20 th

SUBJECT: ENGLISH YEAR: 5

STRAND	WRITING AND SHAPING
SUB-STRAND	Language Features and Rules
Content Learning Outcome:	To be able to use variety of sentence types.

A. GRAMMAR

Circle the letter of the **best** answer.

1. Which of the following word is spelt correctly?
A. August
B. January
C. November
D. Juli
2. The children were asked to bring _____ umbrellas.
A. thier
B. they're
C. there
D. their
3. Goldilocks could not sit comfortably on father bear's chair because _____ was too hard.
A. he
B. it
C. she
D. one
4. Choose the **long form** of the underlined word in the sentence below.
The children **weren't** told about the trip to Nadi.
A. were not
B. where not
C. was not
D. would not
5. Choose the correct pair of opposite words below.
A. fair, fare
B. poor, wealthy
C. complete, finish
D. fast, quick
6. Leemay enjoys watching rugby but she _____ know the rules of the game.
A. don't
B. didn't
C. doesn't
D. isn't
7. The children could not go out to play _____ they had finished their work.
A. so
B. however
C. until
D. even
8. The brave boy ran into the burning house to _____ the little baby.
A. rescue
B. rescues
C. rescuing
D. rescued
9. Six girls _____ absent yesterday.
A. is
B. was
C. are
D. were
10. Isireli climbed a big tree and _____ six coconuts.
A. pick
B. picked
C. picks
D. was picking

B. JOINING SENTENCES

Join each pair of sentences using the words given below to make one good sentence. Use each word only once.

because	so	which	but	while
---------	----	-------	-----	-------

1. The little girl was crying. She lost her pet sheep.

2. Her tooth was aching. She went to the dentist.

3. The house got burnt. It was built on a small hill.

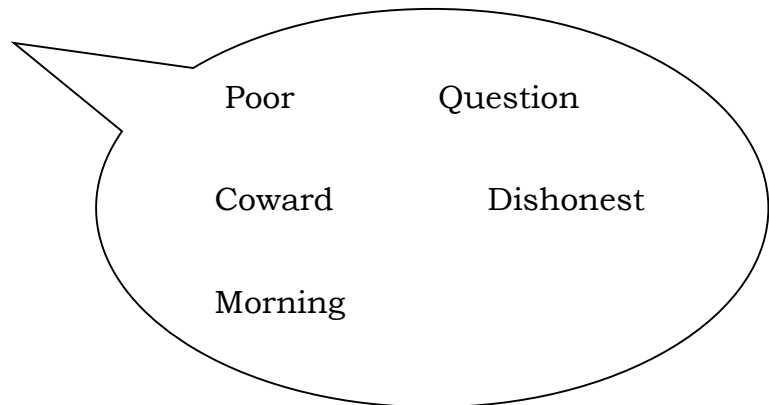
4. Mum was cooking the fish. Sera was playing outside.

5. The thief ran very fast. He was caught by the police.

C. ANTONYMS

Write down the opposite of the words given below. Choose one word from the list given.

1. Brave - _____
2. Evening - _____
3. Rich - _____
4. Honest - _____
5. Answer - _____

**D. CONFUSING PAIRS**

Choose the correct word from the words given in brackets. Write the word you choose in the blank space.

1. The prisoner was last _____ in Suva. (sin/seen)
2. The shirt will surely _____ me. (fit / feet)
3. The child was _____ so he was absent. (eel / ill)
4. _____ fish is good to eat. (Shall/Shell)
5. I like to _____ fruits. (it/eat)

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LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 5)
SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING YEAR: 5

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB-STRAND	Personal Safety
Content Learning Outcome:	Recognise and demonstrate personal safety practices and behaviours when being alone.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Personal safety is the freedom from worry that you might suffer physical harm and threats of physical harm.
- It is important that you learn to follow safety procedures when you are alone either at home, school or travelling in a car or bus or when playing outdoors or when out swimming or on field trips.

Personal Safety Procedures

- No matter how much we strive to make our domestic environment as safe as possible, accidents at home can still happen - even in the most well set out households.
- When it comes to the health of our families, especially for those with young children, it makes sense to know exactly what to do if these common scenarios do occur.

COMMON ACCIDENTS THAT CAN HAPPEN AT HOME

(refer to textbook unit 16)

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Falling objects | 6. Burns | 11. Strangers visiting |
| 2. Trips and falls | 7. Choking | home and offering |
| 3. Bruises | 8. Poisoning | things |
| 4. Sprains | 9. Glass-related injuries | 12. Electrical appliances |
| 5. Cuts | 10. Drowning | |

ACTIVITY

Write **true** or **false** for the following sentences.

1. Applying a cold pack to the bruise increases swelling. _____
2. Young children should be supervised while swimming. _____
3. We should play with fire. _____
4. A sprain is when a ligament is stretched, twisted or torn. _____
5. Kerosene should be kept out of reach of children. _____
6. Invite strangers into your house when you are alone. _____
7. Any burn should be held under cold running water for ten minutes. _____
8. Never accept anything from strangers. _____
9. Let children play with electrical switch. _____
10. Apply pressure to stop the bleeding when there is a cut. _____

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LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 5)
SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE YEAR: 5

STRAND	MATTER
SUB-STRAND	MATERIALS
Content Learning Outcome:	Investigate the uses of natural and artificial materials.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL MATERIALS

Natural materials are things that are produced by nature, not made by men.

Here are some examples of it:

Biotic Materials

Wood

Natural fibres

Inorganic Materials

Stone

Metal

Composites-clay, porcelain, plasticine, etc.

Artificial Materials are made by humans, especially in imitation of something natural.

Examples: Plastics, clothes, paper.

ACTIVITY

State whether the following are **natural** or **artificial** material:

1. Paper - _____
2. Bamboo - _____
3. Clothes - _____
4. Silver - _____
5. Plasticine - _____
6. Air - _____
7. Tyre - _____
8. Cement - _____
9. Copper - _____
10. Wool - _____

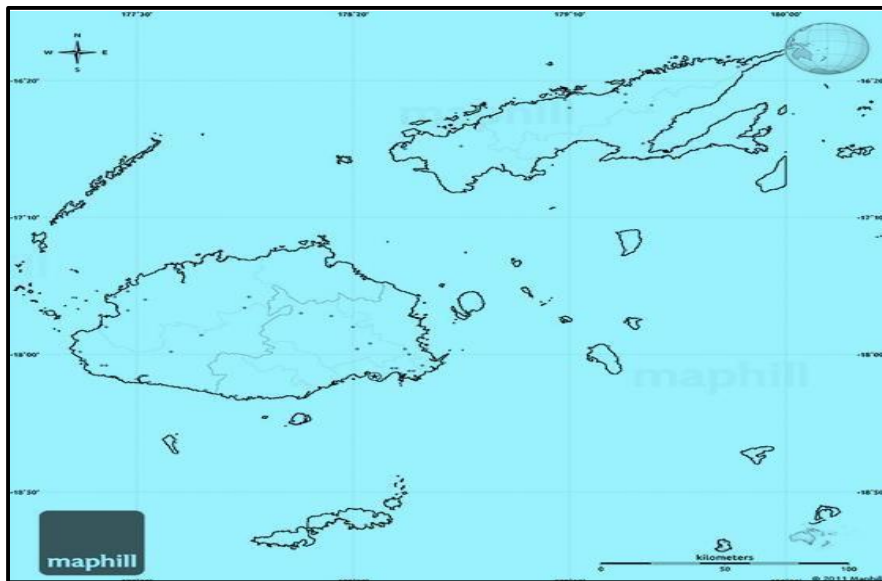
1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 5)
SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES YEAR: 5

STRAND	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT
SUB-STRAND	FEATURES OF PLACES
Content Learning Outcome:	Elaborate on the importance of unique attractions of Fiji.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF FIJI.

Our environment is the surrounding in which living and nonliving things are interdependent on each other for development either physically or culturally. Fiji has a unique environment with special features.

Map of Fiji Islands



ACTIVITY

Match the terms with its correct definition. Write the letters of the correct answers on the space given.

COLUMN I		ANSWER	COLUMN II	
1.	Environment		A.	Not alive or living
2.	Living		B.	Changes made by men to satisfy needs.
3.	Non-living		C.	The surroundings a person lives in.
4.	Interdependence		D.	The process of growth
5.	Development		E.	Natural
6.	Physical environment		F.	Being alive
7.	Cultural environment		G.	Depending on each other

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR: 5

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB-STRAND	सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ
Content Learning Outcome:	विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए प्रयुक्त भाषा को पहचानना

क. पत्र लेखन

तुम्हारा नाम कमला है और तुम नसीनू, सूवा में रहती हो। तुम बीमार हो और पाठशाला नहीं जा सकती। पत्र लिखकर अपने अध्यापक को सूचित करो।

नसीनू

-----१-----

२ अगस्त २०२१

पूज्य ----२----- जी

सादर -----३-----

मैं आज -----४----- नहीं आ सकूंगी क्योंकि मैं ----५---- हूँ। मुझे बुखार है। मैं सुबह डाक्टर के -----६---- गई थी और उन्होंने मुझे -----७---- करने को कहा है।

आशा है आप ----८---- पाठशाला न आने के लिए -----९---- करेंगे। मैं वापस पाठशाला आकर बचा हुआ कार्य पूरा कर लूंगी।

आपकी छात्रा

-----१०-----

मुझे	अध्यापक	सूवा	क्षमा	नमस्ते	आराम
	पाठशाला		पास		
		बीमार		कमला	

ख. दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द को चुनकर इन वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।
सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

१. नीता ----- घर के पास रहती है ।
क. मेरे ख. मेरा ग. मेरी
२. अतुल अपने कुत्ते ----- बहुत प्यार करता है ।
क. कि ख. की ग. को
३. पिताजी ने गाय को हरी-हरी घास ----- ।
क. दी ख. दिया ग. दि
४. रोज़ सबेरे ----- कतार में खड़े हो जाते हैं ।
क. बच्चा ख. बच्चें ग. बच्चो
५. उसे मालूम है कि तुम ----- से नाराज़ हो ।
क. वे ख. उस ग. वह

वचन (Number)

ग. एक वचन (Singular) : जो शब्द एक का ज्ञान कराए ।

जैसे : लड़का, पुस्तक, फल, स्त्री आदी ।

इन शब्दों को एक वचन में लिखो ।

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| १. केले | ----- | ४. स्त्रियाँ | ----- |
| २. कहानियाँ | ----- | ५. माताएँ | ----- |
| ३. मक्खियाँ | ----- | | |

घ. बहुवचन (Plural) : जो शब्द एक से अधिक का ज्ञान कराए ।

जैसे : लड़के, पुस्तके, केले, स्त्रियाँ आदी ।

इन शब्दों को बहुवचन में लिखो ।

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| १. आँख | ----- | ४. कमरा | ----- |
| २. पौधा | ----- | ५. नदी | ----- |
| ३. घोड़ा | ----- | | |

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 5 VOSA VAKA VITI WHSP 5

MATANA	Na vakadidigo
MATANA LALAI	Na veivanua e vakayagataki kina na vosa
VEIKA E RAWATI	Na kena saumi Vinaka na veitaro

Wasewase A

NA TARO

1. A cava na yaga ni vale ni i yaya maroroi?

2. E ra caka tu vakacava na manumanu vuka ka ra maroroi tu e na vale ni yaya maroroi?

3. Sa suru na belo sa suka na _____.

4. Ni Mataka na gauna e sa bera _____

5. Moce i dravu na koli ni sa sega na ka e _____.

6. Veibasai ni vosa na vakatoboicu _____.

7. Veibasai ni vosa na bobo _____.

8. Vosa tautauvata kei na riri _____.

9. Vosa tautauvata kei na rubeca _____.

10. Veibasai ni rabailevu _____.

Wasewase B

Veisataka (Matching)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|---|
| 1) i vetaki | _____ | a. na vatu se kaukamea ka taqa kina na kuro e matadravu |
| 2) kitu | _____ | b. Waqa kina na buka |
| 3) taraki | _____ | c. kari kina na niu |
| 4) matadravu | _____ | d. lawa lalai ni qoli |
| 5) sue | _____ | e. takitaki ni waitui |
| 6) takona | _____ | f. lili kina na bulago |
| 7) tauga | _____ | g. vutu kina na vakalolo |