1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 6)
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. COMPREHENSION

Read the passage carefully and then **circle** the letter of the **best** answer.

Carly's Family

Carly has a large family. She lives with four people. Carly also has two pets. Carly's mom is a doctor. Carly's mom works at the hospital. Carly's mom helps people who are sick.

Carly's dad works at home. Carly's dad cooks for the family. Carly's dad drives the kids to soccer practice. Carly has two brothers. James is ten years old. Scott is fourteen years old. Carly has two pets. Jinx is a small, black cat. Diego is a large, brown dog. Carly loves her family.

1. How many people are in Carly's family?
A. four
B. five
C. six

2. Carly's mom works at the
A. restaurant
B. mall
C. hospital

3. This passage is mostly about Carly's
A. family
B. pets
C. soccer team

4. Which of the following is most likely true?
A. Carly's mom coaches the soccer team.
B. James is the best soccer player in the family.
C. Jinx and Diego are part of Carly's family.

5. The oldest brother in Carly's family is
A. James
B. Scott
C. Diego

B. TENSES

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE
1._____	Dried
2. Catch	_____
3. _____	Saw
4. Play	_____
5. _____	Drew

C. JOINING SENTENCES

Combine each pair of sentences given below by choosing a suitable word from the list. Use each word only once.

if	and	so	before	because

1. Tom shuts the windows. He leaves home.
   _____
   _____

2. You might get hurt. You are careless.
   _____
   _____

3. The old man wanted some bread. He also wanted some butter.
   _____
   _____

4. It was raining. I decided to stay home.
   _____
   _____

5. Everyone was happy. Fiji won.
   _____
   _____

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LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 6)

NAME: _____ **SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS** **YEAR: 5**

STRAND	**ALGEBRA**
SUB-STRAND	**Equations**
Content Learning Outcome:	Show associative properties of addition and multiplication.

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY OF ADDITION AND MULTIPLICATION

Associative Property: A rule that states the grouping of numbers do not affect the answer or outcome when adding or multiplying.

Associative for Addition

$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$

Associative for Multiplication

$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$

Example:

$(8 + 2) + 3 = 8 + (2 + 3)$

$10 + 3 = 8 + 5$

$13 = 13$

$(2 \times 6) \times 3 = 2 \times (6 \times 3)$

$12 \times 3 = 2 \times 18$

$36 = 36$

ACTIVITY

A. Write down **True** or **False** for the given mathematical sentences.

1.) 4 + (9+6) = (4+9) + 6 _____

2.) 10 + (2+9) = (10 + 3) + 9 _____

3.) 7 x (2 x 3) = (7x 2) x 3 _____

4.) 9 x (2 x 5) = (9 x 2) x 5 _____

5.) 10 + (5+6) = (10+5) + 4 _____

6.) a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c _____

7.) 5 x (t x u) = (s x t) x u _____

8.) 20 x (4 x 5) = (20 x 4) x 4 _____

9.) 60+(90+100)= (60+90)+100 _____

10.) 30x(40x10) = (30x40)x100 _____

B. Show **associative property** on addition and multiplication problems. Follow the example given.

1.	3 + (9 + 4) = (3 + 9) + 4 3 + 13 = 12 + 4 16 = 16	2.	7 x (2 x 3) = (7 x ____) x _____ ___ x _____ = _____ x _____ _____ = _____
3.	6 + (8 + 9) = (___ + ___) + ____ ___ + ____ = _____ + ____ _____ = _____	4.	4 x (3 x 4) = (___ x ___) x ____ ___ x ____ = _____ x ____ _____ = _____
5.	10 + (20 + 9) = (___ + ___) + ____ ___ + ____ = _____ + ____ _____ = _____	6.	9 x (5 x 2) = (___ x ___) x ____ ___ x ____ = _____ x ____ _____ = _____
7.	10 x (3 x 4) = (___ x ___) x ____ ___ x ____ = _____ x ____ _____ = _____	8.	19 + (10 + 15) = (___ + ___) + ____ __ + ____ = _____ + ____ _____ = _____

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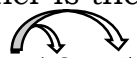
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 6)
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS YEAR: 5

STRAND	**ALGEBRA**
SUB-STRAND	**Equations**
Content Learning Outcome:	Show addition or multiplication number sentences that expresses the distribution properties.

DISTRIBUTION PROPERTY

Distribution Property: states that multiplying a number by a group of numbers added together is the same as doing each multiplication separately.

Example:



4 (2 + 5) = (4 x 2) + (4 x 5)
= 8 + 20
= 28

You can see here that the "4" was distributed across the "2+5" as 4 times 2 and 4 times 5.

ACTIVITY

1. Write **True** or **False** for the following mathematical statements.

a.) 8 x (1+2) = (8 x 1) + (8 x 2) _____ d.) 6 x (7+8) = (7 x 6) + (8 x 6) _____

b.)10 x (4+6) = (4 x 10) + (4 x 6) _____ e.) 3 x (9+7) = (9 x 3) + (9 x 7) _____

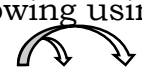
c.)13 x (9+10) = (13x9) x (13x10) _____ f.)12 x (10+9) = (12x10) + (12x9)_____

2. Distributive Property can be used to solve algebraic expression.
Eg: 4b + 5b = (4 + 5) x b or b x (4 + 5)
= 9 x b or b x 9
= 9b = 9b

Simplify these using distributive properties. The first one is done as example.

a.	6p + 2p = (6 + 2) x p = 8 x p = 8p	b.	9k + 6k	c.	20n + 15n
d.	30w + 10w	e.	45w + 6w	f.	56m + 16m

3. Calculate the following using the distributive property.



Example: 9 x 15 = 9 (10 + 5)
= (9 x 10) + (9 x 5)
= 90 + 45
= 135

a.	7 x 19 =	b.	8 x 14 =	c.	7 x 18 =
d.	6 x 15 =	e.	20 x 15 =	f.	30 x 25 =

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LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 6)
SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING YEAR: 5

STRAND	**SAFETY**
SUB-STRAND	**Personal Safety**
Content Learning Outcome:	Distinguish between prescribed and over the counter (OTC) drugs.

DRUGS

A **drug** is a substance which may have medicinal, intoxicating, performance enhancing or other effects when taken or put into a human body and is not considered a food or exclusively a food.

Prescribed drugs are those issued by the doctor to cure a particular sickness, for example; antibiotics.

Over the counter drugs are those that can be bought without the doctor's prescription, for example; panadol. Drugs on general sale also risk being overused.

Illegal drugs are drugs that are not allowed by the government to be used by its people. An example of an illegal drug in Fiji is marijuana. We need to say —NO to illegal drugs.

ACTIVITY

State whether the following are **harmful** or **helpful drugs.**

a.	 _____	b.	 _____	c.	 _____
d.	Marijuana  _____	e.	 _____	f.	 _____

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LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 6)

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. बोधन

दिए गए अंश को ध्यान से पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

नारियल का पेड़

फीजी में बहुत से नारियल के पेड़ हैं । नारियल की खेती भी कई इलाकों में की जाती है । नारियल की खेती के सहारे कितने लोग अपना जीवन गुज़ारते हैं।

नारियल के पेड़ अक्सर लम्बे होते हैं । कच्चे नारियल के पानी को पीकर हम अपनी प्यास बुझाते हैं । इसकी मुलायम गरी तो खाने में बहुत ही स्वादिष्ट होती है । सूखे नारियल से लोग तेल,मिठाई, चटनी आदी बनाते हैं । छिलके से हम गद्दा और रस्सी भी बना लेते हैं । नारियल की पत्ती से झाड़ू और टोकरी भी बनायी जाती है । पत्ती को शादी के समय घर आँगन सजाने के काम में लाया जाता है । यही नहीं, पेड़ गिर जाते हैं तब लोग उसके तने को काटकर छोटी-छोटी नालियों पर पुल भी बना लेते है ।

नारियल का पेड़ सच में हमारे लिए बहुत लाभदायक है ।

प्रश्न

१. फीजी में बहुत से किस चीज़ के पेड़ है ?

क. आम ।
ख. नारियल ।
ग. केला ।
घ. सेब ।

२. नारियल के खेती से लोग क्या करतें हैं ?

क. खाना बनाते हैं ।
ख. काम करते हैं ।
ग. अपना जीवन गुज़ारते हैं ।
घ. सोते हैं ।

३. सूखे नारियल से लोग क्या बनाते हैं ?

क. मिठाई, तेल
ख. खाना
ग. दूध, घी
घ. दाल

४. नारियल के ------- से झाड़ू औस टोकरी भी बनते हैं ।

क. गरी ।
ख. तने ।
ग. छिलके ।
घ. पत्ती ।

५. नारियल के पेड़ हमारे लिए क्या हैं ?

क. बेकार ।
ख. लाभदायक ।
ग. सुन्दर ।
घ. बुरा ।

ख. वर्तनी को सुधार कर लिखो ।

१. दुनीया - ----------
२. जगहा - ----------
३. लाबदायक - ----------
४. पसनद - ----------
५. अराम - ----------

ग. दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द को चुनकर इन वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।

१. सुबह की सैर करने से हमारा ---------- अच्छा रहता है ।

२. नीम की पत्तियों को सुखा कर यदि गरम कपड़ों के साथ रखा जाए तो उनमें ------ नहीं लगता है ।

३. नीम के पेड़ पर फूल और ---------- दोनों लगते हैं।

४. हमें पेड़ों की ---------- करनी चाहिए ।

५. नीम के फल को ---------कहा जाता है ।

देख-भाल	फल	कीड़ा	स्वास्थ्य	निबौरी

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 6)
SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES YEAR: 5

STRAND	**PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT**
SUB-STRAND	**FEATURES OF PLACES**
Content Learning Outcome:	Differentiate between physical and cultural environment.

Physical Environment

It refers to an environment that is made by nature. It has neither being developed nor spoilt by man. The physical environment comprises of all the different factors of nature, consisting of physical features that occur naturally. This includes water (rivers, seas, and oceans), natural vegetation, landforms, rocks, weather and climate. Natural resources are found in the physical environment.

Cultural Environment

Cultural environment is part of the physical environment which man has changed to satisfy their needs. These changes can be clearing of forests or land to make roads, houses and farming. Changing the landscape for development is good; however there are other negative effects on living things. It is always wise to make decisions on developments by thinking of the negative effects and those who would suffer from it.

ACTIVITY

State whether the following are **Physical or Cultural Environment.**

1. 

_____

2. 

_____

3. 

_____

4. 

_____

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YEAR 5 NA VOSA VAKA VITI WHSP 6

Matana : Na vakadidigo
Matana lalai : Na vanua e vakayagataki kina na vei vosa
Veika e rawati : Me vakacurumi vakavinaka na vei vosa ena vanua e lala

NA VOLA I VOLA

Vakacuruma na vosa e veiganiti. Digitaka ga e dua na vosa e ra sa soli tiko yani oqori.

liu	tinaqu	salusalu	tuva	yakavi
Okotova	lomani	bure	drau	Nawaka

Yavuna

_____
Ba
31 ni _____2018

I_____

Bula Vinaka tinaqu. Au nuitaka niko bulabula Vinaka tiko. keimami bulabula Vinaka tiko oqo e _____. E sa na vakayacori tiko na _____i tutu ena i ka 21 ni siga ni Noveba, ena rua na kaloko ena _____. Sa vakacavari na veitarogi vakayabaki, ka sa ka ni marau dina vei au me'u tukuna yani ni'u sa _____ena noqu Kalasi.

Na, au kerea mo vakarautaka mai na noqu i sulu, i vava kei na _____ ni soqo oqo. Kevaka me qai dua toka na kena i vaqa sa na dau maka sara. Au na marautaka sara Vakalevu ke _____ na tiko ruarua kina. Me nodratou vata na loloma i Jiova.

Moce mada Nana.
Luvemu _____
Wame Maravu.

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES (WHSP 6)
SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE YEAR: 5

STRAND	**MATTER**
SUB-STRAND	**REACTIONS**
Content Learning Outcome:	Explore changes that are reversible and irreversible and their impact on the environment.

REVERSIBLE CHANGES

A reversible change might change how a substance looks or feels (Changing the physical appearance), and it is easy to turn it back again, but it doesn't produce new substances.

Example *– Water can change into ice. Ice can change into water. Here only the state of the substance (liquid water) changes, but not the substance (water)*

Examples for reversible changes.

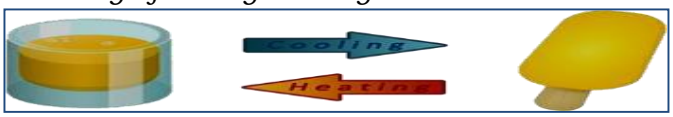
Melting

Example (1) – When chocolate is warmed until it melts, the melted chocolate can be changed back into solid chocolate by cooling.

Example (2) -When candle wax is heated, the solid wax melts and becomes a liquid. If you cool the molten wax, it becomes a solid again.

Freezing

Example – When orange juice is frozen to make ice lollies, the ice lollies can be changed back into orange juice by heating.



Boiling, evaporating and condensing (changing a gas into a liquid)

Example (1) – If you could capture all the steam that is made when a kettle boils, you could turn it back to water by cooling it.

Example (2) – When we put some water in the freezer of a refrigerator it will turn into ice. If we then warm ice it melts and changes back into water.

Dissolving

Example (3) – When salt is mixed with water it disappears because it dissolves in the water to make salty water. But the salt can be recovered from the salty water by boiling off the water.

Changing the shape of a substance

Example (1) – When you cut a piece *of wood in half, you change its shape. But you do not alter the way the wood is made.*

Example (2) – When you stretch an elastic band, you alter its shape but it is still made of elastic.

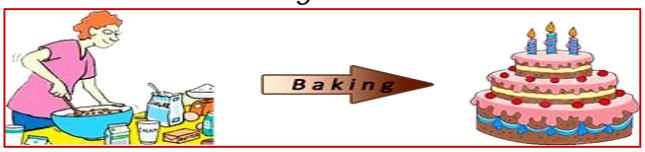
IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES

An irreversible change starts with one material and end up with one or more new ones. In an irreversible change, new materials are always formed. The new material is completely different from the original material. Sometimes these new materials are useful to us

Examples for irreversible changes.

Cooking or baking food

Example – You cannot change a cake back into its ingredients.

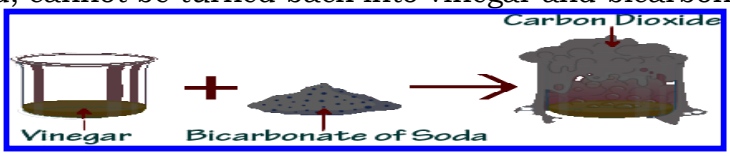


Frying or heating

Example – When you heat a raw egg to make a cooked egg, the fried egg cannot be changed back to a raw egg again.

Mixing substances

Example (1) – When vinegar and bicarbonate of soda are mixed, the mixture changes and lots of bubbles of carbon dioxide are made. These bubbles, and the liquid mixture left behind, cannot be turned back into vinegar and bicarbonate of soda again.



Example (2) – If you mix cement powder, sand and water and leave the mixture to stand, it will set hard. A new substance mortar is formed.

Example (3) – If water is added to plaster of Paris powder and the mixture is then allowed to stand, it sets hard. A new substance has been formed.

Rusting

Example – If you leave a piece of iron outside, before long it turns brown and crumbly. This rust is a completely new substance. You cannot easily turn it back into the iron you started with.

Burning

Example – When you burn a piece of paper, first the paper changes colour then it bursts into flame and gives off a lot of heat and smoke. Soon it ends up as black ash. You cannot change the ash and smoke back to paper.

Irreversible Changes Caused By Living Things

Making bread

The fungus Yeast is added to moist bread dough and kept in a warm place.

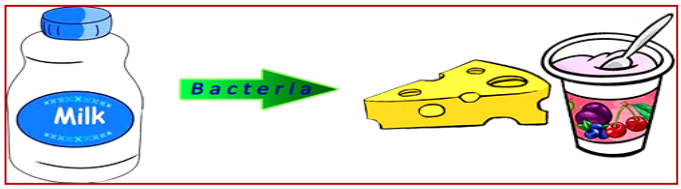
The Yeast feeds on the sugar in the bread dough, turning it into carbon dioxide gas and alcohol. The carbon dioxide makes the bread rise.

When the bread is baked, the carbon dioxide and alcohol are driven off.

There is no way you can turn bread back into the dough it was made out of, and you cannot collect the carbon dioxide and alcohol to make the sugar you started with.

Making cheese or yoghurt

Milk is turned into cheese or yoghurt by different kinds of bacteria. We cannot turn cheese or yoghurt back into milk.



ACTIVITY

Write each activity given below under correct column.

Ripening of fruits	Melting of butter	Burning of wood	Boiling of water
Dissolution of sugar in water	Melting of ice cubes	Cooking of food	Chopping of wood

Reversible Changes (Physical)	**Irreversible Changes (Chemical)**