

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Environment

Sub-strand: Sky Colors

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.

Confusing Pair of Words

- Are pairs of words that sound alike or nearly alike, but each has a different meaning. For example, affect means to influence something, while effect means the result of something.

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

1. Tan wanted to _____ a book. (by, buy)
2. Timoci bought a _____ of trousers. (pear, pair)
3. Yesterday a man was _____ dead by a gunman. (shot, short)
4. The children _____ down quietly. (sat, set)
5. My brother is in class _____. (for, four)
6. The pretty girl liked the pretty _____ rose. (red, read)
7. _____ were many people at the meeting. (There, Their)
8. He could not _____ because he is deaf. (hear, here)
9. I have got _____ sons. (too, two)
10. Aruna has bought a _____ bag. (knew, new)

Sentence Writing

Completing sentences: Add three or more words to complete each sentence.

1. I wish I had _____.
2. As soon as _____.
3. That boy _____.
4. I like my mother _____.
5. My friend and I _____.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

MATHEMATICS WK 7

STRAND: ALGEBRA

UNIT 2.1: PATTERNS

TOPIC: IDENTIFYING NUMBER PATTERNS

-When we talk about number patterns, we will see a list of numbers that follows a certain sequence example; by adding 2 to a number you will be able to get the following number.

-Below are some patterns with the series of number sequence.

- a). {1, 4, 7, 10, 13,} this pattern starts at 1 and jumps 3 every time.(plus 3 pattern)
- b). {2, 4, 8, 16, 32,}doubles the number each time to get the next number.(multiply by 2 pattern)
- c). {42, 39, 36, 33, 30,}minus 3 to get the next number (subtract 3 pattern). Example C is a finite sequence as it will end when it reaches 0.
- d). {1, 5, 3, 7, 5, 9, 7,} (this is a plus 4 and minus 2 pattern.)

Activities to complete

Identify the pattern and write the next four numbers.

- a). {3, 6, 5, 10, 9, _____, _____, _____, _____}
- b). {3, 6, 12, 24, _____, _____, _____, _____}
- c). {3, 4, 8, 9, 18, 19, _____, _____, _____, _____}
- d). {7, 5, 15, 13, 39, _____, _____, _____, _____}

e). {6, 13, 20, 27, _____, _____, _____, _____}

f). {46, 58, 70, 82, _____, _____, _____, _____}

g). {3, 18, 33, 48, _____, _____, _____, _____}

h). {3, 12, 21, 30, _____, _____, _____, _____}

i). {8, 13, 18, 23, _____, _____, _____, _____}

Solve the word problems given below

1. Mrs Prasad is 4 years younger than her husband. Her husband is 46 years old and Sam is 6 years younger than Mrs. Prasad. How old is Sam?

2. John is tall. Paul is taller but Ken is the tallest. Who is the shortest . Who is the tallest?

3. Jones's house is big, Freddy's house is two times bigger than Jones and Romu's house is two times bigger than Freddy's. Who has the smallest house?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

I-TAUKEI WK 7

Ulutaga: Na Vakamalolo

Na veivosa me nanumi

1. Dagava – raica cake e dua na ka.
2. Damele – malumu ka yagolegole.
3. Kinoca – vunia se tarova.
4. Mateca – domona vakalevu e dua na ka.
5. Momoqaqa – bulicaki kaukauwa.
6. Tadrúa – e na maliwa.
7. Teteva – yacova ka robota yani.
8. Vakamalolo – e dua na mataqali meke vaka-Viti(meke dabe).
9. Vakauqeta – vakabulabulataka na yalo se i naki.
10. Vucu – meke.
11. Waribariba – vuki totolo.
12. Wesi – meke moto.
13. Yanayanata – na domo e robota, curuma se sikabotea e dua na vanua.

Na i vosavosa vaka- Viti

1. Qalo wasa

Vulagi se i lakolako ka soko yani se keke mai e na waqa. “E ra a qalo wasa yani na noda tamata i valu ki Solomone.” “Me ra kakua ni levu tiko na nodra vosa ko ira e ra qalo wasa mai.”

2. E luvu mai na nomu waqa

Tukuni vua e dua ka mai via taura tiko e dua na ka e na vanua e vulagi kina. “E vaka e vei, e luvu main a nomu waqa mo qai mai vosa yalewa sara e ke?”

3. Ciri mai

Tamata ka lako tu ga mai ka mai maroroi. “Kakua ni ko mai vakatulewa tu e ke, ‘o iko ko ciri mai.”

4. Waqa semasema

Kena turaga e dau tautauvi mate wasoma. “Dou sa cakava mada ga yani , ra gone. ‘Qo sa waqa semasema tu.”

5. Qoqo lali

Na matameke ka qai meke sara e muri.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vosa veibasai

cabecabe -ni-siga	davo-sobu	vakamocera
wakakau	marama	bulicaki- ca butu-rara

1. Qoqo lali - _____.
2. Dromudromu ni siga - _____.
3. Damele - _____.
4. Turaga - _____.
5. Duri cake - _____.
6. Vakayadrata - _____.
7. Bulicaki vinaka - _____.

Vakayagataka vakadodonu na veivosa toqai toka e ra.

coboti	lobaki	tagavi
toqini	gunuvi	rabeti

1. Sa _____ na yaqona.
2. Sa _____ na i sulu.
3. Sa _____ na uciwai.
4. Sa _____ na wa.
5. Sa _____ na wainimoli.
6. Sa _____ na mena yaqona na turaga.

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Safety

Sub-strand: Personal Safety

Content Learning Outcome: Recognize and demonstrate personal safety and practices and behaviors being alone.

Notes

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.

Common accidents that can happen in the home and how to deal with them:

1. Falling objects

When children start to move around on their own, there is an increased danger of them pulling objects down on top of themselves. Being conscious of your kids health means making sure any trailing electrical leads, table cloth edges and dish towels are out of reach in order to help prevent accidents happening.

2. Trips and Falls

A fall can affect people of all ages, but they are most common amongst the very young and the very old. Often, falling over as a child will only hurt their pride and a few soothing words is all that's needed. However, if the person who has fallen subsequently becomes drowsy, vomits or loses consciousness, it is important to seek medical advice.

3. Bruises

Even a fall that isn't serious can lead to nasty bruising which can be quite painful. Applying a cold pack - or even a packet of frozen peas - to the area affected can reduce swelling. Sometimes severe bruising can hide more serious issues such as broken bones, so if there is a great deal of continuous pain or movement of a limb is very restricted or impossible, once again professional help should be sought.

4. Sprains

A sprain is when a ligament, which connects parts of a joint, is stretched, twisted or torn. Knees, ankles and wrists are the most common parts of the body affected. If this occurs, apply an ice pack from your first aid kit, rest the affected area and give it time to heal.

5. Cuts

Any cut means that there will be some blood, and this can be one of the most difficult things involved in first aid for children. Apply pressure to stop the bleeding and apply an antiseptic to the area. Assessing the situation is important, but (generally speaking) if the blood stops following pressure, it is likely to be a minor cut that will not need stitches.

6. Burns

Hot drinks cause most burns and scalds to children under the age of five and, of course, children should be kept a safe distance away from open fires, cookers, irons, hair straighteners and matches, as these can be dangerous too. Any burn should be held under cold running water for ten minutes and then assessed. Having a clean plastic bag in your first aid kit can be an ideal way to cover burns to keep them clean and help them to heal.

7. Choking

Children can often have a fascination with putting objects in their mouth and swallowing them, meaning that choking is a common hazard. If you cannot dislodge the object promptly, then call 919 immediately.

8. Poisoning

Most poisoning incidents involve medicines, household cleaning agents around the house and cooking kerosene. It is important, therefore, to keep anything that might be dangerous if swallowed well out of reach of children as an essential part of first aid in the home.

9. Glass-related injuries

Broken glass can cause serious cuts and so use of the material around the home in furniture or fittings should be carefully considered if you have a young family.

10. Drowning

Young children can drown in very shallow water, so they should be supervised at all times when near it. This includes ornamental garden ponds, water features and even baths.

11. Do not open homes to strangers

When staying alone in our home, we must make sure that we do not open our home or talk to strangers.

12. Accept anything from strangers- We must not accept anything given by strangers or when they offer a ride home from school.

13. Electrical appliances- Do not allow children to play near small or large electric appliances.

Activities

1. List two accidents that can happen in a home:

2. If a person becomes drowsy and vomits after a fall, what is the best thing to do?

3. Why must we not play with household cleaning agents and chemicals?

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

Hindi – Week 7

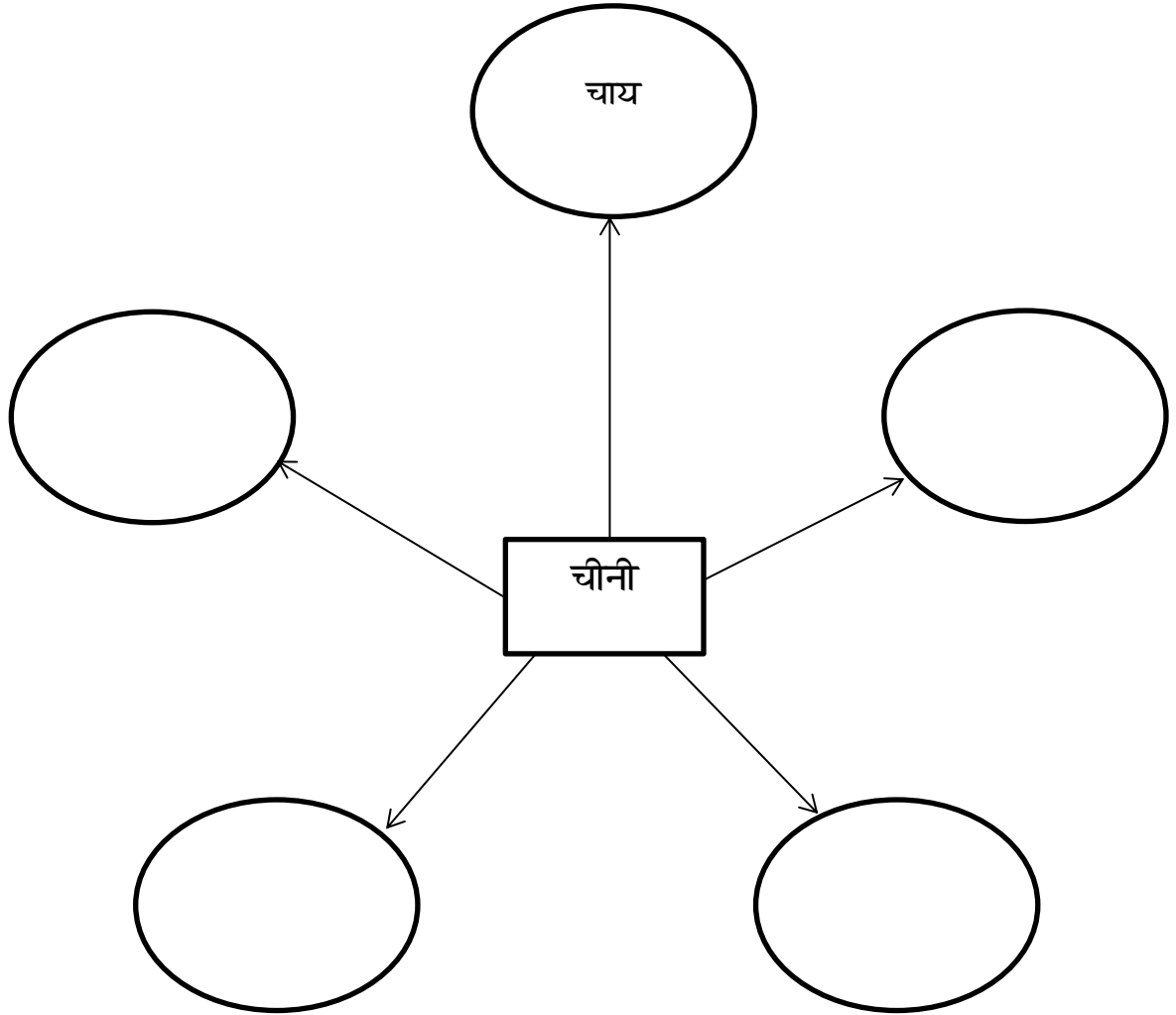
Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand : चीनी कैसे बनाई जाती है

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.

चीनी किस-किस काम में आती है ?



वाक्य बनाओ :

निम्न शब्दों को वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो :

प्रकार

तौल घर

चूना

निगरानी

परीक्षण

इनके विपरीत अर्थ वाले शब्द लिखो :

जैसे - बड़ा - छोटा

सुबह - -----

खाली - -----

अन्दर - -----

सवाल - -----

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

SOCIAL STUDIES YR 7

STRAND: PLACE and ENVIRONMENT

SUB-STRAND: FEATURES OF PLACES

TOPIC: WHAT IS A MAP?

- 1.A map is a drawing of a place as seen from above.
- 2.It has special features that we need to understand to make map reading easier.
- 3.There are 2 types of map that we can use. The **mental map** and the **sketch map**.
- 4.**Mental maps** are maps that we make up in our mind that helps us go from one place to another. Example; when the teacher allows you to go to the washroom, you will use your mental map because you already know the way to the washroom as it is already in your head.
- 5.**Sketch maps** are shown on a paper in drawing using directions. They are used to locate unknown places or areas that might have special features in them.

Special features of a map

- 1.There are 5 main features of any map that would help us to understand what the map is about and the different features that are drawn on it. The 5 features includes the :

a).**Map Title**

-shows name of the location shown.

b).**Direction**

-shows the direction as South, North, East and West.

c).**Map Key/Legend**

-shows the important places on the map.

d).**Scale and distance**

-shows the distance on the land area.

e).**Contour lines and Symbols**

-shows the signs of different places and areas.

Activities to Complete

True or False

- 1.Mental maps are maps that are already in our head._____.
- 2.Maps shows us locations and places._____.
- 3.Key on the map shows us the important places._____.
- 4.Maps are not important._____.
- 5.There are 5 types of maps._____.

Draw the map of your school.

