

YEAR: 5

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET: 6

English Year 5– Language , Literacy and Communication

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
SUB STRAND	Language features and rules.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Discuss and explain language features and rules of a range of printed and visual text.

1. **Spelling and Word Skills:** Page 90

Alphabetical Order: Assemble the words in alphabetical order beside the given numbers.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20

colonies , ladybug , beetles , species , appetite , prey , crops , oval , joints ,kind
unappealing , antennae , dead , extinct , foul , group , hatch , ice , kite , mast

2. **Synonyms and Antonyms** Page 91

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning. For example: The words big and large are synonyms.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. For example: The words open and closed are antonyms.

Tell whether each pair of words is **synonyms** or **antonyms**.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. agree, disagree- _____ | b. guess, estimate- _____ |
| c. argue, dispute- _____ | d. cold, freezing- _____ |
| e. gigantic, big- _____ | f. tired, active- _____ |
| g. sink, drop- _____ | h. windy, still- _____ |
| i. broad, wide- _____ | j. difficult, easy- _____ |

3. **Simple Present Tense** (Timeless Tense) Page 92

It is used to talk about general truths. It is also used to talk about time-tabled future events. Unlike other tense forms, the simple present tense has a special **-s** marking when the subject is a singular noun or a third person pronoun.

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

- a. The Fiji Airways _____ at seven o'clock on Wednesdays. (arrive)
- b. I will phone when my mother _____ back. (come)
- c. The sun _____ from the east. (rise)
- d. Term three _____ 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. Doctors _____ patients before giving medications. (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)

4. Collective Nouns: are names for a collection or a group of people, animals or things.

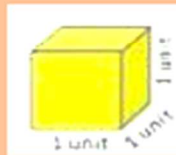
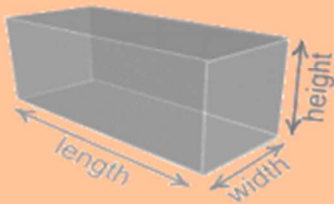
- a). a _____ of pups.
- b). a _____ of birds.
- c). a _____ of bees.
- d). a _____ of goats.
- e). a _____ of ants.
- f). a _____ of fish.

STRAND	Measurement
SUB STRAND	Volume and Capacity
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explain and show the basic relationship of units of measure for capacity and volume of object.

Volume and Capacity Page 59 -60

VOLUME - The amount of space a solid figure takes up

The base unit for measuring volume is cubic centimetre (cm³).

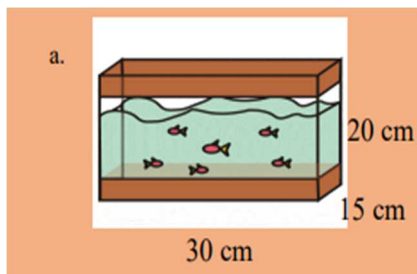


Formula for finding volume

$$V = L \times W \times H$$

Activity

1. Write the volume of each item.



$$V = L \times W \times H$$

$$V = 30\text{cm} \times 15\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm}$$

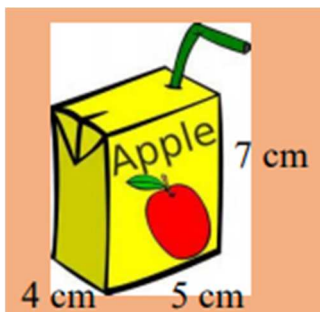
$$V = 9000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$30 \times 15 = 450$$

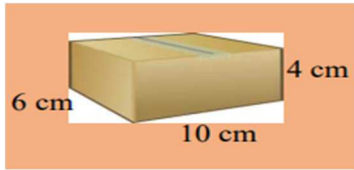
$$450$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 20 \\ \hline 9000 \end{array}$$

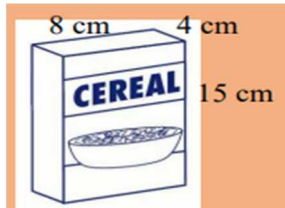
- b.



c.



d.



2. Page 60

1000 millilitres = 1 litre
1000 ml = 1 L

a. ____ litres = 2000 millilitres

e. _____ millilitres = 4 litres

b. ____ litres = 500 millilitres

f. _____ millilitres = $\frac{3}{4}$ litres

c. ____ litres = 7500 millilitres

g. _____ millilitres = 12 litres

d. ____ litres = 250 millilitres

h. _____ millilitres = $2\frac{1}{4}$ litres

3. Estimating Capacity - Page 60



If this flask holds 50ml of water when full, how many flasks would be needed to fill a:

a.

500 ml water bottle?



$500\text{ml} \div 50\text{ml} = 10$ flasks

b.

250 ml mug

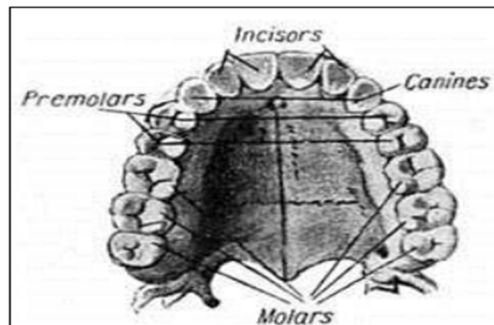


c.

1 litre milk container



STRAND	Personal and Community Health
SUB STRAND	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Differentiate the different parts of teeth and skin and their care.

UNIT 23: DIFFERENT PARTS OF TEETH AND SKIN**PARTS OF THE TEETH****Types of Teeth and their Functions**

1. Incisors- to cut food
2. Canines – used for tearing meat
3. Molars – Grinding Food Teeth help us to chew and digest food. They help us to talk, and to pronounce different sounds clearly. Teeth help to give our face its shape.

Care of teeth

1. Brush your teeth after every meal.
2. Brush your teeth before going to bed with a fluoride toothpaste.
3. Floss your teeth once a day.
4. Eating less sugary foods.
5. Regular check up with the dentist

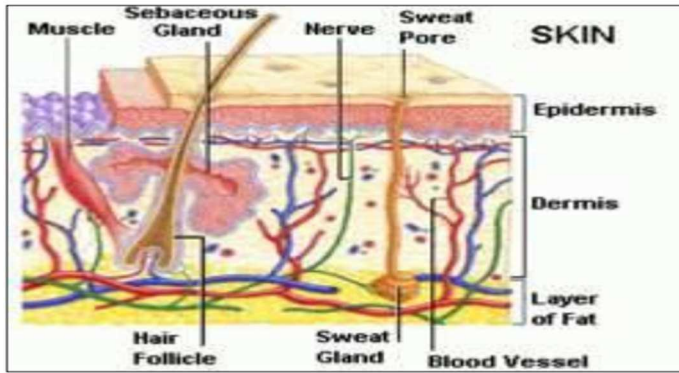
Adults have 32 teeth. 16 upper jaw and 16 in lower jaw.

Activity.

1. Which part of teeth is used for grinding the food in our mouth?

2. Why is it important to clean our teeth regularly?

Parts of the Skin



Care of skin

1. Avoid strong soaps. Shave carefully.
2. Dry your skin dry with a towel.
3. Don't use others towel.
4. Protect from sunlight.
5. Eat a healthy diet.
6. Bath daily with soap and water.
7. Always wear clean clothes
8. Always dry your clothes and towel in the sun to kill germs.
9. Dirty skin will have skin disease like ringworm, dhani and scabies.
10. Skin disease can be spread by using towel and clothes of people who have skin disease.

Some skin disease.

Scabies – tiny itchy sores filled with pus.

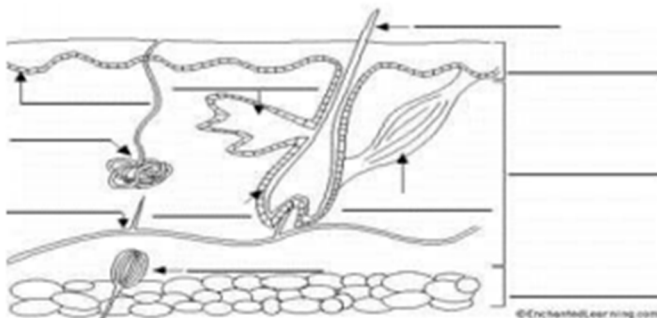
Yaws – sores with pus and thick sore.

Dhani – white itchy patches.

Ringworm – a ring like itchy sports.

Activity.

1. Label the given diagram of a cross section of the skin.



2. Draw and label food that are good for the teeth.

STRAND	Matter
SUB STRAND	Reactions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Gather information and practice correct waste management methods.

What Are Pollutants? Page 58

1. A substance that pollutes something, especially water or the atmosphere which causes pollution.
2. They can be physical or chemical.
3. They involve the liquid, smoke, gases and heat etc.
4. At times the product or their by-product are necessary for the benefit.
For example, the soil needs a phosphate and nitrates for its fertility. They may cause the water pollution too.
5. The increase in concentration of carbon dioxide and the decrease in the concentration of oxygen also cause the pollution.
6. Liquid waste such as oil spill from factories, industries and ships in the sea are dangerous.
7. Gases from vehicles and industries cause air pollution.

Forms of pollution**Air pollution**

Happens when dust, dirt or smoke from vehicles and factories pollute the air.

Water pollution

Happens when we throw rubbish or waste products in the sea, creek or rivers.

Soil pollution

Happens when we use sprays or artificial manure on our farm.

Noise pollution

Happens when there is a loud noise by shouting or playing radio on a high volume.

Food pollution

It is polluted by flies, dust and dirt.

Health Effects of Pollution

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| -Headache | - Respiratory illness | - Stress |
| - Cardiovascular illness | -Cancer risks | - Sleep Disturbance |
| -Skin irritation | -Nerve damage | - High Blood Pressure |

Other Effects of Pollution

- Death of aquatic and marine life
- Poisons soil and ground water
- Affects human health.
- Causes global warming Destroys vegetation
- Destroys ecosystems and animals/ birds
- Increase in disease.

Control Pollution by:

- Recycling
- Reusing
- Waste minimisation
- Compost

Activity

1. Draw and name the different types of pollution.

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

What is a map? Page 40

1. It is a drawing which shows what a place looks like when seen from above.
2. It can also be described as a simplified plan of a place seen directly from above.
3. These different shapes and patterns on the maps are what you see from above.
4. **Drawing and reading maps**
 - People who draw maps are always careful to include certain things on the map to make it easier for other people who use map.

These special features include:

- Map title
 - Direction
 - Map Key / Legend
 - Scale and Distance
 - Contour lines
 - Symbols
 - Borders
 - Scale and Distance
5. **Scale** shows how distances on the map relate to the distance in the real world.

Sometimes map shows detailed information about an area.

These are called large scale maps.

Small scale maps show large area and smaller details.

6. Directions

- Directions on the maps is shown using an arrow pointing North.
- Most map will have at the top of the page.
- Always look for North pointer in a map.

7. Mental map help us from getting lost as they help us find our way around.

What is mental map?

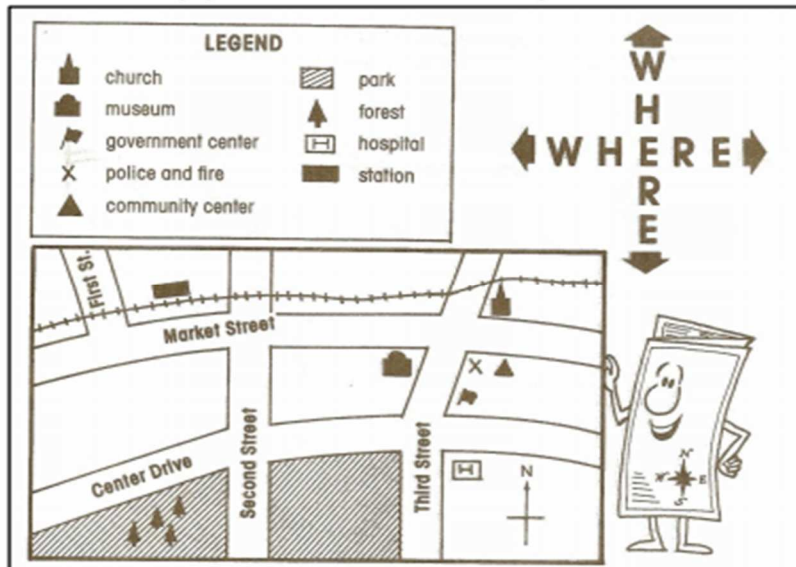
- Mental maps are maps that we make in our minds.

8. Many people use maps at their work place like:

- Soldiers - Teachers
- Tourists - Road makers
- Students - Sea captains
- Water engineers - House builders.

Activity

Use the map given below to answer the questions. Page 41



1. What is at the Southwest corner of the Third and Market?

2. What is at the Northeast corner of Third and Centre?

3. Where is a good place to picnic?

4. On what street does the train stop?

Between what streets? _____ and _____.

5. What else is on market?

6. The Government Centre is on the _____ corner of Centre and Third.

7. The museum is on the _____ corner of Third and Market.

8. Where is the hospital?

YEAR: 5

HINDI

WORKSHEET: 6

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	प्रस्तुत जानकारी की समझ दर्शाने के लिए उन विशेषताओं को पहचानना जो परिचित व अपरिचित लिखित व दृश्यसंबंधी पाठ में विशेषताएँ पाए जाते हैं।

शाश्वत ज्ञान- ५

- सूवा से बा : page 49-55
- बच्चे पाठ पढ़ कर अभ्यास करे page 50-51

अभ्यास**क. इन वाक्यों में कौन से शब्द छूट गए हैं:**

१. शीतल हवा वह रही थी।
२. पहाड़ी साँप की टेढ़ा था।
३. उस स्थान का दृश्य ही बागवान हो गया।
४. पास ही सुन्दर झरना और का गायन सुन कर मेरा मन वहाँ से को ही न करता था।
५. वहाँ पर वही काली उगलती मिल की दिखाई दी।

इन शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए

१. मोटर - -----
२. हवा - -----
३. पास - -----
४. पहाड़ - -----
५. आँख - -----

ख. सही उत्तर दीजिए ।

१. इस पाठ के पहले अनुच्छेद में प्रकृति की चित्रण किस प्रकार किया गया है ?

क. खराब

ख. तूफानी

ग. सुहावना

घ. बारिश

२. “मोटर हवा से बातें करने लगी” इस का अर्थ है:

क. मोटर हवा से वार्तालाप कर रही थी

ख. बहुत धीरे चल रही थी

ग. बहुत रफ्तार से चल रही थी

घ. हवा में उड़ रही थी

३. विश्राम करने के लिए मोटर कहाँ रुकी ?

क. पहाड़ी रास्ते पर

ख. टेढ़े-मेढ़े रास्ते पर

ग. रमणीक स्थान से दूर

घ. रमणीक स्थान पर

४. “वहाँ से हटने को मन ही न करता” - लेखक ने ऐसा क्यों कहा ?

क. अति सुन्दर स्थान था

ख. बदसूरत स्थान था

ग. सुन्दर स्थान नहीं था

घ. लेखक वहाँ कुछ दिन रुकना चाहता था

(Paragraph 4-5)

५. अनुच्छेद ४ और ५ में जो अन्तर है उसे दिए गए स्थान पर अपने शब्दों में लिखो ।

अनुच्छेद ४	अनुच्छेद ५
१.-----	१.-----
२.-----	२.-----
३.-----	३.-----
४.-----	४.-----
५.-----	५.-----

STRAND	Volavola kei na bulibuli
SUB STRAND	Na vulici ni vosa kei na gaunisala ni kena vakatavulici
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Vola e dua na ivola vua e dua na itokani

Lesson Notes

I saka [idola]

Au via vakaraitaka yani vei kemuni ni tauvi au tiko na matetaka. Au sa na sega ni rawa yani ki vuli e daidai. Mo ni vosoti au kina.

Au nuitaka ni ko ni na ciqoma na ulubale malumalumu oqo.

Na nomuni gone vuli [isogo]

Avete Tamani [yacamu]

Cakacaka Lavaki.

Vola e dua vei tavalemu ko Jeke ka sureti koya me lako mai e na nomu Siga ni Sucu e na I ka tini ni Seviteba,2021. Me yacamu ko Josefa Talacolo ka ko vakaitikotiko mai Saroni,Vitina,Dogotuki. Vakacuruma na vosa e ganita me volai e na vanua e lala koto.

Vitina

Dogotuki

_____ ni _____, 2021

Kivei Jeke

_____ vinaka tavale. Au _____ ni ko bulabula vinaka tiko ka toso vinaka tiko na qaravi vuli.

Au via _____ iko tiko ga ke rawa _____ ko bau tiko ena noqu siga ni _____.

E na vakayacori _____ e na I ka tini ni Seviteba,2021 ka _____ vakayacori ga e vale.

E na tekivu _____ na soqo e na lima na _____ e na yakavi.

Au sa _____ ni ko na ciqoma na veisureti malumalumu oqo.

Ko _____

Na Tavalemuni dina