

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 3

Subject: English

Year: 5 Name: _____

Strand: Listening and Speaking.

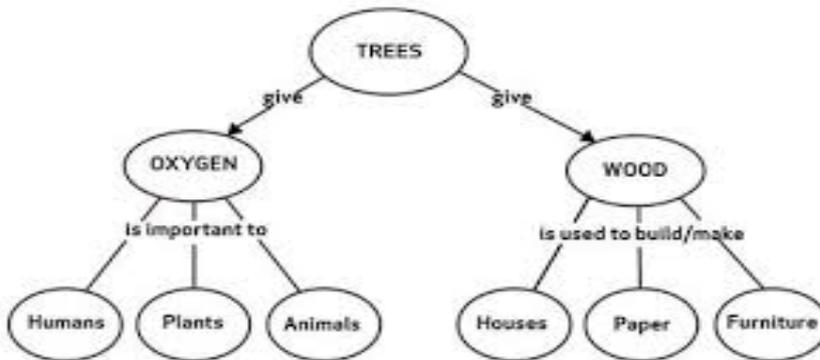
Sub-strand: Language Learning processes and strategies.

CLO: Examine and discuss approaches most beneficial in a text.

LESSON NOTES- CONCEPT MAP

Concept mapping or mind mapping is when you try to find meanings to a word breaking it down to other words that are connected to your first word.

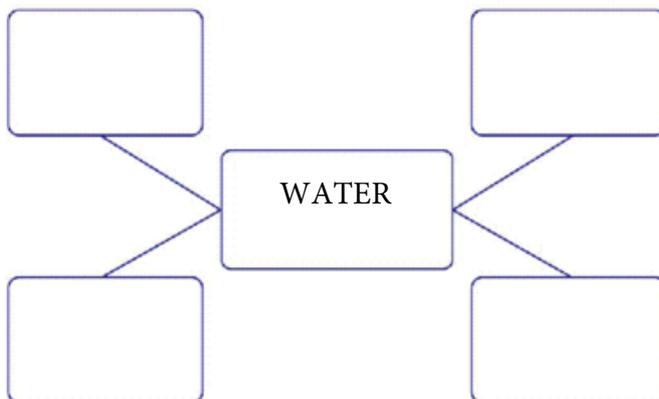
For example: Finding a concept map of the word "trees"



Activity- Complete the Concept map given below.

NAME:

TOPIC



NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 3

Subject: **Mathematics**

Year: **5** Name: _____

Strand: Numbers.

Sub-strand: Decimals.

CLO: Explore and express multiplication and division of decimal by using 10's and 100's.

**Multiplication of a Decimal
by 10, 100, 1000**

When the multiplier is 10, 100 or 1000, we move the decimal point to the right by as many places as number of zeroes after 1 in the multiplier.

For Example:

$8.597 \times 10 = 85.97$
$8.597 \times 100 = 859.7$
$8.597 \times 1000 = 8597.0$

Exercise- Complete the exercise given below.

Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 or 1,000

Grade 6 Decimals Worksheet

Find the product.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. $10 \times 28.8 =$ _____ | 2. $100 \times 7.02 =$ _____ |
| 3. $1,000 \times 0.712 =$ _____ | 4. $10 \times 0.838 =$ _____ |
| 5. $100 \times 49.8 =$ _____ | 6. $100 \times 73.9 =$ _____ |
| 7. $100 \times 36.6 =$ _____ | 8. $1,000 \times 0.171 =$ _____ |
| 9. $10 \times 6.86 =$ _____ | 10. $1,000 \times 3.27 =$ _____ |
| 11. $10 \times 0.242 =$ _____ | 12. $10 \times 1.15 =$ _____ |
| 13. $10 \times 90.4 =$ _____ | 14. $100 \times 0.409 =$ _____ |
| 15. $10 \times 6.64 =$ _____ | 16. $100 \times 0.933 =$ _____ |

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 3

Subject: Veika Vaka-viti Year: 5 Name: _____

STRAND	Volavola kei na Bulibuli
Sub- Strand	Lawa ni Vosa
Content Learning outcome	Xcnc { ci cvnc "xcncf qf qpw'pc" xglxquc "ngk'pc" ngpc "k'pcnk'gpc" i cvpc "pk'xqrqxqr0

LESSON NOTES - Vosa Veibasai

1. Rakorako - Sakasaka
2. yalo malua- yalo totolo
3. vakaturaga- vakaisi
4. tauvanua- turaga
5. vakaveivolekati- vakaveiyawaki
6. vakadodonutaka- vakacala

Vosavosa Vaka-viti

- a. Yalo vaka Bolatagane- tamata qaqa.
- b. Era sa bale na duru vesi- Sa bale e dua na turaga bale nuitaki ka qaqa.
- c. Ni mataka- gauna se bera mai.
- d. Gauna ni butobuto- gauna ni veivaluvaluti ni sebera ni cabe na lotu.
- e. Rau sota na bici kei na kena i kolo- Rau sota na tamata kei na nona i valavala.
- f. Sa suru na belo- sa suka na cakacaka.

Cakacaka Lavaki:

A. Digitaka e 4 na vosavosa vaka-viti ka vakayataka e na dua na i yatuvosa.

Kena i Vakaraitaki:

E ra lesu ki vale na turaga ni sa suru na belo.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.

B. Digitaka e tolu na vosa veibasai ka vakayagataka e na dua na i yatuvosa.

Kena i Vakaraitaki:

E veivolekati na neitou vale kei Tomu i'a keitou veiyawaki kei ratou o Pita.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 3 - 2021**

Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Building Healthy Relationships
SUB - STRAND	Relationships
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop and practice interpersonal skills that can be applied across different settings

Relationships

- Can be defined as the connection or relation we have with others around us, like friends, family members, teachers
- A loving relationship with those around us and with our families helps us grow healthy and strong
- Not all relationships are good for us

Developing Interpersonal Skills

- Interpersonal skills are the life skills we use every day to communicate and interact with other people
- Strong interpersonal skills help us to communicate better with others
- Every day we pass a lot of information around.
- We do this either by speaking or reading.
- When you ask a question or give an answer, you are actually communicating.

Interpersonal Skills

- Listening
- Questioning
- Manners
 - Say "Please" and "Thank you,"
 - Hold doors open for other people
 - Speak politely
 - Give up your seat on public transportation
 - Congratulate people
 - Know how to greet people
 - Groom yourself appropriately
 - Raise our hands to answer questions
- Self-Management
 - This means controlling anger, hiding frustration, showing calmness, etc.
- Assertiveness
 - Being assertive means being able to stand up for your own or other people's rights in a calm and positive way, without being either aggressive, or passively accepting 'wrong'.
- Communication
 - Communication is the process of transferring signals/messages between a sender and a receiver through various methods (written words, nonverbal cues, spoken words).

Skills of Communication

- Be confident
- Make eye contact.
- Use gestures.
- Develop effective listening skills
- Speak clearly and don't mumble.
- Pronounce your words correctly

Activity

1. List **two** examples of **interpersonal** skills?

2. How can you **improve** your **skills of communication**?

**2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 3 -2021**

Subject: Hindi

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND:	Strand 3 - Writing and Shaping
SUB STRAND:	HN 6.3.1 Language Features & Rules
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	HN 6.3.2.1. Use appropriate conventions of short formal writing.

बोधन - Comprehension

इस अंश को ध्यान से पढ़िए

पंकज पढ़ने में बहुत होशियार था। इस लिए उसके अध्यापक उससे खुश रहते थे। परन्तु इस बार परीक्षा में वह असफल हुआ। इस पर अध्यापक को बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ। उन्होंने पंकज से पूछा, “तुम असफल कैसे हो गए? तुम तो पढ़ने में होशियार थे?”

इस पर पंकज ने दुखी होकर कहा, “कई दिनों से पिताजी बीमार थे। वे एक महीने तक अस्पताल में भर्ती थे। इसीलिए मैं लगभग बीस दिनों तक पाठशाला नहीं आया। घर पर पढ़ने का भी समय नहीं मिला।” पंकज की बात सुनकर अध्यापक जी चुप हो गए।

कुछ दिन बाद अध्यापकजी लड़कों की फीस जमा कर रहे थे। फीस जमा करने के बाद वे लड़कों के नाम के पास लिख देते थे। लेकिन पैसा गिनने पर एक फीस का पैसा कम था। गुरुजी सभी लड़कों का नाम पढ़ने लगे जिन्होंने फीस जमा की थी। पंकज अपना नाम सुनते ही खड़ा होकर कहा, “गुरुजी! मैंने फीस जमा नहीं की है।”

अध्यापक ने बच्चों से कहा, “देखो, पंकज ने आज सच बोलकर मेरी परेशानी दूर कर दी। आज पंकज नहीं बताता तो मुझे मालूम भी नहीं होता।”

अध्यापक जी पंकज की ईमानदारी से बहुत खुश हुए। उन्होंने पंकज से कहा, “तुम अब फीस नहीं जमा करना। तुम्हारी फीस तो जमा हो गई।” पर पंकज ने कहा, «नहीं गुरुजी! मैं दो-तीन दिन में अपनी फीस जमा कर दूँगा।” इस पर अध्यापक ने कहा, “मैं तुम्हारी ईमानदारी से बहुत खुश हूँ। इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि अब फीस जमा नहीं करना।”

शाम को घर पहुँचने पर पंकज ने पिताजी को पूरी बातें बताईं। पिताजी ने कहा, “तुमने सत्य कह कर सही काम किया। जीवन में सच्चाई और ईमानदारी मानव की सफल जीवन के लिए बहुमूल्य हैं।” पंकज के अध्यापक भी उसी शाम उनके पिताजी से मिलने आए।

पंकज अपनी पढ़ाई में अब और मेहनत करता है। वार्षिक परीक्षा में वह प्रथम आया। उनके गुरुजी ने कहा “यह तुम्हारी ईमानदारी का पुरस्कार है।”

प्रश्न

क प्रत्येक सवाल के चार जवाब दिए गए हैं। सही जवाब को चुनकर उसके बगल वाले अक्षर में गोलाकार निशान बनाइए।

1. अध्यापक पंकज से क्यों खुश रहते थे ?

क. वह टौड़ने में तेज था

ख. वह बहुत धनी था

ग. वह पढ़ने में होशियार था

घ. वह ताकतवर था

2. पंकज के पिताजी की हालत कैसी थी ?

क. वे स्वस्थ थे

ख. वे अमीर थे

ग. वे बूढ़ थे

घ. वे बीमार थे

3. पाठ में आए “आश्चर्य” शब्द का अर्थ है

क. घबड़ा जाना

ख. खुश होना

ग. निराश होना

घ. नाराज होना

4. पंकज कितने दिनों तक पाठशाला नहीं गया था ?

क. पूरे तीस दिनों तक

ख. लगभग बीस दिनों तक

ग. दस दिनों तक

घ. एक महीने तक

5. पंकज ने क्यों घर पर रुकना चाहा?

क. पिताजी को सिर्फ खुश करने के लिए

ख. घर पर खेलने के लिए

6. विद्यार्थी गुरुजी के पास क्यों पैसा जमा कर रहे थे ?

क. पिकनिक के लिए

ख. पुस्तक के लिए

ग. फीस के लिए

घ. यात्रा के लिए

7. क्या पंकज ने फीस जमा की थी ?

क. जी नहीं

ख. जी हाँ

ग. नहीं मालूम

घ. शायद

8. पाठ में आप परेशानी शब्द का पर्यायवाची है

क. खुशी

ख. मुसीबत

ग. हँसी

घ. प्रसन्नता

नीचे दिए गए सवालों का जवाब पूरे वाक्य में लिखिए

9. पंकज को फीस क्यों नहीं जमा करना पड़ा ?

10. सच्चाई और ईमानदारी के विषय में क्या बताया गया है ?

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 3 - 2021**

Subject: Social Studies

Year: 5

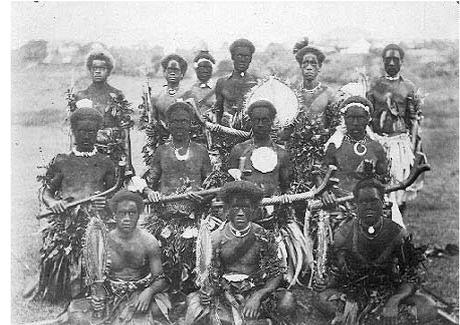
Name: _____

STRAND	Time Continuity and Change
SUB - STRAND	Understanding the past
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Compare and contrast I – Taukei ways of life before and after the arrival of the early Europeans

Understanding the past

The Early Fijians – I -Taukei

- The first I - Taukei are generally believed to arrive in Fiji more than 3000 years ago.
- They travelled from island to island looking for a better place to live using their canoes called the *drua*.
- **Lutunasobasoba was a chief who landed with some men at Vuda on the Western coast of Viti Levu**
- They arrived in their canoe called the **Kaunitoni**
- **Others led by Degei settled in the coastal side of Nakauvadra Mountain.**
- The early I Taukei lived communally in *buress* and planted their own food and made their own tools and weapons from stone and wood.
- They wore *tapa* and leaves to cover parts of their body.



The Arrival of Europeans

- The first European's arrival in Fiji had been accidental. The first discovery was made in **1643** by a Dutch explorer, **Abel Tasman**.
- The second to land on Fiji was English navigator **Captain James Cook** in **1774**, and he also continued to explore the islands during the 18th century.
- Much of the credit of the discovery and recording of the Fiji Islands went to **Captain William Bligh**, who sailed through Fiji in **1789** after the mutiny on the *Bounty*, a British Royal Navy ship.
- Missionaries and sandalwood traders came around at mid-century.
- When the Europeans missionaries arrived in Fiji, their first task was to stop cannibalism by teaching Christianity to the chiefs.
- When the chiefs were converted all their people would follow them. They also learned the I -Taukei language so that they could easily communicate with the indigenous people.
- They translated the Bible into the native language and taught them how to read and write.
- Later on, they brought clothes and tools for the people to use.

Sangam Education Board - Online Resources



ABEL TASMAN -1643



WILLIAM BLIGH – 1789



JAMES COOK – 1774

Activity

1. Name the **canoe** in which the **first I - Taukei** travelled from island to island looking for a better place to live in.

2. What was the **name** of Captain William Bligh's ship?

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 3 -2021

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND: Matter

SUB-STRAND: Reaction

CLO: Gather information and practice correct waste management methods.

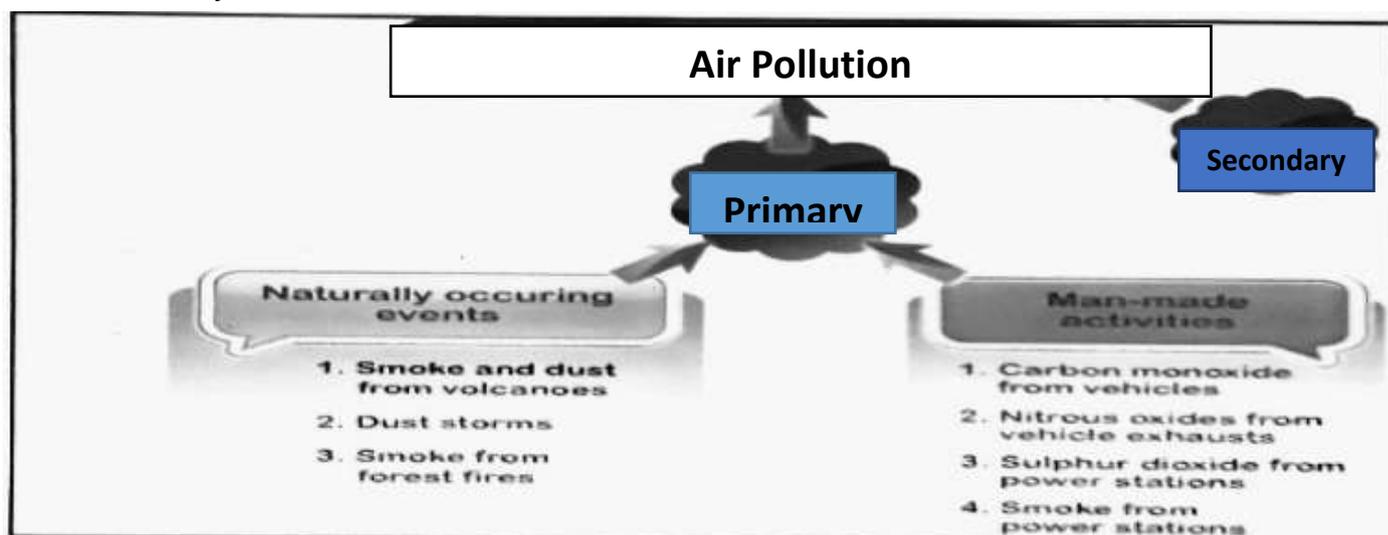
LESSON NOTES:

WHAT ARE POLLUTANTS

- A substance that pollutes something especially water or the atmosphere which causes pollution.
- They can be physical or chemical.
- They involve the liquid, smoke, gases and heat etc.
- For example: the soil need phosphate and nitrates for its fertility. They cause water pollution too.
- The pollutants classifies into different types and they depend on the form existence and the natural disposal.
- Dangerous gases from vehicles and industries cause air pollution.

Types of pollutants

- ✓ **Primary pollutant** - Pollutants that are formed and emitted directly from particular sources. Examples are **particulates, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, and sulfur oxide**
- ✓ **Secondary pollutant** - Pollutants that are formed in the lower atmosphere by chemical reactions.



ACTIVITY:

Define these words

1. Pollutants -

2. Draw and name 3 types of pollution

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