

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
SUB STRAND	Language learning processes and strategies
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Examine and use a wide range of reading strategies to enhance comprehension.

Language, Literacy, And Communication. Year 5

Environment

Unit 9 : Fiji's Extinct Bird Flies Anew.

- Read the passage on page **97**
- Find the meanings of the key vocabularies on page **96**

Now, use a dictionary to find the meaning to the given words.

- a) Extinct - _____
- b) recurring- _____
- c) remote - _____
- d) risk- _____
- e) recognition- _____
- f) doubtful- _____
- g) assessments- _____
- h) secretive- _____
- i) alliance- _____

- **Comprehension** – answer the questions on page 98

a. What is the name of the bird that was thought to have become extinct?

b. How long has it not been seen?

c. Who discovered the bird?

d. How many birds are safe so far?

e. Why did the locals name the bird, “Manukalou”?

f. Which pest is a great threat to birds?

Diary

A diary is written in the first person telling that the writer is speaking about himself/herself; about the interests, events, concerns and feelings. Diary entries can be done daily, weekly or monthly including the time and in order of events. Diary entries are personal.

Activity : Write a diary for this week (16th -19th August). Include your feelings, what you did and its importance with date and time.

DATE	MY DIARY ENTRIES

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 61

- Determine which measurement would be most appropriate.
 - A can of juice is most likely 350 ml or 350L. _____
 - Mr. Bale was painting his kitchen. Did he most likely buy 10L or 10 ml of paint?

 - A wheelbarrow would most likely hold 170 ml or 170L of water. _____
- Look at the capacity of the following containers and answer the questions that follow.



- How many jugs of water will fill the bucket? _____ jugs
- How much water will fill up the bottle, jug and the glass? _____ ml

c. If you take out one bottle of water from the bucket, how much water will be left ?

_____ ml

d. How many glasses of water can fill up the jug? _____ glasses

3. A water tank is 12 metres high, 9 metres long, and 5 metres wide. What is the volume of this tank when full?

4. Three metal cubes with sides of 3 cm are melted and cast into a spherical ball. Find the volume of the sphere that is formed.

STRAND	Energy
SUB STRAND	Energy sources and transfer
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognise and describe transformations of energy.

Energy Page 62

Energy

1. All living things and machines need energy in order to work.
2. Anything that gives you light and heat uses energy.

LIGHT –

1. Light is a form of Energy which is sourced from the sun or is known as solar energy. Stored energy (e.g. battery) lights up a torch.
2. Light travels in a straight line.
3. The sun, the torch, the electric light produce light rays that bounce off objects like the text book you are viewing, and then the rays enter your eyes, and you see the objects.
4. Light is used to form images or pictures.
5. Light enables one to see objects in a glass of water, which look bent or broken.

Activity 1 Page 60

Materials

A clear glass/ beaker

Pencil/straw/coin

Water

Method

1. Fill the glass with water until it is $\frac{3}{4}$ filled.
2. Put the pencil into the glass of water.
3. Observe carefully and take note of the changes.
4. Does the image look like picture on the below.



QUESTIONS

1. What does the image look like?

2. Explain in your own words what you have observed.

3. Draw the diagram that you see.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the student to draw a diagram illustrating the refraction of light as they observe the pencil in the water.

4. Is it water or light that bends the pencil?

STRAND	Personal and Community Health
SUB STRAND	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Highlight the importance of sanitation as a means of promoting health.

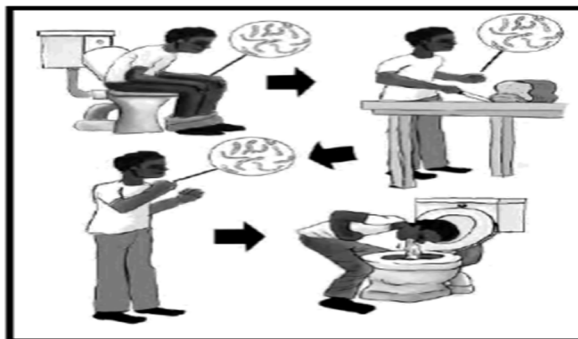
UNIT 22: Faulty Disposal of Human Waste. Page 46

1. Leaving human waste in natural areas can result in contaminating water supplies.
2. Human feces carry harmful microorganisms that easily contaminate water source.
3. When building new toilets you need to be mindful that water does not sip into water source.
4. Disease-causing germs can be spread from sewage if it is not disposed of properly or if people do not practise proper toilet hygiene (cleanliness).

Diseases caused by germs:

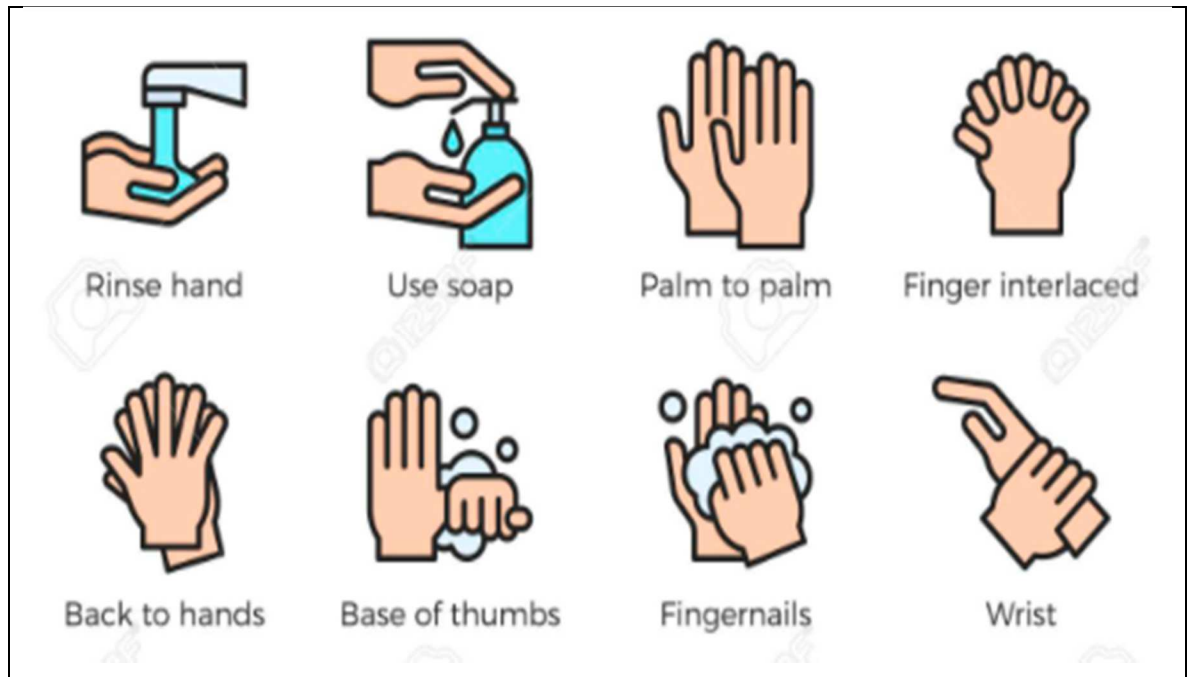
- diarrhoea
- trachoma
- hookworm infection

5. These disease-causing germs and parasites can be spread:
 - **directly** by people coming into contact with sewage or toilet waste
 - **indirectly** by people:
 - coming into contact with animals such as flies and cockroaches which carry the germs and parasites in or on their bodies. Dogs and cats can carry germs and parasites too
 - drinking water which has been contaminated by sewage
 - Not washing hands after going to the toilet



The above picture shows the effect of not washing your hands after going to the toilet.

The Steps of Hand Washing



Activity

1. What happens when human waste is not disposed properly?

2. What are the diseases caused by these germs?

3. Why is it important to wash our hands before handling food?

SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND	Place and Environment
SUB STRAND	People and Care of places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Formulate ways in which people in Fiji use their land.

Land in Fiji Page 42

1. The total land area of more than 300 islands is 18,333 sq. Km of which about 110 islands are inhabited.
2. The two main islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu are mountainous and rough.
3. The Western side of Viti Levu is known for its dry and fertile soil.
4. The Southern and Eastern parts of Viti Levu are usually wet and their forests are thick and green.
5. In Vanua Levu ,its humid climate has similar vegetation to that of Southern and Eastern part of Viti Levu.
6. In the coastal areas of both islands are the low lying plains.

Land Type in Fiji.

1. Fiji has three land types:
 - freehold land
 - native land
 - state land
2. Leasing land is owning land for only sometime or for a fixed term. When land expires, the land goes back to the owner.
3. Freehold land is when a person is the outright owner of the land or the land belongs to him or her forever.

Factors that affect types of land use:

1. These factors are known as physical factors and they can be climate, for example the amount of rainfall, temperature, sunshine, hurricane and flood.
2. The other factor is the soil type and the slope.

Land Use and Farming Practices.

1. There are many ways of using land and it all depends on our needs.
2. It could be used for:
 - farming.
 - build houses, roads and bridges.
 - build hotels, industries and commercial buildings.
 - recreational facilities such as parks

Activity

1. Study the pictures and identify the type of land use by filling in the table. (Page 42-43)



3



4



5



6



Picture	Land use type	Changes that have taken place
1		- Landscaping - Deforestation
2	Mining	- Deforestation - Land- degradation
3	Construction of road	-
4	Industrial Development	-
5		- Deforestation - Clearing of vegetation
6	Construction of bridges	- Deforestation - Changes in drainage pattern - Water pollution

2. What are the land types in Fiji?

3. How are land used in Fiji?

4. What are the factors that affect the type of land use?

YEAR: 5

HINDI

WORKSHEET: 7

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

- फीजी देश : page 52-55
- बच्चे पाठ पढ़ कर अभ्यास करें page 53-55

१. फीजी में कितने:

शहर हैं -----

चीनी मिल हैं -----

२. पेड़ और पौधे में क्या अन्तर है ?

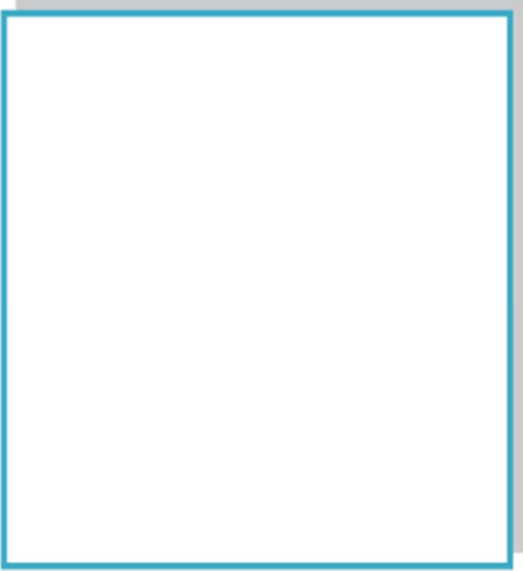
पेड़

पौधे

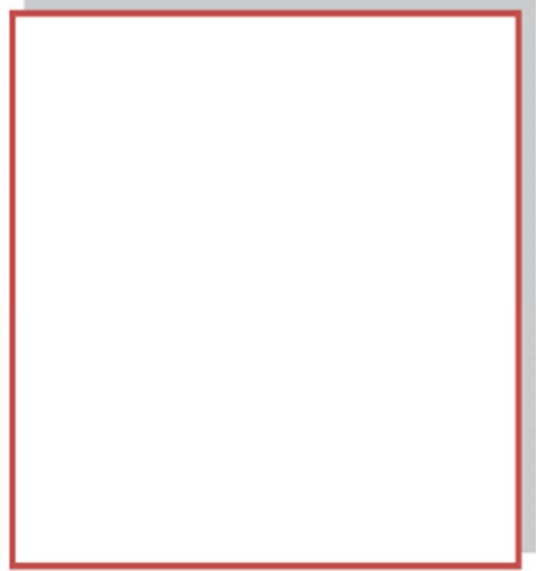
३. हमारे देश में विविध प्रकार के पेड़ हैं। उनका रंगीन चित्र बनाओ।

जैसे:

आम

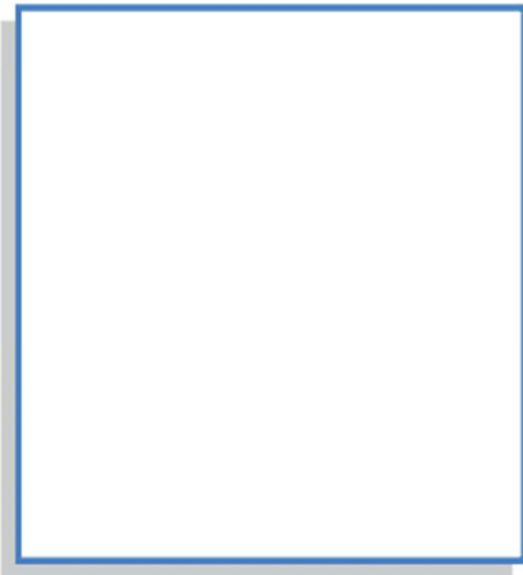


नारियल



४. हमारे देश में विविध प्रकार के पौधे हैं। उनका रंगीन चित्र बनाओ।

जैसे: डालो



केला



STRAND	Volavola kei na bulibuli
SUB STRAND	Lawa ni vosa
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Vakadewataka vakadodonu na nona vosa e dua

Lesson Notes – Na vakasavuitukutuku

- Ko vakadewataka na nona vosa e dua
- Na iyatuvosa e na tekivutaki e na itinitini ni yatuvosa ka kaya e dua me vaka oqo.
“Drau sa lako tu ki vei,” a taro ko Timoci.
A taro ko Timoci se rau sa lako tu ki vei ko irau koya.
- Ni ko vola na ka e kaya tiko e dua, ko na vakayagataka ka biuta vakadodonu na kena vakavakadigo me vaka oqo:

. cegu levu ; semikoloni : koloni ! cegu kurabui ? cegu taro
, koma ‘ komalili “ komalilirua ___ itoqa balavu - itoqaleka

Cakacaka Lavaki.

Mo vakadewataka/vakasavuitukutukutaki ira na veivosa ka ra cavuti koto e ra.

1. “E na qai soko e na siga cava na Spirit of Harmony?” a taro ko Viliame.

2. “E na Siga Tabu,” a sauma ko Tevita.

3. “Ia, e na soko ga ki vei na Ohana?” a taro tale yani ko Ramasi.

4. “E na soko ki Cikobia,” a sauma yani ko Temalesi.

5. “Drau sa lako tu ki vei?” a taro na qase koya.

6. “Keirau cocoka duna tu la mai,” e rau sauma yani na veitacini.

7. “Raica, drau qai lesu tale mai ni mataka,” a kaya na qase koya.

8. “E sega ni vudi me tarogi,” a kaya ko koya na qase vei rau.

9. “Sa dua na cakacaka dredre na vakasaqa masima,” a kaya ko Tomasi.

10. “Ko ni kauta mai vei na nomuni kuro ni vakasaqa masima?” a baci taro tale ko Jemesa.
