STRAND	**Reading & Speaking**
SUB STRAND	Language Features and Rules.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Examine & discuss grammatical rules relevant to spoken text

COMPOSITION

CHOOSE THE WORDS FROM THE BOX GIVEN BELOW AND FILL IN THE ANSWERS AT THEIR APPROPRIATE PLACES.

care	medicines	air	better	important
conserve	shades	timber	fruits	oxygen

Importance of Trees

Trees have an **important** place in the life of man. The tree provides us flowers, fruits, shelter for animals, woods for fire and furniture along with cool **shades** during hot days. They give us so many things and expect nothing in return.

Trees give us **fruits** for food and flowers for pleasure. They provide us **timber** for building our houses and making furniture. Many trees provide us medicinal products such as mile-a- minute and eucalyptus. Most of the **medicines** that we use come from trees and vegetation.

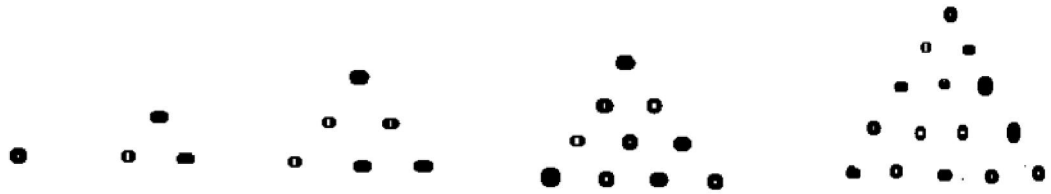
Trees play an important role in purifying the **air** around us. They take in carbon dioxide and give out **oxygen** that sustains our life. Trees make this world a **better** place to live in.

Trees are also necessary for having good rainfall. The trees attract rain bearing clouds and prevent soil erosion and **conserve** the earth. Therefore, we should take good **care** of the trees.

STRAND	ALGEBRA
SUB STRAND	Patterns – Triangular numbers.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Identify triangular number pattern.

LESSON NOTES

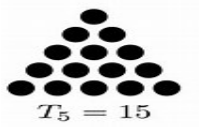
Triangular Number Sequence is formed from a pattern of dots which form a triangle.When adding another row of dots and counting all the dots we can find the next number of the sequence. The first five triangular numbers are {1, 3, 6, 10, 15…}

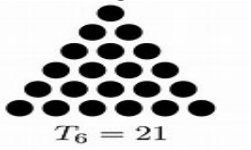


1 dot **3 dots** **6 dots** **10 dots** **15 dots**

ACTIVITIES

1. By using the dots draw the 5th to the 6th triangular numbers.





2. It is hard to get bigger triangular numbers by formulating dots.It is easier and quicker to use the **rule:**
   n (n+1) ÷ 2 **Example:** the 5th triangular number = 5 (5 +1) ÷ 2
   = 25 + 5 = 30 ÷ 2
   = 15

Use the rule to find these triangular numbers.

(a) 9th triangular number
n (n+ 1) ÷ 2
= 9 (9 +1) ÷ 2
= 81 + 9 = 90 ÷ 2
= **45**

(b.) 10th triangular number
n (n+ 1) ÷ 2
= 10(10 +1) ÷ 2
= 100+ 100 = 110 ÷ 2
=**55**

(c.) 15th triangular number
n (n+ 1) ÷ 2
= 15 (15 +1) ÷ 2
= 225 + 15 = 240 ÷ 2
= **120**

(d.) 20th triangular number
n (n+ 1) ÷ 2
= 20(20 +1) ÷ 2
= 400+ 20 = 420 ÷ 2
=**210**

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB STRAND	Community Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Identify and record the health support services which are available at home and in the community.

LESSON NOTES

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- The government provides free services for its people in all communities.
- Each community is responsible in making use of these free services like Health Centers, Police Post, Provincial Office etc.
- These services are provided to make life easy, healthy and safe in our communities

ACTIVITIES

1. List down the type of health support services available in your community.
   - **Police station.**
   - **Health centre.**
   - **Provisional office.**

2. What are some problems faced by people in your area in making use of these health support services?

   - **Healthcare organizations offer a typical set of office hours for patient visits.**
   - **Transportation barriers. Transportation barriers can keep patients from seeing their clinicians.**

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 5
HINDI
WORKSHEET –7
SOLUTION

STRAND :	**लिखना एवं निर्माण करना**
SUB STRAND:	**भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	**अर्थ का निर्माण व व्याख्या करने हेतु पठन व देखने में उपयुक्त नीतियों का प्रयोग करना, जैसे संदर्भ-संकेत, शब्द संरचना संकेतत सन्निकचन**

LESSON NOTES

पर्यायवाची शब्द

जिन शब्दों के अर्थ में समानता होती है, उन्हें पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं।

धरती – पृथ्वी, भू, भूमि, वसुंधरा

आकाश - नभ, गगन, अम्बर, आसमान

जल – पानी, नीर, वारि

ACTIVITIES

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से चुन कर सही पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो।

अच्छा	पानी	आसमान	आँख	भगवान
सागर	महक	कीमती	फूल	ताकतवर

१. इशवर - <u>भगवान</u>

२. बलवान- <u>ताकतवर</u>

३. समुन्द्र - <u>सागर</u>

४. जल - <u>पानी</u>

५. खुशबू - <u>महक</u>

६. नयन - <u>आँख</u>

७. पुष्प - <u>फूल</u>

८. आकाश- <u>आसमान</u>

९. भला - <u>अच्छा</u>

१०. बहुमूल्य- <u>कीमती</u>

STRAND	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT
SUB STRAND	Features of places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Discuss special physical features and the unique attraction of Fiji

LESSON NOTES

What is a map?

- A map is a drawing of a place as seen from above.
- It has special features that we need to understand to make map reading easier.
- Mental maps are maps that we make up in our mind that help us to go from one place to another.
- Sketch maps are used to locate places which are unknown to us and they have special features in them.

Special features of a map

There are five main features of any map that would help us to understand what the map is about and the different features that are drawn on. The five features include:

- Map title.
- Direction.
- Map key/ Legend.
- Scale and distance.
- Contour lines.
- Symbols.

Activities

1. What is Map?

   A map is a drawing of a place as seen from above.
2. Difference between mental map and sketch map.

   Mental maps are maps that we make up in our mind that help us to go from one place to another whereas Sketch maps are used to locate places which are unknown to us and they have special features in them.
3. List down five main features of a map.
   - Map title.
   - Direction.
   - Map key/ Legend.
   - Scale and distance.
   - Contour lines.
   - Symbols.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School

Year 5 Vosa Vaka-Viti

Worksheet 7 – Solution

Activity 1

Strand: Na Veika-vakaviti

Sub strand: Na Vosa-Vakaviti

CLO: Ni sa oti nodra cakacaka era sa na siqema rawa na veivosa vakaviti era sa vulica.

Sauma Na Taro

1. Na cava eso na ka vakavanua edau vakayagataki kina na tabua? **Mate, lakovi, vakamau, isoro(kere veivosoti) siga ni sucu kei na so tale**
2. Vakamacalataka e dua nai tovo oqo? **Lakovi**, **e dua na cauravou** e **lakova na watina me lai vakaraitaka ni sa vianakata tiko. E dau vakayagataki na tabua**
3. O cei edau ciqociqo se mata taka na Turaga? **Nona matanivanua**
4. Na cava na tama? **E dua nai tovo ni veivameneimenei niveikidavaki**
5. Na cava nai balebale ni vakasavui tukutuku? **Mo vakaraitaka e dua nai tuvatuva sa vakarautaki tiko**

Na ivosavosa vakaviti

1. vakacabora: vakaraitaki
2. veiqaravi vakavanua: e dua na soqo bibi e vakaraitaki kina noda tovo ni veiqaravi na kawa itaukei
3. sakasaka: Na leca I ka
4. saluwaki ni vosa: rogovinaka na tuvani ni vosa
5. yatayata: yalowai

Na vosa veibasai

1. yalomalua: yalokaukauwa
2. yalovinaka: yaloca
3. vakaitovo: sabalia
4. viavialevu: vakarokoroko
5. yatayata: nui dei

STRAND	ENERGY
SUB STRAND	Energy transformation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Recognize and describe transformations of energy when it is transformed from sources to its receivers.

LESSON NOTES

Energy Transformation

- A transformer can make an electric current smaller or larger.
- As electric current flows along the wires from a power station, it loses energy.
- Power stations use transformers to reduce the current.
- Transformers do this by increasing the voltage.
- When the voltage is increased, the current becomes smaller.
- Many household appliances such as radios and battery charges also use transformers.
- The voltage these appliances need is lower than the voltage of the main electricity supply.

Electricity from Source to Receiver

- From the high voltage - power line, the electricity flows to sub – stations where transformers reduce the voltage.
- The electric current reaches homes, offices, factories and farms along underground cables or overhead wires.

ACTIVITIES

1. What does a transformer do?

   A transformer can make an electric current smaller or larger.

2. Define the following term.

   a) Voltage- **is the pressure from an electrical circuit's power source that pushes charged electrons through a conducting loop, enabling them to do work such as illuminating a light.**

   b) Power station- **also referred to as a power plant is an industrial facility for the generation of electric power. Power stations are generally connected to an electrical grid.**