

**Lovu Sangam School**

**Year 5**

**English – Week 6**

**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.

**Nouns-A noun can either be common or proper.**

- A **proper noun** is the name of something specific such as a person, place, company or idea. They are capitalized because they are names.
- **Common nouns:** don't identify something specific by themselves. They are only capitalized if they are the first word in the sentence.

**1. Write common or proper on the line to each noun.**

a. book- common noun

b. table- common noun

c. Anare- proper noun

d. trees- common noun

e. Mrs Rajendra- proper noun

f. homework- common noun

g. MHCC- proper noun

h. bus- common noun

**Simple Present Tense**

The simple present is a verb tense with two main uses. We use the simple present tense **when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly** (or unceasingly, which is why it's sometimes called present indefinite).

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

- a. The Fiji Airway arrives at seven o'clock tonight (arrive)
- b. I will phone when my mother comes back. (come)
- c. The sun rises from the east. (rise)
- d. The next term begins on Monday. (begin)
- e. Unless we start now we won't be able to finish the sandwich. (starts)
- f. Let's wait until he finishes copying his homework. (finishes)
- g. The doctor examines the boy and later gave his medicine. (examine)
- h. She is a road engineer. (be)
- i. When does the next bus leaves for Nadi. (leave)
- j. Jane watches her daughter as she plays with her friends. (watch)

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 5**

**MATHS ANSWER SHEET WK 6**

**Activities to complete**

1. 81.2
2. 02.1
3. 23.4
4. 6784. or 6784
5. 9850.1

**Activities to complete**

1. 0.53 or 53
2. 5.672
3. 4.576
4. 8.1071
5. 0.5628 or 5628



**Lovu Sangam School**

**Year 5**

**Healthy Living – Week 6**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Year: 50**\_\_\_\_\_

**Strand:** Building Healthy Relationship

**Sub-strand:** Resilience and Proactive Behavior

**Content Learning Outcome:** Judge what to do in emergency and apply when in need of help and when to seek adult attention.

**Emergency**

- An emergency is defined as a sudden, unexpected situation that causes the need to take immediate action. If you have an emergency dial 911. Eg, Droughts, Earthquake, Floods etc
  - 910 Fire Emergency Temporary Allocation
  - 911 Emergency
  - 913 FEA Emergency
  - 915 Reserved for National Disaster
  - 917 Police Emergency Service

**Types of Emergency Situation/ Prevention**

- Robbery
- Prevention - Trust your instincts. If you sense trouble, get away as soon as possible.
  - Show confidence. ...
  - Be observant.
  - Remain alert and observe the people around you. ...
  - Walk in well-lit areas. ...
  - Be aware of your surroundings. ...
  - Do not carry large amounts of money.
  - Lock your house properly and check before leaving.
  
- Fire
- Prevention – have fire extinguisher
  - Don't leave burning candles near the curtains.
  - Test your smoke alarms regularly.
  - Maintain all cords.
  - Store flammable products out of reach of children

- Do not leave your cooking unattended.
- Injuries
- Prevention – listen to the instructions given by the elders
  - Follow all the safety rules before doing something.

**Activity**

Describe what is the emergency situation in the picture given below:



flooding



fire



sick



robbery

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: 50\_\_\_\_\_

### सर्वनाम

"संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग होने वाले शब्द सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं।"

जैसे - मैं, हम, तुम, वह आदि।

खाली स्थान में उचित सर्वनाम शब्द लिखिए।

- वहां  कौन  बैठा है। (कौन / किसका)
- मुझे  खाना बनाना आता है। (मुझे / मेरा)
- ये  मेरा  घर है। (मुझे / मेरा)
- आपका  नाम क्या है। (तुम्हें / आपका)
- मुझे खाने के लिए  कुछ  चाहिए। (तुम / कुछ)
- वह  कौन आ रहा है। (किसका / वह)
- सीता  किसकी  पुत्री थी? (उन्हें / किसकी)

## व्याकरण अभ्यास (grammar)

रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो ।

१.श्री राम की पत्नी का नाम सीता है ।(ने , की )

२.बच्चें बाहर आँगन में खेल रहे हैं ।(में ,ने )

३.आम तोड़ने के लिए बच्चों ने बहुत कोशिश की थी ।(ने , के )

४.मछली पानी में तैर रही है ।(से ,में )

५.कुत्ता रोटी के टुकड़े को लेकर भाग रहा है ।(को , के )

६.राम का पुस्तक फट गया ।( गया , गई )

७.सूवा में अधिक वर्षा होती है ।(होती ,होता )

८.रेवा नदी बहुत लम्बा है ।( लम्बा , लम्बी )



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**SOCIAL STUDIES ANSWER SHEET WK 6**

**Fill in the blanks**

- 1.burn
- 2.Tagimoucia
- 3.bure
- 4.Viseisei
- 5.respect
- 6.Levuka
- 7.Nadi
- 8.Sigatoka
- 9.Suva
- 10.Vatulele

**True or False**

- 1.False
- 2.False
- 3.True
- 4.False
- 5.True

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**YEAR 5**

**I-TAUKEI ANSWER SHEET WK 6**

**Cakacaka Lavaki**

- |            |              |                  |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1.levu     | vakalevu     | vakalevutaka     |
| 2.titobu   | vakatitobu   | vakatitobutaka   |
| 3.lailai   | vakalailai   | vakalailaitaka   |
| 4.balavu   | vakabalavu   | vakabalavutaka   |
| 5.lekaleka | vakalekaleka | vakalekalekataka |

STRAND	Energy
SUB – STRAND	<b>Energy Sources and Transfer</b>
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<b>Recognize and describe transformations of energy when it is transformed from a source to its receiver</b>

**ACTIVITY**

1. Plain mirrors reflect light (reflect/absorb).
2. How do you keep cool in your house?
  - Open the windows
  - Use fans
3. What type of light do you use at home?
  - Solar light
  - Kerosene lamp
  - Electricity
4. What appliances do you have in your home?  
Radio, TV, Ovens, Blender, Iron, Freezer...

**1. Explain the 3 types of mirrors in your own words?**

Plain- Is used at home. It shows the same size image.

2. Convex mirror- it shows upright image. The image looks smaller when the object is close to the mirror.
3. Concave mirror – It shows upside down image. When the object is near to the mirror, the image looks bigger.