

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH**

**YEAR: 5**


**WORKSHEET – 6**

**SOLUTIONS**

Strand	Writing and Shaping
Sub-strand	Language features and Rules
Content learning outcome	Demonstrate appropriate conventions of writing to communicate information.

**LESSON NOTES**

**Question Tags**



## Question Tags

*A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement. Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.*

**a positive statement + a negative question tag**

You <sup>+</sup>are a student, <sup>-</sup>aren't you? ← A subject pronoun comes after an auxiliary or a form of the verb To Be

**a negative statement + a positive question tag**

Mary <sup>-</sup>isn't a teacher, <sup>+</sup>is she? ← A subject pronoun is used to replace the noun or noun phrase

### Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.

If the intonation of the question tag goes **up**, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes **down**, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

[www.grammar.cl](http://www.grammar.cl)    [www.woodwardenglish.com](http://www.woodwardenglish.com)    [www.vocabulary.cl](http://www.vocabulary.cl)

**ACTIVITIES**

Fill in the blanks by putting the best question tag

- 1.) Peter will love this, **won't he?**
- 2.) They didn't like Avatar **did they?**
- 3.) The costumes were great, **weren't they?**
- 4.) English is difficult, **isn't it?**
- 5.) You haven't had your breakfast yet, **have you?**

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**MATHEMATICS**  
**YEAR: 5**  
**WORKSHEET – 6**

**SOLUTIONS**

Strand	Measurements
Sub-strand	Volume and Capacity
Content learning outcome	Convert any measurement of volume to ml or l

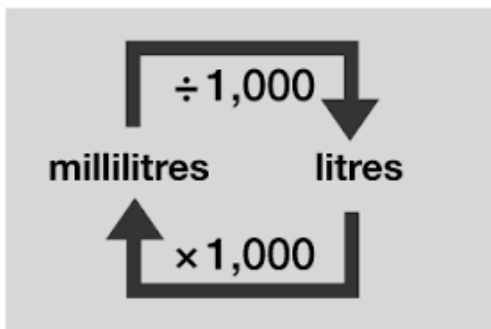
**LESSON NOTES**

**Volume**

1000 millimetres = 1 litre

1000ml = 1 L

**Rule**



**Always Remember**

**Multiplication (X) → move towards right.**

**Division (÷) → move towards left.**

**Number of zero's (0) will determine the move.**

**Examples**

**Convert these**

- a.) 1 litre = 1000 ml  
( × 1000, move towards right **3 times** )
- b.) 7000 ml = 7 litres  
( ÷ 1000, move towards left **3 times** )

**ACTIVITIES**

**Convert these**

- a.) 4 litres = 4000 ml
- b.) 5000 ml = 5 litres
- b.) 6 litres = 6000 ml
- b.) 10000 ml = 10 litres
- c.) 10 litres = 10000 ml
- b.) 8000 ml = 8 litres

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**YEAR: 5**

**WORKSHEET – 6**

**SOLUTIONS**

Strand	Building Healthy Relationship
Sub-strand	Relationship
Content learning outcome	Recognise and distinguish between threatening and non - threatening behaviour.

**LESSON NOTES**

**Threatening And Non-Threatening Behaviour**

**Threatening Behaviour**

- ⇒ Direct or indirect threats to harm or cause injury.
- ⇒ Words or gestures which create a reasonable fear to harm or injure someone.

**Examples**

- ⇒ A student violates your personal space.
- ⇒ Someone raises his/her voice at you.

**Non -Threatening Behaviour**

- ⇒ Not likely to cause any harm to someone.
- ⇒ Not likely to cause someone to be afraid or worried.
- ⇒ Talking or acting in a way that others feel safe.

**Examples**

- ⇒ I like your smile.
- ⇒ Please forgive me.
- ⇒ You are a good dancer.

**ACTIVITIES**

1.) Define the term threatening behaviour.

**Direct or indirect threats to harm or cause injury.**

2.) Define the term non- threatening behaviour.

**Not likely to cause any harm to someone.**

3.) **Place the following behaviours under the correct headings in the table provided**

bullying, harassment, teasing, humility, smile, apologetic, gossiping, swearing, courteous, respect, peace loving, tattling, forgiveness

<b>Threatening Behaviour</b>	<b>Non-Threatening Behaviour</b>
<b>bullying, harassment, teasing, gossiping, swearing, tattling</b>	<b>humility, smile, apologetic, courteous, respect, peace loving, forgiveness</b>

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**YEAR: 5**

**WORKSHEET – 6**

**SOLUTIONS**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>Place and Environment</b>
<b>Sub-strand</b>	<b>Features of Places</b>
<b>Content learning outcome</b>	<b>Explore Fiji’s special features and how it can attract economical investment.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Preserving Our Heritage Sites**

- ❖ Fiji has some sites with unique features that need to be preserved.
- ❖ Most of the items and pictures of the past are preserved in the Fiji Museum in Suva for people to see.
- ❖ These items could not be reproduced because they were used by our ancestors in the past as they have some historical connections to their livelihood.
- ❖ Today, there are selected sites around Fiji which are known to be heritage sites.
- ❖ There are certain things in those places which are recorded down in the history books of Fiji which would be remembered forever.
- ❖ Levuka, the old capital of Fiji is Fiji’s first World Heritage site.
- ❖ Makogai Island and Viseisei are two of our well - known heritage sites today.
- ❖ Tourists visit these two places because they have something special within them.
- ❖ Famous heritage sites in Fiji:
  - ✓ Sigatoka River Safari – longest river in Fiji
  - ✓ South Sea Islands
  - ✓ Kula Eco Park
  - ✓ Navala Village Ba
  - ✓ Fiji Museum

**ACTIVITIES**

**Fill in the blanks**

- 1.) Most of the items and pictures of the past are **preserved** in the Fiji Museum.
- 2.) There are selected sites around Fiji which are known to be **Heritage** sites.

**3.) Research Work:**

**Find out more about Levuka's heritage sites and write at least two sentences about it.**

- ✓ **First capital of Fiji, ceded to the British in 1874,**
- ✓ **Fiji's first bank, post office, school, private members club, hospital, town hall, and municipal government. Fiji's first newspaper, the Fiji Times, in 1869.**
- ✓ **Fiji's first museum and cotton wool plantation.**

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**

**YEAR: 5**  
**WORKSHEET – 6**

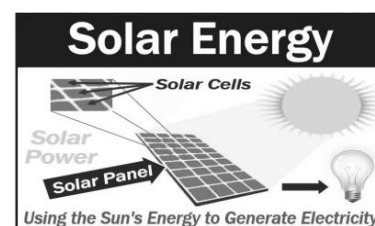
**SOLUTIONS**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>Energy</b>
<b>Sub-strand</b>	<b>Energy Sources and Transfer</b>
<b>Content learning outcome</b>	<b>Recognise and describe transformations of energy.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Energy Sources**

↻ <b>Solar Energy</b>	↻ <b>Wind Energy</b>
↻ <b>Wave Energy</b>	↻ <b>Electrical Energy</b>
↻ <b>Hydro Energy</b>	↻ <b>Biomass Energy</b>
↻ <b>Sound Energy</b>	↻ <b>Chemical Energy</b>



**Solar Energy**

- **Solar energy refers to capturing the energy from the Sun and subsequently converting it into electricity.**
- We can then use that electricity to light up our homes, streets, and businesses and power our machines as well.
- The Sun's energy is in the form of solar radiation. Solar radiation makes the production of solar electricity possible.
- **Examples of Solar Energy in Fiji are:**
  - Lights (Solar street lights)
  - Solar heater
  - Radio
  - Torch

**ACTIVITIES**

1.) **Define the term solar energy.**

**Solar energy refers to capturing the energy from the Sun and subsequently converting it into electricity.**

2.) List down two examples of solar energy used in Fiji.

- ✓ Lights
- ✓ Solar heater
- ✓ Radio
- ✓ Torch

3.) Draw some of the solar appliances that you have seen.

