

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH**

**YEAR: 5**

**WHSP SET 5**













**SOLUTIONS**

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

**LESSON NOTES**

**Confusing Pairs**

- ⇒ **Confusing pairs** of words are words that sound alike or nearly alike, but each has a different meaning.
- ⇒ **For example**, affect means to influence something, while effect means the result of something. Words like these can be easily confused with each other.

 A rose is a beautiful flower.	 The man was very bored.	 The first number is one.
 Flour is used in baking.	 A carpenter cuts a board.	 I won the race!
 Six, seven, eight, nine.....	 The deer ran through the forest.	 Dust blew into my eye.
 Sally ate a sandwich.	 Dear Max. How are you?	 'I' is another way of saying 'me'.

**ACTIVITIES**

**Fill in the blanks using the best word from the brackets.**

- 1.) Please \_\_\_\_\_ ( **accept** / except ) my apology for the wait.
- 2.) Reema was elected to the student \_\_\_\_\_. ( counsel / **council** )
- 3.) The team did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ ( loose / **lose** ) the game.
- 4.) Shelvin played a \_\_\_\_\_ ( **principle** / principal ) role in the drama production.
- 5.) The Sahara \_\_\_\_\_ ( dessert / **desert** ) is very hot and dry.

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**MATHEMATICS**

**YEAR: 5**

**WHSP SET 5**

**SOLUTIONS**

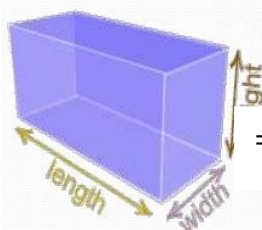
<b>Strand</b>	<b>Measurements</b>
<b>Sub-strand</b>	<b>Volume and Capacity</b>
<b>Content learning outcome</b>	<b>Identify non-standards units related to standard units.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Volume**

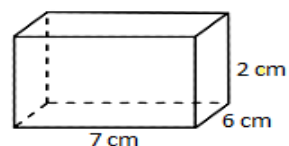
**What is Volume?**

The amount of 3-dimensional space an object occupies.



$$\text{Volume} = \text{Length} \times \text{Width} \times \text{Height} \\ = \text{___ units}^3$$

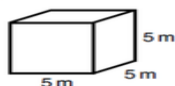
**Example:** All of the dirt in a yard, or water in a glass!



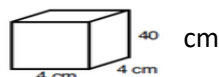
$$V = L \times W \times H \\ = 7 \times 6 \times 2 \\ = 42 \times 2 \\ = \underline{84 \text{ cm}^3}$$

**ACTIVITIES**

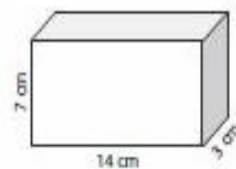
Q1.



Q2.



Q3.



## SOLUTIONS

**Q1.**

$$\begin{aligned}V &= L \times W \times H \\ &= 5 \times 5 \times 5 \\ &= 25 \times 5 \\ &= \underline{125\text{m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

**Q2.**

$$\begin{aligned}V &= L \times W \times H \\ &= 4 \times 4 \times 40 \\ &= 16 \times 40 \\ &= \underline{640\text{cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

**Q3.**

$$\begin{aligned}V &= L \times W \times H \\ &= 14 \times 3 \times 7 \\ &= 42 \times 7 \\ &= \underline{294\text{cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR - 5**  
**HEALTHY LIVING**

**WHSP SET 5 – SOLUTIONS**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>Building Healthy Relationship</b>
<b>Sub-strand</b>	<b>Relationship</b>
<b>Content learning outcome</b>	<b>Develop being assertive to reflect and negotiation skills.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Negotiation Skills**

Negotiation is a method by which people settle differences. It is a process by which compromise or agreement is reached while avoiding argument and dispute.



**React Sensibly**

Never lose temper / over react.

**Patience**

Never be in a hurry to close the deal.

**Confident**

Never be nervous in front of the second party.

**Be Dignified**

Present your ideas in an honourable way.

**Negotiation Skills**

**Be a good Listener**

Understand the situation well.

**Be very clear in communication**

Avoid confusing others.

**Be Reasonable**

Don't ask for anything that you know is not possible.

**ACTIVITIES**

1.) Define negotiation skills.

**True / False**

- i.) A good negotiator must react sensibly.
- ii.) We should not present our ideas in an honourable way.
- iii.) Be a good listener by understanding the

## SOLUTIONS

**1.**

- **Negotiation is a method by which people settle differences.**
- **It is a process by which agreement is reached while avoiding argument and dispute.**

<u>True / False</u>	
i.)	<b>True</b>
ii.)	<b>False</b>
iii.)	<b>True</b>

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**YEAR: 5**  
**WHSP SET 5-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**

**Economical Investment**

- ↪ Our physical environment has attracted tourists to Fiji for a long time.
- ↪ When tourists visit Fiji, our economy will grow because they will be using money for all the services that they would be using while holidaying.
- ↪ It provides employment for the people who are working in the tourism industry like hotel workers, drivers, tour guides and sales people in shops.
- ↪ People in rural areas perform cultural items for entertainment for the tourists and in return they give money back to the entertainers.
- ↪ Many people benefit from tourists and the government gets money from them through taxes they pay.
- ↪ Tourism is the largest revenue earner for our government.
- ↪ The people of Fiji have benefitted a lot from this industry. For example, money received has been used by the government to pay for school fees and bus fares for students.
- ↪ The tourism industry has a major role in seeing that our physical environment are not destructed but are always preserved as this has attracted tourist from all over the world to Fiji.
- ↪ Tourists want to experience the unique environment and the cultural diversity of people in Fiji.

**ACTIVITIES**

**1.) Write down two things that are special about Fiji that tourists wanted to experience.**

- ✓ **Bula smile and friendly people.**
- ✓ **Sandy beaches and warm sea water.**

**2.) How does hotel workers benefit from the tourism industry?**

- ↗ Besides the regular wages you earn, you can get the best tips and bonuses
- ↗ Some hotels offer free staff meals and uniforms.

**3.) How does taxi drivers benefit from the tourism industry?**

- ↗ Gets income and tips from tourists.

**4.) How does villagers benefit from the tourism industry?**

- ↗ Earn money by selling their handicrafts.
- ↗ Earn money by showcasing their traditional items.

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

**YEAR: 5**  
**WHSP SET 5**  
**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**

- ↻ The world is full of movement.
- ↻ Trees move in the wind.
- ↻ Aircraft fly in the air.
- ↻ Ships sail on the sea.
- ↻ People and animals walk about.
- ↻ None of these things can move without energy.
- ↻ All living things and machines need energy in order to work.

**LIGHT**

1. Light is a form of energy which is sourced from the sun or is known as solar energy.
2. Stored energy (e.g. battery) lights up a torch.
3. Light travels in a straight line.
4. It enables you to see the world around you.
5. 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.
6. Light is used to form images or pictures

**Activities**

**Part A: True / False**

- 1.) **The world is full of movement.**
- 2.) **All living things and machines do not need energy in order to work.**
- 3.) **Light travels in a straight line.**

**Part B: Short Answer Questions**

- 1.) **Define the term energy.**
- 2.) **Name one use of light energy.**

**Solutions**



**Part : A True/ False**

1.	<b>True</b>
2.	<b>False</b>
3.	<b>True</b>

**Part B: Short Answer Questions**

<p>1.) Energy is the ability to do work.</p> <p>2.) Provides electrical energy. Makes food for the plant.</p>
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