

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

LESSON NOTES**COMPREHENSION**

The Hidden Treasure

Many years ago a very poor farmer bought a plot of land. One day while ploughing it, he came upon an iron box that was buried in the soil. When he opened it, he was astonished to discover that it was filled with gemstones, coins made of silver and gold. He straight away took it to the previous owner because he was sure it was his and could have just forgotten all about it. "What is this?" asked the previous owner of the plot. The peasant told him the story of how the treasure was found. But the previous owner refused to accept it, saying, "The treasure would have been mine had I found it. I think it must have been hidden in the plot by my ancestors. As you have found it, so it belongs to you." Finally, the two men decided to divide it into two equal parts. The poor farmer and the previous owner of the plot will each take half. Those were the days when people were not greedy.

Activities**Circle the best answer of your choice.**

- How did the farmer feel after opening the box?
 - Angry.
 - Surprised.
 - Excited.
 - Happy.
- What was the hidden treasure that the farmer found?
 - Coins & gold.
 - Money and silver.
 - Coins made-up of gold.
 - Gemstones and coins.
- What did the farmer do right after he found the treasure? He took it to the _____.
 - bank
 - police station
 - pastor
 - previous owner
- The previous owner refused the treasure because he _____.
 - was a greedy man
 - did not like it
 - did not find the treasure
 - felt sorry for the poor farmer
- A suitable lesson of this story is _____.
 - love
 - not to be greedy
 - hard work
 - savings for the future

STRAND	ALGEBRA
SUB STRAND	Patterns
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Identify patterns on a number sequences.

LESSON NOTES

A sequence usually has a rule, the way to find the value of each element.

For a sequence, {3, 5, 7, 9, 11...}. The starting number is 3 and 2 is added each time to get the next number.

Instead of adding 2 each time to get the number; we can use this rule- $2 \times n + 1$, where n represents the term or element.

To get the first term, substitute 1 for the value of n : $2 \times 1 + 1 = 3$

To get the second term, substitute 2 for the value of n : $2 \times 2 + 1 = 5$

To get the third element, substitute 3 for the value of n : $2 \times 3 + 1 = 7$

ACTIVITIES

1. Use the rule **$2n + 1$** to find the following terms or elements:

a) $10^{\text{th}} = 2 \times 10 + 1 = \underline{21}$

(b.) $13^{\text{th}} = 2 \times 13 + 1 = \underline{27}$

(c.) $9^{\text{th}} = 2 \times 9 + 1 = \underline{19}$

(d.) $15^{\text{th}} = 2 \times 15 + 1 = \underline{31}$

(e.) $30^{\text{th}} = 2 \times 30 + 1 = \underline{61}$

(f.) $35^{\text{th}} = 2 \times 35 + 1 = \underline{71}$

2. Use this rule **$3n - 2$** to find the pattern on this number sequence.

a) {1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, }

b) What will be the 50th number in the pattern?

$$3n - 2 = 3(50) - 2$$

$$= \underline{148}$$

c) What will be the 100th number in the pattern?

$$3n - 2 = 3(100) - 2$$

$$= \underline{298}$$

3. Apply the rule for each function to fill the table

$x + 4 = y$	
x	y
0	4
1	5
2	6
3	7

$x - 5 = y$	
x	y
15	10
17	12
19	14
21	16

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB STRAND	Personal Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Discuss personal safety practices and behavior when being alone on the road, in water and at home

LESSON NOTES

EFFECTS OF INGESTING OR INHALING HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

- Household products used for cleaning and cooking must be labeled clearly and stored in a safe place away from the reach of children.
- Drinking or inhaling household products is dangerous for our health and can lead to death.



- **Glue sniffing** is a common problem in our schools today.
- The fumes can cause brain injury and it can have a long term effect on a child's life.



ACTIVITIES

1. List the harmful household products you can find in your home.
 - **Fabuloso.**
 - **Jif.**
 - **Janola.**
2. What are the effects of using drugs for children?

It can cause brain injury and it can have a long term effect on a child's life.

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

विलोम शब्द

-किसी शब्द का विपरीत या उल्टा अर्थ देने वाले शब्दों को **विलोम शब्द** कहते हैं।

जैसे - (अमृत - विष), (एक - अनेक), (सफल - असफल), (दिन - रात) आदि।

ACTIVITIES

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

धर्म	सच	सुबह	कठिन	एक
सवाल	हानी	गरीब	ज्ञान	अच्छा

१. लाभ - हानी

६. झूठ - सच

२. अज्ञान - ज्ञान

७. बुरा - अच्छा

३. अमीर - गरीब

८. शाम - सुबह

४. अधर्म - धर्म

९. आसान - कठिन

५. जवाब- सवाल

१०. अनेक - एक

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

LESSON NOTES

Preserving Our Heritage Sites

- Fiji has some sites with unique features that need to be preserved.
- 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.
- 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.



Activities

1. List down some heritage sites in Fiji.
 - **Kula Eco Park.**
 - **Sigatoka Sand Dunes.**
 - **Momi Battery Historical Park.**
 - **Waisali Rainforest Reserve.**
2. Why tourist visit to some of the preserved heritage sites in Fiji?
Reasons for tourist visiting heritage sites are for learning experience, recreational experience and their willingness to be exposed to an emotional experience.

Activity 1

Strand: Na Matanivanua

Sub strand: Na Bibi ni Nomu itavi

CLO: Mera vulica na gone ni tiko tale ga na nodra itavi ka tekivu mai vale. Na matanivanua e gusu ni vosa ni noda Turaga

Na wilivola kei na saumi taro:

E tiko kece ena vei tikotiko vaka Viti se koro vaka viti na matanivanua. Era gusu ni vosa mai vei koya na Turaga ki vei keda. O koya tale ga e gusu ni vosa mai vei keda ki vei koya na noda Turaga. Eso era dau vakalasalasa ka dau raveivosataki tale ga. O keda e tu tale ga na noda itavi.

Sauma Na Taro

1. Na cava na nomu itutu vakavanua? **Matanivanua, Gonedau, Bati(balavu, batileka) Mataisau**
2. Vakamacalataka mada e dua na nomu itavi?
3. Na cava na nona I tavi na matanivanua? **Na nona gusu ni vosa na turaga**
4. O cei vei rau e vakatulewa? **Na Turaga**
5. Na cava era dau cakava na gonedau? **Era dau qoli**

Na ivosavosa vakaviti

1. Vakacabora: E dua na ka e vakaraitaki vakavanua se vakamatavuvale erawa ni vakayagataki na kumunaga se yaqona se i yau mada ga. Na kena vosataki e totoka.
2. veivakaturagataki: E dua e vakamelei se vakamenemenei na nona qaravi tiko.
3. gusu ni vosa: E dua e vosa tiko ena vuku ni Turaga se vanua ia e dau vosa dina.
4. baleca: Kere veivosoti tiko ena vuku ni sakasaka
5. vaqacotaka: E vosa eraurau na kena tukuni merawa nilauta setara na yaloni tamata..

Na vosa veibasai

1. Rakorako: sakasaka
2. yalo matua: yalowai
3. vakaveivolekati: veiyawaki
4. sabalia: rakorako
5. viavialevu: vakarokoroko

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

LESSON NOTES

Some energy sources are

- Solar energy panel – lighting, heating and running machines.
- Oil (kerosene/ benzene) lamp – lighting.
- Gas stove – cooking.
- Kerosene stove – cooking.
- Wood – lighting fire for cooking and other heating work.
- Candle – light.
- Generator – generating electricity for lighting and heating.
- Battery – torch, radio.
- Electric light – lighting and heating.
- The energy sources are grouped into renewable and non-renewable sources.
- The renewable energy sources are hydro power, solar power, wind energy, biomass and geothermal energy.
- The non-renewable sources are fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas). Most of the energy we use in Fiji is from oil and natural gas.
- This is used to fuel motor vehicles for cooking.
- Fiji's main island, Viti Levu has electrical energy provided by the Monasavu Hydro Dam and the Nadarivatu Hydro Dam.

ACTIVITIES

1. What is renewable source of energy?

Renewable energy is energy that is generated from natural processes that are continuously replenished. This includes sunlight, geothermal heat, wind, tides, water, and various forms of biomass. This energy cannot be exhausted and is constantly renewed

2. What is non renewable source of energy?

Non-renewable energy is energy that cannot be restored by itself over a short period of time and does diminish.

3. List down two examples of renewable sources of energy.

- **Solar power.**
- **Hydro energy.**

4. List down two examples of non renewable sources of energy.

- **Coal**
- **Oil**