

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Reading and Viewing

Sub-strand: Language features and rules

Content Learning Outcome: identify and interpret the meaning of the new found words.

Prefix and Suffix

Prefix- is a letter or letters that is added to the beginning of a word. It changes the meaning of the word.

Eg happy – **un**happy (means **not** happy)



Prefix (added in front of a word)

Suffix- is a letter or letters added at the end of a word to change the meaning of a word.

Eg quick – quick**ly**



Suffix (added at the end of a word)

Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
-s, -es	means more than one (plural): eg books, bags, chairs
-ing or -ed	shows when something happened - in the present (ing) or past (ed) tense: eg I am working there now or I worked there last week
-er, -est	means more or the most of something: eg that drink was colder (more cold) or that was the coldest drink (the most cold)
-ful or -less	shows there is a lot of something (hopeful - a lot of hope) or none of something (hopeless - no hope)

Activities

Prefix and Suffix

(re, dis, un, ful, less)

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

re = again, back dis = not un = not ful = full of less = without

1. Which word means **not happy**?

- a) happyful
- b) unhappy
- c) rehappy

2. Which word means **full of joy**?

- a) joyless
- b) unjoy
- c) joyful

3. Which word means **without hope**?

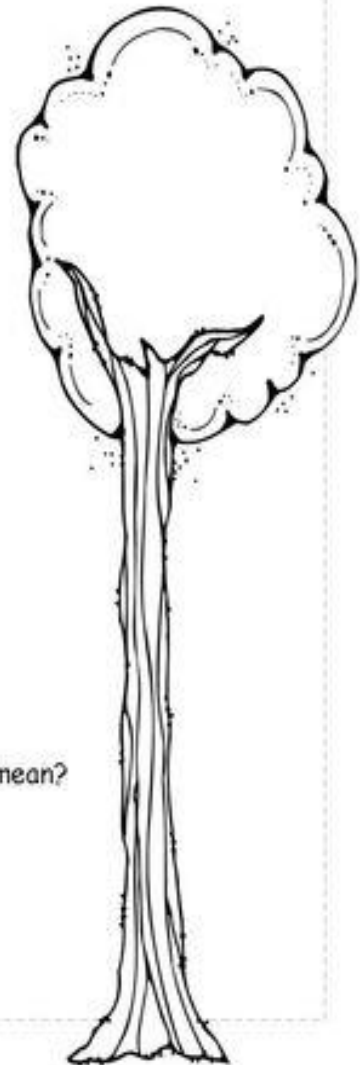
- a) hopeless
- b) unhope
- c) hopeful

4. If *tidy* means *clean*, what does **untidy** mean?

- a) very clean
- b) not clean
- c) clean again

5. If you are able to climb a tree, you can do it. What does **unable** mean?

- a) you cannot do it
- b) you can do it
- c) you can do it again



Lovu Sangam School
Year 5
Healthy Living – Week 5

Name: _____

Year: 50 _____

Strand: Safety

Sub-strand: Personal Safety

Content Learning Outcome: identify the effect of ingesting or inhaling household products

Effects of Ingesting or Inhaling Household Products

- Household products used for cleaning and cooking must be labeled clearly.
- It should be 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.

Example of household products

- ✓ Bleaches
- ✓ Detergents
- ✓ Sanitizers
- ✓ Spirit Solvents
- ✓ Making a Cleaner

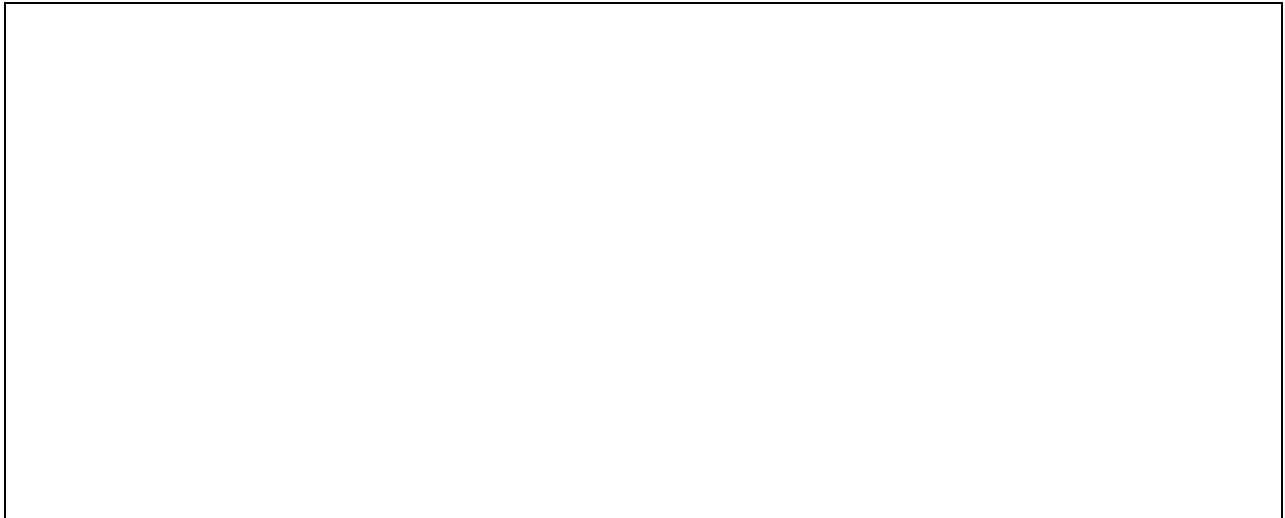


Activities

1. List the harmful household products you can find in your home.

2. Explain how does glue sniffing affects our health?

Draw and name one household product you use at your home for cleaning:



Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Reading and Viewing

Sub –strand: Language Features and Rules

Content Learning Outcome: identify the plurals of nouns and pronouns

वचन

शब्द के रूप से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का एक या एक से अधिक संख्या होने का पता चलता है। शब्द का यह रूप वचन कहलाता है। वचन दो प्रकार के होते हैं - एक वचन और बहुवचन।

सही मिलान कीजिए।

सब्जी	आदमी
रास्तों	दुकान
शहर	कपड़ा
चूड़ियाँ	कागज
आदमियों	सब्जियाँ
कपड़े	शहरों
दुकानों	रास्ता
कागजों	चूड़ी
त्यौहार	जलेबी
जलेबियाँ	त्यौहारों

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

I-TAUKEI WHSP WK4/5

STRAND: Wilivola kei na vakadidigo

ULUTAGA: Na vula i dawa

Na veivosa me nanumi

1. mamasira – mamaca ka dravidravia ka dredre me kabati me vaka na vu ni niu se vu ni dawa balavu.
2. tabalesi - na kena ramusu mai na tabanikau levu ka vakatekivu e na vanua ka tubu yani kina.
3. sakuca – caka vakaca.
4. sauva - tekia ki na qele e dua na kau se gasau.
5. gesa – lutu.
6. kuluca – kauta tani na kulina me vaka na dawa.
7. taubitalaki – cevuni tau ki ra; tau vakaukauwa ki ra.
8. kaba tutu – sega ni drasiva na ka e kabata tiko; vakayagataka ga na yavana kei na ligana ka sega ni tara na serena e na nona kabata tiko na vunikau.
9. lutuka - lauta ni lutu mai e dua na ka.
10. dawa dra - na taba ni dawa e lutu mai e na gauna ni kaba dawa.
11. todo – lako tani mai na kulina.
12. i kaukau - na kasa ni solo vuanikau; na ka e kau.

Na i vosavosa vaka-Viti

1. E lauti koya na i samu ni dawa

Kevaka e dua e via la'ki tarova e dua na vala, oti ka mani mavoa mai. “A cava li ko via la'ki tataro kina, a mani lauti iko gona mai na samu ni dawa.”

2. E baleti koya na samu ni dawa

Mai nona wale na i sau ni nona ca e dua tale na tamata. “A mai baleti Temo wale ga na i samu ni dawa ka ni tu tani ga na tamata ka a cakava na cala oqo.”

3. E vaka e kata na vi

E tau la va'qo ka vuce sara. E vaka la e kata na vi ni sa lau na i vacu nei Radrokai vei Ului.

4. Maqemaqe

Oqo e rairai vosavosa vou ka ni maqe e sega ni noda vosa. Na maqe e sa rui totolo na nona i vukivuki. Na manumanu oqo e yacana vaka- Viti na "geli" . " Sa maqemaqe dina ko Koroi ni sa veileveyaki voli na qito."

I dusidusi

Lewe Dua	Lewe Rua	Lewe Vuqa
(ka) noqu	nodaru	nodatou/noda
(wai) mequ	medaru	medatou /meda
(kakana) kequ	kedaru	kedatou/keda
noqu	neirau	neitou
mequ	meirau	meitou
kequ	keirau	keitou
nomu	nomudrau	nomudou
memu	memudrau	memudou
kemu	kemudrau	kemudou
nona	nodrau	nodratou
mena	medrau	medratou

Na veika vaka-Viti

Na Sevu

Na sevu sa i vakarau tudei ni noda vanua me vakatekivu sara mai liu vei ira na noda qase. Na sevu sa i vakaraitaki ni vakavinavinaka, veidokai, vakarokoroko kei na veivakaliuci vakaturaga. E dau sevu na i matai ni vuata se vuaniqe. E dau caka na sevu ki vei ira na turaga. E duidui na ka e da dui kauta me noda i sevu ki vei ira na noda turaga. E so e nodra i sevu na uvi, e so na lairo, e so na vudi, e so na dawa kei na veika tale e so.

E dau digitaki na ka e kau me i sevu ka vakaraitaki kina na kaukauwa ni dui liga ni tamata yadua. Me dau qarauni ni sa ka beci sara me da kania e dua na ka ni sa bera ni caka na sevu. Ni sa caka na sevu e valenilotu, sa vakaliuci kina na Kalou ka sega ni veisautaka na kena i balebale kei na kena dokai vua na i Taukei.

Vakayagataki vosa

E vakayagataki na bati e na veika kece oqo ia e duidui ga na kedra i vakavakayagataki.

1. baria

Vakayagataka na bati e na yasa ni dua na kakana se vuanikau me vaka na dalo se maqo.

2. covuta

Vakayagataka na bati ni sa toka rawa ki gusumu e dua na tiki ni kakana se vuanikau.

3. misika

Vakayagataki na bati e na sui ni ika se dovu, se na kena vakayagataki na bati lailai me vaka na beka se na kena vakayagataka e rua na bati.

4. katia

Vakayagataka na bati me toka dei kina e dua na ka.

5. bubuca

Vakayagataki na bati me gunuvi na kena wai ka biu tani mai na kena kosakosa.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vakacuruma vakadodonu na veivosa oqori ki na veiyatu vosa oqo;

1. Au a _____ toka na noqu peni.(misika/katia)
2. A _____ na qa ni niu na koli.(baria/covuta)
3. E _____ na dovu na gone lailai ko ya.(bubuca/covuta)
4. E dau _____ na ivi na beka.(misika/bubuca)
5. Au a _____ ga vakalailai na kena madrai.

Droinitaka mai e 4 na vuanikau e bula rawa i Viti.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

MATHS WHSP WK4/5

STRAND: ALGEBRA

SUB – STRAND: PATTERNS

Achievement indicators:

Identify and show a pattern using a number sequence and identify a triangular number pattern.

Pattern on a number sequence

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

Example; (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 next number, we can use this rule **$2n + 1$** .

n represents the term or element. If we want to get the third element or term of the sequence, we will use **$\times 3$** in place of **n** . If we want to find the fifth element or term of the sequence, we will use **$\times 5$** in place of **n** .

Example: find the third (3) and fifth (5) element using the rule **$2n + 1$**

$$3^{\text{rd}} = 2 \times 3 + 1$$

$$= 6 + 1$$

$$= \underline{7}$$

$$5^{\text{th}} = 2 \times 5 + 1$$

$$= 10 + 1$$

$$= \underline{11}$$

Activities to complete

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

- a. 10th
- b. 13th
- c. 9th
- d. 15th
- e. 30th
- f. 35th
- g. 50th

Use the rule **$3n - 2$** to find the 50th and 100th number.

Week 5

Triangular number pattern

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.

(1,3,6,10,15.....) are the first five triangular numbers.

It is hard to get bigger triangular numbers by formulating dots. It is easier and quicker to use the rule : $n(n + 1) \div 2$

Example: find the 5th triangular number using the rule $n(n + 1) \div 2$

$$\begin{aligned} 5^{\text{th}} &= 5(5 + 1) \div 2 && \text{*you will multiply } 5 \times 5 \text{ first which is } = 25 \\ &= 25 + 5 \div 2 && \text{then } 5 \times 1 \text{ which is } = 5 \\ &= 30 \div 2 \\ &= \underline{15} \end{aligned}$$

Now find the 6th triangular number

$$\begin{aligned} 6^{\text{th}} &= 6(6 + 1) \div 2 \\ &= 36 + 6 \div 2 \\ &= 42 \div 2 \\ &= \underline{21} \end{aligned}$$

Activities to complete

Use the rule $n(n + 1) \div 2$ to find these triangular numbers.

- 9th triangular number
- 10th triangular number
- 15th triangular number
- 20th triangular number

Look at the rule carefully before solving the pattern.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

SOCIAL WHSP WK4/5

STRAND: Place and Environment

SUB STRAND: People and care of places

Achievement indicators:

Identify the different characteristics of land and explain the 3 different land types in Fiji.

Land in Fiji

- 1.The total land area of more than 300 islands is 18,333 sq. km of which about 110 islands are inhabited.
- 2.The two main islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu are mountainous and rough. These islands have distinct geographical features that make up their identity.
3. The Western side of Viti from Rakiraki to Sigatoka is known for its dry and fertile soil. The Southern and Eastern parts of Viti Levu are usually wet and their forests are always wet and green.
4. In Vanua Levu, its humid climate has similar vegetation to that of the Southern and Eastern part of Viti Levu. In the coastal areas of both islands are the low lying plains.
5. Most of these vegetation are used for farming in most areas. Many families in Fiji depend on the land as their main source of income.

Land type in Fiji

- 1.Fiji has 3 land types. These three types are **freehold land** , **native** and **state land**.
- 2.Freehold land is when a person is the owner of the land or the land belongs to him or her forever. He is the owner until he sells it to someone else.
3. Native land is usually owned by a tribe or family. They may have a massive land and usually the lease it for people to use for a fixed term. When the lease expires the land goes back to the owner.
4. State land is usually owned by the state .It simply means that the land is managed by the Department of Lands.

Activities to complete

- 1.Name the two main islands in Fiji?

_____.

2.Explain the land type in the Western Division?

_____.

3.What type of vegetation do they have in the Southern and Eastern part of Viti Levu?

_____.

4.What can you grow in dry and fertile land ?

_____.

True or False

- 1.There are 5 land types in Fiji. _____.
- 2.Government owns the freehold land. _____.
- 3.Native land is owned by a family. _____.
- 4.When your lease is expired, the land is yours. _____.
5. Always pollute our land. _____.

WEEK 5

Factors that affect types of land use

- 1.There are some factors that affect how land is used in Fiji.
2. These factors are known as physical factors and they can be the climate, for example , the amount of rainfall , temperature , sunshine , hurricanes and floods.
3. In Fiji ,the cyclone season is from November to April and in the past few years we have had tropical depressions and cyclones that has destroyed most vegetations. Farmers that have worked tirelessly on their farms were left with nothing after these natural disasters.
4. In areas of dry and humid heat, vegetation are usually destroyed by the drought where there is no rainfall after a very long period of time.
5. Another factor can be the type of land and slope. Usually hilly vegetations are prone to landslides and soil erosion. It usually needs proper farming plan to avoid landslides and erosions.

Land use and farming practices

- 1.There are many ways of using land and it depends on our needs.
- 2.When we look around us, we can realise the many ways in which land has been used. It could be used for:
 - farming
 - building houses , roads and bridges

-building hotels , industries and commercial buildings

-recreational facilities such as parks.

3. In most households most families practice **subsistence farming** . This is farming fruits, vegetables and root crops for the family to consume.

4. For **commercial farming** , it is farming fruits , vegetables and root crops to be sold in the market or for export purposes.

5. People must learn and practice farming because it allows us to eat healthy fruits and vegetables daily, helps us to save money and allows us to use the vacant land around us.

6. If everyone was farming at home, abundance of food will be available at all times.

Activities to complete

Fill in the blanks

pollute Sugarcane subsistence Sigatoka drought export farming

1. We should not _____ and burn our vegetation.

2. _____ usually grows in dry and fertile soil.

3. When we plant vegetables to consume at home , it is known as _____ farming.

4. When there is no rainfall for a period of time it's known as _____.

5. The Salad bowl of Fiji is located in _____.

6. When we sell things overseas , it is known as _____.

7. _____ allows us to save money.

Draw 4 fruits or vegetables you can farm at home

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE WEEK 5

YEAR: 5

STRAND	Energy
SUB – STRAND	Energy Transformations, Use and Conservation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate ways of conserving energy at school, in the community or at home and communicate and implement their findings. Assess and deduce methods of reducing energy loss.

LESSON NOTES: Conservation of Energy

Conservation means ways in which you can save energy.

How to conserve energy in your home:

1. Use renewable energy.
2. TVs, lights, fans, electronics, gadgets and even fixtures like water heaters should be switched off when not in use.
3. Replace traditional light bulbs with LED.
4. Think before opening a freezer.
5. Ensure your home is properly insulated.
6. Reduce appliance use.
7. Keep the lights on in the room only when needed and unplug electrical devices when not in use.
8. For short distance you can walk.
9. Keep Television and radio volume low.
10. Keep solar heaters.

How can you conserve energy at school:

1. Turn off fan or light when not in use
2. Keep noise level low
3. After using machines turn it off.
4. Turn off the taps when not in use.
5. Use water bottles.
6. Do not waste papers or other resources.

CONSERVING ELECTRICITY

1. Falling asleep with the TV on is another classic: it's so cozy on the couch before you know it, it is 3 a.m. and your TV has been broadcasting to no-one for 4 hours.
2. Standing in front of the open fridge or freezer trying to figure out what to eat? This wastes a lot of energy as warm air from outside enters the freezer. Leaving the fridge door inadvertently open a crack means the appliance is working overtime for hours. Make sure you really close it tight!
3. Close your exterior doors and windows tightly when the Air Conditioning is on. Save even more by turning off kitchen and bath exhaust fans. Change or clean your AC's air filters at least once a month to keep your system running at peak performance.
4. Use ceiling fans to cool off for less. Ceiling fans use no more electricity than a standard light bulb. However, be sure to turn fans off when you leave — they only cool people, not rooms.

5. Plant trees to provide shade on the sunny side of your home.
6. Buy bulbs for less. Local retailers offer energy-efficient compact fluorescent (CFL) bulbs at discounted prices. Replace standard bulbs with CFLs. Compact fluorescent light bulbs are more energy-efficient than regular bulbs, while giving off the same amount of light. Use the right bulb.
7. Use tight-fitting covers on pots and pans when cooking on the stove to shorten your cooking time and save energy. Match your pot size to the burner on your stove. Heat is lost when small pots are used on large burners. Do not cook in windy places as heat will continue to escape while cooking. Use microwaves and toaster ovens to cook or warm leftovers. You'll use less energy than cooking with a conventional oven. Turn off your oven or burners when food is almost ready and let existing heat finish the cooking for you.
8. Keep your freezer full – it uses less energy than an empty one. Choose energy-efficient appliances. They don't just save you money, but they're good for the environment because they use less energy.
9. When using a washing machine wash and dry several loads at once. Sun dry clothes if possible.
10. Shorten showers to cut water costs. Stop dripping hot water taps. Leaky taps increase water bills.

ACTIVITY: Fill in the Missing Blanks

1. Use _____ bulbs in the bedrooms.
2. Keep the volume of the radio _____.
3. Turn off _____ when not in use.
4. We need to _____ energy.
5. Close the door of the _____ properly.
6. Haves short _____.
7. Keep the school's surrounding _____.

Conserve taps low LED Showers
clean fridge

ACTIVITY

How to conserve energy in your home.

Directions: Read each triangular shape. Color the triangular shape **light blue** if you and your family observe the energy conservation rule. Color the triangular shape **yellow** if you and your family **do not observe** the energy conservation rule.

