

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

WEEKLY

HOME STUDY PACKAGE

13/09/21- 17/09/21

YEAR 5

LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

WORKSHEET 13

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: MATHS

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND</u>	Number and numeration
<u>CLO</u>	Express and show addition, subtraction multiplication and divisions of fractions with same/ different denominators
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Students will learn to multiply any proper fraction with same or different denominators
<u>TOPIC</u>	Multiplying Fractions
<u>PAGE</u>	36, 37

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Maths 4C exercise book.

.....

Multiplying Fractions by a whole number

1. Fractions can be multiplied by whole numbers using repeated addition.

Example 1

$$4 \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{12}{10} \text{ or } 1 \frac{2}{10}$$

The fraction $\frac{3}{10}$ is written 4 times

2. Another way of multiplying a fraction by a whole number is to multiply the numerator by the whole number and divide the answer by the denominator.

Example

$$4 \times \frac{3}{10} = -$$

$\frac{4 \times 3}{10} = \frac{12}{10}$ or $1 \frac{3}{5}$ whereby the improper fraction is converted into mixed number fraction .

Multiplying fractions by fractions

1. Multiply the numerators by each other and multiply the denominators by each other.

Example

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

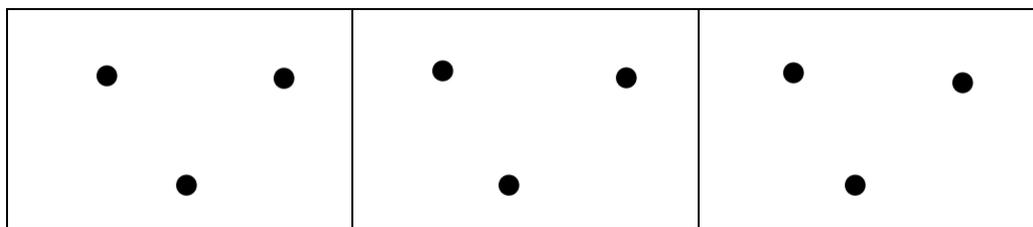
Fractions of a group

Example:

Find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 9.

This simply means dividing 9 dots into 3 groups.

An illustration is shown below.



So $\frac{1}{3}$ means one part of the 3 groups. In one part there are 3 dots,

Therefore, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 9 = 3

Watch these 2 links for a better understanding.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A7IPjiisS7g>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hE-GrTEev6Y> watch from 5 mins 25 seconds

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: English

YEAR/ LEVEL: 5

STRAND 1	Reading and Viewing
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and compose a range of relevant media text, everyday communication & appropriate literary text
TOPIC	Formal letter writing
OBJECTIVES	Students will show interest and enjoyment in writing reading the written texts and interpreting it.

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their English exercise book.

.....
Formal letter Writing

What is formal writing?

Formal writing is often used in academic and business work, and is characterized by a serious tone.

What is a formal letter?

A formal letter is one written in a formal style, and usually in a specific format. These are generally written for official purposes and not to friends or family.

Steps in writing a formal letter

1. Address

Your Address:

The return address should be written in the top left hand corner of the letter.

The address of the person you are writing to:

-The inside address should be written on the left hand side of the page just below your address.

2. Date

Write this on the left hand side of the page just below the address.

Use the format e.g. 5th September, 2021

3. Salutation or greeting

-Dear Sir, Dear Madam

If you do not know the name of the person you are writing, use this.

-Dear Mr. Jones

If you know the name, use the title(Mr, Mrs, Miss or Ms, Dr, etc) and the surname only. Surname is the last name of a person, e.g. Mr. Peter Jones, therefore the surname is Mr. Jones.

If you write to a woman and do not know if she uses Mrs or Miss, you can use Ms. which is for married and single woman.

4. The content of a formal letter

-Introduction

A short introduction that states the purpose of the letter to make an enquiry, complain, request something, etc.

-The body

A two to four paragraphs that contains the relevant information's. Most letter are not very long so keep the information to the point and concentrate on organizing it in a clear manner rather than expanding on it too much.

-The conclusion

The final paragraph suggest an action to be taken, closing remarks, expresses understanding, promises etc.

5. Ending the letter

-Yours faithfully:

If you do not know the name of the person, end this way by writing : yours faithfully”.

-Your sincerely

If you know the name of the person , end the letter this way by writing “ Yours sincerely”.

-Your signature/ name

Sign your name/ write your name.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

ENGLISH

ACTIVITY WORKSHEET 13

Sample formal letter to the class teacher.

Topic: You were absent for your mid-term examinations. Write a letter to your class teacher giving reasons for your absence from school and asking if you could be allowed to sit for the examinations at a later date. **Use the words from the word list given below to fill in the blank spaces.**

William Oliver
Georgia.

13th September, 2021

The Class Teacher
Beverly Primary School
Beverly Hills.

Dear Mr. Lucas,

I would like to _____ you that I was unable to sit for my mid-term examinations due to a death in my _____. We had gone to Washington for two weeks for the final rites.

I returned home this _____ and would be grateful if I could be _____ to sit for my examinations when I return to _____ on Monday.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,
William Oliver

School, weekend, family, allowed, inform
--

Supplementary activity

Synonyms

Synonyms are words with the same or similar meaning e.g. huge – enormous, angry – furious, happy – glad.

Choose the words from the box below to match the words listed with its same meaning.

Recognised, Character, Outstanding, Outfit, Humiliating, fabric, Support, Artistic, Fashionable, Motivated

- 1. Trendy - _____
- 2. Reputation - _____
- 3. Exceptionally - _____
- 4. Garment - _____
- 5. Embarrassing - _____
- 6. Creative - _____
- 7. Inspired - _____
- 8. Encouraged - _____
- 9. Established - _____
- 10. Dress - _____

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LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND 3</u> <u>SUB STRAND 5.3.1</u>	Place and Environment Features of Places
<u>CLO</u>	Discuss Special Physical Features and the Unique Attractions of Fiji
<u>OBJECTIVE:</u>	Appreciate and preserve our heritage sites
<u>TOPIC</u>	Preserving Our Heritage Sites
<u>PAGE</u>	38-39

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Social Studies exercise book.

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Preserving Our Heritage Sites

1. Fiji has some sites with unique features that needs to be preserved.
2. Most of the items and pictures of the past are preserved in the Fiji museum in Suva.
3. These items were used by our ancestors and cannot be reproduced.
4. Today, there are selected sites around Fiji which are known to be heritage sites.
5. There are certain things in those places which are recorded in the history books of Fiji which would be remembered forever.
6. Tourists are attracted to these sites as they have something special within them.
7. Heritage sites helps us to shape our identity and shows others what we value.

Examples Of Heritage Sites

Levuka – Old capital of Fiji and Fiji’s first heritage site.

Makogai Island- Home of ‘lepers’

Veseisei Vuda- Monument

Bouma waterfall – Taveuni

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YEAR 5

SOCIAL STUDIES

WORKSHEET 13

Answer the questions given below:

1. Name 2 heritage sites in Fiji.

2. Where will you find items that were used by our ancestors?

3. Why do we need to preserve our heritage sites?

4. Write some special features of Levuka.

5. Think of a particular area in your community which has some historical memories which is important to Fiji's history.

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LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND 2</u>	Matter
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Materials
<u>CLO</u>	Assess the types of artificial materials and their impact on the environment.
<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	Identify recyclable items and those that cannot be recycled.
<u>TOPIC</u>	Why Is Recycling Important?
<u>PAGE</u>	53

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Elementary Science exercise book.

.....
Why is recycling important?

1. Recycling is making new things out of old or used materials.
2. It helps to reduce the amount of waste thrown away.
3. Recycling processes includes:
 - Reduce- use less than usual in order to avoid waste.
 - Reuse- the act of using something again.
 - Recycle- turning materials that would be thrown (trash) into new products.



Non-recyclable materials

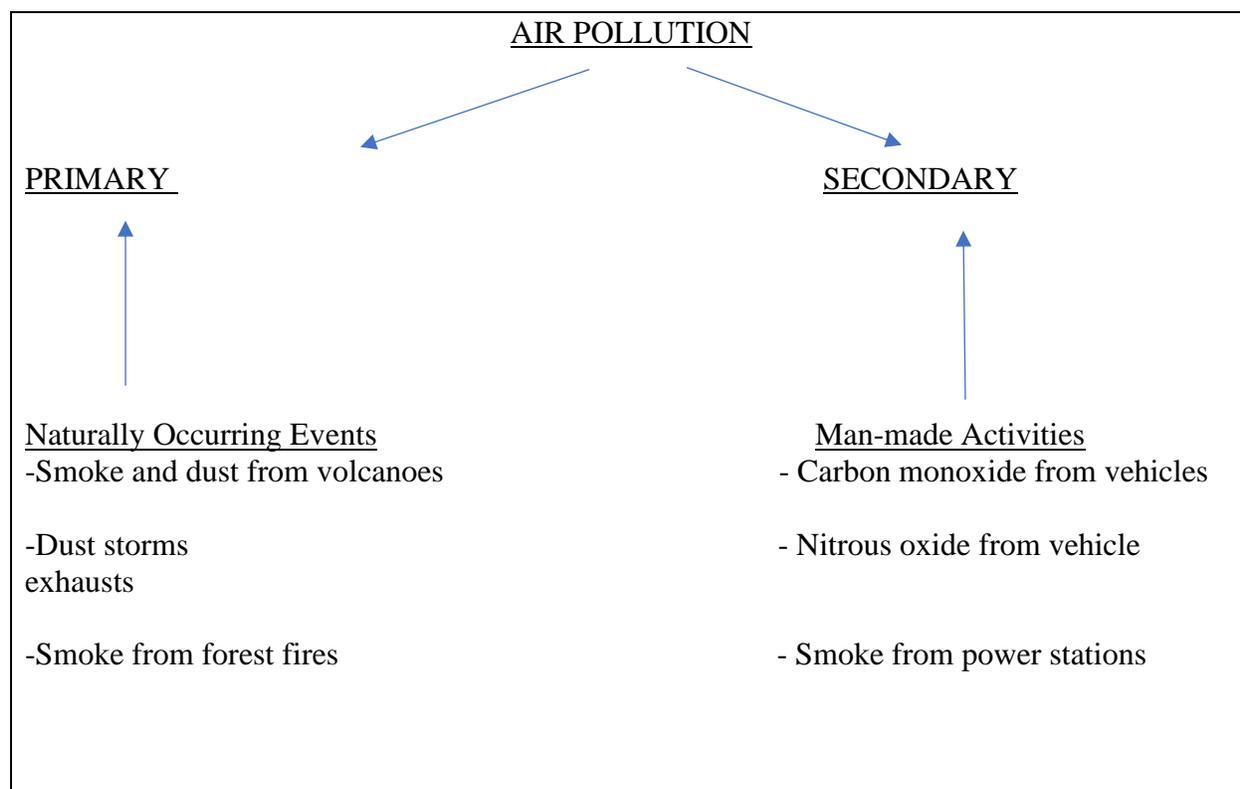
1. Some materials cannot be recycled.
2. These materials damage the environment and the living things.
3. Example: plastics, old tires, cans etc.

Creating and Separating Mixtures

1. A mixture is formed when two or more substances are mixed together.
2. We can use different methods to separate mixtures.
3. Some mixtures are reversible while others are irreversible.

What Are Pollutants?

- Are substances that cause pollution (make the environment dirty).
- Pollutants can be physical or chemical e.g. liquid, smoke, gas and heat.
- Pollutants are mostly the waste products or by-products.
- The pollutants cause an adverse effect on the environment.
- Pollutants are of different types and it depends on the form, existence and natural disposal.
- Liquid waste such as oil spill from factories, industries and ships are all examples of pollutants.
- Dangerous gases from vehicles and industries cause air pollutions.



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YEAR 5

ELEMENATRY SCIENCE

WORKSHEET 13

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is recycling important?

2. What are non-recyclable materials? Give one example.

3. What is a mixture?

4. What are pollutants?

5. Give one example of primary pollution.

6. Give one example of secondary pollution?

7. Define the following terms:

- a. Reduce-

- b. Reuse-

- c. Recycle-

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LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND</u>	Safety
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Community Safety
<u>CLO</u>	Develop and practice safety procedures in dealing with adverse weather conditions and natural disaster.
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Prepare safety procedures to deal with natural disasters.
<u>TOPIC</u>	Safety Procedures During Adverse Weather Conditions.
<u>PAGE</u>	36- 42

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Healthy Living exercise book.

.....

Safety Procedures During Adverse Weather Conditions

1. Hurricane

- Is a type of tropical storm that has thunderstorms and strong winds.
- A hurricane comes from the ocean.
- It brings heavy rain when it gets closer to the land.
- It also brings strong winds and very high tides.
- Hurricanes can also cause flooding and tornadoes.

Before a Hurricane

- Evacuate with your family.
- Talk about what you would do when you evacuate. Discuss where you would go.
- Update your disaster supplies kit.
- Bring inside any items that can blow away during a hurricane.

During a Hurricane

- Stay indoors.
- Stay away from water and the shoreline.
- Evacuate if authorities say to do so. (Take your disaster supplies kit with you)
- Listen to the radio or TV for latest updates.

After a Hurricane

- Return home only if authorities have told you to do so.
- Boil all drinking water.
- Clean compound and house.
- Sun dry all belongings.

2. Floods

- Floods are one of the most common disasters.
- All floods are not alike.
- Some floods grow slowly while other floods grow quickly.
- People living in low-lying areas, near water or near a dam needs to take extra precautionary measures.

Before a Flood

- Learn about the chance of flooding in the place where you live and also at your school.
- Know the ways to evacuate from home and school.

During a Flood

- Listen to the radio for news and official orders.
- Evacuate if officials ask you to do so.
- Make sure your home is safe (Unplug appliances and turn off power)
- Be aware that a flash flooding can occur. If there is a flash flood, move to higher ground right away. (Move no matter where you are)
- Never walk or drive into flood waters.

After a Flood

- Stay away from flood water. It is very dirty, can spread diseases.
- Return home only if authorities say it is safe.
- Throw away any food that touched floodwater.
- Boil all drinking water.

3. Tsunami

- Tidal waves which are formed after an earthquake. (Series of waves)

Safety Tips

- Move away from coastal areas.
- If you are staying in low lying areas move to higher grounds.

- Know the warning signs of a tsunami; rapidly rising or falling coastal waters and rumblings of an offshore earthquake.
- Never stay near shore to watch a tsunami come in.

4. Earthquake

- Is the shaking of the surface of the earth resulting from a sudden release of energy.

Before an Earthquake

- Secure your space- by identifying hazards and securing moveable items.
- Plan to be safe- by creating a disaster plan deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.
- Organize disaster supplies- in convenient locations.
- Minimize financial hardship- by organizing important documents, strengthening your property and considering insurance.

During an Earthquake

- Drop, cover and hold on- when the earth shakes.
- Improve safety- by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured and preventing further injuries or damage.

After an Earthquake

- Reconnect and restore- repair damages and rebuild community.

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HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET 13

Answer the following questions:

1. During floods our water supply is usually affected. How can we make drinking water safe for drinking?

2. If the power goes out, what will you use to see in the dark?

3. What are some safety measures you will take to be safe during the hurricane?

4. What is tsunami?

5. When there is a tsunami, what must we do?

6. What should we do after an earthquake?

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HINDI WORKSHEET 13

SUBJECT: Hindi

YEAR/ LEVEL: 5

Content Learning Outcome	Sarv bhaomik moolyon ko pradarshit karna
Topic	Krishn Janam - Comprehension

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Hindi exercise book.

.....
कृष्ण जन्म

जन्माष्टमी का त्योहार था। आठ दिनों से गाँव के मन्दिर में लोग गीता और भागवत का पाठ करते रहे। नमन, रीमा और देव भी रोज रात को मन्दिर में गीता पाठ सुनने जाया करते थे। वे कृष्ण के बारे में बहुत कुछ जानना चाहते थे। अंतिम दिन पंडित जी को श्री कृष्ण के बारे में बताना था। इसी लिए सभी लोग जल्दी आकर बैठ गए।

पंडित जी आए। उन्होंने हवन किया और पूजा की। फिर वे कृष्ण के बारे में बताने लगे। “बहुत दिन हुए मथुरा में उग्रसेन नाम का राजा राज्य करता था। उन के पुत्र का नाम कंस था। कंस बड़ा ही दुष्ट था। वह अपने पिता को जेल में बन्द करके स्वयं राजा बन बैठा। कंस की एक बहन थी। उसका नाम था देवकी। कंस अपनी बहन को बहुत प्यार करता था। उसने देवकी की शादी वसुदेव से बड़ी धूम धाम से की। सुबह कंस उन्हें रथ में बिठा कर जा रहा था कि तभी आकाशवाणी हुई, “हे कंस ! तू देवकी के आठवें पुत्र द्वारा मारा जाएगा।”

कंस डर गया। वह तुरन्त तलवार निकाल कर देवकी की ओर बढ़ा। देवकी रोने लगी। वसुदेव से देवकी का रोना देखा न गया।

वे कंस से बोले, “हे कंस ! आप देवकी को क्यों मारना चाहते हैं ? आप का दुश्मन तो उसका पुत्र होगा। मैं प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि देवकी के जितने भी बच्चे होंगे मैं उन्हें आप को लाकर दे जाऊँगा। आप देवकी को छोड़ दीजिए।”

कंस मान गया। लेकिन उसने वसुदेव और देवकी को जेल में डाल दिया। जब भी देवकी का कोई बच्चा होता तो वसुदेव उसे कंस को दे आते। इसी तरह उनके सात बच्चे मारे गए। आठवाँ बच्चा

आधी रात को पैदा हुआ। यही बालक श्री कृष्ण थे। श्री कृष्ण के जन्म लेते ही जेल के सभी फाटक खुल गए।

सभी पहरेदार सोए हुए थे। बस फिर क्या था? वसुदेव श्री कृष्ण को एक सूप में रखकर गोकुल की ओर चल पड़े। उस समय गम्भीर वर्षा हो रही थी। बादल गरज रहे थे तथा रह-रह कर बिजली चमक उठती थी। वसुदेव को नदी पार करके जाना था। वे नदी में उतर पड़े। कहा जाता है कि उसी समय शेषनाग ने यमुना नदी से निकल कर बालक के ऊपर अपने फन को फैला दिया। नाग के फन ने छाता का काम किया।

नदी को पार करके वसुदेव नन्द के गाँव गोकुल पहुँचे। नन्द की पत्नी यशोदा अपने घर में सो रही थी। थोड़ी देर पहले ही उसने एक बच्ची को जन्म दिया था। वह नन्हीं सी बच्ची यशोदा के पास ही सोई हुई थी। वसुदेव ने चुपचाप बच्ची को उठाया और झटपट श्री कृष्ण को उसके स्थान पर सुला दिया।

उस नन्हीं सी बच्ची को लेकर वसुदेव वापस जेल पहुँचे। पहरेदार सोए हुए थे। वसुदेव ने बच्ची को देवकी के पास सुला दिया। कहा जाता है कि यह सब करने के लिए भगवान ने वसुदेव को पहले ही बता दिया था।

वसुदेव के अन्दर आते ही दरवाजे स्वयं बन्द हो गए। बच्ची रोने लगी। रोने की आवाज़ सुनकर पहरेदार जाग गए। बच्ची के पैदा होने की खबर कंस को तुरन्त दी गई। सुबह होते ही कंस देवकी के पास आया। वह उस बच्ची को मारने के लिए आगे बढ़ा तो देवकी रोने लगी। कंस ने उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं की। कंस ने बच्ची को पटकने के लिए जैसे ही हाथ ऊपर उठाया वह बच्ची उस के हाथ से छूटकर आकाश में उड़ गई।

उड़ते उड़ते वह बोली, “ अरे दुष्ट, तुझे मारने वाला तो पैदा हो चुका है। तू उसी के हाथों मारा जाएगा।”

कंस ने श्री कृष्ण को मारने के लिए कई उपाय किए मगर हर बार श्री कृष्ण ने अपने दुश्मनों को पछाड़ दिया। कंस द्वारा भेजे गए पूतना और बकासुर जैसे राक्षसों को भी श्री कृष्ण ने आसानी से पछाड़ दिया। अंत में श्री कृष्ण ने कंस को मार कर उग्रसेन को मथुरा की गद्दी पर एक बार फिर बिठा दिया।

महाभारत की लड़ाई में श्री कृष्ण जी ने अर्जुन को उपदेश दिया था। वह उपदेश अब गीता नामक ग्रंथ के रूप में मिलता है। 'गीता' दुनिया के सर्वश्रेष्ठ ग्रन्थों में से एक है।

श्री कृष्ण के बारे में चर्चा करने के बाद आरती की गई और सब को प्रसाद बाँटा गया। इसके बाद सब अपने-अपने घर चले गए।

अभ्यास (Activity)

निम्न सवालों के जवाब लिखो।

१. श्री कृष्ण की माँ का क्या नाम था ?
२. श्री कृष्ण के जन्म लेते ही जेल में क्या हो गया था ?
३. वसुदे, श्री कृष्ण को लेकर कहाँ गए ?
४. श्री कृष्ण को पालने वाली माँ का क्या नाम था ?
५. बड़े होने पर श्री कृष्ण ने क्या-क्या किया ?

1076 Nadi Sangam School

Veika Me Vulici

Lesoni: I Taukei

Yabaki/ Kalasi : 5

Nanamaki Ni Lewe Ni Vuli	Na Vosa VakaViti
Veika Me Rawata e Dua na Gone	Na kena vakaibalebaletaki na veivosavosa vakaviti
Nanamaki ni veika me rawata na gone	Kila na duidui ni vosa ka ra vakavolai koto kei na kena I balebale.
Ulutaga	Na dro ni Raluve ni Rewa.

Oqo eso na I balebale ni veivosavosa duidui kei na kedra I balebale.

1. Qalo – vakayagataka na liga ka Sega ni tu na yacana ena veitosoyaki e wai titobu.
2. Vuto- lakova e dua na vanua voda.
3. Tacaqe- rabeta vakacalakataka ka louta na ka koya nai qaqalo ni yava.
4. Tarabe – tao ena yava ena dakudaku ni yava.
5. Qolou - kaila ena domobula se qoroqoro.
6. Kaila - na rorogo ni domo ka vakaraitaka na marau.
7. Tabonaka - e ubi e dua na ka me kua laurai.
8. Tabogo – sega ni laurai.

Veika me Caka (Activity)

Tovolea mo vakayagataka na veivosavosa duidui oqori ena buli i yatuvosa.

Mo raica mai na kedra I balebale me vakamatata taka vei iko na bulia na I yatuvosa.

1. Qalo –
2. Vuto -
3. Tacaqe -
4. Tarabe –
5. Qolou –
6. Kaila –
7. Tabonaka –
8. Tabogo –

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Lesson Notes

Keyboard Keys



Keyboard Keys

When do we use these keys:

Backspace – to correct our mistakes

Caps Lock- to make alphabets capital or small

Space bar- to leave space

Enter- to go to the next line