

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

WEEKLY

HOME STUDY PACKAGE

20/09/21- 24/09/21

YEAR 5

LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

WORKSHEET 14



1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: MATHS

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND</u>	Number and numeration
<u>CLO</u>	Convert fractions to one or two decimal place
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Students will identify and convert fractions to one or two decimal place.
<u>TOPIC</u>	Decimals/Addition and subtraction of decimals
<u>PAGE</u>	38- 39, 40

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....
Decimals

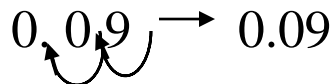
What are decimals?

Decimals are a shorthand way to write fractions and mixed numbers with denominators that are powers of 1. Decimals have a set of number that contains a dot known as decimal point, e.g. 2.1, 3.00 etc.

1. To convert a fraction to decimal places.

Example 1

$$\frac{9}{100}$$


$$0.\overset{\curvearrowright}{0}\overset{\curvearrowright}{9} \rightarrow 0.09$$

Place the number 9 as shown above and since we have two zero's in the denominator, go 2 places left from the right hand side of 9. After counting two places, stop and put a dot (.) you will notice there are two loops.

One loop has 9 and the other loop should have 0. The place where you have placed zero, next to it place another zero so that it looks like 0.09. The two zeros are representing the denominator which is hundred (100) from the fractions in example 1 as shown above with emphasis placed on the dot (.)

Example 2

$$\frac{8}{10}$$

$$0.\underset{\curvearrowright}{8} \rightarrow 0.8$$

Place the number 8 as shown above and since we have one zero in the denominator, go 1 place left from the right hand side of 8. After counting one place, stop and put a dot (.) you will notice there is one loop.

One loop has 8. The place where you have placed a dot (.), next to it place another zero so that it looks like 0.8. The one zero is representing the denominator which is hundred (10) from the fractions in example 2 as shown above with emphasis placed on the dot (.) .

2. To convert a whole number to decimal:

Example 3

Convert 3 into decimals.

$$\underset{\curvearrowright}{3}.0 \rightarrow 3.0$$

Simply place the whole number which is 3 and this time go one place right with a loop and place a dot(.). after the dot place a zero so that it looks like 3.0 as shown above

3. To convert mixed number fraction.

Example 4

$$2\frac{8}{10}$$

Convert the whole number to decimal as shown in example 3.

$$2.0$$

Then change $\frac{8}{10}$ to decimal fractions as shown in example 2.

$$0.8$$

Finally add 2.0 and 0.8 whereby the decimal point should be in line vertically.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.0 \\ + 0.8 \\ \hline 2.8 \end{array}$$

Addition and subtraction of decimals

Decimal point alignment. Always remember to keep the decimal points in a vertical, straight line.

(Use your general knowledge from pages 13,14 and 15 to do this activity)

Example 1

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{A. } 1.67 \\ + 3.21 \\ \hline 4.88 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{B. } 5.34 \\ - 3.16 \\ \hline 2.18 \end{array}$$

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YEAR 5

MATH

ACTIVITY SHEET 14

1. Write decimals for each fraction or mixed number. The first one is done for you.

Question	Working	Answer
A. $\frac{86}{100}$		0.86
B. $\frac{1}{10}$		
C. $1 \frac{56}{100}$		
D. $3 \frac{8}{100}$		
E. $5 \frac{95}{100}$		

Addition and subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{A. } 36.66 \\ + 45.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{B. } 90.14 \\ - 47.32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{C. } 43.63 \\ - 22.64 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{D. } \$ 23.70 \\ - \$ 55.35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: English

YEAR/ LEVEL: 5

STRAND 1	Writing and Shaping
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Shows interest and appreciation in using simple sentences to convey ideas of familiar topics.
TOPIC	Model Composition
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.

.....

Model Composition

Title: The day I almost lost my dog

Plan-

Introduction: Tell the scenario - walk to park

Body: - Tied Milo to a tree.

- Change of decision from walk to play
- Dog missing
- Fear of losing the dog.

Conclusion: - Checked at neighbours

- Thankful
- Lesson learnt to treat pets nicely.

The day I almost lost my dog

I didn't know that my decision to take Milo, my dog for a walk in the park, could have been a disaster that Saturday morning. I remember I used his walk leash instead of the chain and off we went.

Upon reaching the park, I decided to check on my friends. I tied Milo to a tree and ran off. Behind me, I could hear him barking but I didn't stop.

After spending time with them, I returned to the park and found Milo missing. You can imagine my fear that day for what would happen at home.

I decided to check with nearby houses if Milo was around there. I am so thankful to God that when I knocked the last house, a cheerful neighbour, handed Milo to me. I regretted my actions for treating my pet that way but I learnt it the hard way that day.

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YEAR 5

ENGLISH

ACTIVITY WORKSHEET 14

Complete the composition given below by filling in the correct words from the word list.

A Fishing Trip gone wrong

It was a bright Sunday morning. My friend and I _____ to go fishing quite far from the seashore. It was windy and cloudy when we left in a small punt with our fishing gear.

There were other boats where we wanted to _____ but that did not stop us. After fishing for a while, the _____ became more cloudy. The sky began to rumble and the waves began to grow bigger in size. We realized it was not safe for us and our parents would be worried for us.

So we decided to paddle towards the shore. We tried our best to push our punt against the _____ waves but it was useless. In no time the water would fill our punt.

Suddenly, we saw a big ship sailing towards _____. We became worried whether it would see us or would just sail over us. But, one of the sailors, who was on the deck, threw out a _____ to us so that we could get on board with them to safety. We did not want to leave behind whatever catch we had managed on that _____.

The captain sailed to the shore _____ and the ship berthed at the wharf. It offloaded us with our catch. We were very thankful to him and God for being safe. Apart from bringing ourselves safely back for our parents, we also brought back our catch. Our plan started like a _____ day for us but it did not end like as we had planned. But it was more important to be _____.

Safe, safely, us, fish, weather, decided, perfect, strong, rope, day

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LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND 3</u>	Place and Environment
<u>SUB STRAND 5.3.1</u>	Features of Places
<u>CLO</u>	Discuss Special Physical Features
<u>OBJECTIVE:</u>	Identify Special Features of a Map
<u>TOPIC</u>	Mapping
<u>PAGE</u>	40- 41

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....

MAPPING

What is a Map?

1. Map is a drawing of place seen from above.
2. Maps have special features that we need to understand to make map reading easier.

Different Types of Maps:

- a. **Mental Map** – is a map that we make in our mind which helps us to go from one place to another.
- b. **Sketch Map**- is used to locate places which are unknown to us and they have special features in them. (Made on paper)

Special Features of a Map

There are six main features of a map which enables us to understand what the map is about.

1. The map title
2. Scale and distance
3. Symbol
4. Direction
5. Map key/legend
6. Contour lines

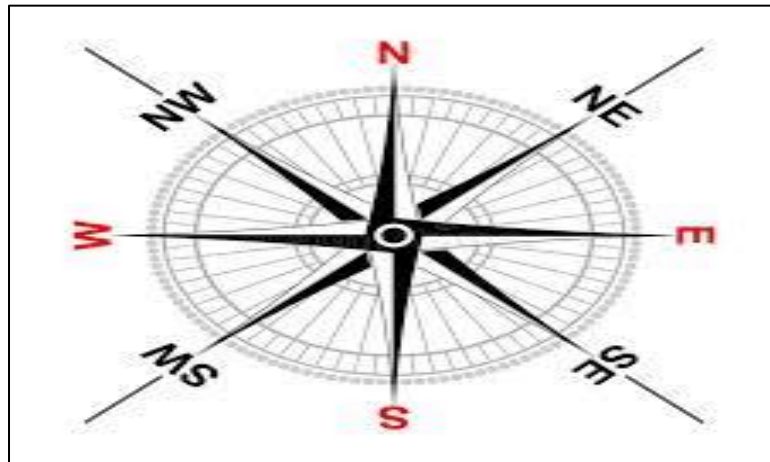
Direction

-Tells us in which direction is one place from another.

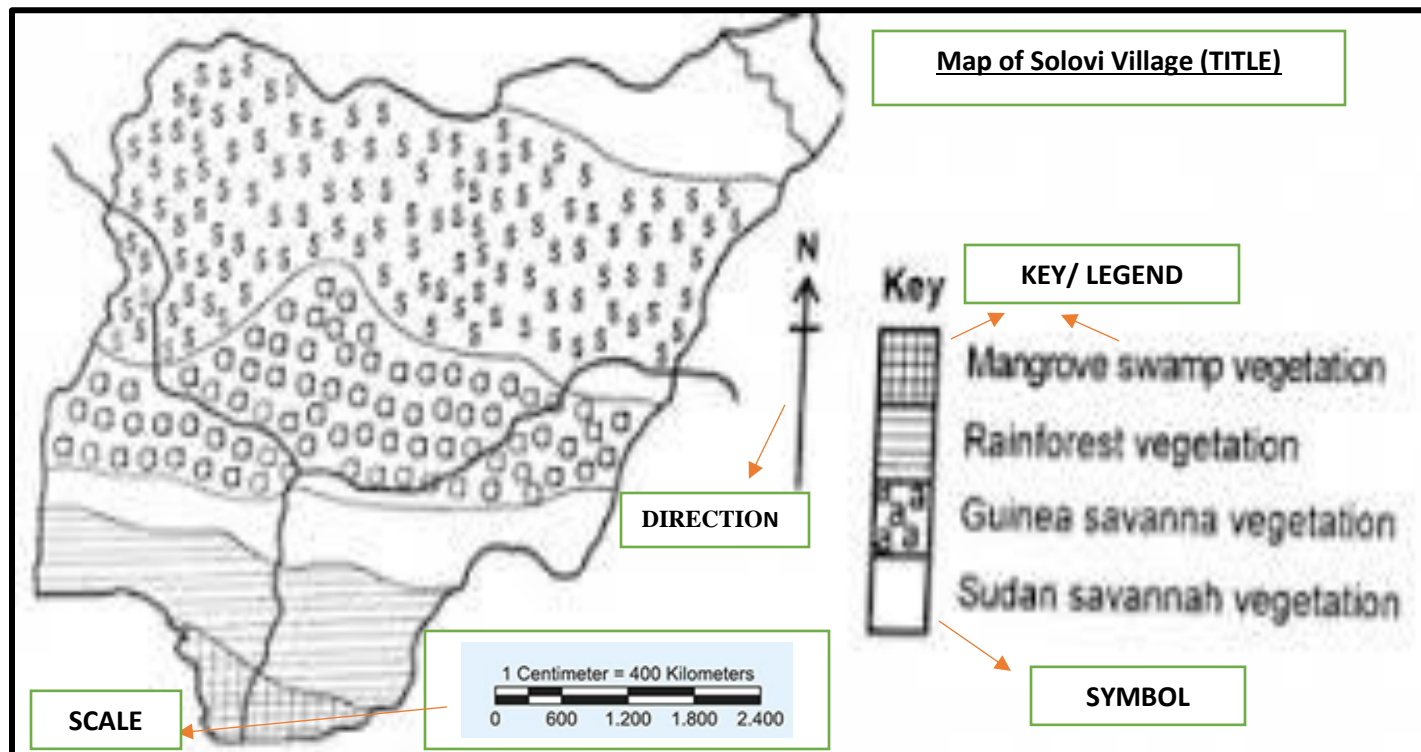
-There are 8 compass points.

1. N- North
2. S- South
3. E- East

4. W- West
5. NE- North East
6. NW- North West
7. SE- South East
8. SW- South West



Example of a Sketch Map



Part A

Use the map given below to answer the questions:

My Neighborhood

Use the map of the neighborhood below to answer the questions at the bottom of the page.

The map shows a neighborhood layout. A key in the top left corner identifies symbols: a house icon for 'House', a house with a person icon for 'My House', a school icon for 'School', a park icon for 'Park', and a playground icon for 'Playground'. A compass rose in the top right corner shows North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). The map features several streets: Gore Lane (top), Davis Street (middle), Moss Road (bottom), Crabtree Road (left), and Smith Street (right). Houses are represented by house icons, and 'My House' is marked with a house icon containing a person. A school is located on Davis Street, and a park and playground are located on Crabtree Road. The map is oriented with North at the top.

1. What is the title of the map given above?

2. Which direction is my house from the school? (North, South, East, West)

3. What will you find in South direction of the playground?

4. Which street will you cross to reach school from my house?

5. Which direction is the school from the playground? (North, South, East, West)

6. How many houses are in West direction of Crabtree Road?

7. What is another name of map key?

8. Draw the symbol of the park.



Part B

Refer to the map given in the notes and draw a sketch map of your house in your community.
(Include the following features: Title, key, Direction, symbols)



1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND 3</u>	Energy
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Energy Sources and Transfer
<u>CLO</u>	Identify the Sources of Energy
<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	Recognize Various Kinds of Energy That We Use Daily
<u>TOPIC</u>	Energy
<u>PAGE</u>	62- 65

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....

Energy

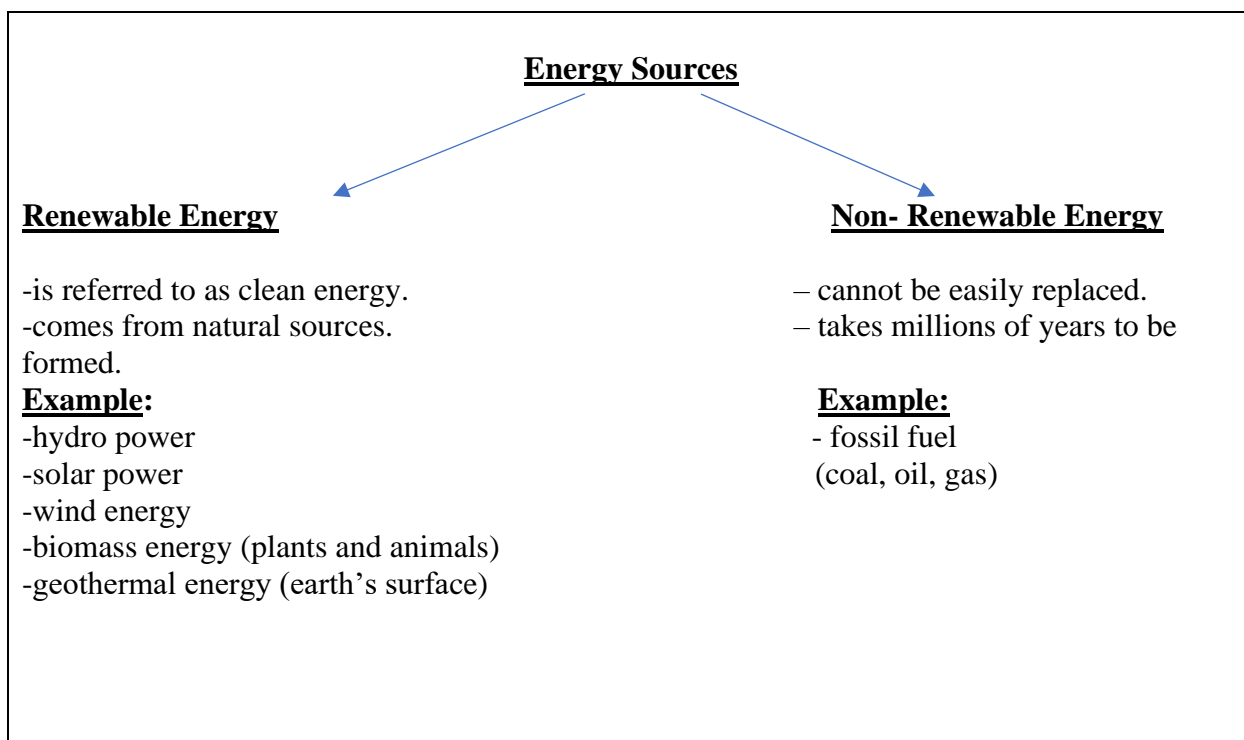
1. Energy- is the ability to make things move, change and carry out work.
2. The world is full of movement.
Example: Trees move in the wind. Aircraft fly in the air. Ships sail on the sea. People and animals work about. None of these things can move without energy.
3. All living things and machines need energy in order to work.

Energy sources

1. Anything that gives you light and heat uses energy.
2. Light- is a form of Energy which is sourced from the sun or is known as solar energy,
3. Stored Energy- (e.g. battery) is used to light up a torch.
4. Light travels in a straight line.
5. The sun, the torch and the electric light produces light rays that bounce off objects and then the rays enter our eyes because of which we are able to see the objects.
6. Light is used to form images or pictures.

Examples of Energy Sources:

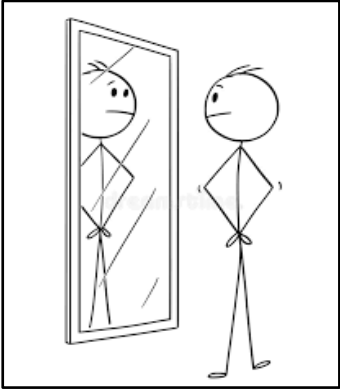
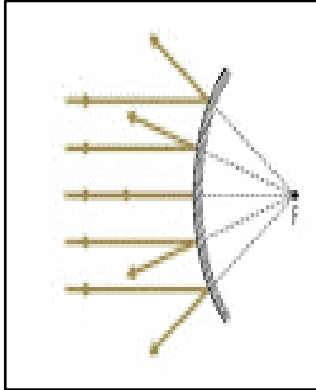
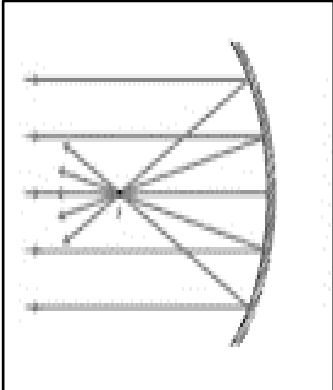
1. Solar energy panel – is used for lighting, heating and running machines.
2. Oil (kerosene/benzene) lamp – is used for lighting.
3. Gas and kerosene stove – is used for cooking.
4. Wood – is used for lighting fire to cook and do other heating work
5. Candle – is used for light and heat.
6. Generator – is used for generating electricity for lighting and heating
7. Battery – is used to light up torch, radio..
8. Electric light – is used for lighting and heating



- Most of the energy used in Fiji is from oil and natural gas.
- This is used to fuel motor vehicles and for cooking.
- Fiji's main island Viti Levu has electrical energy provided by Monasavu Hydro Dam and the Nadarivatu Hydro Dam.

Mirrors and Images

1. There are different types of mirrors:
 - a. Plane Mirror- is a mirror with a flat reflective surface. (Reflects light)
 - b. Convex Mirror (diverging)- is a curved mirror where the surface bulges out towards the light.
 - c. Concave Mirror (converging)- is a mirror that is curved inwards.

Plane Mirror	Spherical/Convex mirror	Concave mirror
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Image is upright - Image is the same size as the object 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Image is upright - Image is bigger when object is closer to the mirror, image is smaller when the object is away from the mirror. - Mirror is curved outwards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Image is upside down -As the objects get closer to the mirror its image gets bigger, as the object gets away from the mirror its image gets smaller. - Mirror is curved inwards.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Used in the house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used in cars as side mirrors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used in head lamps/lights

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YEAR 5

ELEMENATRY SCIENCE

WORKSHEET 14

Use the words given in the box below to answer the following questions:

convex	reflects	bigger	non- renewable
converging			
renewable	energy	sun	machines
straight			

1. _____ energy cannot be replaced easily.
2. Concave mirror is also known as _____ mirror.
3. _____ mirrors are used in cars as side mirrors.
4. Plane mirrors _____ light.
5. _____ makes things move.
6. Light is a form of energy which is sourced from the _____.
7. Wind energy is an example of _____ energy source.
8. All living things and _____ need energy in order to work.
9. Light travels in a _____ line.
10. Convex mirror shows images _____ when the object is closer to the mirror.

1076 NADI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND</u>	Personal and Community Help
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
<u>CLO</u>	Recognize and Differentiate the Role of Good Sanitation
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Practice Good Personal Hygiene and Sanitation in Daily Life.
<u>TOPIC</u>	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
<u>PAGE</u>	43- 45

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....

Personal Hygiene and Sanitation

1. Hygiene- refers to conditions and practices that helps to maintain good health.
2. Sanitation- refers to the hygienic way of disposing or recycling of waste.
3. Good personal hygiene is one of the most effective ways to protect ourselves and others from diseases and illness.
4. Good habits can help control body odor and bad breath.

Personal Cleanliness:

1. Keeping your body clean is an important part of keeping you healthy and helping you to feel good about yourself.
2. Smelling clean- by changing clothes and undergarments after having a good shower.
3. Wash your feet at least once a day.
4. Start using ‘nice smell’ products. Remember nothing smells better than a clean skin. Perfumes are not a good substitute for a shower or wash.
5. Wash hair thoroughly with shampoo or soap and water.
6. Brush your teeth twice a day.
7. Keep fingernails and toe nails short and clean.
8. Hang clothes outside before you wear them again

Cleanliness at Home:

1. Sweep and mop the floor daily.
2. Dust shelves and windows
3. Clean and wash dishes and pots after every meal.
4. Dispose rubbish properly.
5. Store and arrange items neatly.
6. Clean toilet daily.
7. Clean bathroom.
8. Sun dry beddings
9. Wash pillow covers, bed sheets and cushion cover regularly.

Cleanliness at School:

1. Sweep and mop classroom daily
2. Dust shelves and windows
3. Dispose rubbish using separation method

Hygiene During Menses and Puberty

Girls

1. Wash Regularly: Bathe at least once a day to keep the body clean and avoid odor.
2. Wash your hands before and after going to the bathroom to change your menstrual protection.
3. Wipe from front to back. If you wipe from back to front, you risk infection.
4. Learning the basics of menstrual hygiene helps to ensure that you and the women in your life are fully informed about the right way to stay healthy and avoid infection during menstruation.

Boys

1. Shower everyday with soap or shower gel. Wash armpits, scalp, feet and private areas properly.
2. Use roll on not perfume spray to prevent armpit odor.
3. Make sure to clean your fingernails and toe nails.

4. Brush your teeth after every meal and floss at least once a day.
5. Wash your face every day with face cleansers in the morning and at night to prevent acnes.
6. Always wear clean clothes.

1076 NADI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 5

HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET 14

Answer the questions that follows:

1. Why is there a need for us to have good personal hygiene?

2. List 2 ways we can keep our home clean.

3. List 2 ways we can keep our school clean.

4. Give 1 example of personal hygiene that girls need to follow during menses and puberty.

5. Give 1 example of personal hygiene that boys need to follow during puberty.

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HINDI WORKSHEET 14

SUBJECT: Hindi

YEAR/ LEVEL: 5

Content Learning Outcome	Samuh me chitratmak kahaniya nimirth karna va shirshal dena.
Topic	Nibandh Lekhan (Composition/Essay Writing)

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....

निबंध लेखन (Composition/ Essay Writing)

निबंध का अर्थ है अच्छी तरह से बंधा हुआ ।

निबंध के तीन भाग होते हैं :

१. आरम्भ
२. मध्य भाग
३. अंत

Model Composition/Essay: **समय का सदुपयोग**

समय बड़ा बलवान है । चाहे साठ सेकंड हो या एक मिनट , जीवन का हर पल हमारे लिए कीमती है । समय को रोकना किसी की बस की बात नहीं है । कहते हैं कि बीता हुआ समय ढलती उम्र की तरह है जो फिर वापस नहीं आती है ।

जो इंसान जीवन में समय का ध्यान नहीं रखता , वह असफल रहता है और बहुत पछताता है । कोई कितना भी मेहनती क्यों न हो , परन्तु समय पर काम न करने से उसकी मेहनत बेकार चली जाती है । जैसे समय पर अपना काम खत्म न करो तो पढ़ाई में हम पिछड़ जाते हैं ।

समय बहुत ही कीमती है । हमें समय को बरबाद नहीं करना चाहिए । हमें समय की कीमत समझ कर ही समय के साथ चलना चाहिए । समय पर काम करने से हमें सफलता प्राप्त होगी ।

अभ्यास (Activity)

दिए गए शब्दों को चुनकर , निबंध के खाली स्थानों को भरिए।

दुर्घटना , आवाज़ , दोष , अस्पताल , बरबाद , टकरा , टाँगे , आदमी , आदेश , पुलिस

एक सड़क दुर्घटना का वर्णन

सड़क दुर्घटना आजकल हमारे सड़कों पर होती रहती है। ऐसी _____1_____ से तो कई लोगों की जान चली जाती है। कभी लोगों की _____2_____ टूट जाती हैं, तो कभी सुन्दर कीमती मोटरें _____3_____ हो जाती हैं।

पिछले शुक्रवार को मैंने एक सड़क दुर्घटना देखी। जैसे ही मैं बस से उतर रहा था कि कुछ दूर पर हमें ज़ोर से _____4_____ सुनाई दी। वहाँ पर अधिक भीड़ भी लग गई थी। दो मोटरें आपस में _____5_____ गई थीं। उनके बीच में एक _____6_____ था जो बुरी तरह से जख्मी हो गया था। दोनों मोटर – चालक उतर कर एक दूसरे पर _____7_____ लगाने लगे। इतने में कुछ लोग उस व्यक्ति को उठाकर दूसरी मोटर द्वारा _____8_____ ले गए। उसका सारा शरीर खून से लथपथ हो गया था। उसके बचने की उम्मीद बहुत कम थी।

दोनों चालक वादविवाद कर रहे थे कि _____9_____ आ पहुँची। उसने लोगों को वहाँ से चले जाने का _____10_____ दिया और छानबीन जारी कर दी। मैंने भी वहाँ से अपना रास्ता लिया।

1076 Nadi Sangam School

Veika Me Vulici

Lesoni : I Taukei **Kalasi :**

Nanamaki ni Lewe ni Vuli	Na Vosa Vaka Viti
Veika Me Rawata e Dua Na Gone	Na Wilivola kei Na Volavola
Nanamaki ni Veika Me Rawata e Dua na Gone	Wilika ka Volai e Dua na Volai Vola

Na Volai Vola

Eso na veika e dodonu mo na kila ena vola I vola.

1. Na nomu I tikotiko (address)

- Toka ena yasana I mawi ena kena ni nomu drauniveva e cake
- Tuvani sonu vakatau
- Tiki ni siga
- I tikotiko nei koya ko volavola tiko vua
- Nomu I tikotiko

2. Leweni nomi I vola

- I naki (introduction)
- Leweni I vola (body)
- I Tinitini (conclusion)

Oqo e dua na kena I vakaraitaki.

Viliame Tagi

Waivesa

15 ni Seviteba, 2021.

Na Qasenivuli Liu,

Senijale Primary School

Nausori.

I'saka,

Ni sa bula saka.

Ena vukudra na gonevuli kalasi lima, au sureti kemuni tiko yani kina kana ni vakacirisalusalu vakalasi.

Ena vakayacori tikoga ena loma ni kalasi ena I ka 17 ni Seviteba, 2021 ena one na kaloko ena yakavi.

Keimami sa nuitaka ni ko na ciqoma na keimami veisureti.

Vinaka saka vakalevu.

Viliame Tagi

I liuliu ni kalasi.

Cakacaka Lavaki (Activity)

Na Vola I Vola

Ko a vakalutu vuli ena gauna ni veitarogi ni Mid Term examinations.

Vola e dua na nomu I vola ni kere veivosoti ki vua na nomu qasenivuliena vuku ni vakalutu vuli. Mo kerea talega vua ke rawa nio na dabeca take na nomu veitarogi ena dua na loma ni siga e Lavaki.

Mo na vakayagataka na veivosa ka era soli koto oqori me vakaleweni kina na nomu I vola.

- Vakayagataka na Viliame Tagi ke ko gonetagane se Inise Moce ke ko goneyalewa.
- Vakayagataka na I tikotiko ka soli taumada koto e cake me nomu I tikotiko (address)

Vinaka, Senijale, l'saka, veivosoti, bula, kerea, nuitaka,
Viliame Tagi, Lokuca, kerekere, Inise Moce.

_____1_____

Waivesa

15 ni Seviteba, 2021.

Na qasenivuli ni Kalasi

_____2_____ Primary School

Nausori

_____3_____,

Nisa bula saka.

Au via kerea na nomuni _____4_____ ena noqu vakalutu vuli ena siga ni veitarogi Mid Term examinations.

Au _____5_____ saka tikoga ke rawa niu dabeca na noqu veitarogi ena dua na siga ko ni na _____6_____ mai.

Au sa _____7_____ no ko no na ciqomi au ena vuku saka ni _____8_____ malumalumu oqo.

_____9_____ saka vakalevu.

_____10_____

Nomuni gonevuli.

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
HOME STUDY PACKAGE
COMPUTER STUDIES
YEAR 5

(20th September- 24th September)

Activity

1. Which part of the computer do we use to click and select documents?

2. What are the scroll buttons on the mouse used for?

3. Write True or False.

A) We use the backspace button to delete our mistakes. _____

B) To go in the next line we use the enter key. _____

C) To leave space we use the backspace key. _____

D) We use the caps lock button to change alphabets into capital letters only. _____

4. What are speakers used for?
