

STRAND	WRITING AND SHAPING
SUB STRAND	Language features and rules.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Demonstrate appropriate conventions of writing to communicate information.

LESSON NOTES**Similar Words**

- Having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, without being identical.

Example

Pretty- Beautiful

ACTIVITYSimilar Meaning

Choose one word from the bracket that has the same meaning as the underlined word.

1. Ronald was afraid of the bull. _____ (amaze / scared)
2. The price of the book was one dollar. _____ (cost / award)
3. A circle is a bent shape. _____ (curved / straight)
4. The lady bought a new suit. _____ (clothes / bag)
5. The cat slept below the stairs. _____ (behind / beneath)

STRAND	MEASUREMENT
SUB STRAND	Time / temperature
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Write time of the day using 12 and 24 hours clock.

LESSON NOTES

The 24 –Hour Time

- 24 – Hour Time is a time format using a 24 Hour Time system.
- If we use the 24 Hour clock we no longer need to write am or pm.
- If the time is between 12:00 AM and 12:59 AM, we subtract 12 hours.
- If the time is between 1:00 AM and 12:59 PM, 24 hour time is same as 12 hour time.
- If the time is between 1:00 PM and 11:59 PM, we add 12 hours to input time.

Example

- 2pm → 1400 hours

ACTIVITY

1. Convert the 12-hour time to 24 hour time.

- a) 7.00am- _____
- b) 12.00am- _____
- c) 7.30am- _____
- d) 3.00pm- _____
- e) 9.15pm- _____
- f) 4.30pm- _____
- g) 8.00pm- _____
- h) 4.00am- _____
- i) 11.00pm - _____

STRAND :	सुनना एवं बोलना
SUB STRAND:	मूल- पाठ के प्रकार-मीडिया, साधारण संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	उजानने समझने वाला क्रम व उपयुक्त भाषायी संरचनाओं का प्रयोग करते हुए मौखिक पाठों को निर्मित करना, सुनना तथा प्रतिक्रिया देना

Lesson notes

स्त्रीलिंग

- वे शब्द जो स्त्री जाति का बोध कराते हैं ।
जैसे – गाय, मोरनी, बालिका, लेखिका, जूँ आदि।

Activity

निचे दिए गए शब्दों का सही स्त्रीलिंग लिखो ।

- मोर - _____
- बैल - _____
- हाथी - _____
- आदमी - _____
- लड़का - _____

हथिनी

लड़की

मोरनी

औरत

गाय

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School

Year 5

Vosa Vakaviti

Worksheet 18

Ulutaga Ni Lesoni: Na veivosa Me Nanumi

Wase 8 – Na Dro Nei Raluve Ni Rewa

1. **Veisole** – qito ni bogi vula, sole se ubi e dua ka ra vuni na kena vo.
2. **Veilavi** – vodo loto sega ni solia e dua na ka.
3. **Bunuca** – rawata rawa se toboka rawa.
4. **Kuruseta** – robota.
5. **Sekavula** – vulavula serau ka savasava.

Cakacaka lavaki

Vosa veibasai

1. Tagi - _____
2. Rarawa - _____
3. Vagagalu - _____
4. Yali - _____

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YEAR 5
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET 18

STRAND	Growth
SUB STRAND	Growth spurts and patterns
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	To understand and expect changes occurring as we grow.

LESSON NOTES

Growth Spurts and Patterns

- When boys and girls reach the age of 10 or 11 their bodies start to change from the body of a child into the body of an adult.
- Growth spurts is actually when children grow a bit faster.
- **This change is called puberty.**
- Children have growth spurt during puberty.
- Puberty is the start of the period called adolescence.

Changes boys experience during puberty

- Shoulders and chest broaden.
- Voice deepens and breaks.
- Hair grows on face, chest and armpits.
- Pimples and skin problems may occur.

Changes girls experience during puberty

- Hair grows under armpits and pubic area.
- Breasts grow bigger.
- Hips broaden.
- Menstruation begins.
- Pimples and skin problems may occur.

Body shapes and personal Characteristics

People come in different shapes and sizes and in different colors but we are all equal. We are all the same as we are human beings. Each person has his/her personality. A person's personality is what the person **likes, believes, feels, dresses, what music they like, food they love etc.**

Question

1. Write down three changes in girls during puberty
2. Write down three changes boys experience during puberty.
3. What is a person's personality?

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 5
SOCIAL STUDIES
WORKSHEET 18

STRAND	Organizations
SUB STRAND	Organizations here in Fiji
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Children to understand that there are different organizations here in Fiji

LESSON NOTES

Charitable organizations- What is Charitable Organizations

- ✓ It is an organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need in our communities.
- ✓ People help and give money voluntarily to these organizations to meet the needs of people who need help.
- ✓ Fiji has a number of charitable organizations who raise money every year to help people who are unfortunate
- ✓ The money received is shared by people to buy their basic needs like food and clothes.
- ✓ Children also benefit from these organizations as they supply them with their school stationaries, uniforms, shoes, bags and even their lunch.
- ✓ Some examples of charitable organizations include: The Fiji Red Cross Society, Save the Children's Fund and Women's and Youth Clubs.

Government and Non-Government organizations

- A government organization is a permanent and semi-permanent organization in the machinery of government that is responsible for the oversight and administration of specific functions.
- Some examples of government organizations in Fiji are as follows: **Public Service Commission (PSC), The Juridical Department and the Department of finance.**
- A non-governmental organization (**NGO**) is a non-profit, voluntarily citizen's group which is organized on a local, national or international level.
- Example: **Green Peace, Coral Reef Alliance, and World-Wide Fund for Nature and Reef Environmental and Education Foundation.**
- The Police Force, Fiji Navy and the Royal Fiji Military Force (RFMF) is under the Government.

Questions

1. What is Charitable organization?
2. Give three examples of the work they do.
- 3 What is a government organization?
4. Name some of the organizations that fall under government organisation.

STRAND	EARTH AND BEYOND
SUB STRAND	Soil
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Identify different components of soil.

LESSON NOTES**Soil fertility**

- Soil fertility is the ability of a soil to supply nutrients.
- Fertile soil is rich in nutrients needed for basic plant nutrition like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Reduction of Soil Fertility

- Weathering and leaching of soil.
- Repeated removal of bulky soil.
- Deep ploughing to bury nutrients.
- Land forming to remove topsoil.

Soil degradation

- Soil degradation is the decline in soil quality caused by improper use, usually for agricultural, pastoral, industrial and urban purposes.
- Soil around our homes can get polluted by fluids from leaky vehicles, pet waste, pesticides, or leftover household chemicals that are poured or spilled.
- When the soil is contaminated, storm water can move the pollutants along into washes and the wastewater system, causing problems in the environment and at wastewater management facilities.



Rich soil



contaminated soil

ACTIVITIES

1. What is soil fertility?

2. How does reduction in soil fertility occur?
