

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: 50\_\_\_\_\_

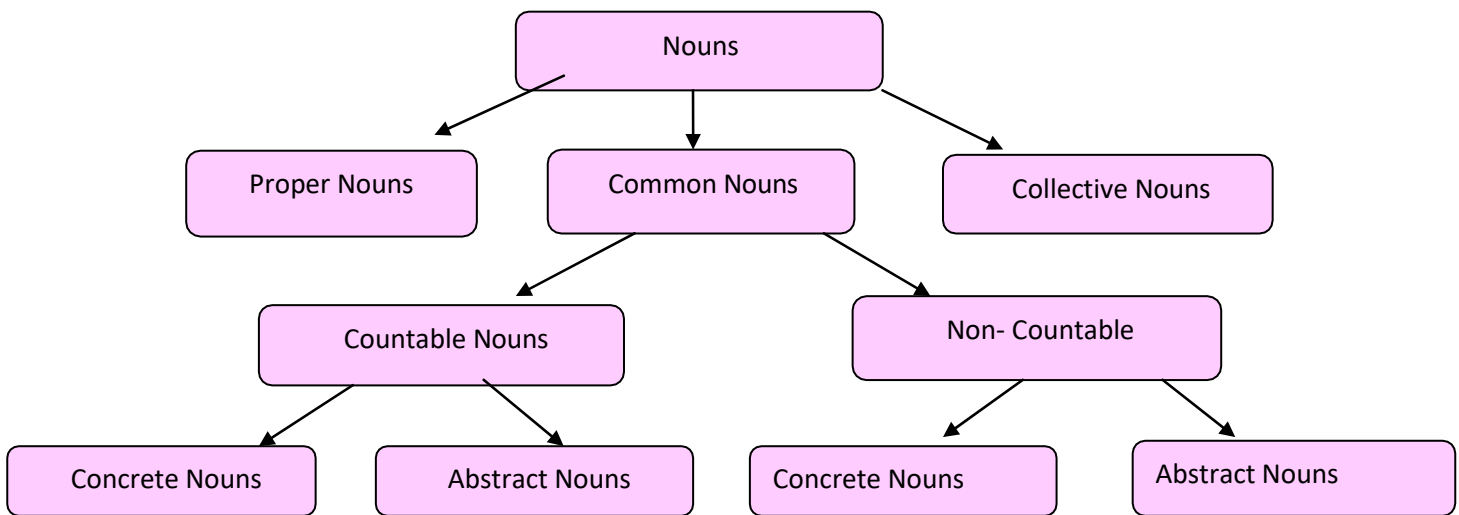
Strand: Reading and Viewing

Sub –strand: Language Features and Rules

Content Learning Outcome: discover and explain language features and rules of a range of printed and visual text.

Information about Noun Classes.

Nouns Classes:



Non-Countable nouns

Non-count nouns **cannot be counted**. They name a liquid, gas or grains, or they name a group or a type. Water, wood, ice, air, rice, money, English, traffic, furniture, meat etc. If you use a non-count noun in a general way then they cannot have a plural.

**Uncountable concrete nouns:** air, milk, rice, pulse, sugar, salt, wood, water, electricity, flour, etc. But abstract nouns don't refer to these physical things. Abstract nouns refer to ideas, feelings, emotions, qualities and concepts.

**Uncountable Nouns**

Dz Page

General	Food	Abstract
homework equipment luggage furniture machinery gold silver cotton glass jewelery perfume soap paper wood petrol gasoline baggage hair traffic	food flour meat rice cake bread ice cream cheese toast spaghetti butter oil honey soup fish fruit salt tea coffee	advice help fun enjoyment information knowledge news patience happiness progress confidence courage education intelligence space energy laughter peace pride

## Uncountable Nouns

Fill in the following words: jam, salt, lemonade, meat, bread, advice, milk, oil, rice, chocolate, tea, tennis.

<p>1. Let me give you a piece of _____. "Don't believe all you hear."</p> 	<p>2. I've just bought a packet of _____.</p> 	<p>3. A bar of _____ a day helps keep stress at bay.</p> 
<p>4. A glass of _____ a day is very good for your brain.</p> 	<p>5. A cup of _____ is the usual answer to any problem.</p> 	<p>6. I would like to buy a bottle of _____. I love drinking it in the morning.</p> 
<p>7. Let me cut you a slice of _____.</p> 	<p>8. Today a barrel of _____ costs about \$100.</p> 	<p>9. Let's play a game of _____.</p> 
<p>10. Would you like a jar of _____?</p> 	<p>11. I will add a pinch of _____ to the soup.</p> 	<p>12. Do you need a loaf of _____?</p> 

**Strand:** Reading and Viewing

**Sub-strand:** socio-cultural context and situations

**Content Learning Outcome:** Read and interpret meaning of the familiar written texts given, explore and discuss ways to find main ideas in a text.



### Studying at home

Pedro is 12 years old and he's Portuguese. Pedro is a good student and he usually gets good results in his tests and exams, but he now doesn't go to school. The truth is he lives in a big city, where there are many schools, but all the schools are closed. There is a pandemic in the world and children can't go to school.

Pedro studies at home. He's got books, pens and pencils but his lessons are on the computer. Every morning Pedro sits in front of his laptop for three hours and watches and listens to his lessons. His teachers use cameras and interactive worksheets. He can talk to his teachers and the other students in his "class". In the afternoon, Pedro often does his homework or he reads History, Geography or Maths books. He always emails his homework to his teachers on Friday afternoon.

All the children are at home at the moment Pedro misses his friends and his teachers but he knows that he has to stay at home. It is all for the best. He hopes the pandemic goes away to go back to school and play in the school yard with his friends.

**Read the text and say if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones:**

1. Pedro lives in a big city.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He goes to school every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. All the children are at home at the moment because they are tired.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Every morning Pedro stays in bed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. His lessons last three hours.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. His teachers use interactive worksheets  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Reading Comprehension

A number of words have been moved from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. For a long time he lived in the \_\_\_\_\_ cupboard or on the nursery floor, and no \_\_\_\_\_ thought very much about him.

A. toy    B. one

2. \_\_\_\_\_ first he found it uncomfortable, for \_\_\_\_\_ Boy hugged \_\_\_\_\_ very tight, and sometimes he rolled over on him, and sometimes he pushed him so far under the pillow that the Rabbit could \_\_\_\_\_ breathe.

A. at    B. him    C. scarcely    D. the

3. Even \_\_\_\_\_, the jointed \_\_\_\_\_ lion, who was made by the disabled soldiers, and should have had broader views, put on \_\_\_\_\_ and pretended he was connected with Government.

A. airs    B. wooden    C. timothy

4. The Skin Horse had lived longer in the nursery than \_\_\_\_\_ of the others.

A. any

5. For at least two hours the \_\_\_\_\_ loved him, and then Aunts and \_\_\_\_\_ came to dinner, and there was \_\_\_\_\_ great rustling of tissue paper and unwrapping of parcels, and in the excitement of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ the new presents the Velveteen Rabbit was forgotten.

A. a    B. all    C. looking    D. boy    E. uncles



**Strand: Measurement**

**Sub-strand: Area and Length**

**Content learning outcome:**

**Calculate the area of the 2D shapes given using the correct formula.**

**Calculating the area of a rectangle and square**

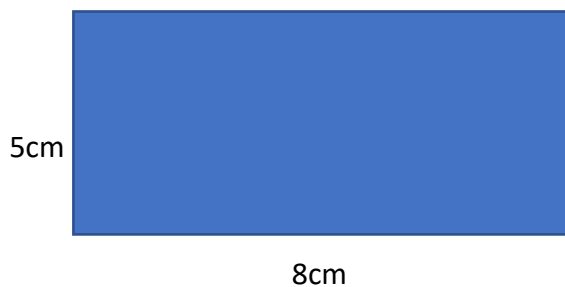
-Area is the amount of surface or the size of surface. Area is measured in square units. Units of area are: square centimetres, square metres, square kilometres and square hectares.

-When finding the area of 2D shapes, you will have to use the correct formulas.

-You will have to calculate the area of the shapes in square centimetres and square metres.

Example: for measuring the area of a rectangle, you will have to use the formula:-

**Area = length × width**



\*see that the length is 8cm and the width is 5cm. You will then multiply the length and the width which is

**Area = length × width**

$$= 8 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \underline{40\text{cm}^2}$$

When calculating the area of a square, you will use the formula:-

**Area =multiply the square cm or m twice**

This simply means that you will have to multiply the number given twice.

Example;



\*since all the sides are equal, you will multiply 4 twice

$$\text{Area} = 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \underline{16\text{cm}^2}$$

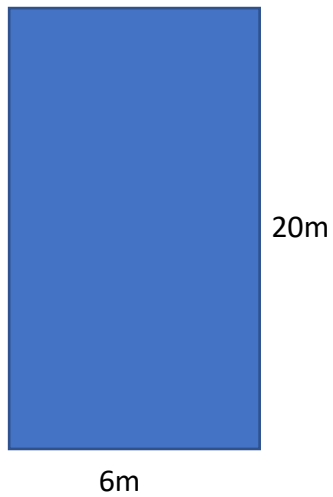
## **ACTIVITIES**

**Calculate the area for the shapes given below**

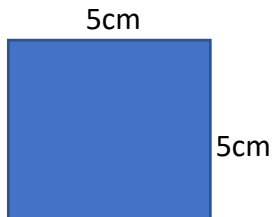
a.



b.



c.



d. A rectangular school yard is 178m long and 100m wide. Find its area.

## WEEK 13

### Strand: Measurement

#### Sub-strand: Volume and Capacity

#### Content learning outcome:

Estimate and measure the volume of items in standard units.

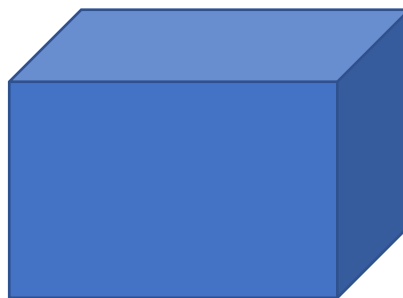
#### Volume

Volume is the amount of space a solid figure takes up. The base unit for measuring volume is cubic centimetres (cm).

The formula for finding volume is:-

$$\text{Volume} = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$$

$$V = l \times w \times h$$



Length (10cm)

height (6cm)

Width (4cm)

When you calculate the volume it will show as:-

$$V = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$$

$$= 10\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm}$$

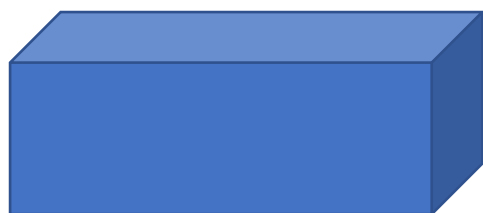
$$= 40\text{cm}^2 \times 6\text{cm}$$

$$= \underline{240\text{cm}^3}$$

#### ACTIVITIES

Find the volume for the shapes given below.

a.

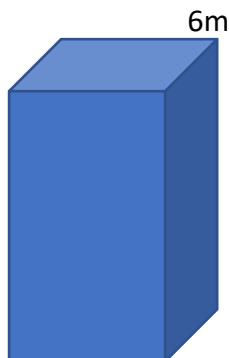


12 cm

7cm

4cm

b.



20m

7m

# Lovu Sangam School

## Year 5 - Term 3

### Healthy Living

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: 50\_\_\_\_\_

Strand: Personal and Community Health

Sub –strand: People and Food

Content Learning Outcome: Defend the usefulness of eating varieties of food and in their correct proportion

#### People and food

- Food is our main source of energy and nutrients that help us grow healthy and strong.
- Eating the right type of food and in the right quantity will enable our body to be healthy, strong and able to fight diseases.
  - ✓ Include a variety of foods from the three food groups. Go local!
  - ✓ Eat more local fruits and vegetables
  - ✓ Breast feed your baby exclusively for the first six months
  - ✓ Give children healthy meals and snacks
  - ✓ Grow your own food
  - ✓ Choose and prepare food and drinks less salt, sugar, fat and oil
  - ✓ Be physically active to maintain a healthy weight
  - ✓ Eat healthy snacks
  - ✓ Stop smoking. Drink kava and alcohol responsibly
  - ✓ Drink clean and safe water

#### Balanced Diet

Having a **balanced diet** just **means** that you choose foods in the right amounts from each of the food groups. Our bodies **need a balanced diet** to ensure healthy growth and development.

#### Three types of food group:

- Energy giving food also known as carbohydrate
- Body building food also known protein
- Health giving food - protective food

#### Nutrients

Food group	Locally available foods
body building foods	meat, milk, eggs, beans, peas, green grams, ground nuts, fish
energy giving foods	cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, rice, wheat, maize, millet, arrow roots, sorghum
body – protective foods	fruits, vegetables

#### 1. Carbohydrates

- Carbohydrates are the main energy source for the brain.
- Without carbohydrates, the body could not function properly.
- Sources include dalo, tavioka, kumala, rice, noodles, chips, bread, wheat, potatoes of all kinds, maize, cassava, ‘shiro’, pasta, macaroni, ‘kocho’, banana, sweets, sugar cane, sweet fruits, and honey.
- Lack of carbohydrates cause headaches, nausea; difficulty focusing mentally, bad breath and constipation.
- Too much causes obesity and diabetes



## **2. Protein**

- Protein is needed for the building and repair of body tissues.
- Protein food includes fish, chicken, egg, meat, milk, lentils (dhal), cheese, beans, ground nuts and sea food.
- Lack of protein causes marasmus and kwashiorkor.

## **3. Fat**

- Fat is an energy source that when consumed, increases the absorption of fat- soluble vitamins including vitamins A, D, E and K.
- You need a small amount of fat in your diet.
- Limit intake of fats causes dry skin and night blindness.
- Too much fat causes obesity and cardiovascular diseases( high blood pressure, heart attack, stroke and death)

## **4. Vitamins**

- Vitamin is necessary for the absorption of iron calcium into the blood.
- Sources of vitamins are fruits and vegetables.
- Lack of vitamins causes night blindness, anemia, dry skin and rickets

## **5. Minerals**

- The body uses minerals to perform many different functions — from building strong bones to transmitting nerve impulses.
- Some minerals are even used to make hormones or maintain a normal heartbeat.
- Some examples of minerals are calcium, iron, phosphorous and iodine.

## **6. Water**

- Water helps to transports nutrients to cells.
- Water also assists in removing waste products from the body.
- Man should consume 25 to 35 milliliters of fluids per kilogram body weight or 2 to 3 liters per day.



### Activities

1. Why food is important for our body?

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2. Why it is important to eat right type of food in the right quantity?

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3. What do you understand by term “Balanced diet?”

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4. Name three food groups?

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5. Explain why water is important for our body?

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6. How man litres of water should human consume in a day?

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7. In the table below draw and name some foods that come under it

Energy Giving Food	Body Building Food	Health Giving Food

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: 50 \_\_\_\_\_

Strand: Culture

Sub –strand: Socio-cultural contexts and situations

**Content Learning Outcome:** read and understand the given text, explore and discuss ways to find main ideas in a text and understand the synonyms of the words. Identify opposites of the words.

### अपना काम स्वयं करो

प्यारे बच्चो! हमारी संस्कृति हमें यह सिखलाती है कि कोई भी काम छोटा या बड़ा नहीं होता है। अच्छा कार्य करने में कभी संकोच नहीं करना चाहिए। ऐसा कार्य जिसे करने से दूसरों को लाभ हो अथवा दूसरों की सहायता मिले तो उसे करने में अपने आप को बड़ा या छोटा नहीं समझना चाहिए। अपने काम के लिए हमें दूसरों पर भी निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। जहाँ तक हो सके अपना काम हमें स्वयं ही करना चाहिए। विनम्र होना और दूसरों की सहायता करना अच्छी बात है।

बच्चो! यही बात समझाने के लिए हम आपको आदर्श पुरुष ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर की कहानी सुनाने जा रहे हैं। यह इनके जीवन की सच्ची घटना है। ईश्वरचन्द्र उनका नाम था वे ज्ञान के भण्डार थे इसलिए 'विद्यासागर' की उन्हें उपाधि दी गई थी।

एक समय की बात है कि एक छोटे से स्टेशन पर एक गाड़ी रुकी। एक युवा व्यक्ति एक छोटा सा सूटकेस लिए गाड़ी से उतरा और उसने आवाज लगाई, “कुली! कुली!”। उसने इधर-उधर देखा, मगर उसे कोई कुली नजर नहीं आया। उसने फिर आवाज दी, “कुली! कुली!”। तभी स्टेशन मास्टर ने कहा, “यह छोटा सा स्टेशन है, यहाँ आपकी कुली नहीं मिलेगा। नवयुवक ने परेशान होकर कहा, “मेरा सामान कौन उठाएगा ?” तभी एक व्यक्ति, जो गाड़ी से उतरा था, उसकी तरफ आया और बोला, “मैं आपका सामान ले चलता हूँ।” नवयुवक ने कहा, “ठीक है ! जल्दी से उठाओ मुझे पहले से ही देर हो गई है।”

सूटकेस लिए हुए वह व्यक्ति स्टेशन के बाहर आया। व्यक्ति ने नवयुवक से पूछा, “क्या आप यहाँ पहली बार आए हैं?” नवयुवक बोला, “जी हाँ, मैं एक विशेष व्यक्ति से मिलने आया हूँ।” व्यक्ति ने पूछा, “किससे?” नवयुवक बोला, “श्रीमान ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर से, क्या तुम उन्हें जानते हो?”

“जी हाँ, मैं जानता हूँ। पास ही रहते हैं। मैं आपको वहाँ ले चलता हूँ।” व्यक्ति ने उत्तर दिया। थोड़ी देर बाद एक घर में पहुँच कर, नवयुवक को एक कुर्सी देते हुए व्यक्ति ने कहा, “बैठिए, मैं ही ईश्वरचन्द्र हूँ, कहिए, मैं आपके लिए क्या कर सकता हूँ?”

यह सुनकर नवयुवक ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर के चरणों पर गिर पड़ा और बोला, “मैं तो आपके दर्शन के लिए आया था, मुझसे बड़ी गलती हो गई।” ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर ने बड़े प्यार से उसे उठाया और समझाते हुए कहा, “बेटा आज से यह सीखलो कि अपना काम करने में संकोच नहीं करना चाहिए। कोई काम छोटा-बड़ा नहीं होता। हमें अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझना चाहिए। स्वावलंबी बनो और अपने विचारों को हमेशा सकारात्मक रखो।”

इस कहानी से हमें यह भी शिक्षा मिलती है कि हमें सदैव दूसरों की सहायता करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। प्यारे बच्चो! हमें अपना काम अपने आप करना चाहिए।

## अभ्यास कार्य :

१. शब्द - अर्थ : इन्हें पढ़िए और समझिए -

कुली	-	स्टेशन पर सामान उठाने वाला व्यक्ति
संकोच	-	शर्म, लज्जा
विनम्र	-	विनीत, सुशील
ज्ञान के भण्डार	-	ज्ञान से भरपूर
विशेष	-	खास, महान
चरणों	-	पैरों
स्वावलम्बी	-	अपने-आप पर भरोसा रखने वाला
सकारात्मक	-	काम करने के लिए तैयार रहना (positive attitude)
निर्भर	-	भरोसा

पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द से रिक्त स्थानों को पूरा कीजिए -

- क. अपना काम करने में \_\_\_\_\_ नहीं करना चाहिए।
- ख. हमें अपना \_\_\_\_\_ अपने आप करना चाहिए।
- ग. हमें अपनी \_\_\_\_\_ को समझना चाहिए।
- घ. एक व्यक्ति छोटा सा \_\_\_\_\_ लिए गाड़ी से उतरा।

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक वाक्य में दीजिए -

क. इस कहानी के आदर्श पुरुष का क्या नाम था?

ख. स्टेशन पर कुली क्यों नहीं था?

ग. नवयुवक वहाँ किससे मिलने आया था?

घ. ईश्वर चन्द्र को विद्यासागर की उपाधि क्यों दी गई थी?

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

विनम्र	-	कठोर
अच्छा	-	.....
उतरा	-	.....
उठाओ	-	.....
जी हाँ	-	.....
बैठिए	-	.....



**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 5**

**SOCIAL STUDIES WHSP 12/13**

**Strand: Resources and Economic Activities**

**Sub-strand: People and Work**

**Content Learning Outcome:**

**Identify the different types of work available in our communities, the special characteristics of each type of paid work and how they can spend their earnings wisely.**

**People and Work**

1. Different people do different work. The two types of work are ; **paid and unpaid work**.
2. **Unpaid work** are usually work we do at home or in our community but we are not paid for it like; washing the dishes, feeding the pigs or raking the compound. We work for free.
3. **Paid work** is receiving a salary or wage for the work you do. Examples can include grass cutters and painters. They are paid for the work they have done.
4. There are different types of workers in our communities. Below are some examples;
  - a. Casual workers - work when there is work to be done and the workers are paid as soon as the work is completed like grass-cutters.
  - b. Temporary workers – these workers usually work for a period of time and depending on the contract they sign before they begin work like construction workers and sugarcane farmers.
  - c. Permanent workers – these workers continue working until they retire from their work. They will work until they are 55 years old because the retirement age in Fiji is 55 years. Examples are nurses, police officers, teachers, soldiers and doctors to name a few.
  - d. Voluntarily workers - these workers are not paid for the work they do but provide their services free of charge in our communities. Examples can include priests and people from Non Charitable organisations like Red Cross and Friends.
5. Different workers are very important people in our communities. They provide their services when needed and inspires the younger generation to work hard and follow their different career paths.

6. We must respect all the different workers in the communities. When working, we must carry out our work with love and care so that we are happy and proud once we have completed a task. Learn to work as a team.

7. Always share your knowledge and skills with others so we can thrive as a community and as a Nation.

### **ACTIVITIES**

#### **Short answers**

1. Explain the work carried by the workers written below:

Mechanic - \_\_\_\_\_.

Chef - \_\_\_\_\_.

Police - \_\_\_\_\_.

Nurses - \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Write the difference between a casual worker and a permanent worker?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Write the difference between a temporary worker and a voluntarily worker?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What would you like to be when you grow up? Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Write down two rules you must follow in your community?

\_\_\_\_\_.

## **WEEK 13**

### **Strand: Resources and Economic Activities**

#### **Sub-strand: People and Work**

#### **Content learning outcome:**

**Describe the importance of using money wisely and the importance of having a budget.  
Study the value of our currency.**

#### **Financial Commitments in families**

1. Parents work so that they can earn an income to meet the family's financial commitments. Our financial commitments will depend on the goods and services that we use daily at home.
2. Some of the things we use money for at home is the buying of our groceries, paying our electricity and water bills and fare when travelling to town, school or to any family function.
3. Financial commitment is using money wisely and not spending it all at once. We can save money by planting our vegetables at home, using electricity and water wisely and putting an end on impulsive buying. Impulsive buying is buying anything you want in a shop.
4. A budget is important because it allows you to buy the important things needed when going shopping and when out paying the bills. It is the breakdown of the salary received and where payments must be done. It helps you stick to your shopping list when out shopping.

#### **The value of our currency**

1. Our currency (money) does not have the same value with other currencies of other countries.
2. In Fiji we use the Fijian dollars and coins. In some countries our currency is much stronger and in others it might be weaker.
3. If we travel from Fiji to Australia, we need to change our dollar to Australian currency so that we can use it well in Australia.
4. There are foreign exchange outlets in towns where we can change our currencies (Fiji dollars into other currencies) like Western Union and Money Gram.
5. We need to understand the value of our money everyday by comparing it with other countries' currencies.

## **ACTIVITIES**

### **True or False**

1. A budget is not important. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We should be lazy workers. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Money is important. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We can use the Fiji dollars and coins in China. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Electricity is free in Fiji. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Prepare a budget of \$150.00 for a family of four, two adults and two children for a week. Clearly show the expenses and the amount budgeted for each item.**

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 5**

**I-TAUKEI WHSP 12/13**

**Strand:** Wilivola kei na bulibuli

**Sub-strand:** Buli vosa, yatuvosa kei na vola itukutuku.

**Content learning outcome:**

Vulica ka karona na veivosa me nanumi, na veivosaki kei na vola i tukutuku.

**Na sereki vakayabaki**

**Na veivosa me nanumi**

**1. Vakadia**

Caka na i tautauri ni moto se i sele.

**2. Vakaicaba**

Vaka i taba vata.

**3. Vakailala**

Lako vakaveitauraki.

**4. Veitauraki**

Cakacaka vata, veilomani, lako vata.

**5. Muri yalona**

Sega ni vakarorogo vua e dua; kauta ga na yalona.

**6. Buburu**

Tobo ura se vo.

**7. Vakavudua**

Vagauna na kena yaco.

**8. Maqusa**

Yavavala e na vakavakarau.

**9. Veitabaluvu**

Qito e wai ka dau tabadromuci kina e dua.

## 10. Veibala

Qito e bati ni uciwai e na kena vinakati me biligi ki wai e dua.

### Na i vosavosa vaka-Viti

#### 1. Sa sere na wa ni koli

Sa sereki, vagalalataki. “Isa sa voleka me sa sere na wa ni koli ka me da sa baci lako tu vakaveitalia.”

#### 2. Soli ni sele

Cakava e na kena kaukauwa taucoko kei na kena i gu e na i otioti ni gauna. “Ra gone, ni soli i sele, sa i otioti ni siga e daidai.”

#### 3. Tauri uli

Muri e na veitarogi. “E rairai vakaloloma dina ko Seru ka ni tauri uli e na nona kalasi.”

#### 4. Vaka e vodo e na waqa totolo

Levu na nona marau. E vaka e vodo e na waqa totolo ko tama i Tui ka ni liu e na kalasi ko na luvena.

### Cakacaka Lavaki

#### Vosa veibasai

Tekivu	Vesuki	Makutu	Donuya
Mata-ni-moto	Vakawasoma	tawa	Nanuma

- |                |   |        |
|----------------|---|--------|
| 1. Vakavudua   | - | _____. |
| 2. Lala        | - | _____. |
| 3. Sereki      | - | _____. |
| 4. Dia ni moto | - | _____. |
| 5. Vucesa      | - | _____. |
| 6. Cava        | - | _____. |
| 7. Guilecava   | - | _____. |
| 8. Calata      | - | _____. |

#### Veisataka mada vakadodonu

- |                         |       |                            |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sere na wa ni koli   | _____ | A. Muri e na veitarogi     |
| 2. Soli i sele          | _____ | B. Tabogo ka yali yani     |
| 3. Tauri uli            | _____ | C. Talatalaci              |
| 4. Tara na buina        | _____ | D. Sereki                  |
| 5. Sega ni kune na kena | _____ | E. Taura wadruca se calata |



## **WEEK 13**

### **Na Vakatawase**

Na vakatawase sa i koya na gauna e rau sa veitata kina na yabaki e da lakova tiko yani kei na yabaki vou ka rau sa na veitawasei ka veikalikali e na lomalom donu ni bogi e na i ka tolusagavulakadua ni siga ni Tiseba. Oqo na marau vakayabaki ka dau namaki sara vakalevu.

Oqo e so na veika e dau vakayacori e na veitikotiko vaka-i-Taukei. E na so na vanua e dau veitokiyaki na koro, e caka kina na Vakatawase. Ni sa kala toka na siga, e na i ka<sup>31</sup> ni Tiseba. Sa tadutadu yani na i lakolako mai veikoro ka ra curu sara ki na nodra i cili. Caka na veiqaravi vakavanua ka vakaraitaki na nodra i kaukau, caka na gunu yaqona kei na kana. E ra sa na wawa tiko me yacova na gauna ni lotu. Ni sa oti na lotu ni Vakatawase, sa na vakatekivu na marau e na kena i valavala kecega- na meke, na veitibi vuru, veivakatekitekitaki, veilumu, meke i cili, qiri lali, tavu dakai bitu kei na veisolevuti.

E laurai e ke na yalo dina ni marau dina ka savasava ka caka e na yalo savu ka dau tu vei keda na i-Taukei. E dau rogoci e na veisoqo vaka oqo e so na i vosavosa me vaka:

-E dua ga na bogi ni cola qele.

-Dui mate ga e na nona ucu ni vatu.

-Qai macala ga e muri. Kei na so tale.

### **Cakacaka Lavaki**

#### **Saumi taro**

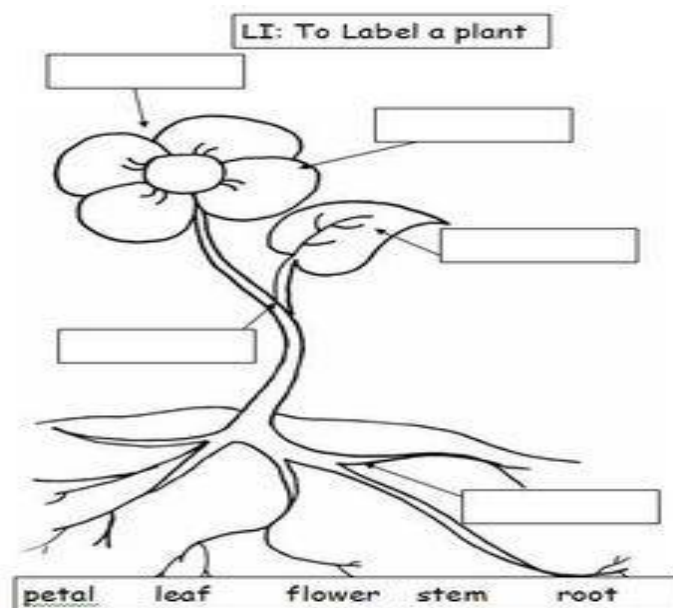
1. Na cava na i ka otioti vula e na loma ni yabaki?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Vola mai e rua na ka ko dau taleitaka me baleta na Vakatawase?  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. E na dua na i tikotiko vaka-Viti, na cava e dau caka e na bogi ni Vakatawase?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Vola mai e rua na i tovo vinaka e dodonu meda vakamura e veisiga?  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. O rawa ni vukeyi rau vakacava na nomu i tubutubu e na veisiga?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

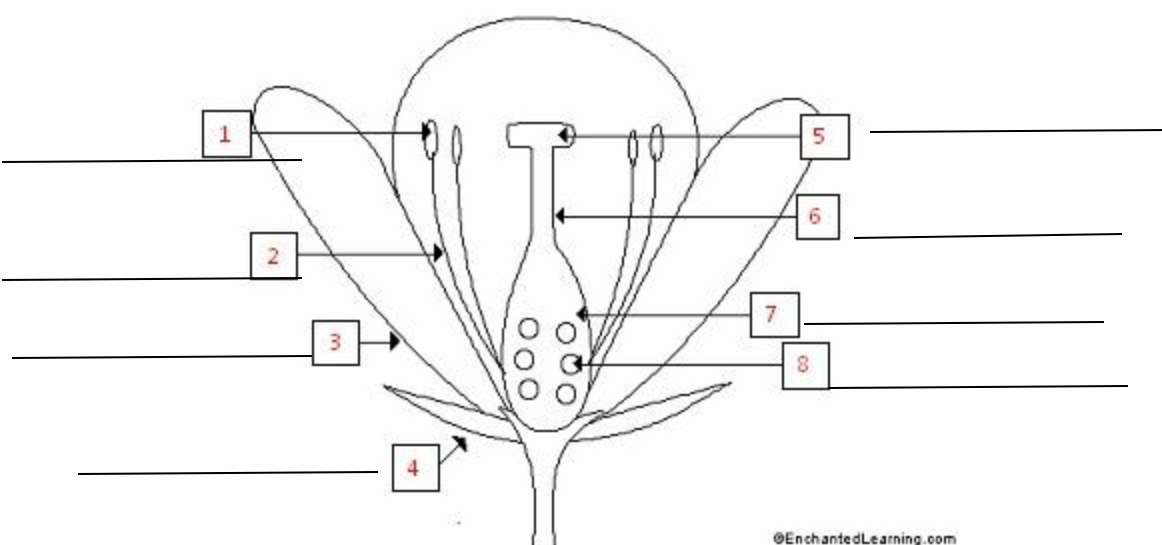
STRAND	Living things and the Environment
SUB – STRAND	Structure and Life Processes
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate and describe the structures that animals use to move, respond and feed and how these help to survive Investigate and study the structures that plant use to respond, make food and reproduce and how these help them to survive. Relate Plants and Animal Structures for Survival and Growth

**Note: Refer to the notes given in term 1 to answer the questions.**

**Multiple choice: Circle the best option.**

- Cats use \_\_\_\_\_ to keep them warm.  
A. Eyes                      B. Ears                      C. nose                      D. fur
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to chew food.  
A. Canine                      B. Incisors                      C. Molars                      D. Premolars
- Which animal feed on dead matter?  
A. Bird                      B. Millipede                      C. Cat                      D. Dog
- Which beak is used to crack seeds?  
A. Short and stout      B. curved                      C. slender                      D. long and wide
- Which part of the plant absorbs water and minerals?  
A. Roots                      B. stem                      C. Leaves                      D. Flower.





Sepal	Stigma	Style	Ovary
Filament	Anther	Petal	Ovaries

### Matching

- |                    |       |  |
|--------------------|-------|--|
| 1. Fibrous roots   | _____ | A. used to rest on branches                              |
| 2. Ovary           | _____ | B. has fully subdivided blade                            |
| 3. Photosynthesis  | _____ | C. they change colour to mix around with the environment |
| 4. Compound leaves | _____ | D. used to obtain nectar juice                           |
| 5. Zoologist       | _____ | E. female part of a flower                               |
| 6. Webbed Feet     | _____ | F. study of animals' life and behavior.                  |
| 7. Tail            | _____ | G. roots that are about the same size                    |
| 8. Slender beak    | _____ | H. used for swimming and walking.                        |
| 9. Perching feed   | _____ | I. is the process of making food for the plant           |
| 10. Camouflage     | _____ | J. used to shoo flies and express itself                 |

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**REALIGNED CURRICULUM: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**    **WEEK 13**

**YEAR: 5**

STRAND	Living things and the Environment
SUB – STRAND	<b>Living Together</b>
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate How Physical Conditions in a Selected Ecosystem Affect the Plant and Animal Population Assess the physical conditions that affect plants and Animals

**Note: Refer to the notes given in term 1 to answer the questions.**

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. An ecosystem is a community of plants and animals. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tadpoles live in the water as part of their life cycle. \_\_\_\_\_
3. An example of a native species is gecko. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mammals are animals with cold blood. \_\_\_\_\_ \
5. Endemic species are found living naturally in a particular place. \_\_\_\_\_

**Fillers**

1. Population is a group of \_\_\_\_\_ of the same kind living together to produce more.
2. An \_\_\_\_\_ includes non- living materials example stones, soil and sand.
3. Sea shore communities are affected by change in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a native species of Fiji.
5. Conservation is using of \_\_\_\_\_ wisely.

Organism

Ecosystem

Pacific Boa

resources

climate

## **Diagrams**

Draw and colour a creek ecosystem.



2. Draw and colour 2 introduced animals to Fiji.

