

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE WEEK 10

YEAR: 5 SOLUTION

STRAND	Earth and Beyond
SUB – STRAND	Our Changing Earth
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate how the soil is formed, its importance and the cross-section of the soil.

ACTIVITY: TRUE /FALSE

1. Organic matter is derived from dead plants and animals. TRUE
2. Decomposers consume organic matter, water, and air to recycle raw organic matter into humus. TRUE
3. Clay soils are found commonly found on hills. FALSE
4. Water helps in transporting of nutrients to growing plants and soil organisms. TRUE
5. Oxygen is essential for root and microbe respiration, which helps support plant growth. TRUE

Fillers: Read the notes thoroughly and fill in them missing words.

1. Clay soil is very heavy and difficult to work during DRY season.
2. Microorganisms are the primary DECOMPOSERS of the raw organic matter.
3. The smaller PARTICLES in soils, the more water the soil can retain.
4. SAND soil is light and drains off easily.
5. There are 5 components of soil.

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REALIGNED CURRICULUM: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE WEEK 11 YEAR: 5 SOLUTION

STRAND	Earth and Beyond
SUB – STRAND	Our Changing Earth
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore ways to conserve soil.

ACTIVITY: TRUE/ FALSE

1. Erosion is the washing away of soil. TRUE
2. Terrace farming helps to prevent the washing away of soil. TRUE
3. A fertile soil is rich in nutrients needed for basic plant. TRUE
4. Soil around our homes can get polluted by fluids from leaky vehicles, pet waste. TRUE
5. Deforestation helps in conservation of soil. FALSE

Fillers

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.

Crops planted up and down hillsides create pathways for water to flow while crops planted **PARALLEL** to the land slow the flow of water that prevents soil **EROSION**.

Polluted chemicals environment parallel erosion

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

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.

KEYS:

T/F

1. .F - she got on the train
2. F - she was going to Leeds
3. T
4. F - it is outside
5. F - she ordered a coffee
6. T
7. F - they spent half an hour together
8. F - her husband (hubby) paid.
9. T
- 10.T
- 11.F - it was in her bag
- 12.F - Lilo thought they would be disappointed.

Q&As

- a. She went to Leeds
- b. She travelled by train
- c. She met her husband
- d. She went to St.Bart's to feed the pigeons.
- e. She ordered coffee and cake.
- f. She put it on the floor
- g. A group of robbers/a gang
- h. He felt upset
- i. The café manager rang the police/did.
- j. She needed to ring him to buy her a ticket. Her train ticket was in her handbag.
- k. She laughed because all that was in it was seed for the pigeons. The robbers would be disappointed about that!

Use the words in the box to complete the passage below. You use each word once.

cold fall summer sun four clouds short winter
long spring autumn fog windy umbrella



There are **four** seasons in a year. They are **winter**, spring, summer and **autumn**.

What are these seasons like in the UK? Well, in winter the days are very **short** and the nights very long. Winter is a very **cold**

season. We sometimes have snow and ice in January to March. On the other hand, **spring** is the season of flowers. It is not very cold, and the sun begins to shine. In **summer** the days are **long** and the nights are very short. The weather is hot; the sun shines all day long. There is also the long summer holiday. Autumn, also called the **fall** with lots of leaves on the ground, umbrellas and school days. In autumn there are lots of **clouds** in the sky. When children go back to school in September, summer is over and autumn begins. We don't see much of the **sun** now. Very often, when we get up in the morning, we see thick **fog** covering everything and we cannot see anything. In addition, autumn is often **windy**. We hear the wind blowing outside. When the rain falls we cannot go out or we must take an **umbrella**.

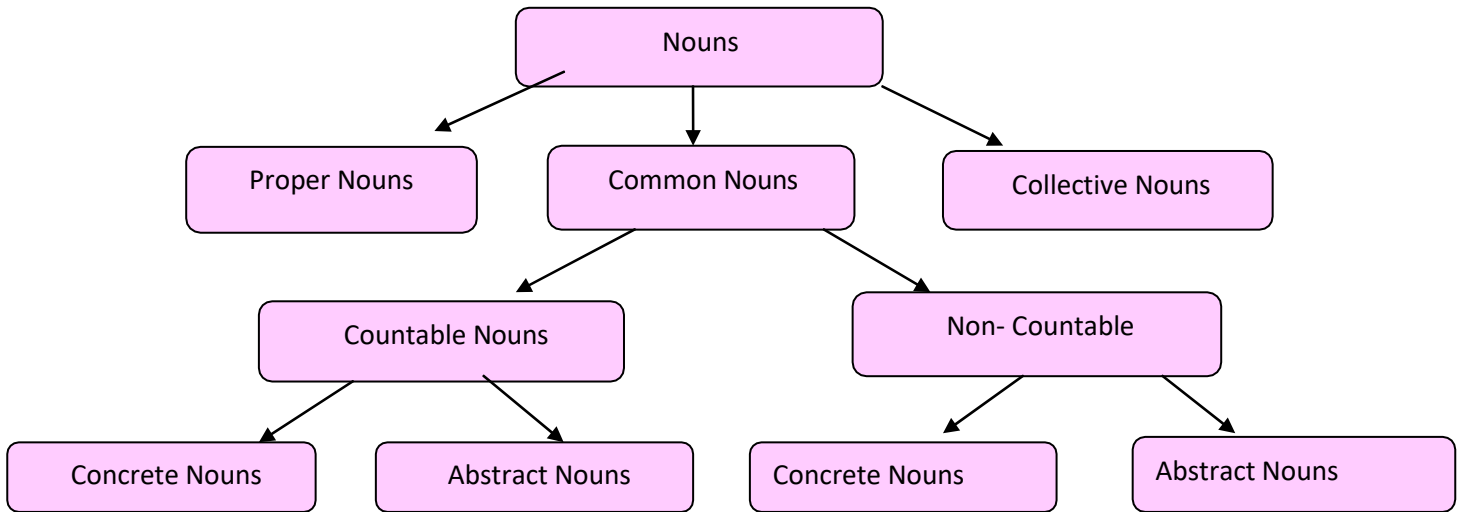
Strand: Reading and Viewing

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:



Countable nouns

Countable nouns **can be counted**, e.g. an apple, two apples, three apples, etc.

Concrete Nouns
are words for things
that you can experience
directly through the senses.

shoe table house
cat tree friend
sky airplane bottle
door baby

Abstract Nouns
are words for things
that you cannot experience
directly through the senses.

freedom education love
democracy happiness
a

Concrete or Abstract?

Directions: Read the sentences below. For each underlined word, determine if it is a concrete or abstract noun.

1. My grandfather likes to reminisce about his childhood.

Abstract noun

2. Mom and my sister are heading to the dentist for a cleaning.

Concrete noun

3. Sissy gave her uncle a new coffee mug for his birthday.

Concrete noun

4. If you always tell the truth, you will be trusted by others.

Abstract noun

5. There are three kittens in the pet store and they are cute.

Concrete noun

6. Last October, we went pumpkin picking at the farm.

Abstract noun

7. Dad fell asleep on the couch last night after work.

Concrete noun

8. We sat and brainstormed ideas for the next talent show.

Abstract noun

9. Kyle chose blue and orange streamers to hang on the wall.

Concrete noun

10. The whole class wished me luck as I began the tournament.

Abstract noun

Read each word in the box below. Determine whether the word is a concrete or abstract noun. Then write the word in the correct noun column below.

school	doctor	pain	love
intelligence	mirror	candy	beauty
trust	education	textbook	imagination
man	pizza	luck	internet
dream	cloud	hunger	beach

Concrete noun	Abstract noun
School	intelligence
Man	trust
Doctor	dream
Mirror	education
Pizza	luck
Candy	hunger
Textbook	love
Beach	beauty
Internet	imagination
cloud	pain

Name: _____

Year: 50 _____

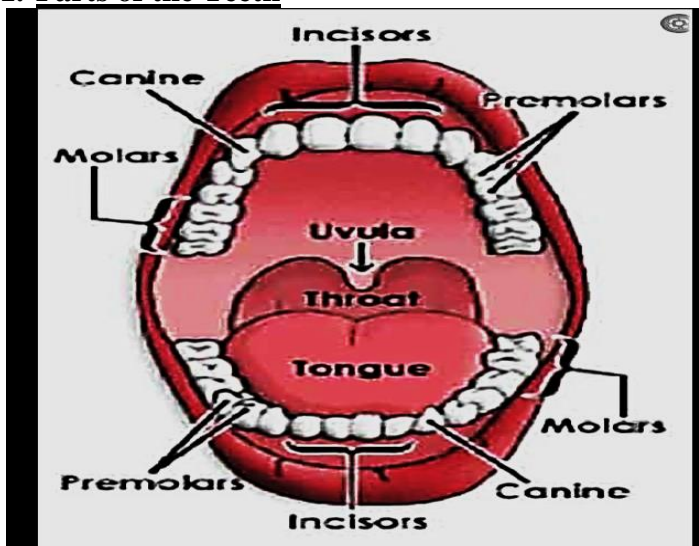
Strand: Personal and Community Health

Sub –strand: Personal Hygiene and Sanitation

Content Learning Outcome: Differentiate the different part of teeth and skin, and their care

Different Parts of Teeth and Skin

1. Parts of the Teeth



Types of Teeth and their Functions

1. Incisors- to cut food
2. Canines – used for tearing meat
3. Premolars – tearing and crushing food
4. Molars – Grinding, tearing and crushing food

Importance of teeth

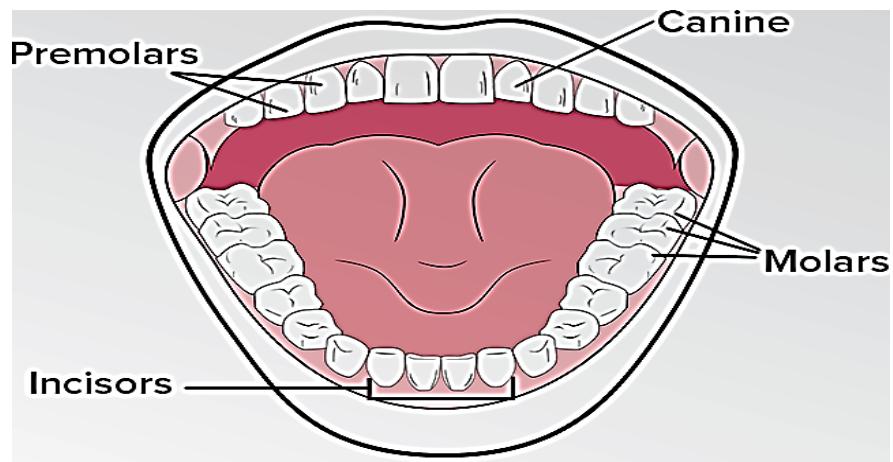
- Teeth help us to chew and digest food.
- They help us to talk, and to pronounce different sounds clearly.
- The teeth help to give our face its shape.
- A healthy smile can be a great asset; and because this is so important, it makes sense to give your teeth the best care possible.

Care of teeth

1. Brush your teeth after every meal.
2. Brush your teeth before going to bed with fluoride toothpaste.
3. Floss your teeth once a day.
4. Eating less sugary foods.
5. Regular check up with the dentist.
6. Eat a healthy diet.
7. Do not smoke.
8. Drink water instead of sugary drinks.

Activity

1. Label the given diagram correctly



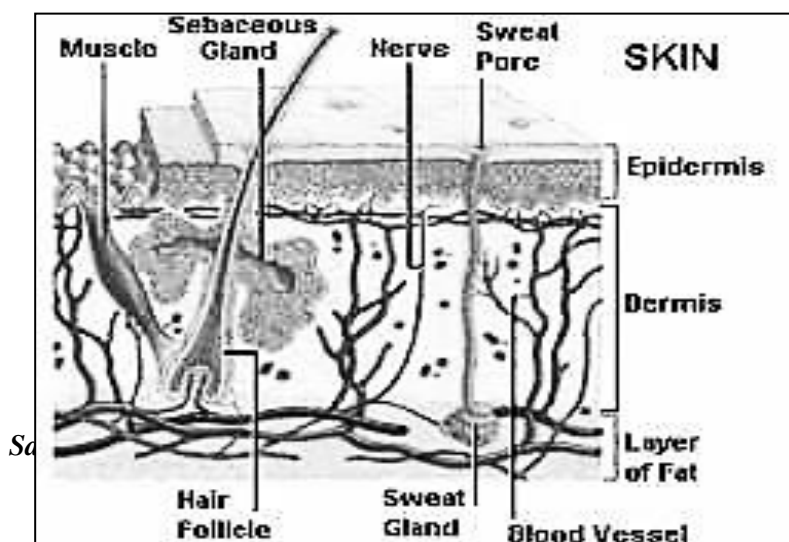
2. **Discuss and explain the function of the teeth.**

The functions of the teeth are to help us chew and digest food and it also help us to talk and pronounce different words clearly. It gives a shape to our face as well.

3. **List down different types of teeth and their functions**

1. Incisors- to cut food
2. Canines – used for tearing meat
3. Premolars – tearing and crushing food
4. Molars – Grinding, tearing and crushing food

2. **Parts of the Skin-** The skin is the soft outer covering of vertebrates that guards the underlying muscles, bones, ligaments, and internal organs.



Taking care of skin is important as it helps prevent skin diseases.

Care of Skin

1. Avoid strong soaps. Shave carefully.
2. Dry your skin dry with a towel.
3. Protect from sunlight.
4. Eat a healthy diet.

Three layers of skin and its function

- The epidermis, the outermost layer of skin, provides a waterproof barrier and creates our skin tone.
- The dermis, beneath the epidermis, contains tough connective tissue, hair follicles, and sweat glands.
- The deeper subcutaneous tissue (hypodermis) is made of fat and connective tissue.

Activities

1. Why it is important to take good care of our skin?

So that we can protect ourselves from skin diseases

2. How can we take good care of our skin?

- Avoid strong soaps
- Dry your skin dry with a towel
- Protect from sunlight
- Eat a healthy diet

3. List down the names of parts of skin .

- epidermis
- dermis
- layer of fat
- blood vessel
- sweat glands
- hair follicle
- nerve
- sweet pore
- muscle
- sebaceous gland

4. What is the function of epidermis?

- The epidermis, the outermost layer of skin, provides a waterproof barrier and creates our skin tone.

Name: _____

Year: 50 _____

Strand : Reading and Viewing

Sub –strand : Language Features and Rules

Content Learning Outcome: read and understand given text and understand the synonyms of the words. Identify the different alphabets and opposites of the words.

पाठ ११

सबर का फल मीठा

एक समय एक नगर में सूखा पड़ गया। लम्बे समय तक वर्षा नहीं हुई। खेत सूख गए। लोगों को भोजन की कमी हो गई। बच्चे भूख से छटपटाने लगे।

इसी नगर में एक सेठ रहता था। वह बड़ा दयालु था। उससे यह दुख न देखा गया और उसने सभी बच्चों को हर रोज खाना बाँटना शुरू कर दिया। जैसे ही सेठ खाना लेकर आता सभी बच्चे उस पर झपटते, चिल्लाते और एक दूसरे की धक्का मारते। परन्तु एक बच्चा न चिल्लाता और न झपटता, लेकिन एक तरफ खड़ा अपने नम्बर का इन्तजार करता। सेठ हर रोज उसे देखता और अन्त में उसे खाना दे देता। इसी तरह कई दिन बीत गए।

एक दिन वह बच्चा अपना खाना लेकर अपनी माँ के पास गया। जब उसने अपनी माँ के साथ भोजन करना शुरू किया तो उसे खाने में सोने का एक सिक्का मिला। माँ और बेटा, दोनों उस सोने के सिक्के को देख कर हैरान रह गए। माँ ने कहा, “शायद यह सिक्का उस सेठ का है, गलती से इस खाने में आ गया है।”

बच्चा तुरन्त सिक्का लेकर सेठ के पास आया और बोला, “सेठजी, यह सोने का सिक्का (coin) आपका है, गलती से यह मेरे खाने में आ गया है।”

सेठजी बोले, “बेटा! यह तुम्हारे धैर्य का पुरस्कार है। तुम खाना लेने के लिए न झपटते हो और न ही चिल्लाते हो, इसलिए मुझे ऐसे लगा कि तुम्हें इसका पुरस्कार मिलना चाहिए।”

प्यारे बच्चो! हमेशा याद रखो सबर का फल मीठा होता है। अर्थात किसी भी परिस्थिति या दुख में घबराना नहीं चाहिए। जो लोग धैर्य से काम नहीं लेते हैं वे खुद भी दुखी रहते हैं और दूसरों को भी परेशान करते हैं। सबर रखने से कई फायदें होते हैं -

- æ मन और शरीर की शक्ति बढ़ती है।
- æ मन शान्त रहता है।
- æ बुद्धि काम करती है। हम सही और गलत की पहचान कर सकते हैं।
- æ सबर से काम लेने वाला व्यक्ति बुद्धिमान समझा जाता है और सब उस का आदर करते हैं।
- æ समाज में मान-सम्मान मिलता है।

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक वाक्य में लिखिए-

क. सेठ कैसा व्यक्ति था?

सेठ बड़ा दयालू व्यक्ति था ।

ख. किसके खाने में सोने का सिक्का निकला था?

एक बच्चे के खाने में सोने का सिक्का निकला था ।

ग. सब बच्चे खाना लेने के लिए क्या करते थे?

सब बच्चे खाना लेने के लिए झपटते, चिल्लाते और एक दूसरे को धक्का मारते थे ।

घ. सेठ ने एक बच्चे को पुरस्कार क्यों दिया?

वह इसलिए कि वह बच्चा धैर्य से काम लेता था ।

पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द लिखकर रिक्त स्थान को पूरा करिए।

क. सबर रखने से मन रहता है।

ख. खाने में का सिक्का मिला।

ग. बेटा, यह तुम्हारे धैर्य का है।

घ. हम सही और गलत की कर सकते हैं।

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए--

गलती	--	सही करना
फायदा	--	लाभ
सूखा	---	गीला
अन्त	---	शुरू
मिलना	---	बिछड़ना
शान्त	---	अशान्त

सही अक्षर लिखकर शब्द पूरा कीजिए--

प	रे	—	न	परेशान
घ	—	रा	ना	घबराना
चि	ल्ला	—		चिल्लाना
झ	—	ट	ना	झपटना
—	न्त	जा	र	इन्तजार

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

I-TAUKEI ANSWER SHEET WK 10/11

Strand: Na i vakarau vakavanua

Sub-strand: Wilivola, buli vola kei na yatuvosa

Content learning outcome:

Wilika, vulica ka karonā na veika vaka-Viti me baleta na cakacaka kei na vakatadumata. Bulia ka vakayagataka vakadodonu na vosa kei na yatuvosa e gadrevi.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Veisataka vakadodonu

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Matanivanua | <u>C</u> | A. Tali ibe kei na vakasaqa |
| 2. Gonedau | <u>E</u> | B. Na matai |
| 3. Mataisau | <u>B</u> | C. Vakataadumata |
| 4. Marama | <u>A</u> | D. Sau ni vanua |
| 5. Turaga | <u>D</u> | E. Dau qoli se soko |

Buli yatuvosa

1. E ra a tara **vale tiko e na koro ko ira na cauravou.**
2. E cakacaka tiko **i vei ko Jone kei Maria?**
3. E lade ko **Saula ni sa cici mai na koli.**
4. Na sosolevaki **e kauta mai na veilomani kei na duavata.**
5. Au a raici **Marica ni kana painapiu tiko.**

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YEAR 5

MATHS ANSWER SHEET WK 10/11

Strand: Measurement

Sub-strand: Area and Length

Content learning outcome:

Estimate and use the correct measurement facts to convert these measurements to different units.

ACTIVITIES

1. 3cm = 30mm
2. 7m = 700cm
3. 4000m = 4km
4. 4000mm = 4m
5. 3m = 3000mm
6. 70mm = 7cm
7. 600cm = 6m
8. 9km = 9000m
9. 500mm = $\frac{1}{2}$ m
10. 8000m = 8km

WEEK 11

Strand: Measurement

Sub strand: Area and Length

Content learning outcome:

Identify the shapes given and calculate and record the perimeter of each shape.

ACTIVITIES

Calculate and record the perimeter of each shape.

- a. $6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} = \underline{17\text{cm}}$
- b. $10\text{cm} + 10\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} = \underline{28\text{cm}}$
- c. $8\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} = \underline{30\text{cm}}$
- d. $7\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} = \underline{28\text{cm}}$

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

SOCIAL STUDIES ANSWER SHEET WK 10/11

Strand: Resources and Economic Activities

Sub-strand: Use and management of resources

Content learning outcome:

Discuss the characteristics of land resources, the different features of these land resources and its importance in our natural environment and our daily livelihood.

ACTIVITIES

Complete these sentences

1. The main types of soil found in Fiji are sand, clay and loam.
2. The best soil is loam soil because it is the most fertile soil.
3. Clay and sand are found on hilltop and coastal areas.
4. Loam soil is mostly found in the floodplains.

True or False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False

Short answer questions

1. He is a vegetable farmer.
2. He looked after his farm without damaging the environment.
3. He continued to cut down trees and used fertilizers on plants near the river.
4. It can cause soil erosion during a heavy downpour. Habitats are destroyed due to the destruction of trees.
5. Learn to conserve the environment when expanding his farm.
6. The cows, goats and organisms in the river.