

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13

**Subject: English**

**Year: 5**

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

**Strand:** Writing and Shaping

**Sub-strand:** Language, Features and Rules

**CLO:** Demonstrate appropriate conventions of writing to communicate information.

**Lesson Notes**

**Synonyms and Antonyms**

1. Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning. For example, the words **big** and **large** are synonyms.
2. Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. For example, **open** and **closed** are antonyms.

**Linking Verbs**

Linking Verbs connect the noun or pronoun or beginning of a sentence with a word or words at or near the end. For example.

**Sunita** learns to become a **dancer**.

Sunita is the noun. Dancer is the pronoun and learns is the linking verb.

**Activity:**

1. Tell whether each pair of words is **Synonyms** or **antonyms**.

a. Agree/ disagree- antonym

i. broad/ wide- synonym

b. Guess/ estimate- synonym

j. difficult/ easy- antonym

c. Argue/ dispute- synonym

d. Cold/ freezing- synonym

e. Gigantic/ big- synonym

f. Tired/ active- antonym

g. Sink/ drop- synonym

h. Windy/ still- antonym

2. Underline the **linking verb** and circle the words that are linked by the verbs.
- a. **They** had gone to the **beach** last weekend.
  - b. **It** was good that we went to **church**.
  - c. **You** are late for the **movie**.
  - d. This **dress** looks like a perfect outfit for the **Christmas Party**.
  - e. It was **dark** when we arrived **home**.
  - f. **He** remained calm even though he was **shivering**.
  - g. The **coffee** smells **great**.
  - h. This **job** is done by **experts**.
  - i. The **curry** tastes very **spicy**.
  - j. **She** proved to **win**.

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year: 5**

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

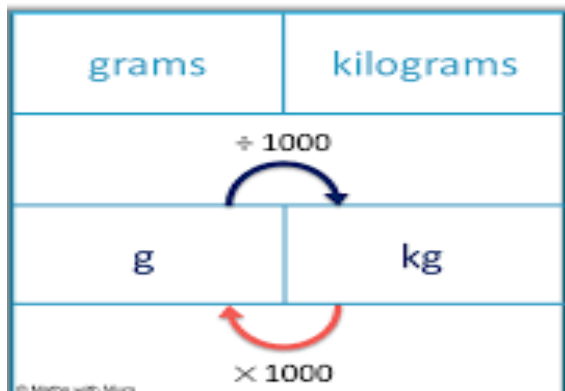
**Strand:** Measurement

**Sub-strand:** Weight/ Mass

**CLO:** Explore and identify appropriate units to measure mass and weight of objects such as grams and kilograms and establish that  $1\text{kg}=1000\text{g}$

**Lesson Notes**

1000 grams = 1 kilogram  1000 g = 1 kg	$\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram = 500 grams  $\frac{1}{4}$ kilogram = 250 grams	$\frac{3}{4}$ kilogram = 750 grams
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- To change kilograms (kg) to grams (g), we multiply by 1000. When we multiply by 1000 we add three zero's (0) to the whole number or we shift the decimal point 3 places to the right for decimal numbers.

**Example-** Change 23 liters to milliliters. We multiply 23 by 1000. Since 23 is a whole number, we will add three zeros.  $23 \times 1000 = 23000$  ml. Or change 2.45 liter to milliliters. 2.45 is a decimal number so you will shift the decimal point 3 places to the right.  $2.45 \times 1000 = 2450$  milliliters.

b) Change 2345g to kilograms and grams.  $2345\text{g} = 2\text{kg } 345 \text{ g}$

**Activity:**

1. Convert these measurements to a different unit of mass.

a. 5 kg = 5000 g

e.  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg = 500 g

b. 3.47 kg = 3470 g

f.  $\frac{1}{4}$  kg = 250 g

c. 10 kg = 10,000 g

g.  $\frac{3}{4}$  kg = 750 g

d. 9041 g = 9 kg 41 g

h. 1 kg 733g = 1733 g

2. Complete the table below.

<b>Kilograms (kg)</b>	<b>Kg and g</b>	<b>grams (g)</b>
1.25 kg	1 kg 250 g	1250g
1.5kg	<u>1 kg 500g</u>	<u>1500g</u>
<u>1.9 kg</u>	1 kg 900g	<u>1900 g</u>
0.7kg	<u>0 kg 700g</u>	<u>700g</u>
<u>1.75 kg</u>	1 kg 750g	<u>1750 g</u>
0.24 kg	<u>0 kg 240g</u>	<u>240g</u>
<u>0.38 kg</u>	<u>0 kg 380g</u>	380g
<u>2.04 kg</u>	<u>2 kg 40g</u>	2040g

**NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED**  
**WORKSHEET 13**

**LESSON NOTES [SUBJECT]:** NVVT

**YEAR / LEVEL:** 5

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>LESONI:</b>	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena ika lima kei na ika ono ni yabaki
<b>YACA NI MATANA:</b>	VAKAROROGO KEI NA CAVUTI NI VOSA
<b>NANAMAKI NI MATANA:</b>	MATANATAKA NA ITOVO KILIKILI NI VAKAROROGO KEI NA ITOVO VEIGANITI NI VEIVOSAKI

**LESSON NOTES : NA VOSA VAKAVITI** :E da na vulica ni kua na vosa qo na “donu” kei na veivosa era sucu mai na vosa na “donu” kei na veivanua era vakayagataki kina ena noda veivosaki. Me da sa raica sara mada yani na veivosa e sucu mai na “donu”:

{dodonu, veidonui, vakadonuya, vakadodonu, vakadodonutaka, veivakadodonutaki }

E duidui tale ga na vanua era vakayagataki kina na veivosa oqo. Me da raica mada yani na vanua era vakayagataki kina ena noda veivosaki.

1. E rau veidonui na duru e rua ko ya.
2. Au sa vakadonuya na isau ni nomu taro.
3. Au sa vakadonuya mo lako I keba.
4. E dodonu mo cakava lo tiko na nomu volavola.
5. E donu na isau ni nomu taro.
6. Au sa vakadodonutaka na iyatuvosa oqori.
7. Mo cici ga vakadodonu.

**CAKACAKA LAVAKI : VEISATAKA NA VEIBASAI NI VEIVOSA KA RA VOLAI KOTO ENA RUKU NI A KI NA VEIVOSA MAI NA B.**

**VOLA NA MATANIVOLA E NA LOMA NI VANUA NI SAUMI TARO**

A	KENA ISAU	B
1. donu		A. veivakacalai
2. dodonu		B. veicalati
3. vakadodonu		C. vakacala
4. vakadodonutaka		D. cala
5. vakadonuya		E. veve
6. veidonui		F. vakaveve
7. veivakadodonutaki		G. vakavevea

**A. VOLA NA VEIBASAI NI VOSA KA TOQAI KOTO NA RUKUNA.**

1. E cala na ka e volai tu e na nomu siqeleti.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. E sa mai veicalati na nodrau veitalanoa.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Sa veivakacalai tiko na irogorogo ni cula e caka tiko qo.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. E a cici vakaveve ko Jalesi e rara.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. E qai vakacala ko Camari na nona isau ni taro.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Keitou qai vakacala me ratou cabe vua na turaga.

7. E veve sara ga na laini ko droinitaka tu.

\_\_\_\_\_

**B. VOSA SUCU : Vola na vosa e sucu mai kina na vosa era koto qori era.**

a. vakayadra – yadra

c. tikotiko - tiko

b. vakamoce – moce

d. silisili - sili

1. vakadodonu - \_\_\_\_\_

2. vakasucu - \_\_\_\_\_

3. vakaloloma - \_\_\_\_\_

4. vakasinaita - \_\_\_\_\_

5. levulevu - \_\_\_\_\_

6. vakalailaitaka - \_\_\_\_\_

7. veivalevale - \_\_\_\_\_

8. yacamu - \_\_\_\_\_

9. Matemate - \_\_\_\_\_

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 SOLUTION - 2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living**

**Year: 5**

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

<b>STRAND</b>	Personal and Community Health
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Differentiate the different parts of teeth and skin and their care

**Activity**

1. How can you take **care** of your teeth?

**Brush teeth after every meal**  
**Use fluoride toothpaste**  
**Floss teeth once a day**  
**Eat less sugary food**  
**See dentist regularly**

2. Which teeth helps us to **cut** food?

**Incisors**

**2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED**  
**WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

**Subject: Hindi**

**Year: 5**

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

STRAND: 3	सुनना एवं बोलना भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
SUB STRAND: 6.3.1	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: HN 6.3.2.1	मौखिक विचारों को आलोचनात्मक ढंग से व्यक्त करने हेतु विभिन्न वाक्यारंभों व योजक-युक्तियों के प्रयोग से सरल व मिश्रित वाक्यों का निर्माण

**Lesson Notes:**

**लिंग (Gender)**

शब्द के जिस रूप से स्त्री या पुरुष का बोध हो उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं :

- स्त्रीलिंग (Feminine) :** जो शब्द स्त्री जाति का बोध कराता है।  
जैसे : लड़की, स्त्री, रानी, गाय आदि।
- पुलिंग (Masculine) :** जो शब्द पुरुष जाति का बोध कराता है।  
जैसे : लड़का, पुरुष, राजा, बैल आदि।

**अभ्यास :**

(क) निम्न शब्दों को स्त्रीलिंग में लिखो :

1. नाना -	नानी	2. पंडित -	पंडित
3. बेटा -	बेटी	4. बालक -	बालिका
5. पुत्र -	पत्नी	6. बैल -	गाय
7. धोबी -	धोबिन	8. पुरुष -	औरत
9. मोर -	मोरनी	10. वर -	वधु

(ख) निम्न शब्दों को पुलिंग में लिखो :

1. नौकरानी -	नौकर	6. सुनारिन -	सनार
2. अध्यापिका -	अध्यापक	7. चाची -	चाचा
3. शेरनी -	शेर	8. प्याली -	प्याला
4. चुहिया -	चहा	9. बन्दरिया -	बन्दर
5. हथिनी -	हाथी	10. कुत्ती -	कत्ता



**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 SOLUTION - 2021**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Year: 5**

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

<b>STRAND</b>	Resources and Economic Activities
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Use and Management of Resources
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Analyze land resources in Fiji and discuss management of land resources

**Activity**

1. Why should we use the resources **wisely**?

**Resources have to be used wisely so that they do not run out.**

2. List any **two** resources from the environment.

**Trees, River, Land and Sea etc**

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED SOLUTION  
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

**Subject: Elementary Science**

**Year: 5**

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

**ACTIVITY:** Choose these words to fill in the correct word. USE: (eclipses / earth / energy / largest / Sun )

1. The Solar System is made up of the Sun, which is the largest object in our solar system.
2. The energy from the sun which is shed as heat and light makes life possible on Earth and other places.
3. Planets including Earth revolve around the Sun in oval paths called eclipses
4. The Sun is at the center of the solar system. The sun rotates or spins on its own axis .The earth rotates or spins on its own axis and it also rotates and revolves around the Sun.
5. Which planet do we live on? Earth
6. Label the part of the earth which is in daytime? Which part is nigttime?



**7. Draw what you see in the sky.**

