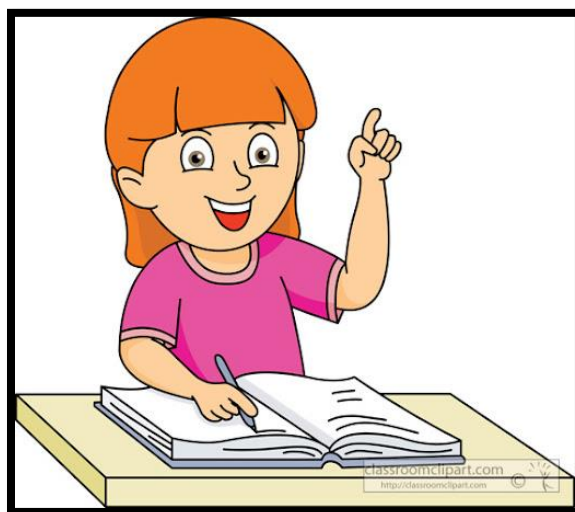


NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #13

YEAR 5

04/09/21- 08/10/21



1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #13

SUBJECT: MATHS

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND</u>	Number and numeration
<u>CLO</u>	Show the effect of multiplying and dividing decimal numbers by 10s and 100s
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Students will learn to multiply and divide decimal numbers.
<u>TOPIC</u>	Multiplying, dividing decimals
<u>PAGE</u>	41,42,43

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....
1. Multiplying Decimals

When multiplying a decimal by a whole number, there will be the same number of digits after the decimal point in the answer as in the decimal being multiplied.

Example

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 2.13 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 6.39 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 7.46 \\ \times \quad 9 \\ \hline 67.14 \end{array}$$

The method of multiplication is same as in the concept covered on page 17 of Math's 5 except here you need to place the decimal point properly.

2. Dividing decimals

When dividing decimals, remember to keep the decimal points in a straight line.

Example

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.21 \\ 1. \quad 2 \overline{)8.42} \\ \underline{- 8.00} \\ 0.42 \\ \underline{- 0.40} \\ 0.02 \\ \underline{- 0.02} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 09.53 \\ 2. \quad 5 \overline{)47.65} \\ \underline{- 45.00} \\ 2.65 \\ \underline{- 2.50} \\ 0.15 \\ \underline{- 0.15} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

3. Multiplying Decimals by 10 and 100.

Move the decimal point to the right as many places as there are zeros in the factor.

$$10 \times 0.49 = 04.9 = 4.9$$

$$100 \times 2.65 = 265. = 265$$

Move the decimal point one step to the right. 10 has one zero

Move the decimal point two steps to the right. 100 has two zeros

4. Dividing decimals by 10 and 100

Move the decimal point to the left as many places as there are zeros in the factor.

$$2.8 \div 10 = 0.28$$

Move the decimal point one step to the left. You need to write zeros in front of the number.

$$0.4 \div 100 = 0.004$$

Move the decimal point two steps to the left. You need to write zeros in front of the number.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

MATH

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #13

Solve the following multiplications.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 17.96 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad \$39.27 \\ \times \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. Paula bought 8 books costing \$10.95 each. How much did he spend?

Calculate the answers to the divisions.

$$1. \quad 3 \overline{)12.9}$$

$$2. \quad 7 \overline{)50.4}$$

Multiply

$$1. \quad 10 \times 0.04 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2. \quad 100 \times 0.04 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Divide

$$1. \quad 0.7 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2. \quad 0.7 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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LESSON NOTES

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #13

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	Simple Present Tense (Timeless Tense), 90-91, 99,
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.

.....

1.Simple Present Tense (Timeless Tense)

It is used to talk about general truths. It is also used to talk about time-tabled future events. Unlike other tense forms, the simple present tense has a special –s marking when the subject is a singular noun or a third person pronoun.

Example:

1. A doctor _____sick people. (treat)

Answer: A doctor treats sick people.

2. Verbs: Past simple tense (Irregular)

We usually add – *ed* to verbs to make the past simple tense.

Example: Yesterday we **played** football after school.(play)

However, there are many verbs that change in a different way and we just have to learn these. We call this “irregular”, because they do not follow the usual rule.

Example: Yesterday Anil **broke** his leg while he was playing soccer. (break)

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

ENGLISH

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #13

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate simple present tense form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. The airplane _____ at seven o'clock tonight (arrive)
2. I will phone when my mother _____ back. (come)
3. The sun _____ from the east. (rise)
4. The next term _____ on Monday. (begin)
5. Unless we _____ now we won't be able to finish the sandwich. (start)
6. Let's wait until he _____ copying his homework. (finish)
7. The doctor _____ the boy and later gave his medicine. (examine)
8. She _____ a road engineer. (be)
9. When does the next bus _____ for Nadi. (leave)
10. Jane _____ her daughter as she plays with her friends. (watch)

B. Write the simple past tense form for the verbs given in the brackets at the end of each sentence for each blank space.

1. Mr Gusa picked up a stone and _____ it at the fierce dog. (throw)
2. Atama filled his water bottle and _____ most of it straightaway. (drink)
3. Brij dived into the river and _____ to the other side. (swim)
4. The happy children laughed and _____ all the way home. (sing).
5. Bese _____ his lunch quickly and ran outside to play. (eat)

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND 3</u>	Place and Environment
<u>SUB STRAND 5.3.2</u>	People and Care of Places
<u>CLO</u>	Identify the Different Characteristics of Land Use Patterns in Fiji
<u>OBJECTIVE:</u>	Identify Various Land Use Patterns in Fiji
<u>TOPIC</u>	Land Use and Farming Practices
<u>PAGE</u>	42- 43

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

Land use and farming practice

1. There are many ways of using land and it depends on our needs.
2. Land can be used for:
 - Farming
 - Building houses, roads, bridges
 - Building hotels, industries and commercial buildings
 - Recreational facilities such as parks

Farming

1. Farming is the activity of growing crops and raising livestock.
2. Fiji has abundant (plenty) land that could be used for subsistence and commercial farming.
3. Subsistence farming- is done in small scale and it is for personal consumption, not for sale.

Advantages

- Easy to obtain
- Cheap and cost effective
- Does not require special skills
- demand

Disadvantages

- Limited production
- No room for profit making
- Cannot take advantage of increased demand

4. Commercial farming- is done in large scale and is for selling purpose.

Advantages

- More production
- Creates employment

Disadvantages

- Destroys habitats of organisms
- Causes pollution (chemicals)

- Earn money and make profits (farmers)
 - High investment cost (machinery, skilled farmers)
5. The government has provided a lot of assistance to farmers so that they can produce more crops.
 6. The government provides:
 - Training on new methods of farming
 - Tools for farming
 - Fertilizers, weedicides and pesticides
 - Seedlings
 - Advise by agricultural officers

Sugar Industry

1. Is one of Fiji's main exports.
2. The industry is depended on farmers on the quality of cane they produce.
3. Quality sugar is sold to overseas market.
4. Brings in a lot of revenue (money) which helps the government to provide the needs for its citizens.
5. Many Chinese are leasing our land for farming and this helps to produce a lot of vegetables that are sold in our markets today.
6. Farmers need to use the land wisely so that there is abundant food available for everyone.
7. Major agricultural products produced by farmers are: sugar, rice, dalo, ginger, pawpaw, casava, coconut etc.
8. Export- selling goods to other countries.
9. Import- buying goods from other countries.

Fiji Imports:

Manufactured goods- Japan/China

Vehicles- Japan

Oil/ fuel- USA

Food- New Zealand

Chemical- China

Machines- China/ Singapore

1076 NADI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 5

SOCIAL STUDIES

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 13

Answer the following questions:

1. List two uses of land.

2. Write one advantage of subsistence farming.

3. Write one disadvantage of commercial farming.

4. How does government assist the farmers?

5. Where does Fiji mostly import oil from?

6. Define the following terms:

- a. Farming-

- b. Subsistence farming-

- c. Commercial farming-

- d. Import-

- e. Export-

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 Ways of Energy Transformation
<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	Explain How Energy Is Transformed
<u>TOPIC</u>	Energy Transformation/ Circuits
<u>PAGE</u>	65- 69

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

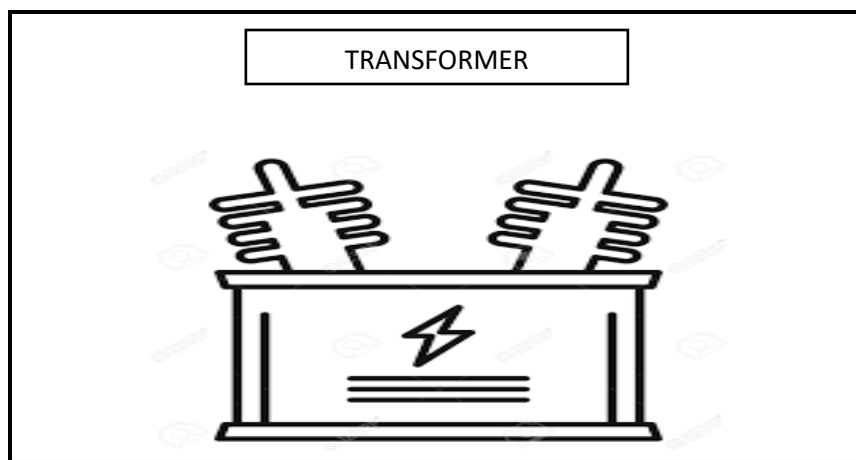
.....

Energy Transformation

- A transformer is a device which makes electric current smaller or larger.
- As electric current flows along the wires from the power station, it loses energy.
- A large current loses much more energy than a small current.
- Power stations use transformers to reduce the current by increasing the voltage.
- When the voltage is increased, the current becomes smaller.
- Many household appliances use transformers e.g. radios and battery charges

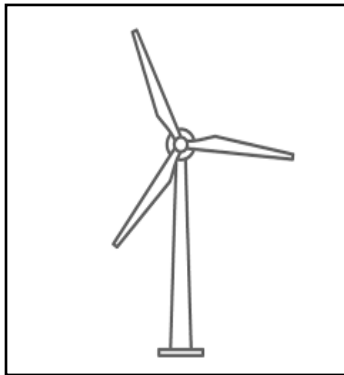
Electricity From Source to Receiver

- Power lines and power stations use higher voltage than electric appliance.
- The electric current reaches homes, offices, factories and farms through underground cables or overhead wires.

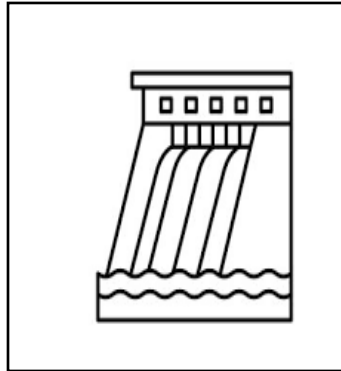


ENERGY SOURCES

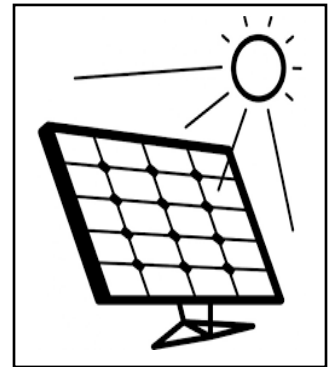
Wind Mill



Hydro Dam



Solar Panel

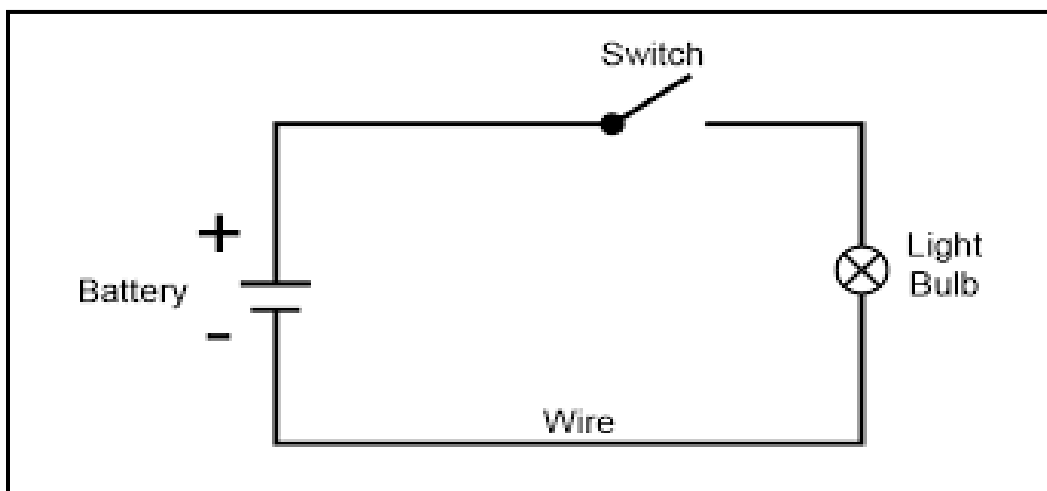


Topic 2

Circuits

- A circuit is a path that allows electricity to pass through.
- For electricity to pass through the circuit must be a complete loop.
- The current will not flow and the bulb will not light when the circuit is incomplete.
- The electricity flows from the negative terminal of the battery through the bulb and back to the positive terminal of the battery.
- The components of a circuit include:
 - Battery
 - Copper wire
 - Bulb
 - Switch

Symbols Of a Simple Circuit



1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

ELEMENATRY SCIENCE

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 13

Answer the following questions:

1. What does power stations use to reduce current?

2. What is a transformer?

3. How does electric current move?

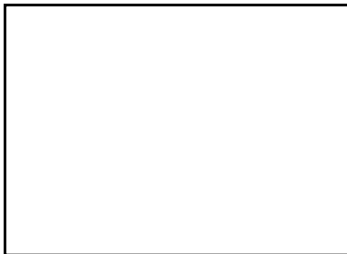
Use the words given below to answer the questions that follows:

loop	complete	energy	path	negative	positive	electricity
------	----------	--------	------	----------	----------	-------------

A circuit is a _____ that allows _____ to pass through it. Electricity always travels from the _____ to the _____. A circuit will only work if it is _____. This means it must make a complete _____, otherwise the electrical _____ cannot flow.

Draw the following symbols:

1. Bulb



2. Battery



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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 Ways of Disposing Human Waste
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Demonstrate Proper Disposal of Human Waste
<u>TOPIC</u>	Faulty Disposal of Human Waste
<u>PAGE</u>	46- 47

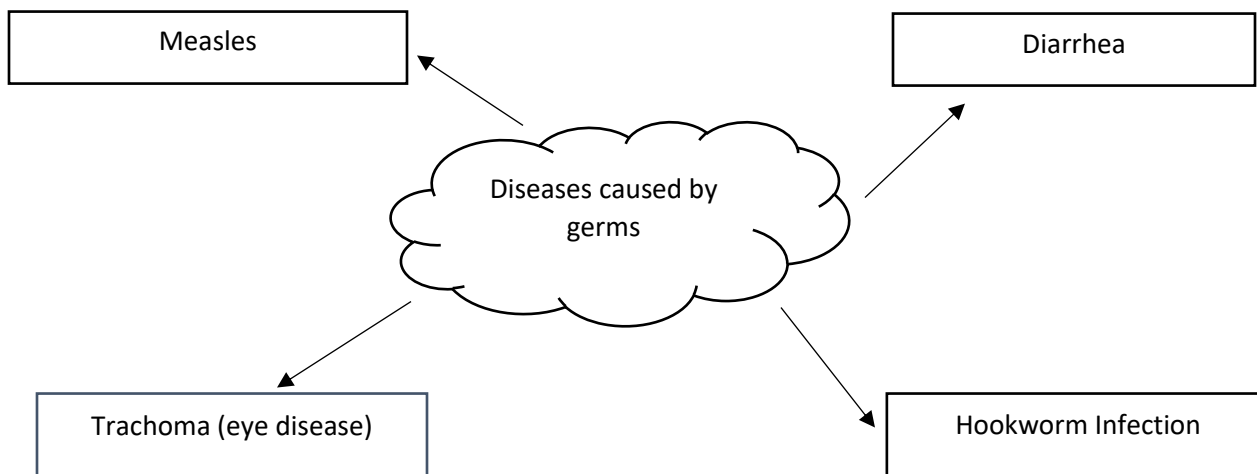
Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....

Faulty Disposal of Human Waste

1. Proper disposal of human waste is important.
2. Leaving human waste in natural areas can result in water contamination (making something dirty).
3. Human feces carry harmful micro- organisms that easily contaminates water source.
4. When building toilets, you need to build proper outlets so that waste water does not sip into drinking water source.
5. Disease causing germs can be spread from sewage if it is not disposed of properly or if people do not practice proper toilet hygiene (cleanliness).
6. It is important to wash our hands after visiting the toilet, to get rid of the germs.



These Disease-Causing Germs and Parasites Can Be Spread:

1. Directly- when people come in contact with sewage or toilet waste.
2. Indirectly- when people come in contact with animals such as flies and cockroaches which carry the germs and parasites in their bodies
 - Dogs and cats can carry germs and parasites too.
 - Drinking water which has been contaminated by sewage.
 - Not washing hands after going to the toilet.

8 Steps of Hand Washing



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YEAR 5

HEALTHY LIVING

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 13

Answer the questions given below:

1. Why should we wash our hands after visiting the toilet?

2. Name 2 diseases caused the germs.

3. How many steps are involved in proper way of washing hands?

4. Why is it important to dispose human waste properly?

5. How are germs related diseases caused?

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

HINDI WORKSHEET 14

SUBJECT: Hindi

YEAR/ LEVEL: 5

Content Learning Outcome	Samuh me chitratmak kahaniya nimirth karna va shirshal dena.
Topic	Patr Lekhan (Letter Writing)

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....

पत्र लेखन (Letter Writing)

Model Letter

तुम्हारा नाम सुनील / संध्या है और तुम नावू, सूवा में रहते / रहती हो। घर पर बहन की शादी है। तुम्हारी मौसी जो रारालेवू, नौसोरी में रहती हैं, उन्हें लिख कर निमंत्रण दो।

नावू

सूवा

५ अक्टूबर, २०२१

प्रिय मौसी जी

नमस्ते

आपको शायद मालूम ही हो गया होगा कि बहन नीलम की शादी इसी महीने में शनिवार को तारिक १० अक्टूबर को होना निश्चित हुआ है। हम आप सबको आमंत्रित करते हुए यही आशा कर रहे हैं कि आप सब कुछ दिन पहले ही घर पर आएं।

आजकल हम सभी लोग घर पर व्यस्त रहते हैं। आप तो जानती ही हैं कि शादी के लिए बहुत सारी तैयारियां करनी पड़ती हैं।

आशा है घर पर सभी लोग अच्छे होंगे। हम सब की ओर से आप और मौसा को नमस्ते तथा छोटी मुन्नी को प्यार।

आपकी प्यारी बेटी

संध्या

अभ्यास (Activity)

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

नमस्ते , पाठशाला , बुखार , सूवा , क्षमा , कार्य , अध्यापक , आराम , शिष्य , बीमार

तुम्हारा नाम सचींद्र कुमार है और तुम नसीनू, सूवा में रहते हो। तुम बीमार हो और पाठशाला नहीं जा सकते। पत्र लिख कर अपने अध्यापक को सूचित करो।

नसीनू

५ अक्टूबर २०२१

पूज्य _____ जी

सादर _____

मैं आज _____ नहीं आ सकूंगा क्योंकि मैं _____ हूँ। मुझे _____ है। मैं सुबह डाक्टर के पास गया था और उन्होंने मुझे _____ करने को कहा है।

आशा है आप मुझे पाठशाला न आने के लिए _____ करेंगे। मैं वापस पाठशाला आकर बचा हुआ _____ पूरा कर लूँगा।

आपका _____

सचींद्र कुमार

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 13
COMPUTER STUDIES
YEAR 5

What is a Computer?

A computer is an electronic device that will carry out instructions in a program.

What Makes a Computer Powerful?

1. SPEED- A computer can do billions of actions per second.
2. RELIABILITY- Failures are due to human error, one way or another.
3. STORAGE abilities- A computer can keep huge amounts of data.

Advantages Of Computers

- works faster and more accurately
- use one piece of information again in different documents
- make calculations without mistakes and correct your English spelling
- store and keep track of your (electronic) documents
- send email and documents to distant relatives and business relations
- easy to find information you need through internet

Uses Of Computers

- ✓ Drawing charts
- ✓ Sending and receiving emails
- ✓ Research – looking for information
- ✓ Writing letters and reports
- ✓ Storing papers and documents
- ✓ calculations and keeping accounts