	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	ENGLISH	YEAR	5
NAME		ADDRESS	

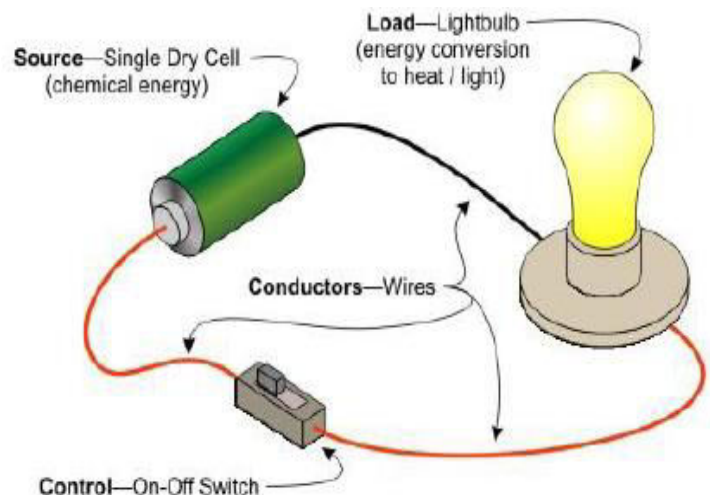
STRAND	Reading and viewing
SUB-SRAND	Text types media, everyday communication literary texts
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and discuss a range of written and visual media, literary text and everyday communications

Reading: **Electric Circuits**

Have you ever wondered how electric circuits work? Read the explanation below to find out.

A **circuit** is formed when electricity flows **through a loop** of copper wire. **Electricity** flows through an electric circuit like water flows through pipes. The flow of electricity is from the positive terminal on a battery to the negative terminal.

The **battery** is the **power** source that stores electricity. The **switch** acts like a tap. It **connects** or disconnects the wires that carry the **flow** of electricity to the light bulb. The thin wire inside a light bulb is called a filament. When the electricity passes through the filament it glows and gives off light. After the electricity leaves the light bulb it flows back to the **negative** terminal on the battery. The electricity will flow until the battery loses its charge or the switch is turned off.



Week 18 Activities

Answer the following questions

1. How does electricity flow?

2. What is the purpose of the copper wire?

3. How does the switch turn the electricity?

4. What happens when the electricity flows through the filament?

5. Where does the electricity flow when it leaves the light bulb?

6. What would happen if a wire fell off the electric circuit?

Week 19 Activities

Finish these sentences using possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives.

Mine/his/hers	My	Our	Her	His
---------------	----	-----	-----	-----

1. I had _____ birthday party last Sunday.
2. We will have to get the neighbors to look after _____ garden while we are away.
3. He picked up _____ cricket bat and went home.
4. Grandma was good at pinning the tail on the donkey. _____ Prize was a block of chocolate.
5. "I think that slice of cake is _____," said grandma.



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11

COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	MATHS	YEAR	5
NAME		ADDRESS	

STRAND	Chance and Data
SUB-STRAND	Chance
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Collect, interpret and record data base on real life events and represent them graphs such as bar, pie charts.

Chances: a possibility of something happening.

Data: are collections of facts, such as values or measurements. It can be numbers, words, measurements, observations or even just descriptions of things.

Probability: is the chance that something will happen – how likely it is that some event will happen.

Tossing a coin- When a coin is tossed, there are two possible outcomes:

. heads (H)

. tail (T)

The probability of having a head is $\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5 and a tail is also $\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5, therefore the rule to find probability = $\frac{\text{Number of ways it can happen}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$

Week 18 Activities

1. What is the probability of tossing two fair coins and getting heads on both?

a) List all possible ways in the table below

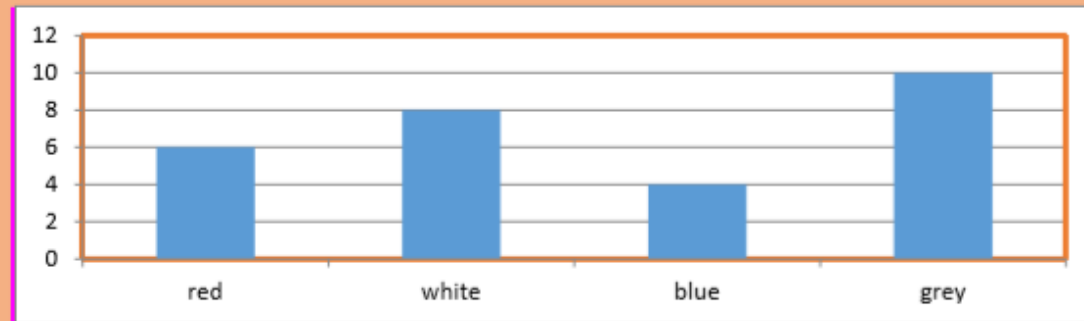
b) What is the probability of getting heads on both coins?

Week 19 Activities

Using a bar graph to record results

E.g. This graph shows the colour of the cars that passed Navesi at 9am on Friday.

6 red, 8 white 4 blue and 10 grey




1. A fruit seller sold 60 apples on Monday, 50 on Tuesday, 70 Wednesday 80 on Thursday and 100 on Friday. Draw a bar graph and show the sales for the five days.

2. On which day did he sell the most apples?

3. On which day did he sell the least apples?

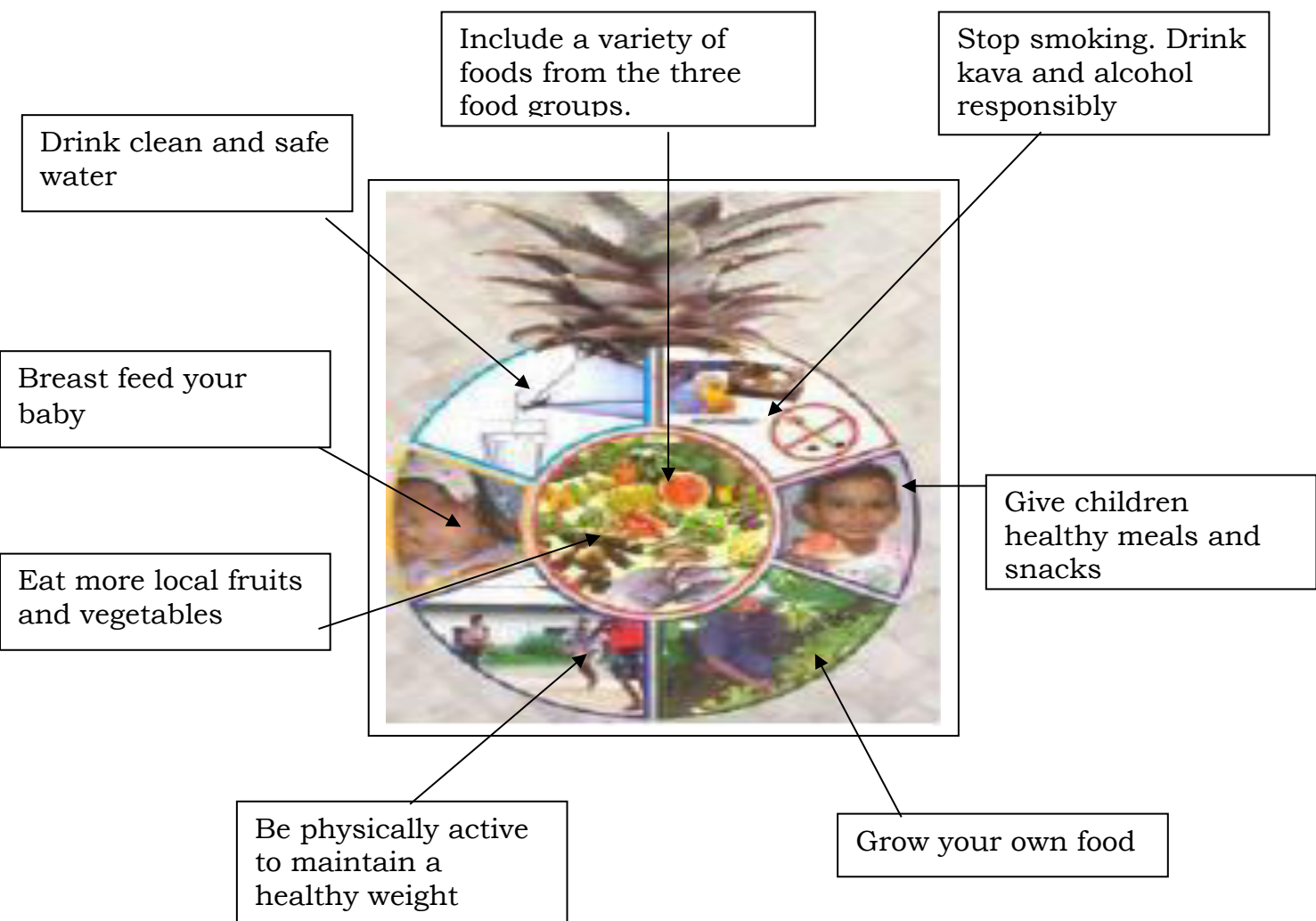
4. Find the birth months of children in your class. Show them on a bar graph.

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	HEALTHY LIVING	YEAR	5
NAME		ADDRESS	

STRAND	Personal And Community Health
SUB-SRAND	People and Food
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Defend the usefulness of eating varieties of food and in their correct proportion

People and Food

Food gives us energy and nutrients that help us grow healthy and strong. We should eating the right type of food and in the right quantity so that we are healthy, strong and able to fight diseases.



Week 18 Activities

1. Where does our body get energy from?

2. We should _____ diet meal.

3. Why should we grow our own food?

4. What kind of food is the best for the babies?

5. Why should we eat right kind and quantity of food?

Week 19 Activities

1. Why is overeating not good for our health?

2. How is eating excessive food harmful for our health?













3. What is the advantage of eating fresh fruits and vegetables?

4. Why should we eat right kind and quantity of food?

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3                     

4                     

5           

6                         



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	VOSA VAKA VITI	YEAR	5
NAME		ADDRESS	

YACA NI MATANA	VOLAVOLA KEI NA BULIBULI
MATANA LALAI	Na bula veimaliwai vakamatatamata kei na vanua e vakaraitaki kina.
NANAMAKI NI LEWE NI VULI:VAKASAMA,	Vakayagataka vakadodonu na veivosa kei na kena i naki ena gauna ni volavola.

Na Veika Vaka Viti

Na tabua sa i koya na ulu ni i yau ni i Taukei. E dau sereki ga e na gauna ni soqo bibi vakaturaga. Oqo e levu n aka bibi e dau vakayagataki kina na tabua.

- I lutu se i kerei ni vanua.
- E na vakawati: i duguci, i vakadonu gusu, i lakovi ni yalewa, i vola, i cabo ni magiti, i tataunaki ni yalewa ni sa mate vei iratou na wekana, vatu ni balawa.
- Somate: reguregu, a i tukuni ni yalewa ni sa mate vei iratou na wekana, vatu ni balawa.
- Sucu ni gone: yaqona ni gone (ulumatua wale ga), a i vakatoka ni yaca.
- I cavu ni kelekele, i luva ni tawake.
- I bulubulu
- Tara vale: I cula ni mata ni ika, i luva ni yalu, i kata.
- I tatau, i vakatale, i tikotiko Na bibi ni tabua e dau vakaraitaka ko matanivanua ka ni dau reguca e na gauna e kaciva kina.

CAKACAKA LAVAKI

- Mo digia na i vosavosa vaka Viti dodonu mai na kato vakarautaki ka qai vakacuruma e na veiyatuvosa ka ra koto oqori e ra.

moce vakaura	vakadromu siga	gunu wai ni bele
katoa na wai	tekivu mai Jerusalemi	sa suru na belo

- A kacivaka mai ko turaga ni koro ni na _____ e na va na kaloko.
- A _____ koto ko Tomasi ni sa rogoci iratou na ovisa ni ratou kacivi koya tiko e na nodratou vale.

3. E ra a _____ na cauravou vei matanivanua ni ra a vakasosa tiko e na gauna ni qaravi yaqona vakaturaga.

4. A tataunaka vei ko tamaqu vei au meu dau _____ ni bera niu la'ki makutu tale eso na vanua.

5. E rau a _____ toka e na i teitei ko Samu kei Jiuta e na siga Vakaraubuka.

6. E a _____ e na nodrau lesu mai e na siwa ko i rau na veitavaleni ko Mosese Kei Lepani.

2. Vakadodonutaka na i volavolai ni i yatuvosa. Vola na matanivola levu ka toqa na i cegu e na vanua e ganita mo vakadodonutaka kina na i veiyatuvosa.

a) ko sa lako tu ki vei tuigau


b) e na qai lako e na gauna cava ko baleinakasi

c) na noqu koro ko vione mai gau

d) au a lako mai e na siga tabu

e) ko a vodo li mai e na adi talei

f) ko na gole li ki labasa e na siga vakaraubuka tukai

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	SOCIAL STUDIES	YEAR	5
NAME		ADDRESS	
STRAND	Time, Continuity and Change		
SUB-STRAND	Features of places		
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Discuss special physical features and the unique attractions of Fiji.		

Physical Features of Fiji.

Our environment is the surrounding in which living and non-living things are interdependent on each other for development either physically or culturally. Fiji has a unique environment with special features.

Physical Environment

It refers to an environment that is made by nature. It has neither being developed nor spoilt by man. The physical environment comprises of all the different factors of nature, consisting of physical features that occur naturally. This includes water (rivers, seas, and oceans), natural vegetation, landforms, rocks, weather and climate. Natural resources are found in the physical environment.

Cultural Environment

Cultural environment is part of the physical environment which man has changed to satisfy their needs. These changes can be clearing of forests or land to make roads, houses and farming. Changing the landscape for development is good; however there are other negative effects on living things. It is always wise to make decisions on developments by thinking of the negative effects and those who would suffer from it.

Week 18 Activities

1. Define the term environment.

2. Name and draw 2 physical and 2 cultural features.

Physical Features		Cultural Features	
1	2	1	2

What is a map?

A map is a drawing of a place as seen from above. It has special features that we need to understand to make map reading easier. There are different types of maps that we can use. Mental maps are maps that we make up in our mind that help us to go from one place to another. Sketch maps are used to locate places which are unknown to us and they have special features in them.

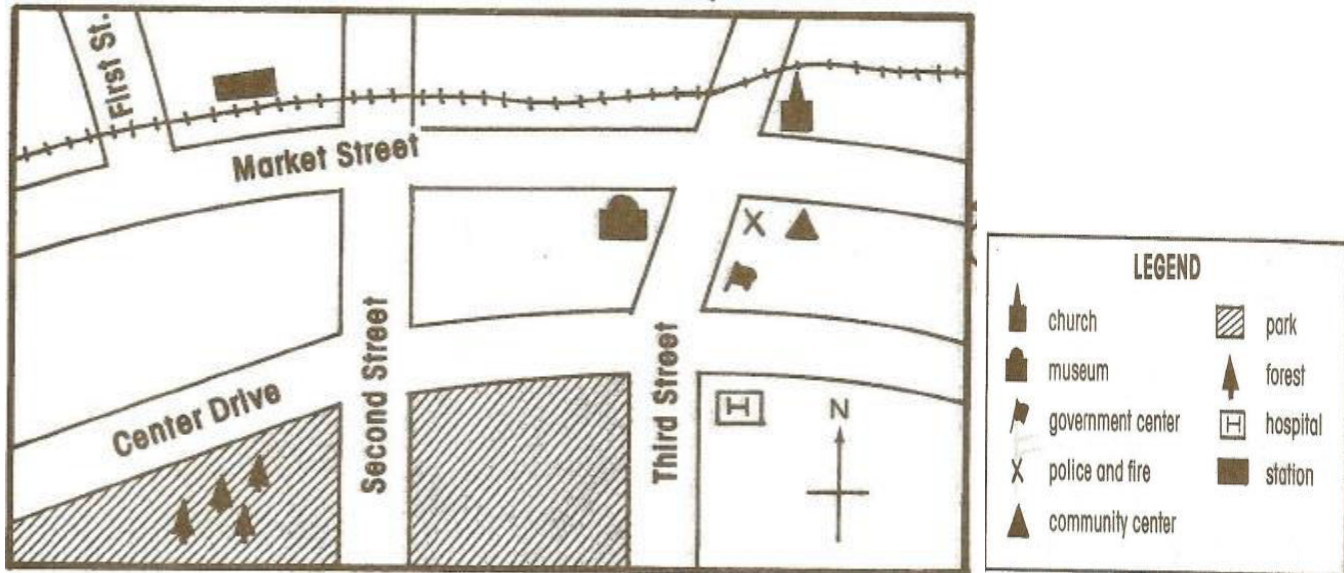
Special features of a map

There are five main features of any map that would help us to understand what the map is about and the different features that are drawn on it.

The five features include the:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Map title | <input type="checkbox"/> Direction | <input type="checkbox"/> Map Key/Legend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scale and distance | <input type="checkbox"/> Contour lines | <input type="checkbox"/> Symbols |


Sample map of: Water Town



Week 19 Activities

Draw a sketch map of your village.

KEY

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	ELEMENTARY SCIENCE	YEAR	5
NAME		ADDRESS	

STRAND	Matter
SUB-STRAND	Investigating Matter
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate how change form one state to another in our everyday life matter.

(Revision)

Types of Changes

Change is an important part of our lives and we cannot ignore change. Change can be classified into categories, namely Physical and Chemical change.

Physical and Chemical Changes.



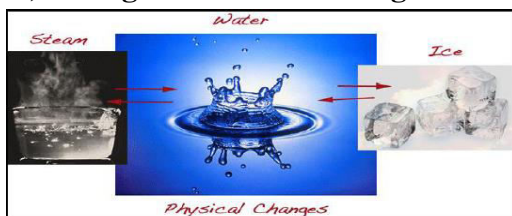
Physical Change

Physical Changes are changes affecting the form of a chemical substance. They are used to separate mixtures into their component and it can be reversible. Some examples are melting ice and boiling water.

Physical Change	
A change that affects only the physical properties of a substance: Size, Shape and Phase of matter changes (solid, liquid or gas)	Appearance changes

Example of a physical change:

a) Boiling Water and Melting Ice



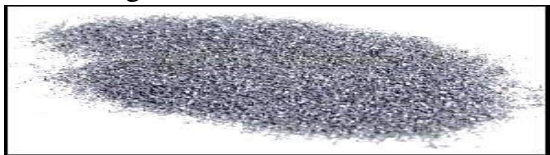
b) (Melting of candle wax)



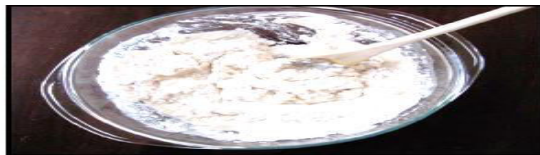
Chemical Change

Chemical changes are changes in which new substances are formed and this cannot be reversed. Some examples of chemical changes are:

Iron Filings reacted with moisture



Flour and Water



Week 18 Activities

1. What is the difference between Physical change and Chemical change?

2. Give an example of a Physical and Chemical change.

3. In your own words explain the reaction between Iron Filings with moisture –

Week 19 Activities

1. What is the source of energy in the circuit?

2. How can we know that a circuit is not functioning?

3. How can we know that a circuit is closed?

4. Name 2 kinds of circuits.
