

# NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

## WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 19

YEAR 5

15/11/21- 19/11/21



**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**LESSON NOTES**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #19**

**SUBJECT: MATHS**

**YEAR/LEVEL: 5**

<u>STRAND 3</u>	Measurement
<u>CLO</u>	Investigate and measure temperature in everyday life using nonstandard and standard units
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Students will learn to measure temperature using nonstandard and standard units and name different kinds of lines, line segments, rays.
<u>TOPIC</u>	Time/Temperature
<u>PAGE</u>	Pg: 67,71,72,73

**Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

.....

**Temperature**

The Fahrenheit scale was developed by German-born Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit in 1714 to go with his new invention, the mercury thermometer. Zero was the coldest temperature that Fahrenheit could create with a mixture of ice and ordinary salt. Water freezes at 32°F; it boils at 212°F.

Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer, introduced his scale in 1742. He used the freezing point of water as zero and the boiling point as 100. The Celsius scale, also called centigrade, is part of the metric system and is used throughout the world.

Strand 4: Geometry

Unit 4.1: Shapes

1. Geometry is the study of shapes

2. What are shapes?

Shapes are flat two-dimensional objects, whether regular or irregular. Shapes also include three dimensional objects. Shapes can also be one dimensional. Geometric figures can have one, two, or three dimensions.

3. What is dimension?

Dimension is a measure in one direction.

4. One dimensional shapes.

Shapes that are measured in only one direction.

5. A line



This is a line. The two arrowheads show that they move in both directions infinitely or non-stop

The symbol for a line is  $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$

6. Line segment



A line segment is part of a line having two endpoints.

For the above line segment, the symbol is  $\overline{BC}$ .

7. A ray



A ray starts with a point and an arrowhead on one direction only as shown in the diagram. The point at the beginning of the ray is called point of origin or the vertex. The above ray has a point of origin named C.

We can name the ray with the symbol  $\overrightarrow{CD}$ . When a ray is named with symbols, the first letter indicates (shows) the point of origin and the other letter indicates the other points on the ray.


**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 5**

**MATH**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #19**


1. Draw pictures to describe these four measures of temperature. An example is shown below.

Hot	Warm	Cold
		

2. Write the name of each line using symbols.

1.  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  \_\_\_\_\_


4.  \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which one is a line segment?

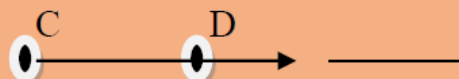
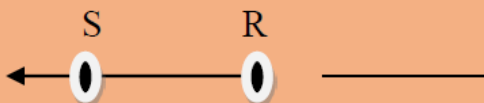
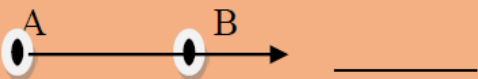
A). 

C). 

B). 

D). 

4. Write the name of each ray below using symbols



## **1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

### **LESSON NOTES**

#### **WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #19**

**SUBJECT:** English

**YEAR/ LEVEL:** 5

STRAND 1	Reading and Viewing.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Students will read orally with accuracy and expressions at a rate that sounds like speech.
TOPIC	Comprehension. Pg. 48-50
OBJECTIVES	Students will read the comprehension passage and answer the questions that follow.

#### **Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

.....

#### **Fiji's extinct bird flies anew**

A small songbird believed to have become extinct more than a century ago has been found alive and well in Fiji. A team from Birdlife International discovered the bird, the long-legged warbler, after hearing its distinctive and recurring call in a mountain valley.

Birdlife says the 12 pairs of warblers it has seen are safe for the moment in their remote home in the thick forest. But the birds are at risk from forest clearance elsewhere, and from mongooses introduced to the islands to kill rats. The warbler is known also as the long-legged thicket bird, in recognition of its favour for living in thick undergrowth.

Given up for dead it used to be called the spirit bird (Manukalou) by local people, perhaps because of its singing. Only four specimens were collected, between 1890 and 1894, since when there had been no confirmed sightings of the bird. Despite unconfirmed sightings within the last 20 years, BirdLife believed the warbler was extinct.

But a year into a survey of Fiji's rare birds, funded by the UK's Darwin Initiative, it turned up again on Viti Levu, the largest island in the group.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 5**  
**ENGLISH**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #19**

**Comprehension**

Read the text and answer these questions below.

a. What is the name of the bird that was thought to have become extinct?

\_\_\_\_\_

b. How long has it not been seen?

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Who discovered the bird?

\_\_\_\_\_

d. How many birds are safe so far?

\_\_\_\_\_

e. Explain how the birds are at risk?

\_\_\_\_\_

f. Why did the locals named the bird, “manukalou”?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Dictionary Exercise**

Use your dictionary to discover new meaning to the given words.

1. Survey-\_\_\_\_\_

2. Specimen-\_\_\_\_\_

3. Alliance-\_\_\_\_\_

4. Remote-\_\_\_\_\_

5. Extinct-\_\_\_\_\_

### **Supplementary Activity**

Read the poem below and answer Questions 1-4.

Sixty seconds in a minute;  
How much good can I do in it?  
Sixty minutes in an hour;  
All the good that's in my power.  
Twenty hours and four, a day;  
Time to work and sleep and play

1. The above text is an example of a  
A. Comic                      B. Newspaper                      C. Poem                      D. Story Turn
2. Which two words rhyme in the above text?  
A. sixty, seconds              B. much, minute              C. hour, four              D. day, play
3. How many minutes are there in an hour?  
A. one                      B. sixty                      C. twenty-four              D. twenty and four
4. What is the above text about?  
A. play                      B. power                      C. sleep                      D. time

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**LESSON NOTES**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES**

**YEAR/LEVEL: 5**

<u>STRAND 4</u> <u>SUB STRAND 5.4.2</u>	Resources And Economic Activity People and Work
<u>CLO</u>	List The Financial Services Provided by Banks and What Are Their Roles in The Community
<u>OBJECTIVE:</u>	Identify Financial Services Provided by Banks.
<u>TOPIC</u>	Banks
<u>PAGE</u>	57- 58

**Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

.....  
**Banks**

1. Our money is safe when it is deposited in banks.
2. It is important to save money for future use and for unforeseen circumstances.
3. We need to open a bank account to enjoy the services provided by the bank.
4. Today, banking has been made easier with the use of technology.
5. We can withdraw money at any time convenient to us even when banks are closed.
6. We use ATM cards and withdrawal slips to withdraw money from banks.
7. The main focus of banks are their customers and they find more customers by promoting their financial services through the media.
8. Deposit- money that we put in our bank account.
9. Withdraw- money that we take out from our bank account.
10. Banks provide different financial services to the general public like:
  - Exchanging of foreign currencies
  - Depositing and withdrawing of money
  - Gives loans
  - Provides ATM services
  - Makes debit and credit cards
  - Provides advice on how to save money

**Banks In Fiji**

1. BSP
2. ANZ
3. WESTPAC
4. BANK OF BARODA
5. HFC Bank
6. FDB

**1076 NADI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 5**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 19**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the safest place to keep our money?

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2. List 2 services provided by banks.

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3. Name 2 banks in Fiji.

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4. What must one do to get the services provided by the banks?

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5. How can people withdraw money from the bank?

---

6. Why is it important to save money?

---

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**LESSON NOTES**

**SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**

**YEAR/LEVEL: 5**

<u>STRAND 4</u> <u>SUB STRAND</u>	Earth And Beyond Our Changing Earth
<u>CLO</u>	Investigate The Composition of Local Soil from Different Sites and Gather Information About the Steps People Need to Take to Stop Degradation of The Environment.
<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	Identify and Recognize Different Layers of Soil
<u>TOPIC</u>	Layers In the Soil
<u>PAGE</u>	90- 91

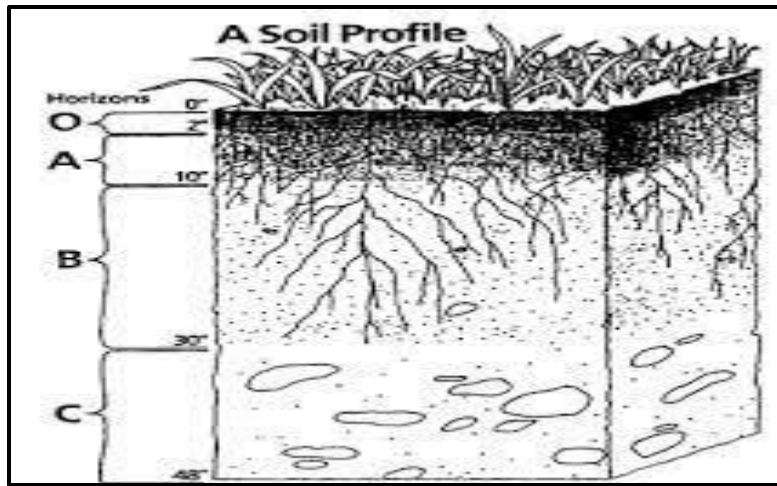
**Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

.....

**Layers In the Soil**

1. Soil layers contain air, water, plants and animal remains or waste.
2. It takes many years for soil to form.
3. Deforestation can destroy the soil.
4. There are four layers of the soil and each layer has different characteristics.
5. Each layer is called a soil horizon.
6. A cross-section of the soil with all the horizons is called a soil profile.
7. While playing outside we only see one layer of the soil on the ground.
8. Most of the soil we see on the ground is brown but it also comes in other colors like red, white and even yellow.



1. **O – Horizon (Organic Matter)**

- This is the top layer of the soil that is made up of living and decomposed materials like leaves, plants and insects.
- This layer is very thin and is usually pretty dark.

2. **A- Horizon (Surface soil)**

- This is the layer that is called **topsoil** located just below the O – horizon.
- It is made up of minerals and decomposed organic matter and is also very dark in color.
- This is the layer that many plant roots grow in.

3. **B-Horizon (Sub-soil)**

- This is the layer that we call sub-soil, located just below the A- horizon.
- This layer has clay and mineral deposits and less organic materials than the layers above it.
- This layer is lighter in color than the layers above it.

4. **C- Horizon (Parent rock)**

- This is the layer that we call “regolith” and it is located just below the B-horizon.
- It is made up of slightly unbroken rock and only a bit of organic material is found in this layer.
- Plant roots are not found in this layer.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 5**

**ELEMENATRY SCIENCE**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 19**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What does layers of soil contain?

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2. How many layers does soil have?

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3. List all the layers of soil in order.

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4. List the different colors of soil.

---

5. Which layer of the soil is made up of living and decomposed materials?

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## **1076 NADI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

### **LESSON NOTES**

**SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING**

**YEAR/LEVEL: 5**

<u>STRAND</u>	Personal and Community Health
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Civic Pride
<u>CLO</u>	Engage, Organize and Justify Activities That Emphasize on Conservation & Recycling
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Practice Methods of Conservation and Recycling
<u>TOPIC</u>	Conservation and Recycling
<u>PAGE</u>	58- 60

#### **Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

.....

#### **Conservation**

1. It is the act of preserving, protecting and restoring the natural environment from the willful acts of man.
2. Example:
  - a. Planting another tree when one is cut.
  - b. Marine protected areas are put into place to tackle the declining of fish numbers.

#### **Types Of Conservation:**

1. Forest conservation- vesi tree on Kabara Island, Lau.
2. Coastal 'Tabu' or marine protected areas- conservation method where certain parts of the fishing ground are not to be used for a year or more and the decision can only be lifted when the chief gives the authority.
3. Wild life conservation- protects birds that are almost extinct.
4. Afforestation- planting more trees.

#### **Recycling**

1. Is a process of changing waste materials into reusable materials.
2. Recycling helps to reduce waste.
3. It reduces the consumption of fresh raw materials.
4. It reduces energy usage.

5. It reduces air pollution (from incineration).
6. It reduces water pollution (from landfilling)

**You Can Recycle:**

1. Cans
2. Plastics bottles
3. Papers
4. Wrappers



**1076 NADI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**YEAR 5**

**HEALTHY LIVING**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 19**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What is conservation?

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2. List 2 ways you can practice conservation in your school.

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3. What is recycling?

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4. List 3 things that can be recycled.

---

5. Why is recycling important?

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6. What does the 3R's stand for?

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**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**HINDI WHSP #19**

**SUBJECT:** Hindi

**YEAR/ LEVEL:** 5

Content Learning Outcome	Sarv bhaomik moolyon ko pradarshit karna
Topic	Comprehension

**Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

.....

**सूवा से बा**

कुछ दिन हुए मैं सूवा से एक मोटर में बैठ कर बा के लिए चल पड़ा। आकाश में बादलों की घटा छाई थी। सुहावना समय था। शीतल मंद हवा बह रही थी। धीरे-धीरे छोटी-छोटी बूँदें हवा को और भी शीतल कर रही थीं।

मोटर हवा से बातें करती हुई उड़ी चली जा रही थी। रेवा के पुल पर से रेवा नदी की छाती पर धड़धड़ाती हुई मोटर सर्ग से उस पार निकल वायुवेग से तार्लेवू की ओर बढ़ी चली जा रही थी।

पहाड़ी रास्ता साँप की तरह टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा चलता, और ऊपर से बेंजीन की महक, तब भला मेरे सिर में चक्कर क्यों न आता। आगे चल कर एक स्थान पर विश्राम करने के लिए मोटर खड़ी की। उस स्थान का रमणीक दृश्य से दिल बागबान हो गया।

वहाँ विशाल पेड़, उनसे लिपटी मनोहर लताएं और उनपर खिले मनोरम फूल, पास ही सुन्दर झरना और मधुर रागिनी गुनगुनाती चिड़ियों का गायन सुन कर मेरा मन ऐसा अटका कि वहाँ से हटने को मन ही न करता था। शीतल जल से आँखों को ठंडा किया और प्यास बुझाई, फिर चलना था सो चल दिए।

बा पहुँचते-पहुँचते न वे विशाल पेड़ ही रहे, न वे लताएं, न वह झरना, और न वे फूल, न वे

चिड़ियाँ ही रहीं और न उनकी मधुर मीठी गान। रह गए केवल सूखे पहाड़ और धूल उड़ाता रास्ता। पहाड़ ऐसे मालूम होते थे जैसे किसी ने अपने सिर के सारे बाल मुड़ा दिए हो। उन पर हरियाली का नाम तक न था।

चलते चलते बा आ पहुँचे । वहाँ पर वही काली धुआँ उगलती मिल की चिमनी दिखाई दी; वह ऐसे खड़ी थी, कि मानो कोई दानव लेटे-लेटे तंबाकू पीता हुआ धुआँ उड़ा रहा हो ।

### अभ्यास

#### क. इन वाक्यों में कौन से शब्द छूट गए हैं:

१. शीतल ..... हवा बह रही थी ।
२. पहाड़ी ..... साँप की ..... टेढ़ा ..... था ।
३. उस स्थान का ..... दृश्य ही ..... बागबान हो गया ।
४. पास ही सुन्दर झरना और ..... का ..... गायन सुन कर मेरा मन वहाँ से ..... को ही न करता था ।
५. वहाँ पर वही काली ..... उगलती मिल की ..... दिखाई दी ।

#### ख. सही उत्तर दीजिए ।

१. इस पाठ के पहले अनुच्छेद में प्रकृति की चित्रण किस प्रकार किया गया है ?  
क. खराब  
ख. तूफानी  
ग. सुहावना  
घ. बारिश
२. “मोटर हवा से बातें करने लगी” इस का अर्थ है:  
क. मोटर हवा से वार्तालाप कर रही थी  
ख. बहुत धीरे चल रही थी  
ग. बहुत रफ्तार से चल रही थी  
घ. हवा में उड़ रही थी
३. विश्राम करने के लिए मोटर कहाँ रुकी ?  
क. पहाड़ी रास्ते पर  
ख. टेढ़े-मेढ़े रास्ते पर  
ग. रमणीक स्थान से दूर  
घ. रमणीक स्थान पर
४. “वहाँ से हटने को मन ही न करता” - लेखक ने ऐसा क्यों कहा ?  
क. अति सुन्दर स्थान था  
ख. बदसूरत स्थान था  
ग. सुन्दर स्थान नहीं था  
घ. लेखक वहाँ कुछ दिन रुकना चाहता था

**1076 Nadi Sangam School**

**Lesson Notes**

**Subject: I Taukei**

**Year/Level: 5**

Strand	Language features of writing and Shaping
CLO	Demonstrate appropriate conventions of writing to communicate information
Objective	Compose complete sentences Use different sentence type correctly
Topic	Saumi Taro Answering questions correctly

**A. Nai cavacava ni Vosa**

Na kena vakayagataki na I kuri **“taka”** kei na **“taki”** ena so na vosa, ka me qai vakayagataki me buli kina eso na I yatuvosa. Na kena vakasamataki ka vakadikevi na kena taurivaki na vosa oya me acala vakavinaka kina na ka e tukuni. Sa soli koto oqori era e vica na kena I vakaraitaki.

- 1) Yavu ni vosa soli – **“vosa”**
- 2) Vakayagataki ni I kuri/vakacava ni vosa **“taka”** kei na **“taki”**  
**“vosa”**

Au sa **vosa** tiko.

A cava ko **vosataka** tiko.

E a **vosataki** keitou na qasenivuli.

**B. Tuva Vakamatuavosa**

Na kena tuvani na veimatanivosa ena kedra veitarataravi vakamatuavosa. Oqo na kedra tovolei me ra tuvani na veivosa era soli koto yani ena kedra veitarataravi vakamatuavosa ka dina. Sa soli koto era edua na kena I vakaraiaiki.

**Moko, mako, medra, misa, musu, meimei, milamila, moli, mudu, maqo.**

Oqo na kedra I tuvatuva ni ra tuvani vakaveitarataravi vakamatua vosa.

**Mako, maqo, meimei, medra, milamila, misa, moko, moli, mudu, musu.**

**1076 Nadi Sangam School**

**Year 5**

**Vernacular I Taukei**

**Weekly Home Study Package # 19 Activity**

**Na Taro:**

**I. Vakayagataka na I kuri ni vosa na “taka” kei na “taki” ena so na vosa ka soli koto oqori era me qai vakayagataki me buli kina e so na I yatuvosa.**

1. Caka -
2. Cici -
3. Reki -
4. Vakaukauwa-
5. Vakadewa -
6. Vakasausa -
7. Vakaibalebale -
8. Vakavanua -
9. Veitalia -
10. Yaga -

**II. Tuva vakamatuavosa**

**Tuvana mad ana veivosa ogo ena kedra veitarataravi vakamatuavosa.**

Biliga, belebele, bolea, balata, bese, bolebole, basoga, balia, bakata, buqu, boko.

Supplementary Notes (I Kuri )

**Na Veika Vaka Viti – Na Dokai kei na rokovi ni Turaga kei na Vanua.**

**“Me bula vinaka na noda turaga me da dau vaka turaga tikoga.**

Ogo e dua na vosa bibi ka kena I balebale me ra bula Vinaka na noda gone turaga me raw ani dokai kina na noda vanua. Na vanua e seg ana kena turaga, ena seg ani dokai se rokovika na vanua veilecayaki. E na veilecayaki na lewa ka ra na dui dre na lewena. Ia, ni sa tiko na turaga, s ana qai dei na vanua.

**“Dua vata ga na keda I Wau”**

Ni tukuni ogo e vakaraitaka nab ula din ani veilomani vaka I- Taukei. E da vakaraitaka na ka ogo, cakacaka vata, ke da marau me da marau taucoko, keda rarawa me tarai keda kece.

**NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 19**  
**COMPUTER STUDIES**  
**YEAR 5**

**Revisional Activities**

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Define the word Computer hardware and give two examples?

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2. Define the word computer software and give two examples?

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3. What is the smallest size of data called?

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4. What is the size of a megabyte?

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5. What do the input devices do and give two examples?

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6. What do the output devices do and give two examples?

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