

# NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

## WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 21

YEAR 5

29/11/21- 03/12/21



**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**LESSON NOTES**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #21**

**SUBJECT: MATHS**

**YEAR/LEVEL: 5**

<u>STRAND 4</u>	Geometry
<u>CLO</u>	Use mathematical information to analyze and explain spatial characteristics of objects, locations and movements.
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	Students will identify angles and its properties.
<u>TOPIC</u>	Shapes
<u>PAGE</u>	74, 75

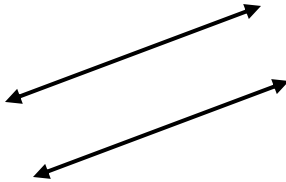
**Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

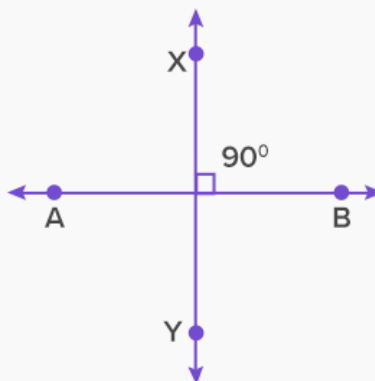
.....

**Shapes**

1. Parallel lines- Parallel lines are lines that will go on and on forever without crossing, touching or intersecting with each other. The two lines never meet no matter how far they travel.



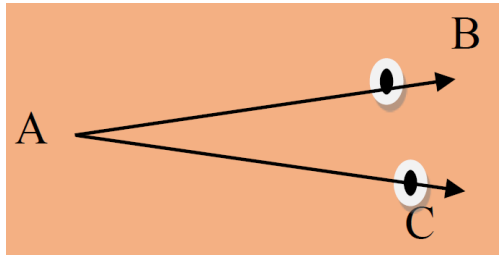
2. Perpendicular lines intersect or cross each other at right angles to one another.



Perpendicular lines intersect at an angle of  $90^\circ$  as shown above.

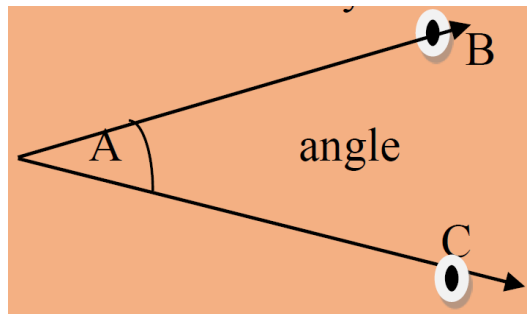
### 3. Ray and Angle

A. Study the picture of the two rays below.



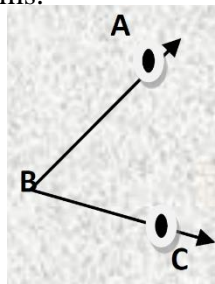
The two rays have the same point of origin. The point of origin is called a vertex.

B. When we draw two rays from the same point of origin it is called an angle. An angle can also be said as the union of rays. The angle made here is Angle A.



### 4. Naming the angles

An angle has one vertex and two arms.



This angle is called angle ABC or angle CBA. The letter that represents the angle or point of origin is in the middle.

In symbol we write it as  $\angle ABC$  or  $\angle CBA$

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

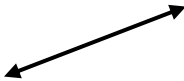
**YEAR 5**

**MATH**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #21**

1. Draw lines to make these lines parallel lines.

a.



b.



c.



2. Draw lines perpendicular to the ones drawn below.

a.



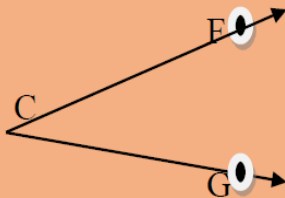
b.



3.

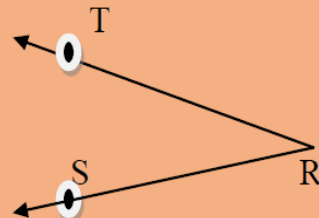
Name the two rays in these angles in symbols.

1.



Point of origin is \_\_\_\_\_

2.

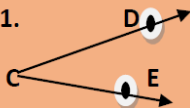


Point of origin is \_\_\_\_\_

4.

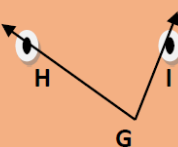
A. Name the following angles in two ways.

1.



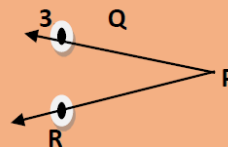
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3.



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**LESSON NOTES**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #21**

**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. 112,113,114
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.

.....

**A new Telescope.**

It was coming up on Marty's birthday. He would turn ten in just three days. His mom had asked him what he wanted as a gift this year. Marty thought for the past few weeks about what he would like. He thought maybe a new bicycle, or maybe a new camera, a new basketball, or a telescope. He told his mom his choices and asked that he be surprised." Any of those gifts would be great," he said. Secretly, he hoped for the telescope. Marty loved space, stars, and learning about the planets.

Marty's mom and dad talked about the list of gifts one night after Marty went to sleep. Dad said, "I think Marty will just get tired of the basketball, and he doesn't take many pictures." Mom said, "We just bought him a new bicycle last Christmas." However, it was getting a little small for Marty since he was growing so fast. "I think we should get Marty the telescope," said dad. "He's so interested in space and the planets; he would like that the best." "Sounds good," said mom. Dad told her he would stop by the store the next day after work and pick out a telescope for Marty. Marty's dad had the telescope in the trunk of his car. He waited until Marty was asleep and brought it into the house. "Wow!" said Marty's mom after dad put it together. "This is wonderful." "Now where are we going to hide it until Sunday?" "How about in the attic?" "Marty won't find it there."

Sunday morning came and Marty was so excited about his birthday, he ran down the stairs into the kitchen. His gift was usually near his chair at the table, but this year he didn't see anything. "Happy Birthday!" yelled mom and dad from the next room. They came into the kitchen and saw Marty was looking around for a gift. "I bet you think we forgot to get you a gift," said mom. Marty looked confused. "Well, you usually put my gift in the kitchen," Marty said. Dad told Marty to follow him outside to the side of the house. "This is fantastic!" yelled Marty. "I was hoping to myself that you would get the telescope." "I don't take many pictures, and I probably wouldn't use the basketball much, and my bike is okay for now." "But I will use the telescope!" "Thanks so much." "You're welcome," said mom and dad. That night, Marty saw many beautiful stars and even the planet Mars. Marty loved his new telescope!

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 5**  
**ENGLISH**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #21**

**Comprehension**

Read the text and answer these questions below.

1. How old was Marty going to be?

- A. Six                      B. Nine                      C. Ten                      D. Twelve

2. What gift did Marty secretly hope to get?

- A. A telescope              B. A camera              C. A basketball              D. A bicycle

3. Why was Marty confused?

- A. He lost his gift.                      B. He didn't see his gift.  
C. His parents forgot his birthday.              D. He misplaced his gift.

4. Where did Marty's parents hide the telescope?

- A. In the garage              B. In the car              C. In the tool shed              D. In the attic

5. What day of the week was Marty's birthday?

- A. Monday              B. Wednesday              C. Saturday              D. Sunday

6. How would you describe Marty at the end of the story?

- A. Happy              B. Sad              C. Bored              D. None of the above

**Spelling and Word Skills.**

1. Unjumble the given words: Words were taken out from the reading.

- a. elesopect- \_\_\_\_\_              b. nestalp- \_\_\_\_\_  
c. tasticfan- \_\_\_\_\_              c. prisuse- \_\_\_\_\_

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**LESSON NOTES- WHSP #21**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES**

**YEAR/LEVEL: 5**

**Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

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1. Arid- having little or no rain.
2. Bech-de-mer- sea slug or sea cucumber.
3. Black birding- the practice of kidnapping Pacific Islanders for sale as cheap labor.
4. Budget- an estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time.
5. Bure- a wood-and-straw hut.
6. Climate- an area's long-term weather patterns.
7. Coastal plains- a flat, low-lying piece of land next to the ocean.
8. Commercial farming- where food is produced in large quantities for sale in the market.
9. Community- a group of people living in the same place.
10. Cultural diversity- a variety of cultural or ethnic groups living together within a society.
11. Currency- a system of money in general use in a particular country.
12. Deposit- a sum of money placed or kept in a bank account.
13. Development- the process of growth.
14. Drua- a double- hull sailing boat that originated in the south western Pacific islands.

15. Employee- a person who is hired for a wage, salary, fee or payment to perform work for an employer.
16. Employer- a person or organization that provides jobs to people.
17. Employment- the condition of having paid work.
18. Environment- the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives.
19. Ethnic- a social group that shares a common and distinctive culture, religion and language.
20. Expenses- the money spent on something.
21. Geographical- relating to the landscape of the earth.
22. Gold rush- rapid movement of people to a newly discovered goldfield.
23. Handicraft- skill of making decorative objects by hand.
24. Harmony- when people are all getting along together.
25. Heritage- features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions.
26. Recreational facilities- a building or place that provides a particular service especially for enjoyment.
27. Highlands- an area of high or mountainous land.
28. Humid- containing a high amount of water or water vapour.
29. Identity- the set of qualities and beliefs that make one person or group different from others.
30. Income- money received, especially on a regular basis for work or through investments.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**LESSON NOTES- WHSP# 21**

**SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**

**YEAR/LEVEL: 5**

<u>STRAND 4</u>	Earth And Beyond
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	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 Components of Soil
<u>TOPIC</u>	Components of Soil
<u>PAGE</u>	91- 95

**Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

.....

**Components of Soil**

Soil is a porous material that consists of five basic components:

**1. Minerals**

- Largest component
- Consist of sand, silt and clay
- Sandy soils are light and drain off very easily
- Soil is common along rivers, streams and coastal areas
- Consists of:
  - 80% - 100% sand
  - 0 – 10 % silt
  - 0 – 10% clay
- Loam soils are heavier than sandy soil
- Are found commonly in flat area surrounding rivers and streams
- Comprise of:
  - 25% - 50 % sand
  - 30 – 50% silt
  - 10 – 30% clay
- Clay soils do not drain off freely and water takes a long time to infiltrate
- Consist of:
  - 0 – 45% sand
  - 50 – 45% silt
  - 50 – 100% clay

## 2. **Water**

- Second basic component of soil.
- Can make up to 2 – 50% of the soil
- Is important for transporting nutrients to growing plants and soil organisms and for facilitating decomposition.
- The more small particles in soil, the more water soil can hold.
- The higher the percentage of organic materials in soil, the higher soils capacity to hold water.

## 3. **Organic matter**

- Next basic component.
- Organic matter is derived from dead plants and animals.

## 4. **Gases (air)**

- Air occupies same space as water.
- Oxygen is important for root and microbe respiration which help to support plant growth.
- Carbon dioxide and nitrogen are important for below ground plant function.

## 5. **Microorganisms**

- Microorganisms are the final basic element of soils
- Are found in the soil in very high numbers but make up much less than 1% of the soil volume.
- Microorganisms are the primary decomposers of raw organic matter.
- Decomposers consume organic matter, water and air to recycle raw organic matter into humus, which is rich in readily available plant nutrients.

## **Soil fertility**

1. Soil fertility is the ability of a soil to supply nutrients.
2. A fertile soil is rich in nutrients needed for basic plant nutrition like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

## **Reduction of Soil Fertility**

- Weathering and leaching of soil
- Repeated removal of bulky crops
- Deep ploughing to bury nutrients
- Land forming to remove topsoil

### **Soil degradation**

1. Soil degradation is the decline in soil quality caused by improper use, usually for agricultural, pastoral, industrial and urban purposes.
2. Soil around our homes can get polluted by fluids from leaky vehicles, pet waste, pesticides or leftover household chemicals that are poured or spilled.
3. 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.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 5**

**ELEMENATRY SCIENCE**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 21**

### **Answer the following questions:**

1. Explain the term “soil fertility”.

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2. What is soil degradation?

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3. Explain 2 ways soil fertility is reduced.

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4. List the 5 components of soil.

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5. How is soil polluted?

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**1076 NADI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**LESSON NOTES- WHSP#21**

**SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING**

**YEAR/LEVEL: 5**

**Note to parents/ guardians.**

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

.....

**GLOSSARY**

1. Adolescents- is a young person who is developing into an adult.
2. Assertiveness- confident in behavior or style.
3. Balanced diet- the diet that consists of food from the 3 food group.
4. Bladder- the organ in the body that holds urine after it passes through the kidneys and before it leaves the body.
5. Blended family- a family that includes children from a previous marriage of the wife, husband or both parents.
6. Bruise- to hurt (someone's confidence, feelings etc) through speech or actions.
7. Buff- a light to moderate yellow.
8. Burns- injured by dry heat.
9. Canine- a pointed tooth for tearing meat.
10. Carbohydrates- nutrients that gives energy to the body.
11. Childhood- the period of time when a person is a child.
12. Citizenship- the qualities that a person is expected to have as a responsible member of a community.
13. Civic pride- tending to do things that help your city or town and the people who live there.
14. Coastal- the land along or near a sea or ocean.

15. Collectivism- emphasis on collective rather than individual action or identity.
16. Communication- the act of using words, sounds, signs or behaviors to express or exchange information or to express your ideas, thoughts and feelings to someone else.
17. Competitive- having a strong desire to win or be the best at something.
18. Confident- is having a feeling or belief that you can do something well or succeed at something.
19. Conflict- is strong disagreement between people, groups etc, that results in often angry argument.
20. Conservation- is the protection of animals, plants and natural resources.
21. Contaminate- to make something dangerous, dirty or impure by adding something harmful or undesirable to it.
22. Cooperative- is involving two or more people or groups working together to do something.
23. Creative- having or showing an ability to make new things or think of new ideas.
24. Decision- a choice that you make about something after thinking about it.
25. Dependent- is needing someone or something else for support.

## 1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

### HINDI WHSP #21

**SUBJECT:** Hindi

**YEAR/ LEVEL:** 5

Content Learning Outcome	Sarv bhaomik moolyon ko pradarshit karna
Topic	Poetry

#### Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....

#### प्राकृति का सन्देश



पर्वत कहता शीश उठाकर,  
तुम भी ऊँचे बन जाओ ।  
सागर कहता है लहराकर,  
मन में गहराई लाओ ।

समझ रहे हो क्या कहती है,  
उठ-उठ गिर-गिर तरल तरंग ।  
भर लो, भर लो अपने मन में  
मीठी-मीठी मृदुल उमंग ।

पृथ्वी कहती धैर्य न छोड़ो,  
कितना ही हो सिर पर भार ।  
नभ कहता है फैलो इतना,  
ढक लो तुम सारा संसार ।

#### अभ्यास ( Activity )

क) इन शब्दों के पर्यायवची शब्द लिखो ।

१. पर्वत -
२. सागर -
३. मृदुल -
४. नभ -
५. पृथ्वी -

ख) इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखो ।

१. मीठी -
२. पृथ्वी -
३. छोड़ो -
४. सुन्दर -
५. साफ़ -

ग) इन शब्दों को सुधार कर लिखो ।

१. गहाराई -
२. सनसर -
३. उमाँग -
४. पर्वति -
५. सनदेश -

**1076 Nadi Sangam School**

**Lesson Notes**

**Weekly Home Study Package # 21**

**Subject: Vernacular Fijian**

**Year/Level: 5**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>Reading and Comprehension Na Wilivola kei na Saumi Taro</b>
<b>CLO</b>	<b>Explain and present any formal and informal subject in a context Vakamacalataka na veika ko kila me baleta na veika ko wilika ena I talanoa</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Describe the topic and its purpose Explain the norm behavior of this cultural subject Vakamacalataka na I talanoa/ Nai naki ni talanoa.</b>
<b>Topic (Ulutaga)</b>	<b>Na Tabua, Na lali.</b>

**Na Tabua** Na tabua se kamunaga e ulu ni noda I yau na I taukei. Ni dau caka e dua na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga e dau vakayagataki kina na tabua. Na bibi kei na karoni ni I yau oqo, e dau vakaraitaki ena kena dau vakaturaga ka na na kena vosa na kena I na tabua ka sa dodonu ki vei ni kena kau mai na tabua. kina na tabua. Ni da kamunaga, na batina se bati yau ka ni I yau uasivi ka bibi



vakaraitaki se tuberi. Na tabua e I yau vakaturaga talega na kena veiqaravi, valavala ni veiqaravi kecega. E ka bibi keda me da kila na bibi kei na dredre Oqo eso na vosa ka dau kilai talega vakaraogogca; oqo me vaka na ni ika. Na kamunaga se tabua e ulu ni I duadua.

**Na Lali** – Na lali e dua na i yau ni vanua. Ena veikoro kece sara vakai taukei eda na kunea kina e dua se rua na lali. Ia ke rua e na dua vei rau e lali levu ka dua e lali lailai sobu sara. E dau vakayagataki na I uaua me qiriti kina na lali. Na I uaua sa I koya na kau ka sivi vakaleleka e dua na muana me kena I tautauri. E tata na lali mai na veikau lelevu eso me vaka na vesi se na dilo. E seg ani cakacaka rawarawa na ta lali. E ra tiko ko ira era kena dau na ta lali ka ra dau kilai tani kina ko ira mai Kabara ena yatu Marabo ena yatu Lau.



E sega ni dau qiriti vakaveitalia na lali. Sa dau I tavi nei matanivanua me raica na kena taqomaki n alali ka sa dredre sara me vakasausataki se me dabeci wale madaga.

**1076 Nadi Sangam School**

**Year 5**

**Vernacular I Taukei**

**Weekly Home Study Package # 21 Activity**

**Na Taro.**

1. Na cava na l ulutaga ni talanoa e cake?
2. Na cava na tabua?
3. E caka mai ena cava na tabua?
4. Na cava so nay aca ka dau vakatokai se vakayacani kina na tabua?
5. Na cava na lali?
6. Tukuna eso na lali ko dau rogoca me qiriti ena noda vanua se noda veikorokoro vakaviti?
7. Na tiki l Viti cava era dau kilai Vinaka ena ta lali?
8. Vakamacalataka e so na kau ko kila ni dau ta me lali.
9. Na l \_\_\_\_\_ ka dau vakayagataki me \_\_\_\_\_ kina na lali. (**qiriti, uaua, l ua**).
10. E dau vakayagataki na \_\_\_\_\_ se \_\_\_\_\_ me dau wa se l tui ni tabua.  
(**magimagi,voivoi**).

**NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**HOME STUDY PACKAGE #21**  
**COMPUTER STUDIES**  
**YEAR 5**

**29<sup>th</sup> November to 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2012**

**Revisional Activities**

**Draw the Storage Devices**

<b><u>Digital Video Disk (DVD)</u></b>	<b><u>Universal Serial Bus (USB)</u></b>
<b><u>Floppy Disk</u></b>	<b><u>External Hard Drive</u></b>
<b><u>Compact Disk (CD)</u></b>	

