

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 22

YEAR 5

06/12/21- 10/12/21



1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #22

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>	List all the types of angles and their properties
<u>TOPIC</u>	Shapes
<u>PAGE</u>	76, 77

Note to parents/ guardians.

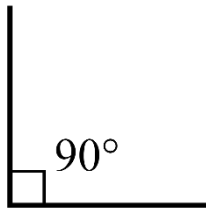
Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Maths 4C exercise book.

.....

Shapes- Types of angles

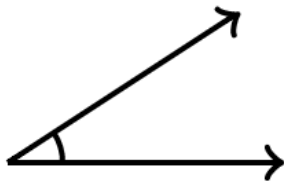
1. Right Angle

A right angle is made when the two rays are perpendicular to each other. The right angle measures 90° (90 degrees). It is signified by the symbol.



2. Acute Angle

The angle is less than a right angle (less than 90°).



3. Obtuse Angle

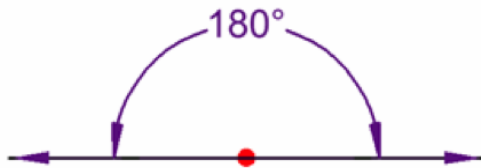
Bigger than one right angle but less than two right angles. More than 90: but less than 180°.



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4. Straight Angle

Made up of two right angles. Add up to 180°.



5. Reflex angle

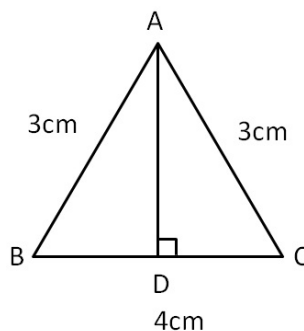
More than two right angles but less than three right angles. Measures more than 180° but less than 270°.



Two Dimensional Shape

A triangle is a two-dimensional shape. This means that it can be measured in two directions. It has a length (base) and a width (height). The distance around a triangle is called a PERIMETER. Put your finger at point A and run it around the triangle until you reach point A again. That is the perimeter.

You add the measurement of all sides and it will give you the Perimeter



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YEAR 5

MATH

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #22

A. Study the types of angles and answer the following questions.

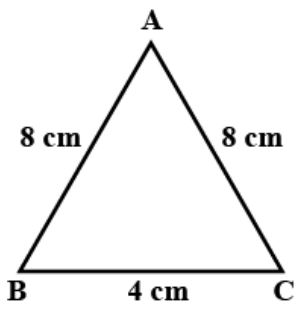
1. This angle is formed when two rays are drawn perpendicular to each other. _____
2. This angle is more than 180° but less than 270° . _____
3. A _____ angle adds up to 180° .
4. This angle is more than one right angle but less than two right angles. _____.
5. A _____ angle is less than 270° .

B. Draw an acute angle, right angle, straight angle, an obtuse angle and reflex angle.

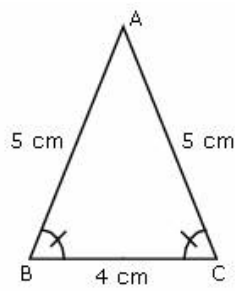
Acute Angle	Right Angle	Straight Angle
Obtuse Angle	Reflex Angle	

C. Work out the perimeter and shade the areas of the triangle below.

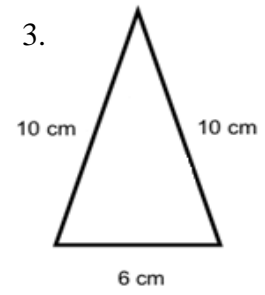
1.



2.



3.



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LESSON NOTES

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #22

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. 86,87
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.

.....

Sky Colours.

Have you ever wondered why clear skies are almost blue and at other times they are almost white? Or why some sunsets are fiery red and other are watery yellow?

Well, the reason is that the mixture of water particles in the atmosphere is constantly changing. Every colour in the sky comes from the sun. Sunlight is white which means it is a mix of every colour in the rainbow. But as it passes through the atmosphere, gases, dust, ice crystal and water droplets split it into various colours bouncing some towards our eyes and absorbing others.

Apparently, the colours that we see depend on which colours are bounced and which have reflected. Clear skies are blue because gases in the air reflect mostly blue light from the sun. The sky gets paler when extra dust or moisture reflects other colours, diluting the blue.

Sunsets are yellow (or red if the air is dusty) because the sun's rays have to travel so far through the lower atmosphere that all the yellow lights are absorbed.

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YEAR 5
ENGLISH
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #22

Comprehension

Read the text and answer these questions below.

a. What colour is the sunlight?

b. Why is the sky blue?

c. Why do sunsets become yellow at times?

Grammar Questions

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. "It _____ now raining in the highlands," said the teacher.

- A. were
B. are
C. is
D. can

2. My mother said that _____ are useful cutting tools.

- A. knife
B. Knives
C. Knives
D. knives

3. What is the **antonym** of the word alone?

- A. lonely
B. all alone
C. same
D. together

4. Choose the **shortened form** of the underlined words in the sentence below.

I was told he is Shay's brother.

- A. he's
B. there's
C. his
D. there is

5. Having _____ mobile phone is very handy today.

- A. the
- B. an
- C. a
- D. A

6. Which of the statements below has a **missing** punctuation?

- A. That is my cup.
- B. The girls hat was too big.
- C. Zip Liner is in the Sleeping Hill.
- D. All schools aim for great results.

7. Neither Raj _____ Emosi is going for the soccer practice.

- A. or
- B. nor
- C. Or
- D. Nor

8. The dentist pulled out three _____ during the school visit.

- A. tooth
- B. tooths
- C. teeth
- D. teeths

9. Education is necessary _____ culture is also important.

- A. and
- B. but
- C. with
- D. whose

10. Being _____ from school affects studies.

- A. absent
- B. absents
- C. absence
- D. absenteeism

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LESSON NOTES

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.

.....
Glossary (Continued)

31. Indigenous- originating or occurring naturally in a particular place.
32. Interdependence- people, animals, organizations or things depending on each other.
33. Landforms- a natural feature of the earth's surface.
34. Mother tongue- is the language that a person has grown up speaking from early childhood.
35. Multiculturalism- representing several different cultures.
36. Navigator- a person who directs the route or course of a ship, aircraft or other for transportation especially by using instruments and maps.
37. Pacific- relating to or near the Pacific Ocean.
38. Preserve- maintain (something) in its original or existing state.
39. Reconciliation- to settle or resolve.
40. Salary- regular fixed payment that a person earns for performing work during a specific period of time.
41. Subsistence farming- farming that provides enough food for the farmer and his family but not for sale.
42. Tapa- is a cloth made from the bark of the paper mulberry tree, used in Pacific islands.
43. Unique- is being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.
44. Vegetation- the plants of an area or a region.
45. Voluntarily- something you do because you want to without being influenced or forced.
46. Wages- is a regular payment, usually on an hourly, daily or weekly basis made by an employer or employee.
47. Weather- is the daily conditions of the atmosphere in terms of temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind and moisture.
48. Withdrawal- is an act of taking out money of an account.

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LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

<u>STRAND 4</u>	Earth And Beyond
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Our Changing Earth
<u>CLO</u>	State Ways Soil Can Be Conserved
<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	Identify and Recognize Methods of Soil Conservation
<u>TOPIC</u>	Soil Conservation
<u>PAGE</u>	95- 97

Note to parents/ guardians.

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

.....
Soil Conservation

1. Soil erosion- is washing away of the upper layer of the soil.
2. Soil erosion removes the topsoil which contains important nutrients, organic matter and micro- organisms.
3. To stop soil erosion, soil conservation methods are used to protect the soil from being moved to different places.
4. Soil conservation- is the prevention of loss of the top most layer of the soil.
5. These conservation methods can be achieved through best agricultural practices and also other measures that you can use at home.

Agriculture Soil Conservation

1. **Practice no till farming**
 - With no till farming, crops are allowed to remain rather than being plowed under at the end of the season.
 - This practice keeps soils anchored in place instead of having bare ground exposed to wind and water.
2. **Use terrace farming**
 - This type of farming uses the topography of the land to slow water flow through a series of terraces.
 - This manipulation of the water prevents it from gathering speed and washing soil away from farmlands.
3. **Practice contour farming**
 - Rather than planting crops in straight vertical rows, crops are planted following the contour of the landscape.
 - Crops planted up and down hillsides create pathways for water to flow while crops planted parallel to the land slow the flow of water that prevents soil erosion.

Home Methods

4. Plant a rain garden

- A rain garden is a shallow depression in your lawn or yard which will collect rain water washing over water-resistant surfaces.
- It prevents soil erosion and gives you an opportunity to grow wetland plants.

5. Use a rain barrel

- You can use a rain barrel underneath a downspout to collect water that runs off of your roof.
- The water collected can be used for your lawn and garden.

How Can You Help Take Care of Our Soil?

- 1.** Start composting. This puts nutrients back into the soil and makes it healthier.
- 2.** Buy organic fruits and vegetables from farmers who minimize their use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides on the soil.
- 3.** Make an organic garden in your backyard and grow your own food.
- 4.** Make sure you keep the soil healthy by not pouring leftover or used chemicals or oils on it.
- 5.** Help your parents do yard work by pulling up weeds. This reduces the need to use harmful chemicals on the plants.

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YEAR 5

ELEMENATRY SCIENCE

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 22

Answer the following questions:

1. What is soil erosion?

2. What is soil conservation?

3. List 2 agricultural methods of conserving soil.

4. List 2 home methods of conserving soil.

5. List 2 ways you can take care of soil.

1076 NADI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

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 (Continued)

- 26. Diarrhoea- is an illness that causes you to pass waste from your body very frequently and in liquid rather than solid form.
- 27. Dominant- is being more important, powerful or successful than most or all others.
- 28. Illegal drugs- is harmful substance (such as heroin, cocaine or marijuana) that people take for pleasure.
- 29. Earthquake- is shaking of a part of the earth’s surface that often causes great damage.
- 30. Emergency- an unexpected and usually dangerous situation that calls for immediate action.
- 31. Emotion- a state of feeling.
- 32. Evacuation- the act or process of evacuating.
- 33. Exhale- to breathe out.
- 34. Fiber/ roughage- a plant material that cannot be digested but that helps you to remove waste from the body.
- 35. Flood- a large amount of water covering an area of land that is usually dry.
- 36. Freckles- a small, brownish spot on someone’s skin.
- 37. Genes- is a part of a cell that controls or influences the appearance, growth etc of a living thing.
- 38. Goals- something that you are trying to do or achieve.
- 39. Growth spurt- is a period of rapid growth in children.
- 40. Hepatitis- is a serious disease of the liver that causes fever and makes your skin and eyes yellow.
- 41. Hookworm- infestation with, or disease caused by hookworms; especially an anemic state in humans due to blood loss from hookworms feeding in the small intestine.

42. Hormone- is a product of living cells that circulates in body fluids (as blood) or sap and produces a specific and often stimulating effect on cells usually at a distance from the place where it is made.
43. Hurricane- an extremely large, powerful and destructive storm with very strong winds.
44. Hygiene- the things that you do to keep yourself and your surroundings clean in order to maintain good health.
45. Idealistic- is the attitude of a person who believes that it is possible to live according to very high standards of behavior and honesty.
46. Immunization- is to give (someone) a vaccine to prevent infection by a disease.
47. Incisors- is a tooth that has sharp edge for biting: one of the four front teeth of the upper and lower jaw.
48. Independent- is not requiring or relying on something else.
49. Individualism- is the action or attitude of a person who does things without being concerned about what other people will think.
50. Inhale- to breathe in.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

HINDI WHSP #22

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.

.....

हज़रत मुहम्मद (सललल्लाह अलेइही व सल्लम)

रोशन, रीमा और मानव करीम के घर ईद मनाने गए हुए थे। वहाँ पास पड़ोस में काफी लोग आए हुए थे। सभी बच्चे करीम के दादा को घेर कर बैठे हुए थे। कोई कहानी के लिए जिदूद कर रहा तो कोई नज़म के लिए। रोशन मुहम्मद साहब के बारे में जानना चाहता था। उसने करीम के दादा से मुहम्मद साहब के बारे में सुनना चाहा। करीम के दादा ने मुहम्मद साहब के बारे में बताना शुरू किया।

“लगभग चौदह सौ वर्ष हुए अरब के प्रसिद्ध नगर मक्का में मुसलमानों के पैगम्बर हज़रत मुहम्मद साहब ने जन्म लिया था। उनकी माता का नाम अमीना था और पिता का नाम अब्दुल्ला था। मुहम्मद साहब बचपन से ही बड़े नेक और शान्त स्वभाव के थे। जब वे बड़े हुए तो अपने चाचा के साथ व्यापार के लिए आस पास के देशों में जाने लगे। वे बड़ी लगन से काम करते थे। उनकी मेहनत और ईमानदारी की प्रशंसा दूर-दूर तक फैल गई। जब भी कोई दूर देश जाता तो अपने जेवर और कीमती सामान को मुहम्मद साहब के पास रखकर जाता था। जब वे वापस आते तो मुहम्मद साहब से अपने रखे हुए सामानों को वापस ले लेते।

उन दिनों अरब देश के लोगों में बहुत सी बुरी बातें पाई जाती थीं। वहाँ जुवा खेला जाता था, शराब पी जाती थी। बात ही बात में आपस में लड़ाई हो जाया करती थी। यही नहीं लड़कियों को भी जमीन में जिन्दा गाड़ दिया जाता था।

मुहम्मद साहब पास की एक पहाड़ी में 'हिरा' नाम के एक गुफ़ा में चले जाते थे। वहाँ वे आँख मूँदकर चुप चाप बैठ जाते थे।

एक दिन वे आँख मूँद कर गुफे में बैठे हुए थे कि गुफा में यह आवाज़ सुनाई दी, “पढ़ो उस खुदा का नाम जिसने दुनिया बनाई है।” मुहम्मद साहब ने झट आँखे खोल दी। उन्होंने देखा कि सामने एक फरिश्ता खड़ा मुस्करा रहा है।

उस समय मुहम्मद साहब चालिस साल के थे। उसके बाद उनके पास खुदा की आवाज़ बराबर आने लगी। वे लोगों को उपदेश देने लगे। उनका कहना था कि भूले हुए लोगों को नेक राह दिखाना हर इन्सान का फर्ज है। खुदा ही सब को बनाता है। यह दुनिया उन्हीं की बनाई हुई है और खुदा ही सबको पालते हैं। मुहम्मद साहब के बताए हुए रास्ते पर चलने वालों को मुसलमान कहा जाता है। मुसलमान का धर्म इस्लाम कहलाता है।

शुरू-शुरू में अरब वालों ने मुहम्मद साहब को खूब सताया। उन पर पत्थर फेंके गये, कूड़ा-करकट फेंका गया तथा उन्हें गालियाँ भी दी गईं। पर मुहम्मद साहब ने सब कुछ सहन किया। उन्होंने पत्थर फेंकने वालों को गाली देने के बजाय मदद की। मुहम्मद को धन का लालच दिया गया लेकिन इस्लाम और नेक रास्ते पर चलने वाले मुहम्मद ने ऐसे धन को छुवा तक नहीं।

इसके बाद मुहम्मद साहब एक ऊँट पर बैठ कर अबूबक्र को साथ लेकर मदीना चले गए। मक्का से मदीना की यात्रा ‘हिजरत’ कहलाती है। इसी से ‘हिजरी’ साल शुरू हुआ। मुहम्मद साहब की नज़र मदीना में दो यतीम बच्चों की ज़मीन पर पड़ी। आप ने उन से यह ज़मीन खरीद ली और पहली मस्जिद बनाई। वे खुद मस्जिद के बगल वाले कमरे में रहने लगे। धीरे-धीरे इस्लाम धर्म को मानने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती गई। आखिर मक्का वालों को भी हार माननी पड़ी। मुहम्मद साहब ने मक्का वालों को भी कोई सज़ा नहीं दी बल्कि उन्हें क्षमा कर दिया।

लोगों ने बहुत कोशिश की कि मुहम्मद साहब मक्का में रुक जाएँ परन्तु मुहम्मद साहब ने उनसे कहा कि मुसीबत के वक्त जिन लोगों ने साथ दिया था उनको कैसे छोड़ा जाए। वे मक्का वालों से यह कह कर मदीना चले गए कि वे हर साल ‘हज’ करने वहाँ आया करेंगे। रोशन, रीमा और मानव ने करीम के दादा जी को धन्यवाद किया और सेवईयाँ खा कर अपने-अपने घर लौट गए।

अभ्यास (Activity)

क. सही जवाब को अपनी पुस्तक में लिखो :

१. मुहम्मद साहब कहाँ पैदा हुए थे ?
 - क. वे मक्का में पैदा हुए थे ।
 - ख. वे मदीना में पैदा हुए थे ।
 - ग. वे हिरा में पैदा हुए थे ।
२. हिरा किस का नाम था ?
 - क. एक देश का नाम था ।
 - ख. एक नगर का नाम था ।
 - ग. एक गुफ़ा का नाम था ।
३. “पढ़ो उस खुदा का नाम जिसने दुनिया बनाई है ।” इसे किसने कहा ?
 - क. मुहम्मद साहब ने कहा था ।
 - ख. एक फरिश्ते ने कहा था ।
 - ग. खुदा ने कहा था ।
४. पहली मस्जिद कहाँ बनाई गई ?
 - क. मदीना में ।
 - ख. हिरा में ।
 - ग. मक्का में ।
५. मुहम्मद साहब किस पर बैठ कर मदीना गए ?
 - क. ऊँट पर ।
 - ख. ऊँटनी पर ।
 - ग. घोड़े पर ।

ख. लिंग बदलो ।

ऊँट	-
बन्दर	-
शेर	-
बैल	-
घोड़ा	-

1076 Nadi Sangam School

Lesson Notes- WHSP#22

Subject: Vernacular I Taukei Year/Level: 5

Na veivosa me nanumi

1. Tubetube – na cakacaka ni kena vakacabori e dua se sivia na tabua.
2. Sosoraki – na I tukutuku ni kena sa oti na ka e vinakati me cauraki ena vakacabori ni tabua se yaqona.
3. Vakamaluataki – na vosa Vakaturaga ni kena vakavinavinakataki e dua na ka e vakacabori se soli mai ka vakaraitaki ena cobo.
4. Seyavu – takaki yani vakadua.
5. Qivai – vaqarataki.
6. Vura – yaco.
7. Yavuyavuni – qeleqeleni.
8. Kali – Laura laivi mai na vanua ka koto dei kina.
9. Sosovi – soqoni vakalewe levy.
10. Kamunaga – na ulu ni noda I yau na I taukei.
11. Sou – lako ena mataka lailai sara.
12. Tumataka – na qoli ka dau caka ena mataka lailai.
13. Mata – na sala ni ila ka dau sogoti se lati me tarova na ika e nodra dau lesu tale ki wai levu.
14. Tuituina – e vaka na I gunugunu ni waitui.
15. Mau – sa donu na ka e veivosakitaki.

16. Veibuku – veinaki.
17. Yamosimosi – davo koto ka yavavala; sega ni koto vakadua.
18. Vakadrano – sili ena waidranu ni lesu mai waitui.
19. Kilakasamitaka – vakanananucataka.
20. Vavaraki – me va vinaka ena dua na ka kaukauwa ka qai lade se cici yani.
21. Sekutukutu – cudru katakata.
22. Seuta – cici me dro.
23. Vaseu – no seuta na yavana na nuku ena nona sa cici me dro.
24. Veidabuitaka – cakava vakaca na cakacaka ka lako vata kei na veiqati ca se loma ca.
25. Drutia – dre tani na draunikau mai vuna se tabana.
26. Drumata – lomaleqataka e dua na ka.

Na I vosavosa Vaka Viti.

1. Tawa na yavu – me ra sucu e lewe levu na gone tagane, tubu la vakawati me ra vakatawa na veiyau ni vale era sa lala tu.
2. Sosovi lago na matani vale – e vakabalebaletaki ki na levu ni gone me ra na sucu.
3. Drokadroka na vanua – me bulabula na ka e tei ka me Saturday na vanua.
4. Tubua na sala ki na I bulubulu – me kalua ni Mani veitikivi na mate ka me bau vakayararataki toka.
5. Vakacola ua e uciwai - dua e vakau nona tiko ena kedra maliwa na tamata malumalumu se gogo.
6. Vakana qio – susuga se vakania tiko e dua na ka oti e qai vuki tale me kena meca.
7. Sa sega na ika ka laukana na boila – sa laukana na veika e sega ni dodonu me laukana.

8. Tale bacika – Iesu mai na qoli ka drava sara.
9. Loaloa ka Sega na kena uca – vosavosa walega ka Mani Sega Sara ni vakayacora e dua na ka.
10. Wai ni tamata – Tamata gavui.
11. Wairuataki se tuvuci – no sa lauvacu oti e dua, ena qai muria tale yani e dua na I vacu me qai rauti koya vakavinaka.
12. Wairuataki na suli sa kana baci – e dua na ka e tukuni tiko vakarua se vakawasoma ka laki velavela tale.