

1874 Nasinu Sangam Primary School

Year 5

English

Weekly Home Study Package 1

(This work is from 05/07/21 to 09/07/21)

A. ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that can modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Example: She swims quickly. (Here, the adverb “quickly “ modifies the verb “swim”).

Activity

Underline the adverbs in the sentences below.

1. It rained heavily last night.
2. The nurse spoke gently to the patient.
3. The guards immediately closed all the gates.
4. The audience laughed loudly at the jokes.
5. We waited patiently for the bus to arrive.

B. ANTONYMS

Choose the correct antonyms (opposites) from the table given.

Coward	Question	Stale	Safe	Kind	Boring	Female	Wet
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- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Answer – _____ | 5. Male - _____ |
| 2. Cruel – _____ | 6. Fresh - _____ |
| 3. Brave – _____ | 7. Dangerous - _____ |
| 4. Interesting – _____ | 8. Dry - _____ |

C. SYNONYMS

Circle the two words in each group/ line which are similar in meaning.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. just | close | near | far |
| 2. busy | glad | enough | happy |
| 3. brave | sad | sweet | unhappy |
| 4. easy | rule | rare | simple |
| 5. rude | impolite | calm | lean |

NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 5

MATHEMATICS

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1

(Students are to read the worksheet and do all exercises in the Maths 4C Book)

1). $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} =$	2). What is 4 /10 in decimal?	3). Draw and shade 3/ 10?				
4).Find the sum 481901 334867 582313 + 51589 —————	5). Find the difference \$48.22 <u>\$36.55</u>	6). $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{10}$				
7). Multiply 100 x 9.27	8). Divide. 51.7 ÷ 10	9). Write the next two equivalent fractions $\frac{2}{3}$				
10). Arrange these from biggest to smallest <table border="1"><tr><td>0.7</td><td>0.23</td><td>1.6</td><td>1.06</td></tr></table>	0.7	0.23	1.6	1.06	11). Write $1\frac{1}{2}$ as aa improper fraction?	12). Write True or False $1.36 < 1.83$
0.7	0.23	1.6	1.06			
13). Tina bakes a pie and divides it into 12 pieces. Draw and show this?	14). If she eats 6 pieces of the pie, what fraction is left? Write your fraction in simplest form?	15). How many pieces would $\frac{1}{4}$ of the pie be?				

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Healthy Living

Weekly Home Study Package 1

(This work is from 05/07/21 to 09/07/21)

UNIT 15

EMERGENCY

Emergency Situations

- Fire
- Unconscious/Sick person
- Drowning
- Injuries
- Natural disasters eg. earthquakes, cyclones, floods, tsunami
- Intruder/stranger/robber in the house

What To Do

- If you have an emergency, always call 911
- What information to provide
 - Where you are calling from
 - What type of emergency it is
 - Who needs help
 - Is the person awake /breathing

How You Can Help

Emergency	Ways To Help
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Give alarm and evacuate● Stop Drop Roll if clothes catch fire● If trapped, shout, and wait for help
Earthquakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Move away from windows, walls● Drop down on hands and knees● Take cover under table etc.● Do not exit building during shaking
Injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Do not move person● Stop bleeding● Rescue breathing/CPR if necessary

Emergency Workers

- Police officers, firefighters, paramedics, doctors, nurses etc.

ACTIVITY

1. When witnessing threatening behaviors in school, what actions should we take?
2. Who do we call for help when there is a;

a. Fire



c. Sick person



b. Robbery



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WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(This work is from 05/07/21 to 09/07/21)

The Early Life of I Taukei and Europeans in Fiji.

- ❖ When the Europeans arrived in the early days, the natives did not have any idea of buying and selling of goods.
- ❖ They only used their traditional ways of exchanging goods which is called the **barter system**.
- ❖ This was also used when the Europeans traders arrived with their goods to Fiji.
- ❖ The money system was used when the Europeans settled in Fiji to start their businesses.
- ❖ The early missionaries established mission schools for the natives to attend and a lot of changes started to develop in Fiji in the early days after the ceding of Fiji to Great Britain by Cakobau, the Tui Viti at that time.

Activity.

1. Define the term barter system?

2. List down two goods that were exchanged by the I taukei and European traders during the barter system?

3. List down two changes that the early missionaries developed in Fiji in the early days.

4. Draw some goods that were used by the early i-taukei during barter system?




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YEAR 5
ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1








(Students are to read the worksheet and write the notes in the Elementary Science exercise book)
Endemic Species

1. A native species is an organism that is found living naturally in a particular area with no human intervention. They are known as ENDEMIC SPECIES.
2. Plants growing naturally in an ecosystem are called NATIVE PLANTS.
3. Native plants of Fiji include hardwood trees, mangroves, bamboo and palms.
4. Animals living naturally in an ecosystem are called NATIVE ANIMALS.
5. Native animals of Fiji include bats, skinks, iguanas and gecko, snakes and lizards.
6. Fiji has 162 species of birds, such as owls, hawks and parrots.
7. The only NATIVE MAMMAL found in Fiji is the bat. There are 6 species out of which 3 are fruit bats and out of these 3 fruit bats the one which you most likely to see is the Polynesian Flying Fox.
8. There are 27 species of reptiles of which 8 are endemic to Fiji. These include 2 iguanas, 12 skinks, 10 geckos and 3 snakes.

(Students are to read and cut out the table and stick it in the Elementary Science exercise book
OR draw and copy the note)

SOME ENDEMIC SPECIES OF FIJI

Banded Iguana		The banded iguana can be found on Kadavu Island. It is a master of camouflage.
Skink		Green skinks and blue tail skinks
Gecko		Geckos come out at night to catch insects attracted to lights.

Banded Sea Krait		The sea snake has bold black and white banding coloration indicating a warning to all. However, the Krait is extremely tame.
Pacific Boa		This little boa is a master of camouflage. It is generally nocturnal and spends most of its time up in the trees. It is not poisonous and it kills its prey by constriction. It generally feeds on mice and lizards.
Crabs Fiddler Crabs		Most of Fijian crabs live on the coral reefs and sea grass flats but three types spend time ashore than at sea. These include the Hermit crabs which are hairy land dwelling crabs, land crabs and Fiddler crabs. There are five species of fiddler crabs in Fiji.
Butterflies Sphinx Moth		This striking moth can grow quite large with a wing span of up to 6 inches. They can only be seen at night. They love to hang around ripe bananas and other fruits and their retinas reflect orange light.
Tree Spiders		There are a few species of large spiders which live in Fiji. They can be found to be living up in the tallest trees and are known to make their webs between two of the highest branches. Some are poisonous. They feed on insects that get trapped in their webs.
Stick Insects		Extremely hard to find unless you examine every twig. These insects can get quite large and can grow to about 12 inches long. The Fijian name for them is 'mimi mata' which means 'pee in your eye'. Annoy one and it will squirt a noxious liquid at you. They feed on grass.
Mud Dauber wasps		These are large wasps which spend their entire lives building little mud huts in which to house their young.

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1

(Students are to read the worksheet and do all exercises in the Hindi Activity Book)

ख. वाक्य बनाओ :

निम्न शब्दों को वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो :

प्रकार

तौल घर

चूना

निगरानी

परीक्षण

इन वाक्यों की पूर्ती करो :

दो हफ्ते की छुट्टियों में

तौल घर में

गन्ने की गाड़ियों को

पेरने पर गन्ने की रस

गन्ने को साफ करने के लिए

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WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1

FIJIAN

(This work is from 05/07/21 to 09/07/21)

Wase 6 Na Vale Ni I Yaya Maroroi.

Na Veivosa me nanumi.

Sisinai – e vuqa na ka e ra sinai tu kina

Veitaba(gauna) – na I vakatagedegede ni ganuna

Vuvuce – levu n aka e vuce

Lawena – na lawe e tubu e taba ni manumanu vuka.

i ula – na kau ka dau vakayagataki me kolovi kina e dua na ka. (i viri – e vakayagataki na veika e mokimokiti se viavia vaka ko ya me lauviri kina e dua na ka.)

Na Vosavosa Vaka- Viti.

(a) **Yalo Vakai Bolatagane** – Na vosa ‘Bolatagane’ e kau mai na rua na vosa (i) bola – tamataivalu (ii) tagane – tamata qaq. Bolatagane – tamataivalu qaq. E tu vua na yalo qaq ni veivorati.

(b) **Era sa bale na duru vesi** – sa moce (mate) e dua na turaga bale nuitaka ka qaq.

(c) **Ni mataka** – Na gauna ka sa bera mai.

(d) **Gauna ni butobuto** – Na gauna ni veivaluvaluti – na gauna ka kena lawa duadua ga kina na i wau; bera ni yaco main a Lotu Va- Karisito.

(e) **Rau sota na bici kena i kolo** – rau sota na tamata kei na nona i valavala.

(f) **Sa suru na belo** – sa suka na cakacaka.

Cakacaka Lavaki.

Vosa veibasai

Vola mai na vosa veibasai ni veivosa oqo

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. makawa _____ | a. Kulina |
| 2. vakaraitaka _____ | b. Qaseqase |
| 3. bobo - _____ | c. Marama |
| 4. gonegone - _____ | d. Vou |
| 5. lewena _____ | e. Rai |
| 6. turaga - _____ | f. Vunitaka |

Volai Vakadodonu

Vola vakadodonu na veiyatu vosa e tu koto oqo era.

- (a) “E vei ga ko tavalemu?” a taro mai ko Momo.

- (b) “O koya li oqo na nomu koli?” a tarogi Seru ko Waqa.

- (c) “E lako tu ki Vunidawa,” a kaya ko Ratava.

- (d) “E lako tu ki vei ko Bale?” a taro mai ko Roko.

SA YALA EKE.