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| STRAND | Writing and shaping |
| SUB STRAND | Language Learning processes and strategies. |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: | Compose ideas in coherent manner. |

Letter Writing**Activities**

Use the words from the list given below to complete the letter given below. Use today's date and your name is Tom /Losalini.

school, Naria, wish, faithfully, daughter, absence, suffering, Tom, Sir, return, fit, Rakiraki, letter, hope

P.O. Box 24

_____ 2021

Dear _____

I _____ to inform you that my _____ Sera will not able to attend _____ today, because she is _____ from very bad diarrhoea and vomiting.

She will _____ to attend classes as soon as she is _____.

I hope that you will accept this _____ and excuse her _____ from school.

Yours _____

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| STRAND | ALGEBRA |
| SUB STRAND | Equations |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: | Associative property of addition and multiplication |

LESSON NOTES

Associative Property: A rule that states the grouping of numbers does not affect the answer or outcome when adding or multiplying.

associative for addition

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} (8 + 2) + 3 &= 8 + (2 + 3) \\ 10 + 3 &= 8 + 5 \\ 13 &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

associative for multiplication

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2 \times 6) \times 3 &= 2 \times (6 \times 3) \\ 12 \times 3 &= 2 \times 18 \\ 36 &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

ACTIVITIES

A. Write down **True or False** for the given mathematical sentences.

1. $4 + (9 + 6) = (4 + 9) + 6$ _____
2. $10 + (2 + 9) = (10 + 3) + 9$ _____
3. $7 \times (2 \times 3) = (7 \times 2) \times 3$ _____
4. $9 \times (2 \times 5) = (9 \times 2) \times 5$ _____
5. $10 + (5 + 6) = (10 + 5) + 4$ _____
6. $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$ _____
7. $5 \times (t \times u) = (s \times t) \times u$ _____
8. $20 \times (4 \times 5) = (20 \times 4) \times 4$ _____
9. $60 + (90 + 100) = (60 + 90) + 100$ _____
10. $30 \times (40 \times 10) = (30 \times 40) \times 10$ _____

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| STRAND | SAFETY |
| SUB STRAND | Community Safety |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: | Develop and practice safety procedures in dealing with adverse weather conditions and natural disaster. |

LESSON NOTES

FLOODS

- Floods are one of the most common disasters.
- All floods are not alike. Some floods grow slowly.
- They can grow over many days. Other floods grow quickly.
- You need to know what to do when a flood occurs no matter where you live.
- Knowing what to do is even more important if you live in a low-lying place, or near water, or near a dam.

Before a Flood

- Learn about the chance of flooding in the places where you live and also at your school.
- Know the ways to evacuate from your home and school. Practice these routes.

During a Flood

- Listen to the radio for news and official orders. If officials say to evacuate, you have to do so. Make sure your home is safe. You need to unplug appliances and turn off power at the main switches.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is a flash flood, move to higher ground right away. Move no matter where you are.
- Never walk into flood water. Remind your family to never drive into flood water.

After a Flood

- Stay away from floodwater. It is very dirty.
- Return home only after authorities say it is safe.
- Throw away any food that touched flood water. Help your family clean and remove germs from wet items.
- Boil all drinking water

ACTIVITIES

1. What is a flood?

_____.

2. What are some safety precautions that you have to take before a flood?

_____.

3. What are some safety precautions that you have to take after a flood?

_____.

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| STRAND : | लिखना एवं निर्माण करना |
| SUB STRAND: | भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | अर्थ का निर्माण व व्याख्या करने हेतु पठन व देखने में उपयुक्त नीतियों का प्रयोग करना, जैसे संदर्भ-संकेत, शब्द संरचना संकेत सन्निकचन |

LESSON NOTES

विलोम शब्द

-किसी शब्द का विपरीत या उल्टा अर्थ देने वाले शब्दों को **विलोम शब्द** कहते हैं।

जैसे - (अमृत - विष), (एक - अनेक), (सफल - असफल), (दिन - रात) आदि।

ACTIVITIES

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से चुन कर सही विलोम शब्द लिखो।

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|--------|-------|---------|------|--------|
| गरीब | अधर्म | निर्दयी | रोना | मृत्यु |
| समाप्त | नकली | जवाब | शाम | अनेक |

१. सुबह- _____

६.धर्म- _____

२. जन्म - _____

७. दयालु - _____

३. असली - _____

८. हँसना - _____

४. अमीर - _____

९. आरम्भ - _____

५. एक- _____

१०.सवाल- _____

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| STRAND | PLACES AND ENVIRONMENT |
| SUB STRAND | People And Care Of Places |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: | Formulate ways people in Fiji use their land. |

LESSON NOTES

People and Care of Places

Sugar industry

- Sugar is the main export for Fiji.
- In return, the industry earns revenue which helps the government to provide the needs for its citizens.
- Today many Chinese are leasing our land for farming and that has resulted in the plentiful produce that is sold in our markets.

Unfriendly Land Use

- Land has been misused by man in so many ways even though we rely on it as an important resource.
- The use of slash and burn method to clear land would affect the habitat of many living things.
- Many people today are farming in land areas that used to be idle and some farmers are moving towards highlands in search for fertile soil for planting.



Activities

1. Write down two form of unfriendly land use.

2. List down three ways of soil protection method.

3. Explain the importance of sugar industry to Fiji.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School

Year 5 Vosa Vaka-Viti Question

Worksheet 9

Activity 1

Strand: Ko Raluve Ni Vunilagi Kei Ravouvou Ni Vunigasau

Sub Strand : 3 Na Vosa Vaka-Viti

CLO: Vadikeva na veivosa vaka-viti. Vakamacalataka na veivosa vaka-viti

E ka talei na noda dau vakarorogo itukuni vei ira na tukada se bula. Eda dau rogoca mai vei ira nai tukuni ni gauna makawa. Eda dau rogoca tale ga mai vei ira na vu ni noda veiwekani kei ira tale na so na vei yavusa mai na dua tale na vanua. E vakavou taka tale ga nai itukutuku makawa eso ka sa vakadewataki tiko mai. Eso nai tukuni e lasa, eso e vakadomobula se rerevaki ka so e vakaciriloloma sara. Tikotiko kina ena dua na gauna makawa sara ko Raluve ni Vunilagi kei buna. Ko Raluve oqo e goneyalewa rairai totoka ia a lia sakuka (tauvi varivari se vukavuka) Erau tiko na veibuni oqo ena dua na baravi. E dua na siga sa tukuna nona bu ni sa na lai qoli. Ko Raluve me vakatawa vale tiko ga mai. Ia a sega ni vakamura na vosa nei nona bu ka mani muri tolo ni nuku voli yani. A lai sotavi Ravouvou Ni Vunigasau ka mani rau veidomoni sara. Na kaukauwa nodrau veimositi raumani lai mate vata tale ga e cakau.

NA WILIVOLA KEI NA SAUMI TARO

1. Na cava nai tukuni?
2. Na cava na vuni noda veiwekani?
3. A cava e tukuna o buna vei Raluve ni Vunilagi?
4. E a lako ki vei o Buna?
5. O cei e talanoa taki tiko?

NA I VOSAVOSA VAKAVITI

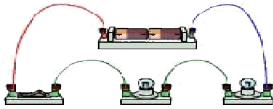
Vakamacala taka mada na veivosa oqo ena kena i balebale vei kemuni

- a. moce vakaura
- b. lasa
- c. vakadomobula
- d. vakaciriloloma
- e. saukuka

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| STRAND | ENERGY |
| SUB STRAND | Circuit |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: | Recognize and describe transformations of energy when it is transformed from sources to its receivers. |

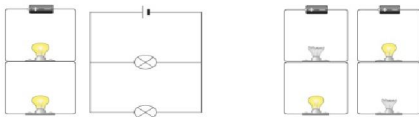
LESSON NOTES

Series Circuit



- This circuit is called a series circuit.
- The components are connected end-to-end, one after the other.
- They make a simple loop for the current to flow round. You can connect several lamps in series.
- Single switch turns them all on and off.
- The switch can be anywhere in the circuit.
- When the switch is open, no current can flow.
- When the switch is closed, the circuit is complete and the current flows.
- The more lamps there are, the harder it is for the current to flow.
- There is more resistance in the circuit.

Parallel Circuit



- In parallel circuits different components are connected on different branches of the wire.
- In a parallel circuit, if a lamp breaks or a component is disconnected from one parallel wire, the components on different branches keep working.
- Unlike a series circuit the lamps stay bright if you add more lamps in parallel.
- Parallel circuits are useful if you want everything to work, even if one component has failed.

ACTIVITIES

- In a series circuit, the components are all connected _____.
 A. side by side B. end – to- end C. to the cell.
- You can see use a _____ to control the current.
 A. lamp B. switch C. cell
- Opening it _____ the circuit.
 A. breaks B. makes C. heats
- The _____ pushes the current around the circuit.
 A. lamp
 B. switch
 C. cell