

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 2

Subject: English

Year: 5

Name: _____

Strand: Listening and Speaking.

Sub-strand: Language Features And Rules

CLO: Examine & discuss grammatical rules relevant to spoken text

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in each sentence.

noun	noun	verb	verb
adjective	adjective	pronoun	conjunction
adverb	adverb	adverb	adverb

1. Will you peel the potatoes for me?
2. Lily is excited about the trip.
3. He carefully counted all the coins.
4. The dripping tap annoyed me.
5. I dropped it on the ground.
6. Are you going to the beach tomorrow?
7. His kindness is amazing.
8. There are many ripe mangoes on the tree.
9. Jaden is sick so he won't be joining us.
10. Three boys joined the football team.

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 2

Subject: **Mathematics**

Year: **5** Name: _____

Strand: Numbers.

Sub-strand: Fractions.

CLO: Identify and represent equivalent fractions, common fractions, mixed numbers, improper fractions and their relationships, order, conversions and calculations.

Revision Activity

Name: _____ Date: _____

Unlike Denominators

Add or Subtract the following Fractions

1. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{}$

6. $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{10} = \boxed{}$

2. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{10} = \boxed{}$

7. $\frac{4}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \boxed{}$

3. $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{4} = \boxed{}$

8. $\frac{4}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{}$

4. $\frac{5}{5} + \frac{3}{8} = \boxed{}$

9. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{}$

5. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{}$

10. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{4} = \boxed{}$

 LIVEWORKSHEETS



**Adding mixed numbers and fractions
(unlike denominators)**

Grade 5 Fractions Worksheet

Find the sum.

1. $5\frac{2}{9} + \frac{6}{7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $7\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $1\frac{1}{10} + \frac{7}{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $5\frac{4}{7} + \frac{1}{9} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. $1\frac{8}{11} + \frac{2}{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. $10\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9. $6\frac{6}{7} + \frac{3}{9} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. $10\frac{2}{6} + \frac{5}{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

11. $1\frac{4}{11} + \frac{2}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. $7\frac{8}{11} + \frac{3}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

13. $7\frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14. $7\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 2 - 2021**

Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Human Growth and Development
SUB - STRAND	Growth and Changes
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Differentiate growth spurts in males and females and its effects on their growth

Body Shapes and Personal Characteristics

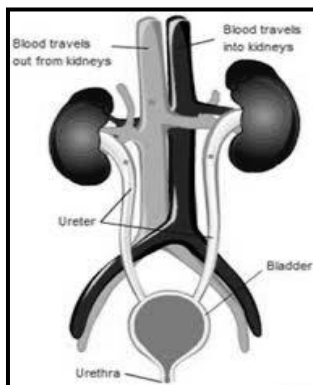
Personality

- Ways of behaving, which is different and unique from others
- Includes a person's values, beliefs, likes and dislikes

Factors That Can Affect Personality

- Heredity (Genetic) – what parents pass down to you
- Birth order
- Parents - caregiving
- Culture

Liver and Kidneys



The Kidneys

- The kidneys filter liquid waste from our blood
- Liquid waste passes into the bladder
- It is later passed out as urine

The Liver

- The liver filters blood
- It removes toxins and drugs from the blood before it reaches the brain

Care of the Kidneys and Liver

- Have a bowel movement regularly and pass urine
- Drink plenty of water
- Eat plenty fruits and vegetables
- Do not stay out long in the sun
- Exercise regularly

Activity

1. What is the **function** of **liver**?

2. How can you take **care** of your **kidneys**?

2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 2 -2021

Subject: Hindi

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND: 3	सुनना एवं बोलना भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
SUB STRAND: 6.3.1	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: HN 6.3.2.1	मौखिक विचारों की आलोचनात्मक ढंग से व्यक्त करने हेतु विभिन्न वाक्यारंभों व योजक-युक्तिओं के प्रयोग से सरल व मिश्रित वाक्यों का निर्माण

पत्र-लेखन (Letter writing)

पत्र-लेखन एक कला है। पत्र की स्वाभाविकता उसे कलात्मक बनाती है। यह एक ऐसा लिखित प्रालेख-रूप है जिसके माध्यम से सुदूर स्थित दो व्यक्तियों में भाव-विचार - सम्पर्क स्थापित होता है या किया जाता है।

पत्र के प्रकार :

मुख्यतः पत्र तीन प्रकार के होते हैं :

1. निजी, व्यक्तिगत या पारिवारिक पत्र।
2. औपचारिक पत्र।
3. प्रशासनिक - शासकीय पत्र।

पत्र के अंग :

- (क) स्थान व तिथि : पत्र के ऊपरी सिरे के दाहिने किनारे पर सर्वप्रथम पत्र का स्थान व तिथि होनी चाहिए।
- (ख) प्रशस्ति : पत्र का विषय आरम्भ करने से पूर्व पत्र की बायीं ओर सबसे ऊपर जिसे पत्र लिखा जा रहा हो, सम्बन्ध के अनुसार सम्बोधन करें।
- (ग) शिष्टाचार : सम्बोधन के नीचे सम्बोधन के अनुसार शिष्टाचारी शब्द का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। जैसे - नमस्ते, प्रणाम, चिरंजीव रहो आदि।
- (घ) मूल विषय : शिष्टाचार के नीचे से पत्र का मूल विषय या समाचार आदि को आरम्भ करें।
- (ङ) पत्र की समाप्ति : मूल विषय पूर्ण हो जाने पर पत्र के नीचे दाहिनी ओर पत्र-प्रेषक का नाम लिखना चाहिए।

प्रश्न ३

पत्र लेखन

(अंक १०)

आपका नाम सीमा / सोनल है। आप पाईपाई, लौतोका में रहती / रहते हो। आप विदेश घूमने जा रही / रहे हैं। पत्र लिखकर अपने दोस्त / सहेली को इसकी जानकारी दीजिए।

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के प्रयोग से पत्र को पूरा कीजिए। सही जवाब को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

प्यार	दो	तुम्हारा / तुम्हारी	पिताजी	दोस्त / सहेली
पाईपाई	पत्र	सीमा / सोनल	चाची	पर

[]

लौतोका

03 दिसम्बर 2020

प्रिय []

नमस्ते

मैं [] साथ विदेश जा रहा / रही हूँ। [] महीने बाद मैं वापस लौट आऊँगा / आऊँगी।

तुम [] लिखकर अपनी राजी-खुशी का समाचार भेजते रहना। घर [] सभी को तुम्हारी याद आती है।

चाचा और [] को मेरा प्रणाम तथा पिकी की []

[] मित्र / सहेली

[]

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 2 - 2021**

Subject: Social Studies

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Social Organisation and Processes
SUB - STRAND	Personal, Social Groups and Processes
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the different social groups, charitable and government organisations that exist in their communities

Charitable organization

- It is an organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need in our communities.
- People help and give money voluntarily to these organizations to meet the needs of people who need help.
- Fiji has a number of charitable organizations who raise money every year to help people who are unfortunate.
- The money received is shared by people to buy their basic needs like food and clothes.
- Children also benefit from these organizations as they supply them with their school stationaries, uniforms, shoes, bags and even their lunch.
- Some examples of charitable organizations include: The Fiji Red Cross Society, Save the Children's Fund and Women's and Youth Clubs.

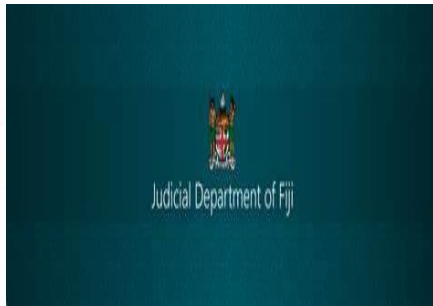


Government and Non-Government organizations

- A government organization is a permanent or semi-permanent organization in the machinery of government that is responsible for the oversight and administration of specific functions.
- Some examples of government organizations in Fiji are as follows: **Public Service Commission (PSC), The Judicial Department and the Department of Finance.**
- A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level.
- Examples include: **Green Peace, Coral Reef Alliance, and World-Wide Fund for Nature and Reef Environmental Education Foundation.**

Sangam Education Board - Online Resources

Government organizations



Non-Government Organization



ACTIVITY

1. List **two** examples of **charitable** organisation.

2. List **two** examples of **non-government** organisation.

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 2

Subject: **Veika Vaka-viti** Year: **5** Name: _____

STRAND	Volavola kei na Bulibuli
Sub- Strand	Lawa ni Vosa
Content Learning outcome	Xcnc { ci cvnc "xcncf qf qpw'pc" xgkxqc "ngk'pc" ngpc "k'pcnk'gpc" i cvpc "pk'xqrcxqrc0

LESSON NOTES - Vosa Veibasai

1. Vakatoboicu - Vakatairaicake
2. voleka- yawa
3. tabalaulau- tabacalacala
4. vakasuasua- vakamamaca
5. vakawaletaka- qarauna
6. taleitaka- cata

Vosa tautauvata

1. saqa- riri
2. maqosa- matau
3. rakorako- kilikili
4. tiko tikiva- tiko tarava
5. civia- vocia
6. lili- rube
7. lasa- manoa

Vakasavuya na vei tukutuku oqo.

1. "Keitou guilecava na meitou tavaya wai," e kaya ko Epeli.

_____.

2. "O cei e raici taciq?" e taroga ko Sainimili.

_____.

3. "Kerea e dua na tavaya wai!" e kailavaka mai ko Jale.

_____.

4. "E na tekivu na gauna cava na vuli?" e tarogi Valami ko Inoke.

_____.

5. "E na qai kacivaka ga mai na tabana ni vuli," e sauma yani ko Valami.

_____.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 2 -2021**

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND: Matter

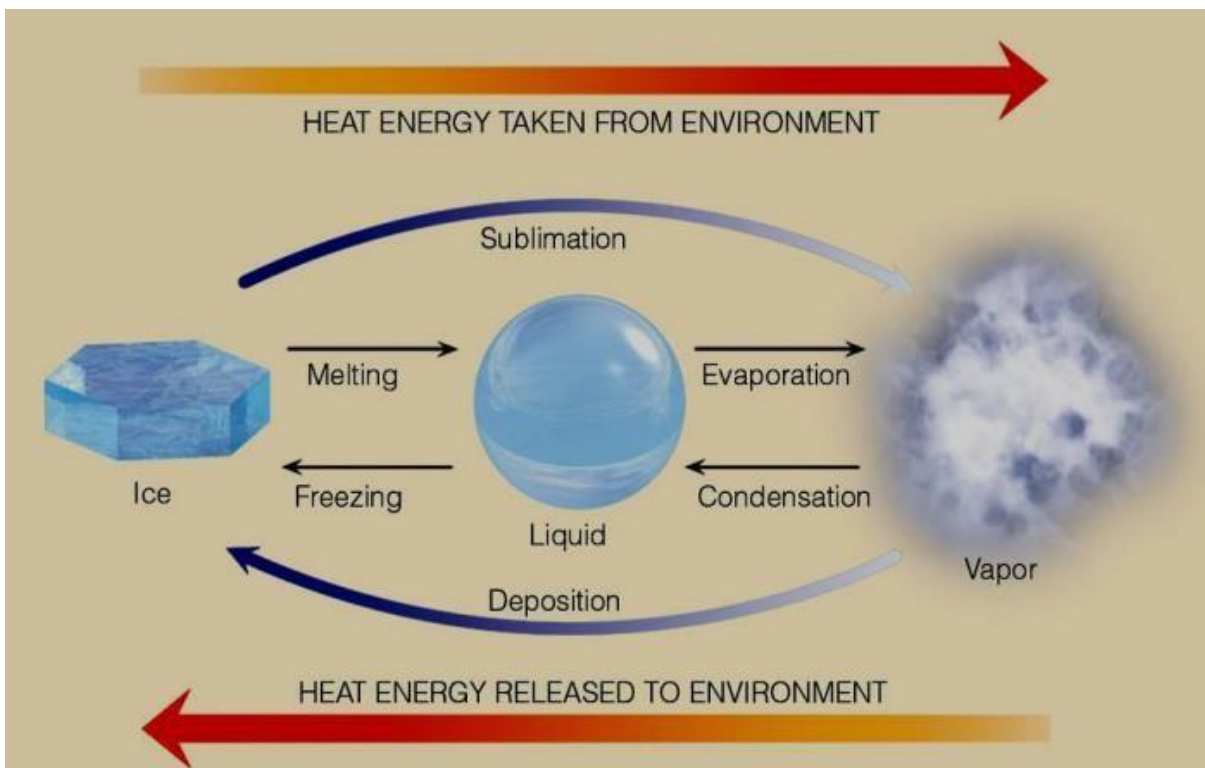
SUB-STRAND: Investigating Matter

CLO: Investigate how change form one state to another in our everyday life matter.

LESSON NOTES:

HOW DOES MATTER CHANGE ITS STATE?

1. Matter changes its state through different processes.
2. Solid can change into liquid and a liquid can change into a gas.
3. A gas can also change to a solid and liquid



ACTIVITY:

1. Name the process and give one example of each:

	Process	Name of the process	Example
1	Solid changing to liquid	Melting	Ice to water
2	Liquid changing to gas		
3	Solid changing to gas		
4	Gas changing to liquid		
5	Liquid changing to solid		
6	Gas changing to solid		

2. What is required from the environment for solid to change to gas?

3. What is lost to the environment when vapour changes to liquid?

4. Butter melting due to heat is known as which process? _____

5. To change melted butter into solid form we should _____ it.