

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4

Subject: English

Year: 5 Name: _____

Strand: Reading And Viewing.

Sub-strand: Text types media. Everyday Communication. Literacy Texts.

CLO:Analyze a range of written & visual text for understanding and detailed solution.

What's mass media?

Mass media is communication—whether written, broadcast, or spoken—that reaches a large audience. This includes television, radio, advertising, movies, the Internet, newspapers and magazines. Mass media is a significant force in modern culture.

Answer these Questions

1. What is mass media?

_____.

2. Write down three types of mass media.

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

3. Name two newspapers we read in Fiji.

a. _____.

b. _____.

4. What will happen if there is no mass media?

_____.

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WORKSHEET 4

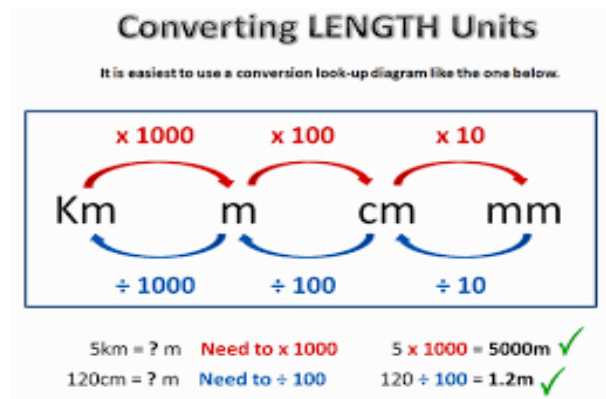
Subject: **Mathematics**

Year: **5** Name: _____

Strand: Measurement

Sub-strand: Area/ Length

CLO: Explain and show the relationship in the units used to measure lengths, distances.



Note:

x 1000- shift the decimal point 3 places to the right.
x 100 - shift the decimal point 2 places to the right.
x 10- shift the decimal point 1 place to the right.
When you divide you do the opposite of 'x'

Example:

Convert these measurement to the required units.

$$2.37\text{m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{cm}$$

$$= 2.37 \times 100 \text{ (Shift the decimal point 2 places to the right)}$$

$$= \underline{237 \text{ cm}}$$

Covert these Length units.

a. $2.2678\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{m}$

b. $345.67\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{m}$

c. $43.567\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{mm}$

d. $2344.8\text{m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{km}$

e. $333.67\text{mm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{cm}$

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
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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

Vakayataka e dua na vosa mai na kena e soli tiko e ra mo vakacavara kina na i vola oqo.

Vaturamulo

Cakaudrove

10 ni _____ 2021

I _____

Bula vinaka tinaqu. Au nuitaka ni ko bulabula vinaka tiko. Keimami bulabula vinaka tiko oqo e _____. E sa na vakayacori tiko na _____ itutu ena i ka 20 ni siga ni Noveba, ena rua na kaloko ena _____. Sa vakacavari na veitarogi vakayabaki, ka sa ka ni marau dina vei au me'u tukuna yani ni'u sa _____ ena na noqu kalasi.

Na, au kerea mo vakarautaka mai na noqu i sulu, i vava kei na _____ ni soqo oqo. Kevaka me qai dua toka na kena i vaqa sa na daumaka sara. Au na marautaka sara vakalevu ke _____ na tiko ruarua kina. Me nodatou vata na loloma i Jiova. Moce mada Nana. Luvemu

ALigasuka
 Ame Ligasuka

liu tinaqu salusalu yakavi tuva lako
 Okotova lomanibure drau Vaturova muri

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4 - 2021**

Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Building Healthy Relationships
SUB - STRAND	Resilience and Proactive Behaviour
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop being assertive to reflect effective refusal and negotiation skills

Resolving Conflicts

Conflicts

- Disagreements between two people or parties
- Can damage relationships
- Can put us into trouble

How to Resolve Conflicts

- Understand the conflict
- Talk with the other party
- Use a third person to arrange meeting
- Discuss many ideas
- Deal with stressful situations and pressure tactics in a peaceful and respectful way

Resilience and Proactive Behaviours

- Resilience is the ability to keep going during hard times.
- Proactive behaviours are actions that we take to overcome the difficulties that we face every day.

Importance of Resilience

- healthier and live longer
- happier in relationships
- more successful in school and work
- less likely to get depressed

Activity

1. What is **conflict**?

2. How can we **resolve** conflicts in school?

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4 -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 को आलोचनात्मक ढंग से व्यक्त करने हेतु विभिन्न वाक्यारंभों व योजक-युक्ति क्तियों के प्रयोग से सरल व मिश्रित वाक्यों का निर्माण

Lesson Notes:

विशेषण (Adjective)

जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं
जैसे : मीठा, अच्छा, छोटा, गर्म, अन्धा, मुन्दा, सफ़ेद, काला आदि।

अभ्यास :

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों को अपनी पुस्तक में लिखकर विशेषण के नीचे रेखा खींचो :

1. अरुन की मोटर लाल है।
2. अन्धा व्यक्ति लाठी के सहारे चलता है।
3. बच्चे को गर्म दूध मत दो।
4. नालिनी हरे रंग की साड़ी पसन्द करती है।
5. मेहनती किसान सफल होते हैं।
6. कच्चे आम की चटनी बनती है।
7. रमा की माँ बहुत बातें करती है।
8. भिखारी के कपड़े फटे हैं।
9. मोहिनी अच्छा गाती है।
10. नानी सफ़ेद कपड़े पसन्द करती है।

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4 - 2021**

Subject: Social Studies

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Time Continuity and Change
SUB - STRAND	Continuity and Change
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Gather information on the different ethnic groups of Fiji

Continuity and Change

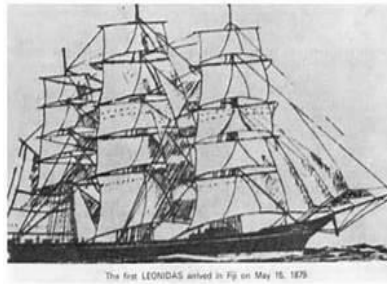
The Arrival of Other Ethnic Groups to Fiji

- When the Europeans have settled well in Fiji, they purchased land in exchanged with firearms that could be used in tribal wars at that time.
- The colonial government had started farms of sugarcane and cotton wools and they needed people to work for them.
- The I - Taukei were reluctant to work on the farms so **Sir Arthur Gordon**, the **first** Governor General decided to bring labor from overseas.
- Slaves from **Solomon Islands** were imported or **black birded** to Fiji to work on the farms.

The Early Indians

- In 1879, Indians first arrived in Fiji in the **Leonidas** from Calcutta as indentured servants to work on the sugar plantations until 1916.
- Of the new arrivals, some 85% were Hindus, 14% Muslims, and the rest were mainly Christians and Sikhs.
- Most of the migrants were men 20 to 40 years of age from the poor, uneducated, agricultural castes.
- After the indentured system was abolished, however, most chose to stay in Fiji even after they were offered passages back to India, and the majority became independent farmers and businessmen.
- Today, Indians make up a significant portion of the Fijian population and have greatly contributed to the development of Fiji.

The Early Indians



The Early Chinese to Fiji

- The history of Chinese people in Fiji dates to the 1850s, when **Moy Ba Ling**, also known as **Houng Lee**, reached Fiji in a sail boat from Australia and settled in Levuka.
- He later returned to China, before bringing his relatives and some others to settle in Fiji, in connection with the **gold rush**.
- Later arrivals came looking for sandalwood and **beche-de-mer**.
- The first shops in rural areas of Fiji were opened by Chinese merchants.
- Today, the number of Chinese has also increased and they have contributed to the development of our beloved Fiji.



Activity

1. Name the **ship** in which the first Indians arrive in Fiji.

2. Why were slaves **black birded** from Solomon Islands to Fiji?

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4 -2021

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND: Energy

SUB-STRAND: Energy Sources and Transfer

CLO: Recognize and describe transformations of energy when it is transformed from a source to its receiver.

LESSON NOTES:

ENERGY

Energy is **defined as the ability to do work**. Energy can be found in many things and can take different forms. For example, kinetic energy is the energy of motion, and potential energy is energy due to an object's position or structure. Energy is never lost, but it can be converted from one form to another.

Anything that gives you light and heat uses energy.

- **LIGHT- light is the form of Energy which is sourced from the sun or is known as solar energy.** Stored energy (e.g. battery) lights up torch. Light travels in a straight light.
- It enables you to see the world around you. The sun, the torch, the electric light produces light rays that bounce off the objects.
- Light is used to form images or pictures.

Some energy sources are:

1. Solar energy panel – lighting, heating and running machine.
2. Oil (kerosene / benzene) lamp – lighting

3. Gas stove - cooking
 4. Kerosene stove – cooking
 5. Wood – lighting fire for cooking and other heating work.
 6. Candle - light
 7. Generator = generating electricity for lighting and heating
 8. Battery – torch , radio
 9. Electric light – lighting and heating
- ✓ The energy sources are grouped into renewable and non-renewable sources.
 - ✓ **Renewable sources** are hydro power, solar power, wind energy, biomass and geothermal energy.
 - ✓ **Non-renewable sources** are fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas).
 - ✓ Most of the energy we use in FIJI is from oil and natural gas. This is used to fuel motor vehicles for cooking.
 - ✓ Fiji's main island. Viti Levu has electrical energy provided by the **Monasavu Hydro Dam and Nadarivatu Hydro Dam.**

ACTIVITY:

1. Energy sources at home. Make a list of all things in your home that uses energy. Note down what kind of energy each appliance uses.

Home Energy Appliances	Energy Source

Circle the correct answer.

2. Light energy source comes from the (heat / sun).
3. Light is energy that lets us (hear / see).
4. Heat from the (sun / moon) warms Earth.

Tick the correct answer

5. What other things give off heat?

a) Pencil

c) lamp

b) Stove

d) ball