

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>WRITING AND SHAPING</b>
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Text types media. Everyday Communication. Literacy text.
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Explore and compose a range of relevant media text, everyday communication & appropriate literacy text.

**ACTIVITY****Comprehension****Read the passage properly**

Mr. Patel and his son were going back home after a fishing trip in the sea. Raju was carrying the fish while his father carried the engine on his shoulder.

On the road to their home, they met a man whose car was having problem. Mr. Patel decided to help the driver fix his car engine.

He put down his boat engine on the grass took out a small tool from his pocket and fixed a screw in the car's engine.

After a short while the car engine was working again. The driver was very pleased. He gave Mr. Patel ten dollars and thanked him for his help. Mr. Patel and his son went home a lot happier and richer.

**Choose and circle the best answer**

- Mr. Patel was coming back from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a driving trip  
 B. a fishing trip  
 C. a picnic  
 D. fixing a car
- His son was carrying the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fish  
 B. the boat  
 C. the boat engine  
 D. the tools
- What was wrong with the other man's car?  
 A. The tire was flat.  
 B. The car had a crash.  
 C. There was no fuel.  
 D. The engine was not working.
- Which words in the sentence tell us that it did not take long to fix the car?  
 A. Carried the engine.  
 B. After a short while.  
 C. Fixed the car.  
 D. Took out his tools.
- How did the driver thank Mr. Patel for his help?  
 A. He gave him some fish.  
 B. He gave him the car.  
 C. He gave him a lift  
 D. He gave him some money.

<b>STRAND</b>	MEASUREMENT
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Time / temperature
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Estimate and tell the actual time using am and pm concepts

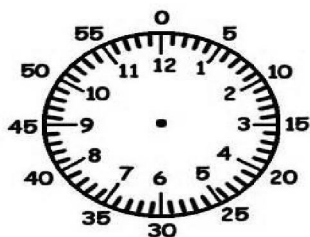
**LESSON NOTES**

**AM/PM (12 hour time)**

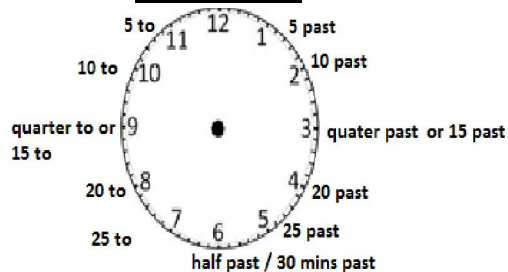
The day is split into:

- \* The 12 Hours running from Midnight to Noon (the **am** hours). ‘**am**’ is short form of *ante meridiem* this means “before midday.”
- \* The other 12 Hours running from Noon to Midnight (the **pm** hours); ‘**pm**’ is short form of *post meridiem* this means “after midday.”

**Digital Time**



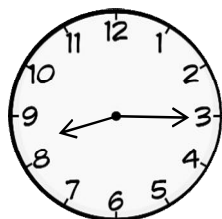
**Analog Time**



**ACTIVITY**

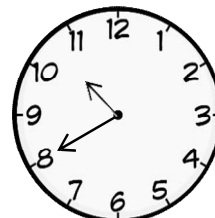
1. Read and write time in digital.

a)



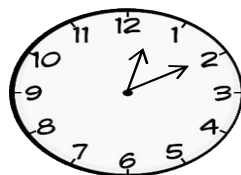
am

b)



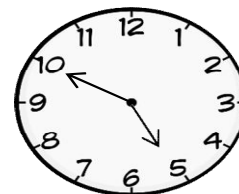
am

c)



pm

d)



pm



**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 5**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**WORKSHEET 17**

<b>STRAND</b>	Social groups
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Social Groups in our community
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Children will understand which group they belong to.

**LESSON NOTES**

Social Groups- Social Groups in our community.

- A community is a group of people who live together in the same location and they have something in common like race, religion, occupation and interests.
- They have different ways of interaction with each other because they belong to different groups.
- A person can be a member of a different social group.
- There are many social groups in our communities and we may belong to any of them depending on the characteristics, roles and responsibilities of each group
- **The first social group that we belong to is our family.**
- A school is a community which has many social groups that the children belong to and they have their roles and responsibilities to play.

**Types of Social Groups ( According to social ties)**

**Primary Group**

- **It is the most fundamental unit of human society.**
- **A long-lasting group.**
- **Characterized by strong ties of love and affection.**
- **Do's and Don'ts of behavior are learned here.**

**Example families, play groups, friendship groups.**

Formal And Informal Groups

- ✓ Social groups can be classified as informal and formal.
- ✓ For example, your class is a formal group while your duty group is informal.
- ✓ Each of these groups will always have a leader and members have different roles to play in the group.

Questions

1. What is a community?
  
  
2. Give two examples of each social group, informal and formal group.

**Ulutaga Ni Lesoni: Wilivola Kei Na Saumi Taro**

**Wase 8 – Na Dro Nei Raluve Ni Rewa**

Ena gauna eliu, e levu sara na veimataqali qito era dau cakava na gone. Ena vula I tubutubu, era na veitiqa na gonetagane. Ena so na gauna era na dau veidia, coka vuvu se veisilimi. Ena bogi vula, era dau veibuka se veisole se veivuni, ia na bogi buto, era dau veilavi. E wai era dau veitau nunu, veitau qalo, se veikove moli. Ena veikove moli, era dau lasa kina vakalevu na gone ka nira dau veikovetaka ka veisugusugutaka se ko cei ena taura rawa na moli. Ena dua gona na siga ena gauna eliu, e a vakasoqoni ira vata na gonetagane mai Nasoata mai Rewa ko Ravouvou ni Nasoata mera laki veikove moli ki wai. E kauta voli yani ko koya na nona moli kula mera laki vakayagatakaena veikove moli. Sa duatani na nodra lasa nira sa veiviritaka tiko na moli. Ea mani dua vei ira na gonetagane e viri sara vakayawa, era veitau qalova sara na gone na moli kula ena vanua ka sa laki tau kina. Ia, nira sa laki vaqara, era sa sega ni kunea rawa. Sa duatani na rawawa nei Ravouvou ni Nasoata. Sa mani tukuni mera vaqara. E yalataka talega na Turaga ni kevaka e dua e kunea na moli kula koya, ke yalewa erau sa na veiwatini kei Ravouvou ni Nasoata. Ia ke tagane, erau sa na wasea rua na nona vanua. E dua na yavusa ka volekati Nasoata, e tikokina e dua na Turaga ka dua tiko na luvena goneyalewa rairai vinaka. E dua na siga era veinaki na goneyalewa ni yavusa mera laki qoli. Ni sa vakacagau tiko na nodra qoli, e rai vaka ki wai na goneyalewa rairai totoka oya, a vakawa sara e dua na ka e ciri vakayawa sara tiko mai. A mani tala sara e dua na goneyalewa ko koya me qalova. Ni sa qalo lesu mai na goneyalewa, sa kauta lesu tiko mai na moli. Ena nona vaulolo na goneyalewa totoka oya, e a mani gunuva na moli oya.

**Cakacaka Lavaki**

**Na taro:**

1. Vakamacalataka na vu ni kena sa mai tini botoilevu na nodra qito na gonetagane.

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2. A cava e lasa kina na veikove moli e wai?

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**PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 5**  
**HEALTHY LIVING**  
**WORKSHEET 17**

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>Growth</b>
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	<b>Growth and changes</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<b>Summarize and differentiate changes as result of growth.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Early Childhood (Birth to Eight years)**

- Birth to eight years.
- This stage starts when a baby is born.
- During this stage a baby begins to develop mentally and physically.
- The baby then begins to learn to walk, talk and eat independently.
- The child begins schooling and learns how to read and write.

**Middle childhood (Eight to Twelve years)**

- When the child reaches this stage, they are able to read, write and dress independently.
- The child is also able to differentiate between right and wrong, good from bad.

**Adolescence (Twelve to Eighteen Years)**

- At this stage the child is trying to get an identity for himself.
- His choices will be influenced by his family, circumstances and peer pressure.
- He is able to make decisions knowing well how it is going to affect his life.
- Both boys and girls start having hair growing in their armpits and pubic region.
- Boys start developing deeper voice and facial hair while girls start developing breasts.

**Questions**

1. At what age or stage the child is able to make decisions for himself or herself?
2. During middle childhood, is he or she able to differentiate between good and bad?
3. What stage are you in right now?
4. Briefly state what you have been doing during this pandemic (covid 19) break.

<b>STRAND</b>	EARTH AND BEYOND
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Soil
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Identify different components of soil.

## LESSON NOTES

### Components of Soil

#### Minerals

- The largest component of soil is the mineral portion and this consists of sand, silt and clay.
- **Sandy soil** is light, drains off very easily and retains water very poorly due to its low organic content.
- These types of soils are very common along rivers and streams and coastal areas.
- **Sandy soil comprises of approximately 80 -100% sand, 0-10% silt and 0 -10% clay by volume.**
- **Loam soil** is somewhat heavier than sandy soil, but also tend to be fairly free draining, again due to low organic content.
- These types of soils are found commonly in flat areas surrounding rivers and streams.
- **Loam soil comprises of approximately 25-50% sand, 30-50% silt and 10 -30% clay by volume.**
- **Clay soil** does not drain off freely and water tends to take a long time to infiltrate. When wet, clay soils tend to allow virtually all water to run off.
- Clay soils tend to be heavy and difficult to work on when dry.
- Clay soils comprise of approximately 0-45% sand, 0 -45% silt and 50 -100% clay by volume.

#### ACTIVITIES

1. What is sandy soil and where is it found?

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2. What is loam soil and where is it found?

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3. What is clay soil and where is it found?

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