

STRAND	Listening and Speaking
SUB STRAND	Language Features and Rules
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Define parts of speech.

Lesson notes

Word buildings

Suffixes

- Suffixes are added to the ends of words. When a suffix is added, the new word forms different parts of speech from the previous word

Example

Change- Changeable

Activities

Write the correct suffix.

1. Care - _____

7. Bribe- _____

2. Hope- _____

8. Forgive - _____

3. Fool - _____

4. Form - _____

5. Port - _____

6. Work - _____

STRAND	Different parts of skin
SUB STRAND	The importance of different parts of skin
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Learn and understand the importance of skin

Lesson notes

Skin

- It is a layer of tissue that covers the body to have dark or fair skin
- Epidermis is the outer layer of the skin
- Dermis is the inner layer of the skin
- Muscle is the piece of body tissue that you tighten and relax in order to move a particular part
- Nerve the fiber transmitting impulses of sensation between the brain, spinal cord and parts of the body
- Blood vessel carries blood to other parts of the body

Care of the skin

1. Avoid strong soaps. Shave carefully
2. Dry your skin properly with a towel
3. Protect from sunlight
4. Eat a healthy diet

Questions

1. What happens if we don't use soap and water to wash our skin?
2. Name 2 skin diseases
3. What is the layer of tissue that covers the body?

STRAND :	सुनना एवं बोलना
SUB STRAND:	मूल- पाठ के प्रकार-मीडिया, साधारण संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	उजानने समझने वाला क्रम व उपयुक्त भाषायी संरचनाओं का प्रयोग करते हुए मौखिक पाठों को निर्मित करना, सुनना तथा प्रतिक्रिया देना

अधिक बलवान कौन

नीच दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्यों को पूरा करो ।

हवा	सूरज	बलवान	ज्यादा	आदमी
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१. एक बार हवा और ----- में बहस छिड़ गई ।
२. ----- ने सूरज से कहा मैं तुमसे अधिक बलवान हूँ ।
३. सूरज ने हवा से कहा मुझमें तुमसे ----- ताकत है ।
४. इतने में हवा की नज़र एक ----- पर पड़ी ।
५. जो इस आदमी का कोट उतरवा दे , वही ज्यादा ----- है ।

0STRAND	MEASUREMENT
SUB STRAND	Volume and Capacity
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Convert the measurement of volume to ml and L.

LESSON NOTES

$$1\ 000\ \text{millilitres} = 1\ \text{litre}$$

$$1\ 000\ \text{ml} = 1\ \text{L}$$

ACTIVITY

1. Convert the following measurement of volume to ml or l

a) ___ Litres = 2000 millilitres.

e) ___ millilitres = 4 litres.

b) ___ Litres = 500 millilitres.

f) ___ millilitres = $\frac{3}{4}$ litres.

c) ___ Litres = 7500 millilitres.

g) ___ millilitres = 12 litres.

d) ___ Litres = 250 millilitres.

h) ___ millilitres = $2\ \frac{1}{2}$ Litres

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 5
SOCIAL STUDIES
WORKSHEET 15

STRAND	People and work
SUBSTRAND	The Value of Currency
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Our money does not have the same value with other currencies of other countries

Lesson Notes

Our currency(money) does not have the same value with other currencies of other countries. In some countries our currency is much stronger and other countries it can be weaker. We need to understand the value of our money every day by comparing it with other countries' currencies. If we travel from Fiji to Australia, we need to change our dollar to Australian currency so we can use it while in Australia. There are foreign exchange outlets in towns where we can change our currency. The Fiji dollars to change into other currencies is quite demanding

Questions

1. What's another word for currency?
2. What's salary?
3. Name the foreign exchange outlets in Rakiraki.

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YEAR 5

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 15

Ulutaga Ni Lesoni: Na Veika Vakaviti

: Na Wiliwili Vakaviti

1. 100 na dalo – sa dua na duludulumata
2. 1000 na niu – sa dua na selavo
3. 10 na voivoi – sa dua na i buki
4. 100 na voivoi – sa dua na vakasici se buto
5. 10 na moto – sa dua na tuatua
6. 10 na tabua – sa dua na vulo
7. 10 na kuita – sa dua na dali
8. 10 na ika lalai – sa dua na bola
9. 10 na i kovu vakalolo – sa dua na wai
10. 10 na mana – sa dua na kasi
11. 100 na niu – sa dua na koro
12. 100 na waqani viti – sa dua na bola
13. 10 na i kau vudi se tiaina – sa dua na bewa
14. 10 na niu - sa dua na i qali
15. 10 na masi – sa dua na doko se tekau
16. 10 na ibe – sa dua na sasa
17. 10 na moto ni cocoka – sa dua na saisai
18. 10 na tamata – sa dua na kumakumare

Cakacaka lavaki

Vakacuruma na vosa e veiganiti:

1. 10 na qio - _____
2. 10 na vuaka - _____
3. 10 na vonu - _____
4. 100 na niu - _____

5. 100 na voivoi - _____
6. 1000 na niu - _____

STRAND	EARTH AND BEYOND
SUB STRAND	Soil
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Identify features of the soil

LESSON NOTES

Our Changing Earth

- Soil forms when rock fragments break down, and this provides the nutrients that plants need to grow and holds them in the ground.
- Weather helps to make soil.
- Heat and cold makes rocks expand or contract, which breaks rocks up into small bits that eventually turn into soil.
- A scientist who studies soil is called a **pedologist**.
- Humus is the biochemical substance that makes the upper layers of the soil become dark.
- It is colored dark brown to black.
- Humus is difficult to see in isolation because it binds with larger mineral and organic particles.

Humus provides soil with a number of very important benefits

- It enhances a soil's ability to hold and store moisture.
- It reduces the eluviations of soluble nutrients from the soil profile.
- It is the primary source of carbon and nitrogen required by plants for their nutrition.
- It Improves soil structure which is necessary for plant growth.

ACTIVITIES

1. How does soil form?

_____.

2. What is Humus?

_____.

3. Who is a pedologist?

_____.