

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 12 - 2021**

Subject: English

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Writing and Shaping
SUB - STRAND	Text types, Media, Everyday Communication Literacy Text
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and compose a range of relevant media text, everyday communication and appropriate literary text

Letter Writing

Your name is Jone if you are a boy or Seema if you are a girl. Complete this letter to your brother, David about your best friend by adding the most appropriate word in the blank spaces. Choose from the list given below.

about	David	school	very
Jone	good	me	Anton
and	Sister	Seema	brother

Damu Place

Raiwai

4th October 2021

Dear ___1_____

Hello there! Hope all is well.

I want to share with you ___2_____ my best friend Anton, who is my classmate.

He is my age but he is much taller. Anton has a ___3_____ cheerful nature. I've known him for two years but have never seen him angry. He is always smiling.

At ___4_____, he sits on the same bench with me. We are together for the greater part of the day and together we learn and play.

Anton is very ___5_____ at his lessons. He never misses doing his homework or gives the teacher a chance to complain.

My friend is active ___6_____ smart. He is good at both studies and games. ___7_____ never tells a lie. He helps his parents in the house. He loves hard work. All his good qualities have attracted ___8_____. I cannot find a better friend than Anton.

Sangam Education Board - Online Resources

Well then, we will catch up later. Take care and love to the family.

Your ___9_____

___10_____

Write your answers in the boxes

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 12 - 2021

Subject: Mathematics

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Measurement
SUB - STRAND	Volume and Capacity
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explain and show the basic relationship of units of measure for capacity and volume of an object

Lesson Notes

Volume is the amount of space occupied by an object.

One cubic centimetre is equal to one millilitre.

1 cm³ = 1 ml

1 000 millilitres = 1 litre

	Millilitres or ml	=	Litre or L
1.	1 000ml	=	1L
2.	750ml	=	0.75L or $\frac{3}{4}$ L
3.	500ml	=	0.5 L or $\frac{1}{2}$ L
4.	250ml	=	0.25 L or $\frac{1}{4}$ L

Conversions

1 Litre = 1000 ml

- To convert litres to millilitres, we multiply the given quantity by 1000.

For example, let us convert 6 litres to millilitres.

So, $6 \times 1000 = 6000$ ml (**Multiply by 1000**)

Therefore, 6 litres = 6000 millilitres

- To convert millilitres to litres, we divide the given quantity by 1000.

For example, let us convert 7000 millilitres to litres.

So, $7000 \div 1000 = 7$ litres (**Divide by 1000**)

Therefore, 7000 millilitres = 7 litres

Activity

1. Complete the following conversions:

a. $15 \text{ cm}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

b. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3 = 25 \text{ ml}$

2. Convert these litres to millilitres:

a. $2 \text{ litres} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

b. $\frac{1}{2} \text{ litre} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

c. $1.25 \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

d. $3.5 \text{ litres} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

3. Write these millilitres to litres:

a. $1\,436 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

b. $2\,095 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

c. $3\,005 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

d. $5\,200 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 12 - 2021**

Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Safety
SUB - STRAND	Community Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop and practice safety procedures in dealing with adverse weather conditions and natural disasters

Lesson Notes

Safety Procedures During Adverse Weather Conditions

Natural Disaster	Before	During	After
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hurricane</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong winds - Brings heavy rain - Can cause flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know your evacuation plans - Prepare disaster supplies kit - Secure your belongings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stay indoors - Stay away from water and shoreline - Evacuate if the authorities say so - Listen to radio news 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return home only after authorities tell you it is safe to do so - Boil all drinking water - Clean compound and house
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Floods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Happens during heavy rain, when rivers or drains overflow - When ocean waves come ashore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learn about the chances of flooding where you live - Know the ways to evacuate from home or school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listen to radio news - Evacuate if the authorities say so - In case of flash flood, move to higher ground - Never walk/drive into floodwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stay away from floodwater. - Return home only after authorities tell you it is safe to do so - Get rid of any food spoiled by floodwater - Clean up - Boil all drinking water

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Tsunami</u></p> <p>-A series of giant waves that happen after underwater earthquake</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When in coastal areas stay alert - Learn your evacuation route to higher ground - Know the warning signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Never stay near shore to watch a tsunami come in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return home only after authorities tell you it is safe to do so
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Earthquakes</u></p> <p>- Sudden shaking of the earth's surface</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learn your evacuation plans and route - Prepare disaster supplies kit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stay inside - Drop, cover and hold on when earth shakes - Take cover under table etc - Stay away from windows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evacuate if necessary, to safe assembly area

Activity

1. What are **two** things you can do **before** a **hurricane**?

2. Why you should **never cross** a **flooded river**?

**2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 12 -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-युक्तियों के प्रयोग से सरल व मिश्रित वाक्यों का निर्माण

Lesson Notes:

पाठ १६ बातचीत

आजकल	विद्यालय	समाज	रोचक	फुटबाल	अत्याक्षरी	मस्तिष्क
राजन	नमस्ते शोभा । हम बहुत समय बाद मिले ।					
शोभा	राजन, नमस्ते ।					
राजन	शोभा तुम आजकल किस कक्षा में पढ़ती हो ?					
शोभा	मैं कक्षा छः में पढ़ती हूँ ।					
राजन	तुम्हारा विद्यालय कहाँ है ?					
शोभा	प्रधान डाक घर के पास है । और, तुम कहाँ पढ़ते हो ?					
राजन	आजकल मैं आर्य समाज पाठशाला में पढ़ता हूँ । वहाँ मेरे मामा जी रहते हैं । अच्छा शोभा, तुम्हारे विद्यालय में हिन्दी कौन पढ़ाती है ?					
						
शोभा:	वरदा जी । वे बहुत अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाती हैं, हमें रोचक कहानियाँ सुनाती हैं, हिन्दी के गीत भी सिखाती हैं ।					
राजन	अरे, वे तो मेरी मौसी की सहेली हैं । मैं मौसी के साथ कभी-कभी उनके घर जाता हूँ । वे बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें करती हैं ।					
शोभा	तुम ठीक कहते हो । अच्छा राजन ६ आजकल शाम को तुम क्या करते हो ?					
राजन	शाम को मैं एक घण्टे खेलता हूँ । मेरे घर के पास एक अच्छा मैदान है । हम लोग फुटबॉल खेलते हैं । कभी-कभी रग्बी भी खेलते हैं । शोभा, तुम कौन-सा खेल खेलती हो ?					

Activity

एक से अनेक

एक कछुआ पानी से बाहर निकल आया ।
तीन कछुए पानी से बाहर निकल आए ।

अब नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को बदलकर लिखिए ।

- एक कपड़ा - तीन -----
- एक रुपया - छः -----
- एक खंभा - चार -----
- एक पौधा - आठ -----
- एक केला - दो -----
- एक संतरा - दस -----

b)

सुधार कर लिखिए

१. मौदान - -----
२. नरियल - -----
३. अधयापक - -----
४. मीठाइयाँ - -----
५. लभदायक - -----

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 12 - 2021**

Subject: Social Studies

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND	Resources and Economic Activities
SUB - STRAND	Use and Management of Resources
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Analyze land resources in Fiji and discuss management of land resources

Lesson Notes

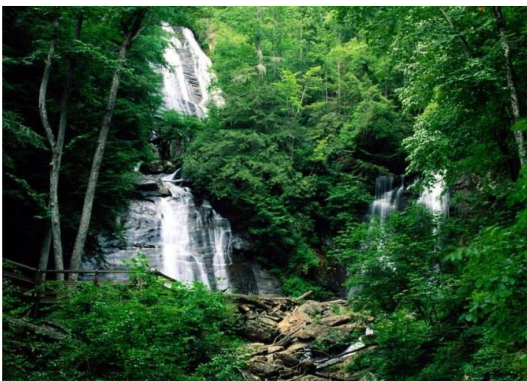
Use and Management of Resources

Patterns of Land Use

- Fiji is situated in the Pacific region.
- The two main islands being Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.
- **The Western side of Viti Levu is known for its dry and fertile soil.**
- **The Southern and Eastern parts of Viti Levu are usually wet and their forests are thick.**
- **Likewise, with Vanua Levu, its humid climate has similar vegetation to that of the Southern and Eastern part of Viti Levu.**

Land Resources in Fiji

- Resources are things that provide the means to satisfy our needs in order for us to survive.
- Our land has so many resources that enables us to survive daily in our community.
- **It provides us with food, air, water, shelter and clothes.**
- Our land is covered with natural forests which has resources that we use in our daily livelihood if we live in rural or island communities.
- Some of our land resources include the land itself where we plant food, root crops, trees, fruits and minerals resources and water.
- Some of these resources are in abundant while others are limited in supply.



Activity

1. Define the term: **Resources**

2. Name the **two main islands** of **Fiji**.

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 12

LESSON NOTES [SUBJECT]: NA VOSA VAKAVITI

YEAR / LEVEL: 5

NAME: _____

LESONI:	Na vosa vaka I taukei ena ika va ni yabaki
YACA NI MATANA:	Na ivakarau kei na itovo vakavanua
NANAMAKI NI MATANA:	Maroroya ka matanataka na ivakarau kei na itovo vakavanua

LESSON NOTES: Na ivakarau vakavanua e vakabibitaka na nodra vulica kei na nodra kila na gacagaca ni vakarau vakavanua eso: na meke, qito, veimaliwai, veiwekani kei na veika bula, veiqaravi vakavanua, kakana kei na cakacaka ni liga vakaitaukei ka kilai kina nodra vanua kei na kena veivanua tale eso.

1. Na vula cava e vakatokai me vula i sevu?

- A. Maji B. Evereli C. Janueri D. Veverueri

2. E dau cabo na yaqona me i

- A. vakasobu. B. sevusevu. C. qaloqalovi. D. vakamamaca.

3. Vakaturaga saka i _____ vei ira na Turaga Na Qaranivalu.

- A. Kubuna B. Vuanirewa C. Matanikutu D. Nabukebuke

4. Era dau la'ki _____ dawa na katikati.

- A. vili B. beti C. canu D. dumu

5. Na dalo e tei wavokita na buke ni uvi e vakatokai me i

- A. vuci. B. sevu. C. yavoi. D. magiti.

6. Na tiki ni veiqaravi vakavanua ka **lose kina na yaqona** na

- A. i sevusevu. B. i qaloqalovi. C. i vakamamaca. D. yaqona vakaturaga.

7. Na **kau** ka dau yalaci kina na i vovo ni bukawaqa ka veituvayaki kina na qoca e vakatokai me

- A. i lou. B. i qiso. C. i tuvi ni lovo. D. i lewe ni lovo.

8. E vakayagataki ena cava na **derua kei na vesa**?

- A. Meke B. Yavirau C. Laga sere D. Kesakesa

9. **Dua ga na siga ni cola qele** e i bole nei

- A. Ra Koli. B. Ra Belo. C. Ra Mana. D. Ra Kalavo.

10. Na i tovo cava e rakorako?

- A. Na veisa vosa B. Na vakatilou C. Na kanaco D. Na kacikaci e loma ni koro

Sangam Education Board- Online Resources

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 5

Name: _____

STRAND: Energy

SUB-STRAND: Forces

CLO: Investigate, and measure equal and unequal parallel forces and to note that to every force there is an equal and opposite force

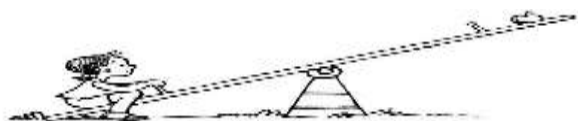
LESSON NOTES:

A SEE-SAW BALANCE

A force is a **push or pull upon an object resulting from the object's interaction with another object**. Whenever there is an interaction between two objects, there is a force upon each of the objects.

How does a see-saw balance work?

A see-saw balance can be used for measuring weight. The object to be weighed is placed at one end of the beam, while standard weights are added at the other end.



Balanced forces

When two forces acting on an object are equal in size but act in opposite directions, we say they are balanced forces. If forces on an object are balanced (or if there are no forces acting on it) this is what happens;

- ✓ An object that is not moving stays still
- ✓ An object that is moving continues to move at the same speed and in the same direction.

Every Action has an Equal and Opposite Reaction

- If you push on anything, it pushes back on you. That's why you can lean against the wall; you don't just fall through it.
- The wall pushes you back on you as hard as you push on it, and you and the wall stay in place.
- If you throw something, you put more force behind it than just leaning on it, so it pushes back with more force.
- There is a friction between you and the floor makes resistance to keep you in place. But if you take away the friction and try again, you will move away from the thing you threw as much as it moves from you.
- The bigger the push, the bigger the push back.



ACTIVITY:

Fill in the blanks (WORDLIST: see-saw / back / force / push / speed)

1. A force is a _____ or pull upon an object resulting from the object's interaction with another object.
2. A _____ balance can be used for measuring weight.
3. If you push on anything, it pushes _____ on you.
4. Whenever there is an interaction between two objects, there is a _____ upon each of the objects.
5. An object that is moving continues to move at the same _____ and in the same direction.

Short Answers

1. What is a see-saw balance?

Draw and color

