Subject: English　　　　　　**Year: 5**　　**Name:_____**

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub-strand: Language, Features and Rules

CLO: Demonstrate appropriate conventions of writing to communicate information.

Lesson Notes

Synonyms and Antonyms

1. Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning. For example, the words **big** and **large** are synonyms.
2. Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. For example, **open** and **closed** are antonyms.

Linking Verbs

Linking Verbs connect the noun or pronoun or beginning of a sentence with a word or words at or near the end. For example.

Sunita learns to become a **dancer**.

Sunita is the noun. Dancer is the pronoun and learns is the linking verb.

Activity:

1. Tell whether each pair of words is **Synonyms** or **antonyms.**

   a. Agree/ disagree- _____　　　　i. broad/ wide- _____

   b. Guess/ estimate- _____　　　　j. difficult/ easy- _____

   c. Argue/ dispute- _____

   d. Cold/ freezing- _____

   e. Gigantic/ big- _____

   f. Tired/ active- _____

   g. Sink/ drop- _____

   h. Windy/ still- _____

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2. Underline the **linking verb** and circle the words that are linked by the verbs.

a. They had gone to the beach last weekend.

b. It was good that we went to church.

c. You are late for the movie.

d. This dress looks like a perfect outfit for the Christmas Party.

e. It was dark when we arrived home.

f. He remained calm even though he was shivering.

g. The coffee smells great.

h. This job is done by experts.

i. The curry tastes very spicy.

j. She proved to win.

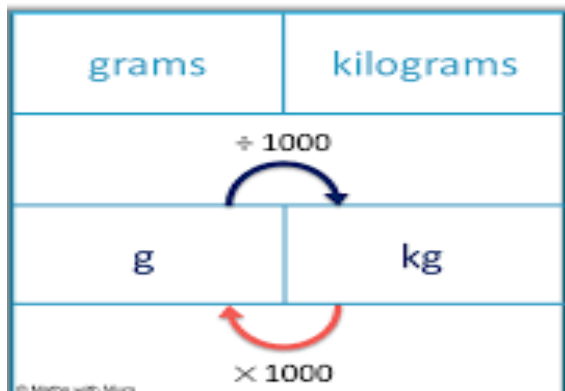**Subject: Mathematics**   **Year: 5**   **Name:_____**

Strand: Measurement

Sub-strand: Weight/ Mass

CLO: Explore and identify appropriate units to measure mass and weight of objects such as grams and kilograms and establish that 1kg=1000g

Lesson Notes

1000 grams = 1 kilogram	½ kilogram = 500 grams	¾ kilogram = 750 grams
1000 g = 1 kg	¼ kilogram = 250 grams	

grams	kilograms
÷ 1000	
g	kg
× 1000	

© Maths with Mum

1. To change kilograms (kg) to grams (g), we multiply by 1000. When we multiply by 1000 we add three zero's (0) to the whole number or we shift the decimal point 3 places to the right for decimal numbers.

   Example- Change 23 liters to milliliters. We multiply 23 by 1000. Since 23 is a whole number, we will add three zeros. 23 x 1000 = 23000 ml. Or change 2.45 liter to milliliters. 2.45 is a decimal number so you will shift the decimal point 3 places to the right. 2.45 x 1000 = 2450 milliliters.

   b) Change 2345g to kilograms and grams. 2345g = 2kg 345 g

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Activity:

1. Convert these measurements to a different unit of mass.

    a. 5 kg = _____ g   e. ½ kg = _____ g

    b. 3.47 kg = _____ g   f. ¼ kg = _____ g

    c. 10 kg = _____ g   g. ¾ kg = _____ g

    d. 9041 g = _____kg ____ g   h. 1 kg 733g = _____ g

2. Complete the table below.

Kilograms (kg)	Kg and g	grams (g)
1.25 kg	1 kg 250 g	1250g
1.5kg		
	1 kg 900g	
0.7kg		
	1 kg 750g	
0.24 kg		
		380g
		2040g

LESSON NOTES [SUBJECT]: NVVT   **YEAR / LEVEL: 5**   **NAME: _____**

LESONI:	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena ika lima kei na ika ono ni yabaki
YACA NI MATANA:	VAKAROROGO KEI NA CAVUTI NI VOSA
NANAMAKI NI MATANA:	MATANATAKA NA ITOVO KILIKILI NI VAKAROROGO KEI NA ITOVO VEIGANITI NI VEIVOSAKI

LESSON NOTES : <u>NA VOSA VAKAVITI</u> :E da na vulica ni kua na vosa qo na "donu" kei na veivosa era sucu mai na vosa na "donu" kei na veivanua era vakayagataki kina ena noda veivosaki. Me da sa raica sara mada yani na veivosa e sucu mai na "donu":

{dodonu, veidonui, vakadonuya, vakadodonu, vakadodonutaka, veivakadodonutaki }

E duidui tale ga na vanua era vakayagataki kina na veivosa oqo. Me da raica mada yani na vanua era vakayagataki kina ena noda veivosaki.

1. E rau <u>veidonui</u> na duru e rua ko ya.
2. Au sa <u>vakadonuya</u> na isau ni nomu taro.
3. Au sa <u>vakadonuya</u> mo lako I keba.
4. E <u>dodonu</u> mo cakava lo tiko na nomu volavola.
5. E <u>donu</u> na isau ni nomu taro.
6. Au sa <u>vakadodonutaka</u> na iyatuvosa oqori.
7. Mo cici ga <u>vakadodonu</u>.
   <u>CAKACAKA LAVAKI : VEISATAKA NA VEIBASAI NI VEIVOSA KA RA VOLAI KOTO ENA RUKU NI A KI NA VEIVOSA MAI NA B.</u>
   <u>VOLA NA MATANIVOLA E NA LOMA NI VANUA NI SAUMI TARO</u>

A	KENA ISAU	B
1. donu		A. veivakacalai
2. dodonu		B. veicalati
3. vakadodonu		C. vakacala
4. vakadodonutaka		D. cala
5. vakadonuya		E. veve
6. veidonui		F. vakaveve
7. veivakadodonutaki		G. vakavevea

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A. **VOLA NA VEIBASAI NI VOSA KA TOQAI KOTO NA RUKUNA.**

1. E <u>cala</u> na ka e volai tu e na nomu siqeleti.

   _____

2. E sa mai <u>veicalati</u> na nodrau veitalanoa.

   _____

3. Sa <u>veivakacalai</u> tiko na irogorogo ni cula e caka tiko qo.

   _____

4. E a cici <u>vakaveve</u> ko Jalesi e rara.

   _____

5. E qai <u>vakacala</u> ko Camari na nona isau ni taro.

   _____

6. Keitou qai <u>vakacala</u> me ratou cabe vua na turaga.

   _____

7. E <u>veve</u> sara ga na laini ko droinitaka tu.

   _____

B. **VOSA SUCU : Vola na vosa e sucu mai kina na vosa era koto qori era.**

   a. vakayadra – yadra   c. tikotiko - tiko
   b. vakamoce – moce   d. silisili - sili

   1. vakadodonu - _____
   2. vakasucu - _____
   3. vakaloloma - _____
   4. vakasinaita - _____
   5. levulevu - _____
   6. vakalailaitaka - _____
   7. veivalevale - _____
   8. yacamu - _____
   9. Matemate - _____

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
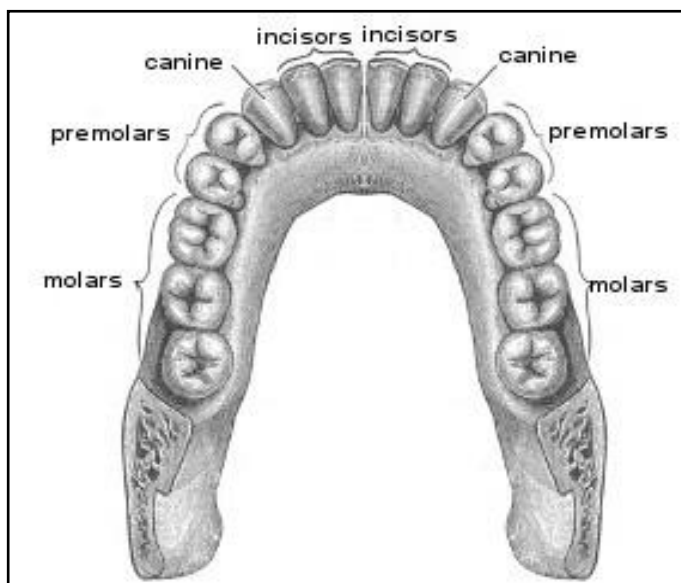**WORKSHEET 13 - 2021**

Subject: Healthy Living　　　**Year: 5**　　　**Name: _____**

STRAND	Personal and Community Health
SUB - STRAND	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Differentiate the different parts of teeth and skin and their care

Lesson Notes

Different Parts of the Teeth

Types of Teeth

Functions of Teeth

Incisors	To cut food
Canines	To tear meat
Premolars	Hold and crush food
Molars	Grinding/chewing food

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Teeth
- Helps us to chew and digest food
- Helps us to pronounce different sounds clearly and to talk
- Helps to give our face its shape

Care of Teeth
- Brush teeth after every meal
- Use fluoride toothpaste
- Floss teeth once a day
- Eat less sugary food
- See dentist regularly

Activity

1. How can you take **care** of your teeth?

   _____

   _____

2. Which teeth helps us to **cut** food?

   _____

   _____

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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 ढँग से व्यक्त करने हेतु विभिन्न वाक्यारंभों व योजक-युक्तियों के प्रयोग से सरल व मिश्रित वाक्यों का निर्माण

Lesson Notes:

लिंग (Gender)

शब्द के जिस रूप से स्त्री या पुरुष का बोध हो उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं :

1. स्त्रीलिंग (Feminine) : जो शब्द स्त्री जाति का बोध कराता है।
   जैसे : लड़की, स्त्री, रानी, गाय आदि।

2. पुल्लिंग (Masculine) : जो शब्द पुरुष जाति का बोध कराता है।
   जैसे : लड़का, पुरुष, राजा, बैल आदि।

अभ्यास :

(क) निम्न शब्दों को स्त्रीलिंग में लिखो :

1.	नाना -	....	2.	पंडित -	....
3.	बेटा -	....	4.	बालक -	....
5.	पुत्र -	....	6.	बैल -	....
7.	धोबी -	....	8.	पुरुष -	....
9.	मोर -	....	10.	वर -	....

(ख) निम्न शब्दों को पुल्लिंग में लिखो :

1.	नौकरानी -	....	6.	सुनारिन -	....
2.	अध्यापिका -	....	7.	चाची -	....
3.	शेरनी -	....	8.	प्याली -	....
4.	चुहिया -	....	9.	बन्दरिया -	....
5.	हथिनी -	....	10.	कुत्ती -	....

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

Poor Practices on the Use of Resources

- As the population increases, the demand for our land resources also increases
- Food and water could be classified under needs as they are our basic necessities for survival.
- **They have to be used wisely so that they do not run out of limit**
- **Wants would include things such as timber and gravel from rivers to be sold so that we can earn some money**.
- Our needs and the way we use and manage our resources depend on other factors such as culture, time, place we live in and developments that would be beneficial to us.

Activity

1.   Why should we use the resources **wisely**?

_____

_____

2.   List any **two** resources from the environment**.**

_____

_____

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Subject: <u>Elementary Science</u>   **Year: 5**   **Name: _____**

STRAND: Energy Earth And Beyond

SUB-STRAND: Forces our solar system

CLO: Construct models to demonstrate the apparent motion of the earth in relation to the sun and demonstrate phases of day and night

LESSON NOTES:

Our Solar System

- ➤ The Solar system is made up of the Sun, which is the largest object in our solar system.
- ➤ The energy from the sun which is shed as heat and light makes life possible on Earth and other places.
- ➤ Planets including Earth revolve around the Sun in oval paths called eclipses.

Formation Of Night And Day

- ➤ The Earth has two kinds of motions or movements. It revolves around the sun and rotates at its own axis at the same time.
- ➤ Day and night occurs because of the rotation of Earth.
- ➤ The sun shines all the time but only half of the earth faces the sun at a time.
- ➤ The portion which faces the sun have day and other half has night.
- ➤ When the earth rotates the part which has day has night and the night has day.
- ➤ So one half of the earth is in sunlight all the time while the other half is in darkness.
- ➤ We can try this out with a lamp for the sun and you turning away and toward sit to simulate the earth.
- ➤ The Sun is at the centre of the solar system. The sun rotates or spins on its own axis .The Earth rotates or spins on its own axis and it also rotates and revolves around the Sun.
- ➤ During the year, the earth moves around the sun. It takes 1 year or about 365 and a quarter days for the Earth to travel once around the sun.

ACTIVITY: Choose these words to fill in the correct word. USE: (eclipses / earth / energy / largest / Sun)

1. The <u>Solar System</u> is made up of the Sun, which is the _____ object in our solar system.

2. The _____ from the sun which is shed as heat and light makes life possible on Earth and other places.

3. Planets including Earth revolve around the Sun in oval paths called

   _____.

4. The _____ is at the center of the solar system. The sun rotates or spins on its own axis .The _____ rotates or spins on its own axis and it also rotates and revolves around the Sun.

5. Which planet do we live on? _____

6. Label the part of the earth which is in daytime? Which part is nigttime?

7. **Draw what you see in the sky.**

<u>Day Time</u>	<u>Night Time</u>