

DAISY CENTRE AND SCHOOL,
CLASS 5 MATHEMATICS ASSIGNMENT 10, JULY 10TH, 2020

LENGTH

Changing Kilometres into Metres

$$1 \text{ km} = 1\,000\text{m}$$

To change kilometres into metres, we multiply the number of kilometres given by 1 000.

Example 1

Change 21km into metres

$$1\text{km} = 1\,000\text{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21\text{km} &= (21 \times 1\,000) \text{ m} \\ &= 21\,000\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2

On a sports day, Nyiva ran 3 kilometres and 500 metres. What distance was this in metres?

$$1\text{km} = 1\,000\text{m}$$

Distance covered = 3km 500m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance covered in metres} &= (3 \times 1\,000) \text{ m} + 500\text{m} \\ &= 3\,000\text{m} + 500\text{m} \\ &= 3\,500\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise

1. Change the following into metres.

(a) 11km

(b) 8km

(c) 27km 200m

(d) 6km 750m

2. A grader (tractor) makes 9 kilometres of road a day. How much is this in metres?

3. Water is pumped from a river to a tank 5km away. How many metres is the tank away from the river?

4. A long distance runner fainted after running 7 kilometres 850 metres. How far had he run in metres?

DAISY CENTRE AND SCHOOL,

CLASS 5 ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT 10, JULY 10TH, 2020

OPPOSITE

Read the following example Examples

Word opposite

Sad happy

Come go

Friend enemy

Small big

Short tall

Write the opposite of the following words

Word

Opposite

1. False

2. Sick

3. Run

4. Aunt

5. Ram

6. Sit

7. Cheap

8. Nephew

9. King

10. Lazy

**DAISY CENTRE AND SCHOOL,
CLASS 5 C.R.E ASSIGNMENT 10, JULY 10TH, 2020**

Developing good relationship in traditional African heritage.

Good relationship was developed through new borns.

Ceremonies, Communal work, Education, Entertainment and Reconciliation talks.

Ceremonies.

- Ceremonies started from birth of a child.
- After birth people celebrated initiation.
- After initiation people celebrated marriage.
- During death of someone, people gathered to strengthen the relationship.

Education.

- This was passed on by the elderly people to the young people.

Communal work.

- People worked together e.g. planting.

Entertainment.

- Songs, Dances and Competition promoted relationship.

Reconciliation talks.

- This involved accepting mistakes, forgiving each other and there after sharing meals and shaking hands.

QUESTIONS

1. Name examples of feasts traditional community?
2. Why were meetings held in traditional society?
3. _____ taught children in past.
4. Good friends are faithful, _____ and _____
5. Name three ways in which reconciliation was done in past. _____
_____ .

DAISY CENTRE AND SCHOOL,
CLASS 5 SOCIAL STUDIES ASSIGNMENT 10, JULY 10TH, 2020

1. Name 5 subsistence crops

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Name 3 traditional food storage facilities

- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Name 5 cash crops

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Give 3 factors favouring the growing of tea

- _____
- _____
- _____

5. Name 5 places where tea is grown

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

**DAISY CENTRE AND SCHOOL,
CLASS 5 SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT 10, JULY 10TH, 2020**

PLANTS.

Classification of plants.

Plants are majorly classified into two:

- Green plants.
- Non- green plants.

Green plants are plants whose stem and or leaves are green in colour, they are further classified into two:

- Flowering plants
- Non flowering plants.

Examples of non green plant.

- ✓ Mushrooms
- ✓ Moulds □ □ Bracket tree.
- ✓ Toadstools.
- ✓ Lichens
- ✓ Maize smut
- ✓ Yeast
- ✓ Penicillium.
- Yeast is used to raise dough when baking breads.
- Penicillium is used in making curative medicine (penicillin)

Harmful Non-green plants.

- Ringworm: making the hair in the head to fall.
- Dandruff: - Peeling off of the skin on the head.
- Athlete's foot: - Affects the skin between the toe.

Examples of green but non-flowering plants.

Use ALIMOFECO □ Algae.

- Liverwort.
- Moss.

- Fern.
- Conifers(Pine, cedar, Cypress, Douglas fir)

Functions of the external parts of a plant.

Roots.

- Absorption.
- Support.
- Food storage e.g. cassava.
- Transport water and mineral salts.
- Transport of food from the leaves to other parts of a plant.
- Support the plant parts.
- Food and water storage e.g. sugar cane.
- Protect the plant. Leaves.
- Transpiration.
- Breathing.
- Photosynthesis.
- Food storage e.g. cabbage, spinach etc.

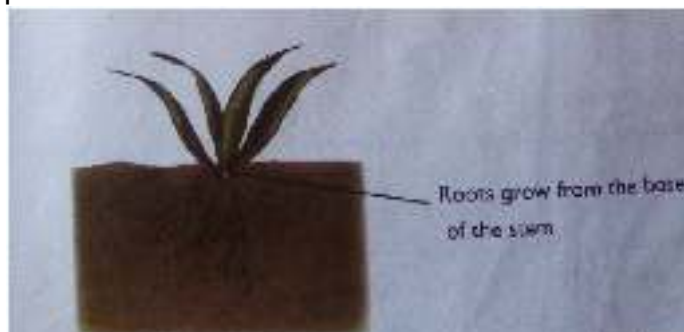
Types of roots.

Tap root:- Where there is one main root and the side roots grows from the main root.



The plants with tap root system also have network veined leaves eg beans, mango, acacia etc

Fibrous Roots:- This is a type of root where there is no main root and all the hair



roots grow from one point.

Plants with fibrous Roots also have parallel veined leaves eg maize, Sugarcane, onion, grass, coconut plant etc