



5TH GRADE 1ST TERM TOPICS

LANGUAGE ARTS

UNIT 1 - IN STYLE / UNIT 2 - FUTURE TECHNOLOGY

- Comparative Adjectives, Adverbs, and As ... As - Orange notebook



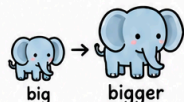
Comparative Adjectives, Adverbs and as ... as



1 Comparative adjectives

For short adjectives ending in a vowel + a consonant, double the last letter and add -er.

big > bigger



My raincoat is **bigger** than my jeans.

For short adjectives ending in -e, add -r.

large > larger



Canada is **larger** than India.

2 (not) as ... as ...

We can use (not) as ... as ... to say something is (not) the same.

as ... as



My brother is **not as tall as** me.

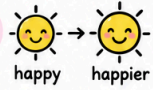
not as ... as



My hair is **not as long as** my sister's.

For two syllable adjectives ending in -y, change the y to i and add -er.

happy > happier



Elephants are heavier than crocodiles.

For longer adjectives, put **more/less**, in front of the adjective.

important > more/less exciting



Swimming is **more exciting** than tennis.

★ Remember!

- Use **-er** for short adjectives (**big** → **bigger**).
- Use **more/less** for longer adjectives (**important** → **more exciting**).
- Use **(not) as ... as ...** to compare (**as ... as / not as ... as**).



Practice makes progress!

You can do it!

♥ Compare... be more descriptive!

- Simple Present with Future Meaning - Orange notebook

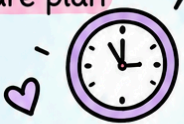


Simple Present with Future Meaning



What is it?

We use the simple present to talk about events that are part of a **future plan** or **schedule**.



When do we use it?

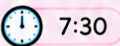
- ✓ For fixed schedules (bus, train, school, movie, etc.).
- ✓ For timetables and plans.
- ✓ For things that are already arranged.

It's part of a plan!

Look at the examples!

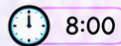


The bus **leaves** at 7:30 a.m.



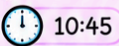


School **starts** at 8:00 a.m.



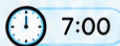


The movie **begins** at 10:45.





I **leave** home at 7:00.



Example Questions

Here are some questions we can ask using the simple present with future meaning:

- 1 When does the flight **leave**?
- 2 Where does the trip **start**?
- 3 What time **is** dinner?
- 4 What day **is** the party?






- First Conditional & Zero Conditional- Orange notebook

Zero and First Conditional

Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about things which are always true.

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about things which we think will happen.

Structure:

Zero conditional: If + present simple, + present simple.

First conditional: If + present simple, + will + base verb.

Examples: Zero conditional



If it rains,
the bus
arrives late.
(It's always true.)



If you wash
your hands,
you don't get sick.
(It's always true.)

Examples: First conditional



If I study
today,
I **will pass**
the test.
(I think it will happen.)



If it's sunny
tomorrow,
we **will go**
to the park.
(I think it will happen.)

Verbs

	Present	Past	Past Participle
1	be (am, is, are)	was-were	been
2	wear	wore	worn
3	ride	rode	ridden
4	buy	bought	bought
5	find	found	found
6	fall	fell	fallen
7	arrive	arrived	arrived
8	show	showed	showed
9	sell	sold	sold
10	leave	left	left
11	win	won	won
12	design	designed	designed
13	email	emailed	emailed
14	upload	uploaded	uploaded
15	download	downloaded	downloaded
16	turn on	turned on	turned on
17	turn off	turned off	turned off
18	install	installed	installed
19	chat	chatted	chatted
20	text	texted	texted

SCIENCE

Unit 1 - Living Things - Science Path Book Pages (6 - 17) Notebook



SCIENCE STUDY GUIDE: CELLS & LIVING THINGS



1. CELLS

All living things are made of cells.

Cell = basic unit of life.

Animal cell



Plant cell



Nucleus
= controls what happens inside the cell and contains genetic information.

Cytoplasm
= jelly-like substance where cell structures are found and gives the cell shape.

Cell membrane
= controls movement of substances in and out.

Plant cells also have:

Cell wall
= support

Chloroplasts
= help plants make food using sunlight and water.

Vacuole
= storage space

Animal cells do NOT have a cell wall or chloroplasts.

2. HOW CELLS MAKE BIGGER THINGS

CELL → **TISSUE** → **ORGAN** → **SYSTEM** → **ORGANISM**

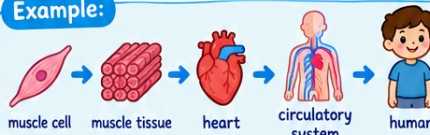
Cells work together to make tissues.

Tissues work together to make organs.

Organs work together to make systems.

Systems work together to make an organism.

Example:



muscle cell → muscle tissue → heart → circulatory system → human

Plants have tissues, organs, and systems too.

3. UNICELLULAR vs MULTICELLULAR

Unicellular

- Made of one cell.
- Examples: bacteria and amoeba.




bacteria
amoeba (no fixed shape)

Multicellular

- Made of many cells.
- Examples: animals, plants, fungi.



animals, plants, fungi

4. THE 5 KINGDOMS OF LIVING THINGS

MONERA	PROTISTS	FUNGI	PLANTS	ANIMALS
 - Mostly unicellular. - Simple cells. - Cell wall. - Examples: bacteria. - Some bacteria are rod-shaped.	 - Mostly unicellular. - Often live in water. - Amoeba has no fixed shape. - Some have cell walls and some do not. - Examples: amoeba and algae.	 - Mostly multicellular. - Cell walls. - Cannot make their own food. - Take in nutrients from their surroundings. - Examples: mushrooms and mold.	 - Multicellular. - Cell walls. - Chloroplasts. - Make their own food using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide. - Mostly live on land, though some live in water.	 - Multicellular. - No cell wall. - Do not make their own food. - Take in food. - Examples: humans, birds, fish.

QUICK MEMORY CHECK

- Makes own food → Plants
- Takes in food → Animals
- Cell wall → Plants, Fungi, Bacteria, many Protists
- No cell wall → Animals
- One cell → Unicellular

- Many cells → Multicellular
- Lives in water → Many Protists
- Amoeba → no fixed shape
- Bacteria → Monera



Small cells... big living things!



• Unit 2 - Ecosystems - Science Path Book Pages (18 - 29) Notebook



ECOSYSTEMS



What is an ecosystem?

An ecosystem is made up of a community of living things and the physical environment that surrounds them.

The living things that make up the community can be from any of the 5 kingdoms.



Key Terms

Abiotic factors
 The non-living components of an ecosystem.
 

Habitat
 The home of a living thing.
 

Population
 A group of the same individual.
 

Community
 Different populations that interact with each other.
 

The 5 Kingdoms

Monera  Bacteria and other single-celled organisms.	Protists  Mostly unicellular (e.g., algae, amoeba).	Fungi  Mushrooms, molds, yeasts.	Plants  Make their own food (photosynthesis).	Animals  Take in food from other organisms.
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Types of Ecosystems

Grasslands  - Large areas of grass. - Found in places with very little rain.	Savannahs  Found in tropical areas where there is more rain.	Temperate Grasslands  - Cool climates. - Normally dry and windy.	Forests  Rainy places allow trees to grow in large groups known as forests.
Coniferous Forest  Located in the colder zones of the northern hemisphere.	Tropical Rainforest  - Over half of the plant and animal species on Earth. - Located near the equator. - High temperature, lots of rain.	Deciduous Forest  Trees whose leaves change color and fall off each fall.	Cloud Forest  - Foggy, humid and have frequent rain. - Found in tropical mountains.
Deserts  - Hottest and driest places on Earth. - Many animals are nocturnal.			

Aquatic Ecosystems

Marine  Salt water (oceans and seas).	Freshwater  Lakes, rivers, streams and ponds.
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Urban Ecosystems



Humans have adapted ecosystems to suit them. They are known as **urban ecosystems**.

- They have artificial and natural elements.

Different places... different living things... all connected!

VOCABULARY blue notebook

- Clothes
- Double Letters
- Technology
- Possessive Apostrophe

UNIT 1.1 Clothes	UNIT 1.2 PHONICS Double letters	UNIT 2.1 Technology	UNIT 2.2 PHONICS Possessive Apostrophe
1. blouse	1. button	1. program	1. Megan's
2. purse	2. cotton	2. hardware	2. Doris's
3. raincoat	3. pattern	3. keyboard	3. girls'
4. sweatsuit	4. address	4. printer	4. boys'
5. tights	5. umbrella	5. screen	5. mice's
6. tie	6. dress	6. software	6. kids'
7. silk	7. broccoli	7. download	7. friend's
8. label	8. dilemma	8. upload	8. friends'
9. chain	9. zucchini	9. install	9. rabbits'
10. leather	10. announce	10. mouse	10. people's

