

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ENGLISH

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#2

STRAND	Writing and shaping
SUB – STRAND	Language , features and rules
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary

Usage and Punctuation

The Apostrophe is used to show where letters are left out. The apostrophe is used when words are shortened or formed into contractions for example: I have - I've I am- I'm I will – I'll

Activity

Re- write these sentences. Shorten the words and then put in the apostrophes where letters are missing.

1. Do not hit Renuka. _____
2. They have bought two dancing dolls. _____
3. I am thirsty. _____
4. He is fully responsible. _____
5. There is a strange cat in my yard. _____
6. I will punctuate this sentence. _____
7. Pate did not play last night. _____

DICTIONARY EXERCISE

Write the following groups of words in alphabetical order.

1. horse horror hospital hose _____
2. line link linen liquid _____
3. gang game garnish garden _____
4. collect cold collar coincide _____
5. part park parrot parole _____
6. swing swim swap swung _____

Vocabulary list for the week

accidents	drunken	warning	injured	motorists	dangerous
physical	pedestrians	helmets	ambulance		

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WORKSHEET#2

STRAND	Writing and shaping
SUB – STRAND	Text types media, everyday communication literary text
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Examine and write accurately, fluently and effectively for information and pleasure

Letter Writing

Your name is Lima if you are a boy or Fane if you are a girl. Complete this letter to your friend Clare, by adding the most appropriate word in the blank space.

your	Clare	to	for	friend	on
Lima	accept	Fane	would	and	from

Bualevu Primary School

Mana Island

5th July, 2021

Dear _____

Hello there! Hope all is well. I would like _____ inform you about the upcoming event in my community. We are planning on having a family fun day to raise money _____ our community park.

I _____ like to invite you and your family to come and take part in this event. We hope to hold the fun day _____ 27th November this year. If possible invite _____ friends and their family as well. There will be competitive sports _____ other forms of entertainment.

I hope you will be able to _____ this invitation and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Your _____

_____.

SENTENCE COMPLETION – Add five or more words to complete each sentence.

1. I like eating _____ .
2. The party was held _____ .
3. As soon as the bell rang _____ .
4. Washing your hands _____ .
5. Wear a mask _____ .

Reading for the week

English Year 6 Text Book

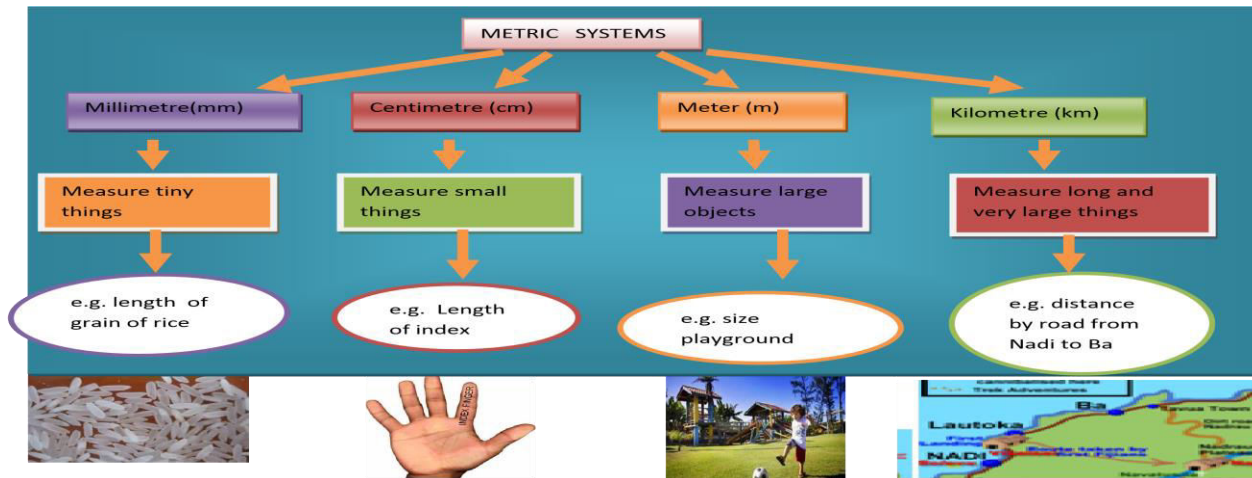
Topic: What Causes Accidents? - Page 100-101.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS YEAR: 6 WORKSHEET # 2

STRAND	Measurement
SUB- STRAND	Length and area
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Demonstrate and estimate the relationship of units in measuring lengths, distance, perimeter and the area using metric units for 2D shapes. Identify and use appropriate standard and non- standard units to measure 2D shapes and solve problems.

LENGTH



Write the correct unit of measurement (mm, cm, m, km)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The length of a playground. ----- | 4. The length of a rice grain. ----- |
| 2. The length of your pen. ----- | 5. The length of the Queens- road. ----- |
| 3. The length of your classroom. ----- | 6. Your height. ----- |

Converting standard units to metric systems.

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres 1 metre = 100 centimetres 1metre = 1000millimetres
(1cm = 10 mm) (1m = 100 cm) (1m = 1000mm)

1kilometre = 1000metres (1km = 1000m)

Conversion table

(mm to cm) ÷ 10 e.g.30mm ÷ 10 = 3cm (move to the left by 1 step)	(km to m) x 1000 e.g.4km x 1000 = 4000m (move to the right by 3 steps)
(cm to m) ÷ 100 e.g.250cm ÷ 100= 2.5m (move to the left by 2 steps)	(m to cm) x 100 e.g. 3.5m x 100 = 350cm (move to the right by 2 steps)
(m to km) ÷ 1000 e.g. 1538m ÷ 1000 = 1.538km (move to the left by 3 steps)	(cm to mm) x 10 e.g. 6cm x 10 = 60mm (move to the right by 1 step)

Complete the blanks in these conversions.

- a. $396\text{mm} = 39.6\text{cm} = 0.396\text{m}$
 b. $235\text{mm} = \text{-----cm} = 0.235\text{m}$
 c. $350\text{mm} = \text{-----cm} = \text{-----m}$
 d. $\text{-----mm} = 24\text{cm} = \text{-----m}$
 e. $\text{-----mm} = \text{-----cm} = 6.5\text{m}$

- f. $4276\text{m} = 4\text{km } 276\text{m} = 4.276\text{km}$
 g. $6754\text{m} = \text{----km } \text{-----m} = \text{-----km}$
 h. $\text{-----m} = 3\text{km } 679\text{m} = \text{-----km}$
 i. $\text{-----m} = \text{----km } \text{-----m} = 3.5\text{km}$
 j. $\text{-----m} = \text{----km } \text{-----m} = 9.78\text{km}$

Complete these metric conversions. The first one is done for you.

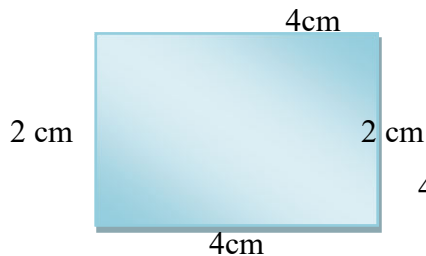
- a. $7\text{km } 435\text{m} = 7000\text{m} + 435\text{m} = 7435\text{metres}$ b. $3\text{km } 50\text{m} = 3000\text{m} + 50\text{m} = 3050\text{metres}$
 c. $6\text{km } 870\text{m} = 6000\text{m} + \text{----m} = \text{-----metres}$ d. $\text{---km } \text{-----m} = 5000\text{m} + 189\text{m} = \text{-----m}$
 e. $\text{----km } \text{-----m} = 10000\text{m} + 256\text{m} = \text{-----m}$ f. $\text{----km } \text{-----m} = \text{-----m} + \text{-----m} = 20745\text{m}$

Measure and write the length of the lines below to the nearest cm.

- A. _____ b. _____
 c. _____ d. _____

Perimeter of rectangles

Example: Calculate the perimeter of this shape.



Solution: Perimeter of this shape is the distance all round the rectangle.

Add all lengths and widths.

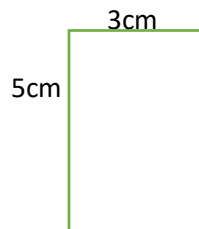
$$4\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} = 12\text{cm}$$

Another method: Use the perimeter rule for rectangles: Perimetre = (length + width) x 2

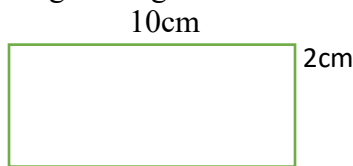
$$P = (L + W) \times 2 = (4\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm}) \times 2 = 6\text{ cm} \times 2 = 12\text{cm}$$

Calculate the perimeter of the following rectangles.

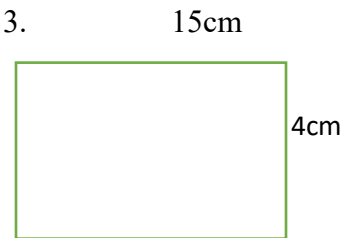
1.



2.



3.



2. Complete the perimeter table of these rectangles: the first one is done for you. Perimetre of rectangles = (length + width) x 2

Length	Width	Perimetre
9cm	5cm	28cm
10cm	4cm	
13cm	6cm	

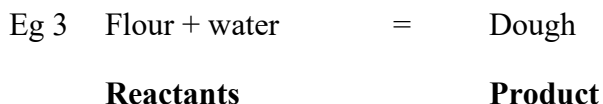
STRAND	Matter
SUB – STRAND	Reactions/ Materials
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate changes that occur during reactions between solids and liquids and their effects. Gather information about the properties of natural and synthetic materials that enables them to be recycled or reused.

Lesson notes : Reaction – Reactance and Products

- When matter components are combined they form a new product
- **The reactants are substance that are present before the chemicals changes takes place**
- **The products are the substance that are formed during the chemical change (they are things present at the end).**



NOTE: these are **reversible** reactions. After heating one can obtain the original substance. E.g. after heating we will get salt back.



Note: this is irreversible cannot change back (reverse) to its original substance thus a new substance dough is formed.

Activity: Define

Reactants	
Product	
Reversible	
Irreversible	

List some examples of reversible and irreversible reactions which you are familiar with.

Reversible Reactions	Irreversible Reactions

NOTE: Coral with Hydrochloric Acid/ baking powder experiment video will be uploaded on viber group. Watch the video describe which reaction is faster?

Use the video and answer the questions

	Experiment 1 Coral / hydrochloric acid	Experiment 2 Water/ baking powder
1. Describe what you observed during the experiment?		
2. Did you get your reactants back or a new product was formed?		
3. If you increase solid quantity, does it affect the reaction time?		
4. Is the reaction reversible or irreversible? Why?		
5. Is the reaction produce air bubbles? What does this infer?		
6. Name the gases produced for different reaction?		
7. Write a conclusion		

Materials

- Materials obtained or made from living things(plants /animals) are called **natural materials**
- Examples of natural materials are : **cotton , paper , silk and wool**
- Materials made form chemicals are known as **Synthetic materials**
- Examples of synthetic materials are : **nylon , acrylic, polyester, carbon fiber, rayon and spandex**
- Synthetic materials are stronger than natural materials and are regenerated materials.

Activity:

List some natural and synthetic material present in your environment. Write its property and uses.

Natural Material	Properties	Uses

Synthetic Material	Properties	Uses

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: HEALTHY LIVING

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#2

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB – STRAND	Personal Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop refusal strategies when offered harmful substance.

Lesson Notes

Harmful Substances

1. Most of the chemicals are man- made.
2. Harmful substances are those things which cause harm / danger to the human health and life.
3. Some examples of harmful substances are alcohol, cigarette, glue sniffing, Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin, Kerosene, Janola, Weed Killers, Kava, Fuel, Over dose of tablets or medicine etc.
4. People take harmful substance when they are stressed, depressed or curious.
5. Some of the effects of taking harmful drugs or substances: - sick, death, mental illness, damages to internal organs, breathing problems, increase in heartbeat, drowsiness or dizziness.
6. The most addictive illegal drugs are:- Marijuana, Ecstasy, Benzodiazepines, Methadone, Amphetamines, Cocaine, Bath salts and Methamphetamine.
7. Say no to harmful substance and drugs.

Activity

1. Your best friend offers you a roll of cigarette to smoke. You know that smoking will damage your lungs. How will you refuse this offer?

2. What advice will you give to your friend?

3. Name some harmful drugs.

4. List two effects of glue sniffing.

5. What are some of the effects of alcohol consumption?

6. What are some social problems created due to consumption of illegal drugs in our society today?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: HEALTHY LIVING

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#2

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB – STRAND	Community Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize and identify skills in handling emergencies during accidents and natural disasters.

LESSON NOTES

1. Natural disasters occur naturally for example cyclones, tsunami, earthquake and flooding.
2. We need to be prepared for the disasters at all times.
3. Safe community is where people live peacefully without any fear of sickness or injury. Community safety is every ones responsibility.
4. Handling emergencies during disasters- many times we are not prepared for natural disasters and as a result people get injured, properties get damaged and there is loss of crops and livestock.
5. We need to prepare emergency kit when there is a warning for a natural disaster. This kit includes canned food, candle, matches, batteries, radio, first aid kit, clean drinking water, and spare clothes.
6. During disaster – keep listening to the news and keep your family safe, know the nearest evacuation centers and move to higher places if there is a flood warning.
7. Evacuation centers are open during natural disasters and these are mostly schools or church halls where people move to be safe.
8. Disaster management is a group of people who inform the public about the precautionary measures to take before and during the natural disaster.
9. Rehabilitation – is rebuilding of infrastructure after the natural disaster.
10. November to April is the cyclone season in Fiji.

Activity

1. Types of disasters

Disaster	What happens during this disaster
Cyclone	
Earthquake	
Tsunami	
Flooding	

2. During natural disasters what you must do to keep you and your family safe?
-

3. Why must you boil drinking water during and after cyclone or flooding?
-

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #2

STRAND	लिखना और निर्माण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में छोटे औपचारिक लेखन के उपयुक्त परम्पराओं का प्रयोग करना

भाग १ - कविता नीचे दी गई कविता को ध्यान से पढ़ कर प्रश्नों का उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

फूल
छोटी सी बगीचा में देखो, कितने रंग बिरंगे फूल ।
तितली आते भँवरे आते, सबको पास बुलाते फूल ।
सर्दी गर्मी और वर्षा में, कभी नहीं घबराते फूल ।
झूम- झूम कर मौज मनाते, सबके मन को भाते फूल ।
श्रीमती कुमार

प्रश्न

१. बगीचे में फूल कैसे होते हैं ?

२. इस कविता में तितली और भँवरे के विषय में क्या कहा गया है ?

३. कविता के अनुसार, किन किन चीजों से फूल घबराता नहीं है ?

४. इस कविता के अनुसार फूल कैसे सब के मन को भाते हैं ?

५. किन्ही दो फूलों का नाम लिखिए जो आपको पसन्द है ।

६. इस कविता को किस ने लिखा है ?

७. सर्दी का पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो ?

भाग २ - इन शब्दों का विलोम शब्द लिखो ।

१. दिन - -----

२. अच्छा - -----

३. लड़का - -----

४. गाय - -----

५. अन्दर - -----

६. साफ - -----

७. खुश - -----

८. जल्दी - -----

९. माता - -----

१०. राजा - -----

भाग ३ - इन वाक्यों को बहुवचन में लिखो ।

१. बच्चा दूध पीता है । -----

२. लड़का मैदान में खेलता है । -----

३. उसकी बहन रोटी पकाती है । -----

४. वह आदमी बहुत दुखी है । -----

५. किसान खेत में काम करता है । -----
 ६. देखो वह बच्चा रो रहा है । -----
 ७. क्या तुम्हारी पुस्तक खो गई है ? -----
 ८. अच्छा लड़का ध्यान से पढ़ता है । -----
 ९. मैं रोज पाठशाला जाती हूँ । -----
 १०. नदी बहुत लम्बी है । -----

भाग ४- संस्कृति दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द चुनकर इन वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।

१. हमें ----- करने से केवल हानि ही मिलती है ।
 २. भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार ----- मनुष्य की असली पहचान है ।
 ३. हमें अपना काम ----- करना चाहिए ।
 ४. हमें एक दूसरे के साथ ----- कर रहना चाहिए ।
 ५. मुँह से कभी भी ----- न निकालें ।
 ६. जितना हो सके मधुर और ----- वचन बोलिए ।
 ७. श्री राम एक ----- पुत्र थे ।
 ८. श्री राम के जीवन पर वाल्मीकि जी ने ----- लिखी है ।
 ९. सीताजी मिथिला के राजा ----- की पत्नी थी ।
 १०. ----- कर देना मनुष्य का दूसरा धर्म है अर्थात् किसी से बदला लेने की भावना मन में नहीं रखनी चाहिए ।

गाली मिल- झुल क्षमा जनक रामायण स्वयं
 अच्छा- चरित्र गुस्सा प्रेम नरक नाम
 काम धन आदर्श सत्य

ROROGO

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
qa	qe	qi	qo	qu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
sa	se	si	so	su
ta	te	ti	to	tu
<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi		
ya				
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WK 2

Ulutaga : Na vakamau

1. Digidigi voli, qai watimu e dua na vusi

E dau cavuti vua e dua na tagane se yalewaka dau digitaka ni kena i sa, oti qai laki tini sara ki na dua na yalewa se tagane ca. Ia, a cava ko sa cakava voli, ia digidigi voli me qai watimu e dua na vusi.

2. Lavi voleka ga na buka e waqa

E mana ga ni ia na vakawati vakoro vata. A cava ko la'ki gasayawataka voli, lavi voleka la na buka e waqa.

3. Lasulasu kece ga na ka, dinadina ga ko.....

E tukuni vua e dua ka la'ki via vakawati ki na dua na koro, oti ka mani sega . Ia, e muri e qai tini tale ga e na nona koro me vakawati kina . A cava soti gona ko mai vakamatei iko tu kina e ke, e lasulasu kecega na ka, e dinadina ga ko.....

4. I cavucavu ni sikoa

Na i vosavosa ka tau e na dela ni veitavaleni dina, tagane kei na yalewa ka rau duidui sara na nodrau yabaki ni bula. E tukuna ko koya ka qase sara vua ka gone sara e na vosa ni veitavaleni ka ni rau na qai veiwatini e na gauna sa sikoa sara kina. Veitalia niu sa vaka toka qo, ko na qai mai cavucavu ga ni noqu sikoa.

5. Butu qilaiso katakata

Sega ni dabe dei e na kena vinakati me vakatotolotaki na caka ni dua na ka. Ni ra sa bera tiko na vakatubu lovo, e ra sa vaka na butu qilaiso katakata e na nodra sa veicakayaka na kena cakacaka.

Na i valavala vakavanua e na vakawati

1. Tabailago

Na kena vakarogotaki ki na i tubutubu ni yalewa me sa vosaki.

2. Duguci

Na kena kerei vakavanua na yalewa e na kena sa vosaki; e i duguci na tabua.

3. Vakadonu gusu

Na kena vakavinavinakataki ni sa vakadonuya na yalewa e na nona sa duguci; e tuberi na tabua me i vakadonu ni gusu.

4. Na vakawati kei na vakamau

E kilai ga e Viti e na gauna e liu na vosa oqo na vakawati. Ia na vakamau (yavu ni vosa “mau”- donu);oqori ni sa dodonu main a tabana ruarua ka sa mau kina na veivosaki kei na veidinadinati ka sa mani vakayacori kina me vakalotutaki ka vakamataniutaki na veivakadonui oqori- oqori gona na “vakamau”.

5. Na tevutevu

Na i yau ka kau ki na vale ni vakawati oqori e okati kina na i vivivi ibe me vakatekivu mai na kena tabakau ki na dela ni loga(vivivi – tabakau sa ikoya na i coco levu, i coco lailai, na i kotokoto, na vakabati, na dela ni loga) na kumi, na gatu, na taunamu ni Viti, na i yau vaka- Vavalagi ka okati kina na taunamu, na i tutuvi, na i latilati, na i lokoloko kei na so tale.

6. I butubutu

Na ibe ka tevu e valenilotu me rau tu kina na vakamau. Na ibe oqo e dau qai coki me nona ko koya ka caka vakamau.

7. Na I lakovi ni yalewa

Ni sa oti na lotu ka sa caka tiko na sulu, na solevu, sa caka oti na tevutevu, sa qai lakovi na yalewa me sa mai tawana na nona vale vou. Na tabua e dau i lakovi ni yalewa.

8. I tautaunaki

Na tabua ka ratou tubera na weka ni yalewa vei ratou na weka ni tagane me tataunaki kina na yalewa. Oqo sara talega e dua na veiyalayalati vakavanua ka na rogo na kena vosa e na gauna sa ciqomi, kacivi, vatonaki ka vakamaluataki na kamunaga koya.

9. Bogi Va

Na magiti e vakarautaki ni sa oti e bogi va na gauna ni vakamau. E dau vavi e dua na magiti ka kena i coi e dua na vuaka. Oqo e dua na magiti dredre ka ni na kilai e ke na itukutuku ni nei koya na yalewa vou kei na veitaqomaki e a caka tu mai vua. E na marautaki ke sa caka tiko mai na veitaqomaki ia e na so na vanua e qai mai tini ca e na gauna sa caka kina na bogi va.

10. Vakasobusobu

Na vakasoburi ki wai me vaqolivi na yalewa vou. E dau caka e dua na kena kakana ka caka talega na nona i vakamamaca na yalewa vou.

11. Na i tatau

Na tabua ka tuberi mera tatau kina na weka ni yalewa me ra sa suka tale ki na nodra itikotiko.

12. I vakatale

Na tabua ka tuberi me ra sa vakatalei kina na weka ni yalewa ka tau talega kina na vosa ni veivakamasuti ke mani baleca se sakasaka e so na ka e a vakayacori e na gauna ni solevu ni vakawati.

13. I boko ni buka

Na tabua se yaqona se magiti ka vakacabori me i tukuni ni sa mai cava koto na cakacaka ni vakawati ko ya e na vavavi se vakasaqa.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Na vosa e tautauvata

lako	yacova	vakasavui
tama	kamunaga	kumukumuni

1. Cavutu - _____.
2. Vakadonuya - _____.
3. Tabua - _____.
4. Tukuni - _____.
5. Tokatu - _____.
6. Soqoni - _____.

Saumi taro

1. Vola mai e 3 na iyaya vaka-Viti e dau vakayagataki ena soqo ni vakamau?
_____.
2. Vola mai e tolu na iyaya e dau kune vakalevu ena soqo ni tevutevu?
_____.
3. Na iyaya vaka-Viti cava e dau vakayagataki ni sa laki duguci e dua na yalewa?
_____.
4. Ocei e dau masulaki rau na veiwatini vou e na loma na Valenilotu?
_____.
5. E da rawa ni bulataka vakacava na bula ni vuvale mamarau?
_____.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET 2

STRAND	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT
SUB – STRAND	Features of Places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions. FIJI MAP

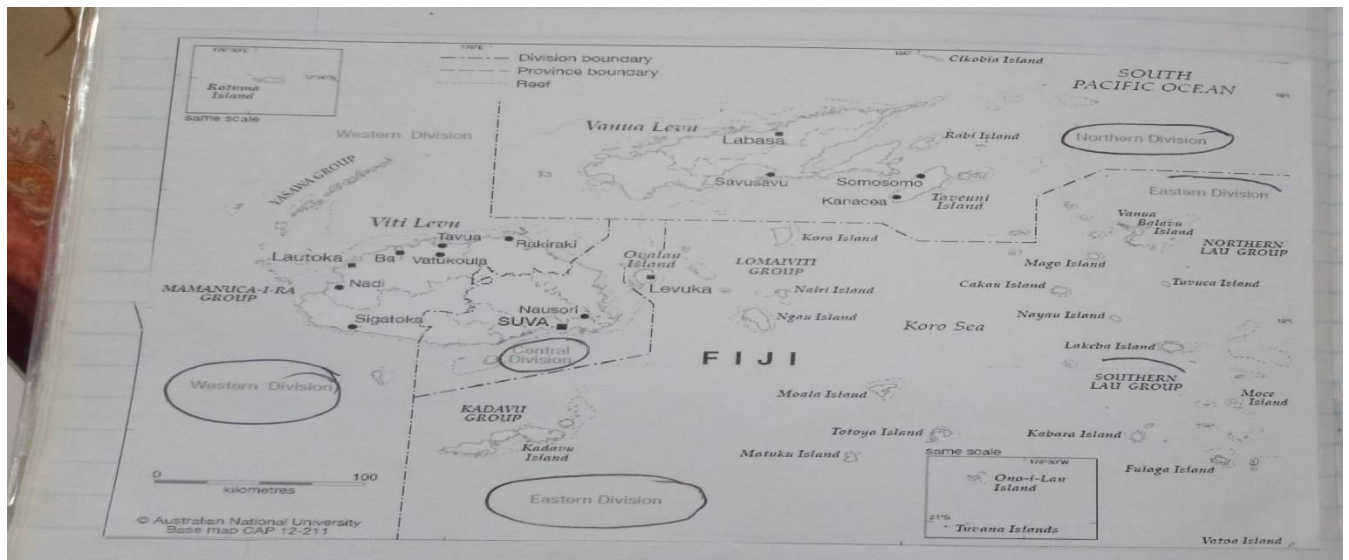
LESSON NOTES

1. Map makers draw different features on the map to make it easy to understand the physical features of the area shown. Some features shows real sketches of matters in the area while others use symbols.
2. Some Significant places in Fiji.
Place a tick to indicate physical or cultural features of Fiji.

	Physical	Cultural
Monasavu Dam		
Nabouwalu Jetty		
Mt Washington(Kadavu)		
Ovalau Island		
Tagimouci flower in Taveuni		
Nadi Airport Queens Road		
Kacau (Gau)		
Joskers's thumb(Lami)		
Virgin oil (Rabi)		
Rewa Bridge		
Sigatoka River		

The Map of Fiji

1. Fiji is made up of 322 islands in which 100 are inhabited.
2. There are two main islands namely Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.
3. Fiji is divided into four main divisions namely the Central, Western, Northern and Eastern Division.
4. The small islands are divided into groups.
5. Some of these island groups are the Lomaiviti and Lau Group which are located in the Eastern division.



Cities and Towns in Fiji

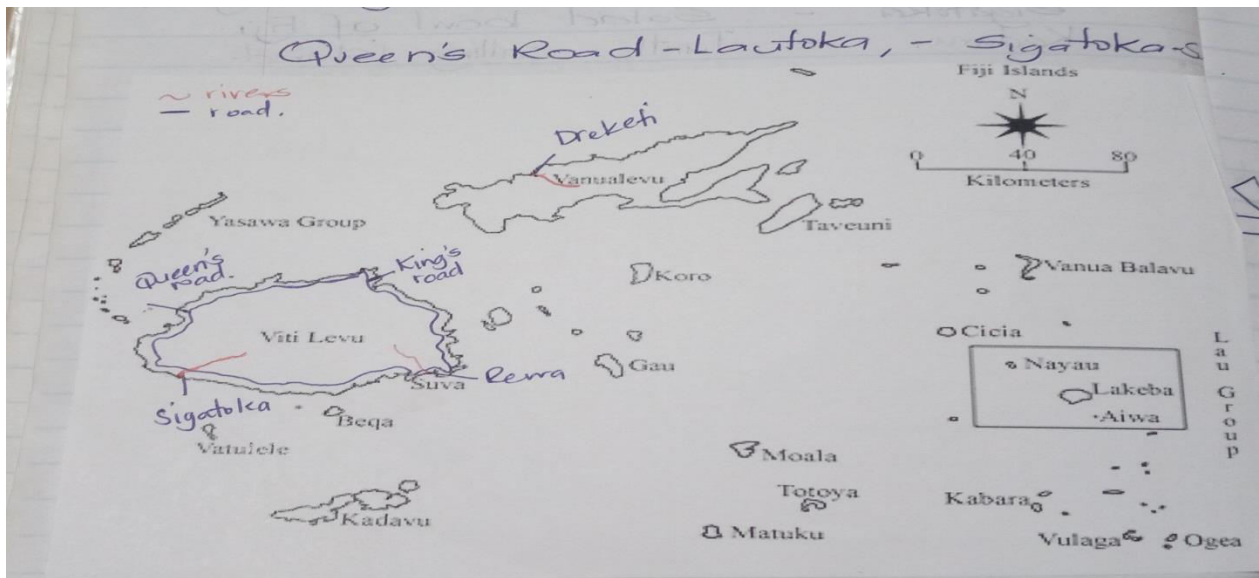
1. Suva and Lautoka are the two cities in Fiji.
2. Suva is the capital city of Fiji located in the Central division while Lautoka is known as the Sugar City located in the Western Division.
3. Both these cities are on the island of Viti Levu.
4. There are ten towns in Fiji.
5. In Viti Levu, Sigatoka, Nadi, Ba, Tavua and Rakiraki are towns in the western division.
6. Nausori, Nasinu and Lami are towns located in the Central division.
7. Levuka is the old capital of Fiji which is located on the island of Ovalau in the Eastern division.
8. Labasa and Savusavu are the two towns in Vanua Levu which are in the Northern Division

Special Places in Fiji.

1. There are some special places in Fiji in which the indigenous people always value it.
2. Today, these special places are attracting a lot of tourists and have earned money to the indigenous people.
3. Some of these places include the fire walking of Beqa, the red prawns of Vatulele, and the hot springs of Savusavu.

Rivers and Roads

1. There are major rivers and roads around Fiji.
2. These rivers provide us with food and transportation.
3. The Rewa River is the widest river and the Sigatoka River is the longest river.
4. There are two main roads in Viti Levu known as Kings Road (Lautoka to Rakiraki to Suva) and the Queen's Road (Lautoka to Sigatoka to Suva).



Where is Fiji located in the world?

1. The map shows us where Fiji is located in relation to other parts of the world.
2. The world is a sphere or globe.
3. Fiji is part of the global village and many people from travel to other countries for employment and education and some have even migrated.
4. Tourists from other countries visit Fiji and they spent their money in places where they visit.
5. This money helps the government to provide us with free education and bus fare.



Fiji's location in the South Pacific.

1. Lines running **east-west** across the map are called parallel of **latitudes**.
2. They are measured in degrees north and south of the **Equator which is 0 degree latitude**.
3. Lines running north-south down the map are called meridians of longitude.
4. International date line- imaginary line of demarcation on the Earth that runs north and south to indicate the change of day and time.
5. Fiji is located below equator and near International Date Line.

NOTE:

All the students have already received the Fiji's map before the term end exam. Revise the features thoroughly.

Activity

	<p>Label on the map</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western division 2. Beqa island 3. Capital of Fiji 4. Rewa river 5. Sigatoka 6. Kadavu 7. Savusavu 8. International date line 9. Lau group 10. Natewa bay
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