

**NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR: 6**  
**ENGLISH**  
**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4**

**A.Parts of a Speech: Prepositions**

Prepositions are small words that connects nouns or pronouns to other words in a sentence.It is used in a sentence to show directions,time , place ,locations,or to introduce an object.

Prepositions are often at the beginning of phrases.

For example: Marika took the book from his bag and gave it to Sailasa.

*\*from* connects the book and his bag; *to* connects it (the book) and Sailasa.

**ACTIVITY:**

**Fill in the correct preposition in the sentences below.**

- 1.)Did you see the show\_\_\_\_\_ television?
- 2.)The hare jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the turtle.
- 3.)I like to eat popcorn \_\_\_\_\_ the movies.
- 4.)She is riding \_\_\_\_\_ the black horse.
- 5.)My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ September.
- 6.)We will be having a holiday\_\_\_\_\_ two weeks time.
- 7.)The sunken ship lies \_\_\_\_\_the bottom of the ocean.
- 8.)The children are all standing \_\_\_\_\_ a row.
- 9.)The cat hides \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- 10.)The winner was standing \_\_\_\_\_me when his name was announced.

**B.) Plural Forms**

For words ending with y  $\longrightarrow$  Change y to 'ies'

For words ending with 'x', 'ss', 'o' or 'ch'  $\longrightarrow$  add 'es'

For words ending with 'f' or 'fe'  $\longrightarrow$  delete 'f' or 'fe' and add 'ves'

### **ACTIVITY:**

#### **Re-write the words in the brackets in Plural Forms**

- 1.) The (lady) used a (knife) to cut the (branch) from a fallen (tree).
- 2.) The (girl) went to the (shop) to buy a (loaf) of bread.
- 3.) The (boy) lifted the (box) from the (shelf) and placed in the (cupboard).
- 4.) (I) painted a (fairy) on the (glass).
- 5.) The (child) picked the (leaf) in the school compound.
- 6.) The (man) gave a (lolly) to the (baby).
- 7.) The (thief) broke into the (house) and stole the (jewellery).
- 8.) The (woman) bought a new (dress) for the (maid).
- 9.) In some (country), (school) is still closed.
- 10.) They bought (potato) and (tomato) from the market.

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**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

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**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4**

**MATHEMATICS**

**STRAND: MEASUREMENT**

**SUB – STRAND: AREA/ LENGTH**

**MEASURING DISTANCES USING THE SCALE FOR CONVERSION**

Example: Measure the length of line AB in cm. Using the scale. Convert the length to real distance.

Scale: 1cm = 10km



Solution: Measure: 6cm ; convert:  $6\text{cm} \times 10 = 60\text{cm}$

2. Use the scale to convert the measured length in real distance: scale 1cm = 10km:



## ROUNDING OFF LENGTH TO THE NEAREST CM, M OR KM

**Achievement Indicators:** To round off given length to nearest cm, m or km

Example: Round off these lengths to the nearest:	cm/m/km	Solution:
13.42cm 	13cm	If the number you are rounding is followed by 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round the number <b>up</b> . If the number you are rounding is followed by 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, round the number <b>down</b> .
2.54m 	3m	
4.5km 	5km	

1. Round off these lengths to the nearest cm:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. 5.2 cm _____   | c. 123.6 cm _____ |
| b. 346.4 cm _____ | d. 102.3 cm _____ |

2. Round of these lengths to the nearest m

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. 3.7m _____   | c. 10.3m _____  |
| b. 57.3 m _____ | d. 143.4m _____ |

3. Round off these lengths to the nearest km:

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. 4.3 km _____  | c. 10.9 km _____  |
| b. 27.5 km _____ | d. 327.1 km _____ |

**NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR:6**  
**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**  
**WORKSHEET: 4**

**Changes of the Three State of Matter**

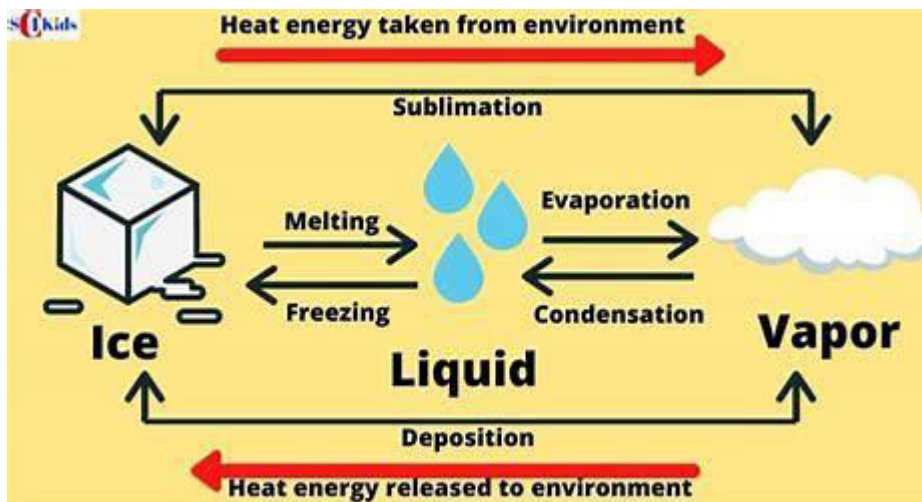
- 1.) Substances can change from solid to liquid to gases as they **get more energy**.  
For example: ice (solid) can change to water (liquid), then to steam or vapour (gas).



- 2.) Similarly, we can change gases into liquid and then to solids by **taking energy away** that is by cooling them down.  
For example: water vapour (gas) on cooling changes into water (liquid) which on further cooling changes into ice (solid)



- 3.) In most substances these processes are reversible. They can happen either way because it is a physical change.



**ACTIVITY 1:**

1.) Write the definitions of the following words and example.

a.) Melting

b.) Freezing

c.) Evaporation

d.) Condensation

e.) Sublimation

f.) Reverse Sublimation

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**YEAR:6**

**HEALTH SCIENCE**

**WORK SHEET:4**

**Unit:14**      **Safe Community**

- 1.) A safe community is where people live peacefully without fear of sickness or injury.
- 2.) You can help make your community safe if you learn to take good care of your family's surroundings.

**Handling Emergencies During Disasters**

- 1.) When disasters occur, many times we are caught unprepared for it.
  - Houses get blown away.
  - Houses in low lying areas often gets flooded.
  - People often get hurt and some die during natural disasters.
- 2.) It is important to take heed of the warnings given on the radio and from the DISMAC Unit before a Natural Disaster.

**Activity:**

- 1.) List five precautionary measures you need to do **before** a natural disaster occurs.
- 2.) During a natural disaster what must you do to prevent you or your family members from getting injured?
- 3.) You live in a remote village or in an island and all means of communication are lost. How can you request for outside help?
- 4.) Why must we always boil our drinking water during and after a cyclone has passed?

**Unit: 15**    **Diseases That Arise from Disasters**

- 1.) After a natural disaster, there's a high risk in people contracting diseases.
- 2.) Natural disasters including floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, tropical cyclones (e.g., hurricanes and typhoons) and tornadoes have been described with the following infectious diseases including:
  - diarrhea
  - acute respiratory infections
  - malaria
  - Leptospirosis
  - Measles
  - dengue fever
  - viral hepatitis
  - typhoid fever
  - meningitis
  - tetanus

3.) We must take precautionary measures in preventing us from getting sick.

**Activity:**

1.) Identify the diseases that spread after a natural disaster.

2.) How can we protect our family and community from contracting diseases after a natural disaster?

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**HINDI**

पाठ ६

अच्छी तंदुरुस्ती Read Page 42 – 44

वर्तनी (spelling)

दवाइयों  
तंदुरुस्ती

खुशबू  
लाभदायक

मजबूत  
प्रभावित

कीटाणु  
चबाकर

संचालन  
अलावा

**अभ्यास**

१. पाठ के अनुसार राजेश को क्या बीमारी थी ?
२. तुम्हारे विचार में राजेश कैसे नहाता था ?
३. क्या अच्छी तंदुरुस्ती के लिए नए जूते तथा नए कपड़े आवश्यक हैं?
४. क्या अच्छी तंदुरुस्ती के लिए चार जोड़े जूते आवश्यक हैं ?

**आ. सही जवाब को चुन कर अपनी अभ्यास-पुस्तिका में लिखिए**

१. रोज खुशबू वाले साबून से नहाना चाहिए ।
२. शरीर के अंगों को खूब रगड़-रगड़ कर नहाना चाहिए ।
३. दाँतों से नाखून काटना अच्छी आदत है।
४. नासुबह सिर्फ दाँतों को साफ करना चाहिए ।
५. खून कभी नहीं काटना चाहिए ।
६. सुबह दाँतों, आँखों, कानों, नाक और जीभ को साफ करना चाहिए ।

७. अच्छी तंदुरुस्ती के लिए सिर्फ सफाई जरूरी है।

८. अच्छी तंदुरुस्ती के लिए सफाई और अच्छी आदतें जरूरी हैं ।

९. अच्छी तंदुरुस्ती के लिए सिर्फ नहाना जरूरी है ।

इ. इन के विलोम शब्द लिखिए ।

मजबूत -

साफ -

पूराने -

बुरी -

अन्दर -

लाभदायक-

ई. इन के समान अर्थ वाले शब्द लिखिए ।

१. हमेशा -

२. खुशबू -

३. नेक -

४. तंदुरुस्त -

५. ज्यादा -

६. लाभदायक



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**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**STRAND: PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT**

**SUB STRAND: PEOPLE AND CARE OF PLACES**

**How Climate Change Affects Gardening and Livestock**

1. Increase in droughts and floods are dangerous to livestock and crops.
2. These natural disasters cannot be controlled by humans but we must try to avoid them by following good conservation practices of our environment.
3. Productivity decreases because of heat stress, the conditions of drought, water-logging, increase in flooding which causes soil erosion and loss of nutrients from heavy rain makes the soil less productive or fertile.
4. High temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns and wind direction can lead to pests and diseases.
5. Sea level rise combined with drought results in salt water intrusion.

**The Climate of Fiji**

1. Fiji has two main climates:
  - Hot and Wet Season
  - Cool and Dry Season
2. **Wet and hot season** is from **November to April**, while **Cool, and dry season** is from **May to October**.
3. Fiji's climate is affected by the Trade Winds, which blows from the South East called the **South East Trade winds**.
4. **The South East Trade Winds** bring moisture causing rain especially on the South East side of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.

5. The western side of Viti Levu is sheltered by the mountains therefore this side has dry season which is suitable for growing sugarcane.

### **Planting and Harvesting Crops**

1. The planting, cultivating and harvesting of many crops, vegetables and fruits are related to the seasons.
2. The table below shows the different crops available in the two seasons and also both the seasons

HOT WET SEASON	COOL DRY SEASON	BOTH SEASONS
Mangoes Pineapples Breadfruit Chillies Avocado chestnut	Kumala Yams Tomatoes Lettuce Chinese cabbage	Taro Cassava Banana Coconut

### **Activities**

1. What is a drought? When do we have a drought?
2. What problems do people face in:
  - a. The warm, wet season
  - b. The cooler, drier season

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**NA VOSA VAKA-VITI**

**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4**

**A. Wilivola kei na Saumi Taro**

**E Katakata**

“Daru dabe toka mada e ke.”

“Oilei! Oilei! Oilei!

“Na cava beka oqo? Sa katakata dina,” a kaya ko Tomasi.

“Io, Tomasi e cawa tu,” a kaya cake mai ko Rusiate.

“Tomasi, tukuna vei Taniela me kakua ni qasi cake e kea.”

“Taniela, lako tani mai keri. E katakata tu na i binibini qele qori”.

“Dou toso tani ra gone!Toso Rusiate!Toso Tomasi!Toso Taniela!

Au via kelia na i binibini qele qori.Drau qarauni Taniela, me kakua ni toro voleka mai”.

“Na cava oqori, Tata?”

“E dua na lovo!”

“Mmmm.....mmmm!

“Sa boi vinaka dina!”

1.) E ratou lewe vica na tukuni tiko e na i talanoa?

A. Dua

B. Tolu

B. Rua

D. Va

2.) Na cava e katakata? E katakata na \_\_\_\_\_.

A.qele

C. siga

B. vatu

D. draki

3.) Ni kainaki ni **cawa** e kena i balebale ni \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Liliwa

C. katakata

B. Daumaka

D. Batabata

4.) Na cava e katakata kina na qele?

A.Ni katakata na siga.

C. E a caka kina na vakasaqa.

B.E a bulu kina na lovo.

D. E a kama kina na benu.

5.)Na yaca ni vatu e dau vakayagataki e na lovo?

A. Qilaiso

C. Qoca

B. Vatu lalai

D. Vatu katakata

**B. Na Vosa Vaka-Viti**

**Vola mai na vosa ibalebale vata ni veivosa era.**

1.) Tokatu-

3.) kamunaga-

2.) Vakasavui-

4.) duguci-

**I. Vola mai na veibasai ni veivosa e toka era.**

1.) Leca qalo-

3.) matata-

2.) Maroroya-

4.) daramaka-

**II. Vola mai vakadodonu na yatu vosa era ka mo biuta na kena vakavakadigo**

1.) e vica na i sau ni ika oqo a taroga ko mesake

2.) e rau a vodo e na bawaqa ko juta kei avorosa e na siga tusiti me rau gole ki yasawa

**C. Na i Tovo kei na Vakarau Vakavanua**

**Na i Cavuti Vakavanua**

1.) Nadi – Navatulevu-Tui Nadi

2.) Lau- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3.) Kadavu- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

4.) Rewa - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

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