

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ENGLISH

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#3

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

Adjectives

An adjective is a word which is used to qualify or to tell us more about a noun. An adjective can be placed before a noun eg. This is a big car. An adjective can also be placed after certain verbs eg. These boys are clever. The cake tastes good. I fell sick.

- A) **Adjectives of quality**- The boy looks **pale**. Other examples are: kind, peculiar, poor, wealthy.
- B) **Adjectives of quantity**- **Several** boys will be going. Other examples are: few, fifty, many, one, some.
- C) **Compound adjectives**- ‘Cinderella’ is a **well- known** fairy tale. Other examples are: cold- blooded, green-eyed, pale-faced.
- D) **Demonstrative adjectives**- **This** book is mine. Other examples are: that, these, those.
- E) **Interrogative adjectives**- **Whose** pen is this? Other examples are: what, which.
- F) **Distributive adjectives**- **Each** boy is given an apple. Other examples are: either, every, neither.

ACTIVITY- Fill in the blanks with descriptive adjectives given below

melodious	punctured	spacious	bruised	recent
poor	popular	swollen	warm	fresh

1. Mother bought some _____ fish at the market yesterday.
2. He sang in a _____ voice.
3. Everyone likes Peni. He is very _____ .
4. This room is very airy and _____ .
5. Our car had a _____ tyre last Saturday.
6. We received a _____ welcome at Ravina’s house last week.
7. The old man is in a _____ state of health.
8. Does Mrs. Khan know how to treat a _____ knee?
9. Rita was stung by a bee. Her arm is _____.
10. Do you have a _____ photograph of yourself?

Comparative Adjectives- describes or tells us more about a noun. When comparing things, we just add **–er** or **–est** to the adjective e.g. Ashika is quick. Anju is quicker. Ashu is the quickest.

The spelling of some adjectives need to be changed before adding **–er** or **–est** e.g. happy happier happiest.

Some adjectives use more and most instead of **–er** or **–est** e.g. delicious, more delicious, most delicious .

Activity- Complete the table below. Write the comparative adjectives. The first one is done for you.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
brave	braver	bravest
quick		
	faster	
		slowest
	more beautiful	
		most exciting
little		least
bad		worst
	more dangerous	
good		best

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

tremble sway destruction seismic explosion

thunder drowning destruction shutters Tsunami

Reading for the week.

Theme 3 – Environment

Topic- The Tsunami page 116 – English Text book

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

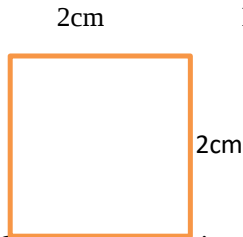
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET # 3

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. Measuring

To calculate the perimeter of a square



Note: a square has 4 equal sides. To find the perimeter of a square,
 Add all the sides. $2\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} = 8\text{cm}$
 Another short method: since all the sides are equal just multiply one
 Side 4 times. $2\text{cm} \times 4 = 8\text{cm}$

1. Calculate the perimeter of these squares.

a. 4cm



b. 3cm



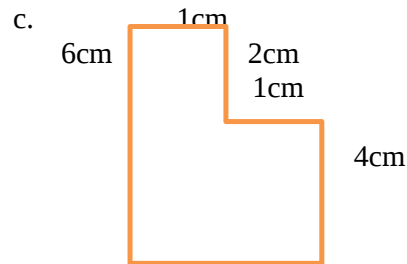
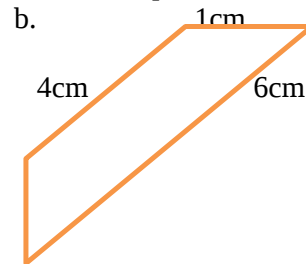
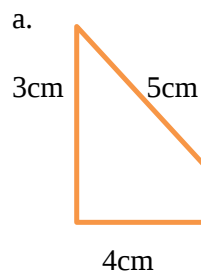
c. 6cm



2. Complete the perimeter table of these squares.

Length of one side	perimeter
5cm	$5\text{cm} \times 4 = 20\text{cm}$
10cm	
	60cm
17m	
	120m

3. Calculate the perimeter of these shapes.



Measuring distance using a scale

Example: convert the length to real distance using the scale. Scale: $1\text{cm} = 10\text{km}$

This means that 1cm in the book is equal to 10km in reality.

A 7cm B answer: $7\text{cm} \times 10 = 70\text{km}$

Activity

Use the scale to convert the length in real distance. Scale: 1cm = 20km

- a. B 6cm C b.) D 3cm E c.) A 10cm

Area of rectangles and squares

Example: 2cm

A.  Area = length x width
= 5cm x 2cm
= 10cm²

B.)  Area = length x width
= 4cm x 4cm
= 16cm²

Activity

Find the area of these shapes.

a.  7cm
2cm

b.)  3cm

c.)  2cm

d.)  4cm
5cm

Word problems

1. Aseri has a rectangular garden 50m wide and 75m long. He wants to fence his garden using two rows of barbed wire. How many metres of wire does he need?
2. Emosi ran 5 rounds around a playground which is 100m long and 45m wide. Find the total distance Emosi ran.
3. Ratu's classroom is 8m long and 6m wide. What is the area of the floor of his classroom?
4. Neha wants to make a pig pan 10m long and 7m wide. How many metres of wire does she need to make her pig pan?
5. Salote wants to fence her compound with two rows of barbed wire. The length is 20m and the width is 15 m. how many metres of wire does she need?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: HEALTHY LIVING

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#3

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB – STRAND	Community Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Identify and discuss epidemic that arises after natural disasters and ways to prevent and manage them.

Lesson Notes **Diseases that arise from disasters.**

1. Common epidemics that arise from disasters are Dengue fever, Typhoid, Leptospirosis, Cholera and diarrhea.
2. Dengue fever is spread due to mosquitos laying eggs in still or stagnant water. After disaster all the tin, cans, tyres and holes in the ground is filled with water and becomes a breeding place for mosquitos.
3. Typhoid is caused by drinking dirty water.
4. Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease caused when you come in contact with soil, water, urine of infected animals.
5. Cholera is caused when you eat or drink contaminated food or water.
6. Diarrhea is caused when you drink dirty water.

How to prevent the spread of diseases after disasters.

1. Destroy all mosquito breeding places.
2. Fill up all the pot holes.
3. Bury or dispose all tins and cans.
4. Clean the compound thoroughly and throw all rubbish away.
5. Clean all blocked drains.
6. Wear boots/ closed shoes when going outside.
7. Boil all drinking water.
8. Wear clean clothes.
9. Wash hands with soap and water after visiting the toilet.

ACTIVITY- answer the following questions.

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

2. What will you do to prevent the spread of dengue fever after a disaster?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: HEALTHY LIVING

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#3

STRAND	Personal and Community Hygiene
SUB – STRAND	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize the different parts of the eye and outline the ways of caring for them.

LESSON NOTES

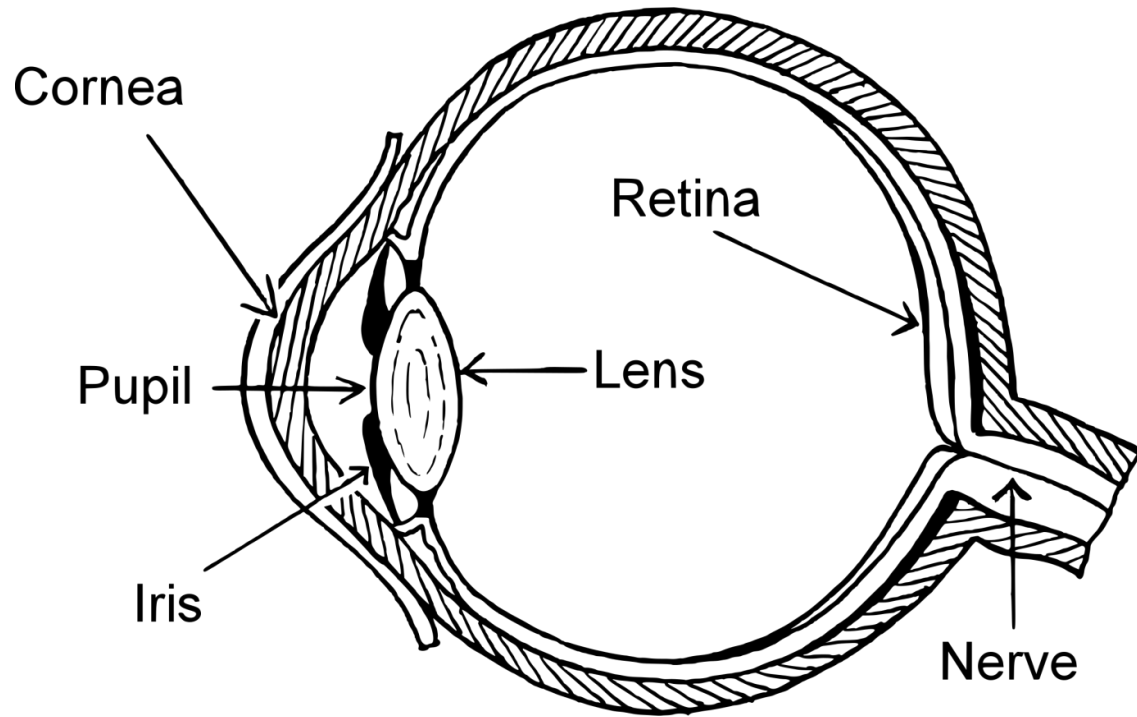
PARTS OF AN EYE

1. Cornea-The cornea is the outer covering of the eye. This dome-shaped layer protects your eye from elements that could cause damage to the inner parts of the eye.
2. Pupil-The pupil appears as a black dot in the middle of the eye. This black area is actually a hole that takes in light so the eye can focus on the objects in front of it.
3. The iris is the area of the eye that contains the pigment which gives the eye its color. This area surrounds the pupil. This allows the eye to take in more or less light depending on how bright it is around you. If it is too bright, the iris will shrink the pupil so that they eye can focus more effectively.
4. Lens-The lens sits directly behind the pupil. This is a clear layer that focuses the light the pupil takes in.
5. Retina-The light focuses by the lens will be transmitted onto the retina. This is made of rods and cones arranged in layers, which will transmit light into chemicals and electrical pulses. The retina is located in the back of the eye, and is connected to the optic nerves that will transmit the images the eye sees to the brain so they can be interpreted.
6. Aqueous-The aqueous is a watery substance that fills the eye that removes any buildup in the eye.
7. Optic nerve-transmit message from eye to the brain

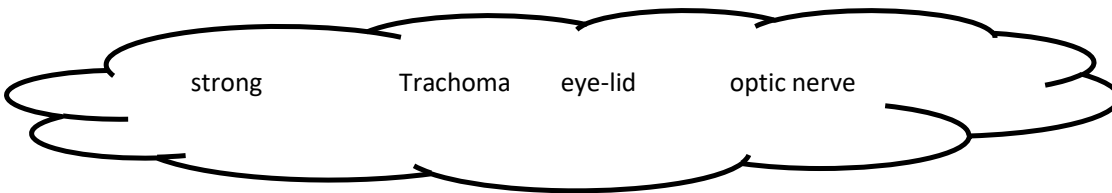
CARE FOR THE EYES

- A).Eat lots of fruits and vegetables. Carrots which are loaded with beta carotene are especially helpful in maintaining healthy eyes.
- B).Avoid wearing contact lenses for more than 19 hours. This can cause permanent sight damage as well as extreme discomfort to your eyes. Don't wear glasses for too long.
- C).Use cucumber on your eyelids. Press cold cucumber slices gently against eyelids 10 minutes before going to sleep at night to prevent puffiness.
- D).Try not to spend so much time looking at your computer screen. The glare from the screen is said to weaken the muscles of the eye.
- E). Exercise your eyes, and also be sure to relax them.
- F) Wash your eyes with clean water.

PARTS OF AN EYE



ACTIVITY: Choose a word from the cloud that best completes the following sentences.

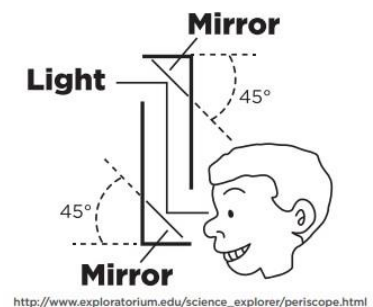


- a). Our eyes should be protected from _____ light.
- b). _____ is the diseases of the eye.
- c). The _____ protects the eye ball from injury.
- d). _____ carries message from the eye to the brain.

STRAND	Energy
SUB – STRAND	Energy Source and Transfer
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit, buzzer and electromagnet.

LESSON NOTES

- Light travels in a straight line and bends when it reaches a different medium.
- A **periscope** is an instrument to **detect ships from under water**. This helps in avoiding collisions with other ships.



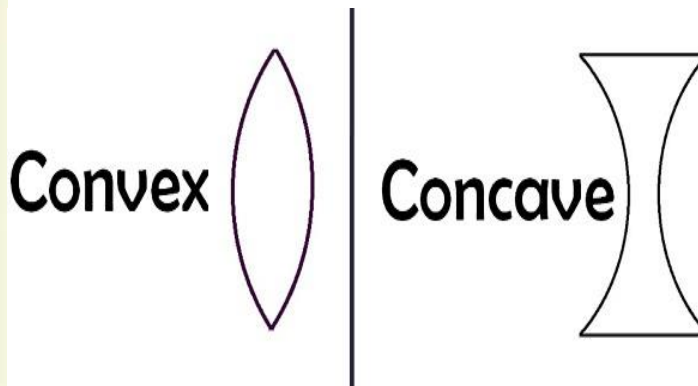
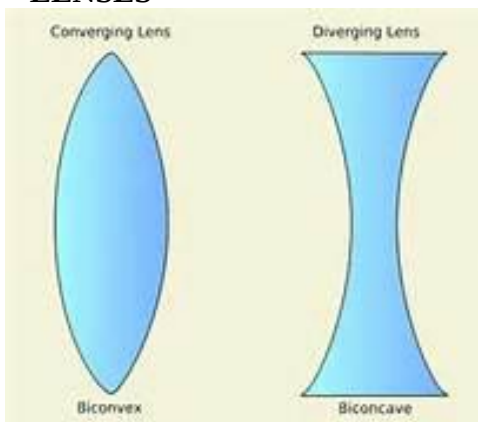
Submarines use periscope to detect other ships on top. A video will be uploaded on viber.

Activity

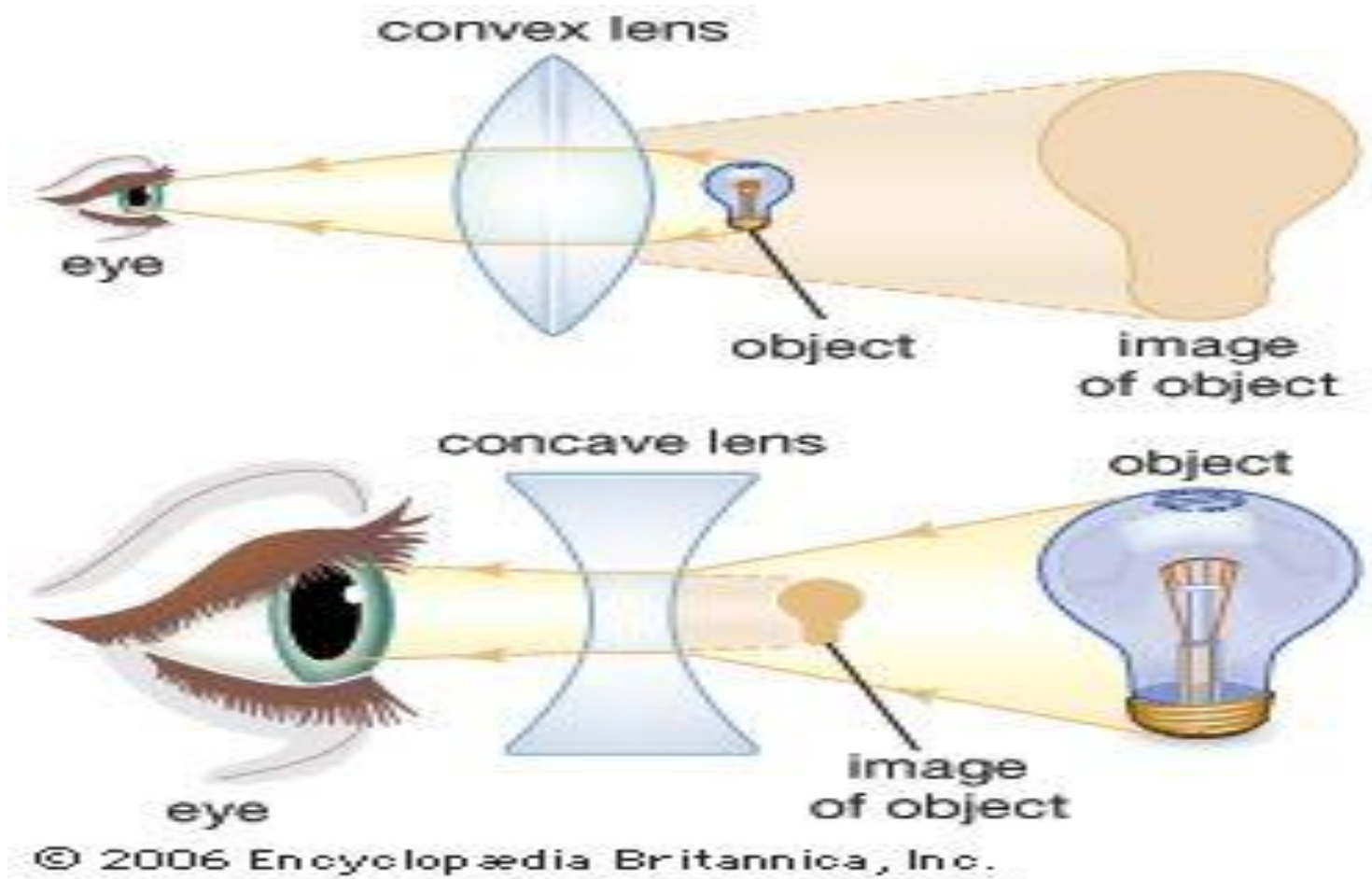
1. How does periscope work? Explain
2. List some other places you can use periscope.

LESSON NOTES: Concave and Convex lenses

- Lenses are transparent solid curved surfaces
- Lenses that are **thicker in the Centre than at the edges** are called **CONVERGING LENSES** also known **CONVEX LENSES**
- Lenses that are **thinner in the Centre** are called **DIVERGING LENSES** also known as **CONCAVE LENSES**



Experiment video will be uploaded on viber.



Activity

1. Describe concave lenses.
2. List some places where convex and concave lenses are used?
3. Explain converging lenses.

STRAND	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT
SUB – STRAND	People and Care of Places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore good environmental practice and conservation methods and analyze the effect of climate change on these practices.

LESSON NOTES

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 result in salt water intrusion.

The Climate of Fiji

Fiji has two main climates: • Hot and Wet Season • Cool and Dry Season

1. Hot, Wet season is from November to April, while Cool, Dry season is from May to October.
2. Fiji's climate is affected by the Trade Winds, which blow from the South East, which is called the South East Trade winds.
3. The South East Trade Winds bring moisture causing rain especially on the South East side of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu .
4. 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 of Crops

5. The planting, cultivating and harvesting of many crops, vegetables and fruits are related to the seasons.
6. Hot Wet Season mangoes ,pineapples, breadfruit, chillies, avocado, chestnut
7. Cool Dry Season kumala ,yams ,tomatoes ,lettuce, Chinese cabbage
8. Both Seasons taro ,cassava, banana

Activity

1. What is drought?
2. List 2 effects of drought?
3. When is the hot and cool season in Fiji?
4. Why the South East side of Viti Levu is always wet?
5. Why western side of Viti Levu is good for sugarcane?

LESSON NOTES

Climatic Variations

1. The term climatic comes from the word climate and climate means the kind of weather a particular place has.
2. Variations are the changes so climatic variations mean the changes in weather pattern of a particular place.
3. The climatic variations that we experience today have changed a lot from what our older generations experienced.
4. The weather keeps on changing and disasters do happen which affects the environment and our livelihood. For example, we could have sunshine in the morning and in the later in the afternoon there would be rain.
5. Some human activities are not environmental friendly which are causing these climatic variations and it affects our resources and the way we survive.

Influence of Climatic Variations on the Environment

1. Climate change also affects the life of humans.
2. When the environment is affected, human's livelihood would also be affected because we get our resources from especially our food.
3. It is our responsibility to reduce the effects of climate change on our environment, so that our future generations would be able to have enough resources for their livelihood.
4. Today, a lot of new diseases are also affecting people which could be a result of climate change in the environment we live in.
5. The atmospheric temperature increases everyday as the result of heat of the sun, and people are suffering from diseases such as skin rash and cancer.
6. There are more droughts and it lessens the food production from the gardens and farms resulting in hunger. Sources of water are drying up and people are dying from thirst as there is no water to drink.

Ways of Minimizing Climatic Variations: Conservation Skills

1. Protect your Rainforest
 - Afforestation- Planting of trees
 - Agroforestry
2. Minimize Air Pollution
3. Protecting our coral reefs
4. Avoid Pollution

Activity

1. Explain the term climatic variation.
2. Research work: what is climate change?
3. What are effects of climate change?
4. How can you minimize the sea level rise and extinction of species?

5. How do coral reefs help in conserving our environment from change in weather patterns?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #3

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- पत्र लेखन

आपका नाम रितिक / राधिका है। आप काश्मीर रोड, लौतोका में रहते/ रहती हैं। आपका मित्र / सहेली को परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त करने पर बधाई दीजिए।

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के प्रयोग से पत्र को पूरा कीजिए।

खुशी	बधाई	तथा	सफलता	कल	लौतोका
फल	अंक	प्यार	प्रसन्नता	नमस्ते	मुझे

काश्मीर रोड

५ जुलाई २०२

प्रिय मित्र/ सहेली

तुम्हारा पत्र कल शाम को मिला। पढ़ कर हम सब की ----- का ठिकाना न रहा कि तुमने परीक्षा में शानदार ----- प्राप्त की है। तुम्हारे रात दिन के कठिन परिश्रम का या ----- है। हमारी ओर से तुम्हारे अध्यापक और मपता पिता को भी ----- हो।

तुम्हें भी यह जानकर ----- होगी कि मैं और मेरी छोटी बहन नीता भी परीक्षा में अच्छे ----- से पास हुए हैं।

माँ और पिताजी की ओर से तुम्हें ----- और आशीर्वाद। चाचा और चाची को मेरा प्रणाम ----- पंकी को प्यार।

तुम्हारा मित्र/ सहेली

रितिक / राधिका

भाग २ सही जवाब को चुन कर मेल कीजिए।

भाग १		भाग २
१. उपकार	-----	क. सबसे प्यारी होती हैं
२. चोरी	-----	ख. साफ पहनना चाहिए
३. आदर	-----	ग. कभी न करें
४. कपड़ा	-----	घ. बड़ों का करें
५. माँ	-----	ड. दूसरों की भलाई करना

भाग ३- नीचे दिए गए पाठ को पढ़ कर प्रश्नों का जवाब लिखो ।

एक अच्छा नागरिक बनने के लिए हमें कुछ नियमों का पालन करना पड़ता है । हमारी नागरिकता हमारे अच्छे व्यवहार और गुणों से प्रकट होती है । अच्छे व्यवहार, अच्छे भाव और अच्छे चाल चलन को शिष्टाचार कहते हैं । हमारी शिक्षा घर पर आरम्भ होती है । माँ की गोद संसार का सब से बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय है ।

हमारे वेदों का भी यह कहना है कि माता पिता को देवता का सम्मान देना चाहिए । वे दिन भर भूखे प्यासे ही हमारे लिए खून और पसीना एक करते हैं । उन की सेवा करना ही हमारा सब से बड़ा धर्म है। उन से हमेशा नम्र व्यवहार, मधुर बानी, और शिष्टता से बातें कहनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार का व्यवहार अपने से बड़ों के साथ भी करना चाहिए । अपने गुरुजनों और माता पिता का सम्मान देने से ही हमारा जीवन सफल होता है।

प्रश्न

१. एक अच्छा नागरिक बनने के लिए हमें क्यों करना पड़ता है ?

२. शिष्टाचार किसे कहते हैं ?

३. हमारा पहला गुरु कौन है ?

४. माता की गोद को क्या कहा गया है ?

५. माता पिता हमारे लिए क्या करते हैं ?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI READING WK 3

Na Vakawati

Na **vakawati** e dua na tiki dina ni bula vaka-iTaukei. E ka vakaturaga ka vakadinadinataki oqo e na kena tu na i valavala vakavanua vakaturaga e salavata kei na cakacaka. E **lagilagi** na yalewa e duguci e na kena i valavala dina vakavanua vakaturaga. E caka oqo e na kena vakalagilagi kei na **dokai** ni yalewa.

Na veicavu se drotaki yalewa e sa i tovo lolovira dina-e wili vakabutako. E **butakoci** ga na ka wale; na tamata e tabu ni caka vaka kina. Me nanuma na yalewa e drotaki ni ko koya e sa wili me vaka e dua na ka wale ka rawa ni **kolotaki** laivi e na gauna e vinakati me vaka kina.

E liu, na vakawati e vakatau vei rau na i tubutubu . Na ka oqo e sega ni dau vakaveitalia. E caka na vakawati e na sala ni dra kei na **veiwekani**. E vakayavutaki na nodrau **digidigi** na i tubutubu e na nodrau raica tiko mai vakabalavu na nona i tovo na yalewa e **vugodrau**. Sa i koya sara tale ga oqo na vuna e ra dau vakarautaki vinaka kina na goneyalewa ni sa bera na nodra vakawati. E vakayavutaki tale ga na vakawati e na veilomani ka sega soti e na veidomoni.

Na yalewa e i yau talei ni dua na vuvala- e kena i tekiteki ka i **sakisaki**. E na kena **taqomaki** na yalewa, e sa dodonu kina me kakua ni vakaisini se veidabuitaki. Oqo sa nodratou i tavi na ganena kei na wekana me ratou taqomaka na ka oqo.

Wilivosa

vakawati	lagilagi	dokai	butakoci	kolotaki
veiwekani	digidigi	vugodrau	sakisaki	taqomaki

Cakacaka Lavaki

1.Vakamacalataka mada e dua na ka e dau caka e na soqo ni vakamau vaka-Viti?

_____.

2.E i tovo lolovira vakacava na veicavu se drotaki yalewa?

_____.

3.Vola mai e dua na vuna o dau taleitaka kina na soqo ni vakamau vaka-Viti?

_____.

4.Ko _____e dau qarava na soqo ni vakamau e Valenilotu.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WK 3

Ulutaga: Ko Kolikata

Na veivosa me nanumi

- 1.vakavaletaki – vakawatitaki se vakamautaki; sa la'ki dua na nona vale.
- 2.lalau – na gadrevi ni kakana me laukana e na gauna ni kunekunetaki e dua na gone.
- 3.i-kotikoti – na veika e vakayacori (magiti, na iyau) e na gauna e koti kina e dua na yalewa bukete se dua na gone.
- 4.yarayara – na ibe e tali me nodra i davodavo na gone e ra sa qai sucu , e vakatokai tale ga me i mimi, kedre se tetete.
- 5.taratara – na kena sa yacova na gauna me sa sucu kina e dua na gone, o ya ni sa yavala na kete i tinana.
- 6.vakatiwali – cakava na veika me caka kina na dredre se veiwali, vakalasalasa.
- 7.ore – totogi e na kena i valavala vakavanua e na vuku ni vakatarai ni tabu ka vauci koto e na i vakarau dina vaka-iTaukei.
- 8.vakasikasika – na kena vakaraitaki mai ki loma ni vale e na i matai ni gauna na gone vou ka sa qai sucu.

Na i vosavosa vaka-Viti

- 1.Tawa na dela ni yavu – me sucu e levu na gone tagane me ra veisosomitaki.
- 2.Sosovi lago na matanivale – sucu e lewe levu na goneka ni ko ira na gone e rad au benu ca e matanivale ka vakavure lago.
- 3.Sa mamada – sa vakasucu e dua na yalewa.
- 4.Vulagi – e vakatokai na gone ka buketetaki tiko me vulagi. Ni sa sucu mai e na tukuni ni sa yaco mai na vulagi.
- 5.Sa dreu toka na kena leba – vakavakarau vakavinaka ka sa waraki wale tu ga me yaco na kena siga.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vosa veibasai

tubera	lau	dromu	deguvacu
rio		toka-rodo	

1. ciqoma - _____.
2. cavu - _____.
3. cabe- _____.
4. dreu na kena leba - _____.
5. kurekure - _____.
6. rarama - _____.

Vosa Tautauvata

vakavale	roqoti	qeti
vakaraitaki	marau	

1. reki - _____.
2. vakawatitaki - _____.
3. keveti - _____.
4. keli - _____.
5. cereki - _____.

Droinitaka mai e 3 na i yaya vaka-Viti e dau vakayagataki e na soqo ni vakamau.

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