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**EXERCISE 2**

Identify whether the sentences are simple, complex, compound or compound-complex. Please underline dependent clauses where it applies.

1. Vampires Dairies is my favorite television show, but I also love True Blood.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The student wiped the white board that was filthy with last week's notes.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The trendy fashion designer released her new line on Wednesday.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Trina and Hareem went to a bar in Hollywood to celebrate their anniversary.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Wicked Regina cast a spell on the entire city, so the citizens decided to rebel.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. While waiting for the paint to dry, Angela went to Home Depot, and Martin organized the kitchen appliances.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. After listening to the Kanye West CD, I have new respect for his music.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. After the teacher chose groups, John and Sara were selected as partners for a project, yet Vika did most of the work.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. The front door was locked , so she returned through the back.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. They took a lot of pictures when they visited Montana.

\_\_\_\_\_

**NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6 MATHEMATICS**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4**

<b>Year/ Level:</b> 6	<b>Subject:</b> MATHEMATICS
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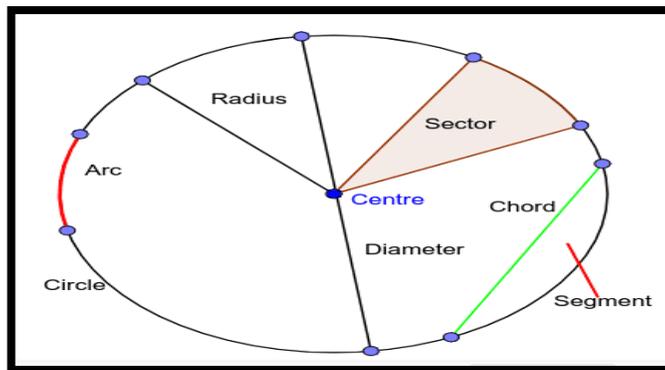
<b>STRAND:</b>	GEOMETRY
<b>SUB-STRAND:</b>	SHAPES
<b>TOPIC:</b>	PARTS OF A CIRCLE

**LESSON NOTES**

1. One of the important shapes in geometry is the circle.
2. Circles are all around us! Some of the real-world examples of circles are:
  - The wheel of a bicycle, Coin, Dinner plate, Wall clock, Ferris wheels.

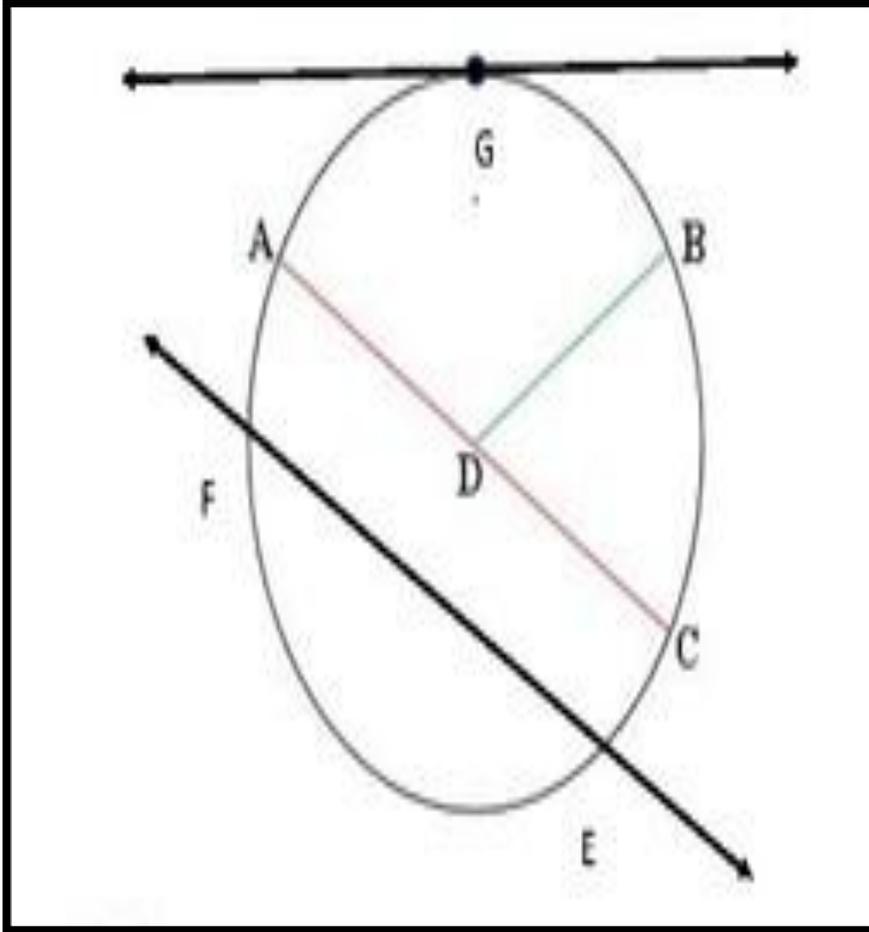
**3. Parts of a Circle**

- **Center:** The center is the midpoint of a circle.
- **Radius:** This is a line segment from the center of a circle connecting any point on the circle itself. The radius of a circle is denoted by either letter “**r**”
- **Diameter:** The diameter of a circle is a line segment passing through the center of a circle and having both the circle’s endpoints. Mathematically, the diameter is two times the radius of a circle. The diameter of a circle is denoted by “**d**”
- **Chord:** A chord is a line segment with both the endpoints on the circle The diameter of a circle is the longest chord
- **Arc:** An arc is a curve along the outer line of the circle
- **Tangent:** The tangent of a circle is a straight line that externally touches a circle.
- **Segment:** A segment is a region bound by an arc and a chord.
- **Sector:** A sector is a region by an arc and two radii.
- **Circumference:** The circumference of a circle is the total distance all-round the outer line of a circle



**ANSWERS**

**ACTIVITY 1 :** Name the parts of the circle shown by these lines.



D = \_\_\_\_\_

DB = \_\_\_\_\_

G = \_\_\_\_\_

AC = \_\_\_\_\_

FE = \_\_\_\_\_



An Illusion Test  
How many circle do you see?

**NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL  
YEAR 6 HEALTHY LIVING  
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4**

<b>Year/ Level: 6</b>	<b>Subject: HEALTHY LIVING</b>
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<b>STRAND:</b>	SAFETY
<b>SUB-STRAND:</b>	COMMUNITY SAFETY
<b>TOPIC:</b>	NATURAL DISASTERS

**LESSON NOTES**

- A Natural disaster is an event that causes harm to society.
- There are many Natural disasters that damage the environment and the people living in it. Some of them are:
  - earthquakes
  - cyclones
  - floods
  - Tsunami
  - landslides
  - volcanic eruption
- When disasters occur, many times we are caught unprepared.
- Houses get blown away, low lying areas get flooded, people get hurt and some even die.
- We can make our community safe and free from sickness and injury.

**PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BEFORE A HURRICANE:**

1. Store food and water supply.
2. Prepare an emergency kit (clothes, medication, flash light, radio, cell phone )
3. Secure the house.
4. Take pets to a safe place.
5. Move to higher ground if you are living in a low lying area.

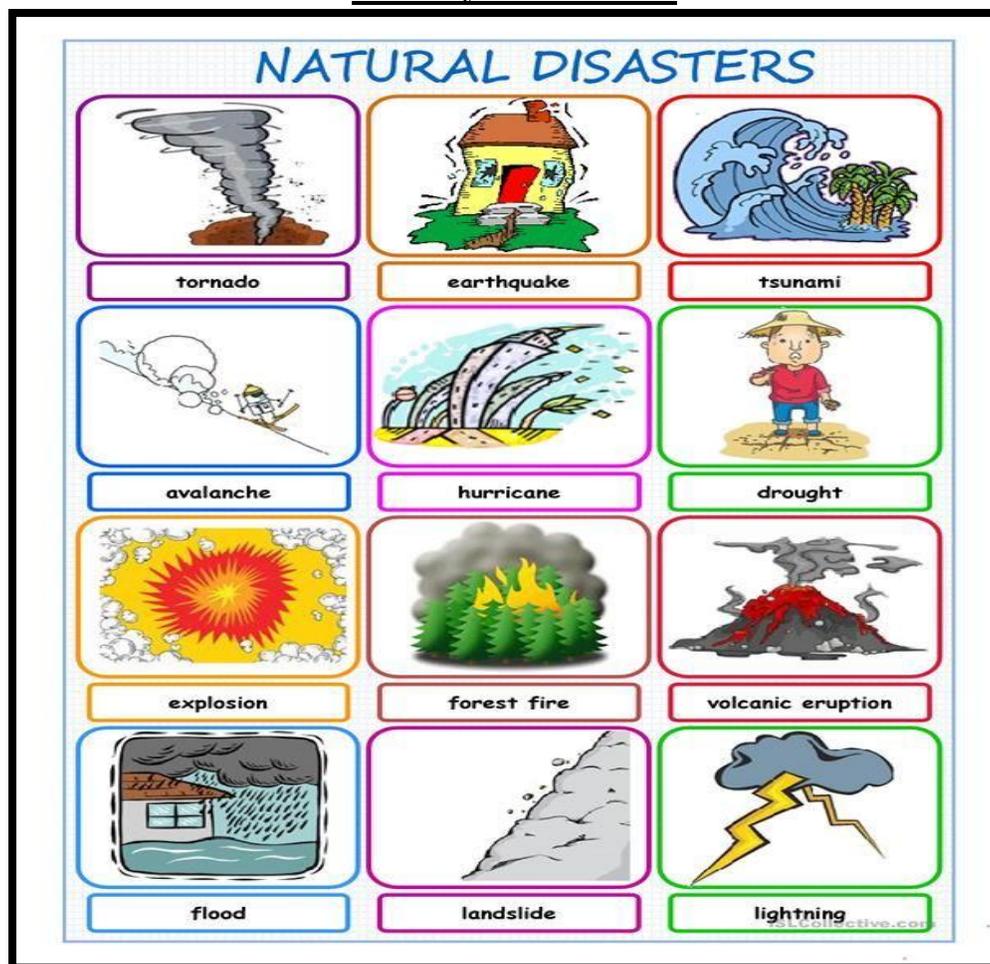
## SAFETY MEASURES DURING A HURRICANE

1. Stay indoors.
2. Listen to the forecasts.
3. Be alert of flooding and landslides.
4. Take care of younger children and elderly members.
5. Do not panic.
- 6.

## SAFETY MEASURES AFTER A HURRICANE

1. Do not move out unless it is safe.
2. Boil drinking water.
3. Stay away from flooded waters.
4. Look out for fallen trees and power line.
5. Help in cleaning up.

### You May Cut and Paste



**ACTIVITY : Shade the Circle of the Correct Answer.**

1 .What is a hurricane?

- A small intense storm originating in mountainous areas.
- A large intense storm originating in the tropics.
- A lot of rain in an area.

2. If you are in an area at risk from hurricanes, what are some things you can do to plan for a hurricane?

- Develop a Family Disaster and evacuation plan.
- Ask for food ration.
- Save a lot of money.

3. What is the most damaging result of a hurricane?

- Rain
- thunderstorms
- Strong winds

4 .When are hurricanes most likely to occur in the Fiji?

- Mid January through mid May
- Mid August through late October
- Mid November to Mid April.

5 If you are INSIDE when the shaking from an earthquake begins, you should:

- Run outside immediately.
- DUCK, COVER and HOLD ON!
- Call your friends and relatives as soon as possible to find out if they are OK.

6 If you are at risk from earthquakes, what can you do to prepare for an earthquake?

- Choose a safe place in every room in your home, such as under a sturdy table or desk.
- Run Outside.
- Call the police.

- 7. If you are OUTSIDE when the shaking from an earthquake begins, you should:
  - Move into an open area away from trees, buildings, signs, utility poles and wires.
  - Run inside the nearest building.
  - Start crying for help.
- 8. What should you do if you come upon flood waters?
  - Try to drive through the water.
  - Try to swim through the water.
  - Stop! Turn around and go another way
- 9. What should you do if you are caught in a landslide?
  - Lay on the ground as flat as possible.
  - Quickly move out of the path of the landslide or debris flow.
  - Stand in the same place and do not move.
- 10. What should a Disaster Supplies Kit include?
  - Flashlight, extra batteries and First Aid Kit.
  - Food items only.
  - All your electronic gadgets.

**Colour the picture**



**Name of School: Nasinu Sangam School**

**Year: 6**

**Subject: Elementary Science**

**Weekly Home Study Package 4**

### **STRAND 3-ENERGY**

#### **SUB STRAND 3.1: ENERGY SOURCES AND TRANSFER**

**There are 3 different types of bulb arrangements:**

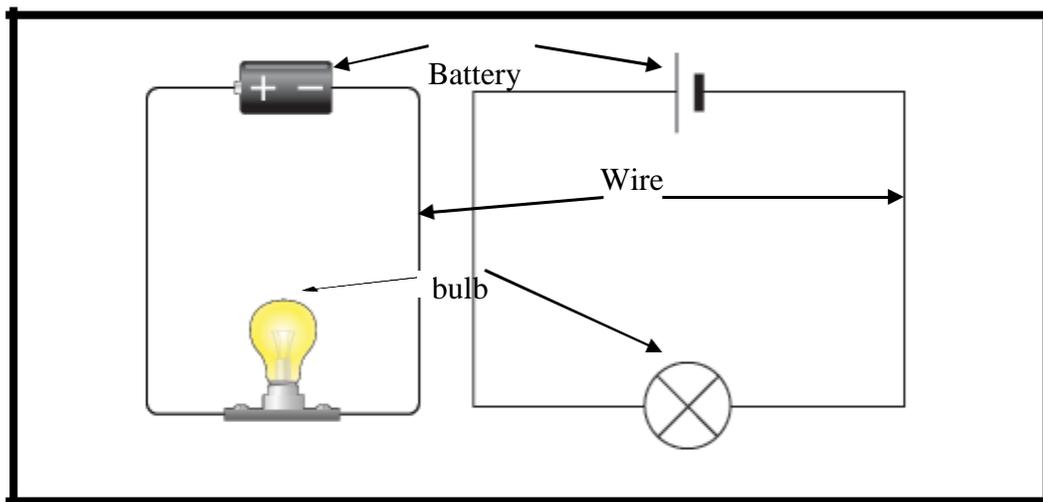
- **Simple circuit**
- **Parallel circuit**
- **Series circuit**

#### **SIMPLE CIRCUIT:**

A simple circuit contains the minimum things needed to have a functioning electric circuit. A simple circuit requires three (3) things:

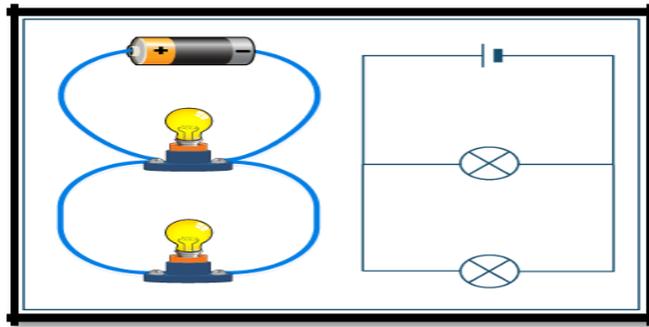
1. A source of electrical power. (typically a battery or electrical outlet)
2. A conductive path which would allow for the movement of charges. (typically made of wire)
3. An electrical resistance (resistor) which is loosely defined as any object that uses electricity to do work. (a light bulb, electric motor, heating element, speaker, etc.)

Despite being considered simple, they are useful and quite common. They exist as torches, doorbells, and many kitchen appliances.



## Parallel Circuit

1. A closed circuit in which the current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.
2. One way is to connect the bulbs side by side, so that each bulb has its own circuit with the battery.
3. The bulbs connected in this way are connected 'in parallel'.



## ACTIVITY

1. List down the element of a simple circuit.

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2. What are the differences between the simple circuit and parallel circuit.

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3. Write down two examples of simple circuits.

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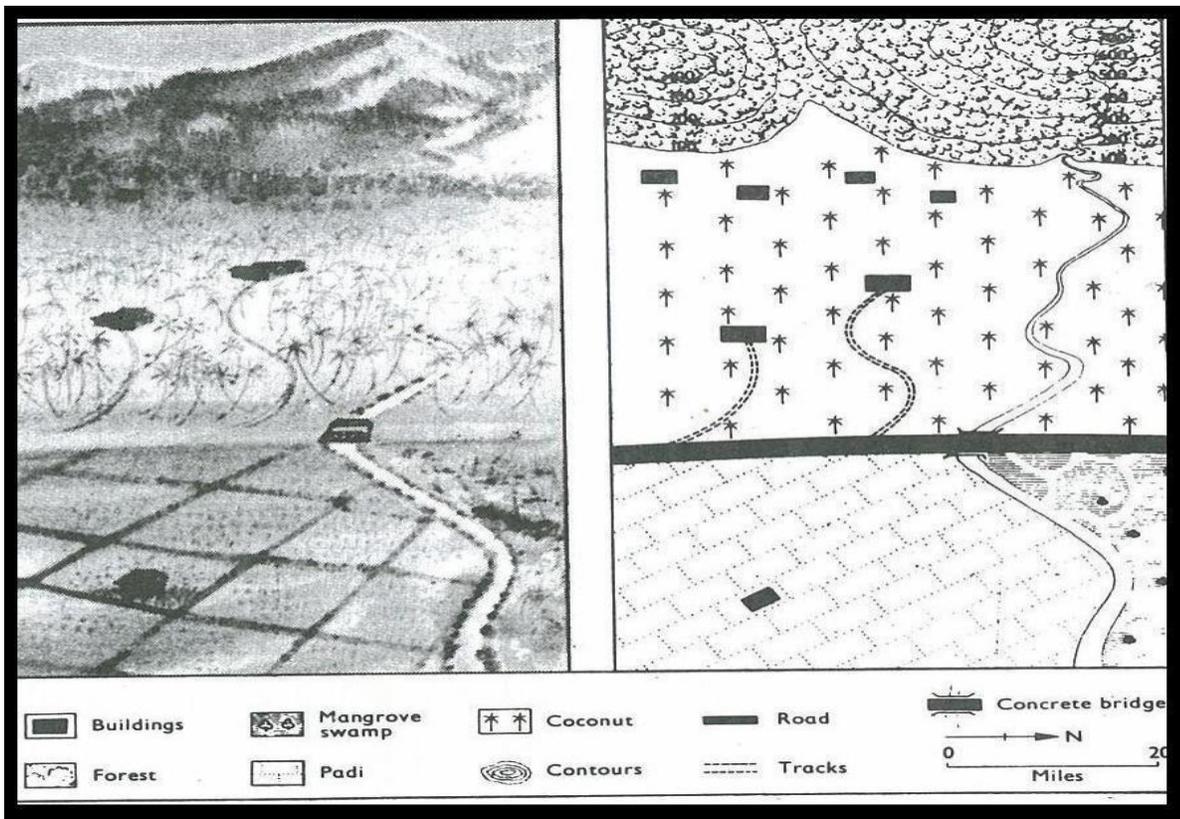
**STRAND 3: PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT**

**SUB-STRAND: Identifying physical features in a map.**

**Physical Features on a Map**

- 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.
- The map of Uciwai Area below shows its physical and cultural features.

**Uciwai Farm**



**ACTIVITY**

1. Using the map above, identify all the physical and cultural features of Uciwai Farm.

Physical features-

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Cultural features-

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2. The table below shows the well-known features of Fiji. Put a tick (✓) to show the group it belongs to.

Features	Physical	Cultural
Monasavu Dam		
Nabouwalu Jetty		
Mt Washington(Kadavu)		
Ovalau Island		
Tagimoucia flower in Taveuni		
Nadi Airport		
Queens Road		

**NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6 HINDI**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4**

<b>Year/ Level: 6</b>	<b>Subject: HINDI</b>
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<b>STRAND:</b>	READING AND VIEWING
<b>SUB-STRAND:</b>	IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH
<b>TOPIC:</b>	TENSES

**LESSON NOTES**

**काल (Tense)**

क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके होने या करने के समय का बोध हो उसे काल कहते हैं।

काल के तीन भेद होते हैं:

१. वर्तमानकाल (Present Tense)

जैसे : ललिता पढ़ती है ।

२. भूतकाल (Past Tense)

जैसे : ललिता पढ़ती थी ।

३. भविष्यकाल (Future Tense)

जैसे : ललिता पढ़ेगी ।

**ACTIVITY :**

नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों के बगल में काल लिखिए :

उदाहरण :

आजकल अधिक गर्मी पड़ रही है । (वर्तमानकाल)

१. सुनीला नदी में नहा रही थी । -----

२. नायर साहब गाना गा रहे हैं । -----

३. मीना कल नान्दी जाएगी । -----

४. अगले सप्ताह किसान गन्ना काटेंगे । -----

५. बच्चे मैदान में गेंद खेल रहे हैं । -----

६. क्या तुम माताजी के साथ लम्बासा जाओगे ? -----

७. लड़कियाँ बड़ी जोर से हँस रही थीं । -----

८. माँ चाय बना रही है । -----

९. अनीता आम चूस रही थी । -----

१०. यदि मौसम साफ रहा तो मैं नावुआ जाऊँगा । -----

**NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6** **FIJIAN**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4**

<b>Year/Level: 6</b>	<b>Subject: FIJIAN</b>
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<b>MATANA</b>	<b>WILIVOLA KEI NA VAKAVAKADIGO</b>
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Tomani na cakacaka mai na WHSP 3

**Vosa Sucu**

Na vosa sucu sa i koya na vosa ka sucu mai na dua na yavu ni vosa .

3.i. Qara mada mai na veivosa ka sucu mai na veiyavu ni vosa oqo :  
       caka                                samu                                bula

- ii. a.) Era mai ( caka) na nodra koronivuli. - \_\_\_\_\_
- b.) Era sa ( samu) na masi na marama. - \_\_\_\_\_
- c.) Sa ( bula) na tauvimate ko Jisu. - \_\_\_\_\_
- d.) E ( bula ) na tauvimate ko Jisu. - \_\_\_\_\_
- e.) Era du ( samu ) ga na marama. - \_\_\_\_\_
- f.) A cava ko sa ( caka ) toka oqori,da mai lako.- \_\_\_\_\_
- g.) E vakaevei na i (caka) ni ka oqo? - \_\_\_\_\_
- i.) Dou sa ( caka) yani na ka oqori ,da mai lako.- \_\_\_\_\_
- j.) Au a volia mai eso na i ( bula ) ni qele. - \_\_\_\_\_

4. Vola vakaveitarataravi na veiyatuvosa ka koto oqo era me lako vata kei na cakacakataki ni masi :  
 \*Wilika ga na taro ka mo vola na nomu I sau ni taro e na vanua e vakarautaki e na nomu I vola.

- i.     A.ta mai na masi  
       B.vivi me ketene mai ki sau  
       C. kritaki na I vovo ni kuli ni masi ka ra sa kabita tu ena masi.  
       D. cece na kuli ni masi  
       E. loqa na masi  
       F. toni na masi me tacece tani na kulina.

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- ii.**
- A. tauri mai na ike
  - B. me vakasigani na masi
  - C. toni na drau ni masi
  - D. vatuni me kua ni sanoki se cagina
  - E. samu na masi
  - F. maroroi na masi me waraka na kesakesa
  - G. taqa na drau ni masi ena dudua

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- iii.**
- A. taqa na draudrau ena dela ni masi
  - B. sa yabaci se vutuki na draudrau e na i toko
  - C. tevu na ka me kesavi
  - D. kesavi taumada na i waqani
  - E. me vakarautaki na i yaya ni kesakesa
  - F. toni na i toko e na dari

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