1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1
ENGLISH - Solution
YEAR 6

Strand	*Reading and Viewing*
Sub-Strand	*Language Learning Process And Strategies*
Content Learning Outcome	*Explore and discuss a range of strategies to detect main ideas in a variety of text*

A. **Gender**

Nouns can be divided into masculine, feminine, common or neuter groups. This is called the gender of the nouns.

Gender	***Description***	***Example***
Masculine Gender	A masculine noun is the name of a male person or animal.	*father, brother, boy, uncle, tiger, uncle*
Feminine Gender	A feminine noun is the name of a female person or animal.	*mother, sister, girl, grandmother, tigress*
Common Gender	Words which can be used for either male or female nouns are common gender.	*clerk, servant, child*
Neuter Gender	Things which do not have life in them are of neuter gender. They are neither masculine nor feminine.	*boat, telephone, chalk*

i). Write down whether the noun is *masculine* or *feminine*

Noun	**Gender**	**Noun**	**Gender**
1. Ram	masculine	2. actress	feminine
3. niece	feminine	4. heroine	feminine
5. boy	masculine	6. princess	feminine
7. nephew	masculine	8. mare	feminine
9. aunt	feminine	10. mayor	masculine
11. grandfather	masculine	12. cow	feminine

ii). Circle the ***common nouns*** and **underline** the ***neuter nouns*** in these sentences.

1. The woman said to bring the hammer with him.
2. The boy went to town.
3. The clerk handed me this letter.
4. I do not know the attendant.
5. The large tree fell across the road.

1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1
MATHS
YEAR 6

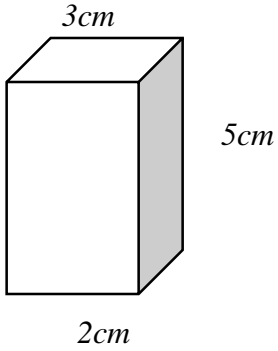
Strand	*Measurement*
Sub-Strand	*Volume / Capacity*
Content Learning Outcome	*Demonstrate and compare units of volume and solve word problem using standard unit*

A. **Calculate the volume**

Volume = length x width x height

V = l x w x h

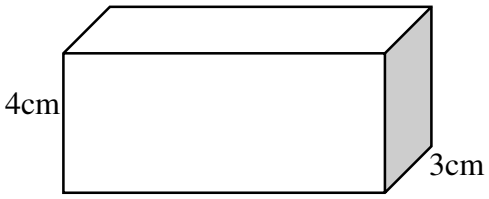
Example:



$V = l \times w \times h$
$= 3cm \times 2cm \times 5cm$
$= 30cm^3$

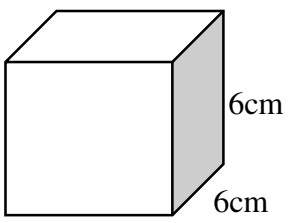
Activity: Calculate the volume *(show your working)*

a.



$V = l \times w \times h$
$= 8cm \times 3cm \times 4cm$
$= 96cm^3$

b.



$V = l \times w \times h$
$= 6cm \times 6cm \times 6cm$
$= 216cm^3$

c. A jug of water holds 1 litre of water. It means it can hold 1000ml water. How many millilitres is $^1/_2$ litre ?

1 litre = 1000ml
½ litre = 1000ml ÷ 2
= 500ml

1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1
ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
YEAR 6

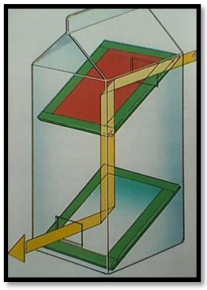
Strand	*Energy*
Sub-Strand	*Energy sources and transfer*
Content Learning Outcome	*Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed*

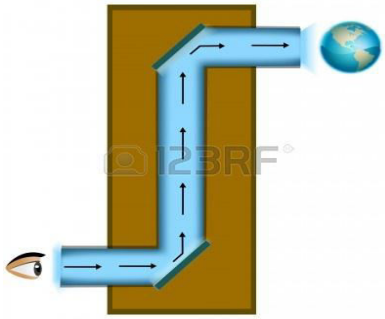
Light Energy

- Light travels in a straight line and bends when it reaches a different medium.
- Mirrors and lenses are mediums that can reflect and refract light and form different images.

Periscope

- A **periscope** is a device that was created to make looking over, around or through objects possible.
- In its simplest form it is a tube with two mirrors that are set at a 45° angle and parallel to each other.
- The mirrors reflect light from the object to each other and into your eyes.
- A periscope is an instrument that is used in submarines to detect ships from under water.
- This helps the Captain in avoiding collisions with other ships.





Activity

1. How does a periscope work?
   A **periscope** uses a mirrors to reflect images through a tube. ... At the bottom of the **periscope**, the light strikes another mirror and is then reflected into the viewer's eye.

2. List some uses of Periscopes in real life.
   - Submarines
   - to see over the heads of a crowd. (soccer match)
   - by soldiers sitting in a trench (or bunker) to observe the enemy activities outside(over the ground).

3. What does a mirror do to the sunlight?

   - reflects the sunlight

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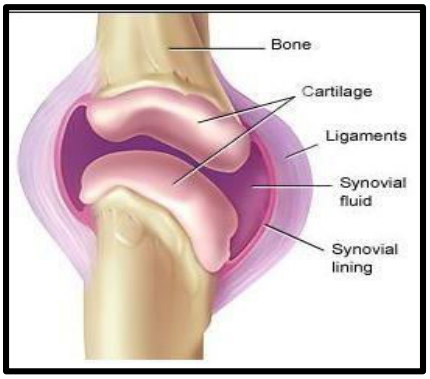
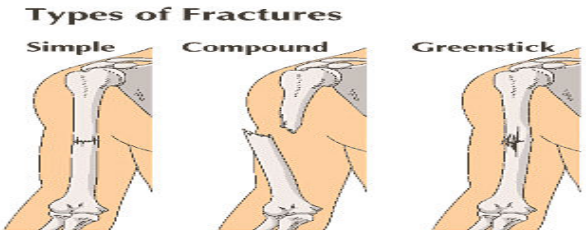
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1
HEALTHY LIVING- Solution
YEAR 6

Strand	*Safety*
Sub-Strand	*Joints and Injuries*
Content Learning Outcome	*Develop and show competence in providing First Aid skills*

JOINTS and INJURIES

- **Joint** is where two or more bones meet or come together.
- **Ligaments**- a short band of tough, flexible, fibrous connective tissue that connects two bones or cartilages or holds together a joint. It joins bones together
- **Synovial fluid**- is to reduce friction between the cartilage of joints during movement.
- **Synovial lining-** The lining of the joints



Injuries	Treatment
Sprain (torn ligament) •It is when ligaments around a joint are overstretched or torn 	• **Rest**: The sprain should be rested. No additional force should be applied on site of the sprain. E.g. a sprained ankle- walking should be kept to a minimum. • **Ice**: applied immediately to reduce swelling and pain. -applied for 10–15 minutes at a time, 3-4 times a day. • **Compression**: Dressings, bandages, or ace-wraps should be used to immobilize the sprain and provide support. • **Elevation**: Keeping the sprained joint elevated (in relation to the rest of the body) help minimize swelling
Fracture • is a cracking or breaking of a bone . 1. **Simple fracture** (closed fracture) the bone breaks but there is no open wound in the skin. 2. **Greenstick fracture** – an incomplete fracture in which the bone is bent. Occurs mostly in children. 3. **Compound fracture-** an injury in which a broken bone pierces the skin , causing a risk of infection.	• A fractured limb is usually immobilized with a **plaster or splint** which holds the bones in position and immobilizes the joints above and below the fracture. 
Bleeding - is blood escaping from the circulatory system.	• **Stop the bleeding**. Place a sterile bandage or clean cloth on the wound. Press the bandage firmly with your palm to control bleeding. Maintain pressure by binding the wound tightly with a bandage or a piece of clean cloth. Secure with adhesive tape. Use your hands if nothing else is available. Raise the injured part above the level of the heart

	• Help the injured person lie down, preferably on a rug or blanket to prevent loss of body heat. If possible, elevate the legs. • Don't remove the gauze or bandage. If the bleeding seeps through the gauze or other cloth on the wound, add another bandage on top of it. And keep pressing firmly on the area. • Immobilize the injured body part once the bleeding has stopped. Leave the bandages in place and get the injured person to the hospital as soon as possible.
Scalds - is a type of burn injury caused by hot liquids or gases *Causes* • scalds result from exposure to high-temperature water such as tap water in baths and showers or cooking water boiled for the preparation of foods. • spilled hot drinks, such as coffee. • common in children from the accidental spilling of hot liquids 	• First, the site of the injury should be removed from the source of heat, to prevent further scalding. Cool the scald for about 20 minutes with cool or lukewarm water, such as water from a tap. • With second-degree burns, blisters will form, but should never be popped, as it only increases chances of infection. • With third-degree burns, it is best to wrap the injury very loosely to keep it clean, and seek expert medical attention. • Ice should be avoided, as it can do further damage to area around the injury, as should butter, toothpaste, and specialized creams.
Burn - is a type of injury to flesh or skin caused by dry heat. 	• Run cold water over the burn. Make sure the water is sanitary to avoid infection. • Pat dry with cool, clean cloth. • Avoid popping the blister. If it breaks, clean with warm water and a mild soap. • Cover the burn with a dry, non-stick sterile cloth. • Protect from the sunlight. Burns are more sensitive to direct sunlight. • Apply topical antibiotic.

Activity:

1. **Matching**: Write the letter of the correct term (A, B, C, etc.) its definition.

	Column I		**Column II**
(i)	A broken or cracked bone	E	A. sprain
(ii)	placing the palm of your hand directly over a cut or wound	C	B. tetanus
(iii)	when ligaments around a joint are overstretched or torn	A	C. direct pressure
(iv)	dog bites can cause this infection	B	E. fracture
			F. pressure points

HINDI

Strand	*पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना*
Sub-Strand	*मूल- पाठके प्रकार-मीडिया,साधारण संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय*
Content Learning Outcome	*विषय की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या व अर्थ को पहचानना व चर्चा करना*

कविता : फूल तुम्हारा मुस्काना

मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगता है,
फूल तुम्हारा मुस्काना ।
मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगता है,
फूल तुम्हारा गुणगाना ।।
कड़ी घूप में देखा मैं ने ,
फूल तुम्हारा कुम्हलाना ।
ओस पड़ी तब समझा यह है,
आँखों में आँसू लाना ।।
पर यह छन भर को होता है,
दिन भर रहता मुस्काना ।।
कट जाने लुट जाने पर भी ,
हँसते हो तुम मनमाना ।।
अच्छे कामों की सुगन्धि से,
मुझ को जग है महकाना ।
मदद मिलेगी अगर सीख लूँ,
फूल तुम्हारा मुस्काना ।।

अभ्यास

क. सही जवाब को चुनकर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

१. मुझे फूल का क्या बहुत अच्छा लगता है ?
मुझे फूल का मुस्काना बहुत अच्छा लगता है ।

२. कड़ी घूप में फूल क्या होता है ?
कड़ी घूप में फूल कुम्हलाता है ।

३. कट जाने लुट पर फूल क्या करता है ?
कट जाने लुट पर फूल हँसता रहता है ।

४. फूलों को हम किन-किन कामों में लाते है ?
फूलों को हम **सजावट के लिए काम में लाये जाते हैं ,** शहद बनाने में सहायक है, दवाएं बनाने में सहायक , पूजा के काम में आते हैं।

1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1
SOCIAL STUDIES
YEAR 6

Strand	*Place and Environment*
Sub-Strand	*Features of Places*
Content Learning Outcome	Discuss special physical features and cultural features

Our Environment

- Our surrounding is known as our environment, which is divided into two groups **Natural and Human Environment**

Natural Environment

-Natural environment has physical features which includes:

- Climate
- Landforms
- Vegetation



The Human Environment

Is the part of the natural environment which people have changed for different uses.
-It has special features known as the cultural features.



Physical Features on Map

- Map ,makers different features on the map to make it easy to understand the physical features on the map.
- Some features show real sketches of matters while others use symbols.
- Physical features on the map can be easily understood through symbols.

Activity

1. Define the term environment. Environment is the surrounding around us.
2. Explain the difference between natural and human environment? Natural environment has physical features where as human environment is the part of the natural environment which people have changed for different uses.