

**1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2**

Subject	<i>English</i>	Year	<i>6</i>
Strand	<i>Reading and Viewing</i>		
Sub-Strand	<i>Language Features and Rules</i>		
Content Learning Outcome	<i>Explore and discuss a range of strategies to detect main ideas in a variety of texts.</i>		

A. Compound Verbs

A compound verb can be two or more words. Compound verbs have a **main verb** and a **helping verb**. (The helping verb can also be called the **auxiliary verb**)

Example: The ball will bounce.

bounce is the *main verb*, **will** is the *helping verb*.

Underline the compound verbs in these sentences.

1. Crowds of people were climbing up the hill.
2. The ball went rolling down the steep slope.
3. The rabbit had broken out of the garden.
4. The workers were returning to the building site.
5. Jovesa was watering the garden.

B. Confusing Pairs

A **Homonym** is a word which has the same sound or the same spelling as another but has a different meaning. *Example: live / leave.*

Underline the correct homonym in the brackets to complete the sentences below.

1. Semi's boss decided to (raise/rays) his salary this week due to his good performance.
2. The Prime Minister usually stays in the Deluxe (suit/suite) of Canberry Hotel on his visits to Morocco.
3. Mum bought Mabel a new (cell/sell) phone for her birthday.
4. Pauliasi dropped his watch in the (creek/creak).
5. Theresa was (aloud/allowed) only one suitcase in the boat.
7. There was a big (sail/sale) on in the market on Saturday.
8. They (heard/herd) over the radio that it was going to rain in Nadi.

**1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2**

Subject	<i>Maths</i>	Year	<i>6</i>
Strand	<i>Measurement</i>		
Sub-Strand	<i>Time</i>		
Content Learning Outcome	<i>Interpret and measure time using digital and analogue clocks and plan sequence of events using standard and nonstandard units.</i>		

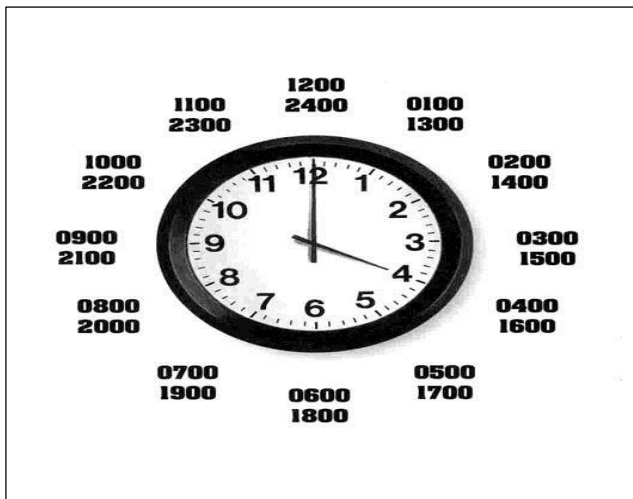
Time

Time is a measure in which events can be ordered from the past through the present into the future, and also the measure of durations of events and the intervals between them. **Time** is one of four dimensions, in addition to the dimensions of space.

AM – 12 hours from midnight until noon PM – 12 hours from noon until midnight	24 hours = 1 day	
	7 days = 1 week	366 days = 1 year
60 seconds = 1 minute	4 weeks = 1 month	52 weeks = 1 year
60 minutes = 1 hour	12 months = 1 year	

24 Hour Clock:

The **24-hour clock** is a way of telling the time in which the **day** runs from midnight to midnight and is divided into 24 **hours**, numbered from 0 to 24. It does not use a.m. or p.m. This system is also referred to as **military time** or as **continental time**. In some parts of the world, it is called **railway time**. Also, the international standard notation of time (ISO 8601) is based on this format.



To convert times to 24 hours:

- Written with 4 digits without decimal points
- No am or pm used but hours
- All times after 12 midday (pm) will change, their pm times will add another 1200hours.

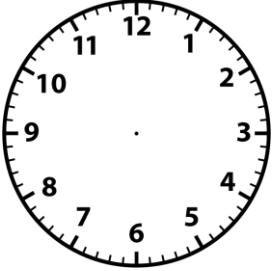
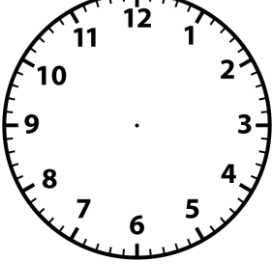
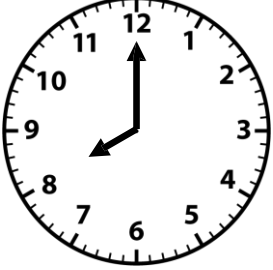
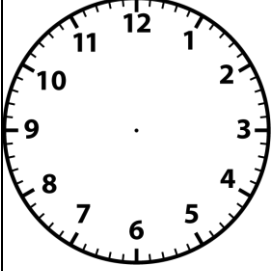
e.g 1.30pm = 0130

$$\begin{array}{r} +1200 \\ \hline 1330 \text{ hours} \end{array}$$

- 12.00pm(midday) =1200 hours
- 12.00am(midnight)=0000hours

Activity: Write each of these examples in:

i) am or pm time, ii) digital 24 hour time iii)analogue time.

Analogue	Draw 	Draw 		Draw 
24 hour Time		Fourteen thirty Hours 1430 hours		
a.m / p.m	8.30 a.m		_____ p.m	11.45 p.m

Subject	<i>Healthy Living</i>	Year	6
Strand	<i>Safety</i>		
Sub-Strand	<i>People and Food</i>		
Content Learning Outcome	Select and justify food choices and portions in a diet		

PREPARING FOOD IN A HEALTHY WAY

- Germs are everywhere and we must take extra care when preparing our food.
- Washing our hands before handling food helps prevent germs from reaching our food.
- Washing fruits and vegetables take away dirt and chemical residues



Activity

Tick in the correct column .

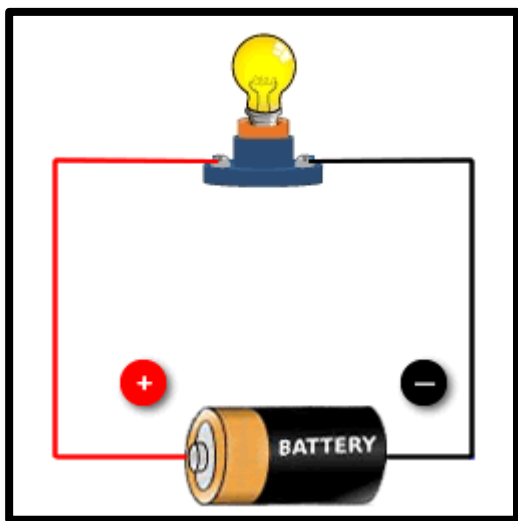
		True	False
1	Wash your hands before and after you handle food or utensils		
2	Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating.		
3	Eat without washing your hands is hygienic.		
4	Wash hands and surfaces often using soap and water.		
5	Germs are everywhere and we must not take extra care when preparing our food.		

Subject	<i>Elementary Science</i>	Year	6
Strand	<i>Energy</i>		
Sub-Strand	<i>Energy sources and transfer</i>		
Content Learning Outcome	<i>Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit</i>		

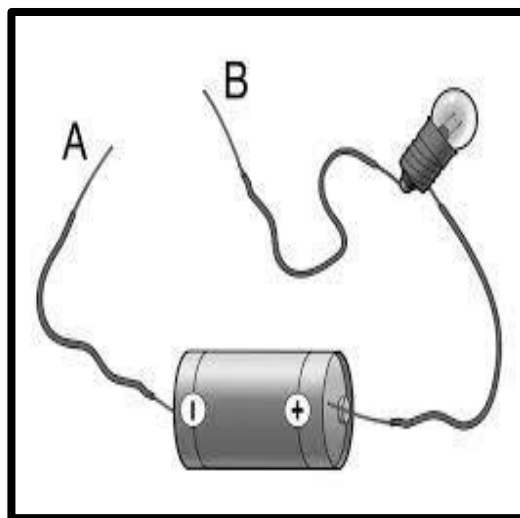
Electricity Flow

How can we find out whether electricity is flowing in a circuit?

- We can use a torch bulb as a circuit tester.
- A lit bulb shows that electricity is flowing and that the circuit is closed.
- An unlit bulb shows that no electricity is flowing thus the circuit must be open as shown in the diagram below;



A closed circuit – there is a complete pathway for electricity to flow through.



An open circuit – there is a break in the pathway. Electricity cannot flow through.

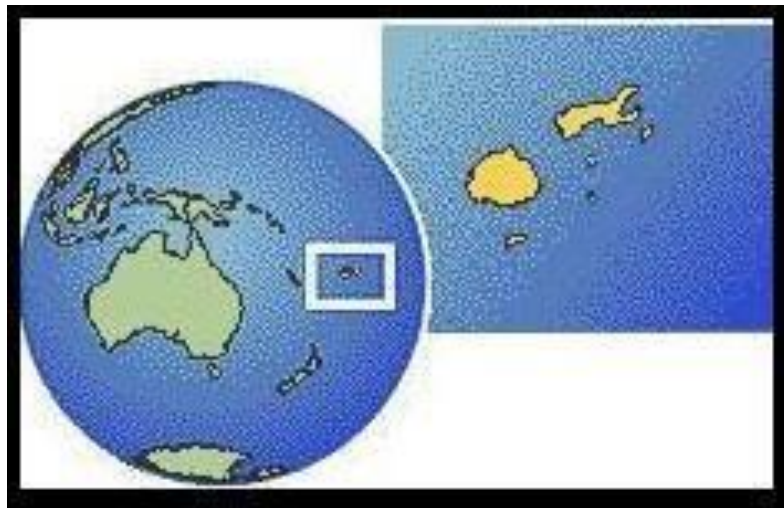
Activity

1. In _____ circuit, electricity cannot flow through.
2. In _____ circuit, electricity can flow through.
3. Draw and label a closed circuit.

Subject	<i>Social studies</i>	Year	6
Strand	<i>Place and Environment</i>		
Sub-Strand	<i>Features of Places</i>		
Content Learning Outcome	Recognise and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions		

Where is Fiji located in the world?

- The map shows Fijis location in relation to other parts of the world.
- The world is a sphere or globe.
- Fiji is part of the global village.
- Many people travel to other countries for employment and education and some even migrate.
- Tourists from other countries visit Fiji and spend their money here.
- This money helps the government to provide us with free education and bus fare.



Activity

Tick in the correct column: **True / False**

		True	False
1	The world is a sphere.		
2	Fiji is not part of the global village.		
3	People travel to overseas for employment and education.		

4	Tourist bring foreign exchange to our country.		
5	This money helps the government to pay the salary of workers.		

**1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2**

Subject	<i>Healthy Living</i>	Year	6
Strand	<i>Safety</i>		
Sub-Strand	<i>People and Food</i>		
Content Learning Outcome	Select and justify food choices and portions in a diet		

PREPARING FOOD IN A HEALTHY WAY

- Germs are everywhere and we must take extra care when preparing our food.
- Washing our hands before handling food helps prevent germs from reaching our food.
- Washing fruits and vegetables take away dirt and chemical residues



Activity

Tick in the correct column .

		True	False
1	Wash your hands before and after you handle food or utensils		
2	Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating.		
3	Eat without washing your hands is hygienic.		
4	Wash hands and surfaces often using soap and water.		
5	Germs are everywhere and we must not take extra care when preparing our food.		

1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2

Subject	<i>Hindi</i>	Year	6
Strand	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना		
Sub-Strand	मूल- पाठके प्रकार-मीडिया,साधारण संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय		
Content Learning Outcome	वभिन्न लिखित तथा दृश्य- संबंधी विषयों की चर्चा व व्याख्या करना		

रातू सर लाला सुकूना

फीजी के आदिवासियों में ऐसे प्रसिद्ध नेता हुए हैं जिन्हें सभी जाती के लोगों में बराबर सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ है। ऐसे नेताओं में रातू सर लाला सुकूना का नाम बड़ी इज्जत से लिया जाता है।

रातू सर लाला सुकूना जी का जन्म २२ अप्रैल, १८८८ में, बाऊ द्वीप में हुआ था। इनके पिता का नाम रातू जोने मंडराईउइउइ था। रातू जोने इस देश के अंतिम नरेश रातू सेरू दाकम्बाऊ के वंशज थे।

बचपन में उन्होंने राकीराकी की वाईरूकू प्राइमरी पाठशाला में शिक्षा पाई। यहाँ उनके अध्यापक थे एक एंगलिकन पादरी श्री सी. हफ. एंड्रूज। बाद में वे न्युजीलैंड चले गए। न्युजीलैंड के एक स्कूल में मेट्रिकुले-शन पास करने के बाद वे और पढ़ाई करने इंग्लैंड चले गए। इंग्लैंड में उन्होंने बी. ए. पास किया। यहीं पर उन्होंने वकालत भी सीखी।

वे सही अर्थों में एक लीडर थे। प्रथम महायुद्ध में उन्होंने फ्रांस की ओर से लड़ाई में भाग लेकर अपनी बहादुरी का परिचय दिया। लड़ाई में वे घायल हो गए मगर वे हिम्मत नहीं हारे और युद्ध में डटे रहे। उनकी वीरता से प्रसन्न होकर फ्रांसीसी सरकार ने उन्हें सर्वश्रेष्ठ मिलिट्री मेडल से सम्मानित किया।

लड़ाई खत्म हो जाने पर वे फीजी लौट आए। वे फीजी के सामंतों की प्रमुख कौंसिल “दी गेट कौंसिल ओफ चीफ्स” के सदस्य बन गए। वे सरकारी सेवा में भी लगे रहे।

सन् १९२३ में रातू सुकूना को आदिवासी ज़मीनों के लिए कमिश्नर नियुक्त किया गया। सन् १९२३ में रातू सुकूना धारा सभा के सदस्य बने। वे ३२ वर्षों तक धारा सभा के सदस्य के रूप में जनता की सेवा करते रहे।

सन् १९५३ में महारानी इलिज़बेथ द्वितीय ने सुकूना जी को सर की उपाधि से सम्मानित किया। रातू सर लाला सुकूना जी दो वर्ष बाद, सन् १९५६ में फीजी की धारा सभा के प्रथम स्पीकर नियुक्त हुए।

रातू सर लाला जी सभी जातियों में एकता तथा विश्वास कायम होते देखना चाहते थे। वे एक निर्भीक नेता कुशल राजनीतिज्ञ थे। वे बहुत ही प्रभावशाली भाषण दिया करते थे तथा अंग्रेजी की उन्हें बहुत ही अच्छी जानकारी थी।

भारतीय और आदिवासी समाज के लोगों के बीच जो खाई पड़ गई थी उनको दूर करने में उन्होंने अपने जीवन की अंतिम साँस ली और परलोक सिधार गए।

फीजी में जन्मे, तथा भारत में आखरी साँस लेने वाले, ये महान नेता फीजी के भारतीय तथा आदिवासी लोगों में स्नेह की एक अटूट डोर बांध गए हैं।

अभ्यास

१. फीजी के अंतिम नरेश कौन थे ?

- क. रातू सर लाला सुकूना
- ख. रातू सेरू दाकम्बाऊ
- ग. रातू जोने मंडराईउइउइ

२. बी. ए. करने के बाद रातू सर लाला सुकूना ने किस विषय की पढ़ाई की ?

- क. राजनीति की
- ख. वकालत की
- ग. अध्यापन की

३. घायल हो जाने पर रातू सर लाला सुकूना ने क्या किया ?

- क. वे भाग गए
- ख. वे अस्पताल पहुँच गए
- ग. वे लड़ते रहे

४. रातू सर लाला को फ्रांस की सरकार ने मिलिट्री मेडल से सम्मानित किया । क्योंकि वे एक

- क. अच्छे स्पीकर थे
- ख. अच्छे कमिश्नर थे
- ग. बहादुर सिपाही थे

५. फीजी लौटने पर रातू सुकूना ने किस की नौकरी की ?

- क. फ्रांसीसी सरकार की
- ख. फीजी सरकार की
- ग. न्युज़ीलैंड सरकार की

६. फीजी के आदिवासी का अर्थ है:

- क. भारतीय लोग
- ख. कार्दिवीती लोग
- ग. अंग्रेज लोग

७. सम्मान शब्द का अर्थ क्या है ?

- क. आदर
- ख. धन
- ग. हिस्सा

८. परलोक सिधार जाने का अर्थ है :

- क. सो जाना
- ख. मर जाना
- ग. गिर जाना

९. आखरी साँस लेने का अर्थ है:

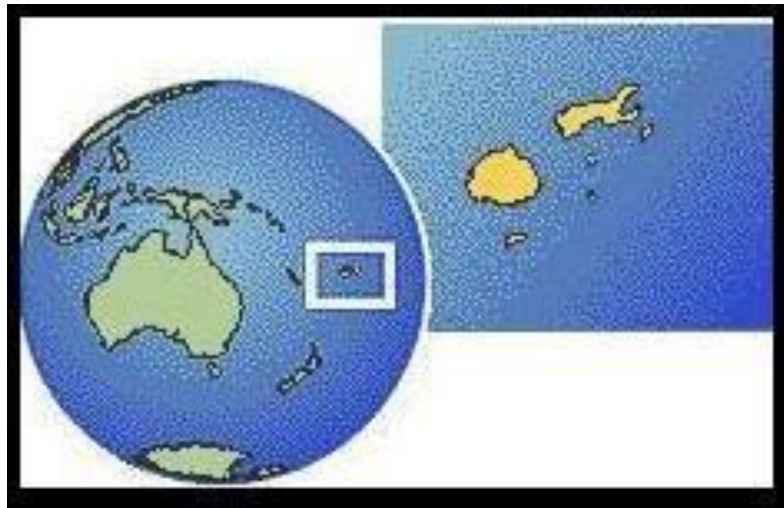
- क. साँस रोक लेना
- ख. सोने से पहले गहरी साँस लेना
- ग. मर जाना

**1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2**

Subject	<i>Social studies</i>	Year	6
Strand	<i>Place and Environment</i>		
Sub-Strand	<i>Features of Places</i>		
Content Learning Outcome	Recognise and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions		

Where is Fiji located in the world?

- The map shows Fiji's location in relation to other parts of the world.
- The world is a sphere or globe.
- Fiji is part of the global village.
- Many people travel to other countries for employment and education and some even migrate.
- Tourists from other countries visit Fiji and spend their money here.
- This money helps the government to provide us with free education and bus fare.



Activity

Tick in the correct column: **True / False**

		True	False
1	The world is a sphere.		
2	Fiji is not part of the global village.		
3	People travel to overseas for employment and education.		
4	Tourist bring foreign exchange to our country.		
5	People do not migrate to other countries.		

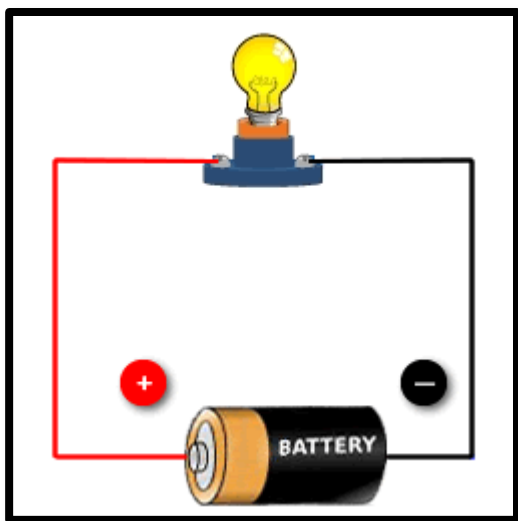
1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2

Subject	<i>Elementary Science</i>	Year	6
Strand	<i>Energy</i>		
Sub-Strand	<i>Energy sources and transfer</i>		
Content Learning Outcome	<i>Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit</i>		

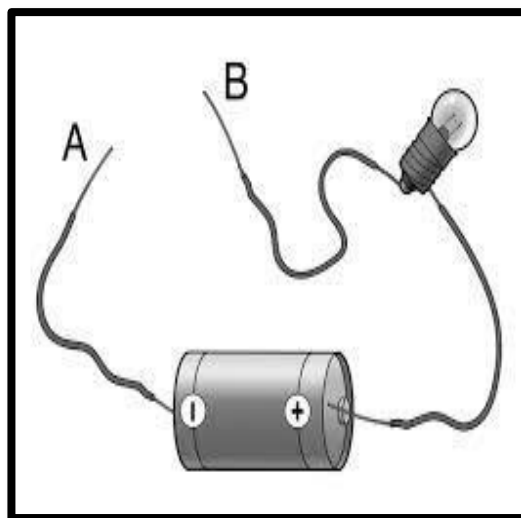
Electricity Flow

How can we find out whether electricity is flowing in a circuit?

- We can use a torch bulb as a circuit tester.
- A lit bulb shows that electricity is flowing and that the circuit is closed.
- An unlit bulb shows that no electricity is flowing thus the circuit must be open as shown in the diagram below;



A closed circuit – there is a complete pathway for electricity to flow through.



An open circuit – there is a break in the pathway. Electricity cannot flow through.

Activity

1. In _____ circuit, electricity cannot flow through.
2. In _____ circuit, electricity can flow through.
3. Draw and label a closed circuit.