

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub- Strand	Media, Everyday Communication, Literary Texts
Learning Outcome	Discover and use information and events in texts that are related to different social situation & purposes Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary.

A. Reading Comprehension

The Water Cycle

There is always the same amount of water on Earth. This water moves in a **cycle** and is **reused** over and over again.

The sun heats water from the oceans, rivers and other bodies of water. When water is heated, it **evaporates** and becomes **water vapor**, a gas which rises into the air. The colder air high above Earth cools the water vapor which turns it back into tiny drops of water. These drops of water are called **condensation**.

The water returns to earth when these droplets fall back to earth as rain, snow, hail or **sleet**. This is called **precipitation**.

Most of the rain that falls back to earth falls directly on the oceans because they occupy about three- quarters of Earth's surface. The rest of the rain falls onto land and eventually runs back into the rivers, oceans and lakes. The water cycle begins again.

Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Is there always the same amount of water on earth?
2. How does water move?
3. What happens to water when it is heated?
4. Where does most of the water fall?
5. What happens when condensation occurs?
6. How much of the earth's surface is covered by land?

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

I. Write down whether the noun is masculine or feminine

Noun	Gender	Noun	Gender
1. ram		2. actress	
3. niece		4. ewe	
5. boy		6. seamstress	
7. nephew		8. mare	
9. aunt		10. mayor	
11. grandfather		12. cow	
13. dog		14. heroine	
15. buck		16. doe	
17. woman		18. air hostess	
19. princess		20. bull	

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 town with yesterday.
3. The clerk handed me this letter.
4. I do not know the attendant.

iv. Rewrite changing all masculine words to feminine.

1. His son-in-law is a widower.
2. The Head teacher thanked the landlord.
3. My nephew rode the stallion.
4. The tiger belonged to the baron.
5. The musician spoke to the king.

v. Rewrite each sentence changing all the feminine word to masculine.

1. My aunt bought a sow from her niece.
2. The bride drove with the Queen.
3. My mother-in-law was talking to her daughter.
4. A woman attacked the lady who rode a mare.
5. Her grandmother had dinner with the duchess.

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YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 6

MATEHEMATICS

Strand	Measurements
Sub – Strand	Length /Area
Learning Outcome	To express percentage of a given length or distance

EXPRESS PERCENTAGE OF A GIVEN LENGTH OR DISTANCE

Example:

i) 5mm of a cm. $\frac{5mm}{10mm} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{500}{10} = 50\%$

ii) 25cm of a m. $\frac{25cm}{100cm} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{2500}{100} = 25\%$

iii) 275m of a km. $\frac{275m}{1000m} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{27500}{1000} = 27.5\%$

ACTIVITY

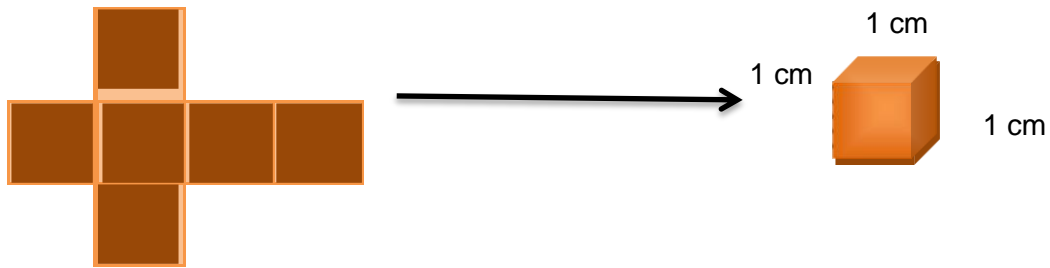
Express these lengths or distances to percentages:

(Show full working)

1. 6mm of a cm. _____
2. 127m of a km. _____
3. 9mm of a cm. _____
4. 584m of a km. _____
5. 29cm of a m. _____
6. 978m of a km. _____

VOLUME/CAPACITY

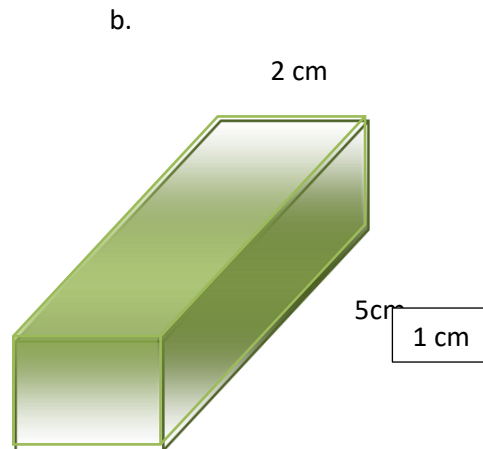
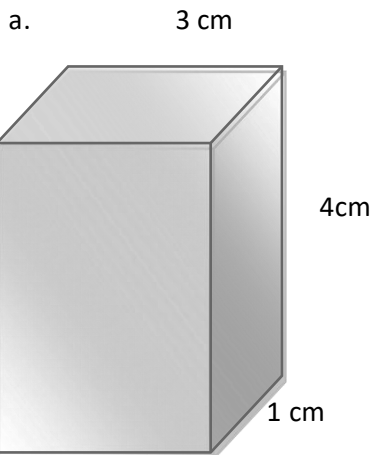
- Volume is the three-dimensional shape occupied by a solid, liquid or gas.
- 3D shapes have volume.
- This is a net of a cube.
- Each square is a cm in length.
- This cube will have a volume of 1 cubic centimeter (1 cm^3)
- The space in the 1 cm^3 cube can hold 1ml of liquid; so $1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ ml}$.



- ❖ The formula to find the volume is to Multiply length, width and height
- ❖ (Length x width x height = $1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$)

$$\mathbf{V = L \times W \times H}$$

ACTIVITY Calculate the volume of the given prisms



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HOME STUDY PACKAGE
हिंदी

संस्कृति
हमारा शत्रु क्रोध

1. हमारा सबसे बड़ा शत्रु हमारा अपना क्रोध है।
2. यदी क्रोध पर काबू नहीं किया गया तो ये हमारा सबसे बड़ा शत्रु बन जाता है।
3. क्रोध में एक व्यक्ति ऐसी ऐसी हरकते कर बैठता है जो उसे खुद अच्छी नहीं लगती है
4. गुस्सा आने पर व्यक्ति अपने काबू/आपे में नहीं रहता है।
5. बचपन से ही हमें अपने गुस्से को काबू में रखने की आदत डालनी चाहिए।
6. क्रोध करने से हमारा बहुत नुकसान होता है।
7. कुछ पल का क्रोध जो हमसे करवाता है, उस का पछतावा हमें जीवन भर रहता है।
8. यहीं नहीं क्रोध करने से शरीर में पीड़ा होती है और मस्तिष्क में तनाव पैदा होता है और इसका असर हमारे स्वस्थ पर पड़ता है।
9. क्रोध करने वाला व्यक्ति :
 - ना ठीक से खाता है ना तो ठीक से सोता है।
 - ईश्वर से दूर हो जाता है और तब ऐसे व्यक्ति के मन में कोई अच्छा विचार नहीं आता।
 - सिर्फ बदले की भावना में भरा होता है।
10. इसी लिए क्रोध मनुष्य का सबसे बड़ा शत्रु है।

अभ्यास

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

1. मनुष्यों का सबसे बड़ा शत्रु कौन है?
2. जीवन के आरम्भ से ही हमें क्या करने की आदत डालनी चाहिए?
3. क्रोध से हमारे शरीर को क्या नुकसान होता है?
4. क्रोधी व्यक्ति के मन में हमेशा क्या विचार रहता है?

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 6

SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	People and Care of Places
LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore good environmental practices and conservation methods and analyze the effect of climate change on these practices.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATIC VARIATION ON HUMANS

1. When the environment is affected, human's livelihood would also be affected because we get our resources from especially our food.
2. We must ensure that we conserve and use resources wisely for the future generation.
3. **Effects of climate change on people:**
 - ❖ New diseases affecting the health of people (**skin rash, cancer**)
 - ❖ Lessens the food production from the gardens and farms resulting in hunger (**food scarcity**).
 - ❖ Sources of water are drying up and people are dying from thirst as there is no water to drink (**water contamination**).

WAYS OF MINIMISING CLIMATIC VARIATIONS

- ❖ Protect your rainforest through **Agroforestry** and **Afforestation**.
- ❖ Minimize Air Pollution
- ❖ Avoid polluting reefs
- ❖ Protect corals

Terms

Agroforestry-is a land use management system in which crops are planted between tall trees to prevent soil erosion.

Afforestation-is planting of trees especially on land not previously forested.

ACTIVITY

1. Why do we need to conserve our rainforest?

2. Define the terms

a) Landslides-_____

b) Extinct-_____

c) Rainforest-_____

d) Agroforestry-_____

3. List two ways to minimize climatic variations.

4. How Climatic variations affect people's livelihood?

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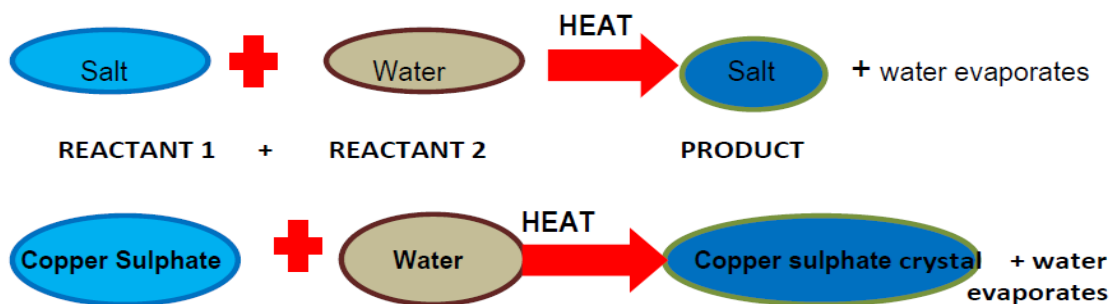
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 6

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

Strand	Matter
Sub – Strand	Reactions
Learning Outcome	Investigate changes that occur during reactions between solids and liquids and their effects

Reactance and Product

1. When matter components are combined, they may form a new product.
2. The **reactants** are the substances that are present before the chemical change takes place. They are the things that are present at the starting point.
3. The **products** are the substances that are formed during the chemical change. They are the things that are present at the end.



- The examples shown above are reversible reactions. One can reverse the reaction to obtain the original substance.

Activity

1. Define

a) Reactants-_____.

b) Products-_____.

2. What is reversible change? _____.

3. What is irreversible change? _____.

4. **Reactant 1 + Reactant 2** = _____

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 6

HEALTHY LIVING

Strand	Personal and Community Hygiene
Sub – Strand	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
Learning Outcome	Recognize the different parts of the ears and outline ways of caring for it.

Unit 16 **PARTS OF EARS AND ITS CARE**

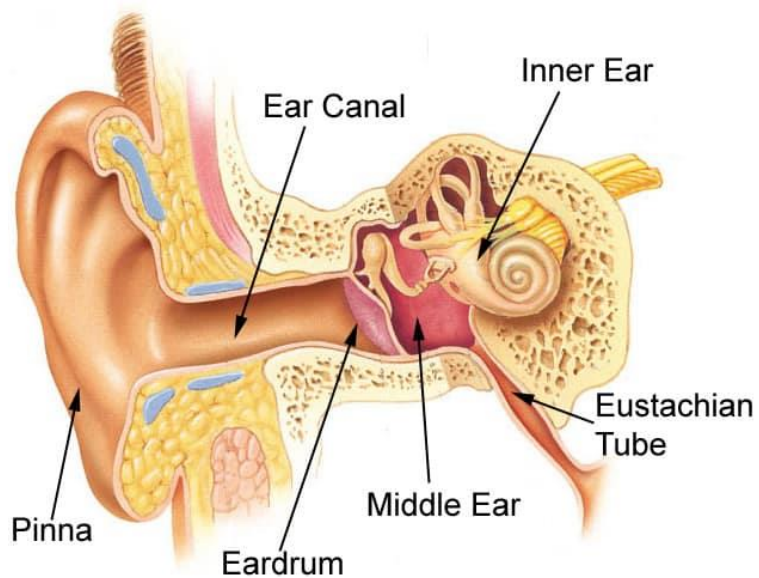
Our Ear

- **Pinna** – directs the sounds into the ear canal
- ☐ **Ear canal** - directs the sound into the middle ear
- ☐ **Ear drum** – is a thin tightly stretched piece of tissue. It vibrates when the sound waves hit it
- ☐ **Hammer, anvil and stirrup - transmit** sound waves from ear drum to the inner ear/.
- ☐ **Eustachian tube** - evens out the air pressure in the ear drum
- ☐ **Cochlea** - sends sound to the auditory nerves
- ☐ **Auditory nerves** – sends hearing information to the brain.

CARE FOR THE EARS:

- a. Wipe your outer ear with a damp washcloth every day when washing your face or taking a shower. Wipe gently to avoid irritating or breaking the delicate skin on your ear.
- b. Avoid putting anything into your ears, including cotton swabs, tweezers or other sharp objects into your ears may damage or rupture your ear.
- c. Have your ears checked regularly by a doctor, and learn the warning signs of hearing loss.

PARTS OF AN EAR



ACTIVITY

1. How can we take good care of our ear?

2. How does ear wax help in protecting our ears?

3. What does the ear drum do?

4. What does the auditory nerve do?

5. What does the cochlea do?

6. What does Eustachian tube do?
