

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

LESSON NOTES – PREPOSITIONS

Preposition is a word which is usually placed before a noun or a pronoun. It shows the relationship between the noun and the pronoun in the same sentence. Some examples of prepositions are: from, in, into, off, on, to, for, over, round, since, till, beside etc.

ACTIVITY- write down one word for each blank space.

1. He paid _____ the fish and left.
2. Mere's mother was angry _____ her.
3. Joape was frightened _____ the shark.
4. Lovu Sangam School put _____ a concert.
5. Seru speared a big fish and put it _____ his boat.
6. We had a lovely time _____ the beach.
7. Rajnil had a lot of fun _____ the holidays.
8. Asha's birthday is _____ May.
9. Reapi threw the stone _____ the window and it broke.
10. Plenty _____ food was left after the party.

Fillers- Write one word for each space in the following story

Alipate is _____ hardworking boy and his parents _____ proud _____ him. He _____ home at a _____ past three _____ day. He starts his homework straightaway. After finishing this, he gets _____ fathers cane knife and works in their compound _____ it is dark. After dinner he does some more school work, _____ sometimes he _____ a book.

Vocabulary list for the week

Cochlea	poetry	stanza	speech	metaphor
Simile	idiom	personification	phrases	language

POETRY

A poetry text helps the reader to think about familiar things in different language, rhythm, rhyme and structure to capture the essence of a feeling and thought. In a poem you will find:

Title-tells us what the poem is about.

Stanzas - versus in a poem.

Poet- person who wrote the poem.

Figures of Speech -Words or phrases that do not have their normal everyday meaning. It is used for comparison or dramatic effect.

Types of Poetry

1. **Acrostic**- a poem in which certain letters of the lines, usually the first letters, form a word or message relating to the subject.
2. **Free verse** – a poem that does not use traditional rhythm or rhyme, and therefore often sounds like natural speech.
3. **Haiku**- a form of Japanese poetry which uses three lines and 17 syllables arranged in the pattern 5, 7, 5.
4. **Epic**- a long narrative poem which tells of heroic deeds or significant national events.
5. **Ballad**- a long poem (or song) that tells a story through a series of stanzas.
6. **Concrete** (or shape) poetry- a poem which creates a visual image on the page. It is meant to be viewed rather than read aloud.
7. **Limerick** –a poem of five lines, with humorous intent and a strict rhyme scheme.
8. **Elegy**- a poem which laments the death of someone.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

1. **Simile** – compares one thing to another by using the words *like* or *as*.
2. **Metaphor**- comparison that does not include the words *as* or *like*.
3. **Personification**- involves giving a non-human, inanimate object the qualities of a person.
4. **Hyperbole**-is an exaggeration of the truth in order to create an effect.
5. **Understatement**- is the exact opposite of a hyperbole. The writer deliberately chooses to downplay the significance or seriousness of a situation or an event.
6. **Onomatopoeia** - is a word that imitates the natural sound of a thing.
7. **Alliteration**- occurs when the same consonant sound is used at the beginning of multiple words. For example: “the red Range Rover ran really randomly.”
8. **Idiom** -a common phrase with a non-literal meaning. For example: “break a leg” or “make hay while the sun shines.”
9. **Cliché** - an expression or phrase used so often it becomes stale and loses its meaning.

ACTIVITY-Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow.

Brown and furry
Caterpillar in a hurry
Take your walk
To the shady leaf or stalk
Or what not
Which may be the chosen spot
Hovering bird of prey pass by
You spin and die
To live again as butterfly

Bv: Christina Rossetti

1. Who is the poet? _____

2. Give two pairs of words that rhyme.

3. Where is the poem set?

4. Write two sentences to explain what the poem is about.

5. What would be the best title for the poem above and why?

Reading for the week: The Water Cycle – page 129 of English Textbook. Also read the notes on poetry on pages 122,123 and 124.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 6

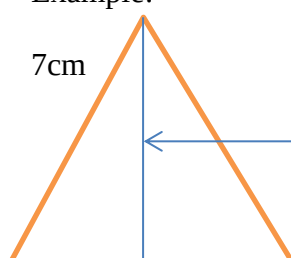
WORKSHEET # 4

Name: _____

STRAND	Measurements
SUB-STRAND	Length and area / Volume
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	- Identify and use appropriate standard and non- standard units to measure 2D shapes and solve problems. - Demonstrate and compare units of volume and solve word problem using standard unit.

Area of a triangle = half x base x height (take the perpendicular height)

Example:



area = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

= $\frac{1}{2} \times 4\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$ (do not use 7cm)

= $20/2$

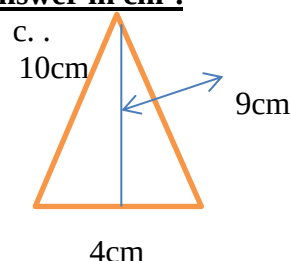
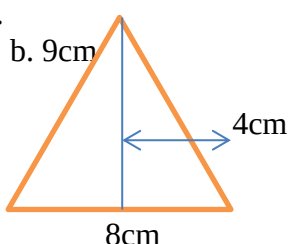
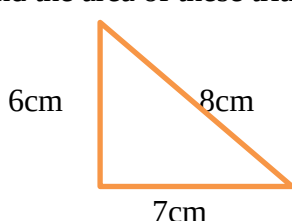
= 10cm^2

(perpendicular height will form 90° with the base of the triangle)

4cm (base)

Activity A: show the working on the line and write the answer in cm^2 .

Find the area of these triangles.



Rounding off given length to the nearest cm, m or km.

Step 1: look at the number just after the decimal point. If it is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, round the number up. Example : 13.63 cm – 6 is just after the decimal point. So round the number up.

13.63 cm = 14cm

Step 2: if the number just after the decimal point is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, round the number down.

Example : 4.3km – 3 is just after the decimal point. So round the number down.

4.3km = 4km

Activity B: Round off these lengths to the nearest cm, m, km.

a. 24.7cm = _____

b. 10.03km = _____

b. 345.98m = _____

e. 57.3cm = _____

c. 439.5km = _____

f. 15.21m = _____

Expressing percentage of a given length or distance.

To express as percentage multiply by 100/1.

i) mm to cm – length/10mm x 100/1 (because 1cm = 10mm)

ii) cm to m – length/100cm x 100/1 (because 1m = 100cm)

iii) m to km – length/1000m x 100/1 (because 1km = 1000m)

Example :a. 6mm of a cm $\frac{6\text{mm}}{10\text{mm}} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{600}{1000} = 60\%$

b. 45cm of a cm. $\frac{45\text{cm}}{100\text{cm}} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{4500}{100} = 45\%$ c. 23m of a km. $\frac{23\text{m}}{1000\text{m}} \times \frac{100}{1000} = \frac{2300}{1000} = 2.3\%$

Activity C

Express these lengths to percentages.

- i) 9mm of a cm. _____
- ii) 68cm of a m. _____
- iii) 127m of a km. _____
- iv) 978m of a km. _____

To calculate the volume

Volume is how much an object can hold or the amount of space occupied by an object. Units for measuring volume are cubic centimetres (cm³), millilitres (ml), and litres (l).

Note : i. 1cm³ = 1 ml ii. 1 litre = 1000ml
 iii. ½ litre = 500ml iv. ¼ litre = 250ml
 v. ¾ litre = 750 ml

Converting millilitres to litres – divide by 1000

Example: 250ml $\frac{250\text{ml}}{1000\text{ml}} = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$ litre or $250 \div 1000 = 0.25$ litre (move 3 steps to the left)

Converting litres to millilitres – multiply by 1000

Example: 2 litres 2 litres x 1000 = 2000ml

Activity D

Complete the following .

- a. 15cm³ = _____ ml c. _____ cm³ = 88ml
- b. 45cm³ = _____ ml d. _____ cm³ = 50 ml

Convert these litres to millilitres.

- a. 5 litres = _____ c. 1 ½ litre = _____
- b. 6 ¼ litre = _____ d. 18.5 litres = _____

Convert these millilitres to litres.

- a. 1436 ml = _____ c. 2095 ml = _____
- b. 3005 ml = _____ d. 750ml = _____

Write < , > or = in the space below.

- a. 1.5 litres _____ 500ml b. 300ml _____ 3 L

Does the objects hold more than or less than a litre.

- a. A tea cup - _____ c. a wheel barrow - _____
- b. A fish tank - _____ d. a water tank - _____

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

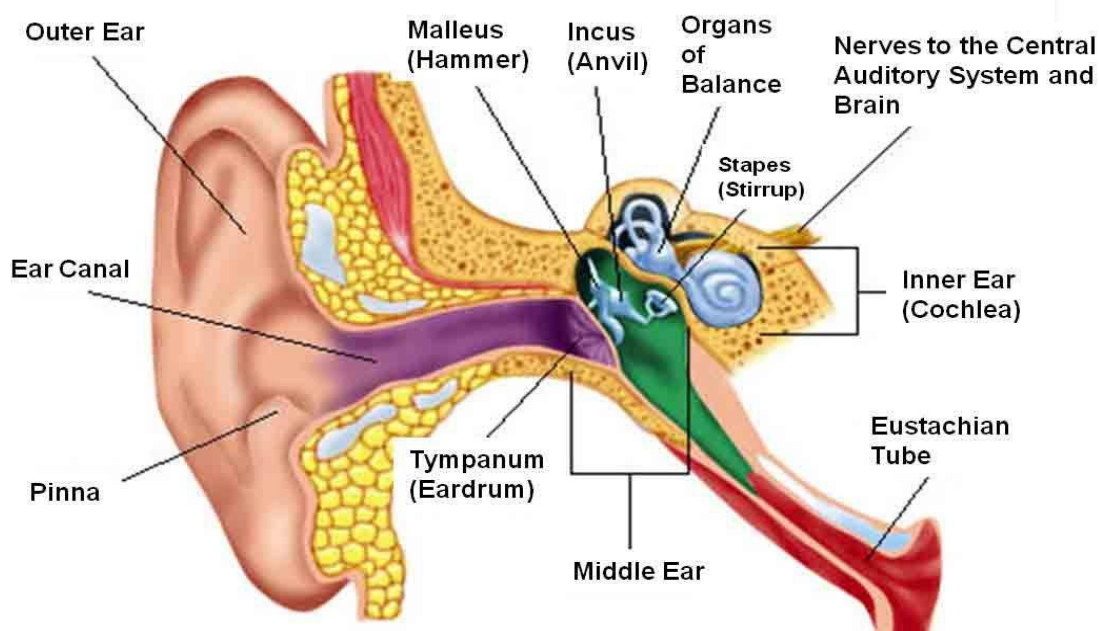
LESSON NOTES- PARTS OF AN EAR

Parts of the ear and their functions

1. The pinna directs the sounds into the ear canal.
2. Ear canal directs the sound to the middle ear.
3. The ear drum captures sounds and sends it down to the hammer.
4. The hammer, anvil, and stirrup transmit sound waves from the ear drum, to the inner ear.
5. The eustachian tube evens out the air pressure in the ear drum.
6. The cochlea has little hairs around it that send sounds to the auditory nerves.
7. The auditory nerves sends hearing information to the brain.

CARE FOR THE EARS:

1. 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 ears.
2. Avoid putting anything into your ears, including cotton swabs, tweezers or other sharps objects. Pushing objects into your ears may damage or rupture your eardrum.
3. Have your ears checked regularly by a doctor, and learn the warning signs of hearing loss.



Activity- Answer the following questions

1. What is the function of the ear drum?

2. What do the hammer, anvil, and stirrup do?

3. What does the eustachian tube do?

4. What is the function of the cochlea?

5. What does the auditory nerve do?

6. What is the function of the ear canal?

UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS

1 .innap-_____

2. ahcleoc - _____

3. naihatcuse - _____

4. mahemr- _____

5. diyruaot-_____

6. livna - _____

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #4

STRAND	लिखना और निर्माण करना
SUB STRAND	सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	पहचानना कि छोटे औपचारिक लेखों के उपयुक्त उद्देश्य और दर्शक होते हैं

भाग १: पुस्तक- संस्कृति और नैतिक शिक्षा - पाठ १३ -मनुष्य की पहचान

इस पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़ो और नीचे लिखे बातों पर चर्चा करो।

१. मनुष्य की पहचान चार प्रकार से की जाती है।
२. त्याग - जो वस्तु आप की है और आप उसे काम में लाते हैं, उसे दूसरों को दे देना ही त्याग है।
३. शीलता - उत्तम चरित्र मनुष्य की असली पहचान है।
४. गुण - ऐसी आदतें जो मनुष्य को सच्चा मनुष्य बना दें, जैसे सत्य, अहिंसा, दया, धर्म आदि।
५. कर्म - हमें ऐसा काम करना चाहिए जिससे दूसरों को सुख मिले।
६. मनुष्य की पहचान उसकी चमक- दमक से नहीं करनी चाहिए।

अभ्यास : पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द लिखकर रिक्त स्थान भरिए।

- क. मनुष्य की पहचान उसकी ----- से नहीं करनी चाहिए।
ख. भारतीय ----- में कर्म को महत्व दिया गया है।
ग. धन तो आने जाने वाली ----- है।
घ. ----- चली जाए तो पुनः वापस नहीं आती।
ङ. सोने की पहचान ----- पर घिसकर की जाती है।

संस्कृति, सम्पत्ति, चमक - दमक, कसौटी,
शीलता

भाग २ - नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में मुहावरों का प्रयोग हुआ है। सूची में से मुहावरे का सही अर्थ चुन कर लिखिए।

१. उसने अपने भाई पर हाथ उठाया। -----
२. सरला की बेटी ने उसका कान भरा। -----
३. खिलाड़ी मैदान छोड़ दिए। -----
४. राम की गाड़ी आपे से बाहर हो गई। -----
५. मेरी बेटी मेरे आँखों का तारा है। -----

क. अति प्रिय
ग. भाग जाना
ङ. काबू से बाहर होना

ख. पीटना
घ. शिकायत करना

भाग ३ - नीचे लिखे वक्य शुद्ध कीजिए ।

१. नाक कट गया है । -----

२. बड़ा अच्छा तस्वीर है । -----

३. ठंडा हवा बहता है । -----

४. बात बिगड़ गया है । -----

५. यह अच्छा चीज है । -----

भाग ४- अच्छी तंदुरुस्ती पर पाँच वाक्य लिखिए । पुस्तक - शाश्वत ज्ञान - प्रष्ट ४६

क.-----

ख.-----

ग.-----

घ.-----

ङ.-----

भाग ५- इन के समान अर्थ वाले शब्द लिखिए ।

१. हमेशा - -----

२. खुशबू - -----

३. नेक - -----

४. तंदुरुस्त - -----

५. ज्यादा - -----

६. लाभदायक - -----

७. फूल - -----

८. परिश्रम - -----

९. भोजन - -----

१०. आँख - -----

भाग ६ - इन का मेल करो। सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर बीच भाग में लिखिए ।

भाग १	जवाब	भाग २
१. माँस खाने वाला		क. फलाहारी
२. फल खाने वाला		ख. पुस्तकालय
३. पुस्तकों का घर		ग. माँसाहारी
४. शाक भाजी खाने वाला		घ. दयालु
५. दया करने वाला		ङ. शाकाहारी

सप्तह के शब्द

खुशबू

मजबूत

कीटाणू

संचालन

तंदुरुस्ती

लाभदायक

प्रभावित

अलावा

दवाई

डाक्टर

सप्तह के पाठ

पुस्तक - शाश्वत ज्ञान - पाठ ६-अच्छी तंदुरुस्ती

इस पाठ को खूब पढ़े ।

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WK 4

Ulutaga: Ko Kolikata

(Na Gone)

Na veika vaka-Viti

1. lalau-ni sa yaco oqo, e sa na cakacaka nei tagane me vaqara mai na veika e vinakata na watina-me vaka e dua na kakana. Na tagane e lomana dina na watina e na sega ni weletaka na ka oqo.
2. koti- sa na malumalumu voli e na nona kunekune ko yalewa, sa na balavu na drau ni uluna. Sa na qai lokuci e dua na siga me sa koti kina. E na caka e dua na kena magiti me nona i kotikoti. Oqo e vakaraitaka na kena taleitaki na yalewa ka tiko bibi koya.
3. vakavakarau- Ko tagane e sa na sega ni toka wale ka sa na vakavakarau ki na nona sa tokatu mai na nona vulagi . E na tea na dalo ka dau matua totolo, susu na kena manumanu. E rau sa na vakavakarau tale tiko ga mai ko i rau na dui nodrau itubutubu na veiwatini, tali na kena ibe me i roqo, na taunamu kei na veika vaka ko ya.
4. tunudra-na i matai ni magiti ka caka e na gauna e sucu kina na gone. Na magiti qo e magiti matavinaka.
5. roqoroqo- na nodra kau i yau me vaka na ibe kei na veika e so e yaga vua na gone vaka tale ga kina na vale ni gone.
6. vakalutu ni buto – na kakana se magiti ka cakava ko koya e donui koya na lutu ni buto ni gone vou.
7. vakabogi va – ni sa oti e va na bogi main a kena sucu na gone, sa qai caka e dua na magiti. E na gauna tale ga oqo san a qai sulu ko tama ni gone vou me sa na la'ki keveti ka reguca na luvena. E san a vakasikasikataki tale ga na gone e na gauna oqo.
8. bogi tini – na magiti e caka ni sa oti e tini na bogi main a kena sucu na gone. Na magiti oqo e sa magiti tale tiko ga ni veitalatala ka ni ra sa na veisukayaki kina na marama e ra tiko e na vale ni gone.
9. vakasikasika – na kena keveti mai ki loma ni vale na gone vou ni sa oti e va na bogi. Oqo me sa na qai mai raici e matana levu na gone vou.
10. mata ni gone – na kena kau na gone kin a koro nei tinana. Oqo e kau vata kei na kena i yau. Na nona kau oqo na gone e sa i vakadei kina vua ni sa vasu ki na koro ko ya.

11. curucuru ni gone- na i yau e soli me nona na gone e na nona sa curuma na vale ni dua na wekana dina.

Cakacaka lavaki

Vakacuruma e yadua na vosa se mala ni oqo kina veivanua sa lala koto e na veiyatu vosa oqo:

yarayara	vulagi	taratara
“sa dreu toka na kena leba”		
vakavaletaki	vakaorei	

1. Ni sa vakarautaki kece tu na veigacagaca ni cakacaka e vakarau caka e na qaravi ni dua na soqo e dau tukuni ni _____.
2. Na _____ e vakaibalebaletaki ki na gone ka qai sucu koto.
3. Na i _____ sa i koya na ibe e tali me nona i davodavo na gone e sucu vou.
4. E a _____ ko ira na cauravou e na nodra voroka na tabu.
5. E matalau ko tamai Raijieli e na nona sa mai _____ ko Raijieli vei Jone.
6. E cicivi ko nasi e na gauna sa _____ kina ko Wati.

Buli yatuvosa

Bulia mai e dua na yatuvosa ka vakacuruma kina na vosa e toqai toka e ra.

1.vakasucu

_____.

2. vakalasalasa

_____.

3. turaga

_____.

4. soqo

_____.

5. maroroi

_____.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI READING WK 4

Na Ibe

Na ibe sa dua na i yau **vakamareqeti** kivei keda na i-Taukei. E i yau yaga ka vakayagataki sara talega ga vakalevu e na veisoqo vakavanua. Ke da lesuva tale mada vakamalua na i tautauyavu ni kena **kenukenutaki** na sasagataki ni kena vinakati na ibe e na kena **gadrevi** na vakatorocaketaki ni tiko bulabula kei na bula vakaitikotiko ni veimatavuvale, **itokatoka**, mataqali, yavusa se na vanua raraba, e na rawa ni da vakadinadinataka ni sa dua dina na cakacaka ni vakadidike vakaitamera, **rabailevu** ka titobu.

Na ibe e cakacaka ni liga vaka i-Taukei. Ni **cakacaka** ni liga, e vakatau sara ga na i rairai ni ibe e na maqosa ni liga i koya ka talia. Ke tarogi e dua na yalewa, “O yalewa ni vei?” Au yalewa ni Ono-I-Lau.” Sa rauta ko sa matai dina na tali ibe. Sa i cavu ni yalewa se marama dina ni Viti na nodra cakacaka ni **liga**.

Ni da sarava e dua na loma ni vale vaka-Viti, e da na **vakadrukai** e na veika e da na raica kina. E loma ni vale, e na tevu koto kina na icoco, e na loga e na tevu koto kina na vakabati ka delana koto na ibe lalai ka yacana na i **davodavo** se i **kotokoto**. Ni da vakasamataka na vale vaka-Viti, e na rawa ni da vakasamataka e vica na ka bibi ke sega ni rawa ni tara na noda vakasama e na gauna oqo.

Vosa vulici

Vakamareqeti	Kunekunetaki	Gadrevi	Itokatoka	Rabailevu
Cakacaka	Liga	Vakadrukai	Davodavo	Kotokoto

Saumi taro

1.E dau caka vakacava na ibe?

_____.

2.Tukuna mai e rua na mataqali ibe?

_____.

3. Vola mai e rua na soqo vaka-Viti e dau vakayagataki kina na ibe?

_____.

4. E ra dau tali ibe na _____. (turaga/marama)

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET 4

STRAND	RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
SUB – STRAND	Uses and Management of Resources
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the different sea and fresh water resources that are available in Fiji and discuss how they can be used wisely.

LESSON NOTES

Sea and Fresh Water Resources

1. The earth is mostly covered with water and most people depend on sea and water resources for their livelihood.
2. Some of the resources that are available are used as food while the others could be sources of income for the people.
3. We have mis-used most of these resources and they are now becoming endangered while others are on the verge of extinction.

Sea Resources

1. The sea is abundant with resources that people living near it use them in their daily living.
2. Majority of Fiji islands are surrounded by sea and the people are depended on it to provide them with most of their everyday needs such as sea food like fish, crabs, shells and sea weed which are sources of protein to the body.
3. People on this island depend on the sea for their livelihood.
4. The sea has abundant resources that we depend on.

Fresh Water Resources

1. People who live far away from the coastal areas depend on the fresh water resources as sources of food and water for their daily living.
2. There are rivers and streams which have resources that they can use to satisfy their everyday needs and wants.
3. Although there are not as many resources compared to the sea, they always rely on the few resources available for their daily needs.
4. A river in Fiji which provides resources to people living near it.

Recreational Activities

1. Most people use the sea water as their means of transport.
2. They move from one place to another using boats, canoes and even rafts.
3. Sea and water has also provided us with a lot of water sport activities such as surfing, scuba-diving, kayaking and even fishing as part of their leisure activities.
4. Tourists come to Fiji every year to experience some of these activities while spending their holidays in hotels near to the coastal areas.
5. People earned money while working for the tourists.

NOTE: Collect pictures of sea and fresh water resources and paste it in your social book after the notes.

ACTIVITY

1. Define the following terms.

Resources	
Endangered	
Recreational Activities	
Extinction	
Fresh water	

2. List down 5 sea resources and 5 fresh water resources in the table below

Sea Resources	Fresh water Resources

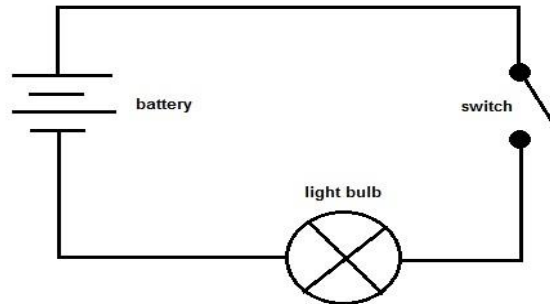
3. Write down how people are mis-using the sea/ water resources.
4. How can you take care of sea/ fresh water resources?
5. Give some examples of recreational activities done to attract the tourist in Fiji?

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: Circuits

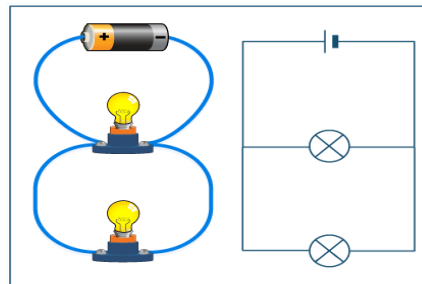
A **simple circuit** requires things

- A source of electrical power – a battery or an electrical outlet
- A conductive path which would allow for the movement of charges (Typically a copper wire)
- An electrical resistance (resistor) which is loosely defined as any object that uses electricity to do work (a light bulb, electric motor, etc.)



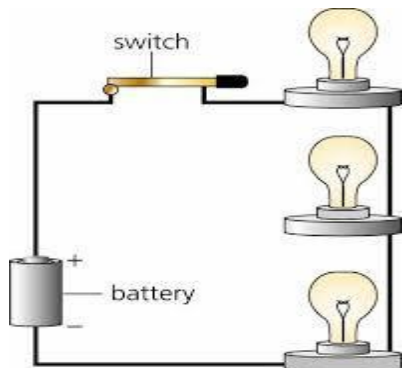
Parallel circuit

- Is a closed circuit in which current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.
- One way is to connect the bulb side by side so that each bulb has its own circuit with the battery. The bulbs connected this way are called parallel circuit.
- **One advantage of this parallel circuit is that, if one bulb gets bad the other one will light.**



Series Circuit

- In this circuit the components are connected end to end so that current flows first through one, then the other and the other.
- In series connection the current goes through one lamp then the other
- One **disadvantage** of this circuit is that **if there is an open circuit, the entire circuit is broken and none of the components will work.**



Component	Circuit Diagram Symbol
Wire	
Resistor	
Light bulb	
Cell	
Battery	
Switch	

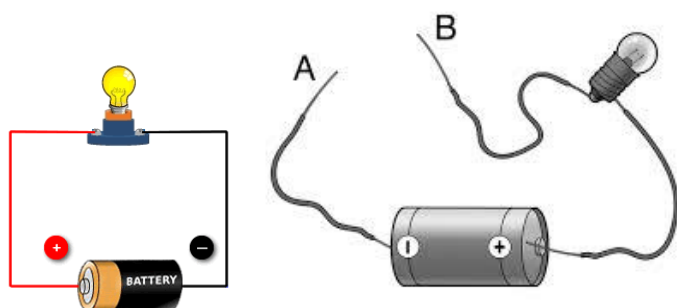
	Simple Circuit	Parallel Circuit	Series circuit
Advantages	- Simple circuit - Only require 3 things to construct - Easy to make	- Brightness remains the same, even when bulbs are added. - If one bulb is bad the other one will light. The circuit will work.	Bulbs are connected using one path way.
Disadvantages	If the bulb gets bad the whole circuit is useless.	Need a lot of energy (batteries) to light 2 bulbs.	- If one bulb gets bad the whole circuit will not work. - More bulbs the dimmer the light will be.

ACTIVITY

1. Give one drawback of series circuit compared to parallel circuit.
2. Differentiate between closed and open circuit.
3. What will happen when more bulbs are connected in series circuit?
4. Draw and label a parallel circuit.

Electricity Flow

- A **closed circuit** – there is a complete pathway
- An **open circuit** – there is break in the pathway for electricity to flow through.

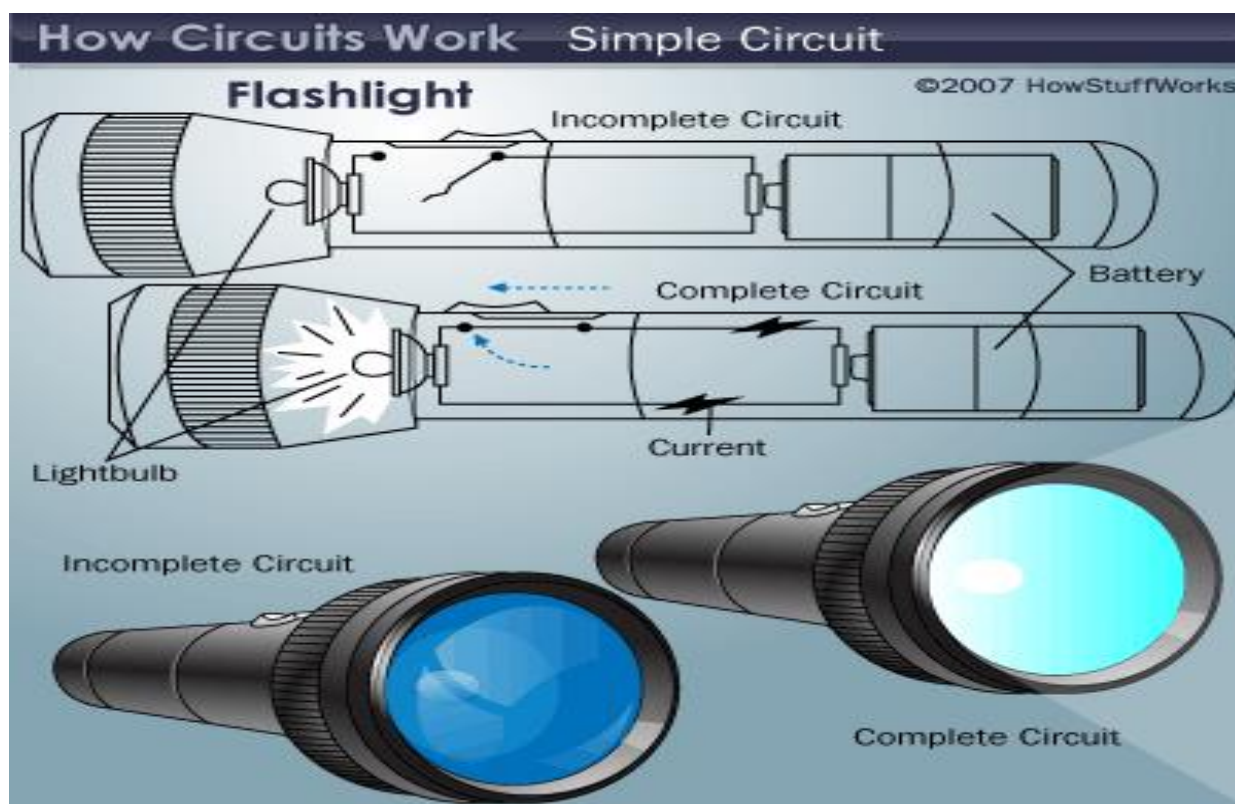


Closed circuit

Open Circuit

How the circuit works- Torch

Torch uses simple circuit using battery and bulb. When the switch is off, is an incomplete circuit where the current is not flowing. When the switch is on for the torch it's a complete circuit and the current flows resulting in the flash bulb to light.



NOTE: A video will be uploaded on the viber group.