ENGLISH WORKSHEET 4

YEAR 6   **DATE: 26th –30TH July, 2021**

STRAND 1: Listening and Speaking
SUB STRAND 1.1: Language Features and Rules
Learning Outcome: Describe and identify parts of speech and use them appropriately

Parts of speech:
The part of speech explain how a word is used in a sentence.

PRONOUN

EXAMPLE

Noun sentence	Pronoun sentence
1. The girl has an iPad	She has an iPad
2. My brother is in high school	He is in high school

ACTIVITY: 1

Noun sentence	Pronoun sentence
1. The girl listened to the music at lunch	_____ listened to the music at lunch
2. The boy played games after dinner	_____ played games after dinner.
3. The cat climbed onto the kitchen table.	_____ climbed onto the kitchen table
4. The mall was filled with hundreds of people	_____ was filled with hundreds of people

5. My <mark>mom</mark> took us to the beach last weekend.	_____ took us to the beach last weekend

ARTICLES

Use of Articles **A, AN, THE**

A — Indefinite Article
A is used with the nouns starting with **Consonant Sounds**
There is **a** university.
This is **a** book.

AN — Indefinite Article
An is used with the nouns starting with **Vowel Sounds**
This is **an** umbrella.
There is **an** octopus.

THE — Definite Article
The is used for specific nouns, like a certain person or a particular thing.
Where is **the** teacher?

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ACTIVITY: 2 **Fill in the passage below by using " <mark>a, an, the</mark>"**

PASSAGE

I have _____ brother and _____ sister. They are very kind to me. Yesterday was my birthday. They threw me _____ birthday party. _____ was fun because we played many games. Although I didn't win all _____ games, I was very happy. Mom baked _____ cake for me and it was _____orange cheese cake. _____ cake was delicious! My parents gave me _____ present. It was _____ electronic Robot. I like _____ Robot very much.

PREPOSITION

A Preposition is a word that connects or links a noun to the rest of the sentence.
Rosie walked _____ the haystack.

PREPOSITION OF TIME & PLACE

AT	IN	ON
at the desk	in the room.	on the desk.
at page 10	in the picture	on page 10
at this place.	in the river.	on the wall.
at my house..	in Paris	on a farm.
at the door	in the paper.	on the left
at the corner	arrive in Madrid	on the way
at party	in the car	on television
at home	in the rain.	on Monday
at university.	in the sky.	on the table

SANGAM EDUCAT

ACTIVITY :Fill in the blanks using the words provided.

1. I went to play _____ my friend last night.
2. We will be visiting my cousin _____Friday.
3. She stayed _____ home today because she was sick.
4. Emma will work with them _____ one month.
5. I bought some milk _____the grocery store.

from
with
on
for
at

STRAND 2: M2 ALGEBRA

SUB STRAND: M2.2 EQUATIONS

Learning Outcome: M6.2.2.1 Identify and solve simple mathematical problems using given formulae.

<div align="center">

LESSON NOTES

</div>

When writing algebraic expressions, we shorten or simplify the expression as much as possible.

e.g.

2 x b is written as **2b** and **j x k** is written as **jk**

y ÷ 2 is written as **y/2** and **c ÷ b** is written as **c/b**

Also there are **regular equation** like 3 + 4 = and **algebraic equation** like n + 2 = 7

Example: 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 is same as 4 lots of 4 or 4 times 4

Important to note that m x 8 is always 8m and not m8

        pronumeral   numeral
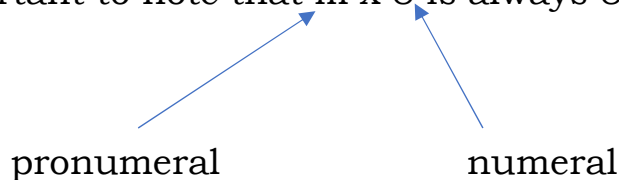
Activities

1. a. Write 4 x t in a shorter way.   c. Write 2 × r in a shorter way

b. Write s ÷ 6 in another way   d. Write g ÷ 7 in another way

2. Solve the following and circle the correct answer.

    i.   5 x (a + 3)

        a. (5 + a) x (5 + 3)   b. 5a + 15

   ii.   3k – k

        a. 3   b. 2k

  iii.   3 x c ÷ b

        a. 3c/b   b. 3cb

   iv.   r + 5 = 12

        a. 7   b. 17

THANK YOU AND STAY SAFE!

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HEALTHY LIVING ACTIVITY WORKSHEET 4
YEAR 6   **DATE: 26th – 30TH July 2021**

Strand	2 Building Healthy Relationships
Sub-Strand	Resilience and Proactive Behaviour
C.L.O	H6.2.2.1 Recognize and discuss positive effects of peer pressure and demonstrate ways of countering negative effects of peer pressure.

Lesson Notes

What is peer pressure?
- Peer pressure is the influence our friends or peers have on us.
- Peer pressure has its positive and negative effects.

Positive or Good effects
1. Helps us develop a healthy body, mind and lifestyle if we have the right of friends.
2. Make us feel a sense of belonging and support.
3. It increases our self-confidence.
4. Introduces us to positive hobbies and interests.
5. It strengthens positive habits and attitudes.

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Problems that may arise if you are influenced by peer pressure

Negative peer pressure
- to do something that places a teen in danger or is hurtful to others is definitely cause for concern.
  - For example, your peer want you to steal your parents' money to buy pornography material.

PEER PRESSURE TEEN DRINKING

Ways of avoiding peer pressure
1. Hang out with friends who can assist you.

2. Go out with a group of friends rather than going alone.
3. Introduce your friends to your parents.
4. Invite your friends to your home.
5. Think of what you would say in advance in case someone tries to pressure you.
6. Always carry money for a telephone call or cab in case you feel uncomfortable.
7. Be ready to call your mum, dad or a friend to pick you up if you need to leave your friend's house.
8. Say "no" and mean "no" if that's how you feel.

Examples of Positive Peer Pressure

Positive peer pressure is when someone encourages you to do something that is good for you.

Vocabularies

1. **Peer pressure**- is the influence our friends or peers have on us.
2. **Negative peer pressure**- involves pressure to do something dangerous or damaging to themselves or others.
3. **Positive peer pressure** is when someone encourages you to do something that is good for you.
4. **Bullying** is an ongoing and deliberate misuse of power in relationships through repeated verbal, physical and/or social behavior.

Activity: Answer the following questions

1. List two problems that may arise if you are influenced by your peers.
   _____
   _____
   _____
2. What is another name for peers?
   _____
3. Identify two ways of avoiding peer pressure.

_____
_____
_____

4. Give two advantages of positive peer pressure.
_____
_____

5. Define peer pressure.
_____
_____

6. Explain the difference between positive and negative peer pressure.
_____
_____

7. Describe two negative effects of peer pressure.
_____
_____

YEAR: 6   **HINDI**   **WHSP: 4**

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएं एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विषय की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या व अर्थ को पहचानना व चर्चा करना

(अ)

शुद्ध शब्द को रिक्त स्थान में भरो -

1. मैं राजा _____ ।   (हूँ , है , हो)

2. तुम क्या करते _____ ?   (हूँ , है , हो)

3. तुम कहाँ रहते _____ ?   (हूँ , है , हो)

4. तुम्हारा नाम क्या ____ ?   (हूँ , है , हो)

5. मैं आरध्या ____ ।   (हूँ , है , हो)

6. तुम घर में ____ ।   (हूँ , है , हो)

7. क्या मैं यह खा सकता ____ ?   (हूँ , है , हो)

8. यह मेरा खेत ____ ।   (हूँ , है , हो)

9. मेरा नाम अद्वैत ____ ।   (हूँ , है , हो)

10.   क्या तुम कल आ सकते ____ ?   (हूँ , है , हो)

(आ) उचित संज्ञा से खाली स्थान भरिए -

तितली	पतंग	घर	दिल्ली	कोयल
शेर	आसमान	बच्चे	फल	मछली

1. जंगल का राजा _____ है।

2. फूल पर _____ बैठी है।

3. मोहन का _____ है।

4. पिताजी बाज़ार से ____ लाए हैं।

5. बगीचे में _____ खेल रहे हैं।

6. रमेश _____ उड़ा रहा है।

7. _____ नीला है।

8. तालाब में _____ तैर रही है।

9. _____ गाना गा रही है।

10. लालकिला _____ में है।

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Social Studies Worksheet 4

YEAR 6   **DATE: 26ᵗʰ – 30ᵀᴴ July, 2021**

Strand:SS3 PLACE & ENVIRONMENT Sub-Strand: SS6.3.1 FEATURES OF PLACES CLO: SS6.3.1.1 Recognize and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions.	Lesson:1 Achievement Indicator: • Draw a simple sketch map • Identify locations using mapping conventions. • Know the five essentials of a map. • Read the map using simple keys.
Heading:	Notes:
What is a Map?	➢ A **map** is a sketch drawing of a place as seen from above. There are different types of maps that we use. ➢ **Mental maps** are maps that we make up in our minds. ➢ **Sketch maps** are drawn to help someone locate a place like a school, village or a home. ➢ Maps have special features that help us to create and read a map. These special features are called **conventions**. Every map has five main conventions which make it easier for us to read and understand what is drawn. ➢ **i) Title** - It gives us a clue about the map. Example: Location of Solove Area ➢ **ii) Direction** - The direction on a map is usually shown using an arrow head pointing north. If there is no direction given, the north point is always at the top of the map. A compass is the instrument that gives us the gives direction. ➢ **iii) Scale and distance**- It shows how the distances on the map relate to the distance in real world. The **purpose** of a map scale is to show the relationship between distances on a map and real distances on the ground. There are **three ways** to represent a scale. A **word statement** uses words to describe the scale. For example *"One centimetre on the map represents one kilometre on the actual ground"*

	➢ A **representative fraction/ratio** scale uses numbers and the units are the same. For example: ***1:1000 or 1/1000 meaning one centimetre on the map represents one centimetre on the actual ground.*** ➢ **iv) Line or Linear Scale** -it is shown using a number line which says how much one centimetre is represented by a given distance on a map. ➢ **v) Key/Legend** - It explains the different symbols used to draw the map. Another term for the map key is the legend. Symbols and colours are used to show different features.
Vocabulary: mental, sketch, conventions	Definitions: **mental** – of the mind, **sketch** – rough drawing, **conventions** – a way in something is usually done.
Activity: Answer the question	Give the five conventions of a map. _____ _____ _____ _____

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VOSA VAKAVITI WORKSHEET 4

YABAKI 6 (26 ki na I ka 30 ni Jiulai)

Uma Vosa Maroroi - Serekali

Matana	Na iVakarau Vakavanua
Matana Lalai	**Meke/ Serevasi/Qito Vakaviti**
Veika me rawati	• Cavuqaqataka/ lagata na sere/meke/serevasi/serekali • Matanataka na matanimeke. • Buli sere/ serekali/serevasi/

Uma Vosa Maroroi

- Oqo na gaunisala era a vakayagataka na noda qase eliu na kena sagai me maroroi na itukutuku me baleta na noda itovo se na veika a yaco ena dua na gauna ka vakadewataki ka yacovi keda mai na taba tamata e da bula ena gauna e daidai.

- Me maroroi na keda itukutuku ena:

- Serevasi – sere ni veimei me vaka " o...o....bawa"

- Serekali – na italanoa ka rawa ni lagati se cavuqaqataki me vaka " Ko Vo kei Buna"

- Sere – na itukutuku e talanoataki kina na bula ni dua na tamata se ivakananumi ni dua a yaco me vaka na " Sai Levuka Ga" kei na so tale

Serekali: <u>**Na Vula Vakaviti**</u>

Bula na wekaqu da mai vueta na noda vosa

De qai tubua na sala ni noda lako qoka

Na noda vula Vakaviti dodonu mo karona

De tau vei iko na ulumatua vakasabota

Daru tekivu na Janueri me kena i sevu

Na marau ni vakatawase sa qai cegu

Bau lai qoli ki wasa tavale me dua na kemu

Ni da donumaka tu na vula I Nuqa Levu

Kalawaci na vula ka tarava au rai lesu

Sa vura ko Veverueri ki tikiqu meu regu

Matua na kanakana me cabo tu ki valelevu

Kani oya saka na wekaqu na Vula iSevu

Na ikatolu saka ni vula e vakademeni

Oqori ga ena Maji ni bera yani Evereli

O ira na noda qase e sega ni vakaweleni

Ni vula saka koya na Vula iKelikeli

Seredali na ikava ni vula me vakacagau

Na vula ko Evereli e dau mosi ga vei au

Niu dagava tu na kau se vulavula au matalau

Lewadravu isa sobo lei na Vula iGasau

Cabe cake tiko na yabaki e dau maroroi

Na ka lima ni vula au rokova me qoroi

Vula o Me au bukia vakalima tu na voivoi

Ni ra vakatoka na qase ni Vula iDoi

Sa veimama tu na yabaki ni noda lele

Jiune na noda ulunivanua da dagava kece

Au veisureti saka tu yani kina ucuisele

Ni da marautaka vata tu na Vula iWerewere

Tekivu me sa na ciri sobu tu na noda bilibili

Ka vitu ni vula au digia ena vakawirimadigi

Jiulai da sa kalawaca me toso noda ciri

O ya saka na wekaqu na Vula I Vitiviti

Veika e Vulici mai na Serekali

1. Yaca ni vula (Janueri, Veverueri).

2. Na vula Vakaviti (Vula I Nuqa Levu).

3. Na cakacaka Vakaviti e dau vakayacori ena veivula me vaka na kelikeli, werewere.

4. Na sasalu kei na veimataqali ika e dau qolivi se kune ena veivula Vakaviti mv nuqa, gasau.

5. Na vuku taukei oya na nodra vuku kei na kila na noda qase ena nodra vakadikeva na veika bula e bula se kune ena noda vanua.

Na Vosavosa Vakaviti kei na Vosa Vovou

1. **Ulumatua vakasabota –** e dua e ulumatua, ia e doce ka yalowai na nona ivakarau.

2. **Valelevu-** vale ni turaga

3. **Matua na kanakana –** sa oti na kena tubu , sa yacova mai na gauna vinaka me laukana se vakayagataki kina na vua ni qele.

4. **Vakademeni –** maroroya vakavinaka.

5. **Vakacagau –**tekivu makawa ka sa toso na cakacaka se na yabaki.

Cakacaka Lavaki: <u>**Sauma na taro**</u>

1. E vica na qaqa ni serekali? _____

2. Na sasalu cava e dau cabe ena vula ko Janueri?

   _____
   _____

3. Na cava na balebale ni vosa "valelevu" ka kune ena ikatolu ni qaqana?

   _____
   _____

4. Na kau cava e dau se vulavula ena vula ko Evereli?

   _____

5. Na cava e dau buki ena vula I Doi?

   _____

6. Ena vula cava ko na ucuisele kina?

   _____

7. Na vula cava eda sa kalawaca tiko oqo?

   _____

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ELEMENTARY SCIENCE WORKSHEET 3

YEAR 6   **DATE: 26th – 30rd July, 2021**

Strand	Matter
Sub-strand	Materials
C.L. O	Gather information about the properties of natural and synthetic materials that enables them to be recycled
Natural Materials	❖ are those materials that are found in nature. (is not made by man)
Example of natural materials	❖ **Biotic Materials – Wood**

Rattan	Bamboo	Bark

❖ **Natural Fibre**

Silk	Wool	Cotton	Flax

❖ **Inorganic Materials – stone**

Flint	Granite	Sand stone	Gems

❖ **Native Metal**

Copper	Iron	Gold	Silver

Synthetic Materials	A synthetic material is a material that is obtained from a natural material which has undergone a chemical reaction in a laboratory or factory
Example of Synthetic Materials	Polyester – polyester is a synthetic fibre created from coal and petroleum.

Polyester

Rayon – rayon is made from wood pulp

	Plastic - a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc.
	Paper - material manufactured in thin sheets from the pulp of wood or other fibrous substances

Research work	Find out some of the synthetic and natural materials found in your community. Note: We will continue the notes on this same Achievement Indicator in the coming weeks.

ALL THE BEST