

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 7

MATEHEMATICS

Strand	Measurements
Sub – Strand	Volume / Capacity
Learning Outcome	Investigate and identify measures of volume and capacities and determine the capacity and volume using displacement.

VOLUME /CAPACITY

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ ml}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ L}$$

$$500 \text{ ml} = 500 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ L}$$

$$250 \text{ ml} = 250 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ L}$$

$$750 \text{ ml} = 750 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{3}{4} \text{ L}$$

$$1200 \text{ ml} = 1200 \text{ cm}^3 = 1.2 \text{ L}$$

$$3750 \text{ ml} = 3750 \text{ cm}^3 = 3.750 \text{ L}$$

Example 1: Convert this millilitre to litres: 250ml

Solution 1:

$$\underline{250 \text{ ml}} = \underline{25} = \underline{1} \text{ litre}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} \quad 100 \quad 4$$

Example 2: Convert this litre to millilitres: 1200ml

Solution 2:

$$\underline{1200 \text{ ml}} = \underline{12} = 1 \underline{2} = 1.2 \text{ litre} = 1\frac{1}{5} \text{ L}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} \quad 10 \quad 10$$

Activity

1. Complete the following conversions:

a. $15 \text{ cm}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$ b. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3 = 25 \text{ ml}$ c. $45 \text{ cm}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

2. Convert these litres to millilitres:

a. 2 litres b. Half litre c. $1\frac{1}{2} \text{ litre}$ d. $10\frac{1}{4} \text{ litres}$

3. Write these millilitres to litres:

- a. 1 436 ml b. 2 095 ml c. 3 005 ml e. 750 ml

4. Copy and complete the table below.

cm ³			4000cm			100000
ml		1500		900ml		
L	2L				3L	

Write <, > or = in the space below.

- a. 1L.....500ml b. 200ml.....2L c. 50ml.....5L

WORD PROBLEMS.

1. Do the objects below hold more than or less than a litre?

- a. wheel barrow
- b. fish tank
- c. baby milk bottle
- d. mouthful of water

2. How many containers below can be filled from a 20 litre cylinder?



10litre

250ml

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ENGLISH

Strand	Reading, Viewing, Writing & Shaping
Sub- Strand	Media, Everyday Communication, Literary Texts
Learning Outcome	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. Construct legible and logical images, sentences and paragraphs to express ideas and experiences in various situations and contexts

GRAMMAR: CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that join two or more words, phrases or clauses.

Example; for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

- A. Write each sentence below into your books. Circle the conjunction that connects the two phrases.**

Example A: Stephen loves to play basketball, **for** he is very tall.

1. Tevita has to wake up early, so he can climb the mountain.
2. Sophia ate a lot, yet she is still hungry.
3. The man is fast, but the woman is faster.
4. Derek went to the mall, so he could shop.
5. Sharon loves to go on roller coasters, yet she has a fear of heights.

Join the two sentences together using one of the following conjunctions.

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Example A: John loves football. John loves basketball.

Answer: John loves football and basketball.

1. Stephen plays soccer. Stephen plays basketball.
2. Donald loves to travel. Donald often forgets his suitcase.
3. Sharon enjoys cooking. Sharon goes grocery shopping often.
4. The dog loves to go for walks. The dog does not walk fast.
5. David is good at baseball. David does not like to play baseball.

Combine the following sentences into one sentence using paired conjunctions (conjunctions that go together). Choose from the following options:

both ... and; not only ... but also; either ... or; neither ... nor

1. We could fly. We could go by train.
2. She will have to study hard. She will have to concentrate to do well on the exam.
3. Jack is not here. Tom is in another city.
4. The speaker will not confirm the story. The speaker will not deny the story.
5. Pneumonia is a dangerous disease. Small pox is a dangerous illness.

POETRY

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow.

Manners

We say “thank you”

We say “please”

We don’t interrupt or tease

We don’t argue

We don’t fuss

We listen when folks talk to us

We share our toys

And take our turn

Good manners aren’t too hard to

learn

It’s really easy

When you find

Good manners mean

JUST BEING KIND

Anonymous

Questions:

1. Who is the poet?
2. Give 2 pairs of rhyming words.

3. What does good manners mean?
4. Which type of words would you classify “thank you” and “please”?
5. Which figure of speech is used in the poem?
6. Explain in two sentences what you understand from the poem.

Define the following figure of speech:

Metaphor-

Simile-

Repetition-

Onomatopoeia-

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HINDI

कविता

बेटी

परियों का रूप है बेटी

पावन सी धूप है बेटी

एक ठंडी हवा का झोका है बेटी

हर ताप को जिसने सोखा है बेटी

भोर का उजाला है बेटी

चिड़ियों का बसेरा है बेटी

पंछी की चहचहाहट है बेटी

होंठों की मुस्कुराहट है बेटी

चंदा की चांदनी है बेटी

सूरज की रोशनी है बेटी

प्रश्न

१. बेटियां किस का रूप हैं?
२. कविता में आए “भोर” शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?
३. कविता में किसको महत्व दिया गया है?
४. बेटियों को सूरज की रोशनी से क्यों तुलना की गई है?
५. इस कविता में से आप क्या सीखते हैं?

भाषा

१. सीमा ने आज के उत्सव के लिए एक सुंदर माला —— है।
क. बनाई ग. बनाया
ख. बनाए घ. बनाई
२. जैसा हम सोचते हैं अक्सर ————— ही नहीं होता है।
क. वैसा ग. तैसा
ख. जैसा घ. वही
३. श्री गोविन्द जी अगले सप्ताह फिजी आ रहे —————।
क. है ग. हैं
ख. होंगे घ. होते
४. ————— सब अक्सर हमसे मिलने आते हैं।
क. वह ग. उन
ख. वे घ. उस
५. यह राजू ————— किताब है।
क. के ग. का
ख. कि घ. की

चित्र बनाओ

१. व्याम
२. पुष्प
३. डमरू
४. लोटा
५. खेत

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SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	Use and Management of Resources
LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the different sea and fresh water resources that are available in Fiji and discuss how they can be utilized wisely.

Sea and Fresh Water Resources

1. Most people depend on sea and water resource for their livelihood.
2. Some resources could be used as food while others could be used as source of income.
3. Due to mismanagement of these resources some are becoming endangered while others are on the verge of extinction.

Sea Resources

1. The sea is abundant with resources and people living near it use them for their daily living.
2. Majority of the Fiji Islands are surrounded by sea and people are depend on it to provide them with most of their daily needs such as sea food like fish, crabs, shells and sea weed which are sources of protein to the body.
3. People also utilize these sea resources to earn their living by selling fish and other marine resources.

Fresh Water resources

1. People who live far from coastal areas depend on fresh water resources as source 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 as resources compared to the sea, they always rely on the few resources available for their daily needs.

4. People need to use and manage the sea and water resource wisely.
5. Using these resources wisely will sustain these resources for future generations.

ACTIVITY

1. List down some examples of sea water resources?
2. Explain how sea is useful for people living in the outer islands?
3. List down some of the fresh water resources?
4. Explain how else the sea water is utilized by people?
5. Why it is important to manage our resources?
6. . List down some of the ways people are misusing these natural resources.
7. Discuss the impact of water pollution on marine organisms?

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ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

Strand	Energy
Sub – Strand	Energy sources and transfer
Learning Outcome	Investigate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light, circuit, buzzer and electromagnet.

Light Energy

1. Light travels in a straight line and bends when it reaches a different medium.
2. Mirrors and lenses are mediums that can reflect and refract light and form different images.
3. A periscope is an instrument that is used in submarines to detect ships from underwater. This helps the Captain in avoiding collisions with other ships.

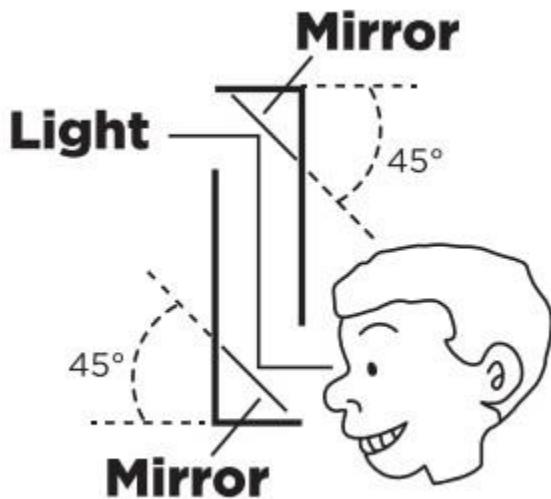
Uses of Periscope

- It is used in submarines to determine the distance of a torpedo and helps in deciding the right time for the attack.
- It is used in a nuclear reactor to observe the chemical reactions that are taking place.
- In military periscopes are used to observe from their hiding position.

How Does a Periscope Work?

In a periscope, light from an object strikes the top mirror at 45° and bounces off at the same angle. This sends light directly down the tube and onto the lower mirror. This mirror, also at a 45° angle, reflects light directly to your eye.

Periscope



http://www.exploratorium.edu/science_explorer/periscope.html

Activity

1. What is a Periscope?

2. How does a Periscope work?

3. List some uses of Periscope in real life?

4. Name one very important material needed to make a Periscope? _____

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HEALTHY LIVING

Strand	Safety
Sub – Strand	Community Safety
Learning Outcome	Develop and show competence in providing First Aid Skills

Unit 17 **First Aid**

First Aid-is the first help or immediate care given to an injuries or sick person.

First Aid Kit-a basic first aid kit may contain:

- Plasters
- Sterile gauze dressings
- Triangular bandages
- Safety pins
- Disposable sterile glove
- Tweezers
- Scissors
- Thermometer
- Cream or spray to relieve insect bites and stings
- Antiseptic cream
- Painkillers (paracetamol)
- Cough medicine
- Distilled water for cleaning wounds

First Aid Kit-is a set of materials and tools used for giving emergency treatment to a sick or injured person.

Activity

1. Explain what you understand by the term First Aid?

2. Identify three contents of a First Aid Kit.

3. Why is it important to have a First Aid?

4. Why do you need to wear gloves while giving First Aid?

5. What is distilled water used for?
