1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ENGLISH SOLUTION **YEAR: 6** **WORKSHEET#2**

Usage and Punctuation - Activity

Re- write these sentences. Shorten the words and then put in the apostrophes where letters are missing.

1. Don't hit Renuka.

2. They've bought two dancing dolls.

3. I 'm thirsty.

4. He's fully responsible.

5. There's a strange cat in my yard.

6. I'll punctuate this sentence.

7. Pate didn't play last night.

DICTIONARY EXERCISE

Write the following groups of words in alphabetical order.

1. horror   horse   hose   hospital

2. line   linen   link   liquid

3. game   gang   garden   garnish

4. coincide   cold   collar   collect

5. park   parole   parrot   part

6. swap   swim   swing   swung

LETTER WRITING

1. Clare   2. to   3. for   4. would   5. on

6. your   7. and   8. accept   9. friend   10. Lima / Fane

**SENTENCE COMPLETION – ** Add five or more words to complete each sentence.(Answers in this section depends on the response of the students.)

1. I like eating roti and curry for my breakfast.

2. The party was held to celebrate the wedding of Mr and Mrs. Singh.

3. As soon as the bell rang all the students moved out of the classroom for recess..

4. Washing your hands with soap and water kills germs .

5. Wear a mask if you are leaving your home.

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS   YEAR: 6   WORKSHEET # 2

STRAND	Measurement
SUB- STRAND	Length and area
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Demonstrate and estimate the relationship of units in measuring lengths, distance, perimeter and the area using metric units for 2D shapes. Identify and use appropriate standard and non- standard units to measure 2D shapes and solve problems.

LENGTH
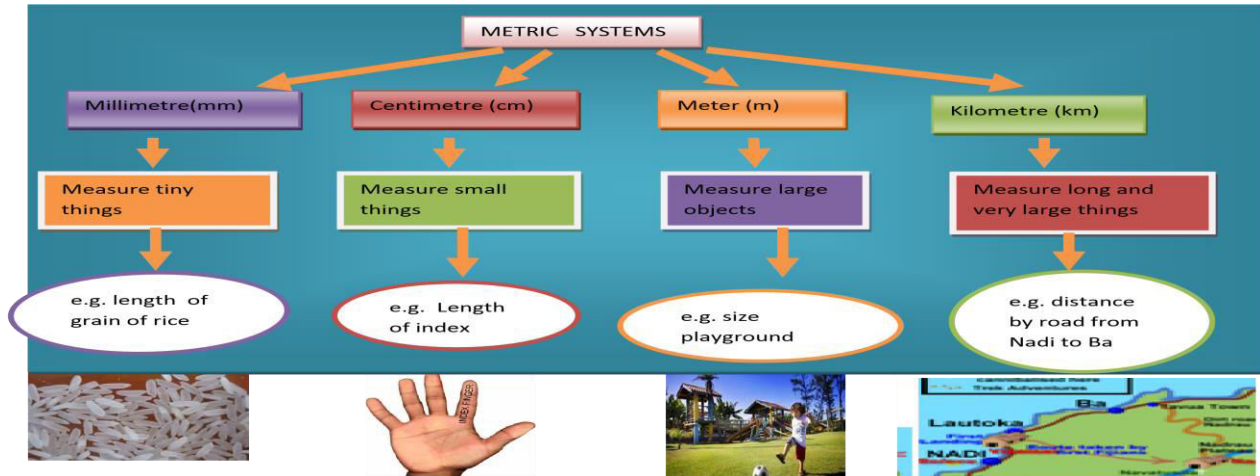
Write the correct unit of measurement (mm, cm, m, km)

1. The length of a playground**.   m**   4. The length of a rice grain.   **mm**
2. The length of your pen**.   cm**   5. The length of the Queens- road. **km**
3. The length of your classroom. **m**   6. Your height**.**   **m**

Converting standard units to metric systems.

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres   1 metre = 100 centimetres   1metre = 1000millimetres
(1cm = 10 mm)   (1m = 100 cm)   (1m = 1000mm)
1kilometre = 1000metres (1km = 1000m)

Conversion table

(mm to cm) ÷ 10 e.g.30mm ÷ 10 = 3cm (move to the left by 1 step)	(km to m) x 1000 e.g.4km x 1000 = 4000m (move to the right by 3 steps)
(cm to m) ÷ 100 e.g.250cm ÷ 100= 2.5m (move to the left by 2 steps)	(m to cm) x 100 e.g. 3.5m x 100 = 350cm (move to the right by 2 steps)
(m to km) ÷ 1000 e.g. 1538m ÷ 1000 = 1.538km (move to the left by 3 steps)	(cm to mm) x 10 e.g. 6cm x 10 = 60mm (move to the right by 1 step)

Complete the blanks in these conversions.

a. 396mm = 39.6cm =0.396m   f. 4276m = 4km 276m = 4.276km
b. 235mm = **23.5cm** = 0.235m   g. 6754m = **6km 754m** = **6.754km**

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$235 \div 10 = 23.5cm$ $6754 \div 1000 = 6.754km$

c. 350mm = **35cm** = **0.35m**   h. **3679m** = 3km 679m = **3.679km**

$350 \div 10 = 35cm$, $35 \div 100 = 0.35m$ $3679 \div 1000 = 3.679km$

d. **240mm** = 24cm = **0.24m**   i. **3500m** = **3km 500m** = 3.5km

$24 \times 10 = 240mm$, $24 \div 100 = 0.24m$ $3.5 \times 1000 = 3500m$

e. **6500mm** = **650cm** = 6.5m   j. **9780m** = **9km 780m** = 9.78km

$6.5 \times 100 = 650cm$, $650 \times 10 = 6500mm$ $9.78 \times 1000 = 9780m$

Complete these metric conversions. The first on is done for you.

a. 7km 435m = 7000m +435m = 7435metres   b. 3km 50m = 3000m + 50m =3050metres

c. 6km 870m = 6000m + **870m** = **6870metres**   d. **5km 189m** = 5000m + 189m = **5189m**

e. **10km256m** = 10000m +256m =**10256m**   f. **20km 745m** = **20000m +745m** = 20745m

Measure and write the length of the lines below to the nearest cm.

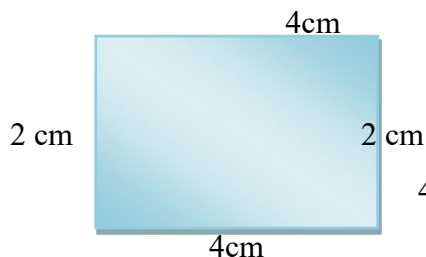A. _____   b. _____

c. _____   d. _____

Perimeter of rectangles

    Example: Calculate the perimeter of this shape.

4cm   Solution: Perimeter of this shape is the

distance all round the rectangle.
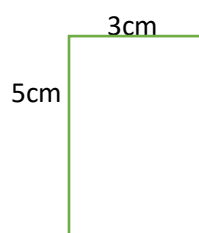
2 cm   2 cm   Add all lengths and widths.

4cm + 2cm +4cm+ 2cm=12cm

4cm

Another method: Use the perimeter rule for rectangles: Perimeter = (length + width) x 2

P = (L + W) x 2 = (4 cm + 2 cm) x 2 = 6 cm x 2 = 12cm

Calculate the perimeter of the following rectangles.

1.   2.   10cm   3.   15cm

    3cm   2cm
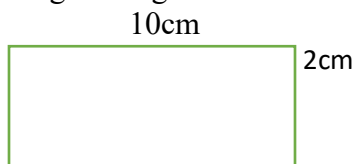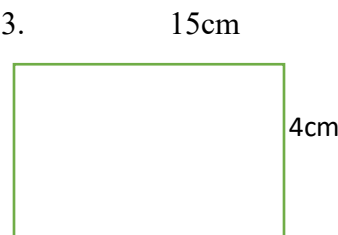
5cm   4cm

                   2. Complete the perimeter table of these rectangles: the first one is done

for you. Perimetre of rectangles = (length + width) x 2

Length	Width	Perimetre
9cm	5cm	28cm
10cm	4cm	**(10+4)x2= 28cm**
13cm	6cm	**(13+6)x2 =38cm**

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1. P= (L+W) x 2

   (5+3) x2= **16cm**

2. P=(L+W)x2

   (10+2) x2=**24cm**

3. P= (L+W) x2

   (15 +4) x2**= 38cm**

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE   **YEAR: 6**   **SOLUTION: 2**

STRAND	Matter
SUB – STRAND	Reactions/ Materials
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate changes that occur during reactions between solids and liquids and their effects. Gather information about the properties of natural and synthetic materials that enables them to be recycles or reused.

Define

Reactants	Substances that are present or needed for the experiment. It's the substances present before the chemical change takes place.
Product	New substances formed during the chemical change.
Reversible	Substances that can be changed back to its original state.
Irreversible	Substances that cannot be changed back to its original state.

List some examples of reversible and irreversible reactions which you are familiar with.

Reversible Reactions	Irreversible Reactions
Salt + water	Water + flour
Sugar + water	Burnt papers
Water +sand	Water + baking powder

	Experiment 1 Coral / hydrochloric acid	Experiment 2 Water/ baking powder
1. Describe what you observed during the experiment?	Bubbles were formed	Leather was formed
2. Did you get your reactants back or a new product was formed?	No New product	No New product
3. If you increase solid quantity, does it affect the reaction time?	Yes It will take time	Yes It will take time
4. Is the reaction reversible or irreversible? Why?	Irreversible. Will not get coral back It's a chemical change.	Irreversible. Will not get baking powder back. Chemical change
5. Is the reaction produce air bubbles? What does this infer?	Yes Air is present	Yes Air is present
6. Name the gases produced for different reaction?	Carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide
7. Write a conclusion	(Coral + hydrochloric acid) = Carbon dioxide + white paste	Baking powder +water = Carbon dioxide + leather

List some natural and synthetic material present in your environment. Write its property and uses.

Natural Material	Properties	Uses
Cotton wool	Light, soft	Toys, clothes, blanket
Silk	Shiny, light, strong	Clothes- sarees
Paper	light	Making books

Synthetic Material	Properties	Uses
Nylon	Light, soft	Clothes
Rayon	Soft, light	Clothes
Polyester	Strong, shiny	Clothes

SUBJECTS: HEALTHY LIVING SOLUTION   **YEAR: 6**   **WORKSHEET#2**

Activity

1. Your best friend offers you a roll of cigarette to smoke. You know that smoking will damage your lungs. How will you refuse this offer?

I will say no to this offer.

2. What advice will you give to your friend?

I will advise my friend to quit smoking or to stop smoking.

3. Name some harmful drugs.

Marijuana, Ecstasy, Benzodiazepines, Methadone, Amphetamines, Cocaine, Bath salts and Methamphetamine.

4. List two effects of glue sniffing.

Glue sniffing cause brain damage , acute respiratory failure, heart rhythm disturbances, liver damage, seizures.

5. What are some of the effects of alcohol consumption?

High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, digestive problems.

6. What are some social problems created due to consumption of illegal drugs in our society today?

Robbery/ theft, physical abuse, rape, broken family, domestic violence, poverty.

Activity

1. Types of disasters

Disaster	What happens during this disaster
Cyclone	Strong wind, heavy rain
Earthquake	Moving or shaking of earths surface
Tsunami	Series of huge waves moving towards land
Flooding	Overflow of water on to land that is normally dry.

2. During natural disasters what you must do to keep you and your family safe?

Prepare emergency kit and stay indoors.

3. Why must you boil drinking water during and after cyclone or flooding?

To kill germs in water and to make it safe for drinking.

SUBJECT: HINDI   solutions   YEAR 6   WORKSHEET #2

STRAND	लिखना और निर्माण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में छोटे औपचारिक लेखन के उपयुक्त परम्पराओं का प्रयोग करना

भाग १ – कविता[नीचे दी गई कविता को ध्यान से पढ़ कर प्रश्नों का उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

<div align="center">

फूल

छोटी सी बगीचा में देखो, कितने रंग बिरंगे फूल ।

तितली आते भँवरे आते, सबको पास बुलाते फूल ।

सर्दी गर्मी और वर्षा में, कभी नहीं घबराते फूल ।

झूम– झूम कर मौज मनाते, सबके मन को भाते फूल ।

श्रीमती कुमार

</div>

प्रश्न

१. बगीचे में फूल कैसे होते हैं ?

बगीचे में रंग बिरंगे फूल होते हैं ।

२. इस कविता में तितली और भँवरे के विषय में क्या कहा गया है ?

तितली और भँवरे फूल पर आते हैं ।

३. कविता के अनुसार, किन किन चीजों से फूल घबराता नहीं है ?

सर्दी, गर्मी और वर्षा से फूल घबराते नहीं हैं ।

४. इस कविता के अनुसार फूल कैसे सब के मन को भाते हैं ?

फूल झूम झूम कर सबके मन को भाते हैं।

५. किन्ही दो फूलों का नाम लिखिए जो आपको पसन्द है ।

गेंदा, गुलाब, कमल

६. इस कविता को किस ने लिखा है ?

इस कविता को श्रीमती कुमार ने लिखा है ।

७. सर्दी का पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो ?

ठण्ड

भाग २ – इन शब्दों का विलोम शब्द लिखो ।

१. दिन – **रात**   २. अच्छा – **बुरा**

३. लड़का – **लड़का**   ४ . गाय – **बैल**

५. अन्दर – **बाहर**   ६. साफ –**मैला**

७. खुश – **उदास**   ८. जल्दी – **देर**

६. माता– **पिता**   १०. राजा – **रानी**

भाग ३ –इन वाक्यों को बहुवचन में लिखो ।

१. बच्चा दूध पीता है ।   **बच्चे दूध पीते हैं ।**

२. लड़का मैदान में खेलता है ।   **लड़के मैदान में खेलते हैं ।**

३. उसकी बहन रोटी पकाती है ।   **उनकी बहने रोटियाँ पकाती हैं ।**

४. वह आदमी बहुत दुखी है ।   **वे आदमी बहुत दुखी हैं ।**

५. किसान खेत में काम करता है ।   **किसान खेतो में काम करते हैं ।**

६. देखो वह बच्चा रो रहा है ।   **देखो वे वचचे रो रहे हैं ।**

७. क्या तुम्हारी पुस्तक खो गई है ?   **क्या तुम्हारी पुस्तकें खो गई हैं ।**

८. अच्छा लड़का ध्यान से पढ़ता है ।   **अच्छे लड़के ध्यान से पढ़ते हैं ।**

८. मैं रोज पाठशाला जाती हूँ ।   **हम रोज पाठशाला जाते हैं।**

१०. नदी बहुत लम्बी है ।   **नदियाँ बहुत लम्बी हैं ।**

भाग ४– संस्कृति   दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द चुनकर इन वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।

१. हमें **गुस्सा** करने से केवल हानि ही मिलती है ।

२. भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार **अच्छा चरित्र** मनुष्य की असली पहचान है ।

३. हमें अपना काम **स्वयं** करना चाहिए ।

४. हमें एक दूसरे के साथ **मिल झुल** कर रहना चाहिए ।

५. मुँह से कभी भी **गाली** न निकालें ।

६. जितना हो सके मधुर और **सत्य** वचन बोलिए ।

७. श्री राम एक **आदर्श** पुत्र थे ।

८. श्री राम के जीवन पर वाल्मीकि जी ने **रामायण** लिखी है ।

८. सीताजी मिथिला के राजा **जनक** की पत्री थी ।

१०. **क्षमा** कर देना मनुष्य का दूसरा धर्म है अर्थात् किसी से बदला लेने की भावना मन में नहीं रखनी चाहिए ।

गाली   मिल– झुल   क्षमा   जनक   रामायण   स्वयं

अच्छा– चरित्र   गुस्सा   प्रेम   नरक   नाम

काम   धन   आदर्श   सत्य

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YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI ANSWER SHEET WK 2

Na Vosa e Tautauvata

1.cavutu – lako

2.vakadonuya – tama

3.tabua – kamunaga

4. tukuni – vakasavui

5. tokatu – yaco

6. soqoni – kumukumuni

Saumi Taro

1.Na tabua, ibe, yaqona kei na iri vaka-Viti.

2.Na tutuvi, lokoloko, lacadrau, taunamu kei na so tale.

3.Na tabua.

4.O talatala na masulaki rau bna veiwatini vou.

5. Meda dau cakacaka vata ka veilomani.

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SUBJECTS: SOCIAL STUDIES   **YEAR: 6**   **SOLUTION 2**

STRAND	**PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT**
SUB – STRAND	**Features of Places**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions. FIJI MAP

Place a tick to indicate physical or cultural features of Fiji.

	Physical	Cultural
Monasavu Dam		✓
Nabouwalu Jetty		✓
Mt Washington(Kadavu)	✓	
Ovalau Island	✓	
Tagimouci flower in Taveuni	✓	
Nadi Airport/ Queens Road		✓
Kacau (Gau)	✓	
Joskers's thumb(Lami)	✓	
Virgin oil (Rabi)		✓
Rewa Bridge		✓
Sigatoka River	✓	

Label on the map

1.Western division   2. Beqa island   3.Capital of Fiji

4.Rewa river   5.Sigatoka   6.Kadavu

7.Savusavu   8.International date line   9.Lau group   10.Natewa bay