

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR: 6
ENGLISH SOLUTION
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4

A. Parts of a Speech: Prepositions

Prepositions are small words that connects nouns or pronouns to other words in a sentence. It is used in a sentence to show directions, time, place, locations, or to introduce an object.

Prepositions are often at the beginning of phrases.

For example: Marika took the book from his bag and gave it to Sailasa.

**from* connects the book and his bag; *to* connects it (the book) and Sailasa.

ACTIVITY:

Fill in the correct preposition in the sentences below.

- 1.) Did you see the show **on** television?
- 2.) The hare jumped **over** the turtle.
- 3.) I like to eat popcorn **with** the movies.
- 4.) She is riding **on** the black horse.
- 5.) My birthday is **in** September.
- 6.) We will be having a holiday **in** two weeks' time.
- 7.) The sunken ship lies **at** the bottom of the ocean.
- 8.) The children are all standing **in** a row.
- 9.) The cat hides **under** the bed.
- 10.) The winner was standing **beside** me when his name was announced.

B.) Plural Forms

For words ending with y → Change y to 'ies'

For words ending with 'x', 'ss', 'o' or 'ch' → add 'es'

For words ending with 'f' or 'fe' → delete 'f' or 'fe' and add 'ves'

ACTIVITY:

Re-write the words in the brackets in Plural Forms

- 1.) The (lady) used a (knife) to cut the (branch) from a fallen (tree).
The ladies used knives to cut the branches from the fallen trees.
- 2.) The (girl) went to the (shop) to buy a (loaf) of bread.
The girls went to the shops to buy loaves of bread.
- 3.) The (boy) lifted the (box) from the (shelf) and placed in the (cupboard).
The boys lifted the boxes from the shelves and placed in the cupboards.
- 4.) (I) painted a (fairy) on the (glass).
We painted fairies on the glasses.
- 5.) The (child) picked the (leaf) in the school compound.
The children picked the leaves in the school compound.
- 6.) The (man) gave a (lolly) to the (baby).
The men gave lollies to the babies.
- 7.) The (thief) broke into the (house) and stole the (jewellery).
The thieves broke into the houses and stole the jewelleries.
- 8.) The (woman) bought a new (dress) for the (maid).
The women bought new dresses for the maids.
- 9.) In some (country), (school) is still closed.
In some countries, the schools are still closed.
10. They bought (potato) and (tomato) from the market.
They bought potatoes and tomatoes from the market.

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YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4

MATHEMATICS SOLUTION

STRAND: MEASUREMENT

SUB – STRAND: AREA/ LENGTH

MEASURING DISTANCES USING THE SCALE FOR CONVERSION

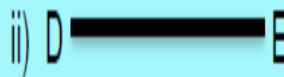
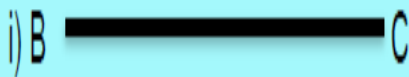
Example: Measure the length of line AB in cm. Using the scale. Convert the length to real distance.

Scale: 1cm = 10km



Solution: Measure: 6cm ; convert: $6\text{cm} \times 10 = 60\text{cm}$

2. Use the scale to convert the measured length in real distance: scale 1cm = 10km:



2. i) 1cm = 10 km
 $4.5\text{cm} \times 10\text{km} = 45\text{km}$

ii) 1cm = 10km
 $3\text{ cm} \times 10\text{ km} = 30\text{ km}$

iii) $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ km}$
 $7 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ km} = 70 \text{ km}$

iv) $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ km}$
 $9.5 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ km} = 95 \text{ km}$

Please note that answers may vary due to printing sizes. Use the scale $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ km}$ to calculate answers. Please refer to textbook page 51.

ROUNDING OFF LENGTH TO THE NEAREST CM, M OR KM

Achievement Indicators: To round off given length to nearest cm, m or km

Example: Round off these lengths to the nearest:	cm/m/km	Solution:
13.42cm	13cm	If the number you are rounding is followed by 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round the number up. If the number you are rounding is followed by 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, round the number down.
2.54m	3m	
4.5km	5km	

- Round off these lengths to the nearest cm:
 - $5.2 \text{ cm} = 5 \text{ cm}$
 - $346.4 = 346 \text{ cm}$
 - $123.6 \text{ cm} = 124 \text{ cm}$
 - $102.3 \text{ cm} = 102 \text{ cm}$
- Round of these lengths to the nearest m
 - $3.7 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ m}$
 - $57.3 \text{ m} = 57 \text{ m}$
 - $10.3 \text{ m} = 10 \text{ m}$
 - $143.4 \text{ m} = 143 \text{ m}$
- Round off these lengths to the nearest km:
 - $4.3 \text{ km} = 4 \text{ km}$
 - $27.5 \text{ km} = 28 \text{ km}$
 - $10.9 \text{ km} = 11 \text{ km}$
 - $327.1 \text{ km} = 327 \text{ km}$

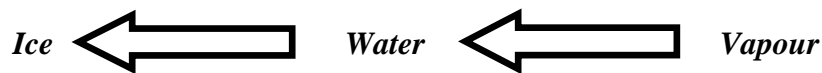
NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR:6
ELEMENTARY SCIENCE SOLUTION
WORKSHEET: 4

Changes of the Three State of Matter

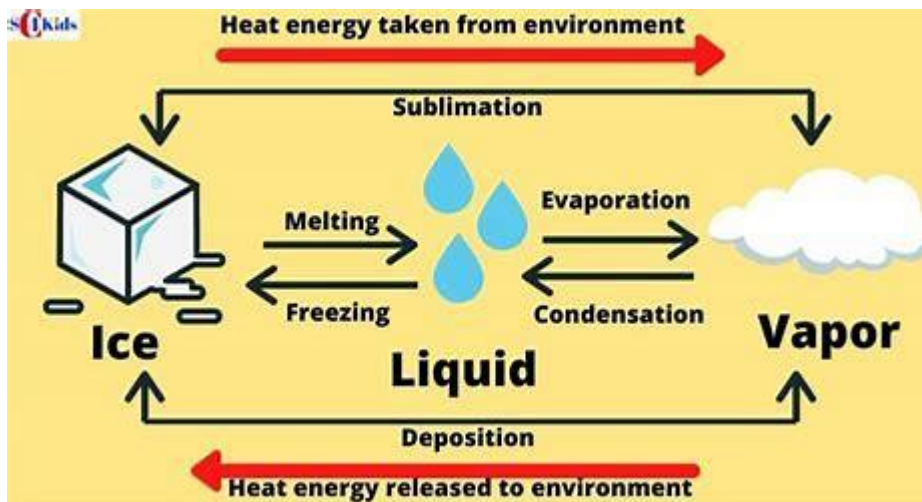
- 1.) Substances can change from solid to liquid to gases as they **get more energy**.
For example: ice (solid) can change to water (liquid), then to steam or vapour (gas).



- 2.) Similarly, we can change gases into liquid and then to solids by **taking energy away** that is by cooling them down.
For example: water vapour (gas) on cooling changes into water (liquid) which on further cooling changes into ice (solid)



- 3.) In most substances these processes are reversible. They can happen either way because it is a physical change.



ACTIVITY 1:

- 1.) Write the definitions of the following words and example.
 - a.) Melting **is when solids change to Liquid.**
 - b.) Freezing **is when Liquid changes to Solids.**
 - c.) Evaporation **is when liquid changes to Gas.**
 - d.) Condensation **is when Gas changes to Liquid.**
 - e.) Sublimation **is when Solids change directly to Gas.**
 - f.) Reverse Sublimation (deposition) **is when Gas changes directly to Solids.**

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR:6
HEALTH SCIENCE SOLUTION
WORK SHEET:4

Unit:14 **Safe Community**

- 1.) A safe community is where people live peacefully without fear of sickness or injury.
- 2.) You can help make your community safe if you learn to take good care of your family's surroundings.

Handling Emergencies During Disasters

- 1.) When disasters occur, many times we are caught unprepared for it.
 - Houses get blown away.
 - Houses in low lying areas often gets flooded.
 - People often get hurt and some die during natural disasters.
- 2.) It is important to take heed of the warnings given on the radio and from the DISMAC Unit before a Natural Disaster.

Activity:

- 1.) List five precautionary measures you need to do **before** a natural disaster occurs.
 - Learn the way to evacuate with your family
 - Update your disaster supplies kit (food supplies, water, battery, emergency first aid kit).
 - Secure belongings and livestock
 - Move animals to higher ground if you are in a flood prone area
 - Bring inside any items that can be blown away during hurricane.
 - Trim branches of tall trees near your homes.
 - Keep listening to the radio and prepare accordingly.

- 2.) During a natural disaster what must you do to prevent you or your family members from getting injured?
 - Stay indoors.
 - Stay away from water and the shoreline.
 - Evacuate if authorities say to do so.

- 3.) You live in a remote village or in an island and all means of communication are lost. How can you request for outside help?
 - Smoke alarm alert -burn logs so that smoke can be seen by people to come for help.
 - Raise a white/red flag or lay it on the open ground to be seen by people so they come for help.

- Use a signal mirror creating a flash of light during the day to gain attention,
- 4.) Why must we always boil our drinking water during and after a cyclone has passed?
- To kill the germs in the water and be safe from water-borne diseases.

Unit: 15 Diseases That Arise from Disasters

- 1.) After a natural disaster, there's a high risk in people contracting diseases.
- 2.) Natural disasters including floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, tropical cyclones (e.g., hurricanes and typhoons) and tornadoes have been described with the following infectious diseases including:
- diarrhea
 - acute respiratory infections
 - malaria
 - Leptospirosis
 - Measles
 - dengue fever
 - viral hepatitis
 - typhoid fever
 - meningitis
 - tetanus
- 3.) We must take precautionary measures in preventing us from getting sick.

Activity:

- 1.) Identify the diseases that spread after a natural disaster.
- diarrhea
 - acute respiratory infections
 - malaria
 - Leptospirosis
 - Measles
 - dengue fever
 - viral hepatitis
 - typhoid fever
 - meningitis
 - tetanus
- 2.) How can we protect our family and community from contracting diseases after a natural disaster?
- Boil all drinking water
 - Handle and prepare food safely.
 - Wash hands often

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NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HINDI

SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS WEEK 4 (21.06.21-26.06.21)

SOLUTION

क. दिए गए शब्दों के पर्यायवाची (similar) शब्द लिखो

जैसे: दोस्त - मित्र

१. पेड़ - पौधा
२. पानी - जल
३. फूल - पुष्प
४. सूर्य - सूरज
५. ईश्वर - भगवान

जल
भगवान
पौधा
पुष्प
सूरज

ख. विलोम शब्द

1. दिन → लड़की
2. साफ → निडर
3. देर → मैला
4. खुश → रात
5. डर → जल्द
6. लड़का → उदास
7. सवेरे → आदमी
8. बुढ़िया → बूढ़ा
9. औरत → भरा

ग : दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाओ ।

१. तालाब मैला है।
२. जल हमारे जीवन के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण जरूरतों में से एक है
३. वे मौसम के बारे में बहुत बातें करते थे ।
४. लोग हैरान होकर चुप हो गये।
५. लालच करके अक्सर हम कोई ऐसी मुसीबत मोल ले लेते हैं ।

घ. संस्कृति

१. होली ----- का त्योहार है ।
 क. भाई-बहन
 ख. दीपों
 ग. पित्तरोँ
 घ. रंगों
२. एक दूसरे के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार करने को ----- कहते हैं ।
 क. आज्ञा
 ख. नमस्ते
 ग. शिष्टाचार
 घ. सम्मान
३. रावण ----- का राजा था ।
 क. लंका
 ख. लखनऊ
 ग. अयोध्या
 घ. दिल्ली
४. भारतीय संस्कृति में ----- परम पिता परमात्मा का सब से अच्छा नाम है ?
 क. प्रकाश
 ख. दीपक
 ग. ओ३म्
 घ. तुलसी

५. शरीर मजबूत बनाने के लिए क्या करना जरूरी है ?

- क. प्रेम
- ख. कसरत
- ग. दया
- घ. पढ़ना-लिखना

६. मनुष्य के अन्दर शुभ और ----- विचार रहते हैं ।

- क. मित्रता
- ख. जरूरी
- ग. अशुभ
- घ. मूर्ख

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YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4

SOCIAL STUDIES SOLUTION

STRAND: PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT

SUB STRAND: PEOPLE AND CARE OF PLACES

How Climate Change Affects Gardening and Livestock

1. Increase in droughts and floods are dangerous to livestock and crops.
2. These natural disasters cannot be controlled by humans but we must try to avoid them by following good conservation practices of our environment.
3. Productivity decreases because of heat stress, the conditions of drought, water-logging, increase in flooding which causes soil erosion and loss of nutrients from heavy rain makes the soil less productive or fertile.
4. High temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns and wind direction can lead to pests and diseases.
5. Sea level rise combined with drought results in salt water intrusion.

The Climate of Fiji

1. Fiji has two main climates:
 - Hot and Wet Season
 - Cool and Dry Season
2. **Wet and hot season** is from **November to April**, while **Cool and dry season** is from **May to October**.
3. Fiji's climate is affected by the Trade Winds, which blows from the South East called the **South East Trade winds**.
4. **The South East Trade Winds** bring moisture causing rain especially on the South East side of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.

5. The western side of Viti Levu is sheltered by the mountains therefore this side has dry season which is suitable for growing sugarcane.

Planting and Harvesting Crops

1. The planting, cultivating and harvesting of many crops, vegetables and fruits are related to the seasons.
2. The table below shows the different crops available in the two seasons and also both the seasons

HOT WET SEASON	COOL DRY SEASON	BOTH SEASONS
Mangoes	Kumala	Taro
Pineapples	Yams	Cassava
Breadfruit	Tomatoes	Banana
Chillies	Lettuce	Coconut
Avocado	Chinese cabbage	
chestnut		

Activities

1. What is a drought? When do we have a drought?
 - Drought is when we have dry weather, no or very low rainfall for a long period of time.
 - We have drought in the cold and dry seasons.
2. What problems do people face in:
 - a. The warm, wet season
 - Crops get affected due to more rain.
 - Natural disasters affect crops.
 - Work is delayed at the farm due to bad weather conditions.
 - Increased risk of flooding on farms.
 - b. The cooler, drier season
 - Slow growth of crops due to limited rain.
 - Crop yield is delayed.

A. Wilivola kei na Saumi Taro

E Katakata

“Daru dabe toka mada e ke.”

“Oilei! Oilei! Oilei!

“Na cava beka oqo? Sa katakata dina,” a kaya ko Tomasi.

“Io, Tomasi e cawa tu,” a kaya cake mai ko Rusiate.

“Tomasi, tukuna vei Taniela me kakua ni qasi cake e kea.”

“Taniela, lako tani mai keri. E katakata tu na i binibini qele qori”.

“Dou toso tani ra gone!Toso Rusiate!Toso Tomasi!Toso Taniela!

Au via kelia na i binibini qele qori.Drau qarauni Taniela, me kakua ni toro voleka mai”.

“Na cava oqori, Tata?”

“E dua na lovo!”

“Mmmm.....mmmm!

“Sa boi vinaka dina!”

1.) E ratou lewe vica na tukuni tiko e na i talanoa?

A. Dua

B. Tolu

B. Rua

D. Va

2.) Na cava e katakata? E katakata na _____.

A.qele

C. siga

B. vatu

D. draki

3.) Ni kainaki ni **cawa** e kena i balebale ni _____.

A. Liliwa

C. katakata

B. Daumaka

D. Batabata

4.) Na cava e katakata kina na qele?

A.Ni katakata na siga.

C. E a caka kina na vakasaqa.

B.E a bulu kina na lovo.

D. E a kama kina na benu.

5.)Na yaca ni vatu e dau vakayagataki e na lovo?

A. Qilaiso

C. Qoca

B. Vatu lalai

D. Vatu katakata

B. Na Vosa Vaka-Viti

Vola mai na vosa ibalebale vata ni veivosa era.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.) Tokatu- yaco, basika | 3.) kamunaga- tabua |
| 2.) Vakasavui- tukuni, kainaki | 4.) duguci- vosaki, lakovi |

I. Vola mai na veibasai ni veivosa e toka era.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.) Leca qalo- kila qalo | 3.) matata- buwawa |
| 2.) Maroroya- vakasabusabu | 4.) daramaka- luvata |

II. Vola mai vakadodonu na yatu vosa era ka mo biuta na kena vakavakadigo

- 1.) e vica na i sau ni ika oqo a taroga ko mesake
“E vica na i sau ni ika oqo?” a taroga ko Mesake.
- 2.) e rau a vodo e na bawaqa ko juta kei avorosa e na siga tusiti me rau gole ki yasawa
E rau a vodo e na Bawaqa ko Juta kei Avorosa e na Siga Tusiti me rau gole ki Yasawa.

C. Na i Tovo kei na Vakarau Vakavanua

Na i Cavuti Vakavanua

- 1.) Nadi – Navatulevu-Tui Nadi
- 2.) Lau- **Vuanirewa- Sau kei Lau, Tui Nayau**
- 3.) Kadavu- **Nacolase- Tui Tavuki**
- 4.) Rewa - **Burebasaga- Roko Tui Dreketi**

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