

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 6

MATEHEMATICS SOLUTION

Strand	Measurements
Sub – Strand	Length /Area
Learning Outcome	To express percentage of a given length or distance

ACTIVITY

Express these lengths or distances to percentages:

(Show full working)

1. 6mm of a cm. $\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{600}{10}$
 $= 60\%$

2. 127m of a km. $\frac{127}{1000} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{12700}{1000}$
 $= 12.7\%$

3. 9mm of a cm. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{900}{10}$
 $= 90\%$

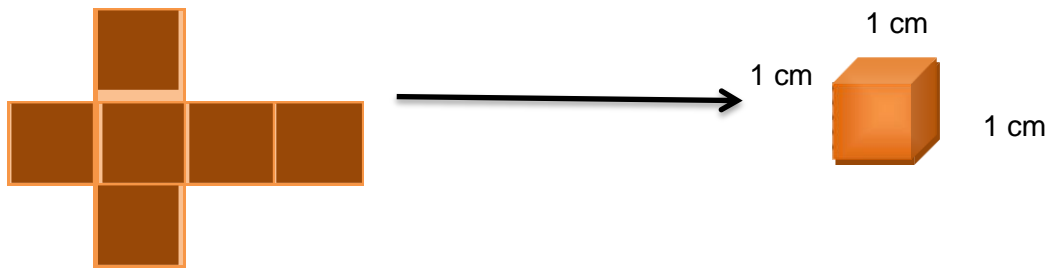
4. 584m of a km. $\frac{584}{1000} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{58400}{1000}$
 $= 58.4\%$

5. 29cm of a m. $\frac{29}{100} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{2900}{100}$
 $= 29\%$

6. 978m of a km. $\frac{978}{1000} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{97800}{1000}$
 $= 97.8\%$

VOLUME/CAPACITY

- Volume is the three-dimensional shape occupied by a solid, liquid or gas.
- 3D shapes have volume.
- This is a net of a cube.
- Each square is a cm in length.
- This cube will have a volume of 1 cubic centimeter (1 cm^3)
- The space in the 1 cm^3 cube can hold 1ml of liquid; so $1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ ml}$.

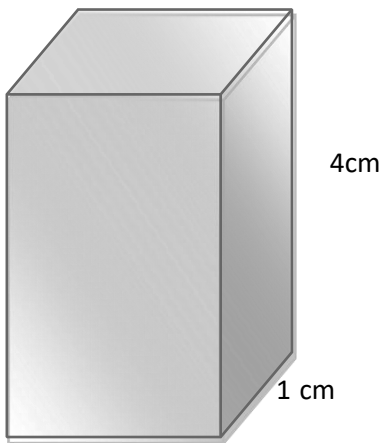


- ❖ The formula to find the volume is to Multiply length, width and height
- ❖ (Length x width x height = $1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$)

$V = L \times W \times H$

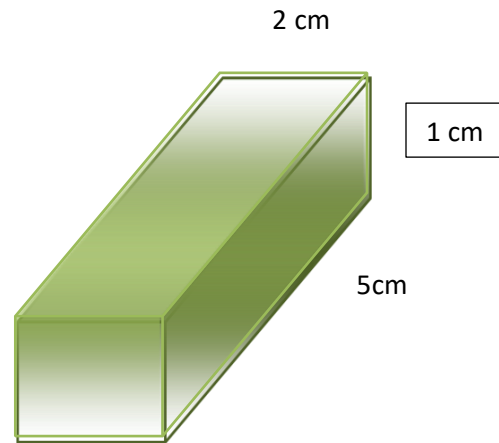
ACTIVITY Calculate the volume of the given prisms

a. 3 cm



$$\begin{aligned} V &= L \times W \times H \\ &= 3\text{cm} \times 1\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm} \\ &= \underline{12\text{cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

b.



$$\begin{aligned} V &= L \times W \times H \\ &= 5\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \times 1\text{cm} \\ &= \underline{10\text{cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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ENGLISH SOLUTION

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub- Strand	Media, Everyday Communication, Literary Texts
Learning Outcome	Discover and use information and events in texts that are related to different social situation & purposes Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary.

A. Reading Comprehension

The Water Cycle

Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Is there always the same amount of water on earth?

Yes

2. How does water move?

The water moves in a cycle and is reused over and over again.

3. What happens to water when it is heated?

When water is heated, it **evaporates and becomes **water vapor**, a gas which rises into the air.**

4. Where does most of the water fall?

Most of the water falls back onto the earth.

5. What happens when condensation occurs?

The colder air high above Earth cools the water vapor which turns it back into tiny drops of water.

6. How much of the earth's surface is covered by land?

One quarter of the earth's surface is covered by land.

Sentences: Gender

I. Write down whether the noun is masculine or feminine

Noun	Gender	Noun	Gender
1. ram	masculine	2. actress	feminine
3. niece	feminine	4. ewe	feminine
5. boy	masculine	6. seamstress	feminine
7. nephew	masculine	8. mare	feminine
9. aunt	feminine	10. mayor	masculine
11. grandfather	masculine	12. cow	feminine
13. dog	masculine	14. heroine	feminine
15. buck	masculine	16. doe	feminine
17. woman	feminine	18. air hostess	feminine
19. princess	feminine	20. bull	masculine

Circle the common nouns and underline the neuter nouns in these sentences.

1. The woman said to bring the hammer with him.
2. The boy went to town with his father yesterday.
3. The clerk handed me this letter.
4. I do not know the attendant.

iv. Rewrite changing all masculine words to feminine.

1. His son-in-law is a widower.
Her daughter – in – law is a widow.
2. The Head teacher thanked the landlord.
The head mistress thanked the landlady.

3. My nephew rode the stallion.
My niece rode the mare.
4. The tiger belonged to the baron.
The tigress belonged to the baroness.
5. The musician spoke to the king.
The musician spoke to the queen.

v. Rewrite each sentence changing all the feminine word to masculine.

1. My aunt bought a sow from her niece.
My uncle bought a sow from his nephew.
2. The bride drove with the Queen.
The bridegroom drove with the king.
3. My mother-in-law was talking to her daughter.
My father-in-law was talking to his son.
4. A woman attacked the lady who rode a mare.
A man attacked the gentleman who rode a stallion.
5. Her grandmother had dinner with the duchess.
His grandfather had dinner with the duke.

संस्कृति

हमारा शत्रु क्रोध

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

1. मनुष्यों का सबसे बड़ा शत्रु कौन है?
मनुष्य का सबसे बड़ा शत्रु क्रोध है ।
2. जीवन के आरम्भ से ही हमें क्या करने की आदत डालनी चाहिए?
जीवन के आरम्भ से ही हमें अपने गुस्से को काबू में रखने की आदत डालनी चाहिए ।
3. क्रोध से हमारे शरीर को क्या नुकसान होता है?
क्रोध से हमारे शरीर में पीड़ा होती है ।
4. क्रोधी व्यक्ति के मन में हमेशा क्या विचार रहता है?
क्रोधी व्यक्ति के मन में हमेशा बुरे विचार आते हैं ।

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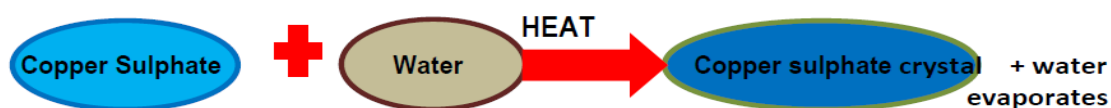
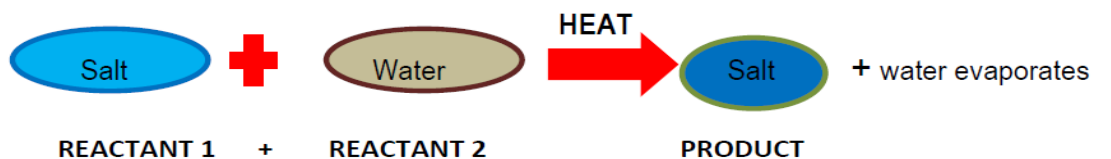
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 6

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

Strand	Matter
Sub – Strand	Reactions
Learning Outcome	Investigate changes that occur during reactions between solids and liquids and their effects

Reactance and Product

1. When matter components are combined, they may form a new product.
2. The **reactants** are the substances that are present before the chemical change takes place. They are the things that are present at the starting point.
3. The **products** are the substances that are formed during the chemical change. They are the things that are present at the end.



- The examples shown above are reversible reactions. One can reverse the reaction to obtain the original substance.

Activity

1. Define

a) Reactants- are the substances that are present before the chemical change takes place.

b) Products- are the substances that are formed during the chemical change.

2. What is reversible change? Is the change that can be undone or reversed eg.melting, dissolving, freezing and evaporation.

3. What is irreversible change? Is when something cannot be changed back to its original form and new substances are formed.

4. **Reactant 1 + Reactant 2 = Product**

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 6

HEALTHY LIVING

Strand	Personal and Community Hygiene
Sub – Strand	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
Learning Outcome	Recognize the different parts of the ears and outline ways of caring for it.

Unit 16 **PARTS OF EARS AND ITS CARE**

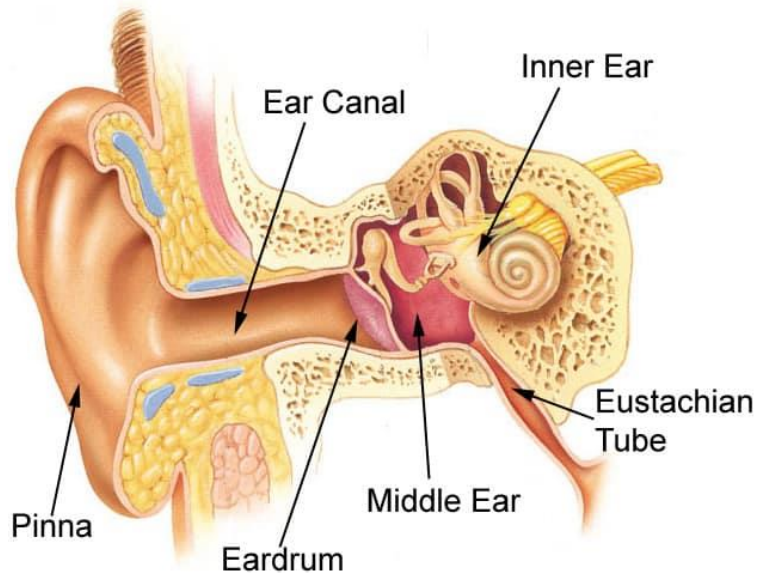
Our Ear

- **Pinna** – directs the sounds into the ear canal
- ☐ **Ear canal** - directs the sound into the middle ear
- ☐ **Ear drum** – is a thin tightly stretched piece of tissue. It vibrates when the sound waves hit it
- ☐ **Hammer, anvil and stirrup - transmit** sound waves from ear drum to the inner ear/.
- ☐ **Eustachian tube** - evens out the air pressure in the ear drum
- ☐ **Cochlea** - sends sound to the auditory nerves
- ☐ **Auditory nerves** – sends hearing information to the brain.

CARE FOR THE EARS:

- a. 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 ear.
- b. Avoid putting anything into your ears, including cotton swabs, tweezers or other sharp objects into your ears may damage or rupture your ear.
- c. Have your ears checked regularly by a doctor, and learn the warning signs of hearing loss.

PARTS OF AN EAR



ACTIVITY

1. How can we take good care of our ear? **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 ear.**
2. How does ear wax help in protecting our ears? **Ear wax protects ears against bacteria, fungal infections and traps dust and insects from getting in.**
3. What does the ear drum do? **is a thin tightly stretched piece of tissue. It vibrates When sound wave hit it.**
4. What does the auditory nerve do? **Sends hearing information to the brain.**
5. What does the cochlea do? **Sends sound to the auditory nerves.**
6. What does Eustachian tube do? **Evens out the air pressure in the ear drum.**

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SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	People and Care of Places
LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore good environmental practices and conservation methods and analyze the effect of climate change on these practices.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATIC VARIATION ON HUMANS

1. When the environment is affected, human's livelihood would also be affected because we get our resources from especially our food.
2. We must ensure that we conserve and use resources wisely for the future generation.
3. **Effects of climate change on people:**
 - ❖ New diseases affecting the health of people (**skin rash, cancer**)
 - ❖ Lessens the food production from the gardens and farms resulting in hunger (**food scarcity**).
 - ❖ Sources of water are drying up and people are dying from thirst as there is no water to drink (**water contamination**).

WAYS OF MINIMISING CLIMATIC VARIATIONS

- ❖ Protect your rainforest through **Agroforestry** and **Afforestation**.
- ❖ Minimize Air Pollution
- ❖ Avoid polluting reefs
- ❖ Protect corals

Terms

Agroforestry-is a land use management system in which crops are planted between tall trees to prevent soil erosion.

Afforestation-is planting of trees especially on land not previously forested.

ACTIVITY

1. Why do we need to conserve our rainforest?

Rainforest provides us with many valuable medicinal plants, oxygen and clean the atmosphere to help us breathe. It is the habitat of many other organisms.

2. Define the term

- a) Landslides- movement of a mass of rock, debris or earth down a slope.
- b) Extinct-plants and animals which is no longer found.
- c) Rainforest- is an area of tall and evergreen trees and a high amount of rainfall.
- d) Agroforestry-planting of crops between tall trees.

3. List two ways to minimize climatic variations.

Do agroforestry and afforestation, Minimize air pollution and protect coral.

4. How climatic variations affect people's livelihood?

There is shortage of food and skin diseases arise and people are experiencing droughts.

