

NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES

BASIC SCIENCE: YEAR 6

<u>STRAND</u>	Strand - 2 Matter
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Sub strand S2.2 MATERIALS
<u>LEARNING OUTCOME</u>	❖ CLO6.2.2.1: Gather information about the properties of natural and synthetic materials that enables them to be recycled or reused.

Materials

Properties of Natural and Synthetic materials

1) Natural Materials

- Materials obtained or made from living things like plants, animals, rocks, soil.
For example, sugar is a chemical, but chocolate is a mixture of chemicals, one of which is sugar.
- Materials can be obtained or made from living things.
Examples: cotton, paper, silk and wool are natural materials.

2) Synthetic Materials

- Are materials made by people.
- Materials made from chemicals like and are usually based on polymers :
e.g - nylon, plastic, tiles, ceramic.

Activity

1. From the list given identify and fill in the table below natural and synthetic materials?

Stone, plastic, soil, tiles, wood , rope, paper , tyre

<u>Natural materials</u>	<u>Synthetic Materials</u>
<u>Stone</u>	<u>Plastic</u>
<u>Soil</u>	<u>Tiles</u>
<u>wood</u>	<u>Rope</u>
	<u>Paper , tyre</u>

WEEK 2 HOMESTUDY PACKAGE

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ENGLISH: YEAR 6

<u>STRAND</u>	Strand - 2
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Language features and rules
<u>LEARNING OUTCOME</u>	Differentiate the parts of speech

Grammar***Personal pronouns stand in the place of nouns.***

Some personal pronouns are possessive nouns showing belonging.

Here the main personal pronouns.

First person- (about me) *I, me, we, us, our, (myself, ourselves)*

Second person- (about you) *you, your (yourself)*

Third person- (about him, her, them) *he, she, him, her, it, its, they, them, their, (himself, herself, itself, themselves)*

Activity

Write the correct pronouns from the brackets

1. *I was sure it was (he/ him) _____ him _____ who made that noise.*
2. *My uncle gave Jocelyn and (I/ me) _____ me _____ a watch.*
3. *I can write quicker than (she/ her) _____ her _____.*
4. *Cabrina and (I/me) _____ I _____ are catching the bus to the city.*
5. *The ants bit Kelera on her toes and (she/ her) _____ her _____ ankles.*

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HEALTHY LIVING: YEAR 6

<u>STRAND</u>	Strand -
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Personal Safety
<u>LEARNING OUTCOME</u>	❖ Discuss some personal safety procedures

Materials**PERSONAL SAFETY**

Personal Safety is the study of how you can identify, describe and discuss risks and hazards in your environment that may pose a threat to your health and safety.

Some of the basic and essential safety skills are

1. Do not play with electrical appliances wires, cables or loose connections
2. Do not play with fire or heat.
3. Do not play with candles, matches, cigarettes and electrical sockets as these can start fire and can burn your home.
4. Watch out for sharp things in your house and do not play with them. These include scissors, knives, razors and needles.
5. Do not take in chemicals. Eg Janola, Farm Chemicals.

Activity

1. Identify some household cleaning chemicals that you can use to clean your homes with.
Detergent, Dettol, Janola etc
2. Read the passage below and use the words in the box to correctly complete the sentences.

We must _____ follow _____ the safety rules at home so that we ___ don't ___ get hurt.
We must seek _____ advise _____ from our parents if we are handling things near a fire. We must help our younger brothers and sister's _____ not _____ to play near or ___ under _____ tall trees.

follow	don't	advise	not	under
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MATHEMATICS: YEAR 6

<u>STRAND</u>	Strand - 3 Measurement
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	LENGTH /AREA
<u>LEARNING OUTCOME</u>	❖ To convert millimetres (mm), centimetres (cm) to metres (m) and metres to kilometres (km) and vice versa

CONVERSIONS

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre

10 mm = 1 cm

100 centimetres = 1 metre

100 cm = 1m

1000mm =1m

Examples

Converting standard units of metric systems					
mm	to	cm	km	to	m
÷ 10			X 1000		
e.g. 20mm =cm			e.g. 3km =m		
20 ÷ 10 = 2 cm			3 x 1000 = 3000m		
cm	to	M	m	to	cm
÷ 100			X 100		
e.g. 250cm =m			e.g. 4m =cm		
250 ÷ 100 = 2.5 m			4 x 100 = 400cm		
m	to	km	cm	to	mm
÷ 1000			X 10		
e.g. 2000m =km			e.g. 6cm =mm		
2000 ÷ 1000 = 2km			6 x 10 = 60mm		

MEASUREMENT

Activity Questions

1. Complete the blanks in these conversions: the first one is done for you
35mm = 3cm 5mm = 3.5 cm

a. 295 mm = 29.5 cm = 2.95 m

b. 15mm = 1.5 cm

2. Complete these metric conversions to kilometres: the first one is done for you.

4276 m = 4 km 276 m = 4.276 km

a. 2845 m = 2 km 845 m = 2.845 km

b. 7250 m = 7 km 250 m = 7.250 km

3. Use conversion skills to convert the following into correct units.

a. 2 cm = 20 mm

b. 30 mm = 3 cm

c. 2m = 200 cm

d. 500cm = 5 m

e. 6000m = 6 km

f. 7 km = 7000 m

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SOCIAL SCIENCE: YEAR 6

<u>STRAND</u>	Strand - 3 Place and Environment
<u>SUB STRAND</u>	Features of Places
<u>LEARNING OUTCOME</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mapping conceptions and skills ❖ Draw a simple sketch map

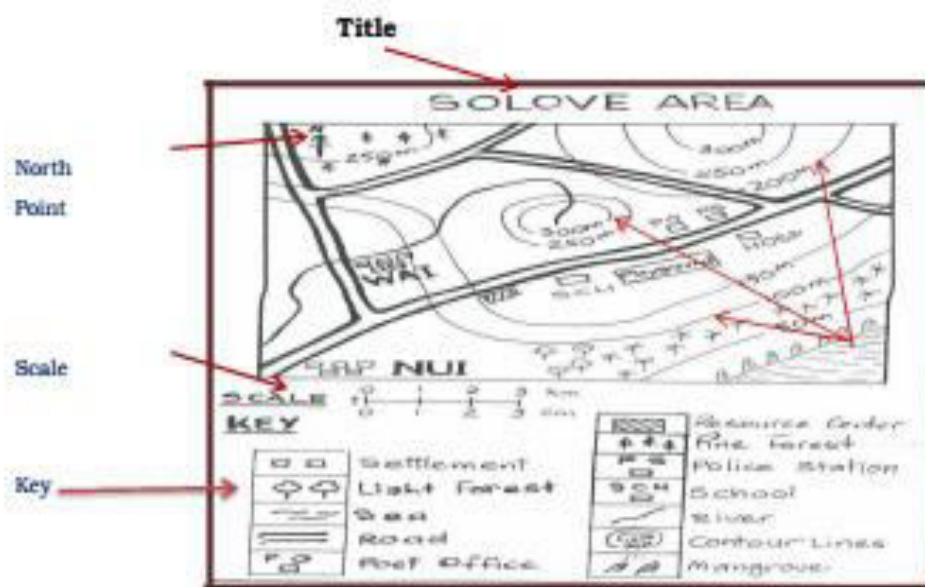
NOTES

What is a Map?

- Map is sketch drawing of a place seen from above
- Different types maps used are: mental map - map that we make up in our mind
- Sketch map – are drawn to help someone locate a specific place or location .

• **Conventions / Features in a Map**

- 1) **Title** : what the map is about
- 2) **Direction** : usually made using an arrowhead pointing top (North).
- 3) **Contour Lines** : lines drawn to show heights above sea level .
- 4) **Key/ Legend**: symbols of special places in an area .
- 5) **Scale & Distance** : it shows how the distance on the map relates to distance on the ground .



Activity. Map Reading

1. Name some people who use maps.
____ **Explorers, hunters, surveyors, etc** ____

2. Why are maps useful to us?
It helps us to locate places

3. Drawing a Map

Make a map to show something. Start by making a map of your school. Mark with little arrows the route from the school gate to your classroom.

Include the following features:

- The title
- Show on the map the main entrance or gate.
- Show any other important landmark in the school such as classroom, office, playground, school hall, and toilets.
- A key
- Symbols



NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL
HINDI LESSON NOTES & WORKSHEET 2
YEAR 5/6 – 2021

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय
CLO	अर्थ का निर्माण व व्याख्या करने हेतु पठन व देखने में उपयुक्त नीतियों का प्रयोग करना, जैसे संदर्भ-संकेत, शब्द संरचना, संकेत तथा सन्निकचन

शब्द भेद (Parts of Speech)

सर्वनाम (Pronoun)

अ. सर्वनाम (Pronoun) - जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर काम में लाए जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

जैसे - यह, वह, तुम, कौन, किसका, कुछ, मेरा, कहाँ आदि।

अभ्यास (Activity)

क. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पढ़ कर सर्वनाम (Pronoun) शब्दों को चुनकर लिखिए।

उदाहरण: वह मेरा घर है।

वह _____

१. कमला कहाँ रहती है ?

••••• कहाँ •••••

२. यह किसकी पुस्तक ?

••••• किसकी •••••

३. बा शहर किस द्वीप पर है ?

••••• किस •••••

४. देखो, वह रास्ते पर खेल रहा है।

••••• वह •••••

५. वह मेरा घर है।

••••• मेरा •••••

ख. उचित सर्वनाम (Pronoun) द्वारा नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा करो।

१. यह ••••• मेरी घड़ी है।

२. शायद बाहर ••••• खड़ा है।

३. तुम्हारा ••••• नाम क्या है ?

४. गीता ••••• के साथ शहर जा रही है ?

कोई

किस

यह

तुम्हारा

कौन