1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ENGLISH SOLUTION YEAR: 6 WORKSHEET#3

ACTIVITY- Fill in the blanks with descriptive adjectives given below

melodious	punctured	spacious	bruised	recent
poor	popular	swollen	warm	fresh

1. Mother bought some **fresh** fish at the market yesterday.
2. He sang in a **melodious** voice.
3. Everyone likes Peni. He is very **popular**.
4. This room is very airy and **spacious**.
5. Our car had a **punctured** tyre last Saturday.
6. We received a **warm** welcome at Ravina's house last week.
7. The old man is in a **poor** state of health.
8. Does Mrs. Khan know how to treat a **bruised** knee?
9. Rita was stung by a bee. Her arm is **swollen**.
10. Do you have a **recent** photograph of yourself?

Activity- Complete the table below. Write the adjectives.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
brave	braver	bravest
quick	**quicker**	**quickest**
fast	faster	**fastest**
slow	**slower**	slowest
beautiful	more beautiful	**most beautiful**
exciting	**more exciting**	most exciting
little	**less**	least
bad	**worse**	worst
dangerous	more dangerous	**most dangerous**
good	**better**	best

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS solutions YEAR: 6 WORKSHEET # 3

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. Measuring

To calculate the perimeter of a square

Note: a square has 4 equal sides. To find the perimeter of a square,
Add all the sides. 2cm +2cm+ 2cm +2cm =8cm
Another short method: since all the sides are equal just multiply one Side 4 times. 2cm x 4 =8cm

1. Calculate the perimeter of these squares.

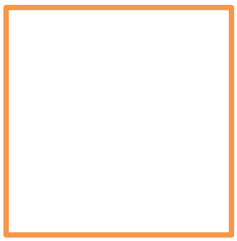
a. 4cm

4 cm x 4 = 16cm

b. 3cm

3cm x 4 = 12cm

c. 6cm



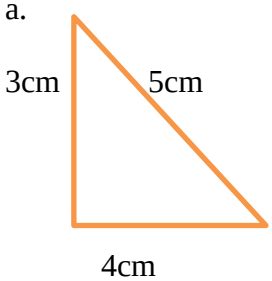
6cm x 4 =24cm

2. Complete the perimeter table of these squares.

Length of one side	perimeter
5cm	5cm x 4 = 20cm
10cm	**10cm x4 = 40cm**
60÷ 4 = 15cm	60cm
17m	**17cm x 4 = 68cm**
120 ÷ 4 = 30cm	120m

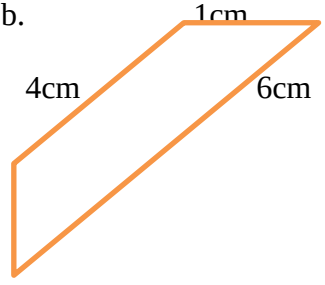
3. Calculate the perimeter of these shapes.

a.



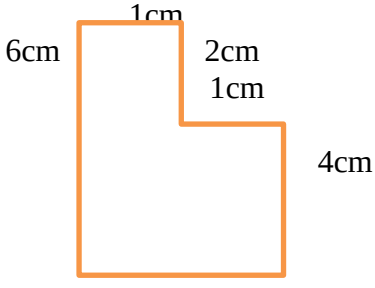
3cm+ 4cm+5cm=12cm

b.



4cm+1cm+6cm+1cm=12cm

c.



6+1+2+1+4+2 =16cm

Measuring distance using a scale

Example: convert the length to real distance using the scale. Scale: 1cm = 10km
This means that 1cm in the book is equal to 10km in reality.

A 7cm B answer: 7cm x 10 = 70km

Activity

Use the scale to convert the length in real distance. Scale: 1cm = 20km

a. B 6cm C b.) D 3cm E c.) A 10cm B

6cmx 20 = 120km **3cm x 20 = 60km** **10cm x 20 = 200km**

Area of rectangles and squares

Example: 2cm

A. 5cm 

Area = length x width
= 5cm x 2cm
= $10cm^2$

B.) 4cm 

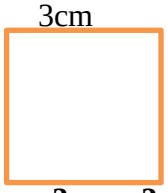
Area= length x width
= 4cm x 4cm
= $16cm^2$

Activity

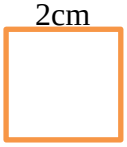
Find the area of these shapes.

a. 7cm 2cm 

Area =LxW
= **7x 2**
= 14cm²

b.) 3cm 

area = 3cm x 3cm
= 9cm²

c.) 2cm 

area = 2cmx 2cm
= 4cm²

d.) 4cm 5 cm 

area= 4x5
= 20cm²

Word problems

1. Aseri has a rectangular garden 50m wide and 75m long. He wants to fence his garden using two rows of barbed wire. How many metres of wire does he need?
   Perimeter = (L+W) x2 (50m +75m)x2 = 125m x2 =250m
   250m x 2 = 500m 500m of wire

2. Emosi ran 5 rounds around a playground which is 100m long and 45m wide. Find the total distance Emosi ran.
   Perimeter = (L+W)x2 (100m +45m)x2 = 290m
   290m x 5 = 1450m total distance ran is 1450m

3. Ratu's classroom is 8m long and 6m wide. What is the area of the floor of his classroom? **area = LxW 8m x 6m = $48m^2$**

4. Neha wants to make a pig pan 10m long and 7m wide. How many metres of wire does she need to make her pig pan? **Perimeter = (L+W)x2 (10m + 7m)x2= 34m**
   34m of wire

5. Salote wants to fence her compound with two rows of barbed wire. The length is 20m and the width is 15 m. how many metres of wire does she need?
   Perimeter= (L+W)x2 (20m +15m) x2 = 70m
   70x 2 =140m of wire

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YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI ANSWER SHEET WK 3

I-TAUKEI READING

1.E dau caka na tevutevu, kanavata kei na i tatau.

2.Baleta ni dau tukuni ni butakoci ga na ka wale na yalewa e dodonu me lakovi ni iyau talei e na loma ni dua na vuvale.

3.E soqo mamarau, eda dau sota vakaveiwekani, e da matalau na kana kakana vaka-Viti.

4.Talatala.

I-TAUKEI ACTIVITY

Vosa veibasai

1.tubera

2.lau

3.dromu

4.toka rodo

5.deguvacu

6.rio

Vosa tautauvata

1.marau

2.vakavale

3.roqoti

4.qeti

5.vakaraitaki

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SUBJECTS: HEALTHY LIVING SOLUTION YEAR: 6 WORKSHEET#3

ACTIVITY- Answer the following questions.

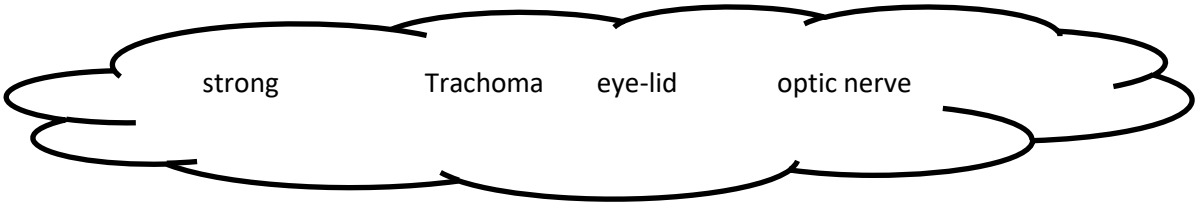
1. Identify the diseases that spread after a natural disaster.

The diseases spread after natural disasters are Dengue fever, Typhoid, Leptospirosis, Cholera and diarrhea.

2. What will you do to prevent the spread of dengue fever after a disaster?

Destroy all mosquito breeding places, fill up all the pot holes, bury or dispose all tins and cans.

ACTIVITY: Choose a word from the cloud that best completes the following sentences.



a). Our eyes should be protected from **strong** light.

b).**Trachoma** is the diseases of the eye.

c). The **eye-lid** protects the eye ball from injury.

d). **Optic nerve** carries message from the eye to the brain.

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HINDI SOLUTIONS YEAR 6

WORKSHEET # 3

भाग १

१. लौतोका	२. नमस्ते	३. खुशी	४.सफलता	५. फल
६.बधाई	७. प्रसन्नता	८. अंक	९. प्यार	१०. तथा

भाग २

१. ङ

२.ग

३. घ

४. ख

५. क

भाग ३

१. एक अच्छा नागरिक बनने के लिए हमें कुछ नियमों का पालन करना पड़ता है ।

२. अच्छे व्यवहार, अच्छे भाव, और अच्छे चाल चलन को शिष्टाचार कहते हैं ।

३. हमारा पहला गुरू हमारी माँ है ।

४. माता कि गोद् को सब से बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय कहा गया है ।

५. माता, पिता दिन भर भूखे प्यासे हमारे लिए खून पसीना एक करते हैं ।

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SUBJECTS: SOCIAL STUDIES **YEAR: 6** **SOLUTION 3**

STRAND	**PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT**
SUB – STRAND	**People and Care of Places**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore good environmental practice and conservation methods and analyze the effect of climate change on these practices.

1. What is drought?
   Drought is long period of dry season. No /less rain.
2. List 2 effects of drought?
   - Decreases productivity (farm produce e.g. fruits and vegetables)
   - The soil becomes less productive.
   - People suffer less food/water for the family.
   - Diseases increases
   - Decrease in the number of livestock.

3. When is the hot and cool season in Fiji?
   Hot, Wet season is from November to April, while Cool, Dry season is from May to October.

4. Why the South East side of Viti Levu is always wet?
   South East trade winds bring moisture causing rain on the southeast side of the Viti Levu.

5. Why western side of Viti Levu is good for sugarcane?
   Western side of the Viti Levu is sheltered by the mountains thus the rain falls on the southeast side of the Viti levu. The warm air blows on the western side of the Viti Levu giving dry weather which is suitable for sugarcane farming.

1. Explain the term climatic variation.
   Climatic variations mean the changes in weather pattern of a particular place.

2. Research work: what is climate change?
   Climate change refers to the long-term changes in global temperatures and in the atmosphere. It is caused due to human activities such as deforestation, pollution, use of chemical, emission of gasses and so on.

3. What are effects of climate change?
   The atmospheric temperature increases as the result, people are suffering from diseases such as skin rash and cancer. A lot of natural disasters are occurring. It leads to extinction of species and resources.

4. How can you minimize the sea level rise and extinction of species?
   Protect your Rainforest, Afforestation- Planting of trees, Minimize Pollution, Protecting our coral reefs

5. How do coral reefs help in conserving our environment from change in weather patterns?
   Coral reefs are homes for so many sea organisms. Coral reefs act as a barrier to the tidal /huge waves. It helps to prevent the washing away of shorelines.

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SUBJECTS: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE **YEAR: 6** **SOLUTION 3**

STRAND	Energy
SUB – STRAND	Energy Source and Transfer
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit, buzzer and electromagnet.

1. How does periscope work? Explain

   A periscope is an instrument used to detect ships from under water. This helps in avoiding collisions with other ships. Mostly the submarines use this so that they can view from underwater to detect any incoming ship.

2. List some other places you can use periscope.
   It can also be used by short people or in crowds. Example, watching games in the ground and the large crowd is blocking your view thus you can use periscope to watch the game.

3. Describe concave lenses.
   Lenses that is thinner in the Centre. As the objects get closer to the mirror its image gets bigger, away it image gets smaller.

4. List some places where convex and concave lenses are used?
   Convex lenses are used on the side of the car (side mirror), microscopes, and magnifying glasses.

   Concave lenses are used on lights/lamps, binoculars and telescopes, eye glasses, cameras.

5. Explain converging lenses.
   Lenses that are thicker in the Centre than at the edges are called CONVERGING LENSES. the rays to **converge** at a focal point.