Weekly Home Study Package YEAR - 6 ENGLISH

WORKSHEET # - 3 SOLUTIONS

Strand:3	Writing & Shaping
Sub-strand	Text types media, everyday communication literary
	texts
Content learning outcome	Read and Interpret meaning of the familiar written texts.

LESSON NOTES

Use Your Comprehension Skills To Read The Passage And <u>Answer The Questions That Follow</u>

The Snow Drop

The snow lay deep, for it was winter time. The winter winds blew cold, but there was one house where all was warm. And in the house lay a little flower -in its bulb it lay, under the earth and the snow.

One day the rain fell and it trickled through the ice and snow down into the ground. And presently a sun's ray, small and pointed, pierced down through the earth, and tapped on the bulb.

"Come in," said the flower.

"I can't do that," said the sun's ray - "I'm not strong enough to lift the door handle. I shall be stronger when spring time comes."

ACTIVITIES

- a) What lay deep?
 - The snow lay deep
- b) What season is described in the passage? Winter
- c) How were the sun's rays, as described in the passage? Small and pointed
- d) Who was not strong enough to lift up the door?
 The sun



1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL YEAR - 6 MATHEMATICS -WHSP

WORKSHEET # - 3 SOLUTIONS

Strand:3	Measurements
Sub-strand	Length & Area
Content learning outcome	Identify and use appropriate standard and non- standard units to measure 2D shapes and solve problems

LESSON NOTES



10 Millimetres = 1 Centimetre

10mm = 1 cm

100 Centimetres = 1 Metre

100cm = 1 m

1000 Metres = 1 Kilometre

100 m = 1 km

ACTIVITIES

- a) How many millimetres are there in one centimetre?
- b) How many millimetres are there in one metre? 1000mm
- c) How many metres are there in one kilometre? 1000m
- d) How many centimetres are there in one metre? 100cm

Weekly Home Study Package YEAR - 6 ELEMENTARY

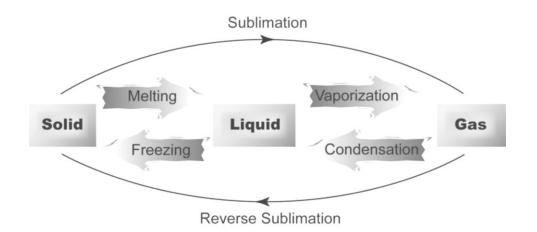
WORKSHEET # - 3 - SOLUTIONS

Strand:2	Matter
Sub-strand	Investigating Matter
Content learning outcome	Explore means of changing the three states of matter

LESSON NOTES

CHANGE STATES OF MATTER

- Substance can change from solid to liquid to gases as they get more energy or when energy is removed.
- Example: <u>Ice (solid) to Water (liquid)</u>, then to steam (vapor, gas)
- Sublimation Process where Solid changes into Gas.
- Reverse Sublimation process Where Gas changes into Solid



ACTIVITIES 6 - Processes 3 - States of Write down the process that is used to change: Matter a) Liquid to Gas - Vaporization/Evaporation ✓ Solid **✓** Melting ✓ Evaporation/Vaporization ✓ Liquid ✓ Gas **✓** Condensation b) Gas to Solid -**Reverse Sublimation** ✓ Freezing **Sublimation Sublimation** c) Solid to Gas -**Reverse Sublimation** d) Solid to Liquid - Melting

Weekly Home Study Package YEAR - 6 HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET # - 3 -SOLUTIONS

Strand:2	Building Healthy Relationship
Sub-strand	Relationships
Content learning outcome:	Design effective strategies for resolving conflicts in relationships in a non-violent manner

LESSON NOTES

Resilience

• Being resilient simply means the ability to bounce back from difficult situations or to keep trying your best even when the work is hard.

Bullying

- Is when you keep picking on someone because you think you are cooler, smarter and stronger than them.
- There are various forms of bullying: teasing, laughing at other's weakness, making fun of someone, picking on somebody, Embarrassing and humiliating somebody, etc.
- One must not tolerate bullying.
- If there is any case of bullying it must be reported to a teacher or a trusted adult immediately.

Bullying can lead to:

- Fear
- Depression
- Low self-confidence and self esteem



ACTIVITIES

- a) What is resilience?
 - Being resilient simply means the ability to bounce back from difficult situations or to keep trying your best even when the work is hard.
- b) What is bullying?
 Is when you keep picking on someone because you think you are cooler, smarter and stronger than them.
- c) What should you do if you are being bullied at school? Tell your teacher
- d) What are some negative effects of bullying?
 - Fear, Depression, low confidence, etc.

Weekly Home Study Package YEAR - 6 SOCIAL

WORKSHEET # - 3 SOLUTIONS

Strand:3	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

LESSON NOTES

Mapping

- A map is a sketch drawing of a place as seen from above. .
- Mental maps are maps that we make up in our minds.
- **Sketch maps** are drawn to help someone locate a place like a school, village or home.
- Maps have special features that help us to create and read a map.
- These special features are called **conventions**.
- Every map has **five** main conventions which make it easier for us to read and understand a map, these include:

Conventions	Functions
Title	It gives us a clue about the map. Example: Location of SOLOVE Area
Direction	The direction on a map is usually shown using an arrow head pointing north.
Scale and distance	It shows how the distances on the map relate to the distance in real world.
Key/Legend	It explains the different symbols used to draw the map.
Contour Lines	These are lines drawn on the map to show heights above sea level.

ACTIVITIES

a) What is a map?

A map is a sketch drawing of a place as seen from above

- b) What is a sketch map?

 Sketch maps are drawn to help someone locate a place like a school, village or home
- What is a mental map?
 Mental maps are maps that we make up in our minds
- d) What is the function of a contour line? These are lines drawn on the map to show heights above sea

Sangam Education Board - Online Resources

