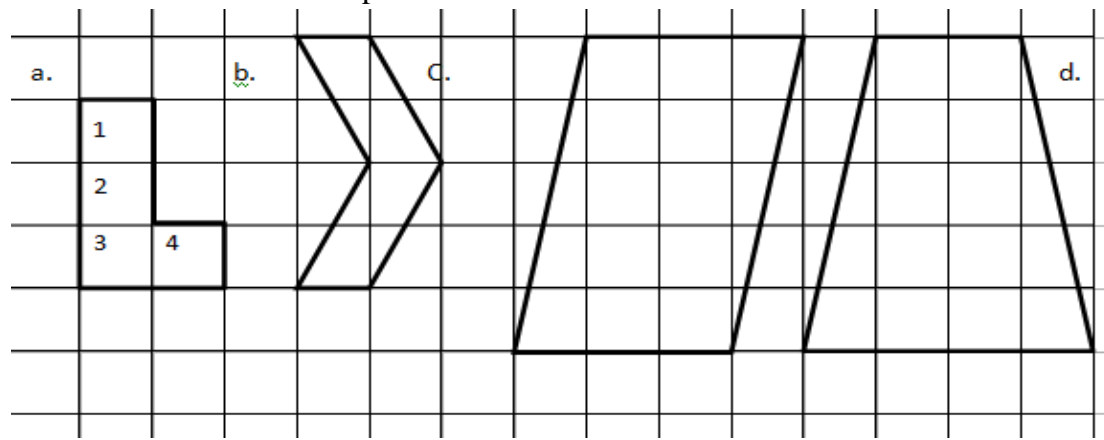


1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 6
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5
MATHEMATICS SOLUTION

Strand	Measurement
Sub- Strand	Area/Length
Learning Outcome	Demonstrate and relate appropriate standard units to measure area of 2D shapes

- Calculate the area of the shapes below by counting the square centimeters to determine the area of these shapes.



Shape a – 4 cm^2

Shape b – 4 cm^2

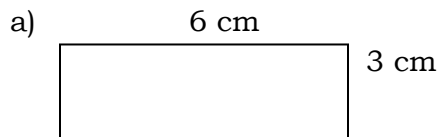
Shape c- 15 cm^2

Shape d – 15 cm^2

B. Area of a 2D Shape

Activity

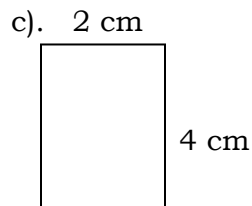
1. Calculate the area of the shapes given below:



$$A = L \times W$$

$$A = 6 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

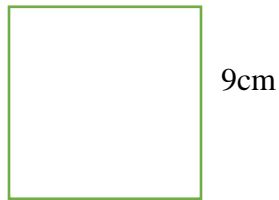


$$A = L \times W$$

$$A = 4 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

b)

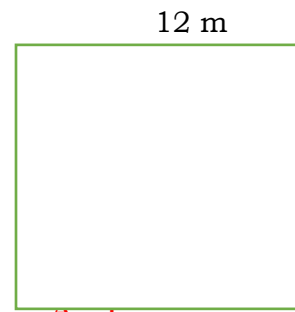


$$A = L^2$$

$$A = 9\text{cm} \times 9\text{cm}$$

$$A = 81\text{cm}^2$$

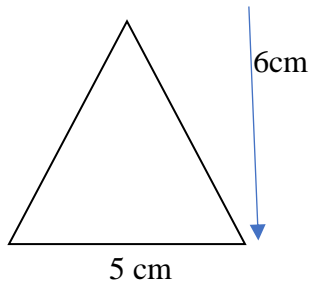
d).



$$A = L^2$$

$$A = 12\text{m} \times 12\text{m}$$

$$A = 144\text{m}^2$$

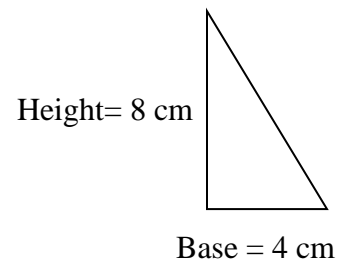


$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 5\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 30\text{cm}^2$$

$$A = 15\text{cm}^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\text{cm} \times 8\text{cm}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 32\text{cm}^2$$

$$A = 16\text{cm}^2$$

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5

ENGLISH

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub- Strand	Language features and Rules
Learning Outcome	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary.

A. PREFIX

A **prefix** is added to the beginning of a word. It changes its meaning.

Add a prefix to each of the following word

un dis re mis de im in il non anti pre

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. clockwise anticlockwise | 2. Behave misbehave |
| 3. sense nonsense | 4. Possible impossible |
| 5. place misplace | 6. Fix prefix |
| 7. happy unhappy | 8. lucky unlucky |
| 9. legal illegal | 10. Code decode |

The negative form of a word is its opposite. Complete the sentences using a negative form of the word in brackets.

1. I'm sorry I **misunderstood** her message completely. I simply didn't pay attention.

(UNDERSTAND)

2. We **unpacked** as soon as we got to the hotel, then we went for a walk. **(PACK)**

3. She was here a minute ago but then she **disappeared**. I don't know where she went.

(APPEAR)

4. We usually have similar opinions but I totally **disagree** with him on this subject.

(**AGREE**)

5. My homework was so bad that I had to **rewrite** it. (**WRITE**)

USAGE AND PUNCTUATION

their/ there/they're

- **There-** means **at that place** or **over there**
- **There-** may also be used to start a sentence.
- **Their-** always tells you **who owns something**.
- **They're-** a short way of **saying they are**.

Fill in the missing blanks in the story with the correct word.

Raju, Veena and **their** grandfather decided to go for a walk. They left **their** grandfather's home and walked slowly. "Look over **there**!" shouted Raju. "**There** is Mrs. Vuli with Jone and **their** dog." "**They're** walking towards the bus stop," exclaimed Veena. "**There** is the bus coming along the road," pointed Grandfather. "Are they allowed to take **their** dog on the bus?" asked Raju. "I think dogs are allowed on buses as long as **they're** well behaved!" replied Grandfather. They continued to walk towards the park wondering what they would see on their stroll. They entered the park and saw many flowerbeds. "Look over **there, they're** beautiful!" exclaimed Veena as she pointed to the brightly colored flowers. "**They're** not as good as last year!" replied Grandfather. "Do you remember **there**

were lots of tall sunflowers in the center of each bed?” “Oh, yes!” answered Raju.

“They lasted for a long time and they were very tall.”

Grandfather was getting tired so they decided to sit down on a park bench. “Look,

they’re playing baseball.” said Raju. “Their bat looks brand new!” said Veena.

“Our bat is really old now.” “There is a bright red Ferrari, they’re my favorite

cars.” exclaimed Raju. Grandfather was now ready to walk back home. He had

enjoyed his walk to the park and hoped Grandmother would have a nice cup of tea

for them before their dinner.

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5

HINDI SOLUTION

बोधन

प्रश्न :

सही जवाब को चुन कर उसके बगल वाले अक्षर को गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

1. एक अच्छा नागरिक बनने के लिए हमें क्या करना पड़ता है ?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| क. कुछ नियमों को तोड़ना | ग. कुछ नियमों का पालन नहीं करना |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> ख. कुछ नियमों का पालन करना | घ. कुछ नियमों को पढ़ना |

2. “शिष्टाचार” किसे कहते हैं ?

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| क. बुरे व्यवहार | <input checked="" type="radio"/> ग. अच्छे व्यवहार |
| ख. दान देना | घ. दंगा करना |

3. हमारा पहला गुरु कौन है ?

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> क. माता | ग. पिता |
| ख. पहली कक्षा का अध्यापक | घ. पड़ोसी |

4. माता की गोद को क्या कहा गया है ?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| क. पाठशाला | ग. दफ्तर |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> ख. विश्वविद्यालय | घ. खाट |

5. माता - पिता को कैसा सम्मान देना चाहिए ?

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| क. सूर्य भगवान का | <input checked="" type="radio"/> ग. देवता का |
| ख. लक्ष्मी का | घ. पुरोहित का |

6. माता - पिता हमारे लिए क्या करते हैं ?

- क. पसीना बहाते हैं ग. खून और पसीना बहाते हैं
ख. खून बहाते हैं घ. चोरी करते हैं

7. सबसे बड़ा धर्म क्या बताया गया है ?

- क. माता - पिता की सेवा करना
ख. माता - पिता को जल्द ईश्वर के पास भेजना
ग. माता - पिता को डाँट कर रखना
घ. माता - पिता को दुखी करना

8. पाठ में आए “सम्मान” शब्द का अर्थ है ।

- क. बदनामी ग. साधारण
ख. घर का समान घ. इज्जत

9. हमारा जीवन कैसे सफल होता है ?

- क. गुरुजनों और माता - पिता का सम्मान करना ।
ख. लड़ाई करके
ग. झूठ बोल कर
घ. चोरी करके

10. इन में से कौन सा वाक्य गलत है ?

- क. रोज़ खून पसीना बहाना चाहिए ।
ख. हमेशा कठोर व्यवहार दिखलाना चाहिए ।
ग. गुरुजनों और माता - पिता का सम्मान करना चाहिए ।
घ. हमारी शिक्षा घर पर आरम्भ होती है ।

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5

SOCIAL STUDIES SOLUTION

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.

ACTIVITY

1. Write down some effects of climate change on the environment?
 - Frequent natural disasters
 - Depletion (extinct) of species (animals) and plants.
 - Warmer air causing extreme drought and extreme rain (flooding)
 - Landslides, extreme weather patterns.
 - Oceans get more acidic.
 - Damage of coral reefs
 - Rise in sea level caused by melting of Antarctic ice.
 -
2. What can we do to minimize the problems seen above?
 - Protection, restrictions and planting of trees.
 - Being energy efficient – use solar energy, energy saver appliances, save electricity
 - Growing food locally.
 - Recycling, composting
 - Enforcing laws (fines) to deter (discourage) people from polluting the environment.

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE SOLUTION

Strand	Matter
Sub – Strand	Materials
Learning Outcome	Gather information about the properties of natural and synthetic materials that enables them to be recycled or reused.

ACTIVITY

1. Draw and name 3 natural materials and 3 synthetic materials

Natural materials	Synthetic Materials
	

2. State some properties and uses of these natural and synthetic materials

Natural materials	Properties	Uses
1. Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard • Rigid • strong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timber • furniture • paper

2. Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft • Resilient • High stretchability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing/fabric • Tarpaulins • Tents
3. Silk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light • Strong • Water absorbent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing • Thread • Upholstery

Synthetic Materials	Properties	Uses
1. Plastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lightweight • Good transparency • Wear resistance • Easily moulded in different shapes and sizes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft drink and mineral water bottles • Toys • Shopping bags
2. Rayon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft/smooth • Cool/comfortable • Highly absorbent • breathable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles • Carpets • Bandages/ Surgical dressings
3. Polyester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable • Strong • Moisture resistant • Retains its shape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedsheets • Clothing • Rope • Home furnishings

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5

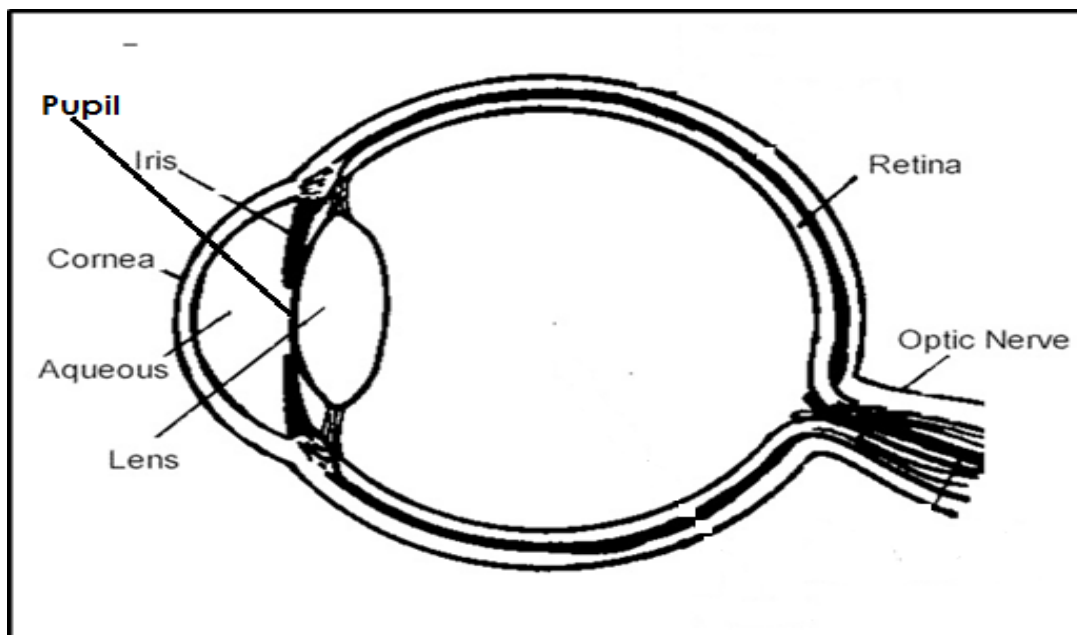
HEALTHY LIVING SOLUTION

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

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

ACTIVITY

1. Draw and label the parts of the eye



2. Choose a word from the WORD BANK that best completes the following sentences.

Oil trachoma muscles strong eye-lid Optic

- a). Our eyes should be protected from **strong** light.
- b). The **trachoma** is the diseases of the eye.

- c). The **eye-lid** protects the eye ball from injury
- d). If an insect gets into the ear, put **oil**.
- e). The glare from the screen weakens the **muscles** of the eye.
- f). The **optic** nerve transmits messages from the eye to the brain.

3. If we do not wash our eyes regularly, what can happen to our eyes?

- We can have dust allergies.
- Tiny bacteria that rest on the eye-lids and eye brows can get in the eyes and cause bacterial infections.