NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL ENGLISH

Y	EAR	6	

STRAND EN 3	Writing and Shaping
SUB STRAND EN.5.3.2	Language Features and Rules
CONTENT LEARNING	Examine and demonstrate appropriate conventions of writing to communicate information.
OUTCOME	
EN.5.3.2.1	

LESSON NOTES: Write the following notes in your English Exercise book.

TENSES

- 1) Tense describes whether an event has happened, is happening or will happen.
- It deals with the correct use of verb in relation to time.
- 2) <u>Past tense</u> actions that have happened in the past.
- 3) Present tense actions that are happening right now.
- 4) Future tense actions that will happen in the near or far future.

Present tense	Past tense	Future Tense
brush	brushed	will brush
sweep	swept	will sweep
write	wrote	will write
break	broke	will break
count	counted	will count

Verb Tense Overview with Examples

SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	SIMPLE FUTURE
I <u>study</u> English every day.	Two years ago, I <u>studied</u> English	If you are having problems, I will
I <u>wash</u> my clothes every day.	in England.	help you study English.
I go to school every day.	Yesterday I <u>washed</u> my clothes.	Tomorrow I <u>will wash</u> my
	Yesterday I <u>went</u> to school.	clothes.
		I <u>will go</u> to school next week.

ACTIVITIES: Complete the activities below and <u>submit back the page</u> for marking.

Activity 1 Fill the table with the correct tenses

Present tense	Past tense	Future tense
collect	collected	Will collect
change	changed	Will change
Notice	noticed	will notice
Buy	Bought	Will buy
melt	Melted	Will melt

Activity 2 Complete this sentence using the correct tense.

1.	It is always safe to _	in a park. (played / play / will play)
2.	You	_ your exam if you work hard. (pass / passed/ will
	pass)	
3.	I	the homework before going to bed.(complete/
	completed/ will comp	<u>plete</u>)
4.	In	ny last holidays in New Zealand.(spend/ <u>spent</u> /will
	spend)	
5.	I 8	a bag in the playground while I was playing.(find/
	found/will find)	

NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL MATHS YEAR 6

STRAND M1	Number and Numeration
SUB STRAND M1.4	Decimals
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME M5.1.4.2	Explore and express multiplication and division of decimal by 10s and 100s

Lesson Notes: Write down the following notes in your Maths Exercise Book.

RULE

- 1. Put a decimal point at the end of the last number in the numerator.
- 2. Count the number of zeros in the denominator.
- 3. Move the decimal place that many times to the <u>left</u>.

Example: 1. 15 100 2. 2 zeros

3. Move decimal point 2 times to the Left.

15 • 100 SWFR:

ANSWER: 0.15

<u>Activity</u>: Complete the activity below. Please <u>submit back this page</u> after completion for marking.

1. Shade the grid to show the fractions and then write the decimals.

2.

a.
$$\frac{25}{100}$$

0.25

NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL **HEALTHY LIVING**

YEAR 6

STRAND H3	Safety
SUB STRAND H5.3.1	Personal Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME H5.3.1.1	Recognise and demonstrate personal safety practices and behaviours when being alone.

<u>Lesson Notes:</u> Write the following notes in your Healthy Living note book.

Personal Safety

Personal Safety is an individual's ability to go about their everyday life free from the threat or physical harm from others.

Common Accidents	How To Deal With It
That Can Happen	
At Home.	
1. Falling Objects	1. Keep objects that have chances to fall out of reach
	of children.
2. Trips and Falls	2. Seek medical advice.
3. Bruises	3. Apply cold pack for minor bruises and seek medical
	help for major bruises.
4. Sprains	4. Apply ice pack and rest the affected area.
5. Cuts	5. Apply pressure to stop the bleeding and apply
	antiseptic for minor cut. Seek Medical help for major
	cuts which need stitching.
6. Burns	6. Any burn should be held under cold running water
	for ten minutes.
7. Choking	7. If you cannot dislodge the object then seek medical
help immediately.	
8. Poisoning	8. Keep dangerous and poisonous liquids out of reach
	of children.
9. Glass related	9. Dispose broken glasses by burying it and keep
injuries	material made of glass out of reach of children.
10. Drowning	10. Supervise children at all times when they come in
	contact with water. "Young children can drown in very
	shallow water."
11. Strangers at	11. Do not open your home or talk to strangers while
home	you are alone.
12. Accepting things	12. Never accept anything or free ride with strangers.
from strangers	
13. Electrical	13. Do not allow children to play or touch electrical
Appliances	appliances.

Activity: Complete the activity below and <u>submit back the page</u> for marking after completion.

- 1. List two accidents that can happen at home.
 - i. I can get a cut while working in the garden.
 - ii. Sprain while playing
- 2. Why we must not play with household cleaning agents and chemicals? It can cause irritation.
- 3. What is the best thing to do if you have a major cut, sprain or burn?

Cut - apply pressure and seek medical help

Sprain- Apply ice pack and rest the affected area

Burns Any burn should be held under cold running water for

ten minutes.

NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES YEAR 6

STRAND SS3	Place and Environment
SUB STRAND SS5.3.1	Features of places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME SS5.3.1.1	Discuss special physical features and the unique attractions of Fiji

Lesson Notes: Write the following notes in your Social Studies Exercise book.

Physical Environment

It refers to an environment that is made by nature. Examples:

- 1. Rivers, oceans and beaches
- 3. Soil, rocks and air.
- 5. Forests, grassland and tundra
- 2. Deserts, dunes and glaciers
- 4. Weather and climate
- 6. Plains, Valleys, hills and mountains

Natural Resources

Natural resource is something that is found in nature that is useful to humans. It includes sunlight, atmosphere, water, land, all minerals along with all vegetation, and animal life.







Activities: Complete the activities below and submit the page back for marking.

- 1. Study the pictures above and list 5 physical features of the physical environment.
 - Sea, green vegetations, muntains covered with ice, valley, blue mountain

2. Name some resources that we get from our physical environment and state its uses.

Complete the table below to answer question number two. Follow the example given.

Physical Environment	Resources	Uses
EXAMPLE	i. fish	i. food
a) River	<u>ii. prawns</u>	ii. food
	<u>iii. stones</u>	<u>iii. building houses</u>
	<u>iv. sand</u>	<u>iv. building houses</u>
b) Forest	iwood	ibuilding houses
	iifruits	ii. food
	iiiroot crops	iii. food
	iv. <u>green forests</u>	iv. oxygen supply
c) Sea	i. fish	i. food
	ii. sand	ii. building houses
	iii. crabs	iii. food
	iv. corals	iv. home for organisms

NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL ELEMENTARY SCIENCE YEAR 6

STRAND S2	Matter
SUB STRAND S2.1	Investigating matter
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME S5.2.1.2	Investigate how matter change from one state to another in our everyday life.

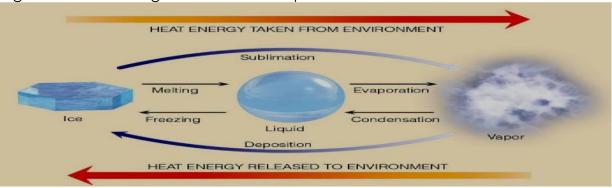
<u>Lesson Notes</u>: Write the following notes in your Elementary Science Exercise Book.

HOW DOES MATTER CHANGE ITS STATE?

Matter changes its state through different processes.

• solid can change into liquid and a liquid can change into a gas.

A gas can also change to a solid and liquid.



- 1. **Evaporation** is the process where liquid changes to gas.
- 2. **Freezing** is the process where liquid changes to solid.
- 3.**Condensation** is the process where gas changes to liquid.
- 4. **Melting** is the process where solid changes to liquid.
- 5. **Sublimation** is the process where solid changes directly to gas.
- 6. <u>Disposition</u> is the process where gas changes directly to solid.

Exercise: Complete the exercise below and <u>submit back the page</u> for marking.

Match column I with column II by writing the **number** of the correct choice in the box provided.

Column I	<u>Column II</u>	
a. Evaporation	1. gas to solid	
b. Freezing	2. solid to gas	
c. Condensation	3. liquid to gas	

HSP WEEK 3

c-6

d-4

e-2

f-1

d. Melting	4. solid to liquid
e. Sublimation	5. liquid to solid
f. Disposition	6. gas to liquid
<u>answers</u>	
a-3	
b-5	