

1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|----------|
| Subject | <i>English</i> | Year | <i>6</i> |
| Strand | <i>Reading and Viewing</i> | | |
| Sub-Strand | <i>Language Features and Rules</i> | | |
| Content Learning Outcome | <i>Explore and discuss a range of strategies to detect main ideas in a variety of texts.</i> | | |

Confusing Pairs : *Past and Passed*

Many times **past** and **passed** are used incorrectly. Look up your dictionaries to see how they are different and then complete the exercise below.

Circle the correct answer.

1. She past/passed me her cell phone and I accidentally dropped it.
2. The old man down the road past/passed away last night.
3. We walked past/passed the accident.
4. Shiela past/passed the ball to Shreya and she scored.
5. It was half past/passed 10 before I went to bed.
6. Did you run past/passed the noisy house?

Adverb and Vivid Verb

Improving Sentences through the use of adverbs and vivid descriptive verbs.

Adverb: describes a verb

Vivid verb: a verb describing an action more clearly

e.g. Simple sentence: Barry said that he came first.

Improved sentence: Barry **excitedly** **shouted** that he came first.
Adverb vivid verb

Your simple sentence is: *She went up the bus steps.*

Choose a vivid verb from the list to complete a sentence. Don't forget your adverb.

| Subject | Adverb | Vivid Verb | Adjective Description |
|---------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| She | excitedly | stomped up | the stairs. |
| | sadly | raced up | |
| | sneaking | bounced up | |
| | happily | dragged herself up | |
| | angrily | crept up | |



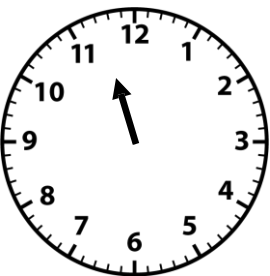
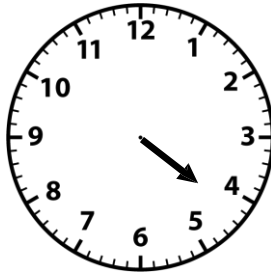
1. She excitedly _____ the stairs.
2. She sadly _____ the stairs.
3. She sneaking _____ the stairs.
4. She happily _____ the stairs.
5. She angrily _____ the stairs.

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| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|----------|
| Subject | <i>Maths</i> | Year | <i>6</i> |
| Strand | <i>Measurement</i> | | |
| Sub-Strand | <i>Time</i> | | |
| Content Learning Outcome | <i>Interpret and measure time using digital and analogue clocks and plan sequence of events using standard and nonstandard units.</i> | | |

Time

1. Draw the missing hour and minute hands of the clock faces.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 3.37 p.m | 9.11 a.m | 11.21 a.m | 4.12 p.m |
|  |  |  |  |

Work out the word problems below.

2. Pete went to bed at 8.45 p.m and woke up at 6.15 a.m the next day. How long did he sleep ?
3. The Pacific Transport bus left Suva at 9.15 a.m and it reached Sigatoka at 11.30 a.m. How long was the trip from Suva to Sigatoka?
- 4.

| Students | Starting Times | Finishing Times |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| Rita | 9.00 a.m | 9.50 |
| Jane | 9.00 a.m | 9.30 |
| Ben | 9.00 a.m | 9.55 |

- a. Who finished first? _____
- b. Who was last? _____
- c. Jane was _____ minutes ahead of _____
- d. Ben was _____ minutes behind Jane and _____ minutes behind Rita.

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| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| Subject | <i>Healthy Living</i> | Year | 6 |
| Strand | <i>Personal and Community Hygiene</i> | | |
| Sub-Strand | <i>People and Food</i> | | |
| Content Learning Outcome | <i>Select and justify food choices and portions in a diet.</i> | | |

Nutritional Disease

- any of the nutrient-related diseases and conditions that cause illness in humans
- They may include deficiencies or excesses in the diet.

Examples of Nutritional Diseases

1. Kwashiorkor

- develops in children whose diets are deficient of protein
- occurs in children between 6 months and 3 years old
- without high-protein breast milk
- depend on carbohydrate food source with insufficient protein.
- Need protein

2. Marasmus

- deficiency of calories (energy) and protein.
- common in infants under 1 year of age.
- An infant with marasmus is extremely underweight
- need protein, fats and carbohydrates

3. Diabetes

- how your body turns food into energy.
- food you eat is broken down into sugar and released into your bloodstream.
- blood sugar goes up.

4. Hypertension

- another name **high blood pressure**.
- can lead to severe health complications and increase the risk of heart disease, stroke, and sometimes death.
- causes include smoking, obesity or being overweight, diabetes, having a sedentary lifestyle, lack of physical activity, high salt or alcohol intake levels, insufficient consumption of calcium, potassium or magnesium, a deficiency in vitamin D, stress, aging, chronic kidney disease

5. Obesity

- an excessive amount of body fat.
- increases your risk of other diseases and health problems, such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and certain cancers.
- Causes are unhealthy diet and not enough daily exercise

Matching

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--|--|
| 1 | Hypertension | | a. Lack of protein |
| 2 | Marasmus | | b. High blood sugar |
| 3 | Kwashiorkor | | c. Lack of protein, fats and carbohydrates |
| 4 | Diabetes | | d. Excessive body weight |
| 5 | Obesity | | e. blood pressure that is higher than normal |

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| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| Subject | <i>Hindi</i> | Year | 6 |
| Strand | <i>संस्कृति</i> | | |
| Sub-Strand | <i>शष्ठाचार, रिवाज, परम्पराओं, जातीय-गणित, जातीय विज्ञान, पौद्योगिकी की तथा पर्यावरण-मुदत्त</i> | | |
| Content Learning Outcome | <i>सार्व-भौमिक मूल्यों को प्रदर्शित करना</i> | | |

पाठ १५

स्वर्ग कहाँ है?

प्रदीप : दादाजी, प्रणाम!

दादाजी : आयुष्मान हो! अच्छा, यह बताओ, आपके गुरु ने नैतिक शिक्षा की कक्षा में, आज आपको क्या बतलाया है?

प्रदीप : दादाजी, गुरुजी ने आज कोई नया पाठ तो नहीं पढ़ाया पर उन्होंने एक विषय दिया है और कहा है कि अपने माता-पिता से पूछ कर आना। कल गुरुजी इस विषय पर प्रश्न पूछेंगे।

दादाजी : क्या विषय दिया है आपके गुरुजी ने, ज़रा हमको भी बतलाओ?

प्रदीप : दादाजी, विषय है – “स्वर्ग कहाँ है?”

दादाजी : बड़ा अच्छा विषय है। अच्छा पहले यह बतलाओ बेटा, कि तुम इस विषय में क्या जानते हो?

प्रदीप : दादाजी, स्वर्ग नीले आसमान के भीतर है। वहाँ पर सब देवता रहते हैं। मनुष्य मरने के बाद स्वर्ग जाता है। वहाँ पर सब सुख ही सुख है।

दादाजी : (हँसते हुए) यह सब तुम्हें किसने बता दिया? अब मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनो, “बेटा, स्वर्ग यही धरती पर है। मनुष्य अपने अच्छे कर्मों से सब जगह स्वर्ग बना सकता है।

प्रदीप : सच दादाजी, तब तो बड़ा मजा आएगा। दादाजी, यह बतलाइए स्वर्ग का मतलब क्या है?

दादाजी : स्वर्ग का मतलब है – ‘जहाँ समस्त सुखों का आनन्द प्राप्त हो, शान्ति हो। सब लोगों में आपसी प्रेम, सुमति और एकता हो, वही स्वर्ग है।’ ज्ञानी महर्षि चाणक्य ने लिखा है “स्वर्ग अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं है, यही है-इस धरती पर। इस स्वर्ग में रहने वालों की अपनी एक पहचान है।”

प्रदीप : दादाजी, यह पहचान क्या है?

दादाजी : बेटा, हर परिवार में स्वर्ग का आनन्द प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। यदि परिवार के सदस्यों में ये गुण हैं-

१. परिवार के सभी सदस्यों का दानी स्वभाव है।

२. वे सभी से मधुर भाषण यानि मीठी बोली में बात करते हैं।
३. ईश्वर में विश्वास रखते हैं और देव पूजा पर ध्यान देते हैं।
४. ज्ञानियों और अतिथियों का आदर करते हैं यानि दूसरों को भी सुख पहुँचाते हैं और खुद भी सुखी रहते हैं।

बेटा प्रदीप, जिस परिवार में ये सब बातें देखने को मिलती हैं, वही स्वर्ग है।

प्रदीप : दादाजी, क्या सचमुच ऐसा हो सकता है?

दादाजी : अवश्य बेटा, मनुष्य यदि कोशिश करे तो वह सब कुछ कर सकता है।

प्यारे बच्चो! आप भी बचपन से इन गुणों को अपने अन्दर लाने का प्रयास करिए। तब देखना आपको अपने चारों ओर स्वर्ग नजर आएगा।

(Reference: Sanskriti Aur Naitik Shiksha Year 5 & 6 (culture) Page 47-49)

अभ्यास

क. पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द से रिक्त स्थान भरिए ।

१. स्वर्ग नीले _____ के भीतर है ।
२. बेटा, स्वर्ग यही _____ पर है ।
३. सब लोगों में प्रेम और _____ हो, वही स्वर्ग है ।
४. मनुष्य यदि _____ करे तो सब कुछ कर सकता है ।
५. महर्षि चाणक्य ने लिखा है “ स्वर्ग _____ कहीं नहीं है, यही है- इस _____ पर ।

ख. मेल करो : विलोम शब्द

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|
| १. नरक | _____ | क. सुमति |
| २. अवगुण | _____ | ख. आज्ञानी |
| ३. ज्ञानी | _____ | ग. स्वर्ग |
| ४. कड़वी | _____ | घ. गुण |
| ५. कुमति | _____ | ड. कंजूस |
| ६. दानी | _____ | च. मीठी |

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|---------------------------------|--|-------------|----------|
| Subject | <i>Social Studies</i> | Year | <i>6</i> |
| Strand | <i>Place and Environment</i> | | |
| Sub-Strand | <i>People and Care of Places</i> | | |
| Content Learning Outcome | <i>Explore good environmental and conservation methods and analyze the effect of climate change on these practices</i> | | |

How Climate Change Affects Gardening and Livestock.

- Increase in droughts and floods are dangerous to livestock and crops.
- These natural disasters cannot be controlled by humans but we must try to avoid them by following good conservation practices of our environment.
- Productivity decreases because of heat stress, the conditions of drought, water-logging, increase in flooding which causes soil erosion and loss of nutrients from heavy rain makes the soil less productive or fertile.
- High temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns and wind direction can lead to pests and diseases.
- Sea level rise combined with drought results in salt water intrusion.

The Climate of Fiji

- ❖ Fiji has two main climates:
 1. Hot and Wet Season - from **November to April**
 2. Cool and Dry Season - **from May to October.**
- ❖ Fiji's climate is affected by the Trade Winds.

Trade Winds

- blows from the South East
- called the South East Trade winds.
- bring moisture causing rain especially on the South East side of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu
- western side of Viti Levu is sheltered by the mountains therefore this side has dry season which is suitable for growing sugarcane.

Activity

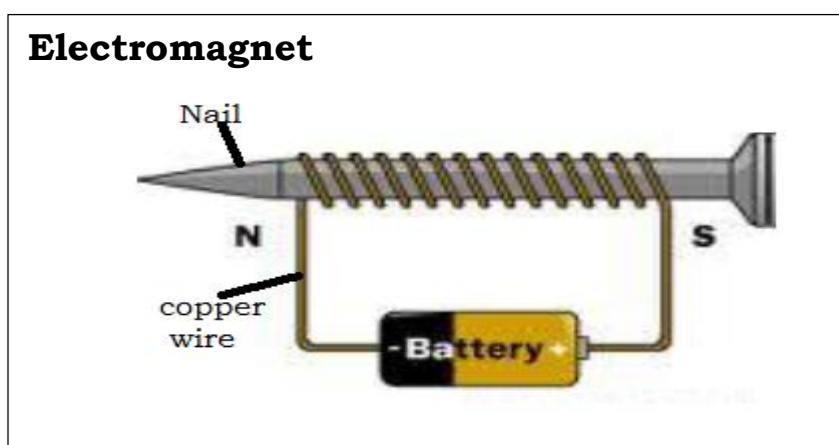
- a. What is a drought? _____
- b. When do we have a drought? _____
- c. What problems do people face in:
 - i] the warm, wet season _____
 - ii] the cooler, drier season _____
- d. South East Trade Winds blows from _____

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| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| Subject | <i>Elementary Science</i> | Year | 6 |
| Strand | <i>Energy</i> | | |
| Sub-Strand | <i>Energy sources and transfer</i> | | |
| Content Learning Outcome | <i>Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit</i> | | |

Electromagnetism

- When the circuit is closed, electricity flows through the wires coiled round the iron nail and the nail becomes a magnet.
- No electricity flows through the wires, the nail no longer behaves like a magnet.
- This shows that an iron nail can become a temporary magnet by passing electricity through wires coiled around it.
- A magnet made in this way is called an **ELECTROMAGNET**.



Electromagnets in Daily Life

- Electromagnets are common in everyday appliances, and are becoming more common as the need for technology increases.
- Electromagnets are found in :

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Doorbells | hard drives | speakers | trains |
| microphones | anti-shoplifting systems | MRI machines | food processor |
| electric drill | DVD tape decks | motor | electric sander |
| Blender | home security systems | vacuum cleaner | wash machine |
| Dryer | Electric shaver | | |

Activity

Tick in the correct column.

| | | True | False |
|---|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | Electromagnet can pick paper clips and lace pins. | | |
| 2 | Nail becomes a magnet when circuit is open. | | |
| 3 | Iron nail can become a temporary magnet by passing electricity. | | |
| 4 | Electromagnets are common in everyday appliances. | | |
| 5 | Only nail and copper wire is needed to make electromagnet. | | |