1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ENGLISH **YEAR: 6** **WORKSHEET#6**

STRAND	**Writing and shaping**
SUB – STRAND	**Language , features and rules**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary

Answer the following questions

1. "It _____ now raining in the highlands," said the teacher.
A. were B. are C. is D. can

2. My mother said that _____ are useful cutting tools.
A. knife B. Knives C Knifes D. knives

3. What is the **antonym** of the word alone?
A. lonely B. same C. all alone D. together

4. Choose the **shortened form** of the underlined words in the sentence below.
I was told he is Shay's brother.
A. he's B. his C. there's D. there is

5. Having _____ mobile phone is very handy today.
A. the B. a C. an D. A

6. While he _____ for the bus, it rained.
A. is waiting B. was waiting C. will be waiting D. was waited

7. The children did not _____ outside because it was raining.
A. go B. went C. going D. came

8. Which of the following word is spelt incorrectly?
A. February B. December C. October D. Sepember

9. Raju couldn't come to the meeting _____ he was sick.
A. so B. until C. because D. nevertheless

10. Marika _____ to school every day.
A. went B. going C. goes D. go

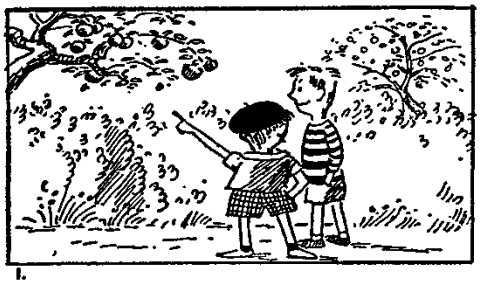
Fill in the blanks using a suitable word

How do bats find their way around in the dark?

Bats use echoes to find their way around in the dark. Many people think bats _____blind, but in fact they can see almost anything as well as humans. However, at night, their ears are more important than their eyes - they use a special sonar system _____ is 'echolocation,' meaning they find things using echoes.

As bats fly they make shouting sounds, which are too high for most humans to hear although sometimes children are able to _____ them. The echoes they get back from their shouts give them information about anything that is ahead _____ them, including the size and shape of an insect and which way it is going. We can hear the sounds bats make using _____ special instrument called a bat detector.

Composition- Write a story about these pictures in about 120 words and give a title to the story. Make a plan as well.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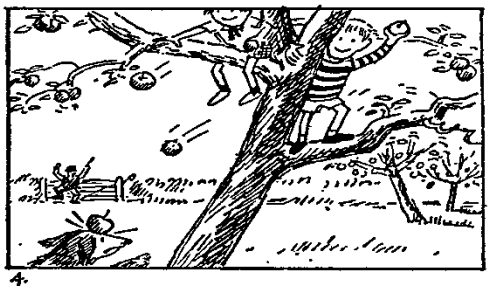
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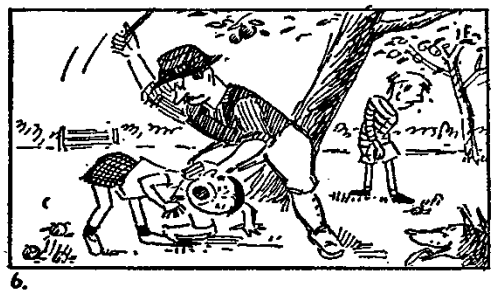
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Plan

Title:_____

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Title:_____

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS YEAR: 6 WORKSHEET # 6

Name:_____

STRAND	Measurements
SUB-STRAND	Time
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Solve problems relating to 12 and 24 hour times and determine the length of time spent in an activity.

Time is a measure in which events can be ordered from the past through the present into the future, and also the measure of durations of events and the intervals between them. **Time** is one of four dimensions, in addition to the dimensions of space.

AM –12 hours from midnight until noon PM –12 hours from noon until midnight	24 hours = 1 day	
	7 days = 1 week	366 days = 1 year
60 seconds = 1 minute	4 weeks = 1 month	52 weeks = 1 year
60 minutes = 1 hour	12 months = 1 year	

24 hour clock:

The **24-hour clock** is a way of telling the time in which the day runs from midnight to midnight and is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 24. It does not use a.m. or p.m. This system is also referred to as **military time** or as **continental time**. In some parts of the world, it is called **railway time**.

To convert times to 24 hours:

- Written with 4 digits without decimal points
- No am or pm used but hours.
- All times after 12- midday will change, their pm times will add another 1200 hours.
  Eg 1.30 pm = 0130
  +1200
  1330hours
- 12.00pm (midday) = 1200hours
- 12.00am (mid-night) = 0000hours.

Reading the times

Am time	24 hour time	Read as
12.00am	0000 hours	Zero hundred hours
1.00 am	0100 hours	One hundred hours
1.30am	0130 hours	One hundred thirty hours

2.00am	0200 hours	Two hundred hours
3.00am	0300 hours	Three hundred hours
4.00am	0400 hours	Four hundred hours
5.00am	0500 hours	Five hundred hours
6.00am	0600 hours	Six hundred hours
7.00am	0700 hours	Seven hundred hours
8.00am	0800 hours	Eight hundred hours
9.00am	0900 hours	Nine hundred hours
10.00am	1000 hours	Ten hundred hours
11.00am	1100 hours	Eleven hundred hours
11.59am	1159 hours	Eleven hundred fifty nine hours

Pm time	**24hour time**	**Read as**
12.00pm	1200 hours	Twelve hundred hours
1.00pm	1300 hours	Thirteen hundred hours
2.00pm	1400 hours	Fourteen hundred hours
3.00pm	1500 hours	Fifteen hundred hours
4.00pm	1600 hours	Sixteen hundred hours
5.00pm	1700 hours	Seventeen hundred hours
5.20pm	1720 hours	Seventeen hundred twenty hours
6.00pm	1800 hours	Eighteen hundred hours
7.00pm	1900 hours	Nineteen hundred hours
8.00pm	2000 hours	Twenty hundred hours
9.00pm	2100 hours	Twenty one hundred hours
10.00pm	2200 hours	Twenty two hundred hours
11.00pm	2300 hours	Twenty three hundred hours
11.59pm	2359 hours	Twenty three hundred fifty nine hours

ACTIVITY

1. Complete the table by converting the given time.

Am/ pm time	8.30 am		12.15am		10.25pm
24 hour time		1645hours		0040 hours	

2. Aseri left home at 7.30am and reached school at 8.15am.
   a. How long did he take to reach school?

   b. Convert 7.30 am to 24 hour time.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: HEALTHY LIVING **YEAR: 6** **WORKSHEET#6**

STRAND	**SAFETY**
SUB – STRAND	**Personal Safety**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop strategies to avoid injuries.

LESSON NOTES-INJURIES

1. A **sprain**, also known as torn ligament. It is when ligaments around a joint are overstretched or torn.

Treatment:

- Rest: The sprain should be rested. No additional force should be applied on site of the sprain. E.g. a sprained ankle- walking should be kept to a minimum.

- Ice: Ice should be applied immediately to the sprain to reduce swelling and pain. It can be applied for 10–15 minutes at a time, 3-4 times a day. Ice can be combined with a wrapping to minimize swelling and provide support.

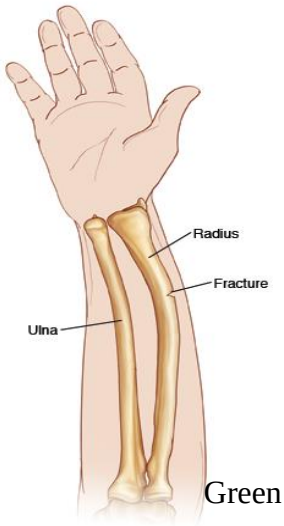
- Compression: Dressings, bandages, or ace-wraps should be used to immobilize the sprain and provide support.

- Elevation: Keeping the sprained joint elevated (in relation to the rest of the body) will also help minimize swelling.

2. **A fracture** is a cracking or breaking of a bone. In a **simple fracture, also called a closed fracture**, the bone breaks but there is **no open wound in the skin**.

Simple fractures include**: Greenstick fracture**: an incomplete fracture in which the bone is bent. This type of fracture occurs most often in children.

An open fracture, also called **a compound fracture**, is a fracture in which **there is an open wound or break in the skin near the site of the broken bone**. Most often, this wound is caused by a fragment of bone breaking through the skin at the moment of the injury.



Green stick fracture

Treatment- A fractured limb is usually immobilized with a plaster or splint which holds the bones in position and immobilizes the joints above and below the fracture

3. **Bleeding** is blood escaping from the circulatory system. For bleeding, **take these actions immediately**:

I. **Stop the bleeding**. Place a sterile bandage or clean cloth on the wound. Press the bandage firmly with your palm to control bleeding. Maintain pressure by binding the wound tightly with a bandage or a piece of clean cloth. Secure with adhesive tape. Use your hands if nothing else is available. Raise the injured part above the level of the heart.

II. **Help the injured person lie down**, preferably on a rug or blanket to prevent loss of body heat. If possible, elevate the legs.

III**. Don't remove the gauze or bandage**. If the bleeding seeps through the gauze or other cloth on the wound, add another bandage on top of it. And keep pressing firmly on the area.

IV. **Immobilize the injured body part once the bleeding has stopped**. Leave the bandages in place and get the injured person to the hospital as soon as possible

4. **Scalds**- A scald is a type of burn injury caused by hot liquids or gases Causes Most scalds result from exposure to high-temperature water such as tap water in baths and showers or cooking water boiled for the preparation of foods. Another common cause of scalds is spilled hot drinks, such as coffee. Scalds are generally more common in children, especially from the accidental spilling of hot liquids

Treatment: Applying first aid for scalds is the same as for burns. First, the site of the injury should be removed from the source of heat, to prevent further scalding. Cool the scald for about 20 minutes with cool or lukewarm water, such as water from a tap.

With second-degree burns, blisters will form, but should never be popped, as it only increases chances of infection. With third-degree burns, it is best to wrap the injury very loosely to keep it clean, and seek expert medical attention. Treatments Ice should be avoided, as it can do further damage to area around the injury, as should butter, toothpaste, and specialized creams.

5. **Burn**- is a type of injury to flesh or skin caused by dry heat.

Scalds

ACTIVITY- Define the following terms

a) Sprain - _____

b) Fracture- _____

c) Scald - _____

d) Joints- _____

e) Burn- _____

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI YEAR 6 WORKSHEET #6

STRAND	लिखना और निर्माण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	परिचित विषयों पर छोटे औपचारिक ग्रंथों को निर्मित करने में औपचारिक लेखन शैलियों के उपयुक्त प्रक्रियाओं का प्रयोग करना

भाग १ : पुस्तक – संस्कृति और नैतिक शिक्षा – पाठ १४

शरीर और आत्मा – इस पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए बातों पर चर्चा करे ।

क. शरीर और आत्मा, ये दो अलग- अलग चीजें हैं ।

ख. शरीर सब प्रकार के कार्य कर सकता है, खाता पीता है और घटता बड़ता है ।

ग. आत्मा घटती बड़ती नहीं और उसका न कोई रूप है न आकार है ।

घ. आत्मा के बिना शरीर बेकार हो जाता है ।

ङ. आत्मा, परमात्मा का अंश है जो हमारे शरीर को सही और गलत की पहचान करने में मदद करती है ।

अभ्यास : पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द लिख कर रिक्त स्थान भरिए ।

क. शरीर की खास ---------- होती है ।

ख. आरम्भ में ----------छोटा होता है ।

ग. ---------- घटती या बढ़ती नहीं है ।

घ. आत्मा के बिना शरीर ---------- करने लायक नहीं रहता है ।

शरीर	आत्मा	काम	बनावट

भाग २

विलोम शब्द

१. बलशाली – ----------	जोड़ना
२. आरम्भ – ----------	कमजोर
३. गलत – ----------	बुरी
४. काटना – ----------	समाप्त
५. अच्छी – ----------	सही

भाग ३: ने और को का प्रयोग

जब एक वाक्य में ने और को , दोनो का इस्तमाल होता है, तब वाक्य पुलिंग याने ा से समाप्त होता है । जैसे : माँ ने रमेश को **पीटा** ।

१. सरस ने मदन को सेब ---------- । दिया / दी

२. सलमा ने शेर को ---------- । भगाया / भगाई

३. पिताजी ने गाड़ी को साफ ---------- । की / किया

४. सरोज ने एक कहानी ---------- । सुनाई / सुनाया

५. माँ ने रोटी को ---------- । बेला / बेला

३. पंडित जी ने हम सब को आशिर्वाद् ---------- । दिया / दी

भाग ४- नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को चित्रों से मेल कीजिए ।

कमल , औअम , कलश , मर्सजित , रंगोली

1. ----------

2. ----------

3. ----------

4. ----------

5.----------

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WK 6

Ulutaga: Na Waqa Ni Viti

Na i vosavosa vaka-Viti

1.Sa gole o Rokola lialia/o koya e la'ki tarova.

Sa tawa yaga na tataro ni sa dua e oca se lule.

2.E dua na nomu waqa levu. E dua na nomu vusu levu.

Na levu ni ka ko saga, na levu tale ga ni nomu osooso se ogaoga.

3.Vodo i cama

Vakabaubau; kai vanua vei ira na kai wai; toka wale ka vakarorogo.

4.Raica na i tibi ni yaga.

Berata na i lakolako ni ra sa la'ki yawa sara na lako.

5.Kele vakawaqa i Kiuva.

Sega ni kauwaitaka na vanua e coraki kina.

6.Au mai taya nomu waqa

Kerea ma covu na ka e kania tiko e dua.

7.Vaka na i vana ni Rogovoka.

Qoroi e na kena dodonu vinaka.

Na vosa veibasai

Veituyaki	Veiyawaki	Vakataotaka	Tawase	Vakataubutubutu
Tudei	Vakavodoka	Qoroi	Sorosoro	Sakasaka

1.Yalo qaqa - _____.

2.Veivolekati - _____.

3.Matai - _____.

4. Tu vata - _____.

5.Vagalalataka - _____.

6. Beci - _____.

7. Talaca - _____.

8. Cokovata - _____.

9.Sukusukura - _____. 10. Tabu laca - _____.

Na vosa e i balebale vata

Vakalatia	Vakatautauvata	Vauca	Vakasamataka
Taurivaka	Sosoga	Rorova	Maliwa

1.Ciqimaka - _____.

2.Vakataotaka - _____.

3.Vakayagataka - _____.

4.Vakataubutubutu - _____.

5.Vesuka - _____.

6.Vakananuma - _____.

7. Tadrua - _____.

8. Volakata - _____.

Wiliwili vaka-Viti

10 na waqa ni Viti sa dua na uduudu.

100 na waqa ni Viti sa dua na bola se 10 na uduudu.

Droinitaka mai e dua na waqa vaka-Viti

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: SOCIAL STUDIES **YEAR: 6** **WORKSHEET 6**

STRAND	**RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**
SUB – STRAND	**People And Place**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Gather information and discuss about the different aspects of work, career path and their effects on the workplace and its people.

LESSON NOTES: Paid and Unpaid Work.

1. Every day we are involved in different types of work.
2. Some work as teachers, nurses, lawyers, and pilots.
3. Some work around their home and in their community.
4. All these work are classified as paid and unpaid work.

Paid Work

1. Paid work is the service people give for someone else so that they may **earn wages or salaries.**
2. Paid work is classified in many ways.
3. The best way to classify the work we do is by occupation e.g. lawyers, doctors, teachers.
4. There are different types of paid work known as:
   i) Permanent
   ii) Temporary
   iii) Casual

Unpaid Work

1. All of us are involve in unpaid work in our everyday life.
2. Collecting firewood, washing the dishes after meals, and even sweeping the floor are all unpaid work.
3. All these tasks are done **without being paid** but we have to do them as they are part our roles in our families.

Getting a Paid Work.

1. We need to know the career pathway to follow so that our goal towards the occupation that we want is achieved.
2. It should start from primary school through the subjects that we learn going through to secondary school.
3. While in tertiary school, there are specialized subjects that we must learn through skills training that will prepare us for the job that we wanted.
4. For example, if you want to become a doctor, you need to learn science subjects like chemistry, and biology in school. After leaving school, you need to continue your education in the Fiji School of Medicine and after completing six years of training; you will graduate and become a doctor working in hospitals.

The Employers and Employees

1. In any work place, there are two parties involved known as the employer and the employee.
2. They have to work together so that the consumers are being provided with services that they need.
3. An employer is a person or organization that provides work.
4. Employees are people doing the work for the employer.

5. An employer provides employees with employment. For example: The Ministry of Education provides employment for teachers. So the Ministry of Education is the employer while the teachers are the employees and their employment is to teach.

Work Place Relationship.

1. In every work place, the employees should be happy with the work they do and the employer should see that they are treated with respect.
2. The employee should be truthful, honest and should perform their role as expected by their employer.
3. Before an employee starts work with an employer, he should know the conditions of his employment before accepting to be employed by signing the contract.
4. This will protect both the parties from disputes and which could end up in a court of law if not resolved.
5. The relationship between the employer and the employee should always be respected at all times.
6. The smiling faces of the employer and the employee show the good work ethics that they have.
7. This will help the business or organization to grow and make more profit.
8. When there is profit, the employee will have an increase in wages from the employer as a way of thanking them for the work they have done.

Activity

1. Identify 3 paid work that people in your family or community do.

   _____
   _____
   _____

2. List down 3 types of work which you do at home but are not paid.

   _____
   _____
   _____

3. What are 2 good behaviours you will display while doing paid work?

   _____
   _____
   _____

4. Research work : Define the following terms and give examples

Permanent work		
Temporary work		
Casual work		
Voluntary work		

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE **YEAR: 6** **WORKSHEET 6**

STRAND	Energy
SUB – STRAND	Energy Transformation and Conservation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Gather information about alternative forms of energy used in Fiji.

LESSON NOTES: Sources of Energy

There are 2 sources of energy:

1. Renewable energy sources – **hydro power, solar energy, wind power, wave power and bio fuel.**
2. Non- renewable energy source - fossil fuel (oil**, coal and gas**).

Non- renewable resources

Are resources which is limited in supply, it comes from earth itself and takes millions of years to form.

Examples of non -renewable energy

Crude oil / Petroleum

- Is a non - renewable resource that forms in a liquid form between the layers of earth's crust.
- It is retrieved by drilling deep into the ground and pumping it out.
- It produces petroleum such as – heating oil, petrol, diesel, jet fuel etc.

Gas

- Like petroleum it is also formed in earth's crust and must be drilled and pumped out.
- Methane and ethane are most common types of gases obtained through this process.

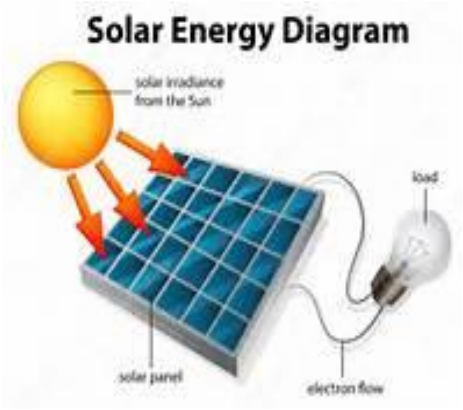
Coal

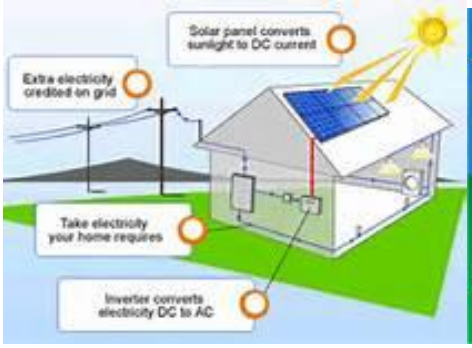
- Is the last of the major fossil fuels which is obtained through mining.
- One of the world's largest coal mine is found in China.
- Coal is most typically used in homes for heating and running of the power plants.

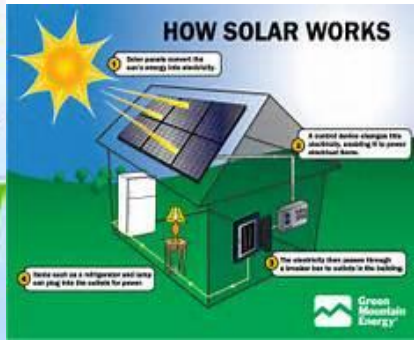
Renewable sources of energy

Solar energy

- Is the direct source of energy from the sun.
- All solar lights are wireless and are connected to external source of power.
- It is environmental friendly and causes no pollution.
- It is maintenance free since battery requires no water or regular servicing.
- It is charged through "Solar Panel" solar generators which can store energy up to 5 days, once it's installed its free.

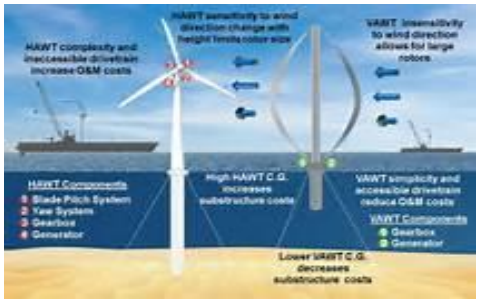






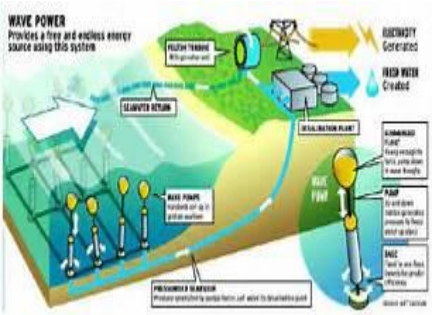
Wind power

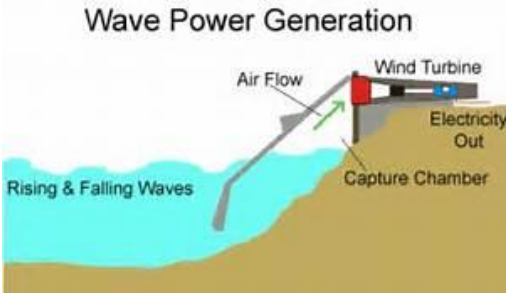
- Power is generated by wind turbines and converts wind into electricity.
- Is the clean source and is reliable source of energy in a long term.
- Wind turbines create reliable, cost effective and pollution free energy.
- It is affordable, clean and sustainable. It reduces global warming.



Wave power

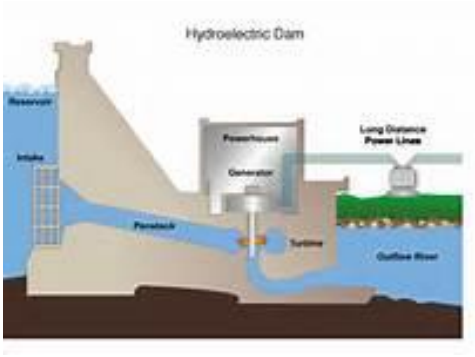
- Wave power comes from the energy created by waves in the ocean.
- It provides a consistent stream of electricity generation capacity.
- It creates no greenhouse gas emissions or water pollutions.
- It is very cost effective and requires little maintenance.

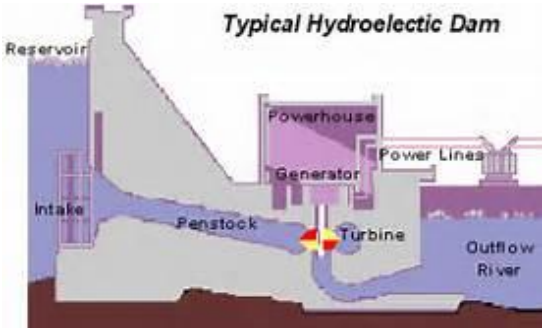




Hydroelectric power

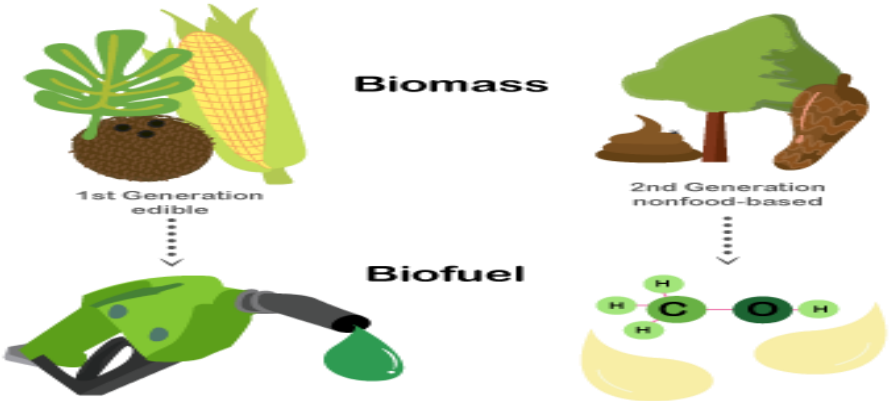
- Hydro power is sourced from water driving a water turbine and a generator. It is fueled by water.
- It is clean source of energy and does not cause pollution. It relies on water cycle which is driven by the sun, thus its renewable energy source.





Bio-fuel

- Bio fuels are designed to replace gasoline, diesel fuel, and coals which are called fossil fuels.
- Fossil fuel is made from animal and plants that died millions of years ago.
- Bio fuels are made mostly from plants that have just been harvested.
- Three types of bio – fuels are: **Ethanol, bio- diesel and bio jet fuel.**
- It is considered as the renewable energy as it can be replenished as quickly as they are used.



ACTIVITY

1. List 2 advantages of renewable energy.

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2. Identify 2 disadvantages of non- renewable energy.

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3. Name 2 types of biofuel.

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4. List 2 places where solar lights can be used for.

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5. How does wind power reduces global warming?

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