

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6 ENGLISH WORKSHEET 5

[2ND to 6th AUGUST]

STRAND 1: Listening and Speaking

SUB STRAND 1.1: Language Features and Rules

Learning Outcome: Describe and identify parts of speech and use them appropriately

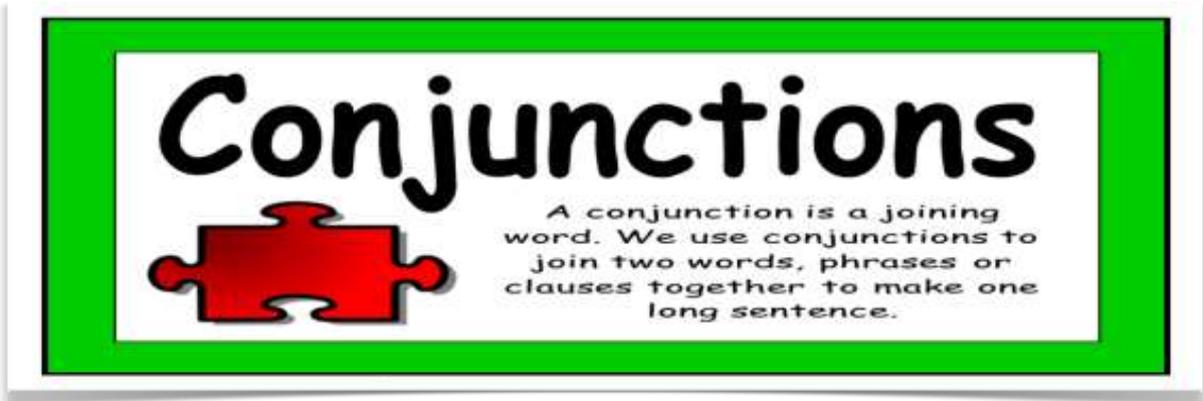
Achievement Indicator:

- Define the parts of speech
- Identify its function

Parts of speech:

The part of speech explain how a word is used in a sentence.

CONJUNCTION



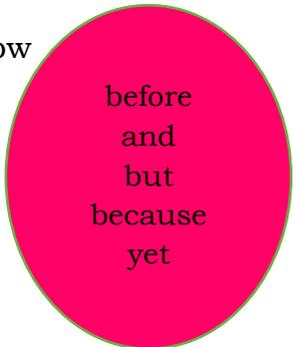
Conjunctions and Examples

Or is used to show a choice.	Excuse me, Is your dog male or female?
So is used to show result.	Whoever says so is a liar.
Because is used to show reason.	She usually eats at home, because she likes cooking.
If is used to show condition.	Let me know if you go to the school.
Although is used to show two opposite statements.	Although he speaks seldom, he says meaningful words.
Whereas is used to show contrast.	She is very funny whereas he is boring.
But is used to join two ideas that are opposites.	I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.
Yet shows contrast or joins opposites.	We haven't finished eating the watermelon yet .
After tells us about order, sequence.	I can pass after the green light is on.

ACTIVITY 1

Use the correct conjunction from the list and fill it in the sentence below

1. You cant eat the pizza _____ its too hot.
2. I want to go to the park _____ its raining.
3. We like to play soccer _____ basketball.



4. We have to get dressed _____ we eat.
 5. He is rich, _____ he is not happy.

INTERJECTION

INTERJECTIONS!

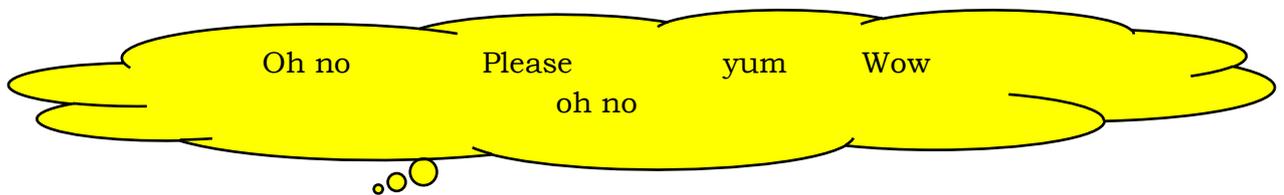
- An **interjection** is a word or words that show feeling or emotion.
- If the **interjection** shows strong feeling, it stands alone and is followed by an exclamation point.



<u>Common Interjections</u>			
Hurray	Hey	Oh, no	Well
Good grief	Ah	Oops	Whew
Okay	Oh	Ouch	Wow

ACTIVITY 2

Use the interjections from the list given to fill in the gaps.



1. _____! Do not disturb the class!
2. The pancake is really good, _____!
3. _____! It's so beautiful
4. _____! I forgot the keys.
5. _____! I can't take it anymore.

All the best

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET 5

YEAR 6

(2ND to 06TH AUGUST)

STRAND 3: M3 MEASUREMENT

SUB STRAND: M3.1 AREA & LENGTH

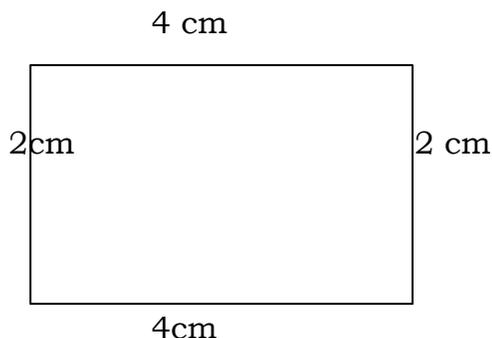
Strand Outcome: Use direct and indirect measurements and estimation skills to describe, compare, evaluate, plan and construct.

Learning Outcome: M6.3.1.1 Demonstrate and estimate the relationship of units in measuring lengths, distance perimeter and the area using metric units for 2D shapes.

LESSON NOTES

To calculate the perimeter of a rectangle.

Example: Calculate the perimeter of this shape.



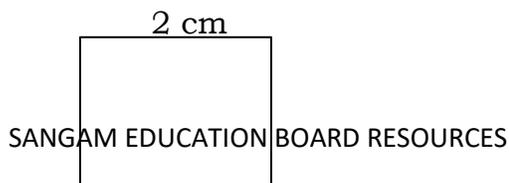
Solution: Perimeter of this shape is the distance all-round the rectangle. Add all lengths and widths. $4\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} = 12\text{cm}$

Another method: Use the perimeter rule for rectangles: Perimeter = (length + width) x 2

$$P = (L + W) \times 2 = (4 \text{ cm} + 2 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 6 \text{ cm} \times 2 = 12\text{cm}$$

To calculate the perimeter of a square

Example: Calculate the perimeter of this square:



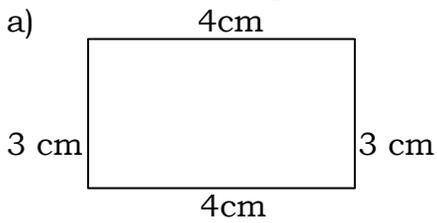
2cm 2 cm
2 cm

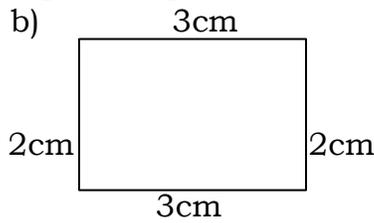
Solution: Add all the sides: $2\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} = 8\text{cm}$

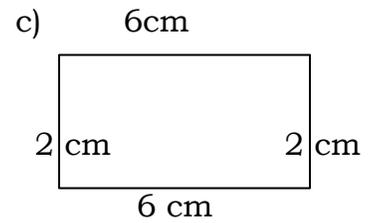
Another short method: Since all sides are equal, just multiply one 2cm side four times:
 $2\text{cm} \times 4 = 8\text{cm}$

Activities:

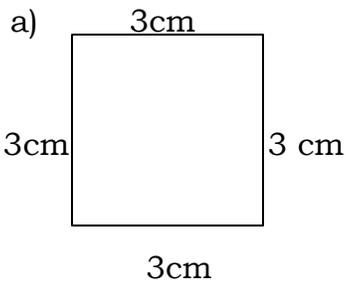
1. Calculate the perimeter of the following rectangles.

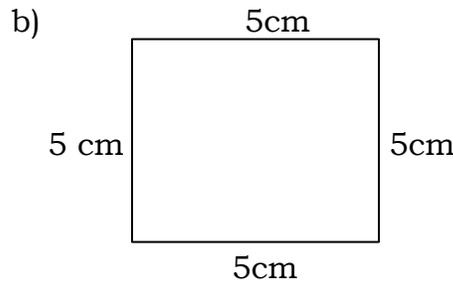


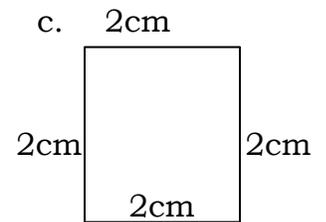




2. Calculate the perimeter of the squares given below.







Reminders:

- Study the examples carefully before attempting the activities.

- Students must attempt the activities even though parents can assist.
- Thank you for your cooperation!

1098 Sabeto Sangam School
HEALTHY LIVING ACTIVITY WORKSHEET 5
YEAR 6 **DATE: 2nd – 6TH August 2021**

Strand	2 Building Healthy Relationships.
Sub-Strand	Resilience and Proactive Behavior.
C.L.O	H6.2.2.2 Distinguish and discuss appropriate ways of responding to aggressive behaviors.

Lesson Notes

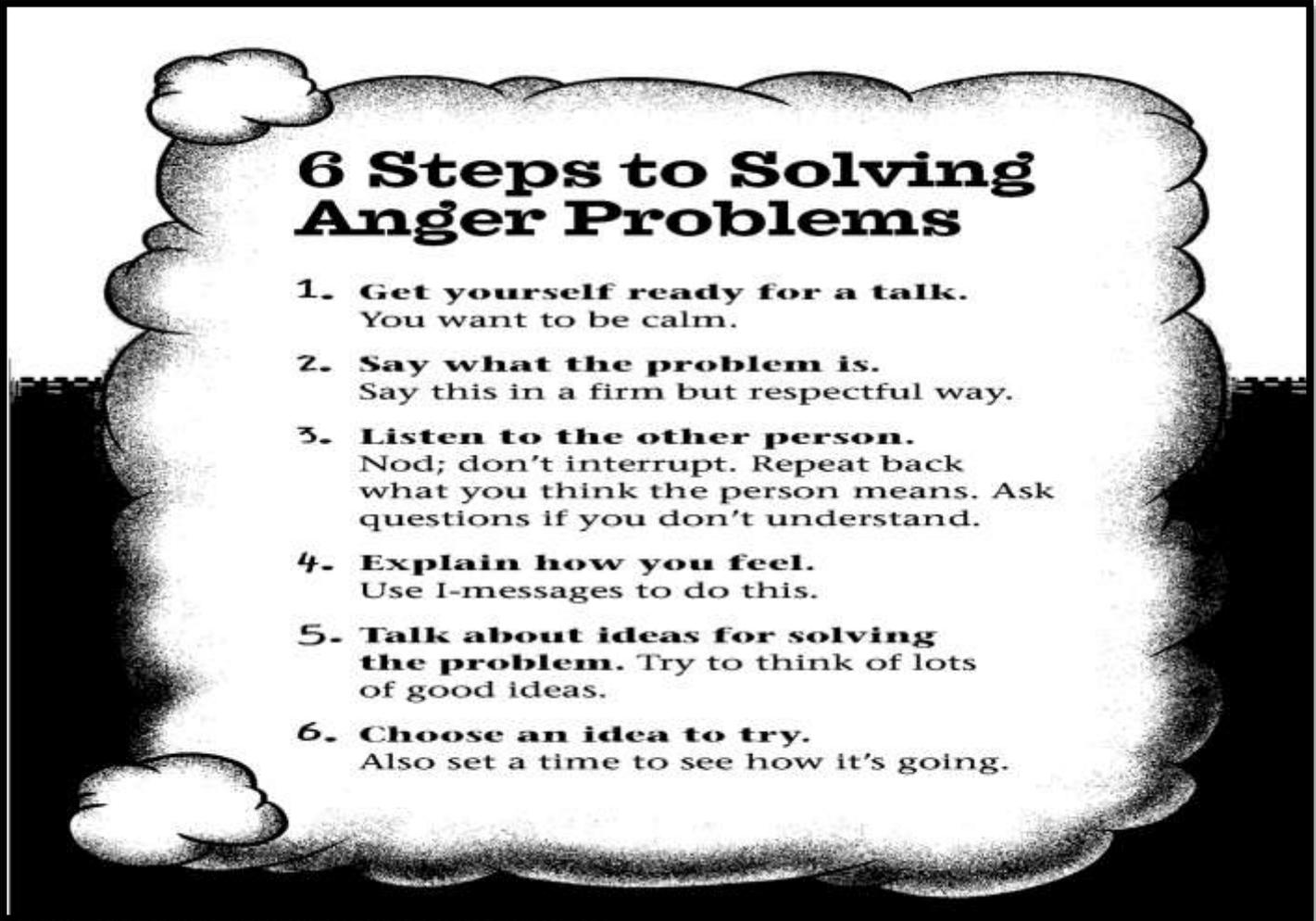
NON-VIOLENT WAYS OF RESPONDING TO ANGER

What is anger?

- It is a feeling, not an action.
- It comes from other feelings like sadness or frustration.
- It is a feeling that comes up against someone who has behaved badly, making you want to shout at them or hurt them.
- We all feel angry at times.

What Happens when we feel angry?

- Body muscles tighten and heart rate and blood pressure increase.
- we usually display our anger by either hitting or shouting at the person.
- When someone is angry at you, you usually feel bad or you also feel angry as well. When this happens, you can end up fighting and getting hurt.

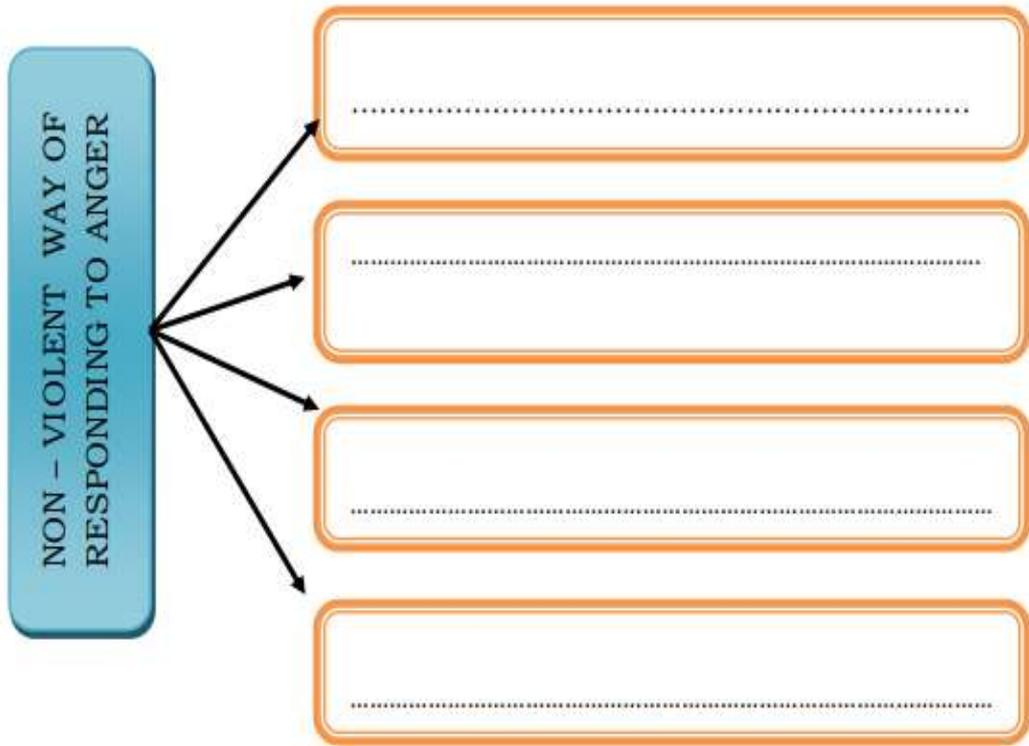


6 Steps to Solving Anger Problems

- 1. Get yourself ready for a talk.**
You want to be calm.
- 2. Say what the problem is.**
Say this in a firm but respectful way.
- 3. Listen to the other person.**
Nod; don't interrupt. Repeat back what you think the person means. Ask questions if you don't understand.
- 4. Explain how you feel.**
Use I-messages to do this.
- 5. Talk about ideas for solving the problem.** Try to think of lots of good ideas.
- 6. Choose an idea to try.**
Also set a time to see how it's going.

Activity

List down four ways in which you can respond in a non-violent way to someone who has hurt you or is angry at you.



1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR: 5

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB-STRAND	सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ
Content Learning Outcome:	विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए प्रयुक्त भाषा को पहचानना

क. पत्र लेखन

तुम्हारा नाम कमला है और तुम नसीनू, सूवा में रहती हो। तुम बीमार हो और पाठशाला नहीं जा सकती। पत्र लिखकर अपने अध्यापक को सूचित करो।

नसीनू

-----१-----

२ अगस्त २०२१

पूज्य ----२----- जी

सादर -----३-----

मैं आज -----४----- नहीं आ सकूंगी क्योंकि मैं ----५---- हूँ। मुझे बुखार है। मैं सुबह डाक्टर के -----६---- गई थी और उन्होंने मुझे -----७---- करने को कहा है।

आशा है आप ----८---- पाठशाला न आने के लिए -----९---- करेंगे। मैं वापस पाठशाला आकर बचा हुआ कार्य पूरा कर लूंगी।

आपकी छात्रा

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मुझे	अध्यापक	सूवा	क्षमा	नमस्ते
	पाठशाला		पास	आराम
		बीमार		कमला

ख. दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द को चुनकर इन वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।
सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

१. नीता ----- घर के पास रहती है ।
क. मेरे ख. मेरा ग. मेरी
२. अतुल अपने कुत्ते ----- बहुत प्यार करता है ।
क. कि ख. की ग. को
३. पिताजी ने गाय को हरी-हरी घास ----- ।
क. दी ख. दिया ग. दि
४. रोज़ सबेरे ----- कतार में खड़े हो जाते हैं ।
क. बच्चा ख. बच्चें ग. बच्चो
५. उसे मालूम है कि तुम ----- से नाराज़ हो ।
क. वे ख. उस ग. वह

वचन (Number)

ग. एक वचन (Singular) : जो शब्द एक का ज्ञान कराए ।
जैसे : लड़का, पुस्तक, फल, स्त्री आदी ।
इन शब्दों को एक वचन में लिखो ।

१. केले ----- ४. स्त्रियाँ -----
२. कहानियाँ ----- ५. माताएँ -----
३. मक्खियाँ -----

घ. बहुवचन (Plural) : जो शब्द एक से अधिक का ज्ञान कराए ।
जैसे : लड़के, पुस्तके, केले, स्त्रियाँ आदी ।
इन शब्दों को बहुवचन में लिखो ।

१. आँख ----- ४. कमरा -----
२. पौधा ----- ५. नदी -----
३. घोड़ा -----

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET 5

YEAR 6

(2nd – 6th August 2021)

STRAND: SS3PLACE & ENVIRONMENT

SUB STRAND:SS6.3.1 FEATURES OF PLACES

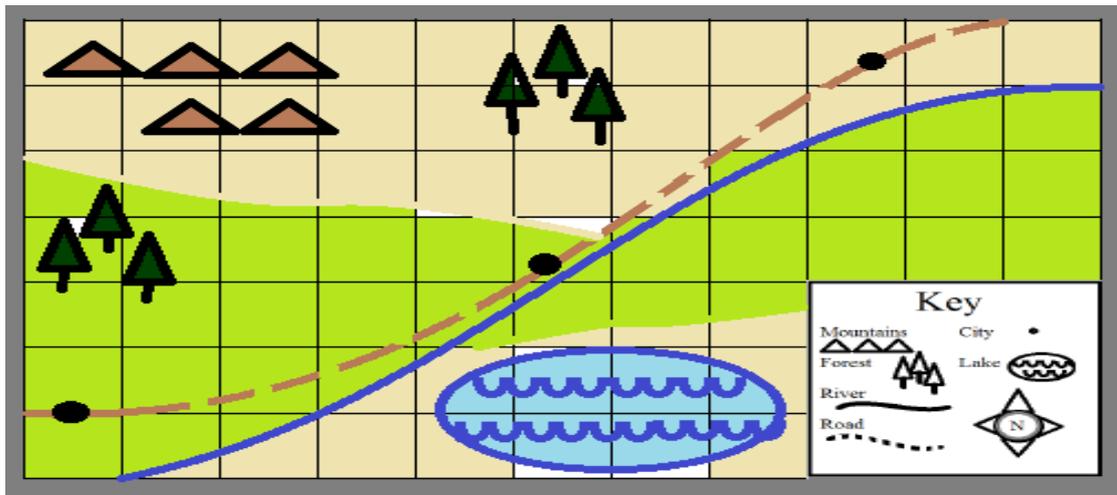
CLO: SS6.3.1.1 Recognize and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions.

- Achievement Indicator:**
- Draw a simple sketch map
 - Read the map using simple keys.

LESSON NOTES

What is a Sketch Map?

- **Sketch maps** are drawn to help someone locate a place like a school, town, village or a home.



When is a Sketch Map Drawn?

- A roughly drawn map that shows only basic details.
➤ Eg. A sketch map would be drawn if you would like to direct someone to your home.

Using simple keys to read a map

- One of the conventions of a map is the key/legend.
➤ A map should always have a key.
➤ When reading a map, it's important to know what all those little symbols mean.

Activity

- 1) Your uncle has bought a new TV set from Courts Mega to watch rugby. He asks you to draw a sketch map of your home to direct the delivery truck to your home. Draw a sketch map of your home in the space below.



For the map given on the next page answer the following questions.

- 2) a) Draw a circle around each city.
b) Circle the baseball field in blue.
c) Draw an X over the capital.
d) Colour the parks green.
e) Colour the university red.

Reading a Map

A map key tells what the symbols on a map stand for. Use the map key to find the places below.

1. Draw a circle around each city.
2. Draw a circle around the baseball field.
3. Draw an X over the capital.
4. Color the parks green.
5. Color the university red.



Map Key



Vocabulary: sketch, conventions

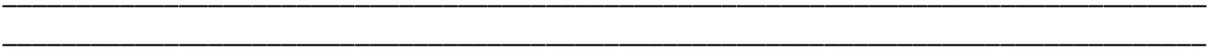
Definitions:

- sketch – rough drawing
- conventions – a way in something is usually done.

Activity

a. What is a sketch map?

b. Why do we need a map key?



1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

VOSA VAKAVITI WORKSHEET 5

YABAKI 6

(2 ki na I ka 6 ni Okosita)

[Na I kuri ni lesoni ena macawa sa oti]

Uma Vosa Maroroi – Vakacacali [Serekali]

Matana	Na iVakarau Vakavanua
Matana Lalai	Meke/ Serevasi/Qito Vakaviti
Veika me rawati	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cavuqaqataka/ lagata na sere/meke/serevasi/serekali• Matanataka na matanimeke.• Buli sere/ serekali/serevasi/

Uma Vosa Maroroi – Vakacacali [Literature]

Oqo na gaunisala era a vakayagataka na noda qase eliu na kena sagai me maroroi na itukutuku me baleta na noda itovo se na veika a yaco ena dua na gauna ka vakadewataki ka yacovi keda mai na itaba tamata e da bula ena gauna e daidai [oral history]

E maroroi na keda itukutuku ena:

1. **Serevasi** – sere ni veimei me vaka “o...o....bawa”
2. **Serekali** – na italanoa ka rawa ni lagati se cavuqaqataka me vaka “Ko Vo kei Buna”
3. **Sere** – na itukutuku e talanotaki kina na bula ni dua na tamata se ivakananumi ni dua na ka a yaco me vaka na “Sai Levuka Ga” kei na so tale.
4. **Meke**- oqo na kena lagati ka matanataka e dua na itukutuku ni dua na ka a yaco me ivakananumi, ka maroroi kina na keda tukutuku makawa.

Na Vula Vaka-Viti

VULA VAKAVITI (Vakamuri na nodra Vula na Qase)

- Janueri- Vula i Nuqa Levu
- Veverueri-Vula i Sevu
- Maji-Vula i Kelikeli
- Evereli-Vula i Gasau
- Me-Vula i Doi
- Jiune-Vula i Werewere
- Jiulai-Vula i Cukicuki
- Okosita-Vula i Senidrala
- Seviteba-Vula i Vavakada
- Okotova-Vula i Balolo Lailai
- Noveba-Vula i Balolo Levu
- Tiseba-Vula i Nuqa Lailai



Serekali:

Na Vula Vakaviti

E vola ko **Rjavale Bera**

Kawalu ni vula sa tu e katuba meu tukituki
Oqori saka na **Okosita** ni reveni me buki
Se na drala au matalau na buno sa taqusi
Sa kalawaci na Vula **I Senidrala ena noda vula vakaviti**

Vakacagau sara tiko a weta ikadakada
Kaciwa ni vula au vakamuduo tu kivei tamada
Musu mai na gasau me viri na vatavata
Ni da donumaka tu na Vula iVavakada.

Na nomui i qaiqai laqi na noqui qaiqai
Ko ra mana kei ra qari erau kaya tu mai wai
Seviteba nai ka tini ni vula da donuya tu mai
O ya saka ragone na **Vula iBalolo Lailai**

Sa vakarau meu viritaka na noqui tawelu
Na ikatinikdua ni vula ki na koro meu sa lesu
Noveba ciqomi noqu itatau deu na vesu
Me na daku tu ko Rokola ni sa Vula I Balololevu

Na vula ikanakana kei na veimataqali wai
Na vakasosolo ki Peceliema me daru na qai
Lei na vakatawase au suasua yani, suasua mai
Sa Tiseba saka oya sa Vula iNuqalailai

Ni bera niu lesu au kerea mo qai tugana
Maroroya me nomu ka mona vosataka
Me kua ga ni balolo me na kua sara

Veika e Vulici mai na Serekali

1. Yaca ni vula (Okosita, Seviteba, Okotova....)
2. Na vula Vakaviti (Vula iVavakada, Vula iNuqalailai....)
3. Na cakacaka Vakaviti e dau vakayacori ena veivula mv na taga balolo, vavakada &s
4. Na sasalu kei na veimataqali kau, ika e dau qolivi se kune ena veivula Vakaviti mv nuqa, gasau &s
5. Na vuku taukei oya na nodra vuku kei na kila ka na noda qase ena nodra vakadikeva na veika bula, e bula se kune ena noda vanua.

Na Vosavosa Vakaviti kei na Vosa Vovou

1. **Viritaka na tawelu** – sa soro se voleka ni cava e dua na i tavi.
2. **Ucuni** – yavu ni vosa ucu
3. **Sa nadaku ko Rokola-** sa veisau na lomana
4. **Sa balolo tu ga ni vakananau-** e dua na tamata se dua na ka sa yali e da qai vakananuma tu ga.

Cakacaka Lavaki:

Sauma na taro

1. Na vula cava na vula I Senidrala? _____
2. Na sasalu cava e dau cabe ena vula ko Noveba?

3. E dau bula ivei na qari kei na mana?

4. Na vula cava e vula I Vavakada?

5. Na vula cava e vula i kanakana?

6. Tukuna e rua na ka e dau yaco ena vula I Nuqalailai?

7. Na vula cava eda sa kalawaca tiko oqo?

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 6 ELEMENTARY SCIENCE WORKSHEET 5
(2ND to 06TH AUGUST)

Strand	Matter
Sub-strand	Materials
C.L. O	Gather information about the properties of natural and synthetic materials that enables them to be recycled.
Achievement Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify properties of selected natural and synthetic materials
Natural Materials	❖ are those materials that are found in nature. (is not made by man)
Synthetic Materials	A synthetic material is a material that is obtained from a natural material which has undergone a chemical reaction in a laboratory or factory

Natural Material	Properties	Uses
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Metal</u></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strong, hard and shiny material Can be hammered into different shapes without breaking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saucepan Cars Coins
<p>Glass</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made from sand which has been melted and then cooled. Is normally and normally transparent Can be made into different shapes Thick glass can be strong but thin glass breaks easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windows Spectacles Tableware
<p>Wood</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood comes from trees It is strong, flexible and long lasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furniture Building Plywood
<p>Rock</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some rocks are hard and some are soft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building materials Cosmetics Cars Roads appliances

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Synthetic Materials	Properties	Uses
Plastic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strong and waterproof - can be made into any shape by applying heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bags - Bottle - toys made from chemicals - They are strong and
Paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - brightness, colour, opacity and gloss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - books - newspaper
Polyester 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is strong, washes and dries quickly - resists, stretching, mold and wrinkling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plastic - rubber
Nylon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very strong and elastic • easy to wash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clothes: shirt, raincoats, swimwear - Industrial use: nets, airbag, ropes, threads, tents - Used as plastic in manufacturing machine parts

Activity: Collect pictures of natural and synthetic material and paste it in the space below. You can use a blank A4 if you need more spaces.

Natural material	Synthetic Material
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Natural material	Synthetic Material

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