

1009 NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL
HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 4
YEAR: 6 - ENGLISH

STRAND	WRITING and SHAPING
SUB- STRAND	LANGUAGE, FEATURES and RULES
CLO	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary

TOPIC: Subject and Predicate

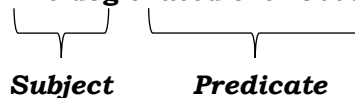
Achievement Indicator: Identify subject and predicate correctly in a sentence.

Subject and Predicate

In their simplest form sentences can usually be divided into two parts.

- a) What is being talked about? (**The subject**)
- b) What is being said about that thing or person? (**Predicate**)

For example: The dog chased the robber.



(The predicate of the sentence always contains the verb)

LITERACY WORKSHEET 4

Activity

Circle the subject and **underline** the predicate in each of the sentences given below.

1. The jelly wobbled about on my plate.
2. The politician was elected as the Prime Minister.
3. Jenny's spider had long hairy legs.
4. Scooby chased the cat up the tree.
5. Joeli discussed his game plan with the coach.
6. My mother told me to tidy up my room.
7. The fox outsmarted the farmer and ate the sheep.
8. Snow White lived with seven dwarves.

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HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 4
YEAR: 6 - MATHS

STRAND	MEASUREMENT
SUB- STRAND	LENGTH and AREA
CLO	Identify and use appropriate standard and non- standard units to measure 2D shapes and solve problems

TOPIC: Expressing length as a percentage (%)

Achievement Indicator: To express a percentage of a given length or distance.

Expressing length as a percentage (%)

Example: Express the given length as a percentage.

$$1. \text{ 5cm of 1m} = \frac{5\text{cm}}{100\text{cm}} \times \frac{100}{1} \quad (5\text{cm} \times 100 = 500) \quad (100\text{cm} \times 1 = 100)$$

$1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$

 $= \frac{500}{100} \text{ (cancel out the zeros)}$

$= 5\%$

NUMERACY WORKSHEET 4

TOPIC: Expressing length as a percentage (%).

(Show all necessary working and write your answers on this worksheet)

Express these lengths or distances as a percentage.

QUESTION	WORKING	ANSWER
1. 10cm of 1m		
2. 25cm of 1m		
3. 50cm of 1m		
4. 100m of 1km		
5. 500m of 1km		

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HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 4
YEAR: 6 – ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

STRAND	MATTER
SUB- STRAND	INVESTIGATING MATTER
CLO	Investigate safety practices in the laboratory.

TOPIC: Safety in the science lab.

Achievement Indicator: Identify risks and list safety rules to carry out safety practices in the lab.

Safety in the science lab

-A science lab is a place where science experiments are carried out.

-Safety rules need to be followed in order to prevent accidents in the lab.

Laboratory Safety Rules

1. Do not taste anything in the lab.
2. Tie back long and roll up sleeves. (no loose clothing)
3. Wear safety goggles and boots if instructed.
4. Follow all written and verbal instructions carefully.
5. Smell substances by fanning smell towards you. Do not put nose close to substance.
6. Never pour liquids into containers held in your hand.
7. Report all accidents to the teacher immediately.
8. Never look into the test tubes or containers from the top. Always look through the sides.
9. Do not use cracked or broken glassware.
10. Make sure you understand all safety symbols or any chemicals you use.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE WORKSHEET 4**Activity**

(Use the notes given above as your guide to answer the questions)

1. List names of some things that you will find in a science lab.

2. Safety goggles protect our _____.

3. Why shouldn't you taste chemicals in the lab?

4. Who needs to be informed if any accident occurs in the lab?

5. Explain why loose clothes are not allowed in the science lab?

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HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 4
YEAR: 6 – HEALTHY LIVING

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB- STRAND	COMMUNITY SAFETY
CLO	Identify and discuss epidemics that arise after natural disasters and ways to prevent and manage them.

TOPIC: Diseases that arise from disasters

Achievement Indicator: Identify common epidemics that arise after natural disasters and explain ways of combating the diseases.

Diseases that arise from disasters

- Natural disasters are very common in the Pacific.
- Some common natural disasters are hurricanes, cyclones, flooding and drought.
- A drought is a long dry season without rain.
- Diseases are a common occurrence after every natural disaster.
- Diseases spread after natural disasters very easily because of death of livestock, contamination of water supply and disruptions to emergency medical services.
- Some of the diseases that spread after a natural disaster are dysentery, diarrhea and typhoid (water borne diseases)
- The spread of such diseases can be prevented by:
 - Boiling water before drinking
 - Doing a thorough cleanup of the house and surroundings
 - Not swimming or playing in dirty water

HEALTHY LIVING WORKSHEET 4

Activity

(Use the notes given above as your guide to answer the questions)

1. List some examples of natural disasters that are common in the Pacific.

2. What is a drought?

3. Explain the term **water borne diseases**.

4. Write a few examples of water borne diseases.

5. How can the risk of a water borne disease such as diarrhea be minimized?

1009 NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL
HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 4
YEAR: 6 – SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND	PLACE and ENVIRONMENT
SUB- STRAND	FEATURES of PLACES
CLO	Recognize and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions.

TOPIC: Fiji Islands

Achievement Indicator: Describe the location of the island groups in Fiji.

Fiji Islands

- Fiji is made up of 322 islands in which 100 are inhabited.
- There are two main islands namely Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.
- Fiji is divided into four main divisions namely the Central, Western, Northern and Eastern Division.
- Viti Levu is the largest island in the Fiji group.
- Western division (Rakiraki, Tavua, Ba, Lautoka, Nadi, Sigatoka, Mamanuca and Yasawa Group).
- Central division (Serua, Navua, Lami, Suva, Nausori, Tailevu).
- Eastern division (Ovalau, Kadavu, Lau group and Lomaiviti group).
- Northern division (Labasa, Savusavu, Bua, Dreketi, Yadua, Rabi, Taveuni).

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET 4

Activity

(Use the notes given above as your guide to answer the questions)

1. The largest island in the Fiji group is _____.
2. Fiji is divided into _____ main divisions.
3. What is the main method of transportation used by people in order to reach the outer islands?

4. In which division will you find the following places:
 - a. Labasa- _____
 - b. Kadavu- _____
 - c. Ba- _____
5. Name the following places:
 - a. Garden island- _____
 - b. Old capital- _____

