2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
English
Worksheet 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Strand | Writing and Shaping |
| Sub – Strand | Language, features and rules |
| Content Learning Outcome | - Explore and build on grammar knowledge and vocabulary. |

Lesson notes: Topic: Punctuation: The Apostrophe

- The apostrophe is used to show where letters are left out.
- The apostrophe is used when words are shortened or formed into contractions.
- Here are a few commonly used ones:

I have - I've
I am - I'm
I will - I'll
She is - She's
Do not - Don't
They are – They're

Activity: 1
Re-write these sentences. Shorten the words and then put in the apostrophes where letters are missing.

1. Do not hit Renuka.
2. They have bought two dancing dolls.
3. I am full.
4. He is fully responsible.
5. There is a strange cat in my yard.
6. I will punctuate this sentence.
7. You have told me all I need to know.
8. Pate did not play last night.
9. I have bought two sandwiches for my lunch.
10. It is his fault.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Mathematics
Worksheets 8

| | |
|---|---|
| **Strand** | Measurement |
| **Sub- Strand** | Length/ Area |
| **Content Learning Outcome** | Demonstrate and estimate the relationship of units in measuring lengths, distance, perimeter and the area using metric units for 2D shapes. |

**Lesson Notes**

| |
|---|
| 10 millimetres= 1 centimetre<br>10mm= 1cm |
| 100 centimetres= 1 metre<br>100cm= 1m |
| 1000 millimetre= 1metre<br>1000mm= 1m |
| 1 kilometre= 1000 metre<br>1km= 1000m |

| **Converting standard units of metric systems.** | |
|---|---|
| **mm to cm** | km to m |
| **÷ 10**<br>e.g. 20mm = _____ cm<br>20 ÷ 10 = 2cm | **X 1000**<br>e.g. 3km = _____ m<br>3 x 1000 = 3000m |
| **cm to m** | **m to cm** |
| **÷ 100**<br>e.g. 250cm = _____ m<br>250 ÷ 100 = 2.5m | **X 100**<br>e.g. 4m = _____ cm<br>4 x 100 = 400cm |
| **m to km** | **cm to mm** |
| **÷ 1000**<br>e.g. 2000m = _____ km<br>2000m ÷ 1000 = 2km | **X 10**<br>e.g. 6cm = _____ mm<br>6 x 10 = 60mm |

**Activities**

Complete these conversions.

| | |
|---|---|
| a. 200cm = _____ m | b. 1500m = _____ km |
| c. 70mm = _____ cm | d. 1500m= _____ cm |

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Healthy Living
Worksheets 8

| | |
|---|---|
| **Strand** | Safety |
| **Sub- Strand** | Community Safety |
| **Content Learning Outcome** | Identify and discuss endemic that arises after natural disasters and ways to prevent and manage them. |

**Lesson Notes**
**Diseases That Arise from Natural Disasters**

Some of the diseases that are common to find after a natural disaster are:

- Dengue fever
- Typhoid
- Leptospirosis
- Diarrhoea

**Prevention of These Diseases**

- Destroy mosquito breeding places.
- Boil drinking water.
- Wear proper outfit e.g; wear gumboots, hand gloves when doing work outside in the farm or handling animals.

**Voluntary Organizations**

Some of the voluntary organizations that contributes in relief work after any natural disasters are:

- Red Cross
- DISMAC
- St. Johns
- Hare Krishna Movements

**Activities**

1. List down four diseases that arises from natural disasters.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. List down three ways of preventing these diseases.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Which voluntary organizations contributes in natural disaster relief work?

   _____

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Hindi
Year 6
Worksheet 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Strand 2 | पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना |
| Sub Strand | भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तियाँ |
| Content Learning Outcome | विषयों के अर्थ लगाने में विभिन्न तरीकों को लागू करना जैसे उत्तम तत्वों को ग्रहन करना (skimming) व अवलोकन, मुख्य विचारों को पहचानना तथा संदर्भ संकेतो का प्रयोग |

नीचे दी गई कविता को ध्यान से पढ़ कर प्रश्नों का उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

**फूल तुम्हारा मुस्काना**

मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगता है,
फूल तुम्हारा मुस्काना ।
मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगता है,
फूल तुम्हारा गुणगाना ।।
कड़ी धूप में देखा मैं ने,
फूल तुम्हारा कुम्हलाना ।
ओस पड़ी तब समझा यह है,
आँखों में आँसू लाना ।।
पर यह छन भर को होता है,
दिन भर रहता मुस्काना ।
कट जाने लुट जाने पर भी,
हँसते हो तुम मनमाना ।।
अच्छे कामों की सुगन्धि से,
मुझ को जग है महकाना ।
मदद मिलेगी अगर सीख लूँ,
फूल तुम्हारा मुस्काना ।।

**Questions**

१. कविता के अनुसार कवि को क्या अच्छा लगता है ?

२. कड़ी धूप में फूल को क्या होता है ?

३. ओस कितने देर तक फूलों पर रहती है ?

४. कट जाने पर भी फूल क्या करता रहता है ?

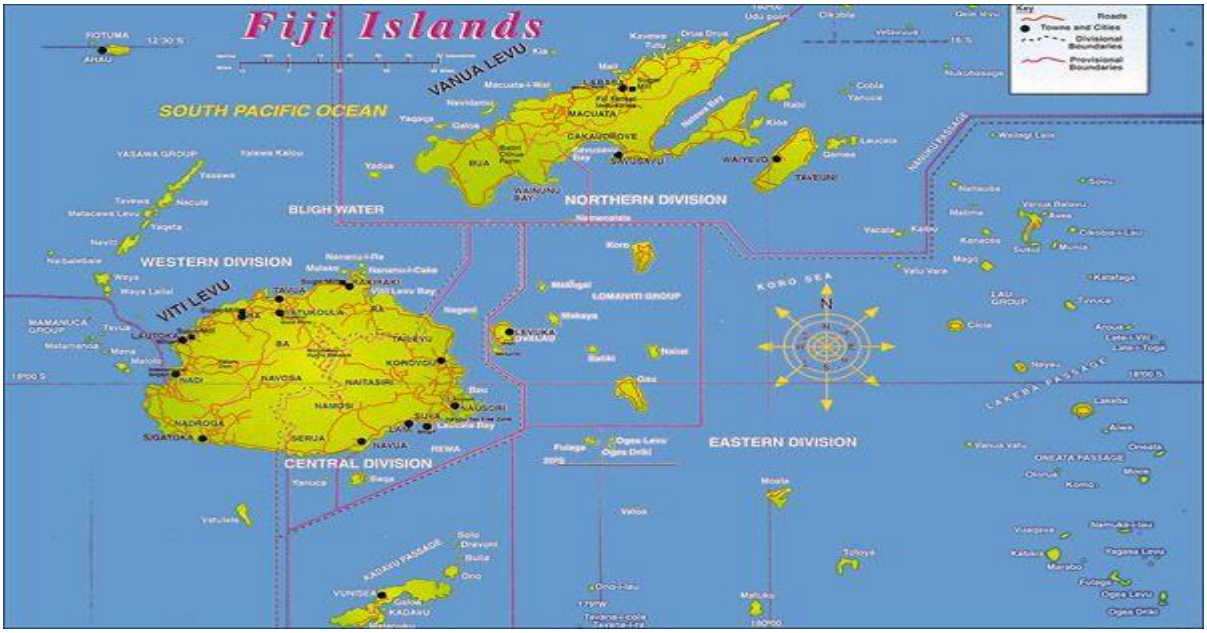
५. कविता के अनुसार कवि फूलों से क्या सीखना चाहता है ?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Social Studies
Worksheet 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Strand | Place and Environment |
| Sub – Strand | Features of a map |
| Content Learning Outcome | - Describe the location of the island groups in Fiji. |

Lesson notes: Topic: The Map of Fiji Islands

- Fiji is made up of 300 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.
- The small islands are divided into groups.
- Some of these island groups are the Lomaiviti and Lau group which is located in the Eastern division, while the Mamanuca and Yasawa group are located in the Western division.




Activity: 1 Answer the following questions.

1. How many islands make up the Fiji group?

2. What type of transport do the people of the smaller islands use to reach the two main islands.?

3. Name the four divisions that the Fiji group is divided into.

4. Name the two largest islands in Fiji.

5. On which island is the capital city of Fiji located?

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**YEAR 6**

**NA VOSA VAKAVITI**

**WORKSHEET 8**

**Ulutaga ni lesoni: Na Veika Vakaviti**

: **Na Wiliwili Vakaviti**

1. 100 na dalo – sa dua na duludulumata
2. 1000 na niu – sa dua na selavo
3. 10 na voivoi – sa dua na i buki
4. 100 na voivoi – sa dua na vakasici se buto
5. 10 na moto – sa dua na tuatua
6. 10 na tabua – sa dua na vulo
7. 10 na kuita – sa dua na dali
8. 10 na ika lalai – sa dua na bola
9. 10 na i kovu vakalolo – sa dua na wai
10. 10 na mana – sa dua na kasi

**Cakacaka lavaki**

**Vakacuruma na vosa e veiganiti:**

1. 10 na mana - _____
2. 10 na moto - _____
3. 10 na vonu -_____
4. 10 na kuita - _____
5. 10 na tabua - _____

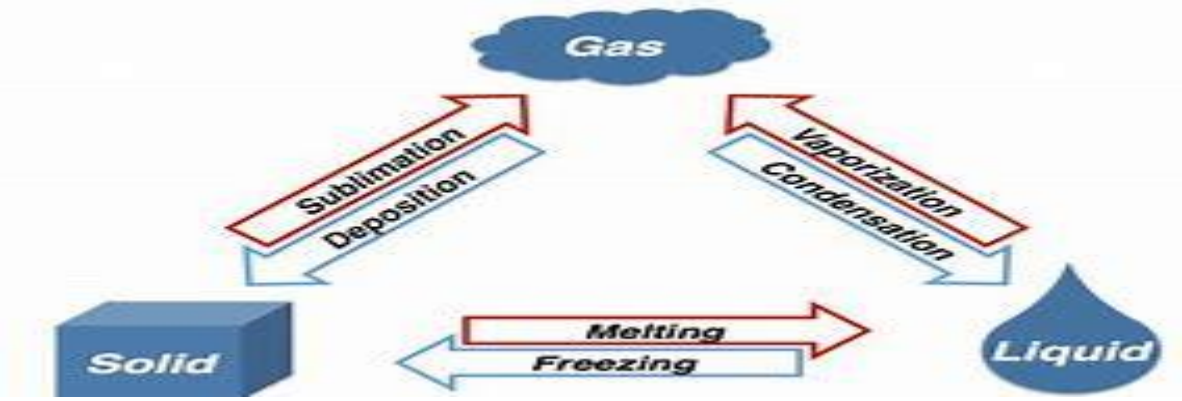
2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Strand 2 | Matter |
| Sub Strand | Investigating Matter |
| Content Learning Outcome | Explore means of changing the three states of matter |

Lesson Notes:

**Changes of State**

Substances can change from solid to liquid to gases as they get more energy. For example, ice (solid) can change to water (liquid), then to steam or vapour (gas). Similarly, we can change gases into liquid and then to solids by taking energy away that is by cooling them down. For example, water vapour (gas) on cooling changes into water (liquid) which on further cooling changes into ice (solid). In most substances these processes are reversible. They can happen either way because it is a physical change.




**Questions**

1. List down the name of the process beside each change

a) Solid changing to liquid -

b) Gas changing to liquid –

c) Solid changing to gas -

c) Liquid changing to solid –

2. Write down a real life example of each process below

a) Freezing -

b) Melting

c) Sublmation -

d) Vaporization (evaporation) -