

STRAND	Writing and Shaping
SUB – STRAND	Language , Features and Rules
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary

LESSON NOTES**Prefix**

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word. It changes its meaning.

Activity- Add a prefix to each of the following words to make new words.

un	dis	re	mis	de	im	in	il	non	anti	pre
----	-----	----	-----	----	----	----	----	-----	------	-----

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. clockwise - _____ | 2. behave- _____ |
| 3. sense- _____ | 4. possible - _____ |
| 5. place - _____ | 6. obey - _____ |
| 7. happy- _____ | 8. fiction - _____ |
| 9. legal - _____ | 10. honest - _____ |

The negative form of a word is its opposite. Complete the sentences using a negative form of the word in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. I'm sorry, I **misunderstood** her message completely. I simply didn't pay attention. (UNDERSTAND)
2. We _____ as soon as we got to the hotel, then we went for a walk. (PACK)
3. She was here a minute ago but then she _____. I don't know where she went. (APPEAR)
4. We usually have similar opinions but I totally _____ with him on this subject. (AGREE)
5. My homework was so bad that I had to _____ it. (WRITE)
6. It's _____ to bring those things with you on a plane. (LEGAL)
7. She finally managed to _____ the door and we were able to go in. (LOCK)
8. I _____ the movie but everyone else enjoyed it. (LIKE)
9. I don't think I will pass the exam but I can _____ it in September. (TAKE)

Usage and Punctuation: Confusing Pairs: their/ there/they're

- There- means **at that place** or **over there**.
- There- may also be used to **start** a sentence.
- Their- always tells you **who owns something**.
- They're- a short way of **saying they are**.

Use the correct spelling of **there** or **their**:

1. Is that _____ car over _____?
2. _____ are several apple trees in _____ garden.
3. As we arrived _____ we saw _____ caravan.
4. _____ are two girls and a boy in _____ family.
5. Two of _____ friends went _____ for a weekend.
6. That is _____ bowl of flowers over _____ on the table.

Vocabulary List For the Week

Circuit	through	loop	electricity	power
switch	connects	flow	negative	battery

Reading for the week

Topic: Electric Circuits Page 188 of English Text Book.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET # 7

Name: _____

STRAND	Measurements
SUB-STRAND	Time
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Determine the length of time spent in an activity. Calculate speed, distance and time taken on a journey to complete an event.

Part A – To read and interpret timetables and timelines.

Example- Year 6 time-table for Monday morning.

8.00am	Duties
8.15am	Prayer and EHV
8.30am	Mathematics
9.30am	Elementary Science
10.20am	Recess
10.45am	English

1. How long is prayer and EHV?

Answer: Finishing Time - Starting time = time used

8.30am Prayer and EHV is 15minutes long

- 8.15am

0.15minutes

2. How long is recess?

Finishing time: 10.45am

So recess is 25minutes long

Starting time: - 10.20am

00.25minutes

Note: this method will not work at all times. So you have to count minute by minute or hour by hour.

Example: How long is Mathematics lesson?

8.30am to 9.30am

So Mathematics lesson is 1 hour long.



1 hour

Activity A

Refer to the FBC TV guide below to answer the questions:

6.00 a.m	Go Go Giggles(C)
6.30 a.m	Super Ninjas(C)
7.00 a.m	Sesame Street(C)
7.30 a.m	Aljazeera
10.00 a.m	Brandstar-Shop on TV
10.30 a.m	World of Bollywood
11.00 a.m	Na Vakekeli-Radio Fiji One Talkback

1. How long is Go Go Giggles ?

2. How long are the children's show?

3. Which show is the longest?

4. Pete went to bed at 8.45pm and woke up at 6.15am the next day. How long did he sleep?

5. The Pacific Transport bus left Suva at 9.15am and it reached Sigatoka at 11.30am?

i. How long was the trip from Suva to Sigatoka?

ii. What should have been the actual arrival time if 15 minutes of delay occurred because the bus developed mechanical problems?

PART B – CALCULATING AVERAGE SPEED, DISTANCE AND TIME

1. Average speed = distance \div time

$$A.S = D \div T$$

3. Distance = average speed \times time

$$D = A.S \times T$$

2. Time = distance \div average speed or $T = D \div A.S$

Example: If a bus takes 2 hours to reach Lautoka from Sigatoka covering a distance of 200km, find its average speed in kilometres per hour.

$$A.S = D \div T$$

$$= 200\text{km} \div 2\text{hours}$$

$$= \frac{100}{2}$$

$$= 100$$

$$= 100\text{km} / \text{hr}$$

Note : average speed is always written in

km / hr or m/ hr or m / min or m/ sec depending

on the units given in the question.

Activity B

1. The Lautoka General bus leaves Lautoka at 10.00a.m. and reaches Nadi at 12.00p.m. covering a distance of 120km.

i. How long did it take the bus to reach Nadi?

ii. Find the average speed of the bus.

2. A rental car leaves Ba town at 10.20a.m and reaches Tavua at 10.45a.m covering a distance of 75 kilometres.

i. How long is the drive?

ii. Find the average speed of the car.

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB – STRAND	Personal And Community Hygiene
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Personal Hygiene And Sanitation

LESSON NOTES- Importance of Sanitation

1. Sanitation is any system that promotes proper waste disposal of human and animal waste, proper use of toilet and avoiding open space defecation.
2. Different ways of disposing rubbish are:
 - a) **Burn**- all papers.
 - b) **Bury**- all the tins, can and broken bottles in a pit.
 - c) **Compost**-consist of vegetable peelings, grass and dry leaves.
3. The City Council workers collect rubbish in towns and cities during week days.
4. Dispose-off waste water wisely for example sewage water and washing water.

Types of Toilets

1. Pit Toilet- a deep hole is dug, no use of water. Need a lid to cover the pit-hole.
2. Water Seal toilet- use of water to wash the waste down to the pit.
3. Flush Toilet- uses water to flush the waste in the septic tank. The best type of toilet that is safe and easy to use.
4. Waste management trucks – in-charge for the disposing the rubbish in towns and cities.

TYPES OF POLLUTION

Pollution causes harm to the environment and the living things around us.

1. **Land pollution**- littering, dumping of waste in an open space.
2. **Water pollution**- Throwing rubbish in sea/rivers, dumping of industrial waste into the sea or river.
3. **Air pollution**- emission of harmful gases/air in the atmosphere example from factories, burning of tyres and rubbish.
4. **Noise pollution**- high level of noise from cars, factories and radios.

WAYS TO MINIMIZE POLLUTION

1. Strict laws and penalties should be imposed (fines those people who litter)
2. Create awareness amongst people.

3. Plant more trees.
4. Use renewable energy.
5. Stop land reclamation.
6. Do not dispose rubbish in the sea.
7. Do not use chemicals or explosives to catch fish for example, dynamite.
8. Use the 3R's.

ACTIVITY- Answer the following questions.

1. Name the four types of pollution.

2. State two ways of reducing air pollution.

3. Define sanitation.

4. How can you dispose the fruit peelings?

5. Who helps the people to dispose rubbish in towns and cities?

6. Which type of toilet is the best? Why?

Draw and Colour or Paste Picture(s) of any Type of Pollution you have learnt.

WORKSHEET #7

SUBJECT/UNIT	YEAR	WORKSHEET #/7
STRAND	लिखना और निर्माण करना	
SUB STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना	
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विस्तृत श्रेणी के काल्पनिक व ज्ञानवर्धक ग्रंथों का रचना व तुलना करना ।	

भाग १ - पुस्तक : संस्कृति और नैतिक शिक्षा । पाठ १५ - स्वर्ग कहाँ है ?

इस पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए बातों पर चर्चा करें ।

१. जहाँ समस्त सुखों का आनन्द प्राप्त हो, शान्ती हो, वहीं स्वर्ग है ।

२. स्वर्ग यहीं धरती पर है ।

३. परिवार में स्वर्ग का आनन्द प्राप्त किया जा सकता है यदि सदस्यों में ये गुण हैं ।

- सभी का दानी स्वभाव है ।

- भगवान में विश्वास रखते हैं ।

- मीठी बोली में बात करते हैं ।

- पूजा पर ध्यान देते हैं ।

-ज्ञानियों और महेमानों का आदर करते हैं ।

अभ्यास १: पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द से रिक्त स्थान भरिए ।

क. बेटा, स्वर्ग यही ----- पर है ।

ख. सब लोगों में प्रेम, समृद्धि और ----- हो, वही स्वर्ग है ।

ग. मनुष्य यदि ----- करे तो वह सब कुछ कर सकता है ।

घ. आप भी ----- से इन गुणों को अपने अन्दर लाने का प्रयास करिए ।

अभ्यास २ : इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए ।

१. नरक - -----

अज्ञानी

૨. અવગુણ- -----

स्वर्ग

૩. જ્ઞાની - -----

मीठी

४. दानी- -----

गुण

५. कडवी - -----

सुमती

६. कॄमती - -----

लोभी

भाग २: कविता - इस कविता को पढ़ो और नीचे प्रश्नों का सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर को घेरो।

रक्षा - बंधन

बाँध कलाई पर भैया के,
दो धागों का पक्का बन्धन ।
मुँह मीठा करके फिर कहना,
मंगलमय हो रक्षा- बंधन ।
बलकवि बैरागी

प्रश्न

१. राखी वर्ष के किस महीने में आती है ?
क. चैत्र ख. श्रावन ग. फाल्गुन
२. राखी किन लोगों का त्योहार है ?
क. चीनी ख. जापानी ग. हिन्दू
३. राखी कहाँ पर बाँधी जाती है ?
क. कलाई ख. सिर ग. हाथ
४. राखी का दूसरा नाम क्या है ?
क. डोरा ख. रक्षा- बंधन ग. ताली

भाग ३: रक्षा बन्धन पर एक निबन्ध लिखिए ।

[illegible]

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WK 7

Ulutaga: Na Voivoi-I

Na veivosa me nanumi

- 1.veicevacevai – veitaqataqai cake, dabani vata, dabadabani.
- 2.vakavetaveta – dabani vata.
- 3.saqoqo – sokini vata ki loma na yasana ruarua, qoqovi.
- 4.qoqovi – saqoqo vata mai ki loma na batibatina se tutuna me vaka na voivoi ni sa sigani vinaka.
- 5.vovo – vuca se yana na voivoi e na vuku ni uca e tauca.
- 6.wedru – vuca se yana me vaka na isulu.
- 7.yakalutuka – na i vosavosa me baleta na kena musu ke koso na drau ni voivoi mai na vuna.
- 8.uturaki - utu, vakasotari vata na mata se dudu ni buka e na kena i naki me waqa se caudre kina na buka.
- 9.vaivaini – vesuvesu vata na co se buka se voivoi e na kena vinakati me dreketi.
- 10.wawe – malai ka malumalumu.
- 11.buebue – na katakata ni wai ni sa yavala me vaka ni sa vure cake mai, na katakata ni wai e na kena katakata duadua.
- 12.tavalisoliso – yavavala ka totolo; waribariba; walisoliso.
- 13.yotivoti – vaka me kabita na yago e so na ka masamasa e na vuku ni veitaratara kei na co ka vakavuna na masa se na milamila.

Na i vosavosa vaka-Viti

1.I tala ni vulagi

Na veika e caka me ra talaci kina na vulagi; e so na veika oqori e caka me rawa.

2.Ligaliga ca

Tara se cakava e dua na ka ka mani vakavuna me leqa se ca kina. Ke kari voivoi e na mate se draudrau i ca kina na voivoi.

3. Malumu na siga

Sa via oti mai na kaukauwa ni katakata ni matanisiga ni sa vakaruguta na o se kala na siga.

4. Druka dina

Na i vosavosa ni sa vaqoroqoro e dua na ka e na kena maqosataki ni kena cakacaka se uasivi ni i tovo se i vakarau; e rawa tale ni vakayagataki ke mani toro sobu sara na i tovo se i valavala se i vakarau se i cakacaka ni dua na ka.

5. Veilumulumu

Na i teitei ka sa cavu se keli oti na ka e tei kina ka sa tu wale ga kina na sulisuli ni ka e tei kei na vudi se dovu se bele ka a tei maliwa tu kina. Na veilumulumu e dau talevi ka da mamatau kina, sa vaka na cakacaka e da dau cakava vakawasoma ka da sa kila vakavinaka sara.

6. Maumau na buno

Na ka e vinakati me yaga, e na cakacakataki ka bunotaki, ia ni sa mate wale ka vakamaumautaki na cakacaka vakaoqori, e tukuni ni maumau na buno.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vosa Veibasai

balabalavu vavaku saqoqo wawe vaivaini uturaka kila rarawa qovia vakamamadataka

- 1.marau - _____.
- 2.mamare - _____.
- 3.leleka - _____.
- 4.seresere - _____.
- 5.tatevu - _____.
- 6.vakabibitaka - _____.
- 7.bulabula - _____.
- 8.yalaca - _____.
- 9.vakaluluqataka - _____.
- 10.lecava - _____.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET 7

STRAND	RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
SUB – STRAND	Managing Resources
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:

Income, Expenses and Savings

1. When we get employed, we will receive money for the work we do.
2. The money **received** is called **income**.
3. That money will be **spent** on family needs and wants like buying for groceries and paying for bills.
4. The money **spent** from the income earned is called **expenses**.
5. Before we spend our income we should prepare a **budget**.
6. **A budget is a plan on how to spend our income.**
7. If we prepare a good budget, some money would be left.
8. This money is called our **savings** and it is usually deposited in a savings account in the bank.
9. We need to have savings for future family plans or it can be used during emergencies.

Example:

Jone is a school teacher. He earns \$500 a fortnight. Here are his expenses for fortnight.

Food- \$200 travelling-\$50 payments - \$50 Movies- \$20 pocket - \$30

1. Prepare a fortnight income and expenditure for Jone.

Jone's Fortnight Income and Expenditure

<u>Income</u>	\$	\$
Jone		500
<u>Expenses</u>		
Food	200	
Travelling	50	
Payments	50	
Movies	20	
Pocket	30	
Total Expenses	350	
SAVINGS (Income – Expenses)		150

ACTIVITY

1. Prepare Ratu's family income and expenditure by completing the table below.

Ratu works as a doctor in Lautoka Hospital. He earns \$1500 for a month. Ratu's wife is a school teacher; she earns \$900 a month.

Here are the monthly expenses for the family:

Food -\$500	Electricity - \$100
Payments - \$200	Telephone - \$50
Fuel -\$100	Paying Babysitter- \$400
Medical -\$50	Pocket - \$50
Clothing - \$100	Sending to the grandparents- \$300

Ratu's family income and expenditure

INCOME	\$	\$
TOTAL INCOME		
EXPENSES		
TOTAL EXPENSES		
SAVINGS		

2. Why do you need to save some money?

3. How do your parents keep their savings?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET 7

STRAND	Energy
SUB – STRAND	Energy Transformation and Conservation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	To learn about the alternative forms of energy used in Fiji.

LESSON NOTES: Use of renewable fuel Fiji

Solar Energy

- More renewable energy sources have been built in Fiji today.
- The Department of Energy promotes renewable energy with its solar energy installation.
- Many homes in Fiji are using solar energy for hot water shower and to provide lights in homes.

Hydro Power

- EFL – has two Hydro dams in Fiji – **Nadarivatu and Monasavu hydro dams.**
- It is the major electricity provider in Fiji.

Wind Power

- There are few wind mills (Turbines) in Fiji at Sigatoka.
- Wind power is not commonly used in Fiji.

Bio – Fuel

- Fiji's first bio – diesel fuel plant was launched in Koro Island 2012 at a cost of \$392,000.
- It produces 1000 litres of fuel using 1.5 tons of dried copra and this fuel could be used in any machines that used diesel.

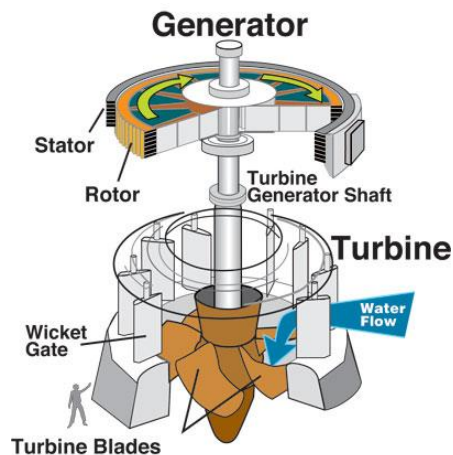
Other natural material used from environment

- Vegetable oil – most commonly used bio –diesel raw materials.
- Virgin oil – are much easier to use when making bio diesel but they are too expensive for making homemade bio- diesel.
- Bio natural gas – gas from biomass gasification and wood dust.
- Methanol – can be produced from wood. Fiji has an abundance of forest trees which can be well utilized for methanol production.

Fiji's need for future generation to adopt renewable energy is still in progress of research and it will be efficient, most reliable, and environmentally safe and secure source of energy.

Hydro Turbines

- Inside the power station there are huge rotating wheels called **turbines**.
- It is made up of curved blades which work when the pipe carries steam in power station boilers.
- Fossil fuels heat the water in the boilers. The steam flows over the rows of turbine blades.
- The pressure of the steam makes the blade spin round at fast speeds.
- The generator is attached to the one end of the turbines.
- As the blade spins round, the shaft turns and the generator produces electrical energy. The cycle continues.



Advantages of using alternative energy in Fiji

- It is sustainable and unlimited in supply.
- Requires less maintenance.
- The fuel used is from natural sources.
- Less cost of operation.
- Environmental friendly.
- More developments will take place.

ACTIVITY

1. Explain the difference between renewable and non- renewable energy.

2. Explain how hydro turbines work?

3. In Fiji, where is Methanol produced from? _____

4. How renewable energy contributes to economic growth in Fiji?
