

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
English
Worksheet 9

Strand	Reading and Viewing
Sub – Strand	Language, features and rules
Content Learning Outcome	- Explore and build on grammar knowledge and vocabulary.

Lesson notes:

Topic: Irregular Plurals

- Irregular plural nouns are nouns that do not become plural by adding -s or -es, as most nouns in the English language do.
- For example, the plural form of man is men, not mans.
- Other examples include:
 - Woman – women
 - Lady – ladies
 - Child- children
 - Tooth – teeth
 - Country- countries
 - Wife – wives
 - Person – people
 - Life- lives
 - Elf – elves
 - Knife – knives

Activity: 1

Write down the plural forms of the nouns given in brackets in each of the following sentences.

1. Dalo _____ are good for our health. (leaf)
2. Several _____ were missing after the tsunami. (child)
3. Paka bought two _____ of bread. (loaf)
4. Alisi bought a kilogram of potatoes and two kilograms of _____. (tomato)
5. “My _____ are sore,” Asha complained. (foot)
6. “You should brush your _____ at least twice a day,” Dr Dant advised. (tooth)
7. In some countries, the men eat before the _____ do. (woman)
8. “Good evening ladies and _____,” Anil said as he began his speech. (gentleman)
9. Matai made two _____ for his school books. (shelf)
10. The _____ were caught by the police. (thief)

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**Perimeter**

- Perimeter of a shape is the distance all around.
- To find the perimeter you need to either **add all lengths and widths** or **add all the sides**.
- The rule to find the perimeter of a rectangle is:

$$\text{Perimeter} = (\text{length} + \text{width}) \times 2$$

$$P = (L + W) \times 2$$

- The rule to find the perimeter of a square is:

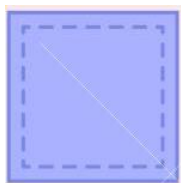
$$\text{Perimeter} = \text{length} \times 4$$

$$P = L \times 4$$

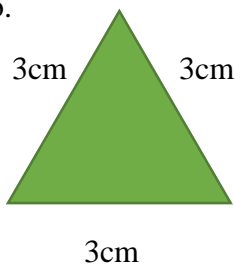
Activities

1. Calculate the perimeters of these shapes in cm.

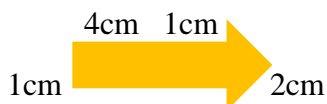
a. 4cm



b.



c.



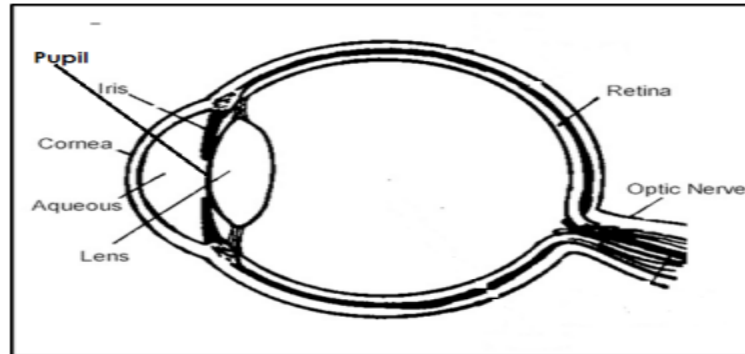
d.



<u>Strand</u>	Personal and Community Hygiene
<u>Sub- Strand</u>	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
<u>Content Learning Outcome</u>	Recognize the different parts of the eyes and ears and outline ways of caring for them.

Lesson Notes

Parts of an Eye



1. **Cornea** is the outer covering of the eye. It protects our eye from elements that could cause damage to the inner parts of the eye.
2. **Pupil** appears as a black dot in the middle of the eye. It's actually a hole that takes in light so the eye can focus on the objects in front of it.
3. The **iris** contains the pigment which gives the eye its colour. It surrounds the pupil and allows the eye to take in more or less light depending on how bright it is around us.
4. **Lens** sits directly behind the pupil. Is the clear layer that focusses the light the pupil takes in.
5. **Retina** the light focusses by the lens is transmitted onto the retina. Is made up of rods and cones arranged in layers which transmit light into chemicals and electrical pulses. Is located in the back of the eye, and is connected to the optic nerves.
6. **Aqueous** is a watery substance that fills the eye that removes and buildup in the eye.
7. **Optic nerve** transmit message from eye to the brain.

Care for Eyes

1. Eat lots of fruits and vegetables.
2. Avoid wearing contact lenses for more than 19 hours.
3. Use cucumber on your eyelids.
4. Try not to look at the computer screen for long.
5. Exercise and relax your eyes.

Activities

1. What is the function of optic nerve?

2. Where are the lens found in the eyes?

3. List down four ways of taking care of your eyes.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Hindi
Year 6
Worksheet 9

Strand 3	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
Sub Strand	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
Content Learning Outcome	विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में छोटे औपचारिक लेखन के उपयुक्त परम्पराओं का प्रयोग करना

Lesson Notes:

सर्वनाम (Pronoun)

जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर काम में लाए जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

जैसे : यह, वह, तुम, हम, जिस, कौन, कुछ, मेरा, यहाँ, कहाँ आदि ।

अभ्यास

क. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में से सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित (Underline) करो ।

१. कमला कहाँ रहती है?
२. यह किसकी पुस्तक है?
३. सावूसवू शहर किस द्वीप पर है?
४. देखो वह रास्ते पर खेल रहा है ।
५. तुम जिस लड़के के साथ खेल रहे थे वह किसका बेटा है?

ख. उचित सर्वनाम द्वारा नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।

१. विमला _____ के साथ शहर जा रही है?
२. _____ पिताजी लौतोका से कब लौटेंगे?
३. देखो फाटक के पास _____ खड़ा है?
४. अच्छे बच्चे _____ पाठ रोज़ याद करते हैं ।

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Social Studies
Worksheet 9

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub – Strand	Features of a map
Content Learning Outcome	- Locate and name towns, cities, rivers, roads and special places in Fiji.

Lesson notes:

Towns and Cities in Fiji

- Suva and Lautoka are the two cities in Fiji.
- Suva is the capital city of Fiji located in the Central division while Lautoka is known as the Sugar City located in the Western division.
- There are ten towns in Fiji and these include; Sigatoka, Nadi, Ba, Tavua, Rakiraki, Nausori, Nasinu, Lami, Labasa and Savusavu.
- Levuka is the old capital of Fiji which is located on the island of Ovalau in the Eastern division.

Special Places in Fiji

- There are some special places in Fiji which the indigenous people always value.
- These special places attract a lot of tourists and have earned money for the indigenous people.
- Some of these places include the fire walking of Beqa, the red prawns of Vatulele and the hot springs of Savusavu.

Rivers and Roads

- There are major roads and rivers around Fiji.
- These rivers provide us with food and transportation.
- The Rewa river is the widest river. The Sigatoka river is the longest river and the Dreketi river is the deepest river.
- There are two main roads in Viti Levu known as Kings road and Queens road.

Activity: 1 Write either True or False for each statement given below.

1. Suva is the capital city of Fiji.
2. Lautoka city is also known as the Sugar city.
3. The town of Rakiraki is located on the island of Vanua Levu.
4. The widest river in Fiji is the Rewa river.
5. The two main roads in Vanua Levu is known as the Kings road and Queens road.

Activity: 2

Complete the table below by identifying the places where the special features listed are found.

Special Features	Places
Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park	
Udre Udre's grave	
Tagimoucia flower	
Vatukoula Gold Mine	

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 6

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 9

Wase 5: Ko Ravouvou ni Burotukula

Ulutaga ni leseni: Na ivosavosa vakaviti

1. **Melo na soko** – sa vakarau taucoko na veika me baleta na soko.
2. **Soro sila** – ni sa vakateterutaki na sila ni waqa me qai tatevu ka rabota vinaka na laca ena cagi.
3. **Cagi muri** – liwa muria na waqa na cagi.
4. **Daku ni tuba** – na wasawasa ena daku ni cakau.
5. **Tara bewa**- yacova na kena I yacoyaco sara e cake.
6. **E da sa mai tarai Burotukula sara** – e da sa mai yacova sara na vanua e da dau tatadrataka tu mai.
7. **Vakasiri drodrolagi** – valaraitaka na totolo ni cici ni waqa.

Cakacaka lavaki

Wasewase A: vakacuruma na I saumi taro dodonu e na vanua ka lala koto.

daku ni tuba	melo na soko	soro sila
tara bewa	rarama na matanicagi	vakasiri drodrolagi

1. E kuvuse na mua I liu ni waqa ni sa _____ yani ki daku ni tuba.
2. E _____ na nona marauni sa kunea tale na k aka a vakasaqara tiko.
3. Ke sa _____ e sa I vakaraitaki ni sa oti mai na drake ca.
4. Sa _____ k ara savakavodo ka soko yani ki vatoa.
5. E sa malumu ga yani ena lomaloma ka qai laki seuseuwa e _____.
6. E lili na cawa ni neitou waqa ni keitou sa _____ yani ki daveta.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 9

Strand 2	Matter
Sub Strand	Materials
Content Learning Outcome	Gather information about the properties of natural and synthetic materials that enables them to be recycled or reused.

Lesson Notes:

Natural Materials

- Materials obtained or made from living things are sometimes called natural materials, whereas synthetic materials are made from chemicals.
- Today, synthetic materials offer us more durability at a lower cost than the natural materials we used to use.
- The materials we use are chemicals or mixtures of chemicals. For example, sugar is a chemical, but chocolate is a mixture of chemicals, one of which is sugar.
- Materials can be obtained or made from living things. Examples: cotton, paper, silk and wool are **natural materials**.

Synthetic Materials

- Materials can also be made from chemicals.
- Common synthetic materials are nylon, acrylic, polyester, carbon fiber, rayon and spandex.**
- Synthetic materials are made from chemicals and are usually based on polymers. They are stronger than natural and regenerated materials.

Questions

Fill in the blanks using correct words after reading the lesson notes above.

1. Materials obtained or made from living things are sometimes called _____ materials.
2. Synthetic materials are made from _____.
3. Synthetic materials offer us more _____ at a _____ cost than the natural materials.
4. Materials can be obtained or made from _____ things.
5. _____ materials are made from chemicals and are usually based on _____.

True/False

Write T for true and F for false beside each statement.

1. An example of a natural material is paper. _____
2. An example of a synthetic material is cotton. _____
3. Synthetic materials are stronger than natural materials. _____