

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
English
Worksheet 10

Strand	Writing and Shaping
Sub – Strand	Text types media, everyday communication literacy texts.
Content Learning Outcome	- Read and understand the text given. - Use the information to answer questions correctly.

Lesson Notes:

- A poem is a piece of writing in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by particular attention to diction, rhythm and imagination.
- Poems are typically written in verses and stanzas.
- A person who writes a poem is known as the poet.

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow.

Skin

Beneath these clothes
my skin is free.
It spreads itself
all over me.
Around my legs
and up my nose
on ears and arms
and bits like those.
And when I'm growing
as children do,
my amazing skin
is growing, too.

By: Bev Kemp

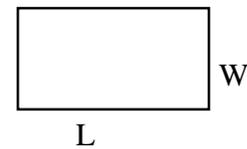
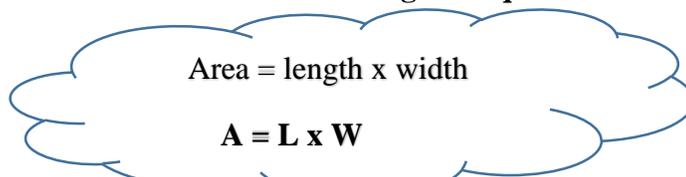
Activity:

1. Who is a poet?
2. Who is the poet of this poem?
3. Give two words that rhyme.
4. What happens to your skin as you grow?
5. List a way through which we can look after our skin.
6. Why is it unhealthy to have a lot of dirt on our skin?

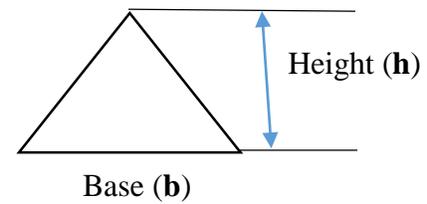
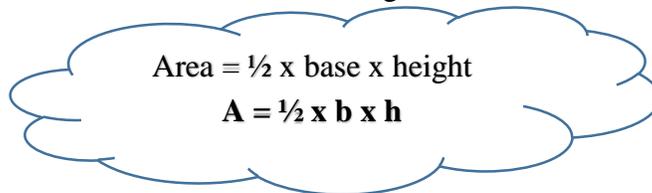
Strand	Measurement
Sub- Strand	Length/ Area
Content Learning Outcome	Demonstrate and estimate the relationship of units in measuring lengths, distance, perimeter and the area using metric units for 2D shapes.

Lesson Notes**Area**

- Area is the **amount of space taken up by a 2D shape or surface.**
- It is measured in square units: **cm²** or **m²**
- The rule to find the area of a **rectangle or square** is:

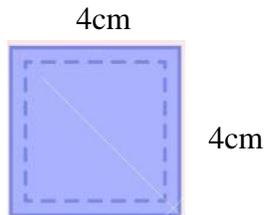


- The rule to find the area of a triangle is:

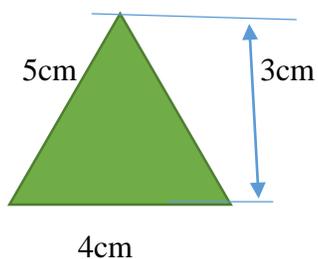
**Activities**

1. Calculate the area of these shapes in cm².

a.



b.



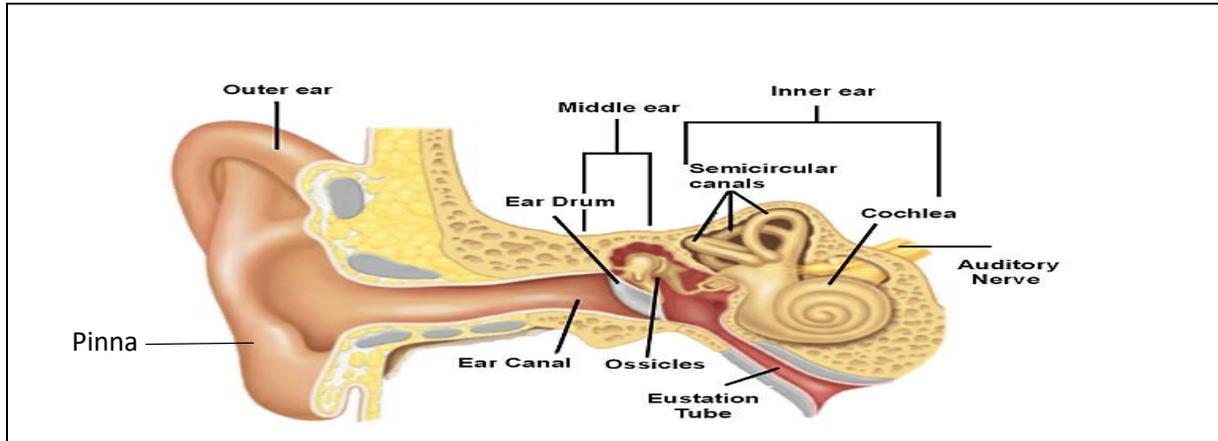
c.



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

Lesson Notes

Parts of an Ear



Parts of the Ear and their Functions

1. **Pinna**- directs the sound into the ear canal.
2. **Ear Canal**- directs the sound to the middle ear.
3. **Ear Drum**- captures sounds and sends it down to the hammer.
4. **Hammer, anvil and stirrup**- transmit sound waves from the ear drum to the inner ear.
5. **Eustachian tube**- evens out the air pressure in the ear drum.
6. **Cochlea**- has little hair around it that sends sound to the auditory nerves.
7. **Auditory nerves**- sends hearing information to the brain.

Care for Ears

1. Wipe your outer ear with a damp washcloth daily when washing your face or taking a shower. Wipe gently to avoid irritating or breaking the delicate skin on your ears.
2. Avoid putting anything into your ears, including cotton swabs, tweezers or sharp objects. Pushing objects into your ears may damage or rupture your ear drum.
3. Have your ear checked regularly by a doctor, and learn the warning signs of hearing loss.

Activities

1. List down the functions of the following:

- a. Ear drum- _____
- b. Cochlea- _____
- c. Ear canal- _____

2. List down two ways of taking care of your ears.

Strand 2	संस्कृति
Sub Strand	शिष्टाचार, रिवाज, परम्पराओं, जातिय-गणित, जातिय विज्ञान, पौद्योगी की तथा पर्यावरण मुद्दा
Content Learning Outcome	शिष्टाचार के कुछ नियमों का उदाहरण पेश करना

विद्या धन

- इस संसार में सब से बड़ा धन है “ विद्या” क्यों कि विद्या से बुद्धि बढ़ती है, बुद्धि से बड़े बड़े कामों को आसानी से पूरा किया जा सकता है ।
- विद्या धन ऐसा धन है जिसे न कोई चुरा सकता है और न ही कोई इसे हम से छिन सकता है ।
- विद्या धन को कोई भी नष्ट नहीं कर सकता । विद्या धन को जितना खर्च करो यह उतना ही बढ़ता है ।
- विद्वान की विद्या और ज्ञान के आगे सब को झुकना पड़ता है । सब उसका आदर करते हैं ।
- सच्ची विद्या वही है जिसे ग्रहन करने पर मनुष्य में विनम्रता आए । जिस विद्या से मनुष्य का मानसिक, शारीरिक, भौतिक, आध्यात्मिक विकास होता है और चरित्र तथा अच्छे व्यवहार का निर्माण होता है वही सच्ची विद्या है ।
- विद्या ग्रहन करने के बाद हमें सही और गलत की पहचान भी होने लगती है । हम खुद भी सही मार्ग पर चल सकते हैं और दूसरों को भी सही मार्ग पर चला सकते हैं ।

Questions

सही शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो-

- इस संसार में सब से बड़ा धन है _____ ।
- विद्या से बुद्धि बढ़ती है, बुद्धि से बड़े बड़े कामों को _____ से पूरा किया जा सकता है ।
- विद्या धन ऐसा धन है जिसे न कोई _____ सकता है और न ही कोई इसे हम से _____ सकता है ।
- विद्या धन को जितना _____ करो यह उतना ही _____ है ।
- विद्या ग्रहन करने के बाद हमें _____ और गलत की _____ भी होने लगती है ।

इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए ।

- बड़ा -
- सही -
- सच्ची -
- बढ़ता -
- आगे -
- आसान -

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Social Studies
Worksheet 10

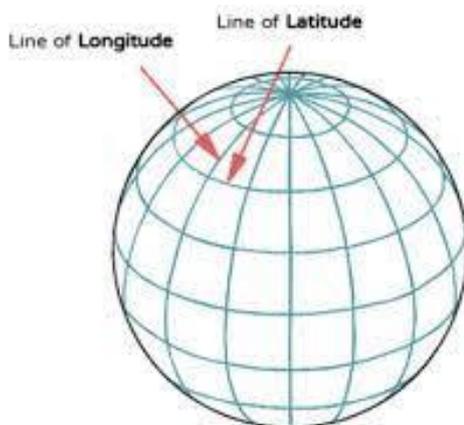
Strand	Place and Environment
Sub – Strand	Features of a map
Content Learning Outcome	- Identify and locate where Fiji is located in the world. - Define parallel of latitudes and meridians of longitude.

Lesson notes: Where is Fiji located in the world?

- The world is a sphere or globe.
- Fiji is a country in the South Pacific.
- Fiji is part of the global village and many people travel to other countries for employment and education and some even migrate.
- Tourists from other countries visit Fiji and spend their money here.
- This money helps the government to provide us with free education and bus fare.

Lines of Latitudes and Longitudes

- Lines running east- west across the map are called parallel of latitudes.
- They are measured in degrees north and south of the equator which is 0 degree latitude.
- Lines running north-south down the map are called meridians of longitude.



Activity: 1

Use appropriate words to fill in the missing blanks.

1. The world is a sphere or _____.
2. Tourists from other countries visit Fiji and spend their _____ here.
3. People travel to other countries for employment and _____.
4. Lines running east-west across the map are called parallel of _____.

Activity: 2 Answer the following questions.

1. Name two countries from where tourists come to Fiji.

2. What are meridians of longitude?

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 6

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 10

Wase 5: Ko Ravouvou ni Burotukula

Ulutaga ni lesoni: Na veivosa me nanumi

- a) **Naulu** – vakanamata me sa lako kina se soko kina.
- b) **Silikasou** – nunu na mua I liu ni waqa ni sa curuma yani na biau ena kena totolo.
- c) **Matavoutaka** – sa qai raica vakadua_ka taleitaka sara.
- d) **Gudre** – saga me yaco na lomana.
- e) **Vakatayayavi** – vakatasosoko.

Cakacaka lavaki

Vosa veibasai

- a) Raluve - _____
- b) Cagi leca - _____
- c) Vude cake - _____
- d) Uru - _____

lutu dromu	vakarewa
cagi donu	ravouvou

Vosa tautauvata

- 1. Raica - _____
- 2. Yaco - _____
- 3. Vakasavui - _____
- 4. Seyavu - _____

basika	tukuni
takali	kunea

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 10

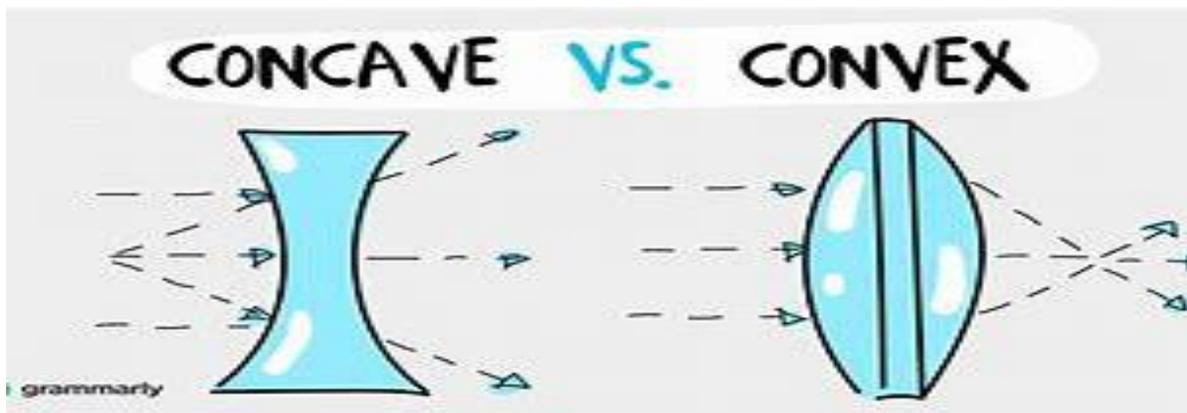
Strand 3	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy Sources and Transfer
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit, buzzer, electromagnet, a motor.

Lesson Notes:

CONCAVE AND CONVEX LENSES

Lenses are transparent solid curved surfaces. Lenses that are thicker in the centre than at the edges are called **CONVERGING LENSES**. These lenses are called **CONVEX LENSES**.

Lenses that are thinner in the centre are called **DIVERGING LENSES**. These lenses are called **CONCAVE LENSES**.



Questions

A. Fill in the blanks

Complete the following sentences with correct words.

1. Lenses are _____ solid curved surfaces.
2. Converging lenses are _____ in the centre than at the edges.
3. Converging lenses are called _____ lenses.
4. Lenses that are thinner in the centre are called _____ lenses.
5. Diverging lenses are called _____ lenses.

B. Draw a convex and a concave lens.