

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE

MATEHEMATICS SOLUTION

VOLUME /CAPACITY

Activity

1. Complete the following conversions:

a. $15 \text{ cm}^3 = 15 \text{ ml}$ b. $25 \text{ cm}^3 = 25 \text{ ml}$ c. $45 \text{ cm}^3 = 45 \text{ ml}$

2. Convert these litres to millilitres:

a. 2 litres = 2000ml

b. Half litre = 500ml

c. $1\frac{1}{2} \text{ litre} = 1500 \text{ ml}$

d. $10\frac{1}{4} \text{ litres} = 10250 \text{ ml}$

3. Write these millilitres to litres:

a. 1 436 ml = 1.436 L

b. 2 095 ml = 2.095 L

c. 3 005 ml = 3.005 L

d. 750 ml = 0.750 ml

4. Copy and complete the table below.

Cm^3	2000 cm^3	1500 cm^3	4000 cm^3	900 cm^3	3000 cm^3	100000
ml	2000 ml	1500 ml	4000 ml	900ml	3000 ml	100000 ml
L	2L	1.5 L	4 L	0.900 ml	3L	100 L

Write <, > or = in the space below.

a. 1L...>.....500ml

b. 200ml.....<.....2L

c. 50ml...<....5L

1000ml

500ml

200ml

2000ml

50ml

5000ml

WORD PROBLEMS.

1. Do the objects below hold more than or less than a litre?

- a. wheel barrow - more than a litre
- b. fish tank - more than a litre
- c. baby milk bottle - less than a litre
- d. mouthful of water - less than a litre

2. How many containers below can be filled from a 20 litre cylinder?



10litre

2 buckets

20 L

10 L

= 2 buckets



250ml

80 cans

20 L= 20 000 ml

= 20 000 ml

250 ml

= 80 cans

Write each sentence below into your books. Circle the conjunction that connects the two phrases.

Example A: Stephen loves to play basketball, **for** he is very tall.

1. Tevita has to wake up early, **so** he can climb the mountain.
2. Sophia ate a lot, **yet** she is still hungry.
3. The man is fast, **but** the woman is faster.
4. Derek went to the mall, **so** he could shop.
5. Sharon loves to go on roller coasters, **yet** she has a fear of heights.

Join the two sentences together using one of the following conjunctions.

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Example A: John loves football. John loves basketball.

Answer: John loves football and basketball.

1. Stephen plays soccer. Stephen plays basketball.

Stephen plays soccer and basketball.

2. Donald loves to travel. Donald often forgets his suitcase.

Donald loves to travel but he often forgets his suitcase.

3. Sharon enjoys cooking. Sharon goes grocery shopping often.

Sharon enjoys cooking so she goes shopping often.

4. The dog loves to go for walks. The dog does not walk fast.

The dog loves to go for walks yet it does not walk fast.

5. David is not good at baseball. David does not like to play baseball.

David is neither good at baseball nor does he like to play football.

Combine the following sentences into one sentence using paired conjunctions (conjunctions that go together). Choose from the following options:

<i>both ... and; not only ... but also; either ... or; neither ... nor</i>
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1. We could fly. We could go by train.

We can either fly or go by train.

2. She will have to study hard. She will have to concentrate to do well in the exam.

She will not only have to study hard but also concentrate to do well in the exam.

3. Jack is not here. Tom is in another city.

Both Jack and Tom are not here.

4. The speaker will not confirm the story. The speaker will not deny the story.

The speaker will neither confirm nor deny the story.

5. Pneumonia is a dangerous disease. Small pox is a dangerous illness.

Both Pneumonia and Small pox are dangerous diseases/illnesses.

POETRY

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow.

Questions:

1. Who is the poet?

Anonymous or the poet is not known.

2. Give 2 pairs of rhyming words.

i) Turn, learn

ii) Find, kind

iii) Please, tease

3. What does good manners mean?

Good manners mean just being kind.

Good manners mean being well behaved and having good discipline.
Good manners mean sharing and taking turn.

4. Which type of words would you classify “thank you” and “please”?

“Thank you” and “please” are polite words/magic words/ appreciative words.

5. Which figure of speech is used in the poem?

Personification

6. Explain in two sentences what you understand from the poem.

- I understand from the poem that being polite is when we say “thank you” “please”, when we don’t interrupt or tease, we don’t argue, when we don’t fuss, we listen when folks talk to us, we share our toys and take our turn.

- I understand from the poem that being polite isn’t too hard to learn.
- I understand from the poem is that being having good manners is being kind.

Define the following figure of speech:

Metaphor- Comparison of words without the use of words “like “or “as”.

e.g. Franklin has a heart of gold.

Simile- Comparison of words with the use of words “like “or “as”

e.g. busy as a bee

Repetition- Repetition is when poets repeat words, phrases, or lines in a poem.

e.g. witch, witch, where do you fly?
Under the clouds and over the sky

Witch, witch what do you eat?
Little black apples from down the street.

Onomatopoeia- is the use of words that sound like the noises they describe.

e.g. Crash!!, Bang!!

कविता

प्रश्न

१. बेटियां किस का रूप हैं?
बेटियां परियों का रूप है ।
२. कविता में आए “भोर “ शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?
भोर का अर्थ है सूर्यदय ।
३. कविता में किसको महत्व दिया गया है?
कविता में बेटियों को महत्व दिया गया है ।
४. बेटियों को सूरज की रोशनी से क्यों तुलना की गई है?
क्योंकि वे सभी के जीवन में उजाला फैलाती हैं ।
५. इस कविता में से आप क्या सीखते हैं?
इस कविता से हम बेटियों का महत्व सीखते हैं ।

भाषा

१. सीमा ने आज के उत्सव के लिए एक सुंदर माला ——— है।
क. बनाई ग. बनाया
ख. बनाए घ. बनाई
२. जैसा हम सोचते हैं अक्सर ——— ही नहीं होता है ।
क. वैसा ग. तैसा
ख. जैसा घ. वही
३. श्री गोविन्द जी अगले सप्ताह फिजी आ रहें ——— ।
क. है ग. हैं
ख. होंगे घ. होते

४. ----- सब अक्सर हमसे मिलने आते हैं ।

क. वह

ग. उन

ख. वे

घ. उस

५. यह राजू ----- किताब है ।

क. के

ग. का

ख. कि



घ. की

चित्र बनाओ

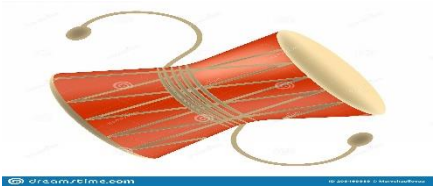
१. व्यायाम



२. पुष्प



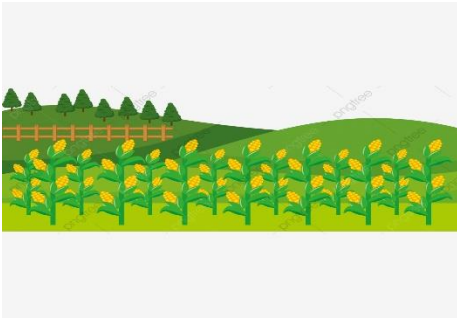
३. डमरू



४. लोटा



५. खेत



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HOME STUDY PACKAGE

SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	Use and Management of Resources
LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the different sea and fresh water resources that are available in Fiji and discuss how they can be utilized wisely.

Sea and Fresh Water Resources

1. Most people depend on sea and water resource for their livelihood.
2. Some resources could be used as food while others could be used as source of income.
3. Due to mismanagement of these resources some are becoming endangered while others are on the verge of extinction.

Sea Resources

1. The sea is abundant with resources and people living near it use them for their daily living.
2. Majority of the Fiji Islands are surrounded by sea and people are depend on it to provide them with most of their daily needs such as sea food like fish, crabs, shells and sea weed which are sources of protein to the body.
3. People also utilize these sea resources to earn their living by selling fish and other marine resources.

Fresh Water resources

1. People who live far from coastal areas depend on fresh water resources as source of food and water for their daily living.
2. There are rivers and streams which have resources that they can use to satisfy their everyday needs and wants.
3. Although there are not as many as resources compared to the sea, they always rely on the few resources available for their daily needs.

4. People need to use and manage the sea and water resource wisely.
5. Using these resources wisely will sustain these resources for future generations.

ACTIVITY

1. List down some examples of sea water resources?
 - Crabs
 - Fish
 - Shells
 - Seaweed
 - Sand
 - coral
2. Explain how sea is useful for people living in the outer islands?
It is useful to them as it is one of the major sources of food income for people.
3. List down some of the fresh water resources?
 - Fish
 - Crab
 - Shrimps
 - Sand and gravel
4. Explain how else the sea water is utilized by people?
 - It is the mode of transport for people living in outer islands
 - Tourism industry uses sea for recreational water sports such as scuba diving, snorkeling, kayaking and fishing.
5. Why it is important to manage our resources?
So that we don't run out of supply in future.
6. . List down some of the ways people are misusing these natural resources.
 - Over harvesting and wastage
 - Dynamite fishing
 - Polluting rivers, creeks and sea.
7. Discuss the impact of water pollution on marine organisms?
 - Habitat destroyed
 - Lack of food
 - Organisms becomes endangered

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

Strand	Energy
Sub – Strand	Energy sources and transfer
Learning Outcome	Investigate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light, circuit, buzzer and electromagnet.

Light Energy

1. Light travels in a straight line and bends when it reaches a different medium.
2. Mirrors and lenses are mediums that can reflect and refract light and form different images.
3. A periscope is an instrument that is used in submarines to detect ships from underwater. This helps the Captain in avoiding collisions with other ships.

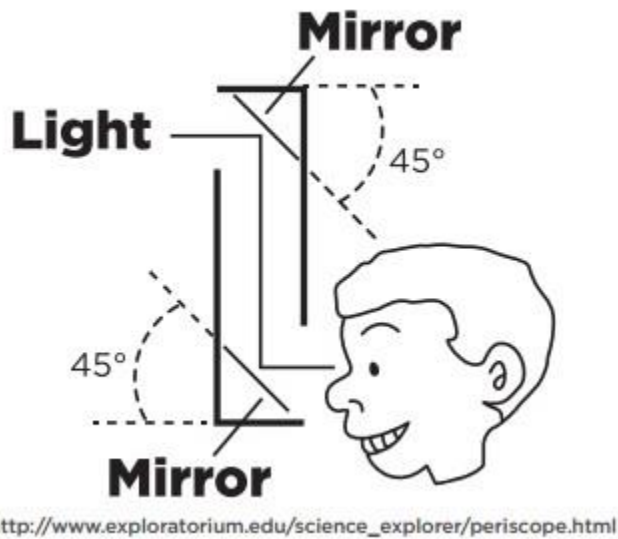
Uses of Periscope

- It is used in submarines to determine the distance of a torpedo and helps in deciding the right time for the attack.
- It is used in a nuclear reactor to observe the chemical reactions that are taking place.
- In military periscopes are used to observe from their hiding position.

How Does a Periscope Work?

In a periscope, light from an object strikes the top mirror at 45° and bounces off at the same angle. This sends light directly down the tube and onto the lower mirror. This mirror, also at a 45° angle, reflects light directly to your eye.

Periscope



Activity

1. What is a Periscope?

. A periscope is an instrument that is used in submarines to detect ships from under water.

2. How does a Periscope work?

In a periscope, light from an object strikes the top mirror at 45° and bounces off at the same angle. This sends light directly down the tube and onto the lower mirror. This mirror, also at a 45° angle, reflects light directly to your eye.

3. List some uses of Periscope in real life?

- Ship captains
- Military officers
- Nuclear reactor

4. Name one very important material needed to make a Periscope? **Mirror**

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HEALTHY LIVING

Strand	Safety
Sub – Strand	Community Safety
Learning Outcome	Develop and show competence in providing First Aid Skills

Unit 17 **First Aid**

First Aid-is the first help or immediate care given to an injuries or sick person.

First Aid Kit-a basic first aid kit may contain:

- Plasters
- Sterile gauze dressings
- Triangular bandages
- Safety pins
- Disposable sterile glove
- Tweezers
- Scissors
- Thermometer
- Cream or spray to relieve insect bites and stings
- Antiseptic cream
- Painkillers (paracetamol)
- Cough medicine
- Distilled water for cleaning wounds

First Aid Kit-is a set of materials and tools used for giving emergency treatment to a sick or injured person.

Activity

1. Explain what you understand by the term First Aid?

First aid is the first help given to sick or injured person.

2. Identify three contents of a First Aid Kit.

- Tweezers
- Scissors
- Thermometer

3. Why is it important to have a First Aid?

So that you can use it during emergency situations.

4. Why do you need to wear gloves while giving First Aid?

To ensure that your hands are clean and you don't spread germs.

5. What is distilled water used for?

It is used for cleaning wounds.