

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| STRAND | Reading and Viewing & Writing and shaping |
| SUB – STRAND | Socio Cultural Context And Situations |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Discover texts that are constructed for a particular purpose and appeals to certain groups Explore that formal writing has appropriate purpose and audience. |

Read the comprehension passage below and answer the questions.

KEVIN THE VERY OLD RABBIT

Kevin the Very Old Rabbit was very old. Believe it or not, he was 146 years old and his name was Kevin. He had always been old. In fact, when he was born he had glasses and a long white beard, which greatly surprised his mother because he has perfect eyesight and no facial hair whatsoever. His dad was called Kevin the Extremely Old Rabbit, but he's not in this story. Now, every Tuesday morning Kevin would drive to the post office in Swindon to collect his pension money. But today was no ordinary Tuesday morning for two main reasons. Firstly, it was his birthday and secondly, it was in fact Wednesday. This meant that he was actually 147 years old.

1. In the above passage, Kevin is a
A. boy. B. man. C. rabbit. D. mongoose.

2. He was always old because
A. he wanted to be old and weak.
B. at birth, he looked like a baby.
C. at birth, he had no beard and glasses.
D. he was born with a long white beard and had glasses.

3. Which of the following statements about Kevin is **true** according to the story? He
A. had facial hair. B. was like his father.
C. was like his mother. D. was with his father in the story.

4. Tuesday was a day of
A. a drive to a market.
B. driving to Swindon wharf.
C. collecting money from the bank.
D. driving to Swindon Post Office for pension money.

5. What was different about Kevin's last trip to the post office?
A. It was Monday. B. It was a Wednesday.
C. It was a sunny Tuesday. D. His birthday was on Thursday

Adjectival phrases are a group of words that does the work of an adjective. Example: My grandfather was a wealthy man. It can be written as: **My grandfather was a man of great wealth.**

The chief lived in a wooden house. (Adjective – wooden) **The chief lived in a house built of wood.** (Adjective phrase – built of wood)

They belong to a hill tribe. (Adjective – hill) **They belong to a tribe dwelling in the hills.** (adjective phrase – dwelling in the hills)

made of diamond without sleep built of stone full of horror made

Example: 1. The King wore a **golden** crown.

The king wore a crown made of gold.

2. He lived in a **stone** house.

3. She wore a **diamond** necklace.

4. It was a **horrible** night.

5. I have passed several **sleepless** nights.

Vocabulary for the week: employer encouragement negative rescue
elevator entire resident regular temperance encyclopedia

Reading for the week: Solve it with finger prints –Page 210 English Text Book.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET # 5

Name: _____

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| STRAND | Measurements and Geometry |
| SUB-STRAND | Money and shapes |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Demonstrate an ability to read and understand more complex transactions. Describe the banking system. Identify and explain properties of polygons up to 8 sides. |

The banking system

1. Savings- is the amount of money left after meeting all your expenses.
2. People keep their savings in a bank, building society or credit union.
3. Interest – is the amount of money the bank or credit union pay you for the savings you kept with them.
4. Deposit- is the amount of money you put in your account each time. Your balance increase.
5. Withdrawal – is the amount of money you take out of your account each time. Your balance decrease.
6. Cheque – can be used instead of notes and coins if you have a cheque account.
7. Bank will provide you with a bank book or ATM card and they will send bank statements to show your transactions.
8. ATM stands for automatic teller machine.

Below is a copy of a bank book page. Study it and then answer the questions.

| | | | | | | VANUA BANK FJI |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|--|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| Branch No. 679-178 | | Account No.777-645-231 | | Name | Bean Ratu | |
| Date | Particulars | Withdrawal | | Deposit | Balance | Teller & Stamp |
| 17. 6. 14 | CASH | | | 50.00 | 508.80 | |
| 18. 6. 14 | INTEREST | | | 2.65 | 510.65 | |
| 18. 6. 14 | CHEQUE | | | 28.50 | 539.15 | |
| 22. 6. 14 | PAID | 20.00 | | | 519.15 | |
| 23. 6. 14 | CHEQUE | | | 300.00 | 819.15 | |
| 30. 6. 14 | PAID | 50.00 | | | 769.15 | |
| 1. 7. 14 | PAID | 100.00 | | | 669.15 | |
| 3. 7. 14 | CHEQUE | | | 230.20 | 899.35 | |

Study the bank book to find answers to these questions:

- a. Whose bank account is this?
- b. What is the last balance shown in the book?
- c. Was it a withdrawal or deposit made on 23.6.14 and for how much?
-
- d. What date was interest paid and how much?
- e. Was the deposit on 17.6.14 cash or cheque?
- f. If a cash deposit of \$60.00 was made on 5.7.14, show the entry and the new balance in the book above.

Word Problems

1. Emosi bought 5 hats at \$3.50 each. What was the total cost of the hats ?

Total cost= _____

2. Mr. Prasad bought 2 cows at \$560 each. He sold both the cows for \$1500. Calculate the profit.

Profit = _____

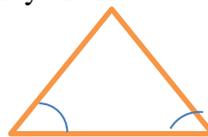
2D shapes- have 2 dimensions (length and width). They are flat.



Circle
A perfectly round shape



oval
Egg shape



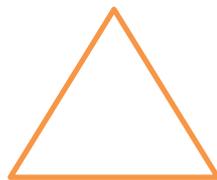
Isosceles Triangle
-2 sides equal
2 angles equal



Right Angle Triangle
1 right angle



Scalene Triangle
No sides and no
Angles are equal



Equilateral Triangle
all sides equal
all angles equal



Square
4 sides equal
4 angles equal



Rectangle
Opposite sides are
equal. 4 right angles



Diamond



Parallelogram
2 pairs of
Parallel lines



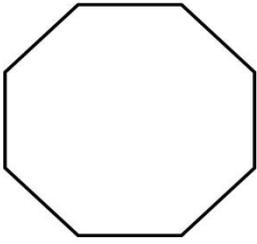
Trapezium



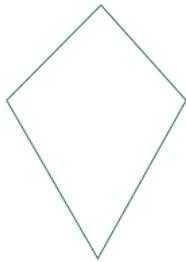
Pentagon



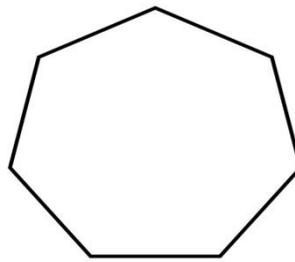
Hexagon



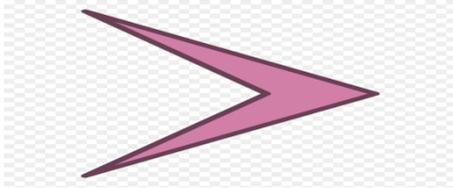
Octagon



Kite



Heptagon



Arrowhead

Activity

| Name | Number of sides | Number angles |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Isosceles triangle | | |
| Square | | |
| Rectangle | | |
| Heptagon | | |
| Hexagon | | |
| Octagon | | |
| Pentagon | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| STRAND | Personal and Community Hygiene |
| SUB- STRAND | People And Food |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Select and justify food choices and portions in a diet. |

LESSON NOTES-PREPARING FOOD IN A HEALTHY WAY

1. Germs are everywhere and we must take extra care when preparing our food.
2. Washing our hands before handling food helps prevent germs from reaching our food.
3. Washing fruits and vegetables takes away dirt and chemical residues.

Contamination Of Food

Food gets contaminated by:

- ❖ unclean hands
- ❖ dirty utensils
- ❖ germs carriers e.g. flies, rats and cockroaches
- ❖ not stored properly

Food storage

Vegetables and meat should be stored in the refrigerator while rice, dhal and flour should be stored in an air tight container.

Diseases caused by contaminated food

Diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid

Diseases caused by lack of proper nutrition

Marasmus-is caused by severe malnutrition and vitamin deficiency.

Kwashiakor- is caused by lack of protein in the diet.

Processed Food

- Processed foods are pre-cooked or tinned food which are easily prepared.
- When buying processed food make sure to check the expiry date and condition of the package. The cans must not be dent.
- Tinned food can be prepared in a short time and served quickly.



ACTIVITY

1.

Identify the health risks if we do not wash our hands before preparing our meals.



2. What type of sickness or health problems can we contract if we are not careful with what we eat?

Health problems related to unbalanced meals



1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #5

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| STRAND | पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना, लिखना और निर्माण करना, संस्कृति |
| SUB STRAND | भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय, शिष्टाचार, रिवाज, परम्पराओं, जातिय- गणित, जातिय विज्ञान, पौद्योगी की तथा पर्यावरण मुद्दा |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | परीचित विषयों पर छोटे औपचारिक ग्रंथों को निर्मित करने में औपचारिक लेखन शैलियों के उपयुक्त प्रक्रियाओंका प्रयोग करना । सार्व भौमिक मूल्यों को प्रदर्शित करना । |

भाग १: पुस्तक - संस्कृति और नैतिक शिक्षा

पाठ १५: स्वर्ग कहाँ है ? इस पाठ को एक बार फिर से पढ़िए और इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक वाक्य में लिखिए

क. महर्षि चाणक्य ने स्वर्ग के बारे में क्या कहा ?

ख. स्वर्ग का मतलब क्या है ?

ग. स्वर्ग बनाने के लिए सदस्यों में क्या गुण होने चाहिए ?

घ. बच्चों को क्या करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ?

भाग २: चित्र कला

स्वर्ग जैसे एक परिवार का चित्र बना कर, पाठ में दी गई अच्छी बातों को लिखिए ।

जैसे: १. मीठी बोली में बात करना चाहिए ।

२.-----

३.-----

४.....

भाग ३:की और कि का प्रयोग ।

की - shows relationship between the nouns situated before and after it in a sentence.

Eg. रजनी की गुड़िया बहुत सुंदर है ।

कि - is used to expand or add detail to the activity of a subject.

Eg. मैं ने सोचा कि आप बहरे हैं ।

इन वाक्यों को कि या की से पूरा करो ।

१. मुझे मालूम है तुम उससे जलन करते हो ।

२. टोनी इच्छा है वह वकील बने ।

३. कौन कहता है घोड़े के सींग होते हैं ।

४. क्या तुम्हें पता है वह प्रदीप बहन है ।

५. बच्चों, शोर मत मचाओ क्यों पिताजी तबीयत ठीक नहीं हैं ।

६. आज वह लम्बासा जा रहा है क्यों उसके भाई शादी है ।

७. रमन माँ काम करती है ।

८. तिमोदी बहन बहुत रो रही है क्यों उस माँ अभी तक नहीं लौटी ।

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6

WEEK 5

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| STRAND | RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES |
| SUB – STRAND | People And Place |
| 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: Our Social Groups

- Humans need to live with others to make life more fun and enjoyable through social interaction with another.
- Socializing through group activities provides opportunities for our needs to be met.
- Understanding what types of social groups there are to fit our social needs may give us a better understanding of the type of group we need to have our social needs fulfilled.

Different Types of Social Groups

1. Home is often the first place where a person receives social attention. In homes we learn the first rules of interaction with each other.
2. Our family is our first social group and all of us belong to this social group.
3. Peer groups are people who are usually approximately the same age as you.
4. This group is also often of the same social status and shares your interests.
5. This type of social group is important throughout a person's life.
6. However, this group has more influence during childhood and adolescence.
7. Peer groups are often the place where individuals acquire and develop social and leadership skills. Peer groups change with time.
8. It is common for people to come into and grow in a peer group
9. Teams are a place to form connections and friendships.
10. Teams also provide opportunities for people to learn leadership skills and how to work together.
11. Adults and children benefit from this type of social group.
12. Clubs create a social environment by bringing together people who have similar interests.
13. These clubs will allow you to interact with people who have the same interests as you.
14. Other groups that we can be a member of are our cultural group and even gender.
15. All social groups should learn to spend money wisely and save their resources for future needs.

Activity

1. Which the first social group?

2. Do you like socializing?

3. Why do you think socializing is important for people?

Fillers

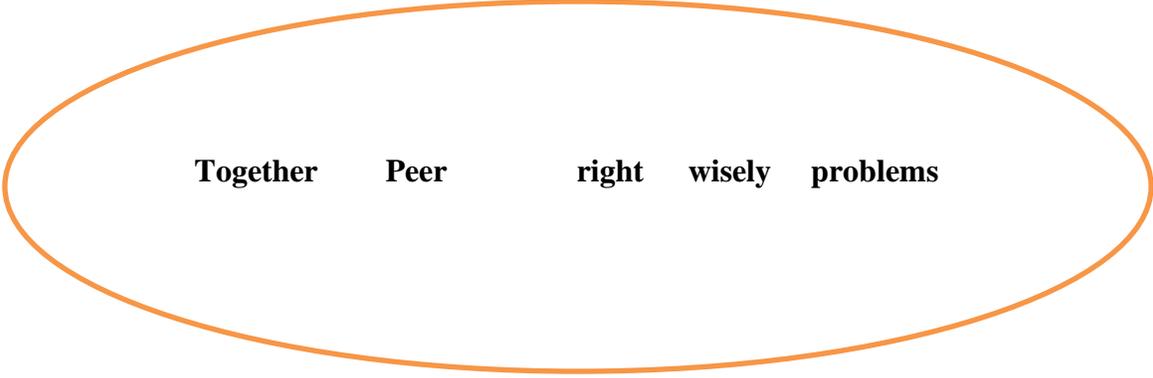
1. _____ groups are made up of people with same age group.

2. We should learn to spend money _____.

3. Social environment brings people _____.

4. Socializing helps to share _____.

5. Good friends will make _____ decisions.

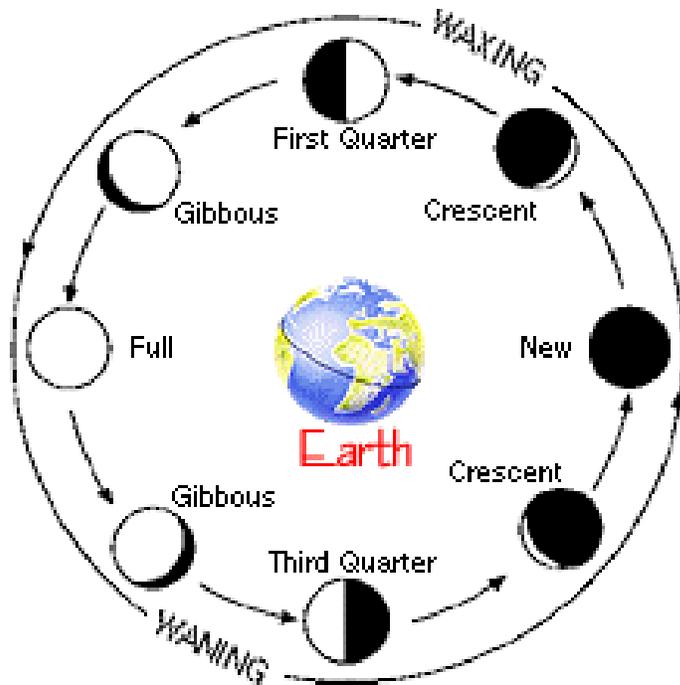


Together Peer right wisely problems

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| STRAND | Earth and Beyond |
| SUB – STRAND | The Earth and our Solar System |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Collect and analyse data about the daily weather patterns and its effects on human life. |

Lesson notes: Earth and beyond

The Moon as seen from Earth



The Earth and our Solar System

- The moon is earth's only natural satellite.
- A satellite is any object that moves in orbit around a planet.
- The moon is covered with rocks, boulders and layers of charcoaled colored soil.
- The changes in the moon's shape is called **phases of the moon**.
- The moon is always round and does not change its shape.



| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| New moon (start of month) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurs when the moon is between earth and the sun. The 3 are aligned to each other. |
| Crescent moon (waxing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunlight portion increases but it is usually less than half. |
| First quarter (half-moon) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurs when the moon is at 90 degree angle with respect to the earth and moon. |
| Gibbous moon (waxing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunlight portion continues to increase but becomes more than half moon. |
| Full moon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moon, sun and earth are in alignment The moon is on the opposite side of the earth. |
| Gibbous (waning) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light starts to decrease and continues to decrease |
| Last quarter (half-moon) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light continually decreases. |
| Crescent moon (waning) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wanes until light completely goes. |

Dry and wet season

- Fiji has South Sea tropical climate with two major seasons. **A dry season is experienced from June to October.**
- Wet season is from November to April. In Fiji hurricane season falls in the wet season.**

Dry season

- Occurs between May and October.
- Leeward side of the major island is usually drier with clear sky.
- Drought mostly occurs in this season.
- This climate is caused by changing winds and ocean currents.

Wet season

- This occurs between November to April.
- These months are also a hurricane season.
- The windward side has average rainfall of 165 to 185 cm

ACTIVITY

- Describe the new moon.

- Which moon phase occurs when 3, the moon (is on the opposite side of the earth), earth and sun are in alignment? _____

3. Which type of climate Fiji has?

4. How does cyclones and flooding affects people?

5. Name the 2 agents which affects climate?

Label the Phases of the Moon

Name _____

