

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

MATHS

STRAND	MEASUREMENT
SUB STRAND	AVERAGE SPEED
LEARNING OUTCOME	To understand the importance of time in speed and calculate average speed

AVERAGE SPEED

- To calculate average speed
- Average speed = Distance (D) divide (÷) by Time (T)
- Average Speed = $D \div T$ or
- Average Speed = $\frac{D}{T}$
- Time = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$
- Distance = Speed x Time

For Example:

- If a bus takes 4 hours to reach Lautoka from Suva covering a distance of 250 km, find its average speed in kilometers per hour.
- SOLUTION: Average Speed = $\frac{D}{T}$
 $= \frac{250 \text{ km}}{4 \text{ hours}}$
 $= 62.5 \text{ km/hr.}$

Activity

1. The inter-city bus leaves Suva at 10.00 a.m. and reaches Nadi at 1.00 p.m. covering a distance of 219 km.
 - i) How long did it take the bus to reach Nadi?

- ii) Find the average speed of the bus.
2. The Taunovo Bus leaves Navua at 9.15 a.m. and reaches Suva after twenty- five minutes of travelling fifty- five kilometers.
- i) How long is the journey?
- ii) What is the average speed of the bus?
3. A rental car leaves Nadi town at 10.20 a.m. and reaches Sigatoka at 10.4 a.m. covering a distance of kilometers.
- i) How long is the drive?
- ii) Find the average speed of the car.
4. If Fiji's fastest man Banuve Tabakauoro completed 100 meters in 10 seconds, find it's average speed in meters per seconds?
5. Fill in the missing data in the table below:

Average Speed	Distance	Time
	20 Km	10 minutes
	32 Km	16 minutes
71 Km / hr.		2 hours
2.6 km / hr.	55 Km	

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YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

ENGLISH

STRAND	READING AND VIEWING
SUB – STRAND	Language Learning Process and Strategies
LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. Explore and use a range of strategies most valuable in understanding a text.

Genre: Reports

Reports are written to describe or classify the way things are. They organize and record information. They are factual and correct. They use clear, straight forward language.

Activity 1: Comprehension Check

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

A Faster Way of Keeping in Touch

The way we write has changed completely. No longer do you see a pen and paper letter. People have complained that they are too slow and so for a faster more efficient method of keeping in touch with friends, people are turning to mobile phones and the internet.

Mobile Phones

In the mid 1990's mobile phones entered Fiji's market. By the 2000 the ordinary Fiji citizen was starting to buy mobile. Now almost every household has a mobile phone. Some homes may even have three or four depending on the number of teenagers and adults in the home. The users of mobile phones soon began making use of the "specials" that the phone company was giving. Text messaging at very cheap rates was one of them. This became very popular and young people just loved it. Now texting is available on every mobile phone.

Questions

1. According to the passage what is something that we no longer see now?

2. What do you think this report is trying to tell us when it uses the phrase “a faster, more efficient method”?

3. What is the author trying to infer from this sentence? By 2000 the ordinary Fiji citizen was starting to buy mobile phones.

4. What was one of the popular specials given by the phone company?

5. What is the purpose of the text?

GRAMMAR

Circle the letter of the best answer

1. Vijay wants to buy a new shirt _____ he hasn't got enough money to buy one.

A. so B. which C. but D. because

2. Hats protect our heads _____ the heat of the sun.

A. from B. with C. by D. over

3. There was _____ flour in the tin to make some pancakes.
A. plenty B. many C. any D. enough
4. There isn't much milk in the bottle, _____?
A. are there B. is there C. isn't it D. is it
5. The teacher told the children to keep _____ books neat and tidy.
A. their B. there C. the're D. they
6. While Tima was sweeping the floor, Anita _____ the blackboard.
A. is cleaned B. was cleaned C. clean D. was cleaning
7. Jovesa is _____ than his older brother.
A. tall B. tallest C. taller D. more taller
8. Everyday, Pita _____ his teeth after breakfast.
A. has brushed B. brushes C. is brushing D. brush
9. I _____ very hungry at lunch time yesterday.
A. was B. were C. will be D. have been
10. Mr Singh asked his new pupil how _____ to school.
A. did he come B. does he come C. he came D. he come

निबंध लेखन (ESSAY WRITING)

निबंध को तीन बागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है :

१. **आरम्भ** – निबंध का आरम्भ सुन्दर ढंग से करना चाहिए। अपने विचारों या भावों को इस प्रकार रखना चाहिए कि वे पाठक के मन को आकर्षित कर सकें। इसका आरम्भ विषय भूमिका से करना चाहिए।
२. **मध्य भाग - इसका सम्बन्ध** निबंध के मुख्य भाग से होता है। इसमें कही गई बात तर्क -संगत और विस्तृत होनी चाहिए।
३. **अन्त** : निबन्धकार को निबंध का अन्त प्रभावशाली ढंग से करना चाहिए। इसका सुन्दर अन्त इसकी सफलता का प्रतीक है। निबंध के चार भेद होते हैं।

१. कथात्मक या विवरणात्मक निबंध (Narrative Essays)

इस प्रकार के निबंधों में विवरण प्रधानता होती है। इनमें प्राचीन घटनाओं, काल्पनिक, पौराणिक या ऐतिहासिक कथाओं, यात्राओं आदि का विवरण होता है।

२. वर्णनात्मक निबंध (Descriptive Essays):

इस प्रकार के निबंधों में नगर, दृश्य, योजना, पर्व आदि का चित्रण रहता है।

३. चिंतनत्मक अथवा विचारात्मक निबंध (Reflective Essays)

इसमें आलोचनात्मक, शोधत्मक निबंध आते हैं।

४. भावात्मक निबंध (Emotional Essays)

इस प्रकार के निबंधों में मन की भावनाओं को दर्शाया जाता है। इसमें भाव, विचारों के साथ-साथ कल्पना की ऊँची उड़ान भी रहती है।

समाचार पत्र से लाभ

यह दुनिया बहुत ----- है लेकिन विज्ञान के अविष्करों ने इसे बहुत छोटा बना दिया है। दुनिया के किसी कोने में कोई ----- हो जाय, दो-चार घण्टों में हमें उसकी ----- समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हो जाती है। इस लिए पढ़े-लिखें लोग रोज़ सुबह ही समाचार पत्रों की प्रतीक्षा करते हैं। समाचार पत्र ही ऐसे ----- साधन हैं जिनसे हमें दुनिया भर की खबरें प्रातिदिन मिलती रहती हैं।

समाचार ----- का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है समाचार देना। इससे हमें यह पता चलता है कि अपने देश में तथा संसार के अन्य देशों में क्या घटनायँ घटी हैं। समाचार पत्र नए अविष्करों के बारे में जानकारी देते हैं। इसमें तरह ----- के विज्ञापन भी प्रसारित होते हैं। नौकरियों के लिए खाली जग की ----- भी हमें मिलती है। समाचार पत्र सरकार या कोई व्यक्ति द्वारा गलत कार्य को भी प्रकाशित करते हैं। कोई समाचार पत्र तो अपनी बिक्री के लिए ऐसे समाचारों को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर ----- हैं।

समाचार पत्र ----- जीवन का आवश्यक अंग है। समाचार ----- को बिना किसी पक्षपात के सही समाचार लोगों को देना चाहिए। इससे ऐसे समाचार पत्रों की बिक्री तथा सम्मान स्वयं प्राप्त होंगे।

जानकारी	बड़ी	तरह	छापते	मानव
पत्र	घटना	खबर	आसान	पत्रों

1076 Nadi Sangam School

Year 6 Vosa VakaViti HSP 14

Formative Assessment 1

Marks 20

Name: _____

(A) WILIVOLA KEI NA SAUMI TARO.

1. Na vosa tautauvata ni dolo ni cakau:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. daku ni cakau | C. loma ni cakau |
| B. dela ni cakau | D. yasa ni cakau |

2. Na _____ e dau veirabo.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. koli | C. qio |
| B. kanace | D. vai |

(B). NA VEIVOSAKI KEI NA VOLA ITUKUTUKU: vakayagataka na ivosavosa vakaViti e ra mo bulia kina e dua na iayatu vosa.

1. vakabula ika levu
2. cakau ni kamunaga

(C). NA VOSA VAKAVITI: Vakacuruma na veivosa dodonu ena veivanua lala e ra.

1. E a kele tu na neitou waqa e na _____ ko Suva. (dolo ni cakau/ loma ni toba).

2. E ra dau veiqasiyaki na toto e na _____ (dela ni mati/ dolo ni cakau).

(D). NA VEIKA VAKAVITI

I. icavuti vakavanua

1. Tailevu-
2. Cakaudrove-

II. wiliwili vakaViti

1. 10 na ibe-
2. 10 na qio-

III. vula vakaViti

1. Seviteba-
2. Okotova-

IV. iyaya vakaViti

1. takona-
2. ivetaki-

V. vesuvesu vata

1. E _____ na kuka.
2. E _____ na ika.

VI. kau mai ni kakana

1. dovu-
2. dalo-

VII. kau tani ni kuli, vuti se qa ni kakana

1. vuaka-
2. bulumakau-

VIII. tagi ni manumanu

1. toa-
2. namu-

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

HEALTHY LIVING

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub – Strand	Disease Prevention
Learning Outcome	Explain Non communicable disease and its prevention

Non Communicable Disease

1. Non Communicable Diseases or **NCD**, also called Lifestyle Diseases is a medical condition or disease and is **non-infectious** and **non-transmissible** among people.

2. Causes:

- Exposure to air pollution,
- Smoking,
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity.

3. Examples are: hypertension, obesity, stress, diabetes, cancer, heart disease and asthma.

4. Prevention:

- ▶ Take good care of our health.
- ▶ Doing physical activity (1hour for children everyday)
- ▶ Eating balanced meal in the right amount every day

Activity

1. List the non-communicable disease that you are aware of.
2. How does physical activity help you to keep fit and healthy?
3. A lot of young children suffer from obesity at a very young age. What health problems can they face when they grow up?
4. Define Non Communicable Disease

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	People and Work
LEARNING OUTCOME	Demonstrate good work ethics and relationship

► **Work Place Relationships**

1. In every work place, the employees should be happy with the work they do and the employer should see that they are treated with respect.
2. The employee should be truthful, honest and should perform their role as expected by their employer.
3. The conditions of employment should be known to an employee before he/she signs the contract.
4. This will protect both the parties from disputes and which could end up in a court of law if not resolved.
5. The relationship between the employer and the employee should always be respected at all times.
6. When the employer and employee follow good work habits, the business or organization to grow and make more profit.
7. Employees receive increments, bonuses when the business makes profit.

Activity

1. What are some workers' right in Fiji?
2. What are labour laws?
3. Which government department looks after the rights of the employees in Fiji?

1076 NADI SANGAM SHOOL

YEAR 6

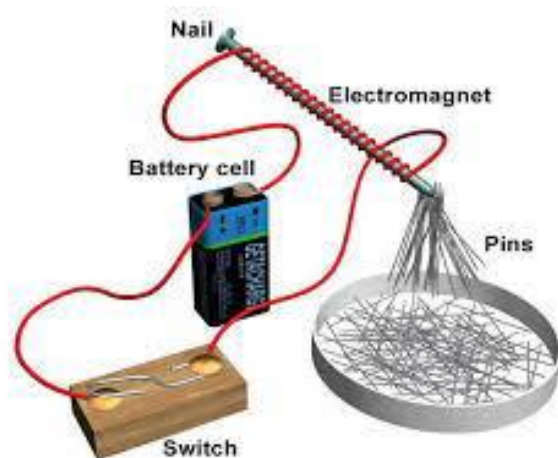
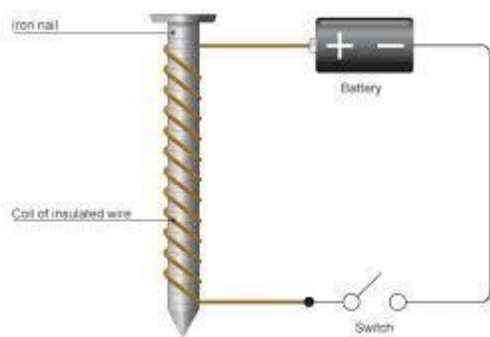
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

Strand	Energy
Sub- Strand	Energy Source and Transfer
Learning Outcome	Investigate about Electromagnetism

Electromagnet

1. A metal can be made into a magnet by passing electricity through it.
2. A piece of copper wire was wrapped around a nail.
3. The ends of the wire was connected to a battery and a switch also made.
4. When the circuit is closed, electricity flows through the wires coiled around the nail and the nail becomes a magnet.
5. When the circuit is open, the nail stops behaving like a magnet.
6. This shows that an iron nail can become a temporary magnet by passing electricity through wires coiled around it.
7. A magnet made in this way is called an **ELECTROMAGNET**.
8. . Electromagnets are found in doorbells, hard drives, speakers, trains, anti-shoplifting systems, MRI machines, microphones, home security systems, DVD tape decks, motors, and many other everyday objects.
9. 9. It is also found in small motors around the workshop of a house, such as electric drill, electric sander and in kitchen appliances, such as blender, food processor, vacuum cleaner, wash machine, dryer, electric shave etc.



Activity

1. What is Electromagnet?
2. What things are needed to construct an Electromagnet?
3. What are some of the things that can be picked from Electromagnet?
4. What are the common uses of Electromagnet in our daily life?

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 5
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1
COMPUTER STUDIES
YEAR 6

20 Marks

(20th September- 24th September)

Section A: Multiple Choice

7 Marks

1. The 4 functions of computers are _____.
 - A. Input, Processing, Output and Storage
 - B. Input Device, Processing, Output and Storage
 - C. Input, Processing, Output Device and Storage
 - D. Input Device, Processing, Output Device and Storage
2. How is computers used in Law Enforcement?
 - A. Tracking and surveillance camera
 - B. Movies and games
 - C. Communicating on bebo and twitter
 - D. Data entry and virtual e- learning
3. The last function of a computer is _____.
 - A. Processes Data
 - B. Accepts Data
 - C. Stores results
 - D. Produces Output
4. Modem _____.
 - A. Helps you to listen to music and sounds
 - B. Helps you to speak louder
 - C. Connects you to the internet
 - D. Makes a copy of the document
5. In _____ the computers are used to calculate sales, make financial reports and make decisions based on the reports.
 - A. Schools
 - B. Supermarkets
 - C. Hospitals
 - D. Police Stations
6. CD, DVD, and USB are examples of _____.
 - A. Input Devices
 - B. Output Devices
 - C. Storage Devices
 - D. Printing Devices

7. Computer _____ are the programs we use to do our work on the computer?

- A. Hardware
- B. Software
- C. Virus
- D. Parts

Section C: Short Answer Questions

7 Marks

1. What is a computer?

2. List 2 uses of computers in schools?

3. Name 2 Storage Devices?

4. Name at least 2 types of computers?

Section C: Draw And Label A Computer System (at least 6 main parts)

(6 Marks)

