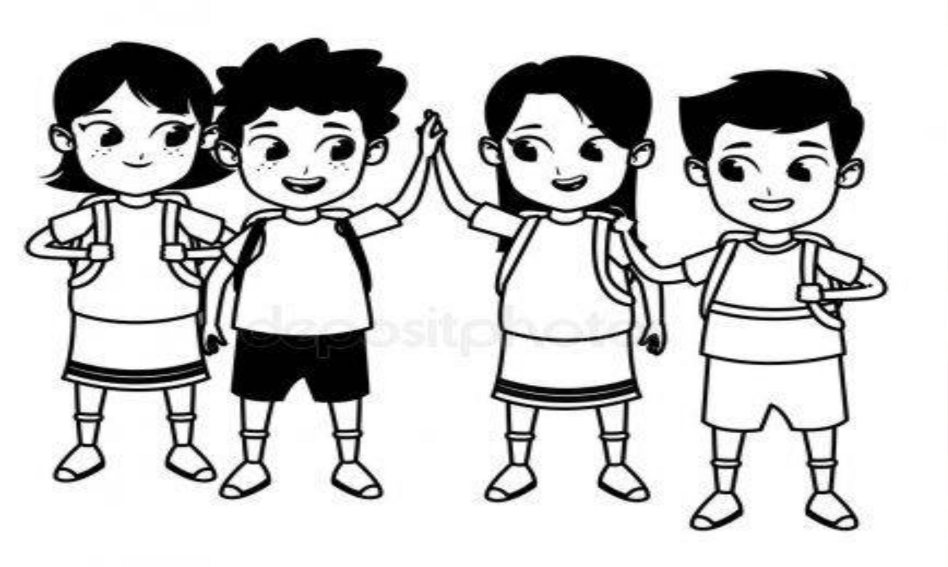
1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12



27.09.21 – 01.10.21

YEAR 6

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

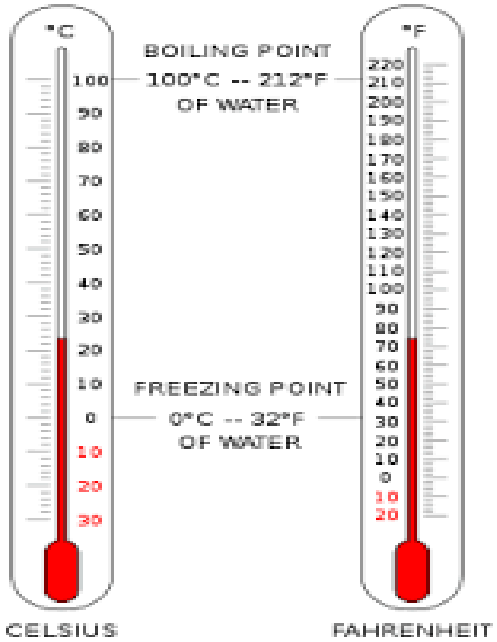
MATHS

27.09.21 – 01.10.21

STRAND	MEASUREMENT
SUB-STRAND	TEMPERATURE
LEARNING OUTCOMES	To estimate, measure and record temperature in degrees Celsius

TEMPERATURE

- Temperature is how hot or cold something is.
- It is measured in degrees Celsius (˚C)
- We use the Celsius thermometer to measure temperature.
- Temperatures below freezing point are written with a – sign before the number.
- For example: 5 degrees below zero is written as -5˚C.


°C
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20
30
BOILING POINT
100°C -- 212°F
OF WATER
FREEZING POINT
0°C -- 32°F
OF WATER
°F
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20
CELSIUS
FAHRENHEIT

Example:

Write the temperature twenty-five degrees in numeric form.

Solution: twenty-five degrees= 25˚C

ACTIVITY

1. Write these temperatures in numeric form.

a. Twenty-four degrees Celsius ___________________

b. Zero degrees Celsius ______________________

c. Forty – five degrees Celsius _________________

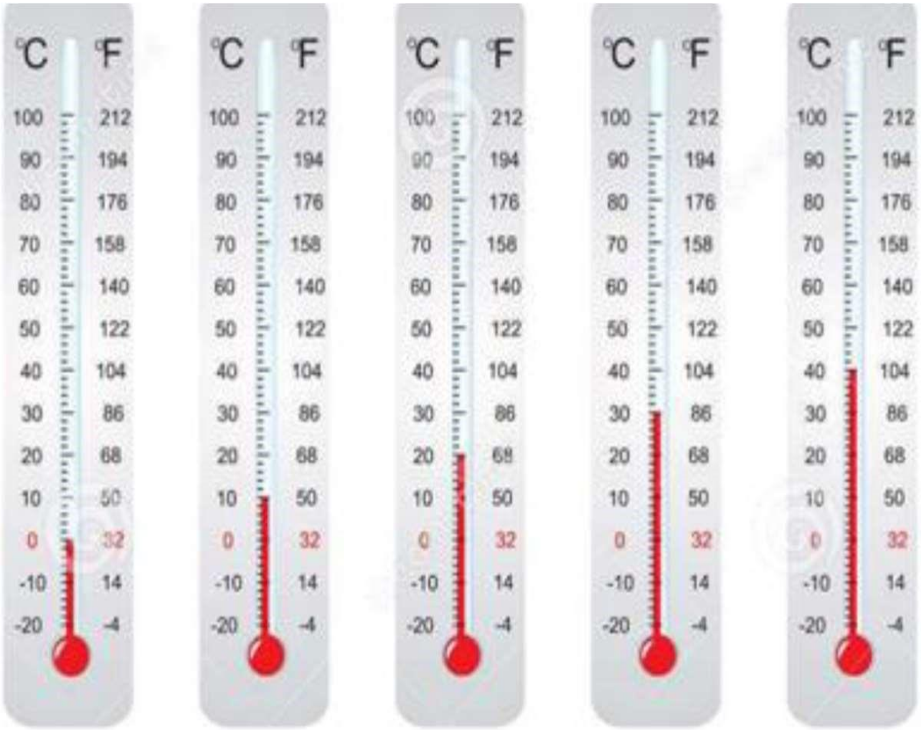
d. Thirty- two degrees Celsius______________________

2. Arrange these temperatures in ascending order

16˚C 25˚C 100˚C 2˚C 35˚C 19˚C 10˚C

_______ _______ ________ _________ _________ __________ __________

3. Read and write the temperature indicated below.


°C
°F
100
212
90
194
80
176
70
158
60
140
50
122
40
104
30
86
20
68
10
50
0
32
-10
14
-20
-4

a._________________ b.___________________

c._________________ d.___________________

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

ENGLISH

27.09.21 – 01.10.21

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.

STORING WATER

In many parts of the world, people collect or **store** river water and rain water. The water is stored in tanks or large containers. In other places, ground water is pumped to the surface and stored in large water tanks. In towns and cities, people use a lot of water. So, sometimes water is taken from the rivers and stored in huge man-made lake called reservoir.

But it is not safe to drink water straight from the reservoir. **It** has things that can make people sick. So, from the reservoir, water is pumped to a water treatment plant. At the treatment plant, the particles of soil and plant materials are removed. A small amount of a gas called chlorine is then pumped into the water to kill any harmful bacteria. After that, the water is pumped into pipes under the ground to our taps at home or at school.

1. The word store in line 1 means

A. keep.
B. shop.
C. bring.
D. canteen.

2. People bring underground water up to the surface using

A. reservoirs.
B. water tanks.
C. water pumps.
D. large containers.

3. The word **‘It’** in line 6 refers to

A. water.
B. reservoir.
C. treatment plant.
D. underground water.

4. Chlorine is added to the water to

A. remove all the dirt.
B. kill the bad bacteria.
C. save the harmless bacteria.
D. remove the plant materials.

5. Our drinking water should be clean so that we

A. can pay for it.
B. do not get sick.
C. can wash our body well.
D. stop mosquitoes from breeding in it

B. VOCABULARY WORDS

Store Chlorine bacteria surface mosquitoes

dirt clean reservoir water cities

C. GRAMMAR: VERB TENSE

- Verb tense is a form of the verb that signals, to us, when the action happened.
- They tell us whether the action, in a sentence, is in the past, present or future.
- We call this form of verb **-the tense.**
- **For example:**

Verb	**Past tense**	**Present tense**	**Future Tense**
Talk	I talked.	I am talking.	I will talk.
Jump	The man jumped.	The man is jumping.	The man will jump.

ACTIVITY

identify whether sentences are in the present (pr), the past (p) or the future(f) tense

1. The flying fish are jumping. _________________
2. That dreadful day will come. __________________
3. Yesterday I jumped into the pool. ______________
4. Now is the time to prepare. ___________________
5. The lizard crept slowly towards the insect. __________________________
6. On my 21st birthday I will be receiving a car. ________________________

D. CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES TO THE PAT TENSE.

For example:

On the camp we will swim for one hour every morning.

On the camp we swam for one hour every morning.

1. I am flying to Brisbane tomorrow.

   ____

2. The farmer's paddock is full of juicy sweet corn.

   ____

3. Gerri is drinking her milk.

   ____

4. The children will sing and dance at next week's performance.

   ____

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

WORKSHEET 15

HINDI

27.09.21 – 01.10.21

संस्कृति

स्वर्ग कहाँ है?

१. स्वर्ग यहीं धरती पर है |

२. मनुष्य अपने अच्छे कर्मों से सब जगह स्वर्ग बना सकता है |

३. स्वर्ग का मतलब है – जहाँ समस्त सुखों का आनन्द प्राप्त हो, शान्ति हो | सब लोगों में आपसी प्रेम, सुमति और एकता हो, वहीं स्वर्ग है |

४. ज्ञानी महर्षि चाणक्य ने लिखा है "स्वर्ग अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं है, यहीं है -इस धरती पर |

५. इस स्वर्ग में रहने वालों की अपनी एक पहचान है |

६. हर परिवार में स्वर्ग का आनन्द प्राप्त किया जा सकता है |

७. यदि परिवार के सदस्यों में ये गुण हैं –

   - परिवार के सभी सदस्यों का दानी स्वभाव है |
   - वे सभी से मधुर भाषण यानि मीठी बोली में बात करते हैं |
   - ईशवर में विशवास रखते हैं और देव पूजा पर ध्यान देते हैं |
   - ज्ञानियों और अतिथियों का आदर करते हैं यानि दूसरों को भी सुख पहुँचाते हैं और खुद भी सुखी रहते हैं |

८. जिस परिवार में ये सब बातें देखने को मिलती हैं, वहीं स्वर्ग है |

९. मनुष्य यदि कोशिश करे तो वह सब कुछ कर सकता है |

१०. आप भी बचपन से इन गुणों को अपने अन्दर लाने का प्रयास करिए |

११. तब देखना अपने चारो ओर स्वर नज़र आएगा |

अभ्यास

क. इन शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए

१. आयुष्मान -

२. नैतिक –

३. मधुर –

४. गुण –

५. प्रयास –

ख. पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द से रिक्त स्थान भरिए |

१. स्वर्ग नीले ----------- आसमान के भीतर नहीं है |

२. स्वर्ग यहीं ---------------- पर है |

३. सब लोगों से प्रेम और ----------------- हो, वहीं स्वर्ग है |

४. मनुष्य यदि ------------------- करे तो वह सब कुछ कर सकता है |

ग. बच्चों को क्या करनी चाहिए?

घ. विलोम शब्द

१. नर्क –

२. अवगुण –

३. ज्ञानी –

४. दानी –

५. कड़वी –

ङ. स्वर्ग जैसे एक परिवार का चित्र बनाओ।

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

HEALTHY LIVING

27.09.21 – 01.10.21

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub – Strand	Develop and Maintain A Clean and Healthy Environment
Learning Outcome	Explain how we can maintain a healthy environment

Unit 22

▶ DEVELOP AND MAINTAINING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

1. Maintaining a Healthy Environment is important in increasing our quality of life and years of healthy life. We must learn to care for our environment by always disposing of rubbish properly.
2. Planting flowers will make our environment look beautiful and tourists will be happy to visit it more often.
3. There will be less breeding places of disease germs therefore the community will be a healthy one.
4. Poor environmental quality increases the risk of exposure to disease germs.
5. It makes our community look untidy and unhealthy and visitors will never want to visit our community if they see that it is dirty.

Activity

1. List down ways to maintain a healthy environment in your school.

2. Why do you need to keep your surrounding clean?

3. Give two ways in which you can have less breeding places in your compound.

4.Define Environment.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

SOCIAL STUDIES

27.09.21 – 01.10.21

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	People and Work
LEARNING OUTCOME	Identify and evaluate different options of saving

- **Income,Expenses,Savings**

1. The money we receive for the work we do is called **income**.
2. The money spent from the income earned is called **expenses.**
3. Examples of expenses include; groceries and paying for bills, fare etc.
4. Before we spend our income we should prepare a **budget.**
5. A budget is a plan on how to spend our income.
6. If we prepare a good budget, some money would be left.
7. This money is called our savings and it is usually deposited in a savings account in the bank.
8. We need to have savings for future family plans or it can be used during emergencies.

Activity

1. Explain the following terms.

a)Income-

b) Expenses-

c) Savings-

d)Budget-

2. Why do you need to prepare a family budget?

3. Where can you keep your savings money?

4. Prepare your own weekly family budget by referring to the example given in your text book Pg 74.

1076 NADI SANGAM SHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

27.09.21 – 01.10.21

Strand	**Energy**
Sub- Strand	**Energy transformation use and conservation**
Learning Outcome	**Identify the different sources of energy**

Sources of Energy:

1. There are two sources of energy:

i) Renewable source:

- Can be used over and over again
- Example hydro power, solar energy, wind power, wave power and bio-fuel.

ii) Non-renewable source:

- Can only use once only
- Takes millions of years to develop
- Limited in supply
- Example: fossil fuel (oil, coal and gas)

Fossil Fuels

a. Crude Oil/ Petroleum

- **B**uilds up in liquid form between the layers of the Earth's crust.
- Taken out by drilling deep into the ground and pumping the liquid out. The liquid is then refined and used create produce things like plastics, artificial food flavorings, heating oil, petrol, diesel, jet fuel, and propane.

b) Gas

- ☐ Gather below the Earth's crust
- ☐ Drilled and pumped out like oil.
- ☐ Methane and ethane are the most common types of gasses obtained through this process.
- ☐ Commonly used in home heating as well as gas ovens and grills.

c) Coal

- Coal is the last of the major fossil fuels.
- Created by compressed organic matter, it is solid like rock and is obtained by mining.
- China is the largest producer of coal
- Used in home heating and the running of power plants.

Activity

1. Define renewable and non-renewable energy.
2. Give examples of renewable energy.
3. Give examples of non-renewable energy.
4. Explain what fossil fuel is.
5. Give two advantage of renewable energy.

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 6
COMPUTER STUDIES
YEAR 6

27th to 1st October

The Four Types Of Computers

1. Super Computers

* Fastest computer in the world (can process information very quickly)
* Very expensive (can cost many millions of dollars)
* Used in weather forecasting, space exploration

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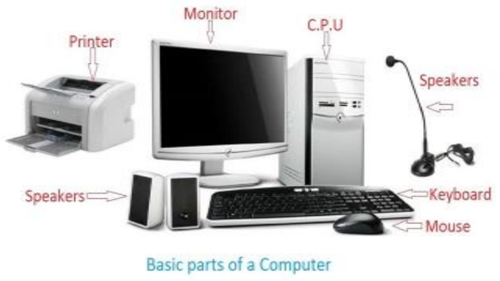
2. Mainframe Computers

* Slower and far less expensive than a supercomputer
* They are used by large companies such as water, gas and electricity suppliers to calculate customer bills.

3.Micro Computers


Monitor
Printer
C.P.U
Speakers
Speakers
Keyboard
Mouse
Basic parts of a Computer

Desktop

http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_x
AAAAAAKg/dsDlgwMQSVA/
The
(Intel's

Laptop

- Small and portable
- E.gs include Laptops and desktop PC
- Laptops can operate on battery
- Found in many homes, offices and schools

4. PDA (Personal Digital Assistant)

* Small enough to hold in the hand
* Cheaper then micro computers
* Have built in keyboards with small screens so not suitable for a lot of entering of data
* Cannot store too much data (small memory)
* Features include email, contacts and addresses