

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#8


STRAND	Writing and shaping
SUB – STRAND	Text types media, everyday communication literary texts
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Examine and write accurately, fluently& effectively for information and pleasure.

LESSON NOTES -Genre: Exposition

Purpose: To argue or persuade

Expositions or persuasive texts are written to argue or persuade. They promote the writer's point of view and try to get the reader/ listener to agree with their view. Examples of expositions are posters, advertisements, pamphlets and reviews. Study the poster below and answer the questions.


SINGERS WANTED



Bulabugs invites You! Yes! You!

To the Best Talent

Show this side of town



Date: June 24th

Place: Bulabugs Town Hall

Time: 7pm-11pm

JOIN US FOR AN EVENING OF FUN AND
LAUGHTER, GREAT DANCING AND
BEAUTIFUL SOUNDS

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. What is the title of the poster?

2. Where is this show being held?

3. What has been promised to everyone who attends the show?

4. When is this activity being held and at what time?

5. Persuasive language is a feature of text for posters. List some of the persuasive words.

6. Why do you think words/text of different size is used?

Indirect Speech

Indirect Speech is when we report another person's exact words. The structure of the statement, question or request changes in reported speech.

Change the following into reported speech.

1. "I like mangoes", said Belinda.

2. "Jack helped me yesterday", said Rahil.

3. "What are you doing?" asked Jone.

4. "Cecilia, get down", said Tommy.

VOCABULARY LIST FOR THE WEEK

Inform text font persuasive exposition argue
promote pamphlets reported speech

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#9

STRAND	Writing and shaping
SUB – STRAND	Language , features and rules
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary

Alphabetical Order

Place all the words in alphabetical order.

Fireproof Frighten Crisis Hyphen Minus Private Scientific Silent Violence Strive
Pollute Pollution Potatoes

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9	10
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Scrambled words Use your spelling skills to unscramble the words below.

1. ifrFoeorp _____
2. iehFtnrg _____
3. sriCis _____
4. pnHeyh _____
5. nsuiM _____
6. taPrieV _____
7. fetnScicii _____
8. itnSle _____
9. Voceneil _____
10. vritSe _____
11. lPeoltu _____
12. ltunooliP _____
13. Poetsato _____
14. touTr _____
15. enuti _____

ANTONYMS (OPPOSITES)

Write down the antonyms of the following words.

1. up _____

6. quietly _____

2. low _____

7. always _____

3. tight _____

8. dry _____

4. pull _____

9. out _____

5. stand _____

10. that _____

Some antonyms are formed by using prefixes – in, dis, un, im

e.g. possible – impossible

honest – dishonest

lock - unlock

accurate – inaccurate

Add prefixes to change these words into antonyms

1. able _____

5. patient _____

2. known _____

6. polite _____

3. obey _____

8. direct _____

4. advantage _____

9. visible _____

Vocabulary for the week

poured exhausted whizzing unfortunately furious

grovelled entertain features comics advertisement

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

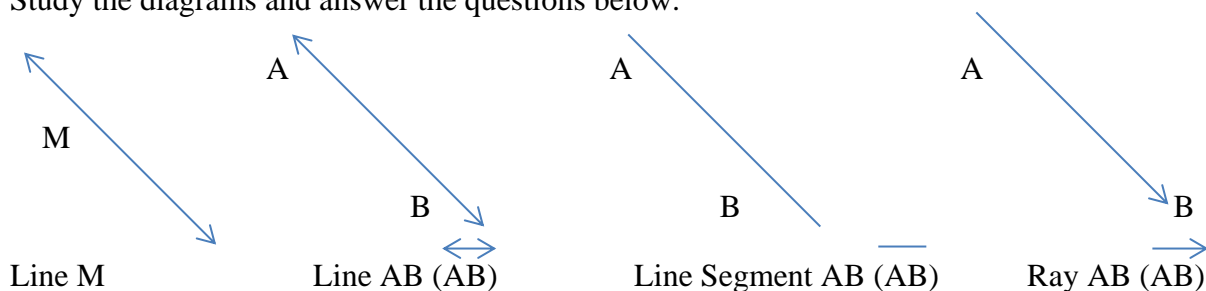
YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET # 8

Name: _____

STRAND	Geometry
SUB-STRAND	Angles and directions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Name different kind of Lines, Line Segments and Rays. Explore and identify the different types of visible angles formed.

Study the diagrams and answer the questions below.



Note:

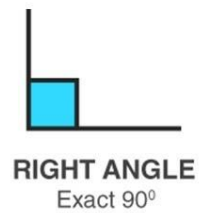
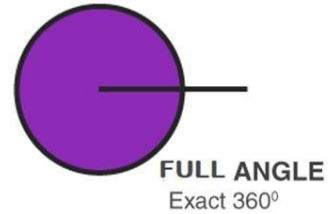
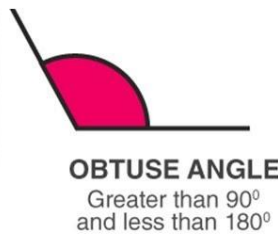
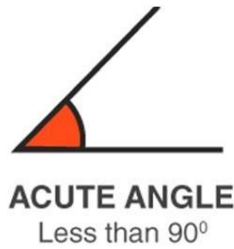
1. A Line points in two directions.
2. A Line Segment starts at one point and ends at another point.
3. A Ray begins at one point and continues in one direction.
4. The starting point of a Ray is called the **point of origin**.

Activity A:

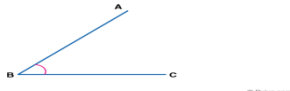
1. The difference between a Ray and a Line is that
.....
.....
2. The starting point of a Ray is called the point of
3. Two Rays starting from the same starting point form an

Angles

Types of Angles



Activity – fill in the table. The first one is done for you.

Name	Draw	Angle size
Acute Angle		Less than 90°
Obtuse Angle		
Right Angle		
Straight Angle		
Reflex Angle		
Complete Revolution		

Which angle will be formed by the minute hand and the hour hand when it is 3 o'clock?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 6

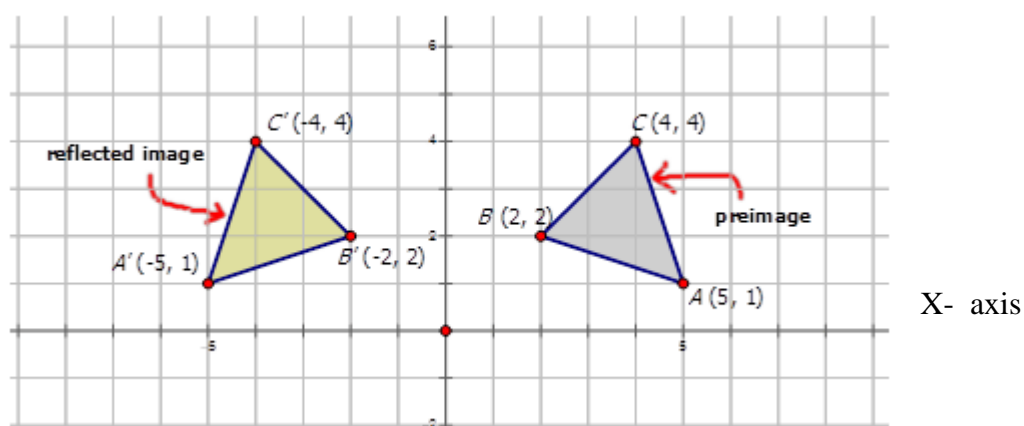
WORKSHEET # 9

Name: _____

STRAND	Geometry
SUB-STRAND	Directions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Show reflections and translation of shapes.

Reflection

y -axis



Reflection is when a shape (object) is flipped over using the line of reflection to form an image. In the diagram above, triangle ABC is the object and triangle $A'B'C'$ is the image.

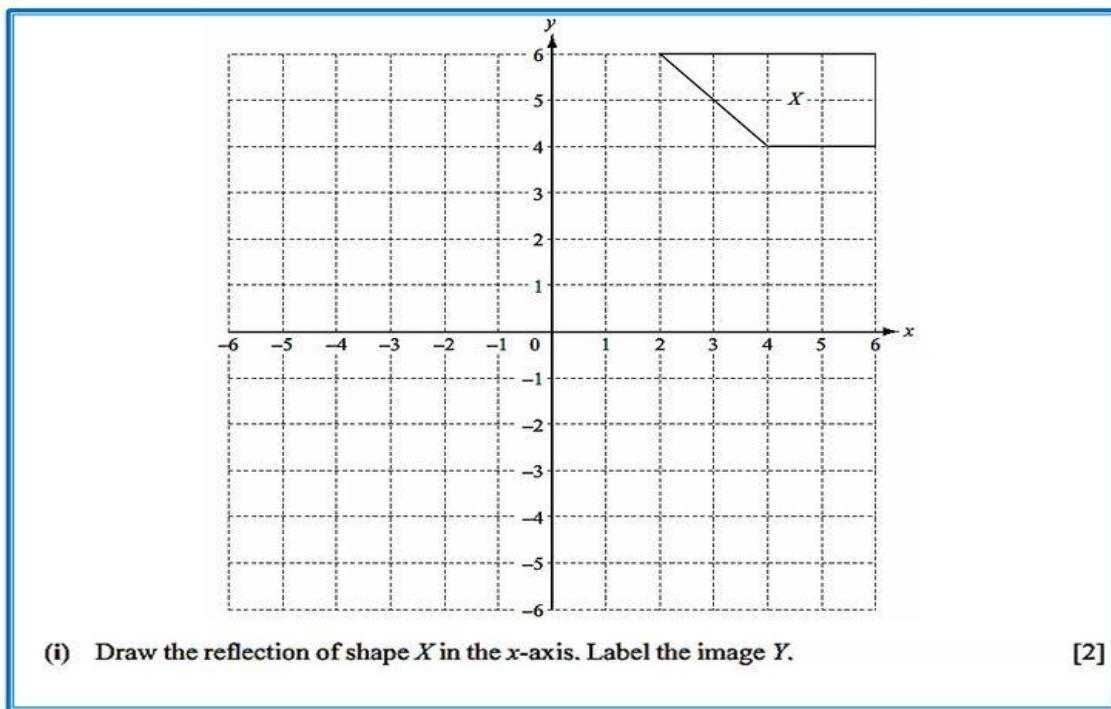
Coordinates are written as (x,y). x coordinate is always written first. Eg coordinates of A (5,1) , coordinates of A' (-5,1).

In the above diagram, the line of reflection is the y – axis.

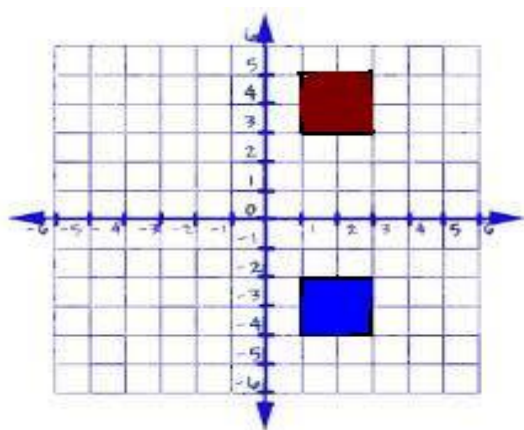
Activity

Study the diagram given below.

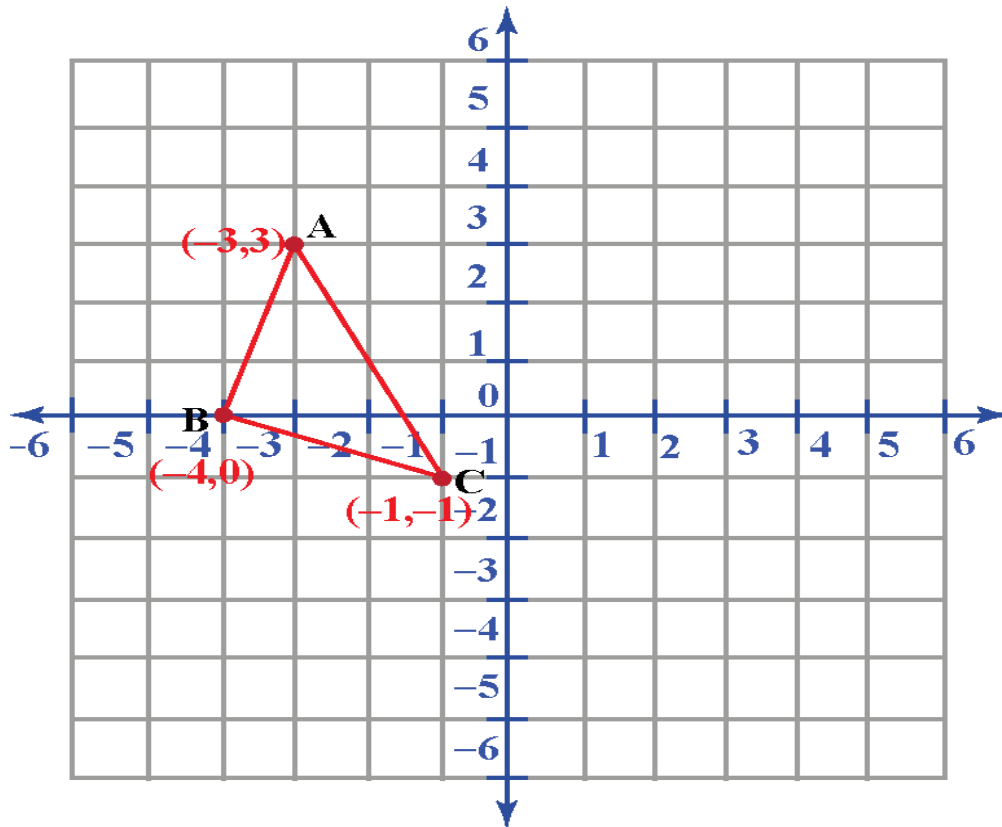
1. Reflect the object x in the x axis .
2. Write the four coordinates on the object and on the image. Just like the example above.



Translation – is sliding every point of a figure the same distance and in the same direction without rotating or resizing. It is just moving. From one number to another is one step.



The object is on top and the image after translation is at the bottom. Each point of the object is moved down by 7 steps.



Activity

1. Move the above object 5 steps to the right. Draw your image and label it.
2. Write the coordinates of the image.

A' (_____, _____)

B' (_____, _____)

C' (_____, _____)

STRAND	Personal and Community Hygiene
SUB – STRAND	Civic Pride
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Engage in activities that promote conservation

LESSON NOTES- CONSERVATION IN OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

1. Conservation is using things or resources wisely so there is no wastage. Here are some tips that you can follow to conserve the resources that you have around you;

- Choose locally grown food. That way you do not use a lot of money to be buying imported foods from the shops or markets.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth. This helps you reduce water wastage therefore lowering the water bill that your family has to pay.
- Use a Re-usable shopping bag when you go shopping in supermarkets so that less plastic bags are used.
- Take short showers instead of baths. Aim for five minutes—but still get clean!

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

a.) Environmental conservations are acts or practices that we do to protect our environment. It is important that we learn to conserve our natural resources so that we do not use up all of our natural resources.

b.) Environmental conservation is important because it helps us to prevent **global warming**. It also helps in protecting food supplies and the reduction of air temperature and **pollutants** from the **atmosphere**.

c.) Farmers depend on the environment for their crops to mature on time and in good condition. We depend on farmers for the regular supply of root crops and vegetables.

Why is environmental conservation important?

The earth's resources are limited and finite. We can't replace what we use as fast as we use things up. Example: Fossil Fuels such as kerosene, petrol will one day run out of supply if we do not learn to conserve what we have in supply now. Without oil we may not be able to travel by car, bus and boat. Even airplanes may stop transporting people and tourists.

ACTIVITY

1. The turtle is now an endangered species in Fiji. List **ways** in which you can create awareness on the safe keeping of our turtles so that its numbers do not die out.

2. Below is a list of words that you have to unscramble.

The words describe the effects of the wastage of the environment resources.

noisore – _____

iontulpol – _____

onigodfl – _____

sedilsdnal – _____

noinctitxe – _____

3. Make a checklist of the environment resources around you and state ways in which you can help in its conservation.

Environmental Resource	Conservation Method

STRAND	Personal and Community Hygiene
SUB – STRAND	Civic Pride
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Understand the importance of recycling

LESSON NOTES- RECYLING

Recycling is when we reuse things that have already been used. 3Rs- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

Why should we recycle?

1.) Recycling or making new things from waste material uses less money, less energy, and saves a lot of the Earth's natural resources, thereby helping the environment.

2.) Recycling also saves space in landfills, example the Naboro Landfill. Instead of your garbage being thrown away and taking up space and possibly damaging the environment it's better to recycle it.

3.) We can recycle plastics, paper, plastic juice and water bottles, old tires, food scraps and water as well, for example the water that we use for rinsing the clothes can be later used for scrubbing the bathroom or the toilet.



Ways to Recycle Food Waste

1. Compost the kitchen and garden scrap.
2. Put your waste to work.
3. Creative use of leftovers.
4. Donate waste for animal feed.
5. Convert food scrap into Biogas.
6. Reuse the food packaging material.





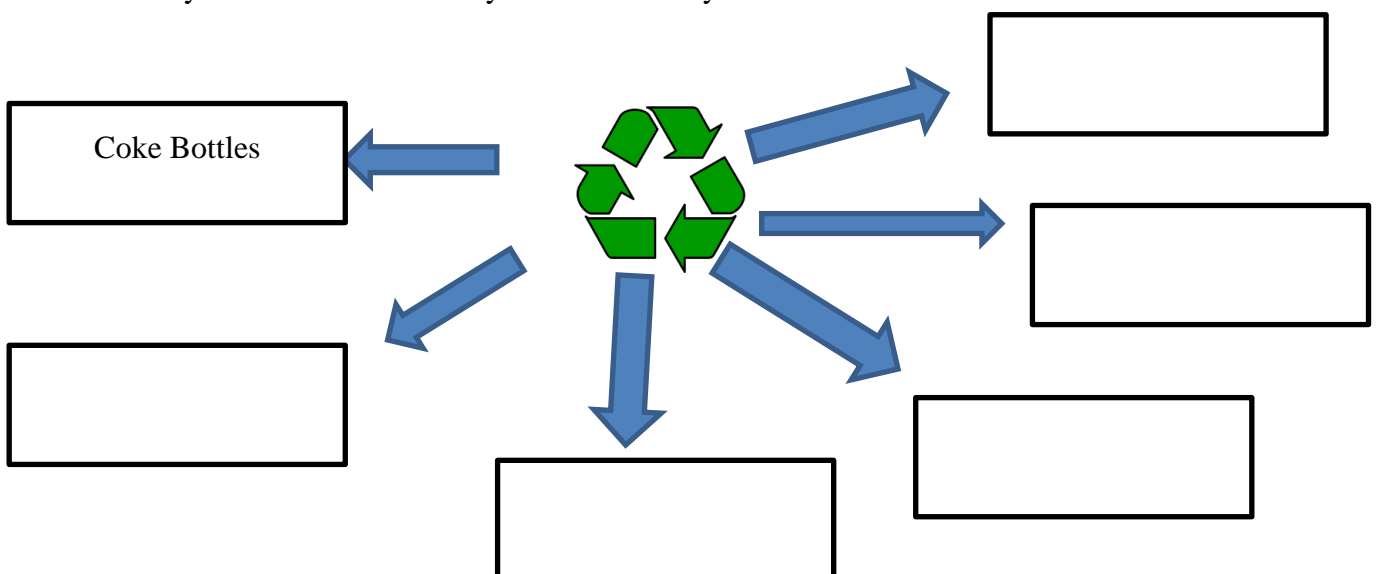
Activity

1. Why is recycling important for our country?

2. Recycling can also be a way of earning extra pocket money. Explain what you understand by this statement.

3. How will the environment benefit from recycling?

4. Identify items that we use daily that we can recycle



1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #8

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना, लिखना और निर्माण करना, संस्कृति
SUB STRAND	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय । मूल पाठ के प्रकार- मीडिया, साधारण संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय ।
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विभिन्न लिखित तथा दृश्य संबंधी विषयों की चर्चा व व्याख्या करना । अर्थ लगाने हेतु पाठ में प्रस्तुत आलेखपर विचार व राय व्यक्त करना ।

भाग १: पुस्तक- शाश्वत ज्ञान

पाठ १३- रातू सर लाला सुकूना page 63

इस पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों का जवाब लिखिए । सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोला कार निशान बनाए ।

१. फीजी के अंतिम नरेश कौन थे ?

क. रातू सर लाला सुकूना

ख. रातू सर दाकम्बाऊ

२. बी .ए. करने के बाद रातू सर लाला सुकूना ने किस विषय की पढ़ाई की ?

क. वकालत की

ख. राजनीति की

३. घायल हो जाने पर रातू सर लाला सुकूना ने क्या किया ?

क. वे भाग गए

ख. वे लड़ते रहे

४. रातू सर लाला को फ्रांस की सरकार ने मिलिट्री मेडल से सम्मानित क्यों किया ?

क्योंकि वे एक

क. अच्छे स्पीकर थे

ख. बहादुर सिपाही थे

५. फीजी के आदिवासी का अर्थ है :

क. भारतीय लोग

ख. काईवीती लोग

६. परलोक सिधार जाने का अर्थ है :

क. मर जाना

ख. सो जाना

७. सम्मान शब्द का अर्थ क्या है ?

क. आदर

ख. हिस्सा

भाग २- दिए गए शब्दों में से रू और रु की पहचान करिए और रिक्त स्थान पर लिखिए ।

गरुड़ करुणा शुरू रूमाल रुकना रुपया रूखा दारू

रुलाना गुरू बारूद रूप

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भाग ३- लिंग

इसे सीखो

पुल्लिंग

स्त्रीलिंग

पुल्लिंग

स्त्रीलिंग

मुर्गा - मुर्गी

शिष्य - शिष्या

शेर - शेरनी

प्रिय - प्रिया

नौकर - नौकरानी

नेत्र - आँख

ठाकुर - ठाकुराइन

विवाह - शादी

चूहा - चूहिया

निधन - मृत्यु

स्वामी - स्वामिनी

पत्र - चिट्ठी

इन शब्दों का पुल्लिंग शब्द लिखो ।

क. ठाकुराइन -

ख. पंडिताइन -

ग. अध्यापिका -

घ. शिष्या -

ड. गाय -

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #9

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना, लिखना और निर्माण करना,
SUB STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम । सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ ।
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में छोटे औपचारिक लेखन के उपयुक्त परम्पराओं का प्रयोग करना । पहचानना कि छोटे औपचारिक लेखों के उपयुक्त उद्देश्य और दर्शक होते हैं ।

भाग १: पत्र लेखन

तुम्हारा नाम राकेश/ माला है और तुम बुलीलेका, लम्बासा में रहती / रहते हो । तुम्हारी माता जी इस समय केनेडा के भ्रमण पर गई हुई है । वार्षिक परीक्षा में तुम्हें प्रथम स्थान मिला है । पत्र द्वारा इसकी सूचना माता जी को दो ।

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों से पत्र पूरा करो ।

बुलीलेका
लम्बासा
२६ सितम्बर २०२१

पूज्य

सादर प्रणाम

हम सब यहाँ घर पर में हैं और यही आशा है कि आप भी वहाँ पर मौसी के घर खुशहाल होंगी ।

माताजी, आप लोगों के लिए खुश खबरी यह है कि अभी हाल ही में हमारी परीक्षा हुई थी, जिस में सबसे अंक पाकर मैं ने प्रथम स्थान को हासिल किया । हमारे सभी अध्यापकगण मेरे कार्य से बहुत खुश हैं । आपने सच ही कहा था कि मेहनत का फल होता है । मैं ने कठिन की और आप सभी के आशिर्वाद से अच्छे परिणाम मिले ।

आशा है आप भ्रमण करके घर आ जायेंगी । घर का समाचार सब ठीक है । छोटी मुन्नी पूछा करती है कि आप कब लौटेंगी ।

हम सभी की ओर से शुभकामनाएँ ।

..... प्यारी/ प्यारा

.....

माता जी , आनन्द , मेहनत , वार्षिक , अधिक , राकेश/ माला ,
आपकी/ आपका , बेटा/ बेटी , मीठा , जल्द

भाग २: इस निबन्ध को पूरा करो ।

एक मजदूर का जीवन

मैं एक मजदूर हूँ । मेरे परिवार में लोग रहते हैं । अपनी और उनकी पेट भरने के लिए मुझे मजदूरी करना पड़ता है । से मेरा घर का खर्च चलता है ।

मैं रोज पाँच बजे जाग कर अपनी मजदूरी करने चला जाता हूँ । में सब से बड़ा खेत मेरे मालिक का है । मेरे सिवा वहाँ पर कई और लोग भी मजदूरी हैं । खेत में लगभग सभी प्रकार की शाक भाजी उगाया जाता है और वहाँ पर गन्ने की भी की जाती है।

मुझे वहाँ पर घास उखाड़ना और सभी उपज को सुरक्षित रखना पड़ता है । मैं रोज दोपहर को करने के लिए घर आ जाता हूँ क्योंकि मेरा घर मालिक के घर से कुछ ही दूर पर है । भोजन करने के बाद मैं सीचने चला जाता हूँ । सुन्दर और सुशील पौधों को से पौधा हरा भरा रहता है । इस के समाप्ती पर मैं घर लौट आता हूँ । इसी तरह रोज की जिन्दगी चलती रहती है ।

सुबह , गाँव , करते , खेती , पाँच , इसी , भोजन , बगीचा
मजदूर , सीचन

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6

WEEK 9

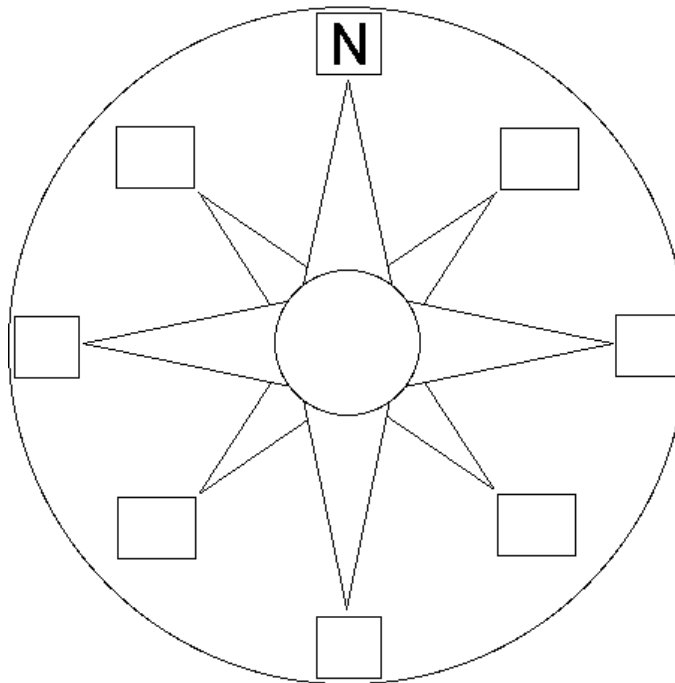
STRAND	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT
SUB – STRAND	Features of Places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions.

NOTE: Refer to the notes to answer the questions.

TRUE/FALSE

1. Mental maps are made up in the mind. _____
2. Key is also known as legend. _____
3. Contour lines are drawn to show the heights above the hills. _____
4. A compass is used to tell the scale. _____
5. North point is always pointing up. _____

Label the compass correctly by writing the directions.



MAPPING: Use the map given below and answer the questions.

1. In which direction is Reki village from Nabau village? _____
2. The shop and service station are in the _____ direction from Salia village.
3. In which direction is Waima village from Tova village? _____

4. The road leading from the shop and the service station to the Daku Pine forests is going in the _____ direction.

5. What is the distance from Nabau village to the Sunset Resort?

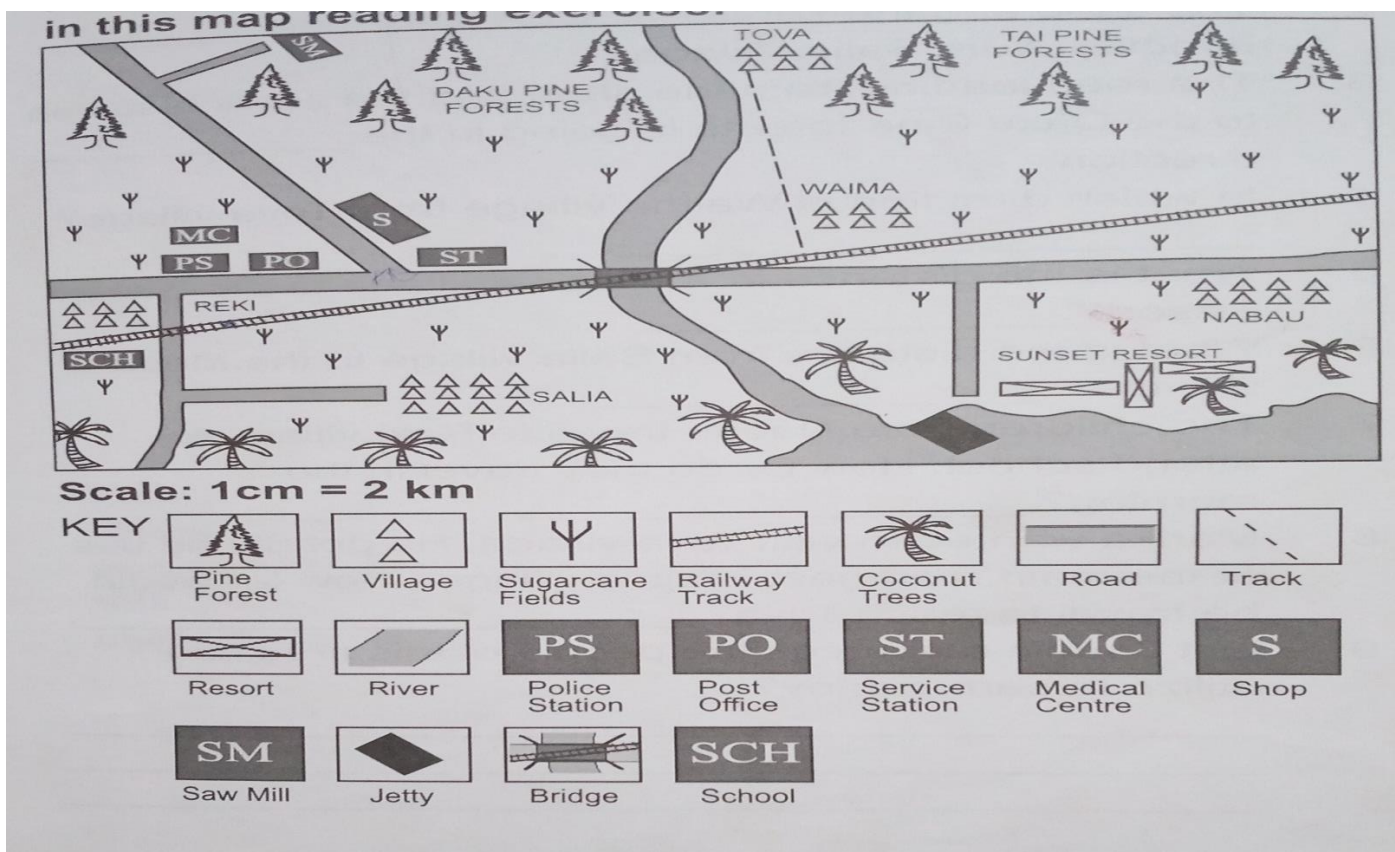
6. How can people travel to Tova village from the bridge?

7. List 2 ways they can use transport their resources to the mill?

8. List 3 main resources the people of this area can utilize to earn money.

9. Write scale in words.

10. What is the distance from Salia village to the Medical Centre?



1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6 **WEEK 8**

STRAND	Time, Continuity and Change
SUB – STRAND	Understanding the past Continuity and Change
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explain the reason behind the ceding of Fiji to Great Britain and highlight the important events that has happened and their significance to Fiji's history and to the present Collect information and evaluate the significance of Fiji in independent state and discuss its impact on Fiji's past and present development.

NOTE: This topic is already covered in term 1. Refer to your notes to answer these revision questions.

Short Answers

For questions 1-3 write the year's in which these events happened.

1. A new constitution was written. _____
2. Civilian coup happened. _____
3. Outbreak of measles in Fiji. _____
4. Who was Fiji's first President? _____
5. Who was known as the "King of Bau"? _____
6. Who met the Queen on behalf of Ratu Cakabau in year 1872? _____
7. Name the 2 Methodist missionaries who arrived in Lakeba in 1835?

8. In which year Fiji gained its independence? _____
9. In the olden days "Worship" was conducted in _____.
10. Why did missionaries teach Christianity to the chiefs first?

TRUE/FALSE

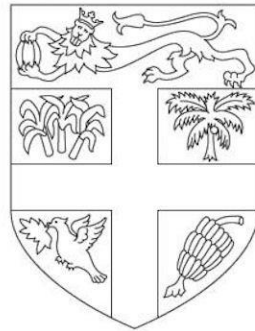
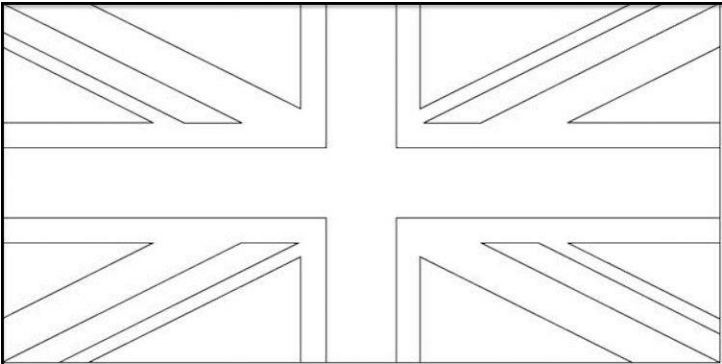
1. Indentured labourers from India arrived in 1879. _____
2. Animism is also known as shamanism. _____
3. The cabinet is always led by the Prime Minister. _____
4. Fiji was ceded to Great Britain on 12th of October, 1870. _____
5. Constitution is the supreme law of the land. _____

FILLERS

1. Fiji became _____ after 96 years of British rule on 10th October, 1970.
2. A _____ is a set of laws which governs a country.
3. Portfolios mean the positions and _____ of the cabinet ministers.
4. Before Christianity, there were wars and _____ in Fiji.
5. Independence flag was raised at _____ Park.

Cannibalism Constitution duties independent Albert

Colour: Fiji's Flag



1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WK 8/9 WHSP

Strand : Volavola kei na bulibuli

Ulutaga : Ko Suva e liu

Na veivosa me nanumi

1.Dre cala

Tukuna se cakava e dua na muana ka veicalati kei na ka e tukuni se vinakati me vakayacori.

2. Gusu kaukauwa

Dau veiba ka tukuna me dina ga na ka e tukuna tiko.

3. Baba matua

Segata e na nona i gu me yaco na ka e lomana veitalia se dina se lasu tiko.

4. Kilavaki

E rerevaki ; sega ni taleitaki.

5. Gusu kaukauwa

Gusu kaukauwa e na veiba, vosa kaukauwa me tukuni kina ni dina na ka e kaya tiko.

6. Ravu na gusu

Levu wale ga na vosa ka sega se sega ni yaga na ka e rawata.

7. Gusu wa

Dau vosa ka sega ni toka lo rawa.

8. Gusu mamaca

Matai na vosa ; madila.

9. Gusugusu ca

Dau vosavosa ca ka tauca na vosa vakasisila.

10. Gusu medre

Dau dredre ni vakamacalataka na ka e via tukuna.

11. Silima na gau ni dali

Mai semata cala e dua na ka e veivosakitaki tiko mai ka sega sara ni kila kina e dua na ka.

12. Talai vakatoa

E dua na i tukuni makawa. E dau tukuni vei dua e talai me lako e na dua na vanua ka sega ni lai vakayacora na ka e talai kina baleta ni la'ki wele tu e na dua na vanua.

13. Curu na lago ka lesu tale mai

E cavuti ogo ke da matavoutaka e dua na ka, ka da mani vakadrukai sara kina vakaca. E wadra na matada, tu vakadua na vakasama ka da mai dalaga balavu tu yani. Na dalaga gona oqori e kainaki ni curu na lago ka lesu tale mai.

14. Regu iloilo

Mata wanono e na vakasaravi ni veika e tu e na vei-iloilo ni veisitoa.

15. Siro mai

Taleitaka ni matavoutaka e dua na ka; na i vakarau ni mata ni ta kunea.(sega ni raica)

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vosa Veibasai

Galala	Vakayawa	Dui-kaikai	Daku
Bulu	Vakaitamera	Lasu	

1. Somidi - _____.
2. Veiwekani - _____.
3. Osooso - _____.
4. Keli - _____.
5. Mata - _____.
6. Vakavoleka - _____.
7. Dina - _____.

Vola i tukutuku

Vola mai e dua na i tukutuku lekaleka me kakua ni lailai sobu mai na tini na i yatu vosa me baleti Suva se dua na koro vaka-Vavalagi ko sa taleva oti.

WEEK 9

Veika raraba

Ko Suva

Ni da yaco mai ki Suva, e da na raica na veigaunisala. Sa vakayacani tu na veigaunisala kece oqori me vakarawarawataka na vanua e da via lako kina. E ra vakatokayacataki na veigaunisala oqori ki vei ira e so na turaga kilai , rogo ka yaga e na noda vanua. Oqo e vica na yaca ni gaunisala ka vakatokayacataki kina e so na tamata rogo e na noda vanua;

-Gordon Street, Ratu Cakobau Road, Ratu Sukuna Road, Marks Street, Ratu Mara Road, Robertson Road, Knollys Street, Rodwell Road, Devouex Road, Victoria Parade, Goodenough Street, Edinburgh Drive, Elizabeth Drive.

Na serekali

Ko Suva

Ko Suva na noda koro turaga,
Sa i tikotiko ni noda Kovana,
E toba vinaka ka i kekekele ni waqa,
E ra dau mai keleva na waqa mai veivanua yawa.
E liu e a koro turaga ko Levuka,
E muri sa qai toki mai ki Suva,
E a veibataki sara vakaukauwa,
Toki mai ki Suva e na dua waluwalu dua.(1881)

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vakayagataki ni vosa e na i yatu vosa

veivana	vana	vanai	vakavanai	vavana
	vanataka	vakavana	vanavana	
	lauvana	veivanavanai		

Mo davo koto e ke ka qai _____. Mo vana na manumanu ko ya. Mo _____ga na nomu dakai. E ra sa vanalaka na waqa ko ira na meca. Oti, e ra sa qai _____tale

vakataki ira. Au a la'ki _____ e nanao. Au a mani _____ ira na toa. “Ae, a cava ko _____ tiko?” a taro mai ko Tui. Kua ni dau vanavana vakaveitalia. Ia, _____ mada na ka, ka toka mai. E _____ Bilo na meca. Sa _____ ko Bilo. E dau veivanayaki na dakai ni vanua. E dau caka na _____ e na buca ni valu.

Saumi taro

1. Vola mai e rua na ka ko dau taleitaka baleti Suva se dua na koro vaka-Vavalagi ko sa taleva oti?

_____.

_____.

2. E duidui vakacava na bula e na dua na koro vaka-Viti kei na bula e na koro vaka-Vavalagi?

_____.

_____.

3. Vola mai e lima na yaca ni koro vaka-Vavalagi ko sa taleva oti?

_____.

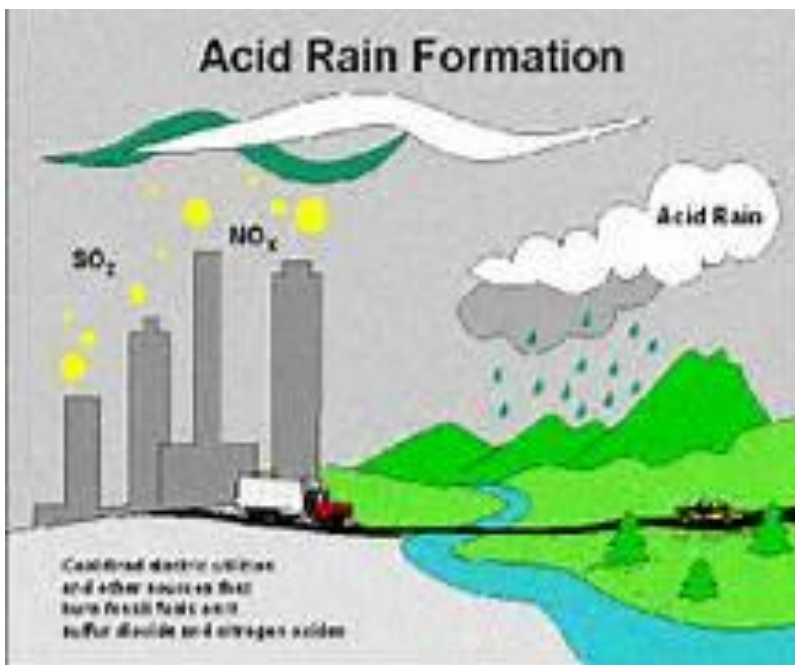
STRAND	Earth and Beyond
SUB – STRAND	Our Changing Earth
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and discuss changes in the environment through natural weathering processes and its effects on the Earth's surface and living organisms

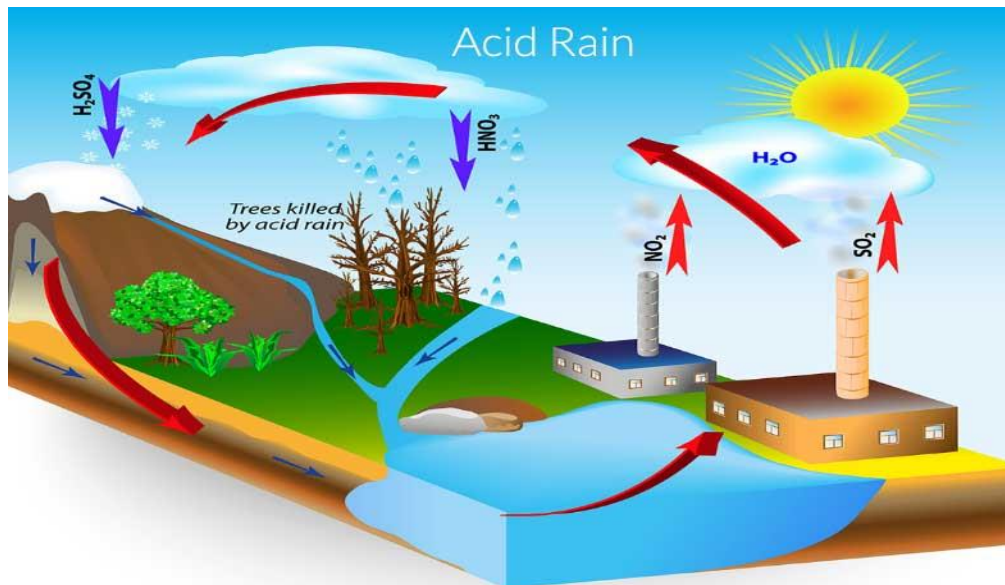
LESSON NOTES: How soil is formed

- Soil is produced by the weathering of rocks.
- Different types of rocks produce different types of soil.
- As rocks undergo weathering, loose grains are formed,
- Plants seeds and spores blown into these grains starts to grow.

Effects of weathering – ACID RAIN

- Human activities have contributed to increase in the weathering process.
- Burning coal, natural gas, and oil releases chemicals such as nitrogen oxide and Sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.
- When these chemicals combine with the sunlight and moisture. They change into acid rain.
- Acid rain rapidly weathers limestone, marble and other kinds of stone.
- The effects of acid rain can be seen on gravestones.
- Acid rain has damaged many historic buildings and monuments.
- Example the Leshan Giant Buddha at Mount Emei in China is the world's largest statue. It was carved 1300 years ago and sat unharmed for centuries. The acid rain turned its nose black and made some of its hair crumble and fall.





ACTIVITY

1. Explain the effects of acid rain on limestone, marbles and stones.

2. List 2 human activities which contributed an increase in the weathering process.

3. Explain how soil is formed.

FILLERS

1. _____ burrow into soil, letting in air and water.
2. Rain water washes _____ down through the soil.
3. _____ is a natural process but human activities can speed its process.
4. Chemicals combine with _____ and moisture, they change into acids.
5. The Leshan Giant Buddha is in _____.

chemical Earthworms Weathering China sunlight

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

WEEK: 9

YEAR: 6

STRAND	Living things and the Environment
SUB – STRAND	Structure and life Processes Living together Biodiversity, Relationships and SUSTAINABILITY
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Compare the life cycles of common land and water animals and recognize their similarities and differences. Investigate and account for the life processes that enable plants to grow and reproduce Investigate and research how human activities affect plants and animals. Use plants respectfully and conserve plant life

Note: Refer to your notes to answer these questions

TRUE/FALSE

1. We need to conserve plants for future generation. _____
2. Introduced species are threat to the native species now in Fiji. _____
3. People should burn all the rubbish. _____
4. Wind pollinated flower are large and bright in colour. _____
5. Ovary is a male part of a flower. _____
6. Embryo consists of young shoot and roots. _____
7. An example of artificial vegetative propagation is suckers. _____

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Write the characteristics of mammals, reptiles and amphibians in the table given below

Mammals	Reptiles	Amphibians

2. Explain the difference between the cold blooded and warm blooded animals?

3. Explain the term metamorphosis?

4. Give examples of two animals which go through **incomplete** metamorphosis.

5. What does the abbreviation MRS GREN mean?

6. Explain as what happens in each process of a flowering plant?

Pollination	
Fertilization	
Seed	
Seed coat	
Seed dispersal	
Germination	

7. What are three things that plants need to grow?

8. Explain asexual reproduction in plants and give an example.

9. What does the term clone mean?

10. Which form reproduction takes place without the help of human help?

11. Complete the table given below by correctly writing the features of **Wind Pollinated** and **Insect Pollinated** flowers.

Wind Pollinated flower	Insect Pollinated flower

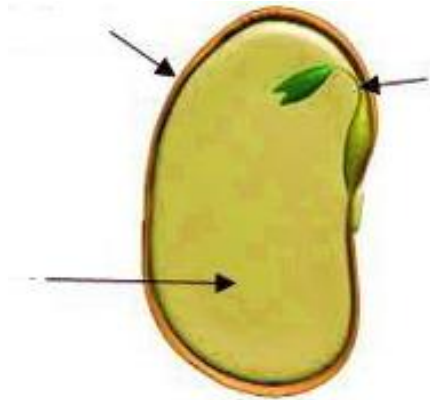
12. Explain what effect does pollution have on our environment?

13. Name **two** animal's species and two **plant** species that were introduced in Fiji.

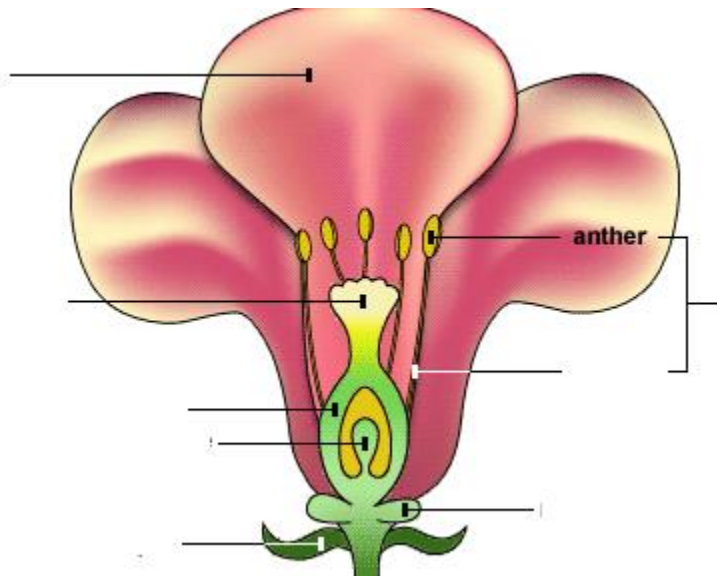
14. In your own words explain why trees are regarded as our breathing partners?

Label the diagram

Study the diagram given carefully and label it.



Study and correctly label the parts of the flower given below



Petal	Stigma	Ovary	Ovule	Nectary	Sepal,
Filament	Stamen		Seed coat	Embryo	cotyledon