

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 6**

**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12**

**MATHS**

<b>STRAND</b>	Measurement
<b>SUB – STRAND</b>	Time
<b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	To read a stop watch correctly. Solve word problems on time.

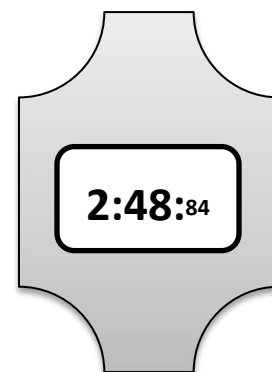
Calculating times in stop watches:

Finishing time minus starting time = Finishing Time (FT)

– Starting Time (ST)

Time Used (TU)

- Stop watches are used to record the time of events
- The time shows 2 minutes 48 seconds and 84 hundredths of a second.



1. How much quicker than 3 minutes was the recorded time?

.....

2. Show these times on the digital stopwatch displays:

- a. 1 minute, 48 seconds and 55 hundredths of seconds:

:

:

- b. 5 minutes, 23 seconds and 7 hundredths of a second:

:

:

**TIME**

Refer to the FBC TV guide below to answer the questions:

6.00 a.m	Go Go Giggles(C)
6.30 a.m	Super Ninjas(C)
7.00 a.m	Sesame Street(C)
7.30 a.m	Aljazeera
10.00 a.m	Brandstar-Shop on TV
10.30 a.m	World of Bollywood
11.00 a.m	Na Vakekeli-Radio Fiji One Talkback Show(G)
12.00 p.m	Pavitra Rishta (English Subtitles) (PG)

1. How long is Go Go Giggles?

.....

2. What programme is the shortest?

.....

3. How long are the children's shows ?

.....

4. Which show is the longest?

.....

5. Work out FBC's first half of the day's hours of show?

.....

### Work out the word problems below.

1. Pete went to bed at 8.45 p.m and woke up at 6.15 a.m the next day. How long did he sleep ?

.....

.....

2. The Pacific Transport bus left Suva at 9.15 a.m and it reached Sigatoka at 11.30

a.m. i) How long was the trip from

Sigatoka?.....

ii) What should have been the actual arrival time if 15 minutes of delay occurred because the bus developed mechanical problems?.....

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 6**

**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12**

**ENGLISH**

<b>STRAND</b>	READING AND VIEWING
<b>SUB – STRAND</b>	Language Learning Process and Strategies
<b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Explore and use a range of strategies most valuable in understanding a text.

**Genre: Exposition**

- Expository texts are written to argue or persuade.
- They promote the writer’s point of view.
- Examples of Expository texts are advertisements, pamphlets, reviews, references, posters.

**Activity 1:**

Fill in the blanks using the words given in the list.

Sick	for	life	and	may
or	health	hard	of	There

**Health is Wealth**

Health is wealth. There is nothing in our \_\_\_\_\_ that is more valuable than health. Without health \_\_\_\_\_ is no peace, no success and no happiness.

When we are ill, we do not want to work \_\_\_\_\_ play. Life becomes a burden for a person who is \_\_\_\_\_ all the time. He feels tired of life and always complains about something or the other.

On the other side, a person with good \_\_\_\_\_ enjoys his life. He never gets tired of work and play. He enjoys the beauty \_\_\_\_\_ the world and is happy with everything. He is able to work \_\_\_\_\_ to make his dreams become a reality. He never complains \_\_\_\_\_ is always happy and cheerful.

He \_\_\_\_\_ be poor, may have to work hard to earn his living but even the richest man will envy him \_\_\_\_\_ his good health. So as the saying goes “Health is Wealth” is very true.

## **Word Knowledge: Confusing Pairs**

A Homonym is a word which has the same sound or the same spelling as another but has a different meaning.

For example: Live / leave.

### **Activity 2:**

**Underline the correct homonym in the brackets to complete the sentences below.**

1. Semi's boss decided to (raise/rays) his salary this week due to his good performance.
2. The Prime Minister usually stays in the Deluxe (suit/suite) of Canberry Hotel on his visits to Morocco.
3. Mum bought Mabel a new (cell/sell) phone for her birthday.
4. Pauliasi dropped his watch in the (creek/creak).
5. Meagan was very (bold/bowled) to touch the teacher's purse.
6. Theresa was (aloud/allowed) only one suitcase in the boat.
7. There was a big (sail/sale) in the market on Saturday.
8. The neighbour's dog dug a (hole/whole) in my backyard and hid his bone.
9. They (heard/herd) over the radio that it was going to rain in Nadi.
10. The humpback (whale/wail) was stuck on the reef.
11. Carol handed me the (piece/peace) of paper that she found on the pavement.
12. Fiona will turn (too/two) tomorrow.

### **Sentences: Adverbial Phrases.**

- Adverbial Phrases tell us how, when, where and why the action in the sentence is performed.
- For Example: The children clapped with enthusiasm.
- The phrase with enthusiasm tells us how the children clapped.

### **Activity 3**

Underline the phrases in each sentence and write whether they are telling how, when, where or why.

For Example: They are banned from the playground. Where?

1. Joeli drew a butterfly on his hand. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He arrived after the guests had left. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mr. Sharma answered with an angry voice. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Bella wore a sweater for the cold. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The game was cancelled because of bad weather. \_\_\_\_\_

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 6**

**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12**

**HINDI**

**बोधन**

नीचे दिए गए बोधन को पढ़कर सवालों के जवाब लिखो।

**एकता**

एक बार एक किसान बहुत बीमार हो गया। उसके पास तीन पुत्र थे जो सदा आपस में लड़ते रहते थे। उसने उन्हें अनेक बार समझाया कि मिल जुल कर प्यार से रहना चाहिए, परन्तु वे उनकी बात पर ध्यान नहीं देते थे। किसान को एक उपाय सूझा।

उसने अपने बेटों को लकड़ियों का एक बंडल तोड़ने के लिए कहा। सब ने बारी बारी से उस बंडल को तोड़ने की कोशिश की, परन्तु वे तोड़ ना सके।

अब किसान ने सबको एक-एक लकड़ी तोड़ने को कहा तो सब ने तोड़ दिया। किसान ने समझाया - यदि तुम आपस में लड़ते रहोगे तो तुम्हें कोई भी नुकसान पहुँचा सकता है।

१. कौन बीमार था?

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| क. माँ  | ग. किसान |
| ख. बेटा | घ. बेटी  |

२. कितने पुत्र थे?

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| क. एक | ग. तीन |
| ख. दो | घ. चार |

३. कौन पुत्रों को समझाया करता था?  
क. बहन                      ग. किसान  
ख. भाई                      घ. माँ
४. पुत्र आपस में कैसे रहते थे?  
क. प्यार से  
ख. लड़ते थे  
ग. पास थे  
घ. मिल जुल कर
५. पुत्रों को किसान ने क्या दिया?  
क. मिठाई                      ग. बंडल  
ख. पैसा                      घ. फल
६. लड़कियाँ शब्द का एक वचन शब्द क्या है?  
क. लड़की                      ग. लकड़ा  
ख. लडकी                      घ. लड़कियों
७. बेटा शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग शब्द क्या है?  
क. बेटी                      ग. बेटों  
ख. बेटा                      घ. बेट
८. इस कहानी से आप क्या सीखते हो?  
क. साथ में मिल कर रहो ।  
ख. लड़ाई करो ।  
ग. बटवारा करो ।  
घ. पिताजी की बात मत सुनो ।
९. इस कहानी का दूसरा शीर्षक क्या हो सकता है?

- क. तीन भाई
- ख. बीमार पिताजी
- ग. एकता में शक्ति
- घ. तीन भाई और बीमार पिताजी

१०. किसान ने अपनी उपाय से क्या समझाया?

- क. आपस में लड़ो।
- ख. यदि तुम आपस में लड़ते रहोगे तो तुम्हें कोई भी नुकसान पहुँचा सकता है
- ग. आपस में मिल जुल कर मत रहो।
- घ. लड़ो झगड़ो।

### मुहावरों

मुहावरों के प्रयोग से भाषा सुन्दर, प्रभावशाली तथा सजीव हो उठती है।

क. नीचे दिए गए मुहावरों के मतलब लिखो

१. रसीले आम देख कर ललिता के मुँह में पानी आ गया।

.....

२. कक्षा में प्रथम आने पर जतिन फूला न समाया।

.....

३. बहुत देर तक खेलने के बाद नकुल के पेट में चूहें कूदने लगे।

.....



**1076 Nadi Sangam School**

**Year 6 Na Vosa VakaViti WHSP 12**

<b>Nanamaki ni vuli</b>	Na vulici ni vosa kei na gaunisala ni kena vakatavulici.
<b>Veika me rawata e dua na gone</b>	Vakamacalataka na veivosa dodonu e wiliki.
<b>Ulutaga</b>	Na noda yalava ni qoliqoli.

**(A) Vosavosa VakaViti: Vola mai na ibalebale ni vosavosa vakaViti e ra.**

1. Baca kuita-
2. Vakabula ika levu-
3. Siga ca reki na vaid-
4. Cakau ni kamunaga-

**(B) Veisataka na vosa e na wasewase 'A' kei na kena ibalebale ena wasewase 'B'**

<b>Wasewase A</b>	<b>Wasewase B</b>
1. Na iqoliqoli	a. Dela ni cakau
2. Ece	b. na laca ni qio ena gauna e dau vude mai kina e wai.
3. Siri	c. Na tiki ni uciwai e dau qolivi kina ika se vivili.
4. Tukitukitoa	d. Toso dabedabe.
5. Dolo ni cakau	e. Tavali vakatotolo.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 6**

**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	People and Work
LEARNING OUTCOME	Differentiate between an employer and an employee

**The Employer and Employee**

1. An **Employer** is a person or organization that provides work.
2. **Employees** are people doing the work for the employer.
3. An employer provides employees with employment.
4. An employer and employee make up a work force. Both the parties need each other to operate.
5. For example: The Ministry of Education provides employment for teachers. So the Ministry of Education is the employer while the teachers are the employees and their employment is to teach.

**ACTIVITY**

1. Define: Employer and Employee
2. How should employers treat employee?

► **Activity**

		Employer	Employee
a.	Janet works for Rattans Supermarket		
b.	Jovesa uses Aruns wheelbarrow to cart goods in the market on Saturdays		
c.	The Nurse in the hospital		
d.	A taxi driver for Matua Taxis		
e.	Timothy a farmer in Rotuma		
f.	A Guardforce security		
g.	Woman who packs dalo for Bens trading		

**1076 NADI SANGAM SHOOL**

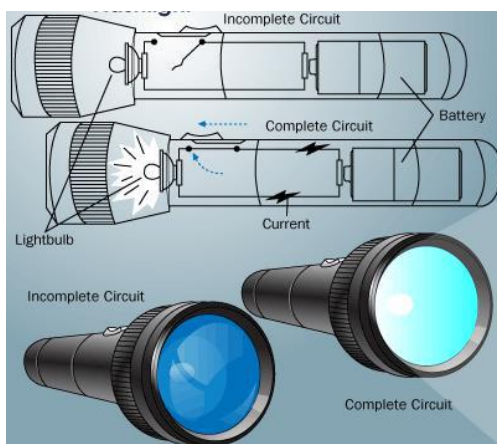
**YEAR 6**

**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12**

**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>Energy</b>
<b>Sub- Strand</b>	<b>Energy Source and Transfer</b>
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	<b>Investigate how the circuit works</b>

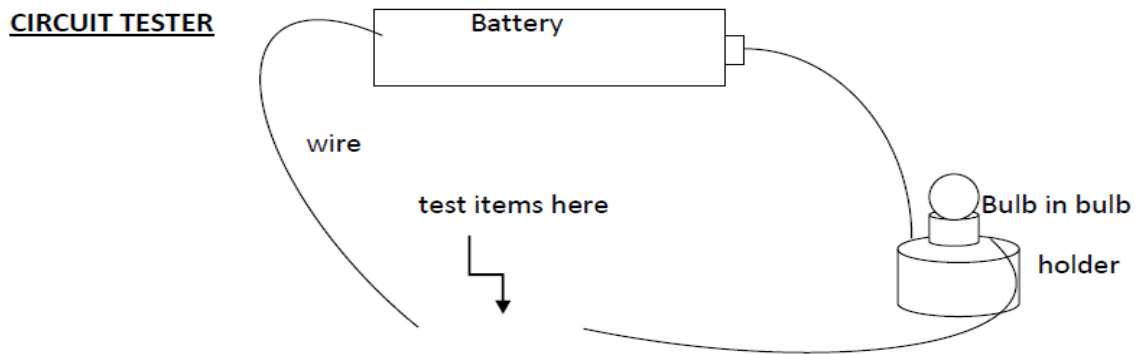
**How the circuit works**



1. The diagram above shows a simple circuit of a torch with a battery at one end and a bulb at the other end.
2. When the switch is off, a complete circuit will not exist, and there will be no current.
3. When the switch is on, there will be a complete circuit and a flow of current resulting in the bulb emitting light.

► **Testing Hidden Circuits**

1. A circuit was set up to test if electricity or power passes through them.
2. When the wire was connected to the material (object), the bulb lights up to show electricity passes through.
3. This is a closed circuit.
4. When the bulb doesn't light up, the material or object doesn't allow electricity to flow through.
5. This is an open circuit.



**Activity**

1. Define
  - a) A Closed Circuit-
  - b) An Open Circuit-
2. What type of circuit is shown in the above diagram?
3. How can we find out whether electricity is flowing in a circuit?
4. What is needed to make the bulb light?

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 6**

**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12**

**HEALTHY LIVING**

<b>Strand</b>	Personal and Community Health
<b>Sub – Strand</b>	Disease Prevention
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	Explain communicable disease and its prevention

**Unit 21     Disease Prevention**

**Communicable Disease**

1. Any disease transmitted from one person or animal to another is called Communicable Disease.
2. Sometimes quarantine (keeping the sick person isolated) is required to prevent the spread of disease.
3. It is caused by diseases germs that can be spread by wearing dirty clothes, breathing infected air, swimming in contaminated river.
4. Examples are measles, whooping cough, dhani and ringworm.

**Prevention of Communicable Diseases**

**a) Handling and Preparing Food:**

- Wash hands and utensils, fruits and vegetables
- Cook food at their correct temperature
- Refrigerate left over food promptly

**b) Wash hands often:**

- ▶ Learn how, when, and why to wash your hands.

**C) Clean & Disinfect Commonly Used Surfaces:**

- ❖ Clean kitchens, bathrooms, toilets regularly

**d) Cough & Sneeze Into Your Sleeve:**

- ❑ Learn how and when to cover your cough and sneeze.

**e) Don't Share Personal Items**

- Avoid sharing personal items that can't be disinfected, like toothbrushes and razors, or sharing towels with another person.

**f) Vaccination**

- Vaccines prevent infections. We should get our vaccine during childhood, adults and special situations.

**g) Avoid Touching Wild Animals**

- ▶ You and your pets should avoid touching wild animals which can carry germs that cause infectious diseases.

**h) Stay Home When Sick**

- ❑ Too prevent diseases spreading to others.

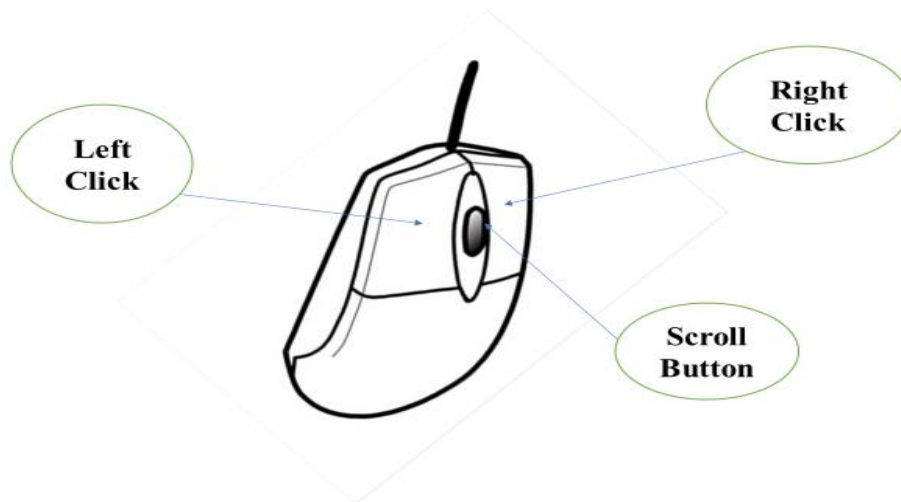
**Activity**

1. Define Communicable disease
2. Give three examples of Communicable disease
3. Explain two ways in which Communicable disease can be prevented.
4. What is getting vaccinated mean?
5. Explain the term “**Contagious**”

**NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**HOME STUDY PACKAGE #3**  
**COMPUTER STUDIES**  
**YEAR 6**

**LESSON NOTES 2**

**Mouse**



- **Right Click-** used for opening a menu of options within a given program.
- **Left Click-** Used for moving the cursor, select files and icons.
- **Scroll Button-** Used for moving up and down the page.
- **Double Left Click-** Opens folders and documents
- To **Click and Drag-** Pressing and holding the left button and moving the mouse
- To **Highlight-** Place the cursor at the right place, keep pressing the left button and move the mouse.



