

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
English
Worksheet 12

Strand	Writing and Shaping
Sub – Strand	Text types media, everyday communication literacy texts.
Content Learning Outcome	- Examine and write accurately, fluently and effectively for information and pleasure.

Lesson Notes:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Clever Crow

It was a very hot day and Mr. Crow felt very thirsty. He was happy because he saw a vase half full of water. He hopped onto its rim and wanted to drink.

Unfortunately, he could not drink the water in the vase. He was clever enough not to fall in! Then Mr. Crow had a good idea. He picked up a whole lot of pebbles and put them into the vase. After a long time, the water was high enough for him to drink it.

He was even thirstier after his clever, but hard work and he drank and drank until he had quenched his thirst!

He deserved a reward, didn't he?

Source: Waka Six

Activity:

1. Why could Mr. Crow not drink the water at first?

2. What was the clever thing that Mr. Crow did?

3. What made Mr. Crow thirstier than before?

4. What kind of day was it?

5. What is the opposite of the word "reward"?

<u>Strand</u>	Measurement
<u>Sub- Strand</u>	Weight and Mass
<u>Content Learning Outcome</u>	Select and compare non- standard units and standard units to estimate and calculate weight of objects.

Lesson Notes**Weight and Mass**

- The standard units to measure weight and mass are kilogram (kg) and grams (g).

$1 \text{ kilogram} = 1000\text{grams}$ $1 \text{ kg} = 1000\text{g}$
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Examples:

$$1. \quad 1324\text{g} = 1000\text{g} + 324\text{g}$$

$$= 1\text{kg } 324\text{g}$$

$$2. \quad 2001\text{g} = 2000\text{g} + 1\text{g}$$

$$= 2\text{kg } 1\text{g}$$

Activities

1. Write the following as kilograms and grams.

a. $1302\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

c. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 9000\text{g} + 430\text{g}$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b. $5932\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

d. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 10000\text{g} + 547\text{g}$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Sereana bought a big packet of twisties with the weight of 750g. She ate some and gave the rest to her sister. Her sister weighs the packet and found out that it was 250g.

- a. How much twisties did Sereana eat? (answer to be in grams)

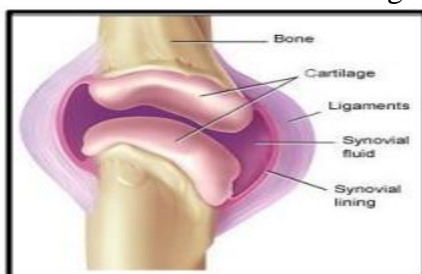
- b. Did Sereana eat more or less than her sister?

<u>Strand</u>	Personal and community Health
<u>Sub- Strand</u>	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
<u>Content Learning Outcome</u>	Develop and show competence in providing First Aid skills.

Lesson Notes

Joints and Injuries

- **Joints** – is where two or more bones meet or come together.



- **Ligaments** – a short band of tough, flexible, fibrous connective tissue that connects two bones or cartilages or hold a joint together. It joins bones together.
- **Synovial fluid**- reduces friction between the cartilage of joints during movement.
- **Synovial lining**- the lining of the joints.

Injuries

1. **Sprain** (torn ligament) is when ligaments around a joint are overstretched or torn.

Treatments:

- **Rest**- the sprain should be rested. No additional force should be applied on the site of sprain. E.g: a sprained ankle- walking should be minimized.
- **Ice**- should be applied immediately to reduce swelling and pain. Apply it for 10- 15 minutes at a time, 3- 4 times a day. Ice wrapping also helps minimize swelling and provide support.
- **Compression**- dressings, bandages, or ice- wraps should be used to immobilize the sprain and provide support.
- **Elevation**- keeping the sprained joint elevated will also help minimize swelling.

Activities

1. Define the following terms.

- a. Joints- _____
- b. Ligaments- _____
- c. Sprain- _____

2. What are four ways of reducing the pain and swelling in the sprained joint?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Strand 2	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
Sub Strand	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तियाँ
Content Learning Outcome	विषयों के अर्थ लगाने में विभिन्न तरीकों को लागू करना जैसे उत्तम तत्वों को ग्रहण करना (skimming) व अवलोकन, मुख्य विचारों को पहचानना तथा संदर्भ संकेतों का प्रयोग

नीचे दिए गए अंश को ध्यान से पढ़ कर प्रश्नों का उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

चिड़ियाँ

सुबह होने वाली थी । मदन सोया हुआ था । रमन आँगन में कसरत कर रहा था । सरस माँ के साथ किचन में भोजन तैयार कर रही थी । बाहर बगीचे में चिड़ियाँ चह-चहा रही थीं । मदन को चिड़ियों का इस तरह चहचहाना बहुत बुरा लगा । वह देर तक सोना चाहता था पर चिड़ियों ने तो उसकी नींद हराम कर रखी थी । वह खिड़की से बाहर झाँक कर जोर से बोला, “चुप रहो !”

रमन कसरत करना छोड़ कर मदन की ओर देखने लगा ।

वह मुस्कुराया और बोला, “क्यों मोटू भाई, किसको डाँट रहे हो?” मदन ने गुस्से से रमन की ओर देखा ।

Questions

1. मदन क्या कर रहा था ?

2. रमन क्या कर रहा था ?

3. सरस कहाँ थी ?

4. चिड़ियाँ क्या कर रही थीं ?

5. मदन क्या करना चाहता था ?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Social Studies
Worksheet 12

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub – Strand	People and Care of Places.
Content Learning Outcome	- Examine and identify the different weather patterns and how it affects the vegetation.

Lesson notes: The South East Trade Winds

- Fijis climate is affected by the Trade winds, which blows from the South East called the South East Trade winds.
- The South East Trade winds brings moisture causing rain especially on the South East side of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.
- The western side of Viti Levu is sheltered by the mountains therefore this side has dry season which is suitable for growing sugarcane.

Planting and Harvesting of Crops.

- The planting, cultivating and harvesting of many crops, vegetables and fruits are related to the seasons.
- The table below shows the different crops available in the two seasons and also both the seasons.

Hot Wet Season	Cool Dry Season	Both Seasons
Mangoes	Kumala	Taro
Pineapples	Yams	Cassava
Breadfruit	Tomatoes	Banana
Chilies	Lettuce	Coconut
Avocado	Chinese cabbage	
Chestnut		

Activity: 1

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the South East Trade winds?

2. The western side of Viti Levu is suitable for growing _____.

3. The South East Trade winds brings moisture which causes _____.

4. Name two crops that is available in the hot wet season.

5. What problem do people face in the cooler, drier season?

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 6

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 12

Matana: Na Volavola kei na Bulibuli

Matana Lalai: Na Vosa Veibasai

Nanamaki ni Matana: Bulia e dua na iokaoka ni tukutuku veikauiyaki kei na kena e volai me vakadewataki ka vakamacalataki kina na nanuma ena irairai duidui eso

Lesoni me vulici taumada:

Na vosa veibasai sa ikoya na vosa e veibasai na ibalebale ni vosa e tabaki se tukuni se volai. Me vaka: vesuka – sereka

taura – biuta

bogi – siga

nikua - ni mataka

tucake - dabe

Cakacaka Lavaki

1. Na cava na vosa e veibasai kei na vosa e toqai koto na rukudra:

a. Sa **sigani** na voivoi. _____

b. Sa **lawā** na ibe. _____

c. Au sa **tagi**. _____

d. Sa **dromu** na siga. _____

e. E **gone** vei koya. _____

f. Mo kakua ni **dabe**. _____

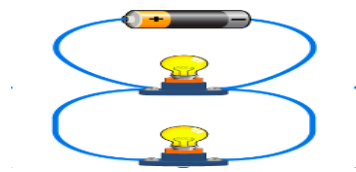
2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 12

Strand 3	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy Sources and Transfer
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit, buzzer, electromagnet, a motor.

Lesson Notes:

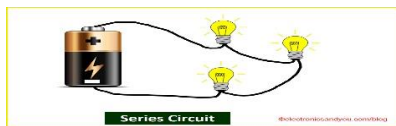
Parallel Circuit:

- A closed circuit in which the current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.
- One way is to connect the bulbs side by side, so that each bulb has its own circuit with the battery.
- The bulbs connected in this way are connected 'in parallel'.



Series Circuit:

- In a *series* connection, components are connected end to end, so that current flows first through one, then through the other.
- In the series connection, the current goes through one lamp and then the other. The lamps are strung together end to end.
- One drawback of the series connection is that if one component fails in a way that results in an open circuit, the entire circuit is broken and none of the components will work.



Questions

1. How are the bulbs connected in a parallel circuit?

2. How are the components connected in a series circuit?

3. Give one disadvantage of the series circuit.

4. Draw and label a series and a parallel circuit. Use the words – battery, bulb, wire.