

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Year 6  
English  
Worksheet 13

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: Informal Letter

- There are 7 parts to an informal letter.
- This includes: the inside address, salutation, introduction, body, closure, complimentary close and signature.

Activity:

Your name is Sam if you are a boy or Kate if you are a girl. Complete this letter to your pen friend Paul/Pauline in Sydney, Australia who has invited you to spend Christmas at his/her home, by adding the most appropriate word in the blank spaces. Choose from the list given below. ( Note one word can be used twice.)

to	in	Pauline	Kate
Sam	at	are	Paul
give	for	send	

15 Pender Street  
Suva.  
5<sup>th</sup> September, 2021

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your letter and your invitation \_\_\_\_\_ me to spend Christmas  
\_\_\_\_\_ your home \_\_\_\_\_ Sydney.

I am very excited about this. Of course, my parents \_\_\_\_\_ also pleased and we accept your kind invitation.

My father will make bookings on Air Pacific. There is a direct flight from Suva \_\_\_\_\_  
Sydney every Monday and Friday and we will \_\_\_\_\_ you the details soon.

Please \_\_\_\_\_ my regards \_\_\_\_\_ your parents and thank them \_\_\_\_\_  
their kind invitation.

Your friend,  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Lesson Notes****Weight and Mass**

- Expressing  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg,  $\frac{1}{4}$  kg and  $\frac{3}{4}$  kg in grams and vice versa.

Example 1: write these weights in grams.

- a.  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg      If 1 kg = 1000g then  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg is half of 1000g. So  $1000\text{g} \div 2 = 500\text{g}$ .  
 b.  $\frac{1}{4}$  kg      If 1 kg = 1000g then  $\frac{1}{4}$  kg is  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1000}{1} = \frac{1000}{4} = 250\text{g}$ .  
 c.  $\frac{3}{4}$  kg      If  $\frac{1}{4}$  kg = 250g then  $\frac{3}{4}$  kg =  $250 \times 3 = 750\text{g}$ .  
 d.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kg       $1000\text{g} + (\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = 500\text{g}) = 1000\text{g} + 500\text{g} = 1500\text{g}$ .

Example 2: write these weights in kilograms.

- a. 500g       $\frac{500\text{g}}{1000\text{g}} = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5 \text{ kg} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ kg}$   
 b. 250g       $\frac{250\text{g}}{1000\text{g}} = \frac{25\text{g}}{100\text{g}} = 0.25 \text{ kg} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ kg}$   
 c. 750g       $\frac{750\text{g}}{1000\text{g}} = \frac{75\text{g}}{100\text{g}} = 0.75 \text{ kg} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ kg}$   
 d. 1500g       $\frac{1500\text{g}}{1000\text{g}} = \frac{15\text{g}}{10\text{g}} = 1\frac{5}{10} = 1.5 \text{ kg} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg}$ .

**Activities**

1. Complete these conversions. The first one is done for you.

- a.  $2\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = 2.5 \text{ kg} = 2500\text{g}$ .  
 b.  $4\frac{3}{4} \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$   
 c.  $7\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$   
 d.  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg} = 1.75 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$   
 e.  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg} = 6500 \text{ g}$

Strand 2	संस्कृति
Sub Strand	शिष्टाचार, रिवाज, परम्पराओं, जातिय-गणित, जातिय विज्ञान, पौद्योगी की तथा पर्यावरण मुद्दा
Content Learning Outcome	शिष्टाचार के कुछ नियमों का उदाहरण पेश करना

### हमारा शत्रु - क्रोध

- हमारा सबसे बड़ा शत्रु, हमारा अपना क्रोध है ।
- क्रोध में एक व्यक्ति ऐसी - ऐसी हरकते कर बैठता है, जो उसे खुद अच्छी नहीं लगती ।
- बचपन से ही हमें अपने गुस्से को काबू में रखने की आदत डालनी चाहिए ।
- क्रोध करने से हमारा बहुत नुकसान होता है । एक पल में क्रोध हमसे जो कुछ भी करवाता है उसके लिए कभी-कभी हमें जीवन भर पछताना पड़ता है । क्रोध में किए गए गलत काम के लिए लोगों को बहुत कष्ट भी उठाना पड़ता है ।
- क्रोध एक ऐसी क्रिया है जिससे कुछ भी हासिल नहीं होता है ।
- क्रोध करने से शरीर में पीड़ा होगी और मस्तिष्क में तनाव पैदा होगा । इसका असर हमारे स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ेगा । क्रोध करने वाला व्यक्ति न तो खाना हजम कर पाता है और न ही ठीक तरह से सो पाता है ।
- क्रोध करने वाला व्यक्ति ईश्वर से दूर हो जाता है और तब ऐसे व्यक्ति के मन में कोई अच्छा विचार नहीं आता है । क्रोधित व्यक्ति केवल बदले की भावना से भरा होता है ।

### Questions

सही शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो-

- हमारा सबसे बड़ा शत्रु, हमारा अपना \_\_\_\_\_ है ।
- क्रोध में एक \_\_\_\_\_ ऐसी - ऐसी \_\_\_\_\_ कर बैठता है, जो उसे खुद अच्छी नहीं लगती ।
- \_\_\_\_\_ से ही हमें अपने गुस्से को काबू में रखने की \_\_\_\_\_ डालनी चाहिए ।
- क्रोध एक ऐसी क्रिया है जिससे कुछ भी \_\_\_\_\_ नहीं होता है ।
- क्रोध करने से शरीर में \_\_\_\_\_ होगी और मस्तिष्क में \_\_\_\_\_ पैदा होगा ।

इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए ।

शत्रु -  
अपना -  
अच्छी -  
दूर -  
भरा -  
नुक्सान -

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**YEAR 6**

**NA VOSA VAKAVITI**

**WORKSHEET 13**

**Matana:** Na IVakarau Vakavanua

**Matana Lalai:** Na ITovo Vakavanua

**Nanamaki ni Matana:** Uma vosa maroroi

**Lesoni me vulici taumada:**

O keda na itaukei e vakaivakarau tu na noda bula ka vakatautaki ena vanua eda susugi ka tuberi cake kina. E dui tu na noda itovo vakavanua ka da kilai tani kina ena noda veikorokoro, tokatoka, mataqali se yavusa. E tu talega na veivakarau vakavanua e so ka se bula vinaka sara tuga ena noda vanua edaidai. Ni da lako ena dua vanua vulagi ena dau kilai ga na vanua eda cavutu mai kina ena ivakarau ni itovo eda bulataka ka vaka kina na noda ivosavosa. E dodonu me da dau vakamareqeta ka maroroya na veika e baleti keda ka me na kakua ni yali. Na itovo, veivakarau vakavanua eso, na icavuti vakavanua, na iwiliwili vakaViti, na iyau vakaViti, na kakana kei na vuata vakaviti, na ivakatakilakila ni draki, na vula vakaViti, na meke vakaviti, na tagi ni manumanu kei na vuqa tale na veika vakaViti e so. Ia e noda itavi yadudua me da kila ka maroroya.

**Cakacaka Lavaki**

Vola mai e **14** na yaca ni **yasana** ena **noda vanua**:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**I Bole**

- a) Gaunisala kecega ki na koro - \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Veitalia ga na kacabote - \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Cerumi au, au na cerumi iko - \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Kune ena tobu me da sa nunu - \_\_\_\_\_

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Elementary Science  
Year 6  
Worksheet 13

Strand 3	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy transformation use and conservation
Content Learning Outcome	Gather information about alternative forms of energy used in Fiji

Lesson Notes:

**Sources of energy**

There are two sources of energy:

- i) Renewable source: hydro power, solar energy, wind power, wave power and bio-fuel.
- ii) Non-renewable source: fossil fuel (oil, coal and gas)

**Non-renewable energy source**

-Non-renewable resources are resources for which there is a limited supply.

-The supply comes from the Earth itself and, as it typically takes millions of years to develop, is finite.

**Crude Oil/Petroleum**

-Crude oil is a non-renewable resource that builds up in liquid form between the layers of the Earth's crust.

-It is retrieved by drilling deep into the ground and pumping the liquid out. The liquid is then refined and used to create many different products.

-Crude oil is a very versatile fuel and is used to produce things like plastics, artificial food flavourings, heating oil, petrol, diesel, jet fuel, and propane.

**Gas**

-Natural gasses gather below the Earth's crust and, like crude oil, must be drilled for and pumped out.

-Methane and ethane are the most common types of gasses obtained through this process.

**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.

**Questions**

1. List down the sources of non-renewable energy.

2. How many years does it take for the non-renewable energy to form?

3. Give two disadvantages of non-renewable energy.

4. Name four products produced from crude oil.

5. How is coal obtained and how is it obtained?

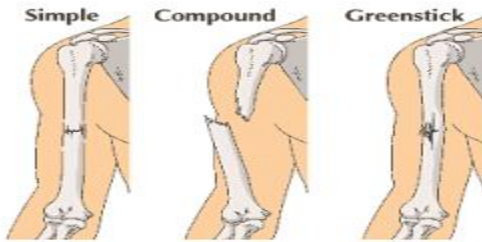
<b>Strand</b>	Personal and community Health
<b>Sub- Strand</b>	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Develop and show competence in providing First Aid skills.

### Lesson Notes

### Injuries

1. **Fracture**- a cracking or breaking of a bone.

#### Types of Fractures



- ✓ **Simple fracture** (closed fracture)- the bone breaks but there is no open wound in the skin.
- ✓ **Compound fracture** (open fracture)- there is an open wound or break in the skin near the site of the broken bone. This wound is caused by a fragment of bone breaking through the skin at the moment of the injury.
- ✓ **Greenstick fracture**- is an incomplete fracture in which the bone is bent. Most often occurs in children.

#### Treatment

A fractured limb is usually immobilized with a plaster or splint which holds the bones in position and immobilizes the joints above and below the fracture.

2. **Bleeding**- is blood escaping from the circulatory system.

Take these actions immediately:

- Stop the bleeding**- place the sterile bandage or clean cloth on the wound. Press the bandage firmly with your palm. Maintain pressure by binding the wound tightly with a bandage or a piece of clean cloth. Secure with adhesive tape. Use your hands if nothing is available. Raise the injured part above the level of the heart.
- Help the injured person lie down, preferably on a rug or blanket to prevent loss of body heat.** If possible. Elevate the legs.
- Don't remove the gauze or bandage.** If the bleeding seeps through the gauze or other cloth on the wound, add another bandage on top of it and keep pressing firmly on the area.
- Immobilize the injured body part once the bleeding has stopped.** Leave the bandages in the place and get the injured person to the hospital as soon as possible.

### Activities

1. Define the following terms.
  - a. Simple fracture- \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Greenstick fracture- \_\_\_\_\_
2. How can a person stop bleeding from a cut?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Year 6  
Social Studies  
Worksheet 13

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub – Strand	People and Care of Places.
Content Learning Outcome	- Study variations in weather patterns and its influence on the environment.

Lesson notes: Climatic Variations.

- The term climatic variations comes from the word climate and climate means the kind of weather a particular place has.
- Variations are the changes so climatic variations mean the changes in weather patterns of a particular place.
- The weather keeps on changing and disasters do happen which affects the environment and our livelihood.
- For example, we could have sunshine in the morning and later in the afternoon there would be rain.
- Some human activities are not environmentally friendly which are causing these climatic variations and it affects our resources and the way we survive.

Influence of climatic variations on the environment.

It causes:

- Landslides.
- Flooding.
- Rise in sea level.
- Species get endangered.

Activity: 1

Answer the following questions.

1. Write down two effects of climatic variations on the environment.

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2. Define climate.

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3. What are climatic variations?

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4. Human activities are not \_\_\_\_\_ friendly.

5. Changes in weather patterns affects the environment and our \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Climatic variations affect our \_\_\_\_\_ and the way we survive.