

STRAND	Writing and shaping
SUB – STRAND	Language , features and rules Socio Cultural Context And Situations
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary Explore and discuss a range of strategies to detect main ideas in a variety of context.

Tense- Choose the correct form.

1. Ratu did not _____ tired but he still went to bed.
A. feel B. felt
2. Karan did not _____ to pass the exam.
A. expected B. expect
3. Julie watched Agnes _____ outside.
A. ran B. run
4. Rishi was surprised when he saw Lati _____ into the room.
A. walked B. walk
5. “I could not _____ you because I was too busy,” explained the teacher.
A. help B. helped

Vocabulary Exercise.

1. The new teacher was tall and **slim**.
A. heavy B. fat C. thin D. well- built
2. A **tiny** insect became stuck in Sera’s eye.
A. small B. shiny C. large D. strange
3. Queen Elizabeth was **thrilled** to open the new airport in Rarotonga.
A. tired B. excited C. happy D. smiling
4. The pineapple tasted **bitter** and Renu thought it was unripe.
A. strong B. pleasant C. sour D. sweet
5. Whales have been known to **smash** boats.
A. crash B. bump C. push D. break

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

Tsunami can _____ generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the overlying water. Such large vertical movements of the earth's crust can occur at plate boundaries. Although often referred to as 'tidal waves', a tsunami does not look like the popular impression of 'a normal wave only much bigger'. Instead, it looks rather like an endlessly onrushing tide which forces _____ way around and through any obstacle. Most _____ the damage is caused by the huge mass of _____ behind the initial wave front, as the height of the sea keeps rising fast and floods powerfully into _____ coastal areas. The sheer weight of water is enough to pulverise objects in its path, often reducing buildings to their foundations and scouring exposed ground to the bedrock. Large objects such as ships and boulders can be carried several miles inland before, _____ Tsunami subsides.

Use **a**, **an** or **the** to complete the sentence.

1. Tina has _____ dark complexion.
2. _____ teacher needs a lot of patience.
3. Renuka read her name in _____ Fiji times.
4. The dentist gave him _____ injection.
5. Suva is _____ capital of Fiji.

Vocabulary for the week: involves, umpires, consists, defence, largest, interact, represent, excluding, identified, consistently.

Reading for the week- Netball in Fiji page 229- English text book.

STRAND	Personal and Community Hygiene
SUB – STRAND	Disease Prevention
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop strategies of preventing or controlling Communicable and non-Communicable Diseases.

LESSON NOTES- Controlling and Preventing Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

1. Any disease transmitted from one person or animal to another is called Communicable Disease.
2. Sometimes quarantine 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, coming in close contact with an infected person, swimming in contaminated river. Examples are measles, whooping cough, dhani, ringworm and Corona virus.

Protect Yourself With Healthy Habits to avoid Communicable diseases

- 1 Handle & Prepare Food Safely Food can carry germs. Wash hands, utensils, and surfaces often when preparing any food, especially raw meat. Always wash fruits and vegetables. Cook and keep foods at proper temperatures. Don't leave food outside - refrigerate promptly.
- 2 Wash hands often learn how, when, and why to wash your hands.
- 3 Clean & disinfect commonly used surfaces -germs can live on surfaces. Cleaning with soap and water is usually enough. However, you should disinfect your bathroom and kitchen regularly.
- 4 Cough & sneeze into your sleeve- learn how and when to cover your cough and sneeze. Wear a mask when you have coughing or sneezing.
- 5 Don't share personal items- avoid sharing personal items that can't be disinfected, like toothbrushes and razors, or sharing towels with another person.
- 6 Get vaccinated -vaccines can prevent many infectious diseases. You should get some vaccinations in childhood, some as an adult, and some for special situations like pregnancy and travel.
- 7 Avoid touching wild animals -you and your pets should avoid touching wild animals which can carry germs that cause infectious diseases.
- 8 Stay home when sick.

NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

1. Non Communicable Diseases or NCD is a medical condition or disease and is non-infectious and non-transmissible among people.
2. It can also be called Lifestyle Diseases.
3. It is caused by the exposure to air pollution, and behaviors such as smoking, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity. Examples are hypertension, obesity, stress.

4. Communicable and Non Communicable diseases can be prevented if we take good care of our health.
5. Doing physical activity and eating balanced meal in the right amount every day helps prevent non-communicable diseases. Children must be active or do exercise for at least one hour every day.

ACTIVITY

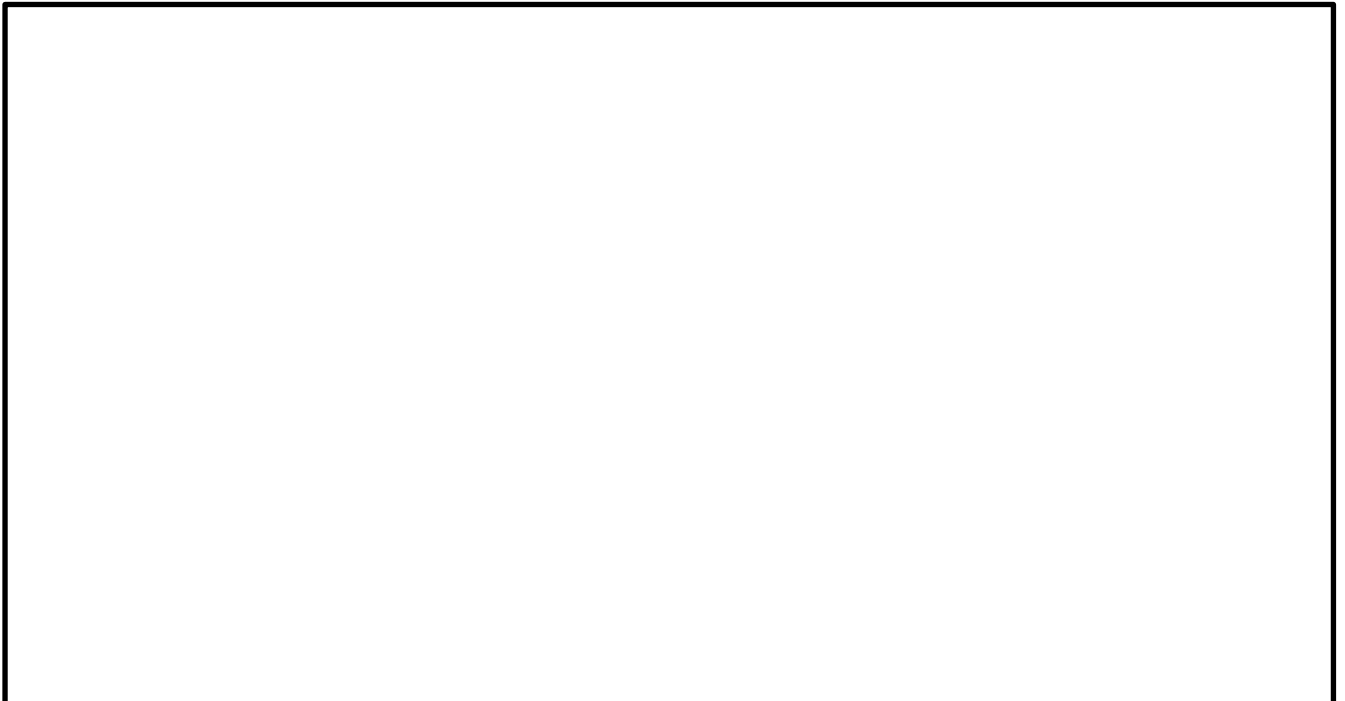
1. List 3 non- communicable diseases that you are aware of:

2. What physical activities do you enjoy?

3. How does physical activity help you to keep fit and healthy?

4. Many young children suffer from obesity at a very young age. What health problems can they face when they grow up?

Draw the physical activity that you enjoy

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw a physical activity they enjoy.

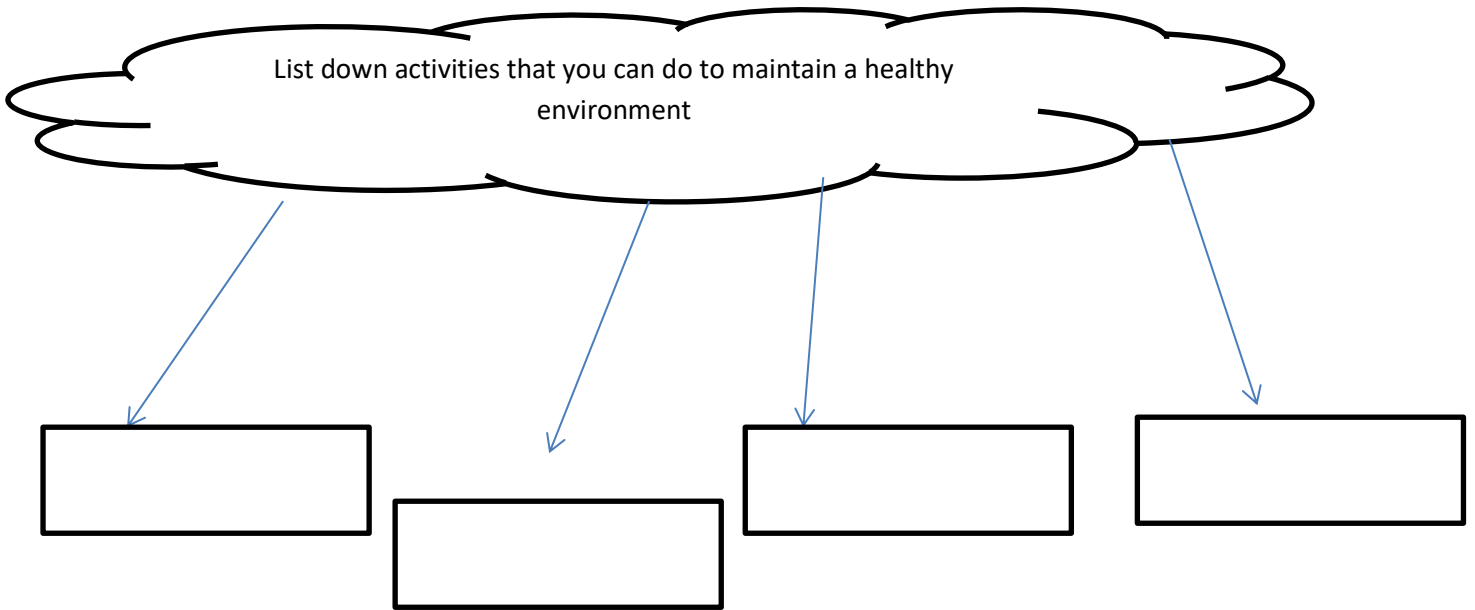
STRAND	Personal and Community Hygiene
SUB – STRAND	Civic Pride
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Design a plan to maintain a clean and healthy environment for now and in the future.

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



ACTIVITY



2. Project work- Plan and have a flower garden at home. Prepare the garden, weed the garden, water the garden and take photos of the activity and put in your viber group.

3. List some diseases that can spread from poor environmental quality.

4. Who is responsible for maintaining the environment in towns and cities?

5. Draw how workers of town council keep the city clean and beautiful.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #7

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 ११: फूल तुम्हारा मुस्काना - इस कविता को ध्यान से पढ़िए ।

अभ्यास क: कविता के अनुसार इन प्रश्नों का जवाब पूरे वाक्य में लिखिए ।

क. फूलों को हम किन किन कामों में लाते हैं ?

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ख. धूप में फूल को क्या होता है ?

.....

.....

ग. इस कविता से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है ?

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घ. इन फूलों को बना कर रंग भरिए ।

गेंदा - पीला



अड़हुल - लाल



गुलाब - नीला



सूरजमुखी - पीला



भाग २: इन के विपरीत अर्थ वाले शब्द लिखिए ।

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| १. अच्छा - | २. दिन - |
| ३. हँसना - | ४. महक - |
| ५. समझ - | ६. मित्र - |

भाग ३: कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द चुनकर इन वाक्यों को पूरा करो ।

१. रमेश की बहनें कहाँ पर हैं । (पढ़ता , पढ़ती , पढ़ते)
२. फीजी प्रशान्त का स्वर्ग माना..... है । (जाती , जाता , जाते)
३. आप तो हैं कि मैं माँस नहीं खाता । (जानता , जानती, जानते)
४. चन्द्रमा हमें शीतलता प्रदान है । (करते , करती, करता)
५. पण्डित जी ने नसोले में भी शादी थी । (कराएँ , कराया , कराई)
६. दीपावली के समय तो हम भी घी दिया जलाते हैं । (को , का , की)
७. मेरी मौसी अधिक सफाई है । (करतीं , करती , करते)
८. जगदीश की चिट्ठी कल शाम को ही । (मिली , मिला , मिले)
९. इन को मत छोड़ो । (कुत्ता , कुत्ते , कुत्तों)
१०. अधिक वर्षा से करोतारी नदी में बाढ़ चढ़ । (गई , गया , गए)

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #6

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना, लिखना और निर्माण करना, संस्कृति
SUB STRAND	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय । पारंपरिक पोषाक व वेशभूषा ।
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विभिन्न पारंपरिक, नननसामाजिक पोशाकों एवं वेशभूषा पहन कर चरित्र- परेड करना । अर्थ लगाने हेतु पाठ में प्रस्तुत आलेखपर विचार व राय व्यक्त करना ।

भाग १: पुस्तक- संस्कृति और नैतिक शिक्षा

पाठ १६: वैशाखी- इस पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे लिखे बातों पर चर्चा करे ।

१. वैशाखी, वैशाख महिने के पहले दिन में मनाया जाता है ।
२. वैशाखी पंजाबी/ सिक्ख लोगों का त्योहार है ।
३. इस दिन पंजाबी / सिक्ख लोग सुबह गुरुद्वारे में जाकर "गुरुगन्थ साहब की वाणी " सुनते हैं, भजन गाते हैं, और विद्वान लोगों के धार्मिक प्रवचन सुनते हैं ।
४. पंजाबी लोग भांगड़ा करते हैं ।
५. इस दिन गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने खालसा पंथ की शुरुआत की थी ।
६. इसी दिन भगवान बुद्ध को परम ज्ञान की प्रप्ती हुई थी ।
७. स्वामी दयानन्द सरसवती ने आर्य समाज की स्थापना वैशाखी के दिन की थी ।

अभ्यास १: पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द से रिक्त स्थानों को भरिए ।

- क. वैशाख साल का महीना है ।
- ख. सब गुरुद्वारे में जाकर की वाणी सुनते हैं ।
- ग. गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने की शुरुआत की थी ।
- घ. को वैशाखी के दिन परम ज्ञान की प्रप्ती हुई थी ।
- ङ. स्वामी ने आर्य समाज की स्थापना की थी ।

भाग २: इन वक्त्यों को नीचे दिए शब्दों से पूरा करो ।

हूँ, है, हो, हैं

१. मैं खाना लाया ।

२. सरला अच्छा लिखती ।
३. तुम कहाँ जाते ।
४. मैं बीन की तरकारी लाया ।
५. लड़का खेलता ।
६. मैं रोज दस बजे रोटी खाता ।
७. बच्चे शोर मचाते ।
८. बकरियाँ नदी में पानी पी रही ।
९. अच्छे लोगों को सभी इज्जत करते ।
१०. मैं टमाटर की बीज लाई ।

भाग ३: इन पोशाको को पहिचानो । हिन्दू , मुसलिम , सिक्ख



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LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WHSP WK 6/7

STRAND: Wilivosa kei na vakadidigo

ULUTAGA: Na Masi-1

Na veivosa me nanumi

1. Delavuvu

Na dela ni vale.

2. Sunaki

Biu na co madu e na loma ni vale ni bera ni tevu na ibe se i coco.

3. Conaki

Na kena tevuki na ibe . Ni sa sunaki oti na loma ni vale sa qai conaki e na ibe se i coco.

4. Vakadidike

Raica ka vakasamataka me baleta na kena yaga.

5. Vakatovotovo

Cakacakataki se vakayagataki me kilai na kena i cakacaka se yaga.

6. Datuvu

Tukuni ki vua e dua na tamata me baleta ni gogo, sorosoro.

7. Vakacevaceva

Na vale e sega ni tara vakavinaka, tara me i vakavakaruru, tikotiko ni tabulaca. (Tabulaca-toka vakawawa)

8. Basoga

Tawase.

9. Mavu

E dua na kau levu, via vulavula na tolona ka mamada. E kau vinaka ni sa mamaca.

10. Vesiraki

Musiki laivi na tubu vesi ni dua na kau.

11. Matau vatu

I tabataba ka donui ira na i yaya kei na yaragi vatu.

12. Vuvu(tiaina)

Tolo ni tiaina.

13. Lolo

E dua na mataqali kau , leleka toka ga, masamasa na drauna ka toka na vuana e vuna se tolona.

Na i vosavosa vaka-Viti

1.Yawayawa kalia

Tiko tani vakayawa ka sega ni voleka.

2. Sorosoro wale

E dua e dau totolo na nona soro, gogo,malumalumu ka yalo lailai.

3. Matau Vatu

Na i taba tamata ka ra vakayagataka na vatu me nodra i yaragi se i yaya ni cakacaka.

4. Tinia vinaka na masi

Vakarau vakavinaka e na kena namaki e dua na ka se soqo.

5. Masi yara na qiqi

Sa sautu e dua na vanua.

6. Kilai na kau e na vanua

Kilai na tamata mai na nona cakacaka.

7. Mai kere liti, moto kei na waiwai

E dua na tamata e dau kerekere vakarairai.

Na veika vaka-Viti

Na Kau

E dua na vakadidike rabailevu e ra a vakayacora ko ira na noda me baleta na kau ka ra tubu tu e na noda vanua. E da qoroya ni rawa vei ira me ra wasewase ka vakatokayacataka na veikau, co kei na wa. Ni ra sa rawata 'o ya , e kena i balebale ni ra sa kila na veika e ra dui yaga yadudua kina. E ra kila na kau me :-

-tara kina na nodra vale.

-buka ni lovo, buka ni kuro kei na i rara.

-ta kina na nodra waqa kei na kena gacagaca.

-liku kei na i sulu; su ka i coco ni vale.

-kakana(lewena se vuana).

-waiwai kena i saluwaki.

-yaya kei na yaragi.

E ra vakatabuya na kau e so ko ira na noda qase, ka ra vakamenemenea ka okata me nodra kau tabu. E talei ni da vakadikeva lesu na i vakarau ni nodra bula na noda qase e liu e na veika e ra rawata mai na kau. Oqori me da qai vakasamataka vata kei na nodra dau veilakovi e na i lakolako ni veisautaki i yau- o koya e da vakatoka tu e daidai me veivoli.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vosa Veibasai

Makawa	Galala	Nanuma	Via-kana
Sakasaka	Mawi	Bulabula	Yaloqaqa

- 1.Matau - _____.
- 2.Osooso - _____.
- 3.Yalolailai - _____.
- 4.Maqosa - _____.
5. Mamau - _____.
6. Matemate - _____.
7. Vou - _____.
8. Guilecava - _____.

Vosa Tautauvata

Maroroya	Vakananuma	Maqosa	
Kitaka	Yaqona	Basoga	Qana

- 1.Cakava - _____.
- 2.Kulina - _____.
- 3.Kava - _____.
4. Tawase - _____.
5. Taqomaka - _____.
6. Vakasamataka - _____.
7. Rakorako - _____.

WEEK 7

ULUTAGA: Na Masi -2

Na veivosa me nanumi

1.Samusamu

Rubi se moku e na kena cakacakataki. Sa samu na masi ; e ra samuta na masi na marama; e ra samusamu na marama.

2. Kesa

Na i boro me rokataki kina na draudrau e na kena tabaki ki na masi se i sulu vaka- Viti.

3. Gatu

Na i sulu ni Viti ka vakatokai tale ga me taunamu ni Viti. E dau dumu na gatu e na gauna ni vakamau se sucu e dua na gone vou. Na gone vou sa i koya na ulumatua.

4. I tiniyara

Na masi balavu ka sema yani e dakuna na turaga ka qai yara yani ki muri.

5. I vauvau

Na masi ka dau viviraki e na qavokavoka se ulu me vaka na i sala.

6. Gaigaiya

Vulavula me vaka na i rairai ni i sulu vulavula ka sega ni vakawailoaloa.

7. Moumouta

Viavia mokimokiti.

8. Waloloi

Sega na ka e vakatawana na wawa (gacagaca ni tamata). Dua e walokai e via kana.

9. Drakusamasama

Saku ca ka vaka me tauva kece ga na i boro na veivanua e sega ni vinakati me boroi.

10. Matasarasara

Raica e na qoroqoro e dua na ka.

Na veika vaka-Viti

Na i sulu ni Viti

Sa dua na i yau vaka i Taukei vakaturaga na i sulu ka ra caka mai na masi. E na kena dokai ka rokovi na masi, e ra sa dau vakatokai kina na turaga dina ni vanua e na veiyaca oqo:

1. Masi Kuvui : Oqo na yaca ni veidokai ka kilai kina ko koya na turaga bale ni dua na vanua se matanitu. E ra dau vakaivauvau ga na turaga bale e na masi kuvui.

2. Masi(ni vanua) : Oqo ko ira na turaga ka ra liutaka na veiyavusa ka ra umani vata e na dua na vanua se matanitu ka kena i liuliu vakadua na Masi Kuvui.

3. Na Malo : Oqo e dua na i tutu vakavanua me vaka na Takala, se Tora se Tuni. Na i tutu vakavanua vaka oqori e ra sa dui tu ga na veika e ra vakaitavitaki ira kina ki na vanua kei na turaga. Na masi e vakaraitaka na i tutu vakavanua. E na veibuli vakaturaga, e dau buki na masi me vauci kina na vanua kei koya sa buli me turaga. E na meke e na kilai ko ira e vakaiwabale se vakaitiniyara.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vakacuruma vakadodonu na veivosa e yali

kilakasamitaka	veikilayaka	kila	vakila	vakilakila
veikilai	vakilai	veikilaitaka	kilakila	vakaveikilaitaki

Au qai mai _____sara e muri na ka e baleti llaisa. Au doka ga na nodra sa mai _____na lewe ni koro. Sa vaka ga au _____ni na vakarau yaco tiko mai e dua na noqu vulagi ka _____tale ga ko tinana na nodrau i vakarau na dauvena. Au sega sara ni via _____kina e dua na ka , ia au mani tarogi Inosi ka ni rau _____vinaka. Ia, e _____ga ni via vunitaka vei au ko koya. Na ka oqo e ra sa _____ko ira e ra dau i tauraki tu i llaisa. Ia, ni sa yaco dina mai ko koya, sa qai kaya me'u _____mada na yaca i nona i tau ni sa bera ni _____koya vei tinana.

Vosa Tautauvata

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1. tiaina | _____ | A. I tovo vinaka |
| 2. siqema | _____ | B. Vuanikau |
| 3. vakarokoroko | _____ | C. Kau |
| 4. walokai | _____ | D. Kilakasamitaka |
| 5. Buka | _____ | E. Via kana |

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET # 6

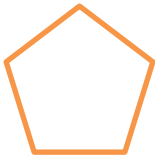
Name: _____

STRAND	Geometry
SUB-STRAND	Shapes
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Draw and name 2D shapes. Show relationship between triangles and other polygons. Identify and name lines on a circle.

Part A: Naming and drawing polygons.

1. Polygon- is any shape whose all sides are line segments. Eg square, octagon
2. Quadrilaterals are four sided shapes. Eg square, parallelogram ect.
3. Regular shapes- are shapes whose all the sides are equal in length. Eg square
4. Irregular shapes- all the sides are not equal in length. Eg rectangle

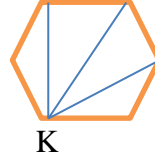
Activity A: Complete this table by filling in any missing detail. Use your pencil and a ruler to draw.

Polygon's given side	Drawing	Name	Regular or Irregular
3		Scalene Triangle	
4			Irregular
5			
6			Regular
4		Square	
7			Regular

Part 2: Relationship between triangles and other polygons.

You can form triangles within other polygons. Eg.

Note: you must form your triangles from only one vertex of the polygon. Eg vertex K.

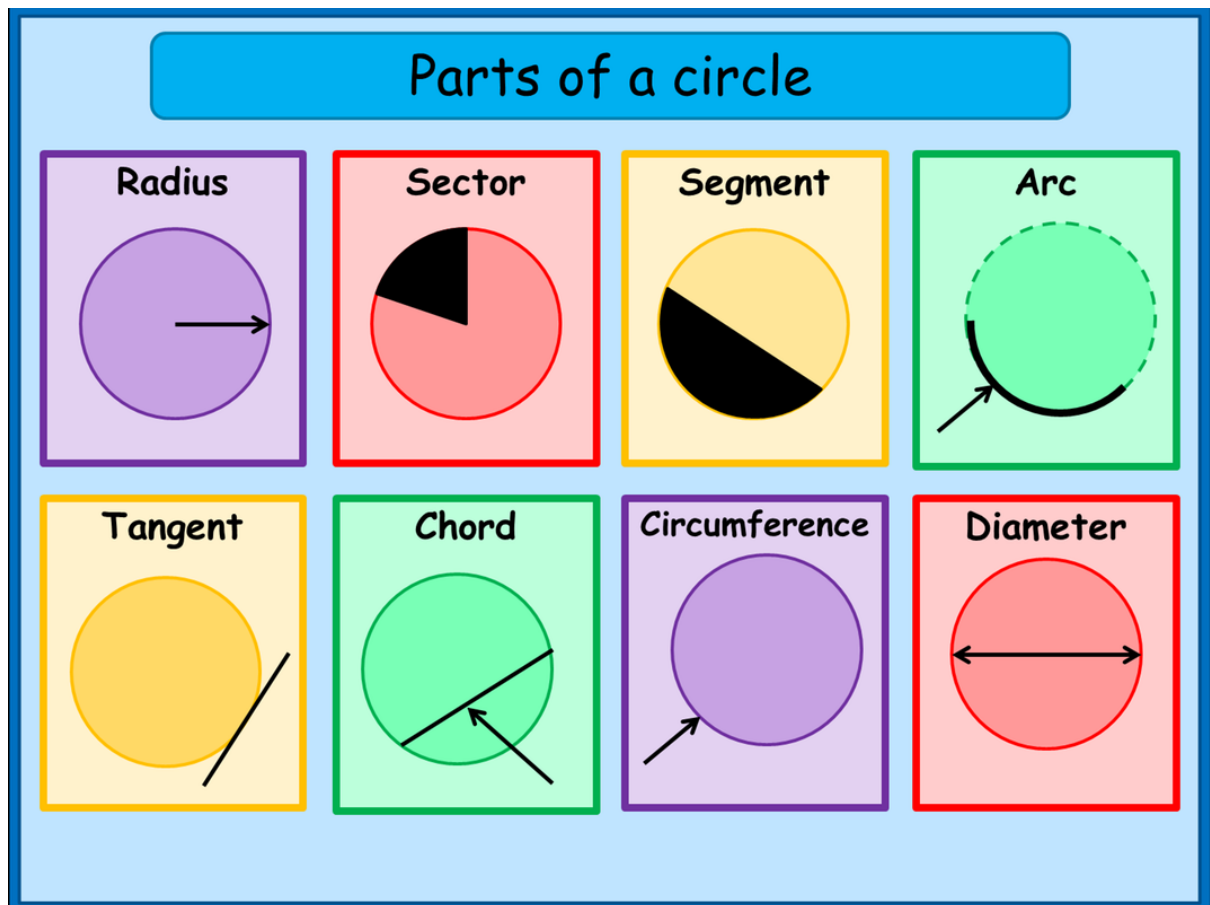


So this hexagon has 4 triangles.

Activity B: Fill in the table by drawing and colouring the polygons and show the number of triangles. Follow the example above.

Polygon's side	Draw	Name	Number of triangles
4		Square	
5			
8			

Part 3: To study the circle



1. Radius is half of a diameter. $\text{Diameter} \div 2 = \text{radius}$
2. Diameter is double the size of a radius. $\text{Radius} \times 2 = \text{diameter}$

Complete the missing details in the table. Show your working.

Radius	Diameter
5cm	
	14cm
8cm	
	20cm

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 6

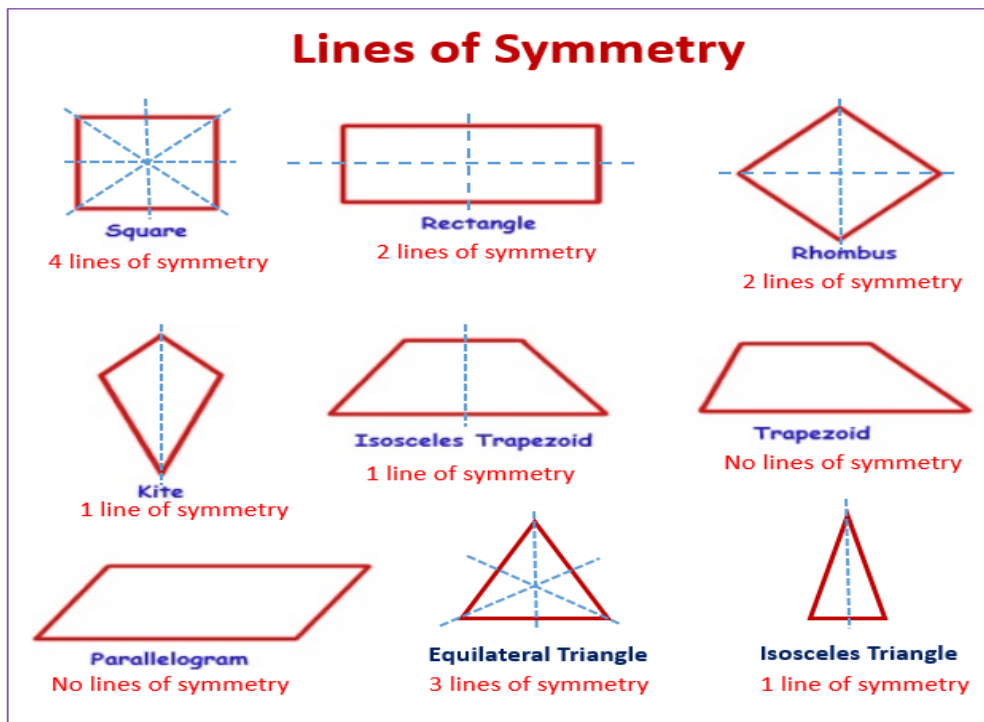
WORKSHEET # 7

Name: _____

STRAND	Geometry
SUB-STRAND	Shapes and angles.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Identify lines of symmetry of shapes. Draw and name 3D shapes. Draw nets of prism and pyramids.

Line symmetry of shapes

A line of symmetry of a shape divides a shape into two equal parts and the two equal parts overlap when folded. Shapes can have different number of line symmetry. A line of symmetry will pass through the centre of the shape. Example:

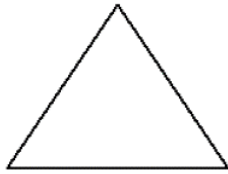


From your study of shapes above, draw lines of symmetry on the shapes below. Use a ruler and pencil.

Name _____

Date _____

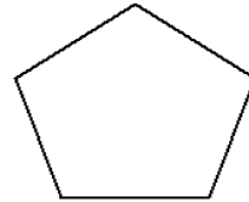
REGULAR POLYGONS 1



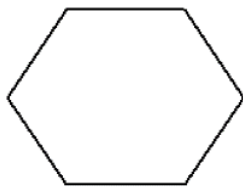
Equilateral
triangle



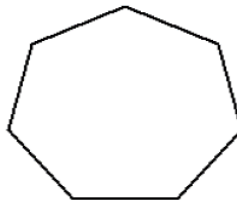
Square



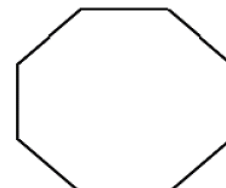
Regular
Pentagon



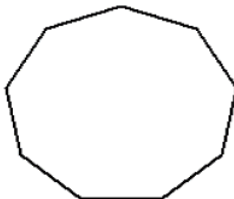
Regular
Hexagon



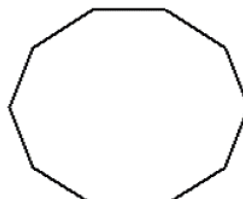
Regular
Heptagon



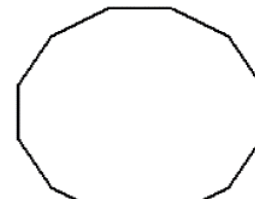
Regular
Octagon



Regular
Nonagon



Regular
Decagon



Regular
Dodecagon



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3D shapes

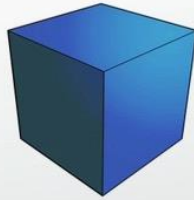
EXAMPLES OF 3D SHAPES

3D Shapes

Sphere



Cube



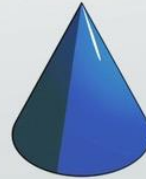
Cylinder



Pyramid

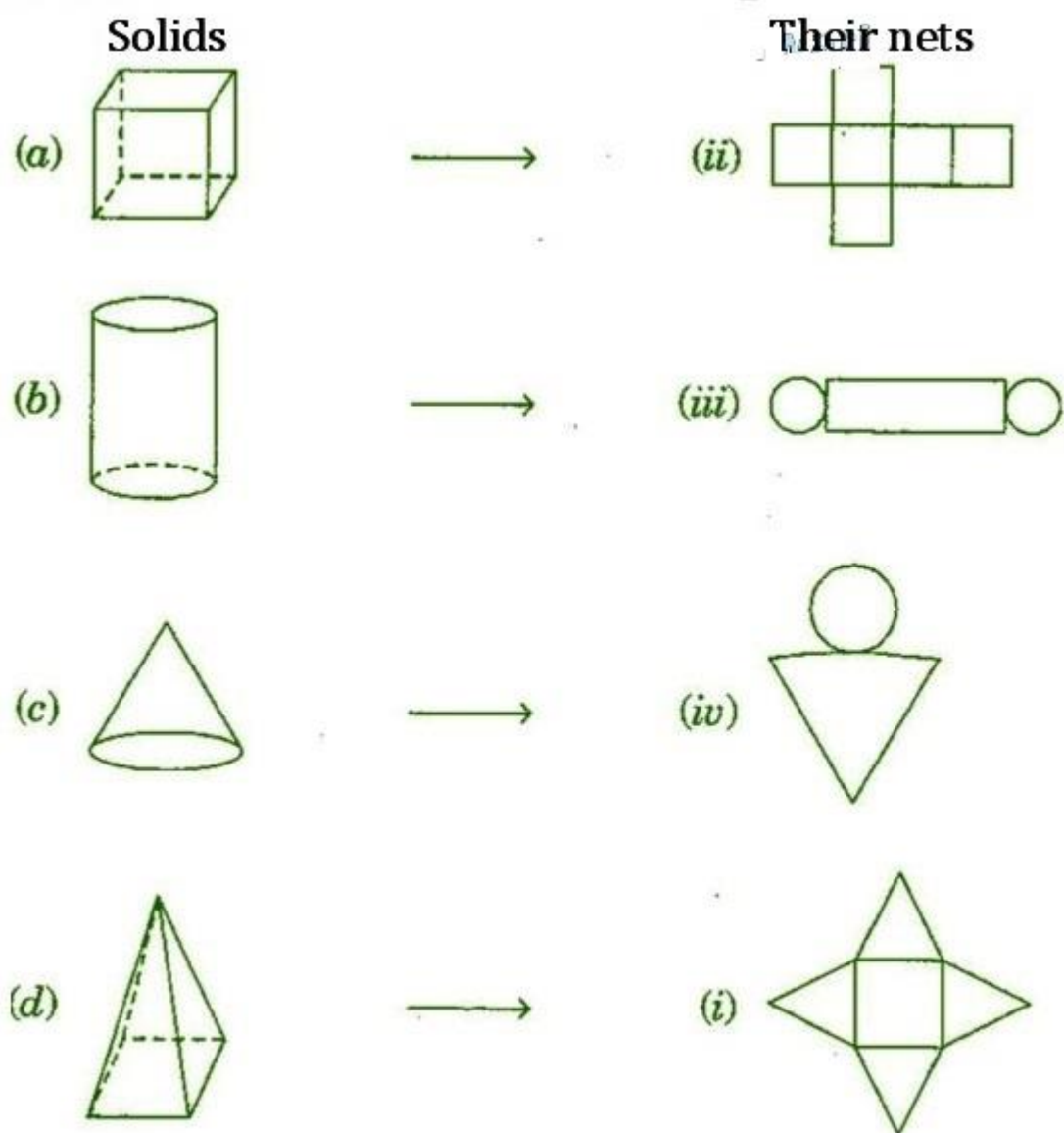


Cone



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Nets of 3D shapes- a net is how a shape looks like when it is open.



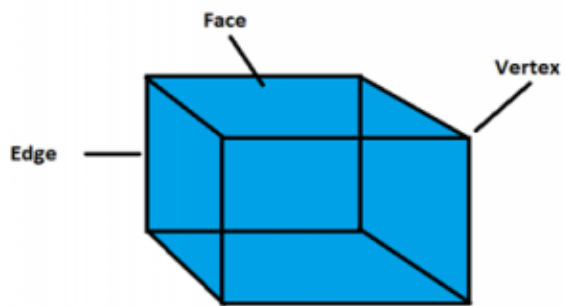
Activity

Name	Draw and colour	Similar shapes
Cube		Box , dice, containers
Cone		
Prism		
Cylinder		

Edge – is where the two faces meet.

Face – is the flat surface of the shape.

Vertex – is where the edges meet.



Project: draw the nets of cube, cylinder, pyramid and cone. Cut it out and fold it into the 3D shapes. Paste the edges.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6

WEEK 7

STRAND	Social Organisation Groups and Processes
SUB – STRAND	Cultural Identity, Diversity and Cohesion
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Gather information of the different sectors of work existing in their country and discuss ways that enhance different cultural groups to live together.

NOTE: this topic is already covered in term 1

Activity: True/ False

1. Fiji is a multi- cultural country. _____
2. We need to respect others culture and traditions. _____
3. I- Taukei traditional practice involves yaqona ceremony. _____
4. Indians perform lion dance. _____
5. Muslims pray in Mosque. _____

Fillers: Fill in the Missing Blanks

1. All different cultures _____ in Fiji.
2. Most tourist come to Fiji from _____ and Australia.
3. Garment industry employees mostly the _____.
4. _____ is the backbone of Fiji.
5. Fiji has _____ climate as such tropical fruits are mostly exported.
6. Our culture tells us about our _____.

Values

women

agriculture

New Zealand tropical

co-exist

Short Answer Question

1. List some values you have learnt.

2. Name some activities that show peace building at home.

3. Write 3 irrelevant behaviours that can create conflicts at home.

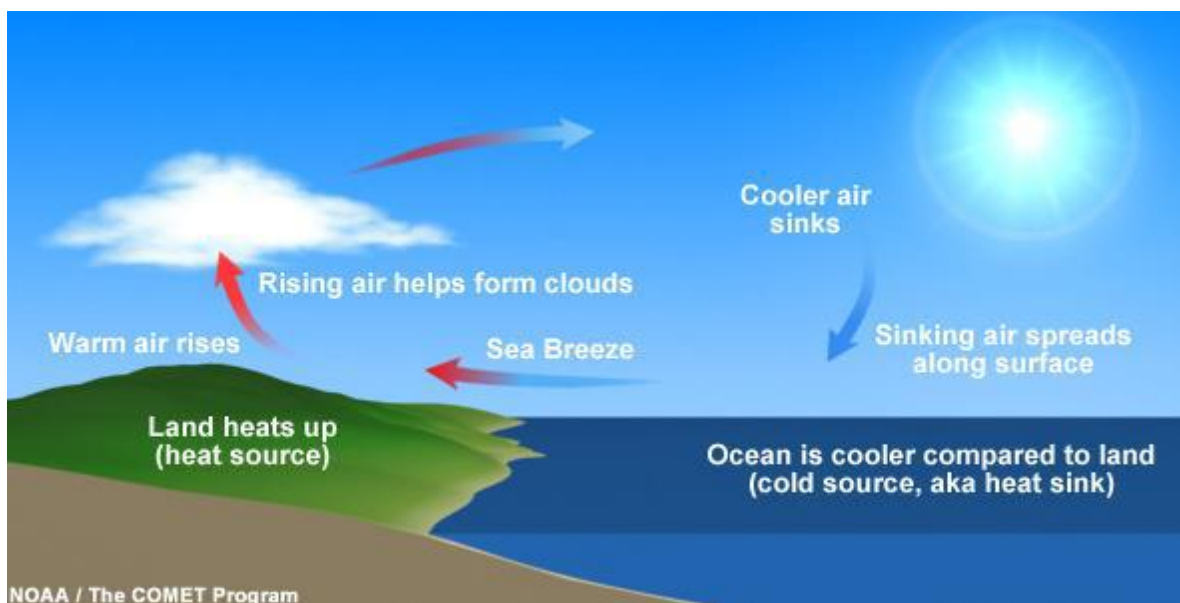
4. Give 2 disadvantages of clearing forest to make hotels.

5. Give one disadvantage of tourism industry.

STRAND	Earth and Beyond
SUB – STRAND	The Earth and our Solar System
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Collect and analyse data about the daily weather patterns and its effects on human life.

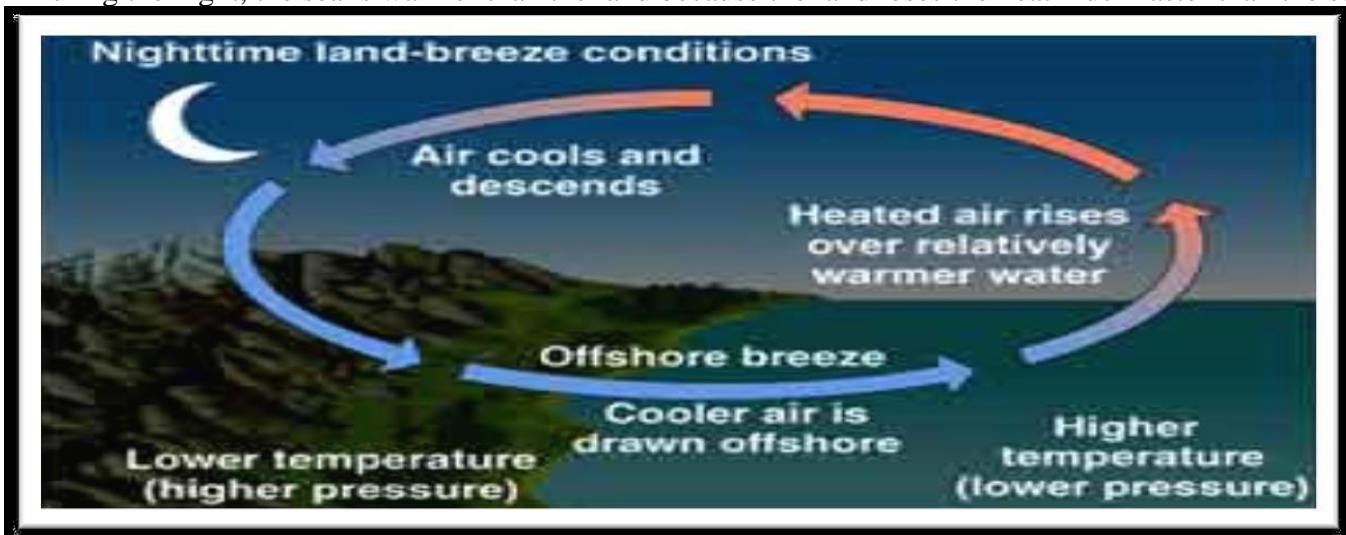
Lesson notes: Sea Breeze (Day Breeze)

- Can be explained as thermally produced wind blowing during the day from the Cool Ocean or sea surface on to the adjoining warm land.
- During the hot day land is warmer than the sea



Land Breeze (Night Breeze)

- Thermally produced wind blowing during the night from the cool land onto the adjoining warmer sea
- During the night, the sea is warmer than the land because the land loses the heat much faster than the sea.

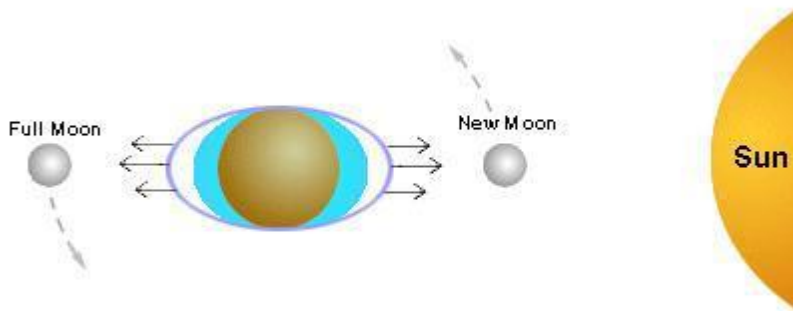


Tides

- Are alternate rising and falling of sea
- These are caused by the moon and sun
- **Spring and Neap tides depend on the position of the moon**

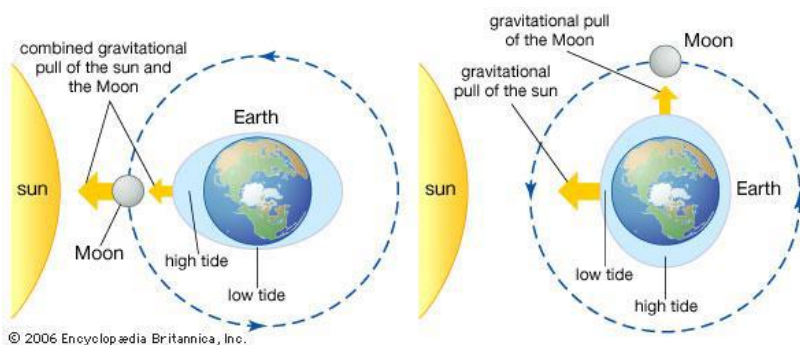
Spring Tide

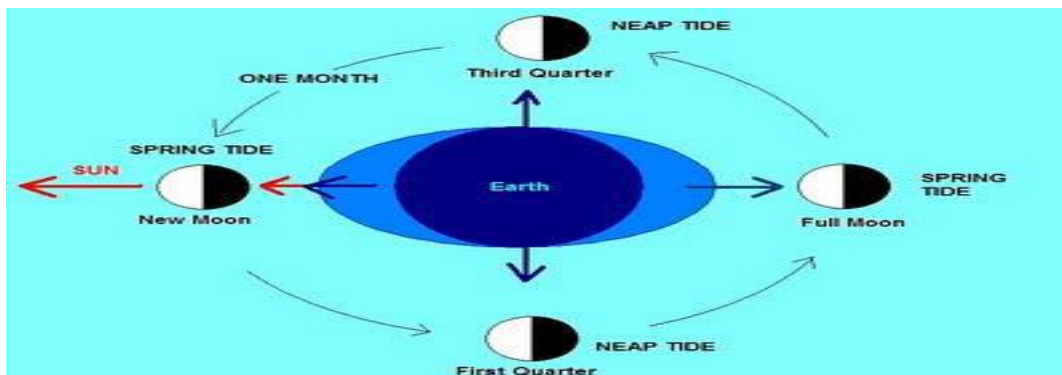
- Occurs when the sun, moon and earth are in straight line.
- They have tidal range larger than the neap tides
- **Spring tides occur only during the appearance of full moon and new moon**
- Is also known as **KING TIDE**



The moon and how it affects the tide

- The phases of the moon and earth's tides are determined by the positions of three bodies: **Earth. Sun and the Moon**
- The ocean tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the both sun and the moon
- **Since moon is close to earth , the moon's gravitational influence is greater than the sun**
- There are two high tides and two low tides everyday





Difference between Spring tide and Neap tide

SPRING TIDE	NEAP TIDE
Sun , earth and moon are in straight line	Sun, earth and moon form a right angle
High tide is higher	High tide is lower
Low tide is lower	Low tide is higher
2 each moon	2 in each moon
Forms in new moon and full moon	Forms in first and third quarter moon

Activity

1. Explain the land breeze in your own words.

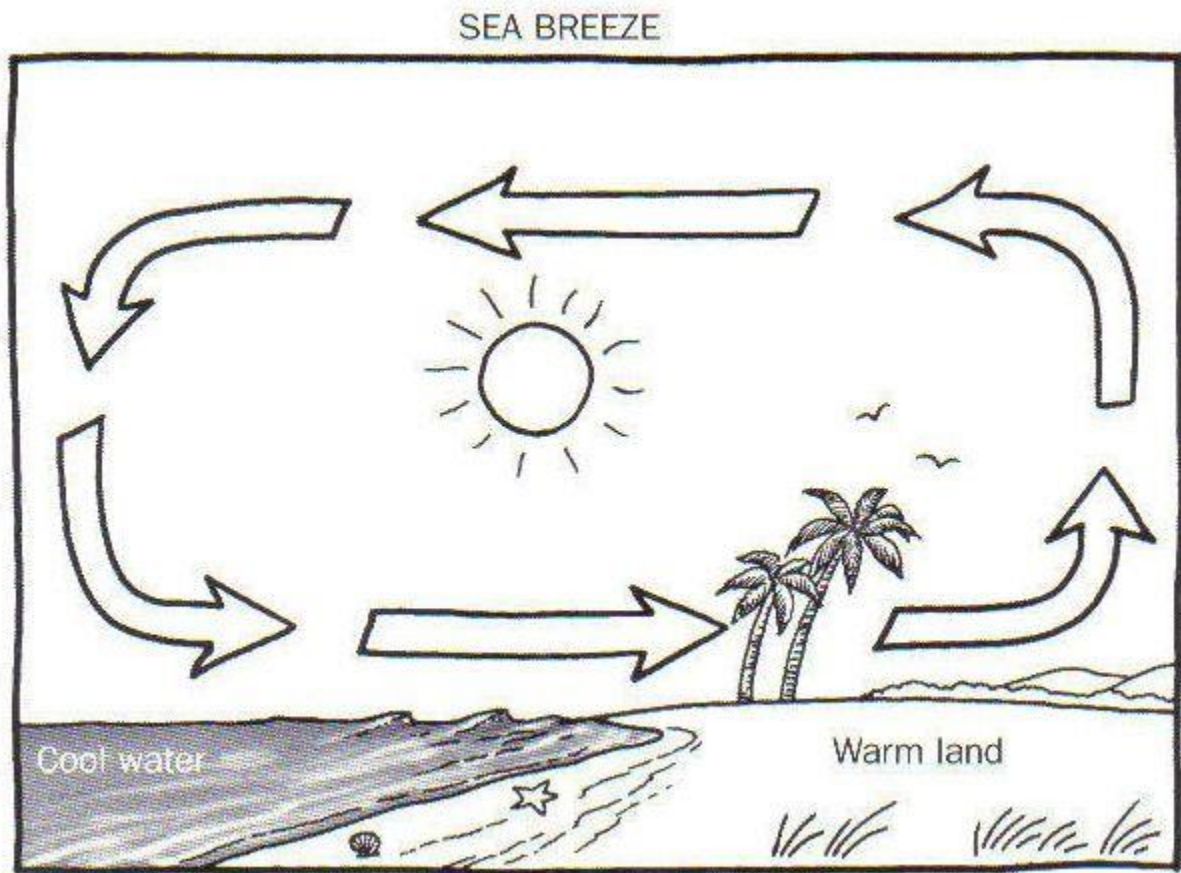
2. What causes the formation of tides?

3. Which type of tide occurs when the sun and the moon are pulling at right angle?

4. Spring tide occurs in the _____ moon and _____ moon.

5. List 2 effects of King tides.

Picture Interpretation



- Label the arrows on the diagram.
- Explain the sea breeze.

- Draw and label a neap tide.

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

LESSON NOTES- PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and some other word in the sentence.

Prepositions can show where people or things are located. The girl walked through the door.

The preposition through describes where the girl walked in relation to the door. My book is under the papers.

The preposition under describes where the book is in relation to the papers.

Prepositions can also show time relationships. I went to the store before I made dinner. The preposition before describes the time relationship between going to the store and making dinner. We told ghost stories during the night.

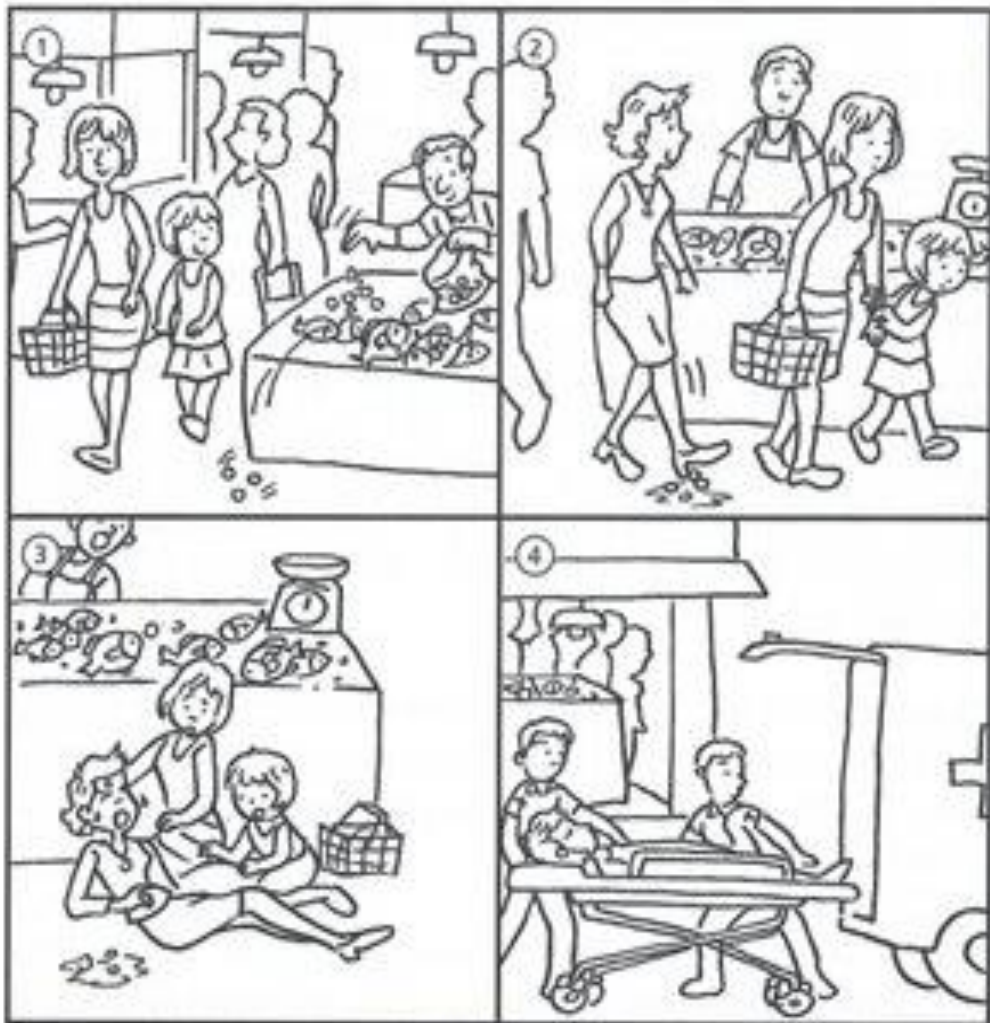
The preposition during describes the time relationship between telling ghost stories and the night

Fill in the correct preposition

1. There were _____ a thousand people at the concert.
2. You must be _____ 18 in order to vote.
3. There's a chair _____ my desk.
4. He is suffering _____ an unknown illness.
5. I listened to the game _____ the radio.
6. I'm not _____ a hurry. I can wait.
7. Don't be impatient _____ us. We are trying!
8. Could I speak _____ Tom please?
9. We didn't see the whole performance because we left _____ the last act.
10. My country is famous _____ historical sights.

to	on	before	for	in
from	behind	about	with	above

Composition Writing- Write a composition using 100-120 words after studying the pictures given below. Make a plan which will include introduction, body and conclusion.



Plan

[illegible]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6 **WEEK 6**

STRAND	Social Organisation and Processes
SUB – STRAND	Personal, Social groups and processes
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore a local government within their area and express its significance to the development of their communities.

Revision (Note: this topic is already done in term 1).

Activity: Fillers

Fill in the missing blanks

1. Keep _____ skills alive.
2. Protects _____ land rights.
3. Helps landowners develop this land through leases, _____ and enjoying the proceeds.
4. _____ trees for cash.
5. Mapping _____ boundaries.

Village

investment

traditional

Conservation

Indigenous

True/False: Write true or false for each question.

1. Littering is throwing of rubbish here and there. _____
2. Rural local authority is in- charge for health promotion and pollution control. _____
3. Architect is responsible for looking after towns/ cities. _____
4. We must protect our marine resources. _____
5. The village's governing body is known as Bose Vakoro or Village Council. _____

6. What is the role of the department such as “Department of Town and Country Planning?”

7. Who makes the important decisions in the village?

8. What are Wards?

9. List 3 roles of the village headmen or Turaga ni Koro.

10. List 3 roles of the town/ city council.

11. What does town council do with the rents received or the parking lot money?

12. Who is responsible for the beautification of the towns/ cities?

13. Why we need to beautify our town/ cities?

14. Where do the town/ city council get its financial support from?

15. List 2 services provided by town/city council.

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: Weathering

- Is breaking or dissolving of rocks and minerals on the earth's surface.
- Weathering can be chemical, physical or biological process.
- Wearing and erosion constantly change the earth
- Weathering wears away exposed surface over time
- Weathering also helps create soil as tiny bits of weathered rock mix with plant and animal, remains
- Water, ice, acids, salt, plants, animals and changes in temperature are all agents of weathering.
- The natural changes in the environment that contributes to weathering of rocks and erosion are by rain, wind and heat.

Weathering of rocks

- The surface of earth is changing all the time
- Some changes occur very quickly while some changes occur slowly
- The earth's rocks change slowly by breaking down into smaller and tiny pieces and this process is called weathering.

Mechanical weathering

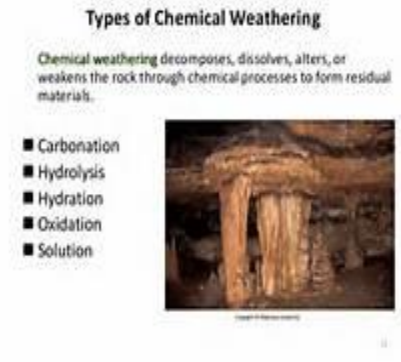
- Is also known as **physical weathering**
- It causes rocks to crumble
- Plants and animals are agents of mechanical weathering
- The seed of tree my sprout in soil that has collected in cracked rocks, as the roots grow they widen the crack, eventually breaking the rock into pieces.
- Rocks are made by small bits cemented together and it can be dissolved by water flowing over the rocks.



Chemical weathering

- Chemical weathering the changes the materials that makes up the rocks and soils
- Sometimes carbon dioxide from the air or soil combines with water, this produces as weak acid, called carbonic acid that can dissolve rock.

- Some living plants example: lichens also produce acids.



Activity

1. List 3 natural ways in which weathering of rocks and soil erosion is done.

2. What is weathering?

3. What helps to create soil?

4. What is another name for physical weathering?

True/False

1. Flooding causes the surface of earth to change. _____
2. Chemical weathering involves carbonic acid to dissolve rock. _____
3. Lichens produce acids. _____