

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

MATHS SOLUTION

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

Calculating times in stop watches:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Finishing time minus starting time} &= \text{Finishing Time (FT)} \\ &\quad - \text{Starting Time (ST)} \\ &= \text{Time Used (TU)} \end{aligned}$$



- 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?

11 seconds and 16 hundredths of a second.

2. Show these times on the digital stopwatch displays:

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

1 : 48 : 55

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

5 : 23 : 07

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?

30 Minutes

2. What programme is the shortest?

Go Go Giggles

Super Ninjas

Sesame Street

World of Bollywood

3. How long are the children's shows?**1 hour 30 minutes**

4. Which show is the longest?

Aljazeera

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

6 hours

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?

8.45 pm – 9.45 pm	1 hour	}	9 hours
9.45 pm – 10.45 pm	1 hour		
10.45 – 11.45 pm	1 hour		
11.45 pm – 12.45 am	1 hour		
12.45 am – 1.45 am	1 hour		
1.45 am – 2.45 am	1 hour		
2.45 a.m – 3.45 am	1 hour		
3.45 – 4.45 am	1 hour		
4.45 -5.45 am	1 hour		
5.45 am – 6.15 am	30 minutes		

9 hours and 30 minutes

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 Suva to Sigatoka?

9.15 am – 10.15 am	1 hour	}	2 hours
10.15 am – 11.15 am	1 hour		
11.15 am – 11.30 am	15 minutes		

2 hours 15 minutes

ii) What should have been the actual arrival time if 15 minutes of delay occurred because the bus developed mechanical problems?**11.30 am – 00.15 = 11.15 am**

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ENGLISH SOLUTION

STRAND	READING AND VIEWING
SUB – STRAND	Language Learning Process and Strategies
LEARNING OUTCOME	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 **life** that is more valuable than health. Without health **there** is no peace, no success and no happiness.

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

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

He **may** be poor, may have to work hard to earn his living but even the richest man will envy him **for** 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. Where?
2. He arrived after the guests had left. When?
3. Mr. Sharma answered with an angry voice. How
4. Bella wore a sweater for the cold. Why?
5. The game was cancelled because of bad weather. Why?

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HINDI SOLUTION

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. बेटा

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 |

ललचा जाना

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

बहुत खुशी होना

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

बहुत भूक लगना

1076 Nadi Sangam School

Year 6 Na Vosa VakaViti HSP 12 Solutions

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

1. **Baca kuita-** na kena vakayagataki e dua na ka taleitaki mo bacana se vakadomodomoya kina e dua tale na tamata.
2. **Vakabula ika levu-** Na calata e dua na ka vinaka, se dua na ka o nanamaki tiko kina.
3. **Siga ca reki na vaidā-** Na veivakatakilakila eso ka dau yacovi ira e so ka ra dau marautaka ni tiko voleka tiko na tamata e ra taleitaka se vinakata lo tiko.
4. **Cakau ni kamunaga-** na veivanua ka kunei vakalevu kina e dua na ka vinaka me vaka beka na iyau vakaViti, na magiti, na ika kei na so tale.

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

Wasewase A	Wae wase B
1. na iqoliqoli	a. dela ni cakau
2. ece	b. na laca ni qio e na gauna e dau vude mai kina e wai
3. siri	c. na tiki ni uciwai e dau qolivi kina na ika se vivili
4. tukitukitōa	d. ece dabedabe
5. dela ni cakau	e. tavali vakatotolo

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

SOCIAL STUDIES SOLUTION

ACTIVITY

1. Define: Employer and Employee.

Employer-person or organisation which provides jobs.

Employee-people doing the job for the employer

2. How should employers treat employee?

-They should treat them with respect and be kind and humble to them.

▶ Activity

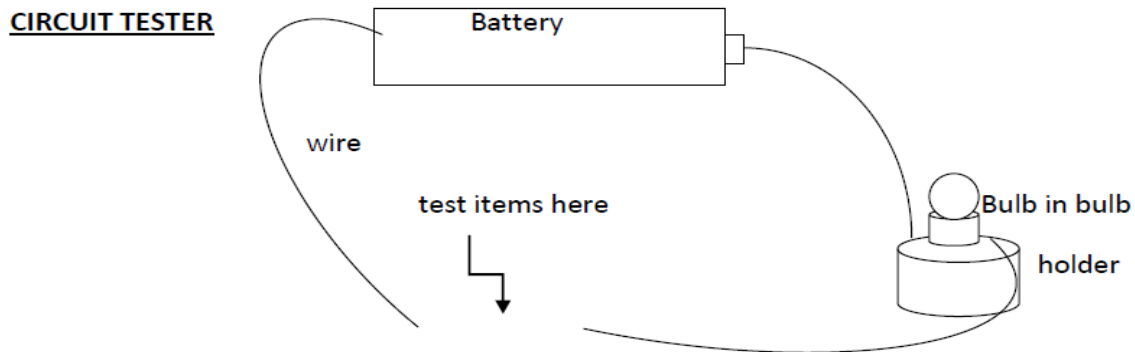
		Employer	Employee
a.	Janet works for Rattans Supermarket		✓
b.	Jovesa uses Aruns wheelbarrow to cart goods in the market on Saturdays		✓
c.	The Nurse in the hospital		✓
d.	A taxi driver for Matua Taxis		✓
e.	Timothy a farmer in Rotuma	✓	
f.	A Guardforce security	✓	
g.	Woman who packs dalo for Bens trading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

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 6
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12
HEALTHY LIVING SOLUTION

Activity

1. Define Communicable disease .Any disease transmitted from one person or animal to another.
2. Give three examples of Communicable disease. Measles, Cough, Dhani, Scabies and Ringworm.
3. Explain two ways in which Communicable disease can be prevented.
 - Wash hands often
 - Use handkerchief for sneeze and cough
 - Get vaccinated
 - Avoid touching wild animals
4. What is getting vaccinated mean? Getting immunized to protect against diseases.
5. Explain the term “Contagious” Spread from one person or organism to another.

1076 NADI SANGAM SHOOL
YEAR 6
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12
ELEMENTARY SCIENCE SOLUTION



Activity

1. Define

- a) A Closed Circuit-**there is a complete pathway.**
- b) An Open Circuit-**there is a break in a pathway for electricity to flow.**

2. What type of circuit is shown in the above diagram? **Open Circuit**

3. How can we find out whether electricity is flowing in a circuit? **We can use a torch bulb as a circuit tester**

4. What is needed to make the bulb light? **A complete circuit.**

