

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**



**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16**


**YEAR 6**

**25.10.21 – 29.10.21**

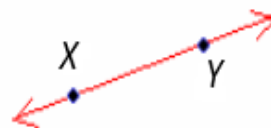
Strand	Geometry
Sub Strand	Types of Angles and 1D shapes
Content Learning Outcome	To investigate angles.

## Lines, Line Segments, and Rays


A **point** has no size or shape, just position


  $M$  Point  $M$

A **line** is a straight path of points that has no beginning or end.

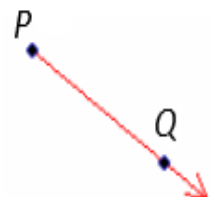
 Line  $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$

A **line segment** is a portion of a line that has two endpoints.

 Line segment  $\overline{AB}$




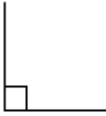
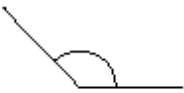



A **ray** is a portion of a line which has one endpoint and extends forever in one direction.

 Ray  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$

### Activity

1. A line points in \_\_\_\_\_ directions.
2. A line segment starts at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A ray begins \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The starting point of a ray is ray called the point of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Two rays starting from the same starting point form an \_\_\_\_\_.

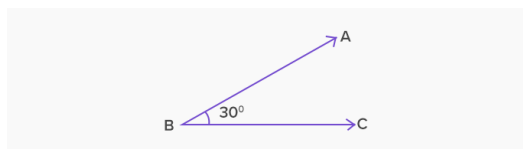
### Types of Angles

<i>Acute angle</i> less than $90^\circ$	<i>Right angle</i> $= 90^\circ$	<i>Obtuse angle</i> between $90^\circ$ and $180^\circ$	<i>Straight line</i> $= 180^\circ$	<i>Reflex angle</i> greater than $180^\circ$	<i>Complete turn</i> $= 360^\circ$
					

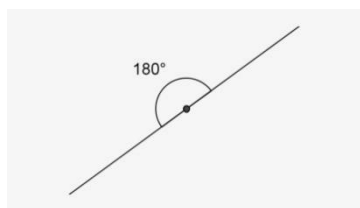
### Activity

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ angle is bigger than  $180^\circ$  but smaller than \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Acute angles are less than \_\_\_\_\_ $^\circ$ .
3. The angle on a straight line is \_\_\_\_\_ $^\circ$ .
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ angle is equal to  $90^\circ$ .
5. A full turn is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ $^\circ$ .

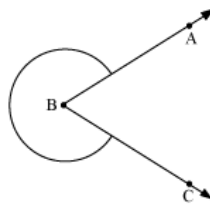
Name the Angles.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6**  
**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16**  
**ENGLISH**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>Reading and viewing</b>
<b>Sub Strand</b>	<b>Usage and Punctuation</b>
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	<b>Understand the difference between ‘Lie’ and ‘Lay’ and use properly in each sentence.</b>

Usage and Punctuation Lie or Lay

**Lay-** To put something (or someone) down.

- It is a transitive verb therefore a direct object will come after it.
- A direct object receives the action of the verb.

E.g. Jonathan lay his son on the bed.

Jonathan laid whom on the bed? His son.

**Lie** -To rest or recline.

- It is an intransitive verb therefore there is no direct object.
- E.g. Mosese and Henry lie on their parents’ bed every night.

**Study the table below to learn the correct form of the verb.**

Word	Definition	Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense	Past Participate	Present Participate
To lay	To put something down	Lay(s)	Laid	Laid	Laying
To lie	To rest or recline	Lie (s)	Lay	Lain	Lying

### **Activity**

Rewrite the sentence using the correct form of **lay** or **lie**.

1. Henry please (lie, lay) your bowl in the sink.
2. Mrs. Mitchell told us to (lie, lay) our bags on the court.
3. We have (lain, laid) our plans for the games very well.
4. The netball was (lying, laying) in the middle of the court.
5. Ima is so tired that she has been (lying, laying) down all afternoon.
6. Every evening she (lies, lays) out her training gear for the next day.

### **Apostrophe of Possession**

Singular -Apostrophe is placed before 's' .eg.Tom's left hand was sprained.

Plural - Apostrophe is placed after 's'.eg.

**Activity:** Identify the Singular and Plural Sentences.

1. Jonathan's bag is green. \_\_\_\_\_
2. All the players' bags were ransacked in the changing room. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The cats' owners bought them lots of food before the storm. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The cat's tail was so fluffy. \_\_\_\_\_

**उपकार का फल**

- उपकार करना एक बड़ा पवित्र कार्य है।
- कहा गया है कि उपकार कभी बेकार नहीं जाता।
- पशु पक्षी और जंगली जानवर भी उपकार को नहीं भूलते हैं।
- पुराने समय की बात है, जब धनी लोग दास खरीदा करते थे।
- उसी समय एक जमींदार के पास बहुत से दांत थे।
- उनसे कड़ी मेहनत करवाता परंतु उन्हें खाने के लिए बहुत थोड़ा सा देता।
- एक दिन एक दास तंग आकर वहां से भाग खड़ा हुआ और जंगल में एक शेर लंगड़ा ता हुआ दास की तरफ आया।
- दास ने ध्यान से देखा कि शेर के पंजे में कांटा चुभा हुआ है।
- दास ने बड़े प्यार से शेर का कांटा निकाल दिया और शेर चुपचाप अपनी राह चला गया।
- जब जमींदार को पता चला कि दास भाग गया है तो उसने अपने आदमि उसे पकड़ने के लिए भेजे।
- भागे हुए दास को दंड देने के लिए उसने जंगल से शेर पकड़ वाया।
- शेर ने दास को पंजा भी नहीं लगाया, तब जमींदार दास से पूछता है कि क्या कारण है कि शेर तुम्हें छुआ तक नहीं।
- दास ने जवाब दिया यह जानवर है फिर भी इसे मेरा उपकार याद है।
- दास के उत्तर सुनकर जमींदार को अपने अत्याचारों पर बड़ी शर्म आई।
- इसलिए कहा जाता है, कि किया गया उपकार कभी बेकार नहीं जाता है।

## **अभ्यास कार्य**

### **भाग एक**

१. इन शब्दों के अर्थ लिखो।

उपकार –

दास -

तंग -

विचित्र –

स्वतंत्र –

### **भाग दो**

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखिए।

२. दास क्यों भाग गया था ?

३. जंगल में दास को कौन मिला ?

४. इस कहानी से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है।

### **भाग तीन**

दिए गए मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखो।

मुंह में पानी आना –

हाथ साफ करना –

आंख मारना-

खून-चूसना

**1076 Nadi Sangam School**

**Year 6 Vosa VakaViti**

**HSP 16 (25/10/21 – 29/10/21)**

Nanamaki ni vuli	Volavola Kei Na Bulibuli
Veika me rawata e dua na gone	Vakacuruma vakadodonu na vosa e veiganiti
Ulutaga	Na Vola Ivola

Digitaka e **dua** na vosa ka **vakacuruma** e na vanua e ganita me curu kina. Mo vola ga **vakadua** na veivosa kece.

Luvemu	tarava	loloma	Ba	oso	Nei
Na	vakamenemenei	kerea	rawata	Moce	vakaraitaka

Lutu

Nakeito

\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_

25 ni Okotova, 2021.

I Tinaqu

Bula vinaka \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_. Au nuitaka ni ko bulabula vinaka ka toso vinaka tiko na qaravi tavi.

Na, au via \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ ga yani ni'u sa mai \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ vakavinaka na veimaka yalataki ena noqu veitarogi sa oti, ka'u sa na toso cake kina kalasi ka \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ e na yabaki ka tu mai. Au \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ ke rawa ni bau qai dua la mai na veisau ni noqu isulu ni vuli ka ni sa via \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_ na kena au vakayagataka tiko ena gauna qo.

Au taleitaka dina na tiko vei \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_ ka ni dau lomani au ka \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_ au ko koya.

\_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ mada Ta. Au sa \_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_ tu yani, ka me nodatou vata na vakacegu ni Tamada ko Jiova.

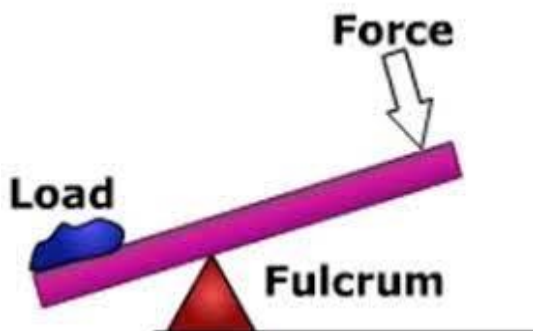
\_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ lomani

Neori Ratu

<b>STRAND</b>	Energy
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Forces
<b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Investigate how machines such as levers, pulleys and wheel functions and their application in everyday life.</li> </ul>

### FORCES – LEVERS AND PULLEY

- ✓ Wheels and machines are two simple machines that assist in making work much easier.
- ✓ Pulleys and levers are simple machine.
- ✓ A lever – is a stiff bar that rests on a support called fulcrum which lifts or moves loads.
- ✓ They make it easier to lift and move things.
- ✓ A lever makes it easier to lift, move and build things.
- ✓ A pulley is a grooved wheel or a combination of grooved wheels.
- ✓ A pulley used together with a rope or chain can be used to lift heavy masses.
- ✓ The simplest type of pulley is a single fixed pulley, commonly used on flag poles clothes lines and wells.

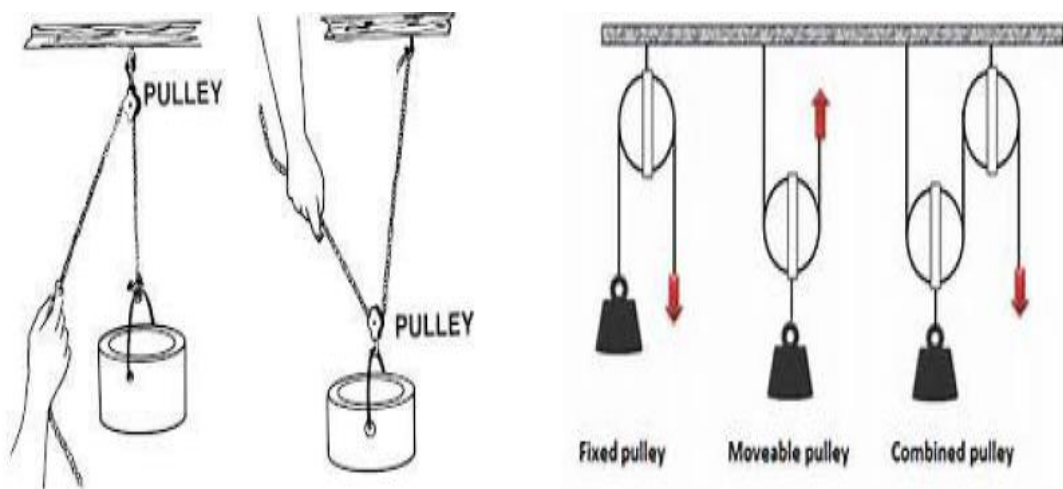


LEVER



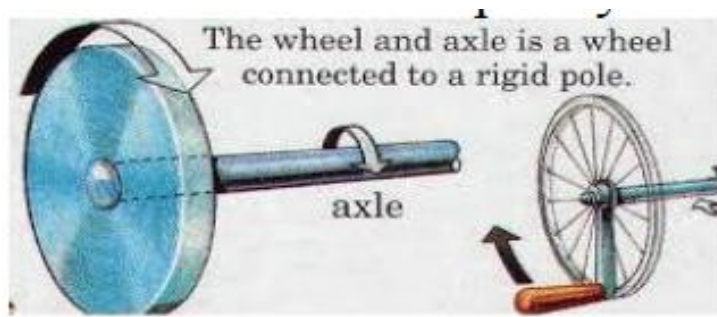
PULLEY

## USING OF TWO PULLEYS MAKES WORK EVEN EASIER



## WHEELS & AXLE

- ✓ A wheel combined with an axle is classified as machinery.
- ✓ The main advantage of the wheel is that it offers a little friction.
- ✓ Most of the effort is applied to a sledge is used in overcoming friction with the ground.
- ✓ **An axle** is the central shaft for rotating wheel or gear.
- ✓ On wheeled vehicles, the axle may be fixed to the wheels, rotating with them, or fixed to the vehicle.
- ✓ Wheels are used in pulleys and winches.
- ✓ There are many different devices which work on wheels, from trolleys to heavy tractors and other machinery.



## GEARS

- ✓ Gears are wheels with teeth or cogs.
- ✓ To do any work with a gear, you need to have at least two cogs with their teeth fit together.
- ✓ When you turn one gear, the other one turns too.
- ✓ One gear can make another one turn faster but it can also make it turn in different direction.
- ✓ This is good for many machines where the direction needs to change in order for the machine to work.



## IMPORTANCE OF CARE AND SAFETY WHEN WORKING WITH MACHINES

- Always listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.
- Do not run in the workshop, you could 'bump' into another pupil and cause an accident.
- Always be patient, do not rush in the workshop.
- Always use a guard when working with machines.
- Keeps hands away from rotating / moving machinery.

- Always wear an apron as it will protect your clothes and hold loose clothing such as ties in place.
- Wear good strong shoes, training shoes are not suitable.
- Report any damage to machines/equipment as this could cause an accident.
- When attempting practical work all stools should be put away.

### **PERSONAL SAFETY GEAR**

- Safety glasses – safety glasses protect your eyes from chemical injury
- Hearing protectors - protects your ears from high intensity noise pollution in the Workshop.
- Proper clothes – wear appropriate clothes so it doesn't get tangled in the machines and it protects you from chemical splashes.
- Dust masks – protects you from dust particles.
- Anti-Fatigue and Anti-skid mats- these mats keep you safe, and also protect sledged tools that you may drop.

### **ACTIVITY**

1. What is a pulley?
2. Where would you find a pulley? How is it used in those machines or places?
3. What are the advantages of using a pulley?
4. State one advantage of wheels?
5. Briefly explain how a gear works?
6. List down some of the important things you should know about safety gear.
7. List 4 important safety precautions while working with machines.
8. List 3 types of clothing one must wear for personal safety.

**➤ 1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL  
YEAR 6**

**HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

STRAND 3	Resources and Economic Activity
SUB- STRAND	People and Work
LEARNING OUTCOME	Explain what are the different types of social groups.

**Our Social Groups**

- ▶ Humans need to live with others to make life enjoyable through social interaction.
- ▶ Socializing through group activities provides opportunities for our needs to be met.

**Different Types of Social Groups**

1. Home is often the first place where a person receives social attention.
2. Our family is our first social group and all of us belong to this social group.
3. Peer groups is whereby people are approximately the same age as you.
4. This type of social group is important throughout a person's life. However, this group has more influence during childhood and adolescence.
5. Peer groups often gives individuals a place to develop social and leadership skills.
6. Teamwork forms connections, friendships and creates opportunity to work together.
7. Clubs create a social environment by bringing people together who have similar interests. It allows you to interact.

8. Other groups that we can be a member of are our cultural and gender groups.
9. All social groups should learn to spend money wisely and save their resources for future needs.

### **Activity**

1. Write down all the social groups you belong to.
2. Discuss the differences between the social groups given above.
3. Write down some advantages of social groups.
4. Write down some disadvantages of social groups.
5. **Two important resources that we need to save and spend wisely are time and money.**  
Why should we learn to spend money wisely?