

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
English
Worksheet 17

Strand	Reading and Viewing
Sub – Strand	Language features and rules
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Define conjunctions and list examples of it.- Use the conjunctions correctly in the given sentence.

Lesson Notes: Conjunctions

- A conjunction is a word that joins together words, phrases or parts of sentences.
- The three most used conjunctions are and, or and but.
- Conjunctions can join words together.
For example: I'd like five peanut butter and jelly sandwiches, please.
- Conjunctions can also join phrases together.
For example: Do you want to go down the hill or up the mountain?
- Conjunctions also join parts of sentences together.
For example: I ran, but the ice cream melted before I got home.
- Other examples of conjunctions include: for, nor, yet, so, because, while although, since, unless.

Activity: Underline the conjunction that connects the two phrases. The first one is done for you.

1. Stephen loves to play basketball, for he is very tall.
2. Tevita has to wake up early, so he can climb the mountain.
3. Sophia ate a lot, yet she is still hungry.
4. The man is fast, but the woman is faster.
5. Derek went to the mall, so he could shop.
6. May loves to cook, but she needs a new stove.
7. Sharon loves to go on roller coasters, yet she has a fear of heights.
8. Sitiveni loves to play baseball, for he is good at it.
9. Donald ate all his dinner, so he was able to have dessert.
10. Rajen loves to play football, but he does not like to be the running back.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Mathematics
Worksheet 17

Strand	Measurement
Sub – Strand	Time/Temperature
Content Learning Outcome	- To understand and calculate Average speed.

Lesson notes:

Average Speed

- Average speed is calculated by dividing the total distance that something has travelled by the total amount of time it took to travel that distance.
- Average speed = $\text{distance} \div \text{time}$

For example: If a bus takes 4 hours to reach Lautoka from Suva covering a distance of 250km, find its average speed in kilometers per hour.

Solution: Average speed = $\text{distance} \div \text{time}$
 $= \frac{250\text{km}}{4 \text{ hrs}}$
 $= \underline{62.5\text{km/hr}}$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Activity:

Answer the following questions:

Question	Working & answer
<p>1. The Inter City bus leaves Suva at 10.00am and reaches Nadi at 1.00pm covering a distance of 219km.</p> <p>a. How long did it take the bus to reach Nadi?</p> <p>b. Find the average speed of the bus.</p>	<p>a.</p> <p>b.</p>
<p>2. The Taunovo Bus takes 25 minutes to reach Suva from Navua covering a distance of 55 kilometers.</p> <p>a. What is the average speed?</p>	<p>a.</p>
<p>3. A rental car leaves Nadi at 10.20am and reaches Sigatoka at 10.45am covering a distance of 75 kilometers.</p> <p>a. How long was the drive?</p> <p>b. Find the average speed of the car.</p>	<p>a.</p> <p>b.</p>

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Healthy Living
Year 6
Worksheet 17

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub Strand	Disease Prevention
Content Learning Outcome	Develop strategies of preventing and controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Lesson Notes

Non Communicable Disease

- Non Communicable Diseases or **NCD**, is a medical condition or disease and is **non-infectious** and **non-transmissible** among people.
- It can also be called Lifestyle Diseases.
- It is caused by the exposure to air pollution, and behaviours such as smoking, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity .
- Examples are; hypertension, obesity, stress.
- Communicable and Non Communicable diseases can be prevented if we take good care of our health.
- 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

Fill in the blanks with correct words.

1. Non Communicable Diseases or **NCD**, is a medical condition or disease and is **non-infectious** and _____ among people.
2. It can also be called _____ Diseases.
3. It is caused by the exposure to air pollution, and behaviours such as smoking, _____ diet and physical _____ .
4. Communicable and Non Communicable diseases can be _____ if we take good care of our _____.
5. Doing _____ activity and eating _____ meal in the right amount every day helps _____ non-communicable diseases.
6. Children must be active or do _____ for at least one _____ every day.

Strand 3	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

इस अंश को पढ़ कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

एक सड़क दुर्घटना का वर्णन

सड़क दुर्घटना आज कल हमारे सड़कों पर अक्सर होती रहती है । ऐसी दुर्घटना से तो कई लोगों की जान चली जाती है । कभी लोगों की टांगें टूट जाती हैं तो कभी सुन्दर कीमती मोटरें बरबाद हो जाती हैं ।

पिछले शुक्रवार को मैंने एक सड़क दुर्घटना देखी । जैसे ही मैं बस से उतर रहा था कि कुछ दूर पर हमें ज़ोर से आवाज़ सुनाई दी । मैं उस ओर चल पड़ा । वहाँ पर अधिक भीड़ भी लग गई थी । दो मोटरें आपस में टकरा गई थीं । उनके बीच में एक आदमी था जो बुरी तरह से जखमी हो गया था । दोनों मोटर चालक उतर कर एक दूसरे पर दोष लगाने लगे । इतने में कुछ लोग उस व्यक्ति को उठाकर दूसरी मोटर द्वारा अस्पताल ले गए । उसका सारा शरीर खून से लथपथ हो गया था । उस के बचने की उम्मीद बहुत कम थी ।

वे दोनों चालक वादविवाद ही कर रहे थे कि पुलिस आ पहुँची । उसने अन्य लोगों को वहाँ से चले जाने का आदेश दिया और छानबीन जारी कर दी । मैंने भी वहाँ से अपना रास्ता लिया ।

Questions

1. यह घटना किस दिन की है ?

2. सड़क दुर्घटना से क्या क्या नुकसान होता है?

3. अंश के अनुसार दुर्घटना किन दो चीज़ों में हुई थी?

4. दोनों मोटर चालक उतर कर क्या करने लगे?

5. पुलिस ने लोगों को क्या आदेश दिया?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Vosa Vakaviti
Worksheet 17

Ulutaga Ni Lesoni: Wilivola Kei Na Saumi Taro
Wase 6 – Na Waiboteigau Kei Rovaroivaivalu

Tikotiko kina e dua na turaga mai Moala, na yacana ko Rovaroivaivalu. Oqo e dua na turaga qaqā ka ni qaqā ena vala ka qaqā ena cobaraka na ligana ki na qele. E vakatawa toka na baba ceva kei Moala ko Rovaroivaivalu ka vakaitikotiko vata kei ira na nona Yavusa Tinitini. E vakatekivu yani ena boto ni baba na teitei nei Rovaroivaivalu, cabe yani me yacova sara na delana cecere mai Moala na yacana ko Delaimoala. Era vakateitei vata ena yanuyanu oqo, era sa kila sara vakavinaka, na gauna ni vuata, na cabe ni ika mai wai kei na veika e vakaraitaka na cagi kei na lomalagi. E turaga dau sasaga ka qaqamatua ko Rovaroivaivalu. E cata ni tao e matana e dua na ka. Na Turaga oqo, e dau qasiva na yavana na kalavo ka vuqa na gauna e qai lesu ga mai ki na nona vale ni sa rio na mata ni teri. Sa vudi dreu kei Rovaroivaivalu na nona iteitei ka sa dau talei dina sara vua me raica se cakacaka tu ga kina e veisiga. E dau rarawa ni botaicake na vanua, ia e vakamarautaka na yalona ni dau ketekete ni bici tu na lomalagi ni sa vakarau laki dabe na matanisiga. E tea na turaga oqo na veimataqali kakana e kilai vei keda na itaukei; na uvi ena kena veimataqali ka vaka kina na dalo kei na vudi. Na nodra magiti sa vuki toka me dua na suvasuva ka toka e delana e dua na vatu levu, koya na vuaka na icoi ni magiti.

Cakacaka lavaki

Na taro:

1. A cava e kilai kina na turaga oqo?

2. A cava e dau taleitaka ko Rovaroivaivalu?

3. Ko cei ko Rovaroivaivalu?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 17

Strand 4	Earth and Beyond
Sub Strand	Our Solar System
Content Learning Outcome	Collect and analyze data about the daily weather patterns and its effects on human life.

Lesson Notes:

The Earth and Our Solar System

- Moon is the Earth's only natural satellite. A satellite is any object that moves in an orbit around a planet.
- The moon is covered with rocks, boulders and layer of charcoal-coloured soil.
- The changes in the appearance of the Moon's shape is called the **phases of the moon**. The moon is always round and does not change its shape.
- What changes is the amount of sunlit part of the moon that we can see from the earth and this depends on the position of the Earth, Moon and Sun.

Seasonal position of the Sun and how it affects us.

- Sun provides light and warmth.
- Its motions through our sky causes day and night, the passage of the seasons and Earth's varied climate.

Dry and Wet Seasons

- Fiji has a south-sea tropical climate with two major seasons.

Dry Season

- Dry season in Fiji is experienced from June through to October.
- Leeward sides** of the major islands (e.g. Lautoka and Labasa) are usually drier with clear skies. Most resorts and sugarcane farms are found in these regions.
- This climate is caused by changing winds and ocean currents.

Wet Season

- This occurs between November and April, these months are also hurricane seasons.
- Frequent flooding also occurs which causes damage to buildings, farming, livestock and also loss of lives.

Activity

Fill in the blanks using the correct words.

1. _____ is the Earth's only natural satellite.
2. A _____ is any object that moves in an orbit around a planet.
3. The changes in the appearance of the Moon's shape is called the _____ of the _____.
4. Fiji has a south-sea _____ climate with two major seasons.
5. Dry _____ in Fiji is experienced from June through to _____.
6. Wet season occurs between _____ and April, these months are also hurricane seasons.
7. The hurricane season in Fiji is from November to _____.
8. Lautoka and Labasa fall in the leeward side of the two _____ islands.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Social Studies
Worksheet 17

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub – Strand	People and Work
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explain the way people behave in work place and how they value their work.- Identify the different types of paid and unpaid work.

Lesson notes: Paid and Unpaid Work

Paid Work

- Paid work is the service people give for someone else so that they may earn wages or salaries.
- Paid work is classified in many ways.
- The best way to classify the work we do is by occupation eg; lawyers, doctors, teachers.
- There are different types of paid work known as:
 - √ Permanent
 - √ Temporary
 - √ Casual

Unpaid Work

- All of us are involved in unpaid work in our everyday life.
- Collecting firewood, washing the dishes after meals and even sweeping the floor are all unpaid work.
- All these tasks are done without being paid but we have to do them as they are part of our roles in our family.

Activity: 1

Answer the following questions.

1. Define the term wages.

2. Identify five paid work that people in your family or community do.

i. _____

iv. _____

ii. _____

v. _____

iii. _____

3. Classify the following into paid and unpaid work.

Work /Occupation	Paid or Unpaid Work
Nurse	
Washing dishes at home	
Lawyer	
Raking your compound	
Teacher	
Salesperson	