

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
English
Worksheet 14

Strand	Writing and Shaping
Sub – Strand	Language features and rules
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identify what are homonyms and list examples of it.- Use the homonyms correctly in the given sentence.

Lesson Notes: Homonym

- 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
Sun- son
Flour -flower
Sail- sale

Activity:

Choose the correct homonym from the brackets to complete the sentence below.

1. Semi's boss decided to _____ his salary this week due to his good performance. [raise/rays]
2. Mum bought Mabel a new _____ phone for her birthday. [cell/sell]
3. Pauliasi dropped his watch in the _____. [creek/creak]
4. Theresa was _____ only one suitcase in the boat. [aloud/allowed]
5. There was a big _____ in the market on Saturday. [sail/sale]
6. The neighbours dog dug a _____ in my backyard and hid his bone. [hole/whole]
7. They _____ over the radio that it was going to rain in Nadi. [heard/herd]
8. The humpback _____ was stuck on the reef. [whale/wail]
9. Carol handed me the _____ of paper that she found on the pavement. [piece/peace]
10. Fiona will turn _____ tomorrow. [too/two]

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Healthy Living
Year 6
Worksheet 14

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub Strand	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
Content Learning Outcome	Develop and show competence in providing First Aid Skills.

Lesson Notes

Scalds

A **scald** is a type of burn injury caused by hot liquids or gases.

Causes

- Most scalds result from exposure to high-temperature water such as tap water in baths and showers or cooking water **boiled** for the preparation of foods.
- Another common cause of scalds is spilled hot drinks, such as **coffee**.
- Scalds are generally more common in children, especially from the accidental spilling of hot liquids

Treatment

- Applying first aid for scalds is the same as for burns.
- First, the site of the injury should be removed from the source of heat, to prevent further scalding.
- Cool the scald for about 20 minutes with cool or lukewarm water, such as water from a tap.
- With second-degree burns, blisters will form, but should never be popped, as it only increases chances of infection.

Burn

- Burn is a type of injury to flesh or skin caused by dry heat.
- With third-degree burns, it is best to wrap the injury very loosely to keep it clean, and seek expert medical attention.

Treatments

Ice should be avoided, as it can do further damage to area around the injury, as should butter, toothpaste, and specialized creams.

Questions

What is scald and how is it caused?

2. List down some common causes of scald.

3. How is burn caused?

4. Why should blisters never be popped?

5. What should a person do if he/she gets a third degree burn?

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 ।

उपकार का फल

पुराने समय की बात है, जब धनी लोग दास (काम कराने के लिए) खरीदा करते थे । उन पर अपना पूरा अधिकार समझते थे । चाहे उसे मारे पीटे, उन्हें खाना दे या न दें, कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता था । उसी समय एक जमींदार के पास बहुत से दास थे । वह उनसे कड़ी मेहनत करवाता परन्तु उन्हें खाने के लिए बहुत थोड़ा सा देता । एक दिन एक दास तंग आकर वहाँ से भाग खड़ा हुआ । दास जब जंगल से गुजर रहा था तब उसे अचानक एक शेर की आवाज सुनाई दी, जो दर्द से कराह रहा था ।

शेर लंगड़ाता हुआ दास की तरफ आया । पहले तो दास डरा, पर जब शेर ने कुछ नहीं किया तो दास का डर जाता रहा । धीरे से शेर ने अपना पंजा दास की तरफ बढ़ा दिया । दास ने ध्यान से देखा कि शेर के पंजे में काँटा चुभा हुआ था । दास ने बड़े प्यार से शेर का काँटा निकाल दिया । शेर चुप-चाप अपनी राह चला गया ।

जमींदार को जब पता लगा कि दास भाग गया है तो उसने अपने आदमी उसे पकड़ने के लिए भेजे । वे तुरन्त दास को पकड़ लाए । भागे हुए दासों को दण्ड देने के लिए उसने जंगल से शेर पकड़वाए, उन्हें पिंजड़े में कई दिनों तक भूखा रखा । एक दिन एक-एक पिंजड़े में एक-एक दास को डाल दिया । सभी शेर भूखे थे । सब दासों को चीर फाड़-कर खा गए ।

परन्तु वहाँ एक पिंजड़े में एक विचित्र घटना घटी । शेर ने दास को पंजा भी नहीं लगाया । शेर उस दास के सामने प्रेम से पूँछ हिला रहा था । दास भी प्रेम से उस के सिर पर हाथ फेर रहा था । यह देख कर सबको बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ । अन्त में दास को पिंजड़े से बाहर निकाला गया ।

Questions

1. यह घटना किस समय की है ?

2. जमींदार के पास कितने दास थे?

3. दास जब जंगल से गुजर रहा था तो उसे क्या सुनाई दिया?

4. शेर के पंजे में क्या हुआ था?

5. जमींदार को जब पता चला कि दास भाग गया है तो उसने क्या किया?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Mathematics
Worksheet 14

Strand	Measurement
Sub – Strand	Time/Temperature
Content Learning Outcome	- Know about time and the standards of time.

Lesson notes: Time

- Time is a measure in which events can be ordered from the past through the present and into the future.
- Time also measures durations of events and the intervals between them.
- Note:
 - am – 12 hours from midnight until noon.
 - pm – 12 hours from noon until midnight
 - 60 seconds = 1 minute
 - 60 minute = 1 hour
 - 24 hours = 1 day
 - 7 days = 1 week
 - 4 weeks = 1 month
 - 12 months = 1 year
 - 365 days in a year and 366 days in a leap year.
 - 52 weeks = 1 year

Activity:

Answer the following questions:

1. How many days are there in a leap year?

2. If 60 seconds is equal to 1 minute, then 180 seconds will be equal to how many minutes.?

3. How many months are there in a year?

Complete the following. The first one is done for you.

1. 4 hours = 240 minutes
2. 2 hours = _____minutes.
3. 12 hours = _____ minutes
4. 300 minutes = _____ hours.
5. 420 minutes = _____ hours
6. 540 minutes = _____hours

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 6

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 14

Ulutaga ni lesoni: Wase: 5 Ko Ravouvou Ni Buotukula

Na vosavosa vakaviti

- **Melo na soko** – sa vakarau taucoko na veika me baleta na soko se soqo
- **Daku ni tuba** – daku ni toba
- **Tu na I nima ka luvu na waqa** – sa veilecayaki na yalo ni tamata ka sa guilecavi kina eso na ka.

Cakacaka lavaki

Na I Wiliwili:

Vukica me **lewe levu** na veika e tukuni tiko ena yatuvosa.

1. E na lakova ko koya na delana ko ya.

2. Au na sokota na wasawasa .

3. Mo na taleva na yanuyanu oqori.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 14

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)

Renewable energy source

Solar Energy

- The sun is a direct source of energy. Using renewable energy technologies, we can convert that solar energy into electricity.
- Solar lights produce no pollution and cause no harmful environmental effects.

Wind Energy

- Wind power is usually generated by wind turbines and converts wind energy into electricity.
- Because wind is a source of energy which is non-polluting and renewable, wind turbines create power without using fossil fuels, without producing greenhouse gases or radioactive or toxic waste.
- Wind power reduces global warming.

Wave Power

- Wave power comes from the energy created by waves in the ocean.
- Waves move constantly throughout the day, which provides a consistent stream of electricity generation capacity.

Hydroelectric Power

- Hydroelectric power is sourced from water driving a water turbine and generator.
- Hydropower is fueled by water, so it's a clean fuel source.

Biofuels

- Biofuels are made mostly from plants that have just been harvested.
- Biofuels are considered renewable because they can be replenished as quickly as they are used.

Questions

1. List down the sources of renewable energy.

2. Give two advantages of renewable energy.

3. What is biofuel made from?

4. Why is biofuel considered renewable energy?

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub – Strand	Use and Management of Resources
Content Learning Outcome	- Describe the impacts of climatic variations on humans and ways of minimizing these climatic variations.

Lesson notes: Influence of Climatic Variations on Humans

- Climate change affects the life of humans.
- When the environment is affected, human's livelihood is also affected.
- Today, a lot of new diseases is affecting people as a result of climate change.
- The atmospheric temperature increases everyday as the result of heat from the sun causing skin rash and skin cancer in people.
- There are more droughts and it lessens the food production from the gardens and farms resulting in hunger.
- Sources of water are drying up and people are dying from thirst as there is no water to drink.

Ways of Minimizing Climatic Variations.

- Agroforestry
- Afforestation
- Minimize air pollution
- Avoid polluting reefs
- Protect coral

Activity: Answer the following questions.

1. How has climate change affected the life of humans?

2. List down two ways of minimizing climatic variations.

3. The increases in atmospheric temperature as the result of the heat from the sun causes diseases such as _____ and _____.

4. More droughts lessen food _____ and affects sources of _____.

- ## 5. What is afforestation?
