

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. What is the title of the poster?

Singers Wanted

2. Where is this show being held?

Bulabugs Town Hall

3. What has been promised to everyone who attends the show?

An evening of fun and laughter, great dancing and beautiful sounds

4. When is this activity being held and at what time?

On June24th at 7pm-11pm

5. Persuasive language is a feature of text for posters. List some of the persuasive words.

Bulabugs invites You! Yes! You! , join us for an evening of fun and laughter, great dancing and beautiful sounds

6. Why do you think words/text of different size is used?

To attract the attention of the readers.

Change the following into reported speech.

1. "I like mangoes", said Belinda.

Belinda said that she liked mangoes.

2. "Jack helped me yesterday", said Rahil.

Rahil said that Jack helped him yesterday.

3. "What are you doing?" asked Jone.

Jone asked me what I was doing.

4. "Cecilia, get down", said Tommy.

Tommy said to Cecilia to get down.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ENGLISH SOLUTION

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET#9

ACTIVITY

Place all the words in alphabetical order.

1. Crisis	2. Fireproof	3. Frighten	4. Hyphen	5. Minus
6. Pollute	7. Pollution	8. Potatoes	9. Private	10. Scientific
11. Silent	12. Strive	13. Violence	14.	15.

Scrambled words Use your spelling skills to unscramble the words below.

1. ifrFoeorp- **Fireproof**
2. iehFtnrg - **frighten**
3. sriCis - **crisis**
4. pnHeyh - **hyphen**
5. nsuiM- **minus**
6. taPriev - **private**
7. fetnScicii - **scientific**
8. itnSle - **silent**
9. Voceneil – **violence**
10. vritSe- **strive**
11. lPeoltu - **pollute**
12. ltunooliP - **pollution**
13. Poetsato - **potatoes**
14. touTr- **trout / tutor**
15. enuti – **unite/ untie**

ANTONYMS (OPPOSITES) - Write down the antonyms of the following words.

1. up - **down**
2. low - **high**
3. tight - **loose**
4. quietly - **loudly**
5. always - **never**
6. dry - **wet**

4. pull – **push**

9. out - **in**

5. stand – **sit**

10. that - **this**

Add prefixes to change these words into antonyms

1. able - **unable**

5. patient - **impatient**

2. known - **unknown**

6. polite -**impolite**

3. obey- **disobey**

8. direct- **indirect**

4. advantage- **disadvantage**

9. visible- **invisible**

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS SOLUTIONS

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET # 8

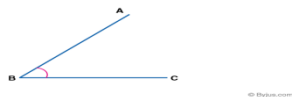

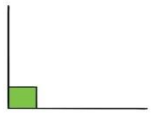
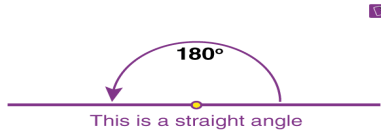
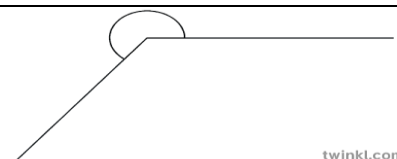
Name: _____

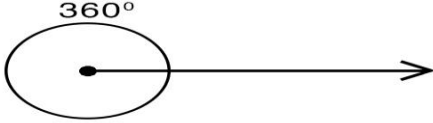
STRAND	Geometry
SUB-STRAND	Angles and directions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Name different kind of lines, line segments and rays. Explore and identify the different types of visible angles formed.

Activity A :

1. The difference between a ray and a line is that **a ray continues in one direction whereas a line continues in both the directions.**
2. The starting point of a ray is called the point of **origin**
3. Two rays starting from the same starting point form an **angle** .

Activity – fill in the table. The first one is done for you.

Name	Draw	Angle size
Acute		Less than 90°
Obtuse		Between 90° and 180°
Right angle		Exactly 90°
Straight angle		Exactly 180°
Reflex angle		Greater than 180°

Complete revolution	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Complete Angle</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>MATH MONKS</small></p> 	Exactly 360°
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Which angle will be formed by the minute hand and the hour hand when it is 3 o'clock ?

A right angle

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

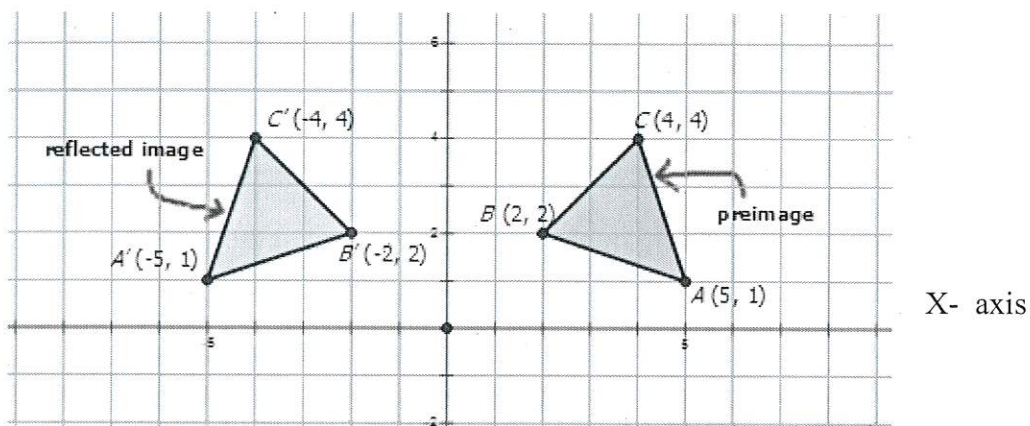
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS *Solutions* YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET # 9

Name:

STRAND	Geometry
SUB-STRAND	Directions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Show reflections and translation of shapes.

Reflection y -axis



Reflection is when a shape (object) is flipped over using the line of reflection to form an image. In the diagram above, triangle ABC is the object and triangle $A'B'C'$ is the image.

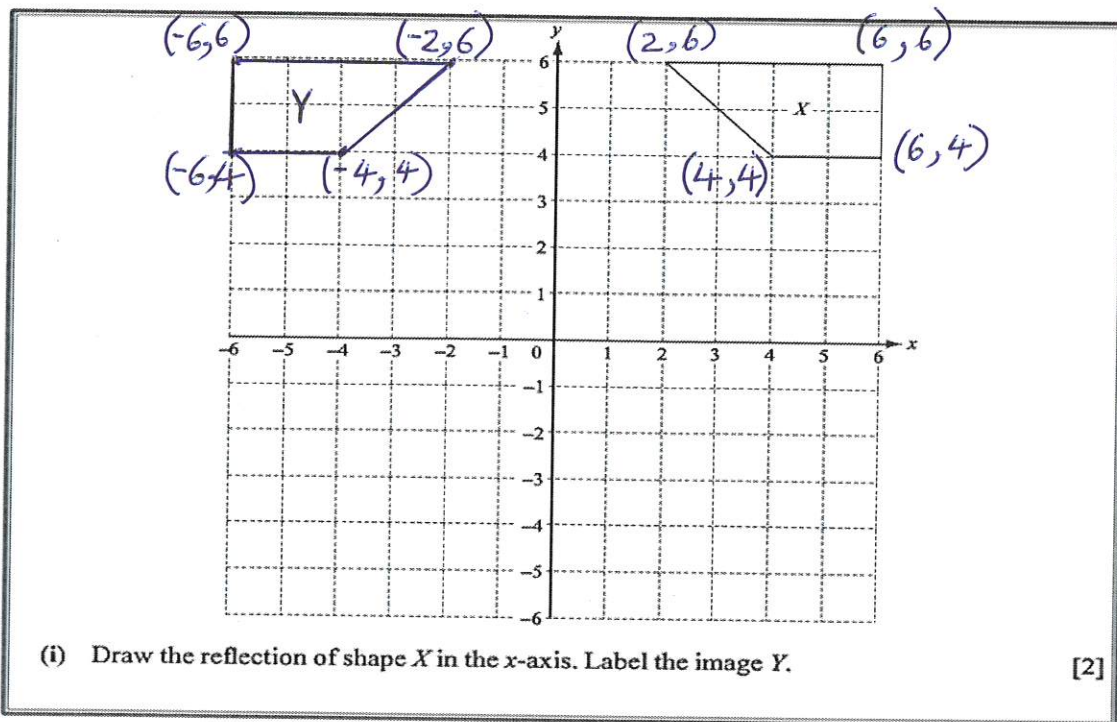
Coordinates are written as (x,y). x coordinate is always written first. Eg coordinates of A (5,1) , coordinates of A' (-5,1).

In the above diagram, the line of reflection is the y – axis.

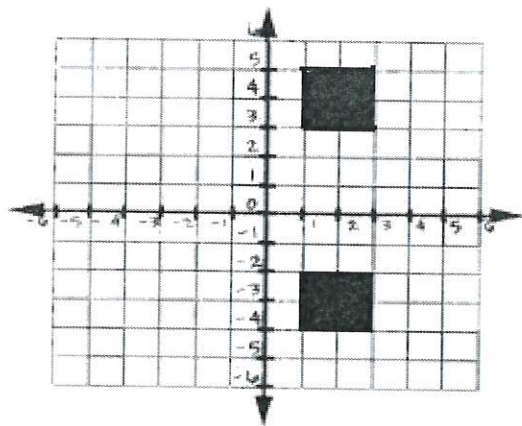
Activity

Study the diagram given below.

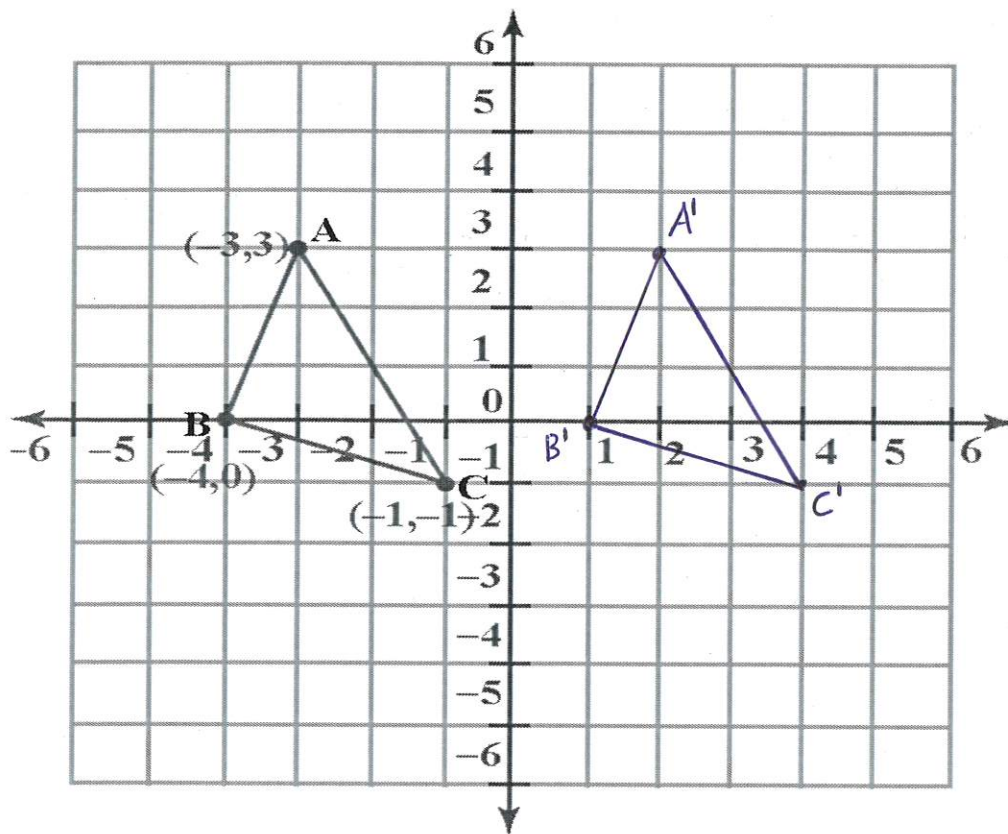
1. Reflect the object x in the x axis .
2. Write the four coordinates on the object and on the image. Just like the example above.



Translation – is sliding every point of a figure the same distance and in the same direction without rotating or resizing. It is just moving. From one number to another is one step.



The object is on top and the image after translation is at the bottom. Each point of the object is moved down by 7 steps.



Activity

1. Move the above object 5 steps to the right. Draw your image and label it.
2. Write the coordinates of the image.

$A'(\underline{2}, \underline{3})$

$B'(\underline{1}, \underline{0})$

$C'(\underline{4}, \underline{-1})$

ACTIVITY

1. The turtle is now an endangered species in Fiji. List ways in which you can create awareness on the safe keeping of our turtles so that its numbers do not die out.

By educating the people on the importance of turtle conservation, by putting up posters or videos to show how turtles are dying and ways to save the turtles , by having village laws on no turtle hunting.

2. Below is a list of words that you have to unscramble.

The words describe the effects of the wastage of the environment resources.

noisore – erosion

iontulpol – pollution

onigodfl – flooding

sedilsdnal – landslide

noinctitxe – extinction

3. Make a checklist of the environment resources around you and state ways in which you can help in its conservation.

Environmental Resource	Conservation Method
soil	Plant more trees to prevent soil erosion. Do contour farming on hilly places to hold the soil in place.
Trees	Do not cut down trees. Practice agro-forestry. Plant more trees.
Water	Use water wisely. Collect rain water.

Activity

1. Why is recycling important for our country?

Recycling saves space in landfills and also helps to manage waste.

2. Recycling can also be a way of earning extra pocket money. Explain what you understand by this statement.

It means we can make money if we sell the things for recycling for example when we sell the old coke/ beer bottles to the bottle collectors. We also get money if we sell old and unused metal to scrap metal collectors.

3. How will the environment benefit from recycling?

The environment will be free from pollution and it will be clean and neat.

4. Identify items that we use daily that we can recycle.

Kitchen waste Noodle wrappers

lolly wrappers old clothes

tin fish cans milk packets

juice bottles

old tyres

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI Solutions

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #9

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना, लिखना और निर्माण करना,
SUB STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम । सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ ।
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में छोटे औपचारिक लेखन के उपयुक्त परम्पराओं का प्रयोग करना । पहचानना कि छोटे औपचारिक लेखों के उपयुक्त उद्देश्य और दर्शक होते हैं ।

भाग १: पत्र लेखन

तुम्हारा नाम राकेश/ माला है और तुम बुलीलेका, लम्बासा में रहती / रहते हो । तुम्हारी माता जी इस समय कनेडा के भ्रमण पर गई हुई है । वार्षिक परीक्षा में तुम्हें प्रथम स्थान मिला है । पत्र द्वारा इसकी सूचना माता जी को दो ।

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों से पत्र पूरा करो ।

बुलीलेका
लम्बासा
२६ सितम्बर २०२१

पूज्य माता जी

सादर प्रणाम ।

हम सब यहाँ घर पर आनन्द में हैं और यही आशा है कि आप भी वहाँ पर मौसी के घर खुशहाल होंगी ।

माताजी, आप लोगों के लिए खुश खबरी यह है कि अभी हाल ही में हमारी वार्षिक परीक्षा हुई थी, जिस में सबसे अधिक अंक पाकर मैं ने प्रथम स्थान को हासिल किया । हमारे सभी अध्यापकगण मेरे कार्य से बहुत खुश हैं । आपने सच ही कहा था कि मेहनत का फल मीठा होता है । मैं ने कठिन मेहनत की और आप सभी के आशिर्वाद से अच्छे परिणाम मिले ।

आशा है आप भ्रमण करके जल्द घर आ जायेंगी । घर का समाचार सब ठीक है । छोटी मुन्नी पूछा करती है कि आप कब लौटेंगी ।

हम सभी की ओर से शुभकामनाएँ ।

आपकी / आपका प्यारी/ प्यारा बेटा/ बेटी

राकेश/ माला

- माता जी , आनन्द , मेहनत , वार्षिक , अधिक , राकेश/ माला ,

भाग २: इस निबन्ध को पूरा करो ।

एक मजदूर का जीवन

मैं एक मजदूर हूँ । मेरे परिवार में पाँच लोग रहते हैं । अपनी और उनकी पेट भरने के लिए मुझे मजदूरी करना पड़ता है । इसी से मेरा घर का खर्च चलता है ।

मैं रोज सुबह पाँच बजे जाग कर अपनी मजदूरी करने चला जाता हूँ । गाँव में सब से बड़ा खेत मेरे मालिक का है । मेरे सिवा वहाँ पर कई और लोग भी मजदूरी करते हैं । खेत में लगभग सभी प्रकार की शाक भाजी उगाया जाता है और वहाँ पर गन्ने की भी खेती की जाती है।

मुझे वहाँ पर घास उखाड़ना और सभी उपज को सुरक्षित रखना पड़ता है । मैं रोज दोपहर को भोजन करने के लिए घर आ जाता हूँ क्योंकि मेरा घर मालिक के घर से कुछ ही दूर पर है । भोजन करने के बाद मैं बगीचा सीचने चला जाता हूँ । सुन्दर और सुशील पौधों को सीचने से पौधा हरा भरा रहता है । इस के समाप्ती पर मैं घर लौट आता हूँ । इसी तरह रोज मजदूर की जिन्दगी चलती रहती है ।

सुबह , गाँव , करते , खेती , पाँच , इसी , भोजन , बगीचा
मजदूर , सीचन

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI Solutions

YEAR 6

WORKSHEET #8

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 १३- रातू सर लाला सुकूना page 63

इस पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों का जवाब लिखिए । सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोला कार निशान बनाए ।

१. फीजी के अंतिम नरेश कौन थे ?

क. रातू सर लाला सुकूना

ख. रातू सर दाकम्बाऊ

२. बी .ए. करने के बाद रातू सर लाला सुकूना ने किस विषय की पढ़ाई की ?

क. वकालत की

ख. राजनीति की

३. घायल हो जाने पर रातू सर लाला सुकूना ने क्या किया ?

क. वे भाग गए

ख. वे लड़ते रहे

४. रातू सर लाला को फ्रांस की सरकार ने मिलिट्री मेडल से सम्मानित क्यों किया ?

क्योंकि वे एक

क. अच्छे स्पीकर थे

ख. बहादुर सिपाही थे

५. फीजी के आदिवासी का अर्थ है :

क. भारतीय लोग

ख. काईवीती लोग

६. परलोक सिंधार जाने का अर्थ है :

क. मर जाना

ख. सो जाना

७. सम्मान शब्द का अर्थ क्या है ?

क. आदर

ख. हिस्सा

भाग २- दिए गए शब्दों में से रू और रु की पहचान करिए और रिक्त स्थान पर लिखिए ।

गरुड़ करुणा शुरू रूमाल रुकना रुपया रूखा दारू

रुलाना गुरु बारूद रूप

रू

रु

शुरू , रूमाल , रूखा

गरुड़ , करुणा , रुकना , रुपया

दारू , गुरु , बारूद , रूप

रुलाना

भाग ३- लिंग

इसे सीखो

पुल्लिंग

स्त्रीलिंग

पुल्लिंग

स्त्रीलिंग

मुर्गा - मुर्गी

शिष्य - शिष्या

शेर - शेरनी

प्रिय - प्रिया

नौकर - नौकरानी

नेत्र - आँख

ठाकुर - ठाकुराइन

विवह - शादी

चूहा - चूहिया

निधन - मृत्यु

स्वामी - स्वामिनी

पत्र - चिट्ठी

इन शब्दों का पुल्लिंग शब्द लिखो ।

क. ठाकुराइन - ठाकुर

ख. पंडिताइन - पंडित

ग. अध्यापिका - अध्यापक

घ. शिष्या - शिष्य

ड. बैल - गाय

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WK 8/9 ANSWER SHEET

Ko Suva e liu

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vosa veibasai

1. Somidi - **Vakaitamera**
2. Veiwekani - **Dui kaikai**
3. Osooso - **Galala**
4. Keli - **Bulu**
5. Mata - **Daku**
6. Vakavoleka - **Vakayawa**
7. Dina - **Lasu**

Vola i tukutuku

Ko Suva na noda koro turaga baleti ni tikotiko ni noda kovana se Peresitedi. Na toba kei Suva e dau kele talega kina na waqa mai na vei yasai Viti, na Pasivika vakatalega kina mai na vei yasai vuravura. E levu na tamata duikaikai e ra vakaitikotiko e Suva. O Suva e toka e na sauca ni noda vanua. E liu e a koro turaga ko Levuka, ka qai toki mai ki Suva e na dua waluwalu dua(1881). Na vale ni matanitu e toka e Suva ka vaka kina na rara ni qito levu na National Stadium. Ko Suva e koto e lomadonu ni tauni ko Navua kei Nausori.

Vakayagataki ni vosa e na i yativosa

vanataka	vana	veivanavanai	vanavana	vakavanai
veivana	vavana	vanataka	lauvana	vanai

Mo davo koto e ke ka qai **vana** . Mo vana na manumanu ko ya. Mo **vanataka** ga na nomu dakai. E ra sa vanalaka na waqa ko ira na meca. Oti, e ra sa qai **veivana** tale vakataki ira. Au a la'ki **vavana** e nanao. Au a mani **vakavanai** ira na toa. “Ae, a cava ko **vakavana** tiko?” a taro mai ko Tui. Kua ni dau vanavana vakaveitalia. E dodonu meda dau **vanavana** vaka rairai. E **vanai** Bilo na maca. Sa **lauvana** ko Bilo. E dau veivanayaki na dakai ni vanua. E dau caka na **veivanavanai** e na buca ni valu.

Saumi taro

1.E levu na sitoa rairai vinaka ka levu talega na tamata dui kaikai e ra tiko kina.

2. Na koro vaka-Viti e vauci tu e na lala ni koro kei na bula e na dua na koro vaka-Vavalagi e sega soti sara ni levu na kena lawa.

3. Nadi , Ba , Tavua , Rakiraki ,Navua , Sigatoka, Nausori, Korovou kei Labasa.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

RC SUBJECTS: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6

WEEK 9

SOLUTION

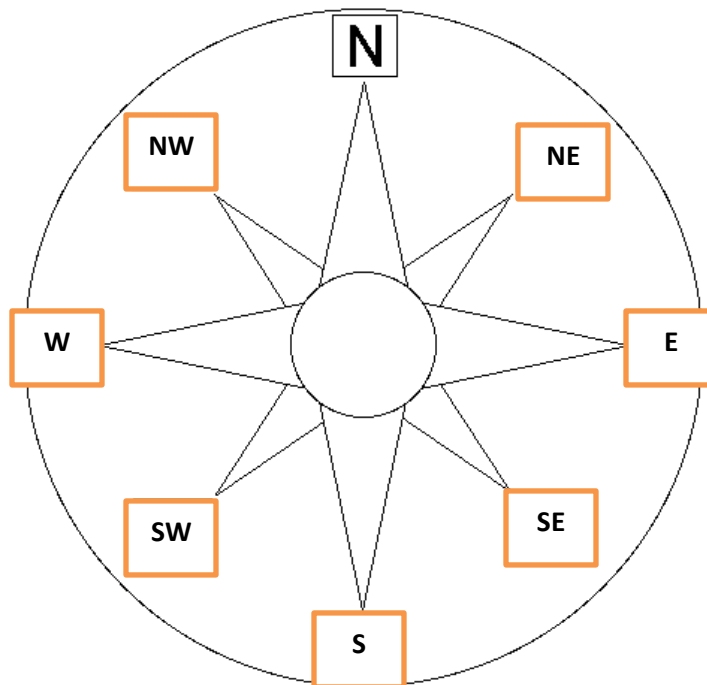
STRAND	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT
SUB – STRAND	Features of Places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions.

NOTE: Refer to the notes to answer the questions.

TRUE/FALSE

1. Mental maps are made up in the mind. **TRUE**
2. Key is also known as legend. **TRUE**
3. Contour lines are drawn to show the heights above the hills. **FALSE**
4. A compass is used to tell the scale. **FALSE**
5. North point is always pointing up. **TRUE**

Label the compass correctly by writing the directions.



MAPPING: Use the map given below and answer the questions.

1. In which direction is Reki village from Nabau village? **WEST**
2. The shop and service station are in the **NORTH** direction from Salia village.
3. In which direction is Waima village from Tova village? **SOUTH**

4. The road leading from the shop and the service station to the Daku Pine forests is going in the **NORTH WEST** direction.

5. What is the distance from Nabau village to the Sunset Resort?

1CM : 2KM

2CM : X Cross multiple(1Xx) = (2x2) =4km

6. How can people travel to Tova village from the bridge?

- **Walk Horseback boat**

7. List 2 ways they can use transport their resources to the mill?

- **Road Railway**

8. List 3 main resources the people of this area can utilize to earn money.

- **Coconuts**
- **Sugarcane**
- **Pine trees**
- **Sea**
- **River**
- **Tourism**

9. Write scale in words.

One centimeter on the map represents two kilometers on the ground.

10. What is the distance from Salia village to the Medical Centre?

1cm - 2km

4/5cm - x Cross multiple= (1Xx) (4/5x2km) =8km/10km

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM: SOCIAL STUDIES YEAR: 6 WEEK 8 SOLUTION

STRAND	Time, Continuity and Change
SUB – STRAND	Understanding the past Continuity and Change
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explain the reason behind the ceding of Fiji to Great Britain and highlight the important events that has happened and their significance to Fiji’s history and to the present Collect information and evaluate the significance of Fiji in independent state and discuss its impact on Fiji’s past and present development.

NOTE: this topic is already covered in term 1. Refer to your notes to answer these revision questions.

Short Answers

Write the year’s for q1-3

1. **2013** a new constitution was written.
2. **2000** Civilian coup happened.
3. **1875** out - break of measles in Fiji.

4. Who was Fiji’s first President? **Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau**

5. Who was known as the “King of Bau”? **Ratu Seru Cakabau**

6. Who met the Queen on behalf of Ratu Cakabau in year 1872? **John Bates Thurston**

7. Name the 2 Methodist missionaries who arrived in Lakeba in 1835?
 - **William Cross and David Cargill**

8. In which year Fiji gained its independence? **1970**

9. In the olden days Worship was conducted in **Burekalou**.

10. Why did missionaries teach Christianity to chiefs first? **They taught Christianity to the chiefs so that when the chiefs were converted, all the people in the village will follow the chief.**

TRUE/FALSE

1. Indentured labourers from India arrived in 1879. **TRUE**
2. Animism is also known as shamanism. **TRUE**
3. The cabinet is always led by the Prime Minister. **TRUE**
4. Fiji was ceded to Great Britain on 12th of October, 1870. **FALSE**
5. Constitution is the supreme law of the land. **TRUE**

FILLERS

1. Fiji became **independence** after 96 years of British rule on 10th October, 1970.
2. A **Constitution** is a set of laws which governs a country.
3. Portfolios mean the positions and **duties** of the cabinet ministers.
4. Before Christianity, there were wars and **cannibalism** in Fiji.
5. Independent flag was raised at **Albert** Park.

Cannibalism constitution duties independence Albert

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
SOLUTION

WEEK: 9 **YEAR: 6**

STRAND	Living things and the Environment
SUB – STRAND	Structure and life Processes Living together Biodiversity, Relationships and SUSTAINABILITY
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Compare the life cycles of common land and water animals and recognise their similarities and differences. Investigate and account for the life processes that enable plants to grow and reproduce Investigate and research how human activities affect plants and animals. Use plants respectfully and conserve plant life

TRUE/FALSE

1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3. FALSE
4. FALSE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. FALSE

SHORT ANSWERS

Mammals	Reptiles	Amphibians
Warm blooded	Cold blooded	Live in water then land
Mammary glands	scales	Gills then develop lungs

2. Cold blooded animals have scales and lay eggs example are lizard, geckos. Warm blooded animals are found on land and in water too. They have hair/fur and they give birth to live young. Examples are bat, pig, and dolphin.

3. Metamorphosis is a biological process by which an animal physically develops after birth or hatching, involving a conspicuous and relatively abrupt change in the animal's body structure through cell growth and differentiation example frogs.

4. Dragonflies, Grasshopper, cockroaches

5. M- MOVEMENT

R- REPRODUCTION

S- SENSITIVITY

G- GROWTH

R- RESPIRATION

E- EXCRETION

N- NUTRITION

6.

Pollination	When the pollen produced in the stamen of the flower is transferred from stamen to the pistil of a flower.
Fertilization	When pollen enters the ovule which is located in the ovary of a flower.
Seed	Contains the plant embryo. It is surrounded by seed coat.
Seed coat	Helps protect the embryo from injury and also from drying out.
Seed dispersal	Seeds have structures that allow them to be dispersed by wind, water or animals.
Germination	Early stage of seed growth. The roots begin to grow down.

7. WATER RIGHT TEMPERATURE (SUNLIGHT) CARBONDIOXIDE

8. Asexual reproduction means plants to reproduces without flowers or fertilization process. Example banana plants have suckers.

9. Clone- occurs when asexual reproduction needs only one parent, there is no fusion of gametes as a result the offspring is identical to the parent.

10. Natural vegetative Propagation takes place without the help of humans.

11.

Wind Pollinated flower	Insect Pollinated flower
Small petal, dull in colour	Large, bright in colour
No need to attract insects	Attract insects
Pollen are produced in great quantities	Pollen often sticky

12. Pollution destroys the habitat of the organisms. Some species migrate and some they die. It releases harmful gas and chemicals in the atmosphere which affects people.

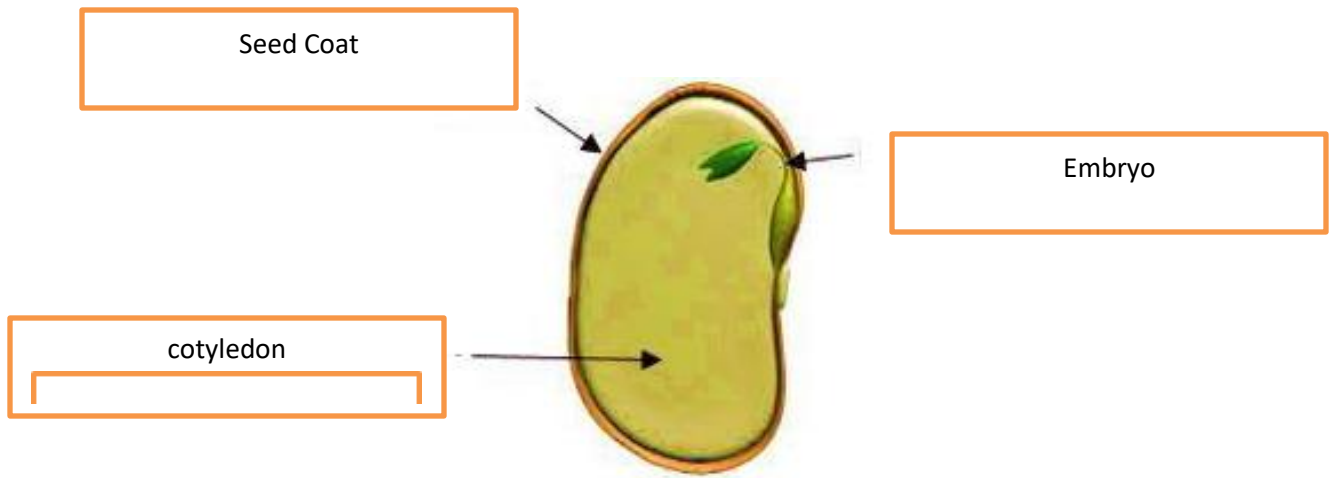
13. Introduced animals- mongooses, tilapia, and American iguana.

Introduced plants- pine, mahogany, African tulips.

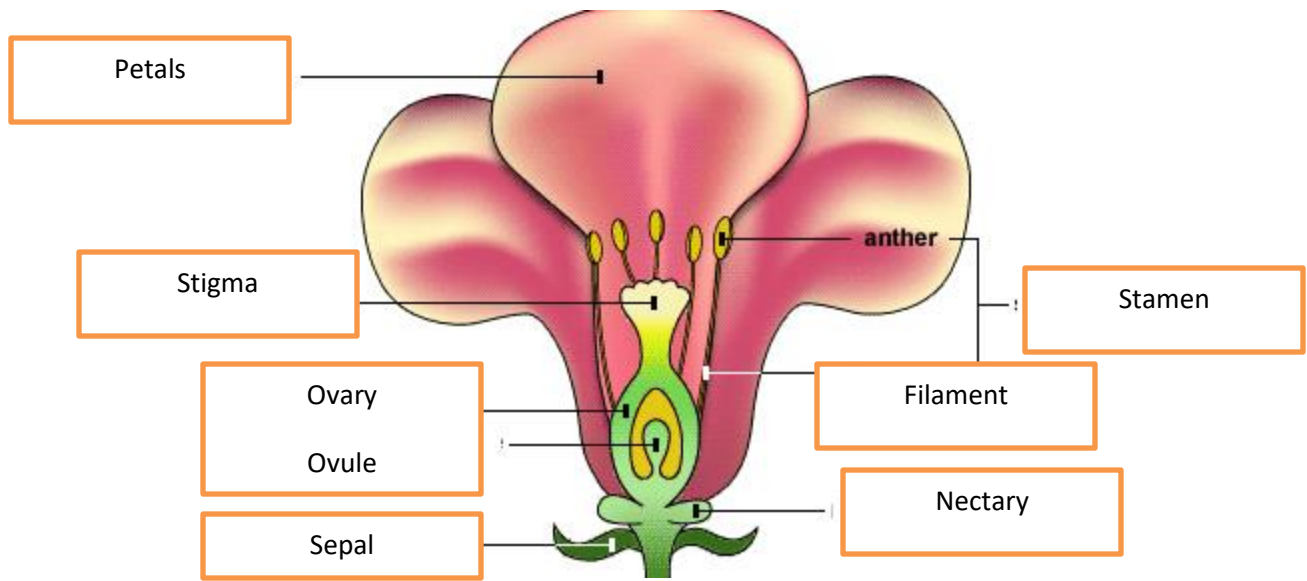
14. Plants are our breathing partners because people need oxygen to live and we get it from the trees. In return trees depend on people and animals for carbon dioxide.

Label the diagram

Study the diagram given carefully and label it.



Study and correctly label the parts of the flower given below



Petal	Stigma	Ovary	Ovule	Nectary	Sepal,
Filament	Stamen		Seed coat	Embryo	cotyledon

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

REALIGNED CURRICULUM SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
SOLUTION

WEEK: 8 **YEAR: 6**

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

ACTIVITY

1. Explain the effects of acid rain on limestone, marbles and stones.
 - The chemicals combine with the sunlight and moisture changes into acid rain. Acid rain rapidly weathers limestone, marble and other kinds of stone and finally damages the stones, marbles.

2. List 2 human activities which contributed an increase in the weathering process.
 - Burning coal, natural gas, and oil releases chemicals such as nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.
 - Pollution
 - Deforestation

3. Explain how soil is formed.
 - Soil is produced by the weathering of rocks. The rocks break down into pieces due to mechanical and chemical weathering.

FILLERS

1. **Earthworms** burrow into soil, letting in air and water.

2. Rain water washes **chemical** down through the soil.

3. **Weathering** is a natural process but human activities can speed its process.

4. Chemicals combine with **sunlight** and moisture, they change into acids.

5. The Leshan Giant Buddha is in **China**.

Chemical earthworms weathering China sunlight