	<b>MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>		
	<b>HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11</b> <b>COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)</b>		
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>NAME</b>		<b>ADDRESS</b>	

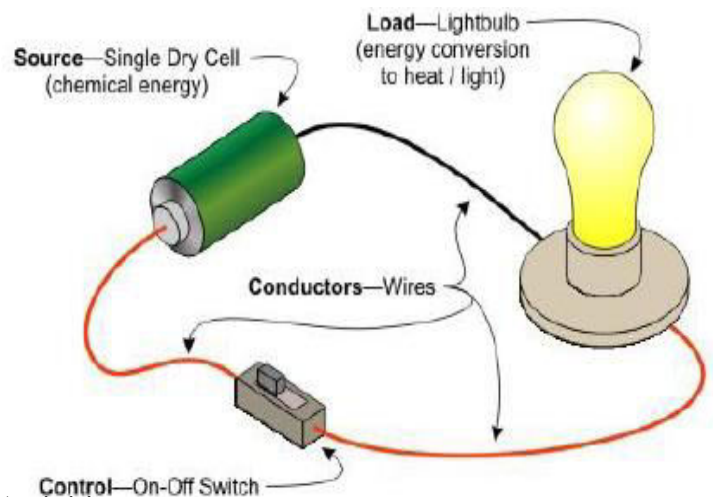
<b>STRAND</b>	Reading and viewing
<b>SUB-SRAND</b>	Text types media, everyday communication literary texts
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Explore and discuss a range of written and visual media, literary text and everyday communications

Reading: **Electric Circuits**

**Have you ever wondered how electric circuits work? Read the explanation below to find out.**

A **circuit** is formed when electricity flows **through a loop** of copper wire. **Electricity** flows through an electric circuit like water flows through pipes. The flow of electricity is from the positive terminal on a battery to the negative terminal.

The **battery** is the **power** source that stores electricity. The **switch** acts like a tap. It **connects** or disconnects the wires that carry the **flow** of electricity to the light bulb. The thin wire inside a light bulb is called a filament. When the electricity passes through the filament it glows and gives off light. After the electricity leaves the light bulb it flows back to the **negative** terminal on the battery. The electricity will flow until the battery loses its charge or the switch is turned off.



Week 18 Activities

Answer the following questions

1. How does electricity flow?

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2. What is the purpose of the copper wire?

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3. How does the switch turn the electricity?

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4. What happens when the electricity flows through the filament?

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5. Where does the electricity flow when it leaves the light bulb?

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6. What would happen if a wire fell off the electric circuit?

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### Week 19 Activities

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Finish these sentences using possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives.

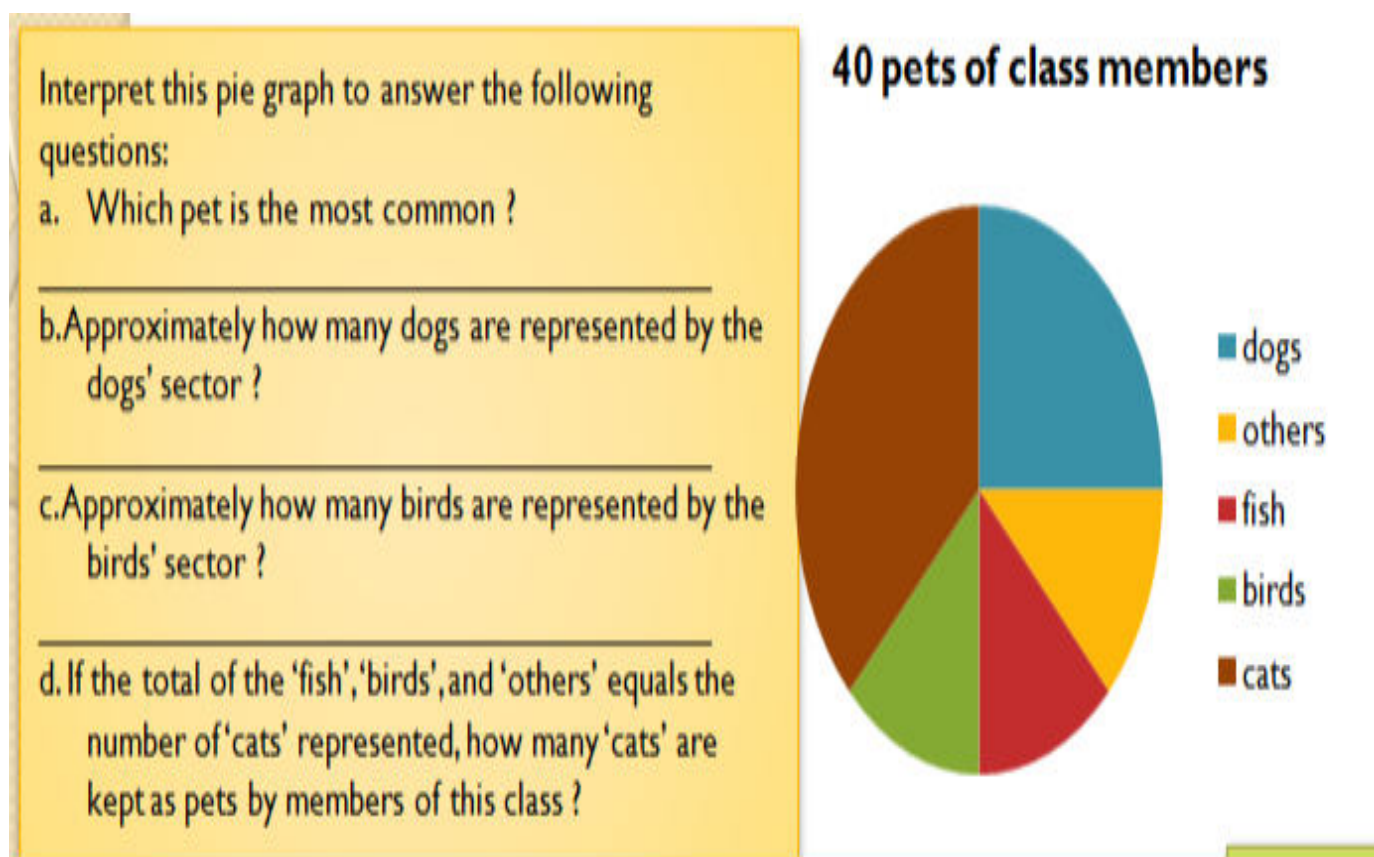
Mine/his/hers	My	Our	Her	His
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1. I had \_\_\_\_\_ birthday party last Sunday.
2. We will have to get the neighbors to look after \_\_\_\_\_ garden while we are away.
3. He picked up \_\_\_\_\_ cricket bat and went home.
4. Grandma was good at pinning the tail on the donkey. \_\_\_\_\_ Prize was a block of chocolate.
5. "I think that slice of cake is \_\_\_\_\_," said grandma.

	<b>MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>		
	<b>WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11</b> <b>COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)</b>		
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>MATHS</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>NAME</b>		<b>ADDRESS</b>	

<b>STRAND</b>	Chance and data
<b>SUB-SRAND</b>	Data Interpretation
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Interpret and represent data provided into graphs







### Week 18 Activities



## Week 19 Activities


### To construct and interpret picture graphs.

Refer to the key to interpret this picture graph and use it to answer the questions.

school	Year 6 students
Ro Camaisala	
SSM	
Assemblies of God	
St. Thomas Aquinas	
Deenbandhoo	
	 = 40 children

Use the data above to draw a bar graph below.

- How many year 6 children are at Ro Camaisala school ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Of the schools surveyed , which one has the most student in year 6 ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many year 6 classes would there probably be at Assemblies of God ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Are the numbers of year 6 children at SSM the same as that of Assemblies of God ? \_\_\_\_\_
- The number of year 6 children at Deenbandhoo is \_\_\_\_\_
- How many children altogether were counted in the survey ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

	<b>MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>		
	<b>WEEKLY HOMEPACKAGE 11</b> <b>COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)</b>		
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>HEALTHY LIVING</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>NAME</b>		<b>ADDRESS</b>	

<b>STRAND</b>	Personal And Community Hygiene
<b>SUB-SRAND</b>	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Develop and show competence in providing First Aid skills.

(Revision)

### FIRST AID

**First Aid** is the first help or immediate care given to an injured or sick person.

### A first Aid Kit

A basic first aid kit may contain:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| * plasters                              | * dressings   |
| * triangular bandages                   | * bandages  |
| * antiseptic cream                      | * cough medicine                                    |
| * safety pins                           | * tweezers  |
| * scissors                              | * thermometer                                       |
| * disposable sterile gloves             | * cream or spray to relieve insect bites and stings |
| * painkillers such as paracetamol       | * distilled water for cleaning wounds               |
| * small, medium and large sterile gauze |   |

### Week 18 Activities

1. Explain what you understand by the term “**First Aid**”?

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2. Identify and draw *THREE* contents of a First Aid Kit.

### Injuries and the First Aid Treatment

1. A **sprain**, also known as torn ligament. It is when ligaments around a joint are overstretched or torn

#### Treatment

- **Rest:** The sprain should be rested. No additional force should be applied on site of the sprain. E.g. a sprained ankle- walking should be kept to a minimum.
- **Ice:** Ice should be applied immediately to the sprain to reduce swelling and pain. It can be applied for 10–15 minutes at a time, 3-4 times a day. Ice can be combined with a wrapping to minimize swelling and provide support.
- **Compression:** Dressings, bandages, or ace-wraps should be used to immobilize the sprain and provide support.

- **Elevation:** Keeping the sprained joint elevated (in relation to the rest of the body) will also help minimize swelling.
- 2. A **fracture** is a cracking or breaking of a bone. In a simple **fracture**, also called as a closed **fracture**, the **bone** breaks but there is no open wound in the skin. Simple **fractures** include: Greenstick **fracture**: an incomplete **fracture** in which the **bone** is bent. This **type of fracture** occurs most often in children.

#### Treatment

A fractured limb is usually immobilized with a **plaster** or **splint** which holds the bones in position and immobilizes the joints above and below the fracture.

#### 3. Bleeding

Bleeding is blood escaping from the circulatory system.

For bleeding, take these actions immediately:

I. **Stop the bleeding.** Place a sterile bandage or clean cloth on the wound. Press the bandage firmly with your palm to control bleeding. Maintain pressure by binding the wound tightly with a bandage or a piece of clean cloth. Secure with adhesive tape. Use your hands if nothing else is available. Raise the injured part above the level of the heart.

II. **Help the injured person lie down, preferably on a rug or blanket to prevent loss of body heat.** If possible, elevate the legs.

III. **Don't remove the gauze or bandage.** If the bleeding seeps through the gauze or other cloth on the wound, add another bandage on top of it. And keep pressing firmly on the area.

IV. **Immobilize the injured body part once the bleeding has stopped.** Leave the bandages in place and get the injured person to the hospital as soon as possible.

#### 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. With third-degree burns, it is best to wrap the injury very loosely to keep it clean, and seek expert medical attention.
- Ice should be avoided, as it can do further damage to area around the injury, as should butter, toothpaste, and specialized creams.

#### 6. Burn

Burn is a type of injury to flesh or skin caused by dry heat.

Week 19 Activities: *Matching Write the letter of the correct term (A, B, C, etc.) its definition.*

	Column I	Answer	Column I
1	A broken or cracked bone.		A. Sprain
2	Placing the palm on your hand directly over a cut or wound.		B. Tetanus
3	When ligaments around a joint are overstretched or torn.		C. Direct Pressure
4	Dog bites can cause this infection.		D. Nose Bleeding E. Fracture F. Pressure Points











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# MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

## WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>VOSA VAKA VITI</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>NAME</b>		<b>ADDRESS</b>	

Matana	Matana lalai	Nanamaki ni vuli	Veika me rawati
VAKAROROGO KEI NA CAVUTI NI VOSA	Vanua kei na veika bula.	Vakamacalataka na nodra veiwekani kei na veika e tu wavokiti ira	Tukuna na veimataqali qoli e dau vakayagataki ena koro vakaviti

### Na Veika Vaka Viti

E vosa raraba ka okati kina na kena rawa mai na i coi ni kakana mai waitui. E sautu sara na noda matasawa e na vivili ka katoa na wai e na ika. E na veivanua e Viti e tu ga na veimataqali qoli eda dui kilai tani kina ka vaka tale ga kina na sasalu ni waitui. E na so na vanua e sa kedra i cavuti saraga me vaka na kaikoso ni Verata.

E na i tutu vakavanua, e dau nodra cakcaka na qoli na gonedau ka nodra i liuliu ko Tunidau. E levu tu na veimataqali qoli, ia na sua vai mai Kaba e duidui sara vakalevu ena veiqoli kece ka ra kilai kina na veivanua. Oqo e baleta ga ni caka na sua vai me vakaraitaki kina na yalodina ni kai Kaba- na yalo vakatagane kei na yalo dua.

Kevaka e dua na nodra cala vakavanua ki vua na Turaga na Vunivalu, e sa nodra i soro ga me ra kauta mai na voto ni vai.

### I Vosavosa Vaka- Viti

1. Tobo ika e vanua mamaca- rawata na ka e sa rawa tu.
2. Lega na qio qai kata- voroleqa e dua sa qai laurai na nona kaukauwa.
3. Siri na saku- totolo se cawi.
4. Sega na ika ka laukana kina na boila- sega na ka e laukana ka sa mani laukana kina na ka e sega ni dau laukana.
5. Toka mai ka sala yani na qau liga- wele tiko ka qai vakasagai yani ka mani yaco kina na leqa se tagi.
6. Siga ca reki na vai da- marau ni tiko o koya e taleitaka se o koya e domona lo tiko.
7. Sa i doko na karikari- sa vakayagataki n aka e sega ni dau vakayagataki.

### Na I Wiliwili Vaka Viti

- a. 10 na vai sa dua na tabakau
- b. 10 na vonu sa dua na bi
- c. 10 na qio sa dua na laca

## **Cakacaka Lavaki**

### **A. Vola mai na vosa sucu mai na yavu ni vosa ka vakarautaki.**

- a. Sua- \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Coka- \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Soro - \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Bulu - \_\_\_\_\_

### **B. Vola na kedra vosa veibasai.**

- a. Vuaira- \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Qarauni- \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Lecavi- \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Bobo- \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Otioti- \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Lamata- \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Soro- \_\_\_\_\_


### **C. Vola na kedra vosa i balebale vata.**

- a. Vakalesui- \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Qarauni- \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Laiva- \_\_\_\_\_
- d. I soro- \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Tikina- \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Tobo- \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Vanua- \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Qalo- \_\_\_\_\_

### **A. Tabaiyaloyalotaka mai na i yaya ni qoli e na kato vakarautaki e ra.**

Na uwea	Na ba ni ika

<b>Na yavirau</b>	<b>Na moka</b>
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	<b>MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>		
	<b>WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 11</b> <b>COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)</b>		
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>NAME</b>		<b>ADDRESS</b>	

<b>STRAND</b>	Place and Environment
<b>SUB-SRAND</b>	Features of Places
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Recognise and apply effective mapping skills that demonstrate good understanding of map reading conventions.

(Revision)

#### Towns and Cities in Fiji

Suva and Lautoka are the two cities in Fiji. Suva is the capital city of Fiji located in the Central division while Lautoka is known as the Sugar City located in the Western Division. Both these cities are on the island of Viti Levu.

There are ten towns in Fiji. In Viti Levu, Sigatoka, Nadi, Ba, Tavua and Rakiraki are towns in the western division.

Nausori, Nasinu and Lami are towns located in the Central division.

Levuka is the old capital of Fiji which is located on the island of Ovalau in the Eastern division. Labasa and Savusavu are the two towns in Vanua Levu which are in the Northern Division.

#### Week 18 Activities

##### Exercise

Mark all the ten towns and the two cities on the map of the Fiji Islands.

Use symbols on the map and fill the key. eg: c1 – Suva City, c2 – Lautoka city, t1 – Rakiraki town and so on.





Key:

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### Week 19 Activities

1. Define the term income.

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2. Why is income important for a family?

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3. Differentiate between income and expenditure.


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4. Why is savings important?

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	<b>MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>		
	<b>WEEKLY HOME PACKAGE 11</b> <b>COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)</b>		
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ELEMENTARY SCIENCE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>NAME</b>		<b>ADDRESS</b>	







<b>STRAND</b>	Earth and beyond
<b>SUB-SRAND</b>	Our Solar System
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Collect and analyse data about the daily weather patterns and its effects on human life.



### (Revision)

#### The Earth and Our Solar System Introduction

The 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 a 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 rounded 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.

#### PHASES OF THE MOON

Moon Phase	Description	Image- Illustration using Oreo cookies
<b>New Moon (Start of Month)</b>	Occurs when the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun. The 3 are aligned to each other.	
<b>Crescent Moon ( Waxing)</b>	Sunlit portion increasing, but is less than a half.	
<b>First Quarter (Half Moon)</b>	Occurs when the moon is at a 90° angle with respect to the Earth and Sun. We see exactly half of the moon illuminated and half in shadow	
<b>Gibbous Moon ( waxing)</b>	Sunlit portion still increasing, but now more than a half.	
<b>Full Moon</b>	The three, the Moon, Earth and the Sun are in alignment. The Moon is on the opposite side of the Earth So entire sunlit portion is facing us and the shadowed portion hidden from view.	
<b>Gibbous (Waning)</b>	Light continually decreases.	

<b>Last Quarter (Half Moon)</b>	Light continually decreases and as for first quarter we see exactly half of the moon illuminated and half in shadow		
<b>Crescent Moon (Waning)</b>	Wanes until light completely goes.		

### Week 18 Activities

1. What is “phases of the moon”?

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2. What is a satellite?

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3. What causes the change in the moon’s appearance?

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4. How many phases of the moon are there?

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### Week 19 Activities

- 1.What is the source of energy in the circuit?

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- 2.How can we know that a circuit is not functioning?

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- 3.How can we know that a circuit is closed?

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- 4.Name 2 kinds of circuits.

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