

Strand	Chance and Data
Sub Strand	Probability
Content Learning Outcome	Find the probability of the events

Probability- is the chance that something will happen-how likely it is that some event will happen.

Example

Tossing a coin-When a coin is tossed, there are two possible outcomes:

-heads (H)

-tail (T)

The probability of having a head is $\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5 and a tail is also $\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5.

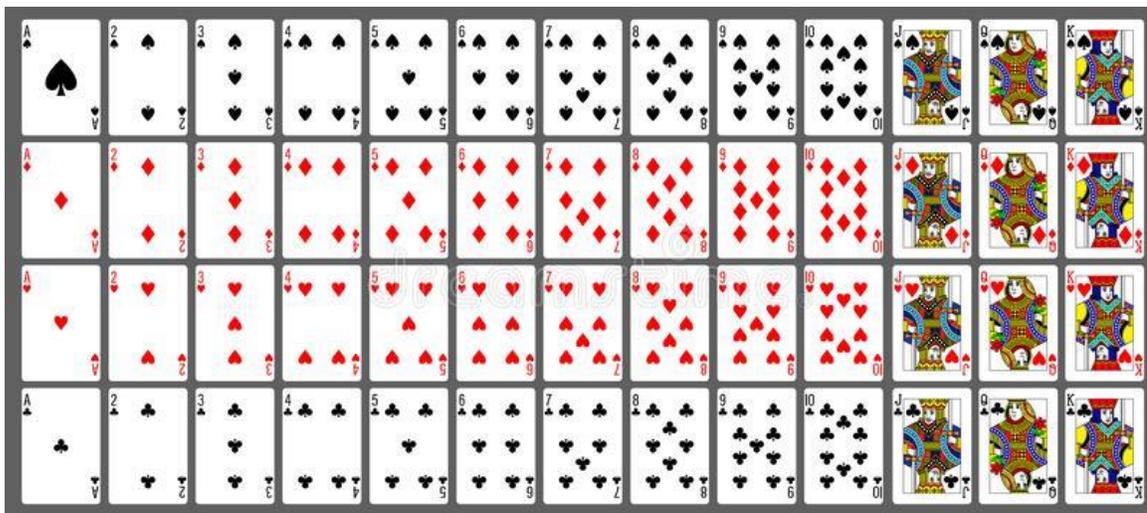
To find probability =
$$\frac{\text{Number of ways it can happen}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$$

ACTIVITY

1. Write down all possible outcomes of :
 - a) Rolling a dice _____
 - b) Tossing a coin _____
2. What is the probability of tossing two fair coins and getting heads on both? _____
3. Two coins are tossed, find the probability that:
 - a) Two heads are obtained. _____
 - b) Two tails are obtained. _____

4. What is the probability of getting 5 when a dice is rolled? _____
 5. What is the probability of getting 1 when a dice is rolled? _____
 6. What are the outcomes of getting even numbers when a dice is rolled? _____
 7. What are the outcomes of getting odd numbers when a dice is rolled? _____
8. A grass jar contains 8 red, 6 orange, 5 blue and 4 white balls.
 - a) What is the probability of picking a red ball? _____
 - b) What is the probability of picking a white ball? _____

9. Study this deck of cards



Find the probability of getting a:

- a) 6 of heart- _____
- b) Jack - _____
- c) Black card- _____
- d) Diamond- _____
- e) King of spade- _____

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 6
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 20
ENGLISH

Strand	Writing and Shaping
Sub Strand	Tense
Learning Outcome	Understand the difference between Present, Past and Future Tenses.

Tenses-Revision

Tense describes whether an even has happened, is happening or will happen. It deals with the correct use of verb in relation to time.

Past Tense – actions that have happened in the past.

Present Tense – actions that are happening right now

Future Tense – actions that will happen in the near or far future.

Verb Tense Overview with Examples

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
I <u>study</u> English every day.	Two years ago, I <u>studied</u> English in England.	If you are having problems, I <u>will help</u> you study English. I <u>am going</u> to study English next year.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
I <u>am studying</u> English now.	I <u>was studying</u> English when you called yesterday.	I <u>will be studying</u> English when you arrive tonight. I <u>am going to be studying</u> English when you arrive tonight.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect

I <u>have studied</u> English in several different countries.	I <u>had studied</u> a little English before I moved to the U.S.	I <u>will have studied</u> every tense by the time I finish this course. I <u>am going to have studied</u> every tense by the time I finish this course.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
I <u>have been studying</u> English for five years.	I <u>had been studying</u> English for five years before I moved to the U.S.	I <u>will have been studying</u> English for over two hours by the time you arrive. I <u>am going to have been studying</u> English for over two hours by the time you arrive.

Activity -Write in Present, Past and Future Tense.

	Present	Past	Future
1. Blow	_____	_____	_____
2. Push	_____	_____	_____
3. Shake	_____	_____	_____
4. Dance	_____	_____	_____
5. Turn	_____	_____	_____
6. Clean	_____	_____	_____
7. Bake	_____	_____	_____
8. Go	_____	_____	_____
9. Buy	_____	_____	_____
10. Swim	_____	_____	_____

शब्द भेद

सर्वनाम

- ✓ जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर काम में लाए जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
- ✓ जैसे- वह, यह, तुम, कौन, किसका, कुछ, मेरा, कहाँ आदि।

अभ्यास

क. निचे दिए विक्यों को पढ़ कर सर्वनाम शब्दों को चुनकर लिखिए।

उदहारण: वह मेरा मकान है।

वह

१. रामू कहाँ रहता है?
२. यह किसकी पुस्तक है?
३. वह मेरा घर है।
४. लौतोका शहर किस दीप पर है।
५. देखो, वह रास्ते पर खेल रहा है।
६. कुछ लोग जहा रहे है।
७. तुम कल पाठशाला क्यों नहीं आई।
८. तुम्हारे घर पर कौन है?
९. किसका पैसा है?

ख. निचे दिए गए वाक्य को पूरा करो।

१. _____ मेरी घड़ी है।
२. शायद बाहर _____ खडा है।
३. _____ नाम क्या है?
४. सरस _____ के साथ शहर जा रही है?

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

VOSA VAKAVITI

HSP 20 (22/11/21 – 26/11/21)

Nanamaki ni vuli	Wilivola kei na Saumi Taro
Veika me rawata e dua na gone	Toboka rawa na vu ni veitokiyaki e na gauna e liu kei na gauna nikua.
Ulutaga	Na Veitokiyaki

Saumi Taro:

1. Vakamacalataka mada vakalekaleka e na dua na parakaravu se cava sara mada e dau vakavuna na veitokiyaki e na gauna e liu?

2. Vakamacalataka vakalekaleka e na dua talega na parakaravu na vu ni veitokiyaki e na gauna qo?

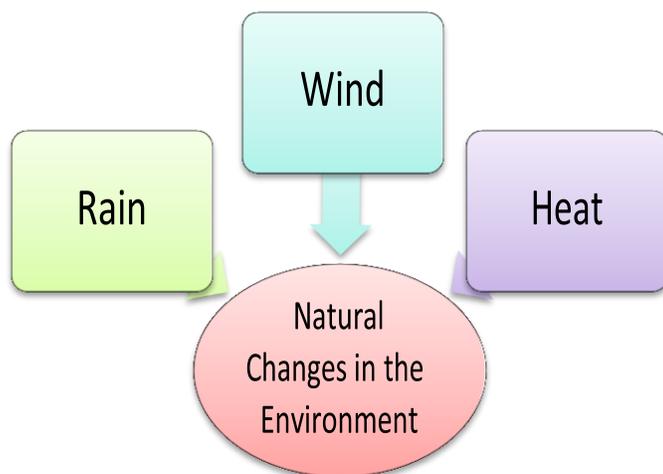
3. Vola tale ena dua na parakaravu na veika ko kila me baleti ira na bati, na ivakarau ni yalodra kei na nodra dau bole mate ena vuku ni nodra turrage kei na nodra vanua.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 6
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 20
ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

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.

WEATHERING

- ✓ Is breaking or dissolving of rocks and minerals on the earth's surface.
- ✓ Weathering can be chemical, physical or biological process.
- ✓ Weathering and erosion constantly change the earth.
- ✓ Weathering wears away exposed surface over time.
- ✓ Weathering also helps create soil as tiny bits of weathered rock mix with plant and animal remains.
- ✓ Water, ice, acids, salt, plants, animals and changes in temperature are all agents of weathering.
- ✓ Once the rock has been broken down, a process called erosion transports the bits of rock and minerals away.
- ✓ The natural changes in the environment that contribute to weathering of rocks and soil erosion are brought about by: rain, wind and heat.



Weathering of Rocks

- ✓ The surface of earth is changing all the time.
- ✓ Some changes occur very quickly while some changes occur slowly
- ✓ The earth's rocks change slowly by breaking down into smaller and tiny pieces and this process is called weathering.
- ✓ Weathering can be a mechanical or a chemical process. Often, these two types of weathering work together.

Mechanical Weathering

- ✓ Is also known as physical weathering.
- ✓ It causes rocks to crumble.
- ✓ Plants and animals are agents of mechanical weathering.
- ✓ The seed of tree may sprout in soil that has collected in cracked rocks, as the roots grow they widen the crack, eventually breaking the rock into pieces.
- ✓ Have you been on the beach when wind blows sand against your legs and stings your skin? Wind blowing sand against can gradually wear them away, forming strange shapes. This happens mainly in desert areas.
- ✓ Over a long period of time, rocks can be slowly broken up into smaller pieces by running water. Rocks are also changed chemically by air and water to form new substances.

Chemical Weathering

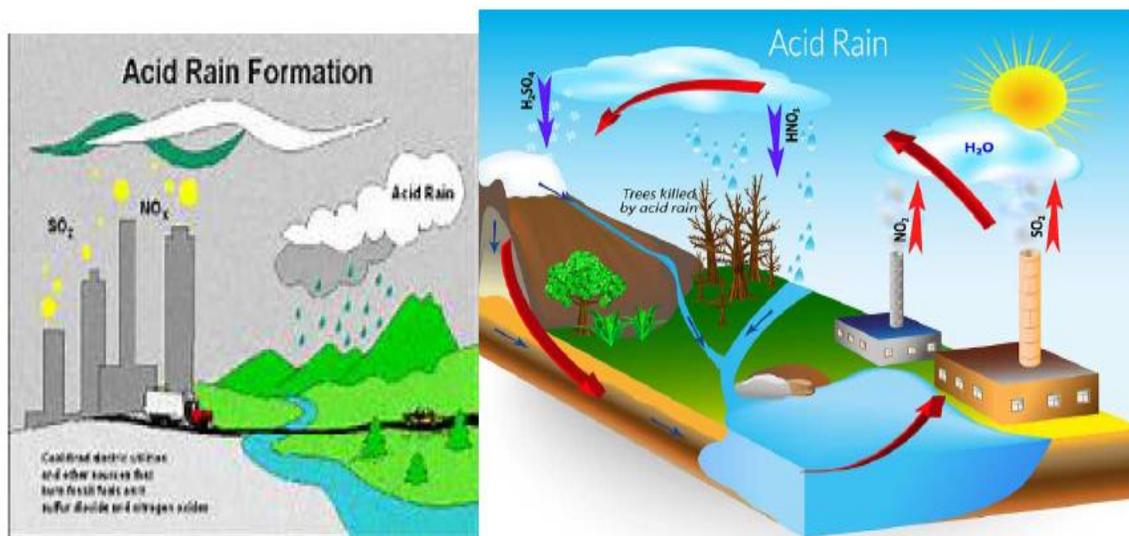
- ✓ Chemical weathering changes the materials that makes up the rocks and soils.
- ✓ Sometimes carbon dioxide from the air or soil combines with water, this produces a weak acid, called carbonic acid that can dissolve rock.
- ✓ Some living plants such as lichens also produce acids.

HOW SOIL IS FORMED

- ✓ Soil is produced by the weathering of rocks.
- ✓ Different types of rocks produce different types of soil.
- ✓ As rocks undergo weathering, loose grains are formed.
- ✓ Plants seeds and spores blown into these grains start to grow.
- ✓ As time goes by, more of the rock is weathered and the soil becomes deeper.
- ✓ Rain water washes some of the chemicals down through the soil.
- ✓ Earthworm's burrow into the soil, letting in air and water.

Effects of Weathering – ACID RAIN

- ✓ Human activities contribute to increase in the weathering process.
- ✓ Burning coal, natural gas, and oil releases chemicals such as nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.
- ✓ When these chemicals combine with the sunlight and moisture. They change into acid rain.
- ✓ Acid rain rapidly weathers limestone, marble and other kinds of stone.



Activity

1. What is weathering?
2. Name the two types of weathering.
3. What is another name for Mechanical weathering?
4. Identify the type of weathering shown in the picture given below.



NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
HOME STUDY PACKAGE #20
COMPUTER STUDIES
YEAR 6

22nd to 26th November 2012

Revisional Activities

Paragraph Writing

Write an essay on how computers are used in Schools (100- 150 words)

Uses of Computers In Schools