

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

Body Language

How do humans and other animals communicate with each other? Of course, humans communicate verbally by talking and making other sounds like laughing. Most other mammals also communicate by making sounds as well. Sophisticated intelligent mammals, especially dolphins and whales, possess well developed verbal skills and communicate with high pitched sounds that carry through the water. Researchers are actively working on deciphering and interpreting these sounds in order to understand dolphin and whale language.

Verbal communication is accompanied by non-verbal body language that also conveys meaning and emotion. Body language includes facial expression, posture, position of the arms and many other cues that help in understanding the meaning of verbal communication. In the absence of verbal communication body language can be sufficient to convey meaning. Sometimes merely a stern look from Mom or Dad or a teacher lets you know that you are not behaving properly; no words are necessary!

Compare these two scenes. Your brother hides a rubber snake under the covers of your bed. Smiling, you toss it at him and say, "I hate you!" In scene two, shaking with rage, you hurl it at him and yell, "I hate you!" In these two scenes the verbal communication, the words spoken, is identical but the body language is entirely different. It's easy to see from these two cases how important non-verbal body language is in how verbal communication is interpreted by someone else. The best actors not only speak well but also use subtle changes in facial expression and overall body language when portraying a character to make the character real.

Some body language is a result of automatic body responses. For example, people automatically react to an unexpected loud noise. Successful people are aware of their body language and its effect on others. As a result, they learn to control their body language. Have you heard the term "poker face?" Good poker players control their facial expression and other body language so their opponents have no idea whether they have a winning hand or are just bluffing.

Circle the best answer to each question in your Answer Book.

1. Verbal communication includes

A. Talking and making sounds

B. Facial expression

C. Words

D. Actions

2. Whales and dolphins communicate by using

A. Low-pitched sounds

B. Non- verbal body language

C. Sound interpretation

D. High-pitched sounds

3. What kind of communication is body language?

A. Non-verbal

B. Written

C. Verbal

D. Spoken

4. Good actors are masters at

A. Acting only

B. Verbal and Non-verbal

communication

C. Singing

D. Dancing

5. An example of an automatic body response is

A. learning to control their body language

B. Being startled by a loud noise

C. Folding arms over the chest

D. Yelling

SECTION B

WRITING DIRECT OR INDIRECT SPEECH

(a) Rewrite the sentence below using **Direct Speech**.

Rahul said that he would go to the Supermarket tomorrow.

(2marks)

(b) Rewrite the sentence below using **Indirect Speech**.

“Where are you from, Banuve?” asked Ashwin.

3. SENTENCE COMPLETION

Add five or more words to complete each sentence.

(a) I saw a bus _____

(b) If you throw that stone _____

(c) We stood on that spot _____

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 6

REVISION # 1- term 4

Name: _____

STRAND	Number and numerations
SUB- STRAND	Fractions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Select and apply mathematical operations on fractions involving the same or different denominators calculations on fractions using operations.

Division of fractions

Step 1- change the operation to x.

Step 2- write the reciprocal of the second fraction or number. (convert mixed fractions to improper fraction if any).

Example: a. $\frac{1}{4} \div 2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{8}$

b. $3 \div 3\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{1} \div \frac{13}{4}$
 $= \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{4}{13} = \frac{12}{13}$

Activity: divide these fractions.

a. $5 \div \frac{1}{4} =$

b. $\frac{3}{7} \div 8 =$

c. $8\frac{1}{2} \div 5 =$

d. $11 \div 2\frac{2}{3} =$

e. $6\frac{1}{6} \div 3\frac{1}{3} =$

f. $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} =$

Word problems

1. Esther bought a loaf of bread and ate $\frac{1}{8}$ of it while her friend ate $\frac{1}{4}$.
 - a. What fraction of the bread did they eat altogether?

 - b. What fraction of the bread was left?

2. For breakfast one morning mum made 10 roti. Inoke ate $1\frac{1}{2}$ and Neha ate $2\frac{1}{4}$.
 - a. How much roti did the children eat?

 - b. How much roti was left?

3. A whole pizza was equally divided into 20 pieces. If Nesh ate one quarter of the pizza, how:
 - a. Many pieces did he eat?

 - b. Much was left? (answer in fraction)

SECTION A**Write True or False**

1. A sprain is a place where two bones meet. _____
2. Scalds are types of burn caused by hot liquids or gases. _____
3. A balanced meal consist of food from the three food groups. _____
4. Greenstick fracture is where the bones bend. _____

SECTION B**DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS**

1. Fracture _____

2. Joints _____

3. First aid _____

4. Tendons _____

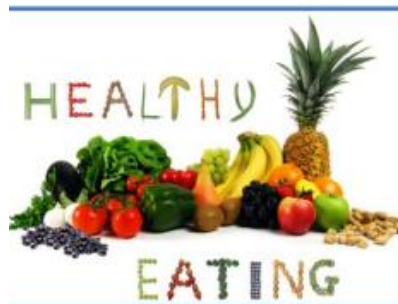
5. Bleeding _____

SECTION C**Plan a Balanced Meal**

MEAL TIMES	BODY BUILDING	PROTECTIVE FOODS	ENERGY FOODS
BREAKFAST	Egg	apple	bread
LUNCH			
DINNER			

SECTION D**Identify the Pictures**

Healthy food	Burn	Simple fracture	Scald	Compound fracture
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LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR 6

REVISION #1- Term 4

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना, लिखना और निर्माण करना, संस्कृति
SUB STRAND	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय, शिष्टाचार, रिवाज, परम्पराओं, जातिय- गणित, जातिय विज्ञान, पौद्योगी की तथा पर्यावरण मुद्दा
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	परीचित विषयों पर छोटे औपचारिक ग्रंथों को निर्मित करने में औपचारिक लेखन शैलियों के उपयुक्त प्रक्रियाओंका प्रयोग करना ।

पहला भाग: बोधन - नीचे दिया गया पाठ को पढ़ कर प्रश्नों का जवाब लिखो ।

दिखावटी दोस्त

श्याम और राम अच्छे दोस्त थे । एक दिन वे जंगल से हो कर घर जा रहे थे । रास्ते में उन्हें एक शेर दिखाई दिया । वह उनकी ओर आ रहा था । श्याम तुरन्त भाग कर पास के पेड़ पर चढ़ गया । राम को पेड़ पर चढ़ना नहीं आता था । पर उसने सुना था कि जानवर मरे हुए लोगों को कुछ नहीं करते । इसलिए वह चुप-चाप जमीन पर लेट गया । उसने अपनी आँखें मूँद ली और साँस रोक ली ।

शेर राम के पास आ कर उसके चेहरे को सूँघा । उसे लगा कि वह मर चुका है । शेर आगे बढ़ गया । जब शेर कुछ दूर चला गया तो श्याम पेड़ से उतर गया । उसने राम से पूछा कि शेर तुम्हारे कान में क्या कह रहा था । राम ने जवाब दिया कि शेर ने कहा है कि दिखावटी दोस्तों से दूर रहो जो मुसीबत में तुम्हें छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं ।

स्त्रोत: <http://www.choti kahani.com>

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार उत्तर दिए गए हैं । बोधन खण्ड के अनुसार उत्तर-पुस्तिका में दिए गए सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

प्रश्न

१. राम और श्याम कहाँ जा रहे थे ?

क. घर ख. स्कूल ग. जंगल घ. दुकान

२. रास्ते में उन्हें क्या मिला ?

क. शेर ख. बैल ग. कुत्ता घ. बिल्ली

३. किसको पेड़ पर चढ़ना आता था ?

क. शेर को ख. राम को ग. तीनों को घ. श्याम को

४. राम ने जानवरों के बारे में सुना था कि वे हैं ।

क. बहुत खतरनाक होते ख. खुद को सबसे बहादुर समझते

ग. हमेशा लोगों को खाना चाहते घ. मरे हुए लोगों पर हमला नहीं करते

५. राम जमीन पर क्यों लेट गया था ?

क. उसे नींद आ रहा था ।

ख. श्याम को डरा रहा था ।

ग. ताकि शेर उसे मरा समझे ।

घ. वह चलते -चलते थक गया था ।

६. “उसे लगा कि वह मर चुका है ।” पाठ में आए उसे शब्द किस के लिए आया है ?

क. शेर

ख. राम

ग. श्याम

घ. जंगल

७. शेर ने राम के पास आ कर क्या किया ?

क. उसे खाने लगा ।

ख. उसे सूँघने लगा ।

ग. उसे जगाने लगा ।

घ. उसे दौड़ाने लगा ।

८. शेर आगे बढ़ गया । पाठ में आए इस वाक्य का क्या अर्थ है ?

क. शेर मर गया ।

ख. शेर बूढ़ा हो गया ।

ग. शेर बड़ा हो गया ।

घ. शेर चला गया ।

९. श्याम, राम से क्या जानना चाहता था ?

क. शेर कहाँ गया ।

ख. शेर कब गया ।

ग. शेर ने क्या कहा ।

घ. शेर क्यों चला गया ।

१०. इस पाठ से हमें क्या सीख मिली है ?

क. दिखावटी दोस्तों से दूर रहो ।

ख. श्याम की तरह चलाक बनो ।

ग. सबसे पहले अपने बारे में सोचो ।

घ. मुसीबत आने पर पेड़ पर चढ़ जाओ ।

भाग दो: इन शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो ।

१. प्रेम -.....

२. दौलत -.....

३. सहज -

४. तुरन्त -

५. महिला -

६. हवा -.....

७. पत्र -

८. पेड़ -

९. पाठशाला -

१०. आदमी -

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
TERM 4- REVISION 1: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 6

NAME: _____

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.

MULTIPLE CHOICE (10MARKS)

1. In which year did the missionaries come to Lakeba?
A. 1853 B. 1874 C. 1970 D. 1835
2. The capital moved from Levuka to Suva in _____.
A. 1970 B. 1968 C. 1880 D. 1882
3. Fiji gained its independence on _____ 1970.
A. 10th October B. 2nd May C. 14th April D. 5th March
4. _____ is the supreme law of the land.
A. Constitution B. cabinet C. election D. Commonwealth
5. The _____ is always led by the Prime Minister.
A. Cabinet B. opposition C. school D. church

TRUE/FALSE(5MARKS)

1. Ratu Sukuna was the first speaker of the Legislative Council. _____
2. Burekalou was used to worship rituals in olden days. _____
3. Missionaries taught Christianity to the chiefs first. _____
4. John Brown William's house was burnt by Fijians natives in Nukulau island. _____
5. A new constitution was established in 1990. _____

JUMBLED WORDS (5MARKS)

Write the words correctly.

1. Onstitutionc- _____
2. Binetca- _____
3. Nnibalismca- _____
4. Eedd- _____
5. Vernmentgo- _____

MATCHING (5MARKS)

Column A		Column B
1. Ma'afu arrived in Fiji.		A.1916
2. Civilian coup instigated by George Speight		B.1987
3. Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau was appointed as Fiji's first president		C.1968
4. end of the importing of indentured labourers from India.		D. 1847
5. University of the South Pacific was established		E. 2000

SHORT ANSWERS(5MARKS)

1. In which year the outbreak of measles caused 1/3 of the Fijian population dead?

2. Who ceded Fiji to Great Britain? _____

3. Who is the Minister for education now in Fiji? _____

4. Why Fiji was ceded to Great Britain?

5. When was Fiji ceded to Great Britain?

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

I-TAUKEI WHSP 4 TERM 4

STRAND: Wilivola kei na vakadidigo

SUB-STRAND: Biuta vata na rorogo e donu e na gauna ni buli vosa kei na yatuvosa. Wilika ka sauma vakadodonu na sauni taro e gadrevi.

NA VEIKA VAKA-VITI

Vola mai vakadodonu na sauni taro e vakamacalataka na vosa vaka-viti e toqai toka e ra.

Vatonaka	Ucu-mai-duri	Roqoroqo	Silikasou	i-butubutu	Gatu Vuci
Duguci	Matadravu	Ore	Toyevu	Drakusamasama	Galeleta

1. Na nodra kau i yau me vaka na ibe se veika e so me yaga vua na gone ki na vale ni gone.

_____.

2. Na kena masulaki e na kena i valavala vakavanua me sobu mai na mana mai lagi kei na kalougata e na kena sa ciqomi oti na kamunaga se yaqona. _____.

3. Na kena vosaki e dua na yalewa me watina e dua na tagane. _____.

4. Na i talanoa se i tukutuku ka buli wale ga se lasutaki. _____.

5. Na vanua e caka kina na vakasaqa, vakariri se tatavu. _____.

6. Totogi e na kena i valavala vakavanua e na vuku ni vakatarai ni tabu ka vauki koto e na i vakarau dina vaka-i-Taukei. _____.

7. Ni nunu na mua i liu ni waqa ka qai lai lamata cake tale. _____.

8. Na ibe e vakayagataki me butuki se vavaci e na gauna ni vakamau se papitaiso.

_____.

9. Ni saku ca na caka masi ka vaka me tauva kece ga na i boron a veivanua e sega ni vinakati me boroi. _____.

10. Na qara e keli me mata ni wai. _____.

11. Na i sulu ni Viti ka vakatokai tale ga me taunamu ni Viti. _____.

12. Dua na ka ko nanuma ka gole sara kina na nomu vakasama. _____.

13. E dua na tiki ni vanua suasua se lolobo ka vakalevu me tu kina na wai. _____.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
TERM 4- REVISION 1: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

YEAR: 6

NAME: _____

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 recognize 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

MULTIPLE CHOICE (10MARKS)

- Which part of the flower produces pollen grains?
A. Anthers B. petals C. pistil D. sepals
- An example of artificial vegetative is _____.
A. Leaf cuttings B. Spores C. Suckers D. Tuber
- What does the ovary of the flower contain?
A. Anther B. Filament C. Ovules D. sepal
- A _____ is a simple statement that expresses what you think will happen in the experiment.
A. Data B. Conclusion C. Hypothesis D. Observations
- Which human activity causes harm to the environment?
A. Pollution B. afforestation C. contour farming D. agro forestry

TRUE/ FALSE (5MARKS)

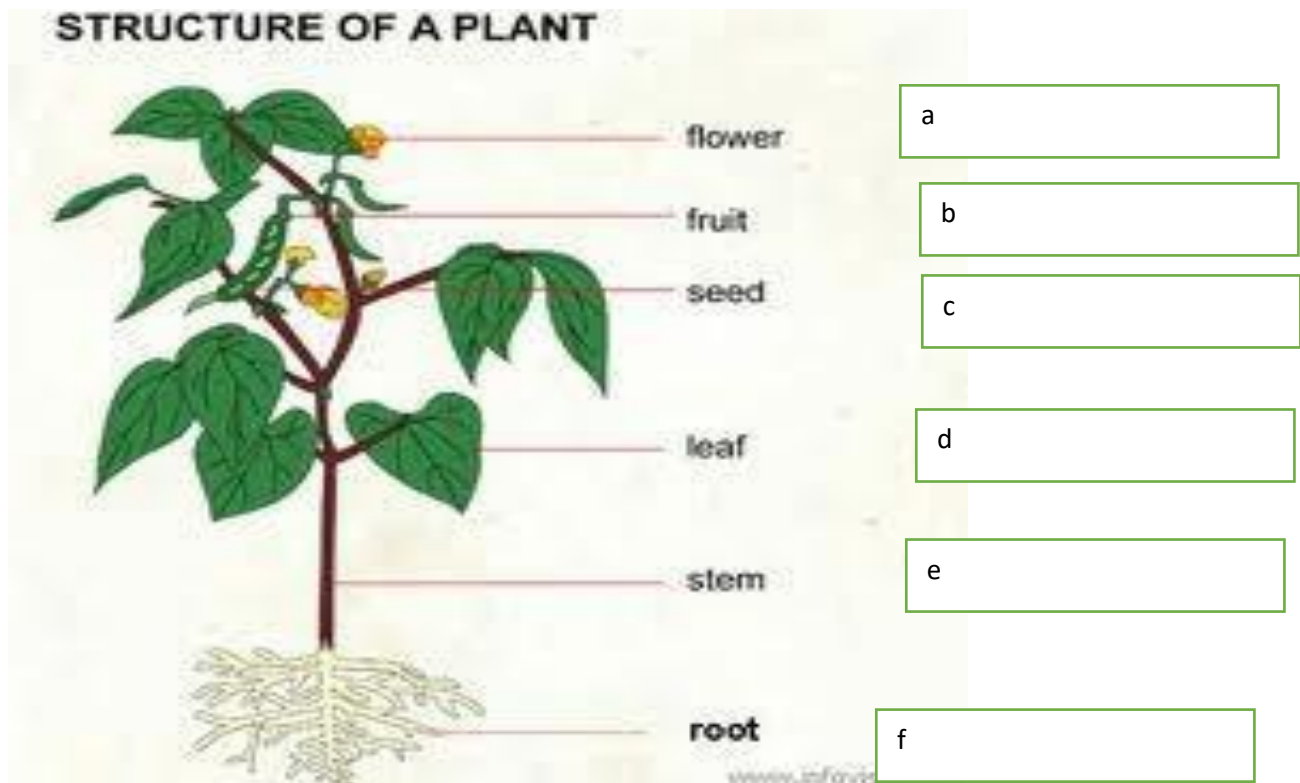
- Acidification causes harm to the vegetation and buildings. _____
- Pine and mahogany are introduced plants in Fiji. _____
- Trees are renewable resources. _____
- Tilapia was introduced to control species of weeds in Fiji. _____
- Dormant are inactive which needs right conditions to grow. _____

FILLERS(5MARKS)

1. After fertilization the ovary becomes the _____ and the ovule becomes the seed.
2. Plants getting rid of waste substances is known as _____.
3. _____ undergo incomplete metamorphosis.
4. This is a young stage _____, where most of the feeding is done.
5. _____ are people who study about insects.

Fruit excretion larva grasshopper entomologists

DIAGRAMS (5MARKS)



SHORT ANSWERS (5MARKS)

1. Give 2 characteristics of mammals. (2marks)

2. Which gas is taken by plants? (1marks)

3. Which part of the plant attracts the insects? (1mark)

4. What happens to the chemicals sprayed on to the crops? (1mark)
