

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEET 3

YEAR : 6**SUBJECT : ENGLISH****STUDENT NAME: _____**

STRAND	2 Reading and Viewing
SUB STRAND	EN 6.2.4 LANGUAGE LEARNING PROCESSES AND STRATEGIES
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	EN 6.2.4.1 DEVELOP APPROPRIATE STRATEGIES IN READING AND VIEWING TO INTERPRET AND CONSTRUCT MEANING

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 1

Read this story carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

A STORM AT SEA

The big waves rocked the boat from side to side. At times the front of the boat went under the waves.

It was a big storm. Pita clung onto his mother while she held his hands. There were tears in her eyes and Pita knew something was wrong. Everyone was worried. But, the crew worked hard looking after the passengers and their belongings. Another big wave hit the boat. Pita's mother screamed while Pita was thrown to the floor. He cried with pain and slowly crawled to his mother. Some men ran outside to tie up the cargoes properly. There were baskets of crops and coconuts and some goats. But, one of the men slipped and fell into the water. Luckily, the other men pulled him out quickly.

Everyone was happy that the man was saved. Realising that they were still in danger, someone quietly sang, "God loves me". They all sang then Pita's mother prayed for their lives. They had dinner and tried to find a place to sleep. In the morning, the sea was calm and the sun was shining brightly. The sea birds were out looking for food. Pita hugged his mother with joy. Then the boat sailed smoothly to Suva. Pita knew God had heard their prayers.

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. At times the front of the boat went under the waves because

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. it was raining. | C. it was a big boat. |
| B. the sea was calm. | D. the sea was very rough. |

2. Everyone was worried because

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. they might die at sea. | C. the boat would reach Suva. |
| B. Pita was thrown to the floor. | D. the crew did not work hard. |

3. The word crew in line 5 refers to the

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A. passengers. | C. group of people working on the boat. |
| B. cargoes on the boat. | D. men, women and children on the boat. |

4. Pita fell to the floor when

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. someone shouted. | C. he crawled to his mother. |
| B. his mother screamed. | D. the boat was hit by another big wave. |

5. What cargoes were on the boat?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Crops, coconuts and goats. | C. Men, women and children. |
| B. The crews and passengers. | D. Seabirds, portholes and cabin. |

6. How did one of the men fall into the water?

- A. He jumped and fell.
- B. He accidentally fell over.
- C. Someone pushed him over.
- D. He jumped over by himself.

7. The man who fell over the boat was rescued by the other men who

- A. lowered a life boat.
- B. threw him a rope.
- C. quickly pulled him out.
- D. threw him a life jacket.

8. The passengers sang a hymn and prayed because they were

- A. happy.
- B. rescued.
- C. in danger.
- D. pleased.

9. Pita was delighted the next morning because the

- A. birds were out.
- B. weather was fine.
- C. boat reached Suva.
- D. bad weather continued.

10. Another good title for this story would be

- A. A Journey.
- B. An Exciting Voyage.
- C. A Wonderful Boat Ride.
- D. A Frightening Journey By Boat.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 2

Read this story carefully then answer the questions that follow:

STORING WATER

In many parts of the world, people collect or **store** river water and rain water. The water is stored in tanks or large containers. In other places, ground water is pumped to the surface and stored in large water tanks. In towns and cities, people use a lot of water. So, sometimes water is taken from the rivers and stored in huge man-made lake called reservoir. But it is not safe to drink water straight from the reservoir. **It** has things that can make people sick. So from the reservoir, water is pumped to a water treatment plant. At the treatment plant, the particles of soil and plant materials are removed. A small amount of a gas called chlorine is then pumped into the water to kill any harmful bacteria. After that, the water is pumped into pipes under the ground to our taps at home or at school.

Circle the letter of the best answer to each question.

1. The word **store** in line 1 means

- A. keep.
- B. shop.
- C. bring.
- D. canteen.

2. In many parts of the world, rain water and river water are kept

- A. in lakes.
- B. in pools.
- C. underground.
- D. in tanks and containers.

3. People bring underground water up to the surface using

- A. reservoirs.
- B. water tanks.
- C. water pumps.
- D. large containers.

4. What is a reservoir?

- A. A man-made river.
- B. Man-made drinking water.
- C. Man-made rain water pipe.
- D. A man-made lake of water.

5. Water from the reservoir is not safe to drink because it contains

- A. poisonous gas.
- B. rain and river water.
- C. too many chemicals.
- D. soil, plant materials and bad bacteria.

6. The word 'It' in line 4 (in bold) refers to the

- A. water.
- B. reservoir.
- C. treatment plant.
- D. underground water.

7. Water is taken to the treatment plant to

- A. make it sweet.
- B. make it clean.
- C. remove the gas.
- D. remove chemicals.

8. Chlorine is added to the water to

- A. remove all the dirt.
- B. kill the bad bacteria.
- C. save the harmless bacteria.
- D. remove the plant materials.

9. How does water reach our homes and schools from the water treatment plant?

- A. By rivers.
- B. By tanks.
- C. Through pipes.
- D. By containers.

10. Our drinking water should be clean so that we

- A. can pay for it.
- B. do not get sick.
- C. can wash our body well.
- D. stop mosquitoes from breeding in it.

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEET 3

YEAR : 6

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

STUDENT NAME: _____

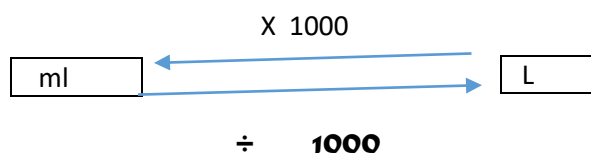
STRAND	STRAND 2 MEASUREMENT
SUB STRAND	M6. 2.2 VOLUME/CAPACITY
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	M6.2.2.1 DEMONSTRATE AND COMPARE UNITS OF VOLUME/ CAPACITY

Capacity

The capacity of an object is the amount of another object it can hold. The capacity of a container is the amount of liquid it can hold. Capacity is the maximum amount that something can contain. Capacity can be measured in millilitres and litres for liquids.

1 000 millimetres = 1 litre
1 000 ml = 1 L

CONVERTING UNITS



Activity

1. a. ____ litres = 2 000 millilitres
b. ____ litres = 7 500 millilitres
c. _____ millilitres = 4 litres
d. _____ millilitres = 12 litres
e. ____ litres = 500 millilitres
f. ____ litres = 250 millilitres
g. _____ millilitres = 7 litres
h. _____ millilitres = 2 litre

- 2. List down things that are measured in millilitres or litres**

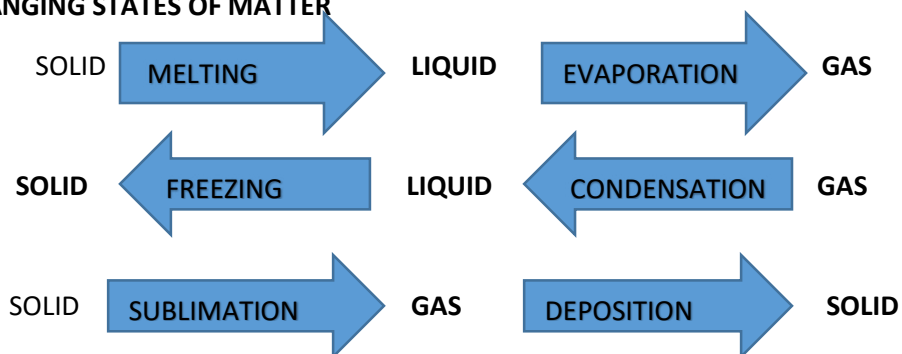
UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEET 3

YEAR : 6**SUBJECT : ELEMENTARY SCIENCE****STUDENT NAME:** _____

STRAND	Strand 2 MATTER
SUB STRAND	S6.2.1 INVESTIGATING MATTER
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	S 6.2.1.2 EXPLORE THE MEANING OF CHANGING THE THREE STATES OF MATTER

HOW DOES MATTER CHANGE ITS STATE?

Matter changes its state through different processes. A solid can change into liquid and a liquid can change into a gas. A gas can also change to a solid and liquid.

THE CHANGING STATES OF MATTER**PROCESSES TO CHANGE THE STATES OF MATTER**

1. **Evaporation** - process to change liquid to gas by heating. Energy is gained. Eg. water changes to water vapour
2. **Freezing** - process to change liquid to solid by cooling. Energy is lost. Eg water changes to ice
3. **Condensation** – process of changing gas to liquid. Loss of energy
4. **Melting** - process that change solid to liquid. Energy is gained. Eg. ice melts to water
5. **Sublimation** – process by which solid directly changes to gas when it gains the heat.
6. **Deposition** – process of changing gas to solid by cooling.

Activity 1.

1. Name the process to change solids into liquid.

2. Name liquids that can be changed into gas.

3. What are the causes of changes?

Activity 2

Matching

Match Column I with Column II by writing the number of the correct choice in the space.

Column I

Column II

A. Evaporation _____

1. gas to solid

B. Freezing _____

2. solid to gas

C. Condensation _____

3. liquid to gas

D. Melting _____

4. solid to liquid

E. Subliming _____

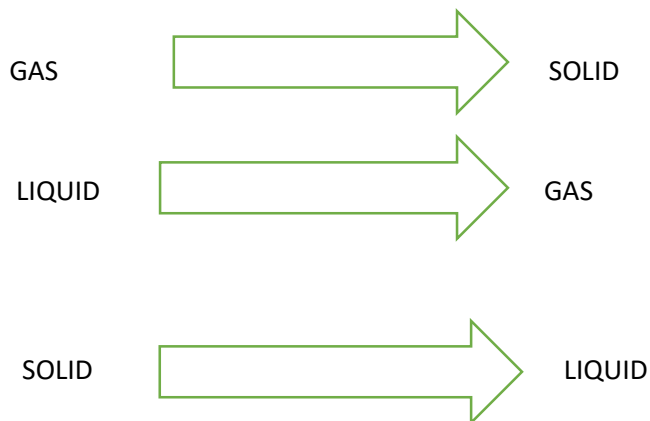
5. liquid to solid

F. Disposition _____

6. gas to liquid

ACTIVITY 3

Write the process to change in each box



UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEET 3

YEAR : 6**SUBJECT : HEALTHY LIVING****STUDENT NAME : _____**

STRAND	Strand 3 SAFETY
SUB STRAND	H 6.3.1 PERSONAL SAFETY
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	H6.3.1.1 RECOGNISE AND DEMONSTRATE PERSONAL SAFETY PRACTISES AND BEHAVIOUR WHEN BEING ALONE

NOTES**COMMON ACCIDENTS THAT CAN HAPPEN IN THE HOME AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM**

- 1) **Falling objects** - When children start to move around on their own, there is an increased danger of them pulling objects down on top of themselves. Being conscious of your kids health means making sure any trailing electrical leads, table cloth edges and dish towels are out of reach in order to help prevent accidents happening.
- 2) **Trips and Falls**- A fall can affect people of all ages, but they are most common amongst the very young and the very old. Often, falling over as a child will only hurt their pride and a few soothing words is all that's needed. However, if the person who has fallen subsequently becomes drowsy, vomits or loses consciousness, it is important to seek medical advice.
- 3) **Bruises** -Even a fall that isn't serious can lead to nasty bruising which can be quite painful. Applying a cold pack - or even a packet of frozen peas - to the area affected can reduce swelling. Sometimes severe bruising can hide more serious issues such as broken bones, so if there is a great deal of continuous pain or movement of a limb is very restricted or impossible, once again professional help should be sought.
- 4) **Sprains** - A sprain is when a ligament, which connects parts of a joint, is stretched, twisted or torn. Knees, ankles and wrists are the most common parts of the body affected. If this occurs, apply an ice pack from your first aid kit, rest the affected area and give it time to heal.
- 5) **Cuts**- Any cut means that there will be some blood, and this can be one of the most difficult things involved in first aid for children. Apply pressure to stop the bleeding and apply an antiseptic to the area. Assessing the situation is important, but (generally speaking) if the blood stops following pressure, it is likely to be a minor cut that will not need stitches.
- 6) **Burns** - Hot drinks cause most burns and scalds to children under the age of five and, of course, children should be kept a safe distance away from open fires, cookers, irons, hair straighteners and matches, as these can be dangerous too. Any burn should be held under cold running water for ten minutes and then assessed. Having a clean plastic bag in your first aid kit can be an ideal way to cover burns to keep them clean and help them to heal.
- 7) **Choking** - Children can often have a fascination with putting objects in their mouth and swallowing them, meaning that choking is a common hazard. If you cannot dislodge the object promptly, then call 919 immediately.
- 8) **Poisoning** - Most poisoning incidents involve medicines, household cleaning agents around the house and cooking kerosene. It is important, therefore, to keep anything that might be dangerous if swallowed well out of reach of children as an essential part of first aid in the home.

9) **Glass-related injuries** - Broken glass can cause serious cuts and so use of the material around the home in furniture or fittings should be carefully considered if you have a young family.

10) **Drowning** - Young children can drown in very shallow water, so they should be supervised at all times when near it. This includes ornamental garden ponds, water features and even baths.

11) Do not open homes to strangers - When staying alone in our home, we must make sure that we do not open our home or talk to strangers.

12) Do not accept anything from strangers - We must not accept anything given by strangers or when they offer a ride home from school.

13) Electrical appliances - Do not allow children to play near small or large electric appliances.

Activity:

1. List two accidents that can happen in a home.

2. If a person becomes drowsy and vomits after a fall, what is the best thing to do?

3. Why must we not play with household cleaning agents and chemicals?

4. Write the emergency numbers for:

Fire: _____ Police: _____ Ambulance: _____

5. What is the first thing you should do if you have a cut?

6. What is Sprain?

7. Why is it dangerous to play with electrical appliances?

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEET 3

YEAR : 6**SUBJECT : HINDI****STUDENT NAME: _____**

STRAND	2 पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND	H 6.3.2 भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	H6.2.1.1 विषय की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या व अर्थ को पहचानना व चर्चा करना

बोधन - COMPREHENSION

इस अंश को ध्यान से पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

विनोद एक समझदार बालक था । वह अपने मामा के घर रहता था । वह सात वी कक्षा में पढ़ता था । वह सदा मीठा बोलता था और दूसरों की सहायता करता था । वह किसी को जी के बिना नहीं बुलाता था । उसकी मामी और पड़ोस की सभी स्त्रियाँ सदा उसके शिष्टाचार की प्रशंसा किया करती थीं । एक दिन विनोद अपने मित्रों के साथ गली में खेलने गया । वह एक अच्छा खिलाड़ी था । उसको आया देख दोनों टीमों के खिलाड़ी खुशी से शोर मचाने लगे और उसे अपनी टीम में लेने के लिए झगड़ा करने लगे । पास ही मकान में एक साधु जी रहते थे । उनकी बारह वर्ष की लड़की बहुत बीमार थी । साधुजी ने विनोद के आने से पहले लड़कों को शोर न करने के लिए कहा था । विनोद को इस बात का पता नहीं था । अब तो साधु जी बहुत बिगड़े । वे डंडा लेकर लड़कों को पीटने के लिए बाहर आए । साधु जी को क्रोध में डंडे के साथ आता देख बालक इधर-उधर होने लगे ।

विनोद तुरन्त हाथ जोड़कर साधुजी से बोला, “प्रणाम साधु जी ” साधु जी का आधा गुस्सा बालक के मधुर शब्दों से समाप्त हो गया । शेष आधा गुस्सा तब शांत हुआ जब बालक ने उन से कहा, “साधु जी, आपकी तबियत ठीक तो है। आज आप बहुत परेशान दिखाई देते हैं ।” बालक को प्रणाम का उत्तर, “जीते रहो बेटा” कहने के बाद वे बोले, “मेरी बेटी रानी कल से बहुत बीमार है ।”

इस पर विनोद ने उन्हें विश्वास दिलाया कि अब लड़के वहाँ शोर नहीं करेंगे और कहीं दूर जाकर खेलेंगे । वह बालकों को दूर मैदान में ले गया । वहाँ पर उन्होंने भगवान से साधु जी की बेटी की जिंदगी के लिए प्रार्थना की । इस के बाद वह खेलकर घर लौट आया । विनोद का शिष्टाचार सब बच्चों के लिए एक सीख है ।

विनोद के इस व्यवहार और बातचीत करने के ढंग को देखकर सब बच्चे बहुत खुश हुए। उन्होंने यह निर्णय किया कि आज से वे बात करने के ढंग में बदलाव लाएंगे और अच्छे आचरण और मधुर बोली बोलने का प्रयास करेंगे। प्यारे बच्चों - मीठी बोली और अच्छे आचरण में वह ताकत है जो हर एक का दिल मोह लेती है। आज से आपभी आपस में मीठी बोली बोलने का प्रयास शुरू कर दीजिए ।

स्रोत - ज्ञान सरिता

प्रश्न

सही जवाब चुनकर उसके बगल वाले अक्षर पर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

1. विनोद कौन था ? वह एक ----

क. लालची लड़का था

ख. बुरा आदमी था

ग. अनाथ बालक था

घ. चतुर बालक था

2. वह कहाँ रहता था ? अपने ----

क. चाचा-चाची के घर

ख. मामा-मामी के घर

ग. दादा-दादी के घर

घ. मौसा-मौसी के घर

3. पड़ोस की स्त्रियाँ विनोद के किस गुण की प्रशंसा करती थीं ?

क. सिलाई की

ख. पढ़ाई की

ग. लिखाई की

घ. अच्छे आचरण की

4. पंक्ति १ में आए हुए “सहायता” शब्द का अर्थ है -----

क. बुराई

ख. खोज

ग. मदद

घ. बदनामी

5. विनोद अपने मित्रों के साथ गली में क्यों गया था ?

क. नहाने

ख. खेलने

ग. फल बेचने

घ. पेड़ काटने

6. विनोद को देखकर दूसरे बालक झगड़ा क्यों करने लगे ?

क. अपनी टीम में लेने के लिए

ख. अपनी टीम से निकालने के लिए

ग. अपने साथ दुकान ले जाने के लिए

घ. अपने साथ गाँव ले जाने के लिए

7. साधु जी के घर पर कौन बीमार था ?

क. उनकी माँ

ख. उनका भाई

ग. उनकी पुत्री

घ. उनका पुत्र

8. वे डंडा लेकर बाहर क्यों गए थे ?

क. लड़कों से माफी माँगने

ख. लड़कों की पिटाई करने

ग. लड़कों से झगड़ा करने

घ. लड़कों से कुछ पूछने

9. “आपकी तबियत ठीक तो है । आज आप बहुत परेशान दिखाई देते हैं ।” यह वाक्य किसने कहा?

क. लड़के ने

ख. मामा जी ने

ग. साधु जी ने

घ. विनोद ने

10. साधु जी का क्रोध कैसे शान्त हुआ ?

क. विनोद के मधुर शब्दों से

ख. लड़कों की कड़वी वाणी से

ग. पड़ोसी की प्रार्थना से

घ. मामा जी की कहानी से

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL
HOME LEARNING WORKSHEET 3

YEAR : 6**SUBJECT : SOCIAL STUDIES****STUDENT NAME:** _____

STRAND	2 TIME CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
SUB STRAND	SS 6.2.1 UNDERSTANDING THE PAST
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	SS6.2.1.1 INVESTIGATE THE IMPACTS OF DIFFERENT ETHNIC TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FIJI

LESSON NOTES**The Early Chinese to Fiji**

The history of Chinese people in Fiji dates to the 1850s, when Moy Ba Ling, also known as HOUNG LEE, reached Fiji in a sail boat from Australia and settled in Levuka. He later returned to China, before bringing his relatives and some others to settle in Fiji, in connection with the gold rush. Later arrivals came looking for sandalwood and beche-de-mer. The first shops in rural areas of Fiji were opened by Chinese merchants. Today, the number of Chinese has also increased and they have contributed to the development of our beloved Fiji. Now most of the items are being imported from China. Chinese Government also provide a lot of assistance to the Fiji Government. A lot of shops in Fiji sell Chinese products. Chinese also buy land for agriculture purpose in Fiji and a lot of them own farms here in Fiji

ACTIVITY

1. Discuss how Chinese contributed to the development of our country.

2. List down some work done by Chinese in Fiji.

3. Find out how Chinese arrived in Fiji in early days.

4. Draw a picture showing a Chinese farmer

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CAKACAKA LAVAKI – KALASI 6

(ME SAUMI MAI NA VEITARO OQO E NA IYATU VOSA DODONU)

1. Na vivili cava sara mada e dau kune e na iyalayala ni ua levu ?

2. Na icoi ni kakana cava soti e dau dolo?

3. Tukuna mai e so na veika e rawa ni kune e waidroka?

4. Era kune e vei na kuka kei na mana?

PART B

Taba iyaloyalotaka mai e 5 na iyau vaka viti eda dau vakayagataka ena noda solevu na itaukei

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Tovolea mo vakaotia vakavinaka na veiyatuvosa oqo. Vakakuria tale en 5- 8 na vosa.

1. Ke a daru _____

2. E sa duatani na _____

3. Ena dredre mo _____

4. Sa na rawa walega _____

5. Era sa sukasuka tale _____