

**NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6** **ENGLISH**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3**

<b>STRAND</b>	WRITING AND SHAPING
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES

*Copy this down into your exercise book.*

### **Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences**

#### **Sentences:**

A sentence is a set of words that makes **complete sense**. Every sentence has two parts:

1. a subject *(who or what the sentence is about)*
2. a predicate *(the part which tells something about the subject)*

#### **For example:**

- *She* (subject) *talks* (predicate).
  1. A **subject** contains a **noun** or a **pronoun** and words describing the noun or pronoun. In the above sentence, the pronoun "**she**" is itself the *subject*.
  2. A **predicate** contains a **verb** and all the words related to that verb except the subject. In the above sentence, the **predicate** itself is a *verb*.

#### **For example:**

- *John and Cody* (**subject**) *play* (verb) *basketball whenever they get time* (**predicate**).

#### **1. Simple Sentence :**

*My house is white.*

This is a **simple sentence**. It consists of a **single independent clause**. It has a **subject** and a **verb**, and expresses a **single complete thought**.

Remember, it **does not** contain a *dependent clause* or another *simple sentence*.

#### **2. Compound Sentence:**

*My house is white **and** it has green shutters.*

This is a **compound sentence**. It is made from two **independent clauses**, which are short sentences, that are combined with a conjunction (**and**). In a compound sentence, each clause, or each part, *before* and *after* the conjunction, would **make sense on its own**.

#### **3. Complex Sentence :**

***Although** we have lived there for ten years, we are moving in May.*

This sentence also has two parts:

1. *Although we have lived there for ten years*
  2. *We are moving in May*
- It can be clearly seen that **sentence #1** does not make sense on its own because it uses a *subordinating conjunction* (**although**), and we know that there has to be something after that clause.
  - **#2** could be a sentence on its own. It is an **independent clause**.
- A sentence that combines two clauses and uses a subordinating conjunction, it is called a **complex sentence**.

**Some Subordinating Conjunctions:**

After	Although	As	In order that
At least	Now that	Wherever	While
Before	Even though	How	If
Whenever	As though	Because	Even if
Though	Until	Unless	As if
As long as	Since	So that	That

So, there are **three basic types** of sentences:

**Simple Sentence**

1. It has a **subject** and a **verb**.
2. It is a **single independent clause**.
3. It expresses a **single complete thought**.

**Example:** *Grandma goes to church alone.*

(subject) (verb)

**Compound Sentence**

1. Contains **two independent clauses** (two simple sentences).
2. Joins the **two clauses with a conjunction** (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).
3. The conjunction can change the meaning of the sentence.

**Example:** Trina slept late, **yet** she made it to school on time.

(clause 1) (conjunction) (clause 2)

**Complex Sentence**

1. An **independent clause joined by** one or more **dependent clauses**.
2. A **subordinating conjunction** is **at the beginning of the dependent clause**.
3. If the **dependent clause** is at the *beginning* of the sentence, it must be **followed by a comma**.
4. A dependent clause has a **subject** and a **verb**, but *doesn't make sense on its own*.

**Example:** Carly played outside in the yard **until** it was too dark to see.

(independent clause) (subordinating conjunction) (dependent clause)

**NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6 ENGLISH**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3**

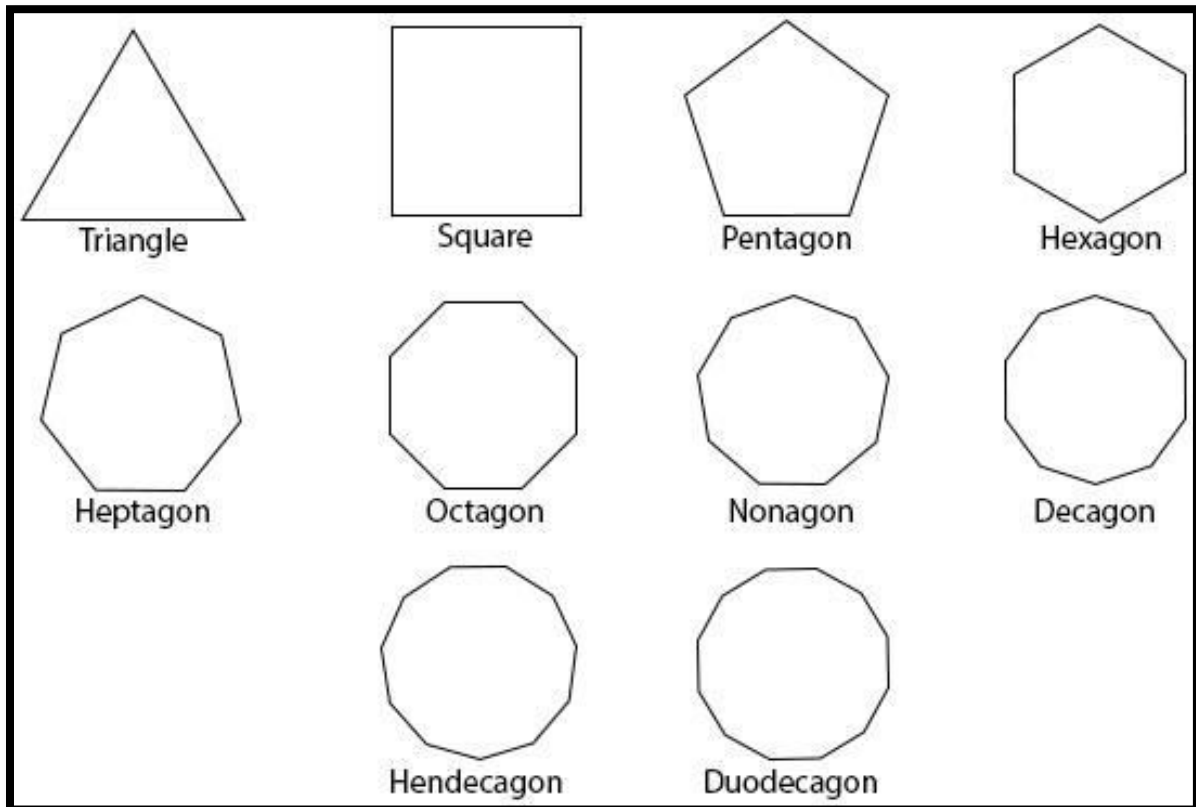
<b>Year/ Level:</b> 6	<b>Subject:</b> MATHEMATICS
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<b>STRAND:</b>	GEOMETRY
<b>SUB-STRAND:</b>	SHAPES
<b>TOPIC:</b>	NAMING POLYGONS

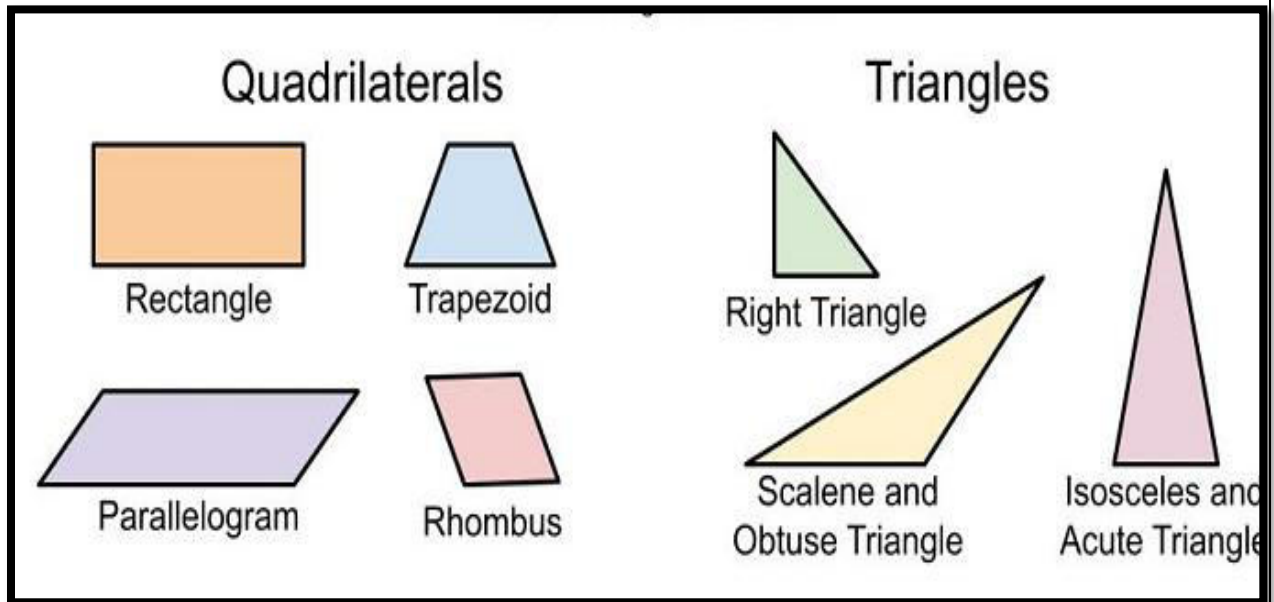
**LESSON NOTES**

- A **polygon** is a shape that is made of straight lines and has no curved lines.
- A **regular polygon** is a shape that has all sides and all angles the same.
- An **irregular polygon** does not have its sides and angles the same.

**Some Regular Polygons:**



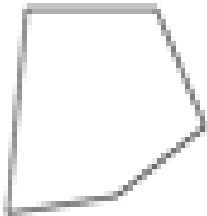
Some Irregular Polygons:



**ACTIVITY 1 :** Classify each shape as **regular** or **irregular** polygon

**ANSWERS**

1)



\_\_\_\_\_

2)



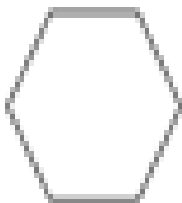
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3)



\_\_\_\_\_

4)



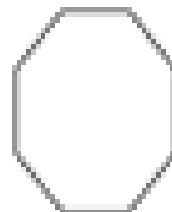
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5)



\_\_\_\_\_

6)



\_\_\_\_\_

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

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4) \_\_\_\_\_

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5) \_\_\_\_\_



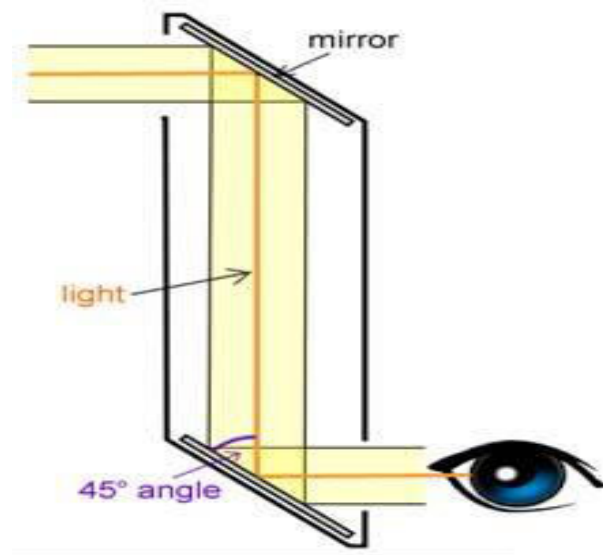
## STRAND 3-ENERGY

### SUB STRAND 3.1: ENERGY SOURCES AND TRANSFER

*Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit, buzzer, electromagnet, a motor.*

#### LIGHT ENERGY

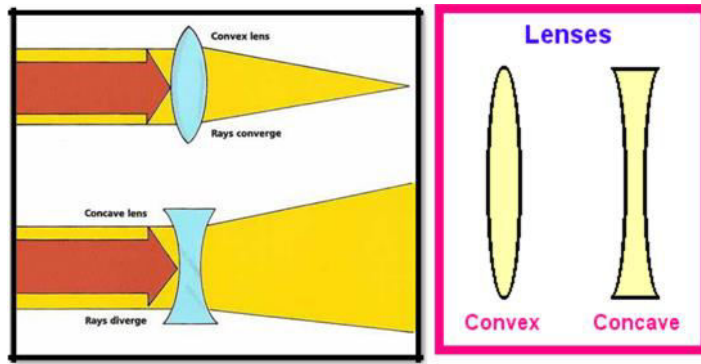
- Light travels in a straight line and bends when it reaches a different medium.
- It is very important to understand this as we study about mirrors and lenses which are mediums that can reflect and refract light and form different images.
- A periscope is an instrument that is used in submarines to detect ships from under water. This helps the Captain in avoiding collisions with other ships.



#### CONCAVE AND CONVEX LENSES

- Lenses are transparent solid curved surfaces. Lenses that are thicker in the centre than at the edges are called **converging lenses**. These lenses are called **convex lenses**.
- Lenses that are thinner in the centre are called **diverging lenses**. These lenses are called **concave lenses**.

## EXAMPLE OF CONVEX AND CONCAVE LENSES



### QUESTION

1. What is a periscope?

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2. List some uses of Periscopes in real life.

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3. Differentiate between concave and convex lenses.

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4. Draw and colour a periscope of your own kind.

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw and color their own periscope.

**NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6** **FIJIAN**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3**

<b>Year/ Level: 6</b>	<b>Subject: FIJIAN</b>
<b>MATANA</b>	<b>WILIVOLA KEI NA VAKAVAKADIGO</b>

Tomani na cakacaka mai na WHSP 2

ii.) A cava na vosa i balebale vata ni veivosa ka toqai na rukudra.

- a.) Sa **vakatokai** na koro me ko Vunimavu - \_\_\_\_\_
- b.) Ena gauna **e liu** e ra dau valuvaluti - \_\_\_\_\_
- c.) E taleitaka na veika e **vakayacora**- \_\_\_\_\_
- d.) Mo sivia gatagata e du na **muana** - \_\_\_\_\_
- e.) Sa **veirauti** dina na ka ko cakava mai- \_\_\_\_\_
- f.) Era **yesu samusamu** na manumanu- \_\_\_\_\_
- g.) Au sa **yakasamataka** tiko na ka qo- \_\_\_\_\_

Q.2 Part 1 . Vakadikeva mada se cava na duidui ni veivosa oqo ( Kakua ni ko vola sobu koya qo ia mo dikeva ga na kedra i duidui )

- a.) taqomaka , maroroya, karona
- b.) cakava , vakayacora
- c.) nanuma . vakasamataka
- d.) vakawati , vakamau
- e.) vakamareqeta, taleitaka



II . Vakayagataka na veivosa oqo era e na veivanua e lala koto :

**i. taqomaka maroroya karonā**

- a.) Au a \_\_\_\_\_ na noqu isulu e na kato.
- b.) Sa i tavi ni iTaukei yadua me \_\_\_\_\_ na veika e baleti keda.
- c.) Era sa \_\_\_\_\_ na mua ni rara oqo na kai Toga.

**ii. cakava vakayacora**

- a.) Au a \_\_\_\_\_ tiko e na noqu veidalo .
- b.) Meda dau \_\_\_\_\_ na veika eda yalataka.

**iii. nanuma vakasamataka**

- a.) Vakayagataka na ulu ka \_\_\_\_\_ na ka ko cakava.
- b.) Au a \_\_\_\_\_ g ani ko n seg ani lako mai.

**iv. vakawati vakamau**

E rau sa tiko \_\_\_\_\_ ko Iliesa kei Seini ,ia e se beraga ni rau \_\_\_\_\_

**v. taleitaka vakamareqeta**

- a.) E dodonu me da dau \_\_\_\_\_ na bibi kei na dokai ni noda itovo dina vakaiTaukei.
- b.) Sa \_\_\_\_\_ din ko koya na nona qiqi vou.

**NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6 HHEALTHY LIVING**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3**

<b>Year/ Level: 6</b>	<b>Subject: HEALTHY LIVING</b>
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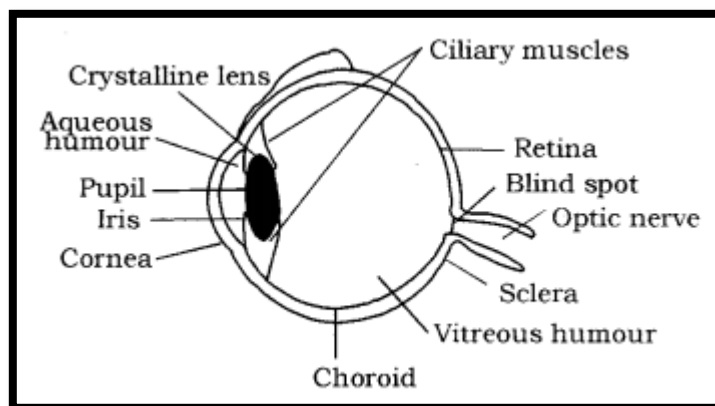
<b>STRAND:</b>	PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY HYGIENE
<b>SUB-STRAND:</b>	PERSONAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION
<b>TOPIC:</b>	PARTS OF A THE HUMAN EYE

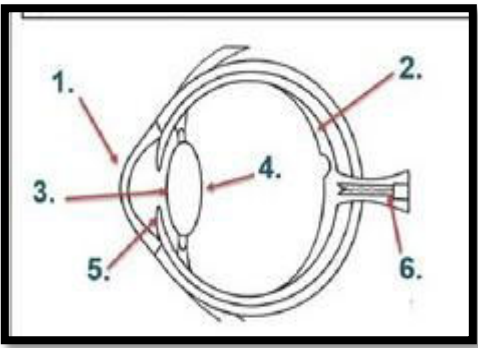
**LESSON NOTES**

- It is a natural optical instrument which is used to see the objects by human beings.
- It is like a camera which has a lens and screen system.

**The various parts of eye and their functions :**

- **Retina:** It is a light sensitive screen inside the eye on which image is formed. It contains rods and cones.
- **Cornea:** It is a thin membrane which covers the eye trail. It acts like a lens which refracts the light entering the eye.
- **Aqueous humour:** It is fluid which fills the space between cornea and eye lens.
- **Eye lens:** It is a convex lens made of transparent and flexible jelly like material.
- **Pupil:** It is a hole in the middle of iris through which light enters the eye. It appears black because light falling on it goes into the eye and does not come back.
- **Ciliary muscles:** These are the muscles which are attached to eye lens and can modify the shape of eye lens which leads to the variation in focal lengths.
- **Iris:** It controls the amount of light entering the eye by changing the size of the pupil.
- **Optical nerve:** These are the nerves which take the image to the brain in the form of electrical signals.



ACTIVITY:	ANSWERS
<p><b>1. LABEL THE PARTS OF THE EYE</b></p>  <p><b>2. FILL IN THE BLANKS</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>How do the parts of the eye work?</u></p> <p>The <b>pupil</b> allows l_____ into the eye</p> <p>The <b>iris</b> controls how much l_____ is let into the p_____.</p> <p>The <b>cornea</b> refracts l_____ into the eye.</p> <p>The <b>retina</b> is where the light is f_____ and the image is formed.</p> <p>The <b>lens</b> focusses light onto the r_____.</p> <p>The <b>ciliary muscle</b> focusses light onto the l_____.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Just Read...Do not Write !!!</b></p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <b>Interesting facts about eyes that you probably didn't know!!</b> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The human eye can differentiate approximately 10 million different colors.</li> <li>• Our eyes remain the same size throughout life, whereas our nose and ears never stop growing.</li> <li>• Your eye is the fastest muscle in your body.</li> <li>• The world's most common eye color is brown.</li> </ul>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>2..</p> <p>l_____</p> <p>l_____</p> <p>p_____</p> <p>l_____</p> <p>f_____</p> <p>r_____</p> <p>l_____</p>





**NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 6 HINDI**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3**

<b>Year/ Level: 6</b>	<b>Subject: HINDI</b>
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<b>STRAND:</b>	READING AND VIEWING
<b>SUB-STRAND:</b>	IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH
<b>TOPIC:</b>	NOUNS

**LESSON NOTES**

**संज्ञा (noun)**

किसी वस्तु, स्थान, प्राणी के नाम या भाव को संज्ञा कहते हैं, जैसे: आदमी, घोड़ा, पुस्तक, स्थान।

**संज्ञा के भेद (Kinds of Noun)**

**संज्ञा के तीन भेद होते हैं:**

१. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (proper noun)

जैसे: राम , रेवा, रामायण आदि

२. जातिवाचक संज्ञा (common noun)

जैसे: बालक, घर, घड़ी आदि

३. भाववाचक संज्ञा (abstract noun)

जैसे: सुन्दरता, बुढ़ापा, लिखावट आदि

**अभ्यास**

**नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को अपनी पुस्तक में लिखकर संज्ञा शब्दों को रेखांकित करिए।**

१. वह मेरा घर है।

२. रमन की माँ बीमार है।

३. इपेली तेज दौड़ता है।

४. सूबा फीजी की राजधानी है।

५. पिताजी घर बना रहे हैं।

६. निरला कपड़े धोती है।







**STRAND 3: PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT**

**SUB-STRAND: Features of environment.**

**ENVIRONMENT**

- ❖ An **Environment** is everything that is around us, which includes both living and nonliving things such as soil, water, animals and plants, which adapt themselves to their surroundings.
- ❖ It is nature's gift that helps in nourishing life on the earth.
- ❖ The environment can be divided into two large groups. These are the natural and human environment.

**The Natural Environment**

- ❖ The natural environment has physical features which includes the climate, the landforms, and vegetation.
- ❖ The natural environment has changed a lot as a result of human activity



i)

ii)

iii)

**The Human Environment**

- ❖ The human environment is part of the natural environment which people have changed for different uses.
- ❖ It has special features known as the cultural features.



i)

ii)

iii)

### Activity

1. Identify the different physical and cultural features shown in the pictures above.

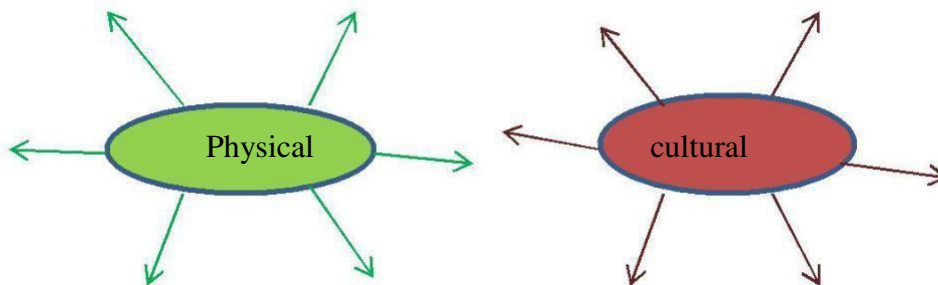
Physical-

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Cultural-

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2. Identify other special features to complete the web below.



3. What do you think about the changes happening to the environment? Is it good or bad for your family? Give your reasons.

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