

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**LESSON NOTES**  
**WORKSHEET 4 - 2021**

**Subject: English**

**Year: 6**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND</b>	Writing and Shaping
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Language features and rules
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary

**Lesson Notes**

**Writing Complete Sentences**

A complete sentence:

- Starts with a capital letter
- Ends with a punctuation (full stop, exclamation mark or question mark)
- Includes a subject
- Includes a verb
- Is a complete thought

**For Example: Emma plays tennis in the morning.**

Subject                      Verb

**Activity**

Circle the correct verb.

1. The dog ( eat / eats ) the bone.
2. My mom ( like / likes ) pizza and faces.
3. My friends ( watch / watches ) a lot of television.
4. My brother and sister ( play / plays ) basketball.
5. One of the cars ( go / goes ) very fast.
6. Mr. Brown, the banker, ( count / counts ) a lot of money.
7. The cats ( roll / rolls ) around in the mud.
8. This ice cream ( taste / tastes ) delicious.
9. My cousins ( live / lives ) in Chicago.
10. My team ( lose / loses ) games all the time.
11. Michael ( want / wants ) to be a teacher.
12. We ( need / needs ) to buy a new house.





**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**LESSON NOTES**  
**WORKSHEET 4 - 2021**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year: 6**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND</b>	Measurement
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Time
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Solve problems relating to 12 and 24 hour times and determine the length of time spent in an activity.

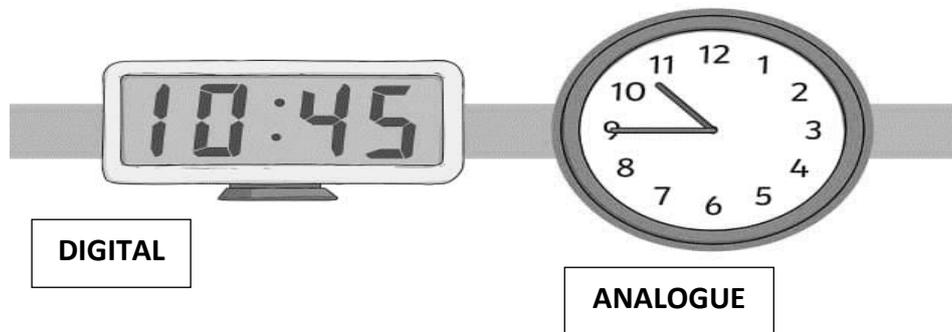
**Lesson Notes**

**Telling the Time**

Time is the ongoing sequence of events taking place. The past, present and future. There are also minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years. We can measure time using clocks.

60 seconds = 1 minute	4 weeks = 1 month
60 minutes = 1 hour	52 weeks = 1 year
24 hours = 1 day	12 months = 1 year
7 days = 1 week	365 days = 1 year (366 days in leap year)

An **analogue clock** is a clock with the numbers one to twelve around the outside and two hands, a shorter one to measure hours and a longer one to measure minutes. A **digital clock** is a clock which simply shows numbers to denote the time.



**ACTIVITY**

A. Write the answer in the given space

- 1 Year = \_\_\_\_\_ months
- 1 Week = \_\_\_\_\_ days
- 1 hour = \_\_\_\_\_ minutes
- 1 minute = \_\_\_\_\_ seconds
- 1 year = \_\_\_\_\_ weeks
- 1 year = \_\_\_\_\_ days
- 1 day = \_\_\_\_\_ hours
- 1 leap year = \_\_\_\_\_ days

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
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WORKSHEET 4 - 2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living**

**Year: 6**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND</b>	Safety
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Community Safety
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Recognize and identify skills in handling emergencies during accidents and natural disasters

**Lesson Notes**

**Safe Community**

- ✓ A safe community is where people live peacefully without any fear of sickness or injury.
- ✓ You can help make your community safe if you learn to take good care of your family's surroundings.

**Handling Emergencies during Disasters**

- ✓ When disasters occur, many times we are caught unprepared for it.
- ✓ Houses get blown away and houses in low lying areas are often flooded.
- ✓ People often get hurt and some die during natural disasters.

**Activity**

1. List **five** precautionary measures you need to take **before** a natural disaster occurs.

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2. During a natural disaster what must you do to **prevent** you or your family members from getting injured?

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3. Why must we always **boil** our drinking water during and after a cyclone has passed?

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**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
LESSON NOTES  
WORKSHEET 4 - 2021**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Year: 6**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

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

**Lesson Notes**

**Towns and Cities in Fiji**

1. **Suva and Lautoka are the two cities in Fiji.**
2. **Suva** is the **capital city of Fiji** located in the Central division.
3. Lautoka is known as the **Sugar City** located in the Western Division.
4. Both these cities are on the island of Viti Levu.
5. **Levuka is the old capital** of Fiji which is located on the island of Ovalau. (The capital was moved to Suva because there was less space for development).
6. Labasa and Savusavu are the two towns in Vanua Levu which are in the Northern Division.

**Special Places in Fiji**

1. There are some special places in Fiji in which the indigenous people always value it.
2. Today, these special places are attracting a lot of tourists and have earned money for the indigenous people.
3. Some of these places include the fire walking of Beqa, the red prawns of Vatulele, and the hot springs of Savusavu.

**Rivers and Roads**

1. There are major rivers and roads around Fiji.
2. These rivers provide us with food and transportation.
3. There are two main roads in Viti Levu known as Kings Road and the Queen's Road.

## Activity

1. Name the **two** cities in Fiji.

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2. Where is the old capital of Fiji **located**?

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3. Why was the capital **moved** to Suva?

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**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**LESSON NOTES**  
**WORKSHEET 4 - 2021**

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND</b>	Energy
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Energy Sources and Transfer
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Investigate simple electrical devices to demonstrate how electrical energy is transferred and transformed such as light circuit, buzzer, electromagnet, a motor.

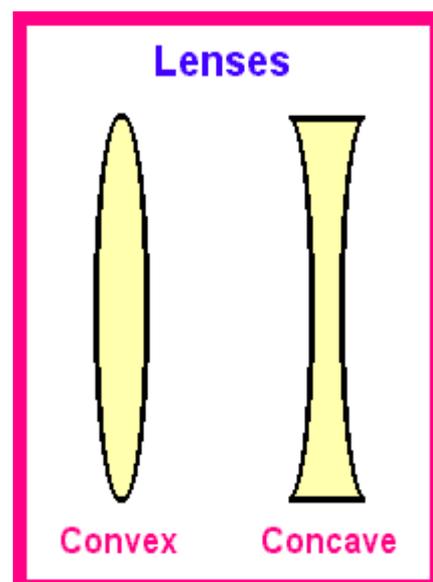
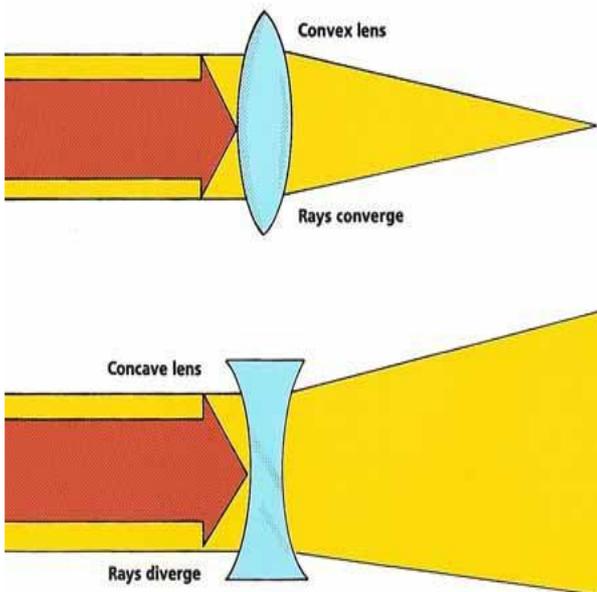
**Lesson Notes**

1. Light travels in a **straight** line and bends when it reaches a different medium.
2. 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.
3. A **periscope** is an instrument that is used in submarines to detect ships from underwater. This helps the captain in avoiding collisions with other ships.

**CONCAVE AND CONVEX LENSES**

1. Lenses are transparent solid curved surfaces.
2. Lenses that are thicker in the centre than at the edges are called **CONVERGING LENSES**. These lenses are called **CONVEX LENSES**.
3. Lenses that are thinner in the centre are called **DIVERGING LENSES**. These lenses are called **CONCAVE LENSES**.

**EXAMPLE OF CONVEX AND CONCAVE LENSES**



## Activity

1. Light **travels** in a \_\_\_\_\_ line.
2. Lenses that are **thicker** in the centre than at the edges are called \_\_\_\_\_ lens.
3. Lenses that are **thinner** in the centre are called \_\_\_\_\_ lens.

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
LESSON NOTES  
WORKSHEET 4- 2021

Subject: Veika Vaka-viti

Year: 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND</b>	Volavola kei na Bulibuli
<b>Sub- Strand</b>	Lawa ni Vosa
<b>Content Learning outcome</b>	Vakayagataki na vakadidigo kei na lawa ni vosa dodonu ena buli iyatuvosa.

**LESSON NOTES**

Na Vakasavuitukutuku.

1. Na vakasavuitukutuku e nona I tavi na Matanivanua e na dua na koro vaka viti.
2. E dau vakasavui na nodra I tukutuku na Turaga ni vanua.
3. Ni o vakasavuitukutuku, o tukuna n aka e tukuna e dua na tamata.

Kena I vakaraitaki

1. “Au sa oca na tiko voli e vale,” e kaya ko Ana.

**E kaya ko Ana ni sa oca na tiko voli e vale.**

**Cakacaka Lavaki**

Vakasavuya na veiyatuvosa ka soli tiko e ra.

1. “ Drau gole evei na veitokani?” e taro ko Seru.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. “Tou gole ki siwa,” e kaya cake mai ko Emele.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. “Au sa via kana ika,” e tukuna ko Epele.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. “E vei ko Peni?’ e taro ko Sairusi.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**LESSON NOTES**  
**WORKSHEET 4 - 2021**

Subject: Hindi

Year: 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND</b>	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
<b>SUB- STRAND</b>	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	अर्थ का निर्माण व व्याख्या करने हेतु पठन व देखने में उपयुक्त नीतियों का प्रयोग करना, जैसे संदर्भ-संकेत, शब्द संरचना, संकेत तथा सन्निकचन

**शब्द भेद (Parts of Speech)**

**संज्ञा (Noun)**

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 ।

व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (**Proper Noun**) : जैसे - राम, गीता, सूवा, फीजी आदि ।

जातिवाचक संज्ञा (**Common Noun**): जैसे - बालक, घर, घड़ी, फूल आदि ।

भाववाचक संज्ञा (**Common Noun**): जैसे - सुन्दरता, बुढ़ापा, लिखावट आदि ।

## अभ्यास (Activity)

क. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पढ़ कर संज्ञा (Noun) शब्दों को चुनकर लिखिए ।

उदाहरण: निरला कपड़े धोती है ।      निरला , कपड़े

वह मेरा घर है ।      .....

रमन की माँ बीमार है ।      .....

महेश तेज दौड़ता है ।      .....

सीमा की लिखावट अच्छी है ।      .....

ख. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों से दो (2) संज्ञा (Noun) शब्द बनाइए ।

उदाहरण: प - परमात्मा , पानी

ल - ..... , .....

क - ..... , .....

द - ..... , .....

ज - ..... , .....

च - ..... , .....

स - ..... , .....