

Nasinu Sangam School
Year 6
English
Weekly Home Study Package 1

Notes:

Text Type: Explanations

Social Purpose: Explanatory texts explain why things are as they are or how something occur or works in scientific and technical fields.

Structure: Explanatory texts usually open with a general statement that introduces the topic to be explored for example,” During the winter some birds migrate to warmer parts of the world”. The various steps of the process are then explained in a logical order.

Main Features:

- Title reveals what is being explained
- May contain diagrams, flowcharts, illustrations ,etc
- written in simple present tense
- time connectives used such as
- first, after, then, finally, etc
- talks to the reader directly eg. “You’ll be surprised to learn...”

EXERCISE

Key Vocabulary

circuit	through	loop	electricity	power	switch
connects	flow	negative	battery		

Write down all the **words and their meanings** into your book. Beside each word draw a little picture or icon to help you remember the word.

Now refer to your reading on page 188 of the new English textbook (page number may vary according to the year the textbook was distributed) titled: ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

Read the explanation to find out more about electric circuits and then answer the questions on page 190

Comprehension Check: Answer with a complete sentence.

1. How does electricity flow? _____

2. What is the purpose of the copper wire ? _____

3. How does the switch turn the electricity? _____

4. What happens when the electricity flows through the filament? _____

5. Where does the electricity flow when it leaves the light bulb? _____

6. What would happen if a wire fell off the electric circuit? _____

Word Knowledge: Prefix

A prefix is a word part that is added to the front of a base word to change the meaning of that word. More than one prefix may mean the same thing .Examples: *dis* ,*non* and *un* mean “not” or “the opposite of ”

dis + approve = disapprove (not approve)

non +toxic = nontoxic(not toxic)

un+ happy = unhappy (not happy)

Add the correct prefix to the front of each base word to make a new word.

dis

non

un

1. zip - _____

6. pleasant - _____

2. honest - _____

7. stop - _____

3. fat - _____

8. respect- _____

4. agree- _____

9. fair- _____

5. ripe - _____

10. obey - _____

Use the words you made to complete each sentence .

1. Tina knew it was _____ to copy her sister's homework .

2. Joeli could not _____ his jacket.

3. Vereniki ate some _____ yogurt before going for a run.

4. Ricky did not tolerate _____ from anyone .

5. Senikau worked _____ on her project.

6. Krivi and Roko _____ about everything.

7. Rohan had an _____ time at the party.

8. Rachita would never _____ his mother.

9. Lilly ate the banana even though it was still _____.

10. Prachi felt her teacher was being _____.

THE END !!

Name of School: Nasinu Sangam

Year : 6

Subject : Mathematics

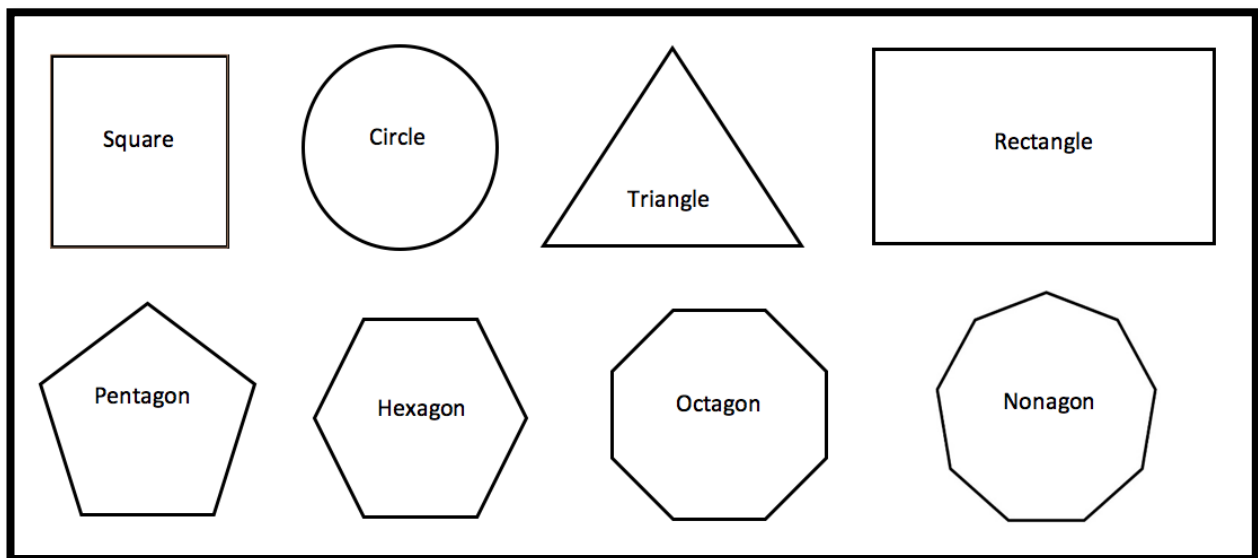
Weekly Home Study Package 1

Notes :

Strand : Geometry Sub Strand: 2 Dimensional Shapes




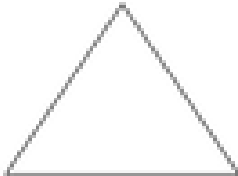
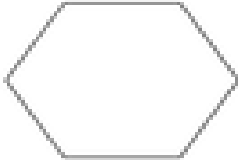
- Two – dimensional shapes are also known as 2D shapes.
- They are made with straight or curved lines.
- These shapes are flat and have a length and width.

Some 2D Shapes :



ACTIVITY :

1. Fill in the blanks.

	<p>This 2D shape has 6 straight edges and 6 corners.</p> <p>It is a _____.</p>
	<p>This 2D shape has 4 straight edges; 2 of them are long and 2 are shorter. It also has 4 corners.</p> <p>It is a _____.</p>
	<p>This 2D shape has 3 straight edges and 3 corners.</p> <p>It is a _____.</p>
	<p>This 2D shape has 4 straight edges which are all the same length. It has 4 corners.</p> <p>It is a _____.</p>
	<p>This 2D shape has no straight edges, only one curved edge. It has no corners.</p> <p>It is a _____.</p>

Nasinu Sangam School

Year 6

Healthy Living

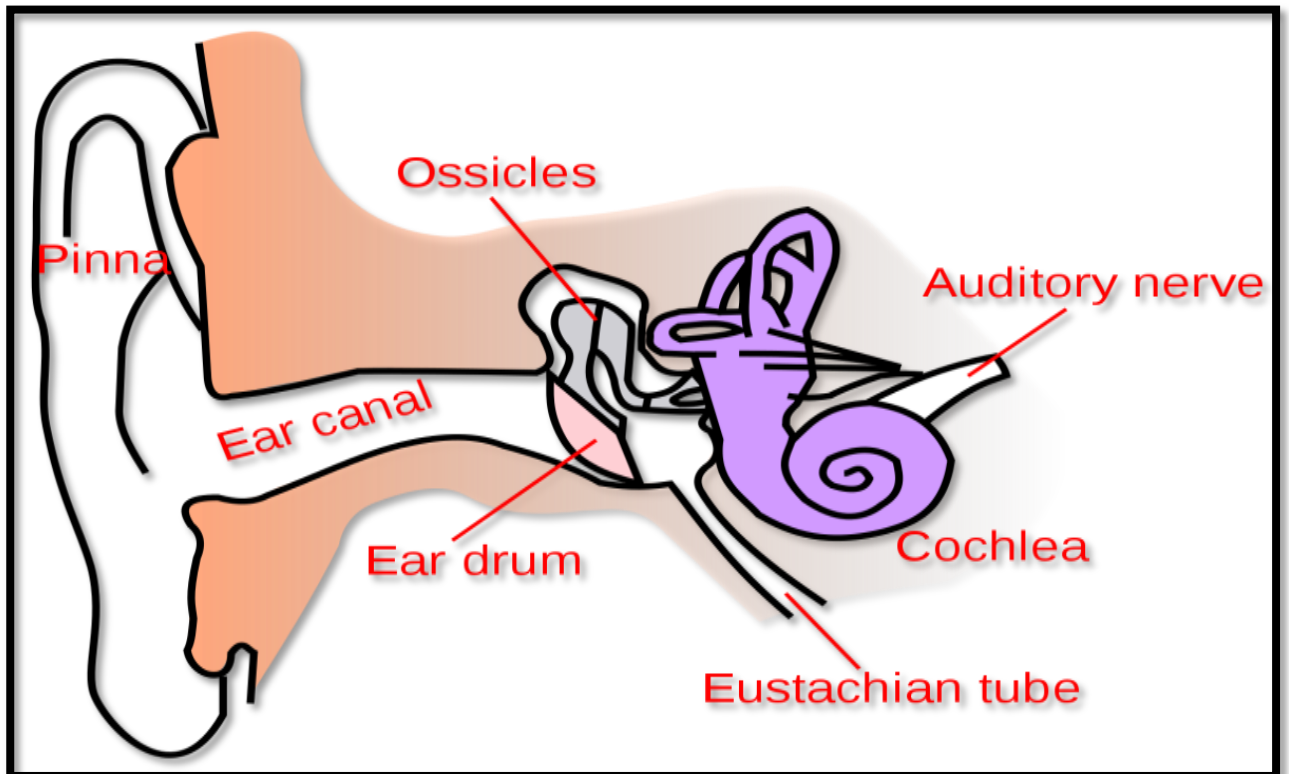
Weekly Home Study Package 1

Topic: The Human Ear

- The human ear is an organ for hearing.
- It is divided into outer, middle and inner parts.

Cut and paste this diagram in your book.

Parts of the Ear



Parts of the ear and their functions

Part	Structure	Function
♦ Outer ear ♦ Earlobe ♦ Ear canal	♥ Consists of cartilages and flesh that has a funnel shape. ♥ A narrow canal which connects to the eardrum.	♥ Collect sound waves and directs them into the ear canal. ♥ Conveys sound waves to the eardrum.
♦ Middle ear ♦ Eardrum (tympanic membrane) ♦ Ossicles ♦ Oval window ♦ Eustachian tube	♥ A thin and soft membrane at the end of the ear canal. ♥ Consists of three small bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup) which are connected to the oval window. ♥ A thin membrane. ♥ A narrow tube which connects the middle ear to the throat.	♥ Receives sound waves and vibrations produced are transferred to the ossicles. ♥ Strengthen and send sound vibrations from the eardrum to the oval window. ♥ Transfers sound vibrations from the ossicles to the inner ear. ♥ Connects the cavity of the middle ear to the mouth cavity. Helps to balance air pressure at both sides of the eardrums, but does not involve in the hearing mechanism.

Care of the Ears

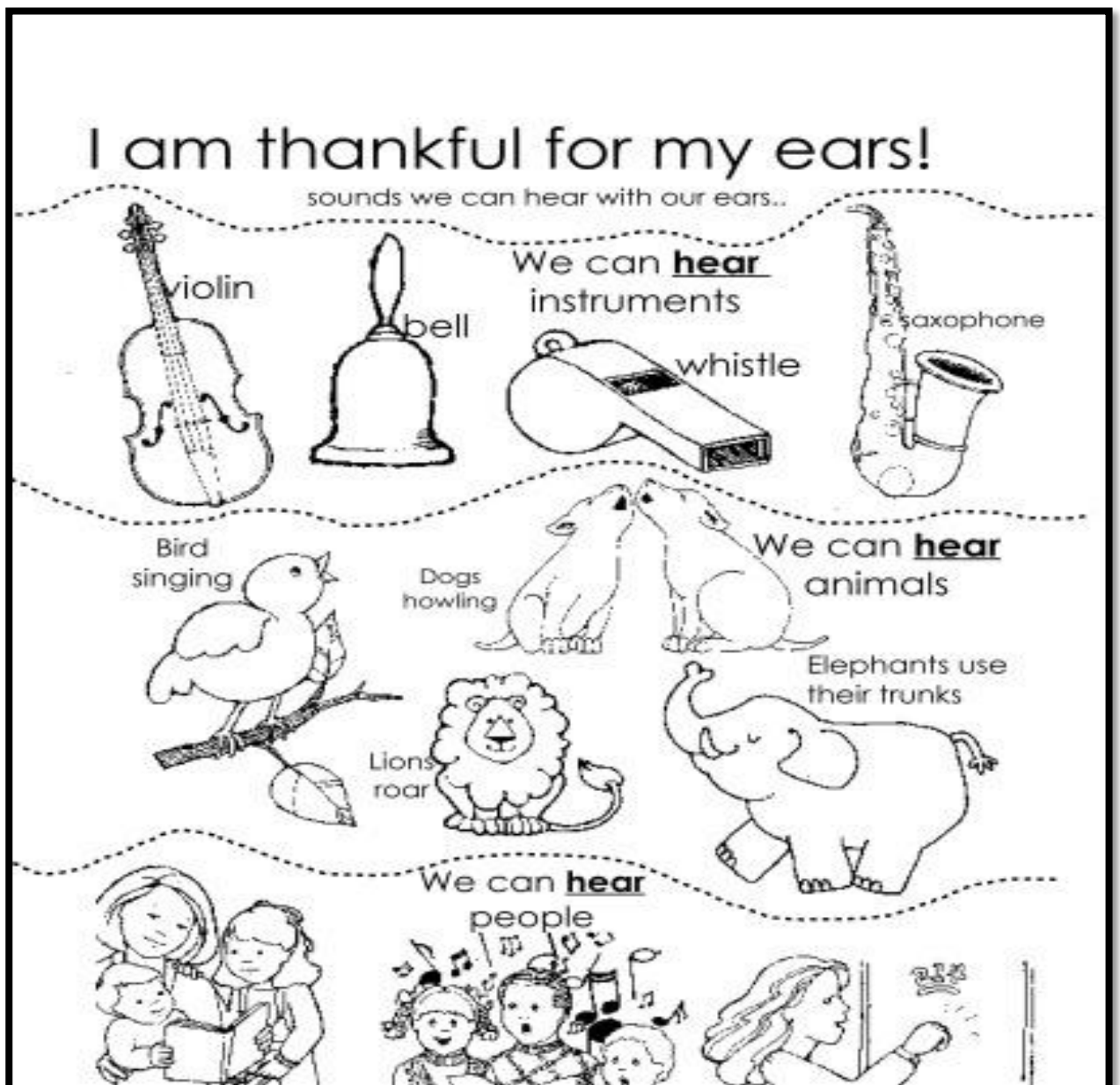
- Wipe your ears with a damp washcloth daily when having a shower.
- Avoid putting anything into your ears, like cotton swabs, tweezers, or any other sharp object. It may rupture the eardrum.
- Have your ears checked regularly by a doctor.
- Learn the warning signs of hearing loss.

Questions :

1. What is the function of the ear drum?
2. How can we take care of our ears?

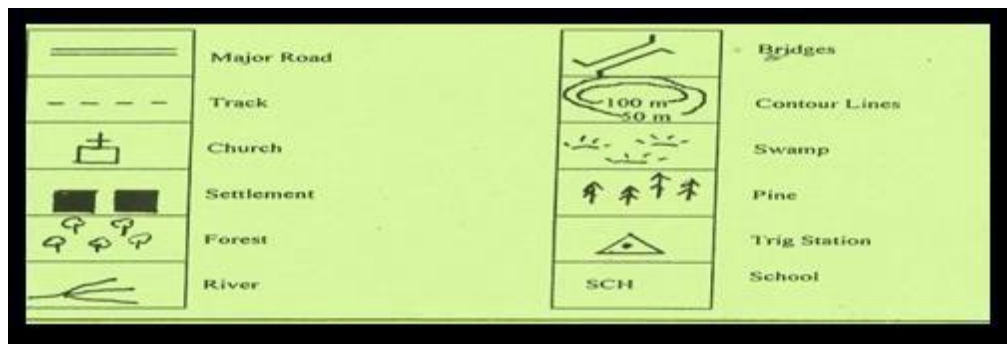
3. What directs sounds to the middle ear?

4. Colour, cut and paste.

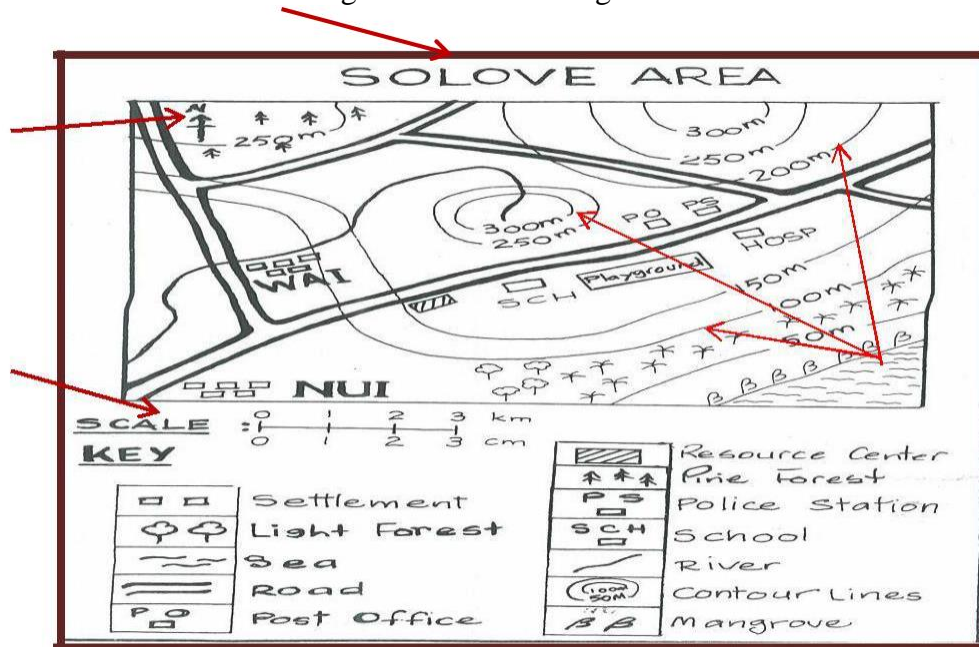


STRAND 3: PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT**SUB-STRAND: Features of Places****Mapping**

1. A map is a sketch drawing of a place as seen from above.
2. There are different types of maps that we use. **Mental maps** are maps that we make up in our minds. **Sketch maps** are drawn to help someone locate a place like a school, village or a home. Some maps are well detailed which clearly show the features of an area or a place.
3. Maps have special features that help us to create and read a map. These special features are called conventions.
4. Every map has five main conventions which make it easier for us to read and understand what is drawn. These include:
 - a. **Title** It gives us a clue about the map. Example: Location of Solove Area.
 - b. **Direction** The direction on a map is usually shown using an arrow head pointing north. If there is no direction given, the north point is always at the top of the map. A compass is the instrument that gives us the gives direction.
 - c. **Scale and distance** It shows how the distances on the map relate to the distance in real world. The purpose of a map scale is to show the relationship between distances on a map and real distances on the ground. There are three ways to represent a scale. A word statement uses words to describe the scale. For example "One centimetre on the map represents one kilometre on the actual ground". A representative fraction/ratio scale uses numbers and the units are the same. For example: 1:1000 or 1/1000 meaning one centimetre on the map represents one centimetre on the actual ground.
Line or Linear Scale -it is shown using a number line which says how much one centimetre is represented by a given distance on a map.
 - d. **Key/Legend** -it explains the different symbols used to draw the map. Another term for the map key is the legend. Symbols and colours are used to show different features.



- e. **Contour Lines** -these are lines drawn on the map to show heights above sea level. Each contour line gives a different height in metres.



Questions

Map Reading

1. Name some people who use maps.

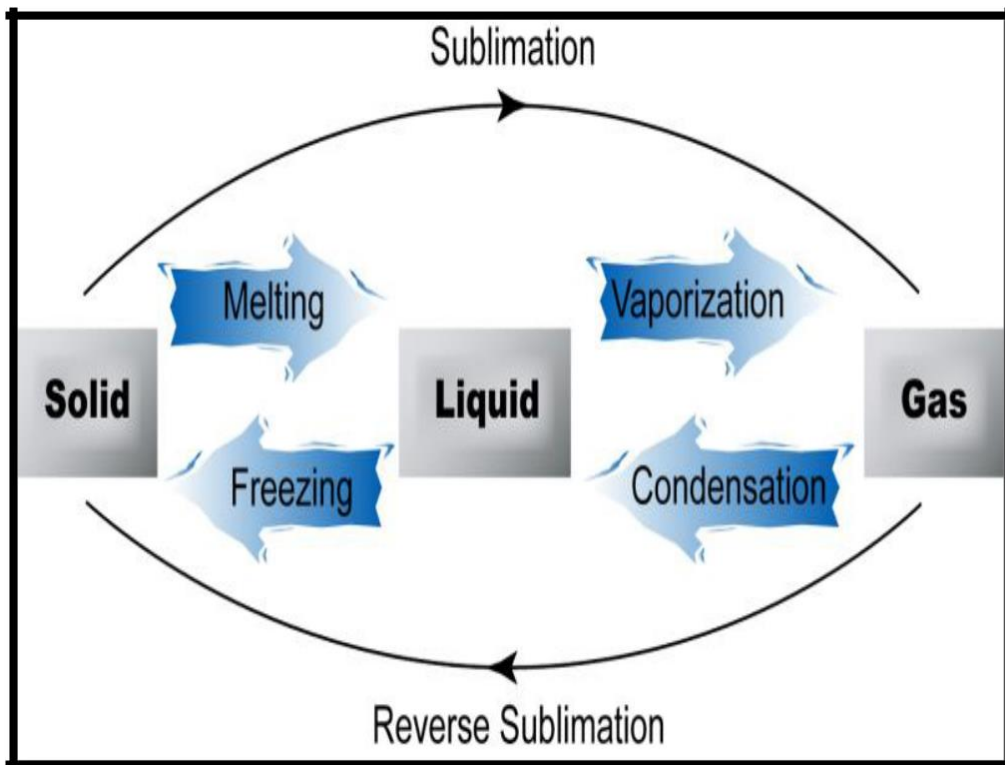
2. Why are maps useful to us?

3. List down the 5 conventions of a map?

Explore means of changing the three states of matter.

Changes of State

1. Substances can change from solid to liquid to gases as they get more energy. For example, ice (solid) can change to water (liquid), then to steam or vapour (gas).
2. Gas can change into liquid and then to solids by taking energy away that is by cooling them down. For example, water vapour (gas) on cooling changes into water (liquid) which on further cooling changes into ice (solid).
3. In most substances this processes are reversible. They can happen either way because it is a physical change.



ACTIVITY:

1. Write the definitions of the following words and examples.

Melting-

Freezing-

Vapourisation-

Condensation-

Sublimation-

Reverse sublimation-

2. What did you observe when the ice/butter was heated?

3. Name the process of changing gas to liquid. _____

4. What is needed to change solid to liquid to gas? _____

5. If the process is to be reversed, what should not be present? _____

NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HINDI

WEEKLY HOME BASED PACKAGE 1

बोधन १

नीचे दिए गए बोधन खण्ड को ध्यान से पढ़कर प्रश्नों को हल कीजिए ।

समय का सदुपयोग

समय बड़ा बलवान है । चाहे साठ सेकन्ड हो या साठ मिनट, जीवन का हर पल हमारे लिए कीमती है । ~~इसकी~~ रोकना किसी की बस की बात नहीं है । कहते हैं कि बीता हुआ समय, ढलती उम्र की तरह है जो फिर वापस नहीं आता है । इस लिए समय की कीमत को समझ कर ही हमें समय के साथ चलना चाहिए ।

जो इन्सान जीवन में समय का ध्यान नहीं रखता, उसके हाथ असफलता और पछतावा लगता है । वह कितना ही मेहनती क्यों न हो परन्तु समय पर काम न करने से उसकी मेहनत बेकार चली जाती है । जैसे, बरत पर न काटी गई फसल ~~नष्ट~~ हो सकती है ।

अतः समय को बरबाद मत करें ।

स्रोत: FY6CE2017

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार उत्तर दिए गए हैं । बोधन खण्ड के अनुसार अभ्यास पुस्तिका में दिए गए सही जवाब को लिखिए ।

प्रश्न

१. समय का सदुपयोग, याने समय के चलो ।
क. साथ ख. पीछे ग. आगे घ. समीप
२. एक मिनट में कितने सेकन्ड होते हैं ?
क. ३० ख. ४० ग. ५० घ. ६०

३. जीवन का हर पल कैसा होना चाहिए ?
 क. बेकार ख. कीमती ग. गम्भीर घ. मजेदार
४. पंक्ति न. २ में आए ~~इसकी~~ शब्द किसके लिए आया है ?
 क. बात ख. काम ग. समय घ. फसल
५. समय को रोकना हमारे लिए है ।
 क. सरल ख. सम्भव ग. कठिन घ. असम्भव
६. बीता हुआ समय ढलती उम्र की तरह क्यों है ?
 क. समय उम्र को ढलता है ।
 ख. बीत जाने पर वापस नहीं आता है ।
 ग. उम्र भी समय के साथ बदलता है ।
 घ. दोनों मौज-मस्ती करने के लिए है ।
७. समय का ध्यान न रखने से क्या मिलता है ?
 क. असफलता और पछतावा ख. बरबादी और पछतावा
 ग. सफलता और पछतावा घ. बरबादी और असफलता
८. समय पर से इन्सान की मेहनत बेकार चली जाती है ।
 क. बात करने ख. काम करने
 ग. बात न करने घ. काम न करने
९. पाठ में आए ~~नष्ट~~ शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ?
 क. सुथरा ख. अच्छा ग. बरबाद घ. ज्यादा
१०. इस पाठ से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है ?
 क. समय को बरबाद न करे ख. जीवन में मेहनत करते रहो
 ग. खुद को समय से बड़ा मानो घ. फसल को नष्ट होने से बचाए

Nasinu Sangam School
Year 6
NaVosa Vaka Viti
Weekly Home Study Package 1

WASE 14 : NA MASI II

A. Na Wilivola kei na Saumi Taro

1. Na Veivosa Me Nanumi

Era sa vakamacalataki toka e ra na veivosa me nanumi .Vakayagataki ira e na i yatu vosa .

Oqo e dua na kena i vakaraitaki :

samu – rubi se moku E dau **samu** na masi .

Tovolea mada mo cakava na kena e koto e ra oqo:

a.) kesa – na i boro me rokataki kina na draudrau ena kena tabaki na masi se i sulu vaka –Viti

b.) gatu – na i sulu ni Viti ka vakataokai me taunamu ni Viti .

c.) i tiniyara – masi balavu ka sema yani e dakuna na turaga ka qai yara yani ki muri.

d.) i vauvau – na masi ka dau viriraki ea qavokavoka se ulu me vaka na i sala.

e.) loqa – cecegi tani na kulina .

f.) cece- kauta tani na kena i ubi

g.) gaigaiya- vulavula me vaka na i sulu vulavula ka sega ni vakawailoaloa.

i.) dudua- so na vanua e vakatokai na atua se dutua; na raba ni kau ka dau biu kina na masi me samu .

j.) ike – na kau e dau samu se moku kina na masi .

k.) taqataqa- biubiu ena dela ni dua na ka.

l.) ceuti – toqai e dua na ka e na yame gagata .

m.) moumouta – e via mokimokiti.

n.) waloloi – sega na ka e vakatawana na wawa; walokai;via kana.

o.) yabia – e dua na ka ka dau vakayagtaki se semati kina na masi; na soko ni tavioka ni sa turi oti.

p.) matasarasara- raica ena qoroqoro

q.) seyavu – na masi vulavula vinaka ka sega ni kesavi ka dau vagayataki me i vauvau

r.) visagi- bukani e dua na ka e saqa tiko

s.)sokidi – sega ni tadodo vinaka.

SA YALA EKE !!