

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
English
Worksheet 7

Strand	Writing and Shaping
Sub – Strand	Text types media, everyday communication literacy texts.
Content Learning Outcome	- Examine and write accurately, fluently and effectively for information and pleasure.

Lesson Notes: Informal Letter

- There are 7 parts to an informal letter.
- This includes: the inside address, salutation, introduction, body, closure, complimentary close and signature.

Activity:

Your name is Delai if you are a boy or Deepika if you are a girl. Complete this letter to your Dad about your school's weekend camp by adding the most appropriate word in the blank spaces. Choose from the list given below.

son	How	permission	hungry
Delai	daughter	a	Dad
teacher	go	Deepika	can

Nasova
Ovalau
26th July 2021

Dear _____

How are you? I am fine here in my boarding school. _____ are you keeping there?

Just the other day, our _____ told us that the school would be taking us for a camping trip to the forest. I would like to _____ too, please?

For that trip, I need a few things. If you give me the _____, I will need some clothes and boots. Also, a torch and some fruits because I will be _____ all the time.

My friend has _____ camera so we will be taking a lot of photos.

Please write soon so that I _____ tell my teacher that I will be going too.

Till then, take care.

Your _____
_____.

Strand	Measurement
Sub- Strand	Length/ Area
Content Learning Outcome	Identify and use appropriate standard and non- standard units to measure 2D shapes and solve problems.

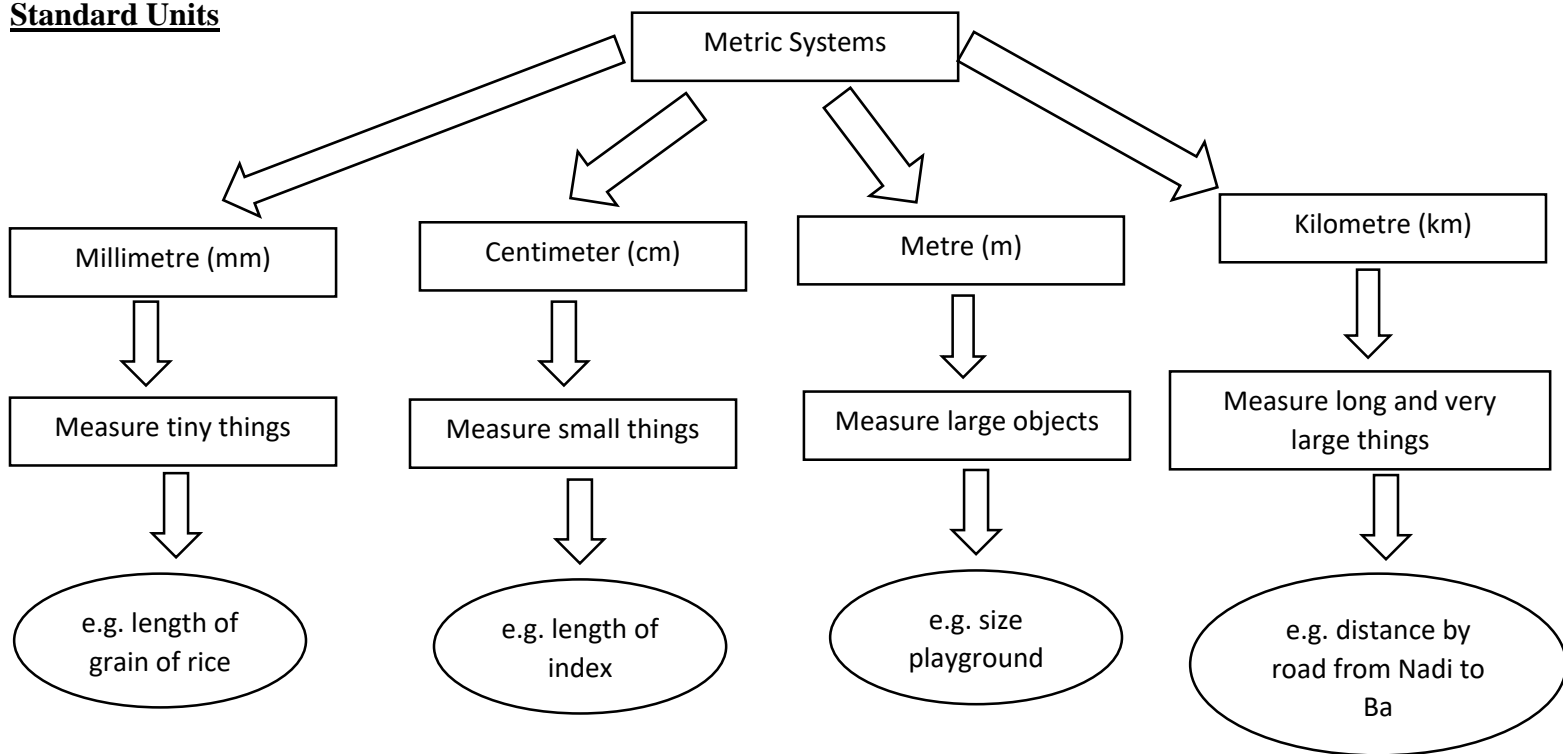
Lesson Notes

Non- Standard Units

Some of the non- standard units used to measure small lengths are:

- A piece of long string
- Hair pins
- Straws
- Pencils
- Erasers
- Paper clips

Standard Units



Activities

Write **True** or **False**

1. Length of a building is measured in km. _____
2. Thickness of a book is measured in m. _____
3. Size of a pencil is measured in cm. _____
4. Size of your palm is measured in mm. _____

<u>Strand</u>	Safety
<u>Sub- Strand</u>	Personal Safety
<u>Content Learning Outcome</u>	Recognize and identify skills in handling emergencies during accidents and natural disasters.

Lesson Notes

Precautionary Measures

1. Before a Natural Disaster

- Listen to the radio.
- Buy batteries, torch, lanterns, etc
- Stock enough groceries and water.
- Move live stocks to higher grounds.
- Tie houses and put shutters.
- Cut down or trim big trees near your house.

2. During a Natural Disaster

- Listen to the radio
- Stay indoors
- Keep emergency kits on hand.
- Take care of your younger brothers and sisters.
- Stay away from windows.
- For earthquake- get under a table, bed or desk if you are inside or sit on an open ground if you are outside.

3. After a Natural Disaster

- Clean your house and compound.
- Do not touch any broken electrical wire.
- Check for your belongings.

Activities

1. List down three things you must do before a natural disaster.

2. List down three things you must do during a natural disaster.

Strand 2	संस्कृति
Sub Strand	शिष्टाचार, रिवाज, परम्पराओं, जातिय-गणित, जातिय विज्ञान, पौद्योगी की तथा पर्यावरण मुद्दा
Content Learning Outcome	शिष्टाचार के कुछ नियमों का उदाहरण पेश करना

रहन सहन और पहनावा

१. एक व्यक्ति के रहन सहन और पहनावा ही से हम उनके परिवार के बारे में और किस तरह के वातावरण से वे आते हैं यह हम जान सकते हैं। यह सभ्यता कहलाती है। हिन्दू सभ्यता व संस्कृति पर हमें अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए।
२. किस तरह से रहते हो, कैसे बातें करते हो, कैसे चलते हो, कैसे उठते बैठते हो, यही रहन सहन है। उन्हें सुधारने और उसे ठीक रखने का मुख्य नियम है शिष्टाचार का पालन करना।
३. कपड़े हम इसलिए पहनते हैं ताकि हमारा पूरा शरीर ढका रहे और हमारे शरीर पर बाहरी वातावरण का विपरीत असर न पड़े। एक बात और ध्यान में रखना कि कपड़े हमेशा सोच समझकर, कायदे से पहनने चाहिए।
४. पहले हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि हम किस जगह और किस कार्य में भाग लेने जा रहे हैं। रात का समय है या दिन का, पूजा में जा रहे हैं या शादी में, उसी के हिसाब से सभ्य कपड़े पहनने चाहिए।

Questions

सही शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो-

१. एक व्यक्ति के रहन सहन और _____ ही से हम उनके परिवार के बारे में और किस तरह के _____ से वे आते हैं यह हम जान सकते हैं।
२. हिन्दू _____ पर हमें अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए।
३. उन्हें सुधारने और उसे ठीक रखने का मुख्य नियम है _____ का पालन करना।
४. कपड़े हम इसलिए पहनते हैं ताकि _____ और हमारे शरीर पर बाहरी वातावरण का विपरीत असर न पड़े।
५. एक बात और ध्यान में रखना कि कपड़े _____।

इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

- सभ्य -
- उठती -
- दुखी -
- बाहरी -
- हँसते -
- दिन -

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Social Studies
Worksheet 7

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub – Strand	Features of a map
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define environment and state the two different types of environment. - Identify cultural and physical features.

Lesson notes: Topic: Our Environment.

- Our surrounding is known as the environment.
- The environment is divided into two groups; 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.

The Human Environment

- The human environment is part of the natural environment which people have changed for different uses.
- For example, people have cleared lands to make buildings, to make roads and to do farming.
- It has special features known as the cultural features.

Physical features on a map

- Physical features on a map include natural features such as mountains, lowlands, major rivers, seas, oceans and ecosystems like deserts and rainforests.

Activity: 1 Write either True or False for the statements given below.

1. Our surrounding is known as the environment.
2. The natural environment has changed a lot as a result of human activity.
3. The climate, the landforms and vegetation are examples of the human environment.
4. Clearing land to make buildings is an example of physical feature.

Activity: 2

Complete the table below by putting a tick to show which feature belongs to which group.

Features	Physical	Cultural
Monasavu Dam		
Nabouwalu Jetty		
Mt Washington (Kadavu)		
Ovalau Island		
Nadi Airport		
Queens Road		

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 6

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 7

Ulutaga ni lesoni **Wase 4:** **Ko Ramatau**

Na Veivosa Me Nanumi

- a) **Veilali** – caka me rawa se me isau ga ni taro.
- b) **Vakacagau** – veimama
- c) **Waiwaidilotaka** – vosa marimari ka veirawai.

Na Vosa Vakaviti

- 1. **Ucu mai duru** – na italanoa se itukutuku ka buli wale ga se lasutaki.
- 2. **Mata vakalomalomana** – cakava na kena I rairai me lomani kina.

Cakacaka lavaki

Na vosa veibasai.

- 1. Cagi donu - _____
- 2. I tovo matau - _____
- 3. Madu - _____

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 7

Strand 2	Matter
Sub Strand	Investigating Matter
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate safety practices in the laboratory

Lesson Notes:

Safety in the Laboratory

A science laboratory is a place where sensible and careful behaviour is needed at all times. Some laboratory rules are listed below. Read them carefully and be sure to follow them when you are in the laboratory so that you can prevent accidents and injuries in a science room.

1. Do not taste anything in the lab.
2. Tie back long hair and roll up sleeves (no loose clothing)
3. Wear safety goggles and boots if instructed.
4. Follow all written and verbal instructions carefully.
5. Smell substances by fanning smell towards you. Do not put nose close to substance.
6. Never pour liquids into containers held in your hand.
7. Report all spills and accidents to the teacher and then clean it up immediately following the teachers instructions.
8. Never look into the test tubes or containers from the top-always look through the sides.
9. Do not use cracked or broken glassware.
10. Make sure you understand all safety symbols or any chemicals you use.

Questions

1. List down two laboratory safety rules.
2. Why should you follow laboratory safety rules?
3. How should you smell substances while doing experiments?
4. What should you do immediately if there is a spill or an accident in the laboratory?
5. If you are mixing something in a test tube or container, from where will you look at it?
6. Should you taste anything in the laboratory?