

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 9

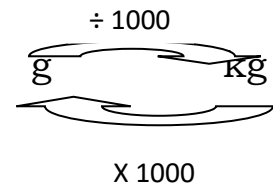
MATEHEMATICS

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Weight and Mass
Content Learning Outcome	Select and compare non-standard units to estimate and calculate weight of objects.

Weight

One kilogram is equal to one thousand grams.
1 kilogram = 1000grams
1 kg = 1000g

To convert:



Activity:

Write the following as kilograms and grams: Parts a and d are done for you.

- a. 1001 g = 1000g + 1g = 1 kg 1g d. 7294g = 7000g + 294g = 7kg 294 g
- b. 1302 g = _____ e. _____ = 8000g + 794g = _____
- c. 3654 g = _____ f. _____ = 9000g + 430g = _____

Expressing Weights as fraction and Vice Versa

Conversions		
kilogram	grams	decimals
1kg	1000 g	1.0 kg
$\frac{1}{2}$ kg	500 g	0.5 kg
$\frac{1}{4}$ kg	250 g	0.25 kg
$\frac{3}{4}$ kg	750 g	0.75 kg

Example 1:

Write these weights in grams:

$\frac{1}{2}$ kg If 1 kg = 1000g then $\frac{1}{2}$ kg is half of 1000g. So $1000g \div 2 = 500g$

Example 2:

Write these weights in kilograms:

$$250g \quad \frac{250g}{1000g} = \frac{25}{100} = (0.25kg) \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} kg$$

Activity

1. Complete these conversions: The first one is done for you.

a. $2\frac{1}{2} kg = 2.5 kg = 2500g$

d. _____ kg = 1.25kg = 1250g

b. $3\frac{1}{4} kg =$ _____ kg = _____ g

e. _____ kg = 1.75kg = _____ g

c. $4\frac{3}{4} kg =$ _____ kg = _____ g

f. _____ kg = _____ = 8250g

2. Word Problems

- I. Akuila was sent by his mum to buy $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg of potatoes. When he returned, his mum noticed that the price tag says 2kg. How many more grams of potatoes does Akuila have to buy?
- II. Sereana bought a big packet of twisties with the weight of 750g. She ate some and gave the rest to her sister. Her sister weighs the packet and found out that it was 250g.
 - a). How much twisties did Sereana eat? (Answer in grams)
 - b). Did Sereana eat more twisties or less than her sister?
- III. A tennis ball weighs 5g. How much will 10 tennis balls weigh?
- IV. How many grams are there in half a kg?

3. Estimate the weight of the given items. State whether each of the following will weigh in kg or g. The first one is done for you.

Item	grams	kilogram
A lollipop	✓	
Bag of flour		
Packet of Matches		
Half bag of rice		
A packet of Bongo		
A piece of Pizza		

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ENGLISH

Strand	Reading, Viewing, Writing & Shaping
Sub- Strand	Media, Everyday Communication, Literary Texts
Learning Outcome	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. Construct legible and logical images, sentences and paragraphs to express ideas and experiences in various situations and contexts

GRAMMAR: INDIRECT /REPORTED SPEECH

- Indirect speech is when the general points of what someone has said are reported, without actually writing the speech out in full. It is sometimes called reported speech.
- **When changing direct speech into indirect speech, changes have to be made to a sentence.** For example:
 - **Verb tenses** usually shift back a tense (into the past)
 - Word order often needs to change
 - **Pronouns** often need to change
 - Words indicating place and time need to change.
- The **simple past tense** usually changes to the past perfect in reported speech.
- **Change of tenses**

The **tenses**, word-order, pronouns may be different from those in the direct speech sentence.

The Past Perfect Tense does not change in the Reported Speech.

	Direct speech	Reported speech
Ann said:	"I want ice-cream."	Ann said that she wanted ice-cream.
Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Past
Simple Past	Simple Past Present Perfect Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Simple Past	will	would
Reported speech 'to be'		
Simple Past	am/is/are	was/were
Simple Past	was/were have/has been had been	had been

➤ **Questions - reported speech**

"Do you like Jake?"

She asked me if/whether I liked Jake.

➤ **Questions with question words**

“Who is your friend?”

She asked me who my friend was.

➤ **Commands - reported speech**

“Sit down!” - The teacher told them to sit down.

“Drink a lot of tea!” - He told us to drink a lot of tea.

➤ **Change of pronouns, date and place words**

- the change of *tenses*
- the change of *pronouns*
- the change of time and place words

	Direct Speech	Reported Speech/ indirect Speech
Change of pronouns	I We my your our me us	he/she ⇒ they ⇒ his/her ⇒ my ⇒ their ⇒ him/her ⇒ them
Change of place and time words	here today this morning yesterday tomorrow next week next month	⇒ there ⇒ that day ⇒ that morning ⇒ the day before ⇒ the next day ⇒ the following week ⇒ the following month

Activity

Change the following direct speech to indirect speech

1. "He works in a bank," said Tina.

2. "We went out last night" said Mihan.

3. "I'm coming!" said Rohan.

4. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived," told Alin.

5. "I'd never been there before," said Thomas.

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HINDI

पत्र लेखन

तुम्हारा नाम अमित है | तुम नमाका, बा में रहते हो | पत्र लिख कर अपने पिताजी को उनकी नौकरी पर उन्नति की सफलता पर बधाई दो |

नमाका

बा

१३ अगस्त २०२१

पूज्य पिताजी,

-----|

आपका पत्र मुझे ----- शाम को मिला | आपको यह जान कर खुशी होंगी कि मैं भी ----- पर खूब ज़ोरो से पढ़ाई कर ----- हूँ और आप सभी को जल्द ही अपने परीक्षा में शानदार ----- की खुश खबरी दूँगा |

आपकी नौकरी पर नरक्की को सुन कर मेरी ----- का तो ठिकाना ना रहा | यह आपकी और माताजी का कठिन परिश्रम का ----- है | आपको मेरी ओर से ढेर सारी ----- | आप इस तरक्की के जरूर हकदार है |

मैं तो छुट्टियों का इंतज़ार कर रहा हूँ | घर पर सभी को प्रणाम और मेरी गुड़िया पूजा को ----- |

आपका -----,

-----|

अमित प्यार बधाइयाँ यहाँ रहा प्रणाम कल फल बेटा सफलता खुशी

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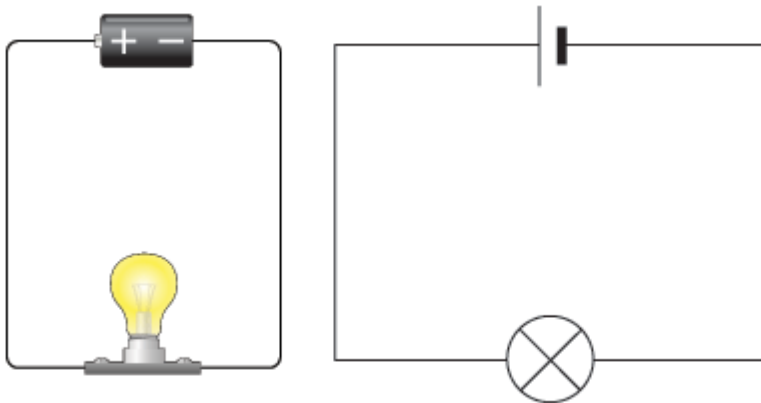
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ELEMENTARY SCIENCE




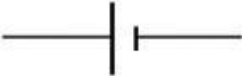


Strand	Energy
Sub – Strand	Energy sources and transfer
Learning Outcome	Investigate how Simple Circuits works

Simple Circuit

- a) A simple circuit contains the minimum things needed to have a functioning electric circuit.
- b) A simple circuit requires three (3) things:
1. A source of electrical power. (Typically, a battery or electrical outlet)
 2. A conductive path which would allow for the movement of charges. (Typically made of copper wire)
 3. An electrical resistance (resistor) which is loosely defined as any object that uses electricity to do work. (A light bulb, electric motor, heating element, speaker, etc.)
- c) Simple circuits can be found in torches, doorbells, and many kitchen appliances.



Circuit Symbols

Component	Circuit Diagram Symbol
Wire	
Resistor	
Light bulb	
Cell	
Battery	
Switch	

Activity

1. List three important things that a Simple Circuit contains.

2. What will happen when there is a break (open) in a Simple Circuit?

3. Name two things where Simple Circuit is used?

4. In which Circuit there is a complete pathway for electricity to flow through.

(Closed Circuit/ Open Circuit)

5. Draw the symbols for Bulb and Switch

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HEALTHY LIVING

Strand	Safety
Sub – Strand	Community Safety
Learning Outcome	Identify and define Bleeding, Burns and Scalds and its treatments.

UNIT 18 BLEEDING, SCALDS AND BURNS

Bleeding

1. Bleeding is blood escaping from the circulatory system.
2. **Treatment for bleeding:**
 - a) Stop the bleeding. - place a sterile bandage or clean cloth on the wound.
 - b) Help the injured person lie down, preferably on a rug or blanket to prevent loss of body heat, if possible, elevate(rise) the legs.
 - c) Don't remove the gauze or bandage if blood seeps out.
 - d) Immobilize the injured body and leave the bandages in their places once the bleeding has stopped.
 - e) Take the patient to hospital.

Scalds & Burns

1. **Burn** is a type of injury to flesh or skin caused by dry heat.
2. A **scald** is a type of burn injury caused by hot liquids or gases.
3. **Causes:**
 - ▶ Skin exposed to high temperature (taps, cooking, and shower).
 - ▶ Spilled hot drinks.
4. **Treatment:** (similar first aid as applied to burn)
 - ▶ Remove the injury from source of heat

- ▶ Cool the burn for 20 minutes by applying cold water
- ▶ Do not pop the blister as it can be infected (2nd degree burn).
- ▶ Wrap the injury very loosely to keep it clean, and seek expert medical attention (3rd degree burn).
- ▶ Do not apply ice, toothpaste, butter or creams.

ACTIVITIES MATCHING

- | | | |
|---|-------|--------------------|
| 1. Injury caused by hot liquids | _____ | A. Burn |
| 2. Placing the palm of your hand directly
Over a cut or wound. | _____ | B. Tetanus |
| 3. Injury caused by dry heat | _____ | C. Direct Pressure |
| 4. Dog bites can cause this infection | _____ | D. Scald |

5. Identify the types of injury shown in the pictures.





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SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	Use and Management of Resources
LEARNING OUTCOME	Discuss the effects of overusing the resources and the value of sustaining the resources.

► **Managing Our Resources**

1. Resources are very important to us, so we must ensure that we do not misuse it.
2. Our ancestors have put in place taboos on how these resources should be used.
3. Most of the resources have their own harvesting seasons and when the seasons are over, people are not allowed to harvest them.
4. The way we use our resources is very important because we need these resources for our future generation.
5. The world's population is increasing and the demand for resources also increases.
6. Taking care of our resources is called **conservation**.
7. **When our resources are overused, it would be difficult to look for them.**
8. When resources are overused, people will have to go far to look for them.

▶ **Activity**

1. Discuss some sea and water resources and the activities that causes it's overused or mismanagement.

Resources	Misused/Mismanaged
E.g., Fish	Using dynamite to kill fish

2. List ways on how to conserve our sea and water resources.

3. Define the term Conservation

4. What you understand by the word "Taboo"
