

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 2

Subject: English

Year: 6

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

**Strand:** Listening and Speaking.

**Sub-strand:** Language, Features and Rules.

**CLO:** Explore and discuss the language structures thoroughly that helps create meaning for understanding of spoken language.

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Parts of Speech

a) Draw a line to match each part of speech with its definition.

noun	a word that expresses action or a state of being
pronoun	a word that describes a verb
verb	a word used to express emotion
adjective	a person, place, thing, or idea
adverb	a word that joins words, phrases, or clauses
preposition	a word that describes a noun or a pronoun
conjunction	a word used in place of a noun
interjection	a word that expresses the relationship between a noun and another word

b) Choose the correct part of speech for the underlined word in each sentence below.

<p>1. Jenny <u>ran</u> towards the apple tree.</p> <p>a. noun b. verb c. adjective</p>	<p>2. "Wow!" she shouted after riding the roller coaster.</p> <p>a. conjunction b. noun c. interjection</p>
<p>3. When Carl got to school, it started to rain.</p> <p>a. conjunction b. adverb c. noun</p>	<p>4. After dinner, I'm going to eat chocolate ice cream.</p> <p>a. adverb b. adjective c. preposition</p>
<p>5. I dropped my favorite book <u>under</u> the chair.</p> <p>a. preposition b. verb c. interjection</p>	<p>6. Cona likes ketchup, <u>but</u> she doesn't like mustard.</p> <p>a. interjection b. conjunction c. pronoun</p>
<p>7. Owen gently picked up his pet snake.</p> <p>a. verb b. pronoun c. adverb</p>	<p>8. <u>We</u> all love to play basketball during recess.</p> <p>a. pronoun b. noun c. preposition</p>

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 2

Subject: **Mathematics**

Year: **6**

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

**Strand:** Numbers and Numeration.

**Sub-strand:** Fractions.

**CLO:** select and apply mathematical operations on fractions involving the same or different denominators calculations on fractions using operations.

**Revision Activity**

School Logo Here  Year 4/	<h3 style="margin: 0;">Mathematics</h3> <h4 style="margin: 0;">WORKSHEET</h4> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Ordering Fractions</h2>	Worksheet: <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 Name: _____ Student No.: _____ Date: _____
<p><b>1. Arrange these fractions in descending order.</b></p> $\frac{5}{9} \quad \frac{5}{7} \quad \frac{5}{16} \quad \frac{5}{29} \quad \frac{5}{38} \quad \frac{5}{33} \quad \frac{5}{49}$	<p><b>2. Arrange these fractions in ascending order.</b></p> $\frac{15}{19} \quad \frac{10}{19} \quad \frac{12}{19} \quad \frac{19}{19} \quad \frac{5}{19} \quad \frac{8}{19} \quad \frac{1}{19}$	
<p><b>3. Arrange these fractions in descending order.</b></p> $\frac{40}{80} \quad \frac{20}{80} \quad \frac{8}{80} \quad \frac{30}{80} \quad \frac{10}{80} \quad \frac{60}{80} \quad \frac{50}{80}$	<p><b>4. Arrange these fractions in ascending order.</b></p> $\frac{7}{19} \quad \frac{7}{47} \quad \frac{7}{10} \quad \frac{7}{12} \quad \frac{7}{38} \quad \frac{7}{8} \quad \frac{7}{29}$	

jinky\_dabon

### Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers

Adding and subtracting mixed fractions with unlike denominators may seem impossible, but if you follow these three simple steps, you will be a pro!



- First, convert your mixed fraction to an improper fraction.
- Next, find a common denominator and add or subtract the fractions.
- Last, convert the answer back to a mixed fraction.

**Quick Reminder:** An improper fraction has a numerator that's greater than or equal to the denominator.

**Example:**  $3\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} = ?$

Convert to an improper fraction.	$3\frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$	Find a common denominator.	$\frac{13}{4} = \frac{13 \times 5}{4 \times 5} = \frac{65}{20}$	Now, add them.	$\frac{65}{20} + \frac{10}{20} = \frac{75}{20}$	Convert back to a mixed fraction.	$3\frac{3}{4}$
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For each problem below, follow the steps used in the example to find your solution. Be sure to show all your work in the space provided.

1)  $3\frac{5}{8} + 1\frac{3}{4} = ?$

5)  $3\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{5}{7} = ?$

2)  $6\frac{5}{6} - 3\frac{1}{4} = ?$

6)  $5\frac{4}{5} - 3\frac{1}{3} = ?$

3)  $4\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{2}{5} = ?$

7)  $4\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{3} = ?$

4)  $7\frac{7}{8} - 6\frac{1}{4} = ?$

8)  $11\frac{5}{6} - 5\frac{1}{2} = ?$

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 2 - 2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living**

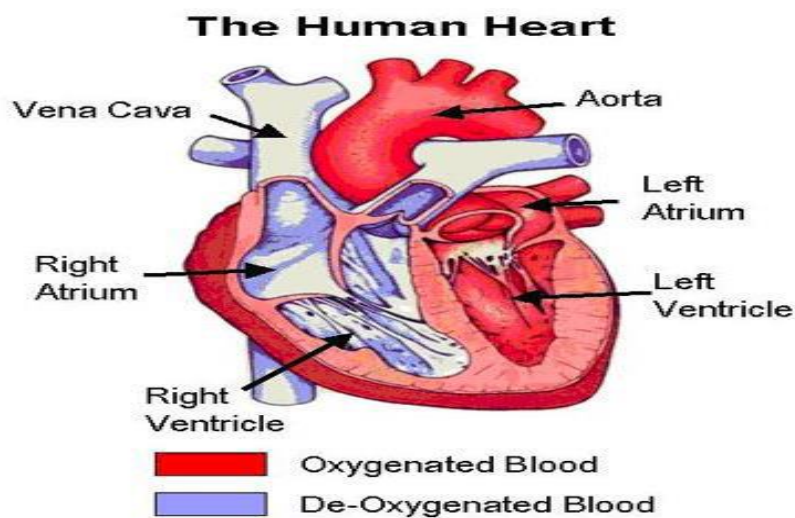
**Year: 6**

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

<b>STRAND</b>	Human Growth and Development
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Growth and Changes
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Appraise the significance of hormones in human growth and development

### The Circulatory System

1. The human circulatory system consists of vessels, muscles and organs that help and control the flow of the blood around the body.
2. The circulatory system moves nutrients, gasses and waste to and from the parts of our body.
3. It helps fight diseases and maintain our temperature.
4. The heart and blood vessels make up the circulatory system.
5. Blood travels around our body thousands of times a day.
6. The organ that pumps the blood around the body is the heart.
7. It is in front of the chest, and between the lungs.
8. Blood travels around the body in tubes called blood vessels.
9. The right atrium and right ventricle together make up the "right heart," and the left atrium and left ventricle make up the "left heart."



## Activity

1. Where in the human body is the heart **located**?

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2. What is one **function** of the circulatory system?

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**2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 2 -2021**

**Subject: Hindi**

**Year: 6**

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

STRAND: 3	सुनना एवं बोलना भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
SUB STRAND: 6.3.1	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: HN 6.3.2.1	मौखिक विचारों की आलोचनात्मक ढंग से व्यक्त करने हेतु विभिन्न वाक्यारंभों व योजक-युक्तिओं के प्रयोग से सरल व मिश्रित वाक्यों का निर्माण

**पत्र-लेखन (Letter writing)**

पत्र-लेखन एक कला है। पत्र की स्वाभाविकता उसे कलात्मक बनाती है। यह एक ऐसा लिखित प्रालेख-रूप है जिसके माध्यम से सुदूर स्थित दो व्यक्तियों में भाव-विचार - सम्पर्क स्थापित होता है या किया जाता है।

**पत्र के प्रकार :**

मुख्यतः पत्र तीन प्रकार के होते हैं :

1. निजी, व्यक्तिगत या पारिवारिक पत्र।
2. औपचारिक पत्र।
3. प्रशासनिक - शासकीय पत्र।

**पत्र के अंग :**

- (क) **स्थान व तिथि :** पत्र के ऊपरी सिरे के दाहिने किनारे पर सर्वप्रथम पत्र का स्थान व तिथि होनी चाहिए।
- (ख) **प्रशस्ति :** पत्र का विषय आरम्भ करने से पूर्व पत्र की बायीं ओर सबसे ऊपर जिसे पत्र लिखा जा रहा हो, सम्बन्ध के अनुसार सम्बोधन करें।
- (ग) **शिष्टाचार :** सम्बोधन के नीचे सम्बोधन के अनुसार शिष्टाचारी शब्द का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। जैसे - नमस्ते, प्रणाम, चिरंजीव रहो आदि।
- (घ) **मूल विषय :** शिष्टाचार के नीचे से पत्र का मूल विषय या समाचार आदि को आरम्भ करें।
- (ङ) **पत्र की समाप्ति :** मूल विषय पूर्ण हो जाने पर पत्र के नीचे दाहिनी ओर पत्र-प्रेषक का नाम लिखना चाहिए।

प्रश्न ३

पत्र लेखन

(अंक १०)

आपका नाम सीमा / सोनल है। आप पाईपाई, लौतोका में रहती / रहते हो। आप विदेश घूमने जा रही / रहे हैं। पत्र लिखकर अपने दोस्त / सहेली को इसकी जानकारी दीजिए।

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के प्रयोग से पत्र को पूरा कीजिए। सही जवाब को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

प्यार	दो	तुम्हारा / तुम्हारी	पिताजी	दोस्त / सहेली
पाईपाई	पत्र	सीमा / सोनल	चाची	पर

[ ]

लौतोका

03 दिसम्बर 2020

प्रिय [ ]

नमस्ते

मैं [ ] साथ विदेश जा रहा / रही हूँ। [ ] महीने बाद मैं वापस लौट आऊँगा / आऊँगी।

तुम [ ] लिखकर अपनी राजी-खुशी का समाचार भेजते रहना। घर [ ] सभी को तुम्हारी याद आती है।

चाचा और [ ] को मेरा प्रणाम तथा पिकी की [ ]

[ ] मित्र / सहेली

[ ]

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 2 - 2021**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Year: 6**

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

<b>STRAND</b>	Social Organisation and Processes
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Personal, Social Groups and Processes
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Explore a local government within their area and express its significance to the development of their communities

### **The Roles of the Town/City Councils**

1. Town and city councils are service providers. The list below shows the types of services they provide;
  - ✓ Departments
  - ✓ Rental
  - ✓ Development
  - ✓ Community
  - ✓ Rates
  - ✓ Forms and checklist
  - ✓ Green waste collection
  - ✓ Emergency evacuation procedure
  - ✓ Garbage collection

### **I - Taukei Affairs Board**

#### **Mission**

1. The Ministry of iTaukei Affairs is **responsible for the Good governance and well- being of the I - Taukei People.**
2. It provides the **role** in pursuit of the vision **‘An enlightened Vanua for a progressive Fiji’**. The development of relevant policies, programmes and legislations. Developing and arranging I - Taukei businesses.

#### **Values**

- Uphold and promote the integrity of I -Taukei customs and traditions.
- Transparent and accountable in the conduct of doing business.
- Free from all forms of discrimination.
- Promote and maintain the ministry as a learning institution

## **Roles of the I -Taukei Affairs Board**

1. Protects indigenous land rights.
2. Protects and promote I -Taukei customs and traditions.
3. Provides advice in resolving conflicts regarding differences among village members.
4. Helps landowners develop their land through leases, investments and enjoying the proceeds.
5. Protection and Preservation of the I -Taukei Culture and Language.
6. Keeping traditional skills alive.
7. Mapping village boundaries.

## **Activity**

1. Where do the town /city get its **financial support** from?

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2. Why we need to **beautify** our towns and cities?

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NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 2

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>	Xcnc { ci cvnc "xcncf qf qpw'pc "xgkxquc "ngk'pc "ngpc "k'pcnk'gpc" i cvpc "pk'xqrcxqr0

**LESSON NOTES** - Vosa Veibasai

1. Vakatoboicu - Vakatairaicake
2. voleka- yawa
3. tabalaulau- tabacalacala
4. vakasuasua- vakamamaca
5. vakawaletaka- qarauna
6. taleitaka- cata

**Vosa tautauvata**

1. saqa- riri
2. maqosa- matau
3. rakorako- kilikili
4. tiko tikiva- tiko tarava
5. civia- vocia
6. lili- rube
7. lasa- manoa

**Vakasavuya na vei tukutuku oqo.**

1. "Keitou guilecava na meitou tavaya wai," e kaya ko Epeli.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. "O cei e raici taciq?" e taroga ko Sainimili.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. "Kerea e dua na tavaya wai!" e kailavaka mai ko Jale.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. "E na tekivu na gauna cava na vuli?" e tarogi Valami ko Inoke.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. "E na qai kacivaka ga mai na tabana ni vuli," e sauma yani ko Valami.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 2 -2021**

**Subject: Elementary Science**

**Year: 6**

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

**STRAND: Matter**

**SUB-STRAND: Investigating Matter**

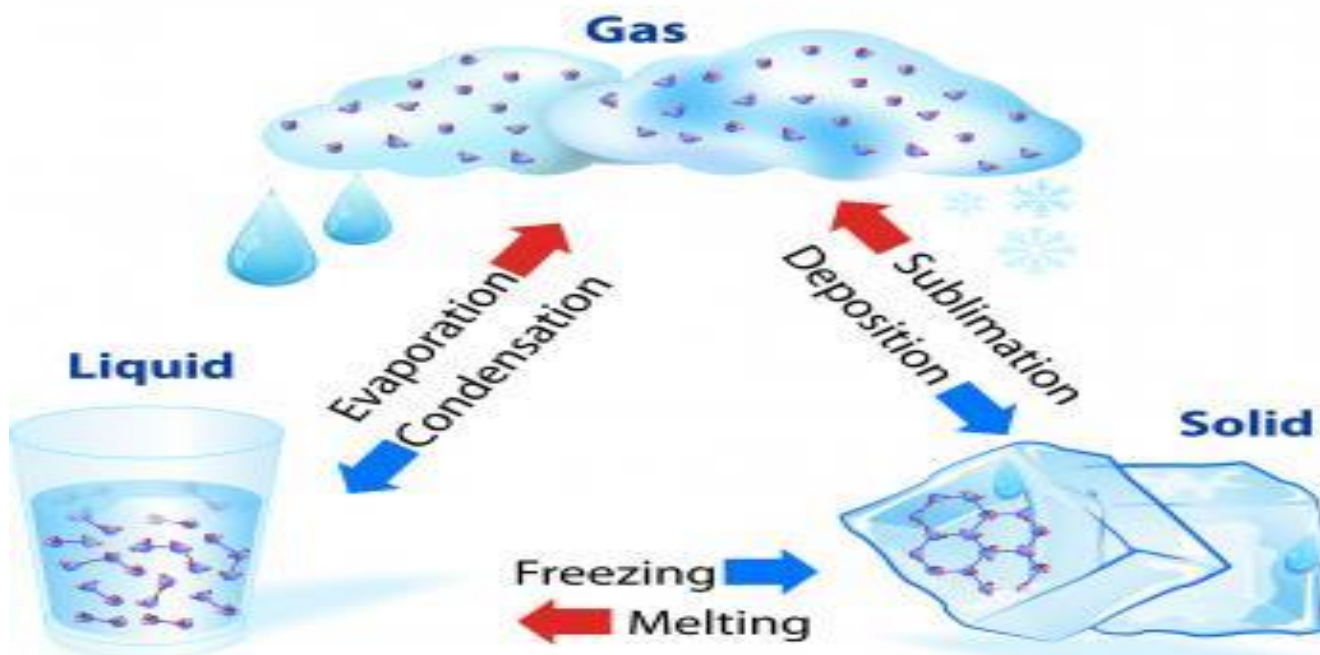
**CLO: Investigate how change form one state to another in our everyday life matter.**

**LESSON NOTES:**

**HOW DOES MATTER CHANGE ITS STATE?**

- Matter changes its state through different processes.
- A solid can change into liquid for example ice melting to water.
- A liquid can change into gas for example after heavy rain collected water on the ground evaporates to form water vapour.
- A gas can also change to a solid for example after spraying perfume you see stains on your body. Gases can also change into liquids for example formation of rain.

## **STATE OF MATTER**



**Activity**

1. Name some solids that you can change into liquid.

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Name some liquids that can be changed into gas.

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2. What are the causes of these changes?

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**Study the diagrams below**



1. What is happening to the ice-cream?

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2. What could be the cause of the change?

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3. Can you get your ice-cream back? How?

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