

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 15

Subject: English

Year: 6

Name: _____

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub-strand: Language, Features and Rules

CLO: Discuss and compose a range of writing styles that uses a range of strategies

Lesson Notes

Poetry

1. Poetry expresses feelings and reflections. It can also tell a story and entertain us. It describes people, places or things. It is rhythmical and usually rhymes.
2. Poetry is usually written in verses and stanzas and has patterns and rhythm.
3. **Poet**- a person who writes a poem.
4. Poets always use figures of speech to shape their poems.

Activity:

Read the poem and answer the question that follows.

SUCCESS

By Marcquise Burrell

When I think of success
My heart is possessed
When I dream of success
I become obsessed
When I have touched success
I've made progress

To what I longed to find
Keeping the goal in mind
A moment like this
Is worth holding onto
I have made it happen
Share my joy with the world
In hopes to inspire
Another story

I own it yes I know it
I made the impossible, possible
Wont stop here with success
I'll keep moving up the ladder
See myself rise higher and higher
I found success in life
I hope for success
And gained it through
My determination to make it happen

1. What happen to the person's heart when he thinks of success?

2. State words that rhymes with the word **success**.

a. _____.

b. _____.

3. Why did the writer say that he won't stop with success?

_____.

4. How did the writer gain his success?

_____.

b. Complete the sentences below by adding 5 or more words.

1. The angry dog _____.

2. Most of the _____.

3. Every evening _____.

4. They jumped over _____.

5. She has never _____.

**NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 15- 2021**

Subject: Mathematics

Year: 6

Name: _____

Strand: Measurement

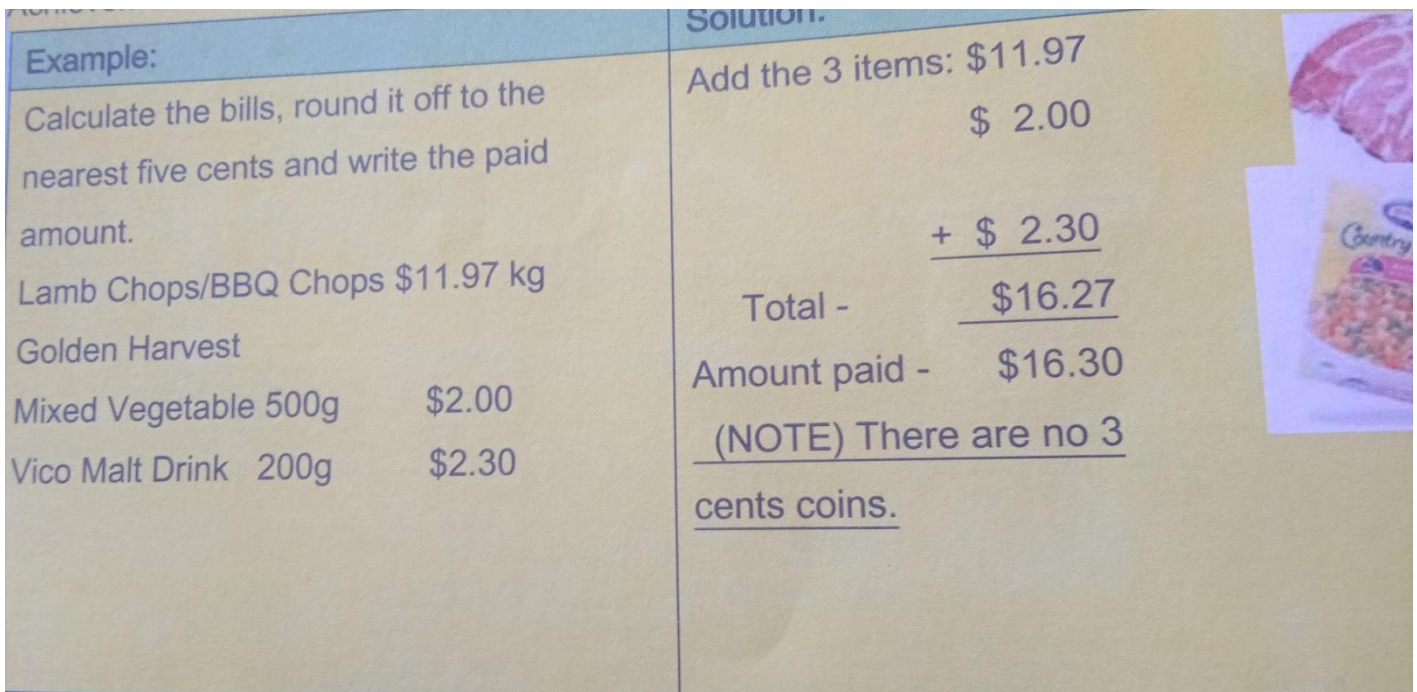
Sub-strand: Money

CLO: Demonstrate an ability to read and understand more complex transaction receipts [FLO]

Lesson Notes

Example- Rounding off total amount paid to the nearest 5 cents.

Item	Price	Solution.
Example: Calculate the bills, round it off to the nearest five cents and write the paid amount.		Add the 3 items: \$11.97
Lamb Chops/BBQ Chops	\$11.97 kg	\$ 2.00
Golden Harvest		
Mixed Vegetable	500g \$2.00	+ \$ 2.30
Vico Malt Drink	200g \$2.30	<u> </u>
		Total - <u> </u>
		Amount paid - \$16.30
		<u>(NOTE) There are no 3</u>
		<u>cents coins.</u>



Activity: Round off the total amount to the nearest 5 cents.


a. 1 Skipper Albacore Tuna Flakes in vegetable Oil 170g \$1.45
 Oryx Assorted Cream Biscuits 82g \$1.00
 Bon Assorted Hair Gel 1000ml \$3.52



Total shopping	
Exact amount paid	

Working:


b. 1 DelseyTwin pack Toilet Tissue 200 sheets \$2.25
 1 bar Pacific Laundry Soap 400g \$1.75
 1 pkt Colgate Regular/Triple Action Toothpaste 95ml \$3.45



Total shopping	
Exact amount paid	

Working:

c. 1 Baked beans in tomato sauce 420g \$1.45
 1 pkt Cocktail vegetable samosa/Spring Roll 1 kg \$9
 Chicken Nuggets Family pack 1 kg \$17.97



Total shopping	
Exact amount paid	

Working:

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL

NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED

WORKSHEET 15- 2021

NAME: _____

YEAR / LEVEL: 6

SUBJECT: I-TAUKEI

TOTAL MARKS: 30

WASEWASE A . NA VAKAYAGATAKI NI VOSA (10 na maka)

1. Vola na yavu ni vosa ka volai koto qori e ra.

veiraiyaki – _____ (2 na maka)

2. Vola e dua na i yatuvosa me rau curu kina na veivosa qo:

marau – sotava _____
_____ (2 na maka)

3. Vakasavuya na i tukutuku ka koto qo e ra. “Keirau na qai gole ki Lautoka ni mataka,” a kaya o Jitoko.

A kaya _____
_____ (2 na maka)

4. Vola na taro e a taroga o Sekove. A taroga o Sekove se cava na kedratou i vakayakavi e na siga ka tarava.

“ _____
_____?” a taroga o Sekove. (2 na maka)

5. Vola vakadodonu na i yatuvosa ka koto qo e ra. au na lako vata kei losalini ki bau ni suka na vuli

_____ (2 na maka)

WASEWASE B : NA VOLA I VOLA (10 na maka)

Vakacuruma e dua ga na vosa veiganiti ki na veivanua e lala koto e na i vola ka tabaki koto e ra.

Vugomuni	kerei	nuitaka	Seviteba	sureti
tiko	vakayacori	siga	tekivu	kaloko

Draunimoli,

Savulevu ,

Lomaiviti.

16 ni (1) _____, 2014.

I Viliame,

Au (2) _____ iko tiko yani mo mai (3) _____ e na noqu Siga ni Sucu ka na (4) _____
tiko ga e vale e na (5) _____ Vakaraubuka na i katolu ni Noveba.

E na (6) _____ tiko na soqo ni rauta na tolu na (7) _____ e na yakavi.

Au sa (8) _____ ira tale ga na wekadatou mai nakoro. Au sa (9) _____
ni ko na yaco mai.

Vinaka vakalevu.

Na (10) _____ dina.

Apakuki.

WASEWASE C : DIGITAKA NA VOSA E TAUTAUVATA

Digitaka na vosa e tautauvata na kena i balebale kei na vosa e sa toqai koto na rukuna. Wirina na matanivola ko sa digitaka (A, B, C se D) e na nomu I Vola Ni Saumi Taro. (5 na maka)

1. E gone yalewa maqosa ko Ruci.
 - A. matau
 - B. sakasaka
 - C. kaukauwa
 - D. cudrucudru
2. Keimami dau marau ni sa voleka mai na sereki ni vuli.
 - A. rarawa
 - B. reki
 - C. kidacala
 - D. moce
3. A tauri uli ko Ropate e na veitarogi vakayabaki.
 - A. bera
 - B. totolo
 - C. matai
 - D. murimuri
4. E dau vidavidai rawa na buka ni bera na vakasaqa.
 - A. civicivi
 - B. kolakolati
 - C. seresere
 - D. kumukumuni
5. E rau a veibuku me rau lako vakamataka ki siwa.
 - A. veivuni
 - B. veiwali
 - C. veinaki
 - D. veisureti

WASEWASE D : NA ITOVO KEI NA IVAKARAU VAKAVANUA

1. Na meke ka vakayagataki kina na moto e vakatokai na _____.
 - A. wesi
 - B. seasea
 - C. vucu
 - D. vakamalolo
2. "Moce vakaura" e kena i balebale _____.
 - A. sosovu
 - B. moce tadra
 - C. moce lutu
 - D. moce lasulasu
3. Na manumanu cava e dau kudru ?
 - A. me
 - B. koli
 - C. ose
 - D. vuaka
4. E dau meketaki na _____.
 - A. i sevusevu
 - B. yaqona vakaturaga
 - C. yaqona ni ore
 - D. yaqona ni vakavinavinaka
5. Na sue e dau vakayagataki e na _____.
 - A. vakasaqa
 - B. meke
 - C. vakatasosoko
 - D. qito

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 15 - 2021**

Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 6

Name: _____

STRAND	Personal and Community Hygiene
SUB - STRAND	Disease Prevention
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop strategies of preventing and controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases

Lesson Notes

Disease Prevention

Controlling and Preventing Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Communicable Disease

1. Any disease transmitted from one person or animal to another is called Communicable Disease.
2. Sometimes quarantine is required to prevent the spread of disease.
3. It is caused by diseases germs that can be spread by wearing dirty clothes, breathing infected air, swimming in contaminated river.
4. Examples are whooping cough, dhani and ringworm.

Protect Yourself with Healthy Habits to avoid Communicable diseases

1. Handle & Prepare Food Safely

- Food can carry germs.
- Wash hands, utensils, and surfaces often when preparing any food, especially raw meat.
- Always wash fruits and vegetables
- . Cook and keep foods at proper temperatures.
- Don't leave food outside - **refrigerate promptly.**

2. Wash Hands Often

- Learn how, when, and why to wash your hands.

3. Clean & Disinfect Commonly Used Surfaces

- Germs can live on surfaces.
- Cleaning with soap and water
- However, you should disinfect your bathroom and kitchen regularly.

4. Cough & Sneeze into Your Sleeve

Learn how to cover when you your cough and sneeze.

5. Don't Share Personal Items

Avoid sharing personal items that can't be disinfected, like toothbrushes and razors, or sharing towels with another person.

6. Get Vaccinated

- **Vaccines** can prevent many infectious diseases.
- You should get some vaccinations in **childhood**, some as an adult, and some for special situations like pregnancy and travel.

7. Avoid Touching Wild Animals

- You and your pets should avoid touching wild animals which can carry germs that cause infectious diseases.

8. Stay Home When Sick

Non-Communicable Disease

1. Non-Communicable Diseases or **NCD** is a medical condition or disease and is **non-infectious** and **non-transmissible** among people.
2. It can also be called Lifestyle Diseases.
3. It is caused by the exposure to air pollution, and behaviours such as smoking, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity.
4. Examples are; hypertension, obesity, stress.
5. Communicable and Non-Communicable diseases can be prevented if we take good care of our health.
6. Doing physical activity and eating balanced meal in the right amount every day helps prevent non-communicable diseases.

7. Children must be active or do exercise for at least one hour every day.

Activity

1. How does **physical activity** help you to keep **fit and healthy**?

2. A lot of young children suffer from **obesity** at a very young age. What **health problems** can they face when they **grow up**?

**2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 15 -2021**

Subject: Hindi

Year: 6

Name: _____

Strand 2	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
Sub Strand	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तियाँ
Content Learning Outcome	विषयों के अर्थ लगाने में विभिन्न तरीकों को लागू करना जैसे उत्तम तत्वों को ग्रहण करना (skimming) व अवलोकन, मुख्य विचारों को पहचानना तथा संदर्भ संकेतों का प्रयोग

कविता

इस कविता को पढ़कर सवालों के जवाब दीजिए ।

माँ का रूप

भगवान का दूसरा रूप है माँ
उनके लिए दे देंगे जाँ
हमको मिलता जीवन उनसे
कदमों में है स्वर्ग बसा
संस्कार वह हमें सिखलाती
अच्छा-बुरा हमें बतलाती
हमारी गलतियों की सुधारती
प्यार वह हम पर है बरसाती
तबीयत अगर हो जाए खराब
रात रात भर जागते रहेना
माँ बिन जीवन है अधूरा
खाली खाली सूना सूना
खाना पहले हमें खिलाती
बाद में वह खुद है खाती
हमारी खुशी में खुश हो जाती
दुख में हमारे आँसू बहाती
कितने खुशनसीब हैं हम
पास हमारे है माँ
होते बदनसीब वे कितने
जिनके पास न होती माँ

Questions

१. यह कविता किस के विषय में है ?

२. माँ से हमें क्या मिलता है ?

३. माँ हमें क्या सिखलाती है ?

४. हमारे दुखी होने पर माँ क्या करती है ?

५. कविता के अनुसार खुशनसीब कौन होते हैं ?

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 15 - 2021**

Subject: Social Studies

Year: 6

Name: _____

STRAND	Resources and Economic Activities
SUB - STRAND	People and Work
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Gather information and discuss about the different aspects of work, career paths and their effects on the workplace and its people.

Lesson Notes

The Employers and Employees

1. In any work place, there are two parties involved known as the **employer** and the **employee**.
2. They have to work together so that the consumers are provided with services they need.
3. **An employer** is a person or organization that provides work.
4. **Employees** are people doing the work for the employer. An employer provides employees with **employment**.
5. For example: The Ministry of Education provides employment for teachers. So, the Ministry of Education is the employer while the teachers are the employees and their employment is to teach.

Work Place Relationship

1. In every work place, the employees should be happy with the work they do and the employer should see that they are treated with respect.
2. The employee should be truthful, honest and should perform their role as expected by their employer.
3. Before an employee starts work with an employer, he should know the conditions of his employment before accepting to be employed by signing the contract. This will protect both the parties from disputes and which could end up in a court of law if not resolved.
4. The relationship between the employer and the employee should always be respected at all times.

Activity

1. Define the term: **Employer**

2. Define the term: **Employee**

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 15 -2021

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 6

Name: _____

STRAND: Earth and Beyond

SUB-STRAND: Our Changing Earth

CLO: Gather information about changes that occur in the local environment such as natural weathering processes and explain how this shapes the Earth's surface

LESSON NOTES:

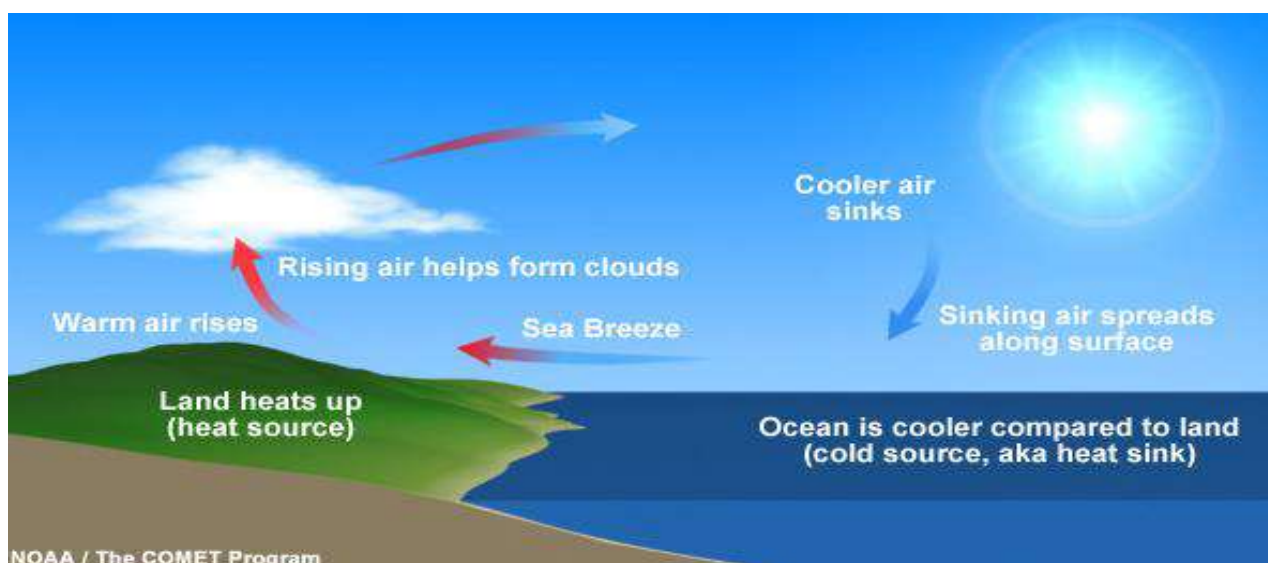
SEA BREEZE (DAY BREEZE) Can be explained as thermally produced wind blowing during the day from the Cool Ocean or sea surface on to the adjoining warm land.

During a hot day, the land is warmer than the sea (cooler). Air above the land is heated and rises up; it is then replaced by the cooler air from the sea.

In the diagram below, the land heats up and the warm air rise to form clouds and the cooler air sinks to the surface of the sea or ocean which moves on to the land as breeze. Sea breezes are caused by the differences in temperatures between the land mass and the sea surfaces or oceans.

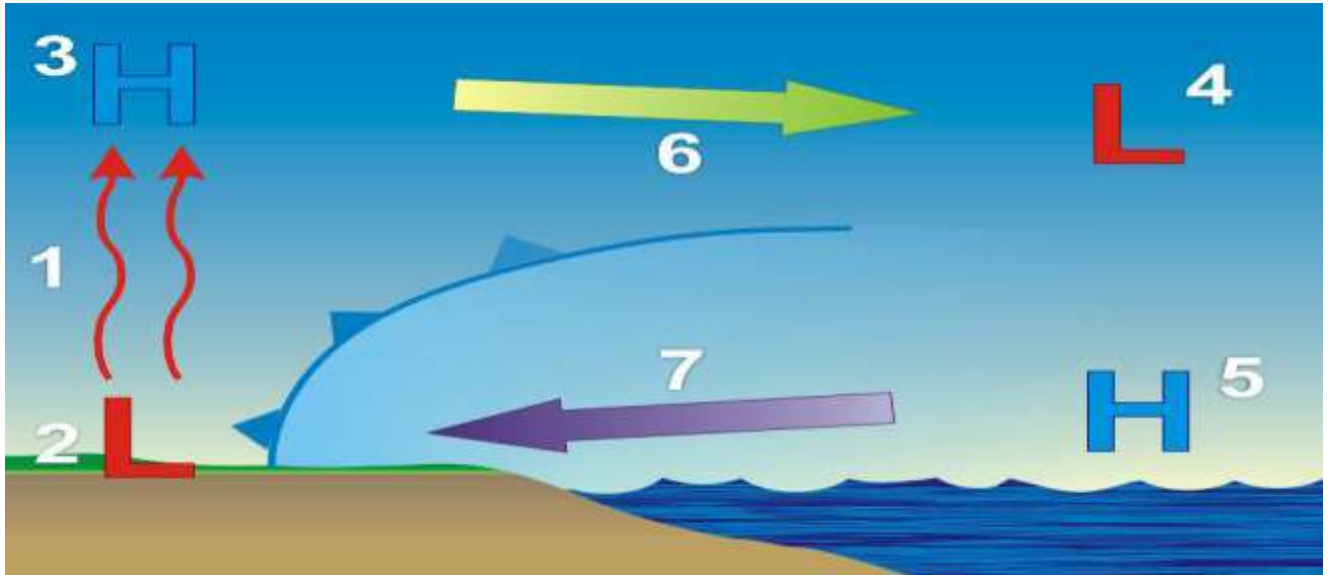
On hot days, the land mass heats up much quicker than the ocean or sea surface causing lower pressure. The cooler air just above the sea or ocean surface creates an area of higher pressure. The winds blow from high pressure areas to areas of low pressure causing the cool air over the seas to blow inland.

In certain occasion, this sea breeze can travel several miles inland, acting as a small cold front. On unstable days, the breeze can even generate showers and thunderstorms.



Activity

Study the diagram given below and label each number on the cause of Sea breeze or Day Breeze in steps as shown



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____