

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Year 6  
English  
Worksheet 18

Strand	Reading and Viewing
Sub – Strand	Language features and rules
Content Learning Outcome	- Identify singular and plural nouns in the given sentences and use “is” and “are” correctly.

Lesson Notes: Usage of “is or are”

- Both “is” and “are” are forms of linking verbs.
- You can tell which form is to be used based on the noun.
- Singular nouns use “is”, while plural nouns use “are”.
- For example:
  - √ Mary **is** excited about her first day of school. [ Mary is singular]
  - √ The dogs **are** playing in the backyard. [Dogs is plural]
  - √ Eric’s desk **is** too tall for him. [ Desk in singular]
  - √ Mrs. Price’s students **are** noisy in the morning. [ Students is plural]

Activity: Write “is” or “are” for each blank space.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ playing.
2. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ flying in the sky.
3. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ late.
4. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to the market.
6. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ my pet dog.
7. Apples \_\_\_\_\_ red.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ talking to Mary.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall.
10. An ant \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend.
12. The books \_\_\_\_\_ new.
13. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ watering the flowers in his garden.
14. The book \_\_\_\_\_ worth reading.
15. These sausages \_\_\_\_\_ delicious.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Year 6  
Mathematics  
Worksheet 18

Strand	Measurement
Sub – Strand	Time/Temperature
Content Learning Outcome	- To estimate, measure and record temperature in degrees Celsius. - To write temperatures in numeric forms and ascending order.

Lesson notes: Temperature

- Temperature is how hot or cold something is.
- It is measured in degrees Celsius.
- Temperatures below freezing point is written with a “-” sign before the number.
- For example: 5 degrees below zero is written as  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Boiling point =  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Freezing point =  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$

Activity:

1. Write these temperatures in numeric form. The first one is done for you.

- a. Twenty- four degrees Celsius =  $24^{\circ}\text{C}$
- b. Twenty – five degrees Celsius = \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Zero degrees Celsius = \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Forty – five degrees Celsius = \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Thirty – two degrees Celsius = \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Sixty – two degrees Celsius = \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Hundred degrees Celsius = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Arrange these temperatures in order from coolest to warmest.

- a.  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$        $25^{\circ}\text{C}$        $100^{\circ}\text{C}$        $2^{\circ}\text{C}$        $35^{\circ}\text{C}$

\_\_\_\_\_

- b.  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$        $27^{\circ}\text{C}$        $87^{\circ}\text{C}$        $6^{\circ}\text{C}$        $45^{\circ}\text{C}$

\_\_\_\_\_

- c.  $8^{\circ}\text{C}$        $37^{\circ}\text{C}$        $72^{\circ}\text{C}$        $15^{\circ}\text{C}$        $56^{\circ}\text{C}$

\_\_\_\_\_

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Healthy Living  
Year 6  
Worksheet 18

Strand	Personal and Community Hygiene
Sub Strand	Civic Pride
Content Learning Outcome	Design a plan to maintain a clean and healthy environment for now and in the future

**Lesson Notes**

**Developing and Maintaining a Clean and Healthy Environment**

- Maintaining a Healthy Environment is important in increasing our quality of life and years of healthy life.
- We must learn to care for our environment by always disposing of rubbish properly.
- Planting flowers will make our environment look beautiful and tourists will be happy to visit it more often.
- There will be less breeding places of disease germs therefore the community will be a healthy one.
- Poor environmental quality increases the risk of exposure to disease germs.
- It makes our community look untidy and unhealthy.
- Visitors will never want to visit our community if they see that it is dirty.

**Activity**

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Maintaining a Healthy Environment is important in \_\_\_\_\_ our quality of life and years of \_\_\_\_\_ life.
2. We must learn to care for our \_\_\_\_\_ by always disposing of rubbish \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Planting flowers will make our environment look \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ will be happy to visit it more often.
4. There will be less \_\_\_\_\_ places of disease germs therefore the \_\_\_\_\_ will be a healthy one.
5. Poor environmental quality increases the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ to disease germs.
6. Visitors will never want to \_\_\_\_\_ our community if they see that it is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### धर्म के लक्षण - भाग दो

- धर्म पालन का पाँचवा नियम है “शौचम्” अर्थात अपने आप को हर तरह से पवित्र रखना । शरीर को साफ रखना । अपने मन, वाणी और कार्यो को पवित्र रखना ।
- छठा नियम है “इन्द्रिय निग्रह” अर्थात अपनी इन्द्रियों को वश में रखना । हमारी पाँच इन्द्रियाँ हैं आँख, नाक, कान, मुँह और स्पर्श । इन्हें वश में रखना चाहिए ताकि इनका प्रयोग अच्छे कार्य के लिए करें ।
- सातवाँ नियम है “धीः” अर्थात बुद्धी को बढ़ाना । श्रेष्ठ पदार्थों का सेवन, सत्पुरुषों का संग और योगाभ्यास से बुद्धी बढ़ती है । बुद्धी के द्वारा सही और गलत की पहचान होती है ।
- आठवाँ नियम है “विद्या” । अर्थात विद्या ग्रहन करना । धर्म ग्रन्थों का अध्ययन करना, सत्य ज्ञान प्राप्त करना ।
- नवाँ धर्म है “सत्य” अर्थात हमें सदा सत्य बोलना चाहिए । कुछ भी हो, झूठ नहीं बोलना चाहिए ।
- हिन्दू धर्म का अन्तिम नियम है “अक्रोध” अर्थात मनुष्य को कभी क्रोध नहीं करना चाहिए । क्रोध करने से शरीर की शक्ति समाप्त हो जाती है तथा बुद्धी सही और गलत का फैसला नहीं कर पाती ।

### Questions

सही शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो-

- धर्म पालन का पाँचवा नियम है “शौचम्” अर्थात अपने आप को हर तरह से \_\_\_\_\_ रखना ।
- हमारी पाँच इन्द्रियाँ हैं \_\_\_\_\_, नाक, कान, \_\_\_\_\_ और स्पर्श ।
- बुद्धी के द्वारा सही और \_\_\_\_\_ की \_\_\_\_\_ होती है ।
- आठवाँ नियम है “विद्या” । अर्थात \_\_\_\_\_ ग्रहन करना ।
- कुछ भी हो, \_\_\_\_\_ नहीं बोलना चाहिए ।
- क्रोध करने से शरीर की शक्ति \_\_\_\_\_ हो जाती है तथा बुद्धी सही और गलत का फैसला नहीं कर पाती ।

इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए ।

- पवित्र -  
 अच्छे -  
 सत्य -  
 समाप्त -  
 ज्ञान -  
 सही -

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Year 6  
Vosa Vakaviti  
Worksheet 18

**Ulutaga Ni Lesoni: Na Veivosa Me Nanumi**

**Wase 6 – Na Waiboteigau Kei Rovarovaivalu**

1. **Qaqamatua** – gutaka me rawa na ka e saga.
2. **Robo** – tara na vanua taucoko.
3. **Lou** – bula
4. **Yavoi** – na dalo ka tei ena maliwa ni buke ni uvi.
5. **Qovia** – tauri vata me taqoqo.
6. **Toburaka** – e dua na ka e gusu I levu ka toni e wai me tawa.
7. **Sigasigasele** – na i sala draunikau.
8. **Vakatevutaba** – tevuka na i vukavuka ni sa vakarau vuka.

**Cakacaka lavaki**

**Na vosa veibasai**

1. Cecere - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Cavuta - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Cabe ni matasiga - \_\_\_\_\_
4. I cake - \_\_\_\_\_

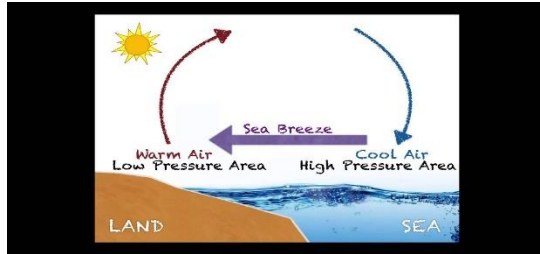
2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Elementary Science  
Year 6  
Worksheet 18

Strand 4	Earth and Beyond
Sub Strand	Our Solar System
Content Learning Outcome	Collect and analyze data about the daily weather patterns and its effects on human life.

Lesson Notes:

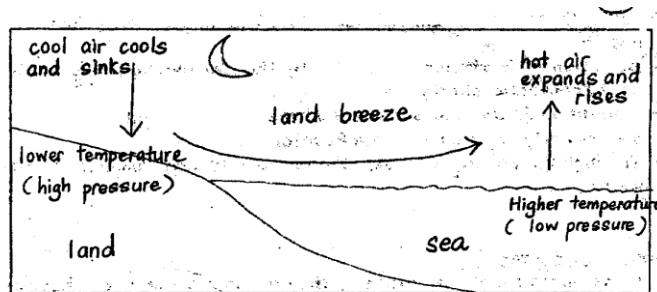
**Sea Breeze (Day Breeze)**

- Wind blowing during the day from the cool ocean or sea surface on to the adjoining warm land is known as sea breeze (day breeze).
- 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.



**Land Breeze (Night Breeze)**

- Wind blowing during the night from the cool land on to the adjoining warmer sea is known as land breeze (night breeze).
- During the night, the sea is warmer (higher temperature, low pressure) than the land because the land loses its heat (low temperature, higher pressure) much faster than the sea.
- Air above the sea or ocean is warmer (higher temperature, low pressure) than that above the land so it rises up to be replaced by that air above the land.



**Activity**

Write T for true or F for false beside each statement.

1. Sea breeze is also known as night breeze. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Another name for land breeze is night breeze. \_\_\_\_\_
3. During the day the land is warmer than the sea. \_\_\_\_\_
4. During the night the land is cooler than the sea. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Land breeze means the wind blows from the sea towards the land. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sea breeze means the wind blows from the land towards the sea. \_\_\_\_\_

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Year 6  
Social Studies  
Worksheet 18

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub – Strand	People and Work
Content Learning Outcome	- Differentiate between an employer and employee.

Lesson notes: The Employers and Employees

- In any workplace, there are two parties involved known as the employer and the employee.
- They have to work together so that the consumers are provided with services they need.
- An employer is a person or organization that provides work.
- Employees are people doing the work for the employer.
- An employer provides employees with employment.
- 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.

Activity: 1

Write either true or false for the statements given below.

1. An employer is a person who provides work.
2. An employee is a person who does work for the employer.
3. The Ministry of Education provides employment to doctors.

Activity:2

Complete the table below by identifying the employer and employee.

	Employer	Employee
Janet works for Rattans Supermarket.		
A taxi driver for Matua Taxis		
Woman who packs dalo for Bens trading		
A salesgirl working at New world Supermarket.		
A gardener in the school.		
A nurse in the hospital		