

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13

Subject: English

Year: 6

Name: _____

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub-strand: Language, Features and Rule

CLO: Explore and build on knowledge off grammar and vocabulary

Lesson Notes

Synonyms and Antonyms

1. **Synonyms** are words that have almost the same meaning. For example, the words **big** and **large** are synonyms.
2. **Antonyms** are words that have opposite meanings. For example, **open** and **closed** are antonyms.

Linking Verbs

Linking Verbs connect the noun or pronoun or beginning of a sentence with a word or words at or near the end. For example.

Sunita learns to become a **dancer**.

Sunita is the noun. Dancer is the pronoun and **learns** is the linking verb.

Activity:

1. Tell whether each pair of words is **Synonyms** or **antonyms**.

a. Agree/ disagree- _____

i. broad/ wide- _____

b. Guess/ estimate- _____

j. difficult/ easy- _____

c. Argue/ dispute- _____

d. Cold/ freezing- _____

e. Gigantic/ big- _____

f. Tired/ active- _____

g. Sink/ drop- _____

h. Windy/ still- _____

2. Underline the **linking verb** and circle the words that are linked by the verbs.
- a. They had gone to the beach last weekend.
 - b. It was good that we went to church.
 - c. You are late for the movie.
 - d. This dress looks like a perfect outfit for the Christmas Party.
 - e. It was dark when we arrived home.
 - f. He remained calm even though he was shivering.
 - g. The coffee smells great.
 - h. This job is done by experts.
 - i. The curry tastes very spicy.
 - j. She proved to win.

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13

Subject: Mathematics

Year: 6

Name: _____

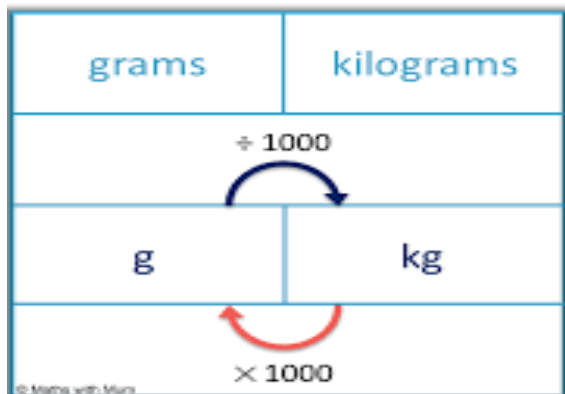
Strand: Measurement

Sub-strand: Weight/ Mass

CLO: Select and compare non - standard units and standard units to estimate and calculate weight of objects

Lesson Notes

1000 grams = 1 kilogram 1000 g = 1 kg	$\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram = 500 grams $\frac{1}{4}$ kilogram = 250 grams	$\frac{3}{4}$ kilogram = 750 grams
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- To change kilograms (kg) to grams (g), we multiply by 1000. When we multiply by 1000 we add three zero's (0) to the whole number or we shift the decimal point 3 places to the right for decimal numbers.

Example- Change 23 liters to milliliters. We multiply 23 by 1000. Since 23 is a whole number, we will add three zeros. $23 \times 1000 = 23000$ ml. Or change 2.45 liter to milliliters. 2.45 is a decimal number so you will shift the decimal point 3 places to the right. $2.45 \times 1000 = 2450$ milliliters.

b) Change 2345g to kilograms and grams. $2345\text{g} = 2\text{kg } 345 \text{ g}$

Activity:

1. Convert these measurements to a different unit of mass.

a. 5 kg = _____g

e. $\frac{1}{2}$ kg = _____g

b. 3.47 kg = _____g

f. $\frac{1}{4}$ kg = _____g

c. 10 kg = _____g

g. $\frac{3}{4}$ kg = _____g

d. 9041 g = _____kg _____g

h. 1 kg 733g = _____g

2. Complete the table below.

Kilograms (kg)	Kg and g	grams (g)
1.25 kg	1 kg 250 g	1250g
1.5kg		
	1 kg 900g	
0.7kg		
	1 kg 750g	
0.24 kg		
		380g
		2040g

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13

LESSON NOTES [SUBJECT]: NVVT

YEAR / LEVEL: 6

NAME: _____

LESONI:	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena ika lima kei na ika ono ni yabaki
YACA NI MATANA:	VAKAROROGO KEI NA CAVUTI NI VOSA
NANAMAKI NI MATANA:	MATANATAKA NA ITOVO KILIKILI NI VAKAROROGO KEI NA ITOVO VEIGANITI NI VEIVOSAKI

LESSON NOTES : NA VOSA VAKAVITI :E da na vulica ni kua na vosa qo na “donu” kei na veivosa era sucu mai na vosa na “donu” kei na veivanua era vakayagataki kina ena noda veivosaki. Me da sa raica sara mada yani na veivosa e sucu mai na “donu”:

{dodonu, veidonui, vakadonuya, vakadodonu, vakadodonutaka, veivakadodonutaki }

E duidui tale ga na vanua era vakayagataki kina na veivosa oqo. Me da raica mada yani na vanua era vakayagataki kina ena noda veivosaki.

1. E rau veidonui na duru e rua ko ya.
2. Au sa vakadonuya na isau ni nomu taro.
3. Au sa vakadonuya mo lako I keba.
4. E dodonu mo cakava lo tiko na nomu volavola.
5. E donu na isau ni nomu taro.
6. Au sa vakadodonutaka na iyatuvosa oqori.
7. Mo cici ga vakadodonu.

CAKACAKA LAVAKI : VEISATAKA NA VEIBASAI NI VEIVOSA KA RA VOLAI KOTO ENA RUKU NI A KI NA VEIVOSA MAI NA B.

VOLA NA MATANIVOLA E NA LOMA NI VANUA NI SAUMI TARO

A	KENA ISAU	B
1. donu		A. veivakacalai
2. dodonu		B. veicalati
3. vakadodonu		C. vakacala
4. vakadodonutaka		D. cala
5. vakadonuya		E. veve
6. veidonui		F. vakaveve
7. veivakadodonutaki		G. vakavevea

A. VOLA NA VEIBASAI NI VOSA KA TOQAI KOTO NA RUKUNA.

1. E cala na ka e volai tu e na nomu siqeleti.

2. E sa mai veicalati na nodrau veitalanoa.

3. Sa veivakacalai tiko na irogorogo ni cula e caka tiko qo.

4. E a cici vakaveve ko Jalesi e rara.

5. E qai vakacala ko Camari na nona isau ni taro.

6. Keitou qai vakacala me ratou cabe vua na turaga.

7. E veve sara ga na laini ko droinitaka tu.

B. VOSA SUCU : Vola na vosa e sucu mai kina na vosa era koto qori era.

a. vakayadra – yadra

c. tikotiko - tiko

b. vakamoce – moce

d. silisili - sili

1. vakadodonu - _____

2. vakasucu - _____

3. vakaloloma - _____

4. vakasinaita - _____

5. levulevu - _____

6. vakalailaitaka - _____

7. veivalevale - _____

8. yacamu - _____

9. Matemate - _____

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13 - 2021**

Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 6

Name: _____

STRAND	Personal and Community Hygiene
SUB - STRAND	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop and show competence in providing First Aid Skills

Lesson Notes

Joints and Injuries

- ✓ **Joint** is where two or more bones meet or come together.
- ✓ **Ligaments**- a short band of tough, flexible, fibrous connective tissue that connects two bones or cartilages or holds together a joint. It joins bones together.
- ✓ **Synovial fluid**- is to reduce friction between the cartilage of joints during movement.
- ✓ **Synovial lining**- The lining of the joints.



Injuries

Sprain

1. A **sprain**, also known as torn ligament. It is when ligaments around a joint are overstretched or torn.

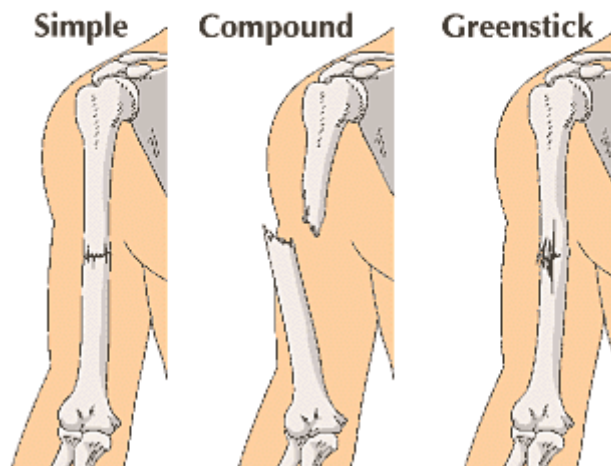
Treatment

- ✓ **Rest:** The sprain should be rested. No additional force should be applied on site of the sprain. E.g. a sprained ankle- walking should be kept to a minimum.
- ✓ **Ice:** Ice should be applied immediately to the sprain to reduce swelling and pain. It can be applied for 10–15 minutes at a time, 3-4 times a day. Ice can be combined with a wrapping to minimize swelling and provide support.
- ✓ **Compression:** Dressings, bandages, or ace-wraps should be used to immobilize the sprain and provide support.
- ✓ **Elevation:** Keeping the sprained joint elevated (in relation to the rest of the body) will also help minimize swelling.

Fracture

1. A **fracture** is a cracking or breaking of a bone. In a simple **fracture**, also called a closed **fracture**, the **bone** breaks but there is no open wound in the skin.
2. Simple **fractures** include: Greenstick **fracture**: an incomplete **fracture** in which the **bone** is bent. This **type of fracture** occurs most often in children

Types of Fractures



Treatment

A fractured limb is usually immobilized with a plaster or splint which holds the bones in position and immobilizes the joints above and below the fracture.

Bleeding

Bleeding is blood escaping from the circulatory system. For bleeding, take these actions immediately:

- ✓ **Stop the bleeding.** Place a sterile bandage or clean cloth on the wound. Press the bandage firmly with your palm to control bleeding. Maintain pressure by binding the wound tightly with a bandage or a piece of clean cloth. Secure with adhesive tape. Use your hands if nothing else is available. Raise the injured part above the level of the heart.
- ✓ Help the injured person lie down, preferably on a rug or blanket to prevent loss of body heat. If possible, elevate the legs.
- ✓ **Don't remove the gauze or bandage.** If the bleeding seeps through the gauze or other cloth on the wound, add another bandage on top of it. And keep pressing firmly on the area.
- ✓ **Immobilize the injured body part once the bleeding has stopped.** Leave the bandages in place and get the injured person to the hospital as soon as possible.

Scalds

A **scald** is a type of burn injury caused by hot liquids or gases.

Causes

- ✓ Most scalds result from exposure to high-temperature water such as tap water in baths and showers or cooking water **boiled** for the preparation of foods.
- ✓ Another common cause of scalds is spilled hot drinks, such as **coffee**.
- ✓ Scalds are generally more common in children, especially from the accidental spilling of hot liquids.

Treatment

- ✓ Applying first aid for scalds is the same as for burns. First, the site of the injury should be removed from the source of heat, to prevent further scalding. Cool the scald for about 20 minutes with cool or lukewarm water, such as water from a tap.
- ✓ With second-degree burns, blisters will form, but should never be popped, as it only increases chances of infection.
- ✓ With third-degree burns, it is best to wrap the injury very loosely to keep it clean, and seek expert medical attention.

- ✓ Ice should be avoided, as it can do further damage to area around the injury, as should butter, toothpaste, and specialized creams.

Burn

Burn is a type of injury to flesh or skin caused by dry heat.

Activity

1. Explain what you understand by the term “**Fracture**”?

2. What do you call the **injury** caused by **hot liquids** and **gases**?

**2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13 -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-युक्तियों के प्रयोग से सरल व मिश्रित वाक्यों का निर्माण

Lesson Notes:

लिंग (Gender)

शब्द के जिस रूप से स्त्री या पुरुष का बोध हो उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं :

1. **स्त्रीलिंग (Feminine)** : जो शब्द स्त्री जाति का बोध कराता है।
जैसे : लड़की, स्त्री, रानी, गाय आदि।
2. **पुलिंग (Masculine)** : जो शब्द पुरुष जाति का बोध कराता है।
जैसे : लड़का, पुरुष, राजा, बैल आदि।

अभ्यास :

(क) निम्न शब्दों को स्त्रीलिंग में लिखो :

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. नाना - | 2. पंडित - |
| 3. बेटा - | 4. बालक - |
| 5. पुत्र - | 6. बैल - |
| 7. धोबी - | 8. पुरुष - |
| 9. मोर - | 10. वर - |

(ख) निम्न शब्दों को पुलिंग में लिखो :

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. नौकरानी - | 6. सुत्रारिण - |
| 2. अध्यापिका - | 7. चाची - |
| 3. शेरनी - | 8. प्याली - |
| 4. चुहिया - | 9. बन्दरिया - |
| 5. हथिनी - | 10. कुत्ती - |

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13 - 2021**

Subject: Social Studies

Year: 6

Name: _____

STRAND	Resources and Economic Activities
SUB - STRAND	Uses and management of resources
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the different sea and fresh water resources that are available in Fiji and discuss how they can be utilized wisely

Lesson Notes

Managing Our Resources

1. People in the past have a close relationship between land, sea and water.
2. They depend on its resources for their living.
3. They have certain rules in place to protect the misuse of their resources.
4. Our ancestors have put in place taboos on how these resources should be used.
5. Most of the resources have their own harvesting seasons and when the seasons are over, people are not allowed to harvest them.
6. The way we use our resources is very important because we need these resources for our future generation.
7. The world's population is increasing and the demand for resources also increases.
8. Every individual had the responsibility to take care of our resources so that there is no shortage of it in the future.
9. Taking care of our resources is called **conservation**.
10. When our resources are overused, it would be difficult to look for them.
11. Its population will decrease and people will have to travel very far from their island or community looking for resources that they need for their living.

Activity

1. Define the term: **conservation**

2. Why should we use the resources **wisely**?

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13 -2021

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 6

Name: _____

STRAND: Earth and Beyond

SUB-STRAND: Our Solar System

CLO: Collect and analyse data about the daily weather patterns and its effects on human life.

LESSON NOTES:

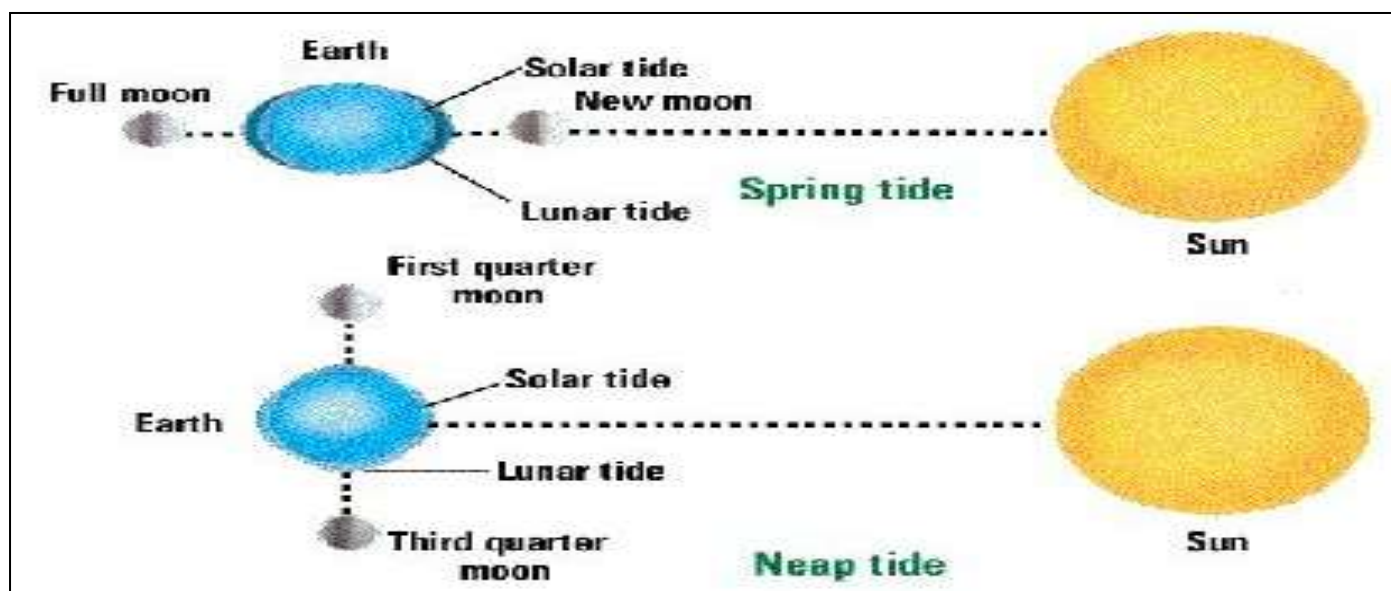
Differences between Spring (King) Tides and Neap Tides

✓ **Spring Tide**

- Spring tides happen just after every full and new moon, when the sun, moon and earth are in line.
- These also occur when gravitation pull of both moon and the sun is in the same direction, making high tides higher and lower.
- Spring tides occur only during the appearance of the Full moon and New moon.
- High tide is higher because the pull of both the moon and sun is much stronger on the ocean. (King Tides)
- Low tide is lower.

✓ **Neap Tide**

- A Neap tide - seven days after a spring tide – refers to a period of moderate tide when the sun and moon are at right angle to each other.
- In both cases, the gravitational pull of the sun is “added” to the gravitational pull of the moon on earth, causing the oceans to bulge a bit more than usual.
- High tide is higher whereas low tide is higher.
- Two moons are formed; first and third quarter moon.



Activity: Questions

1. A Neap tide occurs when _____.
2. A Spring tide occurs when _____.
3. If the Sun, Earth, and Moon are in perfect alignment, the earth would have a _____ tide.

(Spring / Neap / Normal)

Multiple Choices

4. The point on the shoreline that the tide decreases the most is called the _____.
A. Low tide B. High tide C. Maximum tide D. Minimum tide
5. Which occurs when the moon, the sun, and the earth are in straight line?
A. First quarter moon B. Third quarter moon C. Neap tide D. Spring tide
6. Differences in the moon's and sun's pull on different side of the earth causes _____.
A. Gravity B. Lunar phases C. Tides D. Dabbing