

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 14 - 2021**

**Subject: English**                      **Year: 6**                      **Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND</b>	Listening and Speaking
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Language Learning Processes and strategies
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Explore and use a range of strategies most valuable in understanding a text

**Talanoa Session** - a conversation between two or more people.

**Example:**

<p>Rony : Hello! I'm Rony.</p> <p>Joni : Hi! I'm Joni.</p> <p>Rony : Where are you from?</p> <p>Joni : Tavua. Where are you from?</p> <p>Rony : I'm from Suva.</p> <p>Joni : Why have you come here?</p> <p>Rony : My father is a health officer. Recently he's been transferred here.</p> <p>Joni : Well, I hope you'll like your new place and school.</p> <p>Rony : Thank you.</p> <p>Joni : Welcome.</p>
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**Recipe** - a set of instructions for preparing a particular dish, including a list of the ingredients required.

**Example:**

<b>Pancake Recipe</b>	<b>Direction</b>
<b>Ingredients</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 cup all-purpose flour</li> <li>• 2 tablespoon sugar</li> <li>• 2 tablespoon baking powder</li> <li>• 1 teaspoon salt</li> <li>• 1 egg beaten</li> <li>• 1 cup milk</li> <li>• 2 tablespoon vegetable oil</li> </ul>	<p>1. In a large bowl, mix flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Make a well in the centre, and pour in milk, egg and oil. Mix until smooth.</p> <p>2. Heat the pan. Pour the batter. Cook until Brown on both sides.</p>

## Non-Fiction

Is writing that gives information or describes real events, rather than telling a story.

## Example

**Expository, argumentative, functional, and opinion pieces;** essays on art or literature; biographies; memoirs; journalism; and historical, scientific, technical, or economic writings

## Activity

1. What does the term **Talanoa** mean?

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2. The Talanoa, in the example given above is **between** which two people?

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3. List at least **two ingredients** used to make pancake.

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4. What do you **understand** by the term Non-Fiction?

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**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 14 - 2021**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year: 6**

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

<b>STRAND</b>	Measurement
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	Time
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Solve problems relating to 12 and 24 hour times and determine the length of time spent in an activity

**Lesson Notes**

**24 Hour Clock**

The 24-hour clock is a way of telling the time in which the day runs from midnight to midnight and is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 24. It does not use a.m. or p.m.





	<p><b>To convert times to 24 hours:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written with 4 digits without decimal points</li> <li>• No am or pm used but hours</li> <li>• All times after 12 midday (pm) will change, their pm times will add another 1200hours. e.g 1.30pm =0130</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} +1200 \\ \hline 0130 \\ \hline 1330 \end{array} \text{ hours}</math> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12.00pm(midday) =1200 hours</li> <li>• 12.00am(midnight)=0000hours</li> </ul>
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**For example:**

4.00 am = 0400 hours    4.00 pm = 1600 hours (0400 +1200 =1600)

## Activity

Complete the table given below by drawing the hour and minute hand on the clock and fill in the correct time using 24-hour clock and am/pm.

Analogue	Draw 	Draw 		Draw 
24 hour time		1430 hours		
a.m / p.m	8.30 a.m		_____ p.m	11.45 p.m

**NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED**  
**WORKSHEET 14- 2021**

**LESSON NOTES [SUBJECT]:** NVVT      **YEAR / LEVEL:** 6      **NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>LESONI:</b>	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena i na ika lima kei na ika ono ni yabaki
<b>YACA NI MATANA:</b>	□ KENA IVAKARAU VAKAVANUA
<b>NANAMAKI NI MATANA:</b>	Na bula veimaliwai vakamatatamata kei na vanua e vakarautaki kina.

**ULUTAGA :** NA VEIKA VAKA-VITI

Wirina na matanivola ko sa digitaka (A, B, C se D) e na nomu I Vola Ni Saumi Taro.

1. "Melo na soko" e kena i balebale ni sa \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. soko oti na waqa ni draki vinaka  
B. daro na soko ni voravora na wasawasa  
C. vakarau vakavinaka taucoko na i yaya ni soko  
D. vakarau kele na waqa me tala na i yaya ni soko
2. E dau lili na bulago e na \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. i tabe      B. i taraki      C. i tauga      D. i lalakai
3. Ni lima na bi e na i wiliwili vaka-Viti, e tautauvata ni \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. limasagavulu na vai  
B. limasagavulu na vonu  
C. limasagavulu na kuita  
D. limasagavulu na vuaka
4. Na i vakavinavinaka ni waqa e na kena a vakayagataki e vakatokai na i \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ore      B. cula      C. tago      D. kolo
5. E nodra i tavi vakavanua na \_\_\_\_\_ me ra taqomaki ira na noda turaga.  
A. Gonedau      B. Bati      C. Matanivanua      D. Mataisau
6. Na meke ka vakayagataki kina na moto e vakatokai na \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wesi      B. seasea      C. vucu      D. vakamalolo

7. "Moce vakaura" e kena i balebale \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sosovu                      B. moce tadra                      C. moce lutu                      D. moce lasulasu

8. Na manumanu cava e dau kudru ?

- A. me      B. koli      C. ose      D. vuaka

9. E dau meketaki na \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. i sevusevu      B. yaqona vakaturaga      C. yaqona ni ore      D. yaqona ni vakavinavinaka

10. Na sue e dau vakayagataki e na \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. vakasaqa      B. meke      C. vakatasosoko      D. qito

**B. Vola mai na veivanua se soqo vaka-viti e dau vakayagataki kina na tabua.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 14 - 2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living**

**Year: 6**

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

<b>STRAND</b>	Personal and Community Hygiene
<b>SUB - STRAND</b>	People and Food
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Select and justify food choices and portions in a diet

**Lesson Notes**

**People and Food**

1. Food is important for humans because it contains all the nutrients and vitamins that we need in order for us to function correctly.
2. If we don't eat food then we would become too skinny and ill.
3. We would constantly be weak and we wouldn't be able to grow.

**Importance of Having Food Gardens**

1. Home gardens take on many forms, from a few plants in containers to large garden plots in the backyard.
2. Beyond the reward of homegrown produce, gardens provide health, environmental and enjoyment advantages for the gardener.
3. The benefits of a home garden make the physical exertion and costs of gardening worth the effort.
4. Foods from the garden are fresh and nutritious.
5. It saves a lot of money.

**Easy Access**

1. A home garden gives you instant access to fresh produce, so that you're not forced to visit the grocery store or farmers market to find it.
2. You save time and money on fuel rather than driving somewhere else to buy your produce.
3. Depending on the type of vegetables you plant, you'll also save money on the food itself.
4. Growing vegetables at home does cost money on seeds and supplies, such as fertilizer, but a single plant often produces lots of produce, so that you often save money by growing your own.

## **Control**

1. Growing your own food gives you complete control over the chemicals and products used during the growing process.
2. Organic produce typically costs more at the grocery store, but you can grow your own organic fruits and vegetables at home by skipping the chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
3. A home garden allows you to pick the produce when it is ripe, unlike produce at the store that is often harvested before it is fully ripe.

## **Environmental Impact**

1. A garden provides the opportunity to make a positive environmental impact.
2. A compost pile allows you to recycle certain kitchen and yard waste products into a nutrient-rich additive for the garden.
3. This reduces the waste you produce and provides natural fertilizer for your plants. If you choose to avoid or limit chemical use, you reduce pollution and groundwater contamination from your gardening activities.
4. Garden plants often help reduce erosion by holding the soil in place.
5. Mulching around plants in your home garden further reduces erosion and runoff.

## **Enjoyment**

1. For many homeowners, planting a garden provides enjoyment.
2. Watching your garden go from bare ground to ripe produce or beautiful plants offers a sense of satisfaction.
3. Some gardeners find the activity relaxing and stress relieving, for overall mental health benefits.

## **Benefits of Planting Fruit Trees**

1. Fruit trees provide **nutritious** fruit to eat. They add colour to your meals and lowers your budget.
2. When a fruit tree matures, a lot can be harvested and be an income generator for the family.



## Justifying Food Choices in a Diet

1. To grow healthy and strong we must eat the right kind of food in the right amount.
2. Junk food is not good for our health.
3. Some examples of junk foods are:
  - ✓ Bongo
  - ✓ Sweets
  - ✓ Juice such as coke, fanta
  - ✓ Fries
  - ✓ Biscuits
  - ✓ Chocolate
  - ✓ Pop-corn
4. **Balance meal** is a meal that contains food from each of the food groups.

### Activity

1. Why is it **important** to eat a **balanced meal**?

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2. What type of **sickness** or **health problems** can we **contract** if we are **not careful** with what we eat?

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**2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**TERM 3 RE-ALIGNED**  
**WORKSHEET 14 -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:**

**विशेषण (Adjective)**

जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं  
जैसे : मीठा, अच्छा, छोटा, गर्म, अन्धा, मुन्दा, सफेद, कान्हा आदि।

**अभ्यास :**

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों को अपनी पुस्तक में लिखकर विशेषण के नीचे रेखा खींचो :

1. अरुन की मोटर लाल है।
2. अन्धा व्यक्ति लाठी के सहारे चलता है।
3. बच्चे को गर्म दूध मत दो।
4. नालिनी हरे रंग की साड़ी पसन्द करती है।
5. मेहनती किसान सफल होते हैं।
6. कच्चे आम की चटनी बनती है।
7. रमा की माँ बहुत बातें करती है।
8. भिखारी के कपड़े फटे हैं।
9. मोहिनी अच्छा गाती है।
10. नानी सफेद कपड़े पसन्द करती है।

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 14 - 2021**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Year: 6**

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

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

**Lesson Notes**

**Paid and Unpaid Work**

- ✓ Every day we are involved in different types of work.
- ✓ Some work as teacher's nurses, lawyers, and pilots.
- ✓ Some work around their homes and in their communities.
- ✓ All these works are classified as paid and unpaid work.

**Paid Work**

- ✓ Paid work is the service people give for someone else so that they may earn wages or salaries.
- ✓ Paid work is classified in many ways.
- ✓ The best way to classify the work we do is by occupation e.g. lawyers, doctors, teachers.
- ✓ There are different types of paid work known as:
  - Permanent
  - Temporary
  - Casual

**Unpaid Work**

- ✓ All of us are involved in unpaid work in our everyday life.
- ✓ Collecting firewood, washing the dishes after meals, and even sweeping the floor are all unpaid work.
- ✓ All these tasks are done without being paid but we have to do them as they are part our roles in our families.

## Getting Paid Work

- We need to know the career pathway to follow so that our goal towards the occupation that we want is achieved.
- It should start from primary school through the subjects that we learn going through to secondary school.
- While in tertiary school, there are specialized subjects that we must learn through skills training that will prepare us for the job that we wanted. For example, if you want to become a doctor, you need to learn science subjects like chemistry and biology in school.
- After leaving school, you need to continue your education at the Fiji National University and after completing six years of training; you will graduate and become a doctor working in hospitals.

### Activity

1. List the **three** different types of **paid work**.

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2. Give an **example** of **unpaid work**.

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2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 14 -2021

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 6

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

**STRAND:** Earth and Beyond

**SUB-STRAND:** Our Changing Earth

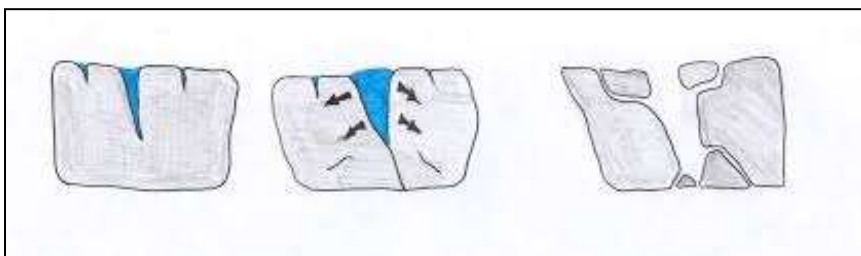
**CLO:** Gather information about changes that occur in the local environment such as natural weathering processes and explain how this shapes the Earth's surface

**LESSON NOTES:**

**Our Changing Earth**

**Weathering**

- The surface of the Earth changes all the time.
- Some changes occur very quickly due to natural disasters such as flooding, earthquakes or volcanoes whereas some changes occur slowly.
- The Earth's rocks change slowly by breaking down into smaller and tiny pieces.
- This breaking down is called weathering.
- Weathering and erosion constantly changes the surface of the Earth.
- Wind, rain and temperature contribute to weathering of rocks and soil erosion.



**Process of rock breaking down**

**Activity: Write down True or False**

	<b>Question</b>	<b>True/False</b>
1	The environment looks the same as it was a decade ago.	
2	Disaster such as volcanic eruptions tends to change the surface of the Earth.	
3	Rocks break down due to heat and water.	
4	Weathering is an important process for the environment.	
5	Rocks are usually formed from soil.	

**b) Short Answer Questions**

1. Define the term Weathering.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. State any three causes of weathering.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. How does weathering assist in the formation of soil or clay minerals?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Give two side effects of weathering.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

5. How is soil formed?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_