

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13

Subject: English

Year: 6

Name: _____

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub-strand: Language, Features and Rules

CLO: Demonstrate appropriate conventions of writing to communicate information.

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- antonym

i. broad/ wide- synonym

b. Guess/ estimate- synonym

j. difficult/ easy- antonym

c. Argue/ dispute- synonym

d. Cold/ freezing- synonym

e. Gigantic/ big- synonym

f. Tired/ active- antonym

g. Sink/ drop- synonym

h. Windy/ still- antonym

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: _____

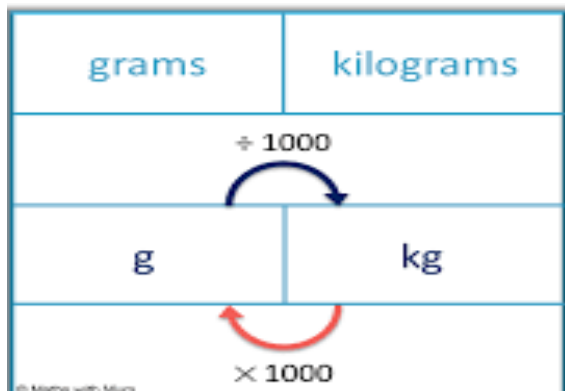
Strand: Measurement

Sub-strand: Weight/ Mass

CLO: Explore and identify appropriate units to measure mass and weight of objects such as grams and kilograms and establish that $1\text{kg}=1000\text{g}$

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 = 5000 g

e. $\frac{1}{2}$ kg = 500 g

b. 3.47 kg = 3470 g

f. $\frac{1}{4}$ kg = 250 g

c. 10 kg = 10,000 g

g. $\frac{3}{4}$ kg = 750 g

d. 9041 g = 9 kg 41 g

h. 1 kg 733g = 1733 g

2. Complete the table below.

Kilograms (kg)	Kg and g	grams (g)
1.25 kg	1 kg 250 g	1250g
1.5kg	<u>1 kg 500g</u>	<u>1500g</u>
<u>1.9 kg</u>	1 kg 900g	<u>1900 g</u>
0.7kg	<u>0 kg 700g</u>	<u>700g</u>
<u>1.75 kg</u>	1 kg 750g	<u>1750 g</u>
0.24 kg	<u>0 kg 240g</u>	<u>240g</u>
<u>0.38 kg</u>	<u>0 kg 380g</u>	380g
<u>2.04 kg</u>	<u>2 kg 40g</u>	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	cala	A. veivakacalai
2. dodonu	veve	B. veicalati
3. vakadodonu	vakaveve	C. vakacala
4. vakadodonutaka	vakavevea	D. cala
5. vakadonuya	vakacala	E. veve
6. veidonui	veicalati	F. vakaveve
7. veivakadodonutaki	veivakacalai	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.

donu

2. E sa mai veicalati na nodrau veitalanoa.

veidonui

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

veivakadeitaki

4. E a cici vakaveve ko Jalesi e rara.

vakadodonu

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

vakadonuya

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

vakadonuya

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

dodonu

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 - donu

2. vakasucu - sucu

3. vakaloloma - loloma

4. vakasinaita - sinai

5. levulevu - levu

6. vakalailaitaka - lailai

7. veivalevale - vale

8. yacamu - yaca

9. Matemate - mate

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

Activity

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

A fracture is a cracking or breaking of a bone.

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

Scald

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 :

- स्त्रीलिंग (Feminine) :** जो शब्द स्त्री जाति का बोध कराता है।
जैसे : लड़की, स्त्री, रानी, गाय आदि।
- 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 -	नानी	2. पंडित -	पंडित
3. बेटा -	बेटी	4. बालक -	बालिका
5. पुत्र -	पुत्री	6. बैल -	गाय
7. धोबी -	धोबिन	8. पुरुष -	औरत
9. मोर -	मोरनी	10. वर -	वधू

(ख) निम्न शब्दों को पुलिंग में लिखो :

1. नौकरानी -	नौकर	6. सुनारिन -	सुनार
2. अध्यापिका -	अध्यापक	7. चाची -	चाचा
3. शेरनी -	शेर	8. प्याली -	प्याला
4. चुहिया -	चुहा	9. बन्दरिया -	बन्दर
5. हथिनी -	हाथी	10. कुत्ती -	कुत्ता

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

Activity

1. Define the term: **conservation**

Taking care of our resources is called conservation.

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

We need resources for our future generation.

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

Subject: Elementary Science

Year: 6

Name: _____

Activity: Questions

1. A Neap tide occurs when the sun and moon are at right angle to each other
2. A Spring tide occurs when the sun, moon and earth are in line, just after every full and new moon,
3. If the Sun, Earth, and Moon are in perfect alignment, the earth would have a Spring 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