

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 6

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

MATHS SOLUTION

27.09.21 – 01.10.21

STRAND	MEASUREMENT
SUB-STRAND	TEMPERATURE
LEARNING OUTCOMES	To estimate, measure and record temperature in degrees Celsius

TEMPERATURE

Example:

Write the temperature twenty-five degrees in numeric form.

Solution: twenty-five degrees = 25°C

ACTIVITY

1. Write these temperatures in numeric form.

a. Twenty-four degrees Celsius 24°C

b. Zero degrees Celsius 0°C

c. Forty – five degrees Celsius 45°C

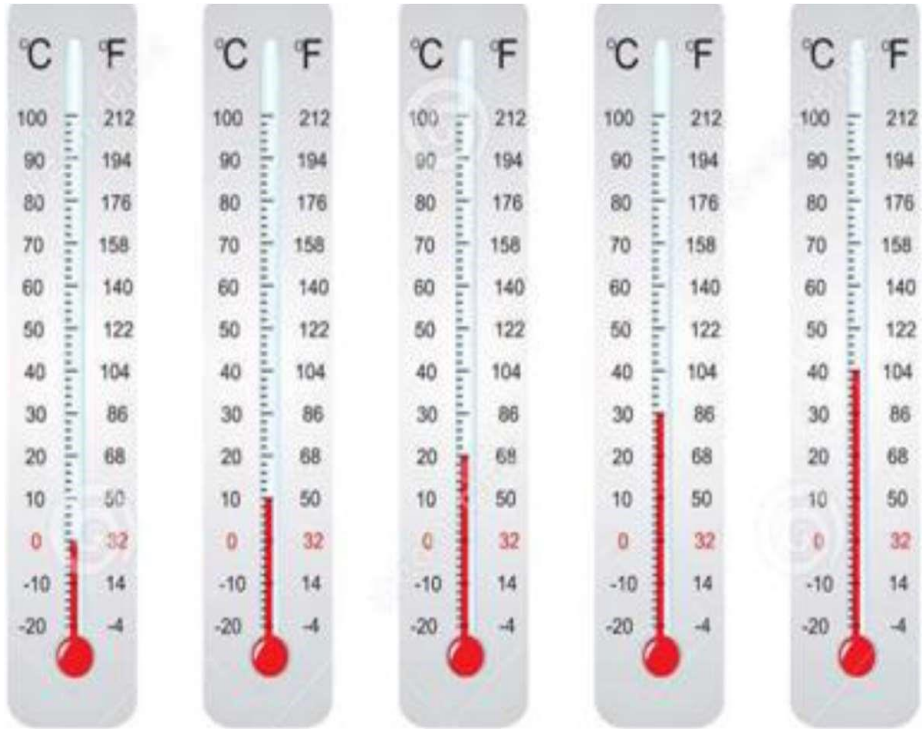
d. Thirty- two degrees Celsius 32°C

2. Arrange these temperatures in ascending order

16°C 25°C 100°C 2°C 35°C 19°C 10°C

2°C 10°C 16°C 19°C 25°C 35°C 100°C

3. Read and write the temperature indicated below in degrees celsius



a. 0°C

b. 10°C

c. 20°C

d. 30°C

e. 40°C

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ENGLISH SOLUTION

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COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. The word store in line 1 means
 - A. keep.
 - B. shop.
 - C. bring.
 - D. canteen.

2. People bring underground water up to the surface using
 - A. reservoirs.
 - B. water tanks.
 - C. water pumps.
 - D. large containers.

3. The word **'It'** in line 6 refers to
 - A. water.
 - B. reservoir.
 - C. treatment plant.
 - D. underground water.

4. Chlorine is added to the water to
 - A. remove all the dirt.
 - B. kill the bad bacteria.
 - C. save the harmless bacteria.
 - D. remove the plant materials.

5. Our drinking water should be clean so that we
 - A. can pay for it.
 - B. do not get sick.
 - C. can wash our body well.
 - D. stop mosquitoes from breeding in it

B. VOCABULARY WORDS

Store	Chlorine	bacteria	surface	mosquitoes
	dirt	clean	reservoir	water
				cities

C. GRAMMAR: VERB TENSE

ACTIVITY

identify whether sentences are in the present (pr), the past (p) or the future(f) tense

1. The flying fish are jumping. **pr**
2. That dreadful day will come. **f**
3. Yesterday I jumped into the pool. **p**
4. Now is the time to prepare. **pr**
5. The lizard crept slowly towards the insect. **p**
6. On my 21st birthday, I will be receiving a car. **f**

D. CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES TO THE PAST TENSE.

For example:

On the camp, we will swim for one hour every morning.

On the camp ,we swam for one hour every morning.

1. I am flying to Brisbane tomorrow.
I flew to Brisbane yesterday.
2. The farmer's paddock is full of juicy sweet corn.
The farmer's paddock was full of juicy sweet corn.
3. Gerri is drinking her milk.
Gerri drank her milk.
4. The children will sing and dance at next week's performance.
The children sang and danced at last week's performance.

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

HEALTHY LIVING Solution

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub – Strand	Develop and Maintain A Clean and Healthy Environment
Learning Outcome	Explain how we can maintain a healthy environment

Unit 22

► **DEVELOP AND MAINTAINING A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT**

1. 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.
2. Planting flowers will make our environment look beautiful and tourists will be happy to visit it more often.
3. There will be less breeding places of disease germs therefore the community will be a healthy one.
4. Poor environmental quality increases the risk of exposure to disease germs.
5. It makes our community look untidy and unhealthy and visitors will never want to visit our community if they see that it is dirty.

Activity

1. List down ways to maintain a healthy environment in your school. **Section Duties (Raking, collecting rubbish, planting flowers and destroying all breeding places.**
2. Why do you need to keep your surrounding clean? **To stop the spread of diseases and germs.**
3. Give two ways in which you can have less breeding places in your compound. **Clean the compound by destroying the breeding places (remove shells, cans and tyres which collects water)**
4. Define Environment. **Is our surrounding place where we leave.**

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

SOCIAL STUDIES Solution

STRAND 3	Place and Environment
SUB- STRAND	People and Work
LEARNING OUTCOME	Identify and evaluate different options of saving

► **Income,Expenses,Savings**

1. The money we receive for the work we do is called **income**.
2. The money spent from the income earned is called **expenses**.
3. Examples of expenses include; groceries and paying for bills, fare etc.
4. Before we spend our income we should prepare a **budget**.
5. A **budget** is a plan on how to spend our income.
6. If we prepare a good budget, some money would be left.
7. This money is called our **savings** and it is usually deposited in a savings account in the bank.
8. We need to have savings for future family plans or it can be used during emergencies.

Activity

1. Explain the following terms.
 - a) Income- **money we receive for the work we do.**
 - b) Expenses-**money spent from the income earned**
 - c) Savings-**money that is left after the expenses.**
 - d) Budget-**is a plan on how to spend an income.**
2. Why do you need to prepare a family budget? **To save money and avoid over spending.**
3. Where can you keep your savings money? **In the bank.**
4. Prepare your own weekly family budget by referring to the example given in your text book Pg 74.

1076 NADI SANGAM SHOOL
YEAR 6
HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12
ELEMENTARY SCIENCE -Solution

Strand	Energy
Sub- Strand	Energy transformation use and conservation
Learning Outcome	Identify the different sources of energy

Sources of Energy:

1. There are two sources of energy:

i) Renewable source:

- ▶ Can be used over and over again
- ▶ Example hydro power, solar energy, wind power, wave power and bio-fuel.

ii) Non-renewable source:

- ▶ Can only use once only
- ▶ Takes millions of years to develop
- ▶ Limited in supply
- ▶ Example: fossil fuel (oil, coal and gas)

Fossil Fuels

a. **Crude Oil/ Petroleum**

- Builds up in liquid form between the layers of the Earth's crust.
- Taken out by drilling deep into the ground and pumping the liquid out. The liquid is then refined and used create produce things like plastics, artificial food flavorings, heating oil, petrol, diesel, jet fuel, and propane.

b) **Gas**

- Gather below the Earth's crust
- Drilled and pumped out like oil.
- Methane and ethane are the most common types of gasses obtained through this process.
- Commonly used in home heating as well as gas ovens and grills.

c) Coal

- Coal is the last of the major fossil fuels.
- Created by compressed organic matter, it is solid like rock and is obtained by mining.
- China is the largest producer of coal
- Used in home heating and the running of power plants.

Activity

1. Define renewable and non-renewable energy. **Renewable Energy-can be used over and over again. Non-renewable Energy-can be used only ones and takes time to develop.**
2. Give examples of renewable energy. **Sun, Water, Wind, Wave and Biofuel**
3. Give examples of non-renewable energy. **Fossil Fuel (Coal, gas, oil)**
4. Explain what fossil fuel is.**Is a non-renewable energy example oil gas and coal.**
5. Give two advantage of renewable energy.

Is unlimited in supply

Cheap and free of cost.

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HINDI SOLUTION

27.09.21 – 01.10.21

संस्कृति

स्वर्ग कहाँ है?

अभ्यास

क. इन शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए

१. आयुष्मान - चिरंजीवी
२. नैतिक – सदाचार
३. मधुर –मीठा
४. गुण – आदत
५. प्रयास – कोशिश

ख. पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द से रिक्त स्थान भरिए ।

१. स्वर्ग नीले आसमान के भीतर नहीं है ।
२. स्वर्ग यहीं धरती पर है ।
३. सब लोगों से प्रेम और सुमति हो, वहीं स्वर्ग है ।
४. मनुष्य यदि कोशिश करे तो वह सब कुछ कर सकता है ।

ग. बच्चों को क्या करनी चाहिए?

बच्चों को बचपन से ही अच्छे गुणों को अपनाना चाहिए ।

घ. विलोम शब्द

१. नर्क – **स्वर्ग**
२. अवगुण – **गुण**
३. ज्ञानी – **अज्ञानी**
४. दानी – **कंजूस**
५. कड़वी – **मीठा**

ड. स्वर्ग जैसे एक परिवार का चित्र बनाओ



1076 Nadi Sangam School

Year 6

Vosa VakaViti

HSP 15 Solution

(A) **Na Vosa Veibasai:** vola na veibasai ni vosa ka ra matanivola kata toka e na veiyatuvosa e ra.

1. E dua na kena **turaga rairai vinaka/ totoka** ko **tukamu** ka ni mai davo **vakatadraicake** koto e **dela ni loga**.
2. Au a **tucake vosavosa** toka ga ka **bukunikesuqu** toka ki **kubu i sue**.
3. E na gauna sa qai **cabe kina na matanisiga**, keitou sa **vakatekivu** na lala.
4. Mo **cokia/ viviga** na ibenikana.

(B) **Na Vosa:** Na vosa e tu na kena yavu ka ra qai sucu mai kina na veivosa eso me vaka na vei..., vaka..., taka..., yaka.... Na veivosa sema oqori e vakatokai me vosa sucu. Oqo e dua na kena ivakaraitaki:

- **yavu ni vosa-** marau
- **vosa sucu-** mamarau, marautaka, vakamarautaka, veimaraautaki, veivakamarautaki

Mo vola mai na vosa sucu ni yavu ni vosa ka ra volai koto e ra:

- a. yavu ni vosa- lako
vosa sucu- lakova, vakalakova, veilakovi, veilakoyaki, veilakoyakitaka
- b. yavu ni vosa- cici
vosa sucu- ciciva, vakacicivi, cicivaka, cicitaka, veiciciyaki
- c. yavu ni vosa- rawarawa
vosa sucu- rarawataka, vakararawataka, veivakararawataki
- d. yavu ni vosa- vosa
vosa sucu- vosavosa, vosataki, vosaki, veivosaki, vosavosataka
- e. yavu ni vosa- rogo
vosa sucu- rogoca, rogoci, veirogoci, vakarogoca, vakarorogo, vakarogotaka, veirogorogoci,