

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**SUBJECTS: ENGLISH**

**YEAR: 6**

**WORKSHEET#18**

STRAND	Writing and shaping
SUB – STRAND	Language , features and rules
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and build on knowledge of grammar and vocabulary

Read the words and using the context clues, match the meaning with the word. Words Meaning

- Technology \_\_\_\_\_ A. a person who works in space that is beyond the earth's surface.
- Intensive \_\_\_\_\_ B. hold someone's attention completely.
- Fascinated \_\_\_\_\_ C. an instrument used for making distant objects appear nearer and larger
- Achieve \_\_\_\_\_ D. scientific know-how
- Geek \_\_\_\_\_ E. to go after
- Astronaut \_\_\_\_\_ F. to earn something through your own efforts
- Telescope \_\_\_\_\_ G. concentrated effort to achieve something
- Pursue \_\_\_\_\_ H. a peculiar person usually seen as someone who is too intelligent

**Metaphor**

**A metaphor is a device used by writers to make a comparison between two things without using like or as. For Example: Semi is the best swimmer. Semi is a fish. We are comparing Semi to a fish.**

Study the metaphors below and identify what is being compared.

1. The secretary in the office is a witch. e.g. We are comparing the secretary to a witch.
2. I dislike him, he is a snake. \_\_\_\_\_

3. The planted a seed of faith. \_\_\_\_\_

4. That burden is my cross to bear. \_\_\_\_\_

5. His eyes were like daggers piercing my soul. \_\_\_\_\_

6. He is a pit bull after my blood. \_\_\_\_\_

7. A voice of thunder rang loud and clear. \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary list for the week**

passenger

appointment

vegetables

noticeable

contagious

honourable

demonstrate

encouragement

descendant

potatoes

performance

trophies

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES**

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS  
( revision)

YEAR: 6

WORKSHEET # 18

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

STRAND	Number and numerations
SUB- STRAND	Fractions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Select and apply mathematical operations on fractions involving the same or different denominators calculations on fractions using operations.

**Part 1: convert mixed fractions to improper fractions.**

Step 1: multiply whole number and denominator. Add numerator.

Step 2: place over the denominator.

Example:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  convert this to improper fraction.

$1 \times 4 = 4$  add numerator  $4 + 1 = 5$ , place over denominator =  $\frac{5}{4}$

**Activity** : convert these mixed fractions to improper fraction.

a.  $2\frac{1}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $1\frac{1}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $3\frac{4}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $7\frac{2}{9} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2: converting improper fractions to mixed numbers.**

Step 1: divide numerator by denominator.

Step 2: answer becomes the whole number and the remainder becomes the numerator.

Step 3: simplify if possible.

**Activity**: change these improper fractions to mixed numbers.

a.  $\frac{5}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $\frac{7}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $\frac{30}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $\frac{21}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Adding and subtracting mixed numbers**

**Method 1**

- a. Convert to improper fractions. Find lowest common denominator.
- b. Add or subtract the numerators.
- c. Convert back to mixed fractions.

**Method 2**

- a. Regroup whole numbers and simple fractions.
- b. Add or subtract whole numbers and find lowest common denominators for the two fractions.
- c. Add or subtract the fractions and put the whole number and the fraction together.
- d. Simplify the fraction if possible.

**Activity** : add these mixed numbers.

a.  $1\frac{1}{2} + 4\frac{3}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $4\frac{1}{5} + 3\frac{2}{10} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Subtract these mixed numbers.

a.  $5\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{1}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $35\frac{45}{55} - 27\frac{4}{11} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiplication of mixed numbers by whole numbers.**

Step 1: convert to improper fractions.

Step 2: multiply the fractions.

Step 3: convert the result back to mixed fraction.

Eg:  $1\frac{3}{8} \times 3 = \frac{11}{8} \times \frac{3}{1}$

a.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $1\frac{1}{5} \times 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{33}{8} = 4\frac{1}{8}$

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**SUBJECTS: HEALTHY LIVING**

**YEAR: 6**

**WORKSHEET#18**

STRAND	<b>Personal and Community Hygiene</b>
SUB – STRAND	<b>Personal Hygiene and Sanitation</b>
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Develop and show competence in providing First Aid skills. Develop strategies to prevent injuries.

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

Sprain    Fracture    First Aid    joint    ligaments    synovial fluid

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first help or immediate care given to an injured or sick person before the arrival of medical personnel.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ is where two or more bones meet or come together.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a short band of tough, flexible, fibrous connective tissue that connects two bones or cartilages or holds together a joint. It joins bones together
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is to reduce friction between the cartilages of joints during movement.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is when ligaments around a joint is torn or overstretched.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the cracking or breaking of a bone.

**Short Answer Questions.**

1. Name 3 types of fractures.

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2. What are scalds?

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3. How will you treat your friend who bleeding due to a cut on his hand.

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4. How will you treat a fracture?

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5. What is a burn?

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**Matching- match picture with the description by writing the alphabets in the box.**



A. First Aid for broken or twisted ankle.



B. Applying CPR to someone who has fainted



C. First Aid Kit contains all the things we may need to us to treat someone who is sick or injured.



D. First Aid for someone who has broken their wrist or dislocated their arm

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES**

SUBJECT: HINDI  
WORKSHEET #18

YEAR 6

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना, लिखना और निर्माण करना, संस्कृति
SUB STRAND	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय, शिष्टाचार, रिवाज, परम्पराओं, जातिय- गणित, जातिय विज्ञान, पौद्योगी की तथा पर्यावरण मुद्दा
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	परीचित विषयों पर छोटे औपचारिक ग्रंथों को निर्मित करने में औपचारिक लेखन शैलियों के उपयुक्त प्रक्रियाओंका प्रयोग करना ।

भाग १: भाषा अभ्यास: खाली स्थानों को भरो । शब्द कोष्ठक में दिए गए हैं ।

( से, के, पर, को, की )

१. पुस्तकों \_\_\_\_\_ देर लगे हैं ।
२. घड़ियाँ \_\_\_\_\_ सूईयाँ टूट गई ।
३. परिक्षा \_\_\_\_\_ दिन आ गए ।
४. घरेलू कामों \_\_\_\_\_ छुटी मिल गई ।
५. बच्चों \_\_\_\_\_ फुरसत मिलते ही खेलने चले गए ।
६. आजकल माँ बाजार \_\_\_\_\_ शाकभाजी लाती है ।
७. दूकान \_\_\_\_\_ भीड़ लगी थी ।
८. पाठशाला \_\_\_\_\_ आस - पास फूल खिले हैं ।
९. खेल \_\_\_\_\_ मैदान में बहुत लोग थे ।
१०. बहन अपने भाई \_\_\_\_\_ मिलने गई थी ।

भाग २: इस कहानी को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो ।

**बबलू**

बबलू जब स्कूल से लौटा तो वह बहुत थका- थका सा था । घर में प्रवेश करते ही अपनी माँ को मुस्कराते हुए पाता था । आज उसकी माँ वहाँ पर नहीं थी । उसने अपने कमरे में जंकर अपनी पुस्तकों को रख दिया और अपनी माँ की तालाश में निकल पड़ा । उसका जी कर रहा था कि वह झपट कर माँ से लिपट जाए और जोर जोर से रो-रो कर पूछे कि “ आज तुम दरवाजे पर क्यों नहीं आई ? मुझे जोरो की भूख लग रही है ।” भूख की याद आते ही लगा कि जैसे वह सचमुच ही भूखा है । रोज ऐसा होता था । स्कूल से आने पर माँ उ से कुछ खाने के लिए दे देती थी । लेकिन आज तो सब कुछ उल्टा पलटा हो गया । सोचते सोचते वह रसोई

घर के पास वाले कमरे में जा पहुँचा, उसी कमरे में खाना खाया जाता था। बबलू ने देखा कि आज मेज पर चादर बिछा है और खाना लगा है। ऐसा अक्सर मेहमान आने से पहले किया जाता था।

“जरूर कोई खाने पर आने वाला था। तब तो बड़ा अच्छा, बढ़िया चीजें खाने को मिलेंगी।” तब तक वह मेज के बिल्कुल पास आ पहुँचा। उसने हाथ बढ़कर एक लड्डू, बर्फी और गुलगुला उठाया और फटाफट खा गया पर उसके चेहरे पर मुस्कराहट नहीं आई।

**प्रश्न : सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर को घेरो।**

१. बबलू कहाँ से घर वापस आया था ?

क. शाला से

ख. दुकान से

२. “ प्रवेश करते ही ” का सही अर्थ क्या है ?

क. अन्दर आते ही

ख. बाहर आते ही

३. बबलू ने अपनी किताबों को कहाँ रखा था ?

क. रसोई घर में

ख. अपने कमरे में

४. घर वापस आने पर बबलू क्या करता था ?

क. भोजन करता था

ख. माँ से लिपट जाता था

५. भोजन कहाँ रखा हुआ था ?

क. डायनिंग रूम में

ख. रसोईघर में

६. तालाश शब्द का सही अर्थ क्या है ?

क. खोजना

ख. याद करना

७. बबलू क्यों उदास हो गया था ?

क. उसको भोजन नहीं मिला।

ख. उसकी माँ घर पर नहीं थी।



**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 6**

**I-TAUKEI WHSP 18**

**STRAND: Wilivola kei na vakadidigo**

**SUB-STRAND: Wilivola, buli vosa kei na yatuvosa.**

**CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:**

**Wilika na talanoa e vakarautaki, biuta vata na rorogo e dodonu e na vanua ni buli vosa kei na yatuvosa.**

**Na Qoli**

Na vosa oqo na “qoli” e yaca raraba ka okati kina na kena rawa mai na icoi ni kakana mai waitui. E sautu sara na noda matasawa e na vivili ka katoa na wai e na ika. E na veika ni waitui e kunei e baravi, e na kedra taleitaki, e vuqa sara vei ira oqori e ra i cavuti ni vanua ma vaka na kaikoso, na lumi, na qarivatu kei na so tale.

E na i tutu vakavanua, e nodra cakacaka na qoli na gonedau ka nodra i liuliu ko Tunidau. E na qoli, e ra tu ko ira na dau qoli vonu, na dau uwea, na dau ni vola ba kei na so tale. Ia, mai Kaba, e nodratou qoli na sua vai. E na veimatqali qoli kece e tu na kedra Tunidau kei na kedra bete.

Ia, na Sau Vai e duidui, ‘o ya ni vaka e caka me vakaraitaki kina na yalo dina ni Kai Kaba – na yalo vakatagane kei na yalo dua. E caka me vaka na qito ka vakayacori me i vakaraitaki ni yalo dina ki na i tikotiko vakaturaga.

**Bulubulu se Soro:** Ke dua na ka e sega ni lomadonu kina na Turaga na Vunivalu vei ratou na nona mai Kaba, e ratou sa na kauta na voto ni vai me nodratou i bulubulu se i soro.

E dodonu me vakadikevi tale mada na veimatqali qoli ka dau i sakisaki ni noda dui vanua ka me segati me vakabulabulataki.

**Wiliwili:** **E tini na vai sa dua na tabakau.**

**E tini na vonu sa dua na bi.**

**E tini na qio sa dua na laca.**

**Saumi taro**

1.Vola mai e tolu na ika e dau qolivi mai waitui?

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2. Vakamacalataka mai na nodra cakacaka na gonedau?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. E rawa vakacava ni da taqomaka na noda i qoliqoli?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. O cei na nodra iliuliu na gonedau?

\_\_\_\_\_.

**BULI YATUVOSA**

1. Sa balavu na nona wawa \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Au dau taleitaka na \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sa dodonu meda dau rokovi \_\_\_\_\_.
4. E kidroa ko Atama \_\_\_\_\_.
5. E coqa na koli na lori \_\_\_\_\_.

**VOLA ITUKUTUKU**

**Vola mai e dua na talanoa lekaleka me baleta na nomu koro.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**REVISION: SOCIAL STUDIES**

**YEAR: 6**

**WEEK 18**

STRAND	Time, Continuity and Change
SUB – STRAND	Understanding the past  Continuity and Change
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explain the reason behind the ceding of Fiji to Great Britain and highlight the important events that has happened and their significance to Fiji's history and to the present  Collect information and evaluate the significance of Fiji in independent state and discuss its impact on Fiji's past and present development.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- How many years did Britain rule Fiji?  
A. 96      B. 50      C. 20      D. 13
- Where was deed of cession signed?  
A. Levuka    B. Suva      C. Ba      D. Tavua
- Who was the Queens representative during Fiji's independence celebrations?  
A. Prince Charles    B. Ratu Peni    C. Ratu Cakabau      D Ma'afu
- In which year did the first indentured laborers arrive in Fiji?  
A. 1879      B. 1950      C. 1916      D. 2021
- When did indenture system come to end?  
A. 2020      B. 1916      C.2000      D. 2013
- Who was Fiji's first president after the independence?  
A. Ratu Sir Penania Ganilau      B. Ratu Peter      C. Cakabau      D. Tevita

**TRUE/ FALSE**

- Marine conservation is protection and preservation of marine ecosystems in oceans and seas. \_\_\_\_\_
- Multiculturalism is where different ethnic groups of people live together in peace and harmony in society. \_\_\_\_\_
- William Cross and David Cargill are the 2 missionaries arrived in Fiji. \_\_\_\_\_
- Burekalou is used to worship rituals to the ancestral God. \_\_\_\_\_
- Fiji gained its independence on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 1970. \_\_\_\_\_
- Garment industry replaced sugar as Fiji's leading export sector from 1997 – 2001. \_\_\_\_\_
- Before Christianity, there were wars and cannibalism in Fiji. \_\_\_\_\_
- Deed of cession agreement was signed between British government and Fijian Chiefs signifying Fiji becoming a British colony.

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**REVISION: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE WEEK: 18 YEAR: 6**

STRAND	Living things and the Environment
SUB – STRAND	Structure and life Processes Living together Biodiversity, Relationships and SUSTAINABILITY
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Compare the life cycles of common land and water animals and recognise their similarities and differences. Investigate and account for the life processes that enable plants to grow and reproduce Investigate and research how human activities affect plants and animals. Use plants respectfully and conserve plant life

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Insects have 3 body parts that is head, abdomen, thorax. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mammals are cold blooded animals. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Conclusion is collecting and summarizing of results after conducting the experiment. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Frogs undergo metamorphosis (a big change). \_\_\_\_\_
5. Larva is the young stage where feeding is done. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Seed coat helps to protect the embryo from injury. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Wind pollinated flowers has no nectar present. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Deforestation is cutting down of trees. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Florists are people who arrange flowers. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Pines are introduced plants in Fiji. \_\_\_\_\_

**FILLERS**

1. Natural vegetative reproduction are runners, tubers and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The plant requires carbon dioxide for \_\_\_\_\_
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ bulb at the beginning and end of the growing season with a lateral bud.
4. Stamen is a \_\_\_\_\_ part of a flower.
5. The ovary contains \_\_\_\_\_ of the flower.
6. Plants provide \_\_\_\_\_ to people.
7. Pollution causes harm to the \_\_\_\_\_ organisms.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process when pollen enters the ovule.

**Male food sea photosynthesis daffodil bulbs ovules Fertilization**