

Activity: 1

Comprehension Passage

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1

The Hidden Treasure

Many years ago, a very poor farmer bought a plot of land. One day while ploughing it, he came upon an iron box that was buried in the soil. When he opened it, he was astonished to discover that it was filled with gemstones, coins made of silver and gold. He straight away took it to the previous owner because he was sure it was his and could have just forgotten all about it.

“What is this?” asked the previous owner of the plot. The peasant told him the story of how the treasure was found. But the previous owner refused to accept it, saying, “The treasure would have been mine had I found it. I think it must have been hidden in the plot by my ancestors. As you have found it, so it belongs to you.”

Finally, the two men decided to divide it into two equal parts. The poor farmer and the previous owner of the plot will each take half. Those were the days when people were not greedy.

Questions:

- How did the farmer feel after opening the box?
A. Angry B. Surprised C. Excited D. Happy
- What was the hidden treasure that the farmer found?
A. Coins & gold B. Money and silver
C. Gemstones & silver D. Gemstones and coins
- What did the farmer do right after he found the treasure? He took it to the _____.
A. bank B. police station C. pastor D. previous owner
- The previous owner refused the treasure because he _____.
A. was a greedy man B. did not like it
C. did not find the treasure D. felt sorry for the poor farmer
- A suitable lesson of this story is _____.
A. love B. not to be greedy C. hard work D. savings for the future

Activity: 2

Cloze Passage

Write only one word in each space to complete the passage.

There are over 6,000 languages in the world. This is amazing and shows what an interesting thing a language is. Another amazing thing is there _____ 800 different languages in Papua New Guinea. I am happy because I can speak _____ English, French, Fijian and a little Fiji Hindi. I wonder how many languages you can speak. It is not _____ to learn a new language. It takes us a long time even to learn our mother tongue or first language. In Fiji _____ most South Pacific countries it is wonderful how some school children are good in speaking, reading and writing in English, _____ well as their mother tongue.

Activity: 3

Grammar

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Which of the following words is spelt correctly?

- A. Augast
B. January
C. November
D. Juli

2. The children were asked to bring _____ umbrellas.

- A. them
B. they're
C. there
D. their

3. Goldilocks could not sit comfortably on Father Bear's chair because _____ was too hard.

- A. he
B. it
C. she
D. one

4. Choose the long form of the underlined word in the sentence below.

The children weren't told about the trip to Nadi.

- A. were not
B. where not
C. was not
D. would not

5. Choose the correct pair of opposite words below.

- A. fair, fare
B. poor, wealthy
C. complete, finish
D. fast, quick

6. Leemay enjoys watching rugby but she _____ know the rules of the game.

- A. don't
B. didn't
C. doesn't
D. isn't

7. We invited Ram to go to the pictures with us but he said he _____ because he was busy.

- A. can't
B. hasn't
C. didn't
D. couldn't

8. The brave boy ran into the burning house to _____ the little baby.

- A. rescue
B. rescues
C. rescuing
D. rescued

9. One of the girls _____ absent yesterday.

- A. is
B. was
C. are
D. were

10. Isireli climbed a big tree and _____ six coconuts.

- A. pick
B. picked
C. picks
D. was picking

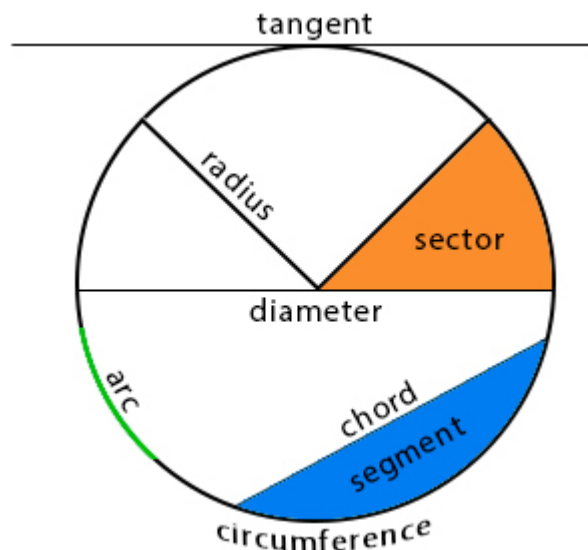
2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Mathematics
Worksheet 20

Strand	Geometry
Sub – Strand	Shapes
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To draw and label the parts of a circle. - To understand the relationship between the radius and the diameter line.

Lesson notes:

Parts of a Circle

- The **circumference** (or perimeter) of a circle is made of many points that are all the same distance (equidistant) from the centre of the circle.
- An **arc** is part of the circumference of a circle.
- The **diameter** cuts the circle exactly in half and goes through the centre.
- The **radius** is half the length of the diameter and is joined to the centre at one end.
- A **chord** is a straight line inside the circle that touches the circumference at 2 points but does not touch the centre of a circle.
- A **tangent** is a straight line outside the circle that touches the circumference at one point only.
- A **segment** is the area enclosed by a chord and an arc.
- A **sector** is the area enclosed by 2 radii (radius) and an arc (It looks like a slice of cake or pizza).



Note: The radius is exactly half the length of the diameter.

Activity: From your knowledge, complete the missing details in the table below. The first one is done for you.

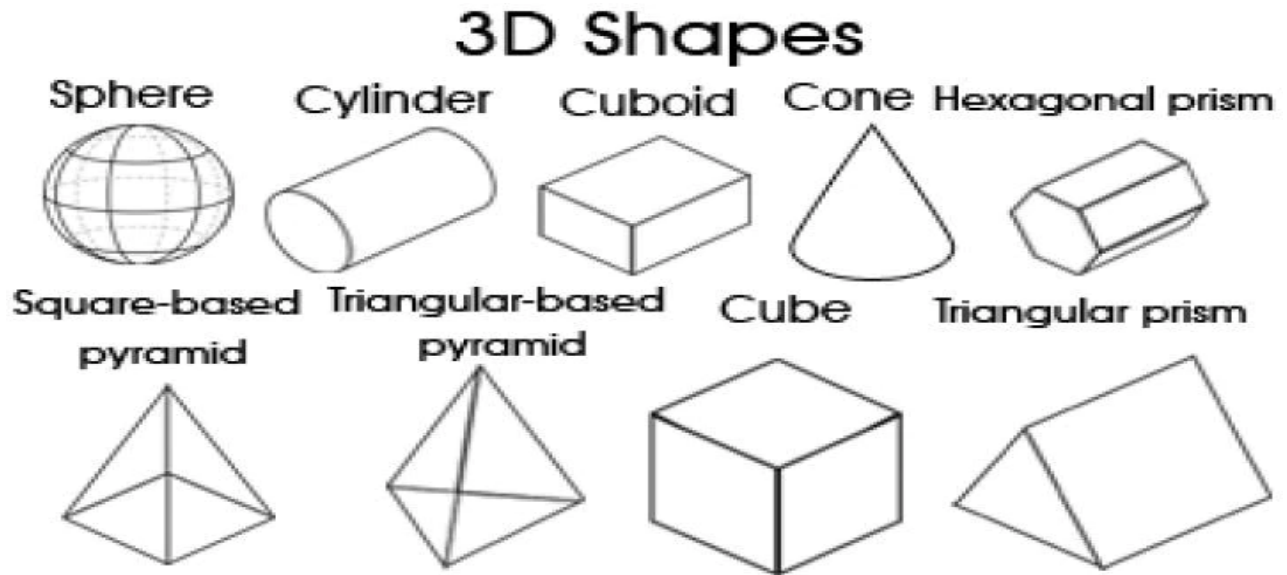
Radius length	Diameter length
5cm	10cm
7cm	
8cm	
	20cm
	18cm
3cm	

Strand	Geometry
Sub – Strand	Shapes
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To study 3D shapes. - List examples of 3D shapes.

Lesson notes: 3 Dimensional Shapes.

- 3D shapes are 3 dimensional solid shapes which have lengths, widths and depths [heights]

Example of 3D shapes:



Activity:

Draw and name three 3D shapes.

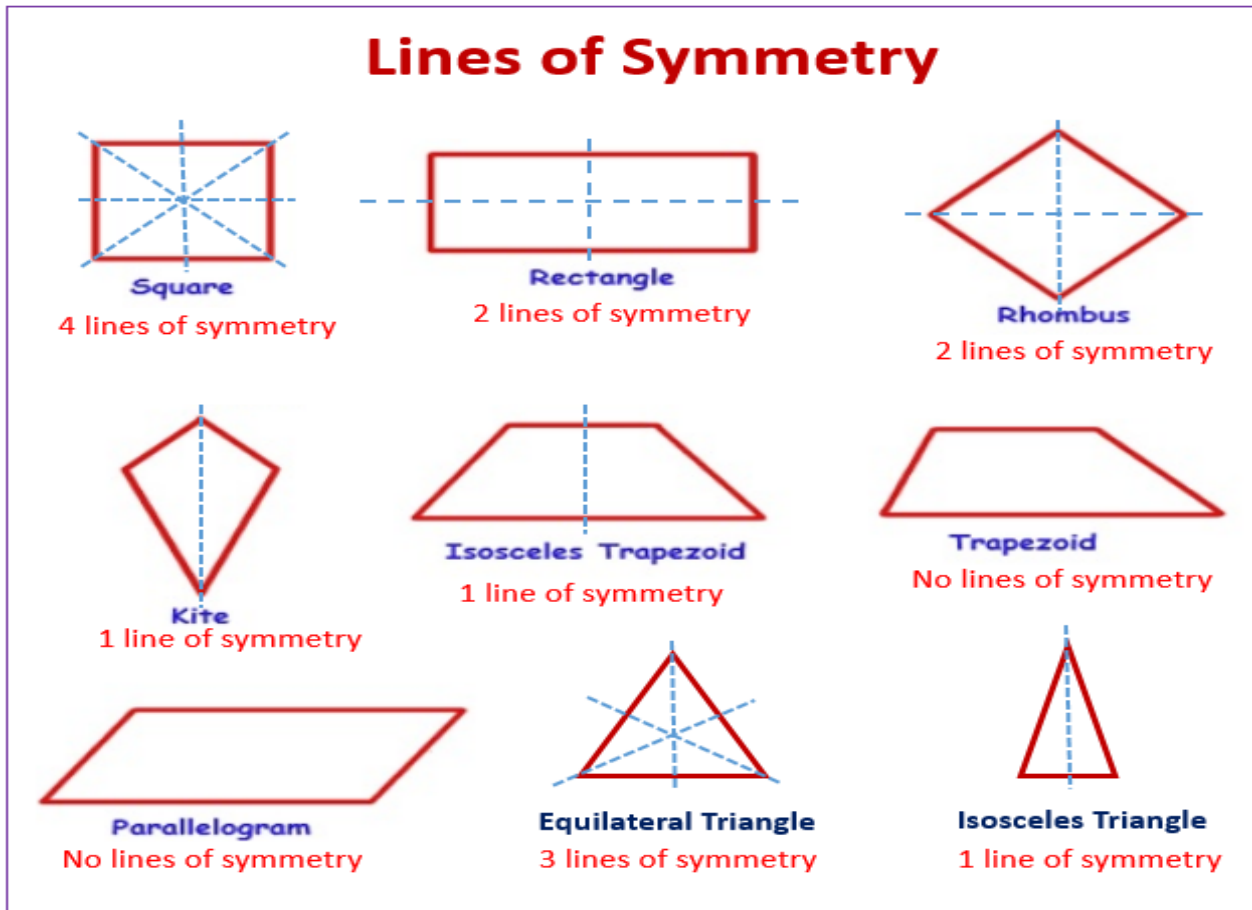
Diagram	Name

Strand	Geometry
Sub – Strand	Shapes
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify lines of symmetry - To draw the lines of symmetry on the given shapes .

Lesson notes: Lines of Symmetry

- A line of symmetry is a line that cuts a shape exactly in half.
- This means that if you were to fold the shape along the line, both halves would match exactly.

Example:



Activity: Complete the following

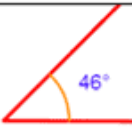
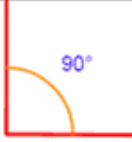
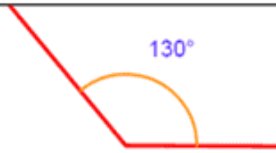
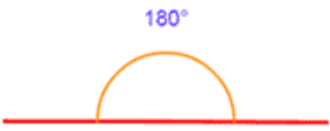
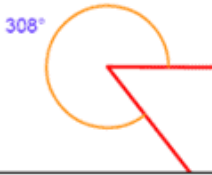
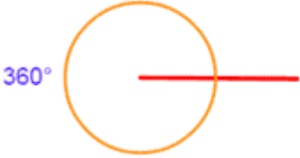
List down the number of lines of symmetry the following shapes have:

1. Square - _____
2. Rectangle - _____
3. Rhombus - _____
4. Equilateral triangle - _____
5. Kite - _____
6. Parallelogram- _____

Strand	Geometry
Sub – Strand	Shapes
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To investigate about angles - To list examples of angles and state its properties.

Lesson notes:

Angles

Type of Angle	Description	Example
Acute Angle	An angle that is less than 90°	
Right Angle	An angle that is exactly 90°	
Obtuse Angle	An angle that is greater than 90° and less than 180°	
Straight Angle	An angle that is exactly 180°	
Reflex Angle	An angle that is greater than 180° and less than 360°	
Full Angle	An angle that is exactly 360°	

Activity: Draw and name any four types of angles.

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Complete the following:

1. A straight angle measures _____.
2. An acute angle measures less than _____.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Healthy Living
Year 6
Worksheet 20

Strand	Personal and Community Hygiene
Sub Strand	Civic Pride
Content Learning Outcome	Design a plan to maintain a clean and healthy environment for now and in the future

Lesson Notes

1. Environment Conservation

- Environmental conservations are acts or practices that we do to protect our environment.
- It is important that we learn to **conserve** our natural resources so that we do not use up all of our natural resources.
- Environmental conservation is important because it helps us to prevent **global warming**.
- It also helps in protecting food supplies and the reduction of air temperature and **pollutants** from the **atmosphere**.
- Farmers depend on the environment for their crops to mature on time and in good condition.
- The Earth's resources are limited and finite. We can't replace what we use as fast as we use things up. Example: Fossil Fuels such as kerosene, petrol will one day run out of supply if we do not learn to conserve what we have in supply now.
- Without oil we may not be able to travel by car, bus and boat. Even airplanes may stop transporting people and tourists.

Activity 1

Write T for true and F for false for each of the statements below.

1. Environment conservation is not important. _____
2. Environmental conservations are acts or practices that we do to protect our environment. _____
3. Environmental conservation helps prevent global warming. _____
4. The Earth's resources are limited and finite. _____
5. We are able to replace the resources as fast as we use them. _____
6. Fossil fuels will never end. _____

Lesson Notes

2. Recycling

Recycling is when we reuse things that have already been used. Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.

Why should we recycle?

- Recycling or making new things from waste material uses less money, less energy, and saves a lot of the Earth's natural resources, thereby helping the environment.
- Recycling also saves space in landfills, example the Naboro Landfill.
- Instead of your garbage being thrown away and taking up space and possibly damaging the environment it's better to recycle it.
- We can recycle plastics, paper, plastic juice and water bottles, old tires, food scraps and water as well, for example the water that we use for rinsing the clothes can be later used for scrubbing the bathroom or the toilet.

Activity 2

1. List down four things that we can recycle.

2. What is recycling?

3. How does recycling help the environment?

4. Through recycling we can earn extra pocket money. Explain how.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Hindi
Year 6
Worksheet 20 (Revisional Activities)

विलोम शब्द - Antonyms

दिए गए शब्दों के विलोम शब्द रिक्त स्थानों में लिखो ।

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. आना - _____ | 2. सुबह - _____ |
| 3. धीरे - _____ | 4. कठिन - _____ |
| 5. दिन - _____ | 6. अन्दर - _____ |
| 7. मोटा - _____ | 8. जवाब - _____ |
| 9. मेहनती - _____ | 10. दूर - _____ |

पर्यायवाची शब्द - Synonyms

दिए गए शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द रिक्त स्थानों में लिखो ।

मकान	प्रकाश	वायु	भगवान	कष्ट
प्यार	नयन	सूरज	बादल	पताका

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. उजाला - _____ | 2. ईश्वर - _____ |
| 3. सूर्य - _____ | 4. झण्डा - _____ |
| 5. प्रेम - _____ | 6. दुख - _____ |
| 7. घर - _____ | 8. मेघ - _____ |
| 9. लोचन - _____ | 10. हवा - _____ |

इस निबन्ध को ध्यान से पढ़ो और नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द को चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों में लिखो ।

एक सड़क दुर्घटना का वर्णन

सड़क दुर्घटना आज कल हमारे _____ पर अक्सर होती रहती है । ऐसी दुर्घटना से तो कई लोगों की जान चली जाती है । कभी लोगों की टांगे टूट जाती हैं तो कभी _____ कीमती मोटरें बरबाद हो जाती हैं ।

पिछले शुक्रवार को मैं ने एक सड़क _____ देखी । जैसे ही मैं बस से उतर रहा था कि कुछ दूर पर हमें ज़ोर से _____ सुनाई दी । मैं उस ओर चल पड़ा । वहाँ पर _____ भीड़ भी लग गई थी । दो मोटरें आपस में _____ गई थीं । उनके बीच में एक _____ था जो बुरी तरह से जखमी हो गया था । दोनों मोटर _____ उतर कर एक दूसरे पर _____ लगाने लगे ।

इतने में _____ लोग उस व्यक्ति को उठाकर दूसरी मोटर द्वारा _____ ले गए । उसका सारा _____ खून से लथपथ हो गया था । उस के बचने की _____ बहुत कम थी ।

वे दोनों चालक वादविवाद ही कर रहे थे कि _____ आ पहुँची । उसने अन्य लोगों को वहाँ से चले जाने का आदेश दिया और _____ जारी कर दी । मैंने भी वहाँ से _____ रास्ता लिया ।

सड़कों, अस्पताल, चालक, पुलिस, अधिक, दुर्घटना, सुन्दर, टकरा,

छानबीन, उम्मीद, आदमी, अपना, दोष, आवाज़, शरीर, कुछ

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 20

Strand 4	Earth and Beyond
Sub Strand	Our Changing Earth
Content Learning Outcome	Explore and discuss changes in the environment through natural weathering processes and its effects on the Earth's surface and living organisms.

Lesson Notes:

Weathering

- Weathering is the breaking down or dissolving of rocks and minerals on the Earth's surface.
- Weathering can be a physical, chemical or biological process.
- Weathering and erosion constantly change the Earth.
- Weathering wears away exposed surfaces over time. It smoothens sharpens, roughens areas on rocks.
- Weathering also helps create soil as tiny bits of weathered rock mix with plant and animal remains.
- Water, ice, acids, salt, plants, animals and changes in temperature are all agents of weathering.
- The natural changes in the environment that contribute to weathering of rocks and soil erosion are brought about by: (a) Rain (b) Wind and (c) Heat.
- Weathering can be a mechanical or a chemical process. Often, these two types of weathering work together.
- Mechanical weathering, also called physical weathering, causes **rocks to crumble**.
- Plants and animals are also agents of mechanical weathering.
- The seed of a tree may sprout in soil that has collected in a cracked rock. As the roots grow, they widen the cracks, eventually breaking the rock into pieces.
- Chemical weathering changes the materials that make up rocks and soils.
- Sometimes, carbon dioxide from the air or soil combines with water. This produces a weak acid, called carbonic acid that can dissolve rock.
- Some living plants such as lichens also produce acids.

Activity

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Weathering is the _____ down or dissolving of rocks and _____ on the Earth's surface.
2. Weathering can be a physical, _____ or biological process.
3. Weathering _____ away exposed _____ over time.
4. Water, ice, acids, salt, plants, animals and changes in _____ are all agents of _____.
5. Mechanical weathering, also called _____ weathering, causes _____ to crumble.
6. Some living _____ such as lichens also produce _____.
7. _____ weathering changes the materials that make up _____ and soils.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 6
Social Studies
Worksheet 20

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub – Strand	People and Work
Content Learning Outcome	- Identify and evaluate different options for depositing savings.

Lesson notes: Income, Expenses and Savings.

- The money received for the work done is called income.
- That money is spent on family needs and wants like buying of groceries and paying for bills.
- The money spent from the income earned is called expenses.
- Before we spend our income, we should prepare a budget.
- A budget is a plan on how to spend our income.
- If we prepare a good budget, some money would be left.
- This money is called our savings and usually deposited in a savings account in the bank.
- We need to have savings for our future family plans or it can be used during emergencies.

Example of Rura’s Family Income and Expenditure [Family Fortnight Income]

Income	
Fathers salary	\$400.00
Mothers salary	\$300.00
Total	\$700.00
Family Expenses	
Food	\$150.00
Electricity	\$30.00
Telephone	\$30.00
Bus fare	\$75.00
Courts Account	\$40.00
Leisure	\$40.00
Family Obligation	\$50.00
Medical	\$50.00
Clothing	\$50.00
Saving	\$185.00

Activity:

1. Define the following terms:

- a. Income - _____
- b. Expense- _____
- c. Savings - _____
- d. Budget - _____

2. List down two importance of saving.

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub – Strand	People and Work
Content Learning Outcome	- Explain what taxes are charged on and give examples on how government uses these taxes.

Lesson notes: What is an Income Tax?

- Every employee earns a salary from his employer.
- Some get paid weekly, fortnightly and even monthly.
- Before the employers pay the employees, they have to deduct their **FNPF** and **Income tax**.
- The Fiji National Provident Fund deduction is a kind of savings for the workers to receive when they retire.
- Income tax is the amount of money deducted from an employee’s salary and paid to the government.
- This money is used by the government for paying for the school fees, free textbooks, paying for bus fare and food vouchers.
- There are other different taxes paid to the government like wheel tax, Value Added Tax and business tax.

Activity:

Answer the following questions.

1. What is income tax?

2. Write down two ways through which income tax is used by the government.

3. Name the other three types of tax.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the notes above.

1. Every employee earns a _____.
2. The Fiji National Provident Fund deduction is a kind of _____.
3. Before the employers pay the employees, they have to deduct their _____ and _____.

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub – Strand	People and Work
Content Learning Outcome	- Give examples of needs and wants and ways to prioritize these needs and wants.

Lesson notes:

Needs and Wants

- Needs are things that a person needs to be able to live or survive.
- This includes shelter, water, air, food, clothing, education, health care and money.
- Wants are things that we like to have but are not necessary.
- They can bring enjoyment to us but we can still live without them.
- Things like new pair of shoes, a new tv set and a watch are some of our wants.

Activity: Answer the following questions.

1. List down five of your needs and 5 wants.

Needs

Wants

2. Place a tick in the table below to show whether each item is a **need** or a **want**.

	Need	Want
Tom needs an exercise book.		
To have a new mobile phone.		
A family has a well- balanced diet.		
Mother buys a new washing machine.		
Buying medicine for a sickness.		
Fresh air at night		
To have a new bicycle		

Lesoni: Wase 7

Ulutaga:Na Vakasaqa Masima

Na masima e vakadaumakataka na ikanakana ni icoi ni keda; na masima e vakabulabulabulataka na qele kei na masima e rawa ni vakayagataki me imamaroi me tu vakadede kina na ika se lewe ni manumanu. Eda qoroya na nodra kila ka kei na vuku na noda qase. Na cakacaka ni vakasaqa masima, e sa nodra cakacaka tu mai na qase eliu. Ni sa dau vinakati me caka na masima, era sa dau qarava sara ga vakoro. Dau veivuketaka, Turaga kei na marama. Sa tu nodra cakacaka na Turaga ka tu tale ga na cakacaka qarava na marama. Na masima, e kune mai na wai. Na wai ni masima e kune mai na maqamaqa ka toka ena yasa ni koro. Ni sa di na mati ka mamaca koto na maqamaqa, era sa qai laki keli qara ko ira na Turaga. E vakatau tiko na titobu ni qara e na kena sa kunei na nuku mai boto ni qara. Ekea, sa na kunei kina na wai; oqori sara ga na wai ni masima. Sa na qai bini wavoki na qele ena bati ni qara me tarova na ua, ena kena drodro yani ki na loma ni qara. Na itavi era na qarava tale na Turaga, koya na kena laki ta mai na buka ni vakasaqa. Ena gauna vata koya era sa na vakarautaka na marama na nodra kuro ni vakasaqa masima. Ena gauna eliu, era dau vakayagataka na qase na kuro ni viti. Ia, e daidai sa vakayagataka na viva. Na viva sa ikoya na saqa lelevu ni waiwai. Na vakasaqa masima e dau caka ga ena siga vinaka.

Na taro:

1. A cava na yaga ni masima?

2. Na tiki Viti cava e dau caka kina na masima?
