

Grade 6 & 7: Week 5



English, Mathematics and Science



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Diminutive nouns

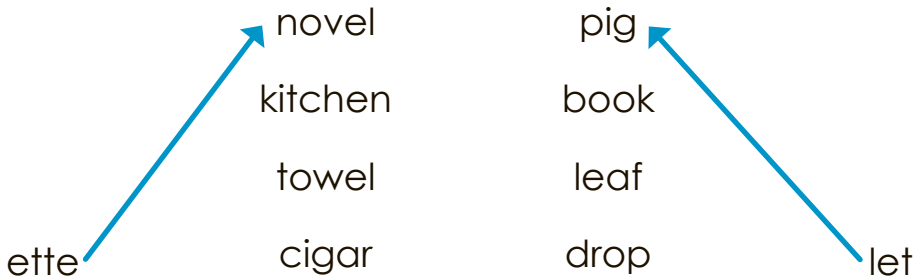
What are they?

- Diminutives are words that refer to something smaller or younger.
- Diminutives are made by adding a suffix (-et, -let, -ling, -ock, -ette, -kin) to the root word.
e.g. eagle – eaglet, owl – owlet, duck- duckling, bull – bullock, kitchen – kitchenette, hill - hillock
- Diminutives can also be a special word for something younger / smaller.
e.g. tree – sapling

List of diminutives to refer to

Noun	Diminutive	Noun	Diminutive	Noun	Diminutive
bear	cub	goose	gosling	swan	cygnet
bull	bullock	hare	leveret	turkey	poult
cat	kitten	hare	leveret	whale	calf
cow	calf	hen	chicken	hill	hillock
deer	fawn	horse	foal	island	islet
dog	puppy	kangaroo	joey	kitchen	kitchenette
dolphin	calf	lion	cub	lock	locket
duck	duckling	mare	filly	river	rivulet
eagle	eaglet	moth	caterpillar	stream	streamlet
eel	elver	owl	owlet	tree	sapling
animals that lay eggs	hatchling	pig	piglet	statue	statuette
elephant	calf	seal	pup	drop	droplet
fish	fry	sheep	lamb	hole	eyelet
frog	tadpole	spider	spiderling	butterfly	caterpillar
goat	kid	stallion	colt	crown	coronet

Diminutive words with the suffix – ette and the suffix - let



Make diminutive words by joining the suffixes using arrows.

1. Select the correct word from the box to complete the sentences.

cygnet, eaglet, fawn, sapling, streamlet, kid, lamb, calf, islet, duckling, cub, foal, rivulet, gosling

- a. A young duck is a _____.
- b. A young goat is a _____.
- c. A young goose is a _____.
- d. A small river is a _____.
- e. A young cow is a _____.
- f. A young swan is a _____.
- g. A young eagle is a _____.
- h. A young deer is a _____.
- i. A small stream is a _____.
- j. A young tree is a _____.
- k. A young sheep is a _____.
- l. A small island is a _____.
- m. A young horse is a _____.
- n. A young lion is a _____.

2. Add the correct suffix to make the diminutive.

Explain the meaning of each diminutive.

- a. hill _____ (ock/ette) _____
- b. book _____ (ling/let) _____
- c. gos _____ (ling/let) _____
- d. kitchen _____ (kin/ette) _____

3. Read this passage.



While bending down to drink water from a rivulet one day, a fox and her cub fell in. Try as they would, they could not climb out because the walls of the rivulet were too high. All the tadpoles and fry along the bank were shocked at the arrival of the new inhabitants and swam away.

Not long afterwards, a goat and her kid came along. Behind them were two lambs and a piglet, rushing to get the first sip of water. Seeing the fox and its cub in the water, the goat asked them why they were in the water. "We are enjoying the cool, pure water," replied the fox. "Wouldn't you like to jump in and taste it?"

Without stopping to think, the foolish goat jumped in, followed by the others. No sooner had he reached the bottom than the cunning old fox leaped on to his back and scrambled onto the bank with her cub in her mouth.

Looking down at the unhappy goat, the fox laughed and said, "Next time, friend, be sure to look before you leap." Sadly, the goat, the kid, two lambs and the piglet drowned. First to notice the free meal was an elver, followed by tadpoles, fry, and terrapin hatchlings. They all had a good meal.

- Underline the diminutive nouns in the text.
- Write these words in the diminutive noun column below. Use each diminutive only once.
- Write the nouns from the passage that link to the diminutive in the noun column next to the diminutive
- Now write the remaining nouns alongside the diminutive.

Noun	Diminutive Noun	Noun	Diminutive Noun
river	rivulet		

4. Complete the following using diminutives.

- A small hill is called a _____.
- A condensed book is called a _____.
- A tiny drop is a _____.
- A small hole to thread a shoelace through is an _____.
- A small crown is a _____.
- A small stream is a _____.
- A small eagle is an _____.

5. Use the diminutive suffixes to form diminutive nouns.

	- ette	statue	statuette
a.	- ock	bull	
b.	- ling	duck	
c.	- et	owl	
d.	- let	drop	

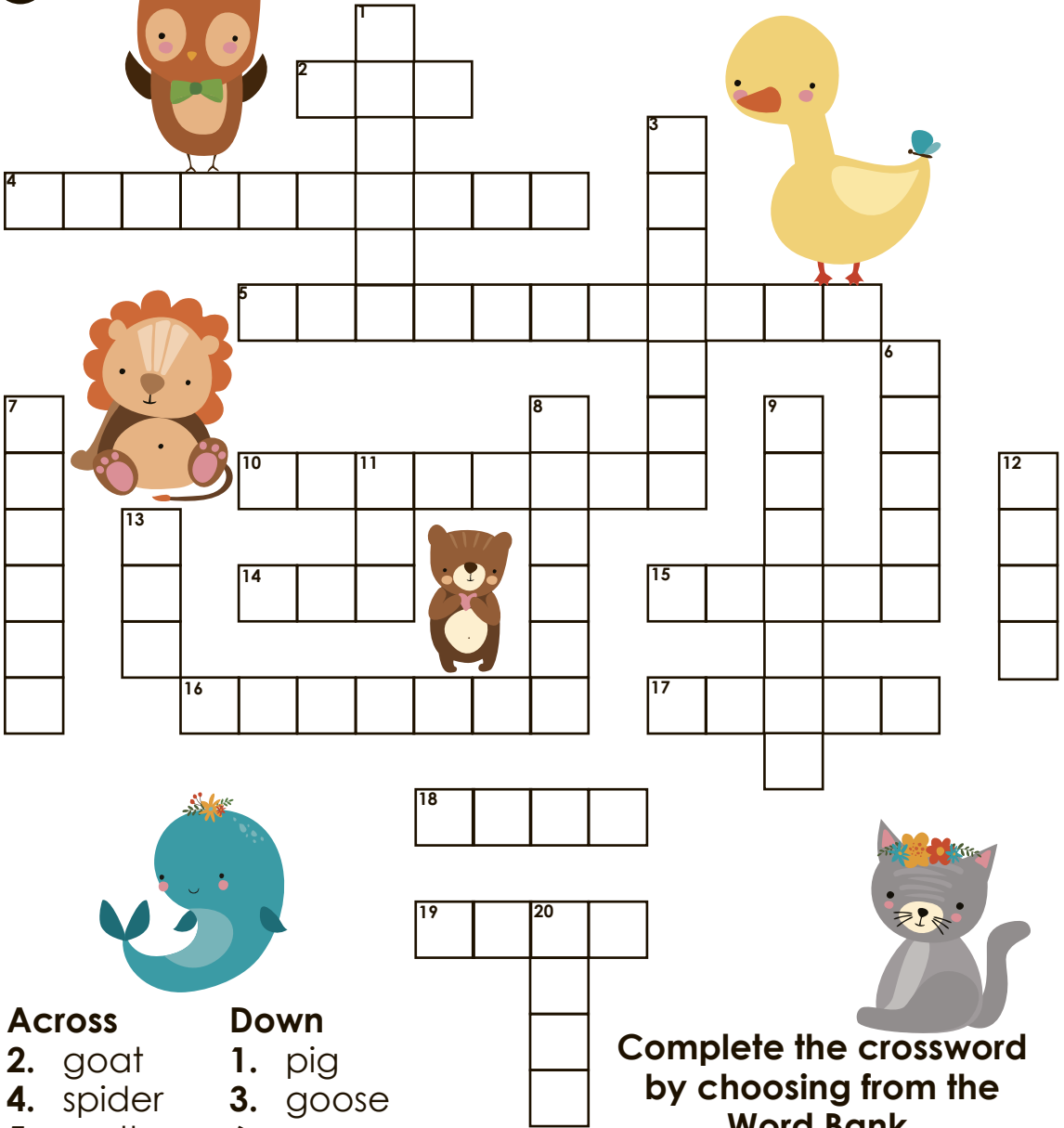
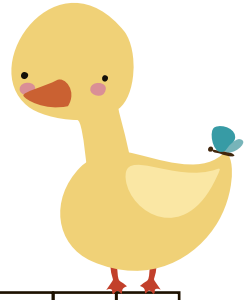
6. Draw a line from the diminutive to the correct definition of it.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. gosling | a. a very small river |
| 2. cub | b. a young goose |
| 3. streamlet | c. a very small stream |
| 4. cygnet | d. a young pig |
| 5. sapling | e. a young hare |
| 6. duckling | f. a young duck |
| 7. calf | g. a small bull |
| 8. kid | h. a young bear |
| 9. kitchenette | i. a very small statue |
| 10. lamb | j. a young stallion |
| 11. elver | k. a young eel |
| 12. rivulet | l. a young goat |
| 13. leveret | m. a young swan |
| 14. statuette | n. a young tree |
| 15. bullock | o. a young sheep |
| 16. piglet | p. a young cow |
| 17. colt | q. a very small kitchen |

7. Change the underlined words to diminutives and rewrite the sentence.

a. The lady found the dog in a river and took it home to dry off in her kitchen.

b. Two cats tried to climb the tree on the hill to reach the owl.



Across

2. goat
4. spider
5. moth
10. duck
14. bear
15. dog
16. hen
17. owl
18. horse
19. whale

Down

1. pig
3. goose
6. mare
7. eagle
8. cat
9. frog
11. lion
12. kangaroo
13. fish
20. sheep

**Complete the crossword
by choosing from the
Word Bank.**

Word Bank

cub, kitten, fry, chicken,
puppy, eaglet, tadpole, kid,
gosling, caterpillar, foal, joey,
cub, owlet, spiderling, piglet,
lamb, calf, duckling, filly



Mathematics

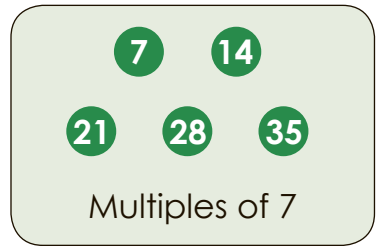
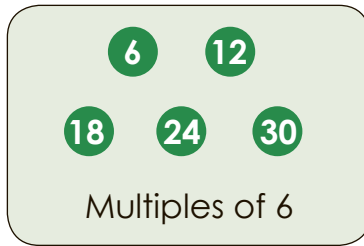
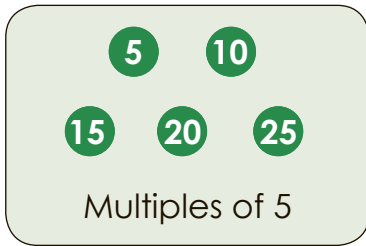
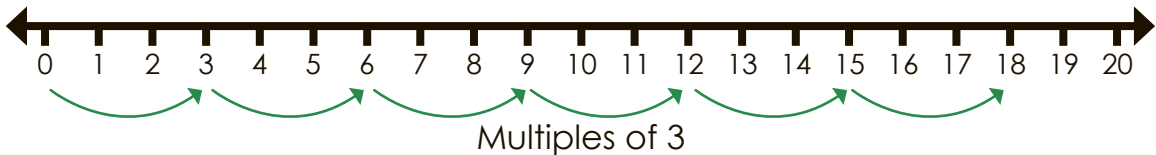
Grade 6

WEEK 5 - LESSON 5

Multiples

What is a Multiple?

A multiple is the result of multiplying a number by another whole number – just like the times tables!



Finding Multiples:

Consider the numbers 3 and 5.

- Find the first 12 multiples of these numbers.
- Circle all the common multiples (those numbers that are found in both sets of numbers).
- Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) (the smallest number that is in both sets of numbers).

a.	The 12 multiples											
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
b.	Common multiples											
	15, 30.											
c.	The lowest common multiple											
	15											

Activity

1. Consider the numbers 2 and 3.

- Find the next 12 multiples of these numbers
- Find all the common multiples
- Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

a.	The 12 multiples											
2												
3												
b.	Common multiples											
c.	The lowest common multiple											

2. Consider the numbers 6 and 8.

- Find the next 12 multiples of these numbers
- Find all the common multiples
- Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

a.	The 12 multiples											
6												
8												
b.	Common multiples											
c.	The lowest common multiple											

3. Consider the numbers 3, 6 and 9.

- Find the next 12 multiples of these numbers.
- Find all the common multiples.
- Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM).

a.	The 12 multiples											
3												
6												
9												
b.	Common multiples											
c.	The lowest common multiple											

Mathematics

Grade 7

WEEK 5 - LESSON 5

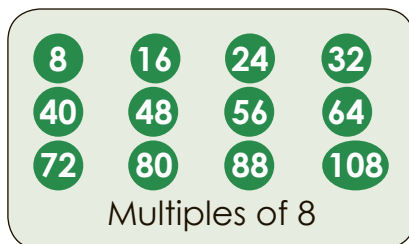
Multiples

What is a Multiple?

A multiple is the answer we get when that number is multiplied by another whole number.

E.g. 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 are all multiples of 6, because:

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times 1 &= 6 \\ 6 \times 2 &= 12 \\ 6 \times 3 &= 18 \\ 6 \times 4 &= 24 \\ 6 \times 5 &= 30 \end{aligned}$$



Examples:

1. Write down all the multiples of 7 less than 40.

7, 14, 21, 28, 35.

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \times 1 &= 7 \\ 7 \times 2 &= 14 \\ 7 \times 3 &= 21 \\ 7 \times 4 &= 28 \\ 7 \times 5 &= 35 \end{aligned}$$

2. Write down all the multiples of 9 between 20 and 80

27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72.

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \times 3 &= 27 \\ 9 \times 4 &= 36 \\ 9 \times 5 &= 45 \\ 9 \times 6 &= 54 \\ 9 \times 7 &= 63 \\ 9 \times 8 &= 72 \end{aligned}$$

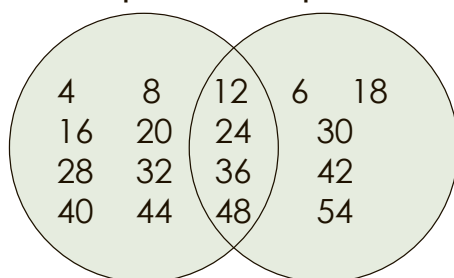
How do we determine the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) of two numbers?

Lowest – the smallest number.

Common – the numbers that appears in both sets of numbers.

Multiple – the answer to multiplication tables.

Multiples of 4 Multiples of 6



Example 1:**Use the numbers 4 and 6.**

- Find the first 12 multiples of these numbers
- Find all the common multiples
- Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

a.	The 12 multiples											
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
b.	Common multiples											
	12, 24, 36 and 48											
c.	The lowest common multiple											
	12											

Example 2:**Use the numbers 6 and 8.**

- Find the first 12 multiples of these numbers
- Find all the common multiples
- Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

a.	The 12 multiples											
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
b.	Common multiples											
	24, 48, 72											
c.	The lowest common multiple											
	24											

Activities

A. 1. Write all the multiples of 4 from 16 to 44.

2. Write all the multiples of 6 between 35 and 70.

3. Write down the first 6 multiples of 9.

4. Write all the multiples of 7 from 35 to 84.

5. Write all the multiples of 8 between 40 and 80.

B. 1. Use the numbers 3 and 9.

a. Find the first 12 multiples of these numbers

b. Find all the common multiples

c. Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

a. The 12 multiples												
3												
9												
b. Common multiples												
c. The lowest common multiple												

2. Consider the numbers 3 and 4.

a. Find the first 12 multiples of these numbers

b. Find all the common multiples

c. Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

a.	The 12 multiples											
3												
4												
b.	Common multiples											
c.	The lowest common multiple											

3. Consider the numbers 4 and 8.

- Find the first 12 multiples of these numbers
- Discover all the common multiples
- Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

a.	The 12 multiples											
4												
8												
b.	Common multiples											
c.	The lowest common multiple											

4. Write down the multiples of each set of numbers and find the LCM of each set:

- i) 2, 5 and 6 up to 40

LCM: _____

- ii) 6, 8 and 12 up to 60

LCM: _____

Social Health

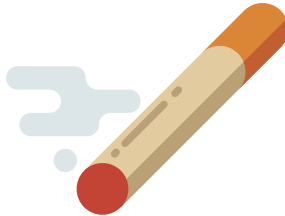
Substance abuse

Learning competencies

- Describe substance abuse.
- Identify the health, social and economic effects of alcohol, tobacco and drugs.



Alcohol



Tobacco



Canabis

Vocabulary

- **Abuse** - Misuse of something like drugs or alcohol.
- **Economic** - Connected to money and business matters.
- **Social** - Connected with groups of people and their communities .

Describe substance abuse

- When a person uses substances, such as alcohol, tobacco or drugs in ways that are harmful to themselves and the people around them.

TOBACCO



ALCOHOL



OTHER DRUGS

Cocaine



Mandrax



Canabis



Other commonly abused solvents: glue, benzene, dry cleaning fluid, nail polish remover, petrol.



Identify the health, social and economic effects of alcohol, tobacco and drugs.

Health Effects		
Alcohol	Tobacco	Drugs
Changes the way one thinks	Very bad for one's health	Drug abuse can cause serious health problems, in some cases even leading to death
Irresponsible behaviour	Causes damage to the entire body especially the lungs	Causes weakness in the immune system
Slows one's reactions and leads to poor judgement	Can become addicted	Lead to conditions like abnormal heart rate and heart attack
Affects one's organs and blood circulation		Destroy the liver
Can become addicted		

Social Effects		
Alcohol	Tobacco	Drugs
Changes one's behaviour	Tension in the family – lying trying to hide the smell	Steal to pay for drugs
Can become aggressive	Bad breath, dull skin, smelly hair	Underage – can lose control
One can steal to pay for more alcohol	Could lead to punishment at school	Schoolwork deteriorates
Underage drinking can cause problems at school		Family conflict or break up
Loss of job can lead to breakdown of the family		

Economic Effects		
Alcohol	Tobacco	Drugs
Addiction influences the ability to work well, thus one can lose one's job	Addiction influences the ability to work well, thus one can lose one's job	Addiction influences the ability to work well, thus one can lose one's job
Costs to the health system	Costs to the health system	Costs to the health system
Money is spent on alcohol instead of food	Money is spent on tobacco instead of food	Money is spent on drugs instead of food

Assessment

1. Describe what is meant by substance abuse?

2. Identify and name one effect that the abuse of substances has on a person's:

a. Health

b. Social relationships

c. Education

Science

Grade 7

WEEK 5 - LESSON 5

Sexuality and sexual health STDs, HIV and AIDS

Competencies

- Explain that there is no cure yet for HIV/AIDS but there are life-prolonging treatments.
- Discuss the myths and taboos around HIV and AIDS.

Vocabulary

- **Taboo** - a social or religious custom prohibiting or restricting a particular practice or forbidding association with a particular person, place, or thing.
- **Myths** - a widely held but false belief or idea.

Explain that there is no cure yet for HIV/AIDS but there are life-prolonging treatments.

- There is no cure yet for HIV/AIDS but there is medicine for life-prolonging treatment called ANTI-RETROVIRAL (ARV) THERAPY for treating HIV infection and to prevent it from becoming AIDS.



Myths and taboos around HIV and AIDS:

Discuss the myths and taboos around HIV and AIDS.

There have been a lot of myths and taboos that have spread about HIV and AIDS over the years. We need to be aware of these myths and taboos because wrong information is dangerous and can lead to the further spreading of HIV and AIDS.

Examples of myths and taboos around HIV and AIDS.

- Having sex with a virgin can cure HIV/AIDS.
- HIV/AIDS turns your skin lighter.
- You can get HIV/AIDS by sharing utensils.
- HIV/AIDS patients are always thin etc.

NB: These are all false stories, and myths to mislead the nation, especially people that are easily convinced.

HIV/AIDS is transmitted



UNPROTECTED SEX



DRUG ADDICTS



BLOOD TRANSFUSION



PREGNANCY



NON-STERILE INSTRUMENTS

HIV/AIDS is not transmitted



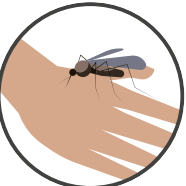
TOUCHING



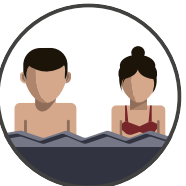
THROUGH FOOD



WITH A KISS



INSECT BITES



IN THE POOL

Self-assessment

1. Discuss the myths and taboos around HIV and AIDS.

MEMORANDUM

English

Activities

1. **a.** duckling **b.** kid **c.** gosling
d. rivulet **e.** calf **f.** cygnet
g. eaglet **h.** fawn **i.** streamlet
j. sapling **k.** lamb **l.** islet
m. foal **n.** cub

2.

- a.** hillock (a small hill), **b.** booklet (a small book),
c. gosling (a baby goose), **d.** kitchenette (a small kitchen)

3. rivulet, cub, tadpoles, fry, kid, lambs, piglet, elver, hatchlings

Noun	Diminutive Noun	Noun	Diminutive Noun
river	rivulet	sheep	lamb
fox	cub	pig	piglet
frog	tadpole	eel	elver
fish	fry	terrapin	hatchling
goat	kid		

4. **a.** hillock **b.** booklet **c.** droplet **d.** eyelet
e. coronet **f.** streamlet **g.** eaglet

5. **a.** bullock **b.** duckling **c.** owlet **d.** droplet

6.

1. gosling **b.** a young goose **10.** lamb **o.** a young sheep
2. cub **h.** a young bear **11.** elver **k.** a young eel
3. streamlet **c.** a very small stream **12.** rivulet **a.** a very small river
4. cygnet **m.** a young swan **13.** leveret **e.** a young hare
5. sapling **n.** a young tree **14.** statuette **i.** a very small statue
6. duckling **f.** a young duck **15.** bullock **g.** a small bull
7. calf **p.** a young cow **16.** piglet **d.** a young pig
8. kid **l.** a young goat **17.** colt **j.** a young stallion
9. kitchenette **q.** a very small kitchen



7. a. The lady found the **puppy** in a **rivulet** and took it home to dry off in her **kitchenette**.
 b. Two **kittens** tried to climb the **sapling** on the **hillock** to reach the **owlet**.

8.

Across

- 2. kid
- 4. spiderling
- 5. caterpillar
- 10. duckling
- 14. cub
- 15. puppy
- 16. chicken
- 17. owlet
- 18. foal
- 19. calf

Down

- 1. piglet
- 3. gosling
- 6. filly
- 7. eaglet
- 8. kitten
- 9. tadpole
- 11. cub
- 12. joey
- 13. fry
- 20. lamb

Mathematics

Activity
Grade 6

1. Consider the numbers 2 and 3.

a.	The 12 multiples											
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
b.	Common multiples											
	6; 12; 18 and 24											
c.	The lowest common multiple											
	6											

2. Consider the numbers 6 and 8.

a.	The 12 multiples											
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
b.	Common multiples											
	24; 48 and 72											
c.	The lowest common multiple											
	24											

3. Consider the numbers 3, 6 and 9.

a.	The 12 multiples											
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
b.	Common multiples											
	18 and 36											
c.	The lowest common multiple											
	18											

Activity

Grade 7

A. 1. 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44.

2. 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66.

3. 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54

4. 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84.

5. 48, 56, 64, 72.

B.1. Find the LCM of the following sets of numbers:

a.	The 12 multiples											
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
b.	Common multiples.											
	9, 18, 27, 36.											
c.	The lowest common multiple.											
	9											



2.

a.	The 12 multiples												
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	
b.	Common multiples.												
	12, 24, 36.												
c.	The lowest common multiple.												
	12												

3.

a.	The 12 multiples												
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	
b.	Common multiples.												
	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48.												
c.	The lowest common multiple.												
	8												

4. i) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40.
 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40.
 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36.
LCM: 30

ii) 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60.
 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56.
 12, 24, 36, 48, 60.
LCM: 24

Science

Activity Grade 6

1. When a person uses substances, such as alcohol, tobacco or drugs in ways that are harmful to themselves and the people around them.

2. a.

Alcohol	Tobacco	Drugs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the way one thinks • Irresponsible behaviour • Slows one's reactions and leads to poor judgement • Affects one's organs and blood circulation • Can become addicted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very bad for one's health • Causes damage to the entire body especially the lungs • Can become addicted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug abuse can cause serious health problems, in some cases even leading to death

b.

Alcohol	Tobacco	Drugs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes one's behaviour • Can become aggressive • One can steal to pay for more alcohol • Underage drinking can cause problems at school • Loss of job can lead to breakdown of the family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tension in the family – lying trying to hide the smell • Bad breath, dull skin, smelly hair • Could lead to punishment at school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steal to pay for drugs • Underage – can lose control • Schoolwork deteriorates • Family conflict or break up

c.

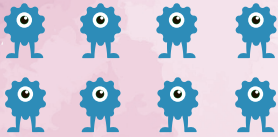
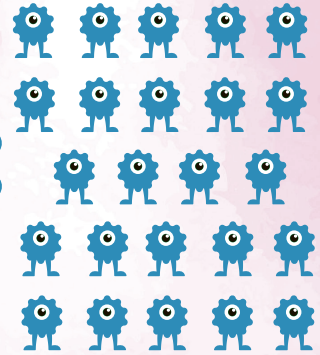
Alcohol	Tobacco	Drugs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addiction influences the ability to work well, thus one can lose one's job • Costs to the health system • Money is spent on alcohol instead of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addiction influences the ability to work well, thus one can lose one's job • Costs to the health system • Money is spent on tobacco instead of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addiction influences the ability to work well, thus one can lose one's job • Costs to the health system • Money is spent on drugs instead of food

Activity
Grade 7

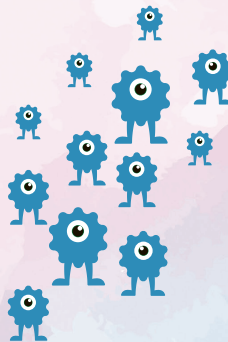
- Having sex with a virgin can cure HIV/AIDS.
 - HIV/AIDS turns your skin lighter.
 - You can get HIV/AIDS by sharing utensils.
 - HIV/AIDS patients are always thin etc.

How to teach your child the importance staying active.

Play with family members, stay 1.5m away to practice social distancing.



Stay active and eat healthy so that your body can stay strong.



Success begins with education

Parents will be able to visit the website and watch daily videos from a teacher that will teach their children about various topics in the booklet. One can also download the PDF version of the book on the website.

ONLINE

Start learning anywhere - on your smartphone, tablet or desktop computer at home or follow the instructions on each printed page.



For extra perks!

How does it work?

Register at zoshy

You can save your favourite lessons and find them easier



Easy peasy steps to follow

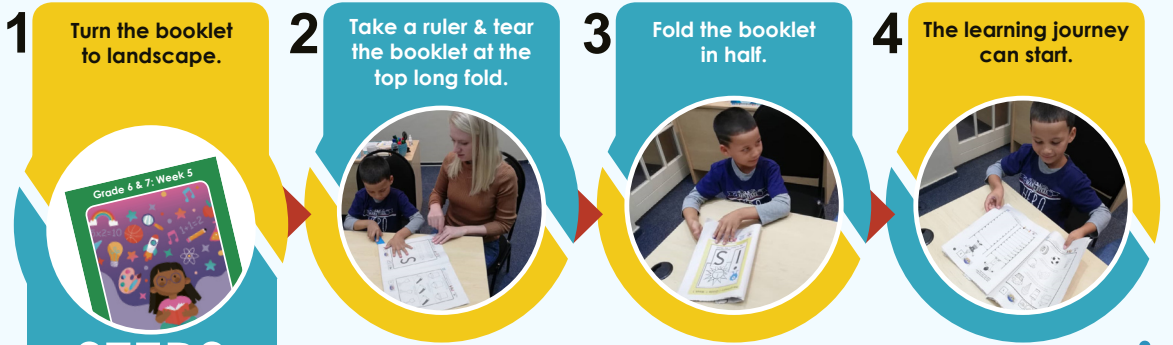
- Step 1: Find us at www.zoshy.online or scan the QR code
- Step 2: Find your grade
- Step 3: Choose which book you want to learn out of today
- Step 4: Choose lessons from what lessons there are
- Step 5: Download booklet if you do not have it
- Step 6: Watch and follow the teacher as she explains what to do in the book
- Step 7: Follow us on Facebook (Zoshy) to never miss a video and join the community



www.zoshy.online

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture

PRINT



STEPS
HOW TO TEAR & USE
THE BOOKLET

