

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET #2

Strand: Reading and Viewing

Sub Strand: Text types, Media everyday communication on Literary texts.

CLO: Explore and asses features of wide range of literary and media texts in print and multi modal text.

POETRY

- **Poetry** helps the reader to think about familiar things in different language, rhythm, rhyme and structure to capture the essence of a feeling, thought, object or scene.
- Forms of poetry include cinquain, haiku, limericks, diamante, lyrics, ballads, humorous verse.
- It is literary text that uses words in imaginative ways to express an idea or describe a subject.
- Poetry is often written with the expectation that it will be read aloud, making the language, sound patterns and rhythmic qualities an important part of the meaning.
- Some poems may make use of rhyme while others use a free verse form.

ACTIVITIES

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

SO THAT'S WHERE MY LUNCH GOES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Food, glorious food
It's what keeps you going every day.
This little ditty will hopefully help
To explain how it goes on its way. | 2. The journey begins in the mouth
Where you'll get such a wonderful taste.
Then it twists and turns its way down
Till it exits at the end as waste. |
| 3. Down the esophagus or gullet it goes
Together with lots of saliva
And if you find that you don't vomit or choke
Your meal will continue on further | 4. Next it moves into your stomach
Which it enters with quite a rush.
Here it gets squirted with chemicals
And is jostle till it turns into mush. |
| 5. Now the small intestine is truly astounding
And it's more than twenty feet long.
It's from here that good stuff gets into your blood
And makes you grow big and strong. | 6. But there's still some work to be done
As the large intestine gets into the act.
It removes the precious water and salt
And leaves behind garbage , that's a fact. |
| 7. Finally, for what is left behind
The journey is almost over.
It's time for you to go to the loo
Or the yard, if your name is Rover. | 8. At last your meal is done
And your body has what it needs
It now has the energy to keep going
Until the next time it feeds! |

Answer the following questions.

1. Where does your food's journey begin?

2. What is another name for your esophagus?

3. Where is food squirted with chemical?

4. How long is the small intestine?

5. What is the purpose of the large intestine?

☺THE END. ALL THE BEST. ☺

STRAND	NUMBER AND NUMERATION
SUB- STRAND	FRACTIONS
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Demonstrate and represent fractions as parts of whole quantity, mass, length or a dollar

Convert Mix Numbers into Improper Fraction

- To convert Mix Numbers into Improper Fraction, we must First Multiply the Whole Number with the Denominator and then add the Numerator. The result is always over the Denominator.

EXAMPLE:

Convert $2\frac{1}{5}$ into an Improper Fraction

$$2\frac{1}{5} = \frac{(2 \times 5) + 1}{5} = \frac{11}{5}$$

Convert Improper Fraction into Mixed Numbers

- To convert Improper Fractions into Mixed Number, we must do long division and get an answer with a remainder. That is; the Divide the Numerator by the Denominator.

EXAMPLE:

Convert $\frac{7}{4}$ into a Mixed Number

That is; $7 \div 4 = 1$ plus 3 remainder

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ R } 3 \\ 4 \overline{) 7} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4}$$

- 1 becomes the Whole Number
- 3 becomes the Numerator (Top Number)
- Denominator (Bottom Number) remains the same

ACTIVITY

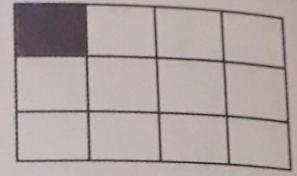
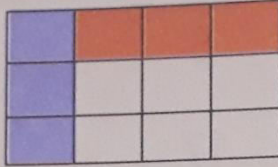
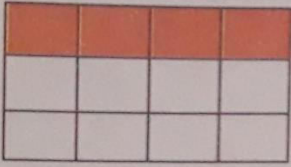
Converting Improper Fractions to Mixed Numbers

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) $\frac{29}{4} =$ _____ | 2) $\frac{13}{6} =$ _____ | 3) $\frac{73}{9} =$ _____ |
| 4) $\frac{65}{8} =$ _____ | 5) $\frac{17}{2} =$ _____ | 6) $\frac{5}{2} =$ _____ |
| 7) $\frac{25}{4} =$ _____ | 8) $\frac{43}{7} =$ _____ | 9) $\frac{29}{4} =$ _____ |
| 10) $\frac{73}{9} =$ _____ | 11) $\frac{19}{3} =$ _____ | 12) $\frac{43}{7} =$ _____ |
| 13) $\frac{11}{5} =$ _____ | 14) $\frac{91}{10} =$ _____ | 15) $\frac{37}{6} =$ _____ |

Converting Mixed Numbers to Improper Fractions

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) $7\frac{1}{3} =$ _____ | 2) $7\frac{9}{10} =$ _____ | 3) $7\frac{3}{4} =$ _____ |
| 4) $2\frac{1}{2} =$ _____ | 5) $8\frac{4}{7} =$ _____ | 6) $2\frac{3}{5} =$ _____ |

MULTIPLY FRACTION WITH SAME AND DIFFERENT DENOMINATOR



$\frac{1}{3}$ has been shaded \times $\frac{1}{4}$ of the shaded part is blue $(\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{3})$ or $(\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3})$ is $\frac{1}{12}$

Conclusion: $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$

To multiply two fractions, multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators

Answer = $\frac{\text{numerator 1} \times \text{numerator 2}}{\text{denominator 1} \times \text{denominator 2}}$

Note: If there is a number that will divide exactly into both, the numerator and the denominator, this division should be done. It is easier to do it before multiplying rather than when we reduce the answer

e.g. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$ OR $\frac{5}{6^2} \times \frac{3^1}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$

To divide by a fraction change the division sign to multiplication and invert the divisor

Example 1

$$\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{10}{7} = \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{14}{90}$$

Example 2

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \div 3\frac{1}{8} &= \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{25}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{25} \\ &= \frac{12}{25} \end{aligned}$$

1.

a) $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10}$

b) $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5}$

c) $\frac{9}{12} \times \frac{6}{12}$

d) $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$

e) $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{7}$

f) $\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{6}{9}$

2.

Give the simplest answer for each

a) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}$

b) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{6}$

c) $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{5}{9}$

3.

Simplify the following fractions

a) $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{2}$

b) $\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{1}{3}$

c) $\frac{5}{12} \div \frac{1}{4}$

d) $\frac{7}{10} \div \frac{2}{3}$

e) $\frac{18}{25} \div \frac{3}{5}$

f) $\frac{49}{100} \div \frac{7}{8}$

4.

Simplify by first changing mixed numerals to improper fractions.

a) $5 \div \frac{1}{2}$

b) $\frac{2}{3} \div 3$

c) $3\frac{1}{2} \div 6$

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
BASIC SCIENCE
WORKSHEET – Home package 2

STRAND	2
SUB STRAND	2.2 Materials
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the difference between pure substance and mixture / solutions

LESSON NOTES

PURE SUBSTANCES, MIXTURES AND SOLUTIONS

1. **Pure Substances** are elements or compounds that cannot be physically separated ✚

Examples: water, carbon monoxide, oxygen

2. Mixtures are made up of two or more substances that are together in the same place but are not chemically combined. This means they can be **separated** physically. ✚ Examples: soil, sugar and water

3. **Solution** is the most common types of mixture we deal with.

✚ **A solution has two parts:** - the solid which is dissolved is called the **Solute** and the liquid that does the dissolving is called the **Solvent**.

		Solvent			
Example:	Solute	+	Solvent	=	Solution
	Salt	+	Water	=	Salt solution
	Sugar	+	Water	=	Sugar solution

Activity

1. What other solutions you know of? What is the solute and what is the solvent in each solution you have named?

Complete the table below by writing the solute, solvent and the final solution.

	Solute	+	Solvent	=	Solution
1.	_____	+	_____	=	_____
2.	_____	+	_____	=	_____

Important Note:

- ✚ A solution that has become so full of solute that no more can dissolve is called a **Saturated Solution**. A **Dilute solution** contains only a small amount of solute.

Activity

1. Complete the sentences

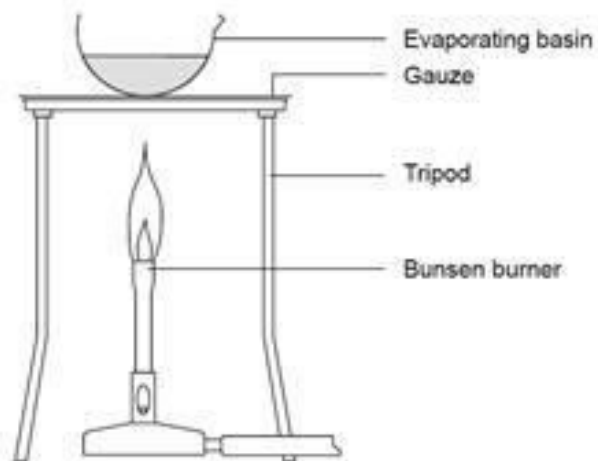
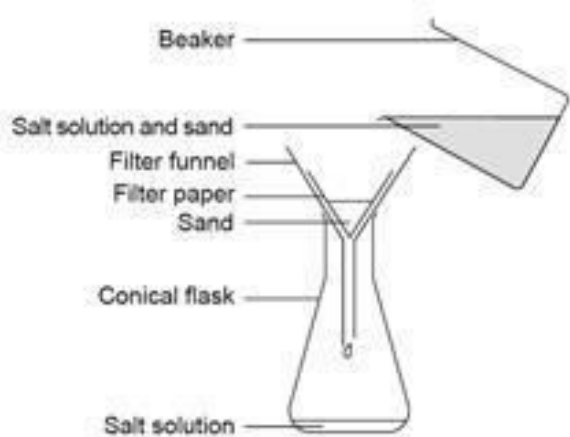
A solution is made when one substance known as the _____ is dissolved in another known as the _____.

In a cup of coffee, the coffee beans are the _____ and the water is _____.

2. Name a saturated solution

3. Name a dilute solution

Below is the set up shown of how water can be heated using science equipments.



1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET #2

Strand: Building Healthy Relationships

Sub Strand: Resilience and Proactive behaviour

CLO: Explore and state skills needed to prevent harmful situations.

Topic: Types of Powers Within Social Group

1. Reward power

- The view that you will be rewarded by the group for certain behavior
- The more valuable the reward the greater the power
- Rewards can include – praise, honors, money, services and goods. Example: Mother sends child to the shop with the promise of giving him/her some juice upon return. The child is influenced by the reward that he/she obeys.

2. Coercive Power

- This power influence behavior with fear or withholding the rewards
- This is seldom physical punishment, but refined emotional disadvantage or loss of reward. Example: Teacher tells the children if they will not finish their work on time, they will not move out for sports. Coercive power influences the children to finish on time to enjoy sports.

3. Legitimate Power

- Group members' perception that the group has the real right to influence them.

Expressions such as "should", "ought to", "must", give legitimacy to expected behavior from a group such as family/parents, teachers, or religious organizations.

4. Expert Power

- People accept the influence of individual who are known experts, recognized for their expertise. Example: teachers are subject experts and students accept their instructions.

5. Referent Power

- It is a measure of how much students like and respect a teacher. This form of power can be developed through being fair and concerned about students. Not only does a teacher need to have expertise but they also must show warmth and care for their students. Examples of relationship building includes providing beneficial feedback, talking with students about matters outside of school, and even having high expectations.
- The stronger the relationship the greater the influence of the group and certain members of the group on the individual. Example: movie stars are used on advertisements to encourage us to buy the product.

ACTIVITY

Study the picture below and answer the questions.



1. What type of power is shown above? _____

2. Write down another example of this kind of power.

3. Define 'coercive power'

4. Define legitimate power

5. What is reward power?

☺THE END. ALL THE BEST. ☺

LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
Year / Level: 7
Subject: HINDI
Worksheet – Home package 1

Strand	Listening & Speaking
Sub Strand	Language Features And Rules Examine and discuss how text structure and language features of text differ
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and discuss how text structure and language features of text differ

भाषा अध्ययन - Language & Usage

अ. प्रत्येक वाक्य के लिए चार जवाब दिए गए हैं। सही जवाब चुनकर दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए। उत्तर - पुस्तिका में दिए गए स्थान पर, सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

1. परीक्षा में सफल होने के लिए हमें मेहनत ----- चाहिए ।
क. करनीं ख. करना ग. करनी घ. करने
2. बा में अधिक गर्मी ----- है ।
क. पड़ती ख. पड़ता ग. पड़ते घ. पड़तीं
3. गाय का दूध हमारे लिए लाभदायक ----- है ।
क. होती ख. होतीं ग. होते घ. होता
4. कई सिपाही शहर में पहरा दे ----- हैं।
क. रही ख. रहे ग. रहा घ. रहीं
5. पिताजी ने सरला को डंडे ----- मारा ।
क. में ख. से ग. ने घ. को

आ. इन शब्दों के पर्यावाची (Synonyms) शब्द बताइए ।

6. नफरत
क. पागल ख. अभिमान ग. लोचन घ. घृणा
7. समाप्त
क. खत्म ख. आना ग. शुरू घ. जाना
8. रूठना
क. आनन्द ख. दुख ग. नाराज़ घ. गुस्सा

इन शब्दों के विलोम (Opposite) शब्द बताइए ।

9. लाभ

क. हानी

ख. फायदा

ग. अच्छा

घ. दुभाग्य

10. बेवकूफ

क. बद्धिमान

ख. अच्छा

ग. निकम्मा

घ. नालायक

इ. इन कहावतों/मुहाचरों को दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द चुनकर पूरा कीजिए । उत्तर-पुस्तिका में दिए गए स्थान पर, सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

11. उलटा ----- कोतवाल को डाँटे ।

क. पैर

ख. सर

ग. पेट

घ. चोर

12. ----- अक्षर भैंस बराबर।

क. सफेद

ख. नीला

ग. काला

घ. पीला

13. जो ----- हैं सो बरसते नहीं।

क. रस

ख. पानी

ग. गरजते

घ. नमक

इन मुहावरों के सही अर्थ बतलाइए ।

14. कलेजा काँपना

क. डरना

ख. आँखों में दर्द

ग. आँख का फूलना

घ. धोका होना

15. आँखे खुली रखना

क. लापरवाह होना

ख. डर जाना

ग. सावधान रहना

घ. भाग जाना

ई. दिए गए शब्दों की वर्तनी को ध्यान से पढ़िए और सुधार कर लिखिए।

उदाहरण : हिनदी - हिन्दी

16. देहानत - -----

17. धरमानमा - -----

18. असपताल - -----

19. नम्सते - -----

20. अरलड - -----

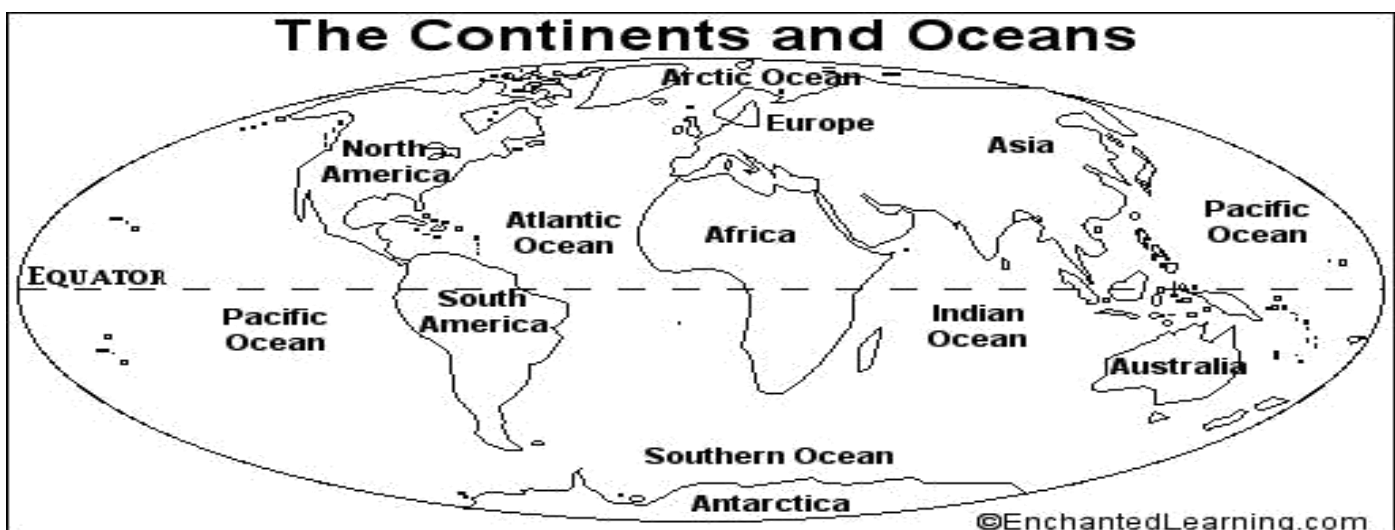
1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET – Home package 2

STRAND	3
SUB STRAND	Features of Places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Examine strategic positions of the Pacific Islands in the world and discuss their attributes as part of the global world

LESSON NOTES

THE SOUTH PACIFIC

- The South Pacific region covers vast portion of the world's Earth surface; its ocean is massive and spreads from the Asian **continent** in the East to the Americas in the West. The islands are scattered and are tiny dots in the big ocean when we look at the world map. The islands are remote and are far from the big continents that surrounds the region.
- The islands of the Pacific are not the same; some have **Continental Islands** like Papua New Guinea because they are located next to a big continent example Australia. These islands are big in size and have very rich plant and animal life. They have big rivers also.
- Then you have **Volcanic Islands** such as Fiji they are smaller than Continental Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are also volcanic islands.
- **Coral Limestone Islands** are found in the eastern side of the Pacific. They are smaller than the volcanic islands have fewer plants and animal varieties.
- **Atoll Islands** are found in the northern-western part of the Pacific and they include Kiribati, Marshall Islands and the **Federated States of Micronesia**. These islands are small in size and have poor soils and plant life. There are few species that survive on these islands.



Activity

1. Find the meaning of the terms given:

(a) Pacific Ocean

(b) Continents

(c) South Pacific

2. Complete the table given below by filling in your answers.

TYPES OF ISLANDS	PHYSICAL FEATURES	NAMES OF ISLANDS
Continental Islands		
Volcanic Islands		
Coral Limestone Islands		
Atolls		

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7 & 8

VOSA VAKA VITI

WORKSHEET #2

Matana: Wilivola kei na Vakadidigo

Matana Lailai: Na Lawa ni Vosa

CLO: Vakayagataka vakadodonu na vakavakadigo e na wilivola. Vakadewataka na ka e wilika.

Wilika na i tukutuku ka koto oqori e ra ka qai sauma na kena taro ena nomu I Vola Ni Saumi Taro.

Rokovi kei na dokai ni kana.

E i tovo vakamareqeti me dau bini kece na kakana e na ulu ni ibe ni kana vei ira na turaga se vulagi e tiko. Kevaka sa **vakacagau** tiko na kana qai dua vei ira na dabe tiko e loma se e ra sa kana oti ena sega ni tu ga me sa taura na nona veleti me tucake, **oya** na i vakarau beci e na bula vaka-I taukei.

E na veiwaraki me ratou tucake me ratou kana oti mai cake sa na qai tucake, ni se bera ni tucake e na kaya rawa i liu se vei ira na marama vei qaravi tiko se tina ni matavuvale, ni sa kana oti, e na kaya, 'vinaka vakalevu na kakana, kere vakacegu.'

E tabu na veivosaki e na gauna ni kana, ni da se gone lailai dau kainaki vei keda ni tabu ni da viritaka na kakana, dau kainaki vei keda me da dau dabe qai kana, dau tabu na kana colacola.

Qori e vica na i tovo eda raica tiko mai, e vica e se vakayacori tiko ka vica sa vaka e **luluqa** mai na kena bulataki.

E dua tale ga na i tovo ni kana na veibatiki. Qo era dau veitabui e na kakana vakabibi o ira na bati kei na turaga. Na veibatiki qo e kune e na so na vanua ka sega ni roboti Viti. Me vaka mai Waimaro kei Verata e dredre sara na nodra veibatiki, o iratou mai Verata e kedratou na vuaka, o Waimaro e kena na ika.

Na mataqali i tovo ni veibatiki va qo era tu na kedra i talanoa me baleta na tauyavu ni nodra vakarokorokotaka tiko na i vakarau ni veivakamenemenei.

Vurevure ni Tukutuku: Lavetaki ka Moici mai na Lialiaci, Januери - Maji, 2015

Wirina na matanivola ni sau ni taro ko sa digitaka.

1. Na cava e i tovo vakamareqeti vei keda na iTaukei e na gauna ni kana?
 - A. Me da tiko kece.
 - B. Taki vakatautauvata kece na kakana.
 - C. Bini kece na kakana e na ulu ni ibe ni kana.
 - D. Era kana e liu na turaga qai muri o ira na marama.

☺SA YALA E KE. VAKANUINUI VINAKA. ☺