

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 7

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
SUB STRAND	Making Good – Chapters 11 – 13.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Read and view with understanding a passage and answer the questions.

Read Making Good, Chapters 11 – 13 and the chapter summary and answer the questions.

Chapter 11 Summary – Ghosts

Scrope and his second mate chased George who climbed on the top of the village manebe (meeting house) and started throwing coconuts at Scrope and his mate.

They became scared, thinking that ghosts were throwing coconut at them.

They returned to Mr. Glover's house and lay down to wait for dawn

Chapters 12 & 13 Summary – The Fight on the Shore & The Reef

The next morning Mr. Glover offered to fight Scrope and second mate to George. At first Mr. Glover was winning but he let Scrope go. Scrope started to choke him and the second mate was happy.

Mr. Glover managed to get free and he pushed Scrope into the sea. The second mate was too scared to fight and Scrope and his crew left. They had lot of difficulty getting through reef passage and George hoped Gypsy's prophecy "*Death to the man with Emerald Ring*" would come true. The boat made it however and the Trade Wind left Maiana without her cabin boy.

Questions

Chapter 11

1. Where did George escape to ?

2. How did the villagers help George ?

Chapters 12 & 13

3. Why did Mr. Glover challenge Scrope to fight ?

YEAR: 7

MATHEMATICS

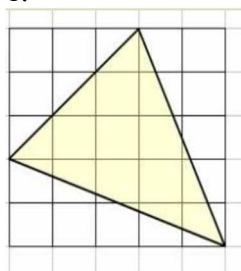
WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Strand 3 – Measurement.
SUB STRAND	CALCULATING AREA
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calculate area by counting squares or any other non-standard units.• Derive formula for area of rectangle from tabulated information and makes nets for rectangular solid.

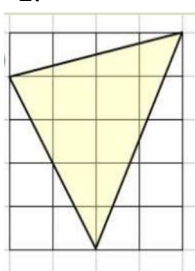
Exercise 3.1C

1. Calculate the area of the shapes by counting the squares. Each square = 1 cm^2

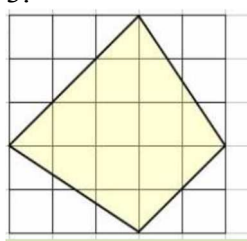
1.



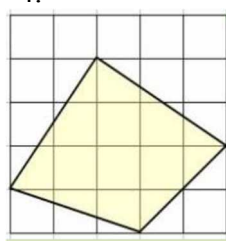
2.



3.



4.



The area of a shape is a measure of the size of its surface.

Square

$$\text{Area} = l \times w$$

Rectangle

$$\text{Area} = l \times w$$

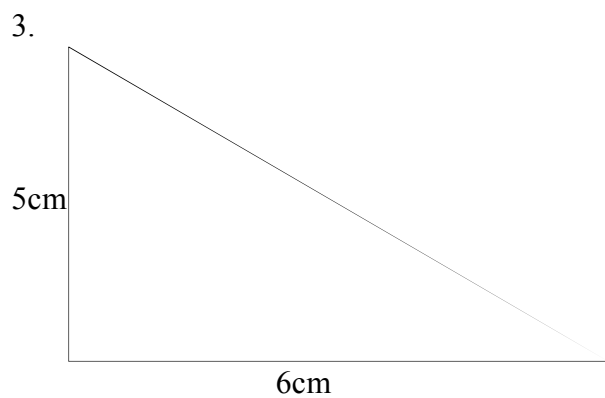
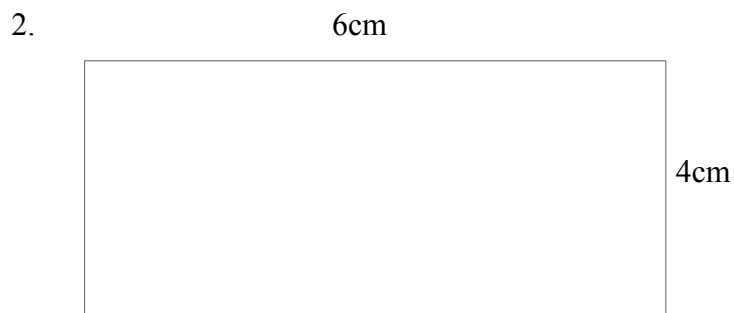
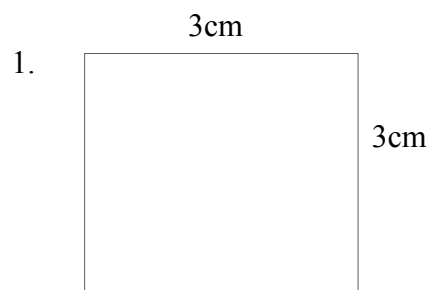
Triangle

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}b \times h$$



Exercise 3.1D

Calculate the area.



STRAND	Strand 3 – Energy
SUB STRAND	3.1 – Energy Source And Transfer
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate and illustrate the different energy source and their uses and classify them into renewable and non-renewable.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy is non-perishable as they remain active all the time. Examples are energy from the sun, wind and water.

1. Wind Energy

Wind power is the transformation of wind energy into a useful form of energy, for instance using wind turbines to make electrical energy, windmills for mechanical power, wind pumps for water pumping or drainage, or sails to propel ships.

2. Solar Energy

Solar energy is radiant heat and light sourced from the sun. It can be used for heating, Electricity, etc. e.g. Drying clothes.

3. Water Energy

Hydropower is the production of electrical power through the use of gravitational force of falling or flowing water. It is commonly used for electricity.

4. Wood Energy (Biomass)

Often refers to plants or plant-derived materials. It can be used directly to produce heat. E.g.: Cooking with firewood.

NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY

Non-renewable energy is perishable meaning when over used they cannot be replaced. Examples are oil, coal and gas.

1. Oil

The technical name for oil that comes from under the ground is ‘crude oil’. By heating, crude oil is separated into petrol, kerosene, diesel, lubricating oils and bitumen. It also produces substances which are used to make plastics, paints and glues.

2. Coal

Coal is composed of organic matter – matter that decomposed then formed into carbon rock under immense pressure. It is used for electrical generation and in giant furnaces to make iron and steel.

3. Gas

Natural gas is a colourless, odourless mixture of gases made up mainly of methane (CH₄). Other gases include ethane, propane and butane. Gas is also available in bottle as LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas). These natural gas is used as fuels to heat homes and fuel stoves.

NB: Burning coal, oil and gas release carbondioxide (CO₂) and oxides of sulphur and nitrogen into the atmosphere and contribute to Greenhouse effect.

1. Fossil Fuels

a) Uses: vehicles, generators, stoves.

b) Advantages: i) more reliable. ii) readily available.

c) Disadvantages: i) causes pollution. ii) is a non-renewable source therefore will run out one day.

2. Wind Power

a) Uses: i) Pumping water from deep below the surface. ii) used by generators to produce electricity.

b) Advantages: i) is a renewable source. ii) is pollution free.

c) Disadvantages: Fiji does not have the wind which is required for proper functioning. Sometimes it is too little and during hurricanes it is very destructive.

3. Solar Energy

a) Uses: heating water, cooking, drying.

b) Advantages: i) renewable source. ii) pollution free.

c) Disadvantages: i) sun's energy is not available all the time. ii) the equipment to set up for power supply is expensive.

4. Water Power

a) Uses: producing electricity.

b) Advantages: i) renewable source. ii) pollution free. iii) lasts a long time.

c) Disadvantages: i) when the dams are built, the environment is affected. ii) can cause flooding if the dam breaks.

Questions / Activity

1. Fossil Fuels:

a) Name three machines that use fossils fuel.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

b) List one advantage of using fossil fuel.

c) List one disadvantage of using fossil fuels.

2. Solar Energy:

a) Name two uses of solar energy.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Write one advantage of solar energy.

c) Write one disadvantage of solar energy.

3. Water Power:

a) Name a use of water power.

i) _____

b) Write one advantage of water power.

c) Write one disadvantage of water power.

4. Wind Power:

a) Name a use of wind power.

i) _____

b) Write one advantage of wind power.

c) Write one disadvantage of wind power.

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YEAR: 7

HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Safety
SUB STRAND	Personal safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explain the need for applying rules in familiar settings.

Unit: 21 - PREVENTING HARMFUL SITUATIONS FROM OCCURRING.

- Rules are important in our homes, schools and communities because they will guide an individual to follow the right direction and avoid getting into unnecessary troubles.
- Rules at home protect an individual from getting hurt and guides to maintain good discipline.
- Rules in schools guide the students to show respect to elders and be away from troubles.
- Rules in the community guide individuals to be away from dangerous situations and avoid misunderstandings amongst individuals. It guides one to be a good citizen.

Importance of Rules

EXERCISE

1. In the table below, list down some rules applicable in these settings.

Rules at home	Rules in Community/Village	Rules in School
e.g No swearing		

Answer the following questions:

2. Why do you have rules at home?

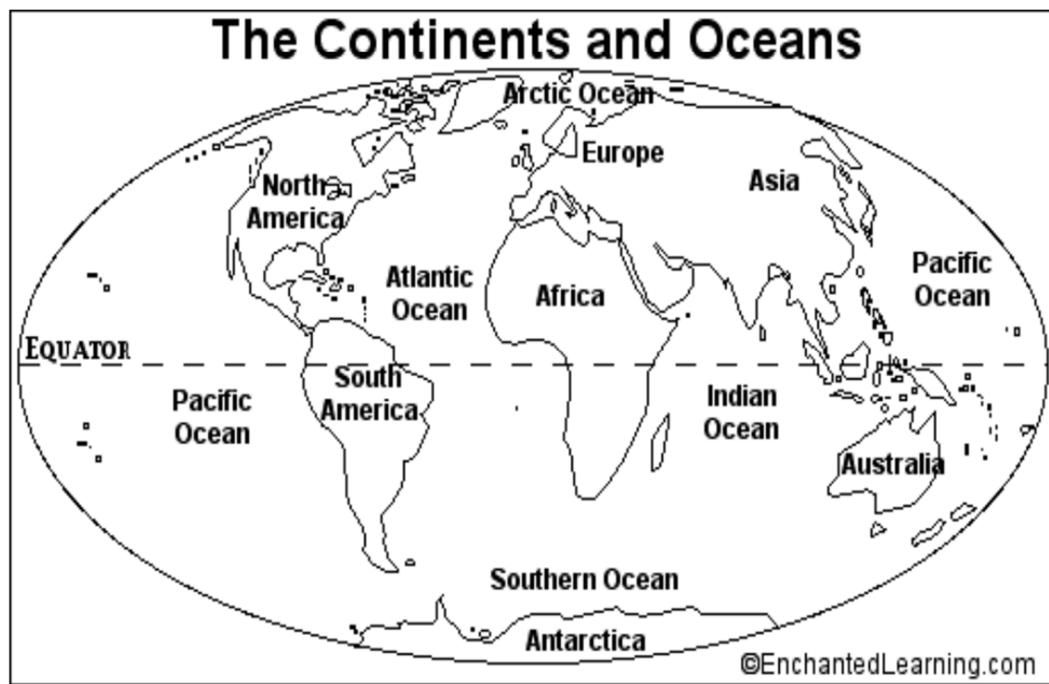
3. Who monitors these rules at home?

4. Why do schools need rules?

5. Who monitors the rules in your community/village?

6. If there were no rules in schools, what do you think will happen?

STRAND	Strand 3: PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT Belonging to special places.
SUB STRAND	3.1 features of places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Identify location of pacific countries in relation to the world.



WHERE IN THE WORLD ARE WE LOCATED?

You and I are located in the region known as the South Pacific or the Oceania. Our island of Fiji is seated on the world's biggest ocean known as the South Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the Earth's oceanic divisions. It extends from the Arctic Ocean in the north and is bounded by Asia and Australia in the west and the Americas in the east.

You are on the Island of Fiji. Your country is surrounded by other Pacific island countries such as Vanuatu and Solomon in the west, Wallis and Futuna in the north, Tonga in the east, and New Zealand in the south.

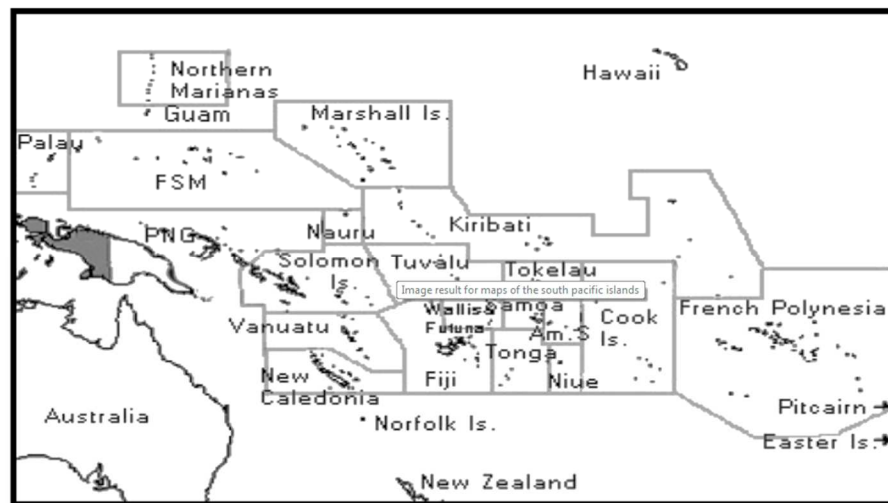
BEING AN ISLAND COUNTRY

Fiji is an island country that is unique. As Pacific Islanders we are different from other parts of the world. These are some features that make us special:

- Small size islands
- The islands are physically isolated and far from each other,
- Its people are strengthened by boundaries of dangerous waters that increases a sense of place or identity,
- Its people maintain island communities regardless of economic pressures that is faced,
- Friendly people that care for each other
- Almost everyone on the island knows each other.

As Islanders our life is shaped by our physical and social environment. The physical environment which is the land, ocean, plant and animal life enable us to collect the resources we can use for food and for our wants in our community. Our culture is unique that many outside the Pacific love to follow and observe. Our culture helps us to use our resources sustainably and also live life in a unique way practicing rituals in a significant way to observe important events.

Fiji's location in the world is an advantage as it allows us to interact with the outside world. Many island nations in the region have smaller islands within that affect how their people live. Because of the smallness in size many people within these islands travel by punts or boats, others walk from their homes or village to other parts of the islands for services or emergency purposes that might not be found in their homes



Fiji is part of the islands in the South Pacific. There are many other islands located within the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean that are not considered part of Oceania.

Fiji is the hub of the South West Pacific, midway between Vanuatu and Tonga.

Advantages of Fiji's Location

- Fiji has a tropical climate and is the gateway to the South Pacific. Fiji's climate is warm and tropical year-round.
- Fiji is the gateway to the South Pacific with direct flights to Fiji from the USA, Asia, New Zealand and Australia.
- There are numerous transport options in Fiji depending on where you need to go.
- Fiji is the hub of the South West Pacific, midway between Vanuatu and Tonga.

Disadvantages of Fiji's Location

- The Fiji group is surrounded by reefs and these are a hazard to sailors,
- Fiji is remotely located away from the big continents;
- The Fiji Islands are small in size and have limited resources compared to big continents or countries
- Fiji is located in the tropics and is affected by intense tropical cyclones or hurricanes

Mapping Activity

Look at the map of the South Pacific provided. Locate and name the following countries on the outline map of the South Pacific provided:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| • Australia | • New Zealand | • Papua New Guinea | • Vanuatu |
| • Fiji | • Solomon Islands | • Tonga | • Samoa |



STRAND	Reading and Viewing
SUB STRAND	पाठ १४, नाग देवता (Pages 80-82).
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Read and view with understanding a passage and answer the questions.

पाठ १४, नाग देवता (Pages 80-82) को पढ़ कर नीचे दिए सवालों का सही जवाब लिखिए ।

अ. सही जवाब को लिखिए ।

१. नाग देवता कहाँ निवास करता है ?

क. पर्वत पर

ख. गुफा में

ग. तालाब में

घ. वातावरण में

२. पाठ में आए साहस शब्द का पर्यायवाची है -

क. पहलवान

ख. हिम्मत

ग. डरपोक

घ. जानना

३. आदिम निवासियों के देवता का क्या नाम है ?

क. देगई

ख. तपस्वी

ग. नर्तकी

घ. कालिया नाग

४. अमेरीका की फिल्म कम्पनी वालों ने नाग देवता का क्या करना चाहा ?

क. नचाना चाहा

ख. पकड़ना चाहा

ग. मारना चाहा

घ. चित्र खींचना चाहा

५. विद्वानों ने नाग देवता को श्रीमद्भागवत में किस की कथा से सम्बंधित माना है ?

क. नकाऊवान्द्रा पर्वत से

ख. अमेरीका के फिल्म कम्पनी से

ग. श्रीकृष्ण से

घ. कालिया नाग से

आ. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

१. द्रौपदी का दर्शन कौन कर सकता है ?

२. रात को सारा तालाब क्यों जगमगा उठा था ?

३. नर्तकी किसे कहते हैं ?

४. द्रौपदी युग में किस का जन्म हुआ था ?

५. गेंद कहाँ जा गिरी थी ?

६. किसने गेंद को बाहर निकाला और कैसे ?

७. भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने कालिया नाग को क्या वरदान दिया था ?

८. रमणीक द्वीप वर्तमान में किस नाम से जाना जाता है ?

९. इस कहानी से हमें क्या सीखने को मिला है ?

इ. नीचे दी गई कहानी उलट-पलट गई है । इन्हें सही क्रम में लिखिए ।

१. उस गुफा में एक तालाब है ।

२. नाग फीजी के आदिम निवासियों का नाग देवता है जिसका नाम द्रौपदी है ।

३. इस पर्वत पर एक गुफा है ।

४. वीतीलेवू द्वीप में नकाऊवान्द्रा नामक एक पर्वत है ।

५. तालाब में नाग रहता है ।

ई. कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों से सही शब्द चुन कर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए ।

जैसे : अब --- जा सकते हो । (तुम, आप, तुमने)

अब तुम जा सकते हो ।

१. ----- जा रहे हैं ? (तुम, आप, तुमने)
२. ----- यहाँ बैठ जाओ । (तुम, मैं, आप)
३. ----- कुछ फल लूँगा । (मैं, तू, आप)
४. ----- बहन आई है । (उनका, उसकी, इसका)
५. ----- बच्चे बहुत गरीब हैं । (वह, वे, इस)
६. ----- ज़ोर-ज़ोर से चिल्ला रहा है । (कौन, किन, किस)
७. ----- अन्दर बुलाइए । (उन, उन्हें, उस)
८. ----- मेरे कपड़े हैं । (यह, वे, वह)
९. यह काम ----- से नहीं होगा । (मुझ, मुझे, हमारे)
१०. ----- क्या हुआ ? (तुम्हें, तुम, उस)
- उ. इन वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।
१. जब मैं घर पहुँचा/पहुँची तब ----- ।
२. ----- इसीलिए चोर भाग गया ।
३. हवा इतनी तेज़ चल रही थी कि ----- ।
४. यदि तुम वहाँ जाना ----- ।
५. ----- वरना आज पता चल जाता ।

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 7

NA VOSA VAKA VITI

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Vakarorogo kei na cavuti ni vosa
SUB STRAND	Na vakayagataki ni vosa ena buli serekali.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Na vakatagataki vakadodonu ni vosa vosataki me vakadewataki kina na vakasama kei na kilaka ena vanua donu me vakayagataki kina.

Lesson Notes

- Na serekali e rawarawa na bulia.
- E 4 na iyatuvosa ena 1 na qaqana.
- Na I otioti ni vosa ena veiyatuvosa kece era rogorogo vata, me vaka, kua-rusa.

Kena ivakaraitaki .

Na niu na niu na kau balavu.
Tubu wadrovu ka wananavu.
E robota tu na noda veiyanuyanuu.
Sa ivakaruru ni toba maravu.

Cakacaka Lavaki.

Mo bulia mai e dua na serekali ena iulutaga sa soli koto e ra.
Me 3 na qaqani nomu serekali.

Ulutaga: Na talevoni

[illegible]