

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 7**

**ENGLISH**

**WORKSHEET #3**

**Strand:** Writing and Shaping

**Sub Strand:** Language Features and Rules

**CLO:** Examine and use structurally sound sentence in a meaningful and functional manner.

**TOPIC: SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.**

- **Sentences** have two parts.
- One part, the **subject**, explains the person or thing we are talking about.
- **The subject may consist of one word- a noun or other describing words.**
  - Jill climbed the hill. (The subject is the noun, Jill- one word only)
  - A girl named Jill climbed the hill.( The subject consists of a noun and describing words.)
- **Subjects can contain a noun plus adjectives.**
  - A stray dog came into the school compound.
- **Subjects can come in various positions in the sentences.**
  - In the corner near the table stood the grandfather clock.
  - Why does that man talk so much?
  - Opening the door the little girl came in.
  - During the holidays my aunt stayed with us.
- **The other part, the predicate, is made up of whatever is said about the subject. It must have a verb and may have other words that tell more about the verb.**
  - Tevita swam. (The predicate is the verb swam)
  - Tevita swam several lengths of the pool. (The predicate includes the verb and other words)

**ACTIVITY**

Underline the **subject** of each sentence. (To find the subject, ask WHO or WHAT in the front of the verb. The answer is the subject.)

1. Wame stepped into the room.
2. I like Christmas cake.
3. A stray dog limped past our school.
4. Boxes of pineapples were piled up to the ceiling.

5. Justin Bieber, the latest pop singer, is appearing in the television.
6. Often Mere calls into our house.
7. Our radio broke down.
8. A vase of flowers stood on the table.
9. Slowly we prodded up the muddy road to the village.
10. How did Mathew break his arm yesterday?

**Extra Activity: Read the story below and answer the questions that follow.**

An ant was a very poor swimmer and one day he asked the turtle to carry him on his back across a river.

“Are you mad?” said turtle. “You’ll sting me while I’m swimming and I’ll drown.”

The ant laughed as he replied, “My dear turtle if I were to sting you, you would drown and I would go down with you. Now, what would be the point of that? I won’t sting you. It would mean my own death!”

The turtle thought about what the ant said for a few moments and then said “You’re right. Hop on!” The ant climbed aboard and half way across the river, he gave turtle a mighty sting.

1. Why couldn’t ant swim alone?  
A. He was frightened. B. He did not know how to swim.  
C. He was lazy. D. He was a poor swimmer.
2. Why was turtle frightened? Turtle was frightened because  
A. ant might sting. B. the river was wide.  
C. the river was deep. D. a bird might eat ant.
3. The **synonym** for the underlined word in the passage is  
A. reacts B. answering C. respond D. answered
4. Turtle was taking time to think about ant’s answer because he was  
A. trying to make up his mind B. lazy  
C. tired D. happy

☺**THE END. ALL THE BEST.**☺

<b>STRAND</b>	NUMBER AND NUMERATION
<b>SUB- STRAND</b>	DECIMALS
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Explain and order decimals in their place and value

**TOPIC: ROUNDING OF DECIMAL NUMBERS**

**Rounding off is a kind of estimating.**

To round off a decimal number to two decimal places (or hundredths) e.g. (3.726), we look at the last numeral. If the last numeral is 5 or more, we round up the numeral to the left of the last digit by 1 (e.g.3.73), and round down if the next figure is less than 5

**Rounding with decimals:** When rounding numbers involving decimals, there are 2 rules to remember:

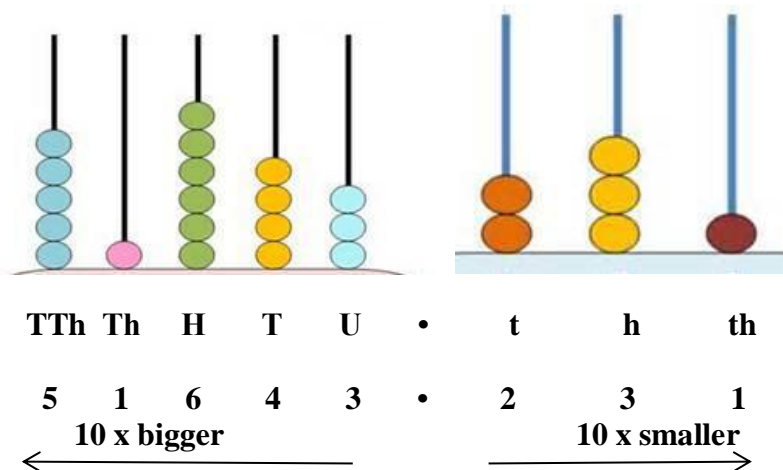
**Rule One:** Determine what your rounding digit is and look to the right side of it. If that digit is 4, 3, 2, or 1, simply drop all digits to the right of it.

**Rule Two:** Determine what your rounding digit is and look to the right side of it. If that digit is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 add one to the rounding digit and drop all digits to the right of it.

Examples	Because ...
<b>3.1426 rounded to hundredths is 3.14</b>	... the next digit (2) is less than 5
<b>1.2635 rounded to tenths is 1.3</b>	... the next digit (6) is 5 or more
<b>1.2635 rounded to 3 decimal places is 1.264</b>	... the next digit (5) is 5 or more
<b>5.89 rounded to the Nearest Whole Number is 6</b>	... the next digit (8) is 5 or more

**REPRESENTING DECIMAL NUMBERS ON AN ABACUS**

**Showing decimal on abacus**



So, the Number shown on this Abacus is:

**51643.231**

**ACTIVITY - ROUNDING OF DECIMAL NUMBERS**

1. Round off these numbers to the nearest whole number.

- |          |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|
| a) 47.76 | b) 62.92   | c) 5.87    |
| d) 2.344 | e) 70.02   | f) 92.344  |
| g) 43.31 | h) 54.4753 | i) 24.4682 |

2. Round off these numbers to the nearest tenths.

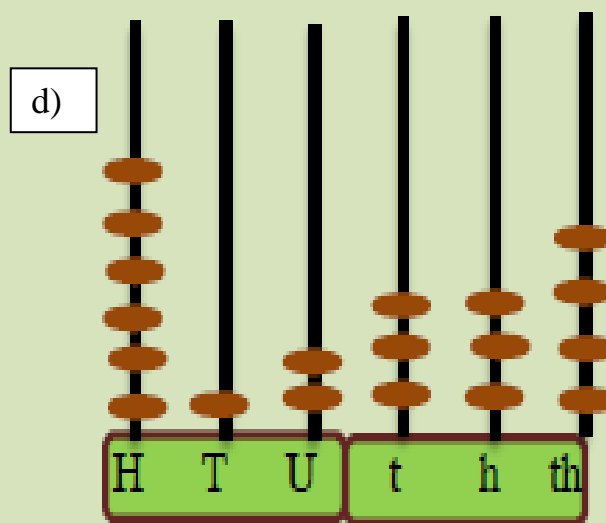
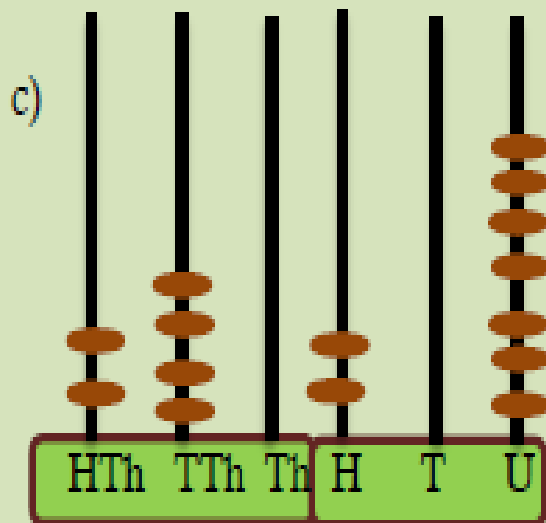
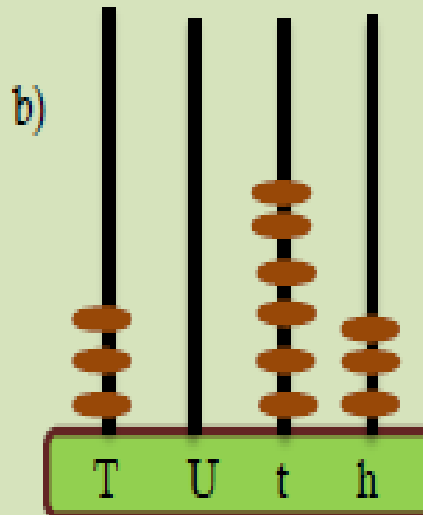
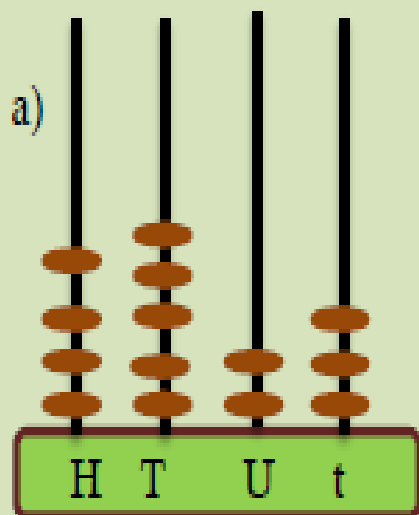
- |            |          |            |
|------------|----------|------------|
| a) 23.22   | b) 44.44 | c) 2.73    |
| d) 96.4435 | e) 12.26 | f) 75.7024 |

3. Round off these numbers to the nearest hundredths.

- |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| a) 853.526 | b) 30.7941 | c) 297.591 |
|------------|------------|------------|

## ACTIVITY - REPRESENTING DECIMAL NUMBERS ON AN ABACUS

1. Write down the value of numbers shown on abacus.



**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**HEALTHY LIVING**  
**WORKSHEET #3**

**Strand:** Building Healthy Relationships

**Sub Strand:** Resilience and Proactive behaviour

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

**TOPIC: Ways of Resolving Conflicts**

- Separate yourself from the situation and take time to cool out.
- Focus on the issue, not your position on the issue.
- Do not make situation as a competition where one wins and other loses.
- Work towards a solution where both parties needs are met.
- Focus on the area of common interest and agreement instead of disagreement and opposition.
- Never jump to conclusions and make assumptions about others feeling and thoughts.
- Listen without interrupting.
- Forget the past and stay in the present.
- Build Power With others NOT build power over others.

**Non Violent ways of resolving conflicts**

- Non-resistant.
- Recognize impulse behavior.
- Dialogue and communication.
- Don't try to change others personality.
- Compromising.
- Collaboration.
- Ask for other viewpoints to be explained.

**Proactive Behavior**

- Proactive behavior is acting in advance in a future situation rather than just reacting.
- Instead of waiting for something to happen, you take control and make it happen.
- A proactive behavior can change what is about to happen or to the people around you.

**ACTIVITY**

1. You overheard that a group of boys were planning on bashing up another boy from your school this afternoon.



- i. What proactive behaviour you can make to stop the above scenario from happening?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ii. If you were one of the boys in the group and you feel that what your group is planning will not resolve anything, how can you persuade the others in the group not to carry out your plans?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write 2 ways you can solve conflicts in non-violent ways.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**BASIC SCIENCE**  
**WORKSHEET – Home package 3**

STRAND	2
SUB STRAND	2.3 Reactions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the changes when matter reacts and differentiate between reversible and irreversible reaction

**LESSON NOTES**  
**Reactions**

**Changes of State**

- ✚ Substances can change from solids to liquids to gases as they get more energy
- ✚ For example: ice (solid) can change to water (liquid), then to steam or vapour (air)
- ✚ Similarly, we can change gases into liquids and then into solids by taking energy away, that is by cooling them down.
- ✚ For example: water vapour (gas) on cooling changes into water (liquid) which on further cooling changes into ice (solid)
- ✚ In most substances this process is reversible
- ✚ It can happen either way because it is physical change



**Activity**

1. What is the name of that process where solid changes into liquid? Give an example?

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2. Define Evaporation?

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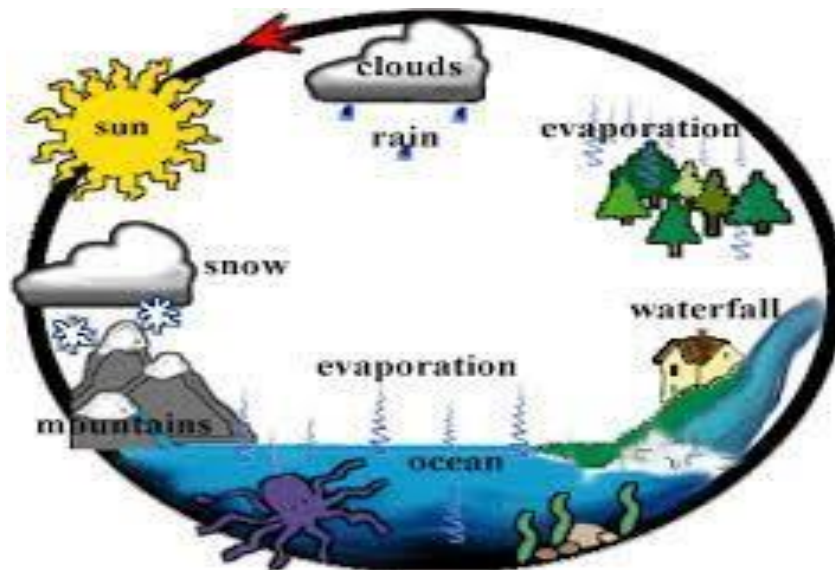
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3. What is the name of that process where gas changes into solid? Give an example?

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### The Water Cycle

- ✚ Heat from the sun causes water to evaporate from seas, rivers and streams
- ✚ The vapour rises, cools and condenses to form tiny water droplets
- ✚ The water droplets form clouds
- ✚ The clouds get carried along by air
- ✚ They cool and droplets join to form larger drops
- ✚ These fall as rain when the water droplets become too heavy to be supported in the air



### Activity

1. How does the water from seas, rivers and streams evaporate?

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2. How do the clouds form?

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3. Where does rain come from?

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4. Rain falling down is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**WORKSHEET – Home package 3**

STRAND	<b>3 Place and Environment</b>
SUB STRAND	<b>Features of Places</b>
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<b>Investigate characteristics of being an island country</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**ISLANDNESS**

- When we talk about **islandness**, we are referring to things that make us **unique** as Pacific Islanders and different from others in the world.
- Some of these special characteristics are:
  - White sandy beaches
  - Smiling faces
  - Friendliness
  - Surrounding and ecosystem
  - Culture
- In the Pacific, our environment is unique which has really influenced our **way of life**.
- Our white sandy beaches and deep ocean provides us with food from the sea, our physical environment, land and its relief that provides us with places to plant and collect food from and so is our community where we find help and seek assistance from whenever we do not have.
- This has given us an identity of “**islandness**”.
- Also our **culture** is unique that many outside the Pacific always love to follow and observe.
- Our **location** in the world map is also an advantage because it allows us to interact with the outside world.
- Almost all island countries are made up of smaller islands which really affect how people live their lives.
- Many people travel by punt, fibre or walk from their home or village to other part of the island for services that might not be found in their home or for emergency purpose.

**Activity**

1. What do you understand by the term **ISLANDNESS**?

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2. What are the things that make us unique in the

Pacific? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. How does our geographical location help us?

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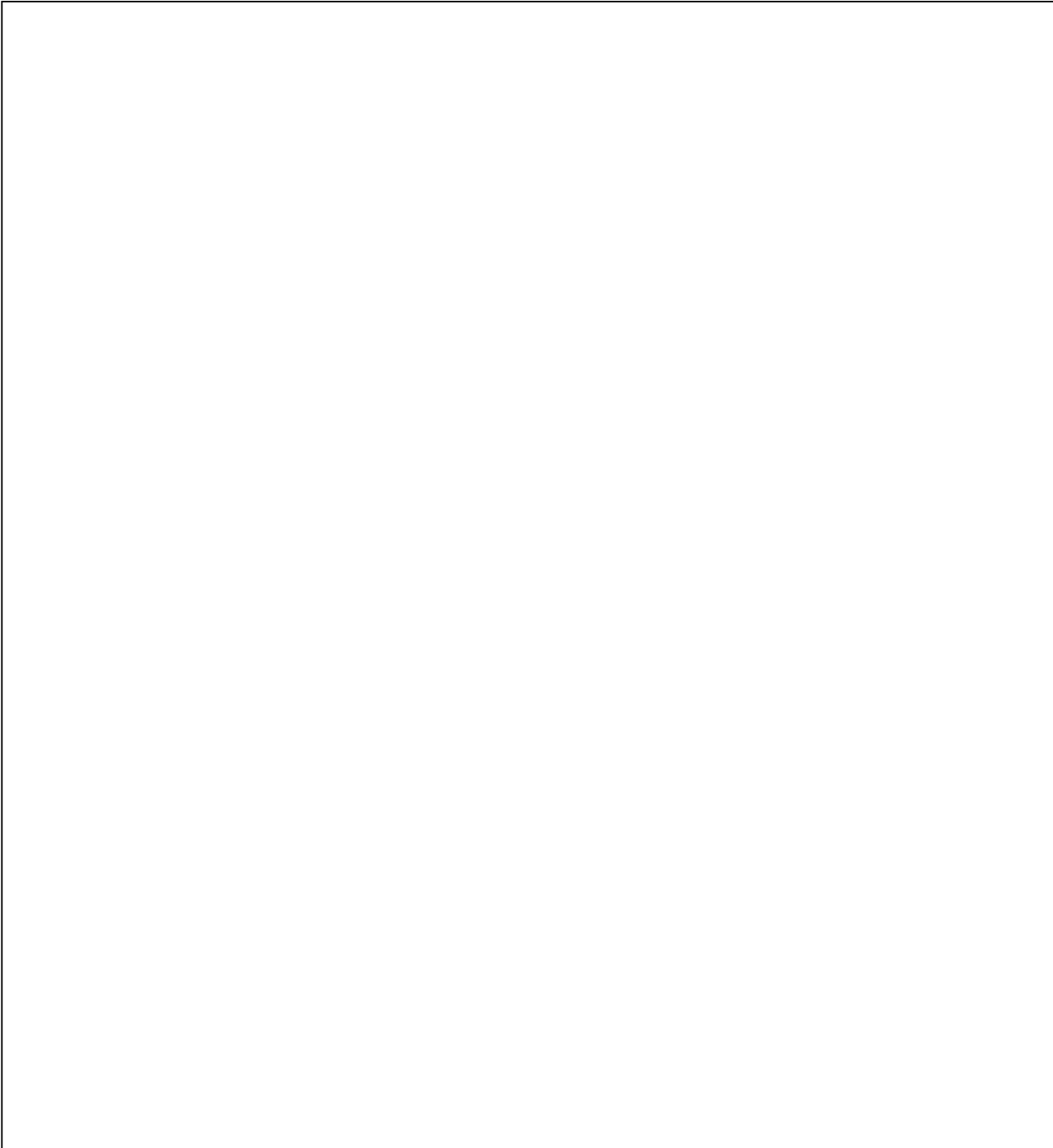
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4. How do people travel to other villages from their homes?

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5. Draw an Island Home and include the special characteristics that you have just studied, you also have to colour your drawing.



**LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**Year / Level: 7**

**Subject: HINDI**

**Worksheet – Home package 3**

<b>Strand</b>	Reading and Viewing
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Socio Cultural Context and Situations
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Examine and explain how texts present various cultural, religious values attitudes and beliefs for a particular purpose and audience

**COMPREHENSION**

**अच्छा जीवन**

आज के जीवन में कई बीमारियाँ पाई जाती हैं। चाहे बूढ़ा हो या जवान कई लोगों को कुछ न कुछ बीमारी होती ही है। परन्तु प्रश्न यह उठता है कि इन से निकलने के लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए ?

५ सच तो यह है कि यदि हम बीमारियों से बचना चाहते हैं तो हमें खुद अपने शरीर का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। हम क्या खाते-पीते हैं, कितना सोते हैं और कितनी कसरत करते हैं, इन सब का हमारे जीवन पर बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ता है।

देखा जाए तो कसरत भी कई प्रकार की होती है। सुबह जल्द उठकर ताजी हवा में पैदल चलना हमारे लिए लाभदायक है। इससे शरीर चुस्त रहता है, चलने से पसीना निकलता है और बीमारियाँ दूर भागती हैं। काम करना भी एक तरह की कसरत है।  
१० खेलना, कूदना, दौड़ना, तैरना, झाड़ू लगाना आदि कसरत के ही रूप हैं।

कसरत सबको करनी चाहिए। कसरत न करने वाला आदमी हमेशा आलसी रहता है। अगर जीवन में सुख पाना है तो अच्छे-अच्छे भोजन के साथ कसरत पर भी ध्यान दें। याद रहे - शरीर स्वस्थ है तो हमारा दिमाग भी अच्छी तरह से काम करेगा। यही अच्छा जीवन का राज है।

**कुसुम चन्द**

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार उत्तर दिए गए हैं । बोधन खण्ड के अनुसार उत्तर पुस्तिका में दिए गए सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

### प्रश्न

१. पंक्ति नं. २ में आए इन शब्द किसके लिए आया है ?

क. जीवन                      ख. पसीना                      ग. कसरत                      घ. बीमारियों

२. बीमारियों से \_\_\_\_\_ के लिए हमें खुद अपना ध्यान रखना चाहिए ।

क. मरने                      ख. बचने                      ग. जुड़ने                      घ. हारने

३. पैदल चलने के लिए सबसे अच्छा समय कब माना गया है ?

क. रात को                      ख. शाम को                      ग. सुबह को                      घ. दोपहर को

४. \_\_\_\_\_ से शरीर चुस्त रहता है ।

क. रोने                      ख. कमजोरी                      ग. बैठने                      घ. कसरत

५. पाठ के अनुसार चलने से क्या होता है ?

क. भूख लगती है ।                      ख. बीमारी आती है ।  
ग. आनन्द आता है ।                      घ. पसीना निकलता है ।

६. कसरत \_\_\_\_\_ को करनी चाहिए ।

क. सभी                      ख. बड़ों                      ग. बूढ़ों                      घ. बच्चों

७. कसरत न करने वाला आदमी हमेशा कैसा रहता है ?

क. खुश                      ख. चुस्त                      ग. दुखी                      घ. आलसी

८. अच्छा जीवन का क्या राज है ?

क. पैसा होना                      ख. कम खाना  
ग. अच्छा शरीर                      घ. ज्यादा कसरत

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7 & 8

VOSA VAKA VITI

WORKSHEET #3

**Matana:** Wilivola kei na Vakadidigo

**Matana Lailai:** Na veivanua e vakayagataki kina na vosa- vosa e vakayagataki e na vakacacali.

**CLO:** Vakadikeva ka digitaka na veitukutuku tabaki me talaucaki na kedra i naki.

**NA SEREKALI**

Wilika na serekali e ra ka sauma na taro e rukuna.

**Na Draki Veisau**

Ni vakarorogo e vuravura raraba  
Au kerekere me'u talanoa mada  
Na i ulutaga rui bibi sara  
Na draki veisau e da donumaka

Yaco tu e na noda vuravura  
Kena tatara sa vakadomobula  
Vakaleqa na cagi e da ceguva  
E ra sa lai vakila na veika bula

Veiveisau ni draki sa yaco tu ni kua  
Sa vakalolomataka noda veivanua  
Tubu na i yalayala ni wai kei na ua  
Tagi ni veivukei e rogo malua

Me da vaqara na i wali ni leqa  
De da na qai vuki bera  
Ki na matanitu me da cikeva  
Dodonu me rogoci na ka e da gadreva

*Noame Ligaikolo*

1. E vica na qaqani serekali oqo?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Vola e **rua** na vosa e rorogo vata.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Vola e **dua** na **tatara** ni draki veisau.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Tukuna e dua na i wali ni leqa ka serekali tiko oqo.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. E tukuni beka vei cei na serekali oqo?

\_\_\_\_\_

## **NA VOSA VAKA VITI**

1. Vukica na i yatuvosa oqo me vakaibalebaletaki kina e **lewe levu**.  
E a lauti koya na sui ni kena  

---
2. Vola na **yavu** ni vosa ka volai koto e ra  
**veivakadodonutaki-** 

---
3. Vola e dua na vosa ka **sucu** mai na yavu ni vosa ka volai koto  
**toki-** 

---
4. **Vakasavuya na tukutuku ka koto oqo e ra:**  
“E ra sa yaco mai na noda vulagi,” a kaya ko Semesa.  
  
A kaya 

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5. **Vola vakadodonu na vosa e a cavuta ko Maikeli.**  
E a kaya ko Maikeli vei watina me volia mai na medratou suka  
  
“

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,” a kaya vei  
watina ko Maikeli.
6. **Vola vakadodonu na i yatuvosa e ra.**  
e koro turaga e liu ko levuka  

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**☺SA YALA E KE. VAKANUINUI VINAKA. ☺**