

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 4 -2021**

Subject: English **Year:** 7 **Name:** _____

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub-Strand: Language features and rules

CLO: Explore and discuss the diverse ways texts present their ideas.

LESSON NOTES:

Question tags

Question tags are the short questions that we put on the end of sentences

Positive/negative

If the main part of the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative

Eg. He's a doctor, isn't he?
You work in a bank, don't you?

If the main part of the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive.

Eg. You haven't met him, have you?
She isn't coming, is she?

Questions

Complete the sentences with the correct question tags.

1. Mr McDonald is from Ireland, _____?
2. The car isn't in the garage, _____?
3. You are John, _____?
4. She went to the library yesterday, _____,
5. He didn't recognize me, _____?
6. Cars pollute the environment, _____?
7. Mr. Pritesh has been to Scotland recently, _____?
8. The trip is very expensive, _____?
9. He won't tell her, _____?
10. Hugh had a red car, _____?
11. She's from a small town in Fiji, _____
12. They aren't on their way already, _____
13. We're late again, _____
14. I'm not the person with tickets, _____
15. Ratu isn't an accountant, _____

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Subject: Mathematics Year: 7 Name: _____

Year: 7

Name: _____

STRAND – Number and Numeration

SUB – STRAND: Whole Numbers and Operations

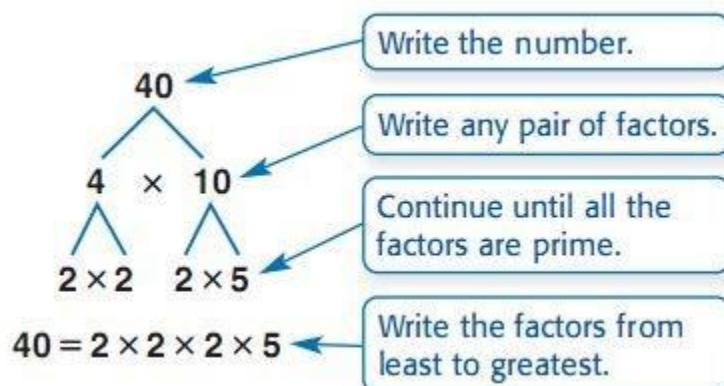
CLO: M7.1.1.2 Classify and formulate prime factors

LESSON NOTES:

PRIME FACTORS

Prime factors are prime numbers multiplied together to make the original number or they are prime factors of a number.

Example: What are the prime factors of 40?



These are written as product of prime numbers

QUESTIONS

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Subject: Social Science Year: 7 Name: _____

Strand: Social Organisation and Processes

Sub- Strand: Cultural Identity, Diversity and Cohesion

CLO: Describe how education, sports and traditional ceremonies help Pacific people to live peacefully with each other.

LESSON NOTES:

In What Ways Do Fiji People Interact with Other Cultures Around the World?

- Fiji is only one of the many countries in this 'global village.'
- The world is made up of many countries.
- Each of these countries has different cultures.
- Fiji people interact with people from other cultures in many different ways.
- Fiji interacts with the rest of the world in many different ways. Eg Australia - Aid, Middle East – Peacekeeping duties and so on.

They interact with people from other cultures by:

- (i) taking part in other cultural activities
- (ii) watching and imitating what they think they should adopt
- (iii) going to cultural rituals and ceremonies
- (iv) getting information from any form of media

QUESTIONS

1. How does Fiji interact with these countries:

- a. Hong Kong – _____
- b. New Zealand - _____

2 Why is Fiji regarded as a multi-cultural country?

3. How can people live peacefully in a multi-cultural country?

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Subject: Basic Science

Year: 7

Name: _____

STRAND: Living Things and the Environment

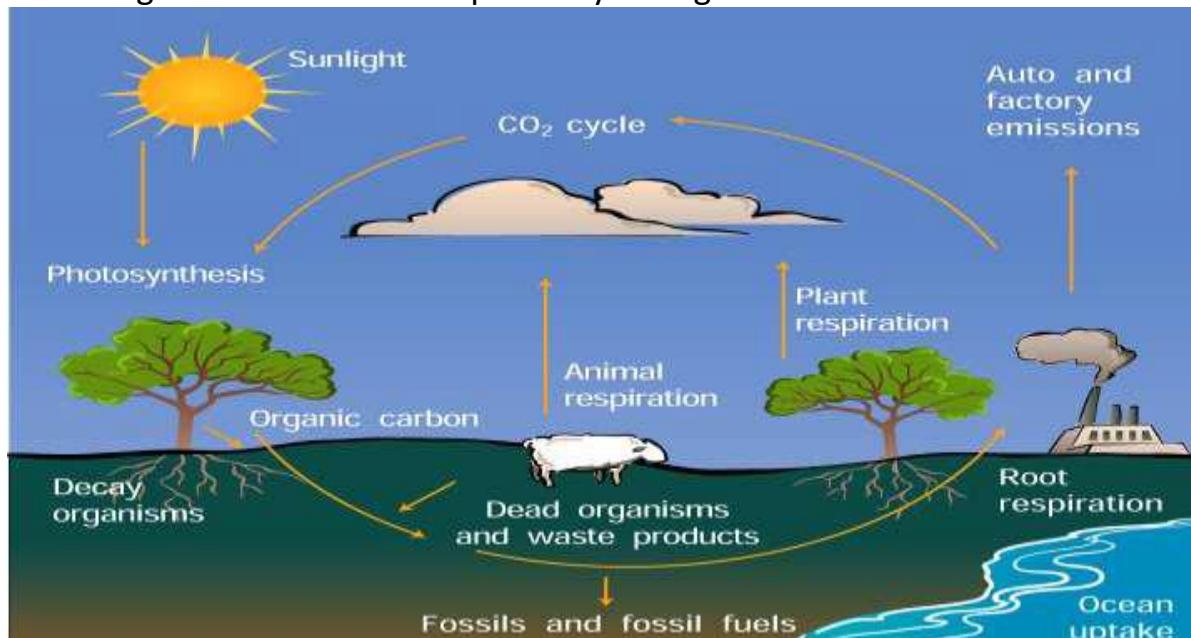
SUB-STRAND: Living Together

CLO: Explain the interdependence of organisms through mineral cycles

LESSON NOTES

THE CARBON CYCLE

- **Carbon** is an element which occurs in all the compounds that make up living things.
- Plants get their carbon through carbon dioxide gas (CO_2) in the atmosphere.
- Animals get their carbon from plants by eating them.



Questions

After studying the Carbon Cycle:

a) List **one** way in which Carbon is transferred from the atmosphere to plants.

b) List **one** way in which Carbon is transferred from plants to animals.

c) List **two** ways in which carbon is returned to the atmosphere.

d) Explain the importance of carbon dioxide to plants.

e) What is the major cause of excessive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?

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Subject: Healthy Living Year: 7 Name: _____

STRAND: Human Growth and Development

SUB-STRAND: Growth and Changes

CLO: Recognize the components and functions of the human blood

LESSON NOTES

THE HUMAN BLOOD

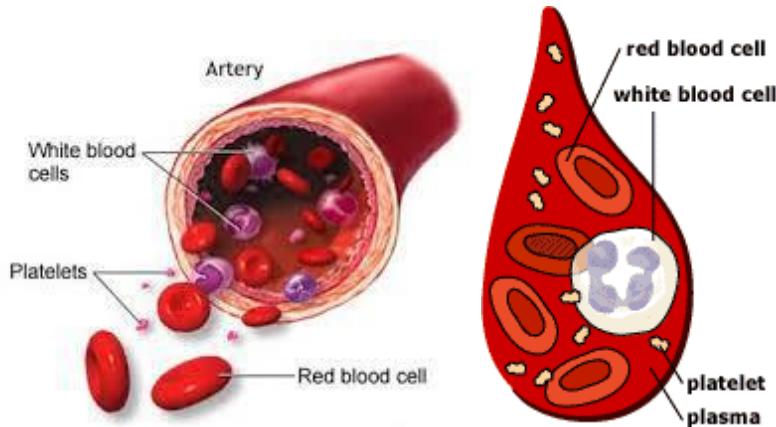
The Blood

1. The blood keeps moving around our body all the time.
2. It carries digested food and oxygen to all the parts of the body.
3. It also carries waste products away.

What is blood made up of?

1. About two thirds (2/3) of the blood in our body is water, with many substances dissolved in it.
2. This watery part is called plasma.
3. The other one third is made up of solid things called red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.
4. The red and white blood cells and platelets floats in the plasma.

THE HUMAN BLOOD



Red blood cells

1. There are more red blood cells than white blood cells in the blood.
2. The red cells give the blood its red colour (oxygen makes it bright red).
3. The work of the red blood cells is to carry oxygen around the body.
4. The red cells are made in the bone marrow (soft, brownish-red part inside the bone)

White blood cells

1. These cells fight disease germs that enter the body.
2. This is why they are called soldiers of the body.
3. The white blood cells are made in the bone and also in some other parts of the body.

Platelets

1. These are tiny bodies that assist in making the blood clot at wounds e.g when we cut ourselves.

Plasma

1. It delivers food to all the parts of the body.
2. It also carries waste materials from all parts of the body to the lungs, kidneys and the skin to be removed by these organs.

How much blood do you have in your body?

1. A boy or a girl who weigh 45 kilograms has about 4 litres of blood.
2. An adult has about 5 litres of blood.
3. To have healthy blood, we should eat well balanced meals. Liver, eggs, green leafy vegetables, fruits, beans and dhal are some of the food that makes healthy blood.
4. A person whose blood is not healthy suffers from a condition called **anaemia**.
5. An **anaemic person** looks pale, feels weak and tired and cannot work properly.

Questions

1. Fill in the table

Component of Blood	Red Blood Cells	White Blood Cells	Plasma	Platelets
Functions				

2. What is Anaemia?

3. List **two** ways to keep our blood healthy?

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES
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Subject: Veika Vaka-viti **Year:** 7 **Name:** _____

STRAND	Volavola kei na Bulibuli
Sub- Strand	Lawa ni Vosa
Content Learning outcome	Vakayagataki na vakadidigo kei na lawa ni vosa dodonu ena buli iyatuvoosa.

LESSON NOTES

Na Vakasavuitukutuku.

1. Na vakasavuitukutuku e nona I tavi na Matanivanua e na dua na koro vaka viti.
2. E dau vakasavui na nodra I tukutuku na Turaga ni vanua.
3. Ni o vakasavuitukutuku, o tukuna n aka e tukuna e dua na tamata.

Kena I vakaraitaki

1. “Au sa oca na tiko voli e vale,” e kaya ko Ana.

E kaya ko Ana ni sa oca na tiko voli e vale.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vakasavuya na veiyatuvosa ka soli tiko e ra.

1. “Drau gole evei na veitokani?” e taro ko Seru.

_____.

2. “Tou gole ki siwa,” e kaya cake mai ko Emele.

_____.

3. “Au sa via kana ika,” e tukuna ko Epeli.

_____.

4. “E vei ko Peni?” e taro ko Sairusi.

_____.

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Subject: Hindi

Year: 7

Name: _____

तत्त्व : सुनना एवं बोलना (Listening and Speaking)

उप-तत्त्व : भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम

विषय के अधिगम परिणाम :

पाठ में प्रयुक्त आलंकृत भाषा, विभिन्न शब्दावली तथा विविध वाक्य संरचनाओं को पहचानना तथा उनके सामान्यताव भिन्नता पर चर्चा करना ।

LESSON NOTES

सर्वनाम (Pronouns)

- जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर काम में लाए जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।
- जैसे : यह, वह, तुम, हम, जिस, कौन, कुछ, मेरा, यहाँ, कहाँ, आदि ।

अभ्यास (Activity)

क सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित करो ।

1. कमला कहाँ रहती है?
2. यह किसकी पुस्तक हैं?
3. सावूसावू शहर किस द्वीप पर है?
4. देखो वह रास्ते पर खेल रहा है।
5. तुम जिस लड़के के साथ खेल रहे थे वह किसका बेटा है?

(ख) उचित सर्वनाम द्वारा नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए :

1. सब बच्चे शौर मचा रहे हैं।
2. विमला के साथ शहर जा रही है?
3. पिताजी लौटोका से कब लौटेंगे?
4. देखो फाटक के पास खड़ा है?
5. अच्छे बच्चे पाठ रोज़ याद करते हैं।