

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
ENGLISH - YEAR 7

STRAND	2: READING & VIEWING
SUB-STRAND	<u>EN.7.2.3</u> Socio-cultural context and situations
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<u>EN.7.2.3.1</u> Examine and explain how texts present various cultural, religious values, attitudes and beliefs for a particular purpose and audience

Title: Tuwawa and Tuifaga

Setting: Island of Matuku in Fiji

Main Characters: Tuifaga, Tuwawa Balavu, The Dog (Makalesi's dog)

Other Characters: Villagers, Makalesi (witch)

Plot / Summary

This story is from the island of Matuku in Fiji, where used to live a fierce giant named Tuwawa Balavu. He had a special set of big sharp teeth which he used to eat people. He would capture and eat the people whenever he would become hungry. The people of Matuku decided to leave their home island and take refuge at a nearby island. They prepared to leave and wrapped the babies in mats to prevent them from getting wet and cold. As they were leaving, unfortunately one of the babies named Tuifaga slipped from the mat and fell into the shallow water. Tuifaga's mother found out about this when they had reached the other island and she mourned for him.

A witch named Makalesi also lived on that island with her dog. The dog found the baby and called out to Makalesi. Makalesi's heart melted at the sight of the baby and she took care of him till he grew into a strong young man. One day while Tuifaga was going fishing, Makalesi warned him about Tuwawa the giant and why his people left the island. Tuifaga became curious and instead of fishing, walked towards the giant's home with the dog. He met the giant on the beach and challenged him to a fight. When Tuwawa had the upper hand in the battle, Makalesi's dog also joined in.

Upon finding the dog stronger and fiercer than him, Tuwawa ran towards his house and started pushing out all his children one by one to fight but they were all killed including his wife. Thinking the dog must be exhausted, Tuwawa attacked it but he was killed and lay dead on the ground.

Makalesi was happy to hear about the death of the cruel giant. The next day Tuifaga set off in his takia (boat) to the neighboring island to relay the good news. When his mother saw her son, she was overwhelmed with joy and soon the people of Matuku returned to their homeland.

Theme

- ✓ Be courageous just as Tuifaga was and defeated the giant with the help of the dog.
- ✓ You shall reap what you sow – the giant paid for his devilish act in the end with his life.
- ✓ Help the weak just as Makalesi showed care and empathy for the helpless child and raised him.
- ✓ Do not betray the trust of loved ones and make them a victim of your ego and selfishness as Tuwawa had at the expense of the lives of his family to win the fight.

Activity

1. Why did the Matuku people leave their island?

2. How did the mothers take their babies on the journey?

3. Tuwawa wanted the dog to get very tired before he fought him again. How did he try to make the dog tired?

4. Name the character that you dislike and state why?

Character: _____

Reason: _____

5. Do you like the ending of this story? Why or why not?

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
MATHEMATICS - YEAR 7

STRAND	2: ALGEBRA
SUB-STRAND	M2.2: EQUATIONS
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	M7.2.2.1 Demonstrate and solve statements of mathematical patterns to write equations using pronumerals.

Solving Equations

Example:

a. $\frac{p}{5} = 4$	b. $10y = 30$	c. $2a + 7 = 11$
$5 \times \frac{p}{5} = 4 \times 5$ $p = 20$	$10y = 30$ $10 \quad 10$ $y = 3$	$2a + 7 = 11$ $-7 = -7$ $2a = 4$ $2 \quad 2$ $a = 2$

Exercise

1. Solve these equations. These equations involve one step.

QUESTION	SOLUTION	CORRECTION
(a) $n + 4 = 12$		
(b) $m - 5 = 6$		
(c) $7m = 56$		

2. Solve these two step equations.

QUESTION	SOLUTION	CORRECTION
(a) $\frac{4z}{3} = 8$		
(b) $\frac{y}{4} - 3 = 9$		
(c) $\frac{p}{5} + 1 = 7$		

3. Solve these three step equations.

QUESTION	SOLUTION	CORRECTION
(a) $\frac{3x + 5}{4} = 7$		
(b) $\frac{2y}{5} - 6 = 4$		

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
BASIC SCIENCE - YEAR 7

STRAND	3: ENERGY
SUB-STRAND	3.1: ENERGY SOURCE AND TRANSFER
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	S7.3.1.1 Investigate, and illustrate the different energy sources and their uses and classify them into renewable and non-renewable.



SOURCES OF ENERGY

Fossil Fuels

Fossil fuels are remains of once-living organisms, compressed at high temperature and pressure over millions of years. They are coal, which is made from dead plant matter, and oil and gas, which are made from dead marine animals. These fossil fuels have a lot of energy contained within them, which gets out when the fuel is burned.



FOSSIL FUELS	IMAGE
<p><u>COAL</u></p> <p>Coal is a black or brown rock that, when burned, releases energy in the form of heat. One of coal's main uses is the production of electricity. Coal is a solid and is obtained primarily by mining.</p>	

FOSSIL FUELS	IMAGE
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>OIL</u></p> <p>Petroleum is another name for oil or crude oil, a liquid found deep underground. Oil is extracted from wells drilled into the earth from land or sea-based platforms. Petroleum is a valuable natural resource. It is used to make many products that people use every day such as gasoline, paints, and even lip balm.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NATURAL GAS</u></p> <p>Many stoves and home furnaces burn a fuel called natural gas. Natural gas is a vapor. Natural gas is extracted by drilling into the earth from land or sea-based platforms. Natural gas is really a mixture of several different gases that formed slowly beneath the Earth's surface.</p>	

ACTIVITY

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What are fossil fuels?

- A. complex hydrocarbon compounds.
- B. mixtures of gaseous hydrocarbons located under the surface of the Earth.
- C. energy resource formed from the remains of organisms that lived long ago.

2. Which fossil fuel are the remains of ancient plants?

- A. Coal
- B. Petroleum
- C. Natural Gas

3. This is formed from dead marine organisms

- A. Biomass
- B. Coal
- C. Oil and Natural Gas

4. What type of fossil fuel is mined from the ground?

- A. oil and gas
- B. coal
- C. biomass

15. How long does it take for fossil fuels to form?

- A. Millions of years
- B. Hundred years
- C. Hundred days

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
SOCIAL SCIENCE - YEAR 7

STRAND	SS2: Time, Continuity and Change
SUB-STRAND	SS7.2.1: Understanding the Past
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<u>SS7.2.1.1</u> Investigate 'colonisation' in the Pacific and its effects on the different countries in the Pacific

COLONISATION IN THE PACIFIC

NEW CALEDONIA

MAP



FLAG



Characteristics

- >In the history of New Caledonia, the diverse group of people that settled over the Melanesian archipelagos is known as the Lapita.
- >They arrived in the archipelago now commonly known as New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands around 1500 BC.
- >The Lapita were highly skilled navigators and agriculturists with influence over a large area of the Pacific.
- >From the 11th century Polynesians also arrived and mixed with the populations of the archipelago.
- > Europeans first sighted New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands in the late 18th century.
- >The British explorer James Cook sighted Grande Terre in 1774 and named it New Caledonia, Caledonia being the Latin name for Scotland. During the same voyage he also named the islands to the north of New Caledonia the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu), after the islands north of Scotland.
- >The capital of New Caledonia is Noumea.
- >The currency used is Pacific franc abbreviated as CFP franc

ACTIVITY

1. When did the 1st settlers settle on the island?

2. What is the capital of New Caledonia?

3. When was New Caledonia sighted by the British Explorer James Cook?

4. What was Vanuatu known as in the olden days?

5. Caledonia is the Latin word for

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
HEALTHY LIVING - YEAR 7

STRAND	2: BUILDING HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS
SUB-STRAND	H7.2 .2.:Resilience and proactive behavior
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<u>H7.2.2.2</u> Explore and state skills needed to prevent harmful situations.

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR

> Is over-estimating one's opinions and being harsh to others by arguing with them.

>Aggressive behavior can also take place when a child or young person reacts in a hostile way towards peers, siblings or adults. It can include verbal and physical aggression.

>It may be to get revenge or provoke someone.

A person might have a problem with aggressive behavior if they regularly:

- yell during arguments.
- get into fights.
- refuse to listen.
- bring up past problems.
- bully others.

An aggressive person is someone who is threatening and attacking towards others. He or she is often bossy, loud and sarcastic and blames others but does not accept responsibility for his or her part in a conflict .This person does not gain the respect and support of others.

TIPS TO DEAL WITH AGGRESSION

1. Keep safe.
2. Keep your distance and keep your options open.
3. Keep your cool.
4. Do not stir up trouble for people who like trouble.
5. Empathize with the other person.
6. Express your concern.
7. Be assertive.
8. Consider intervention in a close relationship.

ACTIVITY

Identify the aggressive behaviours from the following statements by placing a tick (✓) beside the statement that depicts one.

<u>NO:</u>	<u>STATEMENT</u>	
1	Speaking loudly especially when trying to get your point across.	
2	Feeling that anger is out of control.	
3	Have a hard time saying no to people.	
4	Tendency to have an “I don’t care” attitude about other people’s feelings.	
5	I often say “nothing’s wrong” when it is.	
6	Blaming others for your problems.	
7	When in conflict, I tend to physically move towards the other person.	
8	I feel in control of my emotions.	
9	Interrupting other people when they are talking.	
10	I speak in a clear and even tone of voice	
11	I stand up for my rights while respecting the rights of others	
12	I rarely admit I am wrong or apologize.	

Passive	Passive Aggressive	Aggressive	Assertive
Emotionally dishonest, indirect, inhibited, self-denying, blaming, apologetic.	Emotionally dishonest, indirect. Self-denying at first. Self-enhancing at expense of others later.	Inappropriately honest, direct, expressive, attacking, blaming, controlling, self-enhancing at expense of others.	Appropriately honest, direct, self-enhancing, expressive, self-confident, empathic to emotions of all involved.

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
HINDI - YEAR 7

तत्त्व	2: पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना (Reading & Viewing)
उप-तत्त्व	<u>H2.1</u> मूल-पाठ के प्रकार-मीडिया, साधारण संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय
विषय के अधिगम परिणाम	<u>H7.2.1.1</u> अर्थ लगाने हेतु विविध साहित्यिक, चित्रात्मक व ज्ञान वर्धक विषयों के प्रयोग को पढ़ना व समझ दर्शाना

उपन्यास: कृष्ण सुदामा की दोस्ती
३. संघर्षमय जीवन

प्रश्न

क. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में अपनी पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

१. सुशीला क्यों परेशान थी ?

२. लाचार होकर सुशीला क्या करने लगी थी ?

३. बच्चों को दुखी देखकर सुशीला ने क्या निर्णय किया ?

४. सुदामा क्यों कृष्ण से मिलने खाली हाथ नहीं जाना चाहता था ?

५. सुशीला को किसने और क्या सलाह दी थी ?

ख. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति

हमारे गुरु ----- गुरु की पत्नी हमें बहुत ----- करते थे ।
कभी-कभी हम घर के काम में ----- हाथ बँटाया करते थे । जानती
हो, एक दिन क्या हुआ ? एक दिन आश्रम में जलाने के लिए -----
नहीं थी । -----और मैं जंगल में लकड़ी लेने गए । हम लकड़ी इकट्ठा
कर ही रहे थे कि ----- तूफान आ गया । मूसलाधार वर्षा होने लगी ।
हम घबरा गए और भाग कर एक ----- के नीचे खड़े हो गए । शाम का समय
था । धीरे-धीरे रात ढलने लगी और थोड़ी देर में घना अन्धकार छा गया । हम
----- लौटना चाहते थे पर वर्षा और तूफान ----- का नाम ही
नहीं लेते थे । हमें घण्टों उसी ----- के नीचे खड़ा रहना पड़ा ।