**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 7**

**ENGLISH**

**WORKSHEET #6**

**Strand:** Reading and Viewing
**Sub Strand:** Text Types, Media Everyday Communication On Literary Texts
**CLO:** Explore and asses features of wide range of literary. Everyday and media texts in print and multi modal text**.**

**TOPIC: POETRY.**

**Changes**

I haven't felt so funny
since the day we left our eggs.
Some **bumps** are growing near my tail,
they really look like **legs**.

Well, legs are good for swimming
and flippers have their charms.
But what's this coming through my chest?
This time I'm getting **arms**.

I'm a funny sort of tadpole,
my tail is hardly there.
I used to gulp the water,
but now I'm breathing **air**.

It makes me feel like croaking
as I sit upon the log.
I'm not a tadpole anymore-
I've turned into a **frog**!

Jill Brasell

**Exercise**

1. Who is the poet of the poem given?

   _____

2. What are the **bumps**? (line 3)

   _____

3. What is the **mood** of the poem?

   _____

4. What are some of the lessons learnt from the poem?

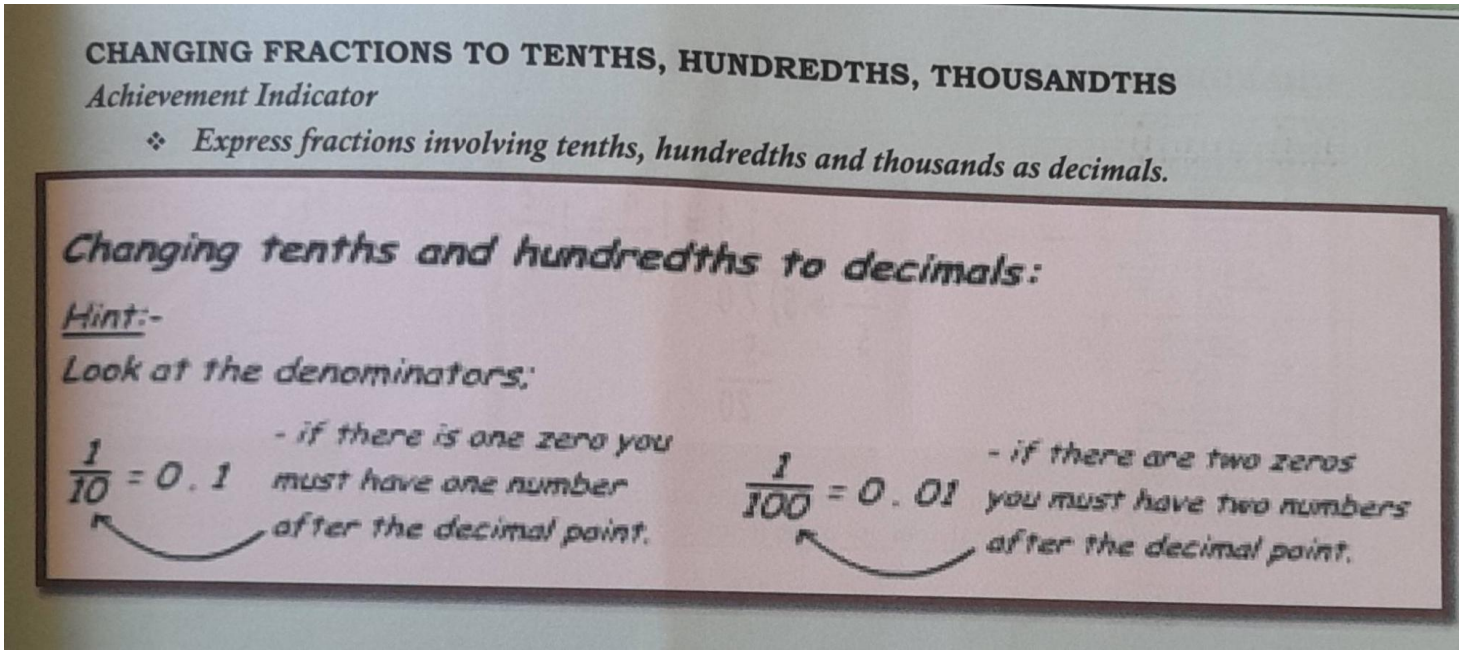
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

Draw and colour a Frog.

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**LESSON NOTES: 06/2021**

**SUBJECT: MATHS** **NAME:_____** **YEAR: 7**

| | |
|---|---|
| **STRAND** | NUMBER AND NUMERATION |
| **SUB- STRAND** | DECIMALS |
| **CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME** | Explain and order decimals in their place and value and calculate decimals with the mathematical operations to more than 2 decimal places |




**ACTIVITY**

**1.**

**Change these fractions to decimals:**

a) $\frac{2}{10}$ = ____ b) $\frac{5}{10}$ = ____ c) $\frac{9}{10}$ = ____ d) $\frac{3}{10}$ = ____ e) $\frac{6}{10}$ = ____

f) $\frac{4}{10}$ = ____ g) $\frac{10}{10}$ = ____ h) $\frac{8}{10}$ = ____ i) $\frac{1}{10}$ = ____ j) $\frac{7}{10}$ = ____

**Change these fractions to decimals:**

a) $\frac{25}{100}$ = ____ b) $\frac{79}{100}$ = ____ c) $\frac{34}{100}$ = ____ d) $\frac{99}{100}$ = ____ e) $\frac{16}{100}$ = ____

f) $\frac{8}{100}$ = ____ g) $\frac{3}{100}$ = ____ h) $\frac{9}{100}$ = ____ i) $\frac{1}{100}$ = ____ j) $\frac{4}{100}$ = ____

## CHANGING FRACTIONS TO DECIMALS

**Proper fraction to decimal**

$$8\overline{)3.000} = .375$$

$-24$, $60$, $-56$, $40$, $-40$, $0$

$\frac{3}{8}$ → Dividend

$8$ → Divisor

$\frac{3}{8} =$

**Improper fraction to decimal**

$$1.4 = 1\frac{4}{10} = 1\frac{2}{5}$$

$\frac{7}{5} \rightarrow 5\overline{)7.0}$

$-5$

$20$

**Repeating or recurring fraction**

$3\overline{)1.0}$ $-9$ $1$

$3\overline{)1.00}$ $-9$ $10$ $-9$ $1$

$3\overline{)1.000}$ $-9$ $10$ $-9$ $10$ $-9$ $1$

A **terminating** decimal comes to a definite end. It has a definite number of decimal places.
A **repeating** or **recurring** decimal does not come to an end, but forms pattern that is repeated indefinitely.

**Exercise 1.5G**

1. Write each as a decimal.

a) $\frac{4}{5}$ b) $\frac{1}{8}$ c) $\frac{3}{7}$

d) $\frac{12}{15}$ e) $\frac{9}{12}$ f) $\frac{20}{25}$

2. Write each improper fraction as a decimal

a) $\frac{8}{4}$ b) $\frac{12}{8}$ c) $\frac{12}{10}$

d) $\frac{20}{12}$ d) $\frac{50}{20}$ f) $\frac{32}{24}$

3. a) $\frac{6}{7}$ b) $\frac{9}{11}$ c) $\frac{3}{8}$

d) $\frac{12}{13}$ e) $\frac{5}{9}$ f) $\frac{7}{1}$

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**YEAR 7**
**HEALTHY LIVING**
**WORKSHEET #6**

**Strand:** Building Healthy Relationships
**Sub Strand:** Resilience and Proactive behaviour
**CLO:** Explore and state skills needed to prevent harmful situations.
**Topic: Dealing with unsafe situation**

## Physical Abuse

- If someone is deliberately hurt causing them physical harm, such as cuts, bruises, broken bones or other injuries it is physical abuse
- It can include hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning and slapping.
- A person may abuse the other using his or her own physical strength, using an object or weapon, or using size or presence to intimidate and control the other
- Children and women are at most risk to physical abuse because perpetrators overpower them too easily.
- Most perpetrators are parents, relatives, family members, classmates, partners etc.

## Emotional Abuse

- Emotionally abusive behaviour is anything that intentionally hurts the feelings of another person
- It is when a person tries to control the other person's feelings or thoughts in order to gain power over them.
- Though emotional abuse doesn't leave physical scars, it can have a low self esteem
- Some examples of emotional abuses are : rolling eyes, sighs, grimaces, tone of voice, disgusted looks, cold shoulders and swearing etc

## ACTIVITY

Study the pictures given and answer the questions that follow.

.

***- Online Resources***

1. What do you think is happening in the picture given?

   _____

   _____

2. What type of abuse is shown?

   _____

3. How can you prevent this from happening?

   _____

   _____

4. What do you think is happening in the picture above?

   _____

   _____

5. What type of abuse is shown? _____

6. H
   o
   w

   c
   a
   n

   y
   o
   u

   p
   r
   e

**LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**Year / Level: 7**
**Subject: HINDI**
**Worksheet – Home package 6** **NAME:_____**

| | |
|---|---|
| **STRAND** | पढ़ना एव सर्वेक्षण करना |
| **SUB- STRAND** | सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितिया |
| **CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME** | – कहानी को ध्यान से पढ़ना ।<br>– सहां जवाब को लिखना । |

इस कहानी को ध्यान से पढ़ो

**बोधन**

**समय का सदुपयोग**

समय बड़ा बलवान है । चाहे साठ सेकन्ड हो या एक मिनट, जीवन का हर पल हमारे लिए कीमती है । **इसको** रोकना किसी की बस की बात नहीं है । कहते हैं कि बीता हुआ समय, ढलती उम्र की तरह है जो फिर वापस नहीं आती है । इस लिए समय की कीमत को समझ कर ही हमें समय के साथ चलना चाहिए ।

५ जो इन्सान जीवन में समय का ध्यान नहीं रखता, उसके हाथ असफलता और पछतावा लगता है । वह कितना ही मेहनती क्यों न हो परन्तु समय पर काम न करने से उसकी मेहनत बेकार चली जाती है । जैसे, वक्त पर न काटी गई फसल **नष्ट** हो सकती है । अत: समय को बरबाद मत करें ।

कुसुम चन्द

**प्रश्न**

१. समय का सदुपयोग, याने समय के _____ चलो ।

क. साथ
ख. पीछे
ग. आगे
घ. समीप

२. एक मिनट में कितने सेकन्ड होते हैं ?

क. ३०
ख. ४०
ग. ५०
घ. ६०

३. जीवन का हर पल कैसा होना चाहिए ?

क. बेकार
ख. कीमती
ग. गम्भीर
घ. मजेदार

४. **पंक्ति न. २** में आए **इसको** शब्द किसके लिए आया है ?

क. बात
ख. काम
ग. समय
घ. फसल

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**YEAR 7**
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**
**WORKSHEET – Home package 6** **NAME:_____**

STRAND: Place and Environment
SUBSTRAND: People and Care of Places
CLO: Analyze pollution problems in the Pacific, discuss their effects and ways of alleviating the problem.

What is Pollution?

Pollution happens when the environment is contaminated, or dirtied, by waste, chemicals, and other harmful substances. There are four main forms of pollution: air, water, noise and land.

Pollution is present in every locality regardless of the size of that community. If you look around your home or school you will find one type of pollution or all types of pollution that is listed in the above paragraph.

**Types of Pollution**


Source: www.thewisenest.com

- Water Pollution - the addition of harmful chemicals to natural water.
- Air Pollution – when the air is made dirty by poisonous substances.
- Land Pollution – when the land is made dirty by man's activities and their misuse of land resources.
- Noise Pollution - harmful or annoying levels of noise.

**Causes of Pollution**

| Types of Pollution | Causes | Effects |
|---|---|---|
| Water | • Sewage<br>• Marine dumping<br>• Industrial waste<br>• Oil pollution<br>• Global warming | • Death of aquatic and marine life<br>• Intensify water-borne diseases on human health<br>• Disrupts food chain<br>• Increases diseases |
| Air | • Burning fossil fuels<br>• Volcanic Eruption<br>• Vehicle emissions<br>• Sandstorms<br>• Can sprays(mosquito spray,microwave) | • Increase on respiratory diseases<br>• Enhance greenhouse effect<br>• Causes global warming<br>• Destroy ozone layer<br>• Irritates the eyes, nose and breathing<br>• Destroys vegetation |
| Land | • Deforestation<br>• Agricultural activities<br>• Mining<br>• Industrialization<br>• Sewage treatment<br>• Nuclear waste | • Poisons soil and ground water<br>• Damage vegetation and wildlife<br>• Affects human health<br>• Kills vegetation<br>• Poisons birds and animals<br>• Destroys ecosystem and animals/ birds |
| Noise | • Traffic noise<br>• Aircraft noise<br>• Noise from industries<br>• Noise from constructions | • Loss of hearing<br>• High blood pressure<br>• Stress<br>• Sleep disturbance<br>• Color blindness |

Activity

1. You are to look around your home or school or community and identify the type of pollution present
whether its air, water, land or noise.
Type of pollution: _____

2. You are then to record the following in your report:
Type of Pollution: _____

a.) Cause of pollution

_____

_____

_

b.) Effect on the environment

_____

_____

c.) Effect on the people

_____

_____

d.) What you can do to reduce the problem

_____

_____

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 7**

**VOSA VAKA VITI**

**WORKSHEET #6**

**Matana:** Na i Vakarau Vakavanua
**Matana Lailai:** Vanua kei na Veika Bula.
**CLO:** Na veiwekanitaki ni veika bula kei na noda bula vakaitaukei.

## NA SUCU NI GONE

- **Vakabogi Va** – Na magiti ni sucu.
- **Tunudra** – Na magiti e vakarautaka ko tama ni gone me baleti ira na weka i watina
- **Dreke ba** – Na magiti e kau me kena na tina ni gone.
- **Vunikalou (nasi)** – Na kena marama ka qarava na vakasucu.
- **Vakasikasika** – Na kena kau mai na gone vou ki na loma ni nona vale.
- **Kotikoti** – Na magiti ni kena koti na tina ni gone vou.
- **Yaqona ni Gone** – Na tabua se yaqona me tukuni ni gone sa sucu.
- **Roqoroqo** – Na kena la'ki laurai se roqoti na gone sucu vou.
- **Mata ni Gone** – Kau na gone ki na koro nei tinana.

## NA VAKAMAU

- **Ai Duguci** – Na kena la'ki vosaki na yalewa. E dau vakayagataki kina na kamunaga se tabua.
- **Vakadonu Gusu** – Na tabua e cabo ni sa vakadonuya ko yalewa me vakawati.
- **Vakabi Vola** – Na Vakabi ni nodrau i vola ni veimusumusuki.
- **Dresu i Vola** – Na kena la'ki kau mai na i vola ka kabi ni oti e 21 na siga.
- **Vakamau**- Na nodrau vauci vaka-Lotu vua na i talatala.
- **Na Tevutevu**- Na tevu ni nodrau ibe na veiwatini vou mai vei ira na wekadrau.

- **Na i Vola**- Na tabua ka vakacabori vei ira na weka ni tagane me sa soli ko yalewa me sa nodratou vakadua.

- **Bika Vanua**- Nona vakawati e dua na marama ki na dua tale na vanua me la'ki radini Vanua.

**NA MATA NI CAGI**

**VUALIKU**

VUA I RA VUA I CAKE

**RA** **TOKALAU**

CEVA I RA TOKALAU CEVACEVA

**CEVA**

**CAKACAKA LAVAKI**

Vakacuruma na veivosa e dodonu e na vanua e lala koto.

1. E dau vakayagataki na _____ me vosaki kina na yalewa.
2. Na kena la'ki vosaki na yalewa e vakatokai me i _____
3. Na kau mata ni gone e dau vakayacori ni sa kau na gone ki na koro nei _____
4. Ni rua e rau _____ e rau na vauci vaka-Lotu vua na i talatala.
5. Ke'u vakanamata ki na ceva, au na vakanadakuya na _____
6. Na magiti e kau me kena na tina ni gone e vakatokai me i _____

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| duguci | dreke ba | vakamau | tinana | vualiku | tabua |

**Veisataka na vosa kei na kena i sau. Vola na matanivola dodonu e na vanua e lala koto**.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bika Vanua | _____ | A. Na magiti e vakarautaka ko tama ni gone me baleti ira na weka i watina. |
| 2. | Vunikalou | _____ | B. Na tevu ni nodrau ibe na veiwatini vou. |
| 3. | Vakabi i Vola | _____ | C. Nona vakawati e dua na marama ki na dua tale na vanua. |
| 4. | Roqoroqo | _____ | D. Na kena marama ka qarava na vakasucu. |
| 5. | Tunudra | _____ | E. Na kena la'ki laurai se roqoti na gone sucu vou. |

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**YEAR 7**
**BASIC SCIENCE**

**WORKSHEET – Home package 6** **NAME:**_____

STRAND: Energy
SUBSTRAND: Energy Transformation, Use and Conservation
CLO: Explore the different forms of energy and their uses and discuss conservation of Renewable energy sources.

Forms of Energy

- The various forms of energy include electrical, chemical, light (radiant), heat (thermal), mechanical and nuclear energy.

| Form of energy | Description | Diagram/Example |
|---|---|---|
| Chemical Energy | is energy caused by chemical reactions. A good example of chemical energy is food when eaten, fuel for cars, etc. | Food  Fuel  |
| Electrical Energy | is when motion, light or heat is produced by an electrical current like the electric coils on your stove. |    Battery Gas electricity |
| Heat(thermal) Energy | Thermal energy is what we call energy that comes from heat. For example, a cup of hot tea, hot iron, etc. |    iron hot cup of tea roasting |
| Solar Energy | Solar energy is energy from the sun that is collected and used to produce other forms of energy like electricity or heat | solar water heater[hot water]  |

Uses of Sounds We Hear (Energy form)

1. Sound is very important in our world. It is useful, sometimes it gives us pleasure and sometimes it is nuisance.
2. Scientists use an oscilloscope, which looks like a small television to see the patterns that sounds makes.
3. Sound vibrations are changed to electrical vibrations inside a microphone and these are used to make wave shapes appear on the screen.
4. There are different kinds of energy in Sound called electromagnetic energy.
5. Sound is made when an object vibrates or when moves backwards and forwards very quickly. The vibrations pass through the air until they reach our ears.
6. A pendulum is a heavy object tied to a string which swings forward and backward. The frequency of the pendulum depends on the length of the string.

Note: One complete swing is when the object (stone) moves forward then backwards.
(forward then backwards..... count 1)

**Activity**

Fill in the blanks

a.) Energy is all around us and it exists in different forms. The energy which comes from the sun is known as _____ and is useful to men, plants and animals in many ways. Energy is also generated from water and _____. This makes our work easier and quicker. Man has invented different types of _____ that use either _____ or _____ _____ energy to suit his needs.

b.) A pendulum is a heavy _____ tied to a piece of _____ which can _____ forwards and backwards.

c.) One complete swing is when the _____.

d.) Underline the correct answer