

**NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**Subject: Mathematics**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Volume/capacity
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Calculate capacities and solve simple real life word problems using mathematical operations

### **VOLUME OF A TRIANGULAR PRISM**

A **Triangular Prism** is a prism that has triangular bases.

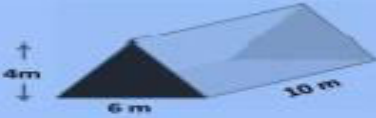
To find the volume of a triangular prism, you first have to find the area of **the base of the triangle**.

Then you multiply it by the height.

#### **Example**

**VOLUME OF TRIANGULAR PRISM**

**Triangular Prism - FORMULA**



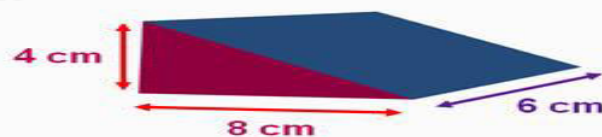
$V = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h \times H$   
or  
 $V = \frac{1}{2}bhH$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h \times H$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4 \times 10$$

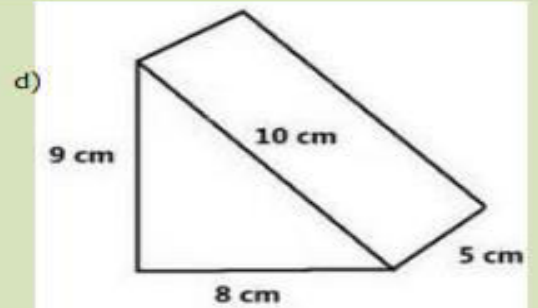
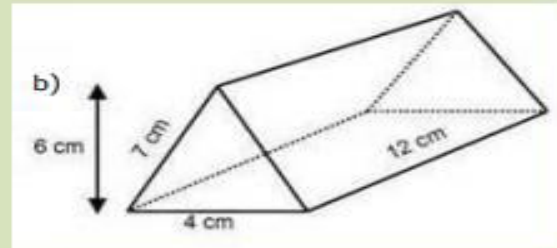
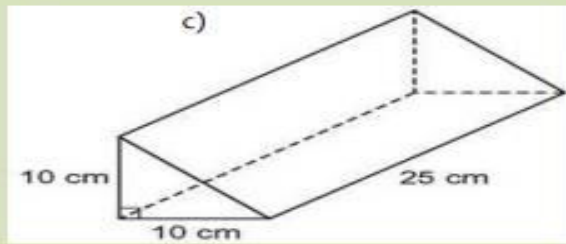
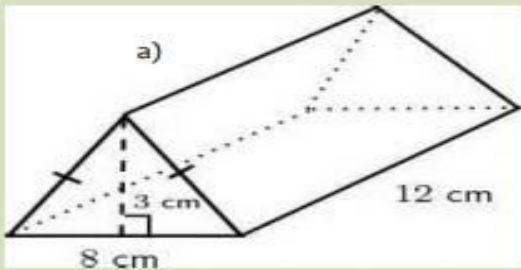
$$V = 120 \text{ m}^3 \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of Triangle} &= \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 4 \\ &= 16 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{Area} \times \text{Height between triangle ends} \\ &= 16 \times 6 \\ &= 96 \text{ cm}^3 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

**Exercise 3.2B**



a)

b)

c)	d)
----	----

NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

ENGLISH

**Topic: SUFFIXES**

- Are a group of letters that we add at the back of the root word to make a new word?

**WORD BUILDING EXERCISE**

*Look at these sentences.*

- (i) Grandmother said I was a great help in the house.
- (ii) Grandmother said I was very helpful in the house.
- (i) Peter is a boy who always tells the truth.
- (ii) Peter is a truthful boy.

*Read the sentences below. Look carefully at the bold face words. Then complete the second of each pair of sentences by building a word using—ful*

**Activity**

1. The doctor lifted the child with great **care**. The doctor was very .....when she lifted the child.
2. The man had many cuts which gave him great **pain**. The man had many cuts which were very .....
3. Everyone showed a great deal of **respect** to the chief. Everyone was very .....to the chief.
4. The man's house was painted in several bright **colours**. The man's house was very.....
5. Tom always wanted to **play** in the classroom. The teacher told him not to be .....

# SUFFIXES IN ENGLISH

ESL.COM

<b>-sion/-tion</b> (State of being)	<b>-ate</b> (Become)	<b>-ful</b> (Notable for)	<b>-ic/-ical</b> (Having the form)
Position Promotion Cohesion Affection Ambition	Mediate Collaborate Create Eradicate Detonate	Handful Playful Hopeful Skilful Thankful	Psychological Hypocritical Methodical Nonsensical Musical
<b>-ive</b> (Having the nature of)	<b>-less</b> (Without)	<b>-ly</b> (Related to/quality)	<b>-ward, -wards</b> (Direction)
Inquisitive Informative Attentive Abortive Active	Meaningless Hopeless Homeless Mindless Spotless	Softly Slowly Happily Crazily Madly	Towards Afterwards Backwards Inward Outwards

## ACTIVITY

Make five sentences using any of the following suffixes from the table given above.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL  
YEAR 7  
Healthy Living

<b>Strand</b>	<b>Personal and Community Health</b>
<b>Sub Strand</b>	<b>Civic Pride</b>
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Criticize Personal Rights and sources of power and coercion with social groups

### UNIT 17 : TYPES OF POWER WITHIN SOCIAL GROUPS



1. **Reward power**

- The view that you will be rewarded by the group for certain behavior
- The more valuable the reward the greater the power
- Rewards can include – praise, honors, money, services and goods

2. **Coercive Power**

- This power influence behavior with fear or withholding the rewards

- This is seldom physical punishment, but refined emotional disadvantage or loss of reward

3. **Legitimate Power**

- Group members' perception that the group has the real right to influence them.
- Expressions such as "should", "ought to", "must", give legitimacy to expected behavior from a group such as family/parents, teachers, or religious organizations

4. **Expert Power**

- People accept the influence of individual who are known experts, recognized for their expertise. Example: teachers are subject experts and students accept their instructions.

- 

5. **Referent Power**

- An individual's identification with a group grows as s/he associates more with that group
- The stronger the relationship the greater the influence of the group and certain members of the group on the individual. Example: movie stars are used on advertisements to encourage us to buy the product.

### Activity

1) Explain the following terms in your own words.

a) Legitimate power- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Expert power - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2) Discuss the difference between coercive and referent power.

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

## NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

## Basic Science










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.

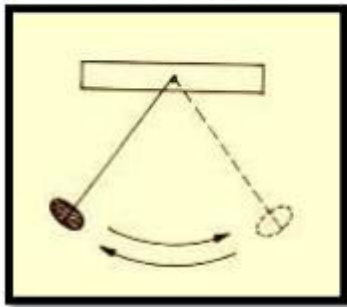
Form of energy	Description	Diagram/Example
Chemical Energy	is energy caused by chemical reactions. A good example of chemical energy is food when eaten, fuel for cars, etc.	<div>Food</div>  <div>Fuel</div> 
Electrical Energy	is when motion, light or heat is produced by an electrical current like the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



### 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

The longer the pendulum the (faster/ slower) it swings. Short pendulums have (high/ low) frequencies. Long pendulums have (high/ low) frequencies.

NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

Social Science

STRAND: Place and Environment

SUBSTRAND: People and Care of Places

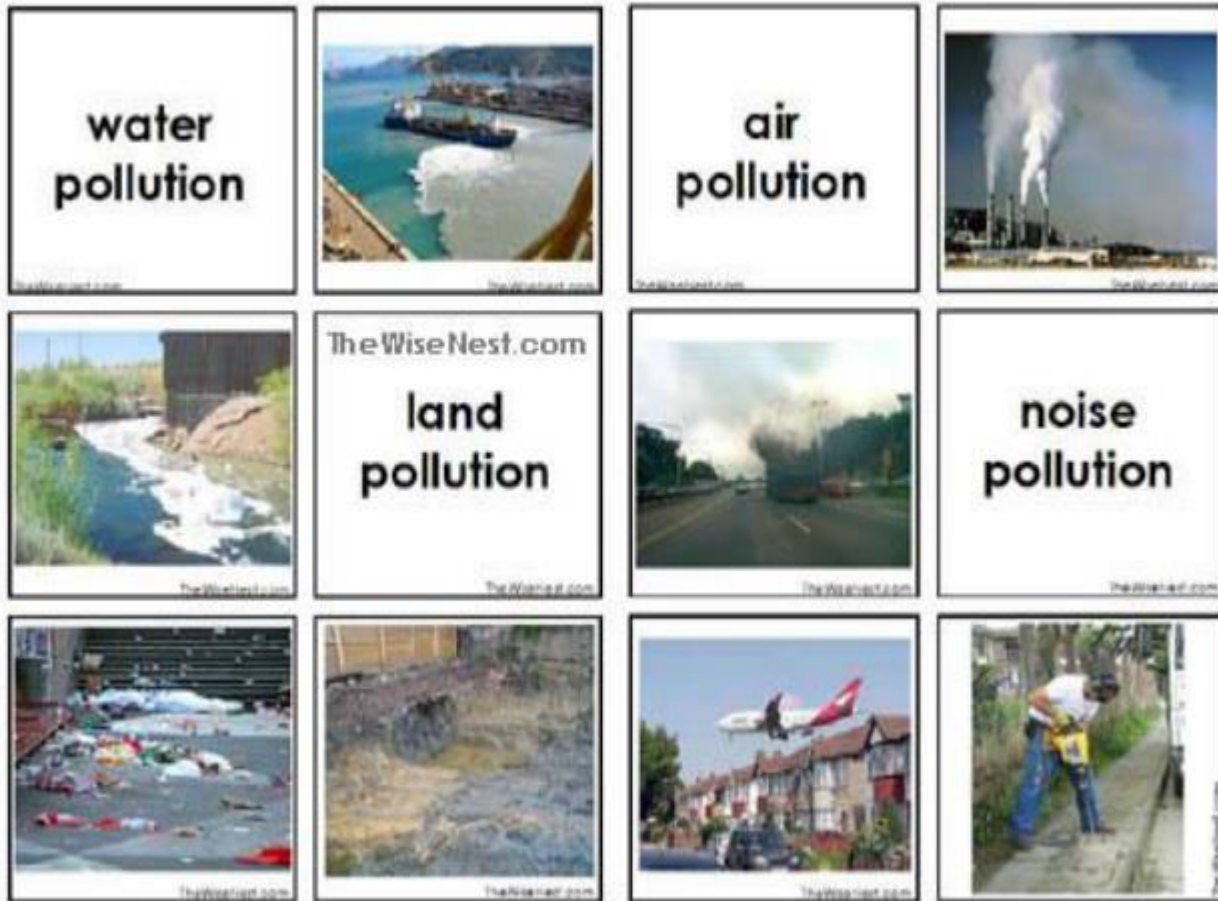
CLO: Analyze pollution problems in the Pacific, discuss their effects and ways of alleviating the problem.

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](http://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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sewage</li> <li>• Marine dumping</li> <li>• Industrial waste</li> <li>• Oil pollution</li> <li>• Global warming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of aquatic and marine life</li> <li>• Intensify water-borne diseases on human health</li> <li>• Disrupts food chain</li> <li>• Increases diseases</li> </ul>
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burning fossil fuels</li> <li>• Volcanic Eruption</li> <li>• Vehicle emissions</li> <li>• Sandstorms</li> <li>• Can sprays(mosquito spray,microwave)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase on respiratory diseases</li> <li>• Enhance greenhouse effect</li> <li>• Causes global warming</li> <li>• Destroy ozone layer</li> <li>• Irritates the eyes, nose and breathing</li> <li>• Destroys vegetation</li> </ul>
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation</li> <li>• Agricultural activities</li> <li>• Mining</li> <li>• Industrialization</li> <li>• Sewage treatment</li> <li>• Nuclear waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poisons soil and ground water</li> <li>• Damage vegetation and wildlife</li> <li>• Affects human health</li> <li>• Kills vegetation</li> <li>• Poisons birds and animals</li> <li>• Destroys ecosystem and animals/ birds</li> </ul>
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic noise</li> <li>• Aircraft noise</li> <li>• Noise from industries</li> <li>• Noise from constructions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of hearing</li> <li>• High blood pressure</li> <li>• Stress</li> <li>• Sleep disturbance</li> <li>• Color blindness</li> </ul>

**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

---

---

---

---

---

---

**NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**Subject: Hindi**

Strand	Culture
Sub Strand	संस्कृतिक मूल्यों व व्यवहारों की समझ के द्वारा अपनी पहचान बनाए रखना
Content Learning Outcome	

संस्कृतिक मूल्यों व व्यवहारों की समझ के द्वारा अपनी पहचान बनाए रखना

संस्कृतिक मूल्यों व व्यवहारों की समझ के द्वारा अपनी पहचान बनाए रखना

दूसरे दिन सवेरे, सुदामा ने सुशीला की दी हुई पोटली बगल में दबाई और द्वारका के लिए खाना हो गया । वह दिन भर पैदल चलता रहा और शाम के समय द्वारका जा पहुँचा । लगातार पैदल चलने से सुदामा के पैरों में छालें पड़ गए थे और बदन थक कर चूर-चूर हो गया था ।

जब उसने आराम करने की इच्छा से इधर-उधर देखा तो पाया कि वह अपने गाँव में नहीं बल्कि एक विशाल नगर के बीचोबीच खड़ा है । उस नगर में अनेक बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें थीं, सुन्दर बगीचे थे और सड़कों पर कई आदमी इधर-उधर आ-जा रहे थे ।

तब इतने बड़े नगर में, इतने सुखी और अमीर लोगों के बीच सुदामा को ऐसा लगा जैसे वह कोई अजीब बेढंगा आदमी हो ।

“भाई,” उसने पास से गुजरते हुए आदमी से पूछा, “जरा यह बता दो कि कृष्ण से कहाँ मिला जा सकता है ?”

“कौन कृष्ण ?” उस आदमी ने पूछा, “तुम्हारा मतलब हमारे राजा कृष्ण से तो नहीं है ?”

“हाँ, उसी कृष्ण से,” सुदामा ने कहा, “सुना है अब वह राजा हो गया है ।”

“और यह पता नहीं कि वह रहता कहाँ है ?” उस आदमी ने पूछा, “तुम कौन हो और कहाँ से आए हो ?”

“बहुत दूर से आया हूँ,” सुदामा ने जवाब दिया । “कृष्ण मेरा मित्र है और मैं उससे मिलना चाहता हूँ ।”

“तुम कृष्ण के मित्र हो ! हमारे राजा के मित्र !” उस आदमी ने चकित होकर कहा, “वह देखो, उधर एक बड़ा सा फाटक देखते हो ? वही कृष्ण के महल का फाटक है ।”

सुदामा धीरे-धीरे फाटक के पास पहुँचा और जैसे ही उसके अन्दर घुसने लगा कि द्वारपाल की कड़कती हुई आवाज़ सुनाई पड़ी ।





