

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 7
ENGLISH
WORKSHEET 10

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language learning processes and strategies.
Content Learning Outcome	Explore and apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend, interpret and evaluate a range of texts.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Father's Day Observance

Father's Day is observed after Mother's Day. On **this** day, children will usually give their father a pleasant surprise. They will buy a present and a card for him to show their appreciation for his love and care.

The idea of Father's Day was first brought about in the early 1900's by Mrs. John Bruce Dodd. She was listening to a sermon in church which favoured a special day for mothers when the idea of Father's Day came to her mind.

Dodd's father was William Jackson Smart, a soldier of American Civil War. Smart's wife passed away when his five sons and one daughter were still quite young. His twenty-one years as a single parent showed great love and care for his children. He had raised his children all by himself.

Dodd strongly felt her father, indeed all fathers, deserved to be given a special day just as mothers do. Through her efforts, the observance of Father's Day spread through her home state of Washington and eventually throughout America.

Activity

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- Father's Day is observed
 - during Mother's Day.
 - before Mother's Day.
 - after Mother's Day.
 - together with Mother's Day.
- The word '**this**' in line 1 refers to
 - Father's Day.
 - Mother's Day.
 - Children's Day.
 - both Father's and Mother's Day.
- The idea of Father's Day first came about in the _____.
 - late 1900's.
 - early 1800's.
 - early 1900's.
 - middle 1900's.
- Mrs. Dodd first thought of observing Father's Day when she was
 - at a church meeting.
 - preaching in church.
 - listening to a speaker.
 - listening to a sermon.
- We can tell that Mrs. Dodd's effort was successful as Father's Day was celebrated _____.
 - in Washington.
 - all over America.
 - in their hometown.
 - in their neighbourhood.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 7
Mathematics
Worksheet 10

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Weight/Mass
Content Learning Outcome	Use any operation on weight calculation in any context.

Weight/Mass

1. **When adding or subtracting weights, check the units first.** If the units are **same**, directly add or subtract the weights. If the units are **different**, **convert** the weights so that the units become same before adding or subtracting.

Example:

Mr Lee is a watermelon farmer. He picked 223.7kg of watermelon on Saturday and 197500g of watermelon on Sunday. How many kilograms of watermelon did Mr Lee pick altogether?

$$223.7\text{kg} + 197500\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{kg}$$

- » Addition cannot be done because the units are different.
- » The answer must be in kilograms, so convert 197500g to kilograms.
- » To convert grams to kilograms, move the decimal point 3 places to the left.

$$197500\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{kg} \text{ (put the decimal point between 7 and 5)}$$
$$\overset{\text{WW}}{\text{197500}} = \mathbf{197.5\text{kg}} \text{ (change the unit to kilograms)}$$

Carry out the addition: $223.7\text{kg} + 197.5\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{kg}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 223.7\text{kg} \\ + 197.5\text{kg} \\ \hline \mathbf{421.2\text{kg of watermelon}} \end{array}$$

Activity

1. Solve the following word problems. Show your working.
 - a. Jennifer weighs 2900g more than Jane. What is her weight in kilograms if Jane weighs 37.4kg?

 - b. Marica bought 4kg of flour. She used 2700g of flour to make roti. How many grams of flour does she have left?

 - c. Zia has an elephant and a giraffe in her zoo. The elephant weighs 4877kg while the giraffe weighs 1968kg. What is their combined weight in kilograms?

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 7
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET 10

Strand	Safety
Sub Strand	Personal Safety
Content Learning Outcome	Explains the need for applying rules in familiar settings.

Following Rules

1. Rules – set of guidelines which has been established in all countries and communities and has been accepted by all.
2. Rules help individuals to know what is and is not acceptable.
3. Having rules help us to be safe and free from getting injured.
4. Breaking rules may have consequences.

Activity

Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we have rules at home?
2. Who monitors rules at home?
3. Why do schools need rules?
4. Who monitors rules in school?
5. Who monitors the rules in your community/ village?
6. In the table given below, list down some rules applicable in these settings.

	Rules at home	Community/ Village Rules	School Rules
1			
2			

Strand	हिंदी व्याकरण
Sub Strand	बोधन
Content Learning Outcome	बोधन को पढ़ो और अभ्यास कार्य पूरा करो ।

शरारत का अंजाम

एक बन्दर बहुत शरारती था। वह लोगों के घरों में बहुत उधुम मचाता था। किसी के बर्तन उठाकर ले जाता था, तो किसी का मुँह नोच लेता था। बन्दर को शरारत करने में बहुत मज़ा आता था। लोग उस बन्दर की शरारतों से बहुत परेशान थे।

एक दिन वह बन्दर चुपके से एक घर में घुस गया। उसने वहाँ पर पानी से भरा एक बर्तन देखा। वह नहीं जानता था कि उसमें गर्म पानी था। उसके चंचल मन में पानी से भरा बर्तन को चोरी करने विचार आया। वह जैसे ही आगे बढ़कर पानी से भरा बर्तन को उठाया, बर्तन से सारा गर्म पानी उसपर गिर गया। गर्म पानी की जलन से उसे बहुत दर्द होने लगा और वह ज़ोरों से चिल्लाते हुए वहाँ से भाग गया। इस हादसा के बाद उस बन्दर ने शरारत करना छोड़ दिया।

अभ्यास

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब पूरे वाक्य में लिखो।

१. बन्दर कैसा था?

२. बन्दर लोगों को कैसे तंग करता था?

३. लोग क्यों परेशान थे?

४. बन्दर क्या नहीं जानता था?

५. गर्म पानी गिरने पर बन्दर ने क्या किया?

६. इस कहानी से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है?

Strand	Time, Continuity and Change
Sub Strand	Learning to Live with Changes
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate Colonization in the Pacific and its effect on different countries in the Pacific.

Tonga

1. Many thousand years ago, the Polynesians began to arrive in the Pacific.
2. The Europeans arrived in the 17th century which was followed after a couple hundred years by a single unified Tongan kingdom. It is known as Tongan Empire.
3. Archaeological evidence shows that the first settlers in Tonga sailed from the Santa Cruz Islands, as part of the original Austronesian-speakers' (Lapita) migration which originated out of S.E. Asia some 6000 years before present.
4. Archaeological dating places Tonga as the oldest known site in Polynesia for the distinctive Lapita ceramic ware, at 2800–2750 years before present.
5. The country's capital is Nuku'alofa.



Activity

Answer the following questions.

1. The capital of Tonga is _____.
2. In which century did Europeans arrive in the country?
3. Tonga is known as _____.
4. Archaeological evidence shows that the first settlers in Tonga sailed from _____.
5. According to the archaeological dates, what is special about Tonga?

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 7

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 10

Ulutaga ni lesoni: Na veika vakaviti

Na I tutu vakavanua

1. **Yavusa** – na vanua ka ra vakoro vata kina na veiwase tamata se uma tamata ka ra sa mai cokovata oqo me ra lewe ni dua na yavusa.
2. **Mataqali** – e du na uma tamata ka ra dua tani mai vei ira na kena vo ena loma ni yavusa.
3. **Tokatoka** – e dua na mataveitacini e ratou toka vata ga ena dua na tiki ni qele.
4. **Vanua** – e ra na cokovata e vica na yavusa e sa na qai dua na vanua ka vica vata na vanua me dua na matanitu.
5. **Turaga** – na mataqali ka digitaki mai kina na turaga ni yavusa.
6. **Sauturaga** – iratou oqo na I ka rua ni turagani yavusa, ka ratou cola na sau vua na turaga.
7. **Matanivanua** – gusu ni turaga kina vanua ka gusu tale ga ni vanua ki vua na turaga.
8. **Bati** – turaga ni valu ka liga ni wau.
9. **Mataisau** – sa ira oqo ra liutaka na cakacaka me vaka na tara vale.
10. **Gonedau** – o ira na kai wai k ara dau na soko kei na qoli.
11. **Bete** – e ra da utu ga ena burekalou o ira na bete ka nodra I tavi ka qaravi Kalou ia ra dauvakacabora na I soro se madrali.

Cakacaka lavaki

Digitaki vosa: vakacuruma na I sauni taro dodonu ena vanua ka lala koto

1. yavusa

2.

3. tokatoka

4.

5. turaga

6.

7. matanivanua

8.

9.

10.

11. bete

Strand	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy Source and Transfer
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate and illustrate the different energy source and their uses and classify them into renewable and non –renewable.

Potential and Kinetic Energy

1. Energy is what puts things to action.
2. Potential energy is the stored energy for example, the food we eat.
3. Kinetic energy is the energy due to motion. For example, the fuel in the car that makes it move.
4. **Light and heat energy** that comes from the **sun** is known as **solar energy**.
5. Energy from the **water** enables **hydro-power**.
6. **Wind energy** powers wind mills that generate electricity.
7. Coal, oil and gas are sources of energy called **fossil fuels**. They take millions of years to form and very difficult to replace.
8. In humans, the food we eat fills us fuel to keep us going.
9. Much of the food eaten, comes from the plants.
10. Plants get their energy from the sun to make their own food- photosynthesis.
11. In the presence of chlorophyll, plants trap the sunlight and use carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil to manufacture their food.
12. Different sources of energy is used in different jobs.
13. The sun is the main source of energy.

Activity

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the four sources of energy mentioned above?
2. Energy from the sun is called _____ energy.
3. Coal, oil and gas are _____.
4. A windmill is powered by _____ energy which can generate electricity.
5. What is the main source of energy?