

# NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

## WORKSHEET 11

### HOME STUDY PACKAGE 8

## YEAR 7



# 2021

**GRAMMAR EXERCISE**

**. QUESTION TAGS**

Question tags can be used in the positive and negative forms of sentences.

*Note: A positive statement takes a negative question-tag.*

*A negative statement takes a positive question-tag.*

**EXAMPLES**

POSITIVE STATEMENT	NEGATIVE QUESTION-TAG
1. John is sick,	isn't he?
2. You will be late for school,	won't you?
3. Today is Taniela's birthday,	isn't it?
4. Taniela goes to the Play Centre every day,	doesn't he?
5. The children ate the cake,	didn't they?

NEGATIVE STATEMENT	POSITIVE QUESTION-TAG
1. Your dog won't bite,	will it?
2. The girls are not eating cake,	are they?
3. The sun is not shining,	is it?
4. Those boys would not listen,	would they?
5. Timoci did not take the money,	did he?

**EXERCISE**

Complete each sentence with a question-tag.

1. He sang last night, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Alice is a good girl, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He will come home early, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He should ask me first, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ali has passed the test, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The coffee isn't sweet, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. That woman isn't your mother, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The girls aren't leaving now, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. You did not sweep the floor, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She plays the piano well, \_\_\_\_\_.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**WORKSHEET 11 / WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 8**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year/Level : 7**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>M 3: MEASUREMENT</b>
<b>Sub Strand</b>	<b>M 3.5: MONEY</b>
<b>C L O</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculate fractions and decimals of money.</li> <li>• Express a quantity as a percentage of another.</li> <li>• Calculate Bank lending or bank saving, interests rates for each bank/lending institutions.</li> </ul>

**FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS OF MONEY**

**Example 1:** What is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \$1.00  

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{100}{4}$$

$$= \$0.25$$

**Example 2:** What is 0.25 of \$2.00?  

$$= 0.25 \times \$2.00$$

$$= \$0.50$$

**Exercise:**

1. Convert the following fraction to dollars and cents.

a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of \$12

b)  $\frac{2}{8}$  of \$60

c)  $\frac{3}{5}$  of \$1200

2. Change the following decimal number to dollars and cents.

a) 0.25 of a dollar

b) 0.75 of \$5.00

c) 0.6 of \$60

3. During the school bazaar, the parents raised \$50 000. The money had been distributed according as shown in table given below.

Schools Needs	Allocation
School Maintenance	0.3
New Photocopier	0.1
New Computers	0.2
New Classroom	0.4

Find the amount of money allocated for each of the school needs above.

**USING PERCENTAGE**

**To write one quantity as a percentage of another: Make sure the two quantities are in the same units.**

Example: I have \$20 in my pocket. My wallet contains \$100. What percentage of money is in my pocket?

$$\text{Fraction} = \frac{\$20}{\$100} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{1}{5} \times \$100 = 20\%$$

Therefore 20% of the money was in pocket.

1. a) Express 10cents as a percentage of \$1

b) What percentage of \$40 is \$20?

2. What percentage is  
 a) 50cents of 500cents?                      b) \$40 of \$1000                      c) \$100 of \$20 00
3. During the Annual School Bazaar, Year 1 collected \$1000, Year 4 collected \$1500, Year 6 collected \$2500 and Year 8 collected \$3000.  
 What percentage of the money was collected by  
 a) Year 8                      b) Year 6                      c) Year 4                      d) Year 1

## **INTERESTS**

What is interest?

Simple interest is money you can earn by initially investing some money (the principal).

### **SIMPLE INTEREST FORMULA**

$$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Where:

**I** = the Interest Money created in dollars  
**P** = the "Principal" starting amount of money  
**R** = the Interest Rate per year (in decimal form)  
**T** = the Time the money is Invested, or Borrowed, in Years

### **EXAMPLE:**

Janice deposited \$200 at the rate of 10% for 2 years.

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \$200 & I &= \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} \\ R &= 10\% \\ T &= 2\text{years} & &= \frac{200 \times 10 \times 2}{100} \\ I &= ??? & &= \mathbf{40\%} \end{aligned}$$

### **Exercise:**

- Calculate the interest.  
 a) 10% for 1 year on \$100                      b) 5% for 2 years on \$50
- Johnson deposited \$240 in his savings account for 4years. The bank pays an interest of 2.5 % per annum. How much interest would he get?
- Maciu puts \$6 500 in her savings account at the bank on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2012 and plans to withdraw the money on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2016. Work out the interest he will earn of the interest rate is 8.5% per annum?
- The table below shows the interest rate offered by HFC Bank.










### **Interest Rates for Term Deposits**

3months	2.75%
6months	3.5%
9months	4%
12months	5%
24months	7.25%
36months	8.5%
48months	9.75%

- Calculate the interest if \$5000 is deposited in the bank for:  
 i) 1 year                      ii) 3 years                      iii) 6 months
- How much interest would the bank pay if \$1500 was deposited for  
 i) 2years                      ii) 3 months                      iii) 9 months  
 Which ones earns more simple interest?  
 Why?

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**BASIC SCIENCE**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 8**

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>STRAND 3 ENERGY</b>
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	<b>UNIT 3.2: ENERGY TRANSFORMATION, USE AND CONSERVATION</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Identify the different sources of energy,</li> <li>➤ Name the appliances which use these sources of energy,</li> <li>➤ Identify measures that can be taken to conserve energy at school and at home.</li> </ul>

<b>Form of energy</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Diagram/Example</b>
Chemical Energy	is energy caused by chemical reactions. A good example of chemical energy is food when eaten, fuel for cars, etc.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Food</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Fuel</b> </div> </div>
Electrical Energy	is when motion, light or heat is produced by an electrical current like the electric coils on your stove.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Battery</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Gas</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>electricity</b> </div> </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 style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>iron</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>hot cup of tea</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>roasting</b> </div> </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 style="text-align: center;"> <b>solar water heater[hot water]</b>   </div>

**Activity**

**Exercise:** Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Explain how you keep your food and vegetables fresh at school and at home?
2. How do you keep your classroom cool on hot days?
3. What is the most common source of energy used in your school?
4. Would the source of energy named in part 3. above be classified as renewable or non-renewable?
5. Which appliances in your school uses a lot of energy?

6. **Copy and complete:**

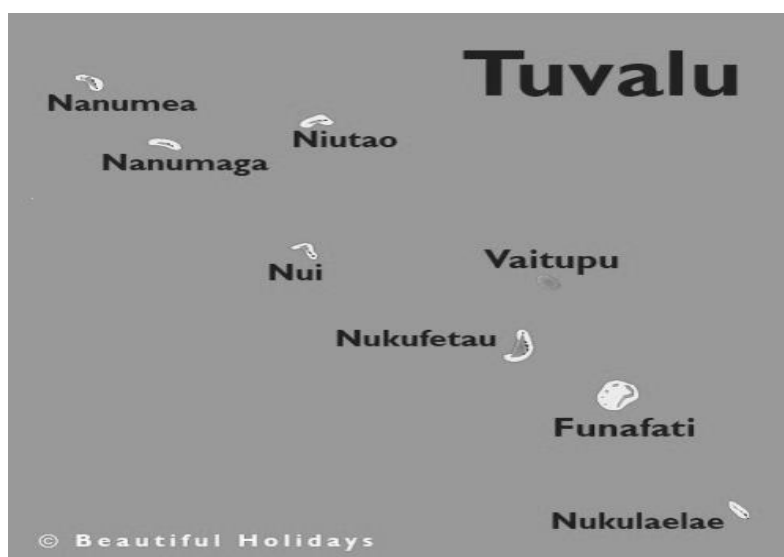
Energy is all around us and it exists in different forms. The energy which comes from the sun is known as \_\_\_\_\_ and is useful to men, plants and animals in many ways. Energy is also generated from water and \_\_\_\_\_. This makes our work easier and quicker.

Man has invented different types of \_\_\_\_\_ that use either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ energy to suit his needs.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**WEEKLY HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 11**

<b>Strand</b>	History
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Colonisation in the Pacific
<b>C L O</b>	Describe Tuvalu/Cook Islands and its characteristics

**Tuvalu**

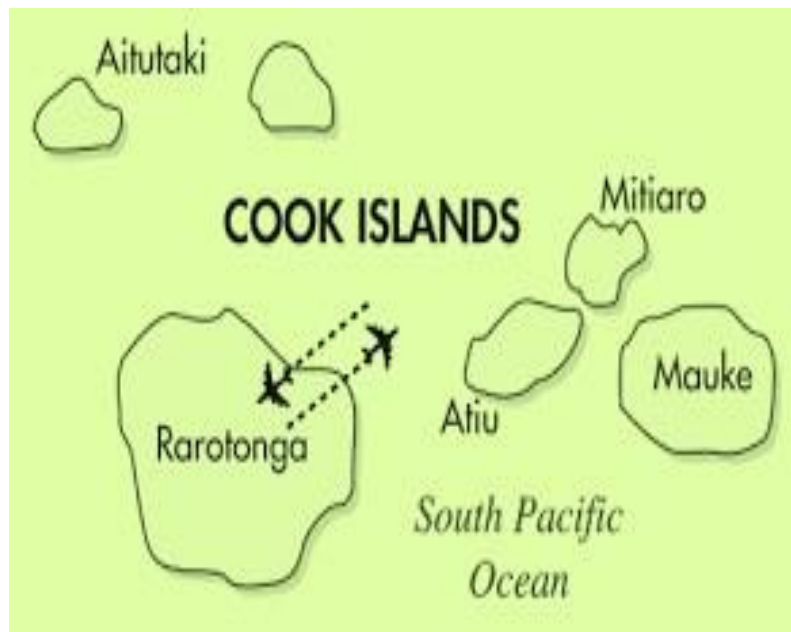


1. About 1,000 years ago Tuvalu was discovered and settled by Polynesians. The origins of the people of Tuvalu said that they spread out of Southeast Asia; from Taiwan, via Melanesia and across the Pacific islands to create Polynesia.
2. In 1568 Spanish navigator Álvaro de Mendaña sailed through the islands sighted Nui during his expedition in search of Terra Australis.
3. In 1819 the island of Funafuti was named Ellice's Island.
4. In the late 19th century, Ellice Islands were declared a British protectorate by Captain Gibson R.N.
5. In 1978, Tuvalu became fully independent within the Commonwealth.
6. In September 2000 Tuvalu became the 189th member of the United Nation.

**Activity:**

1. Due to climate change causing sea level to rise, Tuvalu is one of the countries that is mostly affected.
  - What is climate change?
  - What is causing the rise of sea level?
  - What is the capital of Tuvalu?

## Cook Islands



- In Cook Islands history, migrants from French Polynesia are believed to have arrived on the southern island group around 800 AD. Similarly, the northern islands were settled by expeditions from Samoa and Tonga.
- The capital **Rarotonga**, is believed from local oral tradition, to have been the launching site of waka ship voyagers who originally settled in New Zealand.
- The Cook Islands Maori language is closely related to the Te Reo Maori indigenous language of New Zealand.
- The country is named after Captain James Cook who surveyed and landed on some of the islands between 1774 and 1777.

### Activity:

1. Name the major islands in the Cook Islands?
2. What is the capital of Cook Islands?
3. Name the person this island was named after?

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**HEALTHY LIVING**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 8**

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>UNIT 25 BEING RESPONSIBLE UNIT 26 COMMUNITY WELLNESS UNIT 27 COMMUNITY SAFETY</b>
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Knowing your responsibilities and contributing towards a safer community for everyone.</b></li><li>➤ <b>Taking care of people and belongings around us.</b></li><li>➤ <b>Demonstrating civic pride.</b></li></ul>

**Being Responsible**

**What is Responsibility?**

- Responsibility is taking care of your duties.
- Responsibility is answering for your actions
- Responsibility is accountability.
- Responsibility is trustworthiness.

**Types of responsibilities**

**Family Responsibilities**

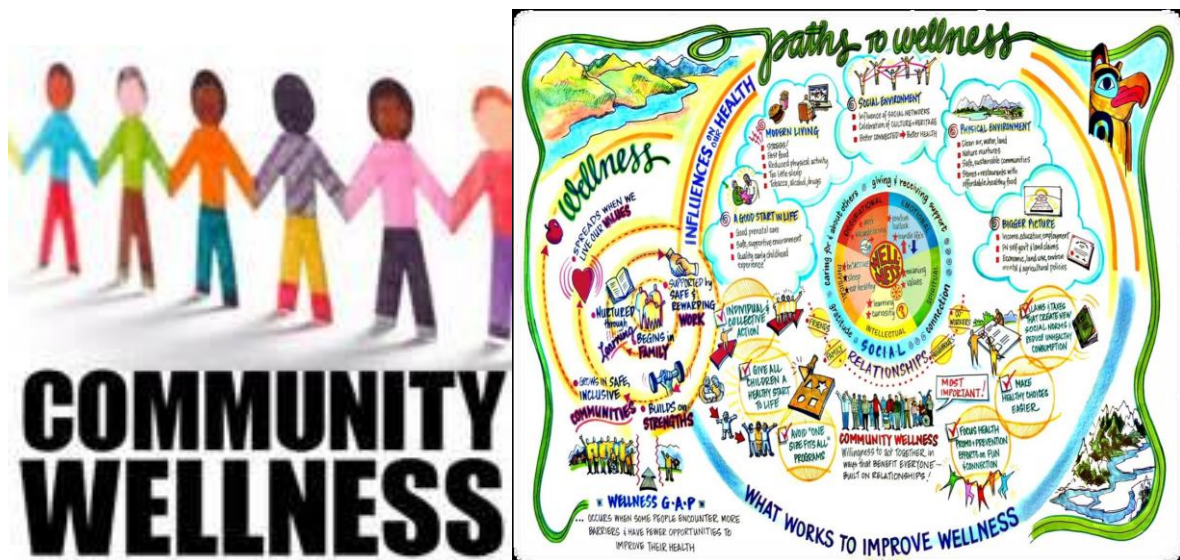
- means treating your parents, siblings, and other relatives with love and respect
- Following your parents' rules, and doing chores and duties at home is also your responsibility
- When at home, your responsibility is to see that your family is safe from thieves and intruders.

**Community responsibility**

- Responsibility of treating others with respect and dignity
- Participating in community based projects such as clean-up campaign or community projects
- Participating in community activities such as crime prevention program and neighborhood watch zone

**Community Wellness**

- Community wellness is about the ability and willingness of people to act together – in good times, and in bad – in ways which benefit everyone
- Healthy communities are built on the relationships that we nurture and the efforts that we make to work through the problems we encounter along the way
- It is also about celebrating our successes as a community



### Community Safety

- Community safety is very important for the community that we are part of or that we live in
- Everyone should contribute to the safety of our communities by looking after everyone caring for one another
- Community safety is not just an issue for police and fire and rescue authorities. Town Councils contribute in a variety of way

### Contribution of town council towards community safety

- **Emergency planning** – ensuring that emergency plans are in place in case of emergency situations such as natural disasters, civil unrest or terrorist attacks.
- **Regulation, licensing and trading standards** - such as alcohol and entertainment license to maintain public order and food hygiene certification for business to prevent food poisoning.
- **Contribute to anti-social behavior strategies** - through range of council services including lighting, street cleaning, planning and leisure.
- **New governance arrangement** - for policing and crime plans including the introduction of community police post, police and crime stoppers and police and crime community panels.



**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 7 कक्षा ७**

**HINDI हिन्दी**

**WORKSHEET 11 / WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #8**

**धर्म पालन**

प्यारे बच्चो! आज हम आपसे धर्म पालन के विषय में बात करने जा रहे हैं। मनुष्य जिस अवस्था (आयु) में रहता है, उस अवस्था में उसे जो कुछ करना चाहिए वह उसका धर्म कहलाता है।

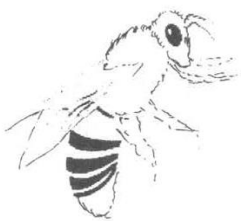
जैसे आपका अभी बचपन चल रहा है। आप सब पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं, तो आपका धर्म है, खूब खेलना, खूब खाना, खूब व्यायाम करना, अपनी पढ़ाई पर ध्यान देना और अपने माता-पिता व गुरु की बात का आदर करना। इसी तरह हर एक को अपने धर्म (कर्त्तव्य) को समझना चाहिए और उसका पालन करना चाहिए। दूसरे शब्दों में इस धर्म पालन को हम कर्त्तव्य पालन भी कह सकते हैं। जैसे-जैसे हम बड़े होते जाते हैं वैसे-वैसे हमारा धर्म (कर्त्तव्य) भी बढ़ता जाता है।

धर्म पालन करके मनुष्य खुद भी सुखी रहता है और दूसरों को भी सुख पहुँचाता है। जो अपने कर्त्तव्य को समझता है और उसका पालन करता है, वह सदा सुखी और खुश रहता है। कर्त्तव्य पालन से मनुष्य की सुन्दरता भी बढ़ जाती है। वह खुद भी प्रसन्न रहता है, और दूसरों को भी प्रसन्न रखता है।

सबका अपना-अपना धर्म या कर्त्तव्य होता है प्रकृति, पेड़-पौधे भी अपने धर्म का पालन करते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर पेड़ों का धर्म है-फल और फूल देना। आम के पेड़ों पर जब फूल लगते हैं तो वे अति सुन्दर लगते हैं। जब फल लगते हैं तो देखने वाले भी खुश हो जाते हैं। पेड़ों की डाल झुक जाती है। पेड़ों के पास सब खुशी-खुशी आते हैं। आम के पेड़ की खूब सराहना करते हैं, पेड़ की देख भाल भी करते हैं। ऐसा सभी लोग इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि पेड़ अपने धर्म यानि कर्त्तव्य का पालन करते हुए लोगों को सुख पहुँचाते हैं, और फल भी प्रदान करते हैं।

जिस पेड़ पर फल-फूल नहीं लगते हैं, तो हम उन्हें पसन्द नहीं करते, कभी-कभी काट भी डालते हैं। इसी प्रकार मनुष्य जब अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन करता है तो वह समाज में सम्मान पाता है। वह खुद भी सुखी रहता है और दूसरों को भी आनन्द देता है।

प्रकृति का हर अंश अपने कर्त्तव्य पालन में लगा हुआ है। चाँद, सूरज, आकाश, पृथ्वी, नदी आदि सभी अपने धर्म का पालन करने में लगे हुए हैं। प्रतिदिन नियम से सूरज उगता है। रात-दिन भी नियम पूर्वक आते-जाते रहते हैं तभी तो इस धरती पर मनुष्य का जीवन सुखी है और नियम पूर्वक चल रहा है।



यहाँ तक कि जानवर भी अपने-अपने कर्त्तव्य को समझते हैं। कुत्ते की वफादारी को तो आप जानते ही हैं। गाय माता हमें बराबर बड़ा स्वादिष्ट दूध देती रहती है। मुर्गा भी हर रोज बाँग लगा कर हमें जगा देता है। मधुमक्खी बड़ी मेहनत व वफादारी से अपने कर्त्तव्य में लगी रहती है। जो शहद हम दवाई के काम में लाते हैं, उसे मधुमक्खियाँ ही हमारे लिए तैयार करती हैं।

यदि समाज में हम देखें तो माता-पिता का कर्त्तव्य यानि धर्म है अपने बच्चों का सही ढंग से लालन-पालन करना और उन्हें देश का एक अच्छा नागरिक बनाना। बच्चों का कर्त्तव्य है अपने माता-पिता की आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए खूब मेहनत करना।

इस तरह जब हम अपने धर्म को समझते हैं और उसे पालन करते हैं तो एक दूसरे को सहायता पहुँचाते हैं। इसके अलावा मनुष्य का जीवन तभी दुखी रहता है जब वह अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता है।

बच्चों, आज आपने इस पाठ से यही सीखा कि जो व्यक्ति अपने कर्त्तव्य को समझता है और उसका पालन करता है वही सुखी रहता है और समाज में सम्मान पाता है।

### अभ्यास कार्य:

१. पाठ के अनुसार सही शब्द लिखकर रिक्त स्थानों को पूरा कीजिए।

- क. हर एक को अपने \_\_\_\_\_ को समझना चाहिए।  
ख. कर्त्तव्य- पालन से मनुष्य की \_\_\_\_\_ भी बढ़ जाती है।  
ग. पेड़ों का धर्म है, \_\_\_\_\_ देना।  
घ. \_\_\_\_\_ का हर अंश अपने कर्त्तव्य-पालन में लगा हुआ है।

२. शब्द और अर्थ - इन्हें पढ़िए और समझिए।

अवस्था	-	आयु, स्थिति, उम्र
सम्मान	-	आदर
अति	-	बहुत अधिक
सराहना	-	प्रशंसा
खुद	-	स्वयं

३. इन शब्दों के विपरीतार्थक शब्द लिखिए।

खुद	-	_____
प्रसन्न	-	_____
जीवन	-	_____
सम्मान	-	_____
सुखी	-	_____

### कविता

नीचे दी गई कविता को ध्यान से पढ़िए। प्रश्नों का उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए।

#### भिखारी

अपना गाँव एक भिखारी आया  
माँ ने उसको खूब समझाया  
छोड़ गाँव-गाँव यूँ भीख माँगना  
दो वक्त की रोटी खुद कमाना

समझो, ऐसे नहीं ऊपर से गिरते  
यहाँ मेहनत से ही सब काम होते  
अब भिखारी को अकल है आया  
तब से मेहनत का रास्ता अपनाया

श्रीमती श्यामला चन्द

प्रश्न:

प्रश्नों का उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

१. गाँव में कौन आया था ?
२. कविता में माँ की क्या भूमिका है ?
३. रोटी के विषय में क्या कहा गया है ?
४. भीख माँगना क्यों बुरी बात है ?
५. अब भिखारी को अकल है आया। इस वाक्य का क्या अर्थ है ?

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL  
ITAUKEI HOME PACKAGE 11  
YEAR 7, 2021**

**WASEWASE A                      NA WILIVOLA KEI NA SAUMI TARO**

E na loma ni vale ni uli, ni waqa na **MV Tutumaiwainidaga** e a ciqoma galugalu kina ko Ratu Vilame Qativi na kavetani ni waqa na i tukutuku ni leqa.

5 Ea mai vakaleqai na idini ni nona waqa ka sa biliga vakababa tiko na kaukauwa ni cagi. **Silisevusevu** na babana ruarua e na veiua lelevu ka rautani tini na mita vakarivirivi na kena cere. E vakauti e na walesi kei na biua livaliva ni talevoni veikauyaki na kaci ni kere veivuke ni sa tiko leqa na **MV Tutumaiwainidaga**.

10 E sa kabasu vakalevu na boto ni waqa ka sa vodo vakalevu na wai. E ra sa duavata na kai waqa ni na lutu dromu dina ga na **MV Tutumaiwainidaga**. Era sa dro me ra bula ka ra guilecavi ira tu mai na pasidia ni waqa. E ramani sotava vakataki ira na pasidia na leqa e na bogi ko ya.

15 Ia, e na bogi koya e a qai basika vei ira na pasidia na dei ni yalo, ka ra sacakacaka vata veitokonitaka kaya na cakacaka ni veivueti. Era cakacakataka na kena sagai na nodra vakabulai e na waqa lalai kei na waqavuka ni veivueti.

Sa dua na ka na nodra **duavata** e na kena solevaki na i tavi. E **veivakurabuitaki** dina ni sega sara ga ni dua na bula e a vakaleqai e na soko ko ya.

20 E ra a wasewasea na lewa ni veivuke baleta me ra vueti e liu na tina kei ira na gone ka ra qai vukei e muri na turaga. E veivakadeitaki ira e na bogi vakarerevaki koya na nodra vakabauta ga kei na masu. E ra veisotaraki tale vakamatavuvale e na veimaraudaki kei na vakavinavinaka vua na Kalou ni ra sa cabe bula tale.

Vurevure ni Tukutuku: S. **Niumataiwalu**

Wirina na matanivola ni sau ni taro ko sa digitaka, e na nomu **I Vola Ni Saumi Taro**.

**TARO:**

1. Na '**MV Tutumaiwainidaga**' e na i matai ni laini e yaca ni \_\_\_\_\_
 

A. kabasi.	C. boto.
B. waqa.	D. laca.

2. Na cava e talanoataki tiko e na i talanoa oqo? Na soko \_\_\_\_\_
 

A. marautaki.	C. e na maravu.
B. vakayawa.	D. vakadomobula.
  
3. A duri tu e vei ko Kavetani e na gauna sa tukuni yani kina na leqa? E
 

A. dela ni waqa.	C. rumu ni idini.
B. loma ni waqa.	D. na vale ni uli.
  
4. Na tiki ni waqa cava e vakavuna na leqa e na waqa? Na \_\_\_\_\_
 

A. i uli.	C. idini.
B. i vocevoce.	D. kabasi.
  
5. Na silisevusevu ena i ka 5 ni laini e vakaibalebaletaki e na
 

A. kaukauwa ni cagi.	C. nodra sisili na pasidia.
B. veisuayaki ni waqa.	D. ua lelevu ka roba na waqa.
  
6. Era duavata na kai mua ni sa na lutu dromu na waqa baleta sa
 

A. kaukauwa na cagi.	C. ra dro na kai waqa.tini na mita
B. kabasu na boto ni waqa.	D. ra dro na pasidia.
  
7. A kilai vakacava mai vanua na leqa e yaco e waqa?
 

A. sikinala na cina	C. laurai mai vanua
B. vakarewa na i sulu	D. ena walesi kei na talevoni veikauyaki
  
8. Na vosa veibasai ni vosa na **duavata** e na i ka 16 ni laini na \_\_\_\_\_
 

A. veisei.	C. veibataki.
B. veilomani.	D. cakacaka vata.

3.

9. Na cava na yavu ni vosa na **veivakurabuitaki** e na i ka 17 ni laini?

A. vei

C. kurabui

B. vaka

D. taki

10. Na cava na uto ni talanoa oqo? Na \_\_\_\_\_

A. qara bula.

C. solesolevaki.

B. qalo mo bula.

D. dui ta kena.

Vola na i balebale ni vei vosavosa vakaviti oqo .

I. E kaci nabu:

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II. E vaka na butu vatu katakata:

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III. Tikotiko ka sala mai na qau liga:

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IV. E kubou ni buka me laurai:

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