



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 8 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	ENGLISH	YEAR	7
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Reading and Viewing
Sub strand	Socio cultural context and situations
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Examine and demonstrate appropriate oral genres in a range of informal texts.

Chapter 17 – Bobo’s Great Daring

Bobo swam safely to the shore but he had to kill a big tiger shark along the way. He also swam straight into group of sharks and they did not attack him because of this. He asked a French missionary for help, but the priest did not want to go out and rescue George and Tebu in the storm. Bobo managed to walk all the way to Mr. Glover’s house. They were able to rescue George and Tebu just before dawn the next morning. George and Tebu stayed safely in their Canvass bag for 12 hours.

Chapter 18 – The Octopus

George did well in the store and sometimes Mr.Glover left him in charge of it. He planned to start another store in Tarawa Island and appoint George as the manager. George was popular with other children, but they knew he was not brave. One day George, Bobo and Ari went octopus hunting. Bobo dived first as bait for the octopus. Ari followed when octopus grabbed Bobo but he hit his head on the reef. George rescues Ari and Bobo and he also brought Bobo and the octopus to the surface. George also killed the octopus by striking it in between the eyes. George had become a brave young man.

Chapter 19 – An Old Friends Again

Scrope set another trap for George. He sent a man to break into the store and then run away to a place near the beach where the Scrope was waiting with two crew members to capture George and take him to the Trade Wind. On the way back to the ship the boat capsized. George managed to swim back to shore in spite of the sharks but Scrope and some of his men drowned. The prophecy had come true “Death to the man with Emerald Ring”

Chapters 20 & 21 – Sharks Will Smell Your Fear and Making Good

George turned 18 and could read the whole bible aloud. Mr. Glover put him in charge of the store in Tarawa. When he turned 20 George married Tebu. They had eight children during the next 10 years. When he was 25 he went to Abemama Island he worked for High chief there. George also helped When Gilbert Island was ceded to Great Britain. George then became a colonial officer working as district agent and tax collector. Finally he became the Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific. He was very proud of his success especially when he was not even able to read and write when he first came to Kiribati. We can say that George “Making Good”. We should not lose hope, even if we face big problems in life.

Sangam Education Board – Online Resources

WEEK 12

ACTIVITY – MATCHING

Match the items in column I with the correct terms in column II.

	COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1.	Bobo		a. He set second trap for George.
2.	Mr. Glover		b. They went for octopus hunting.
3.	George and Tebu		c. He killed a big tiger shark.
4.	George, Bobo and Ari		d. He was able to rescue George and Tebu.
5.	Scrope		e. They had eight children.

WEEK 13

ACTIVITY – SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1. What George did when he was 25 years old?

2. Explain the title of the novel “Making Good”?

3. Write a lesson learnt from this novel?

4. Name the character you admire the most and explain why you admire him/her the most?



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WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 8 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	MATHEMATICS	YEAR	7
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Chance and Data
Sub strand	Data Representation and Interpretation
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Demonstrate and use a set of data to calculate range, average and plot simple graphs and frequency tables to determine and interpret information presented.

WEEK 12

RANGE

The range of a set of data is the difference between the highest and lowest values in the set. **Example:** Anushka's test marks are as follows. What is the range of her test scores?

English	Math	B/Science	S/Science	H/Living	Vernacular
89	73	84	94	87	77

Solution: Ordering the test scores from the least to the greatest, we get: 73, 77, 84, 87, 89, 91, 94 highest - lowest = $94 - 73 = 21$

AVERAGE

Average is the calculated "central" value of a set of numbers. It is also called the mean. Example: A group of seven boys have the following weights (kg): 52, 57, 55, 60, 59, 54 and 55. Find the average weight of the seven boys.

Total sum
Number of count

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average} &= \frac{52 + 57 + 55 + 60 + 59 + 54 + 55}{7} \quad \leftarrow \text{Add all the weights} \\ &= \frac{392}{7} \quad \leftarrow \text{Number of weights} \\ &= 56 \text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

WEEK 13 PIE CHART

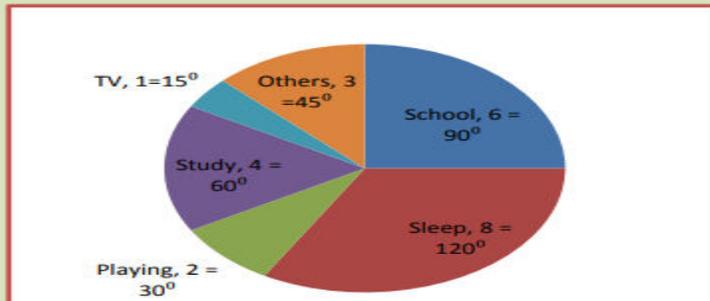
EXAMPLE

The following table shows the numbers of hours spent by a child on different events on a working day. Show this information on a pie chart.

Solution: Firstly we work out the measure of angle as shown.

Activity	No. of hours	Measure of angle (calculation)
School	6	$6/24 \times 360^\circ = 90^\circ$
Sleep	8	$8/24 \times 360^\circ = 120^\circ$
Playing	2	$2/24 \times 360^\circ = 30^\circ$
Study	4	$4/24 \times 360^\circ = 60^\circ$
T. V.	1	$1/24 \times 360^\circ = 15^\circ$
Others	3	$3/24 \times 360^\circ = 45^\circ$
Total	24	360°

Now, we shall represent these angles using a protractor within the circle as different sectors to make the pie chart:



BAR GRAPH

A Bar Graph (also called Bar Chart) is a graphical display of data using bars of different heights.

Example: You just did a survey of your friends to find which kind of movie they liked best.

Table of Favourite Type of Movie

Comedy	Action	Romance	Drama	Scifi
4	5	6	1	4

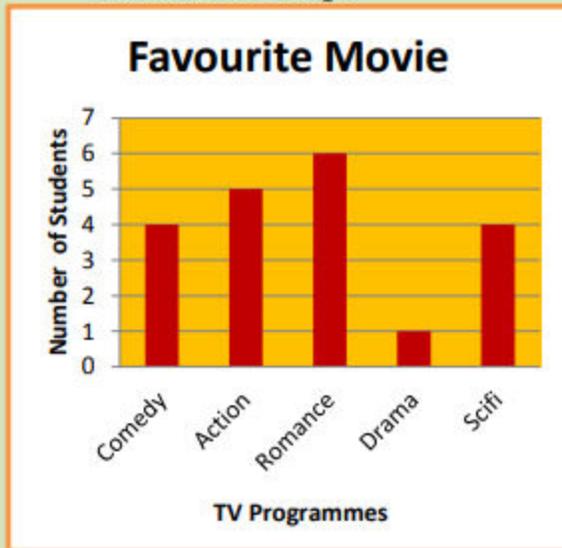
Table of Favourite Type of Movie

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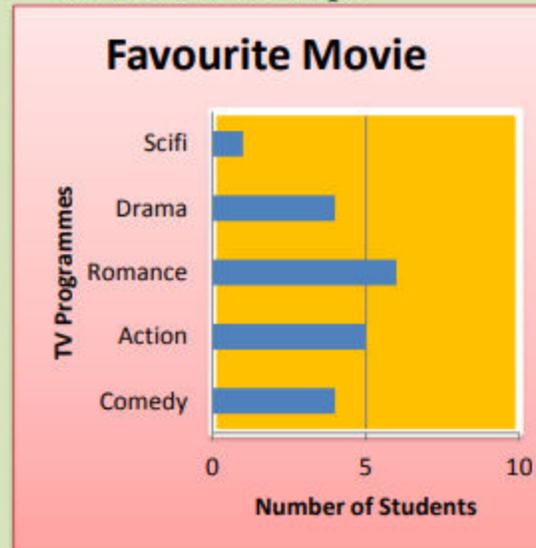
We can show that on a bar graph in two ways: Vertical and Horizontal bar graphs.

Example

Vertical Bar Graph



Horizontal Bar Graph



PICTOGRAM

A pictograph is a way of showing data using pictures. Each picture stands for a certain number of things.

Example:

Here is a pictograph of how many pawpaws' were sold at the local shop over 3 months:



Note that each picture of a pawpaw means 10 pawpaws' (and the half-pawpaw picture means 5 pawpaws'). Hence the pictograph is showing:

In January 10 papaws were sold

In February 40 papaws were sold

In March 25 papaws were sold

ACTIVITY

1. The table shows the colors favored by a group of year 7 students.

Colours	Yellow	Pink	Blue	Green	Orange
No. of people	16	20	30	24	10

Find the range and average number of students in the class. Draw the Vertical bar graph showing the following information.

2. Represent the given data by a pie chart and draw the line graph to show various modes of transport used by 1260 students in a given school are given below:

Mode of transport	School bus	Private car	taxi	bicycle	On foot
Number of students	350	245	210	175	280



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WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 8 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	HEALTHY LIVING	YEAR	7
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Human Growth and Development
Sub strand	Growth and Changes
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Summarise the physical and emotional changes that occur in boys and girls

WEEK 12

Physical changes

Physical changes	
Boys	Girls
Growth of penis and testicles	Breast development
Height increase	Changes in body shape and weight
Change in body shape	Growth of pubic and body hair

Changes in boys begins at – 9 -14 yrs while in girls – 8-13 yrs

Emotional Changes

At this stage child shows strong feelings and intense emotions at different times – the mood of the child seems unpredictable – these ups and downs are known as **Mood swings**. Child become more sensitive to adult emotions and more self-conscious. Thinking ability sharpens and broadens.

The Reproductive System

The reproductive is a collection of organs in our body that is responsible for creating a new life.

The outside part of the reproductive system is called **Genitals**

Female and Male Reproductive system

Female Reproductive System	Male Reproductive System
Ovaries	Testes
Egg tubes	Prostate
Cervix	Glands
Uterus	Sperm ducts
Vagina	Urethra
	Penis

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HIV attacks the key part of the immune system which helps in protecting the body from the diseases and infections. Once HIV destroys most part of your immune system where body can longer fight disease and infections then it leads to **AIDS** the final stage of HIV.

WEEK 13

What is AIDS? AIDS – means Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

AIDS is not inherited from parents. You acquire **AIDS** after birth. Your body's immune system includes all the organs and cells that work to fight off infection or disease. You get AIDS when your body's immune system is deficient or is weaken. A syndrome is a collection of symptoms and signs of disease.

How Is HIV Spread

Having sexual intercourse with multiple partners or with someone who has HIV. Sharing needles, syringes, rinse water, or other equipment used to prepare injection drugs with someone who has HIV

4. Write down 2 physical changes in boys and girls.

5. What is reproductive system?



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SUBJECT	HINDI	YEAR	7
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Reading and Viewing
Sub strand	Language features and rules
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Explore and use grammatical rules and spoken texts chosen to communicate ideas.

WEEK 12

वचन

शब्द के जिस रूप से एक अथवा अनेक का बोध हो, उसे **वचन** कहते हैं। हिन्दी में दो वचन हैं। **एक वचन** : एक के लिए, जैसे : आँख, पुस्तक, लड़का आदि और **बहु वचन** एक से ज्यादा के लिए। जैसे : आँखें, पुस्तकें, लड़कें आदि।

एक वचन - लड़की पुस्तक पढ़ती है।

बहु वचन - लड़कियाँ पुस्तकें पढ़ती हैं।

उ. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों के वचन बदल कर अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

१. अध्यापिका ने किताब खरीदी।

२. बच्चे रोते हैं।

३. युवक को नौकरी मिली।

४. बूढ़े बैठे-बैठे सो गए।

५. इस नदी में मत तैरना।

WEEK 13

उ. सही जवाब से वाक्य पूरा कीजिए ।

१. मेरी तीन बड़ी ----- हैं । (बहनें, भइया, काकी)
२. सच्च ----- दो, नहीं तो मार पड़ेगी । (बोलो, बोलिए, बोल)
३. पता नहीं मंजीत बाजार से ----- लौटा । (कब, कितना, किस)
४. पढ़ना चाहते हो तो पाठशाला जानी ----- । (पड़ेगा, पड़ेगी, पड़ी)
- ५.----- फल रोज खाना चाहिए । (ताजी, ताजा, ताजे)

ई. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को ने, में, से, को, पर, का प्रयोग कर के पूरा कीजिए ।

१. यह काम मुझ ----- ही होगा ।
२. मेज़ ----- पुस्तक रखी हुई है ।
३. अनिकेत सूवा ----- रहता है ।
४. रवी ----- सलेश ----- मारा है ।
५. सोनू और मोनू ----- बाजी लगी हुई है ।



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 8 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	SOCIAL SCIENCE	YEAR	7
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub strand	People and care of places
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Analyze pollution problems in the Pacific, discuss their effects and ways of alleviating the problems.

WEEK 12 - Sewage

Sewage is the most common source of marine pollution in the Pacific region.

These include damage to coral reefs, contaminated drinking water wells and outbreaks of diseases such as cholera. The causes of this pollution are the overflowing latrines, water seal toilets, septic systems, sewage treatment plants as well as the lack of sanitation facilities in some places.

Globally, sewage contributes to marine pollution, from land-based activities, which contributes to three-quarters of all pollutants entering the world's oceans. Land-based sources of marine pollution are the main cause of the decline in the health of the world's marine ecosystems and their ability to provide for human needs. Sewage and other forms of pollution from land activities is the main cause for the decline or drop in fisheries and tourism in the Pacific.

How to Prevent Sewage Pollution

Sewage discharges can be prevented by changing human excreta to a useful resource rather than disposing it of as a waste. Several treatment options are available which use natural method to change excrement or into useful products and avoid wastewater discharges. Such an example would be to convert or change human excrement into fertilizer, fuel, or valuable plants.

Other examples of sewage treatment technologies include contained wastewater gardens, constructed wetlands and biogas systems.

ACTIVITY – Fill in the blanks using the words in the boxes given below.

WORDLIST: discharge sewage chlorine replaced radiation

The _____ of industrial waste to conventional sewage treatment systems should be prohibited, allowing _____ effluent and sludge to be reused for a variety of purposes which pose no danger to public health. In addition, the use of _____ for disinfection of sewage effluent, which causes the formation of highly toxic chemical pollutants, should be _____ with non-toxic alternatives such as oxygen-based additives or ultraviolet _____.

WEEK 13 - NATURAL DISASTERS/HAZARDS IN THE PACIFIC

A **cyclone** is a tropical type of hurricane and is the main and most wide-spread natural disaster in the Pacific region. Severe tropical storms bring about massive rainfall and high winds, plus the low pressure may cause the sea to rise as much as 2 meters (6.5 feet).

Flooding in the Pacific can be the result of cyclones, though it can also occur during the country's rainy season between November and April. The Pacific also has wet and dry zones, so naturally the wet zones, which are mostly located in the southeast region of the islands, are more prone to experience heavy rains and flooding.

Droughts - the areas that are driest (also called the dry zones) are the lower islands and leeward areas of the Pacific Islands. These areas are also most vulnerable to droughts and water supplies, are affected. Droughts can also have a negative impact on our economy.

The Pacific Islands are seismically active, which means that they are easily faced by **earthquakes**. The greatest danger of earthquakes, especially severe ones, is the damage and destruction of houses and other infrastructure, as well as natural structures such as trees.

Sometimes earthquakes can also cause tsunamis. A **tsunami** is a chain of large waves that can be caused by a sudden movement of the ocean floor. Besides an earthquake, the sudden motion or movement can also be the result of an underwater landslide or a powerful volcanic eruption.

ACTIVITY – COMPLETE THE TABLE

NATURAL DISASTERS	HOW DOES IT AFFECTS THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE	HOW DOES IT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT IN YOUR COUNTRY
CYCLONE		
FLOODING		
DROUGHTS		
EARTHQUAKES		
TSUNAMI		



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SUBJECT	VOSA VAKA VITI	YEAR	7
NAME		ADDRESS	

Tarova Na Vakamakama

Na bukawaqa e vaka e dua na manumanu kila, rerevaki ka cudrucudru ka dredre meda torova yani. Na kama sa dua ka vakadomobula ka veivakarusa. E rawa ni vaqeyavutaka na noda iyau, vakarusa na keda kakana ka rawa talega ni vakarusa na bula ni tamata.

E dau kama na veikau, veigasau se veico se noda itiokotiko, ia ke yaco oqori sa na vakadomobula sara ke sa tete yani na buka ka lako vata yani kei na katakata kei na lidi kei na vakuru ni yameyame. Oqori ni sa lewa na buka na veika e yaco oya.

Sa tu ena noda veivale na veika e rawa ni yaco kina na kama. Eda dau vakayagataka e veisiga na karasini, na masese kei na veimataqali waiwai e dau kamakama rawarawa ka dau yameca vakarawarawa na buka. E dodonu mera dau maroroi vakavinaka ka kakua ni biu tuga vakaca se vakadrakacece na veika e rawa ni vakavuna na kama.

E na gauna ni batabata e da dau vinakata sara meda vakayagataka na isulu ni moce vutevute vinaka. Eda taleitaka tale ga na icurucuru nailoni. Eda dau vinakata sara meda volekata na buka meda tatalai kina. E dau vakarerevaki sara nida vakayacora na veika oqori ka ni dai yameca vakarawarawa na buka na veimataqali isulu vaka oqori.

Ena vula I mamaca se vula ilauqa, sa dau mamaca sara na vanua, malai ka maduna co. Ena veigauna vaka oqo, sa dau rerevaki ka ririvabitaki na kena kolotaki na kavuru ni tavako se na masese ena kena yacaraki ka qai kolotaki yani ni sa bera ni boko vakavinaka. Na veika lalai vakaoqori e da dau beca, ia e rawa ni vakavuna e dua na tama ni kama vakaitamera. O koya gona, sa dodonu meda dau qaqarauni ena veika lalai vaka oya.

E ka rerevaki tale ga na qitotaka na buka. Ni dua na gone e kama, e sa na rairai vakaloloma na kena I rairai. Na mavoa ke sega ni qaravi vakavinaka, ena tetela

se nana ka vakavuna na leqa. Sa dodonu tale ga meda dau qarauni ira na tacida mai na veika e dau rawarawa ni kama. Na kama e rawa ni tarovi. Na kena itatarovi ga oya meda kakua ni vakaqitora na kama.

Vurevure: www.firefighters.com

Na Wilivola kei na Saumi Taro

- A. Sauma ena yatuvosa na veitaro kece ka volai koto e ra.
a. Vakamacalataka mada na rerevaki kei na vakadomobula ni kama.

- b. Na cava so e rawa ni vakatekivunataka na kama?

- c. Vola e so na isulu batabata meda dau daramaka e na gauna ni batabata.

- d. Na vula cava e dau yaco kina na vakamakama?

- e. Na cava na vuna e dau rerevaki kina na qitotaka na buka?

Na Vola I Tukutuku

Me ra vola e dua na italanoa e na ulutaga "E rawa ni tarovi vakacava na kama?

Me ra bulia e dua na 'Evacuation plan'ke sa yaco na kama.



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SUBJECT	BASIC SCIENCE	YEAR	7
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Earth and Beyond
Sub strand	Our Changing Earth
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Investigate enhanced greenhouse effect, its impact on our daily living and describe the importance of the ozone layer.

WEEK 12

Climate and Weather

Climate is the average weather usually taken over a 30-year time period for a particular region and time period. **Weather** describes the short-term state of the atmosphere at any time; including things such as temperature, precipitation, air pressure and cloud cover. Thus weather changes at any time. Daily changes in the weather are due to winds and storms. Seasonal changes are due to the Earth revolving around the sun.

Climate Change

The earth has a big invisible blanket wrapped around it. This blanket is made of air. The blanket is called the atmosphere. The atmosphere is divided into four levels. They are known as the **troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere** and the **thermosphere**. Weather happens in the lowest layer of the atmosphere that is the troposphere.

The atmosphere lets the sun's heat and light pass through. It keeps most of the heat from escaping back into space. The atmosphere that traps the heat is at the second lower level of the atmosphere, is the Stratosphere. It has a layer of ozone molecules called the **ozone layer**. The ozone layer protects the earth from the ultra-violet (UV) rays from the sun. It then converts these UV rays to what is called *infrared radiation* which screens out 99% of it before it gets to earth. When the sun heats the ground, the ground radiates the heat back but at a lower wavelength. Gases in the atmosphere such as Carbon dioxide and methane prevent this heat from escaping into space, thus warms the earth or they contribute to the hot temperature on earth. This is called **the greenhouse effect!** They trap the sun's heat inside. It's a good thing too, or earth would be too cold for us to live on. Planet Venus has too much of the greenhouse effect. Venus's atmosphere is mostly carbon dioxide. This carbon dioxide, methane and other gases, is what scientists call "**greenhouse gases.**" **Enhanced Greenhouse Effect** is the increase in the amount of Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and this **enhances the greenhouse effect** (the trapping of heat in the earth surface and water regions). The Greenhouse effect is being enhanced by human activities through burning of fossil fuels, burning of forests, logging of trees and other activities that increase the release of Carbon dioxide, Nitrous oxide, and water vapour.

ACTIVITY

Match the definitions in column I with the correct terms in column II.

	COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1.	Climate		a. Ultra violet rays from the sun.
2.	Weather		b. It is due to earth revolving around the sun.
3.	Stratosphere		c. Average pattern of weather for a particular region.

4.	Planet Venus		d. Short term state of the atmosphere at any time.
5.	Global warming		e. Weather happens in this atmosphere.
6.	Ozone layer		f. Atmosphere that traps heat of the atmosphere.
7.	Enhanced Greenhouse effect		g. It has too much greenhouse effect.
8.	Troposphere		h. An average increase in the temperature of the earth.
9.	Seasonal changes		i. It has layer of ozone molecules.
10.	Infrared Radiation		j. Increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

WEEK 13

How Earth Supports Life

Earth is a rocky planet known as a terrestrial planet, with a solid and dynamic surface of mountains, valleys, canyons, plains and so much more. It is different from other terrestrial planets in the solar system because: **Atmosphere** - The Earth's atmosphere contains oxygen that is required for the life of most creatures. It is present in the atmosphere and also in water. Oxygen is constantly supplied into the atmosphere by plants and trees. **Climate** - Earth has a very suitable climate. The temperature on it does not go from one extreme to another. **Water** - Water that is present here on Earth is poison free and is believed to be the most important necessity for life. **Sun** - The Earth's distance from the Sun makes it possible to receive perfect amount of heat and light to be created and to support it. The Sun is the most important of all because without it no plant and animal or any living creature would exist!!

ACTIVITY

Fill in the blanks using the words in the boxes given below.

WORDLIST

degradable	littering	Oil spills	Deforestation	burning
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The _____ of fossil fuels have released more and great quantities of carbon dioxide and other green gases to trap additional heat in the lower atmosphere to affect this global climate and this is enhanced Greenhouse impact. _____ disengages the flow of oxygen in the atmosphere and the livings things become less dependent on each other. _____ *from factories and ships* disrupt marine life and contributes a great amount of toxins the food chain. _____ brings about soil pollution and items thrown in most cases are not _____.