

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 7
ENGLISH
WORKSHEET 12

Strand	Listening and speaking.
Sub Strand	Text Types Media, Everyday Communication Literacy Texts.
Content Learning Outcome	Listen carefully, speak and respond confidently to a variety of literacy texts.

Read Chapter 15 from pages 72 to 77.

Novel: Making Good

Chapter 15

The Shark

Summary

Mr. Glover was right, George received a letter from his mother the next time the trading ship called. (It was not the Trade Wind, which was being repaired.) Mrs. MacBryde advised George to stay in Maiana as life was probably much better there.

George went tiger-shark fishing with Bobo. He almost caused a disaster when he put his bleeding finger into the water but Bobo stops him to avoid tiger-sharks attacking by the smell of the blood. Bobo baited the hook and threw the line into the water. It was not long before a shark took the bait and got caught on the hook. The shark pulled the canoe in all directions, bouncing and shaking but eventually got tired. Bobo pulled it in and killed it by hitting it on the nose with a club.

Activity

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Mrs. MacBryde tell George to stay in Kiribati?
2. George went tiger-shark fishing with _____.
3. What did George not know when he tried to put his bleeding finger in the water to wash off the blood?
4. Why did their canoe dart in all directions (pg. 76)?
5. How did Bobo kill the shark?

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Time
Content Learning Outcome	Read and write analogue, digital and 24-hour clock times

Analogue and Digital Time

1. **Clocks** are instruments that measure and show the time.
2. An **analogue** clock has a **clock-face** showing hours marked from 1 to 12 and **moving hour hand** and **minute hand** for expressing the time. The hour hand is **shorter** than the minute hand.



3. A **digital** clock displays the time using **two sets of digits** separated by a **colon**. The digits before the colon show the **hour** while the digits after the colon show the **minutes**. A digital clock uses **a.m.** and **p.m.** to describe the time. [a.m. starts from midnight to midday (noon) while p.m. starts from midday (noon) to midnight]

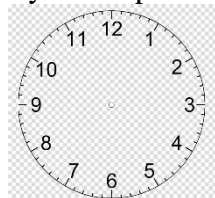


<p>24 hours = 1 day 1 hour = 60 minutes 1 hour = 3600 seconds 1 minute = 60 seconds</p>
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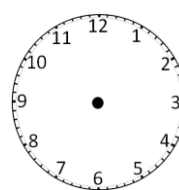
Activity

1. Show the following on an analogue clock face.

a. Twenty-seven past eight



b. Seventeen minutes to three



2. Write the following as **digital** time.

a. Five minutes to four in the afternoon

b. Twenty past six in the morning

3. Fill in the missing values below.

a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours = _____ minutes

c. 30 minutes = _____ seconds

b. A $\frac{1}{2}$ day = _____ hours

d. $\frac{3}{4}$ hour = _____ minutes

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 7
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET 12

Strand	Safety
Sub Strand	Personal Safety
Content Learning Outcome	Recognize the ways of dealing with unsafe and emergency situations.

Dealing with Unsafe Situations

2. Physical Abuse

- Deliberately hurting or causing physical harm, such as cuts, bruises, broken bones or other injuries to someone is called physical abuse.
- Some examples of physical abuse are hitting, punching, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, slapping, etc.
- A person may abuse by using their physical strength, using an object or weapon, using size or presence to intimidate and control others.
- Children are at most risk to physical abuse because perpetrators overpower them too easily.
- Most perpetrators (*someone who has committed a crime*) are parents, relatives, family members and even classmates.
- If you think you have been physically abused, it is better to inform the relevant authorities.

3. Emotional Abuse

- Emotionally abusive behaviour is anything that intentionally (*knowingly*) 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.
- Some examples of emotional abuse are rolling eyes, sighs, grimaces, tone of voice, disgusted looks, cold shoulders, swearing, etc.
- Emotional abuse doesn't leave physical scars, but it can result in a low self-esteem. If you are experiencing emotional abuse, it is really important that you seek help.

Activity

Answer the following questions.

1. What is physical abuse?
2. Give examples of physical abuse.
3. _____ are at most risk to physical abuse because _____ overpower them too easily.
4. What is emotional abuse?
5. Give examples of emotional abuse.

Strand	हिंदी व्याकरण
Sub Strand	उपन्यास (कृष्ण सुदामा की दोस्ती)
Content Learning Outcome	बोधन को पढ़ो और अभ्यास कार्य पूरा करो ।

मित्र की सेवा

सुदामा फाटक के पास खड़ा था कि उसे अचानक बहुत थकावट महसूस होने लगी । उस से रहा न गया इसलिए वह वहीं जमीन पर लेट गया । अचानक उसने देखा कि भगवान् कृष्ण उसे उठा रहे हैं, पास में रानी रुक्मणी भी खड़ी हैं और लोगों की भीड़ भी है ।

श्री कृष्ण ने सुदामा को सहारा देकर उठाया और उसे महल की ओर ले जाने लगे । महल के अन्दर उन्होंने सुदामा को एक विशाल पलंग पर बैठाया और उनके पैरों को धोया । सुदामा के दोनों पैर छालों से भरे थे । श्री कृष्ण और रानी रुक्मणी ने दवाइयों और तेलों से सुदामा की पैरों की मालिश कि ।

फिर सुदामा ने खाना खाया और आराम किया । इसके बाद सुदामा स्वस्थ हो गया था । श्री कृष्ण ने सुदामा से बताया कि वह कई वर्षों बाद मिल रहे हैं तो सुदामा ने कहा कि वह अपनी पत्नी सुशीला के कहने पर आया है । तभी उसे सुशीला कि दी हुई पोटली याद आई मगर वह उसे छुपाने लगा । श्री कृष्ण ने पोटली देखते ही हाथ बढ़ाकर उसे खींच ली । पोटली खोलते ही चावल की खिलें देखकर वह खुशी से उछल पड़े । श्री कृष्ण ने तुरंत दो मुट्ठी खिलें खा डाली और बाकी बची खिलें रानी रुक्मणी ने खा लीं ।

अभ्यास

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब पूरे वाक्य में लिखो।

१. सुदामा क्यों जमीन पर लेट गया था ?

२. किसने सुदामा को सहारा देकर उठाया था ?

३. सुदामा के पैरों की मालिश श्री कृष्ण और रानी रुक्मणी ने कैसे किया ?

४. सुदामा क्या करने के बाद स्वस्थ हो गया था ?

५. श्री कृष्ण पोटली खोलने के बाद क्यों खुशी से उछल पड़े ?

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.

Kiribati (pronounced as Kiribas)

1. Kiribati, the islands which now form the Republic of Kiribati could have been inhabited about seven hundred years ago.
2. This Micronesian population was visited by Polynesian and Melanesian invaders before the first European sailors 'discovered' the islands in the 16th century.
3. The main island chain, the Gilbert Islands, was ruled as part of the British Empire.
4. The country gained its independence in 1979 and has since been known as Kiribati.
5. Kiribati is most famous for its world class fly-fishing, great scuba diving and astounding seabird wildlife.
6. The capital of the country is Tarawa.

**Activity**

Answer the following questions.

1. Kiribati was formerly known as _____.
2. When did it gain independence?
3. Which country ruled the island before independence?
4. The capital of Kiribati is _____.
5. Name some activities Kiribati is famous for.

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 7

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 12

Matana: Na Volavola kei na Bulibuli

Matana Lalai: Na Vosa Veibasai

Nanamaki ni Matana: Bulia e dua na iokaoka ni tukutuku veikauyaki kei na kena e volai me vakadewataki ka vakamacalataki kina na nanuma ena irairai duidui eso

Vosa tautauvata

1. Vola na veivosa e rawa ni **veisosomitaki** kei na veivosa e toqai koto na rukudra.

a. Sa **lili** na kato.

b. Au sa **tobea** na isu.

c. Sa **sigani** na isulu.

d. Sa **vakacagau** na cakacaka.

e. E gone **gogo** ko Seru.

f. Sa **basika** mai na budra na gone.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vosa Veisosomitaki:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

Rube

Tinia

Vakamacataka

Veimama

Malumalumu

Yaco

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.

Sun Energy

- Solar energy is radiant heat and light.
- Used for heating, drying and electricity.

Water Energy

- Hydropower is the production of electrical power through the use of gravitational force of falling or flowing water.
- Used for electricity.

Wood Energy (biomass)

- Plant or plant-derived materials.
- Can be used directly to produce heat for example, cooking with firewood.

Non-Renewable Energy

- Take up years to form.
- Difficult to replace.
- Some examples are oil, natural gas, coal and nuclear energy (fossil fuels).
- They emit some form of pollution in the environment.
- This form of energy is not friendly to the surrounding.

Activity

Answer the following questions.

1. What is another name of energy from the sun?
2. What are some uses of sun's energy?
3. How is wood energy available to us?
4. Give some examples of non-renewable energy sources.
5. Why are fossil fuels not safe for the environment?