

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET #10 SOLUTION

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub Strand: Language Features and Rules

CLO: Examine and use structurally sound sentence in a meaningful and functional manner.

TOPIC: PUNCTUATION: Using the Comma

Commas are used to separate words, phrases, or clauses that occur within the sentence. These added words may add extra information but they don't change the meaning of the sentence

i. Separating Words

Mr. Smith, our gardener, has moved to Nadi.

Put in commas where they are needed.

1. Discount Flights, my mum's company, is offering a great holiday to New Zealand.
2. Fiji Airways, the Fijian airline, will fly you there.
3. Josephine, my sister, wants to be an airline flight attendant.
4. Suva, the capital city, is very windy.
5. Dad's company, Sidal's Automotive, will pay his fare.

ii. Separating Phrases

That boy, at the far end of the beach, is my brother.

Put in commas where they are needed.

1. That holiday, shown in the brochure, looks exciting.
2. The cost, for many good reasons, is kept low.
3. That cruise, sailing to Australia, sounds very interesting.
4. The brochure, with the picture of the Fijian warrior, on it is very attractive.
5. Mount Victoria, in Fiji, is Fiji's highest mountain.

iii. Separating Clauses

The trip, which we planned last year, had to be cancelled.

Put in commas where they are needed.

1. Jale Waqa, who is our travel agent, did a good job.
2. The bus, which was always overcrowded, never ran on time.

3. Joeli, who wants to be an airline pilot, is learning Japanese.
4. Taveuni, which hardly has a town, has a unique flower called Tagimoucia.
5. The brochure, which is on the front desk, gives information about a trip to Japan.

Grammar: Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

The **comparative form** of an adjective compares two things or people. The **superlative form** of an adjective compares more than two things or people.

For most adjectives of one syllable and some of two syllables, *-er* and *-est* are added to make the comparative and superlative forms.

Example: The diamond is **harder** than the emerald.
The diamond is the **hardest** gem of all.

To make the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives with two or more syllables, add *more* or *most* before the adjective.

Example: Dogs are **more intelligent** than pigs.

To make the negative comparative and superlative forms, add *less* or *least* before the adjective.

Example: The **least complicated** step is last.

Identifying and Using Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

For each sentence, underline the adjective form that completes the sentence correctly. Then write whether it is *comparative* or *superlative*. The first one is done for you.

1. My new blanket is (softer, softest) than my old one. *comparative*
2. Kim is the (older, oldest) of my three sisters. *superlative*
3. Sirius is the (brighter, brightest) star in the southern sky. *superlative*
4. Miriama's memory is (worse, worst) than mine, but Ben's is the (worse, worst) one of all. *superlative*
5. The (most unusual, unusualest) costume was awarded the prize. *superlative*
6. David's interest in conservation is (more strong, stronger) than most people's. *superlative*
7. The (more beautiful, most beautiful) time of day at the lake is the morning. *comparative*
8. Kings Road is (longer, more long) than Queens Road. *comparative*

ACTIVITY

Find the pro numerals for the following equations.

1 $3x = 12$ $X = 12 / 3$ $X = 4$	2 $4p + 2 = 14$ $4p = 14 - 2$ $P = 12/4$ $P = 3$	3 $3n - 2 = 13$ $3n = 13 + 2$ $3n = 15$ $N = 15/3$ $N = 5$	4 $6m + 7 = 25$ $6m = 18$ $M = 18/6$ $M = 3$
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Exercise

Solve the equations. These equations involve one step.

a) $n + 4 = 12$
 $n = 8$

b) $m - 5 = 6$
 $m = 11$

c) $7m = 56$
 $m = 8$

d) $\frac{x}{5} = 2$

$X = 10$

e) $\frac{32}{m} = 4$

$m = 8$

f) $100 = 5y$

$y = 20$

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HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET #5 SOLUTION

Strand: Safety

Sub Strand: Personal Safety

CLO: Justify the need to take responsibility for their own safety and that of others.

Topic: Being Responsible.

ACTIVITY

1. List 3 types of responsibilities.
Family responsibilities
Community responsibilities
Community wellness
2. What is responsibility?
 - Responsibility is taking care of your duties.
 - Responsibility is answering for your actions
 - Responsibility is accountability.
 - Responsibility is trustworthiness
3. What should you do to show responsibility in your family?
 - mean 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.
4. What is 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

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VOSA VAKA VITI

WORKSHEET #5 solution

Matana: Wilivola kei na Vakadidigo

Matana Lailai: Na Lawa ni Vosa

CLO: Vakayagataka vakadodonu na vakavakadigo e na wilivola. Vakadewataka na ka e wilika.

NA WILIVOLA KEI NA SAUMI TARO

Wilika na i tukutuku ka koto oqori e ra ka qai sauma na kena taro.

Na Vakatabui ni Qoliqoli

Na i qoliqoli se yalava e okati kina na baravi, veitiri se veidogo, dela ni mati, lomaloma ,cakau, waitui, waidranu se wasawasa ka da dau qolliva se rawata mai kina na i coi ni keda kei na veimataqali sasalu tale e so. E taukeni vakayavusa se vakavanua.

Sa tubu na i wiliwili ni tamata, dauqoli kei na bisinisi ni sasalu eso. Na vakatabui ni dua na tiki ni qoliqoli e vakasama **yalomatua** ka ra dau vakatulewa kina na Turaga ni dua na koro, tikina se vanua. E duidui tu kina na kena i valavala vakavanua se na kena i vakarau vou sa tu nikua.

E rawa ni vakatautauvatataki ki na so na ka e da dau vakayacori. Ni da vakarau vakacuru i lavo e na baqe,e da na kana tiko ga mai e na kena tubu ka maroroi tiko ga mai na tina ni lavo me **vakasucu i lavo** tiko ga ki na noda i tobu ni lavo. E rawa ni vakatale ga e dua na tani ni wai se na **i vakaso ni wai** ni sa sinai ka se drodro tiko ga yani kina na wai. E na vuabale ka drodrova tale yani na veivanua e so ka i vurevure ni bula kei na vakacegu vei ira na lewe ni vanua e ra vakaitikotiko kina.

E vaka oqori na vakatabui ni yalava ni i qoliqoli. E na laurai ni tubu na yalava ni qoliqoli. E na laurai ni tubu na i wiliwili ni ika, vivili, qari, mana, ura kei na veimataqali sasalu kecega. Ni sa sinai, e ra na qai goleva yani na sasalu na veivanua e da kana tiko kina ka na sega ni dua na gauna e na drava kina na i qoliqoli. E na sautu tu ga e na veigauna.

Ni sa **sautu** na i qoliqoli, e na sega ni mudu na nodra kana i coi bulabula tiko na lewe ni koro, tikina se vanua. E ra na tubu bulabula na gone, ka vinaka na i tuvaki ni yagodra. E na vukeyi na nodra rawa ka vakavinaka na gonevuli kei na nodra susugi na lewenivanua me ra **gugumatua** ka dau cakacaka. E na vukeya cake na bula sautu, tiko vinaka na vanua kei na qaravi vakavinaka ni i tavi me ra tiko marau.

1. Na baravi, veitiri, cakau, waitui, waidranu kei na wasawasa e ra tiki ni

- A. yalava
B. yavusa
C. sasalu
D. veiwere

2. E ra taukeni vakacava na i qoliqoli me vaka e tukuni e na i talanoa?

- A. vakayavusa se vakavanua
B. vakamataqali se vakayavusa
C. vakaitokatoka se veimataqali
D. vakamatavuvale se i vakaitokatoka

3. Na **vakasucu i lavo** e na baqe e dusia na
 A. butako i lavo
 B. vakatubu i lavo
 C. vakasabusabutaki i lavo
 D. vakayagataki na tina ni lavo
4. Na vakatabui ni i qoliqoli e ra dau vakatulewa kina na
 A. turaga
 B. cauravou
 C. marama
 D. goneyalewa
5. Na cava na i balebale ni **i vakaso ni wai**?
 A. vuabale
 B. tobu ni wai
 C. bilo ni wai
 D. vurevure ni bula
6. Na qari kei na mana e rau sasalu ni
 A. veitiri
 B. waidranu
 C. cakau
 D. wasawasa
7. Ni **sautu** na i qoliqoli e tautauvata ni
 A. drava na i qoliqoli
 B. vakacacani na i qoliqoli
 C. lailai na sasalu ni waitui
 D. vuqa na i sasalu ni waitui
8. Ko cei e na vukei ni vakatabui na i qoliqoli?
 A. na baqe
 B. lewe ni vanua
 C. na waitui
 D. veika bula e waitui
9. NI tubu na i wiliwili ni tamata kei na dauqoli e na
 A. vuabale na wai
 C. sega kina na i lavo
 B. levu na qoli kei na kana ika
 D. tubu na veitiri kei na wasawasa
10. Na veibasai ni vosa na **gugugmatua** na
 A. rere
 B. menemene
 C. dausasaga
 D. vakasavu liga

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YEAR 7

BASIC SCIENCE

WORKSHEET – Home package 5

SOLUTIONS

ACTIVITY

1. What is the main source of energy?

One of the most important sources of energy is **the sun**.

2. What is the Latin word for sun? Solar

3. How sound is produced? Sounds are produced when an object vibrates

4. What is the difference between solar cell and solar panel? **Solar cells** - Solar cells are devices that convert light energy directly into electrical energy. Solar panels do not generate electricity. Instead they heat up water directly.

5. Why is solar energy good for our environment?

Using the sun to generate more and more of our power means less and less harmful emissions from burning fossil fuels. Generating electricity from solar panels produce no harmful emissions, and the more homes and businesses that rely on solar power means less toxic emissions from fossil fuels into our air.

ACTIVITY

Complete the table below by writing examples of appliances that we use under each heading.

Cooking	Entertainment	Cooling	Transport	Lighting	Cleaning	Heating
Microwave	radio	Central Air Conditioners	Land transport Vehicles	tube lights	Vacuum and vacuum bags.	Boilers. Boilers are special-purpose water heaters
Dishwasher	phone	Room Air Conditioners.	Air transport	Bulb	Hand-held vacuum.	Heat Pumps
Hand blender	tablet	Evaporative Coolers.	Water transport	lamps	Broom and dustpan.	Gas-Fired Space Heaters
Pressure cooker	Stereo				Mops.	Unvented Gas-Fired Heaters: A Bad Idea
					Buckets and plastic tote caddies.	Electric Space Heaters.
					Feather duster.	Wood-Burning and Pellet Stoves.

LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

Year / Level: 7

Subject: HINDI

Worksheet – Home package 5

solution

<p>ढोलक</p> 	<p>चक्की</p> 	<p>सूप</p> 	<p>माला</p> 
<p>कलश</p> 	<p>रंगोली</p> 		

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

WORKSHEET – Home package 5

NAME: _____

ACTIVITY

1. Identify the natural disaster shown in the pictures.



Droughts
cyclone



flooding _____



Tsunami__

2. How do hazards or natural disasters affect the lives of people and the environment in your country?

In a disaster, you face the danger of death or physical injury. You may also lose your home, possessions, and community. Such stressors place you at risk for emotional and physical health problems. Stress reactions after a disaster look very much like the common reactions seen after any type of trauma.

The wind, rain, and debris from storms injure and kill animals and cause a lot of damage to their habitats, including destroying shelters and contaminating food and water sources.

दिए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

१. कविता में आए 'इसी' शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है ?

मिट्टी

. मिट्टी का पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए ।

धरती

. अच्छे काम करने से कैसा फल मिलेगा ?

मीठा फल ।

. हमें क्यों इस मिट्टी से बैर नहीं करना चाहिए ?

मिट्टी हमारे लिये बहुत से काम आती है तो
ब्यार करना चाहिए ।

. इस कविता से हमें क्या सीख मिली है ?

हमें अच्छे काम करने से अच्छे फल मिलते
हैं ।