ARISE! AWAKE! AND STOP NOT TILL THE GOAL IS REACHED

THEN INDIA SANMARGA IKYA SANGAM FIJI

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RSS

Weekly Home Study Package
(Realigned Curriculum)

Name of Child: _____ Grade: 7

Subjects for this Week:

1.   Mathematics
2.   English
3.   Basic Science
4.   Social Science
5.   Healthy Living
6.   Hindi (Vernacular)

Answer Booklet – 2 sheets (4 pages)

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REALIGNED CURRICULUM WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE

YEAR: 7   **SUBJECT:** *Mathematics*

STRAND:	M3 – Measurement
SUB-STRAND:	M3.5 – Money
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	M7.3.5.1 – Calculate interest, profit and loss, hire purchase, trading and other financial transactions.
ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS:	• Calculate fractions and decimals of money. • Express a quantity as a percentage of another. • Calculate profit or loss percentage or actual amount. • Financial obligations from credit and implications of getting into debt.

LESSON NOTES

Money

Fractions & Decimals of Money		Expressing Quantity as a Percentage	
Example: 1 What is ¼ of $200.00?	Example: 1 What is 0.35 of $5.00?	Example: 1 What percentage of $40 is $10?	Example: 2 Express $30 as a percentage of $600.
$= ¼ \times \$200$ $= \dfrac{200}{4}$ $= \mathbf{\underline{\$50.00}}$	$= 0.35 \times \$5.00$ $= 0.35 \times 5$ $= \mathbf{\underline{\$1.75}}$	$= \dfrac{10}{40} \times \dfrac{100}{1}$ $= \dfrac{1}{4^1} \times \dfrac{\cancel{100}^{25}}{1}$ $= \mathbf{\underline{25\%}}$	$= \dfrac{30}{600} \times \dfrac{100}{1}$ $= \dfrac{\cancel{30}^1}{\cancel{600}^{20}} \times \dfrac{\cancel{100}^5}{1}$ $= \mathbf{\underline{5\%}}$

Profit or Loss & Profit/Loss Percentage

Example: 1 – Amani bought apples for $20 a crate and sold them for $30 a crate.		
(a) Did Amani make a profit or a loss?	(b) Find out the profit/loss amount.	(c) Calculate the profit/loss percentage.
Profit	Profit = S.P. – C.P. $= \$30 – \$20$ $= \mathbf{\underline{\$10.00}}$	Profit % $= \dfrac{Profit}{C.P.} \times \dfrac{100}{1}$ $= \dfrac{\$10}{\$20} \times \dfrac{100}{1}$ $= \mathbf{\underline{50\ \%}}$

Example: 2 – Basanti bought a car for $30,000 and sold it for $24,000 after 2 years.		
(a) Did Basanti make a profit or a loss?	(b) Find out the profit/loss amount.	(c) Calculate the profit/loss percentage.
Loss	Loss = C.P. – S.P. $= \$30,000 – \$24,000$ $= \mathbf{\underline{\$6,000.00}}$	Loss % $= \dfrac{Loss}{C.P.} \times \dfrac{100}{1}$ $= \dfrac{\$6000}{\$30000} \times \dfrac{100}{1}$ $= \mathbf{\underline{20\ \%}}$

Hire Purchase / Credit Buying

Example: Dan wants to buy a TV at a sale. The cash price is $1200.00. The deposit is 10% of the cash price and $60 monthly instalments for 2 years.			
(a) Find out the deposit amount.	(b) Calculate the total monthly instalments.	(c) Find out the total hire purchase amount.	(d) How much would Dan save if he bought the TV for cash?
Deposit $= \dfrac{10}{100} \times \$1200$ $= \mathbf{\underline{\$120.00}}$	T.M.I. $= \$60.00 \times 24$ $= \mathbf{\underline{\$1440.00}}$	T.H.P. = Deposit + T.M.I. $= \$120 + \$1440$ $= \mathbf{\underline{\$1560.00}}$	Savings = T.H.P. – Cash $= \$1560 - \$1200$ $= \mathbf{\underline{\$360.00}}$

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ACTIVITIES / EXERCISES

(*Refer to the examples and do the following activities. SHOW ALL NECESSARY WORKING*)

1.
   (a) What is ½ of $100?
   (b) What is ¼ of $50?
   (c) What is 0.2 of $150?
   (d) What is ¾ of $200?
   (e) What is 0.45 of $500?

2.
   (a) What percentage of $300 is $75?
   (b) Express $20 as a percentage of $80?
   (c) What percentage of $1.00 is 10 cents?
   (d) Express $15 as a percentage of $30?
   (e) What percentage of $250 is $50?

3.   Elvis bought a boat for $15000.00 and later sold it for $20000.00.
   (a) Did Elvis make a profit or loss?
   (b) Find the profit/loss amount.
   (c) Calculate the profit/loss percentage.

4.   Felix buys eggs for $6.00 a dozen and sells it for $4.00 a dozen.
   (a) Did Felix make a profit or loss?
   (b) Find the profit/loss amount.
   (c) Calculate the profit/loss percentage.

5.   George wants to buy this Brand New Laptop on hire purchase for his Home Study.

> **Cash Price** - $1799.00   **DEPOSIT:** 10% of Cash Price
> **Monthly Instalments** - $87 per month for 2 years.

   (a) Find the deposit amount.
   (b) Calculate the total monthly instalments.
   (c) Find out the total hire purchase amount.
   (d) How much would have George saved if he had bought the laptop for cash.

6.   Heena want to buy this 3-piece leather sofa set for her living room on hire purchase.

> **Cash Price** - $2500.00
> **Deposit:** 15% of Cash Price
> **Monthly Instalments** - $75 for 36 months

   (a) Find the deposit amount.
   (b) Calculate the total monthly instalments.
   (c) Find out the total hire purchase amount.
   (d) How much would have Heena saved if she had bought the sofa set for cash.

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REALIGNED CURRICULUM WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE

YEAR: 7   **SUBJECT:** *English*

STRANDS	Listening and Speaking		Reading and Viewing		Writing and Shaping
SUB-STRAND: *(Integrated Approach)*	1-Text types media everyday communication, literary texts.	2-Language features and rules.	3-Socio-cultural context and situations.		4-Language learning processes and strategies.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:	Explore and assess features of a wide range of literary, every day and media texts in print and multi modal text.	Explore and discuss the diverse ways texts present their ideas.	Examine and explain how texts present various cultural, religious values, attitudes and beliefs for a particular purpose and audience.		Explore and apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend, interpret, and evaluate a range of text.

LESSON NOTES / EXERCISES

Listening and Speaking: Watch the video with this given link from YouTube. (Video link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qd6nLM2QlWw) Discuss with your siblings or parents about our solar system. This video link will also be shared via Viber group on Monday 13th September 2021.

Reading and Viewing: Read the following passage carefully. (Reference: English textbook – Pages 212-214)

The Solar System

The Sun is the star at the centre of our solar system. In our solar system, there are eight planets and their moons, as well as asteroids and comets, which travel, or orbit, around the sun.

The Sun is a medium-sized star and is about 93 million miles from Earth. It weighs 300,000 times more than Earth even though it is made up of gas. It has a surface temperature of about 6000°C while its core is about 15 million °C. The sun is about halfway through its life and will burn for another 5 billion years.

The Inner Planets
1) **Mercury** is the closest planet to the sun. It is very hot during the day (430°C) but very cold at night (-180°C). The planet Mercury takes only 88 Earth days to orbit the sun.

2) **Venus** is the hottest planet in our solar system. It is surrounded by thick, orange clouds and shines so brightly in the evening that it is known as the Evening Star.

3) **Earth** is sometimes called the water planet because 70 percent of the Earth's surface is covered in water. It is the only planet in our solar system known to have living things. The Earth takes one year (365) to orbit the sun.

4) **Mars** is often called the red planet because it is covered in red dust. It has ice caps at its poles and has two moons which are shaped like potatoes.
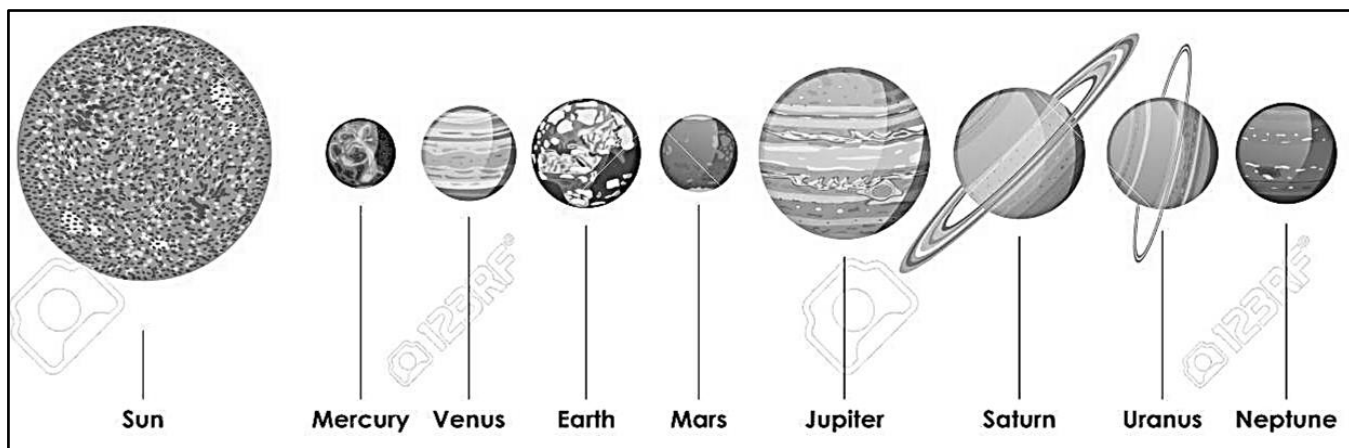
The Outer Planets
5) **Jupiter** is a giant planet, one thousand times bigger than Earth. It is made of gas and has massive storms that can last for hundreds of years.

6) **Saturn** is best known for its rings which are made of ice, dust and rocks. It is the second biggest planet and has more than 30 moons.

7) **Uranus** is blue-green in colour. It has eleven narrow rings around it and is very cold and icy.

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8) **Neptune** is a stormy planet with strong winds. It is blue in colour and has four rings and is extremely cold.

9) **Pluto** (also known as '**Dwarf Planet**') is no longer considered a planet. It is about the size of our moon. It takes Pluto 248 Earth years to orbit the sun.

Comets, Asteroids and Meteoroids
Comets are balls of dirt and ice that orbit the sun. When a comet passes close to the sun, it begins to melt. This creates the comet's tail. **Asteroids** are pieces of rock. Most of them orbit the sun between Mars and Jupiter. **Meteoroids** are pieces of stone debris that travel in space. If a meteoroid falls into the Earth's atmosphere, it burns up and glows. This is called a meteor .lf you have ever seen a shooting star in the night sky, you have actually seen a meteor!

Sun   Mercury Venus   Earth   Mars   Jupiter   Saturn   Uranus Neptune

Writing and Shaping:

(i)   Comprehension Check
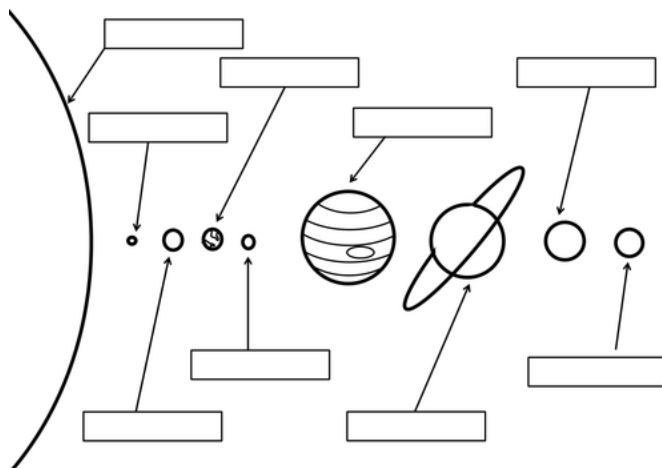Answer the following questions in *complete sentences* in your **Answer Booklet**.
1. How many planets are in the solar system?
2. How long will the sun keep burning?
3. Which planet is known as the Evening Star?
4. Why do meteors glow they shoot through our sky?
5. Which planet is no longer considered a planet?

(ii) Word Search – Find the given words.

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D H O B S H N E P T U N E Y      VENUS
U E J I H U N Y S T H A O R      EARTH
D N A U U E E E M A E N W A      MARS
W N A I P L U T O N A O D H      CERES
A G H P L I Z O O E R U S U      ASTEROIDS
R D E I H C T M N W T N S H      JUPITER
F H Y H O P B E O Q H I U E      SATURN
R A C O E A A R R T E O A E      NEPTUNE
U S A T U R N C P L A N E T      URANUS
R T A E H F T U E U L E E E      PLUTO
I E U C U F A R O V C E I O      DWARF
A R F A I R A Y A O E I R H      PLANET
T O A I N I A B E A R N A E      MOON
O I A T E O E N A A E H U A
E D I D D O E D U T S E T S
E S Z E E H O P H S L U M S
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(iii) Label this Solar System diagram correctly.

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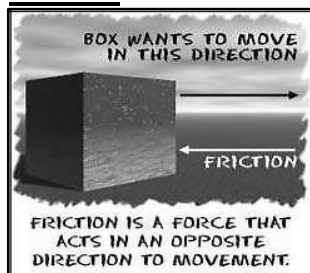## REALIGNED CURRICULUM WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE

YEAR: 7   **SUBJECT:** *Basic Science*

STRAND:	S7.3 – Energy
SUB-STRAND:	S7.3.3 – Forces
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	S7.3.3.1 - Investigate and demonstrate force, the effect of opposing forces on objects and demonstrate ways of minimizing these forces.
ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS:	• Identify and use arrows to shows all forces acting on an object. • Study friction and explain its useful and harmful effects using examples.

LESSON NOTES

Friction

Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other. It is a force that opposes motion. Friction always slows a moving object down. *Air resistance is a type of friction*.
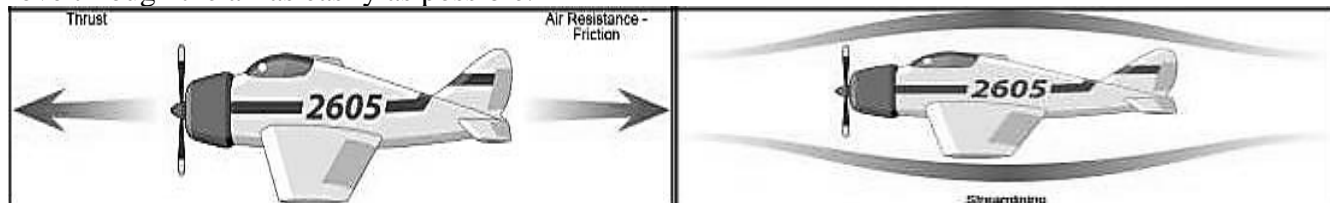
Useful Friction
Friction can be a useful force because it prevents our shoes slipping on the pavement when we walk and stops car tires skidding on the road. When you walk, friction is caused between the tread on shoes and the ground. This friction acts to grip the ground and prevent sliding.

Advantages of Friction
(a) **Prevents us from slipping when walking or running**. Friction between the sole of a shoe and the surface of the ground prevents us from slipping.
(b) **Stops a moving vehicle**. A moving vehicle will stop when the brake is pressed because there is friction between the tyres and the road surface.
(c) **Keeps the position of an object on a surface**. Our furniture does not move because there is friction between the base and the floor surface.
(d) **Produces fire**. Friction between a match and the box can produce fire.
(e) **Holds or grips things**. Friction helps us to hold a glass or grip a pencil and write.
(f) **Sharpens a knife**. Friction causes an object to wear out. This enables us to sharpen a knife or pencil.

Reducing Friction
Sometimes we want to reduce friction. For example, we use oil to reduce the friction between the moving parts inside a car engine. The oil holds the surfaces apart, and can flow between them. The reduced friction means there is less wear on the car's moving parts, and less heat produced. Some shapes, known as streamlined shapes, cause less air resistance than others. Airplanes and cars are streamlined, so that they move through the air as easily as possible.

ACTIVITIES / EXERCISES

1.   Define: (i) Friction   (ii)   Air resistance
2.   Discuss **two** advantages of friction.
3.   Write down **two** disadvantages of friction.
4.   How is the friction of moving aeroplanes or cars reduced?

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REALIGNED CURRICULUM WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE

YEAR: 7   **SUBJECT:** *Social Science*

STRAND:	SS7.4 – Resources and Economic Activities
SUB-STRAND:	SS7.4.1 – Use and Management of Resources
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	SS7.4.1.1 - Investigate resources of the Pacific and express how these resources have helped in the development of the countries.
ACHIEVEMENT INDICATOR:	• Identify and collect information on the types of resources available in the Pacific. • Discuss about how these resources are used and utilised.

LESSON NOTES

Resources in Fiji

Because of the islands' tropical South Pacific location, Fiji consists of various rich natural resources, including abundant water, rainforests and excellent mineral resources. These resources are very useful for economic reasons as well. Many edible fish swim near the coastal areas of the islands, including sailfish, barracuda, big-eyed and dog tooth tuna, numerous species of marlin fish and many others, so fishing is a large and very important economic aspect in Fiji. This is also good for its tourism industry, since Fiji has a number of fishing programs to entertain its visitors. Because of its mineral resources, gold is another important export industry, though it is facing some problems as well.

The country also has extensive mahogany timber reserves. However, these have recently started to become exploited. Some other export crops include ginger and coconuts, though both of their production levels are declining or decreasing. Another industry that has declined in Fiji is its textile industry due to the end of the quota system under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) and the full integration of textiles into World Trade Organisation (WTO) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. Profits from the textile industry had dropped by 47% in 2005 after the end of the ATC quotas. Now garments make up approximately 12% of the country's exports.

Mineral Water – A more successful industry is the export of the Fiji Still Mineral Water, which, since 2000, is primarily imported into the United States. By the end of 2006, the industry had taken in about $52 million per year, a 77.5% increase since 2000.

ACTIVITIES / EXERCISES

1.   Identify and write down **three** marine resource that Fiji has.
2.   What is **one** important mineral resource mined in Fiji?
3.   What type of resource is mahogany?
4.   Which country is the major importer of Fiji Water?
5.   Write down the full forms of: (i) ATC
                                      (ii) WTO

YEAR: 7   **SUBJECT:** *Healthy Living*

STRAND:	H3 – Safety
SUB-STRAND:	H3.2 – Community Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	H7.3.2.2 Outline the roles and assistance of relief and voluntary organisations during natural disaster.
ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS:	• Explain role of voluntary organisations. • Define community wellness. • Participate in voluntary community projects.

LESSON NOTES

Community Safety

It is a safety of any community 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/City Councils contribute in a variety of ways.

Their work which is carried out through community safety partnerships are:

(i) **emergency planning** – ensuring that plans are in place to deal with emergency situations such as flooding, earthquakes, tsunami, civil unrest or terrorist incidents.

(ii) **regulation, licensing and trading standards** – such as alcohol and entertainment licenses to help maintain public order, food hygiene certification for businesses to prevent food poisoning.

(iii) **contributing to anti-social behaviour** strategies through a range of council services including lighting, street cleansing, planning and leisure.

(iv) **new governance arrangements** for policing and crime plans including the introduction of community police posts, police and crime stoppers and police and crime panels.

Voluntary Organisations

In a society, voluntary organisations are necessary as they perform a number of functions for the welfare of its members, the development of the country and combination and solidarity of the society and nation.

Below are four major responsibilities of Voluntary Organisation:

(a) People therefore form groups and associations voluntary for their benefit as also of others with a view to lead a full and richer life.

(b) They enable the individuals to learn the basics of groups and political action through participation in the governing of their private organisations.

(c) The voluntary organisations by raising additional resources locally and also some are funded by international financial institutions can meet uncovered needs and enrich local life.

(d) Voluntary organisations also help the government during disasters as they provide relief assistance and manpower to affected areas.

Some voluntary organisations in Fiji are Fiji Red Cross Society, Saint Jones, the Salvation Army, Bayly J.P. Trust, Save the Children Fiji, FRIEND, Fiji Sevashram Sangha, Satya Sai Service Organisation of Fiji, Project Heaven Trust, Fiji Cancer Society and so forth.

ACTIVITIES / EXERCISES

1.   Explain what you understand by the term '***community safety***'.
2.   Mention **two** work carried out by town/city councils for community safety.
3.   Define the term '***voluntary organisations***' in your own words.
4.   Discuss **two** responsibilities that are carried by the voluntary organisations.
5.   Name any **three** voluntary organisations found in Fiji.

YEAR: 7   **SUBJECT:** *Hindi* (हिन्दी)

तत्व́A	1 सुनना एवं बोलना	2 पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना	3 लिखना एवं निर्माण करना	
उप – तत्व́A *(संकलित दृष्टिकोण)*	1 मूल-पाठ के प्रकार– मीडिया, साधारण, संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय।	2 भाषा की विशेषता एवं नियम।	3 सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाD	4 भाषा अधिगम किया और युक्तियाD
विषय के अधिगम परिणाम धारणाएD्कौशल और मनोवृत्तियाD	अर्थ लगाने हेतु विविध साहित्यिक, चित्रात्मक व ज्ञान वर्धक विषयों के प्रयोग को पढ़ना व समझ दर्शाना।	विविध पाठ रूपों, पाठ्य विशेषताओं व शैलीगत तत्वों तथा भाषागत व अभाषायी विशेषताओं को पहचानना व समझ दर्शाना कि वे अर्थ को कैसे संप्रेषित करते हैं।	वर्णन करना कि विशिष्ट उद्देश्य व दर्शकों के लिए विषय कैसे निर्मित होते हैं तथा पहचानना कि पाठ में सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक मूल्य, मनोभाव व विश्वास कैसे प्रस्तुत होते हैं।	बढ़ते मिश्रित्A़जटिल पाठें को समझने हेतु विविध पठन – बोधन तरीकों को पहचानना व उनको पढ़ने से पूर्व, दैरान व पश्चात् उपयुक्त प्रयोग करना।

LESSON NOTES / EXERCISES

Listening and Speaking: (**सुनना एवं बोलना**)

क्या आप जानते हो कि शिष्टाचार क्या होता है्Æअपने भाई व बहन से अच्छे व्यवहार के विषय में चर्चा करें।

Reading and Viewing: (**पढ़ना व सर्वेक्षण करना**) – नीचे दिए गए शिष्टाचार पर आधारित पाठ को पढ़ो।

भारतीय संस्कृति और शिष्टाचार

एक दूसरे के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार करने को शिष्टाचार कहते हैं।भारतीय संस्कृति में शिष्टाचार को विशेष महत्त्व दिया जाता है। सभी बच्चों को बाल्यकाल में ही शिष्टाचार के नियमों को जान लेना और अपने दैनिक जीवन में प्रयोग करना ज्Ḗरी है। मनुष्य के चरित्र और उसकी योग्यता का पता अक्सर उसकी बातचीत से ही हो पाता है। आज के युग में बात-चीत भी एक कला है। यदि आपकी बातचीत में संयम है, पवित्रता है, और गम्भीरता है, तो आप जहाDजाएंगे, आपका आदर होगा। यदि आपके चरित्र में ये बातें नहीं है तो कोई व्यक्ति आपका उचित आदर नहीं करेगा। सभी देशों और जातियों में शिष्टाचार के कुछ न कुछ नियम होते हैं, जिनका पालन करना वे अपना कर्त्तव्य समझते हैं।

भारतीय संस्कृति में शिष्टाचार के जो नियम प्राचीन काल से चले आ रहे हैं वे आज भी हमारे लिए उपयोगी हैं। इनके प्रयोग से हमारे व्यवहार में सुन्दरता आ जाती है और समाज में हमें सम्मान मिलता है। शिष्टाचार के अनेक नियम हैं। यहाDकुछ नियम दिए जा रहे हैं जिनका पालन करना हर एक का कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिए।

1   अपने से बड़ों के साथ हमशा 'आप' कह कर बात करनी चाहिए जैसे – "पिताजी, आप कहाँ जा रहे हैं?" "माताजी, आप क्या कर रही हैं?"

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2 यदि कोई आपको बुलाए तो 'क्या' – 'ऐ' – 'हाँ' या 'ओए' न कह कर, 'जी' या 'जी नहीं' या 'जी हाँ' में उत्तर देना चाहिए।

3 किसी के घर या कमरे में जाने से पहले दरवाजे पर खटखटाना तथा आज्ञा मिलने पर अन्दर जाना चाहिए।

4 दोनों हाथ जोड़ कर, 'नमस्ते', 'प्रणाम', या 'नमस्कार' आदि कह कर दूसरों का अभिवादन करना चाहिए।

5 कोई कुछ लिख रहा है या पढ़ रहा है तो उसे ऊपर से या पीछे से झाँक कर पढ़ने का प्रयास कभी नहीं करना चाहिए।

6 अपने से बड़े या अतिथि के आने पर खड़े हो कर उनका स्वागत् करना चाहिए। जब वे जाने लगे तो द्वार तक उनके साथ जाना चाहिए।

7 माँगना अच्छी आदत नहीं है। यदि किसी से कुछ माँगना ही पड़े तो उसे सही–सलामत ठीक समय पर लौटा देना चाहिए।

8 किसी से यदि किसी काम या चीज़ के लिय वायदा किया है तो उसे अवश्य पूरा करना चाहिए। वायदा करने से पहले यह सोचना ज़रूरी है कि क्या मैं उसे पूरा कर सकता हूँ या नहीं।

9 किसी के पीछे उसकी निन्दा करना बुरी बात है।

10 यदि दो व्यक्ति आपस में बात कर रहे हैं तो बीच में तब तक न बोलें जब तक उनकी बात न समाप्त हो जाए।

(स्रोत – "संस्कृति और मानव धर्म – कक्षा 7 व 8" — पृष्ठ 16 & 17)

Writing and Shaping: (लिखना एवं निर्माण करना)

(क) नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का सही जवाब अपनी <u>उत्तर पुस्तिका</u> में लिखिए।
1 शिष्टाचार का अर्थ क्या है?
2 शिष्टाचार के नियम पालन करने से क्या लाभ होता है?
3 अपने से बड़ों को क्या कह कर बुलाना चाहिए?
4 किसी के द्वारा बुलाने पर क्या कह कर जवाब देना चाहिए?
5 अतिथि का स्वागत् किस प्रकार करना चाहिए?

(ख) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के <u>विलोम शब्द</u> (opposites) पाठ में से चुनकर अपनी <u>उत्तर पुस्तिका</u> में लिखिए।
1 मरन – _____   2 नवीन – _____
3 छोटों – _____   4 बाहर – _____
5 देना – _____

(ग) अपनी <u>उत्तर पुस्तिका</u> में निर्धारित स्थान पर एक चित्र बनाइए, जिसमें शिष्टाचार का कोई एक नियम प्रकट हों।

1077   RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Realigned Curriculum Weekly Home Study Package
ANSWER BOOKLET: SET 6

NAME OF CHILD: _____   YEAR/LEVEL: 7

GRADE TEACHER: Mr. Dinesh Kumar   DATE RECEIVED: _____

SUBJECT: *Mathematics*   (**SHOW ALL NECESSARY WORKING**)

1.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
= _____	= _____	= _____	= _____	= _____

2.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
= _____	= _____	= _____	= _____	= _____

3.

(a)	(b)	(c)
= _____	= _____	= _____

4.

(a)	(b)	(c)
= _____	= _____	= _____

5.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
= _____	= _____	= _____	= _____

6.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
= _____	= _____	= _____	= _____

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SUBJECT: *English*

1. _____
    _____

2. _____
    _____

3. _____
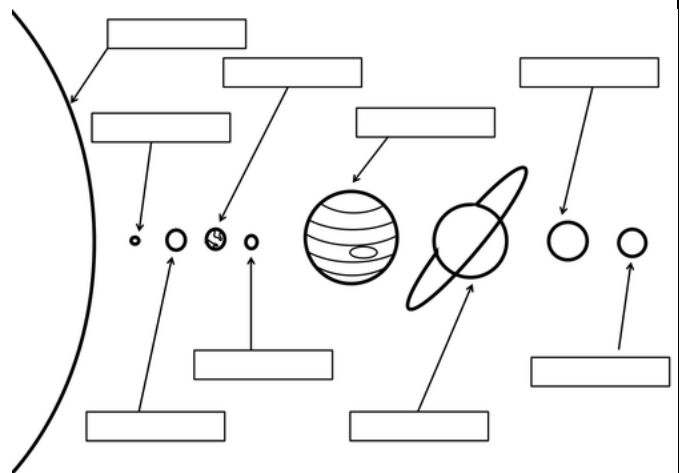   _____

4. _____
    _____

5. _____
    _____

(ii) Word Search – Find the given words.

```
D H O B S H N E P T U N E Y
U E J I H U N Y S T H A O R
D N A U U E E E M A E N W A
W N A I P L U T O N A O D H
A G H P L I Z O O E R U S U
R D E I H C T M N W T N S H
F H Y H O P B E O Q H I U E
R A C O E A A R R T E O A E
U S A T U R N C P L A N E T
R T A E H F T U E U L E E E
I E U C U F A R O V C E I O
A R F A I R A Y A O E I R H
T O A I N I A B E A R N A E
O I A T E O E N A A E H U A
E D I D D O E D U T S E T S
E S Z E E H O P H S L U M S
```

VENUS
EARTH
MARS
CERES
ASTEROIDS
JUPITER
SATURN
NEPTUNE
URANUS
PLUTO
DWARF
PLANET
MOON

(iii) Label this Solar System diagram correctly.

SUBJECT: *Basic Science*

1. (i) _____

    (ii) _____

2. _____
    _____

3. _____
    _____

4. _____

1077   RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECT: _Social Science_

1. (a) _____
    (b) _____
    (c) _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. (i) _____
    (ii) _____

SUBJECT: _Healthy Living_

1. _____
    _____

2. (i) _____
    (ii) _____

3. _____
    _____

4. (i) _____
    (ii) _____

5. (i) _____   (ii) _____
    (iii) _____

SUBJECT: _Hindi (**Hindi students ONLY**)_

(क) 1. _____
     2. _____
     3. _____
     4. _____
     5. _____

(ख) 1. _____   2. _____
     3. _____   4. _____
     5. _____

(ग)   अपनी **उत्तर पुस्तिका** में निर्धारित स्थान पर एक चित्र बनाइए, जिसमें शिष्टाचार का कोई एक नियम प्रकट हों।