# NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

# HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16

## 25 October - 29 October

# YEAR 7

# 2021

## COMPREHENSION

There are two passages in this Part. Read each passage carefully and then circle the letter of the **best** answer to Questions 1 – 10 on your **Answer Booklet**.

## Passage 1

### Financial Literacy

Are you financially literate? That is the question we must ask ourselves as individuals or consumers. The Consumer Council of Fiji has defined financial literacy as the **ability** to make the right decisions when it comes to managing your personal finances.

5 "Financial literacy is all about how the decisions you make affect your future financial **stability**," said the Councils' Chief Executive Officer, Premila Kumar.

It was found that the majority of the financial and credit problems which are faced by **consumers** is due to the lack of basic understanding
10 of rights and responsibilities when it comes to borrowing money or purchasing goods and services on credit.

"As a result, many consumers tend to over commit to credit, are not able to make payments on time and are not aware of protection mechanisms under the Consumer Credit Act," Ms. Kumar said.

Source: http://www.readworks.org/passages/mermaid-kona-hawaii

## Questions

1. What does the question in **line 1** asking about?

   A. Financial Stability

   B. Financial Literacy.

   C. Financial Security.

   D. Financial Bankruptcy

2. Financial literacy is all about _____.

    A. making decision        B. making money

   C. lending money        D. going bankrupt

3. The opposite of word **Stability** in **line 6** is _____.

    A. solidarity        B. strength

   C. inaccuracy        D. instability.

4. The word **consumers** in **line 9** means

    A. buyers

    B. sellers

    C. government

    D. exporters

5. What consumer act did Ms. Kumar mention in the last paragraph? The…….

   A. Trust act        B. Credit act

   C. Purchase act        D. Borrowing act

**Passage 2**

| | |
|---|---|
| 5<br><br><br><br><br>10 | Pita sat in the gardens one Sunday morning and thought how beautiful life would be for him if he could hold Sera's hand and run down the hill with her hand in his. He would be very happy and there would be nothing he would not be able to do if he could be close to the sweet song of **her** laughter, and there would be nothing he would want if he could hold her hand.<br><br>Sera came running up the hill. She held a branch of the flowering hydrangea in her hand, and it was lilac against her white shorts. Her bare brown legs were the colour of spice and she ran strongly up the hill on her toes. He buried his head in the book and pretended that he did not see her. He did not look up until he heard her voice. "Hello," she said. She was smiling and seemed far away from him, remote and out of reach. "Hello," he said, his heart thundering. |

**Source:  Primary Comprehension Skills - Book 3**

6. Where was Pita sitting on that Sunday morning?

   A. by the sea.

   B. in the house.

C. in the ground.

D. in the gardens.


7. The word **her** in line 4 is referring to

    A. Sera.                         B. Dana.

    C. Pita.                         D. the narrator.


8. What was in Sera's hand?

    A. a book.                       B. a ball.

    C. a plastic of flowers.         D. a branch of flower.


9. How did Sera go up the hill?

    A. went by car

    B. went by truck

    C. ran up the hill

    D. walked up the hill


10. When did Pita look up to Sera?

    A. when he saw her

    B. when he thought of her

    C. when she smiled at him

    D. when he heard her voice

**Subject: Mathematics**                                    **Year/Level : 7**

| Strand | M5: CHANCE AND DATA |
|---|---|
| Sub Strand | M 5.1 : Data Representation and Interpretation |
| C L O | • *Calculate a range of a set of values/scores.*<br>• *Calculate an average of a set of values/scores.*<br>• *Represent any given data in the form of a pie chart.* |

**The range of a set of data is the difference between the highest and lowest values in the set.**

Example:  Find the range of these scores: 93, 79, 83, 89, 90, 71, 85 *[arrange in ascending order]*
            71, 79, 83, 85, 89, 90, 93   highest - lowest  is  **93 – 71 = 22**

**Average is the calculated "central" value of a set of numbers. It is also called the *mean*.**

**To calculate the average for a set of numbers:**

*Total sum*
*Number of count*

**Example**: A group of seven boys have the following weights (kg): 52, 57, 55, 60, 59, and 55. Find the average weight of the seven boys.

*Solution*:

**Average = $\dfrac{52 + 57 + 55 + 60 + 59 + 59}{6}$** ← *Add all the weights*
                                                        ← *Number of weights*

$$= \frac{342}{6}$$

$$= 57\text{kg}$$

**PIE CHART**

**EXAMPLE** :Various modes of transport used by 980 students in a given school are given below: Show this information on a pie chart.

| School bus | Private car | Taxi | Bicycle |
|---|---|---|---|
| 350 | 245 | 210 | 175 |

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

| Mode of transport | Number of Students | Measure of angle Calculation |
|---|---|---|
| School bus | 350 | 350/1260  x 360° = 120° |
| Private car | 245 | 245/1260  x 360° = 90° |
| Taxi | 210 | 210/1260  x 360° = 80° |
| On foot | 175 | 175/1260  x 360° = 70° |
| **TOTAL** | **980** | **360°** |

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



**MODE OF TRANSPORT**
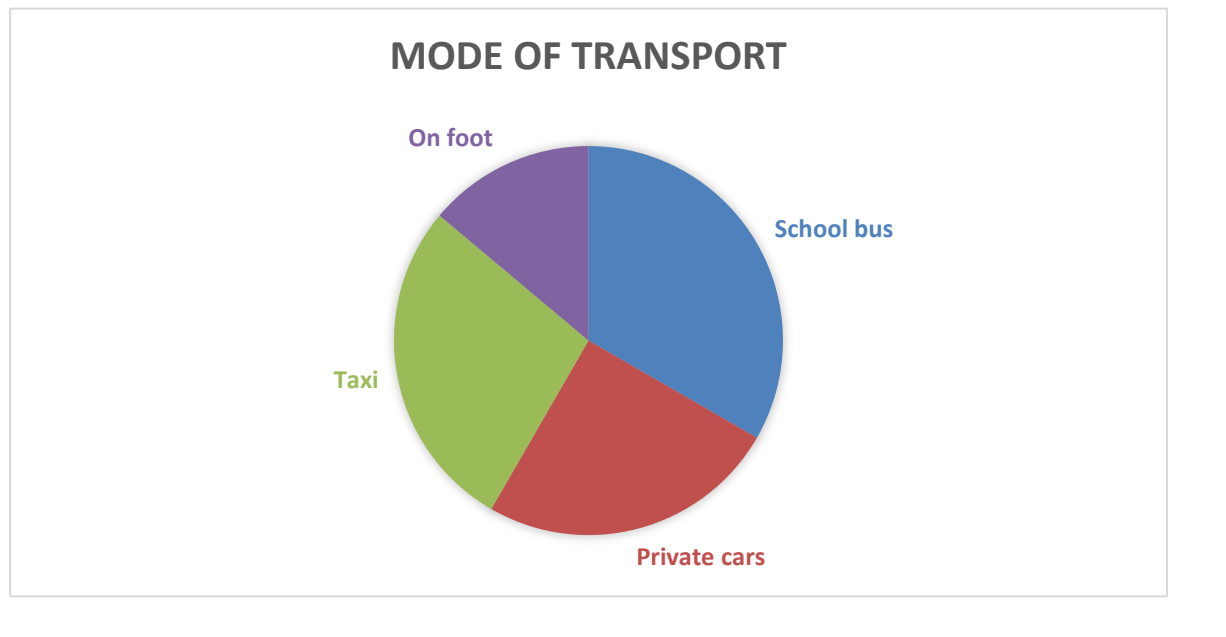
**Exercise:**

**1.** Some students recorded the different types of passing through Navua Bridge. They counted 142 vehicles altogether and showed the number of the different types of vehicles by this pie chart.



**Number of Vehicles**
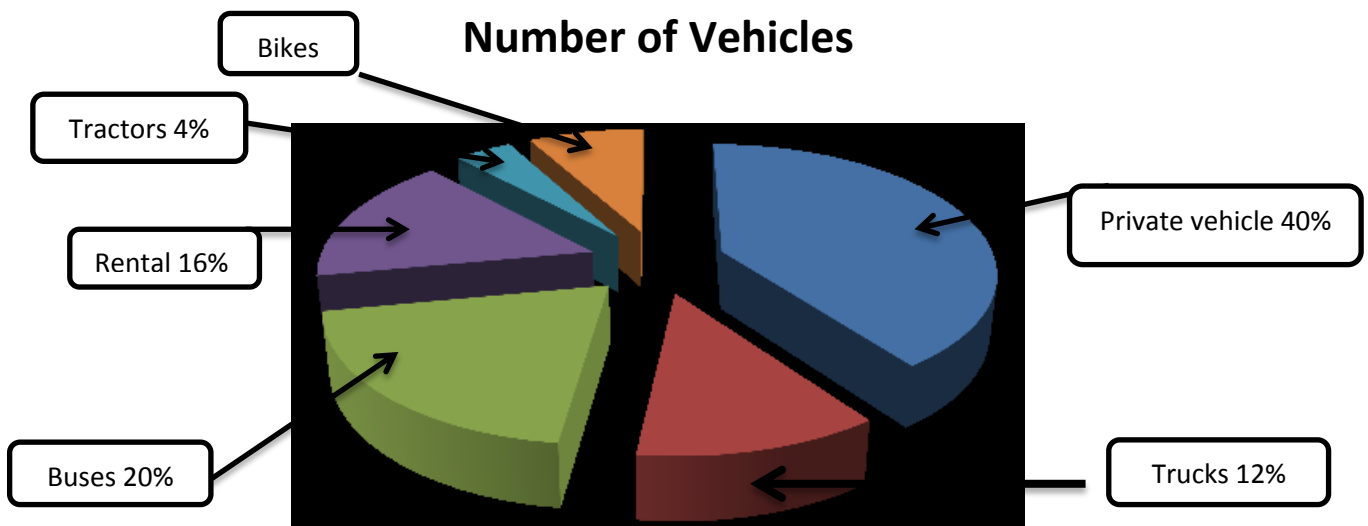
a) Which type of vehicle crossed the bridge most often?
b) Which type of vehicle crossed the bridge the least number of times?
c) How many buses crossed the bridge?
d) Show in the table the number of vehicles that crossed the bridge?
e) What fraction of the vehicles that crossed the bridge were private vehicles?
f) What percentage of the vehicles that crossed the bridge were bikes ?

| STRAND | STRAND 4  EARTH AND BEYOND |
|---|---|
| SUB STRAND | THE SOLAR SYSTEM |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES | ➢ **State the characteristics of each planets in the solar system.**<br>➢ **Explain the importance of sun I the entire solar system.** |

## THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLANETS

### 1. Mercury
Mercury is the smallest planet.
Its surface temperature is about 427°C.
It is a dry, barren planet.

### 2. Venus
Venus is the brightest planet in the sky.
Its surface temperature is 462°C.
The atmosphere in Venus is mostly of carbon dioxide.
There are also liquid, water and oxygen.

### 3. Earth
Earth is the only planet that has living things.
It is mostly made up of Oxygen and Nitrogen.
The Earth is a rocky planet.
Temperature range as high as 7000°C to 870°C.

### 4. Mars
Mars is similar to Earth.
Its atmosphere is made up of clouds and ice caps.
It only contains a small amount of Oxygen.

### 5. Jupiter
Jupiter is the largest planet.
Its temperature can be as high as 30,000°C.
It is made up of gas, liquid, Hydrogen and Helium.

### 6. Saturn
Saturn has a hot, solid inner core of iron and rocky material.
Its temperature averages around 178°C.
Seven rings circle around it and they consist of ice particles.

### 7. Uranus
Uranus does not have an internal source of heat.

It has 11 rings surrounding it.
The rings consist of chunks of unknown material.

### 8. Neptune
Neptune is also the smallest planet.
It is a solid planet that is mostly made up of rocky material and ice.
Its temperature is 228V.

### How Does Each Planet Orbit In Relation To The Sun?

All the planets in the Solar System move in circular motion around the Sun.

The sun is so huge and strong that its force of gravity makes it impossible for the planets and other bodies in the Solar System to be further away.

The pull of the Sun is so strong that it keeps the planets around it in a nearly circular motion.

If there was no sun, the planets would have travelled in straight lines.

The distance of each planet from the sun and the time it takes to orbit around.

It is dependent on the weight of each planet.

### Appreciating the Design of Our Solar System

- The design of our solar system is very **unique** as compared to other systems in the universe.

### The Sun

- The Sun has a powerful bright golden color.
- It is very **unique** and nothing on earth can be compared to that of the sun – the brightness and temperature it has.
- The Sun plays a very important role in our lives every day.
- It is the **source of light** during the day and it is the major source of light and heat.
- Everything that gives out light and heat is powered from the Sun through heat energy and **solar light energy**.
- It is our **natural** gift.

### The Other Planets

- The other major planets' physical appearance too is very unique.
- Their arrangement in the solar system is such that they are controlled by the force of gravity of the sun.
- Each planet is so beautiful and the color of each is determined by what they are made up of, how their surfaces or atmosphere reflect and absorb sunlight.

**NATURAL DISASTERS/HAZARDS IN THE PACIFIC**
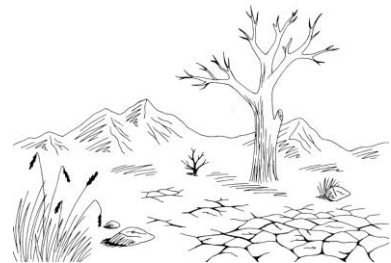
Flood

Cyclone

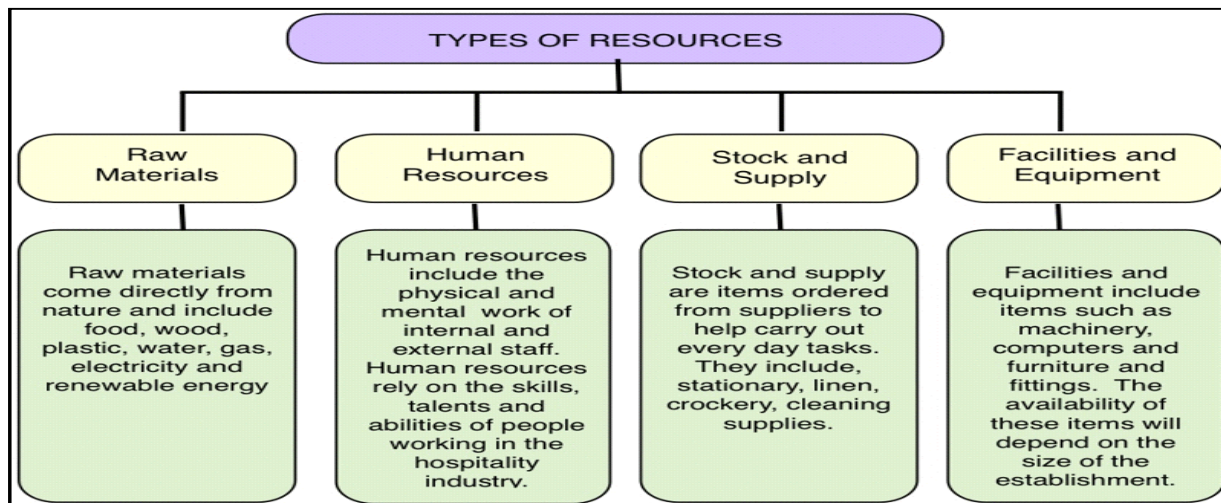Earthquake

Tsunami

Drought

**STRAND 4 RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

**MANAGING RESOURCES**

### Resources

A resource is something that provides the means to satisfy the needs and wants of an individual, family, community or society. We have different ideas about our resources and that will depend on our cultures andwhere we live.

| TYPES OF RESOURCES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Raw Materials** | **Human Resources** | **Stock and Supply** | **Facilities and Equipment** |
| Raw materials come directly from nature and include food, wood, plastic, water, gas, electricity and renewable energy | Human resources include the physical and mental work of internal and external staff. Human resources rely on the skills, talents and abilities of people working in the hospitality industry. | Stock and supply are items ordered from suppliers to help carry out every day tasks. They include, stationary, linen, crockery, cleaning supplies. | Facilities and equipment include items such as machinery, computers and furniture and fittings. The availability of these items will depend on the size of the establishment. |

## Managing Our Resources

- With the many resources we have, it is also important that we look after them and manage them well. With the growing population, increasing migration, climate change and increasing development, our resources will be destroyed and reduced in quality and quantity if we do not manage them well.
- With the growing development and trade, many countries are looking into the Pacific to provide them with natural resources. These resources will help them to develop economically, that is to earn moremoney for their country.

## Some major resources in Australia

- Australia is a provider and exporter of energy sources.
- It is one of the largest exporters of coal, and manufactured goods.
- It also produces and export of wheat.

## For You To Do

1. Write down few things that Australia is well known for.
2. List some of the goods that Australia manufactures and explain briefly how you and your family have benefitted from them

<u>SECTION A</u>                                    <u>MULTIPLE CHOICE</u>



1.   This picture tells us to

   A. be a peacemaker   B. bully friends   C. stand up and watch   D. show fingers

 2. Toni has severe itching sores on his skin with tiny blisters. He is most likely suffering
     from

   A. Dhani            B. ringworm        C. scabies       D. T.B.

3. ___is given against certain diseases to protect you from these diseases.

   A. immunization      B. medicines   C. Panadol         D. aspirin



4.   What does this poster indicate?

   A. it's okay to smoke            B. smoke regularly
   C. not to smoke                  D. smoke to be a guy

5. Food where genes in plants are changed  to produce better food are

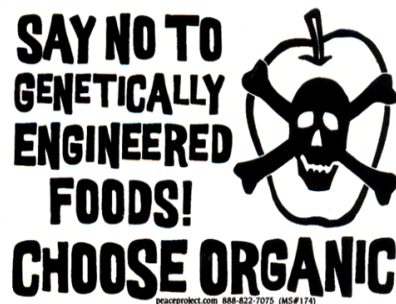   A.  Genetically modified   B. organic    C. safe      D. genetically anchored

6. These pictures teach us about

    A. Virus    B. Good Grooming    C. public cleaning    D. hygiene

7.Which blood cells are produced in the bone marrow.

    A. red blood cells    B. Plasma    C. platelets    D. white blood cells.



8.This picture tells us to

    A. eat healthy foods    B. act smart    C. eat a lot    D. don't eat

9.Which of the following is not an effect of alcohol on the family.

    A. poverty    B. happy family    C conflicts.    D. abuses



10. This picture shows different types of

    A. abuse    B. stopping abuses    C. families    D. punishment

# उपसर्ग (Prefix) – उपसर्ग उन शब्दों को कहते हैं जो किसी शब्द के **पहले जुड़ते** हैं और जुड़कर विशेष अर्थ कट करते हैं ।

जैसे:   **अव**गुण  =  अव  +  गुण

   **ना**पसंद  =  ना  +  पसंद

   **अप**मान  =  अप  +  मान

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### उपसर्ग के कुछ उदाहरण

अ, अन, कु दु, नि, औ भर, सु, अध, उन, पर, बिन, कम,

खुश, गैर, ना, ब, बा, बद, बे, ला, सर, हम, हर

---

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों का उपसर्ग अपनी पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।

१.  -----  +  भय  =  -----------

२.  -----  +  सम्भव  =  -----------

३.  -----  +  आशा  =  -----------

४.  -----  +  दिन  =  -----------

५.  -----  +  रोग  =  -----------

६.  -----  +  शान्त  =  -----------

७.  -----  +  जय  =  -----------

८.  -----  +  राजा  =  -----------

९.  -----  +  कुमारी  =  -----------

१०.  -----  +  उपयोग  =  ----------