

# NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

## HOME STUDY PACKAGE 17

01 NOVEMBER - 05 NOVEMBER

### YEAR 7



## 2021

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 17**

**Subject: English**

**Year/Level :7**

**Making Good** by Ian Serraillier

Using the extract given below and your knowledge of the story, answer the questions that follow

Now the man from the schooner was lifted aboard. He was breathing heavily. One arm dropped loosely over the side. George noticed it – and suddenly cried out. In the gathering darkness something was gleaming from his finger. It was the .....

Extracted from Chapter 4 Page 22

a. Who was the man from the schooner?

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b. What did George notice that made him suddenly cry out?

---

c. Why did George cry out when he noticed something gleaming from the man's finger?

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d. Which character in the story do you like best?

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e. Give one reason why you like the character you have mentioned in (d).

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f. Who was the cruel character and why do you think he was cruel?

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**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 15**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year/Level : 7**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>M5: CHANCE AND DATA</b>
<b>Sub Strand</b>	<b>M 5.1 : Data Representation and Interpretation</b>
<b>C L O</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Represent any given data in the form of a bar column.</i></li> <li>• <i>Represent any given data in the form of a pictogram.</i></li> <li>• <i>Represent any data in a line graph.</i></li> </ul>

**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.

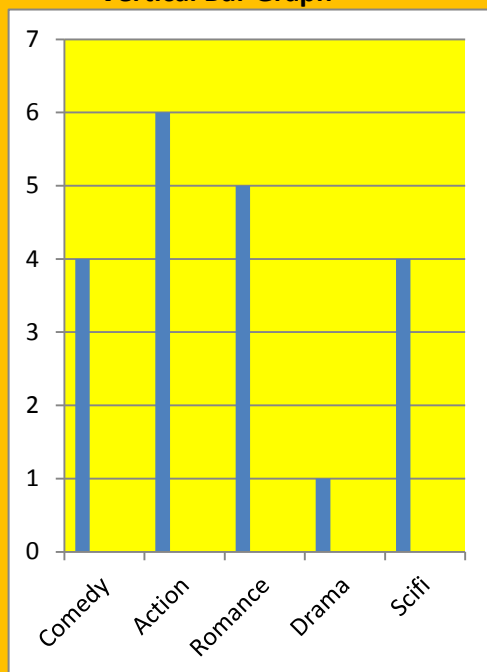
**Table of Favourite Type of Movie**

<b>Comedy</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Romance</b>	<b>Drama</b>	<b>Scifi</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

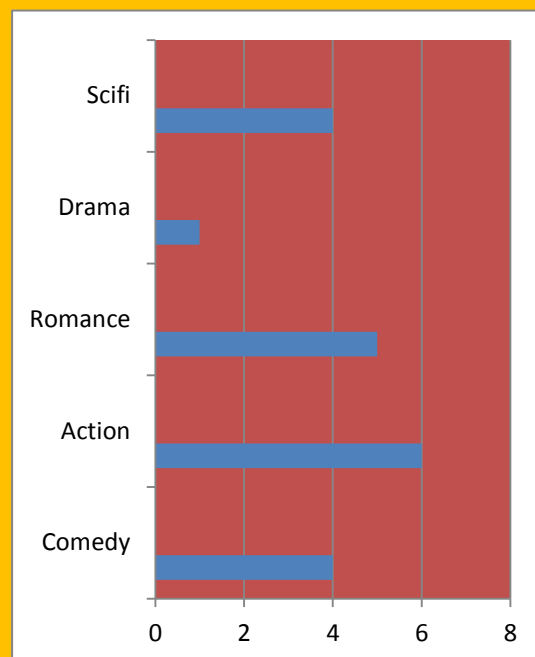
We can show that on a bar graph in two ways: Vertical and Horizontal bar graphs.

**Example**

**Vertical Bar Graph**



**Horizontal Bar Graph**



It is a really good way to show relative sizes. We can see which types of movie are most liked, and which are least liked, at a glance.

**EXERCISE:**

1. Draw the Vertical bar graph showing the following information. The table shows the colours favoured by a group of people.

<b>Colours</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Blue</b>	<b>Orange</b>
<b>No. of</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>








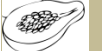
people					
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### PICTOGRAM

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:

January		
February	   	
March	  	

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 pawpaws were sold*

*In February 40 pawpaws were sold*

*In March 25 pawpaws were sold*

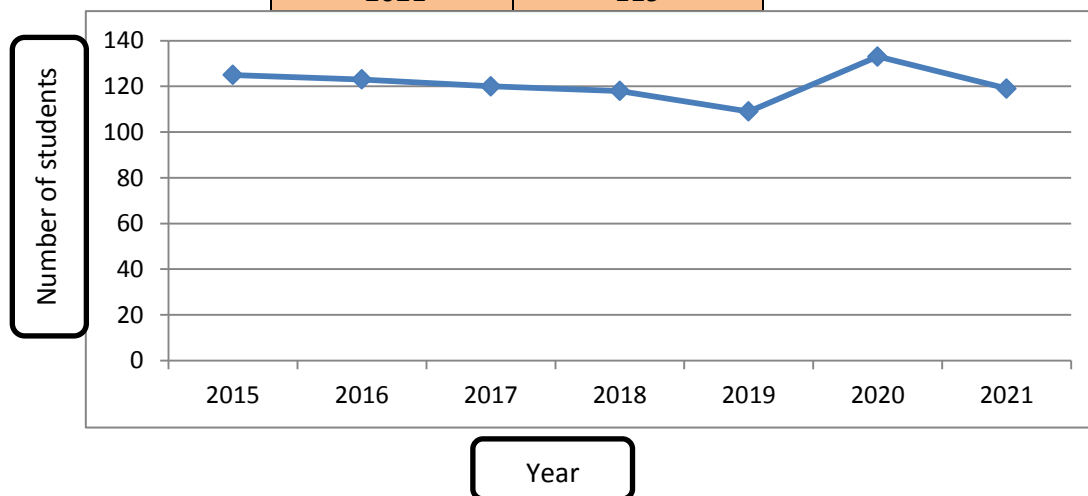
### LINE GRAPH

A line graph is similar to a Bar Graph but instead of using bars, a line is used to join the points with straight line.

#### Example

The table below shows the number of students in Year 7 at Nadi School from 2015 to 2021.

Year	Number of Students
2015	125
2016	123
2017	120
2018	118
2019	109
2020	133
2021	119



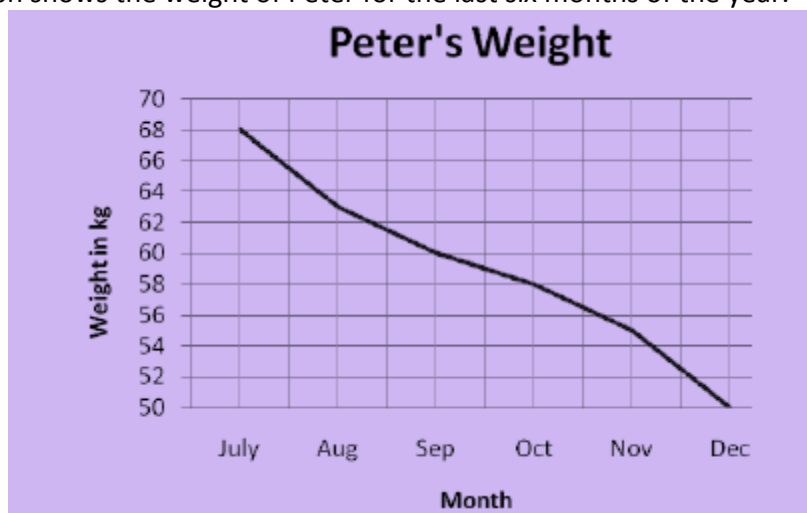
### Discussion

a) Which year recorded the largest number of students?

- b) In what year was there a huge increase in number of students' enrolment?  
 c) Which year recorded the least number of students?

**EXERCISE:**

1. The line graph shows the weight of Peter for the last six months of the year.



- a) How much was Peter's weight in August?  
 b) In which month was Peter's weight 55kg  
 c) Did Peter's weight increase or decrease overtime?  
 d) What is the difference in Peter's weight between July and December?

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**BASIC SCIENCE**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 17**

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>STRAND 4 EARTH AND BEYOND</b>
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	<b>WEATHER</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Explain what is weather</li> <li>➤ State some of its components and its importance to people.</li> <li>➤ State some instruments used to predict weather.</li> </ul>

**INVESTIGATING THE COMPONENTS OF WEATHER AND EXPLAIN HOW THEY CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS CHANGES IN WEATHER PATTERNS**

**What Is Weather?**

- **Weather** is the condition of the atmosphere over a certain place in a short period of time.
- Weather is always changing and is different in places around a country, region and around the world.

### **Importance of Weather To People**

- Weather is a **natural occurrence**, something that we cannot live without.
- The sunshine, the rain and the wind is part of our everyday lives.
- Weather is very important to people because it determines the kind of activities that we do.
- It determines the type of clothing that we wear.
- It also determines the types of places that we wish to travel to.
- Our earth consists of living things, mankind, plants and animals that are interdependent on one another.
- These are also dependent on the occurrences of the different weather patterns that nature has to offer.

### **Rainy Weather**

- Rainy weather is very important to people and other living things because rain is the water source that every living things use in order to live.
- Rain fills up water in the rivers, lakes and seas, where it is the home of fish and other aqua creatures that is part of our food chain.
- Rain makes minerals **soluble** in soil for plants to absorb and for which we get our food from.
- Rain is the **basic source of water** for mankind, a necessity for life.

### **Sunny Weather**

- Sunny weather is important to us because the **sunlight** is the main source of light and energy.
- During the sunny weather people get complete brightness and are able to move about without the assistance of artificial light.
- Also, the sunlight grants people the opportunity to work outside like planting, swimming, drying clothes, fishing, etc.
- The heat of the sun's rays during the day kills micro-organisms in clothes and bedding.
- Also the heat of the sun makes it possible for our bodies to be warmed up when it is very cold and also kills the bacteria on it.
- We also need oxygen to breath and this can only be supplied by the plants around us.
- The plants receive sunlight from the sun which is a great component of the **photosynthesis** process in order for plants to breath out the oxygen that we need to live.
- The **natural water cycle** is powered by the sun's rays and the heat of the sun also causes the rise and fall of a day's temperature.

## Windy Weather

- The windy weather is very important because it helps in moving the air which is around so that there can be constant flow of oxygen.
- Plants need the wind for **pollination**.
- Wind is also important for **moving weather** to different regions.
- On a windy day, wet clothes are dried up easily, children enjoy flying kites, etc.
- The sailors on the yachts need wind to move them forward on the sea.
- People use the wind to **generate energy** to produce electricity. Wind energy is **pollution free** and does not cost a lot of money.

## COMPONENTS OF WEATHER AND HOW THEY CONTRIBUTE TO WEATHER PATTERNS

Some components of weather are:

### 1. Temperature

- The temperature of our **climate** depends on where we are on Earth.
- It's always warmer at the Equator and cooler at the North and South Poles because the sun's rays hit the equator more directly.
- Temperature controls the other elements of weather such as precipitation, humidity, cloud and atmospheric pressure.
- It is a very important factor in determining weather.
- The differences in temperature cause winds to form.
- Wind is another part of weather, it is the movement of air masses from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.
- It moves other components such as clouds and precipitation.
- Wind is caused by air flowing from high pressure to low pressure. Its direction is influenced by the **Earth's rotation**. This diverting force is called the **Corrollis Effect**.
- Places that are near the ocean are often very windy because the temperature of the air above the ocean is colder than the air over the land.
- These places experience sea breeze every day because there are differences in temperature between the land and the sea.
- This is because the land heats and cools much faster than the water in the ocean does.

## **2. Precipitation**

- **Precipitation** is the water that falls from clouds in the form of rain, snow, hail and sleet.
- It is the product of the **condensation process**.
- The **temperature** affects what type of precipitation it will be.

## **3. Humidity**

- Humidity is the **level of water in the air**.
- The more the water vapour in the air, the higher the humidity.
- If the humidity level is more than the amount of water air can hold, condensation occurs forming dew if it is warm or frost if it is cold.
- Humidity varies with temperature.
- The warmer the air the more moisture it will hold.

## **4. Air Pressure/Atmospheric Pressure**

- Is the **weight** of the air.
- Cold air is heavier and sinks to the ground while warm air rises.
- When air moves it produces wind.
- Air moves from high pressure area places to places where there is not so dense.
- Pressure is shown on a weather map with lines called **isobars**.
- In other words, isobars are lines on a weather map joining places of equal atmospheric pressure.

## **Main Causes of Weather**

- The major cause of weather is the Sun.
- The sun heats up the atmosphere, thus resulting in the different weather processes such as wind, precipitation, cloud, etc.
- The atmosphere becomes the giant heat agent continuously being driven by the sun.
- In other words, the sun provides the energy that drives Earth's weather.
- The sun heats the air in various parts of the Earth's atmosphere by different amounts.
- Masses of warm and cold air then move from place to place, creating winds.
- Winds bring sunny, wet or stormy conditions.
- People find out the type of weather to expect in a forecast.

## **WEATHER MAPS**

- A **weather forecast** is a prediction of weather conditions over a particular area, either for a few days (called a short-range forecast) or for several weeks (called a long range forecast).



- The people who study the weather and make weather forecasts are called **meteorologists**.

## **WEATHER INSTRUMENTS**

- The meteorologists work at the weather stations where they use **special instruments** to detect weather and in which weather data or information from the satellites are recorded.
- Some very important instruments used in a weather station are:
  - a. **Hygrometers**
    - Are special thermometers that measure **humidity** by calculating the amount of water vapor in the air.
  - b. **Rain Gauges**
    - Are containers that collect and measure **rainfall** or any other form of precipitation.
    - Levels of rainfall are measured in millimeters (mm).
  - c. **Barometers**
    - Are used to measure the **atmospheric pressure**.
    - They may be either mercury or aneroid (vacuum) barometers.
    - Once they are attached to a pen that charts movements in pressure on a piece of paper.
    - The resulting chart is called a **barograph**.
  - d. **Sunshine Recorders**
    - Are used to measure **sunshine**.
    - The sun's rays are focused through a magnifying glass onto a chart.
    - The chart has been treated so it won't catch fire, but will leave a burn mark to show for how many hours the sun shone.
  - e. **Maximum and minimum thermometers**
    - Measure the **highest and lowest temperature** in degrees Celsius.
  - f. **Wind Vanes**
    - Are used to show the **direction** of the wind
  - g. **Anemometer**
    - Are used to record the **wind speed** in km/h.
    - An anemometer catches the wind in cups and calculates the wind speed based on how fast it rotates.

#### **h. Radar**

- The function of the radar is to observe the atmosphere which transmits information or data it collects to the meteorology database for meteorologists to study and read expected weather conditions before it is forecasted.

#### **i. The Balloon Radar**

- Hydrogen and Helium gas is pumped in to keep it afloat in air.
- The triangular silver foil attached at the bottom reflects what it can detect from the atmosphere to the radars present at the weather stations.
- The weather data collected will be reflected on the weather maps.
- The meteorologists work around the clock to collect, study and display these data on the technical equipment.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL  
YEAR 7  
SOCIAL STUDIES  
WEEKLY HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 17**

#### **Some major resources in New Zealand**

- There are different types of resources that are available in New Zealand.
- It also provides for agriculture. Agriculture is important as it supplies many products like dairy milk, meat, wool and fruit orchards. It also produces and exports wheat.
- The land is also a source of wealth where it provides minerals like coal, ore, gold and silver.
- It also provides forests where it supplies timber.

#### **For You To Do**

1. Name the three main resources in New Zealand.
2. Write down the main exports of New Zealand.
3. Explain the reasons why exporting goods are important for a country?

#### **Resources in Fiji**

- Fiji is one of the most developed economies in the Pacific due to an abundance of forest, mineral, and fish resources.
- The main source of foreign exchange is from tourism sector.

- The country's currency is the Fijian dollar.
- But, Fiji still remains a developing country due to the large **subsistence** agricultural sector.
- Fiji has rich natural resources, including abundant water, rainforests and excellent mineral resources due to its tropical location.

### Industries In Fiji

- Sugar Industry
- Tourism Industry
- Mining /Mineral

### Resources for Export

Root crops, Gold, Timber, Tuna, Sugar, Yaqona, Textile (clothes), Mineral water

### Resources In Papua New Guinea

- Agriculture has been the backbone of Papua New Guinea sustenance with 80 % of the population involved in subsistence farming.
- The moderate tropical climate with high levels of seasonal rainfall is highly favourable for agricultural activities.

### Resources For Export

- Papua New Guinea's export crops are namely coffee, cocoa, coconut (copra), oil palm and kernels.
- Other export commodities include tea, rubber, chillies and pyrethrum as well as the great number of varieties of tropical fruits and vegetables.

### Fisheries

- Papua New Guinea contain large stocks of marine resources including migrating schools of tuna, more than 10,000 species of fish, molluscs and crustaceans have so far been identified.
- Within the 200 mile economic zone are large varieties of fish.

### Forestry

- The Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA) is the government body which checks and operates the wood and forest industries and the management of PNG's forest resources.
- About 15 million hectares of high quality tropical hardwoods are thought to be suitable for development.

### Mining and Petroleum

- Papua New Guinea has been a gold exporter since the 1930s and became the 11th largest gold producer in the world over the last few years.
- It ranks highly in the world in terms of copper production.

- Silver is a commercial by-product from most of the mines.
- It has extensive reserves of natural gas and oil.
- Deposits of other minerals such as nickel and cobalt are found in PNG.

### **For You To Do**

1. What is PNG's main resource?
2. Why is PNG a favourable place for agriculture?
3. Why agriculture is important in Papua New Guinea?
4. Name some agricultural commodities that help the growth of PNG as a whole.

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**HEALTHY LIVING**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 17**  
**REVISION**

1. The cardiovascular system consists of the
  - A. heart, brain and lungs.
  - B. heart, chest and diaphragm.
  - C. heart, blood and blood vessels.
  - D. heart, hormones and the lymph.
2. The left atrium receives blood from the
  - A. heart.
  - B. lungs.
  - C. all parts of the body.
  - D. some parts of the body only.
3. The work of the red blood cells is to
  - A. protect the body.
  - B. carry food around the body
  - C. manufacture food in the body.
  - D. assist in the clotting of the blood moderate growth.
4. The family unit plays a significant role in shaping a person
  - A. work
  - B. house.
  - C. garden.
  - D. identity.
5. Positive media influence on teenagers includes
  - A. obesity.
  - B. low score in exams.
  - C. making violence normal.
  - D. encouraging them to do good.
6. Good decision making helps one to make
  - A. poor choices.

- B. better choices.
- C. regrettable choices.
- D. persuasive choices.

7. Physical changes common to boys and girls is

- A. menstruation.
- B. growth of facial hair.
- C. appearance of pubic hair.
- D. increased size of larynx and vocal chords.

8. Respecting personal rights is

- A. burgling a friend's house.
- B. deliberately hurting another person.
- C. writing drawings on someone's door.
- D. borrowing your friends shoes to wear.

9. An illegal drug in Fiji is

- A. Panadol.
- B. marijuana.
- C. Panadol elixir.
- D. cough mixture.



10. The picture on the right shows a message

The message is intended to stop

- A. rights.
- B. justice.
- C. equality.
- D. injustice

**भाषा अभ्यास** - नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों को “क्या, किसकी, किसका, किसके, कौन, कितनी, कहां, कब और कैसे” से पूरा कीजिए ।

१. रामू ----- भाई है ?                      २. यह बच्चा ----- कर रहा है ?
३. मेज पर रखे सामान ----- गए ?
४. ----- कहता है कि मैं कह नहीं सकता ?
५. तुम अपनी पढ़ाई ----- बजे शुरू करोगे ?
६. वह ----- आकर चला गया मैंने देखा ही नहीं ?
७. ----- हिम्मत है जो मेरा कुछ बिगाड़ सके ?
८. ----- अंशु शहर से आ गई है ?
९. आसमान में ----- तारे दिखाई दिए ?
१०. चंदू ने कहा, “----- हो मामाजी, बड़े दिन बाद दिखाई दिए ?”