

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16

SOLUTIONS

YEAR 7



2021

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16**

**Subject: ENGLISH**

**SOLUTION**

**Year/Level : 7**

**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 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	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 <b>her</b> laughter, and there would be nothing he would want if he could hold her hand.
10	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**

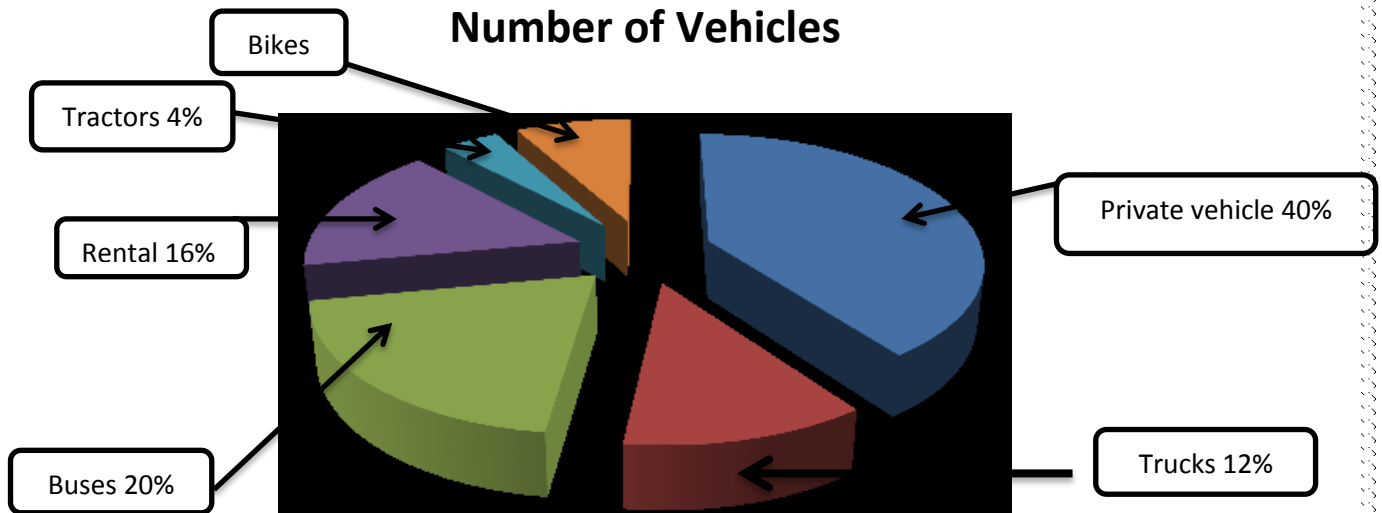
**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year/Level : 7**

**Exercise:**

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



a) Which type of vehicle crossed the bridge most often?

**Private vehicles**

b) Which type of vehicle crossed the bridge the least number of times?

**Tractors**

c) How many buses crossed the bridge?

**$20/100 \times 142 = 28.4$  28 buses**

d) Show in the table the number of vehicles that crossed the bridge?

Types of Vehicles	Percentage	Number of vehicles	
Private Vehicle	40	$40/100 \times 142 = 56.8$	<b>57</b>
Trucks	12	$12/100 \times 142 = 17.04$	<b>17</b>
Buses	20	$20/100 \times 142 = 28.4$	<b>28</b>
Rental	16	$16/100 \times 142 = 22.72$	<b>23</b>
Tractors	4	$4/100 \times 142 = 5.68$	<b>6</b>
Bikes	8	$8/100 \times 142 = 11.36$	<b>11</b>
TOTAL	100		142

e) What fraction of the vehicles that crossed the bridge were private vehicles?

**$57/142$**

f) What percentage of the vehicles that crossed the bridge were bikes ?

**8%**

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**WEEKLY HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 16 SOLUTION**

1. Write down few things that Australia is well known for.
  - Australia is world famous for its natural wonders and wide open spaces, its beaches, deserts, "the bush", and "the Outback".
  - Australia is one of the world's most highly urbanised countries; it is well known for the attractions of its large cities such as Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth.
  - Largest Exporter of Wheat
  
2. List some of the goods that Australia manufactures and explain briefly how you and your family have benefitted from them

Food, beverages and tobacco	<u>Meat</u> and meat products
Textile, clothing and footwear	<u>Beverage</u> and <u>malt</u> manufacturing
Wood and paper products	<u>Dairy products</u>
Printing, publishing and recorded media	<u>Sugar</u> and <u>confectionery</u> manufacturing
Petroleum, coal and chemical products	<u>Fruit</u> and <u>vegetable</u> processing
Non-metal mineral products	<u>Bakery</u> products
Metal products	<u>Flour mill</u> and <u>cereal</u> food manufacturing
Machinery and equipment	<u>Oil</u> and fat manufacturing

**YEAR 7**  
**HEALTHY LIVING**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16**  
**SOLUTION**

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. A

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL  
YEAR 7 - हिन्दी HINDI  
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 16

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

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों का उपसर्ग अपनी पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।

१. निर + भय = निर्भय
२. अ + सम्भव = असम्भव
३. निर + आशा = निराशा
४. हर + दिन = हरदिन
५. नि + रोग = निरोग
६. अ + शान्त = अशान्त
७. परा + जय = पराजय
८. महा + राजा = महाराजा
९. राज + कुमारी = राजकुमारी
१०. दुर् + उपयोग = दुरूपयोग