

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
ENGLISH
WHSP 14

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub Strand: Language Features and Rules

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

TOPIC: Acronyms

- Acronyms are abbreviations made from the first letters of words. Acronyms are usually pronounced as whole words. For Example: instead of saying ay-en-zed-ay-cee we say ANZAC (Australia)

Use a Dictionary where necessary to help you write these abbreviations in full.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. gym : _____ | 2. exam : _____ |
| 3. Dr : _____ | 4. Rep : _____ |
| 5. Prof : _____ | 6. capt : _____ |
| 7. Rd : _____ | 8. DOB : _____ |
| 9. RIP : _____ | 10. PC : _____ |
| 11. PM : _____ | 12. ATM : _____ |
| 13. FNPF : _____ | 14. Mt : _____ |
| 15. maths : _____ | 16. X-mas: _____ |

TOPIC: SUBJECT- VERB AGREEMENT

- In any sentence the **subject** and **verb** must agree with each other.
- A **singular subject** takes a **singular verb**. Eg. **Keleni** runs a nursery school.
- A **plural subject** takes a **plural verb**. The **sailors** are going ashore later.

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct present tense verb.

1. Kelera and I (carries/carry) lunch to school.
2. The netball team (practice/practises) at Bidesi Park.
3. Peter and Raju (visit/visits) me regularly.
4. Bob, the bus driver (was/is) guilty of the offense.
5. Joshua and Jerry (is building/are building) that pig pen.
6. The naughty boys (are/is) sitting outside.
7. The teacher will (bought/buy) a new book for the class.
8. She (walk/ walks) every day to school.

9. The boys (play/plays) rugby every Saturday.
10. Lisa (plant/plants) roses beside her house.

WHY SHOULD WE RECYCLE?

Recycling is a very important thing to do in our modern world and everybody should do it. Many millions of tons of waste are dumped in **landfills** every year. As much as 80 percent of this can be recycled.

Natural resources such as forests and oil supplies will run out if we don't recycle. If we recycle we are helping our planet by **reusing** things more than once.

Recycling can save **energy**. We use a lot of energy to make metals like **aluminium** and steel. The fuel used to make one aluminium can could be used to make lots of recycled cans. This is because we have to mine raw materials from the ground, **transport** them and then melt them to make new cans. Recycling can save money. By recycling things like glass, plastics and paper we are saving money on the cost of producing new products made from raw **materials**. Recycling allows us to continually use the same materials for the same purpose. For example, glass is made into bottles over and over again. Recycling cuts down on **pollution**. Many new items are made into **factories** which pollute our air and water.

If we follow three simple rules – reduce, re-use, and recycle – we will help our planet by using less, reusing what we already have and recycling waste materials. Be smart and save our planet, follow the 3R's..... reduce, reuse and recycle

Use a dictionary to find the meaning of these words.

1. recycle-

2. landfill-

3. reuse-

4. energy-

5. transport-

6. materials-

7. pollution-

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET #14

Strand: 3-5

Revision

ACTIVITY

Answer the questions given.

1. List 3 types of responsibilities

2. List 2 voluntary organisations.

3. What is climate change?

4. In the table below, list down some rules to be followed at these places.

Rules at Home	Rules in Village/ Community	Rules in School

5. What is air borne disease?

6. List 4 nutrients found in food.

7. List 2 natural preservatives

8. What is a genetically modified food?

9. List 3 types of toilets.

10. List 3 examples of public amenities.

11. Write down 2 examples of water borne diseases.

12. What is the best thing to do before drinking from any water source?

13. Give at least 2 effects of alcohol in the family.

14. HIV is a virus that causes AIDS.

(a) What does HIV stand for?

(b) What does AIDS stand for?

(c) Define abstinence.

LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

Year / Level: 7

Subject: HINDI

Worksheet – Home package 14

NAME: _____

तत्व २	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण
उप-तत्व	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
विषय के अधिगम परिणाम	विविध पाठ रूपों, पाठ्य विशेषताओं व शैलीगत तत्त्वों तथा भाषागत व अभाषायी विशेषताओं को पहचानना व समझ दर्शाना कि वे अर्थ को कैसे स्पष्टित करते हैं

ई. कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द चुनकर वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।

१. लड़की मैदान में ----- है । (खेलती, खेलता, खेलते)

२. बच्चा रो ----- है । (रही, रहे, रहा)

३. यहाँ कई लोग ----- हैं । (रहता, रहती, रहते)

४. दाल तैयार हो ----- है । (गया, गई, गए)

५. कार्तिका ने सुन्दर माला ----- है । (बनाया, बनाए, बनाई)

६. आसमान में तारे टिमटिमाने ----- । (लगा, लगे, लगे)

७. मेरी माँ मुझे बहुत प्यार ----- है । (करती, करता, करते)

८. गीता ने कहा कि साम्बेतो सड़क ----- है । (चौड़ा, चौड़े, चौड़ी)

९. कमरे में एक खाट ----- है । (पड़ी, पड़ा, पड़े)

१०. संध्या एक ----- डाक्टर है । (अच्छा, अच्छे, अच्छी)

उ.

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को 'का, को, की, के, से, में, ने' से पूरा कीजिए।

१. कुसुम ---- भूख लगी है।
२. कल ---- सभा में बहुत लोग थे।
३. मैं बस --- यात्रा नहीं करता।
४. प्रेम ----- भाई आया है।
५. कल ----- रात बहुत सर्दी पड़ी।
६. किसी ---- कुछ मत कहना।
७. नारियल ---- पानी मीठा होता है।
८. घर ---- कमरे ----- आग लगी थी।
९. पिन्की ----- लिखावट अच्छी है।
१०. आरती ----- आरूष को पढ़ाया था।

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
SUB- STRAND	Comprehension
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Complete the answers given below.

संस्कृति

विद्यार्थी का कर्त्तव्य

भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार मनुष्य के जीवन का सबसे उत्तम समय - विद्यार्थी जीवन होता है। वह इस समय जैसे कार्य करता है वैसा ही उसका आगे का जीवन बनता है। स्कूल पढ़ने वाले बच्चों का यह कर्त्तव्य बनता है कि वे विद्यार्थी जीवन को व्यर्थ की बातों में बरबाद न करें। हर एक व्यक्ति सुखी रहना चाहता है और सुखी रहने के लिए सब को विद्यार्थी जीवन में कड़ी मेहनत करके अच्छे चरित्र का निर्माण करना चाहिए। अच्छे गुणों को सीखना चाहिए।

बच्चो! क्या आप जानते हैं कि एक घर बनाने से पहले क्या किया जाता है? सबसे पहले चारों तरफ जमीन खोदकर मजबूत नींव (foundation) डाली जाती है। यह नींव जितनी मजबूती से बनाई जाती है उतना ही मजबूत घर बनकर तैयार होता है। इसी तरह यह विद्यार्थी जीवन हमारे भविष्य की नींव है। इस समय हमें अपनी शारीरिक और मानसिक शक्ति को बढ़ाना चाहिए। अच्छे आचरण और चरित्र निर्माण की शुरुआत विद्यार्थी जीवन में कर देनी चाहिए। तब जाकर हमारा भविष्य उज्ज्वल और सुखमय होगा।

प्यारे बच्चो! आप भी यदि अपना जीवन सुखी बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप मेहनत करने और अच्छे गुणों को अपनाने का प्रयास करते रहिए। विद्यार्थियों का कर्त्तव्य है कि वे इन बातों पर अवश्य ध्यान दें।

१. शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने और दृष्ट-पुष्ट बनाने के लिए पौष्टिक भोजन का सेवन करना चाहिए।
२. आस्तिक बनें। ईश्वर में विश्वास रखते हुए दुख-सुख में सदा प्रार्थना करनी चाहिए।
३. बुद्धि का विकास करने के लिए विद्या-अध्ययन मन लगा कर करना चाहिए।
४. हमेशा सच बोलना चाहिए और अच्छे लोगों की संगत करनी चाहिए।
५. सबके साथ प्रेम और दया का व्यवहार करते हुए मिल कर रहना चाहिए।
६. माता-पिता और गुरु का आदर करना चाहिए।
७. गुस्सा कभी नहीं करना चाहिए। गुस्सा करने से शरीर की ताकत घटती है और दूसरों को दुख पहुँचता है।

अभ्यास कार्य:

१. शब्द और अर्थ - इन्हें पढ़िए और समझिए।

उत्तम	-	सबसे अच्छा
व्यर्थ	-	बेकार
हृष्ट-पुष्ट	-	मजबूत, ताकतवर
पौष्टिक	-	बल वीर्य बढ़ाने वाला
सेवन	-	प्रयोग, खाना
आस्तिक	-	ईश्वर में विश्वास रखना
विकास	-	बढ़ाना

२. पाठ के अनुसार रिक्त स्थान को सही शब्द से पूरा करिए।

- क. सबसे उत्तम समय _____ जीवन होता है।
- ख. शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए _____ भोजन करना चाहिए।
- ग. दुख-सुख में सदा _____ करनी चाहिए।
- घ. माता-पिता और गुरु का _____ करना चाहिए।

अभ्यास

३. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखिए।

क. गुस्सा करने से क्या होता है?

.....
.....
.....

ख. विद्यार्थी जीवन में विद्या-अध्ययन करना क्यों जरूरी है?

.....
.....
.....

ग. मिलकर रहने के लिए क्या जरूरी है?

.....
.....
.....

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES-WHSP-14

SUBJECT: MATHS

NAME: _____

YEAR: 7

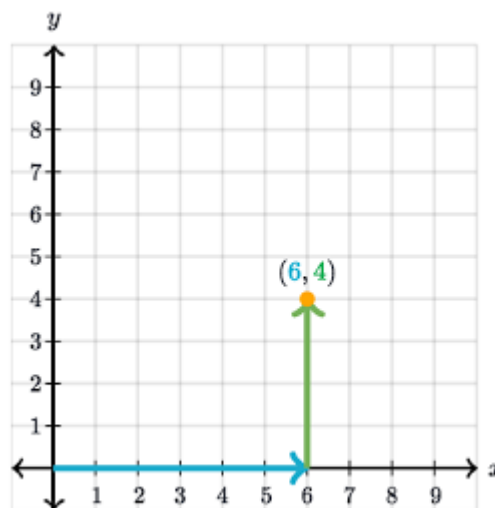
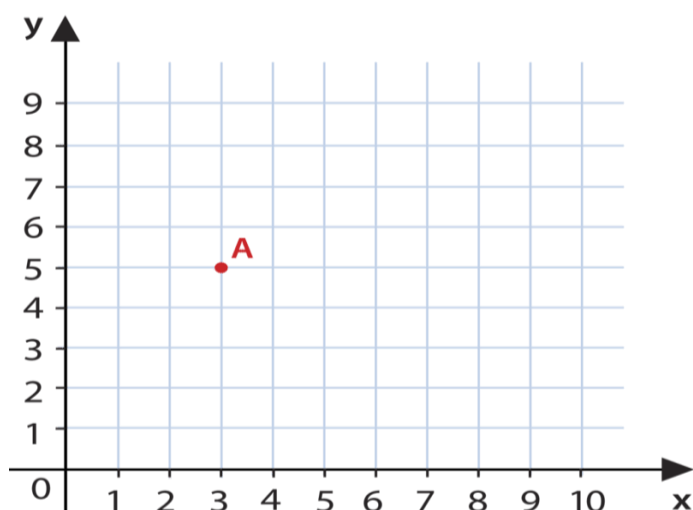
Strand (4)	Geometry
Sub Strand	Coordinates
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate and explain ways of recognizing numbers on a Cartesian or co-ordinates plane to determine midpoint length, gradient of an interval joining two points on the number plane.

Plotting Points

- Coordinates are ordered pairs of values usually in numbers to show position.
- Points are plotted on a Cartesian or coordinate plane with the x and y axis; similar to two number lines intersecting at the corner called the origin.
- The X- axis is the horizontal line (across) direction.
- The Y- axis is the vertical line (up-down) direction.

Example: Find the coordinates of point A.

The coordinates for **point A** is **3 units across** then **5 units up** hence it is written as **(3,5)**. **The point is always written in the (x, y) format.**



6 units across then 4 units up = (6,4)

Exercise

(a) Plot in the positions of these children then write down their coordinates.

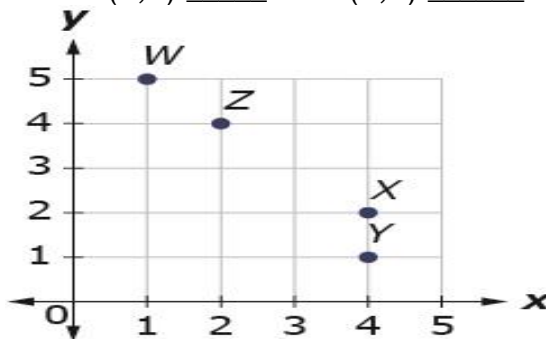
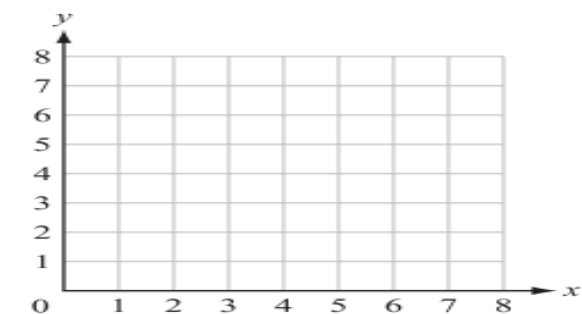
- (i) Sam: 5 across then 3 up (__, __).
- (ii) Vijay: 2 across then 4 up (__, __).

(b) Give the coordinates of : W (,)

Y (,)

(ii) Name the points shown by:

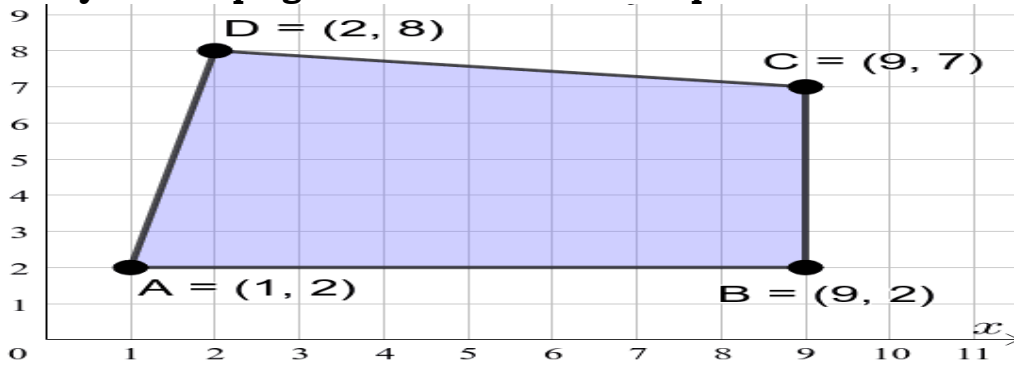
(4,2) _____ (2,4) _____



Geoboard Shapes

- Coordinates can also be used to name each corner of a particular shape.

Study the shape given on the coordinate plane.

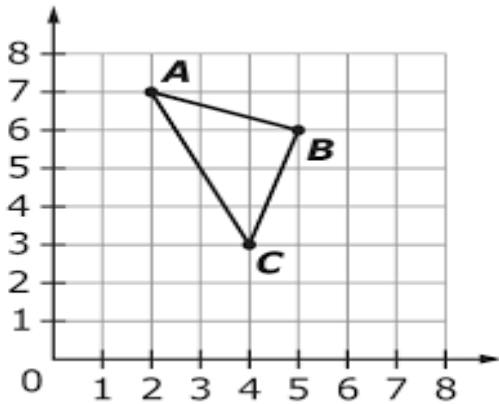


A is (1,2), B is (9,2), C is (9,7) and D is (2,8). We can use arrows to show how the points are joined. This shape can be described like this: (1,2) (9,2) (9,7) (2,8) →

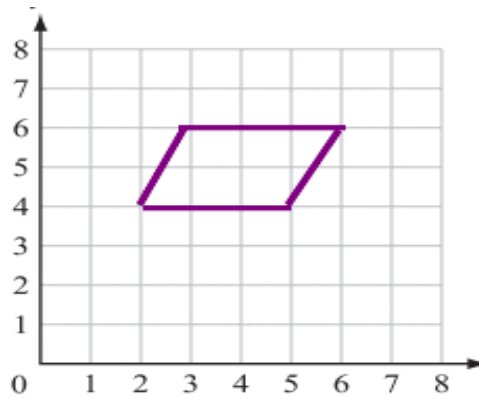
Exercise

1. Study and describe the given shapes by using coordinates.

(a)



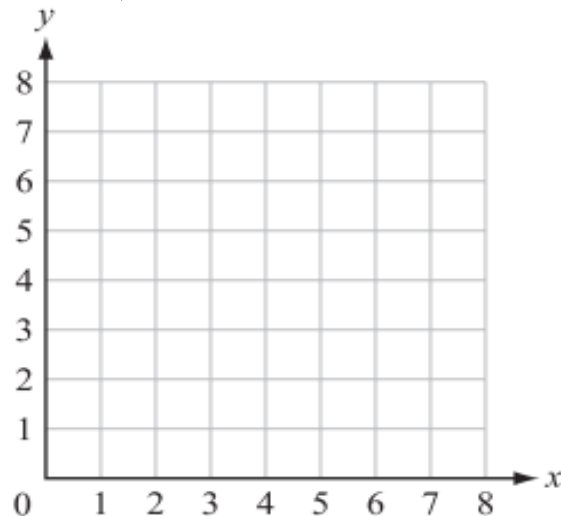
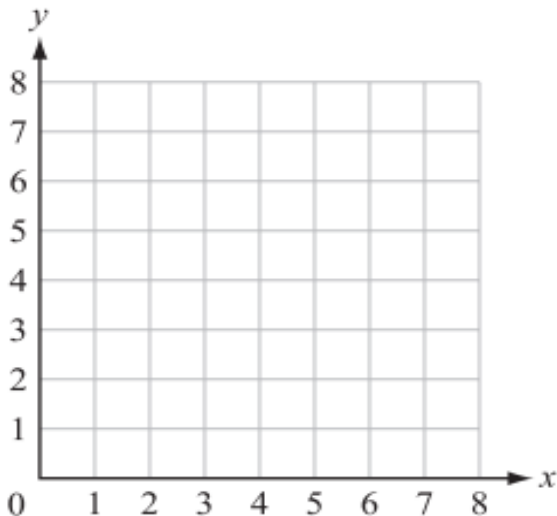
(b)



2. Plot the following coordinate points on the plane. Join the points and name the shape it forms.

a) (1,2) → (2,3) → (3,3) → (4,2) → (3,1) → (2,1)

b) (1,2) → (7,2) → (6,1) → (2,1) → (1,2)



Name: _____

Name: _____

Strand (4)	Geometry
Sub Strand	Coordinates
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate and explain ways of recognizing numbers on a Cartesian or co-ordinates plane to determine midpoint length, gradient of an interval joining two points on the number plane.

Mid-point

- The point halfway between the endpoints of a line segment is called the midpoint.
- In other words, it divides a line segment into two equal segments.
- We can calculate the midpoint by adding the x and y coordinates individually then dividing by 2.

Example: Point **A** is located at **(2,2)** and point **B** is located at **(6,2)**. Find the midpoint of the line segment AB.

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 + 6}{2}$$

$$\frac{8}{2} = \underline{4}$$

$$\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 + 2}{2}$$

$$\frac{4}{2} = \underline{2}$$

Mid-point = (4,2)

Exercise

1. Find the midpoint of the line segment. The coordinates given are the starting and the ending points.

a) A (6,9) B (8,1)


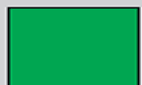










b) C (4,4) D (0,4)

Midpoint: _____

Midpoint: _____

Strand (4)	Geometry
Sub Strand	Shapes
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate and explain the properties of lines, line segments, rays, parallel lines, curves and polygons.

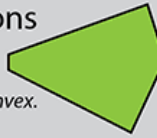
Polygons

<i>A polygon can have three or more sides.</i>	3 sides Triangle	4 sides Quadrilateral	5 sides Pentagon	6 sides Hexagon	7 sides Heptagon	8 sides Octagon
Regular Polygons <i>all sides are equal length and all internal angles are equal.</i>						
Examples of Irregular Polygons <i>any polygon that is not regular.</i>						

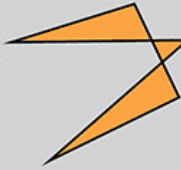
Concave Polygons
have at least one internal angle greater than 180° .



Convex Polygons
have no internal angles greater than 180° . All regular polygons are convex.



Complex Polygons
have a line that crosses another line (normal polygon rules may not apply).



Examples of shapes that are
Not Polygons.

Circles



Any shape that includes a curve



Any shape that isn't 'closed'



Three-dimensional objects



Exercise Fill in the Blanks

1. Concave polygons have at least one _____ angle greater than 180° .
2. Irregular polygon refers to any polygon that is not _____.
3. An example of a shape that is not a polygon is a shape that includes a _____.
4. Regular polygons are polygons that have sides of _____ length and all internal _____ equal.
5. Complex polygons have a line that _____ another line.
6. Convex polygons have _____ internal angles greater than 180° .
7. A polygon can have _____ or more sides.

Classifying Shapes

- Flat shapes like lines, circles and triangles that can be drawn on a flat surface like a piece of paper are called plane geometry.
- They are two dimensional (2D) figures having only lengths and widths.
- Objects having fixed shape, size and occupying fixed space are called solids.
- They are three-dimensional (3D) figures having lengths, widths and heights.
- Examples of solids include cubes, cuboids, prisms, cylinder and pyramids.
- Solids have properties (special things about them) such as: volume (think of how much water it could hold), surface area (think of the area you would have to paint), number of vertices (corner points), faces and edges.

Exercise True/False. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Two dimensional (2D) figures have lengths, widths and heights. _____
2. Flat shapes like lines, circles and triangles are called plane geometry. _____
3. Squares, rectangles and kites are examples of solids. _____
4. Objects having fixed shape, size and occupying fixed space are called solids. _____
5. Solids have properties such as volume, surface area, number of vertices, faces and edges. _____

Strand	GEOMETRY
Sub Strand	Coordinates
CLO	Investigate and explain the properties of line and segments, rays parallel lines, curves and polygon of 10 or more sides, circle

SHAPES

Achievement indicator: Identify and name the edges, corners of 2D and 3D shapes

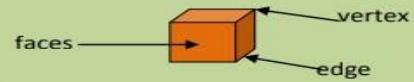
Edge: An edge is formed when two faces of a solid meet. It is an outside limit or boundary of an object or a surface.

Face: Face is a plane surface enclosed by an edge or edges.

Vertex: A point, at which two or more faces or edges meet, is known as vertex. It is also referred to as a corner.

Net: Net is the shape that can be cut out of a flat piece of paper or cardboard and folded to make the 3-D shape.

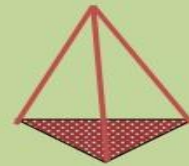
1. **Cube :** A cube is made up of 6 faces
E.g. dice, sugar cubes, etc
It has **6 faces**, and **8 vertices** and **12 edges**



2. **Cuboid:** It is a rectangular solid.
e.g. brick, match box, a book etc



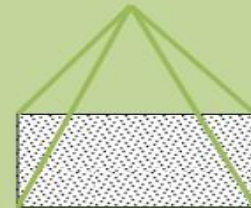
3. **Tetrahedron (A Triangular Pyramid)**
A Triangular pyramid (tetrahedron) is a solid shape which stands on a triangular base. It tapers to a point called the vertex of the pyramid.
It has **4 vertices**, **6 edges**, **4 triangular faces**



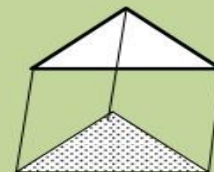
4. **Square Pyramid.**
A square pyramid is a solid shape which stands on a square base. Its side faces are triangles having common vertex called **vertex of pyramid**
It has **5 vertices**, **8 edges** and **5 faces(4 triangles and a square)**



5. **Rectangular Pyramid.**
A rectangular pyramid is a solid which stands on a rectangular base. It also tapers to a point. Its faces are triangles having common vertex of the pyramid.
It has **5 vertices**, **8 edges** and **5 faces(4 triangles and 1 rectangle)**



6. **Prisms: (A triangular prism)**
A triangular prism is made up of two Triangles at each end and 3 rectangles
It has **6 vertices**, **9 edges** and **5 faces.(2 triangles and 3 rectangles)**

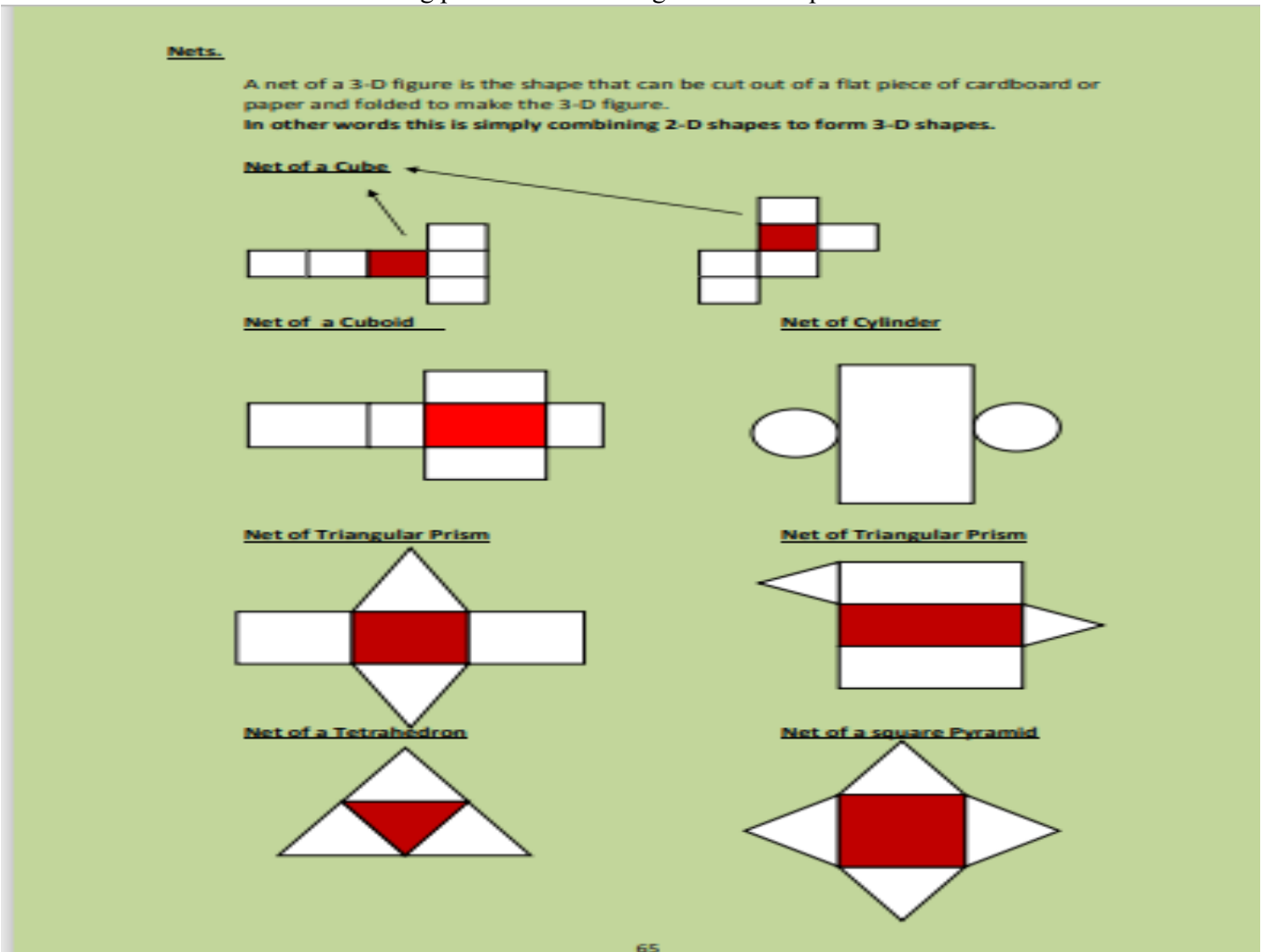


To Summarise.

SOLID	N ^o of Faces	N ^o of Vertices	N ^o of Edges
1. Cube	6	8	12
2. Cuboid	6	8	12
3. Triangular Pyramid	4	4	6
4. Square Pyramid	5	5	8
5. Rectangular Pyramid	5	5	8
6. Triangular Prism	5	6	9

Platonic shapes

Achievement indicator: Constructing platonic solids using different shapes



Exercise

1) Fill in the blanks.

a. The other name of tetrahedron is _____.

b. A square pyramid has _____ vertices.

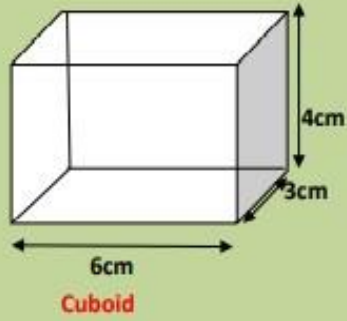
c. A solid figure which has 6 vertices, 9 edges and 5 faces is called _____.

d. A rectangular pyramid has _____ faces.

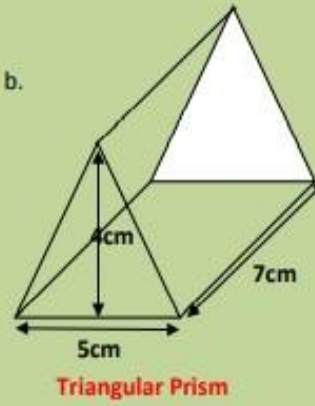
e. A solid which consist of three rectangular and two triangular faces is known as

3. Draw the net of the following 3-D figures.

a.



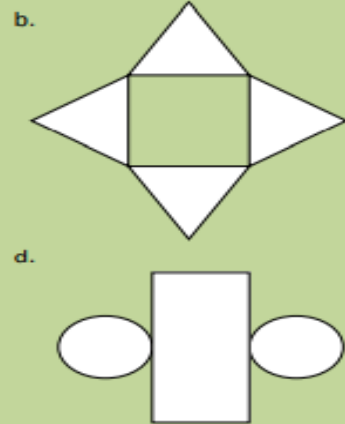
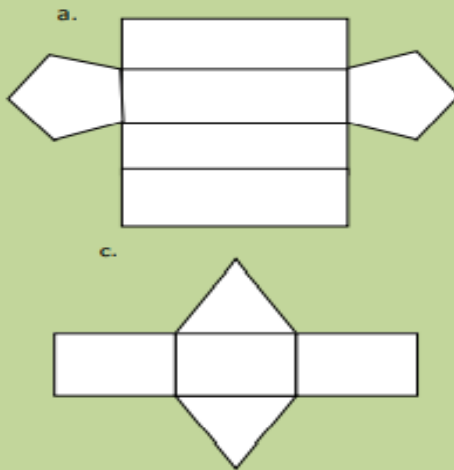
b.



a)

b)

Identify which 3-D figure fits on the nets given below.



a)

b)

c)

d)

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YEAR 7
VOSA VAKA VITI
WHSP 14

Matana: Na i Vakarau Vakavanua

Matana Lailai: Vanua kei na Veika Bula.

CLO: Na veiwekanitaki ni veika bula kei na noda bula vakaitaukei.

NA YASANA E 14 E VITI

YASANA	MATANITU	VANUA
TAILEVU	Kubuna	Bau, Nakelo, Vugalei, Sawakasa, Verata, Wainibuka
NAITASIRI	✓	Sawani, Matailobau, Vunidawa, Navuso, Lutu, Wainimala
LOMAIVITI	✓	Gau, Ovalau, Batiki, Nairai, Koro
RA	✓	Rakiraki, Drauniivi, Nalawa, Navitilevu, Nakorotubu
CAKAUDROVE	Tovata	Buca, Savusavu, Natewa, Naweni, Vuna, Dreketi, Naselesele
BUA	✓	Lekutu, Navatu, Wainunu, Solevu, Dama, Navave
MACUATA	✓	Malli, Labasa, Namuka, Udu, Dogotuki, Sasa, Seaqaga
LAU	✓	Lakeba, Oneata, Vanua Balavu, Ono i Lau, Moala, Kabara
REWA	Burebasaga	Lomanikoro, vutia, Toga, Noco, Suvavou, Beqa,
NADROGA	✓	Cuvu, Tuva, Nadrau, Naduri, Malomalo, Malolo, Vatulele
BA	Burebasaga	Nailaga, Sorokoba, Bukuya, Tavualevu, Nawaka, Yasawa
SERUA	✓	Serua, Deuba, Nuku, Galoa, Yanuca, Vunaniu
NAMOSI	✓	Namosi, Wainikoroiluva, Naqarawai, Veivatuloa, Mau
KADAVU	✓	Tavuki, Ravitaki, Drue, Nabukelevu, Yawe, Naceva, Ono

CAKACAKA LAVAKI

Wirina na i sau ni taro dodonu.

- Na yanuyanu ko **Ovalau** e wili e na yasana ko _____
 A. Lau
 B. Tailevu
 C. Lomaiviti
 D. Naitasiri
- Ko cei vei iratou na yasana oqo e wili e na matanitu o **Burebasaga**?
 A. Lau
 B. Nadroga
 C. Ra
 D. Macuata
- Vakaturaga saka ki **Matanikutu**, **vua na Qaranivalu** e i cavuti vakavanua ni yasana ko _____
 A. Naitasiri
 B. Cakaudrove
 C. Kadavu
 D. Serua
- Ko '**Nadi**' e wili e na yasana o _____
 A. Bua
 B. Ba
 C. Namosi
 D. Rewa
- Vakaotia mai na veika e soli koto oqo e ra:
Yacamu: _____ **Koro:** _____
Tikina: _____ **Yasana:** _____

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
SOCIAL SCIENCE

WORKSHEET – Home package 14 **NAME:**

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub Strand	Use and Management of Resources
CLO	Gather information on Pacific peoples migration overseas, discuss their assimilation and maintaining links to their homelands

Migration Overseas

- Pacific people tend to move overseas at a fast rate. The total population of Pacific Islanders living outside their country of origin is continuously increasing.
- The population of Fijians migrating overseas is also growing.

Relocating Overseas

- When Pacific Islanders migrate to new places like Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan, America to live there, they will have to adjust and make changes to the new life style.
- For example, adapting themselves to the climate; the type of clothes they choose to wear in the cold season, food type, education and the kind of paid work which they will do, the language, and cost of living which would be much higher than in Fiji.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Migration

Advantages

1. Money received from their salaries assists those back at home in weddings, funerals, school fees, purchasing land and build new houses, so standard of living is maintained.
2. Money received from their incomes help provide security in economic crisis and natural disasters, which result in lower poverty rate.
3. Pacific Island countries have received a lot of money from remittances. For example, the contribution of remittance income to foreign exchange in Fiji is more than sugar industry.

Disadvantages

1. Loss of human capital due to emigration of skilled workers.
2. Low population growth for Pacific Islands.
3. Consumption or eating level and social welfare increase on the migrating country
4. As people with knowledge and skills are moving overseas therefore bringing in new people with little experience to be absorbed in the labour force becomes a problem and as a result economic growth becomes poor.

Exercise

- a. Why do Pacific Islanders move overseas?

b. List 3 advantages and 3 disadvantages of migration.

Advantages	Disadvantages

c. Which countries would you prefer to migrate to if you were to?

d. Give reasons for your answer to part c.

e. List 2 challenges you are likely to face if you get a chance of migration to an overseas country.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

BASIC SCIENCE ASSESSEMENT

WORKSHEET – Home package 15 **Weighting: 30marks** NAME: _____

Section A. Fill in the blanks(5marks)

1. We make sound with our voice box or _____.
 2. The vocal cords are _____.
 3. Vocal cords make sounds by _____.
 4. The outer ear collects the sound and directs it to the _____ which passes it to the _____. The ear drum vibrates which makes the _____ vibrates.
 5. What do the ossicles do?
-

Section B. Shorts Answers.(10marks)

1. Turn off the _____ when you leave a room.
2. Turn off the _____ when no one is watching.
3. Decide what you want, then _____ the refrigerator door.
4. Hang _____ to dry, in the sun.
5. Wear warm clothes on _____ days.
6. During hot weather open _____ and _____ to keep the cold out.
7. During cold weather close the _____ and _____ to keep the cold out.
8. Turn off dripping _____ to save water.
9. Walk or ride your _____ instead of using your car.
10. Open curtains and blinds during the _____ to use light from the window.

Section C. word List (5marks)


Word list: faster change move slower stop

A force can make something _____, or can _____ it moving. It can make it move _____ or _____. If something is already moving a force can make it _____ its direction.

Activity 4: What is a Siphon?

Place a jar of water on your bench.
Place an empty jar on the floor.

The problem you have to solve now is how to get the water from the jar on the bench into the one on the floor, without lifting the jar from the bench. You may use plastic or rubber tubing but you may not lift the jar from the bench.



Exercise: What is a Siphon? 10marks

1. Copy and complete.

We placed a jar of _____ on one bench and another _____ jar on the floor.

We tried to find a way of getting the water from the jar on the bench to the _____ on the _____. We used a _____ to get the water from one jar to another jar without lifting the _____ from the bench.

2. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

a.) What did you use to get water from one jar to another?
b.) Did the water flow upwards or downwards?
A) _____ (1.5marks)

b) _____ (1.5marks)

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

ENGLISH

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

20 MARKS

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follows.

WHY SHOULD WE RECYCLE?

Recycling is a very important thing to do in our modern world and everybody should do it. Many millions of tons of waste are dumped in **landfills** every year. As much as 80 percent of this can be recycled.

Natural resources such as forests and oil supplies will run out if we don't recycle. If we recycle we are helping our planet by **reusing** things more than once.

Recycling can save **energy**. We use a lot of energy to make metals like **aluminium** and steel. The fuel used to make one aluminium can could be used to make lots of recycled cans. This is because we have to mine raw materials from the ground, **transport** them and then melt them to make new cans. Recycling can save money. By recycling things like glass, plastics and paper we are saving money on the cost of producing new products made from raw **materials**. Recycling allows us to continually use the same materials for the same purpose. For example, glass is made into bottles over and over again. Recycling cuts down on **pollution**. Many new items are made into **factories** which pollute our air and water.

If we follow three simple rules – reduce, re-use, and recycle – we will help our planet by using less, reusing what we already have and recycling waste materials. Be smart and save our planet, follow the 3R's..... reduce, reuse and recycle

1. Which of the following is an example of a **natural resource**?
A. trees
B. road
C. school
D. bridge
2. Why is recycling important?
A. To save energy
B. To save money
C. To cut down on pollution
D. All the above
3. In a year, how much can we recycle?
A. 60% of waste dumped in landfills
B. 70% of waste dumped in landfills
C. 80% of waste dumped in landfills
D. 90% of waste dumped in landfills
4. What do we use metals for?
A. bottles
B. cans
C. timber
D. fuels

5. How can you help our planet?
 A. By putting all your rubbish in the waste bins
 B. By following the 3R's
 C. By cutting down trees
 D. By polluting the environment
6. What does recycling reduce?
 A. energy
 B. power
 C. pollution
 D. force
7. Which raw material given below can be used to make bottles?
 A. wood
 B. rocks
 C. stone
 D. glass
8. Which of the following is another example of metal?
 A. steel
 B. timber
 C. glass
 D. plastic
9. What is the most important information given in paragraph 2?
 A. If we recycle, we will save the planet.
 B. If we recycle, natural resources will run out
 C. If we recycle, natural resources will not run out
 D. If we recycle, we will destroy the planet.
10. Which of the following is 3R?
 A. reduce, reuse and recycle
 B. redo, recycle and reduce
 C. reduce, remake and recycle
 D. reduce, reuse and reshuffle

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

(10 marks)

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Cat__rpillar
 Which letter is missing from the above word?
 A. a B. i C. c D. e
2. Which list of words is in alphabetical order?
 A. media, median, medical, mediate
 B. medical, mediate, median, media
 C. mediate, medical, media, median
 D. media, median, mediate, medical
3. Which word is spelt **correctly**?
 A. comunication
 B. experiment
 C. expetriate
 D. responce
4. Which list of words is in **alphabetical order**?
 A. partake, pancake, panther, pasture
 B. pancake, panther, partake, pasture
 C. pasture, pancake, partake, panther
 D. panther, pancake, pasture, partake

5. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A. "Have you seen my red shorts asked Bill."
 B. "Have you seen my red shorts? asked Bill."
 C. "Have you seen my red shorts," asked Bill.
 D. "Have you seen my red shorts?" asked Bill.

6. What is the correct order of the sentence below?

1	2	3	4	5
who had	an accident	to the hospital	the boy	was taken

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 B. 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
 C. 4, 1, 2, 5, 3
 D. 4, 5, 3, 1, 2

7. Which word correctly completes the sentence?

Jill was good at swimming _____ she was selected for the school team.

- A. because
 B. but
 C. so
 D. yet

8. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A. The driver was tired and he fell asleep at the wheels.
 B. The driver was tired but he fell asleep at the wheels.
 C. The driver was tired because he fell asleep at the wheels.
 D. The driver was tired although he fell asleep at the wheels.

9. Choose the correct masculine (male) form of the sentence given below.

The girl is feeding her sister.

- A. The boy is feeding his brother.
 B. The boy is feeding his sister.
 C. The girl is feeding her brother.
 D. The girl is feeding her brother

Read the poem on the right to answer Question 10.

10. . According to the poem,
- A. our friends choose our clothes.
 B. others choose what we eat.
 C. others tell us what to do.
 D. we make our own choice.

CHOICE

1. Life in this world is for man to
 Make his choice
 Where to go
 What to eat
 What to do
 What type of clothes to wear?
 Which people to be his friends?
2. Then he can say he wasn't
 Alone or left astray in this world
 He has friends
 He has food
 He has a place to sleep
 He has everything

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

HEALTHY LIVING

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE (20 MARKS)

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- Which of the following is an example of a water borne disease?
A. Typhoid
B. Flu
C. T.B
D. Measles
- Food additives are added to food to
A. spoil the food
B. moisten the food
C. preserve the flavor
D. prevent diseases

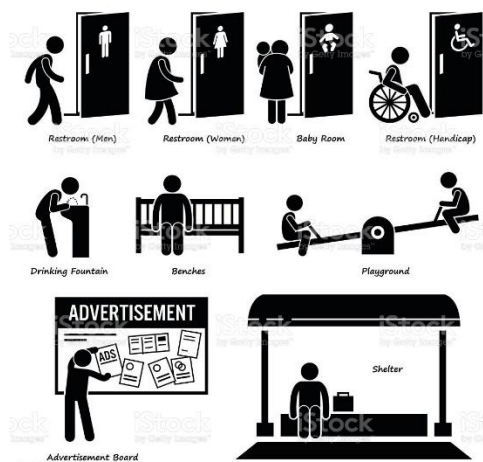


- The picture above is an example of a _____ toilet.
A. flush
B. pit
C. compost
D. water seal

- Which is the safest water source in rural areas?
A. Spring
B. tap
C. well
D. tank

- The **picture** on the **right** are examples of
A. public signs
B. public boards
C. public convenience
D. public amenities

- An effect of alcohol in the family is
A. less money spent on the family
B. domestic violence
C. less time spent with family
D. All of the above



7. Which of the following is an example of a voluntary organisation
A. Hot Bread Kitchen C. Red Cross
B. Tigers Restaurant. D. Fiji Times
8. Carbohydrates are the main sources of _____
A. vitamins C. energy
B. minerals D. proteins
9. Which is the best type of toilet in rural areas?
A. water seal toilet C. flush toilet
B. Pit toilet D. river
10. Which type of pollution contributes mostly to greenhouse effect?
A. air pollution C. land pollution
B. water pollution D. noise pollution

SECTION B: MATCHING

(10 MARKS)

Match the words in I with its correct answer from II. Write the correct letter in the space given.

- | I | | II | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|--|
| 1. GMF | _____ | A. measles, Flu, TB, | |
| 2. Climate change | _____ | B. Carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, vitamins | |
| 3. Air borne Diseases | _____ | C. genetically modified food | |
| 4. Nutrients | _____ | D. helps to maintain homeostasis in the body | |
| 5. Water | _____ | E. any significant change in the climate of the earth | |

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES-WHSP-15

SUBJECT: MATHS ASSESSMENT Weighting 30 marks

YEAR: 7

NAME: _____

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE 5MARKS
CIRCLE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Thirty- five thousand, nine hundred and twenty- four is written in numeral is _____.
- A. 35942 B. 35924 C. 350924 D. 3590024
2. The underlined number in 596 represent in place value is _____.
- A. hundreds B. Thousands C. tens D. ones
3. 147 when rounded off to the nearest hundred is _____.
- A. 400 B. 200 C. 300 D. 100
4. The prime factors of 30 are _____.
- A. (2,3,5) B. (2,5) C. (3,5) D. (30,5)
5. Set Z= (1,2,3,4,5). The cardinal number of Set Z is _____.
- A. 6 B. 7 C. 3 D. 5

SECTION B TRUE OR FALSE 5MARKS

Write true or false.

1. If T= (a,b,c,d,e,f); then n(T)= 6 _____
2. 372 rounded off to the nearest hundred is 300. _____
3. 11640 the underlined digit represents hundreds. _____
4. The factors of 8 are 1,2,4,8. _____
5. $35 + 47 = 108$ _____

SECTION C PROBLEM SOLVING 20MARKS

Write the numbers.

1. $50\ 000 + 2\ 000 + 700 + 30 + 6 =$ _____
2. $20\ 000 + 3000 + 600 + 7 =$ _____
3. $80\ 000 + 5000 + 600 + 40 =$ _____ (3M)

Write each numbers in words.

1. 6107 - _____

2. 82373- _____

3. 65009- _____

(3m)

Round off the numbers to the nearest hundreds.

1. 456- _____

2. 486- _____

3. 234- _____

4. 506- _____

5. 139- _____ (5m)

List the factors of:

1. 18- _____

2. 28- _____

3. 8 - _____ (3m)

Use factor tree to list the prime factors of:

1. 30- _____

2. 35- _____ (2m)

Use the following sets to state the cardinal number of:

1. Set $Y = (1,2,3,4,5,6)$, $n(Y) =$ _____

2. Set $A = (a,d,c,f,r)$, $n(A) =$ _____ (2m)

Add and Subtract.

1. $3219 + 4618 =$ _____

2. $5735 - 2168 =$ _____ (2m)

THE END

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
VOSA VAKA VITI
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2**

WASEWASE A NA VEIKA VAKA VITI (20 na maka)

Digitaka na sau ni taro vinaka duadua ka wirina na kena matanivola

1. Na i vakacoca e nodra i takitaki na _____
 A. turaga B. goneyalewa
 C. marama D. cauravou

2. Na **veilumu** e dau vakayacori e na gauna ni
 A. mate C. marau
 B. tagi D. meke

3. Ko cei vei iratou oqo e i tavi nei **Matanivanua**?
 A. rabeta na mena yaqona na turaga
 B. vavavi e na gauna ni solevu
 C. wasea na i yau kei na magiti
 D. qoliva na kedra na turaga

4. Ni tini na **qari** sa tautauvata ni dua na
 A. vatu C. lawa
 B. bola D. dali

5. Na **kena vakalolokutaki** na mate e vakatokai me
 A. tabisa C. bikabika
 B. takitaki D. werewere

6. Na manumanu cava ka nona i bole na **“Ki Namuka vata ga nikua”**
 A. koli C. saravalivali
 B. belo D. vuaka

7. Na yasana cava e Viti e kena i cavuti vakaturaga ko **Vuanirewa**?
 A. Bua C. Cakaudrove
 B. Macuata D. Lau

8. Na ibe ka tevu e valenilotu me rau tu kina na vakamau sa i koya na i
 A. tabataba C. butubutu
 B. coco D. vakamalumu

9. E dau vakayagataki na _____ me duguci kina na yalewa
 A. ibe C. masi
 B. yaqona D. tabua

10. Ni da laki kauta mai na **tavioka** e vakatokai me da laki _____ tavioka
 A. dolo B. cebe C. cavu D. tobo

11. Na vula cava e vakatokai me vula i **kelikeli**?
 A. Maji C. Evereli
 B. Janueri D. Veverueri
12. Ke'u vakanadaku tiko e na **Ra**, au vakanamata ki na
 A. Vualiku C. Ceva-i-Cake
 B. Vua-i-cake D. Tokalau
13. Na nodra i vakamamaca na gonedau e vakatokai me _____
 A. qalowaqa B. vakamiraseniwaitui
 C. cere D. tabisa
14. E ra kena dau na qoli ko ira na _____
 A. mataisau C. gonedau
 B. bête D. matanivanua
15. E tini na **vuaka** sa dua na
 A. wai C. rara
 B. vatu D. matau
16. Ni dua e rairai qase wale tu ga ia e sakasaka e dau cavuti vua na i vosavosa _____
 A. sika vakabeka B. ulu siko
 C. vakasabota D. lako vakabeka
17. Na taoni o **Lautoka** e wili e na yasana ko _____
 A. Tailevu B. Rewa C. Ba D. Lau
18. **Veitalia ga na kacabote** e i bole nei Ra _____
 A. boto C. vuaka
 B. mana D. belo
19. Na sivilivi kei na ta waqa e ra kena dau kina na _____.
 A. mataisau C. gonedau
 B. bête D. matanivanua
20. Na **yanuyanu** ko Ovalau e wili e na yasana ko
 A. Lau C. Ba
 B. Lomaiviti D. Tailevu

WASEWASE B: ALENI KOTAMENI (5 na maka)
Wirina na matanivola ni sau ni taro vinaka duadua ko sa digitaka

1. Na bete levu e na matanitu ko Suvenitisi e yacana ko
 A. Nasita B. Akoni
 C. Silivenusi D. Asilopokasi

2. O cei vei iratou na i tokani oqo e kilai e na yaca na Makumasani?

A. Kavetani Qutu	C. Asilopokasi
B. Kotameni	D. Sa Anare

3. E turaga ni vei ko Asilopokasi?

A. Sulu	C. Varanise
B. Peritania	D. Sikoteladi

4. O cei vei iratou oqo e dau kilai e na yaca na Bouwani?

A. Kavetani Qutu	C. Asilopokasi
B. Kotameni	D. Sa Anare

5. Ko cei vei rau na Ranadi e dau kilai me ko Radi ni Siga?

A. Soraisi	B. Nailepica.
C. Lutunaika	D. Mereyani

WASEWASE C: I TOVO KEI NA VAKARAU VAKAVANUA (5 na maka)
Veisataka na vosa mai na A kei na kena i sau mai na B

- | | <u>A</u> | | <u>B</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Camakau | _____ | | A. 10 na I wau |
| 2. Nakuruvakarua | _____ | | B. I cavuti ni yasana ko Namosi |
| 3. Bewa | _____ | | C. waqa ni Viti |
| 4. Bure | _____ | | D. 10 na I kau vudi |
| 5. Nabukebuke | _____ | | E. i cavuti ni yasana ko Nadroga |

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YEAR 7

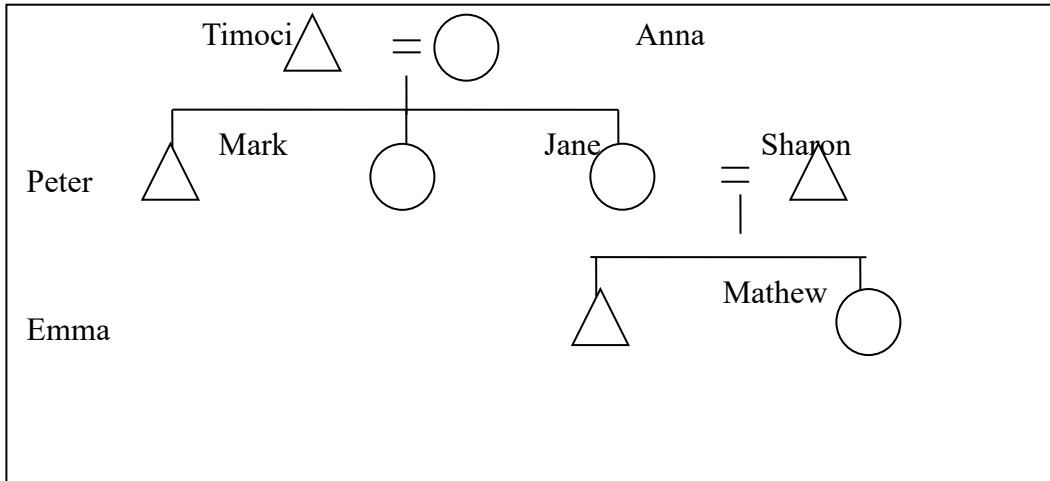
SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSESSMENTS

WORKSHEET – Home package 15 Weighting :30 marks NAME: _____

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE (20m)

Circle the best letter of the answer. Each question is worth two marks.

Use the diagram given below to answer questions 1, 2 and 3.



1. Timoci is Emma's
 - A. Aunt
 - B. Granddaughter
 - C. Grandfather
 - D. Niece

2. How many generations are there?
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 1

3. The above family is an example of
 - A. Nuclear family
 - B. Conjugal family
 - C. Broken family
 - D. Extended family

4. The Fijian word for "hello" is
 - A. Seqa
 - B. Moce
 - C. Vinaka
 - D. Bula

5. The cyclone season is between the months of
 - A. November to April
 - B. April to November
 - C. March to November
 - D. November to January

6. A _____ family consists of parents and children only.
- A. nuclear
B. extended
C. single
D. neutral
7. _____ are known as social groups
- A. Red cross, Church, Rotary club
B. School, Church, Home
C. Hospital, Hotel, Motel
D. Town, Shop, Supermarket
8. _____ is the way of life that we learn from our family and the society
- A. values
B. custom
C. culture
D. rituals
9. A positive way of maintaining our cultural identity is through
- A. Sharing the same perfume
B. Playing with one's peer group
C. Wearing other people's clothes
D. Maintaining one's own language
10. _____ returned from Australia and stayed in Fiji to find some employment.
- A. Europeans
B. Japanese
C. Chinese
D. Indians

SECTION B

TRUE OR FALSE

(5 marks)

Read the following statements carefully. Write **True** or **False** against the number of each statement in the space provided.

1. Fiji belongs to the Melanesia group. _____
2. Anthropologist study about human origins, societies and cultures. _____
3. Our cultures is not influenced by western cultures. _____
4. Global warming is not vulnerable in Pacific Island countries. _____

5. We must show respect to others culture and maintain our cultural identity. _____

SECTION C **PICTURE DISCUSSION** **(5MARKS)**

Use the picture given below to answer the questions that follow.



1. Identify the disaster shown above. **(1mark)**

2. State **two** possible effects of this disaster on the people. **(2marks)**

3. List **one** ways in which you can prepare for disasters such as the one shown above. **(1marks)**

4. Apart from the disaster shown above, state another disaster that you know of. **(1marks)**

LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

Year / Level: 7

Subject: HINDI ASSESSMENT

Worksheet – Home package 15 Weighting:30 marks

NAME: _____

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE 10MARKS

1. “न” से कौन शब्द बनता है ?

क. कोयल

ख. नाम

ग. हवा

2.

सूरज	अकाशा	हवा
------	-------	-----

कौन शब्द “अ”ध्वानी से शुरू होता है ?

क. सूरज

ख. आकाश

ग. हवा

3. “भ” से कौन शब्द बनता है?

क. काम

ख. हाथी

ग. भालू

4. कौन शब्द “क” से बनता है ?

क. कल

ख. यदी

ग. आनाज़

5. “आजा” के समान ध्वानी वाले शब्द क्या है ?

क. गाता

ख. बाजा

ग. गाँव

SECTION :B बोधन 20MARKS

गेहूँ के खेत में एक चिड़िया अपने तीन छोटे- छोटे बच्चों के साथ रहती थी। गेहूँ के पौधे का फी बड़े थे। इसलिए चिड़िया और उसके बच्चों को कोइ देख नहीं सकता था। जब चिड़िया बाहर चली जाती, बच्चे वहीं खेलते और नाचते-गाते रहते।

कुछ दिन बीत गए। गेहूँ के पौधे और बड़े हो गए। चिड़िया के बच्चे भी कुछ बड़े हो गए, पर अभी वे उड़ नहीं सकते थे। एक दिन वे खेल रहे थे। उनकी माँ दाना लेने बाहर गई हुई थी। इतने में उन्होंने देखा कि किसान और उसका बेटा बातें करते उधर आ रहे हैं।

“चीं-ची,चीं-चीं, देखो कोई आ रहा है”, एक बच्चे ने कहा।

“चुप-चुप, वे हमें देख लगे”, दूसरे ने कहा। बच्चे चुप हो गए।

किसान तीन दिन बाद गेहूँ काटने की बात कर रहा था।

जब शाम को माँ वापस लौटी तब बच्चों ने सारी बात कही। चिड़िया ने कहा “मत डरो”।

तीन दिन के बाद किसान अपने बेटे और दोस्तों के साथ गेहूँ काटने आए। पर चिड़िया और उस के बच्चे उनके आने से पहले ही उड़ गए थे।

A.प्रश्न

१1. गेहूँ के खेत में कौन रहती थी ?

- क. एक चिड़िया अपने छोटे- छोटे बच्चों के साथ रहती थी ।
- ख. एक बिल्ली अपने छोटे- छोटे बच्चों के साथ रहती थी ।
- ग. एक कोयल अपने छोटे- छोटे बच्चों के साथ रहती थी

२ 2. चिड़िया अपने कितने छोटे- छोटे बच्चों के साथ रहती थी ?

- क. एक
- ख. दो
- ग. तीन

३3. क्यों चिड़िया और उसके बच्चों को कोई देख नहीं सकता था ?

- क. एक माकान में थे ।
- ख. गेहूँ के पौधे काफी बड़े थे ।
- ग. वे कूड़ा में छिपे थे ।

४4. जब चिड़िया बाहर चली जाती तब बच्चे क्या करते ?

- क. बच्चे वहीं खेलते और नाचते-गाते रहते ।
- ख. गेहूँ खाते और छिपे रहते ।
- ग. वे कूड़ा में छिपे रहते ।

५5. एक दिन कौन कौन बातें करते खेत में आ रहे हैं ।

- क. किसान और उसकी पत्नी
- ख. किसान और उसकी बेटी
- ग. किसान और उसका बेटा

६6. “चीं-ची,चीं-चीं, देखो कोई आ रहा है” । किसने कहा था ?

- क. किसान ने ।
- ख. चिड़िया ने ।
- ग. चिड़िया के बच्चे ने ।

७7. किसान कितने दिनों बाद गेहूँ काटने की बात कर रहा था ?

- क. दो
- ख. तीन
- ग. दस

८8. किसान और उसके बेटे की आने की आवाज सुनकर दूसरे बच्चे ने क्या कहाँ ?

क. “चुप-चुप, वे हमें देख लेगे”

ख. “किसान आया”

ग. “सो जाओ”

९9. जब शाम को माँ वापस लौटी तब बच्चों ने सारी बात कही । चिड़िया ने क्या कहा ?

क. “मत डरो”

ख. “भागो”

ग. “सो जाओ”

१0. कहानी के अन्त में क्या हुआ ?

क. किसान और उसका बेटा चिड़िया को बच्चों सहित पकड़ लिए ।

ख. चिड़िया और उसके बच्चे किसान के आने से पहले ही उड़ गए थे ।

ग. किसान और उसका बेटा चिड़िया को देखकर भाग गए ।

B.इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए । 10M

१1. सही - -----

दुर्गन्द

२12. कठिन - -----

अपमान

३13. आदर - -----

गलत

४14. सुगंध - -----

हानी

५15. लाभ - -----

सरल

THE END

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

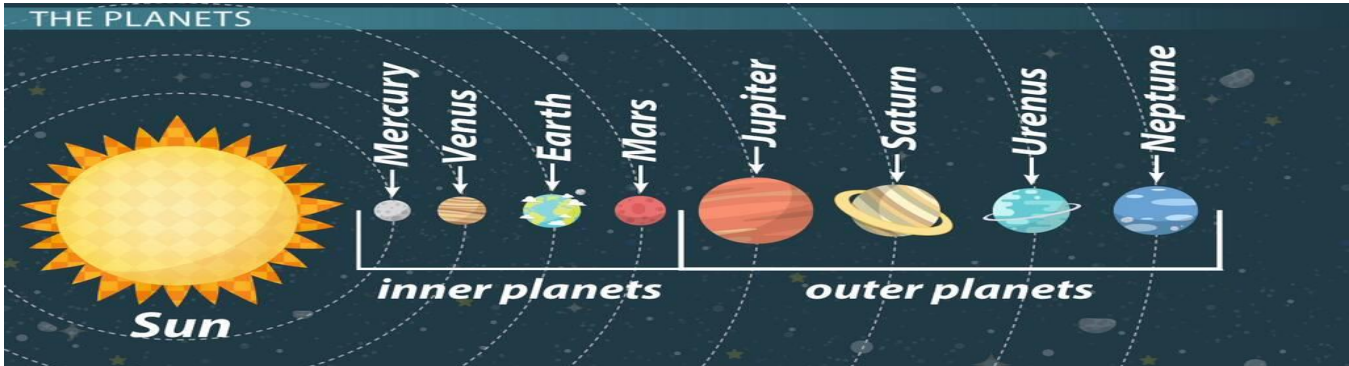
YEAR 7

BASIC SCIENCE

WORKSHEET – Home package 14 NAME:

Strand	Earth And Beyond
Sub Strand	The Earth And Our Solar System
CLO	Investigate and gather information on the planets in our solar system and describe why earth is able to support life

SOLAR SYSTEM



CLASSIFICATION OF PLANETS

- ***The inner four planets*** are called **Terrestrial planets**—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars because all their surfaces are all rocky.
- The outer planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are called '**Jovian Planets**' meaning Jupiter like.
- They are all huge compared to the Terrestrial planets and they are gaseous.
- They contain mostly Hydrogen and Helium gas.
- They are also called 'Gas Giants' but Uranus and Neptune have more ice than gas.

The Sun

- The Sun has a powerful bright golden colour.
- It is very unique and nothing on this earth can be compared to that of the sun-its brightness and the 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 so 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.
- Also the element composition that they have. For example, JUPITER.

EXERCISE

Match each planet to its description.



- Mercury •
- Venus •
- Earth •
- Mars •
- Jupiter •
- Saturn •
- Uranus •
- Neptune •

- The largest planet in our solar system
- The smallest planet in our solar system
- Where we live
- The hottest planet
- Has seven rings and at least 60 moons
- The windiest planet with winds up to 1,200 mph
- Known as the "red planet"
- An "ice giant" that spins on its side

EARTH



- 1. Earth is the third planet from the sun.**
- 2. It is the solar system's largest Rocky planet.**
- 3. It is the only planet with liquid water on it's surface.**
- 4. Earth is wrapped in 150 km of a thick gas atmosphere.**
- 5. The atmosphere makes life possible.**

EXERCISE

Draw and name any 4 planets.

Strand	Earth And Beyond
Sub Strand	The Earth And Our Solar System
CLO	Investigate the components of weather and climate and explain how they contribute towards changes in weather pattern

WHAT IS WEATHER

Weather

- ◆ **WEATHER** is the atmospheric conditions, along with short-term changes, of a certain place at a certain time.
- ◆ It can be described using many different **VARIABLES**, including:
 - ◆ Air temperature
 - ◆ Air pressure
 - ◆ Wind speed / direction
 - ◆ Humidity
 - ◆ Cloud coverage
 - ◆ Precipitation



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- We have weather here on planet Earth because the air, water and energy in our atmosphere interact in many ways.
- Energy from the sun is linked to the many pieces of weather.
- You have studied that the sun heats the earth, but do you know that it is the differences in the temperature of air that causes wind to form and the sun fuels up the water cycle too bringing us rain and snow
- Heat from the sun is needed for water to evaporate and the air must cool for water to condense.
- These are just a few examples of how the sun fuels up our weather.

Importance of Weather To People

- Weather is very important to people because it determines the kind of activities that we do.
- It determines the type of clothing that we may wear and also the type of places that we wish to travel to.
- For example, you may want to wear your cardigan on a very cold day and you would wear light clothes on a hot sunny day
- On a bright sunny day we may choose to go out for a picnic but on a raining day we might choose to stay indoors or go for a rain bath Or fly kites on a windy day
- Last week your family may have planned to go to the Western side but due to the heavy downpour, your dad decided to cancel the trip.

Components of Weather and how they contribute to weather patterns

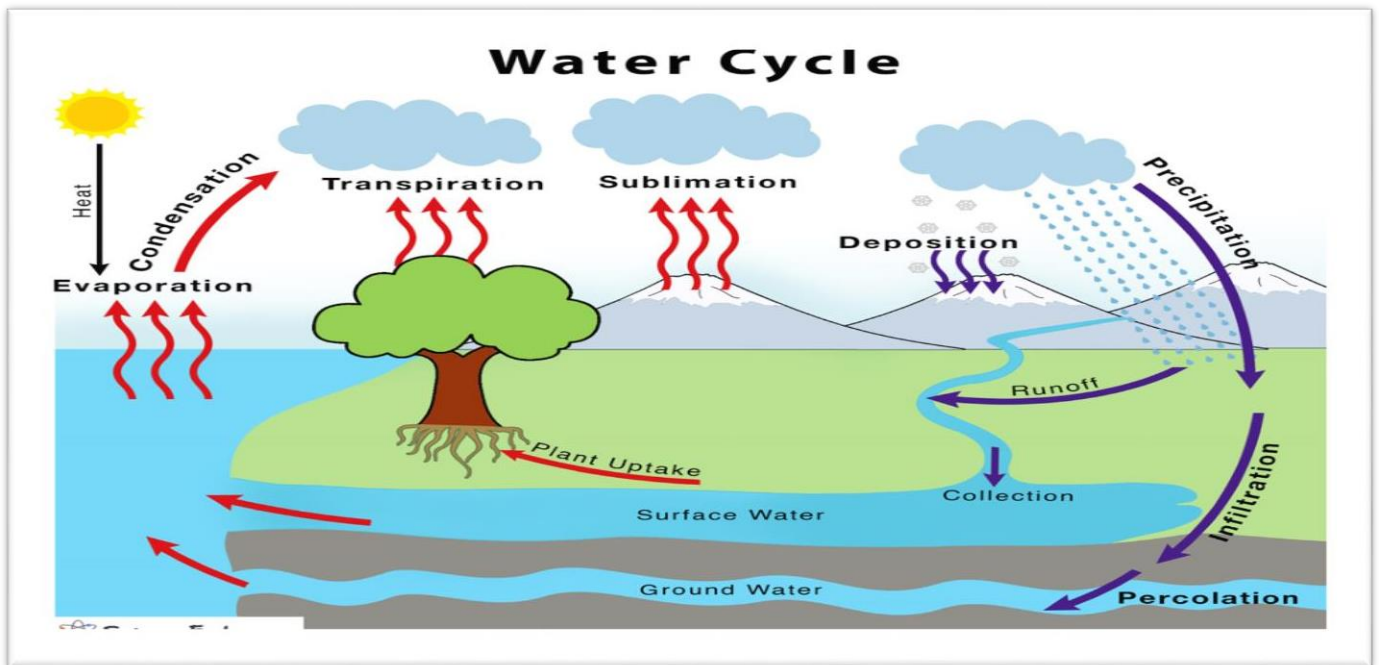
- Have we ever wondered what makes up weather?

- Some components of weather or parts of weather are **temperature, precipitation, humidity, atmospheric pressure** and **wind**.

- These elements work together to make weather happen.

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 formation.
- 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 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*.



Exercise
Fill In the blanks

conditions	precipitation	<i>Sun</i>	atmosphere	humidity
temperature,	Earth	evaporate	winds	weather

- 1) We have _____ here on planet _____ because the air, water and energy in our atmosphere interact in many ways.
- 2) Heat from the sun is needed for water to _____ and the air must cool for water to condense.
- 3) Some components of weather or parts of weather are _____, _____, _____, **atmospheric pressure** and **wind**.
- 4) The major cause of weather is the _____.
- The Sun heats the air in various parts of Earth's _____ by different amounts.
- 5) Masses of warm and cold air then move from place to place, creating _____.
- Winds bring sunny, wet, or stormy _____.