

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
 C. expetriate
 B. experiment
 D. responce
4. Which list of words is in **alphabetical order**?
 A. partake, pancake, panther, pasture
 C. pasture, pancake, partake, panther
 B. pancake, panther, partake, pasture
 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
- C. 4, 1, 2, 5, 3
- B. 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
- 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
- C. so
- B. but
- 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 2 SOLUTION

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



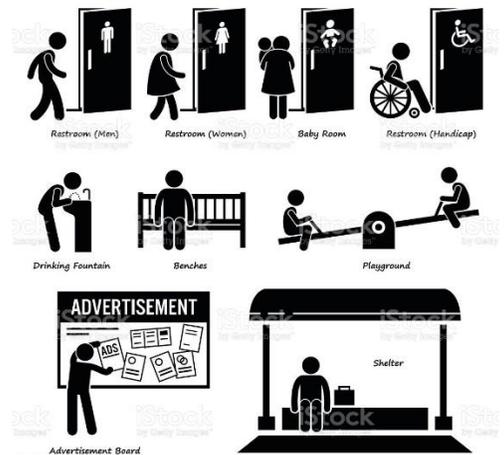
- The picture above is an example of a _____ toilet.
 A. flush
 C. compost
 B. pit
 D. water seal

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

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

- 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

- Which of the following is an example of a voluntary organisation



- A. Hot Bread Kitchen
B. Tigers Restaurant.
- C. Red Cross
D. Fiji Times
8. Carbohydrates are the main sources of _____
A. vitamins
B. minerals
 C. energy
D. proteins
9. Which is the best type of toilet in rural areas?
A. water seal toilet
B. Pit toilet
 C. flush toilet
D. river
10. Which type of pollution contributes mostly to greenhouse effect?
 A. air pollution
B. water pollution
C. land 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 | <u>C</u> | A. measles, Flu, TB, |
| 2. Climate change | <u>E</u> | B. Carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, vitamins |
| 3. Air borne Diseases | <u>A</u> | C. genetically modified food |
| 4. Nutrients | <u>B</u> | D. helps to maintain homeostasis in the body |
| 5. Water | <u>D</u> | E. any significant change in the climate of the earth |

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

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
 C. marama
B. goneyalewa
D. cauravou
2. Na **veilumu** e dau vakayacori e na gauna ni
A. mate
B. tagi
C. marau
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
B. bola
C. lawa
D. dali
5. Na **kena vakalolokutaki** na mate e vakatokai me
A. tabisa
B. takitaki
C. bikabika
D. werewere
6. Na manumanu cava ka nona i bole na **“Ki Namuka vata ga nikua”**
A. koli
 B. belo
C. saravalivali
D. vuaka
7. Na yasana cava e Viti e kena i cavuti vakaturaga ko **Vuanirewa**?
A. Bua
B. Macuata
C. Cakaudrove
 D. Lau
8. Na ibe ka tevu e valenilotu me rau tu kina na vakamau sa i koya na i
A. tabataba
B. coco
C. butubutu
D. vakamalumu
9. E dau vakayagataki na _____ me duguci kina na yalewa
A. ibe
B. yaqona
C. masi
 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
 B. Janueri
 C. Evereli
 D. Veverueri
12. Ke'u vakanadaku tiko e na **Ra**, au vakanamata ki na
 A. Vualiku
 B. Vua-i-cake
 C. Ceva-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
 B. bête
 C. gonedau
 D. matanivanua
15. E tini na **vuaka** sa dua na
 A. wai
 B. vatu
 C. rara
 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
 B. mana
 C. vuaka
 D. belo
19. Na sivilivi kei na ta waqa e ra kena dau kina na _____.
 A. mataisau
 B. bête
 C. gonedau
 D. matanivanua
20. Na **yanuyanu** ko Ovalau e wili e na yasana ko
 A. Lau
 B. Lomaiviti
 C. Ba
 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 | <u>C</u> | A. 10 na I wau |
| 2. | Nakuruvakarua | <u>E</u> | B. I cavuti ni yasana ko Namosi |
| 3. | Bewa | <u>D</u> | C. waqa ni Viti |
| 4. | Bure | <u>A</u> | D. 10 na I kau vudi |
| 5. | Nabukebuke | <u>B</u> | E. i cavuti ni yasana ko Nadroga |

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
BASIC SCIENCE
WORKSHEET – Home package 14 Solutions

EXERCISE

Draw and name any 4 planets.

Exercise

Fill In the blanks

<u>conditions</u>	<u>precipitation</u>	<u>Sun</u>	<u>atmosphere</u>	<u>humidity</u>
<u>temperature.</u>	<u>Earth</u>	<u>evaporate</u>	<u>winds</u>	<u>weather</u>

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

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 *larynx*.
2. The vocal cords are *pieces of muscles which vibrate when air passes over them.*
3. Vocal cords make sounds by *vibrating.*
4. The outer ear collects the sound and directs it to the *ear canal* which passes it to the *ear drum.*
The ear drum vibrates which makes the *air* vibrates.
5. What do the ossicles do?

Ossicles send the eardrum vibration to the inner ear.

Section B. Shorts Answers.(10marks)

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

Section C. word List (5marks)

Word list: faster	change	move	slower	stop
--------------------------	--------	------	--------	------

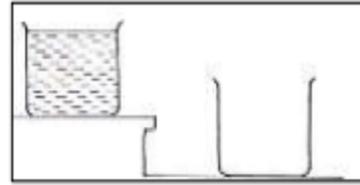
A force can make something *Move* , or can *stop* it moving. It can make it move *faster* or *slower* .
If something is already moving a force can make it *change* its direction.

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) We used a plastic tubing to get the water from one jar to the other jar. (1.5marks)

b) The water flow was downwards from the jar on the bench to the jar on the floor. (1.5marks)

LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

Year / Level: 7

Subject: HINDI

Worksheet – Home package 14

Solutions

LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
Year / Level: 7
Subject: HINDI
Worksheet – Home package 14
NAME: _____

पढ़ना एवं संक्षेप
भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
विक्रि पाठ रूपों, पाठ्य विशेषताओं व शैलीगत तत्त्वों तथा भाषागत व अभिप्राय विशेषताओं को पहचानना व समझ दर्शाना कि वे अर्थ को कैसे संप्रेषित 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 ----- है। (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 -----। (~~लगो~~, ~~लगे~~, ~~लगी~~)
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 ~~की~~ भूख लगी है।
२. कल ~~के~~ सभा में बहुत लोग थे।
३. मैं बस ~~से~~ यात्रा नहीं करता।
४. प्रेम ~~के~~ भाई आया है।
५. कल ~~की~~ रात बहुत सर्दी पड़ी।
६. किसी ~~को~~ कुछ मत कहना।
७. नारियल ~~का~~ पानी मीठा होता है।
८. घर ~~के~~ कमरे ~~में~~ आग लगी थी।
९. पिन्की ~~की~~ लिखावट अच्छी है।
१०. आरती ~~ने~~ आरूष को पढ़ाया था।

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 — विद्यार्थी — जीवन होता है।
ख. शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए — पौष्टिक भोजन करना चाहिए।
ग. दुख-सुख में सदा — प्रार्थना — करनी चाहिए।
घ. माता-पिता और गुरु का — आदर — करना चाहिए।

अभ्यास

३. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखिए।

क. गुस्सा करने से क्या होता है?

शरीर की ताकत घटती है।

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

जीवन की सफल बनाने के लिए।

ग. मिलकर रहने के लिए क्या जरूरी है?

प्रेम और दया का व्यवहार।

LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

Year / Level: 7

Subject: HINDI

Worksheet – Home package 15

Solutions

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” ध्वनी से शुरु 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 ध्वनी 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 कोई 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-चीं, 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 लेंगे”

ख. “किसान आया”

ग. “सो जाओ”

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

के. "मत डरो"

ख. "भागो"

ग. "सो जाओ"

१०. 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

- | | | | |
|------------|---|----------|----------|
| ११. सही | - | जलत | दुर्गन्द |
| २१२. कठिन | - | सरल | अपमान |
| ३१३. आदर | - | उपमान | गलत |
| ४१४. सुगंध | - | दुर्गन्ध | हानी |
| ५१५. लाभ | - | हानी | सरल |

THE END

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES-WHSP-15

SUBJECT: MATHS ASSESSMENT Weighting 30 marks

solution

YEAR: 7

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

5MARKS

CIRCLE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Thirty- five thousand, nine hundred and twenty- four is written in numeral is **B. 35924.**
2. The underlined number in 596 represent in place value is **C. tens.**
3. 147 when rounded off to the nearest hundred is **D. 100**
4. The prime factors of 30 are **A. (2,3,5).**
5. Set Z= (1,2,3,4,5). The cardinal number of Set Z is **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 **TRUE**
2. 372 rounded off to the nearest hundred is 300. **FALSE**
3. 11640 the underlined digit represents hundreds. **TRUE**
4. The factors of 8 are 1,2,4,8. **TRUE**
5. $35 + 47 = 108$ **FALSE**

SECTION C

PROBLEM SOLVING

20MARKS

Write the numbers.

1. $50\ 000 + 2\ 000 + 700 + 30 + 6 =$ **52736**
2. $20\ 000 + 3000 + 600 + 7 =$ **23607**
3. $80\ 000 + 5000 + 600 + 40 =$ **85640** (3M)

Write each numbers in words.

1. 6107 – **Six Thousand, one hundred and seven.**
2. 82373- **Eighty two thousand, three hundred ,seventy three.**
3. 65009- **Sixty five thousand and nine.**

(3m)

Round off the numbers to the nearest hundreds.

1. 456- 500

2. 486- 500

3. 234- 200

4. 506- 500

5. 139- 100 (5m)

List the factors of:

1. 18- (1,2,3,6,9,18)

2. 28- (1,2,4,7,14,28)

3. 8 – (1,2,4,8) (3m)

Use factor tree to list the prime factors of:

1. 30- (2,3,5)

2. 35- (5,7) (2m)

Use the following sets to state the cardinal number of:

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

2. Set A = (a,d,c,f,r), n (A) = 5 (2m)

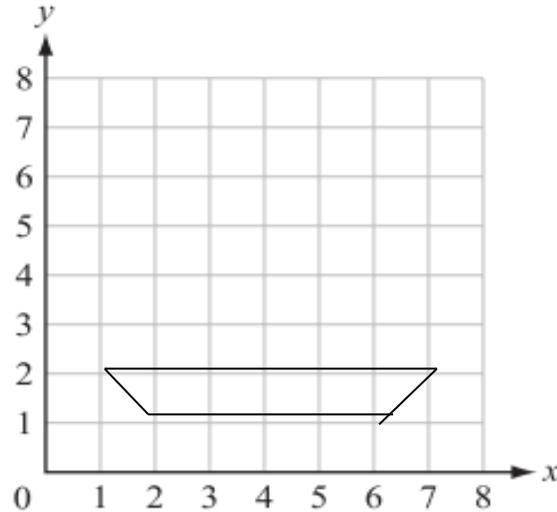
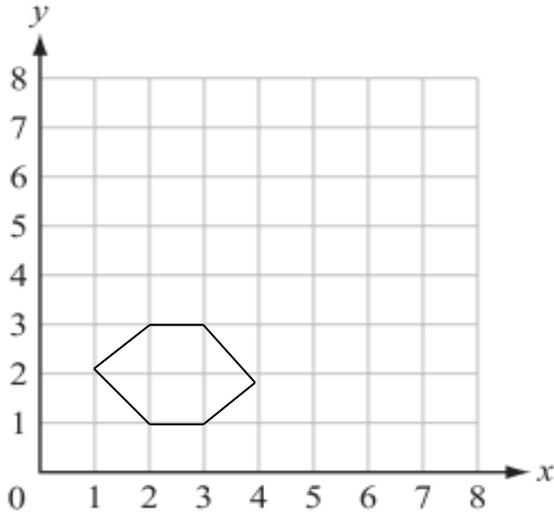
Add and Subtract.

1. $3219 + 4618 = \underline{7837}$ 2. $5735 - 2168 = \underline{3567}$ (2m)

THE END

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

a) $(1,2) \rightarrow (2,3) \rightarrow (3,3) \rightarrow (4,2) \rightarrow (3,1) \rightarrow (2,1)$ b) $(1,2) \rightarrow (7,2) \rightarrow (6,1) \rightarrow (2,1) \rightarrow (1,2)$



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: (7,5)

Midpoint: (2,4)

Exercise Fill in the Blanks

1. Concave polygons have at least one internal angle greater than 180° .
2. Irregular polygon refers to any polygon that is not regular
3. An example of a shape that is not a polygon is a shape that includes a circle, curve, isn't close.
4. Regular polygons are polygons that have sides of different length and all internal angles equal.
5. Complex polygons have a line that crosses another line.
6. Convex polygons have no internal angles greater than 180° .
7. A polygon can have 2 or more sides.

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

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

Exercise

1) Fill in the blanks.

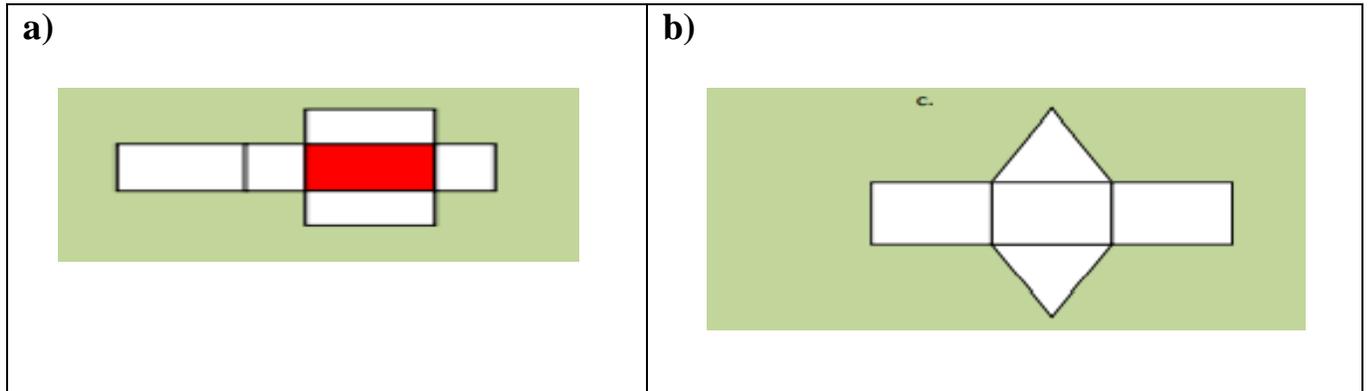
a. The other name of tetrahedron is A Trigular Pyramid.

b. A square pyramid has 5 vertices.

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

d. A rectangular pyramid has 5 faces.

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



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

<p>a) Pentagon pyramid</p>	<p>b) Square Pyramid</p>
<p>c) Triangular Prism</p>	<p>d) Cylinder</p>

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7

SOCIAL SCIENCE

WORKSHEET – Home package 14

Solutions

Exercise

- a. Why do Pacific Islanders move overseas?

Money received from their salaries. Money received from their incomes help provide security in economic crisis and natural disasters, which result in lower poverty rate. Pacific Island countries have received a lot of money from remittances.

- b. List 3 advantages and 3 disadvantages of migration.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<u>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.</u> <u>2. Money received from their incomes help provide security in economic crisis and natural disasters, which result in lower poverty rate.</u> <u>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.</u>	<u>1. Loss of human capital due to emigration of skilled workers.</u> <u>2. Low population growth for Pacific Islands.</u> <u>3. Consumption or eating level and social welfare increase on the migrating country</u>

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

Australia

- d. Give reasons for your answer to part c.

Work place and Season is like Fiji

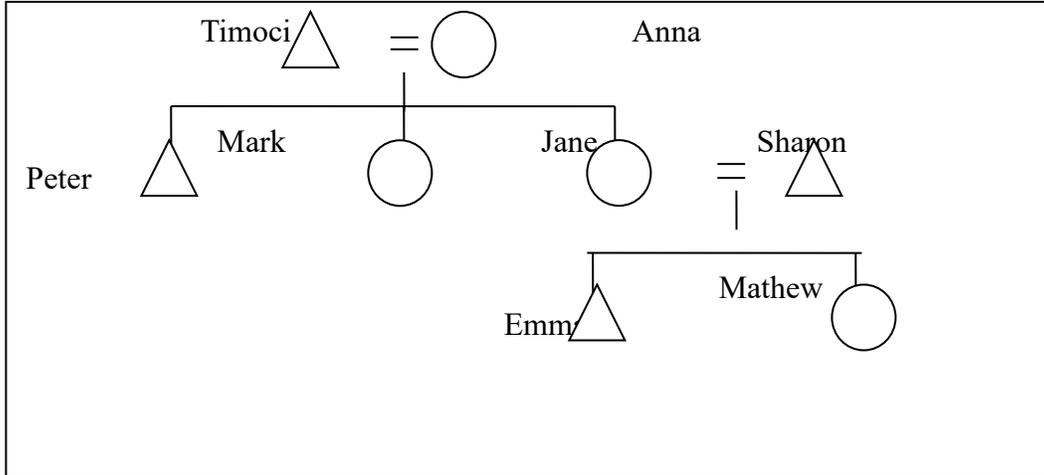
- e. List 2 challenges you are likely to face if you get a chance of migration to an overseas country.

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.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSESSMENTS

WORKSHEET – Home package 15 solutions

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



1. Timoci is Emma's

C. Grandfather

2. How many generations are there?

B. 3

3. The above family is an example of

D. Extended family

4. The Fijian word for "hello" is

D. Bula

5. The cyclone season is between the months of

A. **November to April**

6. A _____ family consists of parents and children only.

A. nuclear

7. _____ are known as social groups

B. School, Church, Home

8. _____ is the way of life that we learn from our family and the society

C. culture

9. A positive way of maintaining our cultural identity is through

Maintaining one's own language

10. _____ returned from Australia and stayed in Fiji to find some employment.

B. Japanese

C. Chinese

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. **True**
2. Anthropologist study about human origins, societies and cultures. **True**
3. Our cultures is not influenced by western cultures. **False**
4. Global warming is not vulnerable in Pacific Island countries **False**
5. We must show respect to others culture and maintain our cultural identity. **True**

SECTION C

PICTURE DISCUSSION

(5MARKS)

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



1. Identify the disaster shown above.

(1mark)

Tropical cyclones effect.

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

Losses of life and material damage are significant due to strong winds, heavy rains, large swells and storm surges. People can be killed, injured, or lost during typhoons. Flooding can cause people to drown, houses to be completely destroyed, property to be swept away, and farms to lose all of their crops to the winds and relentless rains. Mudslides and power outages are common.

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

Get your home ready.

- ***Clear your yard. Make sure there's nothing that could blow around during the storm and damage your home. ...***
- ***Cover up windows and doors. ...***
- ***Be ready to turn off your power. ...***
- ***Fill clean water containers with drinking water. ...***

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

- ***Hurricanes and tropical storms.***
- ***Landslides & debris flow.***
- ***Thunderstorms and lightning.***
- ***Tornadoes.***
- ***Tsunamis.***
- ***Wildfire.***

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
ENGLISH
WHSP 14 SOLUTION

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub Strand: Language Features and Rules

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. gym : <u>gymnasium</u> | 2. exam : <u>examination</u> |
| 3. Dr : <u>Doctor</u> | 4. Rep : <u>Representative</u> |
| 5. Prof : <u>Professor</u> | 6. capt : <u>captain</u> |
| 7. Rd : <u>Road</u> | 8. DOB : <u>Date of Birth</u> |
| 9. RIP : <u>Rest in Peace</u> | 10. PC : <u>Personal Computer</u> |
| 11. PM : <u>Prime Minister</u> | 12. ATM : <u>Automated Teller Machine</u> |
| 13. FNPF : <u>Fiji National Provident Fund</u> | 14. Mt : <u>Mount/ Mountain</u> |
| 15. maths : <u>mathematics</u> | 16. X-mas : <u>Christmas.</u> |

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

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Kelera and I (carries/carry) lunch to school. - | <u>carry</u> |
| 2. The netball team (practice/practises) at Bidesi Park. | <u>practices</u> |
| 3. Peter and Raju (visit/visits) me regularly. | <u>visit</u> |
| 4. Bob, the bus driver (was/is) guilty of the offense. | <u>is</u> |
| 5. Joshua and Jerry (is building/are building) that pig pen. | <u>are building</u> |
| 6. The naughty boys (are/is) sitting outside. | <u>are</u> |
| 7. The teacher will (bought/buy) a new book for the class. | <u>buy</u> |
| 8. She (walk/ walks) every day to school. | <u>walks</u> |
| 9. The boys (play/plays) rugby every Saturday. | <u>play</u> |
| 10. Lisa (plant/plants) roses beside her house. | <u>plants</u> |

Use a dictionary to find the meaning of these words.

1. recycle- **Convert waste into reusable material, use again. Accept any relevant answer.**
2. landfill- **The disposal of waste material by burying it, especially as a method of filling in and reclaiming excavated pits. Accept any relevant answer**
3. reuse- **Use again or more than once. Accept any relevant answer**
4. energy- **Power derived from the use of chemical or physical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines. Accept any relevant answer**
5. transport- **Take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft or ship. Accept any relevant answer**
6. materials- **The matter from which a thing is or can be made. Accept any relevant answer**
7. pollution- **The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects. Accept any relevant answer**

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET #14 SOLUTION

Strand: 3-5

Revision

ACTIVITY

Answer the questions given.

1. List 3 types of responsibilities
Family Responsibilities
Community Responsibility
Community Wellness
2. List 2 voluntary organisations.
Red Cross, St. Johns, Rotary Club, Youth Clubs, etc.
3. What is climate change? *Climate change is any significant change in the earth's climate.*
Accept any relevant answer.
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
<i>Do not swear</i>	<i>Do not make unnecessary noise in the village ground</i>	<i>Do not play during breaks</i>
<i>Respect your parents and your elders</i>	<i>Respect the elders</i>	<i>Listen to the teacher</i>
<i>Do not fight with others</i>	<i>Have respect for others</i>	<i>Be in school before 8am</i>
<i>Obey your parents at all time</i>	<i>Do not steal</i>	<i>Do not make unnecessary noise</i>

5. What is air borne disease?
Diseases that are basically spread through air where infected germs droplets are released into the air through coughing, sneezing or talking
6. List 4 nutrients found in food.
Carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals and water

7. List 2 natural preservatives
Sugar and salt. Accept any relevant answer
8. What is a genetically modified food?
Genetically modified food is where genes in plant are enhanced or changed to make better food. Accept any relevant answer
9. List 3 types of toilets
Flush Toilet, Water sealed toilet, Pit toilet, Compost toilet.
10. List 3 examples of public amenities.
Public toilets, playgrounds, children's park, botanical gardens, public pools, etc.
11. Write down 2 examples of water borne diseases.
Typhoid, dysentery, diarrhea and cholera.
12. What is the best thing to do before drinking from any water source?
Boil drinking water before drinking. Accept any relevant answer
13. Give at least 2 effects of alcohol in the family.
Less money spent on the food for the family, getting into trouble with law and other members of the public, health complications, domestic violence, annoying members of the public and community, neglect family needs, less time spent with family members
14. HIV is a virus that causes AIDS.
- (a) What does HIV stand for?
Human Immuno- deficiency Virus
 - (b) What does AIDS stand for?
Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
 - (c) Define abstinence.
Not having sexual intercourse with another person

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
VOSA VAKA VITI
WHSP 14 SOLUTION

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:** _____