

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 18

08 NOVEMBER - 12 NOVEMBER

YEAR 7



2021

**1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 18**

Subject: English

Year/Level :7

NOVEL

MAKING GOOD – By Ian Serrailier

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

“Trust to Coral and trust to Hill,
But Emerald Ring shall bring you ill.
Though Hill may vanish, yet Coral shall bring
Death to the Man with the Emerald Ring.”

Extracted from Chapter 1 Page 6

- (a) Who had said the words in the extract?
- (b) What does the phrase ‘**But Emerald Ring shall bring you ill**’, mean?
- (c) How did **Hill** vanish?
- (d) Who does **Coral** refer to in the extract?
- (e) Why was George told to ‘**Trust Coral and Hill**’?
- (f) What is the **title of Chapter One**?

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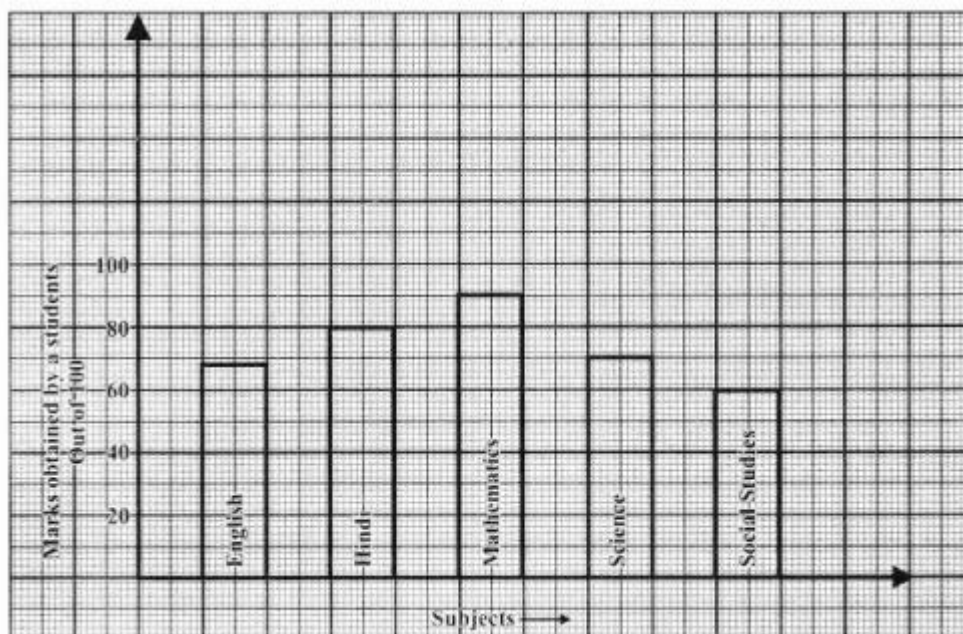
Subject: Mathematics

Year/Level : 7

REVISION EXERCISE:

1. The following are weights (in kg) of 12 people.
70, 62, 54, 57, 62, 84, 75, 59, 62, 65, 78, 60
 - (a) Find the mean of the weights of the people.
 - (b) How many people weights above the mean weight?
 - (c) Find the range of the given data.

2.



Study the bar graph given above and answer the questions that follow:

- In which subject the performance of student is best?
- Calculate the average marks of the student.
- If 75 and above marks denote a distinction, then name the subjects in which the student got distinction.
- Calculate the percentage of marks the student got out of 500.

3. The mean of the first five whole number is

- (a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 4

4. What will be the range of following data? 32, 41, 28, 54, 35, 26, 33, 23, 38, 40

- (a) 25 (b) 23 (c) 31 (d) 54

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7 BASIC SCIENCE
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 18

STRAND	STRAND 4 EARTH AND BEYOND
SUB STRAND	WEATHER AND CLIMATE
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State traditional ways of predicting weather ➤ State how life exists on planet earth. ➤ Explain ways in which human contribute to climate change

TRADITIONAL WAYS OF PREDICTING CHANGING WEATHER PATTERNS

1) Studying clouds

- White and bright clouds shows very fine weather whereas black or grey clouds indicate it is going to **rain**.

2) Redness in the sky

- Redness in the sky at sunset means fine weather the next day while redness in the sky in the morning means moisture.

3) Smoke should rise steadily

- Smoke that swirls means low pressure and means “rain”.

4) Observing animals

- Birds flying high in the sky means fine weather.
- Birds sitting together on power lines means pressure is falling.
- Seagulls stop flying when a disaster is near.

How Earth Supports Life

- Earth is a **rocky** planet known as a terrestrial planet.
- It has a solid and dynamic surface of mountains, valleys, canyons, plains and so much more.
- It is different from other terrestrial planets in the solar system because:

i. Atmosphere

- The earth’s atmosphere contains oxygen that is required for the life of most creatures.
- It is present in the atmosphere and also in water.
- Oxygen is constantly supplied into the atmosphere by plants and trees.
- Also, a little amount of carbon dioxide is present in the atmosphere which is useful as it helps to moderate the planet’s temperature, and is absorbed by plants during photosynthesis to produce oxygen.
- Earth’s atmosphere is thick enough to prevent poisonous rays of radiation getting through it.

ii. Climate

- Earth has a very suitable climate.
- The temperature on it does not go from one extreme to another.

iii. Water

- Water that is present here on Earth is poison-free and is believed to be the most important necessity for life.
- Water on Earth can be found in three states-solid as in form of frozen ice, liquid as in the form of oceans, rivers and lakes, and gas as in the form of clouds.

iv. Sun

- The Earth’s distance from the Sun makes it possible to receive perfect amount of heat and light to be created and to support it.

- The Sun is the most important of all because without it no plant and animal or any living things would exist.

HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND ITS IMPACT ON EARTH

- The **burning of fossil fuels** have released more and great quantities of carbon dioxide and other green gases to trap additional heat in the lower atmosphere to affect this global climate.
- **Deforestation** disengages the flow of oxygen in the atmosphere and the living things become less dependent on each other.
- Oil spills from factories and ships disrupt marine life and contributes to water pollution.
- **Littering** brings about soil pollution and items thrown is not degradable.
- As a result of man's activities, our atmosphere gets warmer and warmer as man continues on.
- The global warming continues to cause sea level to rise, glaciers are melting, and precipitation patterns are also changing.

Extreme weather events are becoming more and more intense and frequent which has resulted in Climate Change

Climate Change

- The earth has a big invisible blanket wrapped around it.
- The blanket is made of air.
- The blanket is called the atmosphere.
- The atmosphere is divided into **four** levels.
- They are known as the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere and the thermosphere.
- Weather happens in the lowest layer of the atmosphere that is the troposphere.
- This layer of atmosphere is where we live.
- The atmosphere lets the sun's heat and light pass through.
- It keeps most of the heat from escaping back into space.
- The atmosphere that traps the heat is at the second lower level of the atmosphere, which is the Stratosphere.
- It has a layer of ozone molecules called the **ozone layer**.
- The ozone layer protects the earth from the **ultra-violet** (UV) rays from the sun.
- It then converts these UV rays to what is called infrared radiation which screens out 99% of it before it gets to earth.
- When the sun heats the ground, the ground radiates the heat back but at a lower wavelength.
- Gases in the atmosphere such as Carbon Dioxide and methane prevent the heat from escaping into space thus warms the environment or they contribute to the hot temperature on earth.
- This is called the **greenhouse effect**.

- Too much greenhouse effect is what scientists worry is happening to our earth.
- It is now over warming the earth increasing the average temperature.
- This is called **global warming**.
- This has resulted in changes in climate.
- The warmer earth has led to change in rainfall patterns, melting polar caps, sea level rise has affected plants, wild life and human life as well.
- Scientists and environmentalists had been setting up awareness around the world as the earth is getting towards a major threat.
- Human activities like the burning of fossil fuels the use of **CFC** (Chlorofluorocarbons) in spray cans and refrigerators and coolants adds huge contributions to these.
- Many and more of these greenhouse gases been emitted into the atmosphere then contributes directly to this important ozone layer to be depleted, which is widely known as the ozone depletion.
- The ozone layer gets destroyed, results in global warming and climate change.

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Environmental Impact

- The **adverse** weather conditions had greatly affected the different ecosystems in the country.
- Increasing and intense rainfall had resulted in soil erosion, flooding and water intrusion.
- Rising temperature has caused windstorms, droughts and sea level rise that has led to coastal degradation, ocean acidification, the salt water intrusion to rivers and lakes and coral bleaching.
- Climate change affect **biodiversity** as life-extreme temperatures have forced some wild to be endangered and even extinct.

2. Agricultural Impact

- The increased temperature has created stress to **crop production and livestock**.
- Higher temperature at night affects grain formation.
- It also affects the irrigation systems in farms and where pests and diseases attack crops.
- Changing weather conditions have also changed **soil quality**.

3. Health Impact

- With more extreme weather conditions, Fiji has been threatened with **climate sensitive diseases** and have larger negative impacts on the health of Fiji's population.
- There is increased frequency of epidemics of Dengue fever, diarrhea diseases and nutritional illness.

- The negative agricultural impact have caused strain in food production thus causes increase in food prices which results in malnourishment for children at struggling communities

4. Economic Impact

- The change in climatic conditions has affected the consistency in food production and has caused great impact on food trade locally and internationally.
- Export becomes less sufficient because of the adverse weather conditions that disallow for efficiency in the food market.
- The government gets the challenge to combat on this.
- Also, because of the stress in food production from farms.
- Farmers give less and less quality thus forces the government to import, spending more money into it.
- Market vendors increase prices of vegetables to compensate for the challenges at farming.
- Destruction of roads and bridges during natural disasters demands the government to spend a lot of money in rebuilding.

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SOCIAL STUDIES

WEEKLY HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 18

Resources In Tonga

- Traditional farming system, food crops, and mostly coconuts, are cultivated under the canopy of trees.
- The traditional agroforestry system however, has undergone some changes and is moving toward commercial farming systems, thus reducing the number of standing trees.
- All land is community property.

Forests

- Tonga's forest resources consist of natural hardwood forests, exotic plantation forests, and coconut plantations.
- Coconut plantations are its largest timber resource.
- Natural hardwood forests can only supply a small part of the domestic timber demand because of over-

exploitation and depletion by clearing for shifting cultivation.

- It is estimated that only 4,000 hectares remain of natural hardwood forests.
- It has been proposed that the remaining forest is to be protected for a national park because of its biological diversity.
- Fuelwood is their main source of energy: Most of the households use wood for cooking.

Other Resources

- Tonga produces handicrafts which require significant amounts of wood. These handicrafts are culturally important and provide domestic and export earnings.
- Sandalwood has declined, leaving only a short-term supply for local consumption.
- Non-wood products, such as dye from the bark of 'koka' trees and mangroves for making tapa cloth, are also important.

Tourist Industry

- Tourism plays an important role in the country's economy.
- Tourism is the major source of foreign exchange earnings

The Risks of Not Managing Resources Well

- Pacific Islanders need to manage and monitor their resources well. They need to put in place laws that will protect their resources so that outsiders will not overuse it or destroy it completely.
- If we do not manage them well our resources will be reduced in quality and quantity.
- As a result of international trade it may lead to more borrowing and our country getting into debt.

For You To Do

1. Find out the resources that you have in your community.
2. How is it managed by your community?
3. How is Fiji managing its resources?

PEOPLE AND WORK

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 & 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.

Activity:

1. What will happen if we do not manage our resources properly?
2. Why do Pacific Islanders move overseas?
3. List 2 advantages of migration.
4. List 2 disadvantages of migration.
5. List some popular countries people in the Pacific migrate to.

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YEAR 7 HEALTHY LIVING
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REVISION

1. Rules help family members to
 - A. make their own choices.
 - B. make family life hectic.
 - C. be inconsistent in the way they treat others.
 - D. learn where their limits are, and what's expected of them.

2. Always walk on the _____ of the road.
 - A. middle
 - B. left side
 - C. right side
 - D. white lines

3. Substance abuse is
 - A. access to food substances.
 - B. reliance on food substances.
 - C. a dependence on prescribed substances.
 - D. a patterned use of a drug that are harmful to users.

4. The type of toilet on the right is called _____ toilet.
 - A. pit
 - B. flush
 - C. compost
 - D. water sealed



5. Village water source are fenced to
 - A. filters debris.
 - B. beautify the area.
 - C. collect more water.
 - D. prevent contamination of water source.

6. Carbohydrate or energy foods
 - A. gives energy.
 - B. builds the body.
 - C. repairs body cells.
 - D. protects body from diseases.

7. Paper rubbish should be
A. burnt.
B. reused.
C. reduced.
D. recycled.
8. To have strong bones and teeth, we need
A. water.
B. sodium.
C. calcium.
D. potassium.
9. Preservatives are chemical used in food. Large amounts are
A. dangerous to health.
B. decreases content of food.
C. decreases shelf life of food.
D. dangerous to animals only.
10. Food additives gives
A. color only and not flavor.
B. flavor only and not color.
C. color, increase flavor and shorten shelf life.
D. color, increase flavor and keep food longer.

बोधन

अ. नीचे दिए गए बोधन खण्ड को ध्यान से पढ़कर प्रश्नों को हल कीजिए ।

पेड़ों का महत्व

पेड़ मानव के सच्चे मित्र हैं । यह हवा को साफ करने में सहायता करती है । जो लोग पेड़ों के पास रहते हैं वे हमेशा स्वस्थ रहते हैं । पेड़ हमारे लिए कई तरह से लाभदायक हैं । इनसे वातावरण की खूबसूरती बढ़ जाती है ।

पेड़ों की जड़ें मिट्टी के बहाव को रोकती हैं । पेड़ बाढ़ को रोकने में भी मदद करते हैं । इसके अलावा पेड़-पौधों से हमें फल और भोजन प्राप्त होता है । जंगली जानवरों के लिए पेड़ भोजन और छाया का अच्छा साधन है । पक्षी पेड़ों की डालियों पर ही अपने घोंसले बनाती हैं । पेड़ों से प्राप्त लकड़ियाँ घर बनाने एवं फर्नीचर आदि बनाने के काम आती हैं ।

पेड़ों से कई प्रकार की जड़ी-बूटियाँ तैयार की जाती हैं जो कई प्रकार की बीमारियों में सहायक होती हैं । इस तरह, मनुष्य जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक पेड़ों एवं उनसे प्राप्त होने वाले कई प्रकार की वस्तुओं पर निर्भर रहता है ।

पेड़ों की इतने सारे लाभ के कारण इन्हें कीमती माना जाता है । हमें पेड़ों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा नए पेड़ लगाना चाहिए ।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार उत्तर दिए गए हैं । बोधन खण्ड के अनुसार उत्तर पुस्तिका में दिए गए सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

प्रश्न

१. पाठ के अनुसार मानव का सच्चा मित्र क्या है ?

क. पक्षी ख. पेड़ ग. वस्तु घ. जानवर

२. पंक्ति नं. २ में आए वे शब्द किसके लिए आया है ?

क. फल ख. लोग ग. पेड़ घ. हवा

३. पेड़ों के कौनसा भाग मिट्टी की बहाव को रोकती है ?

क. पत्तें ख. फल ग. जड़ें घ. डालियाँ

४. पेड़ _____ को रोकने में भी मदद करते हैं ।

क. बाढ़ ख. छाया ग. पक्षी घ. मानव

५. पाठ के अनुसार फल के साथ-साथ पेड़ से हमें और क्या खाने को मिलता है ?

क. घर ख. लकड़ी ग. छाया घ. भोजन

६. पक्षी पेड़ों की डालियों पर क्या बनाती हैं ?

क. घर ख. छत ग. घोसला घ. मकान

७. पाठ के अनुसार घर एवं फर्नीचर किससे बनती हैं ?

क. लोहा ख. जड़ ग. फूल घ. लकड़ी

८. पेड़ों से तैयार की गई _____ बीमारियों में सहायक होता है ।

क. जड़ी-बूटी ख. लकड़ी ग. भवन घ. फर्नीचर

(अंक १६)

आ. नीचे दिए गए सवालों का जवाब पूरे वाक्यों में अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।

९. यदि पेड़ न हो तो हमारे वातावरण पर क्या दो असर पड़ सकता है ? (अंक २)

१०. पाठ के अनुसार पेड़ों के प्रति हमारा दो कर्तव्य क्या है ? (अंक २)