

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

11 October - 15 October

YEAR 7



2021

11. A certificate was given to _____ boy who helped to catch the thief.
A. All B. each C. some D. several
12. How did you _____ the plate?
A. Breaked B. broken C. break D. broke
13. The explosion _____ many shops and houses.
A. Hurt B. injured C. damaged D. wounded.
14. Park was hungry. He said, _____
A. "I am hungry "
B. 'I am hungry C. "I'm" hungry D. I'm hungry
15. I have a lot of expenses so I have to _____ money to pay my debts.
A. Lend B. credit C. borrow D. deposit
16. The fisherman was so happy to see a _____ of fish near the lagoon
A. Herd B. flock C. school D. crowd
17. The girls can't climb the tree and _____ can the boys.
A. Either B. neither C. or D. nor
18. Which word is **spelt correctly**?
A. fierce B. suddenly C. temporry D. hurricane
19. Everybody _____ happy when they were given an ice cream each on Friday.
A. were B. are C. was D. is
20. Due to this cold weather condition, we must wear clothes which is suitable _____ this weather.
A. At B. of C. for D. with

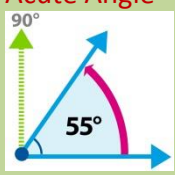

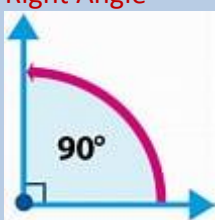

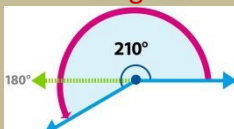
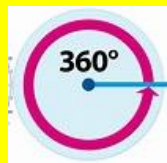
1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

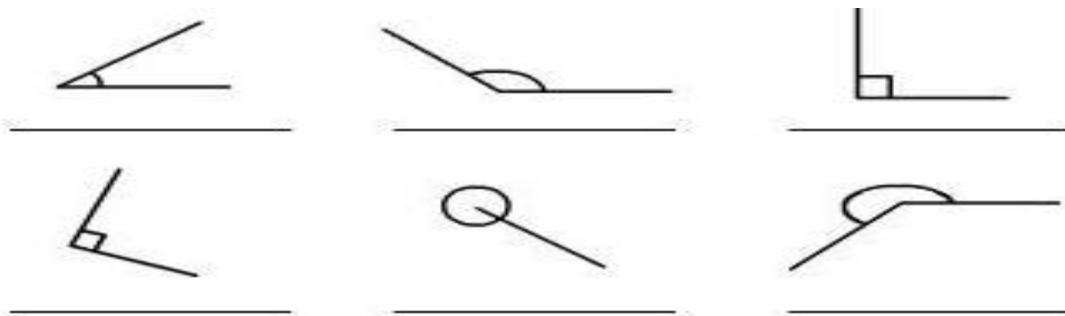
Subject: Mathematics

Year/Level : 7

Strand	M 4: GEOMETRY
Sub Strand	M4.3 : SOLIDS- Angles and Directions
C L O	✓ <i>Specify properties of acute, obtuse, straight and reflex angle around a point of the solid</i>

ANGLES

<p>Acute Angle</p>  <p>Less than 90°</p>	<p>Obtuse Angle</p>  <p>Greater than 90° and Less than 180°</p>	<p>Right Angle</p>  <p>90°</p>
<p>Straight Angle</p>  <p>180°</p>	<p>Reflex Angle</p>  <p>Greater than 180° and Less than 360°</p>	<p>Full Angle</p>  <p>360°</p>



Exercise: 1. Classify the angles according to their sizes.

2. Name these angles:

$54^\circ =$ _____

$305^\circ =$ _____

$275^\circ =$ _____

$97^\circ =$ _____

$180^\circ =$ _____

$360^\circ =$ _____

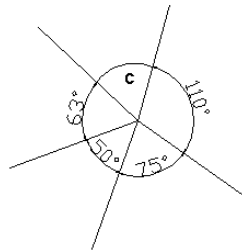
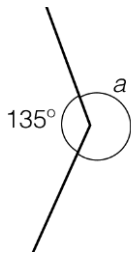
3. Use different colours to draw the angles from the given line.



ANGLES AROUND A POINT

<p>Angles around a point will always add up to 360°</p> <p>What is the size of angle x?</p>	
<p> $360^\circ = 45^\circ + 15^\circ + x$ $360^\circ = 60^\circ + x$ $360^\circ - 60^\circ = x$ $300^\circ = x$ </p>	

Exercise: 1. Find the missing angles.



2. There are six angles at a point. One of them is 45° and the other five angles are all equal. What is the size of each of those equal angles?

3. What is the size of one angle at the centre of a regular nonagon (nine-sided polygon)?

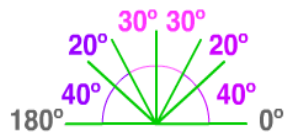
[Hint : there are 9 angles formed at the centre.]

ADJACENT, COMPLEMENTARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLE

angle pairs

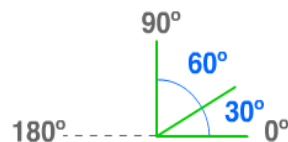
adjacent angles

Two angles immediately next to each other.



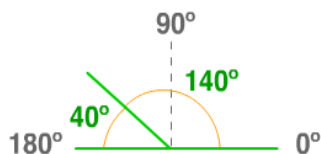
* complementary angles

Two angles whose sum is 90° .

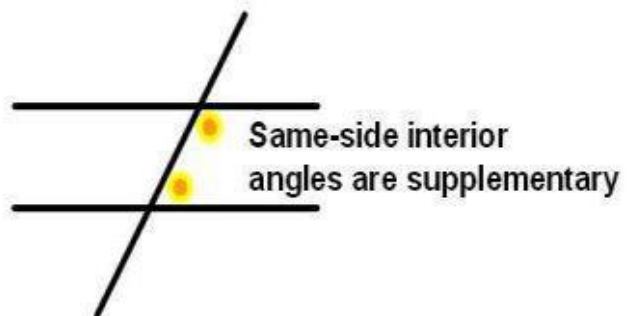
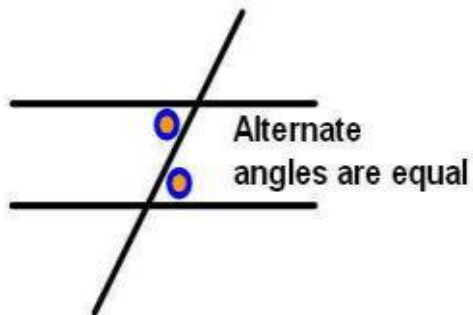
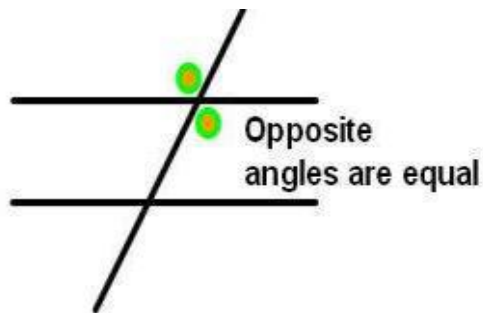
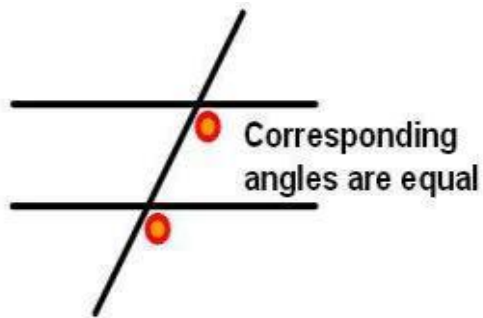


supplementary angles

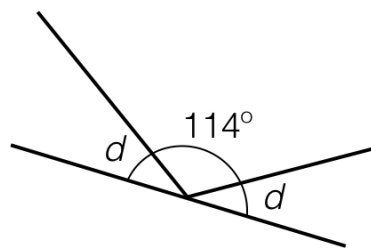
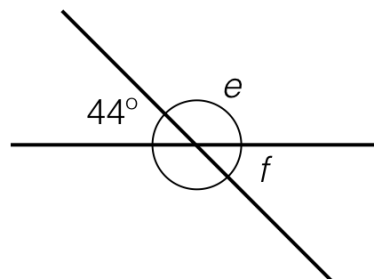
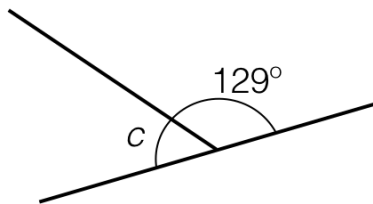
Two angles whose sum is 180° .



Two lines are parallel if :



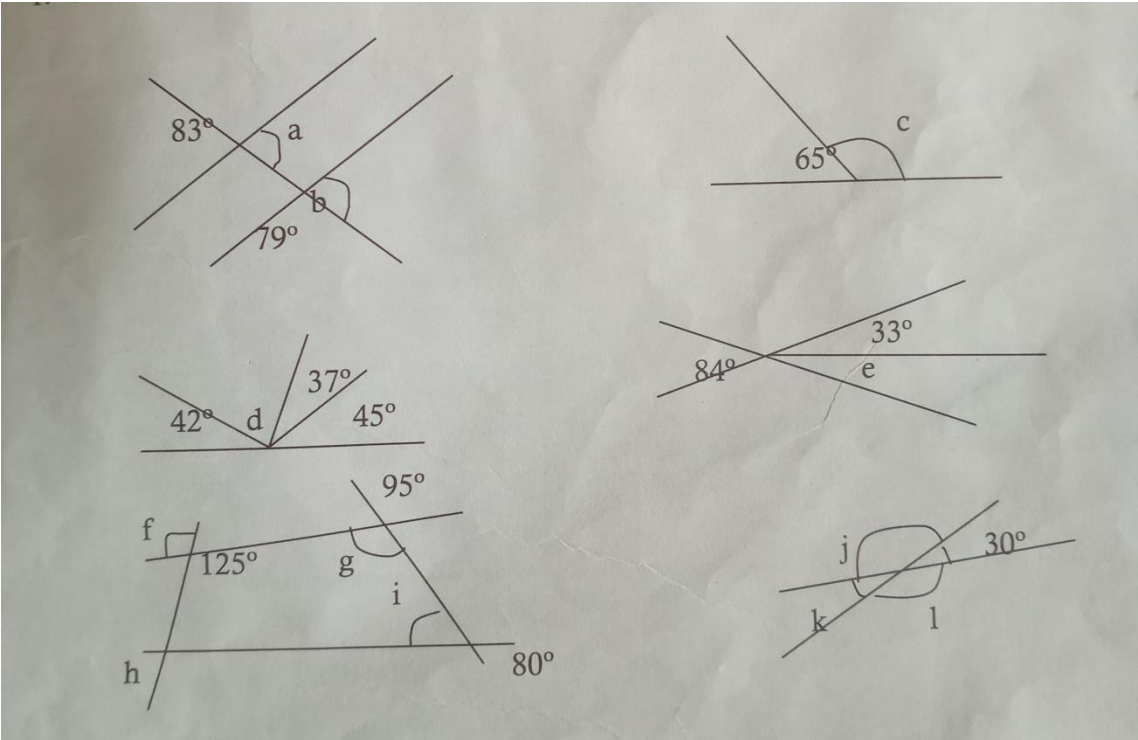
Exercise : Calculate the missing angles.



VERTICALLY OPPOSITE ANGLES

<p style="text-align: center;">opposite angles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a and c are opposite angles b and d are opposite angles</p>	<p>a & c b & d are opposites Opposite angles are congruent The same number of degrees. The sum of both pairs of opposite angles are always 360° Opposite angles are also called vertically opposite angles or vertical angles.</p>	
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Calculate the missing angles.



1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
BASIC SCIENCE
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

STRAND	STRAND 3 ENERGY
SUB STRAND	PRESSURE AND FORCE
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Explain what a siphon is➤ Explain how water pressure enables water to travel➤ Understand the changes in pressure at different levels of the atmosphere

Exercise: What is a Siphon?

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?

3. Conclusion.

Water first moved downwards/upwards before it came out of the top jar. This was possible because pressure acting down on the surface of the water in the top jar was higher/lower than the pressure on water at the lower end of the tube.

AIR PRESSURE

- Gases like **solids and liquids** can cause pressure.
- Air from the atmosphere is all around us, and it reaches up many kilometers above us.
- Living in this atmosphere is like being at the bottom of the ocean but with air all around us instead of water.
- Just as water pressure increases with depth, so does air pressure.
- Thus, at the bottom of this “**air ocean**”, we feel the greatest pressure.
- As we go higher in the atmosphere, the pressure gets less and less.
- The reason for this is that the higher we go, the less air there is. Less air means less pressure.

Compressing and Expanding Air

- **Compressed air** has many uses.
- Example a pneumatic drill uses very strong force of compressed air to dig holes in hard surfaces.
- Some examples of other compressed gases used in houses are aerosol cans such as mosquito sprays, compressed air in primus stoves and benzene lamps.
- Aerosol cans carry warnings which say they must be kept in cool places.
- If the can heats up the gas, pressure can increase greatly causing an explosion.
- Flying pieces of materials from the can could **hurt** people.

Activity 2

Exercise: Air Pressure

1. Copy and complete.

As we go higher in the atmosphere, the pressure gets _____ since there is _____ air. Because of this, aeroplanes have cabins which are kept at ground-level(atmospheric) _____. Astronauts wear special suits which are _____.

2. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

- a.) How do astronauts overcome the problem of no oxygen in outer space?
- b.) At which places can you feel the strength of air pressure?
- c.) What happens to air when we go higher and higher into air?

3. Conclusion.

In this reading we have found out that _____ changes with height and that the outer space is a “vacuum”.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7
SOCIAL STUDIES
WEEKLY HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 14

What is Pollution?

Pollution happens when the environment is contaminated, or dirtied, by waste, chemicals, and other harmful substances. There are four main forms of pollution: air, water, noise and land.

Pollution is present in every locality regardless of the size of that community. If you look around your home or school you will find one type of pollution or all types of pollution that is listed in the above paragraph.

Types of Pollution

- Water Pollution - the addition of harmful chemicals to natural **water**.
- Air Pollution – when the air is made dirty by poisonous substances.
- Land Pollution – when the land is made dirty by man’s activities and their misuse of land resources.
- Noise Pollution - harmful or annoying levels of noise.

Types of Pollution	Causes	Effects
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage • Marine dumping • Industrial waste • Oil pollution • Global warming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of aquatic and marine life • Intensify water-borne diseases on human health • Disrupts food chain • Increases diseases
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning fossil fuels • Volcanic Eruption • Vehicle emissions • Sandstorms • Can sprays (mosquito spray, microwave) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase on respiratory diseases • Enhance greenhouse effect • Causes global warming • Destroy ozone layer • Irritates the eyes, nose and breathing • Destroys vegetation
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Agricultural activities • Mining • Industrialization • Sewage treatment • Nuclear waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poisons soil and ground water • Damage vegetation and wildlife • Affects human health • Kills vegetation • Poisons birds and animals • Destroys ecosystem and animals/ birds
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic noise • Aircraft noise • Noise from industries • Noise from constructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of hearing • High blood pressure • Stress • Sleep disturbance • Color blindness

Activity:

Illustrate (draw) the different forms of Pollution.

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YEAR 7

HEALTHY LIVING
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

STRAND	UNIT 34 CARE OF PUBLIC AMENITIES UNIT 35 WATER SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS
SUB STRAND	
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ State the different types of toilet and its care➤ State some sources of drinking water in the rural areas and how we can keep them clean➤ State a way of treating drinking water

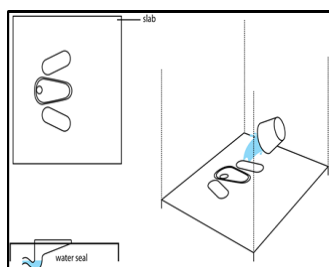
Care of public Amenities

Types of Toilets

1. **Flush toilet** - is a toilet that disposes of human solid and liquid waste by using water to flush it through a drainpipe to another location for disposal. When the toilet is flushed, the water is flowed into septic tank or sewage system and from there to sewage treatment plant



2. **Water Sealed Toilet** - is like a regular cistern flush toilet except that the water is poured in by the user, instead of coming from cistern above.



3. Pit toilet - A **pit latrine** or **pit toilet** is a type of **toilet** that collects human feces in a hole in the ground



4. Bucket /Compost toilet - Compost toilets are used when water / sewer solution would not support a flush toilet. Here is a sanitary way to turn "waste" into fertilizer. It starts with the collection device, and ends with the composting device designed to make fertilized dirt. There is no "waste".



Unit 35: Water supply in rural areas

Different Sources of water

Springs

Well

Rain water

River

Water tanks

Springs

- Most of the spring water is free from germs
- In passing through the different layers of earth, the germs either die or gets filtered out
- To prevent spring water contamination – fence springs to prevent animals from entering, stick a small bamboo or piping into the ground. This prevents the water from passing over the surface soil

Well

- Water from well is safe for consumption provided it is covered properly to avoid contamination.
- Water from well needs to be tested for at least 2 times a year
- Well should be well maintained and taken care of

Rain water / Tanks

- Many people use water stored in the tanks
- The water may be a rain water or water from, wells, rivers and streams
- Rain drops are usually free from germs but once they fall on the roof they get contaminated
- Put a gauze wire over the opening of the tank to prevent dirt and insects falling in
- Clean out the inside of the tank regularly
- Chlorine powder can be sprinkled in the tank to purify the water (Consult MOH for purification)

Taps

- Many rural areas now have tap water. However in many cases the water is not treated
- .when the water is not treated, boil all the drinking water.
- Boiling water for about ten minutes will kill any harmful germs in it.
- Drinking water should be stored in clean, rust free containers, and protected from dust and insects
- Use clean jug or cup to take the water out from the container

EXERCISE 4

Why is boiled water safe to drink?

Why must drinking water be stored in a clean, rust free container?

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7 - हिन्दी HINDI
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14

वर्तनी - दिए गए शब्दों के वर्तनी सुधार कर लिखिए ।

प्राण	_____	आयू	_____
जगाह	_____	धरम	_____
असानी	_____	नोकरी	_____
आर्दश	_____	नदीयाँ	_____
पूलिस	_____	वरषा	_____
लाबदायक	_____	आचानक	_____
सवीकार	_____	समज	_____
परभाव	_____	मुशिकिल	_____
आसहाय	_____	मीठाई	_____
परकार	_____	प्रथवी	_____

उलटे पलटे शब्दों को सही क्रम में लिखिए ।

जीफी	_____	रमितगि	_____
सनिवा	_____	नपअमा	_____
अकूलनु	_____	काअरीधि	_____
सम्बभ	_____	योपउग	_____
शाधर्मला	_____	प्रविभात	_____
रभीत	_____	तीमो	_____
कास्मुन	_____	नखमा	_____
दानना	_____	अयाभ्स	_____