

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED SOLUTION
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

Subject: English

Year: 7

Name: _____

ACTIVITY: Part A – Comprehension Check

1. How are volcanoes formed?

A volcano is formed when molten rock or magma escapes to the earth's surface

2. Where do we usually find volcanoes?

They are found usually in places where the earth's tectonic plates meet.

3. Explain the difference between magma and lava.

When molten rock is in a volcano it is called magma but when it leaves a volcano it is referred to as lava

4. Describe the **two** types of vents.

There are two types of vents: a hole in the ground or the top of a hill or mountain that was formed by lava.

5. Name the **four** types of volcanoes.

The 4 types of volcanoes are: dome, cinder cones, shield volcanoes and strato or composite volcanoes

Part B – Fill In The Blanks

1. There are some places where volcanoes are found in the middle of the plate.

2. There are 4 types of volcanoes.

3. Magma slowly builds up under the surface of the earth.

4. Dome volcanoes are shaped like a dome.

5. Cinder cone volcanoes are shaped like an upside down ice cream cone.

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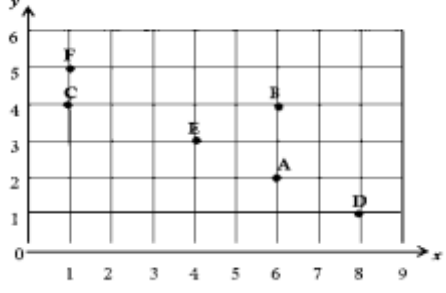
Subject: Mathematics

Year: 7

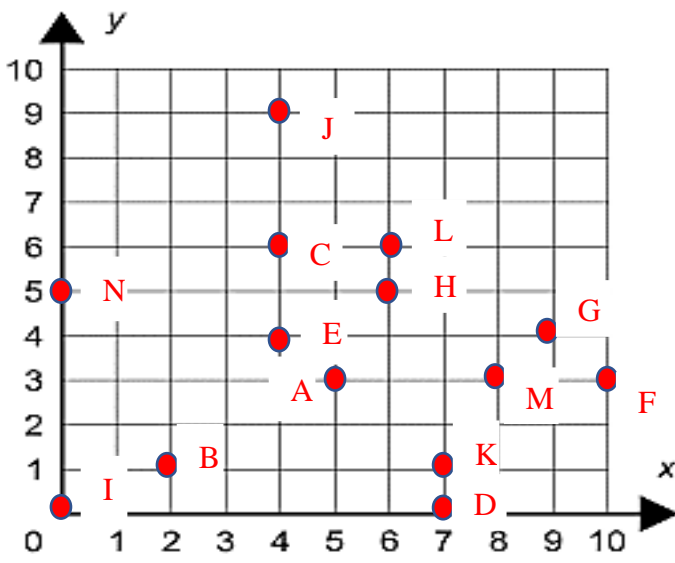
Name: _____

ACTIVITY:

PART A: Write down the coordinates of the points shown on the coordinate plane.

	<p>A = [6,2]</p> <p>B = [6,4]</p> <p>C = [1,4]</p> <p>D = [8,1]</p> <p>E = [4,3]</p> <p>F = [1,5]</p>
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PART B: Plot the following points on the coordinate plane given below.

	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A =</td><td>[5,3]</td></tr> <tr><td>B =</td><td>[2,1]</td></tr> <tr><td>C =</td><td>[4,6]</td></tr> <tr><td>D =</td><td>[7,0]</td></tr> <tr><td>E =</td><td>[4,4]</td></tr> <tr><td>F =</td><td>[10,3]</td></tr> <tr><td>G =</td><td>[9,4]</td></tr> <tr><td>H =</td><td>[6,5]</td></tr> <tr><td>I =</td><td>[0,0]</td></tr> <tr><td>J =</td><td>[4,9]</td></tr> <tr><td>K =</td><td>[7,1]</td></tr> <tr><td>L =</td><td>[6,6]</td></tr> <tr><td>M =</td><td>[8,3]</td></tr> <tr><td>N =</td><td>[0,5]</td></tr> </table>	A =	[5,3]	B =	[2,1]	C =	[4,6]	D =	[7,0]	E =	[4,4]	F =	[10,3]	G =	[9,4]	H =	[6,5]	I =	[0,0]	J =	[4,9]	K =	[7,1]	L =	[6,6]	M =	[8,3]	N =	[0,5]
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NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 13

LESSON NOTES (SUBJECT): NVVT

YEAR / LEVEL: 7

NAME: _____

LESONI:	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena ika vitu ni yabaki
YACA NI MATANA:	Wilivola kei na vakadidigo
NANAMAKI NI MATANA:	Wililiki vakadigova, kila vakavinaka na veimataqali vosa, kedrai bulibuli me rawa ni vakadeitaki kina na itukutuku.

A. Na Vakadidigotaki Yatuvosa

Na I vakatakilakila Eso E na Yatuvosa

" - na i dola ni yatuvosa " - na i sogo ni yatuvosa .

. na i cegu levu , - na i cegu leka

? - na i cegu taro ! - na I cegu kurabui

Kena I Vakaraitaki

1. Vosa Vakadodonu "Au dau masu e na veisiga," a kaya ko Sera.

2. Taro "Ko cei na yacamu?" a taro ko Makereta.

3. Kaila "Tiko lo!" a kailavaka yani ko Seru.

Veitarataravi ni veika mo cakava.

i) Wasea na i yatuvosa. -a) na cava e tukuni b) o cei e tukuna

ii) Vakadigotaka na I matai ni wasewase

iii) Tinia ena I cegu levu na I karua ni wasewase

Cakacaka Lavaki

A. Vakadigotaka vakadodonu na yatuvosa e ra.

1. Mo ia tiko ga na masu a kaya ko Mere "Mo ia tiko ga na masu" a kaya ko Mere.

2. Ko na gole e na siga cava a taro ko Sai "Ko na gole e na siga cava?" a taro ko Sai.

3. Au na lako ena siga Moniti a tukuna ko Josua "Au na lako ena siga Moniti," a tukuna ko Josua.

4. Lako laivi ki tautuba a kailavaka yani ko Rosi vei tacina "Lako laivi ki tautuba!" a kailavaka yani ko Rosi vei tacina.

B. Vola na vakaleleka ni vosa e ra.

Kena I vakaraitaki (Au sa la'ki vuli **de'u** na cudruvi vei qasenivuli.)

1. lako ki - la'ki 2. la saka - I'saka

3. me au - me'u 4. de au - de'u

A. VOVA VAKADODONU NA IYATUVOSA ERA.

1. ko sa lako tu ki vei ilimotama

.....Ko sa lako tu ki vei Ilimotama?.....

2. e na qai lako ena siga cava ko mataiasi

.....E na qai lako ena siga cava ko Mataiasi?.....

3. na noqu koro ko sawaieke mai gau.

.....Na noqu koro ko Sawaieke mai Gau......

4. au a lako mai e na siga moniti

.....Au a lako e na siga Moniti......

5. ko a vodo li mai ena waqa na adi talei

.....Ko a vodo li mai ena waqa na Adi Talei?.....

B. VAKADIGOGA VAKADODONU NA IYATUVOSA ERA.

1. Ko cei ea laucoqa mai Suva e na yakavi na noa a taroga ko Semi

....."Ko cei ea laucoqa mai Suva e na yakavi na noa?" a taroga ko Semi......

2. O sobo sa qai cala tale na neirau veivosaki ni a dodonu me keirau sota e na mata ni koronivuli a kaya ko tinaqu

....."O Sobo, sa qai cala tale na neirau veivosaki ni a dodonu me keirau sota e na mata ni koronivuli," e kaya ko tinaqu......

3. A cava na vuni nona dro ko simeli a taroga ko eremasi

....."A cava na vuni nona dro ko Simeli?" a taroga ko Eremasi......

4. Au a nanuma mai ni waqa tu na sitovu a sauma ko simeli

....."Au a nanuma mai ni waqa tu na sitovu," a sauma ko Simeli......

5. Sabusabu cava ko dou nanuma vei au a kaya ko Joseva

....."Sabusabu, cava dou nanuma vei au," a kaya ko Joseva......

6. E ka yaga me da gunu wai tiko vakalevu a vakamacalataka ko Vuniwai Tukana

....."E ka yaga me da gunu wai tiko vakalevu," a vakamacalataka ko vuniwai Tukana......

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED SOLUTION
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

Subject: Healthy Living Year: 7 Name: _____

ACTIVITY:

1. List the six essential nutrients.

The six essential nutrients include carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals and water.

Define the following:

2. Carbohydrates	are the main energy source for the brain. Sources include fruits, breads and grains, starchy vegetables, sugars, cassava, dalo, yam, breadfruit, kumala.
3. Fats	is an energy source that when consumed, increases the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins.
4. Protein	is the major structural component of cells and is responsible for the building and repair of body tissues
6. Vitamins	Vitamins are necessary for the structure of blood vessels, bone and ligaments. Rich sources include citrus fruits, strawberries and peppers and vegetables.
7. Minerals	Helps cells to function normally. Rich sources include bananas, potatoes and tomatoes
8. Water	helps to maintain homeostasis in the body and transports nutrients to cells. Water also assists in removing waste products from the body

9. What are food preservatives? Food preservatives help us to store the food for a longer period of time.

10. What will a balanced meal contain? It contains food from the 3 food groups

Example: _Roti, Chicken curry and salad

**2024 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED SOLUTION
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

Subject: Hindi

Year: 7

Name: _____

STRAND:	H2 – पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND:	H2.3 – सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक सवध परिस्थितियों
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	H2.3.1 वर्णन करना कि विशिष्ट उद्देश्य व दर्शकों के लिए विषय कैसे निर्मित होते हैं तथा पहचानना कि पाठ में सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक मूल्य, मनोभाव व विश्वास कैसे प्रस्तुत होते हैं।

LESSON NOTES:

२. कृष्ण सुदामा की जीवनी

कई वर्ष बीत गए मगर कृष्ण और सुदामा की भेंट न हो सकी। अब कृष्ण द्वारका के राजा हो गए थे। उन्होंने बहुत बड़े-बड़े काम किए, लड़ाइयाँ लड़ी और जीती। कई बार राजाओं के आपसी झगड़े निपटाएँ। उनके राज्य में शान्ति थी और लोग सुख से जीवन बिता रहे थे।

यही नहीं प्रजा के लोग भी राजा को बहुत प्यार करते थे। जब प्रजा पर कोई दुख या संकट आता तो वे अपने राजा श्री कृष्ण के पास मदद के लिए जाते थे। उनके पास हर समस्याओं का समाधान था। श्री कृष्ण की राजधानी द्वारका में सब लोग मिल-जुल कर बड़े प्यार से रहते थे।

दूसरी तरफ सुदामा उतना ही गरीब था। वह द्वारका से बहुत दूर एक छोटे से गाँव में रहता था।

सुदामा पूजा-पाठ करने-कराने का काम किया करता था। इस काम में मुश्किल से उसका गुजारा होता था।

कुछ दिन बाद सुदामा की शादी भी हो गई। उसकी पत्नी का नाम सुशीला था। वह बहुत ही अच्छी और संस्कारी औरत थी। गरीबी में ही उनका समय बीतता गया।

सुदामा के कई बच्चे भी हो गए थे। इस तरह उसका परिवार तो बढ़ता रहा पर आमदनी पहले जितनी ही बनी रही। उसके पास कहने को एक छोटा-सा घर, जरा सी जमीन और एक गाय के सिवा और कुछ भी न था। उसका ज्यादातर समय पूजा-पाठ और चिन्तन-मनन में बीत जाता था।

घर को चलाने और बच्चों की देख-रेख का सारा काम अकेले सुशीला को करना पड़ता था। सुशीला बहुत मेहनत से काम करती और जैसे-तैसे अपने परिवार का

लालन-पालन कर सुदामा को घरेलू झंझटों से बचाए रखती थी । घर की जिम्मेदारी उठाना उसके लिए एक कठिन काम था ।

जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता गया सुशीला की मुसीबतें भी बढ़ती गईं । अब तो बड़ी कठिनाई से वह अपने परिवार का खर्च चला पाती ।

परिवार का पेट भरने के लिए वह पड़ोसियों से उधार लेना शुरू कर दी । किसी से चावल लिए, किसी से थोड़ा सा दूध तो किसी से थोड़ी बहुत तरकारियाँ । केवल कुछ दिनों तक पड़ोसियों ने उधार दिया । सुशीला उधार लौटा नहीं पाती थी इसलिए अब कोई उसे उधार भी नहीं देता । वे सुशीला से तंग आ गए थे । वे जैसे ही सुशीला को अपने घर की ओर आता देखते वैसे ही दरवाजा-खिड़की बन्द कर लेते ।

सुशीला सब तरफ से दुखी हो गई । वह यही सोच में रहती कि कैसे अपने छोटे-छोटे बच्चों का पेट भरे ? उन्हें तो किसी तरह खिलाना ही था । ऐसी हालत में सुशीला करे भी तो क्या करे ?

अभ्यास कार्य

ख. अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में ✓या ✗के द्वारा बताइए कि नीचे दिए गए वाक्य सही है या गलत ।

१. श्री कृष्ण की राजधानी द्वारका थी ।

२. कृष्ण और सुदामा की भेंट हमेशा होती रहती थी ।

३. परिवार का पेट भरने के लिए सुदामा पड़ोसियों से उधार लेता था ।

४. सुदामा का अधिक समय पूजा-पाठ और चिन्तन-मनन में बीत जाता था ।

५. कृष्ण के राज्य में शान्ति थी और लोग सुख से जीवन बिता रहे थे ।

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED SOLUTION
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

Subject: Social Science

Year: 7

Name: _____

ACTIVITY:

1. How many islands are there in Tonga?

Tonga is composed of 170 islands.

2. Which is the largest island in Tonga?

Tongatapu

3. Which type of land is in Tonga?

Community owned land

4. What is the main source of energy in Tonga?

Fuel wood

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES GIVEN BELOW.

5. Tonga's very limited forest resources consist of natural hardwood forests, exotic plantation forests, and coconut plantations.

6. It is estimated that only 4,000 hectares remain of natural hardwood forests.

7. Pacific Islanders need to manage and monitor their resources well.

8. They need to put in place laws that will protect their resources so that outsiders will not overuse it or destroy it completely.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED SOLUTION
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

Subject: Basic Science

Year: 7

Name: _____

ACTIVITY:

1. List the importance of the following:

[a] Rainy Weather – is very important to people and other living things because rain is the water source that every living thing use in order to live.

[b] Sunny Weather - is important to us because the sunlight is the main source of light and energy. The plants receive sunlight from the sun which is a great component of the photosynthesis process in order for plants to breathe out the oxygen that we need to live. The natural water cycle is powered by the sun's rays and the heat of the sun also causing the rise and fall of a day's temperature.

[c] Windy Weather - is very important because it helps in moving the air which is around so that there can be constant flow of oxygen, plants need the wind for pollination, and it is also important for moving weather to different regions. People use it to generate energy to generate electricity instead of fossil fuels which are harmful to the environment. Wind energy is pollution free and does not cost a lot of money

2. List the **five** components of weather.

(a) Temperature

(b) Wind

(c) Precipitation

(d) Humidity

(e) Air / Atmospheric Pressure

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES GIVEN BELOW.

3. Temperature controls other elements of weather such as precipitation, humidity, clouds and atmospheric pressure.

4. Wind is another part of weather; it is the movement of air masses from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.

5. The temperature affects what type of weather it will be.

6. Air moves from high pressure area to places where there is not so much pressure

7. The major cause of weather is the sun.

8. The atmosphere becomes the giant heat agent continuously being driven by the sun.