



# 3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

PH: 6674003/9264117 E-mail: basangam@connect.com.fj



## LESSON NOTES

SCHOOL: BA SANGAM COLLEGE YEAR/LEVEL: 10 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ENGLISH Week 6 Year: \_\_\_\_\_


STRAND	WRITING AND SHAPING
Sub Strand	Language features and rules
Content Learning Outcome	Use correctly the conventions of written English including grammar, usage, spelling and punctuations to communicate ideas logically

### PARTS OF SPEECH – ARTICLES

#### Definition of Article

An article is a word that modifies or describes the Noun. It is used before the noun to show whether it refers to something specific or not. So, in a way, articles can also be described as a type of adjectives as they also tell us something about the nouns, like adjectives.

There are two types of articles in the English language, they are indefinite articles (a, an) and definite article (the).




# TYPES OF ARTICLES

English Grammar

ARTICLE DEFINITION

**An article is a word that modifies or describes the Noun. It is used before the noun to show whether it refers to something specific or not.**



TYPES OF ARTICLE

⇒

Definite Article

Indefinite Article

### DEFINITE ARTICLE

- **Definite: To be clear, exact or obvious about something.**

### INDEFINITE ARTICLE

- **Indefinite: Something which is not clear, obvious or exact.**

## Exercise

Write a, an, the or no word according to what you think should go in the blank spaces in the following sentences.

(NOTE: each question is worth 1 mark)

1. Rakesh travelled to Vanua Levu on \_\_\_\_\_ Fijian Princess.
2. “ \_\_\_\_\_ Blue Murder” is a hilarious play.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ tabla and the sarod are among the best known Indian Classical music instruments.
4. Another name for Russia is \_\_\_\_\_ Soviet Union.
5. As \_\_\_\_\_ result of his thoughtlessness, Fedrick was punished in \_\_\_\_\_ unusual manner.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ World War One began in 1914 and ended in 1918.
7. In 1978 The Prime Minister flew to Albert Park in \_\_\_\_\_ helicopter to present the prizes for the Hibiscus Festival float competition. It was won by \_\_\_\_\_ Fiji Times.
8. Many old Chinese people believe in \_\_\_\_\_ Buddhist religion.
9. The Singh family travelled to Canada by \_\_\_\_\_ Arcadia
10. Mr Kumar decided to travel by \_\_\_\_\_ Air Pacific when he went from Suva to Nadi.
11. It was a great thrill for the class 6 pupils from Labasa when they saw \_\_\_\_\_ Government Buildings in Suva for the first time.
12. “ This is the first time I’ve seen such \_\_\_\_\_ huge building, Taina,” Shobna remarked.
13. Afterwards the Labasa pupils went to \_\_\_\_\_ F.B.C to see how broad- casting is carried out.
14. The Fiji Museum is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ Botanical Gardens, Suva.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Grand Pacific Hotel is opposite Albert Park.



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**WORKSHEET 6**

**SCHOOL : BA SANGAM COLLEGE**  
**SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS**

**YEAR : 10**  
**NAME OF STUDENT: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>4- GEOMETRY</b>
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	<b>TRIGONOMETRY</b>
<b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Calculate squares and square roots using calculator.</li></ul>

**Trigonometry:** is the study of the ratios of the sides of triangles. In Trigonometry, Trig refers to triangles and metry means to measure

**Square and Square Roots**

- Is a number multiplied to itself example  $3 \times 3$
- In short it is written as (3 power of 2) =  $3^2$
- Squaring a negative number always gives a positive answer

**Example**

Find the following squares:

(a)  $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25.$

(b)  $(-5)^2 = -5 \times -5 = (- \times -) (5 \times 5) = 25$

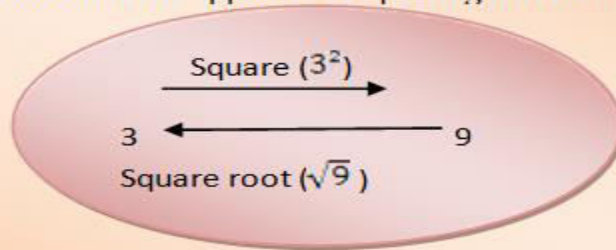
(c)  $-3^2 = -(3 \times 3) = -9$

Note :

Always use brackets while squaring a negative number

## Square roots ( $\sqrt{\quad}$ or $\sqrt[2]{\quad}$ )

A square root is the opposite of squaring a number.



A square root of a number is a value that can be multiplied by it to give the original answer example  $\sqrt{49} = 7$  means that  $7 \times 7 = 49$

### Example 4.2

Find  $\sqrt{25}$

#### Solution

Since  $25 = 5 \times 5$

means  $\sqrt{25} =$

We know that  $25 = 5 \times 5$  so  $\sqrt{25}$  is 5.

Calculator

Press

Press 25

Press

### ACTIVITY

Find the following square and square roots correct to decimal places.

(1 mark each)

1.  $(2)^2$

2.  $(-4)^2$

3.  $-5^2$

4.  $\sqrt{16}$

5.  $\sqrt{196}$

6.  $3.14^2$

7.  $\sqrt{50}$

8.  $-7^2$

9.  $\sqrt{56.25}$

10.  $(-8)^2$

11.  $\sqrt{4}$

12.  $6^2 \times (-3)^2$

THE END



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**LESSON NOTES**

**YEAR: 10**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

<b>Strand</b>	TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Fiji's Independence (1970)
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Evaluate the significance of "Independence" in Fiji's History and describe its role in Fiji's political development for upholding democracy.

**LESSON NOTES**

**SIGNIFICANCE OF INDEPENDENCE**

- Fiji gained independence on 10<sup>th</sup> oct 1970
- Changes in citizenship
- Democratic processes
- Constitution was amended
- New political system

**PEOPLE INVOLVED IN PROCESSES LEADING UP TO INDEPENDENCE**

- Lord Shepherd
- Ratu Sir Kamiseses Mara
- S.M.Koya
- A.D.Patel

**EVENTS LEADING TO INDEPENDENCE** - Constitutional meetings, changes - Election of Members of Parliament

**CHANGES**

**1929** - biggest change in constitution when provision was made for the election of Indian representatives.

**1963** - Two major changes took place in 1963. Change in the voting system. For the first time, elections were to be held in which the I-taukei could elect their own representatives. At the same time, the right to vote was also given to women.

**1965** - Fiji was ready to take a further step towards self-government, and first conference was held in London to discuss changes to be made in the constitution.

**1970** - Between 20 April and 5 May 1970, the Second Constitutional Conference was held. It was decided that Fiji was to become independent on the 10th October, 1970. On achieving independence, Fiji took its place as the newest member of the United Nations Organization and established diplomatic links abroad.

**ACTIVITY**

1. Use the photograph below and your knowledge to answer the questions that follow.



(a) What historical event does the title of the photograph refer to? \_\_\_\_\_ **(1 mark)**

(b) Identify one of the two prominent figures in the photograph and explain how he is related to the event named above.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **(2 marks)**

(c) Discuss two significance of the event in Fiji's political development.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **(2 marks)**

2. In a Paragraph

- Define the term independence
- State the date on which Fiji became independence.
- Discuss the importance of independence to Fiji's economy. **(5 marks)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

THE END



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## WORKSHEET 6

School: **Ba Sangam College**

Year/level: **10**

Subject: **Basic Science**

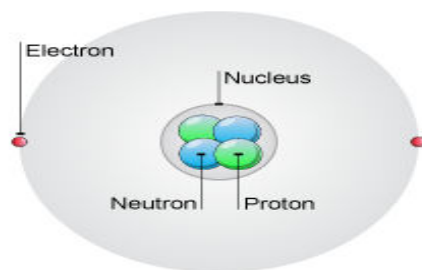
Name:

Strand	Matter
Sub Strand	Investigating Matter
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate the structure of an atom and explain the properties of common elements in relation to their position on the periodic table.

### Lesson Notes – Structure and constituents of an Atom

- Atoms - are smallest particle of matter that cannot be divided any further

#### Structure of an atom



✚ Three sub atomic particles of an atom:

1. **Protons** - are positively charged (+)
2. **Neutrons** - have no electrical charge (0)
3. **Electrons** - have a negative charge, orbit around the nucleus in electron shells. (-)

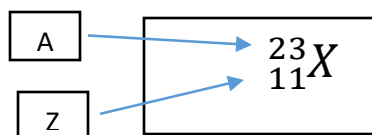
#### Note:

No. of protons = No. of electrons

**Atomic No.** – number of protons

Mass No = No.of protons + No of neutrons

**Mass no.** – the total no. of protons and neutrons.



X – symbol of the element

A – Mass no. (larger no.)

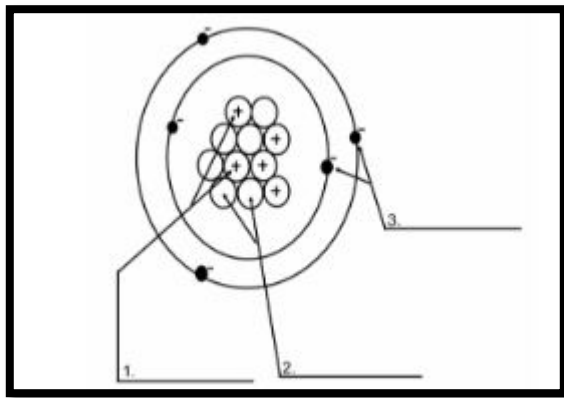
Z - Atomic no. ( smaller no.)

**Calculation** No. of Protons = Atomic no .      No. of Electrons = No. of protons



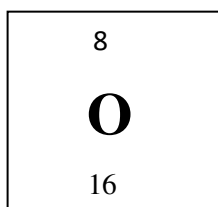
### EXERCISE

1. Label the parts of an atom shown on the diagram below.



(3 marks)

2. Use the chemical symbol of an element given below to answer the questions that follow.



i. State the atomic number and mass number.

Atomic number - \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

Mass number - \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

ii. Calculate the :

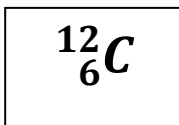
• Number of protons = \_\_\_\_\_

• Number of electrons = \_\_\_\_\_

• Number of neutrons = \_\_\_\_\_

(3 marks)

3. Study the element representation given below and answer the questions that follow.



i. What is the atomic number of the above atom?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

ii. What is the mass number of the above atom?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)



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### LESSON NOTES

Year/Level: 10

Week 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

School: Ba Sangam College

Subject: Basic Technology

Strand	Geometrical drawing
Sub Strand	Orthographic Projection
Content Learning Outcome	Identify the different views. Draw the three views correctly. Label the diagrams

**First Angle Projection**

▪ The shadows of the object are cast onto the plane behind the object

26

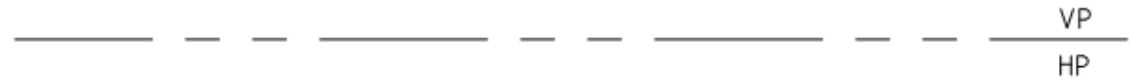
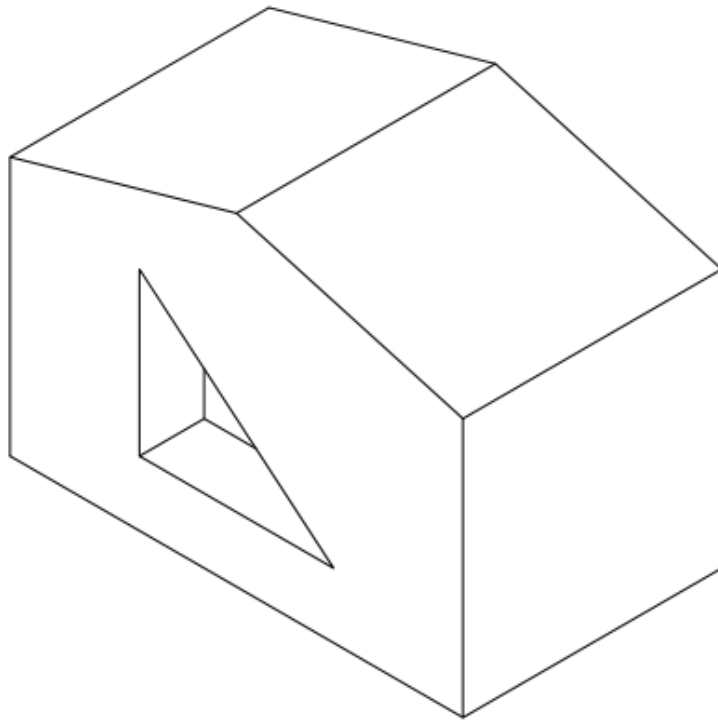
#### IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE:

- ALWAYS START DRAWING FROM MAIN ELEVATION
- MAIN ELEVATION IS ALSO KNOWN AS FRONT ELEVATION
- MAIN ELEVATION WILL BE ON TOP OF THE REFERENCE LINE
- PLAN WILL BE BELOW THE REFERENCE LINE
- FOR RIGHT END ELEVATION – LOOK FROM THE RIGHT SIDE AND DRAW ON THE LEFT SIDE OF MAIN ELEVATION
- FOR LEFT END ELEVATION – LOOK FROM THE LEFT SIDE AND DRAW ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF MAIN ELEVATION

## EXERCISE 1

GIVEN: The isometric view of a shaped block.

REQUIRED: Draw and label the Elevation, Plan and End Elevation using first angle orthographic projection. *Take measurements directly from the isometric view.*



	PLAN		
1	Accuracy - length, width	1	
2	Correct shape	2	
3	Correct line work	1	
4	Overall neatness	1	
	ELEVATION		
5	Accuracy - length, width	1	
6	Correct shape	2	
7	Correct line work	1	
8	Overall neatness	1	
	END ELEVATION		
9	Accuracy - length, width	1	
10	Correct shape	2	
11	Correct line work	1	
12	Overall neatness	1	



**WORK SHEET 6**

School : Ba Sangam College

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

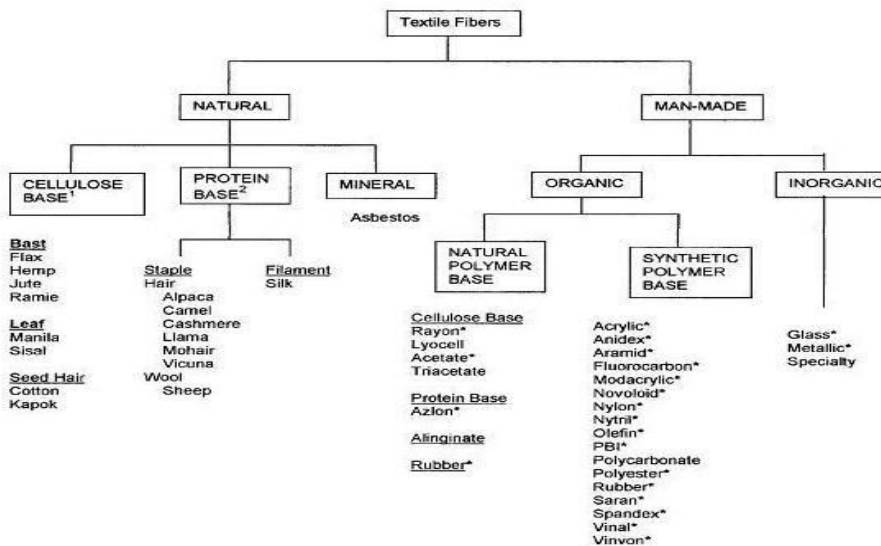
Subject : Home economics

Year : \_\_\_\_\_

Strand	HEC 10.3 Clothing & Textiles
Sub Strand	Study of Fibres & Fabrics; Blends & Mixtures, Decorations
Content Learning Outcome	Recognize and classify man made fibres.

**CLASSIFICATION OF FIBRES**

**General Classification of Textile Fibers**



**Burning Test of Man - made Fibres.**

TEST	POLYESTER	POLYAMIDE	ACRYLIC	VISCOSE RAYON	ACETATE RAYON
<b>Burning</b>	Melts and burns (hard to ignite)	Flickers and melt	Burns and melts	Burns readily	Burns and melts (easy to ignite)
<b>Flame</b>	Luminous red or yellow	Yellow	Luminous reddish	Yellow	Yellow
<b>Removed from flame</b>	Self-extinguishing	Produce white smoke	Continues to burn	Bright yellow flame	Continues to burn

<b>Residue</b>	Hard brown bead	Hard dark brown bead	Hard black irregular beads	Light grey feathery ash	Hard black irregular bead
<b>Smell of the smoke</b>	Slightly sweet	Strong celery smell	Burnt meat-acrid	Burning paper smell	Vinegar

**Definitions:**

**Man-made fibres**- whose chemical composition, structure and properties are significantly modified during the manufacturing process.

**Regenerated Fibres**-are made from cellulose a natural polymer but the fibre structure had been altered by man.

**Sources**- raw materials eg; wood pulp, cotton linter

**Synthetic Fibres**-are produced by polymer beads made from chemical mixture.

**Sources** : petroleum oil, coal, tar

**Worksheet 6**

1. Define the following terms:

a. Regenerated

fibres: \_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

b. Synthetic

fibres: \_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

2. State the sources of human modified fibres and man made fibres.

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Identify the residue of the following fibres: ( 4 marks)

a. **Polyamide** - \_\_\_\_\_

b. **Acrylic** - \_\_\_\_\_

c. **Acetate Rayon** - \_\_\_\_\_

d. **Polyester** - \_\_\_\_\_



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School: Ba Sangam College

Year: 10 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Commercial Studies

<b>Strand</b>	2- Business Information II
<b>Sub Strand</b>	<b>The Accounting Process – GENERAL JOURNAL</b>
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Explore and record the transactions from the source documents to the journals, post to ledger accounts in order to extract a trial Balance.

## General Journal

General Journal records all other transactions that are not recorded in any of the six journals such as

Opening balances of assets and liabilities	Writing off debtors account as bad debt
Purchases of <b>fixed assets</b> on credit	Sale of <b>fixed assets</b> on credit
Charges made by us to our debtors	Charges made to us by our creditors
Gain/ Loss made on sale of fixed assets	Goods taken by the proprietor

Note: General Journal provides a written explanation called narration.

## Illustrative Example

### Opening the Books of Account

Akilio, a retailer, started his business with the following assets and liabilities as at January 1, 2013.

Cash at Bank \$ 5000, Debtors: Raju \$400 and Mere \$200, Stock \$250. Loan \$1500, Creditor: Hari&Sons Ltd \$550.

### Solution

### General Journal

Date	Particulars	Dr [\$]	Cr [\$]
Jan 1	<b>Assets</b>		
	Cash at Bank	5 000	
	Debtors: -Raju	400	
	Mere	200	
	Stock	250	
	<b>Liabilities</b>		
	Creditors – Hari & Sons		550
	<b>Capital</b>		5300
		<b>\$ 5 850</b>	<b>\$5 850</b>

### Example : 2

### Other Transaction Illustration

Jan 5 Wrote off Raju's account as bad debt \$40.

7 Hari & Sons Charged interest \$12

10 Charged interest to Mere's account \$20

12 Bought a delivery van from AAA. Vehicle Dealers Ltd on account \$88 000

15 Sold furniture [book value \$200] on account to Aseri for \$225

22 Proprietor took goods for own use \$75

24 Sold computer to Philip for \$2500. The cost price of computer was \$3000.

### General Journal

Date	Particulars	Dr [\$]	Cr [\$]
<u>Jan 5</u>	Bad Debts	<u>40</u>	
	Raju		<u>40</u>
	[ to record writing of Raju's account as bad debt]		
<u>7</u>	Interest	<u>12</u>	
	Hari & Sons Ltd		<u>12</u>

	[ to record interest charged to us]		
<u>10</u>	Mere	<u>20</u>	
	Interest		<u>20</u>
	[to record interest charged by us]		
<u>12</u>	Van	<u>88 000</u>	
	AAA. Vehicle Dealers Ltd		<u>88 000</u>
	[ to record purchases of a van]		
<u>15</u>	Aseri	<u>225</u>	
	Furniture		<u>225</u>
	Gain on Sale		
	[to record sale of furniture and gain made]		
<u>22</u>	Drawings	<u>75</u>	
	Purchases		<u>75</u>
	[to record goods taken by the owner]		
<u>24</u>	Philip	<u>2500</u>	
	Loss on Sale	<u>500</u>	
	Computer		<u>3 000</u>
	[ to record sale of computer and loss made]		

**Activity question**

1. Babu Kumar the owner of Kumar's Supermarket. He had the following transaction for the month of June, 2019.

June 1<sup>st</sup> - Babu had the following assets and Liabilities: Cash at Bank- \$ 10000. Stock \$ 5000 and the Liabilities were : Loan \$ 5000 and Creditors –ABC Ltd: 5000. Capital?

- Mar 6 Bought a delivery van from Jack's Motor \$12,000  
12 Owner took bought gifts for the family members \$500  
18 Charge interest to Raju on overdue account \$15  
20 The proprietor took goods for own use \$200  
25 Wrote off Sanjay's account as bad \$400

**Required**

Use the information given above to prepare the **General Journal**.

(10 marks)

(Narrations not required)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Dr \$</u>	<u>Cr \$</u>
<b><u>June 1<sup>st</sup></u></b>	<b><u>Assets</u></b>		
		<u>?</u>	
		<u>?</u>	
	<b><u>Liabilities</u></b>		
			<u>?</u>
			<u>?</u>
	<b><u>Capital</u></b>		<u>?</u>
	<b><u>Total</u></b>		
<b><u>June 6</u></b>		<b>_____</b>	<b>_____</b>
<b><u>12</u></b>			
<b><u>18</u></b>			
<b><u>20</u></b>			
<b><u>25</u></b>			



## LESSON NOTES

**School:** Ba Sangam College  
**Subject:** Agricultural Science

**Year/Name:** 10 \_\_\_\_\_  
week 6

<b>Strand</b>	AS 10.4 Livestock Production
<b>Sub Strand</b>	AS 10.4.1 Poultry
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Recognize and discuss the importance of poultry.

### **LESSON 1: HISTORY OF POULTRY IN FIJI**

**Lesson Outcome:** At the end of this lesson the student will know the history of poultry in Fiji.

#### **Definition:**

Poultry - another name for birds/avian family.

Broiler - chicken kept for meat production.

Layer - chicken kept for egg production.

Dual-purpose - chicken kept for both meat and egg production

#### **Notes**

Poultry farming is the raising of domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese, for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food

<b>Pre-commercial</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chicken were introduced by the Missionaries for dual – purpose and kept at home for meat and egg production</li> <li>• Minimum input is used for feed, housing, pest and disease control.</li> <li>• Poultry was raised as a backyard system/village type system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two industries have independently developed ; layer and broiler</li> <li>• One major supplier of eggs; Ram Sami and Sons Limited, day-old chicks also supplied by Pacific Feeds.</li> <li>• Three major suppliers of day-old Broiler Birds; Crest Fiji Limited, Rooster Poultry and Pacific Feeds.</li> <li>• Fiji is now self- sufficient in Poultry products.</li> </ul>



**Activity Worksheet 6**

1. What are two features of the pre-commercial poultry industry?

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**(2 marks)**

2. What are two features of commercial poultry industry?

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**(2 marks)**

3. What are two suppliers of day old broiler chicks?

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**(1 mark)**

4. Who are two suppliers of day old layer chicks?

---



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**(1 mark)**

5. Who is the major supplier of eggs in Fiji?

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**(1 mark)**

6. Who is the major supplier of meat birds in Fiji?

---



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**(1 mark)**

7. How was poultry brought into Fiji?

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**(2 marks)**

8. Identify and label between commercial and precommercial poultry industry?



- a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

**(2 marks)**



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### YEAR 10 NA VOSA VAKAVITI

### WORKSHEET 6

Yaca:

Tagede

20 na maka

Strand	Na wiliwili kei na vakadidigo
Sub Strand	Na lawa ni Vosa - Na Tuvavosa vakaViti – duru, ikuri
Content Learning Outcome	Vakamacalataka ka vakayagataka vakadodonu na vosa veiganiti ena vosa volai se kaburaki

#### Idusidusi:

**Vola na itukutuku me baleta na ulutaga ni vuli se vakabira ena nomu ivola ni Tovo vakavanua** . Na ivola o dau vola kina na cakacaka ni Nanuma Lesu 3. Wilika vakavinaka na ivakamacala me baleta na ulutaga qai sauma na kena taro.

#### I. NA VEIMATAQALI DURU

Na **duru** e lailai na kedra iwiliwili ka ra vosa leleka ga. E so e tagoidua walega ka sega ni rawani tu vakataki koya me vakaibalebale . E rawa ni vakatauvatataki kei na *articles* e na vosa vaka Valagi. Na **duru** e na yalana se vakuria na ibalebale ni yavu

#### Kena ivakaraitaki:

Na **duru** e wase rua ena loma ni yatuvosa, e rawa ni liu ena yavu se muria na yavu mv

- i. Duruliu (dl) – Na vosa ka dau liu ni bera na yavu, mv ‘**Au sa** lako yani.’ Na yavu na ‘**lako**’, na duruliu na ‘**au**’ kei na ‘**sa**’
- ii. Durumuri (dm) – Na vosa ka dau muri ni bera na yavu mv ‘Au sa lako **yani**. Na yavu na ‘**lako**’ na durumuri na ‘**yani**’

#### CAKACA LAVAKI

Toqa na **duruliu** ena veiyatuvosa ogo : Sa soli rawa toka na kena ivakaraitaki (2 na maka)

- i. Keimami sa lesu tale
- ii. Au sa teivaka na vanua oya
- iii. Ratou sa vakasaqara oti na ivakayakavi

Toqa na **durumuri** ena veiyatuvosa ogo: Sa soli rawa toka na kena ivakaraitaki (2 na maka)

- i. Keimami sa lesu tale mai
- ii. Au sa qalova oti na uciwai o Waituri
- iii. Sa vakasaqara oti o Venina na ivakayakavi

**II. IKURI**

E dua na tago ni vosa ka basika ga vakalevu na vu ka vakalailai ena nauni. Qo na vosa tagoidua se tagoirua ka dau semati kina yavu ni vosa me veisautaka na kena ibalebale.

- Rua tiko na mataqali ikuri
- i. ikuriliu (prefix)
- ii. ikurimuri (suffix)

**A. IKURILIU**

Koto qori e ra na mataqali kuriliu e dau basika vakalevu ena matavu.

- Vei – veiqitori , veivosaki, veidredrevaki, veisilimi
- Vaka- vakalevutaka,vakasinaita, vakadodonutaka
- Lau-lauta, lauvako.

**CAKACAKA LAVAKI (8 na maka)**

Bulia e yadua na iyatuvosa me curu tiko kina na ikuriliu ka koto e na loma ni kato e ra

veivosaki, veidredrevaki, vakasinaita, lauvaki

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. IKURIMURI**

Qo na kuri e cavuti ni oti na yavu mv

- i. macala- taka [vakamacalataka,vakayagataka, vakasamataka &s]
- ii. viri/kurea/veisau– taki [viritaki,kureitaki,veisautaki &s]

**CAKACAKA LAVAKI (8 na maka)**

Vola mai e **walu** na vosa ka tiko na kena ikurimuri. Sa soli toka qori na kena ivakaraitaki

- i. Masu- masulaki/masulaka masulaka
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_
- v. \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. \_\_\_\_\_
- viii. \_\_\_\_\_
- x. \_\_\_\_\_