

Weekly Home Study Package 1

LESSON NOTES

PUNCTUATION : APOSTROPHE (')

*We use an apostrophe 'before "s" to show we are talking about something belonging to someone.

*Look at this sentence:

Paul's leg is sore. (The leg belongs to Paul)

*Here are two more examples:

Mele's books are wet.

The dog's leg is broken.

*Now copy out these sentences filling in the missing apostrophes.

EXERCISE

1. All of Janes pencils are broken.
2. Sinates hair is very long.
3. Epelis cats fur is shiny; its name is Fusi.
4. Tomasi looked everywhere for his brothers shirt.
5. Tourists say that Samoas climate is hot.
6. An elephants trunk is very strong.
7. Vonos car and his friends truck collided; the trucks tyres burst.
8. A jet plane engine is much noisier than a ships.

DIALOGUE

*Here is a dialogue between Anne and Kara. Kara's half is in the right order but Anne's replies are not.

*Numbering your answers 1 to 5, write Anne's words in the right order.

Kara : Hello Anne. How are you?

1 : _____

Kara : Where are you going?

2 : _____

Kara : I see. What for?

3 : _____

Kara : Have you had lunch?

4 : _____

Kara : Come home before you go.

5 : _____

Anne's words: - Thanks very much. I'd love to!

 - I want to buy some mangoes

 - I'm going to the market

 - Fine thanks.

 - No, I haven't

Subject: MATHEMATICS

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1

MULTIPLY FRACTION WITH SAME OR DIFFERENT DENOMINATOR

Multiplying Fractions

$$\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{6}{24}$$

Multiply the numerators. Multiply the Denominators.

$$\frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Simplify the fraction by dividing the numerator and denominator by their largest common factor.

Multiply both the numerators and both the denominators whether they are same or different

Once you get the answer, you can simplify them by dividing with a common number

6 goes both in 6 and 24
 $6 \div 6 = 1$
 $24 \div 6 = 4$
 Therefore, $\frac{1}{4}$ is our final answer

Activity

1. a) $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10}$ b) $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5}$ c) $\frac{9}{12} \times \frac{6}{12}$

d) $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$ e) $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}$ f) $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{5}$

2. Give the simplest answer for each

a) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}$ b) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{6}$ c) $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{5}{9}$

NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL

Year: 7

Subject: HEALTHY LIVING

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1

THEME: Building Healthy Relationship

What is discrimination?

1) Identifying the differences between things by placing them in separate groups and then acting differently towards each group on the basis, justified or not, of their differences.

When is it good to discriminate?

- when differentiating a poisonous plant or fungus from an edible one.

When is it bad to discriminate?

- when discriminating based on irrelevant way of thinking, such as race (racism), religion, disability, gender, etc.

- e.g. some men think that women are not good in most work.

REMEMBER!

NOBODY HAS THE RIGHT TO DISCRIMINATE PEOPLE!

EXERCISE 1

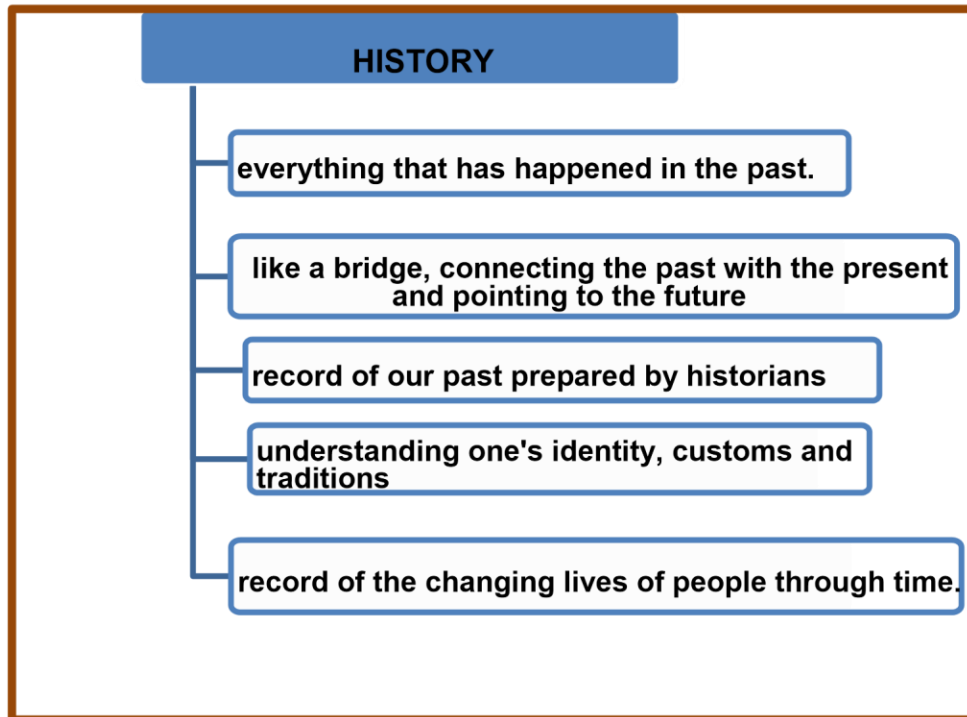
In your groups, think about and discuss different types of discrimination. Complete this table to show what you think.

Type of discrimination	What is an example?	How that might make someone feel?	What I could do in response to it?
racism			
religion			
age			
disability			

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1

What is History?



Activity

- 1) Why do you think studying history is important?

- 2) Describe one thing that you know of has changed over time and can be classified as history of Fiji.

Some pictures to show Fiji's history.



Dressing style



Housing

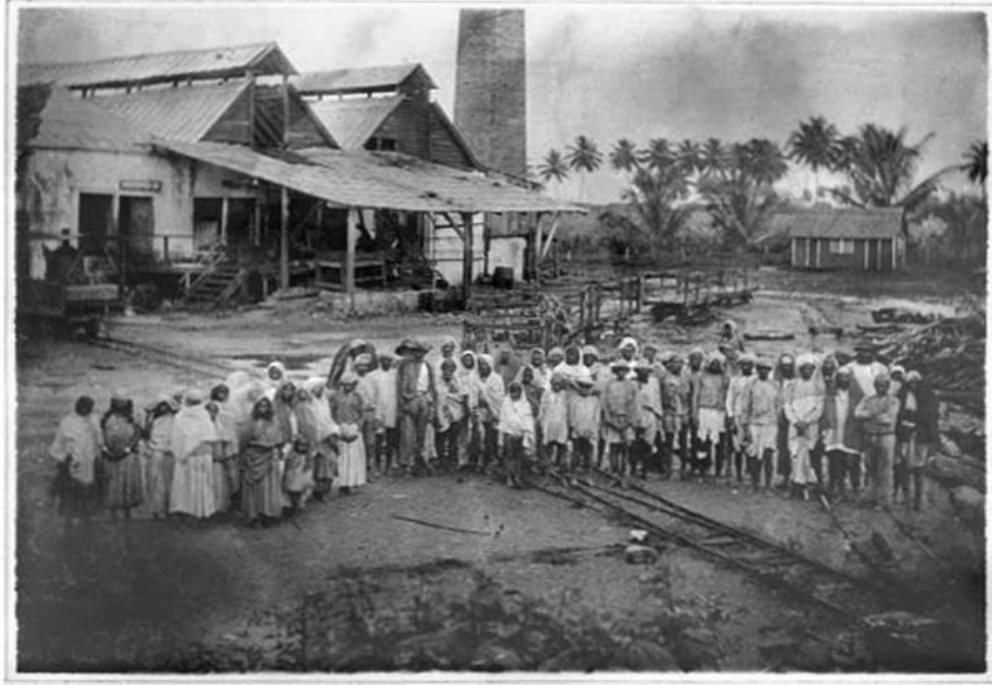


Undeveloped land

What is Colonization?

- When a country is taken over and ruled by another country.
- For example, Fiji and Kiribati were once ruled by the British, Samoa was also looked after by Britain and New Zealand and Cook Island by New Zealand.
- The indigenous name of the islands is Viti, an Austronesian word meaning "east" or "sunrise."
- Ethnic Fijians call themselves Kai Viti ("the people of Viti") or i Taukei ("the owners of the land").
- Until the advent of colonial rule in 1873, the population of Viti Levu, the principal island of the Fiji group, was divided into hierarchically organized coastal peoples and more egalitarian highland peoples in the interior.

Girmitiyas in Fiji



Fiji ruled by
Europeans

BASIC SCIENCE

Weekly Home Study Package 1

Lesson Notes.**Strand 2 Matter****Introduction**

*Matter – Anything that occupies space and has mass.

*Mass – Amount of material in a substance.

*Model – The way to explain what something is and how it works.

*Particle Model- The model that we use to explain matter.

According to particle model all matter is made up of particles.



Sub strand 2.1 Investigating Matter**2.1.1 Structures and Properties of Matter.**

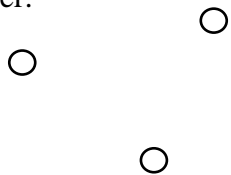
What are some examples of matter?

All substances that we feel, smell or see.

All matter can be classified or grouped into solids, liquids and gas.

Activity 1

STATES	PARTICLE MODEL	CHARACTERISTIC/PROPERTIES
SOLID	*Particles in a solid are packed tightly in a fixed pattern. *Particles can't move out of position. *Particles can only vibrate to and fro. 	*Have definite shape and volume. *Cannot be compressed as particles are closely packed.
LIQUID	*Particles can move about and slide past each other. Particles are still close together but not in a fixed pattern. 	*Have definite volume but no fixed shape. *They take the shape of the container

GAS	<p>*Particles are apart and move about freely. *Almost no forces holding them together.</p> 	<p>*Occupies a much larger volume filling up any empty space. *Has no fixed shape and can be easily compressed.</p>
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Questions

Draw three columns under the heading solid, liquid and gas. Classify the following items in each of the three columns.

Fruit juice, water, cup, clothes, sand, water vapor, kerosene, soil, desk, air, ruler, milk, tin.

NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7 HINDI

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1

कविता

नीचे दी गई कविता को ध्यान से पढ़िए ।

कसरत

कसरत करते जाओगे, जीवन अच्छा बनाओगे ।
नहीं जल्द बीमार होंगे, हष्ट-पुष्ट कहलाओगे ।

दौड़ना-तैरना, खेलना-कूदना, कसरत के हैं रूप
कसरत करें सुबह-शाम, चाहे छाँव हो या धूप

रोज कसरत करने से, शरीर बनता है बलवान
मिलती है ऐसी शक्ति, दूर होता है सारा थकान

जो न करे कसरत, उन्हें कई रोग हैं सताते
हैं सबके लिए लाभदायक, जो भी कसरत को अपनाते
कुसुम चन्द

अब इन सवालों का जवाब लिखिए:

१. जीवन को हम कैसे अच्छा बना सकते हैं ?

२. हम हष्ट-पुष्ट कब कहलाते हैं ?

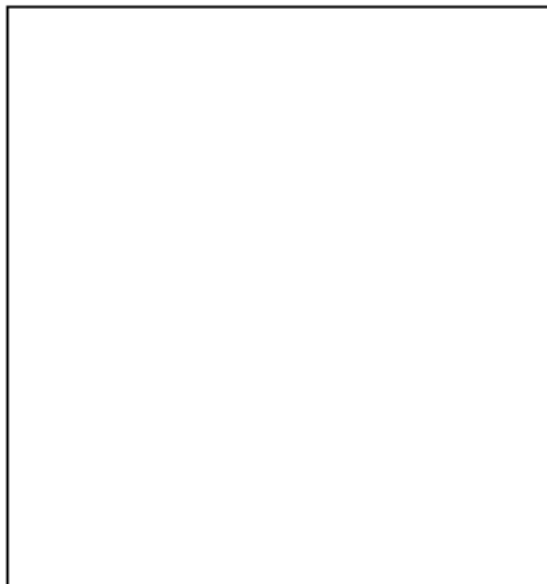
३. कसरत के किसी एक उदाहरण को लिखिए ?

४. हमें कसरत क्यों रोज करनी चाहिए ?

५. कविता के अनुसार कैसे लोगों को रोग सताते हैं ?

६. इस कविता का कवि कौन है ?

७. कसरत करते हुए अपना चित्र बनाइए।



Weekly Home Study Package 1

LESSON NOTES

Na Vakacacali – Aleni Kotameni

Wase 10 Na Se Ni Jiale Bukawaqa

Yavu: E na loma ni qele/qara

Tuvaki Ni Vanua: Loma ni qara/levuna katakata

Gauna : Siga levu tutu kina yakavi

Ira e ra vakaitavi: *Aleni Kotameni

***Kavetani Jone Qutu**

*** Sa Anare Ketesi**

*** Asilopokasi**

*** Alivonisi**

Veika e yaco: *Toso tiko na voce ka ratou curuma yani e dua na gusu ni qara.

***Ni tekivu curu kina qara e se batabata na cagi**

***Toso yani ki loma sa tekivu sotavi na cagi kei na wai e katakata**

***Luva kece na nodratou i sulu e na levu ni katakata/Kama na vuti ni yagodratou**

***Laurai na bukawaqa ni vaka e dua na se ni jiale levu ni waqa tu mai.**

***Veivuke uli ko Aleni Kotameni**

***E ratou veicibati veitaravi na lewe ni lakolako**

***Uli duadua tiko e na vosota ko Aleni Kotameni me yacova na gauna e qai cibati koya kina.**

Vakavuvuli:

***Na i liuliu Vinaka e dau yalo dei ka qaqa e na gauna kece ga.**

Wase 11 Ko ira Na Tevoro Loaloa

Yavu : E na tai ka du ani qara

Gauna : Rarama na siga

Ira Era Vakaitavi : *Aleni Kotameni *Kavetani Jone Qutu *Sa Anare Ketesi

***Asilopokasi *Alivonisi**

Veika E Yaco : *Basika ki tuba ka ratou vakaraica na vanua e ratou sa yaco kina.

***E ratou sobu ka gunu wai ka savata na yagodratou ka kama e na katakata.**

***Vakacegu e vanua ka kana.**

***Basika mai eso na lairo lelevu ka vakadomobula na kedra i rairai**

***Taya e dua ko Asilopokasi ni via kania na kedratou.**

***Boica vakalevu ka ra veivala vaka i ra g ana via kania tale na nodra i tokani.**

***E ratou vodo tale ka toso na i lakolako**

Vakavuvuli:

***Na vosota e dau kauta mai na vakacegu.**