

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

SOLUTIONS

YEAR 7



2021

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

Subject: ENGLISH

SOLUTION

Year/Level : 7

HOW TO MAKE PLURALS

1. Most Nouns

The 's' at the end of each noun indicates the plural, more than one thing. Most nouns in English form their plural in this way, by adding 's' at the end.

Example: chair – chairs, cup – cups.

EXERCISE 6A Write the plural of these words.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Shark	<i>Sharks</i>	cow	<i>Cows</i>
Pen	<i>Pens</i>	drain	<i>Drains</i>
Tree	<i>Trees</i>	boy	<i>Boys</i>
Car	<i>Cars</i>	jug	<i>Jugs</i>
Fan	<i>fans</i>	dog	<i>dogs</i>

2. Nouns ending in 'y'.

If the noun ends in 'y' and a consonant comes before the 'y', change the 'y' into 'i' and add 'es'.

Example: berry – berries, quarry – quarries.

EXERCISE 6B

Write the plural of these words.

Singular	Plural
Fly	<i>Flies</i>
Baby	<i>Babies</i>
Party	<i>Parties</i>
Story	<i>Stories</i>
Spy	<i>spies</i>

3. Nouns ending in 'ay', 'ey' or 'oy'.

When a vowel comes before the 'y', simply add 's' to form the plural.

Example: donkey – donkeys, boy – boys.

EXERCISE 6C Write the plural of these words.

Singular	Plural
Day	<i>Days</i>
Key	<i>Keys</i>
Tray	<i>Trays</i>
Toy	<i>Toys</i>
Monkey	<i>monkeys</i>

4. Nouns ending in 's', 'x', 'ch', 'ss' or 'sh'.

Add 'es' to the singular to make the plural.

Example: church – churches, pass – passes.

EXERCISE 6D

Write the plural of these words.

Singular	Plural
Watch	<i>Watches</i>
Dress	<i>Dresses</i>
Branch	<i>Branches</i>
Fox	<i>foxes</i>
Glass	<i>glasses</i>

5. Nouns ending in 'f' or 'fe'.

If the singular ends in 'f' or 'fe', the plural changes into 'ves'.

Example: loaf – loaves, wolf – wolves.

EXERCISE 6E

Write the plural of these words.

Singular	Plural
Thief	<i>Thieves</i>
Leaf	<i>Leaves</i>
Shelf	<i>Shelves</i>
Knife	<i>Knives</i>
Wife	<i>wives</i>

6. Nouns ending in 'o'.

a. Add 'es' to the singular.

Example: hero – heroes, cargo – cargoes.

b. For some, add only 's'.

Example: radio – radios, photo – photos.

7. Plurals that end in 'en'.

Example: child – children, ox – oxen.

8. Nouns which form their plural by vowel change.

Example: man – men, woman – women, foot – feet, mouse – mice, tooth – teeth, goose – geese.

9. Nouns which do not change in plural.

Example: deer, fish, sheep, scissors.

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WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12

Subject: Mathematics

SOLUTION

Year/Level : 7

Calculating the Amount

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Amount} = \text{Principal} + \text{Interest} \\ \text{or } = P \quad \quad + \quad \quad I \end{array}$$

Exercise:

1. Antonio borrowed \$1500 from a bank for 18 months at a rate of 12.5% per annum.

a) What interest did he pay back to the bank after 18 months?

$$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = = \frac{1500 \times 12.5 \times 1.5}{100} = \underline{\underline{\$281.25}} \quad [\text{NOTE: 18 months} = 1.5 \text{ years}]$$

b) How much did he pay back at the end of the loan period?

$$A = P + I \quad \$1500 + \$281.25 = \underline{\underline{\$1781.25}}$$

2. Mrs Tawake had \$750 in a Fixed Deposit Account in a bank for 2 years. The bank is offering a 12 ½ % interest per annum. What amount would she get in her account after 2 years?

$$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = = \frac{750 \times 12.5 \times 2}{100} = \underline{\underline{\$187.50}}$$

$$A = P + I \quad \$750 + \$187.50 = \underline{\underline{\$937.50}}$$

3. Calculate the amount that has to be a paid back to the bank for each of these loans.

a) \$1200 for 2 ½ years at 7.25% per annum.

$$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = = \frac{1200 \times 7.5 \times 2.5}{100} = \underline{\underline{\$225}}$$

$$A = P + I \quad \$1200 + \$225 = \underline{\underline{\$1425}}$$

b) \$20 000 for 5 years at 14% per annum.

$$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = = \frac{20000 \times 14 \times 5}{100} = \underline{\underline{\$14000}}$$

$$A = P + I \quad \$20000 + \$14000 = \underline{\underline{\$34000}}$$

CALCULATE THE PROFIT AND LOSS PERCENTAGE

Profit and Loss Percentage:

Profit and loss are usually expressed as percentages.

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{\text{S.P} - \text{C.P}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{\text{C.P} - \text{S.P}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100\%$$

Example: Find the percentage profit or loss. CP = \$10 SP= \$15

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit} &= \frac{\$15 - \$10}{\$10} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{\$5}{\$10} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{100}{2} \\ &= 50\%\end{aligned}$$

Exercise:

1. Ecely bought a Nokia Mobile phone during a sale for \$190.00. After 2 months of using it she decided to sell it for \$200.00.

a) Did she make a profit or loss? **Profit**

b) How much was her profit or loss?

$$P = SP - CP \quad \$200 - \$190 = \underline{\underline{\$10}}$$

c) Calculate her profit or loss percentage.

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{SP - CP}{CP} \times 100 \quad \frac{200 - 190}{190} \times 100 \quad \frac{10}{190} \times 100 = \underline{\underline{5.26\%}}$$

2. Mr Walker bought a van for \$24 000. After using it for 3 years he sold it for \$20 000.

a) Did he make a profit or loss? **CP = \$24000 SP = \$20000 Loss**

b) How much was the profit or loss?

$$\text{Loss} = CP - SP \quad \$24000 - \$20000 = \underline{\underline{\$4000}}$$

c) Find the percentage profit or loss.

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{CP - SP}{CP} \times 100 \quad \frac{24000 - 20000}{24000} \times 100 \quad \frac{4000}{24000} \times 100 = \underline{\underline{16.67\%}}$$

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YEAR 7
BASIC SCIENCE
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12
SOLUTION

Exercise: The Vibrating Ruler

1. Copy and complete:

When we plucked the ruler it moved back and forth.

We say it vibrated. We changed the length of the overhanging part to 25cm. we plucked the ruler. We did the same when the length was 20 cm.

2. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

a. What is vibration?

Is the back and forth movement of an object

b. What causes the sound from the ruler?

The vibration of the ruler in the air causes sound

3. Conclusion:

A short part vibrates faster than a long part. Vibrating things produce sound.

ACTIVITY 2

Exercise: Swinging Pendulums

1. Copy and Complete:

a.) A pendulum is a heavy stone tied to a piece of string which can swing forwards and backwards.

b.) One complete swing is when the object (stone) moves forward then backwards (forward then backwards..... count 1)

c.) The long pendulum makes 10 swings to in 20 second.

d.) The short pendulum makes 10 swings to in 10 second.

4. Conclusion: (Put a line across the wrong word)

In this activity we discovered that the longer the pendulum the slower it swings. Short pendulums have high frequencies. Long pendulums have low frequencies.

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YEAR 7

WEEKLY HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 12

SOLUTION

Kiribati (pronounce as Kiribas)



- Kiribati, the islands which now form the Republic of Kiribati could have been inhabited about seven hundred years ago.
- This Micronesian population was visited by Polynesian and Melanesian invaders before the first European sailors "discovered" the islands in the 16th century.
- The main island chain, the Gilbert Islands, was ruled as part of the British Empire.
- The country gained its independence in 1979 and has since been known as Kiribati.

For You To Do

1. Kiribati was formerly known as Gilbert Islands.
2. When did it gain independence? 1979
3. Which country ruled the island before independence? Great Britain

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YEAR 7
HEALTHY LIVING
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 12
SOLUTION

ACTIVITY

1. What are voluntary organizations?
Are non-governmental organizations that provide help to the people free of charge.
2. Name five voluntary organizations in Fiji
Red Cross, Lions Club, Scouts, Friends Fiji, Make a Difference Fiji, Strivers club, Apex club, Fiji Cancer Society
3. What do they do?
Provide services and help to people who need them. They also help out in times of disasters.
4. Why do they do what they do?
To make this world a better place to live.
5. Where do they get their items, money from?
Donations, fundraising, government grants etc.
6. When do they give out help?
In times of need.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 7 - हिन्दी HINDI
WEEKLY HOMESTUDY PACKAGE 12

SOLUTION

तत्व	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
उप-तत्व	भाषा की विशेषताएं एवं नियम
विषय के अधिगम परिणाम	अलंकृत भाषा, मुहावरों और अदृश्य विभिन्न शब्दावलीप्रकार वाक्य, संरचना व शुद्ध विराम चिह्न के प्रयोग से विभिन्न विषय/ ग्रंथ उत्पन्न करना ।

काल – “समय” क्रिया के होने या घटने के समय को काल कहते हैं।

(1) वर्तमान काल(present Tense)

कोई क्रिया अभी के समय घटित होती है, भाषा में वह समय वर्तमान काल कहलाता है।

जैसे : → मैं दौड़ती हूँ ।

→ माली पौधों को पानी दे रहा है ।

(2) भूतकाल (past Tense)

जिसके द्वारा हमें क्रिया के बीते हुए समय में होने का बोध होता है। उसे भूतकाल कहा जाता है।

भूतकाल को पहचानने के लिए वाक्य के अन्त में ‘था, थे, थी’ आदि आते हैं।

जैसे : → कल मैं दौड़ी थी ।

→ माली ने पौधों को पानी दे दिया ।

(3) भविष्यत काल (future Tense)

क्रिया के जिस रूप से आगे आने वाले समय का बोध हो, वह भविष्य काल कहलाता है।

जैसे : → अगले सप्ताह मैं दौड़ूँगी ।

→ माली रात्री में पौधों को पानी देगा ।

दिए गए वाक्यों के सही काल लिखिए ।

१	पक्षी आसमान में उड़ते हैं ।	वर्तमान	११	पिताजी आए हैं ।	वर्तमान
२	शालू ने गाना गाया ।	भूत	१२	गीता आई है ।	वर्तमान
३	बच्चे खेलने जा रहे हैं ।	भविष्य	१३	दादाजी कल आएंगे ।	भविष्य
४	माँ भोजन बना रही है ।	वर्तमान	१४	मैं ने भाई को राखी बांधा ।	भूत
५	नदी की पानी बहती है ।	वर्तमान	१५	ज्योति ने होली में रंग खेला ।	भूत
६	राजा को शाबासी मिली ।	भूत	१६	दीपावली नवम्बर में है ।	भविष्य
७	मुझे कल सूवा जाना है ।	भविष्य	१७	बाढ़ में बच्चे तैर रहे हैं ।	वर्तमान
८	मल्लिका नाचेगी ।	भविष्य	१८	मैं शहर जा रही हूँ ।	वर्तमान
९	हम सर्कस देखने जाएंगे ।	भविष्य	१९	डाक्टर ने इलाज किया था ।	भूत
१०	वह पढ़कर आई है ।	भूत	२०	अच्छे बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं ।	वर्तमान

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VEIKA VAKAVITI, 2021

SAU NI TARO

Na Veivosa Me Nanumi

- a. Veitukuni – na veitalanoa me talanoataka kina e dua, e dua na I talanoa makawa.
- b. Nabu – na I vakavinavinaka ni tukuni se I talanoa mai vua e vakarorogo
- c. Vore – e vosa ni sucu e na so na yasa I Viti ka kena I balebale na vuaka.
- d. Bonu – duna se rewai ka vosa ni sucu e na so na yasa I Viti
- e. Kalou-vu – na yalo ka vakabauti ni a vu mai kina e dua na I wase ni tamata. E tu vua na kaukauwa vuni ka sega ni rawata na tamata.

WASE 19 Sauni taro

- a. Ko Nakauema na yaca ni nodra bure levu.
- b. E dau caka nabu ko ira na dau vakarorogo i tukuni .
- c. Me laki vaqara na nona nabu.
- d. Toso tiko na kelikeli ,toso tale tikoga nai levu ni qara ka yacova ni sa kauta cake mai e dua na tiki ni gatu kei na masi.
- e. Ni sa oti na vilavila i revo,butu vatu katakata.