

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**ENGLISH**  
**WORKSHEET 20**

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language learning processes and strategies.
Content Learning Outcome	Explore and apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend, interpret and evaluate a range of texts.

**Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions given below.**

**Rainfall Brings Smiles to Farmers and Vendors**

Rainfall brings smiles to farmers and vendors. Brief showers in Labasa have brought a sigh of relief and renewed hope to farmers and market vendors in the midst of the dry spell.

Although there has been heavy downpour in some areas of Labasa and brief showers in other parts of the northern town, farmers are glad that this has somehow assisted in the pasture growth for their livestock and water drums for their vegetable plots.

For Siberia resident, Parma Nand, is a happy man. Mr. Nand said the rainfall in the past week has been quite good for his vegetable plots as most of his produce appear much greener and fresher.

Similar sentiments were shared by vendor, Bhagwan Wati, 49, of Tabia, outside Labasa Town. She said with the rain it has really helped them on their farm land and the vegetables as well. "The brief showers have really helped in filling of our drums so that we can water our plots later in the day," Ms. Wati said. "It is also lovely to see the presentation of vegetables when you walk into the market. They all appear very green and much fresher."

**Activity**

**Circle the letter of the best answer.**

- According to the passage, who smiles when it rains?  
A. Vendors and shopkeepers.                      B. Farmers and vendors.  
C. Shopkeepers and children.                      D. Students and teachers.
- Why do farmers smile when it rains?  
A. Rain brings sunshine.                      B. Rain damages the vegetables.  
C. Rain helps vegetables grow well.                      D. Rain brings flood.
- Vendors are those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plant crops                      B. catch fish                      C. supply food to the market                      D. sell at the market
- How does rainfall help farmers?  
A. Water tanks are full.                      B. Gardens are dug.  
C. Rain washes away the crops.                      D. Crops are watered.

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub Strand	Language features and rules.
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and use structurally sound sentences in meaningful and functional manner.

### Question Tags

1. The question tag is always derived from the verb and the pronoun in the first half of the sentence.

**For example:** It was raining yesterday, wasn't it?

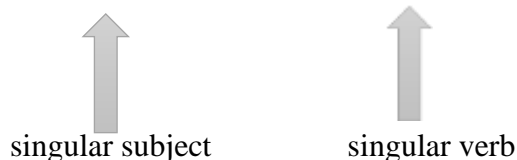
2. If before the comma is positive, then after the comma will be negative.

**For example:** It was raining yesterday, wasn't it?

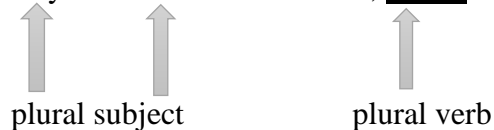
3. If the first half of the sentence does not show any helping verb, the question tag will either have doesn't he/she/it (singular subject) or don't they (plural subject).

**For example:**

i. Mary likes ice-cream, doesn't she? (*It means Mary does like ice-cream.*)



ii. Mary and Ana like ice-cream, don't they? (*It means they do like ice-cream.*)



### Activity

1. I don't need to finish this today, \_\_\_\_\_ I?
2. James is working on that, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
3. Your parents have retired, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
4. The phone didn't ring, \_\_\_\_\_ it?
5. It was raining that day, \_\_\_\_\_ it?
6. Your mum hadn't met him before, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
7. They could hear me, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
8. She reads books, \_\_\_\_\_ she?

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub Strand	Language features and rules.
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and use structurally sound sentences in meaningful and functional manner.

### **Comparative and Superlative Adjectives**

1. The **comparative form** of an adjective **compares two** things or people.
2. The **superlative form** of an adjective **compares more than two** things or people.
3. For most adjectives of one syllable and some of two syllables, **-er** and **-est** are added to make the comparative and superlative forms.

#### **Example**

- The diamond is **harder** than the emerald.
- The diamond is the **hardest** gem of all.

4. To make the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives with two or more syllables, add more or most before the adjective.

**Example:** Dogs are **more intelligent** than pigs.

5. To make the negative comparative and superlative forms, add less or least before the adjective.

**Example:** The **least complicated** step is last.

### **Activity**

**Underline the correct form of adjective.**

1. My new blanket is (softer, softest) than my old one.
2. Kim is the (older, oldest) of my three sisters.
3. Sirius is the (brighter, brightest) star in the southern sky.
4. Miriama's memory is (worse, worst) than mine, but Ben's is the (worse, worst) one of all.
5. The (most unusual, more unusual) costume was awarded the prize.
6. David's interest in conservation is (more strong, stronger) than most people.
7. The (more beautiful, most beautiful) time of day at the lake is in the morning.
8. Kings Road is (longer, more long) than Queens Road.
9. Jane has little interest in ballet, but Rita is even (less interested, least interested) than Jane.
10. I think that my roses are the (prettiest, more pretty) flowers in my garden.

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub Strand	Language features and rules.
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and use structurally sound sentences in meaningful and functional manner.

### Articles

#### 1. Indefinite articles – **a** and **an**.

- “A” is used with nouns that have an indefinite or general sense. Eg: I saw **a** boy yesterday – it **can be any one boy**, no particular boy is being referred to and before a countable noun or for things which are many. Eg: a book, a tree.

#### Examples

- i. He is **a** teacher.
- ii. She doesn't own **a** car.
- iii. I saw **a** bear at the zoo.

- “An” is used when a word begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).

#### Examples

- i. She would like to take **an** orange.
- ii. **An** apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- iii. She always keeps **an** umbrella with her.

#### 2. Definite article – **the** is used for:

- things which have a definite or particular sense. Eg: **The** boy I saw yesterday is my friend's son - **refers to one particular boy** only.
- things or positions that are only one in context. Eg: the sun, the moon, the principle, the President.

### Activity

**Write the correct form of article in the sentences given below.**

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ actor.
2. They were playing with \_\_\_\_\_ iron ball.
3. I was born in \_\_\_\_\_ west.
4. She didn't get \_\_\_\_\_ invitation.
5. I need \_\_\_\_\_ kilogram of salt.
6. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ eagle at the zoo.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ movie is perfect.
8. Grandmother was telling me \_\_\_\_\_ interesting story.
9. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ car accident.
10. We are living in \_\_\_\_\_ apartment.

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Money
Content Learning Outcome	Calculate interest rates for lending institutions. Calculate profit and loss.

**Interest**

1. **Interest** is a fee paid for **borrowing** money. Interest is also earned by investing money.
2. In simple terms, this means that if you have borrowed money, you will have to **pay** the interest and if you have invested money, you will **earn** the interest.

**Formula for Calculating Interest**

$$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

I - Interest

P - Principal (amount of money)

R - Rate (percent)

T - Time (in years)

**Example 1:** Getting to know the principal, rate and time from a statement.Mr Khan deposited **\$15000.00** at the rate of **15%** for **2** years.

↑                                      ↑                      ↑  
**Principal**                                      **Rate**      **Time**

**Example 2:** Calculating interest.**Calculate the interest on a deposit of \$500.00 at the rate of 20% for 4 years.**

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} \\
 &= \frac{\$5\cancel{00} \times 20 \times 4}{10\cancel{0}} \quad (\text{Cross out zero's when possible}) \\
 &= \$5 \times 20 \times 4 \quad (\text{Multiply the remaining numbers}) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\$400.00}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Activity**

1. Mrs Spears deposited \$2000.00 at a rate of 10% for 2 years. How much interest will she earn at the end of the 2 years?
2. Mr Waqa borrowed \$1500.00 at a rate of 20% for 1 year from a local bank. How much interest will he pay at the end of 1 year?

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Mathematics  
Worksheet 20

**Profit and Loss**

1. **Profit** is the amount of money **earned** in running a business.
2. **Loss** is the amount of money **lost** in running a business.
3. **Cost price (CP)** and **Selling price (SP)** determine the profit/loss of all businesses.
4. Cost price is the amount you pay when buying while selling price is the amount at which you sell the bought items.

Formula for Calculating Profit	Formula for Calculating Loss
$\text{Profit} = \text{SP} - \text{CP}$	$\text{Loss} = \text{CP} - \text{SP}$

**Example 1:**

Mrs Chopra bought a mobile phone at \$249.00 and sold it for \$329.00 How much profit did she make?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit} &= \text{SP} - \text{CP} \\ &= \$329.00 - \$249.00 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\$80.00}}\end{aligned}$$

**Example 2:**

Mr Yusuf bought a sheep at \$480.00 and later sold it for \$430.00. What was his loss?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Loss} &= \text{CP} - \text{SP} \\ &= \$480.00 - \$430.00 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\$50.00}}\end{aligned}$$

**Activity**

1. How much profit will Simpson make if he buys a video game at \$550.00 and sells it for \$700.00?
2. Mr Seru bought a carton of tuna at \$72.00. He then sold it for \$96.00. How much profit did Mr Seru make?
3. Jenny bought a car at \$8000.00 and sold it for \$5800.00. What was her loss?

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**HEALTHY LIVING**  
**WORKSHEET 20**

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub Strand	People and Food
Content Learning Outcome	Recognise the need for nutritious food.

**Importance of Balanced Meals**

1. Balanced meal provides body with all nutrients needed for the body to function well and for survival.
2. The three food groups are:
  - Energy giving food – provides energy nutrients. Gives us energy to do work.
  - Body building food – provides body building nutrients. Repair and build our bodies.
  - Health giving food – provides protective nutrients. Protect us from sickness and diseases.

**Health Problems Associated with Poor Diet**

1. Kwashiorkor is a malnutrition caused by lack of protein in diet.
2. Kwashiorkor affects young children and stunts growth, causes children to have bloated bellies, thin arms and legs.
3. Marasmus is a malnutrition caused by lack of energy and is only caused in children.

<b>Symptoms of Kwashiorkor</b>	<b>Symptoms of Marasmus</b>
Change in skin and hair colour	Dizziness and tiredness
Tiredness	Prolonged vomiting and diarrhoea
Diarrhoea	Severe weight loss
Loss of muscle mass	Paralysis of leg
Failure to gain weight	Loss of bowel and bladder control
Swelling of ankles, feet and belly	Delay in healing wounds

4. Some causes of marasmus are:
  - poverty
  - inadequate food supplies
  - dirty water
  - poor and unbalanced diet.
5. Obesity is excessive amount of fat in the body. This increases the risks of health problems such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and certain cancers.

**Activity**

**Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the importance of having a balanced meal?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a malnutrition caused by lack of protein in diet.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a malnutrition caused by lack of energy and is only caused in children.
4. Define obesity.

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub Strand	People and Food
Content Learning Outcome	Analyse effects of food preservatives, additives and genetically modified foods.

### **Food Preservatives and Additives**

- The purpose of food preservatives is:
  - to prevent food spoilage
  - to increase shelf life of food.
- Some natural food preservatives are salt, sugar, vinegar, alcohol and oil.
- Food additives are used to:
  - preserve food
  - improve the taste of food
  - make food look more attractive
  - enrich food with certain nutrients.

### **Food Additives**

Additive	Examples	Food	Benefit	Health Hazard
Antioxidants	Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	- Fruit - Meat	Stop food reacting with oxygen (which spoil taste and change colour)	
Colourings	- Sunset yellow - Caramel	- Drinks - Sweets	Improve appearance of food.	- Cause hyperactivity in children. - Trigger asthma.
Flavourings	Monosodium	- Processed food - Chinese food	Enhance food taste.	
	Vanilla	- Desert - Chocolate	Give vanilla taste	
Preservatives	Sulfur dioxide	Fruit juice, dried fruit	- Kill bacteria - Preserve vitamin C - Give food longer life	Destroy Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>
	Sodium nitrate	Meat products	- Stops growth of harmful bacteria. - Give food longer life	May cause cancer
Emulsifier	Lecithin	Powdered milk	Stop oil and water separating out into different layers.	

### **Activity**

**Answer the following questions.**

- Write down two main functions of preservatives in food.
- List down three natural food preservatives.
- What is the purpose of food additives?



Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub Strand	People and Food
Content Learning Outcome	Analyse effects of food preservatives, additives and genetically modified foods.

### **Genetically Modified Foods**

1. Genetically Modified Food is where genes in plants have been changed or enhanced to produce better foods.
2. Some advantages of using modified foods are:
  - create bigger crops.
  - crops higher in vitamins.
  - insect resistance.
  - larger production.
  - increased flavour and nutrition.
  - decrease in food prices.
3. Some disadvantages of using modified foods are:
  - allergic reactions
  - cross contamination
  - reduces nutritional value.
  - causes cancer.
4. If genetically modified food is safe for our consumption, ecosystems can become altered by introducing new species and animals that could be endangered.
5. Some examples of genetically modified food in Fiji are:
  - Tomatoes
  - Pawpaw
  - Apple
  - Chillies
  - Potatoes
  - Corn.

### **Activity**

**Answer the following questions.**

1. What is genetically modified food?
  
  
  
  
  
2. Give examples of genetically modified food in Fiji.
  
  
  
  
  
3. List down two advantages of genetically modified food.
  
  
  
  
  
4. List down two disadvantages of genetically modified food.



Strand	हिंदी व्याकरण
Sub Strand	उपन्यास (कृष्ण सुदामा की दोस्ती)
Content Learning Outcome	बोधन को पढ़ो और अभ्यास कार्य पूरा करो ।

### सुदामा की वापसी

सुदामा ने सोचा कि श्री कृष्ण शायद जाते समय उसके परिवार के बारे में पूछेंगे लेकिन श्री कृष्ण ने कुछ भी नहीं पूछा । उन्होंने एक रथ मंगवाकर सुदामा को गाँव पहुँचाने का बन्दोबस्त कर दिया । सुदामा ने श्री कृष्ण और रानी रुक्मणी से विदा लिया और उदास मन से रथ में बैठ गया । घर जाते समय उसे ज़रा भी खुशी नहीं थी । गाँव के पास पहुँचकर वह रथ से उतर गया और पैदल ही घर की ओर जाने लगा । सुदामा नहीं चाहता था कि उसका दुखी-दरिद्र परिवार उसे ऐसे शानदार रथ में बैठा देखे ।

घर की ओर चलते हुए सुदामा को यह सोच कर दुःख हो रहा था कि सुशीला की एक भी इच्छा पूरी न हो सकी । अब वह अपने घर के नजदीक पहुँच गया था लेकिन उसे उसका घर दिख नहीं रहा था । जहाँ उसका घर होना चाहिए था वहाँ एक सुन्दर महल खड़ा था । सुदामा ने देखा कि गाँव तो वही है केवल उसका घर ही गायब है । सुदामा को उस बड़ी इमारत के करीब जाने में डर लगने लगा । सुदामा ने एक गुज़रते हुए आदमी से पूछा कि सुदामा और उसका परिवार कहाँ रहता है । उस आदमी ने कहा कि यही तो सुदामा का महल है । सुदामा हैरान हो गया ।

### अभ्यास

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब पूरे वाक्य में लिखो।

१. श्री कृष्ण ने सुदामा को गाँव भेजने का कैसा प्रबन्ध किया था ?

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२. सुदामा अपने घर जाते समय क्यों खुश नहीं था ?

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३. घर पहुँचने से पहले सुदामा क्यों रथ से उतर कर पैदल चलने लगा था ?

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४. घर के नजदीक पहुँचते ही सुदामा को क्यों अजीब सा लगा ?

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५. सुदामा क्यों हैरान हो गया था ?

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**दोस्ती का फल**

सुदामा डरता हुआ धीरे से महल की फाटक की ओर बढ़ा। फाटक पर खड़े आदमी से उसने कहा कि वह सुदामा है और जानना चाहता है कि उनके बीवी-बच्चे कहाँ हैं। उस आदमी ने सुदामा को कुछ देर रुकने को कहा और महल की ओर भाग पड़ा। सुदामा घबरा कर देखता रहा। थोड़ी देर में एक महिला महल से बाहर निकली। उसने कीमती कपड़े और सुन्दर गहने पहने थे। उसके एक हाथ में पुष्पहारों से भरी चाँदी का थाली था और दुसरे में गुलाब-जल से भरा कलश। वह स्त्री सुदामा के पास आई और बिना कुछ बोले उसके चरण धोने लगी। फिर उसने सुदामा को फूलों का हार पहना कर उसे महल में प्रवेश करने को कहा। वह स्त्री सुशीला थी लेकिन वह इतनी बदल गई थी कि सुदामा उसे पहचान नहीं सका।

सुदामा ने कहा कि वह अपने बीवी और बच्चों को खोजने आया है। सुशीला ने कहा कि वो सुदामा की बीवी ही है। सुदामा के मन में कई सवाल थे। उसने सुशीला से पूछा कि वह कैसी है और बच्चे कैसे हैं। सुशीला ने बताया कि सब ठीक है। उसने सुदामा से बताया कि उनके द्वारका जाने के एक दिन बाद कुछ लोगों ने आकर उनका महल बनाया। सुदामा और सुशीला दोनों जान गए कि यह सहायता उन्हें श्री कृष्ण की ओर से ही मिली है। सुदामा खुश था क्योंकि सुशीला की इच्छा पूरी हो गई थी।

**अभ्यास**

**नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब पूरे वाक्य में लिखो।**

१. अपनी बीवी-बच्चे के बारे में कौन जानना चाहता था ?

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२. सुशीला ने कैसे कपड़े और गहने पहन रखे थे ?

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३. सुदामा क्यों सुशीला को पहचान नहीं पाया ?

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४. किसने सुदामा के परिवार को सहायता दिया था ?

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५. सुदामा क्यों खुश था ?

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**2036 Penang Sangam Primary School**  
**Year 7**  
**Social Science**  
**Worksheet 20**

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub Strand	People and care of Places
Content Learning Outcome	Analyze pollution problems in the Pacific, discuss their effects and ways of alleviating the problem

**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.
  - 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.

**Causes and Effects of Pollution**

Types of Pollution	Causes	Effects
<b>Water</b>	Sewage Marine dumping Industrial waste Oil pollution Global warming	Death of aquatic and marine life. Intensify water-borne diseases on human health. Disrupts food chain. Increases diseases.
<b>Air</b>	Burning fossil fuels Volcanic Eruption Vehicle emissions Sandstorms Can sprays(mosquito spray, microwave)	Increase on respiratory diseases. Enhance greenhouse effect. Causes global warming. Destroy ozone layer. Irritates the eyes, nose and breathing. Destroys vegetation.

<b>Types of Pollution</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Effects</b>
<b>Land</b>	Deforestation Agricultural activities Mining Industrialization Sewage treatment Nuclear waste	Poisons soil and ground water. Damage vegetation and wildlife. Affects human health. Kills vegetation. Poisons birds and animals. Destroys ecosystem and animals/ birds.
<b>Noise</b>	Traffic noise Aircraft noise Noise from industries Noise from constructions	Loss of hearing. High blood pressure. Stress. Sleep disturbance. Color blindness.

### **Activity**

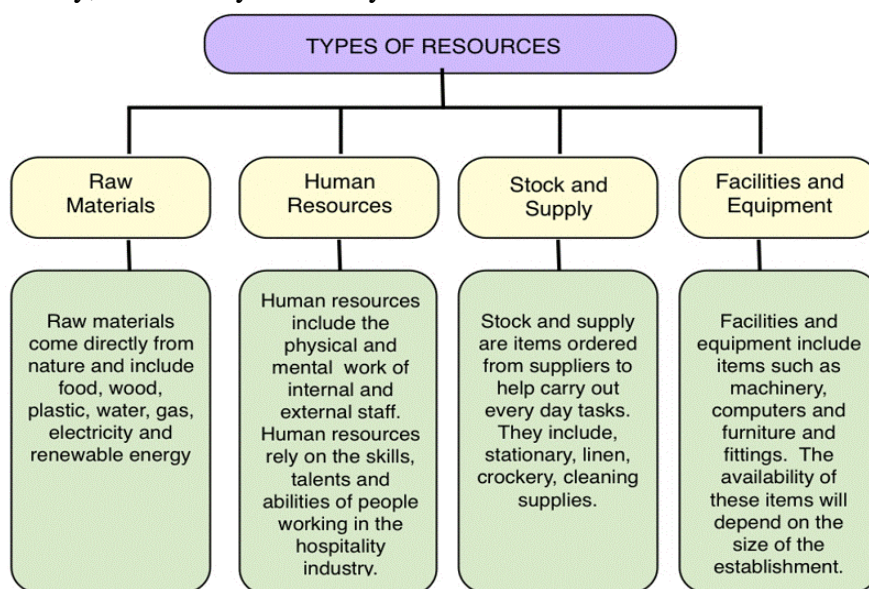
Answer the following questions.

1. Define the term pollution.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of pollution.
3. Write down the causes of water pollution.
4. How does land pollution affect the lives of people and animals?

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub Strand	Use and Management of Resources
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate the resources of the Pacific and discuss how these resources have helped in development of the countries.

### **Different Types of Resources In the Pacific**

1. A resource is something that provides the means to satisfy the needs and wants of an individual, family, community or society.



2. In the Pacific, there are traditional resources which contribute to our identity, wealth and community wellbeing.
3. Some resources are owned individually while majority of these resources are owned by tribes and clans.
4. It is also important that we look after them and manage them well.
5. With the growing population, increasing migration, climate change and increasing development, our resources will be destroyed and reduced in quality and quantity if we do not manage them well.
6. With the growing development and trade, many countries are looking into the Pacific to provide them with natural resources.
7. These resources will help them to develop economically, that is to earn more money for their country.

### **Some major resources in Australia**

- Australia is a provider and exporter of energy sources.
- It is one of the largest exporters of coal, and manufactured goods.
- It also produces and export of wheat.

### **Some major resources in New Zealand**

- There are different types of resources that are available in New Zealand.
- People use resources differently through time because their ideas and knowledge of technology are always changing. The land itself is a major resource. It a resource for the tourism industry which provides earnings.
- It also provides for agriculture. Agriculture is important as it supplies many products like dairy milk, meat, wool and fruit orchards. It also produces and exports wheat.
- The land is also a source of wealth where it provides minerals like coal, ore, gold and silver.
- It also provides forests where it supplies timber.

### **Activity**

Answer the following questions.

1. What are human resources?
2. Identify some resources we get directly from the nature.
3. What will happen if we do not manage the resources well?
4. Identify some resources found in:
  - a. New Zealand
  - b. Australia





5. O cei era vakaitavi ena cakacaka bibi oqo. Ko ira na \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. turaga
  - B. qase
  - C. marama
  - D. tabagone
6. Na i vosavosa “mataka i ra vuaka” e kena i balebale
  - A. mataka cagicagi
  - B. mataka ucauca
  - C. mataka ca
  - D. mataka lailai
7. E vica na veivakatorocaketaki e ra qarava?
  - A. Dua
  - B. Rua
  - C. Tolu
  - D. Va
8. E a tei \_\_\_\_\_ me tarova na sisi ni qele e matasawa.
  - A. niu
  - B. dogo
  - C. balabala
  - D. senikau
9. Vakamacalataka e dua na ka e rawa me da vulica me baleta na i talanoa oqo?

**Na Vosa Veibasai**

Vola vakadodonu na veibasai ni veivosa e koto era.

1. Loaloa - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Makutu - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Veitalatala - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Bogi - \_\_\_\_\_

**2036 Penang Sangam Primary School**

**Year 7**

**Basic Science**

**Worksheet 20**

Strand	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy Transformation, Use and Conservation
Content Learning Outcome	Explore the different forms of energy and their uses and discuss conservation of renewable energy sources.

**How Fast Does Sound Travel?**

1. Sound travels much faster through solids and liquids than in air.
2. American Indians used to put their ears to the ground to listen for horses.
3. Sending out sound pulses, ships can detect whether something such as submarine is below them in the water.
4. Sound travels four times as fast as in water than in air.
5. In a thunderstorm, the lighting flash and the thunderclap are produced together.
6. Sound of the thunder travels much more slowly than the light of the flash.

**Activity**

Answer the following questions.

1. How fast does sound travel in water than in air?
2. How did American Indians listen for horses in the olden days?
3. Why are sound pulses sent in the water?

Strand	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy Transformation, Use and Conservation
Content Learning Outcome	Explore the different forms of energy and their uses and discuss conservation of renewable energy sources.

### **The Voice Box and the Ear**

1. Supersonic means faster than sound.
2. Concorde is a supersonic aeroplane.
3. Our voice can make sounds of different pitches.
4. This takes place in the larynx or the voice box.
5. The voice box contains vocal cords or pieces of muscles which vibrate when air passes over them.
6. The tightness of the vocal cord can be controlled and that is how we produce high and low pitched sound.
7. Girls' vocal cords are usually shorter and thinner than most boys which is why their voices sound higher.

### **Activity**

Answer the following questions.

1. What does supersonic mean?
2. Why do girls have higher sound than boys?
3. What does our voice box contain?
4. What do you call a supersonic aeroplane?



