

Labasa Sangam (SKM) College

English – Year 12

Worksheet 13

Name: _____

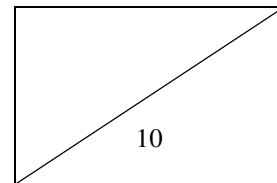
Year: _____

A. Confused Pairs

This exercise tests your understanding of confusing word pairs. Complete the following sentences using appropriate words.

1. It was cold yesterday. (very/ much)
2. Reading gives us pleasure information. (beside/besides)
3. He gives us good (council/counsel)
4. Arun as well as his sister absent. (is/ are)
5. She is old to walk. (too /very)
6. We had pleasant last week. (weather/ whether)
7. The selected for the building is a good one. (site/sight)
8. The war had no on oil prices. (affect / effect)
9. you work hard, you will not pass. (Unless / If)
10. I have sent that report. (all ready / already)

5%



English – Year 12

Worksheet 14

Name: _____

Year: _____

Personal Writing: Theme : Disability

Either

(a) Write a letter to a friend sharing your experiences of participating in Paralympics and being the only representative from your country to Japan during this covid 19.

Or

(b) Write a diary of being a Gold Medalist in one of your favorite sports during the Paralympics in Japan.

Plan here

[illegible]

[illegible]

Labasa Sangam (SKM) College
English – Year 12

Worksheet 15

Name: _____
Year: _____

COMPREHENSION

(15 marks)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In the Path of the Sun

by Sikeli Qounadovu

Archeological findings have suggested that Fiji was first settled some 3500 years ago, by Austronesians. Scientific discovery revealed the first settlers of the Fiji group were the Lapita people who had voyaged from as far as South China and/or Taiwan.

- 5 Linguistic findings have revealed that the word Fiji originated from the Tongan word Fisi, which is how Tongans pronounced Viti. Accordingly, the word Viti originated when the early settlers were on their journey to Fiji. Viti means where the sun rises.

It is believed that when they were approaching the Yasawa Group, which is also known as the ancestral pathway, the sun was rising ahead of them, so they named the island Naviti- where the sun rises, thus the origins of the name of the island Naviti.

- 10 As they passed Naviti Island, a much bigger island could be seen, thus it was named Viti Levu. It means bigger than Naviti or the island bigger than Naviti, and that the sun had actually risen from Viti Levu. Viti Levu is the largest island in Fiji.

Naviti Island is located 17.13° South and 177.25° East of the Fiji Group. The island covers an area of 34 square km, with a maximum **elevation** of 388m.

- 15 According to Wikipedia, the first known European to visit Naviti was William Bligh in 1789, before experiencing mutiny on his ship, the HMS Bounty. Seven villages are on the island of Naviti-Soso, Kese, Gunu, Somosomo, Marou, Muaira, and Malevu, with Soso as its chiefly village.

- 20 **Tucked away** in a wide band on the north of the island is Gunu Village which is home to 306 villagers, 70 of whom are children below the age 14. As familiar a sight in the entire Yasawa Group, Gunu Village is garlanded by a white sandy beach with a mountain range providing the perfect backdrop when the sun sets over the horizon.

- 25 According to village headman and traditional spokesman, Waisale Nasau, the first settlers of the village were members of his family unit, Dugulutu. Originally from Vitogo in Lautoka, his forefathers had made the journey to Naviti in search of land. They first arrived at Marou before they emigrated to Somosomo.

30 While at Somosomo his forefathers then asked the elders if they could continue with their journey and look for another place. He said a **scouting** party was then first sent up the mountains and over the ridges until they arrived at a spring called Naqakiloko. Upon their return they told the elders that they had found a safe and secure place where freshwater was available.

35 “At first it was difficult for the elders to allow us to leave them, because we had always been travelling together, but then they allowed and so we parted ways. They arrived at Naqakiloko to quench their thirst, thus the origin of the name of the village Gunu. Gunu means to drink.”

They make up the Tokatoka Dugulutu, the original settlers of Gunu Village.

40 “Our elders were always concerned over us, so they would send their messenger to come and check on us. I was told that the messenger was a big owl and as it slowly descended to approach the village, the earth would tremble and this would be accompanied by a thunderous roar.”

Mr Nasau said they were followed by members who made up the Tokatoka Nabebe, who had tracked from Soso on the other side of the island. The Tokatoka Navuti were last to arrive as they had journeyed from Nalotawa, Ba on mainland Viti Levu.

45 Over the years, there have been numerous intermarriages and agreements between the three tokatoka. As a result, the Tokatoka Navuti was given the chiefly title, a position they hold to this day.

Adapted from: <http://www.fijitimes.com>

A. **Multiple-Choice Questions**

(4 marks)

Choose the **best** answer and write/circle the **letter** of your choice in the **Answer Booklet**.

1. According to the first paragraph, Lapita people _____
 - A. were Austronesians.
 - B. came from South China.
 - C. first settled 3,500 years ago.
 - D. were based on archeological findings.
2. From the Linguistic findings, early settlers _____
 - A. were from Taiwan.
 - B. arrived first in Viti Levu.
 - C. named Yasawa as Naviti.
 - D. travelled to Fiji from Tonga.
3. The word **elevation** (line 14) is synonymous with _____
 - A. boost.
 - B. height.
 - C. advanced.
 - D. promotion.

(continued)

4. The word **scouting** (line 28) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. hunting.
- B. camping.
- C. exploring.
- D. experimenting.

B. Sentence Completion

(3 marks)

Complete the following sentences in your **Answer Booklet** using the ideas given in the passage. Try to use your **own word(s)** where possible.

5. After visiting Naviti, William Bligh _____
(1 mark)

6. The two other places the first settlers of Gunu Village had previously settled include

(1 mark)

7. _____ is the origin
of the current chiefly title holders in Gunu Village.
(1 mark)

C. Open-ended Questions

(8 marks)

Use **your own words** as far as possible to answer the questions given below.
Write complete sentences.

8. Explain how Viti Levu was named. **(2 marks)**

9. What does the phrase **tucked away** (line 19) imply about Gunu Village? **(1 mark)**

10. Identify **two** factors which contributed towards choosing Gunu Village for settling. **(2 marks)**

11. Explain the significance of the title. **(2 marks)**

12. What is the overall tone of the passage? **(1 mark)**

Write your answers here.

5. After visiting Naviti, William Bligh _____

(1 mark)

6. The two other places the first settlers of Gunu Village had previously settled include

(1 mark)

7. _____ is the origin

of the current chiefly title holders in Gunu Village. **(1 mark)**

(1 mark)

SUMMARY WRITING (5 marks)

(5 marks)

Summarise **lines 27 to 46** of the comprehension passage. Use about **70 to 80 words**.

Write your summary in the space provided.

Draft

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.**FINAL**

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5

WORKSHEET NO: 1

STUDENTS NAME: _____

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR 12 _____ (A/B/C/D/E)

DUE DATE: 18/10/2021

Total marks: 10

Weighting: 5%

Instructions :

- I. Write your name in the space provided above.
- II. File the lesson notes.
- III. Return the worksheets only on the due date as stated above.

(REFER TO WEEK 13 NOTES)

1.

2 sets of data are shown below: Set 1 = {1,3,5,7 } and Set 2 = {5,15,25,35 }.
The mean and SD of Set 1 are given as \bar{x} and s respectively. Describe the mean and SD of the data in set 2 in terms of \bar{x} and s ?

(2 MARKS)

2.

Complete the table shown below and find the Standard deviation.

x	f	fx	$(x - \bar{x})^2$	$f(x - \bar{x})^2$
1	6			
2	3			
3	8			
4	1			
5	4			
total				

(2 MARKS)

3. **(REFER TO WEEK 14 NOTES)**

A box contains 2 green, 1 red and 2 yellow cubes of the same size. Two cubes are drawn with replacement, that is the first cube drawn is replaced before the second cube is drawn. What is the probability that:

- a) Both cubes are red in color?
- b) A yellow cube is drawn in the second draw?

(3 MARKS)

4. **(REFER TO WEEK 14 NOTES)**

In Savusavu town, the probability that a household has a TV set is 0.73 and the probability that a household has a computer is 0.42. The probability that a household has a TV and a computer is 0.18. Find the probability that a randomly selected household has:

- a) A TV set only
- b) Neither a TV set nor a computer

(3 MARKS)

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5

WORKSHEET NO: 2

STUDENTS NAME: _____

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR 12 _____ (A/B/C/D/E)

DUE DATE: 18/10/2021

Total marks: 10

Weighting: 5%

Instructions :

- I. Write your name in the space provided above.
- II. File the lesson notes.
- III. Return the worksheets only on the due date as stated above.

(REFER TO WEEK 15 NOTES)

1.

An average light bulb manufactured by the Acme Corporation lasts 300 days with a standard deviation of 50 days. Assuming that bulb life is normally distributed, what is the probability that an Acme light bulb will last less than 365 days?

(2 MARKS)

2.

The weights of Year 12 students are **normally distributed** with a mean of 60 kg and a standard deviation of 4 kg.

- (a) What is the probability that a randomly selected Year 12 student weighs **more than** 55 kg? Give your answer to 4 **decimal places**. (3 marks)

- (b) From a sample of 2500 Year 12 students, how many may be **expected** to weigh **more than** 55kg? (1 mark)

3.

The heights of Year 12 students are **normally distributed** with a mean of 160 cm and a standard deviation of 4 cm.

- (i) What is the probability that a randomly selected Year 12 student has the height **between** 149 cm and 171 cm? Give your answer correct to **3 decimal places**.

(3 marks)

- (ii) From a sample of 1000 Year 12 students, how many may be **expected** to have the height **between** 149 cm and 171 cm?

(1 mark)

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT TWO

SHORT TEST

MATHEMATICS

YEAR 12

TOTAL MARKS: 20

NAME: _____

Weighting: 20%

Year 12 _____

Due Date: 18/10/21

Instructions :

- I. Write your answers in the space provided.
- II. Return the **short test** on the due date as stated above.

1.

A set of quiz scores is **normally distributed** with mean = 50 and standard deviation = 5.

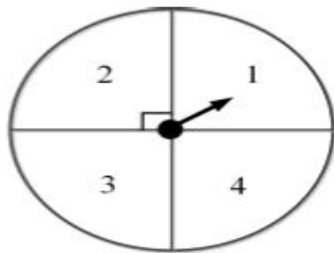
A score selected at random will **almost certainly** lie between

- A. 35 and 50
- B. 35 and 65
- C. 40 and 60
- D. 45 and 55

(1 mark)

2.

Freda spins the pointer. The probability that it stops on an **odd number** is



- A. 0.25
- B. 0.50
- C. 0.75
- D. 1.00

3.

A standard die is rolled.



What is the probability of rolling a

(i) 5 or 6?

(2 MARKS)

(ii) a number less than 7 ?

(1 MARK)

4.

A set of scores has a **mean** of 5. If all of the scores are **multiplied** by 10, the **new mean** will be

(2 MARKS)

5.

The table below shows scores from a maths quiz.

x	f	fx	$(x-\bar{x})^2$	$f(x-\bar{x})^2$
1	1	1	4	4
2	4	8	1	4
3	9	27	<div></div>	<div></div>
4	6	24	<div></div>	<div></div>
Total	20	60		14

(i) Calculate the **mean** score.

(1 mark)

ii) Complete the table given above by filling the missing values in the boxes given. <div style="text-align: right;">(2 marks)</div>																																																		
(iii) Calculate the standard deviation . <div style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</div>																																																		
<p>6.</p> <p>A jar contains 3 red marbles and 2 green marbles, all of same size and shape.</p> <p>A marble is withdrawn at random and its colour is noted. Without replacing this marble, another marble is randomly withdrawn.</p> <p>What is the probability that the marbles are of different colours?</p> <div style="text-align: right;">(3 MARKS)</div>																																																		
<p>7.</p> <p>Two dice are rolled and the numbers on the uppermost faces are observed.</p> <p>The sample space is shown in the lattice diagram below.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Die 2</div> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="6" style="vertical-align: middle; padding-right: 10px;">Die 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>(1, 1)</td> <td>(1, 2)</td> <td>(1, 3)</td> <td>(1, 4)</td> <td>(1, 5)</td> <td>(1, 6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>(2, 1)</td> <td>(2, 2)</td> <td>(2, 3)</td> <td>(2, 4)</td> <td>(2, 5)</td> <td>(2, 6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>(3, 1)</td> <td>(3, 2)</td> <td>(3, 3)</td> <td>(3, 4)</td> <td>(3, 5)</td> <td>(3, 6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>(4, 1)</td> <td>(4, 2)</td> <td>(4, 3)</td> <td>(4, 4)</td> <td>(4, 5)</td> <td>(4, 6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>(5, 1)</td> <td>(5, 2)</td> <td>(5, 3)</td> <td>(5, 4)</td> <td>(5, 5)</td> <td>(5, 6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>(6, 1)</td> <td>(6, 2)</td> <td>(6, 3)</td> <td>(6, 4)</td> <td>(6, 5)</td> <td>(6, 6)</td> </tr> </table>		1	2	3	4	5	6	Die 1	1	(1, 1)	(1, 2)	(1, 3)	(1, 4)	(1, 5)	(1, 6)	2	(2, 1)	(2, 2)	(2, 3)	(2, 4)	(2, 5)	(2, 6)	3	(3, 1)	(3, 2)	(3, 3)	(3, 4)	(3, 5)	(3, 6)	4	(4, 1)	(4, 2)	(4, 3)	(4, 4)	(4, 5)	(4, 6)	5	(5, 1)	(5, 2)	(5, 3)	(5, 4)	(5, 5)	(5, 6)	6	(6, 1)	(6, 2)	(6, 3)	(6, 4)	(6, 5)	(6, 6)
	1	2	3	4	5	6																																												
Die 1	1	(1, 1)	(1, 2)	(1, 3)	(1, 4)	(1, 5)	(1, 6)																																											
	2	(2, 1)	(2, 2)	(2, 3)	(2, 4)	(2, 5)	(2, 6)																																											
	3	(3, 1)	(3, 2)	(3, 3)	(3, 4)	(3, 5)	(3, 6)																																											
	4	(4, 1)	(4, 2)	(4, 3)	(4, 4)	(4, 5)	(4, 6)																																											
	5	(5, 1)	(5, 2)	(5, 3)	(5, 4)	(5, 5)	(5, 6)																																											
	6	(6, 1)	(6, 2)	(6, 3)	(6, 4)	(6, 5)	(6, 6)																																											

What is the probability of observing

(a) a **sum** of 8?

(1 mark)

(b) an **even number** on die 2?

(1 mark)

8.

The lengths of a sample of fish are **normally distributed** with mean 30 cm and standard deviation 5 cm.

(i) What is the probability that a randomly selected fish from this sample is **less than** 32.2 cm?

(3 marks)

(ii) From a sample of 100 fish, how many may be **expected** to be **less than** 32.2 cm?

(1 mark)

THE END

Labasa Sangam (SKM) College
Year 12 Accounting Worksheet
Home Study Package-5

Worksheet No:13

Name: _____

Year: _____

Due Date: 19th October ,2021

1. Define Financial Statement analysis.

(1 mark)

2. State two needs to preparing comparative financial Statements.

(2 marks)

3. Differentiate between Horizontal analysis and Vertical analysis.

(2 marks)

4. Define Ratio Analysis.

(1 mark)

5. Define Overtrading

(1 mark)

6. Differentiate between Over capitalisation and under capitalisation.

(2 marks)

7. State two limitations of ratio analysis

(1 mark)

Labasa Sangam (SKM) College
Year 12 Accounting Worksheet
Home Study Package-5

Worksheet No:14 & 15

Name: _____

Year: ____

Due Date: 19th October ,2021

Vreedhi Deo operates a grocery shop in Labasa The financial information for the years 2018 and 2019 has been extracted from the books of Vreedhi's grocery shop.

<u>Vreedhi's grocery Shop</u>				
<u>Comparative statement of financial performance for the year ended 31st December, 2018 and 2019.</u>				
	2018		2019	
Sales (all credit)		180000		240000
<u>Less</u> cost of goods sold		<u>75000</u>		<u>90000</u>
Gross profit		105000		150000
Selling and distribution expense	22000		31000	
Administrative expense	8000		10000	
Financial expense	<u>5000</u>		<u>14000</u>	
Total expense		<u>35000</u>		55000
Net Profit		<u>\$70000</u>		<u>\$95000</u>

<u>Vreedhi's grocery Shop</u>				
<u>Comparative statement of financial performance for the year ended 31st December, 2018 and 2019.</u>				
	2018		2019	
<u>Current Asset</u>				
Petty Cash	200		500	
Accounts Receivable	40000		43500	
Inventory	<u>35000</u>	75200	<u>41000</u>	85000
<u>Non-Current assets</u>				
Property , Plant and equipment		100000		170000
<u>Intangible assets</u>				
Goodwill		4800		5000
Total assets		<u>\$180000</u>		<u>\$260000</u>
<u>Less liabilities</u>				
<u>Current Liabilities</u>				
Bank Overdraft(Limit:\$4000)	3000		5000	
Accounts Payable	12000		14000	
Expenses Due	700	15700	1000	20000
<u>Non-Current Liability</u>				
Loan		20000		10000
Net asset		<u>\$144300</u>		<u>\$230000</u>
<u>Proprietorship</u>				
Capital		79000		144300
Add net Profit		70000		95000
		149000		239300
Less Drawings		4700		9300
		<u>\$144300</u>		<u>\$230000</u>

<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Working</u>	<u>Answer</u>
Gross Profit Ratio (2016)			
Net Profit Percentage (2015)			
Expenses Percentage (2016)			
Rate of return on total assets percentage (2016)			
Working Capital Ratio (2016)			
Debt Ratio (2016)			

Propertitorship Ratio (2016)			
Debt to equity Percentage (2016)			
Inventory Turnover in days (2015)			
Age of accounts receivable in number of days (2015)			

Note:

The business operates for 365 days
Inventory turnover in 2017 was \$ 30000
accounts receivable in 2015 was \$20000.

Short Test -2

Year: _____

[illegible]

Question 2

<u>Vunivau Cultural Club</u>			
<u>Statement of financial position as at 31st December,2019</u>			
<u>Assets</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>\$</u>
Cash at Bank	4200	Subscription in advance	650
Equipment	2300	Loan	4000
Less acc depreciation	230		
Building	17000		

Below is the summary of receipts and payments for the year ended 31t December 2109

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>\$</u>
Bank	1800	Repayment of loan	800
Sale of furniture (book Value \$230)	200	Electricity	130
Donations	740	New Equipment	700
Subscription	800	Secretary's Honorarium	380
		Stationery	170

Additional Information

1. Electricity unpaid \$54
2. The Society has 200 members and the annual subscription is \$5 per member.
3. stationery on hand at 31st December,2019 was worth \$70.
4. The equipment was depreciated by \$230.
5. subscription in arrears \$100.

Required:

_Prepare the statement of Income and expenditure for the year ended 31st December,2019.(8marks)

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE
HOME STUDY PACKAGE – YEAR 12 AGRICULTURE
WORKSHEET 13-14

27TH Sep -1st Oct

(Based on notes Week 13-14)

NAME: _____

YEAR: 12__ (10 MARKS)

DUE DATE: 19/10/21

APICULTURE

1. Explain how bees are fed when nectar is in low supply. (2 marks)

2. Explain one way in which a beekeeper can secure a new colony for starting an apiary. (2 marks)

3. How is an apiary weeded? (1 mark)

4. What does the presence of honey in brood chamber indicate? (1 mark)

5. Why should beehives be not placed in places where it is shady in the morning? (1 mark)

6. Outline one way in which the problem of angry bees be combatted. (1 mark)

7. Differentiate between a **brood chamber** and a **honey super**. (2 marks)

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE
HOME STUDY PACKAGE – YEAR 12 AGRICULTURE
WORKSHEET 14-15
(Based on notes Week 14-15)

4th-8th Oct

NAME: _____

YEAR: 12__ (10 MARKS)

DUE DATE: 19/10/21

APICULTURE

1. Identify one pest attracted to honey.

(1 mark)

2. Discuss the symptoms of sac brood disease.

(1 mark)

3. Why honey is only harvested from strong hives?

(1 mark)

4. Why should honey from uncapped cells not be harvested?

(1 mark)

5. Why must honey be made to stand for 12 hours before bottling?

(1 mark)

6. Differentiate in the uses of bee pollen and propolis.

(2 marks)

7. State one way in which you can deal with angry bees when opening a hive. (1 mark)

8. Name two equipment which are used during honey extraction. (2marks)

(i) _____

(ii) _____

HOME STUDY PACKAGE

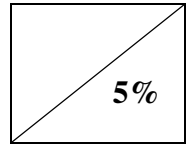
School: Labasa Sangam(SKM) College
Subject: Applied Technology
Worksheet Number:1- 2 Week: 14
2021

Year/Level: 12D/E

Student Name: _____

Date: 4th -8th October

Due Date: 18th October 2021.



QUESTION : 1

1. Explain the following process
· Refrigeration

_____ (1mark)

Tube Cutter

_____ (1mark)

Flaring Tool

_____ (1mark)

2. What is the difference between **Flaring and Swagging**?

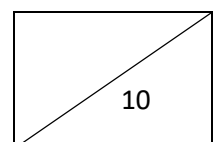
_____ (1mark)

List 4 Safety in refrigeration and Air Condition

_____ (4 marks)

List the function of the **Gauge Manifold**?






_____ (2 marks)



WORKSHEET ASSESSMENT – WEEK 14

QUESTION: 2 (10 MARKS)

(a) Identify the following tools and write their names and uses.

	Name	use
		
		
		
		

HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5
LABASA SANGAM COLLEGE
WORKSHEET 2
YEAR 12 BIOLOGY
DUE DATE: 18/10/21

STUDENTS NAME: _____

ALLOCATED MARK: 10 MARKS

WEIGHT PERCENTAGE: 5%

Write the answers in the spaces provided.

1. Explain the trend observed for the sporophyte and gametophyte in plants as they moved from aquatic environment to terrestrial environment.

_____ (2 marks)

2. Describe one advantage and disadvantage of investing parental care in offspring.
Advantage_____

Disadvantage_____
_____ (2 marks)

4. In vertebrates, what stage of life is haploid?

_____ (1 mark)

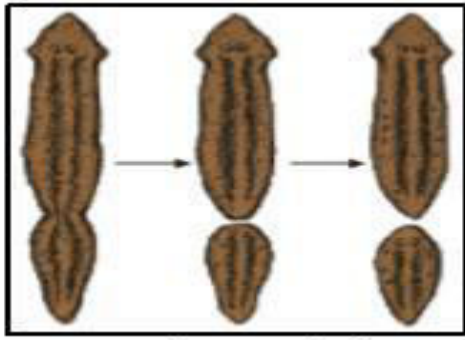
5. Why do all terrestrial animals fertilise their eggs internally?

_____ (1 mark)

6. How does bacteria cells reproduce?

_____ (1 mark)

7. Use the diagram to answer the following questions:



- a. Identify the type of reproduction that is occurring in the flatworm.
_____ (1 mark)
- b. Explain how such type of reproduction is advantageous to simple organisms like flatworms.
_____ (1 mark)
- c. Explain why such reproduction is not suitable for higher animals like mammals.

_____ (1 mark)

PREPARED BY NS

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

LESSON NOTES 14


SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY




YEAR LEVEL: 12

STRAND	HOUSEHOLD CHEMISTRY
SUB STRAND	Chemistry of medicines and drugs
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Describe the purpose of some chemicals used in everyday household products.❖ Describe the formation of soap and compare the cleaning actions of soap and detergents.

There are many different types of substances used in everyday life which has many different chemicals.

Some common substances are summarised in the table below.

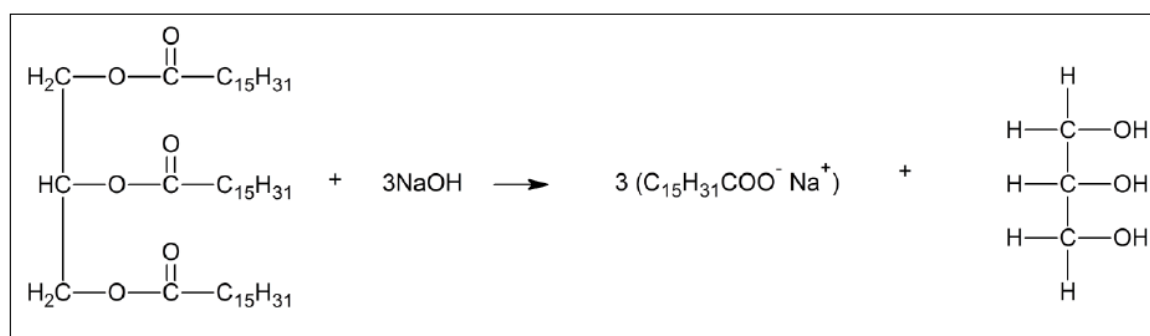
Name	Description	Example
Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Pesticide is a broad term, covering a range of harmful chemical based products that are used to control pests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Some pesticides includes ant powder, insect killers (<i>insecticides</i>), mould and fungi killers (<i>fungicides</i>), weed killers (<i>herbicides</i>), slug pellets (<i>molluscicides</i>), plant growth regulators, bird and animal repellents, and rat and mouse killers (<i>rodenticides</i>).✚ Common examples include paraquat and orthene.
Fertilizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Fertilizers are substances used to add nutrients to the soil to promote soil fertility and increase plant growth.✚ Natural fertilizers include: leaves, cow dung and bone meal compost which are used to make up the deficiency of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium in soils.✚ Artificial or chemical fertilizers are compounds that are manufactured to provide nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous to plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Urea, Ammonium sulphate, Potassium sulphate, NPK  <p>Source: http://uptorg.com</p>

Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuels are any materials that store potential energy in forms that can be practicably released and used for work or as heat energy. Fuels can be classified as distillate fuel or a residual fuel depending on the method of production. All fuel oils consist of complex mixtures of hydrocarbons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benzene, Diesel, paraffin's, kerosene  <p>Source: http://www.slideshare.net</p>
Batteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A battery is a container consisting of one or more cells, in which chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power. Precaution when using batteries applies when touching damaged cells and when handling lead acid systems that have access to lead and sulfuric acid. Lead is a toxic metal that can enter the body by inhalation of lead dust or ingestion. If leaked onto the ground, the acid and lead particles contaminate the soil. 	 <p>Source: https://learn.sparkfun.com</p>
Cleaners/ Cleaning Agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are substances (usually liquids, powders, sprays or granules) which are used to remove dirt from surfaces. Cleaning agents can be acidic, alkaline or neutral depending on the use. Acidic cleaning agents- used for the removal of inorganic deposits like scaling. Cleaners containing HCl and vinegar are common examples. Alkaline cleaning agents can dissolve fats, oils and protein- based substances. Bleaches and ammonia are common examples. 	<p>Soap, detergent, solvent cleaners</p>  <p>Source: http://www.harelmallac-export.com/</p>

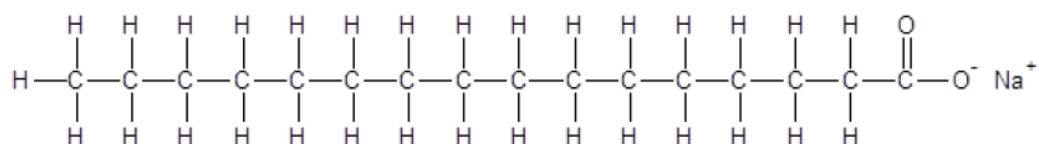
Formation of soap

- To understand what is needed to achieve effective cleaning, it is helpful to have a basic knowledge of soap and detergent chemistry.
- In the presence of alkali, fats can be hydrolyzed to form soap. This process is known as saponification.
- This process is the reverse of esterification.

Example



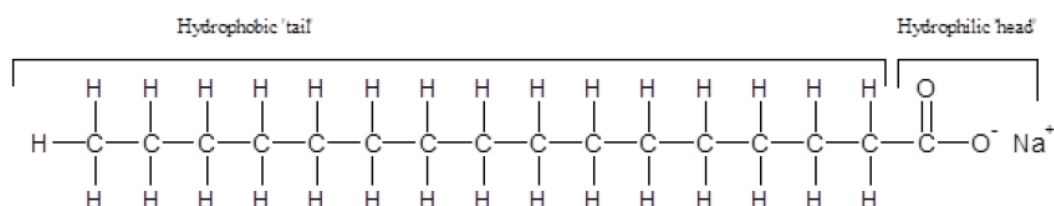
Note: The expanded structural formula of $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{COO}^- \text{Na}^+$ is:



Cleaning action of soap and detergent

- Mostly, the dirt present on clothes are organic in nature and non-polar thus insoluble in water. Therefore, cleaning with water alone has little effect when stains consist of non-polar substances such as grease and oil.
- Soap consists of carboxylate ion (hydrophilic = soluble in water) and long hydrocarbon tail (hydrophobic = soluble in grease/oils).

Example

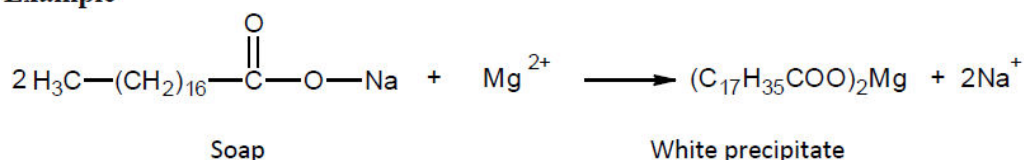


- Likewise detergent consists of sulphate ion (hydrophilic = soluble in water) and long hydrocarbon tail (hydrophobic = soluble in grease/oils).
- When soap or detergent is dissolved in water, the hydrophilic part dissolves in water and the hydrophobic ends attach themselves to the dirt (including grease and oils) and remove it from the cloth.
- Then the molecules of soap/detergent arrange themselves in micelle formation and trap the dirt at the center of the cluster.
- Scrubbing helps to pull the dirt and break them into small droplets.
- These droplets do not coagulate and redeposit on the surface of the cloth because of the repulsion between negative charges on the surface.
- The droplets are suspended in water .Foam is produced to help float the droplets of dirt.
- Rinsing helps to remove these droplets.

Summary: Soap functions because their long non-polar hydrophobic 'tail' dissolves is oil and grease to form a micelle and the micelle is surrounded by polar hydrophilic 'head' of the soap molecules which make it soluble in water.

- Soap do not work well in hard water as the calcium ions (Ca^{2+}) and Magnesium ions (Mg^{2+}) causes the precipitation of the insoluble calcium and magnesium salts of the fatty acids known as 'scum'. This prevents formation of lather.

Example

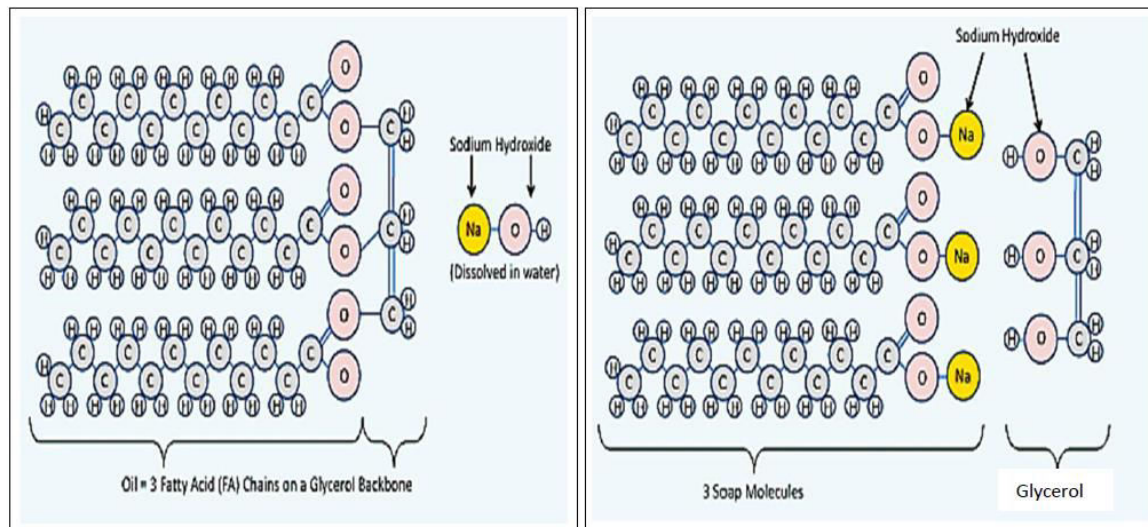


- Detergents are not affected by hard water because the magnesium and calcium salts which forms from the reaction of detergents and magnesium and calcium ions are soluble so the cleaning action of detergents are not affected.

Important:

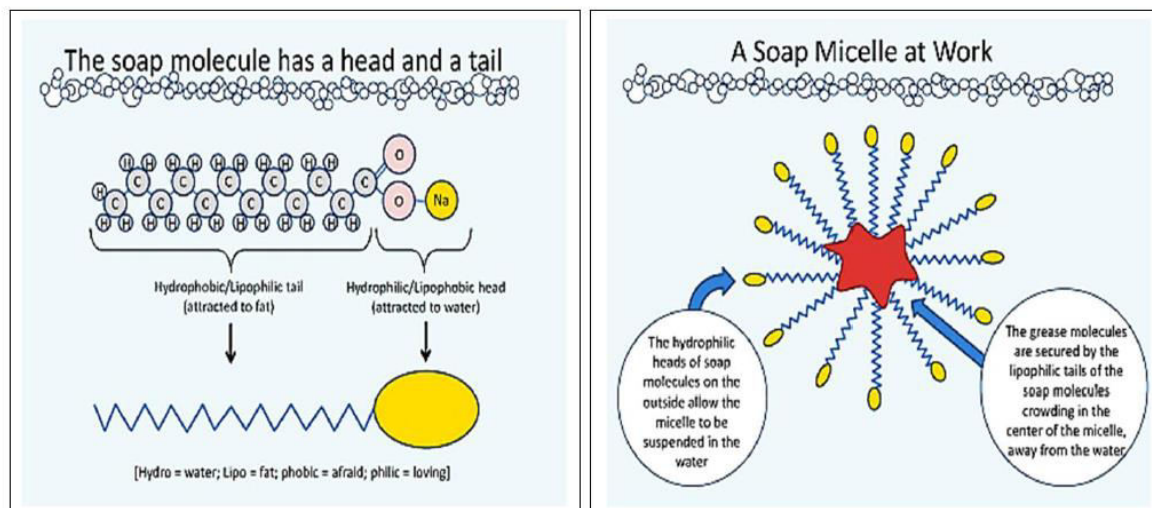
1. Never mix bleach or any bleach-containing product with any other cleaner containing ammonia. The gases created from this combination can lead to chronic breathing problems and even death.
2. Read all labels before buying and follow instructions when using cleaning products.
3. As a safer cleaning alternative, warm water and soap will often do the trick, especially at home. Baking soda is good for scrubbing. A mix of vinegar and water can clean glass.
4. When using cleaning or household products, keep the area well ventilated. Open windows and doors. Never use cleaning products in a small, enclosed space. Exposure can cause irritation in the eyes, mouth, lungs and on skin.

Summary of Soap Formation and its Action



*Ingredients for making soap:
Oil (Triglyceride) and NaOH*

NaOH breaks down oil into soap and glycerol



The soap molecule has a head and a tail.

The long non-polar hydrophobic 'tail' dissolves is oil and grease to for a micelle and the micelle is surrounded by polar hydrophilic 'head' of the soap molecules which make it soluble in water.

WORKSHEET 14

1. Give the purpose of the following:
 - i. Pesticides
 - ii. Fertilizers
2. Ammonium sulphate is a common soil fertilizer.
 - i. What is the formula of ammonium sulphate?
 - ii. What nutrient does this fertilizer supply to the soil?
 - iii. Ammonium sulphate increases soil acidity. Name a common agricultural chemical which can reduce soil acidity.
3. Give some precautions that must be taken while using/discarding batteries.
4. What are fuels used for and give some examples of fuels.
5. i. Complete the word equation for making of soap given below.

Glycerol tristearate + ----- \rightarrow Soap + -----

- ii. If the molecular formula of the soap formed in the above reaction is $C_{17}H_{35}COONa$, predict the formula of the glycerol tristearate.
5. Briefly explain what is observed when soap is used in hard water. Write an ionic equation for the reaction.

HOME STUDY PACKAGE
LABASA SANGAM COLLEGE
WORKSHEET NUMBER 14

NAME: _____

YEAR: 12____

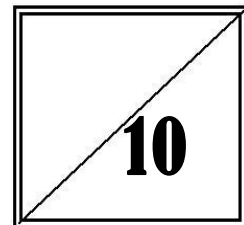
SUBJECT:

ECONOMICS

DUE DATE: 18TH OCTOBER 2021

TOTAL MARKS: 10

WEIGHTING: 5%



Refer to the Strand 2 notes to answer these questions.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

(3 marks)

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

1. Why is **diversification** important in manufacturing industries?
 - A. Increase money supply.
 - B. Ensure sufficient liquidity.
 - C. Empower producers to produce more.
 - D. Reducing risks by increasing a range of industries for higher returns.

2. The formula: $X = \text{Total Output} / \text{No. Units of Inputs}$ can be used for calculating
 - A. total product.
 - B. productivity.
 - C. marginal product.
 - D. marginal revenue.

3. Which of the following factors would lead to **external economies of scale**?
 - A. lower growth.
 - B. banned training.
 - C. costly resource prices.
 - D. increased research and development.

QUESTION 2**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS****(7 marks)**

- a. Read the article below on the manufacturing sector and with your own knowledge answer questions (i) to (iv).

One of the most thriving sectors within Fiji's growing economy is manufacturing. This includes the manufacture of textiles, garments, sugar, food processing and wood based industries. The sector **employs** approximately 26,000 workers. Fijian-made products has made substantial progress in the international trading arena such as Pure Fiji, Fiji Water, Pacific Green Furniture and FMF Foods Ltd to name a few. Manufacturing relates to the physical or chemical transformation of raw materials or components into new products. Fiji offers a highly trained and skilled labour force that is both cost effective and productive.

Adapted from: <http://www.investmentfiji.org.fj>

- (i) Define **manufacturing sector**.

(1 mark)

- (ii) State **one** example of the manufacturing sector in the article above.

(1 mark)

- (iii) Identify **one** importance of manufacturing sector stated in the article.

(1 mark)

- (iv) Calculate the percentage (%) of workers in the manufacturing sector of the total labour force if total labour force in Fiji is 371,187 people .

(1 mark)

b. Study the cartoon below and with your own knowledge answer questions (i) and (ii).



Source: <http://clic.cengage.com>

(i) Define the key concept illustrated in the cartoon above which is **specialisation**.

(1 mark)

(ii) Explain the relationship between **specialisation** and **division of labour**.

(2 marks)

STUDENTS NAME: _____ YEAR: _____

HOME STUDY PACKAGE
LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

YEAR: 12

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

WORKSHEET 14

TOTAL MARKS 10 (WEIGHTING 5%)

Read the supplementary notes on New Zealand farming system provided and answer the following questions.

Cattle Raising (Refer to pages 89-90)

1. Differentiate between store beef and stud beef. (2 Marks)

Arable Crops (Refer to pages 92 – 93)

2. Where in New Zealand does more arable crops are planted.? Provide reasons. (2 Marks)

3. What is Hay? (1 Mark)

4. What is Silage? (1 Mark)

5. Why do South Farmers rely on fodder crops and North Island farmers grow few fodder crops?

STUDENTS NAME: _____ YEAR: _____

(2 Marks)

a. Artificial insemination (1 Mark)

b. Bobby calves (1 Mark)

c. Shared Milking (1 Mark)

d. Effluent (1 Mark)

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

YEAR 12 B

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HOME STUDY PACKAGE -5

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BATCH 5

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BATCH 5

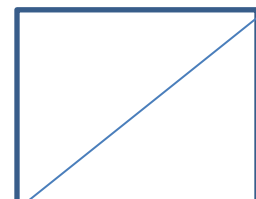
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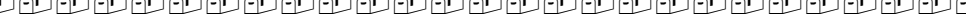
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LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE
YEAR 12 HISTORY WORKSHEET 1
WEEKS 13,14,&15
WEEK 13
TOTAL MARKS: 10

NAME: _____

YEAR: _____

WEIGHTING: 5%

DUE DATE: 19/10

Read the notes thoroughly before answering the question.

1. Where was Sukuna's first school? **(1 mark)**

2. Look up the word **ethnographer** in your dictionary. What does it mean? **(1 mark)**

3. Who built the Laucala Bay air base? **(1 mark)**

4. Why were the Nadi and Nausori bases constructed? **(1 mark)**

5. Who were the two major powers in the decision making about air bases in Fiji. **(2 marks)**

6. List three reasons why Nadi was chosen over Suva. I. **(3 marks)**

7. Why do you think that control was not passed over to the British Colonial authorities?

(1 mark)

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

YEAR 12 HISTORY WORKSHEET 2

WEEK 14,15

TOTAL MARKS: 10

NAME: _____

YEAR: _____

WEIGHTING: **5%**

DUE DATE: **19/10**

1. Nadi became an aviation “hub”; explain why this occurred; **(1 mark)**

2. A New Zealand community expanded at Nadi airport. Name some of the facilities available to this community. **(2 marks)**

3. What is an enclave? Why do historians use this term to describe New Zealanders living at Nadi? **(2 marks)**

4. Who dominated the administration of Fiji Rugby Union up to the 1930s? **(1 mark)**

5. Name two Fijians of chiefly status who were instrumental in introducing rugby. **(2 marks)**

(1) _____ (2) _____

6. An important year for Fiji rugby was 1939. List two key events. **(2 marks)**

(a) _____

(b) _____

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

Home Economics - LESSON NOTES

Year: 12A

WEEK - 13

BATCH 5

Strand	HOME MANAGEMENT
Sub- Strand	THE FAMILY-POST NATAL CARE
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Describe the post- natal care to the infants➤ Identify the qualities of good parenting and discuss its influence on the family➤ Discuss how social changes affects the family structure and its effects on the family

Postnatal care

- is entirely about the provision of a supportive environment in which a woman, her baby and the wider family can begin their new life together.

The post natal period –

- the first six weeks after birth-is critical to the health and survival of the mother and her new born.
- The most vulnerable time for both is during the hours and days after birth. Lack of care in this time period may result in death or disability as well as missed opportunities to promote healthy behaviours, affecting women, new born, and children.

CARE OF THE NEW MOTHER

Physical care

Normal bleeding

For the first two to three days after delivery, blood loss may be like a heavy period.

Over the next week the amount will gradually lessen and the colour will change from red to brownish/pink.

Spotting can continue for four to six weeks.

- Do not go swimming until bleeding has stopped.
- Do not use tampons until after the first six week check.
- Have hot water bath.

Perineum care

- The perineum is the area of skin and muscle close to the birth canal.
- At the very end of labor these skin and muscle layers thin and stretch to allow the baby to be born.
- If there is some form of tearing, or an *episiotomy* (a cut made into the perineum to enlarge the birth opening), the following recommendations will assist the healing process and help the new born mother to become comfortable.
 - Keep the perineum clean by showering each day and sitting in warm water with antiseptic or warm salt water to assist in the quick healing process.
 - Change sanitary pads at least every four hours—this can help reduce the risk of infection.
 - If there are some stitches, they are usually dissolvable and will fall out between one to three weeks after the birth.

Exercise

- After having a baby, one should always get in and out of bed on her side, as this reduces the strain on the perineum, back and tummy.
- If there is any pain while moving, extra caution is to be taken while getting in and out of bed.

Rest and activity

- Ensure that movement is done carefully and smoothly, drawing in the pelvic floor before and during movements, especially more strenuous activities such as lifting, pushing, coughing etc.
- Return to all activities at home should be done gradually, starting with short sessions only—as the muscles recover and get stronger, the mother will be able to gradually increase her activities.
- It is very important to return to a general fitness program after having a baby. Because the ligaments and support structures of your body are not back to full strength for up to a year postnatal, it is important to choose from the many safe sports and exercise programs available, while avoiding a few risky activities.
- Walking, swimming, Pilates, gym stations with light/medium weights, cross-training and cycling are all good exercise choices at this stage.

Postpartum blues and depression

- Approximately 80 per cent of women experience the *baby blues* around three days after birth.

- Baby blues can be caused by hormone changes; tiredness; pain from stitches; a wound or full breasts or even feeling flat after all the excitement of the birth.
- One may feel anxious about small things and become very weepy.
- Some new parents find it difficult to bond with their new baby. They should not feel guilty if they do not instantly bond. These feelings will change and grow over time.
- About 10 to 20 per cent of women can go on to develop *postnatal depression (PND)* which may include one or more of the following signs or symptoms:

- o persistent low mood
- o extreme anxiety, confusion and panic
- o difficulties in sleeping or excessive sleeping
- o not eating or overeating o inability to enjoy anything or cope with routine tasks
- o inability to think clearly or make decision.
- o feelings of wanting to harm baby or self
- o Wanting to run away.

- *Postnatal depression* is a treatable condition and it is most important to get help early. Help can be sought through midwives, child health nurse and from health centres.
- It is also important to seek help if childbirth experiences are stressful, disappointing or traumatic.

Seeking assistance from Nurses and doctors with questions regarding childbirth is important to ensure both the baby and the mother are well.

POST NATAL CARE TO THE INFANTS

Nappy changing

- Gather everything that is needed and place it all within easy reach.
- While changing nappies, do not be tempted to leave the baby unattended on a change table, for whatever reasons.
- Always keep one hand on the baby, especially as they get older. At this point changing a baby should be done on a lower surface or a change mat on the floor.
- Encourage eye contact with the baby during nappy changing.

For girls:

Wipe from front to back, wiping away any bowel motion or urine from their skin.

For boys:

Clean all around the folds of skin of the genitals. Boys can spray urine everywhere, so be very prompt when replacing the nappy.

NORMAL INFANT URINE AND BOWEL HABITS**Urine**

- It is to be expected that babies will have one wet nappy on the first day, two on day two and three on day three, and so on until breastfeeding is established.
- Gradually approximately six to eight heavy wet nappies is expected per day, with the urine a pale yellow in color.
- If using *disposable nappies* it can sometimes be difficult to tell if the nappy is wet—feel the front and bottom of the nappy to check the crystals inside the nappy—if wet, they should feel full. Some disposable nappies have a “wetness indicator” which changes color if the nappy is wet.

Bowels

- Baby’s first bowel motions, called *meconium*, are black/dark green in color and should occur within 24 hours of birth.
- After a few days of feeding the bowel motions change color to brown/green and then to a yellowish mustard color which is loose with small curds in it like cottage cheese.
- Mothers’ breast milk contains natural laxatives which prevent constipation.
- In the early days babies may have a bowel motion with every feed but this will slow down.
- The normal range of bowel motions is eight per day to one per week. If you there are any concerns contact the midwife, doctor or child health nurse.
- Formula fed babies are more prone to constipation.

Bathing

- Just as it is important to gather everything that is needed and all placed within easy reach before changing nappies, it is equally important to do the same when bathing the baby. Never leave the baby alone in the bath.
- The temperature of the bath should be warm but not too hot. Place the elbow or wrist in the water to check the temperature—if it is comfortable then it should be suitable.
- Babies may only need to be bathed every second day in cooler weather but in warmer months a daily bath is recommended.

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

Home Economics - LESSON NOTES

Year: 12A

WEEK - 14

BATCH 5

Strand	HOME MANAGEMENT
Sub- Strand	THE FAMILY-POST NATAL CARE
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Describe the post- natal care to the infants➤ Identify the qualities of good parenting and discuss its influence on the family➤ Discuss how social changes affects the family structure and its effects on the family

Cord care

- The umbilical cord will feel cold and clammy, initially, and then will become quite dry and brown in color.
- Wash hands with soap and water before, and after, handling the cord.
- Check at each nappy change—there should be no blood loss.
- When re-dressing the baby, fold down the nappy.
- This helps keep the cord exposed to air (keeping it dry), reduces undue pressure on the cord prevents potential for infection through fecal contamination.
- When bathing the baby, wash the cord with water and dry gently.
- There are no nerve endings in the cord so it will not hurt the baby when cleaning the cord.
- There is a variation in the length of time it will take for the cord to separate: however, this usually occurs between five and 15 days.
- When it is close to dropping off, old blood may be noticed around the base of the cord. It is normal for the cord to smell at this stage. Just clean as previously described.
- If the skin around the cord becomes red or hot to touch, looks inflamed, is offensive to smell or is noticeably draining pus, show the midwife, nurse, doctor or child health nurse as soon as possible.

Sleeping and settling

- A newborn baby's sleep cycles lasts about 20 to 40 minutes with broken sleep anywhere from two to six hours.

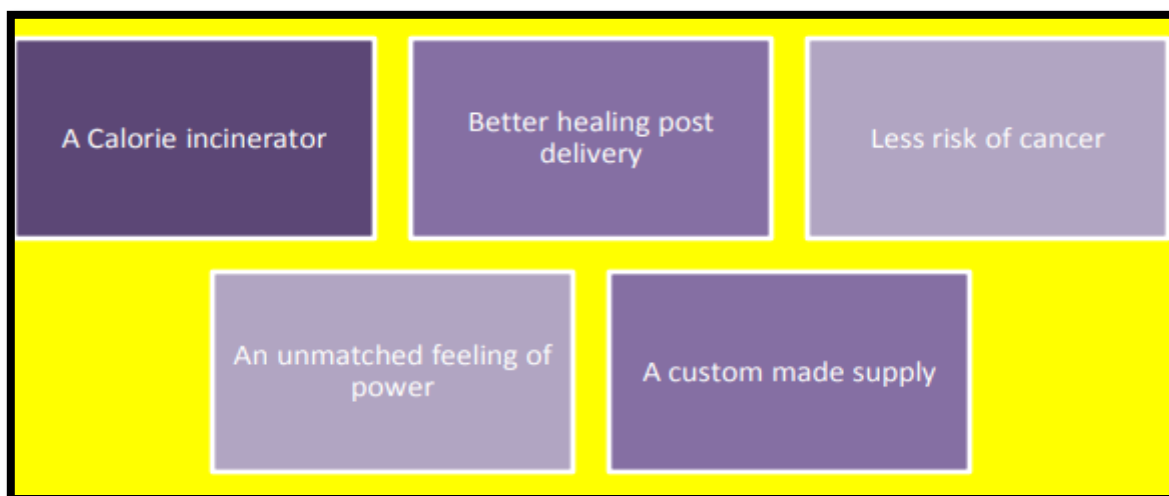
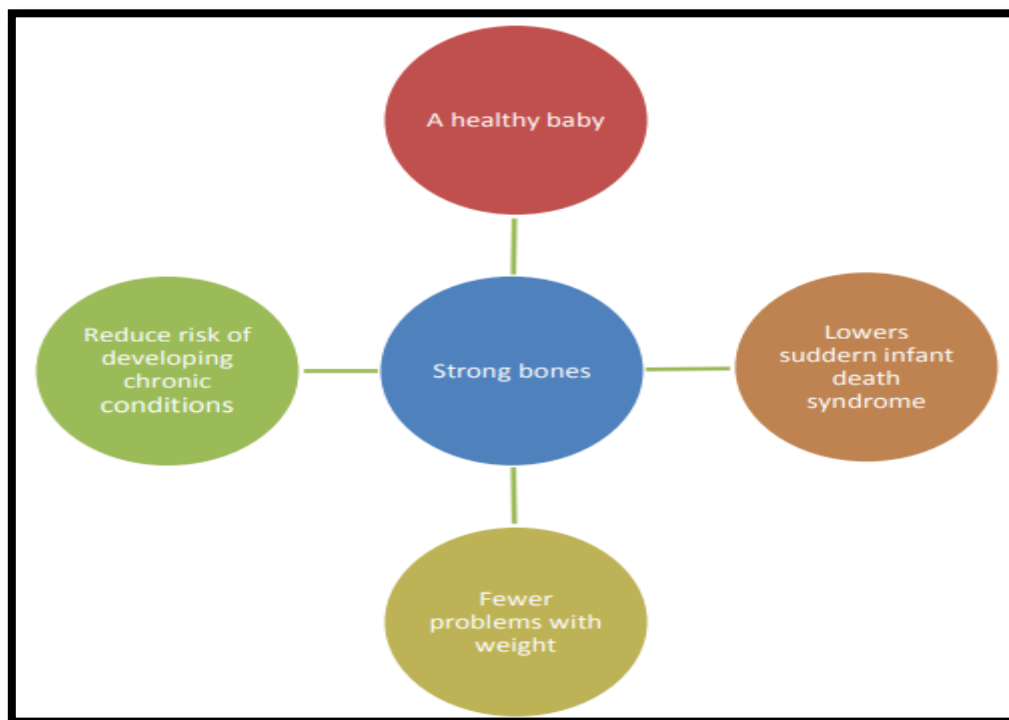
- During light sleep babies will sometimes move and make noises. Their breathing pattern is irregular and they can be woken easily at this time.
- During deep sleep they are very still and will not move when touched.

FEEDING METHOD

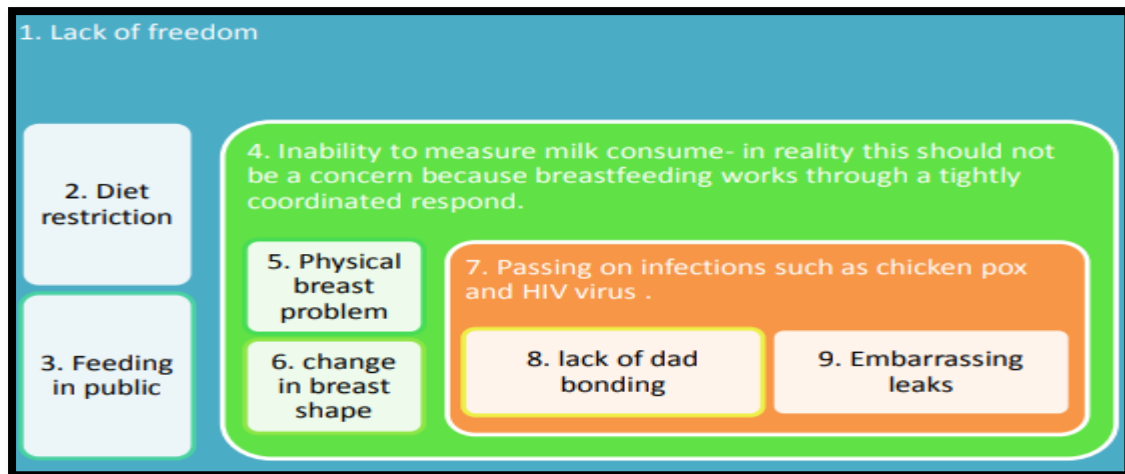
BREASTFEEDING

Breastfeeding is nature`s gift to nature that the baby is on a firm healthy foundation during the vital, formative period of human life.

ADVANTAGES OF BREASTFEEDING



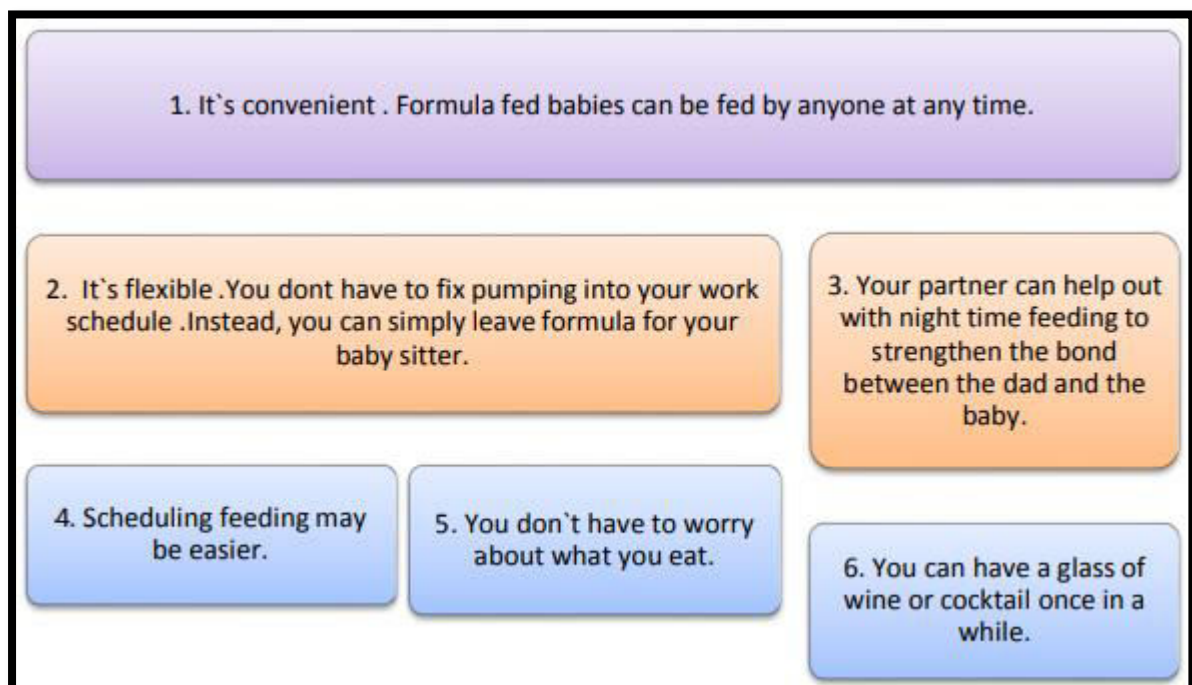
DISADVANTAGES OF BREASTFEEDING



FORMULA FEEDING

- Formula feeding is also a healthy choice for babies.
- If you use a formula, your baby will get the best possible alternative to breast milk.

ADVANTAGES OF FORMULA FEEDING



DISADVANTAGES OF FORMULA FEEDING



IMMUNIZATION

- The policy statement in the Ministry of health states that the target populations for the Expanded Program on Immunization Vaccines are children from birth to 18 months of age for primary immunization.
- For infants under 18 months

Immunization Schedule				
Age	Vaccine	Dose	Route	Site
Birth	BCG*(please see table 2 below for guidance on babies born to HIV positive mothers)	0.05mL	Intradermal	Mid upper arm
	HBV0within 24 hrs of birth	0.5mL	Intramuscular	Anterolateral thigh
6 weeks	DTP-Hep B-Hib1	0.5mL	Intramuscular	Anterolateral thigh
	Pneumococcal Vaccine 1	0.5mL	Intramuscular	Anterolateral thigh
	Rotavirus Vaccine 1	1.5mL	Oral	
	OPV1	2 drops	Oral	
10 weeks	DTP-Hep B-Hib 2	0.5mL	Intramuscular	Anterolateral thigh
	Pneumococcal Vaccine 2	0.5mL	Intramuscular	Anterolateral thigh
	OPV 2	2 drops	Oral	
14 weeks	DTP-Hep B-Hib 3	0.5mL	Intramuscular	Anterolateral thigh
	Pneumococcal Vaccine 3	0.5mL	Intramuscular	Anterolateral thigh
	Rotavirus Vaccine 2	1.5mL	Oral	
	OPV 3	2 DROPS	Oral	
12 Months	MR 1	0.5mL	Intramuscular	Upper arm
18 Months	OPV 4	2 drops	Oral	
*studies have shown that giving the hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of birth found that immunized infants born to mothers infected with hepatitis B were less likely to become infected with Hepatitis B.				
Source: Fiji National Immunization Policy and Procedure Manual, Ministry of Health, 2013				

Vaccine –Preventable Diseases and the Vaccine that Prevent Them				
Disease	Vaccine	Disease spread by	Disease Symptoms	Disease complication
Chicken pox	Varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox	Air, direct contact	Rash ,tiredness, headache ,feve	Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis(brain swelling),pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
Diphtheria	DTaP*vaccine protects against diphtheria	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), intellectual disability, pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death.
Hib	Hib vaccine protects against Haemophilia	Air, direct contact	No symptoms unless bacteria enters blood	Liver failure, arthralgia (joint pain), kidney, pancreatic and blood disorder.
Hepatitis A	Hep A vaccine protects against hepatitis A	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms, fever, stomach ache, loss of appetite	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer
Hepatitis B	HepB vaccine protects against hepatitis B	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms, fever, headache, weakness, vomiting.	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer
Flu	Flu vaccine protects against influence	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue.	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
Measles	MMR**vaccine protects against measles.	Air, direct contact	Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pinkeye.	Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death.
Mumps	MMR**vaccine protects against mumps	Air, direct contact	Swollen salivary glands (under the	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and

			jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain.	spinal cord), encephalitis (brain swelling), inflammation of testis or ovaries, deafness.
Pertussis	DTaP*vaccine protects against pertussis(whooping cough)	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, runny nose ,apnoea,(a pause in breathing in infants)	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
Polio	IPV Vaccine protects against polio	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, and headache.	Paralysis, death

Pneumococcal	PCV vaccine protects against pneumococcal	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, pneumonia(infection in the lungs)	Bacteria (blood infection),meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), death
Rotavirus	RV vaccine protects against rotavirus	Through the mouth	Diarrhoea, fever, omitting	Severe diarrhoea, dehydration.
Rubella	MMR**vaccine protects against rubella	Air, direct contact	Children infected with rubella virus sometimes have a rash ,fever ,swollen lymph nodes	Very serious in pregnant women can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, birth defects.
Tetanus	DTaP*vaccine protects against tetanus	Exposure through cuts in skin	Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever.	Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death

MMUNIZATION RECORD

Age	Vaccine	Date vaccine administered	Vaccine batch number	Clinic received	Signature
Birth	Hepatitis B				
	Note date & time				
6 Weeks	BCG				
	DTP-Hep B- hib				
	OPV				
	Pneumococcal				
10 weeks	Rotavirus				
	DTP-HepB-Hib				
	OPV				
14 weeks	Pneumococcal				
	DTP-HepB-Hib				
	OPV				
12 months	Pneumococcal				
	Rotavirus				
18 months	MR				
	OPV				
ADDITIONAL VACCINES					

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

Home Economics - LESSON NOTES



Year: 12A

WEEK - 15

BATCH 5

Strand	HOME MANAGEMENT
Sub- Strand	THE FAMILY-POST NATAL CARE
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Describe the post- natal care to the infants➤ Identify the qualities of good parenting and discuss its influence on the family➤ Discuss how social changes affects the family structure and its effects on the family

GOOD PARENTING AND EFFECTS ON THE FAMILY

GOOD PARENTING	EFFECTS ON THE FAMILY
<p>Loving Your Child</p> 	<p>Sometimes the best thing parents can give their children is love and affection. A warm touch or a caring hug can let the child know how much parents really care about him or her. Do not ever overlook how important a physical connection is when it comes to children.</p>
<p>Strong ethical and moral values</p> 	<p>Enforce rules that apply to every person leading a happy and productive life — not model rules of your ideal person.</p> <p>Teach children that it is okay for them to be different, and they do not have to follow the crowd. Teach them right from wrong when they are young, and they will be able to make their own decisions, instead of listening to or following others.</p>

Be responsible



One characteristic of being a good parent is being responsible. That means that parents should go out and get a job. They should buy food and provide shelter and clothing. It also means being mature enough to handle situations, that needs careful considerations and genuine care. Being a good parent also means providing stability and structure.

Educate and Motivate



It is very important for parents to ensure that their children receive the best education as possible. It is also important for them to motivate their children to be educated, be it academic or spiritual education. At some or the other point in life parents have to learn to compromise for their children, be it financially or in any other way to build a secure future for their children they should be that much responsible to give up what it takes.



Preventing anti-social behavior

Children's first experience with social behavior begins at home therefore parents have the important responsibility of teaching their children good Social skills. Early, effective and appropriate discipline, lessons in behavioral skills, family therapy, and psychotherapy may help reduce the chance that at-risk children go on to become adults with antisocial personality disorder.

Create joy and laughter in a family



Source: Soronaivalu Collection, 2015

There are many different ways to have fun. Being outdoors and enjoying nature has great physical and emotional benefits. In a good weather, involve the family in activities such as going to the park or beach, hiking, swimming, sleeping in a tent in the backyard, or going on a picnic and playing rugby or soccer etc. These activities initiate family bonding and happiness.

Invest in yourself



Recognize Your Most Important Financial Asset: Yourself. Protect yourself and your loved ones. Borrow sparingly. Live simply today for a more comfortable tomorrow

SOCIAL CHANGES THAT AFFECTS THE FAMILY STRUCTURE

- Social connections come from a variety of sources—
 - family and friends,
 - shared living spaces,
 - interaction with neighbours, and
 - participation in community or religious organizations.
 - For many people as they get older, their family structure changes as children leave home and spouses die.

Changing women role and dual career families:

The increase in female headed household could be due to a variety of reasons including

- widowhood,
- migration,
- non-marital fertility and
- marital instability.

In recent decades;

- women have become heads of household because men, the traditional head of household had left for work or other reasons.
- More over due to civil unrest, and displacement,

- a refugee situation exists in a number of countries in the region, often resulting in females taking over the task of running the household.

Migration

- The migration of professionally and technically qualified people in search of paid employment particularly from rural to urban areas and overseas.
- Countries such as Australia, New Zealand, China and the United States have opened new avenues for all types of migrants and paved the way for thousands of professionally and technically qualified persons to migrate.

Increased family breakdown

- On a range of outcome including
 - educational achievement,
 - behavior,
 - mental health,
 - self-concept,
 - social competence and
 - long-term health,

There are significant difference between children who experience parental separation compared with children from intact families.

- *Children from intact families* can experience circumstances known
 - to increase the risk of poor outcome such as poverty ,
 - parental conflict,
 - violence and
 - poor parenting,
- Whilst *children whose parents separate* may not experience these or can cope well, with the result that many children experiencing family breakdown will function as well as, or even better than, children from intact families.

Increase role of grandparents for childcare

- While some women have children later in life, and are likely to therefore become grandparents at an older age,
- other women become grandparents at a relatively young age.
- The average age at which some one becomes a grandparent is shifting and has been variously cited in recent years at anywhere between 47-54.

Increase in technology advances telecommunication

- Availability of technology from mobile phones, digital cameras, to home computers is evident in most homes nowadays and
- it has improved and eased many household responsibilities and
- improved family communication in so many ways.

However if not managed and monitored well, it may pose many problems to the family such as

- having a negative impact on the social interaction within the household in terms of time allocation patterns,
- the choice of social functions,
- the transmittal of cultural values, and
- in the overall family behaviour.

Establishment of regular family contact

- A feeling of closeness or affection from being united with other people in the family.
- Family togetherness, meaning that husband, wife, and children choose to spend their leisure time with one another.
- Playing together is an essential trait of happy, healthy families.
- Certainly our children need to do their chores, and of course they need discipline with consistency.
- A great thing happens to families when they play together:
- They begin to talk and laugh and lighten up.
- Family memories are built, inside jokes are shared, and serious moments of intimacy are communicated. Families need special times together to build lifelong memories and to play together.

Late Marriage

- Delaying marriage (pushing the age at marriage into the late 20s and higher).
- A well-known changing family pattern is a shift in family structure the dramatic increase in single parent families.
- The other dramatic divergence in family patterns is a shift in family timing an increase in the proportion of men and women who *postpone marriage and childbearing*.
- Delayed family formation has
 - economic,
 - social,
 - psychological, and
 - biological effects that are fundamentally incommensurate.
- There is maturity in both partners and a positive relation between age at marriage, spouse's marital role performance, and marital satisfaction.

THE END

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

HOME ECONOMICS

YEAR 12

WORKSHEET 11

BATCH 5

NAME: _____

YEAR: _____

DUE DATE: 18/10/21

HOME MANAGEMENT

BATCH 5 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

LESSON NOTES 13/14/15

The Family

Post-partum blues are common after childbirth. With reference to the above statement, write down two

1. Causes for postpartum blues. (2 marks)

- _____

- _____

2. Symptoms of post-partum blues. (2 marks)

- _____

- _____

3. Ways mothers can prevent postpartum blues from occurring. (2 marks)

- _____

- _____

4. Ways family members can support mothers with postpartum blues. (2 marks)

- _____

- _____

5. (i) Define the term episiotomy. (2 marks)

- (ii) Explain the importance of choosing safe sports and exercise program after childbirth.

HOME MANAGEMENT

BATCH 5 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

LESSON NOTES 13/14/15

The Family

Breast feeding is a gift from nature. With reference to the above statement, discuss two

1. Advantages of breast feeding. **(2 marks)**

- _____

- _____

2. Disadvantages of breast feeding. **(2 marks)**

- _____

- _____

3. Ways working mothers can still provide breast milk for their babies. **(2 marks)**

- _____

- _____

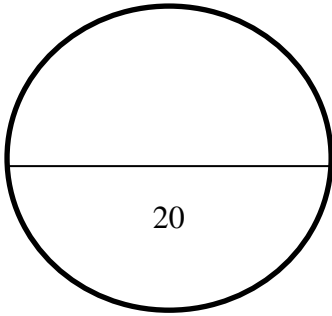
4. Ways family members can support the working mother to continue breast feeding. **(2 marks)**

- _____

- _____

5. State one advantage of breast feeding. **(1 mark)**

6. Explain the importance of cord care for the baby. **(1 mark)**



LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

HOME ECONOMICS

SHORT TEST TWO -20%

Name : _____

Year: _____

HOME MANAGEMENT

ESSAY QUESTION

[20 marks]

The Family

Social changes occurring within families have an effect on family structure. With reference to the above statement, discuss

- **Two social changes that occur within a family. (4 marks)**
- **One positive effect of each of the changes on the family. (4 marks)**
- **One negative effect of each of the changes on the family. (4 marks)**
- **One way families can manage the social changes identified. (4 marks)**

[illegible]

THE END-STAY SAFE

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

NAME: _____

HOME STUDY PACKAGE

YEAR: _____

YEAR 12 PHYSICS

WORKSHEET 1:(10 Marks)

NOTE: Please only return the worksheets 1 and 2.

COULOMBS

1. Calculate the electrostatic force between two charges of +6nC and +1nC if they are separated by a distance of 2 mm.

(2marks)

2. When sugar is poured from the box into the sugar bowl, the rubbing of sugar grains creates a static electric charge that repels the grains, and causes sugar to go flying out in all directions. If each of two sugar grains acquires a charge of $3.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ C}$ at a separation of $8.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$, with what **force** will they repel each other?

(2marks)

3. Calculate the distance between two charges of +4nC and -3nC if the electrostatic force between them is 0.005 N.

(2marks)

4. Lusiana is dusting the house and raises a cloud of dust particles as she wipes across a table. If two 4.0×10^{-14} C pieces of dust exert an electrostatic force of 2.0×10^{-12} N on each other, ***how far apart*** are the dust particles at that time?

(2marks)

5. Calculate the charge on two identical spheres that are similarly charged if they are separated by 20 cm and the electrostatic force between them is 0.006 N.

(2marks)

LABASA SANGAM (SKM) COLLEGE

NAME: _____

HOME STUDY PACKAGE

YEAR: _____

YEAR 12 PHYSICS

WORKSHEET 2: (10 Marks)

ELECTROMAGNETISM

1. A square loop of aluminium wire is initially placed perpendicular to the lines of a constant magnetic field of 0.5 T. The area enclosed by the loop is 0.2 m^2 . The loop is then turned through an angle of 90° so that the plane of the loop is parallel to the field lines. The turn takes 0.1 s. What is the induced emf in the loop?

(3marks)

2. A straight wire of mass 200 g and length 1.5 m carries a current of 2 A. It is suspended in mid-air by a uniform horizontal magnetic field B (Fig. 4.3). What is the magnitude of the magnetic field?

(3 marks)

3. Synchrotron is used in Nuclear Physics to produce high speed protons. A strong magnetic field is used to keep the protons in a circular orbit. Consider a proton traveling at 5×10^8 m/s around a synchrotron with a 6 m diameter in a magnetic field of strength 0.08 T. (The charge of a proton is 1.6×10^{-19} C)

(i) Calculate the magnetic force on the proton.

(2 marks)

(ii) Calculate the mass of the proton.

(2 marks)

HOME STUDY PACKAGE

NAME: _____
YEAR: _____

School: Labasa Sangam(SKM) College
Subject: Technical drawing
Week :14/Worksheet:1-2

Year/Level:11C/D/E
Due Date:18th October 2021
Date:4th October -8th October 2021

Question:1

(5 marks)

(a)**Given:** An axis, vertex, focal point and a ratio of eccentricity of 2:3 of a conic section.

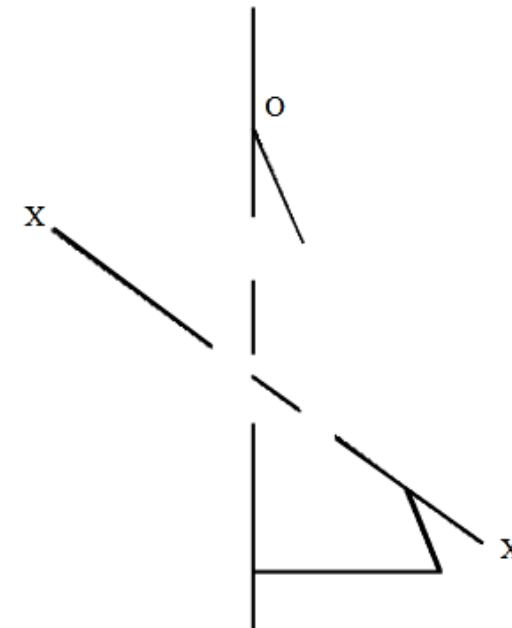
Required: Locate the directrix and construct the conic section.

Question:1			
	Correct method used to find directrix	2	
	Correct method	2	
	Correct line work	1	



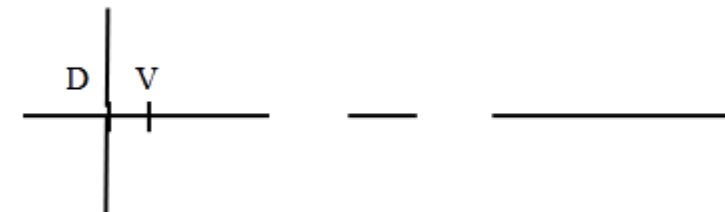
(b). **Given:** the incomplete elevation of a truncated right cone and the cutting plane X-X

- Required:** (i) Complete the elevation. (2 mark)
(ii) Locate and label the focal point and the directrix. (2 marks)
(iii) Draw and label the focal sphere. (1 mark)



(c) **Given:** the directrix and vertex on the axis of a conic section with a ratio of 1:1

- Required:** (i) Find the focal point. (2 mark)
(ii) Draw the conic section. (2 marks)
(iii) Name the conic section. _____ (1 mark)



NAME: _____

YEAR: _____

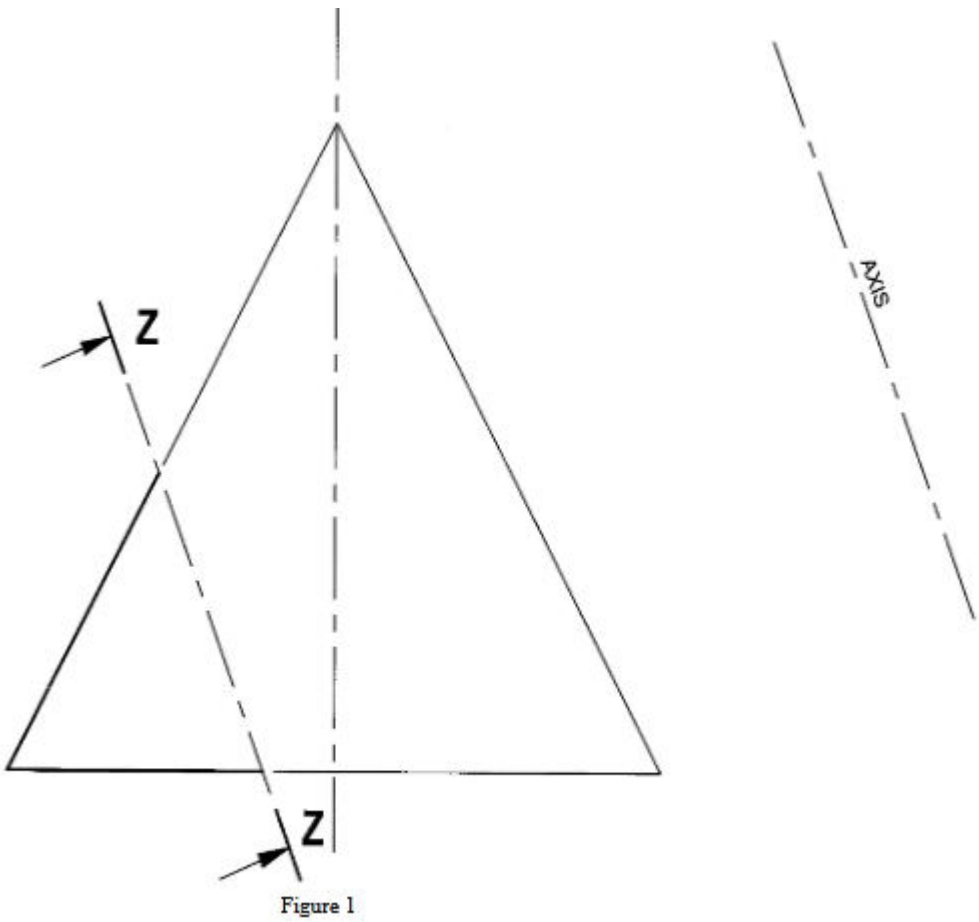
QUESTION:2

(15 marks)

(a) Figure 1 shows the elevation of a cone and the position of cutting plane ZZ.

- Required: (i) Draw using instruments, the section formed by the cutting plane ZZ and clearly label the directrix, vertex and focus. (7 marks)
- (ii) Determine the eccentricity ratio of the conic section. Ratio: _____ (1 mark)
- (iii) Name the conic section formed. _____ (1 mark)

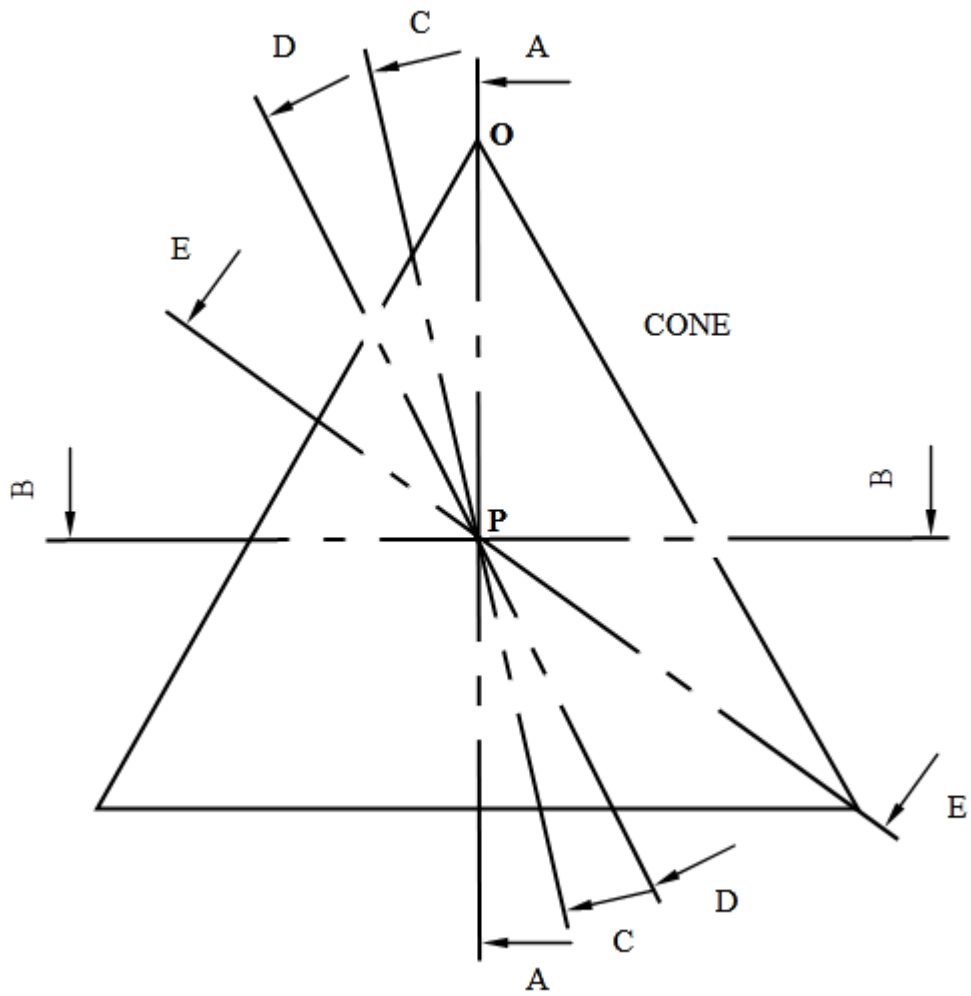
Question:2			
1(a)	Correct method used to Focal point, vertex, directrix	1	
	Correct method	2	
	Correct line work	1	
	Correct shape	3	
	Ratio of conic section	1	
	Correct names with guide line	1	



Required: Name the conic section formed by the cutting planes shown.

- AA: _____
- BB: _____
- CC: _____
- DD: _____
- EE: _____

Question:2(b)			
	Correct names	5	
	Correct printing with guidelines	1	



(b)Given: The elevation of the cone is shown with the apex O, point P on its axis and cutting planes AA, BB, CC, DD and EE.

