	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	ENGLISH	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Listening and speaking
Sub strand	Socio cultural context and situations
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Examine and demonstrate appropriate oral genres in a range of informal texts.

Bush Medicine – Konai Helu Thaman

When I was a little girl
 many women used to come
 to my grandmother to be cured
 she chewed some leaves
 wrapped in more leaves
 then used the juice to dry out
 the bothersome sores
 the women were always quiet
 and somewhat apprehensive

now the wise men say
 that there might be something
 in my grandmother's cure
 and the leaves that flavored it
 I only hope that one day
 they too would be sure

Summary

In this poem, the poet is recalling as how her grandmother used the plants and leaves and made herbal medicine out of it and treat people with painful sores. This poem also portrays Mother Nature's power of healing as it provides variety of plants and herbs which can be utilized to cure certain illness. The poet narrates as what she saw in her childhood as her grandmother used herb leaves to cure sores which had become incurable. The poem also relates that despite the availability of modern era medicines and health care system, some people still believe in natural healing process through the wonderful gift of nature.

Theme

- Nature is source of great herbal treasure, which needs to be preserved.
- Appreciate natural resources as it is the greatest gift given to mankind.

Activity

1. Explain in your own words the cure used by the grandmother.


2. Why do you think, the women were bit quiet and worried?

3. Who do you think the wise men are?

4. What are the wise men saying now?

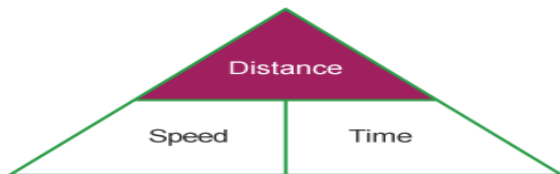
5. Explain why the poem is called "Bush Medicine?"

6. Explain what you like about the poem?

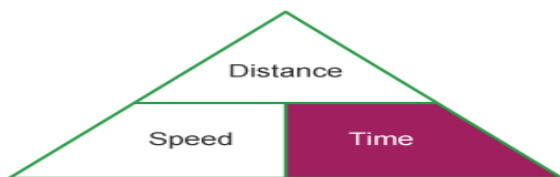
	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	MATHEMATICS	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Measurement
Sub strand	Time
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Identify and use the standard units of time, including days, weeks, months and years to solve problems.

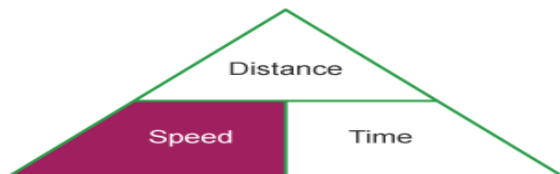
SPEED, TIME AND DISTANCE



$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$



$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Time taken = Finishing time – Starting time

$$\text{Tt} = \text{Ft} - \text{St}$$

EXAMPLE

1. A car travels with an average speed of 8 km/ hour, it leaves Rakiraki at 5.00pm and arrives at Lautoka at 8.00pm, just on lockdown time. Calculate the distance between Rakiraki and Lautoka?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time taken} &= \text{Ft} - \text{St} \\ &= 8\text{pm} - 5\text{pm} \\ &= 3 \text{ hours} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance} &= \text{S} \times \text{T} \\ &= 80\text{km/hr} \times 3 \text{ hours} \\ &= 240\text{km} \end{aligned}$$

2. The distance from Suva to Sigatoka is 120km. It took a car 2 hour travel the distance. What is the average of the car?

Distance = 120km

Time = 2 hours

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$


$$= \frac{120}{2}$$

$$2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{60 \text{ km/hour}}}$$

ACTIVITY

QUESTION	WORKING	ANSWER
The distance from Suva to Lautoka through Kings Road is 280km. A sunbeam bus takes 4 hours to cover the distance. At what speed the bus is travelling?		
A Vatukoula express bus travels at 80 km/hour. How long will it take to travel 480km?		
A Fiji Airways plane leaves Nadi at 7.00am and reaches Brisbane at 10.00am. it travels at a speed of 300km/hour. What is total distance travelled by the plane?		
The aero plane left Sydney at 7.30am and arrived at Nadi International airport at 10.30am on the same day. It covered a distance of 840km. calculate the speed of the aero plane?		

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	HINDI	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Listening and speaking
Sub strand	Socio cultural context and situations
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Examine and demonstrate appropriate oral genres in a range of informal texts.

अ. नीचे दिए गए बोधन खण्ड को ध्यान से पढ़कर प्रश्नों को हल कीजिए ।

संगति का असर

संगति का अर्थ है साथ । जीवन में अच्छे या भले लोगों का साथ होना बहुत जरूरी है । माना जाता है कि इन्सान जैसा संगत करता है, वैसा ही बन जाता है । अच्छी संगत से हमें लाभ और बुरी संगत से हानि ही होती है ।

संगति का असर हमारे जीवन पर अवश्य पड़ता है । बच्चों को हमेशा अच्छी संगत में रहने की सलाह दी गई है । जैसे – अच्छे लोगों के साथ रहने से हम अच्छे विचार को पाते हैं और दूसरों के अच्छे कामों से सीख भी मिलती है । यही नहीं **उनके** साथ रहने से अपनी आदतों में सुधार भी होता है । कहा जाता है कि जहाँ एक अच्छा दोस्त हमें दुख में मदद करता है तो दूसरी ओर एक बुरा दोस्त दुख आने पर भाग जाता है ।

अगर हम बुरे लोगों का साथ देंगे तो हम भी बुरे बन जाएँगे । यदि संगति ठीक न हो तो ज्यादा समय बेकार की बातों में बीत जाती है । धीरे-धीरे अपने अच्छे गुण भी समाप्त हो जाते हैं । एक कहावत है कि **बस्ते में एक सड़ा आलू** बाकी आलुओं को भी खराब कर देता है । इसलिए दोस्त बनाते समय सावधान रहना चाहिए ।

याद रहे, कभी-कभी संगत इन्सान की पहचान बन जाती है । सदा यही कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हम अच्छे लोगों के साथ रहें ताकि समाज में आदर पा सकें ।

कुसुम चन्द

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार उत्तर दिए गए हैं। बोधन खण्ड के अनुसार उत्तर पुस्तिका में दिए गए सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर **गोलाकार** निशान बनाइए।

प्रश्न

१. पाठ के अनुसार संगति का अर्थ क्या है ?

- क. साथ
- ख. असर
- ग. अच्छा
- घ. इन्सान

कृपया पृष्ठ उलटिए

२. बुरी संगति का फल _____ होता है।

- क. बुरा
- ख. सड़ा
- ग. मीठा
- घ. अच्छा

३. हम अच्छे विचार कैसे पा सकते हैं ?


- क. काम करके
- ख. ज्यादा बातें करके
- ग. खुद को बड़ा समझ कर
- घ. अच्छे लोगों का साथ देकर

४. पंक्ति नं. ६ में आए उनके शब्द, _____ लोगों के लिए आया है।

- क. बुरे
- ख. हम
- ग. अच्छे
- घ. अपने

५. एक अच्छा दोस्त कैसा होता है ?

- क. हम पर हक जताता है।
- ख. दुख में मदद करता है।
- ग. बुरे लोगों का साथ देता है।
- घ. दुख आने पर भाग जाता है।

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	SOCIAL SCIENCE	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Place and environment
Sub strand	Features of places
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Investigate the main climatic regions of the world and express their effects on people live and work.

The Arctic Circle

The **Arctic Circle** is one of the five major circles of latitude that mark maps of the Earth. The region north of this circle is known as the Arctic, and the zone just to the south is called the Northern Temperate Zone. The equivalent polar circle in the **Southern Hemisphere is called the Antarctic Circle**.

Antarctic Circle

The area south of the Antarctic Circle is known as the **Antarctic**, and the zone immediately to the north is called the Southern Temperate Zone. The equivalent line of latitude in the **northern hemisphere is the Arctic Circle**.

The continent of Antarctica forms a land mass covering much of the area within the Antarctic Circle. There is **no permanent human population south of the Antarctic Circle**. There are, however, several Antarctic research centers from many nations that are inhabited by teams of scientists that rotate on a seasonal basis.

ACTIVITY

1. The North of Arctic Circle are situated in _____ and _____.

2. What is the winter and summer temperature of the Russia?

3. Name some activities done in Antarctica?

4. Which countries are in the Antarctic Circle?

5. True – False. Antarctica is the driest continent. _____

6. What is the name of the Antarctica's most famous animal? _____

7. Antarctica is located in which part of the earth? _____


8. Antarctica surrounds which pole? _____

9. What is unique about the South Pole? _____

10. Which country has the largest population? _____

11. Where is the biggest dessert on earth? _____

12. Name the highest mountain in the world? _____

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT		YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Matana: Volavola kei na Bulibuli

Matana Lailai: Na veivanua e vakayagataki kina na vosa – vanua ni vakau itukutuku, veivosaki e veisiga, vosa vakayagatakiena vakacacali.

Na Veika Me Rawati

Ni oti na leseni ogo, e ra na kila na gone na cava na I Serekali.

Na Vakacacali- Na I Serekali

Na I serekali e ra dau vakayatuyatutaka e dua na tamata me I talanoa ka ra seretaka tale tiko ga.

Koto e ra e dua na I Serekali. Wilika nai Serekali ka sauma mai na taro e ra.

Na i Bole

Saravalivali e rui qaqa
 Na ucunivatu e vakatawa
 Draki vinaka se na draki ca
 Roba na ua ena toka ga
 Ni ua na vanua se di na mati
 Ruru na vanua se laba na cagi
 Qiqi mai na ua mai takali
 Ena ucunivatu ni saravalivali
 Na i bole oqori e wananavu
 3Ni sega ni dro na meca, me samu
 Na i bole oqori e kena i cavu
 Dui mate ga ena nona ucunivatu
 Na itaukei ena gauna nikua
 Na i bole ogo meda taura matua
 Meda valataka na noda vanua
 Meda cola vata na kena i vua.

Vola: S.T. Bulicokocoko, Na Vakacacali, A I karua,

Sangam Education Board – Online Resources

1. Vola e **rua** na ka e vakaraitaka ni manumanu qaqā na saravalivali.

2. Vola e **dua** na i tovo ko taleitaka me baleta na saravalivali.

3. Na cava e da vakauqeti kina na iTaukei?

4. Vola e **rua** na vosa rorogo vata e vakayagataki ena serekali.

B. Biuta na [✓] ena ruku ni i yatu vosa dodonu kei na [X] ena ruku ni naba ni i yatu vosa e cala.


1. E tini na i kau vudi sa dua na bewa.

2. Na bou e tiki ni waqa vakaviti.

3. Na i coco e dau tevu e loma ni vale.

4. Na bikabika e dau caka ena gauna ni somate.

5. O Masau e liuliu ni mataqali Mataisau.

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	BASIC SCIENCE	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Energy
Sub strand	Energy source and transfer
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Account and report on the different forms of energy can be transferred from one medium to another.

Electrical Energy

Electrical energy is when motion, light or heat is produced by an electrical current like the electric coils on your stove. Electricity is one of the basic forms of energy associated with electric charge, a property of atomic particles such as electrons or protons. Electric charges can be stationary as in static charges or moving as in electric current.

Sound Energy

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are produced when an object vibrates. When this happens, the air around the object also vibrates. These vibrations in the air travel as **sound waves**. The sound waves move sound energy from one place to another.

Heat (Thermal Energy)

Thermal energy is what we call energy that comes from heat. For example, a cup of hot tea, hot iron, etc.

Solar Energy

Solar energy is energy from the sun that is collected and used to produce other forms of energy like electricity or heat.

ACTIVITY

1. Draw and complete the table below by naming the appliances and the form of energy used at home.

NAME OF APPLIANCE	TYPE OF ENERGY USED
Example: Iron	electricity

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks using the words in the boxes given below.

WORDLIST

energy	wind	Solar energy
animals	easier	Quicker

Energy is all around us and it exists in different forms. The _____ which comes from the sun is known as _____ and is useful to men, plants and _____ in many ways. Energy is also generated from water and _____. This makes our work _____ and _____.

3. MATCHING

Match the examples in column 1 with the correct terms in column 2

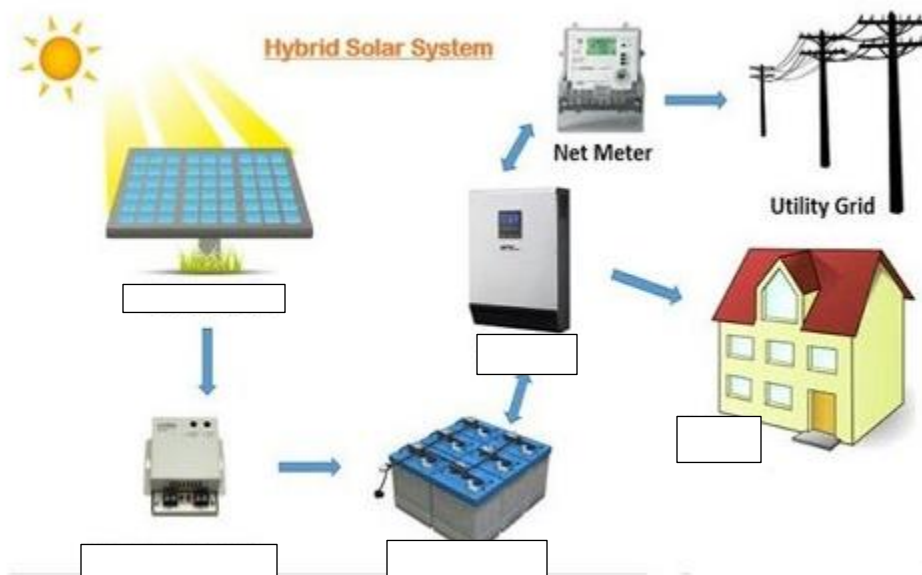
COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2
1. Battery, gas, electricity.		a. Solar energy
2. Iron, hot cup of tea, roasting		b. Electrical energy
3. Water heater, hot water		c. Heat energy

4. LABELLING

Label the parts of the solar system.

WORDLIST

house	inverter	Battery bank	Solar panels	Charge controller
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MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	Healthy Living	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Safety
Sub strand	People and Food
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Evaluate reliability of labels and packaging of food products.

PROCESSED FOODS AND ITS NUTRITIONAL VALUES

Processed foods refers to foods that are packaged in boxes, cans or bags.

It is processed over and over again to be edible.

Processed foods often contain additives, artificial flavorings and other chemical ingredients.

Ingredients on processed foods

The longer the ingredient list, the more processed a food is likely to be.

Processed foods are usually more likely to contain ingredients that you are not able to recognize or ingredients that you wouldn't have in your kitchen.

The more food is processed the fewer nutrients it contains.

Whole foods are healthier

Avoid processed foods and base your diet on whole food to get the most nutrition and maximize your health.

Stick to unprocessed, natural foods, mostly found on the outside edge of the grocery store, such as vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat and other single-ingredient foods.



Activity questions

1. Name 5 processed foods that mum usually buys from supermarket or shop.

2. Why are processed foods not healthy?

3. How can you find out if a food is being processed?

4. Draw 5 natural or unprocessed foods and. name them

a. _____	b. _____	c. _____	d. _____	e. _____
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