

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL

Weekly Home Study Package

WORKSHEET 3

YEAR/LEVEL: 8

SUBJECTS: ENGLISH

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>3 WRITING AND SHAPING</b>
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	<b>LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Explore and show desire to use language appropriately.
<b>Achievement Indicator</b>	Identify meaning of prefix.

LESSON NOTES

What is prefix?

Prefixes are the words added in the beginning of some other words to make a new word.

- *Im* + possible = impossible
- *Ir* + responsible = irresponsible
- *Il* + legal = illegal
- *Un* + happy = unhappy

Every prefix has a certain meaning. So, in order to use prefixes, one should know the meaning of the prefixes.

Prefix	Meaning of the prefix	New Word
anti	<i>against</i>	anti-war, anti-religion, anti-Christ
de	<i>opposite</i>	deforest, deforestation, decode
dis	<i>not</i>	disagree, disobey, dismantle, dissection, disappear, disarm, disconnect, dishonest, dislike,
en or em	<i>cause to</i>	encode, embrace, embedded
fore	<i>before</i>	forecast, forward, foremost
in or im	<i>in</i>	infield, inbuilt
in/im/ir/il	<i>not</i>	injustice, impossible, immoral, incapable
inter	<i>between</i>	international, inter-state
mid	<i>middle</i>	mid-May
mis	<i>wrongly</i>	misleading, misbehave, mismatch
non	<i>not</i>	non-violence, non-communal
over	<i>over</i>	overtake, overlook, overheard
pre	<i>before</i>	pre-independent, prefix, pre-board
re	<i>again</i>	return, replay, reapproach
semi	<i>half</i>	semi-circle, semi-nude
sub	<i>under</i>	sub-urban, submarine, subtypes
super	<i>above</i>	superfast, super hit, super talented

trans	<i>across</i>	transgender, transport, transplant
un	<i>not</i>	unnoticed, unfriendly, unnoticed
under	<i>under</i>	under-water, undersea

### **EXERCISES**

1. Complete the sentences by writing the correct prefix in the blank space. You can use a dictionary to help you.

**dis-      in-      mis-      re-      un-      under-      il-**

1. I just can't believe it! The story is \_\_\_\_\_ believable!
2. No, that answer is \_\_\_\_\_ correct. It is wrong.
3. Let's look at this information again. We should \_\_\_\_\_ view it before the test.
4. I saw Allison just a moment ago, but now I can't find her! It seems that she \_\_\_\_\_ appeared!
5. Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't hear you correctly. I \_\_\_\_\_ understood you.
6. The subway does not go over the land like a normal train. It moves \_\_\_\_\_ ground.
7. Jone is upset because he is \_\_\_\_\_ happy.
8. Sera is quite \_\_\_\_\_ satisfied with her results.
9. Ali is an educated child but his writing is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ legible.

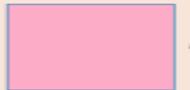
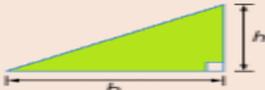
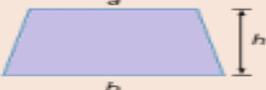
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**YEAR/LEVEL: 8 SUBJECTS: MATHEMATICS**

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>3 MEASUREMENT</b>
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	<b>Length/ Area</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<b>Select and use appropriate formulas to calculate lengths with given units.</b>
<b>ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS</b>	<b>Calculate perimeter, circumference, height and distances between two points.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

- Perimeter is the sum of all the distances around any shape.
- Diagonals are the two lines which join the opposite corners. With the *rhombus* and the *kite*:  $x$  and  $y$  represents the two diagonals.
- Formulas for areas of basic shapes. PARALLELOGRAM AREA= base x vertical height  
 $= b \times h = bh$

<b>Square</b> Area = $l^2$	<b>Rectangle</b> Area = $l \times w$	<b>Triangle</b> Area = $\frac{1}{2} b \times h$
		
<b>Trapezium</b> Area = $\frac{1}{2} (a + b)h$	<b>Rhombus</b> Area = $\frac{1}{2} a \times b$	<b>Circle</b> Area = $\pi r^2$
		

**EXERCISES**

- Find the area of the shape description given below.
  - A parallelogram with the base of 10cm and a vertical height of 7cm.
  - A kite with the product of diagonals of  $36\text{cm}^2$ .
  - A rectangle with the length of 10cm and a width of 8cm.
  
- The measurement of a football ground is 200m long and 100m wide.
  - What is the perimeter of the ground?
  - Find the area of the ground.

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WORKSHEET 3

YEAR/LEVEL: 8

SUBJECT: Healthy Living

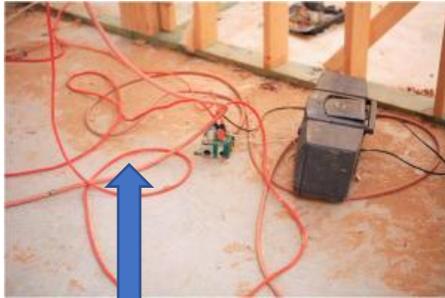
<b>STRAND</b>	<b>STRAND 3 SAFETY</b>
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	<b>Personal Safety</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Judge safe and unsafe environments for personal safety

LESSON NOTES

Unsafe Environments

Unsafe environments are hazards that have the potential to cause injury or death or harm. Drug abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, using faulty appliances, exposed roots in playing areas.

An **emergency** is a **situation** that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property, or environment. Eg Fire, accident, disaster.



Wires laying about



ACTIVITY

1. Complete the table.

Place	Unsafe environment(hazards)	How to keep yourself safe?
Home	1. Exposed roots of trees	1. Remove root. 2. Cover roots with soil. 3. Stay away
	2.	1.
School	1. Exposed drains	1. 2.
	2.	1.
Parks	1.	1.
	2.	1.
Farms	1. Farming equipments area	1.
Bus Stand	1.	1.

2. Mention two actions you will take if you face an emergency situation at home.

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**WORKSHEET 3**

**YEAR: 8**

**SUBJECT: Hindi (हिन्दी)**

<b>STRAND:</b>	<b>H3 – लिखना एवं निर्माण करना</b>	
<b>SUB-STRAND:</b>	<b>H3.2 – भाषा की विशेषताएं एवं नियम</b>	
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	<i>Concepts, Skills and Attitudes:</i>	वाक्य संरचनाओं व शुद्ध विरामचिह्न के प्रयोग से विविध विषयों में उत्पन्न करना

**LESSON NOTES**

**विराम चिह्न (Punctuation)**

हम बोलते समय आवाज करते या पढ़ते समय जब रुकते हैं उसे विराम कहते हैं। सही स्थान पर विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग आवश्यक है। नहीं तो गलत अर्थ निकल सकते हैं।

	<b>विराम</b>	<b>चिह्न</b>
अल्प विराम	Comma	,
अर्द्ध विराम	Semi Colon	;
अपूर्ण विराम	Colon	:
पूर्ण विराम	Full Stop	।
प्रश्न बोधक	Question Mark	?
विस्मयादि बोधक	Exclamation Mark	!
उद्धारण चिह्न	Inverted Commas	“ ”
कोष्ठक	Brackets	( )
योजक चिह्न	Hyphen	-
निर्देशन चिह्न	Dash	—

**संज्ञा (Noun)**

किसी वस्तु, समय, प्राणी के नाम या भाव को संज्ञा कहते हैं जैसे आदमी, घोड़ा, पुस्तक, स्थान।

**संज्ञा के भेद (Types of Nouns)**

संज्ञा के तीन भेद होते हैं

- 1 व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (Proper Noun) – जैसे – महात्मा गान्धी, माधवी, फीजी आदि।
- 2 जातिवाचक संज्ञा (Common Noun) – जैसे – बालक, घर, झड़ी आदि।
- 3 भाववाचक संज्ञा (Abstract Noun) – जैसे – सुन्दरता, बुढ़ापा, लिखावट आदि।

**ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES**

नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में से संज्ञा शब्दों को चुनकर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 वह घर मेरा है।                 | 2 सुमन की माँ बीमार है।    |
| 3 मोहन तेज दौड़ता है।            | 4 फीजी की राजधानी सूवा है। |
| 5 पिताजी खेत में काम कर रहे हैं। | 6 विमला कपड़े धो रही है।   |

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**YEAR/LEVEL: 8**

**SUBJECT: Social Science**

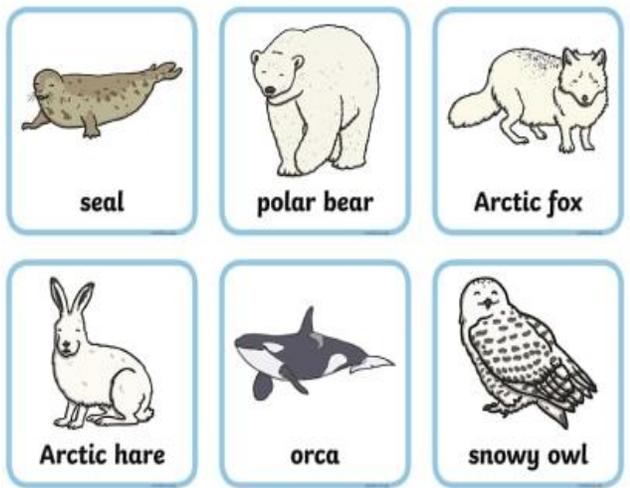
<b>STRAND</b>	<b>PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT</b>
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	<b>Features of Places</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Investigate the main climatic regions of the world and express their effects on people's lives and work.

**LESSON NOTES**

Characteristics of the Climatic Regions (1)

Arctic Region

Conditions typical of **Arctic** lands are extreme fluctuations between summer and winter temperatures; permanent snow and ice in the high country and grasses, sedges, and low shrubs in the lowlands; and permanently frozen ground (permafrost), the surface layer of which is subject to summer thawing. The **climate** of the **Arctic** is characterized by long, cold winters and short, cool summers. It is a polar region.



**Characteristics**

- Extreme cold climates
- Low biotic diversity
- Simple vegetation structure
- Limitation of drainage
- Short season of growth and reproduction
- Energy and nutrients in the form of dead organic material
- Large population oscillations

**ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES**

1. Name some countries that are in the Arctic Circle.
2. How are they able to withstand the cold during winter?
3. What type of food do they eat?

**TUNDRA PLANTS**



YEAR/LEVEL: 8

SUBJECT: Basic Science

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>STRAND 3 ENERGY</b>
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	<b>ENERGY SOURCE AND TRANSFER</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Account and report on the different forms of energy can be transferred from one medium to another.

### LESSON NOTES

#### Energy Transfer

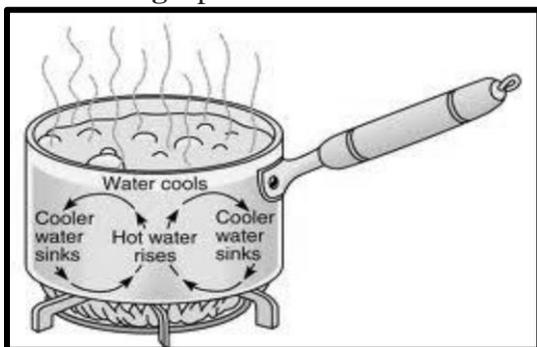
*Energy transfer* takes place when energy moves from one place to another. Energy can move from one object to another, like when the energy from your moving foot is transferred to a soccer ball. Energy can change from one form to another. Energy can be found in different forms. Some **forms of energy** are **heat, light and sound**. Electrical and solar are also other forms of energy.

#### HEAT ENERGY

Heat is a form of energy that is transferred from a region of higher temperature to one of lower temperature. A cold object placed in a warm place will absorb heat from its surroundings, causing its temperature to rise. On the other hand, a warm object will lose heat to its surroundings causing its temperature to fall. Heat energy is transferred through **Conduction, Convection and Radiation**.

##### i. Conduction

Conduction transfers heat within a body or between two bodies that are touching. It is a point-by-point process of heat transfer. Conduction occurs in solids, liquids, or gases that are at rest. Energy flows, but the substance through which the heat is being transferred does not itself flow. A common **example of conduction** is the process of **heating** a pan on a stove. The **heat** from the burner **transfers** directly to the surface of the pan.



A **conductor** is any piece of material that easily allows heat or electricity to pass through it. Eg, copper

**Insulator** is something that does not conduct electricity or allow heat to pass through. Eg. wood.

**ii. Convection** occurs when particles with a lot of heat energy in a liquid or gas move and take the place of particles with less heat energy.

**iii. Radiation** is energy that comes from a source and travels through space at the speed of light.

(Please go through pages 81-86 for more information)

#### EXERCISES

1. Explain why electrical energy is important?
2. Why is solar energy so beneficial for people?