

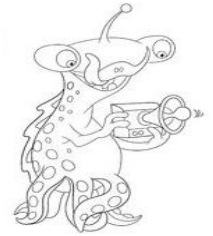
Subject: English

Year Level: 8

Strand	Writing and Shaping (3)
Sub-strand	Language features and rules (8.3.2)
Content learning outcome	Explore and show desire to use language appropriately (8.3.2.1)

### Homophones

Homophones (homonyms) are of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling, for example *new* and *knew*.



### Activity

**Part One: Choose the correct word.** (Use a dictionary)

1. My brother and I went stargazing last (knight / night).
2. We went out alone to a field by the (creak / creek).
3. All of a sudden I saw a bright light (soar / sore) over our heads.
4. Then we (heard / herd) a crashing sound.
5. We started walking toward the noise and we saw a big (hole / whole) in the ground.
6. As we got closer, a cloud of smoke (flew / flu) from the crater.
7. "Oh (dear / deer)!" my brother said.
8. A little green and purple alien with 20 (feat / feet) crawled out of the wreckage.
9. The alien had a glowing (vain / vein) on his forehead.
10. "Take me to your (leader / litter)." said the alien.
11. My brother said, "Ok, right over (their / there / they're)," and he pointed at me.

12. My face turned (pale / pail) and I looked at my brother and said, "Really?"
13. The alien started glowing blue and said, "Don't worry. I come in (peace / piece)."
14. "That's (grate / great) because we didn't want to hurt you," said my brother.
15. "Go ahead and give him (some / sum)." I said, "Listen to your leader."
16. My brother (side / sighed) and handed the alien his grape soda.
17. "Are you going to (poor / pore / pour) that in your ship?" asked my brother.
18. The alien drank the rest of the soda and (threw / through) the empty can on the smoking wreckage.
19. "No, I just like soda." the alien said as the (raise / rays) from the moon bounced off his shiny forehead.

**Part Two: Correctly use each word in a sentence.**

1.
  - a. weather - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. whether - \_\_\_\_\_
2.
  - a. affect - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. effect - \_\_\_\_\_
3.
  - a. accept - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. except - \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: English

Year Level: 8

Strand	Reading and Viewing (2)
Sub-strand	Socio-cultural contexts and situations (8.2.3)
Content learning outcome	Examine and explain socio-cultural and other values, attitudes and beliefs and their relationship with the text used, audience, purpose and conventions (8.2.3.1)

Genre: Novel (Swiss Family Robinson)

Chapter 11- We Survive the Rainy Season

**\*Read Chapters 11 to complete the following.**

**Summary**

The family could not stay in their \_\_\_\_\_ during the rainy season so they had to move to the \_\_\_\_\_ and live with the \_\_\_\_\_. They had to stay \_\_\_\_\_ most of the time. They looked after the animals, sewed, read, wrote and drew. Mr Robinson decided to build a house in the cave just like \_\_\_\_\_.

**Activity Questions**

1. What did Elizabeth Robinson do while sitting in the staircase?

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2. How did Mr Robinson get the idea to build a house in the cave?

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3. What kept the family busy during the rainy season?

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Subject: English

Year Level: 8

Strand	Reading and Viewing (2)
Sub-strand	Socio-cultural contexts and situations (8.2.3)
Content learning outcome	Examine and explain socio-cultural and other values, attitudes and beliefs and their relationship with the text used, audience, purpose and conventions (8.2.3.1)

Genre: Poetry (Leaves)

Clouds - Elizabeth Smither

On a vast blue field  
Which is upside down  
Fleecy sheep pass  
And run around.

They always travel  
In a straight line  
Away from the wind  
That comes behind.

The winds wants the sky  
To be only blue  
But the sheep are too clever  
If the wind only knew.

They run around the world  
And come back again  
Because this blue fills the sky  
Which has no end.

Summary / Explanation

This poem is about nature. The poet is portraying the image and beauty of clouds (fleecy sheep). When we look at the clouds, it takes us to the world of imagination. We imagine and make up different pictures in our mind. On fine days in the midst of sky, we see movement of some clouds. This poem also gives us a very important message that we need move on like clouds because if we are stagnant, we will never be able to achieve our goals and ambitions in life. Just like sky is endless and limitless, our efforts and dedication should be limitless. We say "sky is the limit" but when it comes to fulfil our dreams and goals, there is no limit.

**Theme /Message**

- ✚ Move on and work hard in life.
- ✚ Be passionate of what you do and let your hard work speak the volume of your success.
- ✚ Appreciate Mother Nature.

**Activity**

1. What is poet referring to by saying “vast blue field?”

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2. What message do we get from this poem?

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3. Did you like/ dislike the poem? Give a reason.

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4. Identify the figure of speech used in this poem.

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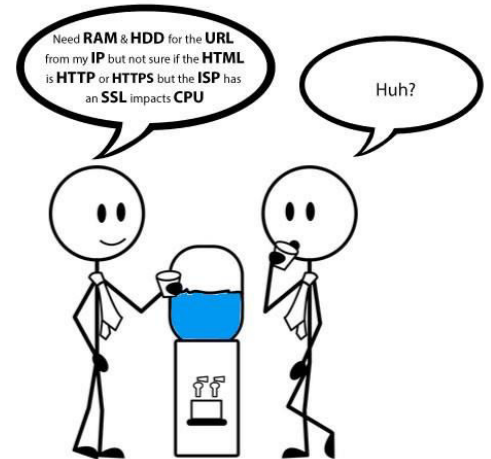
Subject: English

Year Level: 7

Strand	Listening and Speaking (2)
Sub-strand	Language features and rules (7.1.2)
Content learning outcome	Examine and discuss how text structure and language features of texts differ (7.1.2.1)

**Jargons**

- ❖ Jargons are special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand.
  - ❖ Most words in the English language are a part of common, everyday speech, understood by almost anyone who speaks the language.
  - ❖ However, jargon is like a type of shorthand between members of a particular group of people, often involving words that are meaningless outside of a certain context.
- **For example:** the phrase “**drill down**” in the business field means to look at a problem in detail.



**Activity**

Find out the meaning of these jargons from different fields of work.

**Medical Jargons**

1. Iatrogenic - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tachycardia - \_\_\_\_\_

**Business Jargons**

3. Bang for the buck - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Low-hanging fruit - \_\_\_\_\_
5. The 9 to 5 - business \_\_\_\_\_
6. Chief cook and bottle washer - \_\_\_\_\_

**Police Jargons**

7. Berries and cherries - \_\_\_\_\_

8. Mirandize - \_\_\_\_\_

9. Wolf pack - \_\_\_\_\_

**Military Jargons**

10. Bravo Zulu- \_\_\_\_\_

11. Bubblehead- \_\_\_\_\_

**Computer Jargons**

12. RAM- \_\_\_\_\_

13. Wi-Fi- \_\_\_\_\_

14. WWW- \_\_\_\_\_

# 1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

## MATHEMATICS

YEAR 8

Strand	<b>Measurement</b>
Sub Strand	Money
Topic	Hire Purchases
Content Learning Outcome	Calculate hire purchase with monthly interest, repayments and better buying options for customers

### Lesson Notes

**Hire Purchase** – buying an item on an agreement that payments will be made.

**Deposit** – certain amount to be paid up-front before taking the item home

**Instalments** – amount that needs to be paid every month

**Cash Price** – amount the item can be purchased by paying cash

### Example

Mrs. Jays bought a double bed on hire purchase. The cash price is \$750 but she deposited 10% of the cash price and pays \$48 as monthly instalments for 2 years.

- (a) What is the total instalments paid?

**Total instalment = Instalment x Time in months**  
 $\$48 \times 24^{(2\text{years} = 24\text{months})} = \underline{\$1152}$

- (b) How much need she deposit?

**Deposit =  $\frac{\% \times \text{cash price}}{100}$**   
 $D = \frac{10 \times 750}{100} = \frac{7500}{100} = \frac{75}{1} = \underline{\$75}$

- (c) What is the total amount she paid for the hire purchase?

**Total Amount = Total Instalment + Deposit**  
 $\$1152 + 75 = \underline{\$1227}$

- (d) If she bought the bed on cash how much money could she save?

**Amount Saved = Total Amount – Cash Price**  
 $\$1227 - \$750 = \underline{\$477}$

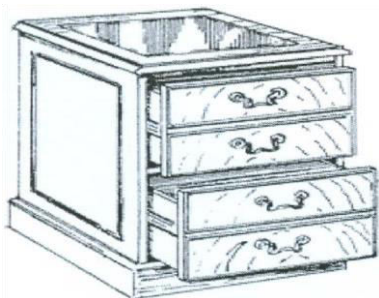
- (e) Which of the two methods of buying, hire purchase or cash is cheaper?

Cash is cheaper

!!Remember!!  
 All Year to be changed to months  
 1yr = 12m

### Exercise

1. Rohan wants to buy the chest drawer shown below on Hire Purchase.



**CASH PRICE : \$320**

**DEPOSIT : 10% of Cash Price**

**INSTALMENTS : 24 monthly payments of \$15**



(a) Calculate the deposit that Rohan has to pay ?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

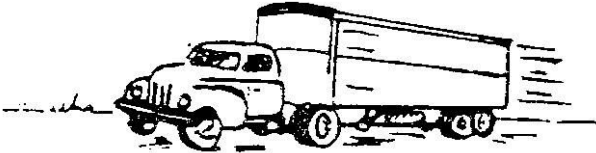
(b) How much altogether will he pay when buying on Hire Purchase ?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

(c) How much would he save if he had bought the chest drawer on cash ?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

2. William wants to buy a truck on Hire Purchase. Refer to the information given in the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.

<p><b>CASH PRICE</b> <b>\$22,500</b></p>	
<p><b>DEPOSIT : 10%</b> <b>OF CASH PRICE</b></p>	<p><b>48 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS</b> <b>OF \$600</b></p>

(a) How much deposit will William pay ?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

(b) How much altogether will he pay when buying the truck on Hire Purchase ?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Calculate the amount he would save if he buys the truck on cash. \

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mrs. Nair bought a four chair table on hire purchase. The cash price is \$875 but she deposited \$150 and pays \$65 as monthly instalments for 1 year.
- a. Calculate the total instalment paid for the year.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

- b. What is the total amount she paid for the hire purchase?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

4. Mr. Sharma wants to buy the T.V. set on **hire purchase**.



**Cash Price** : \$ 1,800  
**Deposit** : 10% of cash price  
**Instalments** : \$80 for 24 months

- (a) Calculate the deposit to be paid on hire purchase.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) How much will he pay altogether as monthly instalments?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

- (c) Calculate the **total amount** paid by him on hire purchase?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

- (d) How much could he save by buying the T.V. set with cash?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

5. Mr Zack Peters bought this car from Sakura Car Dealer in Samabula. He bought it by paying 10% of the cash price and agrees for a monthly payments of \$450 per month for 5 years.



Cash - \$24,000

Calculate the total amount of money he pays for the car after 3 years

\$\_\_\_\_\_

6. Calculate the amount you can save by paying cash for this Tablet.



Cash Price \$1980.00

Deposit \$400

3 years monthly payments  
of \$50

\$\_\_\_\_\_

7. The Cash Price for a 5 piece dining table is \$790.00, the deposit is \$120.00 with \$24.00 monthly payments for 3years.

- a. Calculate the total amount used for monthly payments?

\$\_\_\_\_\_

- b. How much could be saved for buying in cash?

\$\_\_\_\_\_

Strand	<b>Energy</b>
Sub Strand	<b>ENERGY SOURCE AND TRANSFER</b>
Topic	<b>ENERGY</b>
Content Learning Outcome	Recognize the various sources of energy

**Lesson Notes** (refer to page 91- 94 of the text)

## II. Electrical





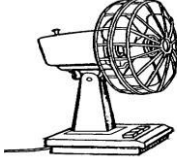
Electricity is one of the basic forms of energy associated with electric charge, a property of atomic particles such as electrons or protons. Electric charges can be stationary as in static charges or moving as in electric current. Electricity can be generated from many different sources. It can be sent almost instantly over long distances and can also be stored. Moreover, it can be converted efficiently to other forms of energy. Because of this versatility electricity is an integral part of our modern lives.

Today, inside the home, electricity powers computers, televisions, telephones, lights, refrigerators, heaters, air conditioning, healthcare-related devices, video games, rechargeable toys, stereos, alarm systems, garage doors, ovens, stovetops, dishwashers, clothes washers, routers, can openers, DVD players, DVRs, and countless rechargeable devices like phones and electronic tablets.

Electrical energy cannot be destroyed but it can change to other forms.

### Activity:

Complete the table below. The first one is done for you.

Items	What form of energy is electricity changed into for the following items?
	heat energy
	
	
	
	

## II. Sound

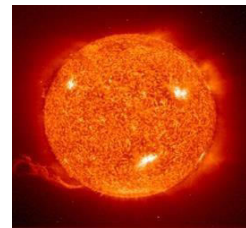
Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are produced when an object vibrates. When this happens, the air around the object also vibrates. These vibrations in the air travel as **sound waves**. The sound waves move sound energy from one place to another.

*Example: A jet engine sounds loud when it is close, but when you can sometimes hear the noise when you are several kilometres away.*



## IV. Solar

Solar is the Latin word for “sun” – and it’s a powerful source of energy. In fact, the sunlight that shines on the Earth in just one hour could meet world energy demand for an entire year! We can use solar power in two different ways: as a heat source, and as an energy source. People have used the sun as a heat source for thousands of years. Families in ancient Greece built their homes to get the most sunlight during the cold winter months.

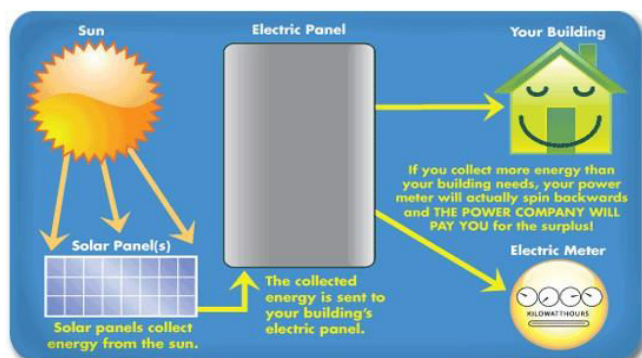


### Solar cells

Solar cells are devices that convert light energy directly into electrical energy. You may have seen small solar cells on calculators. Larger arrays of solar cells are used to power road signs, and even larger arrays are used to power satellites in orbit around Earth.

### Solar panels

Solar panels are different to solar cells. Solar panels do not generate electricity. Instead they heat up water directly. A pump pushes cold water from a storage tank through pipes in the solar panel. The water is heated by heat energy from the Sun and returns to the tank. They are often located on the roofs of buildings where they can receive the most sunlight



### Exercise:

Answer the following questions using the notes provided

1. What is “electrical energy”?

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2. What are two forms of electric charges?

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3. What are some advantages of electricity as compared to other sources of energy?

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4. How is sound energy produced?

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5. What are vibrations?

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6. What is solar energy?

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7. What is the Latin word for “sun”?

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8. What is a solar panel?

---

---

9. What is solar cell?

---

---

10. What is energy?

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# 1098 Sabeto Sangam School

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**Year 8**

**H. Living**

## **Lesson Notes**

<b><u>Strand</u></b>	Building healthy relationship
<b><u>Sub-strand</u></b>	Relationship
<b><u>Content Learning Outcome</u></b>	Defend and maintain the importance of healthy relationship.

### **Notes:**

1. Relationship are part of our life.
2. A healthy relationship should bring more happiness than stress into our life.
3. An unhealthy relationship is damaging physical, emotionally or mentally.
4. There is no such thing as a perfect relationship
5. Relationship that is not healthy are based on power and control, not equal and respect.
6. Controlling behaviours can turn a good relationship into a good one.
7. Some people have a very strong desire to control everything and everyone.
8. A strong, healthy relationship can be one of the best support in our life.
9. When one person is trying to control another one, this person might find it disrespectful and try to fight back.
10. Dishonesty will definitely turn a good relationship into a failed one.
11. It is true that loyalty is the foundation of relationship.
12. Once people start to lie to each other, suspicion will arise.
13. When people cannot trust or believe each other, they may not be in peace with each other.
14. So learning how to maintain and improve relationships is a big issue in everyone's life.

### **Activity**

Fill in the table below with seven positive habits that will help maintain healthy relationships and seven negative ones that will destroy healthy relationships.

Seven Caring Habits	Seven Deadly habits

STRAND	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएं एवं नियम ।
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	विविध वाक्य- संरचना कड़ियों, तथा उपयुक्त शब्दावली व विराम आदि चिन्हों के प्रयोग से विभिन्न विषय - प्रकार का निर्माण करना ।

## विराम-चिह्न (Punctuation Marks)

- ❖ 'विराम' का अर्थ है- 'रुकना
- ❖ अपने भावों तथा विचारों को सही रूप तथा सही ढंग से संप्रेषित करने के लिए विराम-चिह्नों का ज्ञान होना जरूरी है।
- ❖ हिंदी में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले कुछ प्रमुख चिह्न हैं :
  1. **पूर्ण विराम (।)** – पूर्ण विराम का अर्थ है-पूरी तरह रुकना। वाक्य पूरा होने पर अंत में पूर्ण विराम लगाया जाता है; जैसे-पक्षी दाना चुग रहे हैं। नेहा कविता लिख रही है। (full stop)
  2. **अल्प विराम (,)** – अल्प विराम का अर्थ है-थोड़ा विराम। वाक्य बोलते समय जब हम थोड़ा रुकते हैं, तब अल्प विराम का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे-नंदन वन में शेर, हाथी, हिरन, भेड़िया, बकरी तथा भालू सभी मिलकर रहते हैं। (comma)
  3. **प्रश्नसूचक चिह्न (?)** – इसका प्रयोग प्रश्नसूचक वाक्य के अंत में होता है; जैसे-तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो? वह कौन है? (question mark)
  4. **अर्ध विराम (;)** – वाक्य लिखते या बोलते समय, एक बड़े वाक्य में एक से अधिक छोटे वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए अर्ध विराम का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे-कपास से सूत तैयार किया जाता है; सूत से कपड़ा बनता है। (semi colon)
  5. **विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न (!)** – मन के भाव यानी हर्ष (खुशी) शोक, भय, आश्चर्य, घृणा आदि को प्रकट करने वाले वाक्यों में विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे-(i) छि! यहाँ कितनी गंदगी है। (ii) वाह! कितनी सुंदर जगह है। (exclamation mark)
  6. **योजक चिह्न (-)** – तुलना करने वाले शब्दों तथा शब्द-युग्मों के साथ योजक चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे-माता पिता, लड़का-लड़की, रात-दिन आदि। (hyphen)
  7. **उद्धरण चिह्न- (" ")** - महात्मा गाँधी ने कहा, " सत्य ही ईश्वर है।" (quotation mark)



8. **कोष्ठक ( )** – किसी कठिन शब्द का अर्थ लिखने के लिए, किसी बात को स्पष्ट करने के लिए कोष्ठक का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त अंक लिखने के लिए भी कोष्ठक प्रयुक्त होते हैं। (bracket)
9. **अपूर्ण विराम-चिह्न (:)** – जहाँ वाक्य पूरा नहीं होता, बल्कि किसी वस्तु अथवा विषय के बारे में बताया जाता है, वहाँ अपूर्ण विराम-चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे कृष्ण के अनेक नाम हैं- मोहन, गोपाल, गिरिधर आदि। (colon)

### बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

(क) जिन शब्दों से हर्ष, घृणा, शोक, स्वीकृति, प्रशंसा आदि भाव प्रकट होते हैं, वे कहलाते हैं ?

- (i) क्रियाविशेषण
- (ii) संबंधबोधक
- (iii) विस्मयादिबोधक
- (iv) समुच्चयबोधक

(ख) वाक्य की समाप्ति पर कौन-सा चिह्न लगता है?

- (i) योजक चिह्न
- (ii) अर्ध विराम
- (iii) अल्प विराम
- (iv) पूर्ण विराम।

(ग) शब्द को संक्षिप्त रूप में लिखने के लिए किस चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है?

- (i) कोष्ठक-चिह्न
- (ii) लाघव-चिह्न
- (iii) हंसपद-चिह्न
- (iv) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न।

(घ) किसी शब्द या वाक्यांश के छूट जाने पर किस चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है?

- (i) अल्प विराम
- (ii) प्रश्नवाचक
- (iii) हंसपद
- (iv) ये सभी।

(ङ) विस्मयवाचक चिह्न है?

- (i) !
- (ii) ?
- (iii) ,
- (iv) ^





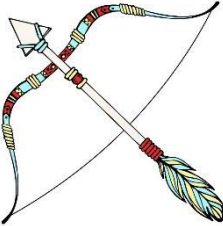

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL  
LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: HINDI

YEAR: 8

Strand	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
Sub strand	सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियां ।
Content learning outcome	विशिष्ट दर्शकों व उद्देश्य के लिए उपयुक्त भाषागत बदलावों में भेद करना ।

चित्र को लेबल करें और समझाएं कि इसका क्या उपयोग है।

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# 1098 Sabeto Sangam School

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**Year 8**

**S. Science**

## **Lesson Notes**

<b><u>Strand</u></b>	Time, Continuity and Change
<b><u>Sub-strand</u></b>	Continuity and Change
<b><u>Content Learning Outcome</u></b>	Explore some significant world events and express their impacts on lives of people and the history of the world.

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Economic development** is the process by which a nation improves the **economic** well-being and quality of life for a community by creating or retaining jobs and supporting or growing incomes.

#### **EXAMPLES OF UPGRADES**

1. The upgrade of Kings Highway
2. Construction of new hospitals, schools, hotels and places to get jobs.
3. Construction of bridges



### **ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN FIJI**

1. Emigration
2. Natural Disasters
3. Homelessness and Unemployment



### **Activities**

Fiji is going through a tough time economically due to Covid 19. How has this affected you and your family? Discuss in a paragraph.

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