

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

ENGLISH WORKSHEET NO. 2

DICTIONARY EXERCISE

Write the following names in alphabetical order:

- (a) Lusi, Sushila, Vincent, Salote, Kamal, Peter, Isimeli, Tebuaki, Mildred, Tupeni

- (b) Kaushik, Silio, Arieta, Ranjani, Sekaia, Koresi, Asenaca, Panapasa

GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

WORD BUILDING EXERCISE – SUFFIXES – *are a group of letters that we add at the back of the root word to make a new word.*

Mother said I was a **great help** in the house.
Mother said I was very **helpful** in the house.

Permal is a boy who **always tells the truth**.
Permal is a **truthful** boy.

Read the sentence below. Look carefully at the bold faced words. Then complete the second of each pair of sentence by building a word using –ful.

1. The nurse lifted the child **with great care**.
The nurse was very _____ when she lifted the child.
2. The man had many cuts which **gave** him great **pain**.
The man had many cuts which were very _____.
3. Everyone showed **a great deal of respect** to the chief.
Everyone was very _____ to the chief.
4. The man's house was painted **in several bright colours**.
The man's house was very _____.
5. A snow plough wouldn't be **of much use** in Fiji.
A snow plough wouldn't be very _____ in Fiji.

6. This new engine has **a lot of power**.
It's a very _____ engine.
7. Our annual concert was **a great success**.
Our annual concert was very _____.
8. Pests can do **a lot of harm** to our crops.
They are very _____ to our crops.
9. The woodcarver has **a great deal of skill**.
He is a very _____ carver.
10. It's best to build a fish canning factory in a place where there is **plenty of fish**.
It's best to build a fish canning factory in a place where fish is _____.

LITERATURE – POEMS

Read the poem given below and answer the questions which follows:

LOUDS

*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 wind 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 field's the sky
Which has no end*

Elizabeth Smither

1. Who is the poet of this poem?

2. What is the setting of this poem?

3. What is the mood of the poem?

4. Write an example of personification from the poem.

5. What did you learn after reading this poem?

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**YEAR 8****MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET NO. 2**

Strand 3	Measurement
Sub Strand	Volume / Capacity
Content Learning Outcome	➤ Measure and calculate volumes of objects using formulas and compare units and solve problems

CAPACITY

Capacity is the amount of something a container can hold. It is a measurement similar to volume in that they with 3-dimensional shapes. Capacity is related mainly to liquid measurement and the basic unit is *litre*.

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ ml (millilitre)}$$

$$1 \text{ litre} = 1000 \text{ ml}$$

Exercise

1. Convert each of the following to the unit given.

a) 7L = _____ ml

b) 69 500ml = _____ L

c) 4 587ml = _____ L

d) 20.8 L = _____ ml

e) 6 ½ L = _____ ml

2. Find the total of the quantities below, giving your answer in the units written.

a) 4.3 L + 7.5 L = _____ ml

b) 6.8 L + 550 ml = _____ L

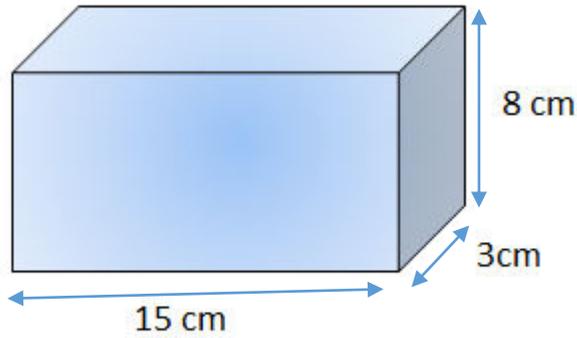
c) 45 L + 15 250 ml = _____ ml

d) $2.4 \text{ L} + 3450 \text{ ml} + 4.6 \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

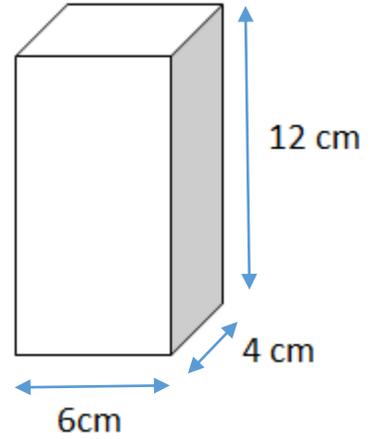
e) $54.4 \text{ L} + 25\,000 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

3. Calculate the volume of these cuboids in cm^3 and convert it into ml.

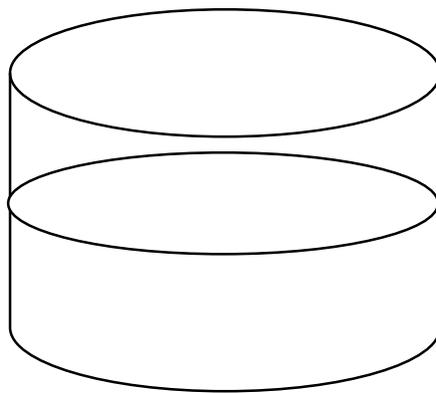
(a)



(b)



4. If tank A has the capacity of 1.8L when full, then calculate the volume of water in the tank. Write your answer in ml.



$\frac{1}{2}$ full of water

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**YEAR 8****BASIC SCIENCE WORKSHEET NO. 2**

Strand 3	ENERGY
Sub Strand	ENERGY SOURCE & TRANSFER
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Investigate the transfer of some form of energy and describe the effect of energy transfer on certain materials. ➤ Account and report on the different forms of energy can be transferred from one medium to another.

LESSON NOTES**Electrical Energy**

1. Electricity is one of the forms of energy associated with electric charge, a property of atomic particles such as electrons and protons.
2. Electric charge can be stationary as in static charges or moving as in electric current.
3. Electricity can be generated from many different sources.
4. It can be sent almost instantly over long distances and can also be stored.
5. Moreover, it can be converted efficiently to other forms of energy such as light and heat. Because of this versatility electricity is an integral part of our modern lives.
6. To use electricity connected to your home, all you have to do is to switch it on or plug an appliance into your electrical socket.

Exercise

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

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

	Item	What form of energy is electricity changed into for the following items?
1.	Iron 	Heat energy

2.	Cooking stove 	
3.	Desk Lamp 	
4.	Table Fan 	
5.	Television 	

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**YEAR 8****HEALTHY LIVING WORKSHEET NO. 2**

Strand 3	SAFETY
Sub Strand	PERSONAL SAFETY
Content Learning Outcome	➤ Judge safe and unsafe environments for personal safety

UNSAFE ENVIRONMENT

1. The environment that we are in everyday must be safe.
2. Our homes and schools must be protected from hazards, abuse, intruders or harm.
3. We can identify unsafe areas and make recommendations to our Parent / Guardian so it can be made safe to us.
4. After all our safety is our priority and we are accountable for the environment we are in.

The Physical Environment**Activity How safe is your home**

You will inspect your home and the compound to see that it is safe to you and your family members. Be precise in your comments and recommendations.

Inspected Area	Safe / Unsafe	Comment	Recommendations
Eg. Door	Unsafe	Hinge is broken – door is hanging to one side	Repair the hinge – buy new one, get a carpenter to repair it.
Door			
Ceiling			

Wall			
Windows			
Toilet			
Gates (if you have one)			
Compound			
Verandah			
Flower gardens			
Drains			
Water Taps			
Furniture			
Power points			

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

HINDI WORKSHEET NO. 2

हिन्दी उपन्यास “कृष्ण सुदामा की दोस्ती” के भाग पाँच को ध्यान से पढ़िए और आभ्यास कार्य को पूरा किजिए ।

मित्रों का मिलन

द्वारपाल को जरा भी यकीन न आया कि इतना गरीब आदमी राजा का दोस्त हो सकता है । सुदामा बड़ा ही दीन और दरिद्र दिखाई दे रहा था । द्वारपाल ने सोचा कि कहीं इस आदमी का दिमाग खराब न हो, फिर भी जब यह कहता है कि राजा इस का दोस्त है तो इसके साथ अच्छा बरताव करना होगा ।

“अच्छा तो आप हमारे राजा के दोस्त हैं,” द्वारपाल ने कहा, “कृपया थोड़ी देर ठहरो, मैं आप के आने की खबर अन्दर भिजवाता हूँ । ”

“मेहरबानी कर के यह भी कहलवा देना कि उसका दोस्त सुदामा उससे मिलने आया है ।” सुदामा ने कहा ।

द्वारपाल ने आवाज देकर दूसरे द्वारपाल को बुलाया और उसे सुदामा के बारे में बतला कर अन्दर भेज दिया । दूसरे द्वारपाल ने अपने बड़े अधिकारी के पास जा कर, फाटक के पास खड़े अजीब आदमी का हाल कह सुनाया ।

सन्तरी की बात सुनकर वह अधिकारी महल के अन्दर भगवान कृष्ण के पास पहुँचा ।

उस समय भगवान कृष्ण रानी रुक्मणी के साथ बैठे चौपड़ खेल रहे थे । अधिकारी कुछ दूरी पर खड़ा होकर प्रतीक्षा करता रहा कि कब भगवान कृष्ण की आँख उन पर पड़े और कब वह अपनी बात कहे । मगर पहले रानी रुक्मणी ने द्वारपाल को देखा । उन्होंने पूछा, “क्या बात है ?”

“एक बहुत ही दरिद्र आदमी बाहर खड़ा है,” अधिकारी ने कहा, “वह महाराज से मिलना चाहता है ।”

“कौन है वह ? कहाँ से आया है ?” कृष्ण ने पूछा ।

“वह कहीं दूर से आया है और अपना नाम सुदामा बतलाता है ।”

“सुदामा!” कृष्ण ने चौंक कर पूछा, “क्या कहा ? सुदामा ?”

“जी हाँ, ” अधिकारी ने उत्तर दिया, “उसने अपना नाम सुदामा ही बतलाया है ।”

“सुदामा!” श्री कृष्ण जैसे चिल्ला पड़े, “कहाँ है सुदामा ? मेरा दोस्त, मेरा प्यारा दोस्त सुदामा ।” वे खेल छोड़कर उठ पड़े और तेजी से बाहर की ओर दौड़ पड़े । कृष्ण की यह हालत देखकर रानी और द्वारपाल पहले तो अचम्बे में पड़ गए, फिर रानी भी कृष्ण के पीछे दौड़ पड़ी ।

राजा- रानी को दौड़ते देखकर वह अधिकारी भी उनके पीछे दौड़ने लगा ।

“क्या मामला है ?” सभासद चिल्लाए और बिना कुछ सोचे समझे वे भी राजा रानी के पीछे भाग चले । उन्हें भागता देख रानी द्वारपाल की दासियाँ बोलीं, “यह क्या मामला है ? राजा-रानी और इतने सारे लोग कहाँ भाग रहे हैं ?” ऐसा कहते-कहते वे सब भी उस भागती भीड़ के पीछे-पीछे चल पड़ीं । उन्हें यँ भागता देखकर महल के सारे नौकर-चाकर और कर्मचारियों में घबराहट फैल गई । उन्होंने आगे देखा न पीछे, वे भी उस अजीब दौड़ में शामिल हो गए ।

कठिन शब्द		अर्थ
१.	चौपड़	चौसर का खेल- चार -चार की चार-चार गोटियों से खेला जाता है
२.	द्वारपाल	पहरेदार
३.	सभासद	किसी सभा का सदस्य
४.	बरताव	व्यवहार/भाव/ढंग
५.	अधिकारी	जिसका किसी चीज पर अधिकार हो
६.	प्रतीक्षा	राह/इन्तजार करना
७.	अचम्बे	चकित

अभ्यास कार्य

क. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए ।

१. भगवान -----

२. यकीन -----

३. दोस्त -----

४. दौड़ता -----

५. खुशी -----

६. अन्दर -----

७. आश्चर्य -----

८. ठहरो -----

९. प्रतीक्षा -----

१०. खबर -----

ख. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखिए ।

१. द्रारपाल को क्यों यकीन नहीं आया कि सुदामा कृष्ण के दोस्त हैं ?

२. सुदामा का नाम द्रारपाल के मुख से सुनते ही कृष्ण ने क्या किया ?

३. भगवान कृष्ण और रानी रुक्मणी क्या खेल रहे थे ?

४. भगवान कृष्ण क्यों खेल छोड़कर दौड़ने लगे ?

५. राज महल में क्यों भाग-दौड़ मच गई ?

ग. ✓ या ✗ के द्वारा बताइए कि नीचे दिए गए वाक्य सही है या गलत ।

१. भगवान कृष्ण रानी राधा के साथ बैठे चौपड़ खेल रहे थे ।

२. द्रारपाल को यकीन आ गया कि सुदामा राजा का दोस्त है ।

३. सन्तरी की बात सुनकर अधिकारी भगवान कृष्ण के पास पहुँचा ।

४. सुदामा का नाम सुनते ही कृष्ण खेल छोड़कर उठ पड़े और तेजी से बाहर की ओर दौड़ पड़े ।

५. सुदामा के आने से भगवान कृष्ण नाराज हुए ।

घ. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखिए ।



१. ऊपर दिखाया गया चित्र किसका है ?

२. किस जगह का चित्र है ?

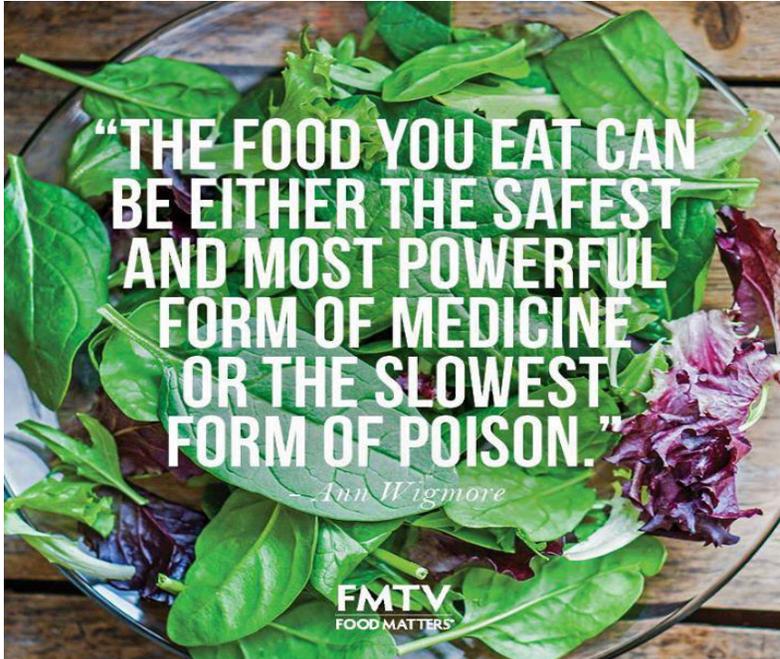
३. वे क्या कर रहे हैं और ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOLYEAR 8SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET NO. 2

Strand 2	TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
Sub Strand	CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
Content Learning Outcome	Explore some significant world events and express their impacts on the lives of people and the history of the world.

LESSON NOTES**Medical Epidemic**

1. An **epidemic** is the rapid spread of infectious disease to a large number of people in a given population within a short period of time, usually two weeks or less.
2. For example, in Fiji we once had leprosy where patients were sent to Makogai Island for treatment.
3. We still have medical epidemic in Fiji like dengue fever, leptospirosis, and TB.
4. Epidemic of infectious disease are generally caused by several factors including a change in the ecology of the host population, a genetic change in the pathogen reservoir or the introduction of an emerging pathogen to a host population.
5. An epidemic may be restricted to one location; however, if it spreads to other countries or continents and affects a substantial number of people, it may be termed a **pandemic**, example coronavirus.



For You to Do

1. Name a disease that causes an epidemic in your community?

2. What causes it?

3. How was it treated?

Lesson Notes

Pacific Games

1. The Pacific Games (formerly known as the **South Pacific Games**) is a multi-sport event, much like the Olympics (albeit on a much smaller scale) with participation exclusively from countries around the South Pacific.
2. It is held every four years and began in 1963, hosted by Suva, Fiji.



3. It also has **Mini Pacific Games** in between a Pacific Games until the next Pacific Games.

For You to Do

1. Name the countries that usually take part in the South Pacific Games?

2. Which country won the last South Pacific Games?

3. When and where will the next South Pacific Games be held?

1078 UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

CAKACAKA LAVAKI KALASI 8

NA VEIKA VAKA –VITI

1. E tini na taqa voivoi sa dua na _____.
A. Vutu
B. Wai
C. vatu
D. mata
2. E na vula vaka Viti, na vula I Gasau na _____.
A. Veverueri
B. Maji
C. Evereli
D. Me
3. Na I cavuti ni vanua vakaturaga ko Nadroga na _____.
A. Lalagavesi
B. Nakuruvakarua
C. Caumatalevu
D. Burebasaga
4. Na vakabogidrau e dau caka e na gauna ni _____.
A. Vakamau
B. Mate
C. vakasucu
D. vakacirisalusalu
5. Na manumanu cava e dau soki?
A. Beka
B. Vusi
C. vuaka
D. lulu

.NA VAKAYAGATAKI NI VOSA

1. **Vola vakadodonu na iyatuvosa ka koto e ra.**

au na lako vata kei wati ni suka na vuli ki deuba ni suka na vuli e na siga tusiti

-
2. **Vola na taro e a taroga ko Meli.(1 m)**

A taroga ko Meli e na gole mai e na gauna cava ko tinana.

“ _____
_____?” e ataroga ko Meli.