LESSON NOTE

School : Lovu Sangam School **Year :** 8

Subject : English Worksheet 3 - SOLUTION

STRAND	Reading ad Viewing
SUB STRAND	Socio-cultural contexts and situations
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOM	Arrange ideas, information and events in texts that are related to different social situation, purposes and audiences.

Swiss Family Robinson **Chapter 9 : We Have A Narrow Escape From Death**

Activity –a) Answer the following question

1. Why did the family decide not to move to Cape Disappointment?
   The family decided not to move to Cape Disappointment because Falcon's nest was the safest and comfortable place for them to live at.
2. What did Mr Robinson expect to see on the other side of the rocky mountain?
   Mr Robinson expected to see the end of the Island or to find the sea on the far side of the rocky mountain.
3. What made buffaloes charge Jack and his father?
   The buffaloes charged Jack and his father because their two dogs made a rush towards the buffaloes and in an instant they had seized a young buffalo by the ears.
4. Why did Mr Robinson praise jack?
   Jack was praised by Mr Robinson because he was very brave during the attack of the buffaloes.
5. What "cruel" thing Mr Robinson did and why did he think that he had to do it?
   Mr Robinson made a hole in the small buffalo's nose and passed a rope through it, though it was painful and rude, they were able to get the buffalo under control and it followed them quietly.

b) Write true/ false for the following sentences.

1. They went to Cape Disappointment to look for fish. _____false____
2. They built a holiday hut at Cape Disappointment. ____true_____
3. The donkey disappeared and they went to find him. _____true__
4. They found a new beach. ___false_____
5. They were charged by a herd of buffaloes. ____true_____

c) Complete these sentences with a word from the box.

1. Sad is the opposite of _____happy_____.
2. Wild is the opposite of ____tame__.
3. Cowardice is the opposite of courage_.

tame
courage
happy

SHORT STORY – Myths and Legends of Fiji

Title: The Crane and the Butterfly

Activity

1. Choose a character that you liked from the above story and give reason for your likeness.
   Answers to this question may vary according to different students

2. What is the setting of the story “The Crane and the Butterfly”?
   Lau Archipelago in Fiji.
3. Write a lesson that you learnt from this short story.
   - Never underestimate anyone.
   - Don’t be boastful and overconfident.
   - Where there’s a will, there’s a way.
   - Working smart leads to success.
4. Describe the ending of this story in 2 to 3 sentences and explain how you felt about the ending. Answers may vary.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
HOMSTUDY PACKAGE
WEEK 3
YEAR 8 MATHS WORKSHEET 03/2021 - SOLUTION

1.

a) V= l × w × h

= 8cm × 4cm × 6cm

= **192cm^3**

b) V= l × w × h

= 5cm × 9cm × 3cm

= **135cm^3**

2.

a) V= l × w × h
45cm^3 = l × 5cm × 2cm

45cm^3 = l × 10cm^2
10cm^2 = 10cm^2

4.5cm = *l*

b) V= l × w × h
60cm^3 = l × 5cm × 2cm

60cm^3 = l × 10cm^2
10cm^2 = 10cm^2

6cm = *l*

c) V= l × w × h
20cm^3 = l × 5cm × 2cm

20cm^3 = l × 10cm^2
10cm^2 = 10cm^2

2cm = *l*

3.

a) **V= Area of Cross Section × Height**
= (½ × b × h) × h
= (½ × 6 × 12) × 10
= 36 × 10
= 360cm^3

b) **V= Area of Cross Section × Height**
= (½ × b × h) × h
= (½ × 15 × 6) × 10
= 45 × 10
= 450cm^3

4.

a) **V= Area of Cross Section × Height**
= (½ × b × h) × h
= (½ × 6 × 5) × 8
= 15 × 8
= 120cm^3

b) **V= Area of Cross Section × Height**
= (½ × b × h) × h
= (½ × 4 × 3) × 12
= 6 × 12
= 72cm^3

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
HEALTHY LIVING YEAR 8
SOLUTIONS WEEK THREE

Good Mental Health

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Given below are some behaviours. Put a **tick** on good characteristics of mental health and a **cross** on the ones that are not.

✓ 1. Having enough sleep.
✓ 2. Thinking positively when in difficult situations.
X 3. Losing hope during trouble times.
✓ 4. Balances work, play and family time.
X 5. Complaints about hard situations faced.
X 6. Withdraw herself from the rest of people around her.
X 7. Eat any kind of food at any time of the day.
✓ 8. See a difficult situation as a challenge.
✓ 9. Support other people who need help.
X 10.Sleep most of the time.

EXERCISE 2

Answer these questions:

1. Can you say that this person has good mental health?

No, this person is never satisfied.

2. What can happen to this person if this continues?

- The person can easily get sick.
- The person can get a stroke.
- The person can easily get into a fight.
- The person will remain sad all the time.

3. If this person comes to you for help, what advice would you give?

- Will encourage the person to stay positive all the time.
- Will help build self- confidence and self- esteem.
- Will tell the person to stay with people who have positive mental attitudes.

4. What advice would you give to the people around this person? (friends, teachers, neighbours)

- Will advise all the people to respect this person.
- Give all the love and care they can.
- Always help this person.
- Share good values with this person.

The Physical Environment

Activity: Write True or False.

1. We should run when the floor is slippery. False
2. Avoid playing with sharp objects. True
3. Never go to out of bound areas. True
4. Never play near flooded drains or creek. True
5. We should play with electrical switches. False

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
SOCIAL SCIENCE YEAR 8
SOLUTIONS WEEK THREE

Medical Epidemic

Activities

1. Name a disease that causes an epidemic in your community?
   Dengue fever, leptospirosis
2. What causes it?
   - Dengue fever – transmitted by the bite of an Aedes mosquito infected with a dengue virus.
   - Leptospirosis – is caused by a bacterium called Leptospira interrogans. The organism is carried by many animals and lives in their kidneys. It ends up in soil and water through their urine.
3. How was it treated?
   Dengue fever/ Leptospirosis – visiting the hospital and getting proper medications prescribed by the doc

Pacific Games

Activities

1. Name the countries that usually take part in the South Pacific Games?
   Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands
2. Which country won the last SPG?
   New Caledonia
3. When and where will the next SPG be held?
   Solomon Islands 2023

Economic Development in Fiji

Activities for Students:

1. List some examples of economic development in your village/town/community.
- Building of new roads, new buildings, shops, shopping malls.

2. Discuss the effects of emigration, natural disasters and homelessness on economic development.

Emigration – once skilled workers leave the country there are less qualified workers to manage the tasks assigned which slows down the various economic developments.
Natural disasters and homelessness – Homes/buildings and roads are damaged which takes the country back many years to recover from the damages. It cost the government and individuals a lot of money to build new homes and roads. The damage caused by natural disaster slows the pace of economic development in the country.

3. List some natural disasters common in Fiji.
   Cyclones and Floods
4. Why is economic development important?
- To have good economic growth.
- So that there is more employment for the people.
- So that people have better living standards.

DRAWING: CREATIVITY

- Roads, shops, bridges, shopping malls

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR: 8 **WORKSHEET: 03/2021** **SUBJECT: HINDI**

SOLUTION

नीचे लिखे शब्दों के सही जोड़े बनाकर लिखिए ।

1.१भोजन	स्वास्थ्य	---------**पौष्टिक भोजन**----------
2. आत्मिक	फल, सब्जी	---------**आत्मिक सुख**----------
3. विटमिन	जीवन	---------**विटमिन – फल, सब्जी**-------
4. सर्वोत्तम	पौष्टिक	---------**सर्वोत्तम स्वास्थ्य**----------
5. मानव	सुख	---------**मानव जीवन**----------

इस कविता की जिन बातों को आप पसन्द करते हैं, उन में से एक का चित्र बनाइए ।

Answers depend on children

५. मानव सुख ----------

भाषा अभ्यास

नीचे लिखे गए वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए ।

1. मनासा --**और**-- तेवीता दोनों भाई हैं ।

2. --**चाहे**---- आंधी हो या तूफान, इशान तैरने जरूर जाएगा ।

3. तुम भले ही अभी चले जाओ --**पर**-- मैं तो बाद में आऊँगा ।

4. हर रोज कसरत करो --**ताकि**-- शरीर स्वस्थ रहे ।

5. यह काम अब्दुल -- **और/ या**-- हामिद का है ।

6. माँ -- **और/ की**-- मौसीजी आती हैं ।

7. ---**अगर/ यदी**---- तुम कुछ सामान चाहते हो तो मेरी दुकान पर कल आ जाना ।

सही क्रम – कार्य

स्वर और व्यंजन का सही क्रम को पहचानते हुए नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को सही क्रम में लिखिए ।

उदाहरण – पूजा ईश्वर साथ **सही क्रम**– ईश्वर, पूजा, साथ

आम, केला, सेव, पपिता, अनरस, तरबूज, अम्रूद, नारियल, जामुन, इमली ।

अनरस, अम्रूद, आम, इमली, केला,जामुन, तरबूज, नारियल, पपिता, सेव

लिखना एवं निर्माण करना – नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को 4 - 5८ शब्दों से पूरा कीजिए ।

Answers depend on children's view

1. कल जब हम दुकान ---------- ।

2. ---------- कि कोई काम पर नहीं गए ।

3. सोमवार को शिवम ---------- ।

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 7 & 8

VOSA VAKA VITI

WORKSHEET #3 SOLUTIONS

Matana: Wilivola kei na Vakadidigo
Matana Lailai: Na veivanua e vakayagataki kina na vosa- vosa e vakayagataki e na vakacacali.
CLO: Vakadikeva ka digitaka na veitukutuku tabaki me talaucaki na kedra i naki.

NA SEREKALI
Wilika na serekali e ra ka sauma na taro e rukuna.

Na Draki Veisau

Ni vakarorogo e vuravura raraba
Au kerekere me'u talanoa mada
Na i ulutaga rui bibi sara
Na draki veisau e da donumaka

Yaco tu e na noda vuravura
Kena tatara sa vakadomobula
Vakaleqa na cagi e da ceguva
E ra sa lai vakila na veika bula

Veiveisau ni draki sa yaco tu ni kua
Sa vakalolomataka noda veivanua
Tubu na i yalayala ni wai kei na ua
Tagi ni veivukei e rogo malua

Me da vaqara na i wali ni leqa
De da na qai vuki bera
Ki na matanitu me da cikeva
Dodonu me rogoci na ka e da gadreva

Noame Ligaikolo

1. E vica na qaqani serekali oqo?
   E va na qaqa ni serekali. / 4

2. Vola e **rua** na vosa e rorogo vata.
   Raraba-mada vuravura-vakadomobula ceguva- bula ua-malua lega-bera
   Raica me rorogo vata na i sau ni taro e ra vola mai na qone.

3. Vola e **dua** na **tatara** ni draki veisau.
   Tubu na i yalayala ni wai kei na ua, Vakaleqa na cagi e da ceguva.
   Toqa ke ra solia e so tale na tatara ni draki veisau.

4. Tukuna e dua na i wali ni leqa ka serekali tiko oqo.
   `***Me ra maroroi vakavinaka na benu, kua na musu vunikau vakaveitalia.***
   Toqa ke ra solia e so tale na i wali ni leqa.

5. E tukuni beka vei cei na serekali oqo?
   Vei keda taucoko na lewenivanua, tamata taucoko, keda etc.

NA VOSA VAKA VITI

1. Vukica na i yatuvosa oqo me vakaibalebaletaki kina e **lewe levu**.
   E a lauti koya na sui ni kena

   E a lauti ira na sui ni kedra.

2. Vola na **yavu** ni vosa ka volai koto e ra
   veivakadodonutaki- ***donu***

3. Vola e dua na vosa ka **sucu** mai na yavu ni vosa ka volai koto
   toki- ***veitokiyaki, tokitoki, tokia, tokitaka, etc.***
   Toqa ke ra solia e so tale na vosa e sucu mai na 'toki'.

4. **Vakasavuya na tukutuku ka koto oqo e ra:**
   "E ra sa yaco mai na noda vulagi," a kaya ko Semesa.

   A kaya ***ko Semesa ni ra sa yaco mai na nodra vulagi.***

5. **Vola vakadodonu na vosa e a cavuta ko Maikeli.**
   E a kaya ko Maikeli vei watina me volia mai na medratou suka

   "***Volia mai na medatou suka***," a kaya vei watina ko Maikeli.

6. **Vola vakadodonu na i yatuvosa e ra.**
   e koro turaga e liu ko levuka

   E koro turaga e liu ko Levuka.

☺SA YALA E KE. VAKANUINUI VINAKA. ☺

LESSON NOTE

School : Lovu Sangam School **Year :** 8

Subject : Basic Science worksheet 3 - **SOLUTION**

STRAND	MATTER
SUB STRAND	Investigating Matter – Studying the Reversibility of three States of Matter
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOM	Appreciate the interchange ability of the three states of matter.

Study the Reversibility of the three states of Matter

There are six major phase changes in the three states of matter. Some of these changes are reversible while others are irreversible.

i) **SOLID** —MELTING→ **LIQUID** —EVAPORATION→ **GAS**

ii) **SOLID** ←FREEZING— **LIQUID** ←CONDENSATION— **GAS**

iii) **SOLID** —SUBLIMATION→ **GAS**

iv) **SOLID** ←DEPOSITION— **GAS**

<u>What are reversible and irreversible changes in states of matter?</u>

Some examples are given below in the table.

Reversible	Irreversible
• The **melting** of ice as temperature increases and liquid is formed. • Water changes to gas (water vapour) through **evaporation** as the temperature further rises to higher temperatures. • Water vapour changes to water through **condensation** as the temperature decreases. • Water changes to ice through **freezing** as the temperature further decreases.	• If you mix cement powder, water and sand and leave the mixture to stand, concrete will be formed. • Mixing ingredients to make a cake. • Cooking egg. (you cannot get the raw egg back from the boiled egg) • If you leave a piece of iron outside it will rust. Rust is a completely new substance. • Milk changing into cheese or yogurt

<u>Sublimation</u> – any solid that turns into vapour without going through the liquid phase is said to sublime or sublimate. This process is called sublimation.

Examples :

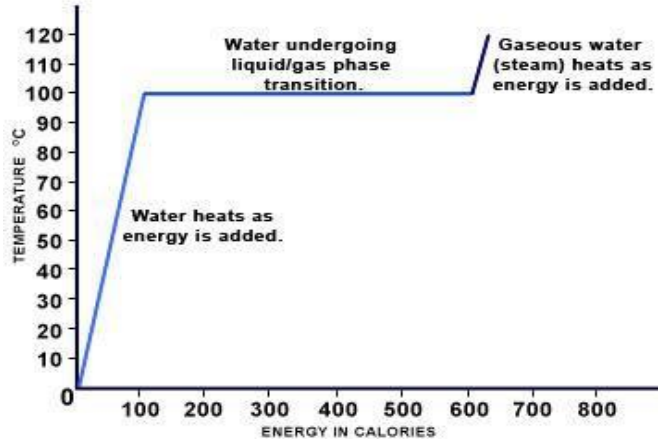
1. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is frozen into "dry ice" and when it is left at room temperature it sublimes directly into CO_2 without changing into its liquid form. This is known as sublimation and is irreversible reaction.

2. Iodine when burnt changes directly into its gases form via sublimation. These fumes can be used to reveal finger prints in forensic research and is irreversible reaction.

3. Naphthalene is an organic compound that is primarily known as the main ingredient in mothballs. These are used to keep freshness in clothes packed in drawers and suitcases and are also known as irreversible reaction.

Deposition – gas becomes a solid without going through the liquid phase. Eg the water vapour changing from its gases state to solid ice in the Northern and Southern poles. This is not experienced in Equatorial regions since it is always warm all year round in this region.

Experiment – Study the changes in states of Matter from Solid, liquid to Gas. Watch the experiment on the following link
http://www.education.gov.fj/basic-science-experiments/



Please note that you do not have to attempt this experiment at home.

Activity

Study the graph carefully and answer the following questions. The experiment was done in a laboratory and the findings were plotted on a graph. The graph shows the amount of energy used and the temperature at which the transition phase or changes of state took place from the liquid to gas stage.

1. What was the initial temperature of water?
   _____0˚C_____
2. At which temperature is water undergoing the liquid/ gas phases transition change?
   _____100˚C_____
3. Is the temperature constant for liquid/gas phase transition?
   _____YES_____
4. What temperature is the gaseous water?
   _____between 100 to 120˚C_____
5. What is the energy in calories supplied to water at 80˚C?
   _____100 energy in calories_____
6. Is energy added or removed as water changes into the gaseous form?
   _____added_____
7. Name the process that changes liquid to gas.
   _____evaporation_____