

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

ENGLISH WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3 SOLUTION

Wealth from the Sea

QUESTIONS

A. Answers for Multiple-Choice Questions.

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. A
8. C

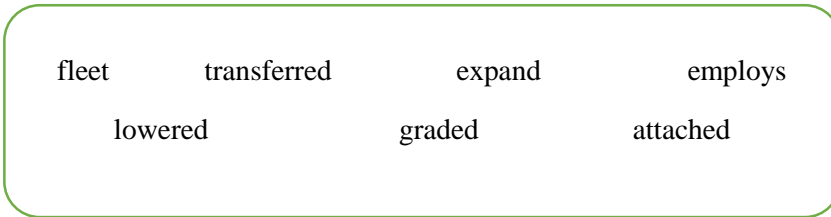
B. Answer the following questions in complete sentence.

1. When do people still use shell money in some places in the Solomons?
It is paid by the bridegroom to the bride's father as a price
2. What are some of the things Chinese exporters in the Solomon Islands like to buy?
Chinese exporters like to buy dried sea-cucumber or beche-de-mer, shark fins, turtle shells and trochus shells.
3. Has the Tulagi factory been a success in the Solomons? Give your reasons.
Yes it has, because it is a source of income for the people of Solomon Islands and it is cheaper to buy tinned fish.
4. How is a mother ship different from a catcher ship?
It is larger or much bigger than the catcher ship.
5. Describe what the floats with flags are used for.
It shows the position of the line in the sea.
6. What is meant by 'gutting' fish?
Gutting the fish means cutting the head and removing the insides.
7. What is meant by 'grading' fish?
Grading the fish means putting the best pieces of fish away from the rest of the fish of a low grade or quality.

8. List three ways in which the factories have helped South Pacific countries.
 - i. **It is a source of income for the countries.**
 - ii. **It provides employment to the people who live in those countries.**
 - iii. **It is cheaper to buy tinned fish as they are available locally not imported.**

C. Vocabulary Exercise

The following words are in bold face in the passage. Try to work out the meaning for yourself and then fit them into the spaces in the sentences.



1. On the way to Tavua, our bus broke down but the company sent another bus very quickly. As soon as we had **transferred** our luggage to the new bus we set off again.
2. So many children want to attend the new school that the committee has decided to **expand** it next year by adding two more classrooms.
3. The new soap factory **employs** only twenty people this year but there will be jobs for another fifteen years.
4. Our ship anchored in deep water about 300 metres from the shore. The sailors **lowered** a small boat into the water and rowed us to the island.
5. Mr. Cama **employs** two workmen to help him on his farm.
6. The Marine Department has a large **fleet** of ships.
7. We won't know how much money we'll get for copra until it has been **graded**. If it is the best quality, we'll get a good price.
8. The cook on the ship **lowered** a bucket into the sea to get some water to cook the rice.

9. Eroni fished for an hour without catching anything but when he **attached** a smaller hook to the end of his line he caught two fish in ten minutes.

D. Fill in the blanks

Write one word for each blank space in the story.

Clever Spongy

One day John decided to plant some dalo in his garden. He **dug** two holes and put two tops inside. While he **was** doing this, his dog, Spongy, was also **digging** a hole.

John did not **like / appreciate / want** Spongy carrying the rest of the tops to **the** hole which he had dug.

John finally turned and **show** what Spongy **was** doing.

“Don’t bury all the tops **in** one hole, Spongy,” he said. “I’ll help you,” he added.

John took out all the tops one **by** one and buried it nicely.

“Good dog, Spongy,” John said. “This **will** be your plant. I think it will grow well, **won’t** it?”

Spongy wagged **his / its** tail happily. He agreed **with** John and they both looked forward **to** the harvesting day **in** nine months’ time!

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOLYEAR 8MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET NO. 3 SOLUTIONWEIGHT

Exercise

1. Convert each of the following to the units given beside the blank space.

a. $3\text{Kg} = \underline{3\ 000}\text{g}$

d. $2500\text{g} = \underline{2.5\ \text{or}\ 2\ \frac{1}{2}}\ \text{Kg}$

b. $750\text{g} = \underline{0.75\ \text{or}\ \frac{3}{4}}\ \text{Kg}$

e. $5.8\text{Kg} = \underline{5\ 800}\text{g}$

c. $25\text{Kg} = \underline{25\ 000}\text{g}$

f. $4\ \text{tonnes} = \underline{4000}\ \text{Kg}$

2. Which is heavier between the two objects listed below?



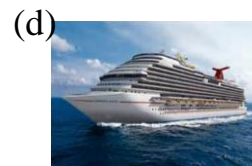
Car



man



a mother dog



a cruise ship



4. Calculate the following weights.

a. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $4\text{kg} = \underline{2\text{kg}}$

b. $\frac{1}{4}$ of $2.4\ \text{kg} = \underline{0.6\ \text{kg}}$

c. $\frac{2}{3}$ of $6\text{kg} = \underline{4\ \text{kg}}$

d. $\frac{3}{10}$ of $20\text{kg} = \underline{6\text{kg}}$

e. $\frac{2}{5}$ of $2.5\ \text{kg} = \underline{1\ \text{kg}}$

f. $\frac{3}{4}$ of $10\ \text{kg} = \underline{7.5\text{kg}}$

5. The weight of a ship is 980,450 kg. If 300 containers weighing 350kg each was loaded into the ship, then what would be the net weight of the ship?



$$300 \times 350 = 105\ 000\ \text{kg}$$

$$+ \quad \underline{980\ 450\ \text{kg}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{1\ 085\ 450\ \text{kg}}}$$

6. 5 oranges weighs 1.5kg . 8 apples weighs 2kg. What would be the total weight of 3 apples and 4 oranges?



$$\text{Weight of 1 orange} = 1500\text{g} \div 5 = 300\text{g}$$

$$\text{Weight of 1 apple} = 2000\text{g} \div 8 = 250 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Weight of 3 apples} = 250\text{g} \times 3 = 750 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Weight of 4 oranges} = 300\text{g} \times 4 = 1\,200 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Therefore Total weight} = 750\text{g} + 1\,200 \text{ g} = \mathbf{1\,950 \text{ g or } 1.95 \text{ Kg}}$$

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**YEAR 8 – HEALTHY LIVING****HOME LEARNING WORKSHEET NO. 3 SOLUTION****SAFETY IN MOTOR VEHICLES, BOATS AND RAFTS****Activity**

In the table below, there are some undesirable behaviours that is common in our school/ community of the people travelling in buses, cars, vans etc.

State how those behaviours can lead to accidents or injuries and suggest ways to improve on these undesirable behaviours. **Answers may vary**

Undesirable behaviour	Behaviour can lead to:	How to improve on this behaviour
Eg. Shouting and waving to pedestrians	Driver is distracted – car has an accident	Never shout while in a vehicle, make silent wave to pedestrians
Driving under the influence of liquor or grog dope.	<i>Alcohol leads to intoxication and makes judgment difficult. It can lead to accident and death or injury.</i>	<i>Do not drink and drive.</i>
Using mobile phone while driving.	<i>The driver's attention is on the phone not on the road. It can lead to accident and death or injury.</i>	<i>Do not use mobile phone while driving.</i>
Not wearing seat belt as a passenger in a car.	<i>You can be thrown off a vehicle or get injured if the vehicle stops all of a sudden.</i>	<i>Wear seat belt in a car.</i>
Walking on the wrong side of the road (i.e. left-hand side)	<i>You will not see the oncoming vehicle. Can get involved in an accident.</i>	<i>Walk on the right-hand side of the road.</i>
Wearing dark clothes when walking along the road at night.	<i>You will not be easily seen by drivers at night. You can get bumped which can lead to death or injury</i>	<i>Wear light coloured clothes when walking along the road at night.</i>
Not using the pedestrian crossing to cross the road.	You can get hit by an oncoming vehicle which can lead to injury or death	Use the Pedestrian crossing when you cross the road.
Moving from seat to seat in a bus which is moving	You can easily get off balance and get hurt or injured.	Stay seated in one seat in a moving bus.

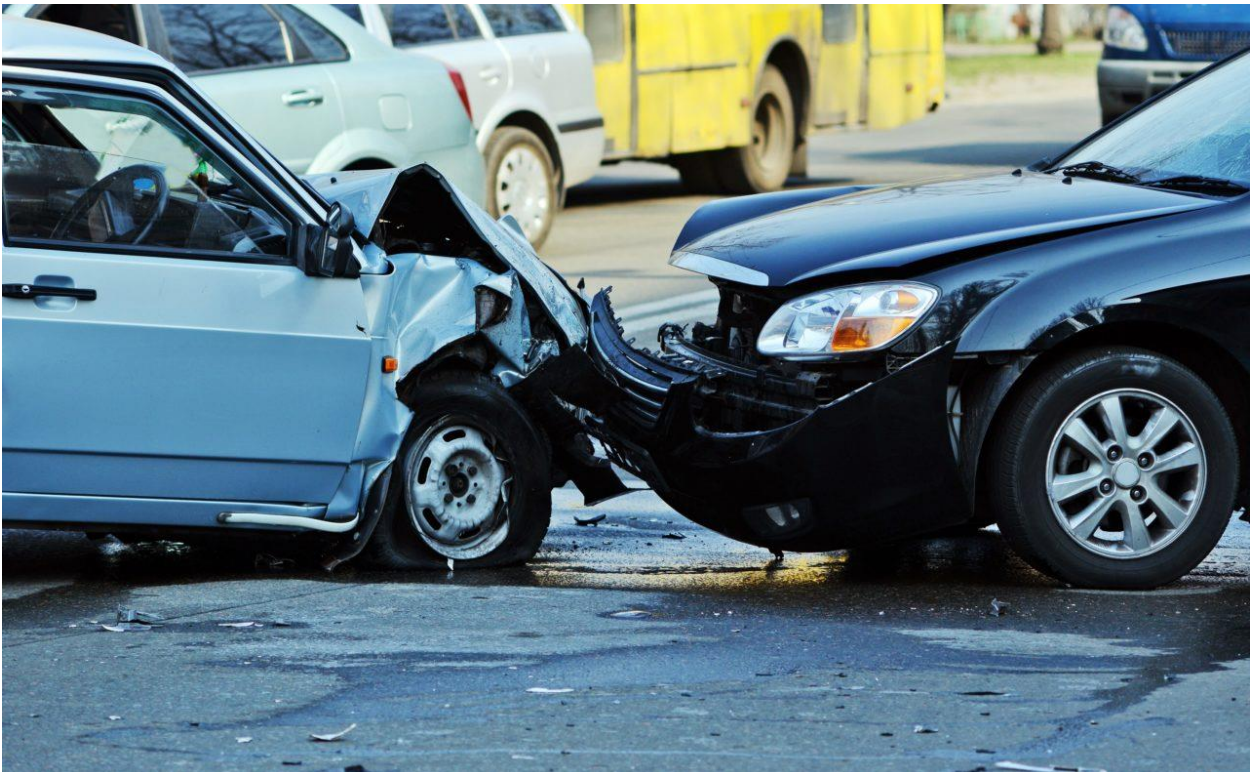
Driving at a very high speed i.e. 100km/h	It can result in accident and damage to vehicle. In extreme cases death.	Drive within the speed limit. 80km/h or 60 km/h or as stated in area you enter.
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Answer the following questions.

1. Think of a road accident you have seen, read about or were involved in. write down how the accident could have been prevented. Draw a picture of road accidents you have witnessed.

There was a head on collision with a vehicle. It could have been avoided if the driver was driving slowly and not using his/her phone.

Answers will vary.



2. List down the problems that resulted from the accident you mentioned above.

Loss of life, injury to driver and other passengers, Permanent disability, The driver may have to face the law and probably lose his/her driving license, Loss of money and vehicle being written off due to the extent of damage. (Accept other possible answers)

3. When you grow up, you will perhaps own a vehicle. List down ways in which you can be a good driver.
 - a. Obey the rules of the road when driving.
 - b. Regular maintenance of vehicle.
 - c. Renew the driving license on time.
 - d. Be a courteous driver.
 - e. Not drinking and driving.
 - f. Not using mobile phones when driving.
 - g. Wearing safety belts
 - h. Following the signal lights.

Accept other answers as well.

Safety in boats and rafts

Activity

Discuss 5 ways in which you can be safe while travelling in boats and rafts.

1. Wear life jacket when travelling.
2. Do not overload the boat or raft.
3. Learn how to swim.
4. Do not travel in the water if the weather is unfavourable.
5. Travel in the boat with an adult.

Accept other reasonable answers.

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8 - HINDI

HOME LEARNING WORKSHEET NO. 3 SOLUTION

अभ्यास-कार्य

क. सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान लगाइए ।

१. कौन कुत्ते पालना सबसे अधिक पसंद करता था/करती थी ?

- (क) अश्विनी ख. अश्विनी की माँ
ग. अश्विनी के भाई-बहन घ. अश्विनी के पिता

२. कुत्ता अपना प्यार मुझसे कैसे जताता था ?

- क. जूते उठाकर ख. लाउन्ड्री में सो कर
ग. मुझे सुबह-सुबह जगा कर (घ) मुझे अखबार आने की खबर देकर

३. माचो को छोड़ आने पर सबसे ज्यादा दुखी कौन था ?

- क. अश्विनी की माँ ख. अश्विनी की बहन
(ग) खुद अश्विनी घ. अश्विनी के भाई

ख . नीचे दिए गए सवालों के जवाब पूरे वाक्यों में दीजिए ।

१. कुत्ते की कौन सी आदत बुरी थी ?

कुत्ते को जूते उठाने की बुरी आदत लग गई थी ।

२. बच्चे कुत्ते को पाकर अपना प्यार कैसे जता रहे थे ?

बच्चे कुत्ते को पुचकार रहे थे, चूम रहे थे, सहला रहे थे ।

३. पाठ में ऐसा कौन सा वाक्य है जो बतलाता है कि कुत्ते के प्रति मेरी नफरत अब प्यार में बदल गई है ?

“मेरे हाथ स्वतः कुत्ते की देह सहलाने लगी” इस वाक्य से पता चलता है कि कुत्ते के प्रति मेरी नफरत अब प्यार में बदल गई है ।

ग. घटनाक्रम

सही क्रम में लिखे कि पाठ में पहले क्या हुआ, फिर क्या हुआ तथा अन्त में क्या हुआ । बाक्स में नम्बर लिखिए ।

१. माचो अगली सुबह वापस लौट आया ।
२. सब फिर खुश हो गए ।
३. कुत्ते को जूते उठाने की बुरी आदत पड़ गई थी ।
४. माचो अश्विनी का कुत्ता है ।
५. पड़ोसी के जूते उठाने पर मैं माचो को कहीं छोड़ आया ।
६. बच्चे यह जानकर बहुत दुखी हुए ।
७. अश्विनी माचो को बहुत प्यार करती थी ।

भाषा

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को एक वचन में बदल कर लिखिए ।

१. यादें याद
२. पड़ोसियों पड़ोसी
३. बच्चे बच्चा
४. पर्वतों पर्वत
५. शहरों शहर

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8 SOCIAL SCIENCE

HOME LEARNING WORKSHEET NO. 3 SOLUTIONS

Economic Development in Fiji

For You To Do

1. List some examples of economic development in your village community.
Bridge upgrading, people making new houses or buying new vehicles, planting crops (sugar cane or vegetables) for selling and etc.

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

Emigration

When individuals migrate to overseas or urban areas the skill that person has goes with him/her and so unskilled people come and do the same job with poor results.

Natural disasters

During natural disasters, a lot damages are done building or crops and funds needs to be allocated to repair the cost of the damages. New projects will be shelved until income is received.

Homelessness

Homelessness, the state of having no home or permanent residence. Few social problems are as visible as the plight of **homeless** people. Once almost invisible and easily ignored, **homeless** people are now a common sight in cities, suburbs, and even some rural areas.

3. List some natural disasters common in Fiji.
Tropical cyclone, drought, flooding and etc.
4. Why is economic development important?
Economic development seeks to improve the economic well-being and quality of life of community by creating or retaining jobs and supporting or growing income.

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CAKACAKA LAVAKI KALASI 8 –NA VOSA VAKA-VITI- ISAU NI TARO

i) Wirina na matanivola ni sau ni taro vinaka duadua.

1. E sa keli na uvi ni yabaki.

Na vosa cava ena I yatu vosa e vu se vosa cakacaka?

- A. Sa B. uvi C. keli D. yabaki

2. A taroga ko Iliesa se ratou biuta evei na nona I vola.

Na taro cava nei Iliesa e vakadigotaki donu.

- A. “Iliesa, e vei na I vola?” a taro ko Iliesa.
B. Se ratou biuta evei na nona I vola?
C. “ E vei na noqu I vola? A taroga ko Iliesa.
D. **“Dou biuta evei na noqu I vola?” a taroga ko Iliesa.**

3. “Au sa na tovolea me’u gone vinaka,” a kaya ko Vueti.

Na I yatu vosa cava e vakasavui kina na vosa e cake?

- A. A kaya ko Vueti ni sa na tovolea me gone vinaka.**
B. Tovolea mo gone vinaka a kaya ko Vueti.
C. “Gone vinaka Vueti, a kaya ko koya.”
D. “Io, au sa gone vinaka, Vueti.”

4. Veisautaka na nomu idavodavo ka ni sa rui **wakakau**.

- A.** Dakoba B. vakalakala C. **sukusukura** D. malumalumu

5. Keimami a talia na neimami ibe.

Vukica na I yatu vosa e cake ki na lewe dua.

- A. Au a talia na noqu ibe.**
B. E ra a talia na nodra ibe.
C. Au a talia na neimami ibe.
D. Keirau a talia na nona ibe.

ii.) Vola na vosa **I balebale vata** kei na vosa drua ka **toqai na rukuna, e ra.**

6. E ra kau koli ni yakata na cauravou.

vakasasa

7. Me samaki na I yakata me drodro na wai.

ikelikeli

iii.) vola na yavu ni vosa

8. Vakaliuliu- liu

iv.) vola na vosa sucu mai na yavu ni vosa e ra.

9. Duri- vakaduria

NA VAKACACALI -Wilika na serekali ka koto e ra ka qai sauma na kena veitaro.

Veimataqali kakana sa tu e dai

Bolea tu na taga na kena la'ki kau mai

Me bau rawa na mamau me'u Sinai

Qai tomani tale na I tavi ni viri bai.

Iteitei sa warai mai, wainimata sa Sali

Ki na sitoa ga na veivalivali

Kakana buta rawa e na pakete kei na tini

Rua ga na miniti na kedra riri

Na vuata bulabula sa dredre me ceguva

Moli, tarawau, bu, dawa, vutu, wi kei na weleti

Gadreva na yago me kena I tokoni

E seva gona ni sa levu na loli kei na jokeliti

Kakana draudrau vakavudua me tilomi

Na sasalu li sa qai wadrega me canumi

Dalo, kawai, vudi, via kei na Tivoli

Me tei vakalevu me macu o Visi kei Simi.

Vola ko **V. Sukanatabua**

1. E vica na qaqani serekali oqo?

E va na qaqa ni serekali oqo.

2. Na cava na ibalebale ni 'Bolea tu na taga kena la'ki kau mai'.

Na kena vakayagataki na ilavo me voli mai kina na veika e volitaki tu e na sitoa.

3. A cava e rua ga kina na miniti na kedra riri?

E rua ga kina na miniti na kena riri baleta ni ra sa vakabutari oti se na kena vakabutari rawarawa na kakana tawai tini se vakete.

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8 - BASIC SCIENCE

HOME LEARNING WORKSHEET NO. 3 SOLUTION

Reporting on the Activity

Title: Sound Energy

Materials: a piece of clear plastic film, rubber band, spoon, some rice, empty jar and a thin tray.

Aim: To find out how sound energy can travel and make nearby objects vibrate or produce sound.

Method:

I stretched the plastic lightly over the open end of the jar and secured the plastic in place using the rubber band. I sprinkled a few grains of rice over the plastic. I held the tin tray close to the jar and banged it with the spoon.

Observation

I saw the rice grains dance about on the plastic.

Conclusion (What did you learn about sound energy?)

The experiment proved that sound energy and travel from one place to another just as the sound energy from the tray travelled through air, making the rice grains move.