

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language features and rules.
Content Learning Outcome	Interpret features and rules in text and relate it to other written and visual text read.

NOTES**Dictionary**

Entry word - The • separates the syllables. The 1 notes there are more than one definition entry.

Pronunciation - This is separated into syllables and tells you how to pronounce the entry word. The ' tells you which syllable is stressed.

Definition - This explains the meaning of the entry word. If there is more than one meaning, the definition is divided by numbers. Also, an example sentence is often used to make the meaning more clear.

Guide words - This tells you the first and last words defined on each page.

Part of speech - This abbreviation tells you what part of speech the defined word is.

Plural form - Shows how the entry word is written in plural form.

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Origin - Shows the origin of the entry word.

intent/interview

in-tent¹ [in tent'] *n.* 1 Something that is intended; purpose; aim. Her *intent* has always been to go to college. 2 Meaning; significance. What was the *intent* of what he said?

plural intentions (from L. *intendere* "a stretching out")

in-tent² [in tent'] *adj.* Having the mind firmly fixed on something. Is he *intent* on leaving? She was *intent* on the book she was reading. (from L. *intentus* "attentive, eager, waiting")

hat, âge, câre, fâr; let, bê, têrm; it, îce; hot, gô, ôrder; oil, out; cup, p
th, thin; ƧH, then; zh, measure, ə represents a in about, e in taken, i

ACTIVITIES

Study the dictionary entry below and answer the questions that follows.

sink ['sink] 1. A place in the kitchen where dirty dishes are washed. 2. To go down into the water: *The boat hit some rocks and sank. We saw that it had sunk to the bottom of the river.* 3. To go down into. *My feet sank into the wet earth.* 4. To become lower; to become less. *The sun was sinking in the*

1.) The word ('sink) in the bracket beside the word sink indicates the

- Tense
- Meaning
- Pronunciation
- Part of speech

2.) **The rock sank to the bottom of the river.**

In the sentence above which meaning of the word sink is used?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

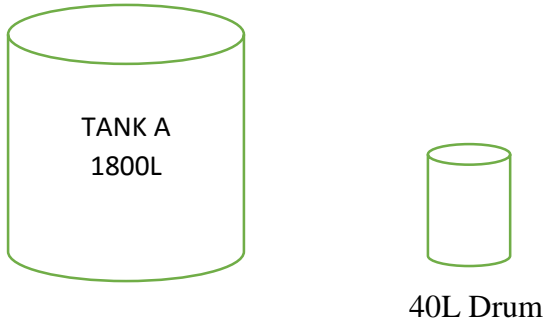
Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Capacity
Content Learning Outcome	-Measure and compare capacities using mathematical formulas and standard unit(s).

Lesson Notes

Capacity is **how much a container can hold**. There are two types of capacity measurement: Customary measurement, which is used in the United States and refers to gallons, quarts, pints, cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons. Metric measurement, of which the most popular units are litre and millilitre.

$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ ml}$	$\frac{1}{4} \text{ litre} = 250 \text{ ml}$
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ litre} = 500 \text{ ml}$	$1 \text{ litre} = 1000 \text{ ml}$

Questions

Question	Working & Answer
1. Convert the following to given units. a). 7 L = _____ ml	
b). 8.5 L = _____ ml	
a). 4250 ml = _____ L	
2. Find the total of the quantities below, giving your answer in the units written in the brackets. a). 3.4 L + 7.5 L = _____ (ml)	
a). 6.8 L + 550 ml = _____ (L)	
a). 2.4 L + 3.5 L + 2560ml = _____ (L)	
3. If Tank A has a capacity of 1800L then calculate how many 40 L drums of water can be filled from Tank A. 	

YEAR 8
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET 8

Strand	Building Healthy Relationships.
Sub – Strand	Relationships.
Content learning outcome	Critique the significance of group function.

Lesson Notes:**Group behaviours.**

- We belong to one or more groups.
- In school, we have a group of friends and in our community we belong to religious groups or social groups.
- For a group to stay intact and be successful will depend on how members work together.
- By recognizing, understanding and minimizing **disruptive group behaviours**, group work becomes more productive and efficient.

Disruptive group behaviour.

The following are some types of difficult behaviours which can occur within group situations. These types of behaviours must be ironed out for groups to be successful.

- ✓ **Conflict** – Disagreement within groups are common but often a healthy way of building unity. This is because when people disagree on something, they will have the opportunity to explain.
- ✓ **Non- participation or withdrawal** – Everyone has the right not to participate within the group, although it is usually preferable for all members to contribute.
- ✓ **Scapegoating** – when things go wrong in a group situation it is sometimes easy to direct blame at one or more individual within the group.

Activity**Fill in the blanks.**

encouragement intact Disagreement bullying mistakes disruptive

- For a group to stay _____ and be successful will depend on how members work together.
- Scapegoating can be comparable to _____ and destroys the self – confidence of the victim.
- To overcome lack of self-confidence _____ is important.
- _____ within groups are common but often a healthy way of building unity.
- Everyone makes _____ and we all fail sometimes.
- By recognizing, understanding and minimizing _____ group behaviours, group work becomes more productive and efficient.

तत्व 3	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
तत्व के परिणाम	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
उप-तत्व	लिखने हेतु विभिन्न अंगों का प्रयोग करना

Lesson Notes:**क्रिया**

जो शब्द किसी कार्य के होने या करने अथवा किसी घटना के घटने, किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की स्थिति आदि का बोध कराते हैं, वे क्रिया कहलाते हैं; जैसे

1. नेहा पढ़ रही है।
2. ठंडी हवा चल रही है।
3. परदा हिल रहा है आदि।

क्रिया का अर्थ है- काम। जैसे

आना, जाना, खाना, पीना, पढ़ना, लिखना, बोलना, उठना, बैठना, रहना, चढ़ना, सुनना, गाना, नाचना आदि अनेक क्रियाएँ हैं। प्रत्येक क्रिया या तो होती है या उसे किया जाता है।

कर्ता – जो काम करता है, वह कर्ता कहलाता है।
जैसे- अंशु पढ़ रही है।

अभ्यास :

क. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में **क्रिया** के निचे रेखा खींचो ।

1. रानी दौड़ती है ।
2. कृष्ण माखन खाते हैं।
3. रोनील गेंद खेलता है ।
4. बच्चे रेवा नदी में तैर रहे हैं ।
- थ. तिमोदी घोड़े पर बैठा है ।

ख. निचे दिए गए वाक्यों को उचित **क्रिया** से पूरा करो ।

1. विनय खाट पर ----- है ।
2. उस कुर्सी पर मत ----- ।
3. आप कब ताबुआ -----?
4. नीलम भोजन ----- रही है ।
5. हमारा झण्डा -----रहा है ।

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 8
SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 8

Strand	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

NOTES

Pacific Games

- 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.
- It is held every four years and began in 1963, hosted by Suva, Fiji.
- It also has **mini-Pacific Games** in between a Pacific Games until the next Pacific Games.



ACTIVITIES

1. Name the countries that usually take part in the South Pacific Games?
2. Which country won the last SPG?
3. When and where will the next SPG be held?
4. How often is Pacific Game held?
5. In which year did Pacific Games begin?
6. Who hosted the first ever Pacific Games?

ACTIVITY 1:

Strand: Na Veika Vaka-Viti

Sub Strand: Na kena vosavosa taki

CLO: Ni sara cakava oti na gone era sa na kila na kena ibalebale.

Na Vosa Vaka-Viti

Vola mai na kena ibalebale

1. Kusima
2. kacikaci ni cagi
3. lai tei tarawau
4. magiti
5. kawa

Activity 2: Vakaotia mai na yatu vosa oqo

1. Dau gugumatua _____.
2. "Isa" _____.
3. Sa lotu _____.
4. Jisu _____.
5. Qarauna _____.

Activity 3: Na Kena dau caka na Waiwai ni lumu se na cakacaka vakoro vei ira na tiko ena koro. Mo vola mai e tolu na ka edau caka

YEAR 8
BASIC SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 8

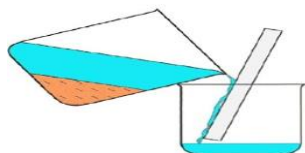
Strand	Matter.
Sub- Strand	Materials.
Content Learning outcome:	Gather information and present separation processes in everyday life.

Lesson Notes:**Methods of separating mixtures.**

1. **Sieving**- Sieving is a separation technique based on the **difference in particle size**. The sieve is responsible for retaining the larger particles.



2. **Decanting** - is a process for the **separation of mixtures of immiscible liquids** or of a liquid and a solid mixture such as a suspension.



3. **Spinning** – Centrifugation is the process where a mixture is separated through spinning. It is used to separate skim milk from whole milk, water from your clothes, and blood cells from your blood plasma.

**Activity**

1. We can separate water from sand by a method called _____.
2. State an example of a filter in our body.
3. How can we separate red blood cells from the blood plasma?

Fill in the blanks.

Decanting

filters

1. Sieves are _____ with holes in them.
2. _____ is a method you can use to separate the liquid from the solid.