

STRAND: READING AND VIEWING

SUB STRAND: EN.8.2.1 Text Types Media, everyday communication, literary texts

CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: Read and view written text for understanding and critical evaluation

Figure of Speech

A figure of speech is a deviation from the ordinary use of words in order to increase their effectiveness. Basically, it is a figurative language that may consist of a single word or phrase. It may be a simile, a metaphor or personification to convey the meaning other than the literal meaning.

Importance of Figure of Speech-

1. It enhances the beauty of the writing. It makes the sentence deeper and leaves the reader with a sense of wonder. It brings life to the words used by the writer.
2. The figure of Speech not only shows the writers intent but also his purpose of using such language.
3. It adds flavour to the writing and makes it so much more enjoyable for the reader, when he/she is reading.

Types of Figure Of Speech

1. Simile-

In a simile, two things which are completely unlocked are compared with each other. A simile is introduced by words such as like, so, as etc.

Examples-

- The flower is as pretty as a picture.
- He is as sober as a judge.

2. Metaphor-

It is an informal or implied simile in which the words “like” “as” are avoided. For example, “He is like a Giant. (Simile)” and “He is a Giant. (metaphor)”.

Examples-

- You are an apple of my eye.
- Ocean’s sound is music to my ear.

3. Personification-

In Personification, non-living things, abstract ideas or qualities are mentioned as humans or living things.

Example-

- Angry clouds surrounded the island.
- Earth was thirsty for water.

4. Apostrophe-

In this figure of speech, the writer mentions the absent or inanimate objects as alive and writes about them.

5. Oxymoron-

An Oxymoron is when two words are used together in a sentence but they seem to be in contrast with each other. An oxymoron is a figure of speech that willingly uses two differing ideas. This contradiction creates a paradoxical image in the reader or listener's mind that creates a new concept or meaning for the whole.

Example-

- Life is bittersweet.
- They knew they could feel the joyful sadness on his arrival.

6. Hyperbole-

Hyperbole is when you use the words to exaggerate what you mean or emphasize a point. It is used to make something seemed bigger or more important than it actually is.

Example-

- It has been ages that I have had a proper meal.
- Usain Bolt runs faster than the wind.

7. Pun-

A pun is generally used in plays where one word has two different meanings. It is used to create humour. Humorous use of words of different meanings or the words of the same sound but different meanings is known as PUN.

Example-

- A bicycle can't stand on its own because it is two-tired.
- Where do you find giant snails? On the ends of the giants' fingers.

8. Hyperbole-

Hyperbole is used when we want to reinforce the point by exaggerating it. It is frequently used in poetry and found in casual speech as well. Media uses Hyperbole to exaggerate the facts, in order to make the story impactful.

Example-

- The army troops are faster than the wind and stronger than a mountain.
- The robber ran faster than lightning.

9. Alliteration-

It is the series of words which commence with the same letter. Alliteration consists of the repetition of a sound or of a letter at the beginning of two or more words.

For Example-

- Dirty dolphins dove across the ocean.
- Purple pandas painted portraits.

10. Onomatopoeia-

It is the figure of speech where the word is used to describe a sound. When we explain any action by putting the sounds into language, it is known as onomatopoeia. It is generally used in fiction or in nursery rhymes, for eg- Old Macdonald had a farm eea eea ooo.

Example-

- I could hear the leaves rustling and wind howling.
- Bam! He hit the truck at the speed of 80 kmph.

Activity**Baby crabs, starfish, shells and prawns- how they weep!**

1. Which figure of speech does the above line refer to?

I scoop and I sweep.

2. Identify the figure of speech mentioned above?

STRAND: 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*.

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

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

Exercise

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

a) $7\text{L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

b) $69\,500\text{ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

c) $4\,587\text{ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

d) $20.8 \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

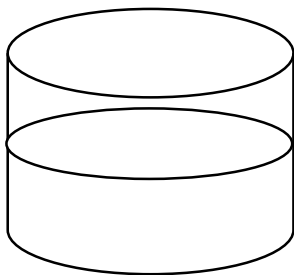
e) $6\frac{1}{2} \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

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

a) $4.3 \text{ L} + 7.5 \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

b) $6.8 \text{ L} + 550 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ L}$

3. 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

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Weekly Home Study Package Set 5

YEAR 8 Basic Science Review

STRAND: Energy

SUB STRAND: ENERGY SOURCE & TRANSFER

CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: 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.




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 	

STRAND: Building Healthy Relationships

SUB STRAND: Resilience and proactive behaviour

CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: Describe and dramatize ways of being resilient

RESILIENCY

- resilience means that whatever bad times (adversity) you go through you can always bounce back again and be yourself or even better
- It is the ability to overcome challenges of all kinds like trauma, tragedy or personal crisis and bounce back stronger, wiser and more personally powerful.
- People who are able to bounce back live longer. They have better health and happier relationships and are more successful in school and at work.

What can I do to be more resilient?

- Positive self-talk. That means: tell that voice in your head to think about all the good things around you and all the good things that you can do
- Set realistic goals. Take small steps and build on success. Make good choices
- Be a positive person. Compliment others and they will compliment you.
- Make friends and work at being a good friend
- Join in – hang out with positive people, e.g. scouts, guides, youth groups and environment groups, sports players and friends who build you up rather than let you down.
- Exercise, play sport, learn skills, be active
- Accept that you will make mistakes – say sorry to yourself as well as to others - then try to put things right and have another go.
- Give yourself time to think

Activity

Draw a poster to show resilience during difficult times.



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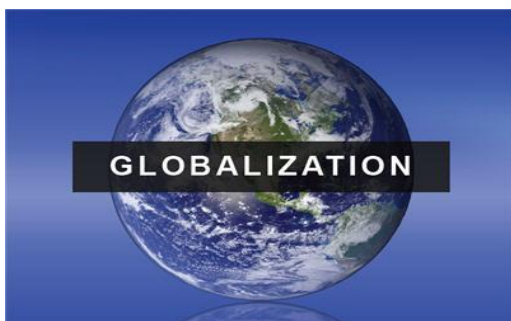
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GLOBALIZATION

- Globalization- The term globalization is derived from the word globalize.
- Globalize- refers to the emergence of an international network of economic systems.
- Globalization- is the process of international integration arising from;
 1. The interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture.
 2. Advances of transportation and telecommunications infrastructure including;
 - a) The rise of the telegraph and its posterity the internet.
 - b) The internet is a major factor in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities.

ORIGINS OF GLOBALIZATION

- Scholars place the origin of globalization in modern times.
- Others trace its history long before the European age discovery and voyages to the New World.
- Some even trace the origins to the third millennium BC.
- In the late 19th century and early 20th century, the connectedness of the world's economies and cultures grew very quickly.



- The term globalization has been increasingly used since the mid- 1980s and especially since the mid-1990s.

THE FOUR (4) BASIC ASPECTS OF GLOBALIZATION

- In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization;
 1. Trade and transactions
 2. Capital and investment movements
 3. Migration and movement of people
 4. The dissemination of knowledge

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES LINKED WITH GLOBALISATION

- Climate change
- Cross boundary water and air pollution
- Over-fishing of the ocean
- Globalizing processes affect and are affected by;
 - a) Business and work organization
 - b) Economics
 - c) Socio- cultural resources
 - d) The natural environment

- Humans have interacted over long distances for thousands of years.
- The overland Silk Road that connected Asia, and Europe is a good example of the transformative power of trans- local exchange that existed in the “Old World”.



THE BENEFITS OF GLOBALISATION

- Increased Flow of Capital.
- Better Products at Lower Prices.
- Collaboration and Shared Resources.
- Cross-Cultural Exchange.
- Spread of Knowledge and Technology.
- Quick Technological Advances.
- Increased Household Income.
- Increased Open-Mindedness and Tolerance.

Activity

1. List some advantages and disadvantages of globalization on the Pacific.
2. List some global issues facing the world today.