

## LESSON NOTE

**School:** Lovu Sangam School

**Year:** 8

**Subject:** English Worksheet 7 - SOLUTION

<b>STRAND</b>	Writing and shaping
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Language learning processes and strategies.
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOM</b>	Categorize a range of strategies to plan, draft, edit and publish written texts using legible hand writing.

### A) Composition Writing

#### **Plan**

- Introduction**
- my friend and I went fishing.
  - Setting of the fishing trip.
  - How we went?
  - What we took with us?

#### **Body**

- sequence of the event.
- Weather became bad.
- Sea got rough.
- We were in danger.
- Tried our best to get to safety.
- Got help from the oncoming ship.
- Reached home safely with our catch.

#### **Conclusion**

- Were thankful to the God, the sailors and the captain of the ship.
- Safety is very important.

#### **Title:      A Fishing Trip Gone Wrong**

It was a day my friend, **Joti** and I decided to go fishing quiet far from the seashore. It was windy and cloudy when we left in a small punt with our fishing gear. There were other boats where we wanted to fish but that did not stop us.

After fishing for a while, the weather became cloudier. The sky began to rumble and the waves began to grow bigger in size. We realized it was not safe for us and our parents would be worried for us. So we decided to paddle towards the shore. We tried our best to push our punt against the strong waves but it was useless. In no time the water would fill our punt. Then suddenly we saw a big ship sailing towards us.

We became worried whether it has seen us or would just sail over us. But one of the sailor's, who was on the deck, threw out a rope to us so that we could get on board with them to safety. We did not want to leave behind whatever catch we had managed that day.

The captain sailed to shore safely and the ship berthed at the wharf. It offloaded us with our catch. We were very thankful to him and God for being safe. So apart from bringing ourselves safely back for our parents, we also brought back our catch.

Our plan started like a perfect day for us but it did not end like as we had planned. However, it was more important to be safe and sound.

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**HOMESTUDY PACKAGE WEEK 7**  
**YEAR 8 MATHS WORKSHEET 07/2021 - SOLUTION**

**STUDENT ACTIVITY**

1. A bus took a group of students from Suva to Nadi on an Excursion trip. It covered a distance of 380km. It took 5hrs for the bus to reach Nadi. Calculate the average **Speed** of the bus.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Speed} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \\ &= \frac{380\text{Km}}{5\text{Hrs}} \\ &= \underline{76\text{Km/Hr}}\end{aligned}$$

2. An aeroplane left Sydney at 7.30am and arrived at Nadi International Airport at 10.30am on the same day. It covered a distance of 840km. Calculate the **speed** of the aeroplane.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Speed} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \\ &= \frac{840\text{Km}}{3\text{Hrs}} \\ &= \underline{280\text{Km/Hr}}\end{aligned}$$

3. The speed of an athlete in running the 400m event is 10m/sec. Calculate the athlete's **time** in running the 400m race.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Time} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}} \\ &= \frac{400\cancel{\text{m}}}{10\cancel{\text{m/s}}} \\ &= \underline{40\text{seconds}}\end{aligned}$$

4. A car left Suva at 2.30pm and arrived at Sigatoka at 4.30pm. It travelled at a speed of 120km/hr. Find the **distance** covered in the travel.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Distance} &= \text{Speed} \times \text{Time} \\ &= 120\cancel{\text{Km/Hr}} \times 2\cancel{\text{Hrs}} \\ &= \underline{240\text{ Km}}\end{aligned}$$

5. A bus left Suva at 7.30am and arrived in Tavua at 12.30am. It covered a distance of 350km. Find the **speed** of the bus.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Speed} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \\ &= \frac{350\text{Km}}{5\text{Hrs}} \\ &= \underline{70\text{Km/Hr}}\end{aligned}$$



















## School Timetable

TIME	ACTIVITIES
8.00 AM – 8.30 AM	Siren for Prayer/Devotion
8.30 AM – 10.30 AM	Lesson Begins
10.30 AM – 10.45 AM	Recess
10.45 AM – 12.00 NOON	Lesson Begins
12.00 NOON – 12.30PM	Lunch
12.30 PM – 12.45 PM	Section Duties
12.45 PM - 1.00 PM	Brushing
1.00 PM - 2.45 PM	Lesson Begins
2.45 PM - 3.00 PM	School Breaks, Assembly, Home lines

### Discussion

- (i) How long is the morning lesson?  
 2Hrs + 1Hr 15 mins = **3Hrs 15 minutes**
- (ii) How long is the brushing time?  
**15 Minutes**
- (iii) When shall the students get ready to go home?  
**At 2.45pm**
- (iv) How many hours does a child spend in the school in a day?  
**7 Hours**
- (v) How many hours is the lesson time for a day?  
 2Hrs + 1Hr 15 mins + 1 Hr 45mins = **5 Hours**
- (vi) How long is the recess break?  
**15 Minutes**

**Look at the timetable and complete the sentences.**

<b>School timetable</b>			<b>Name: Kim</b>		
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.00 - 10.30	English 	maths 	history 	English 	science 
<b>Break</b>					
11.00 - 12.30	maths 	IT 	science 	maths 	English 
<b>Lunch time</b>					
1.30 - 3.00	geography 	music 	PE 	drama 	art 
After school	football 		piano 		swimming 

- On Monday, we've got **Maths** at eleven O' Clock.
- On Tuesday, we've got Music at **1.30 pm**.
- On Friday, we **do not have** Maths.
- On Wednesday, we've got **PE** at half past one.
- On Thursday, we've got Maths at **11 O' Clock**.
- On Wednesday, we've got **History** at nine O' clock.

g. On Friday, we've got Art at 1.30 pm.

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**HEALTHY LIVING YEAR 8**  
**SOLUTIONS WEEK 7**

**Student Activities**

**Fill in the blanks**

brain	Artificial	nose	Breathing	objects
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1. **Breathing** stops when a person has been electrocuted, poisoned, has injuries to his chest, has drowned or when an object has caused choking.
2. Remove foreign **objects** if present from victim's mouth and throat by finger sweeping.
3. When a person has stopped breathing, first-aid needs to begin immediately in order to prevent **brain** damage and death.
4. **Artificial** respiration is the first-aid procedure for getting air into and out of the victims' lungs.
5. Mouth to **nose** method is sometimes necessary especially if a person has serious mouth injuries.

**Short Answers**

1. Define the following terms.
    - a) respiration – **The act of inhaling and exhaling air in order to exchange oxygen for carbon dioxide.**
    - b) resuscitation – **The action or process of reviving someone from unconsciousness or apparent death.**
    - c) breathing – **The process of taking air into and expelling it from the lungs.**
  2. What is artificial respiration?  
**Artificial respiration is the first-aid procedure for getting air into and out of the victims' lungs. This method is also known as rescue breathing. Mouth to mouth respiration is used in most situations.**
  3. Why is artificial respiration important?
    - **When a person has stopped breathing, first-aid needs to begin immediately in order to prevent brain damage and death.**
    - **Getting air into and out of the victims' lungs so that the victim starts breathing**
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SOLUTIONअभ्यास कार्य

क. कविता से सही शब्द चुनकर नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में जितने रिक्त स्थान हैं, उतने शब्दों से वाक्य को पूरा कीजिए ।

1. समस्त प्राणियों की आत्मा का रंग रूप एक है।
2. भाषाएँ, बोलियाँ अनेक हैं, पर बोलने का स्वर-यन्त्र एक हैं ।
3. डाल-पात, फल-फूल प्रकृति की एकता का संदेश देते हैं ।
4. जातियाँ अनेक हैं, पर आत्मा का आवा-गमन एक है। ।
5. देश यह हमारा है, हम सब हैं देश के ।

ख. सही शब्दों का मेल करके लिखिए ।

. स्वर	कर्म	<u>स्वर यन्त्र</u>
. आवा	गुण	<u>आवा गमन</u>
. रंग	यन्त्र	<u>रंग ढंग</u>
. धर्म	गमन	<u>धर्म कर्म</u>
. प्रभु	ढंग	<u>प्रभु गुण</u>

भाषा अभ्यास

क. कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों में से सही शब्द को चुन कर नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।

1. लड़की हमेशा पाठशाला आती है। (लड़के/ बच्चे/ लड़की)
2. चिड़ियाँ मीठे स्वर में गा रही हैं। (चिड़ियाँ / लड़का/ कोयल)
3. इस समय सुधीर कक्षा आठ में पढ़ रहा है। (रानी/ सुधीर/ गुन्जन)
4. खेल खत्म होने पर लोग मैदान में चले गए। (लड़का/ स्त्रियाँ/ लोग)
5. कल शाम को पिताजी भी सिनेमा देखने चलेंगे। (पिताजी/ छोटा भाई/ माँ)

ख. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के रिक्त स्थानों में कोष्ठक में दी गई क्रिया के सामान्य वर्तमान काल रूप भरिए ।

उदाहरण: दिपिका खूब अच्छी हिन्दी ----- है । (बोलना )

दिपिका खूब अच्छी हिन्दी बोलती है ।

1. अतुल बहुत अच्छा गीत गाता है।(गाना )
2. लड़कियाँ रोज नदी में स्नान करती हैं।(करना)
3. ये लड़के रोज क्लास में शोर मचाते हैं।(मचाना)
4. गाय मैदान में घास चरती है।(चरना)

5. वह दूकानदार सामान बहुत सस्ता **बेचता** है।(बेचना)

### निबन्ध लेखन

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को चुन कर निबन्ध को पूरा कीजिए ।

देश	भलाई	धर्म	रिश्तेदारों	लड़ते
संदेश	मिलजुल	रस्सी	विशाल	प्रेरणा

### एकता

'एकता' में अपार शक्ति होती है। एकता एक प्रबल शक्ति है। यह वीरता और बलिदान के कार्यों को बढ़ावा देती है और जनता में आत्म-विश्वास उत्पन्न करती है। यह देशवासियों को उन्नति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ने की **प्रेरणा** देती है। संसार के अनेक राष्ट्रों ने एकता की भावना से प्रेरित होकर अभूतपूर्व उन्नति की है। एकता जनता को व्यक्ति और समाज, दोनों के रूप में प्रोत्साहन और प्रेरणा देती है।

फीजी एक **विशाल** देश है। भारतीय सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति के विकास का इतिहास बहुत लम्बा और उत्थान-पतन की घटनाओं से भरा है। फीजी अनेकता में एकता का **देश** है। इसके अंदर भौतिक विषमताओं के साथ-साथ भाषा, धर्म, वर्ण, रूप-रंग, खान-पान और आचारों-विचारों में भी विषमता पाई जाती है, किन्तु फिर भी फीजी एक सुसंगठित राष्ट्र है।

जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में एकता दिखायी देती है। एक धागे को छोटा बच्चा भी तोड़ सकता है पर उन्हीं धागों से बनी **रस्सी** को हाथी भी नहीं तोड़ सकता। एकता से प्राप्त होने वाली सफलता का शानदार उदाहरण पेश करती हैं चींटियाँ। वे **मिलजुल** कर हर कठिन काम को आसानी से कर लेती हैं। मधु-मखियाँ भी मिलकर शहद इक्कठा करती हैं और एकता का संदेश देती हैं।

यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण **संदेश** है कि लोगों को अपने बच्चों को पास रखना चाहिए। उन्हें घर पर एक स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाकर एक उदाहरण स्थापित करना चाहिए जहाँ हर कोई एक दूसरे के साथ समन्वय में रहता है। हालांकि, परिवार इन दिनों अलग हो रहे हैं और लोग एकजुट रहने के मूल्य को भूल रहे हैं।

आज, हम देशों को एक दूसरे के साथ कई मुद्दों पर **लड़ते** हुए देखते हैं। मामूली कारणों से लोग एक-दूसरे को मार रहे हैं। चारों तरफ नफरत है। हर कोई अपनी दुनिया में व्यस्त है और केवल अपने बारे में सोचता है।

पहले के समय में लोग संयुक्त परिवारों में रहते थे और अपने **रिश्तेदारों** और अपने पड़ोस के बाकी सभी लोगों के साथ अच्छी तरह से जुड़े हुए थे। जब भी जरूरत होती वे उनके लिए वहाँ होते। आज के समय में लोग शायद ही जानते हों कि उनका अगला पड़ोसी कौन है। यह दुखद है कि भले ही हमारे पास लोगों से जुड़ने के कई साधन हैं, लेकिन हम अपने प्रियजनों से संपर्क करने की जहमत नहीं उठाते हैं। यह समय है कि लोगों को सही मायने में एकजुट रहने और दूसरों के साथ सौहार्दपूर्वक रहने के महत्व को समझना चाहिए।

आज कुछ लोग अपने स्वार्थ के लिए भाषा, जाति, **धर्म** आदि की दीवारें खड़ी करते हैं। इससे देश की एकता टूटती है। सभी को

एकता में रहना चाहिए इसी में ही हमारी और देश की **भलाई** है। इसलिए देश के नेताओं का यह परम कर्तव्य है कि वे स्वार्थपरता और गुटबंदी के विचारों को छोड़कर समस्त राष्ट्र का हितचिंतन करते हुए जनता में एकता के भाव उत्पन्न करें।



**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE YEAR 8**  
**SOLUTIONS WEEK 7**

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

**Student Activities**

climate	coral	consensus	chemicals	oxygen
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1. The earth is warming up, and there is now overwhelming scientific **consensus** that it is happening, and human-induced.
2. Medical conditions on the rise directly linked to **climate** and weather change due to excessive pollutions.
3. Replant tree because trees are air purifiers that is they take in carbon dioxide and give out **oxygen**.
4. Ocean acidification leads to **coral** bleaching and causes significant damage to Corals.
5. Over the years men have pumped many dangerous **chemicals** and pollutants into the atmosphere.

**B. Short Answers**

1. What causes global warming?

**Human activities such as carbon emission and release of carbon dioxide through deforestation contributes significantly towards global warming which is having a catastrophic and negative impact on the environment and on the lives of the people.**

2. List 2 effects of global warming?

**- Rise in earth's temperature – the earth's surface temperature is rising rapidly thus leading to Sea Level Rise affecting many smaller Pacific Island Nations and the lives of people( example – Tuvalu & Kiribati are under threat of sea level rise )**

**-Ocean acidification – huge amount of carbon emission is on the rise due to fossil fuel burning and deforestation. These carbons are absorbed by our ocean and when carbon mixes with sea it forms an acid. (Carbonic) this is having a huge impact on marine species, the ocean and their habitat. Ocean acidification leads to coral bleaching and causes significant damage to Corals and thus the marine lives are affected as their habitat is destroyed. This also has huge impact on lives of people as many people depend on sea for livelihood and survival.**

**-Extreme Weather Patterns – due to greenhouse effect and climate there is rapid change in weather patterns, there is an increase in natural disasters such as tropical which are becoming more stronger and destructive, causing widespread damage ( Example – A tropical cyclone which recently affected Fiji causing massive widespread destruction to Western half of Vitilevu and Outer islands) Drought is another natural phenomenon which has catastrophic impact on agriculture sector affecting lives of many farmers., animals and leads to shortage of food and water supply.**

**-Medical Epidemics – some of the recent medical conditions on the rise directly linked to climate and weather change due to excessive pollutions and human induced activities are Asthma and other respiratory diseases. After the tropical cyclone there is always an outbreak of communicable and water borne diseases such as Dengue fever, Diarrhea, Typhoid and Leptospirosis.**

3. List 3 ways in which we can reduce pollution?

- ❖ **Replant tree because trees are air purifiers that is they take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.**
- ❖ **Avoid littering**
- ❖ **Recycle, Reuse, Reduce, and Refuse to waste.**
- ❖ **Avoid spillage of harmful chemicals**
- ❖ **Recycle, reuse, reduce wastage**
- ❖ **Encourage noise free attitude**
- ❖ **Sound proof your space**
- ❖ **Keep noisy machines away**
- ❖ **Plant more tree as they are good noise absorbers**
- ❖ **Create healthy noise to noise replace unwanted noise**

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

VOSA VAKA VITI

WORKSHEET #7 SOLUTION

**Matana:** Na i Vakarau Vakavanua

**Matana Lailai:** Vanua kei na Veika Bula.

**CLO:** Na veiwekanitaki ni veika bula kei na noda bula vakaitaukei.

**CAKACAKA LAVAKI**

Wirina na matanivola e dodonu. Na taro e ke e vauci vata kina na cakacaka sa oti.

1. Vakaturaga saka ki \_\_\_\_\_, vua na Marama Bale na Roko Tui Dreketi  
A. Kubuna ☒ C. Burebasaga  
B. Lalagavesi D. Caumatalevu
2. Ko cei vei iratou ogo e i tavi nei **Matanivanua**?  
☒ A. rabeta na mena yaqona na turaga B. vavavi e na gauna ni solevu  
C. wasea na i yau kei na magiti D. qoliva na kedra na turaga
3. Ni tini na ika sa tautauvata ni dua na  
A. vatuu C. lawa  
☒ B. bola D. dali
4. Na manumanu cava ka nona i bole na **“Sala kece ga ki na koro”**  
☒ A. koli C. saravalivali  
B. belo D. vuaka
5. Na yasana cava e Viti e kena i cavuti vakaturaga ko **Cakaunitabua**?  
☒ A. Bua C. Cakaudrove  
B. Macuata D. Naitasiri
6. Na vula i Senidrala o ya na vula ko  
A. Seviteba C. Janueri  
B. Maji ☒ D. Okosita
7. Na **dreke ba** e vakayacori ni sa  
☒ A. tauvimate e dua C. mate e dua na wekada  
☒ B. sucu e dua na gone D. sikovi na dai

8. “**Veitalia ga na kacabote**” e i bole nei  
☒ A. boto C. koli  
B. saravalivali D. belo
9. Na vula cava e vakatokai me vula i **sevu**?  
A. Maji C. Evereli  
B. Janueri ☒ D. Veverueri
10. Ke’u vakanadaku tiko e na **Tokalau**, au vakanamata ki na  
A. Vualiku C. Ceva  
B. Vua-i-cake ☒ D. Ra
11. E ra kena dau na sivilivi kei na ta waqa ko ira na  
☒ A. mataisau C. gonedau  
B. bête D. matanivanua
12. E tini na **qari** sa dua na  
A. wai C. rara  
☒ B. vatu D. mata
13. Na \_\_\_\_\_ e dau vakayacori ni dua na **vakamau**.  
☒ A. tevutevu C. roqoroqo  
B. i vakasobu D. reguregu

## LESSON NOTE

**SCHOOL:** Lovu Sangam School  
**SUBJECT:** Basic Science Worksheet 7

**YEAR:** 8

### SOLUTIONS

#### REACTIONS

##### Exercise – Observing Chemical Reactions

**1. Rusting of a bicycle – change of colour**

- Gives rusty smell
- Riding is not smooth.

**2. A bush fire – burning - change of colour**

- produces smoke, heat and smoky smell
- production of gas
- production of light

**3. Cooking roti - change of colour**

- Production of gas
- Produces heat

**4. Rotting- a piece of stickdecaying - change of colour**

- Gives rotting smell
- Produces gas

**5. The rotting of leaves - change of colour.**

- Gives rotting smell
- Produces gas

**6. Kids enjoying eating theiroranges - gaining energy**

- Digestion takes place
- 

**B) Write down at least two chemical reactions that you experience in your daily life. Photosynthesis**

- Rust
- Baking / cooking
- Digestion
- Combustion
- Fermentation
- Washing with soap and water

**C) State which ones of the following are chemical reactions and which are not?**

- i. You shampoo your hair to remove excess oil. Chemical reaction
- ii. You perm your hair to make it frizzy. Chemical reaction
- iii. Your father is mixing cement to make a footpath. Chemical reaction