



Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Volume
Content Learning Outcome	-Measure and calculate volumes of Rectangular prisms or cuboids using formulas and compare units and solve problems.

Lesson Notes

Volume refers **to the amount of space the object takes up**. In other words, volume is a measure of the size of an object, just like height and width are ways to describe size. If the object is hollow (in other words, empty), volume is the amount of water it can hold. To measure volume we use **cubic units**.

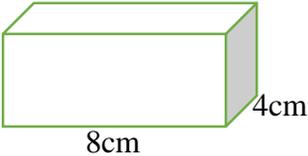
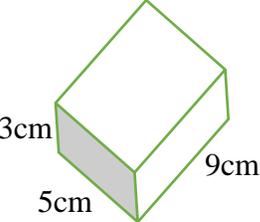
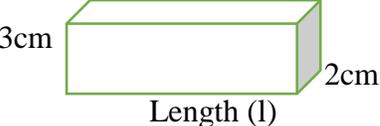
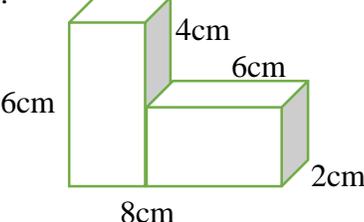
Example: Consider a cube from the Dienes block. It is 1cm long, 1cm wide and 1cm in height.



The volume of the cube is  $1\text{cm}^3$ . The space it takes up is  $1\text{cm}^3$ .

<b>Volume of cuboid = (length x width) x height</b> $V = (l \times w) \times h$
---

**Questions**

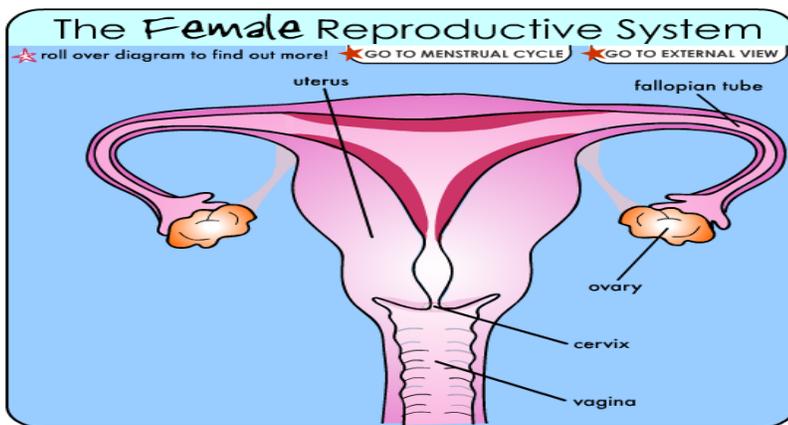
Question	Working & Answer
1. Find the volume of the rectangular prisms below: a). 	
b). 	
2. The diagram shows a rectangular prism. Find the length of the Prism if the volume is $60\text{cm}^3$ . 	
3. 	

YEAR 8  
HEALTHY LIVING  
WORKSHEET 6

Strand	Human Growth and Development.
Sub – Strand	Family Health.
Content learning outcome	Distinguish the reproductive processes and its impact on an individual.

**Lesson Notes:**

- The human reproductive system is different in males and females.
- When a **sperm and egg join**, the egg is fertilized and a baby starts to develop.
- The mother provides all babies needs until it is born.
- The bladder empties into the urethra but they are not part of the reproductive system.
- The system of organs involved with the reproduction of an organism, especially sexual reproduction.
- In flowering plants, for example, the reproductive system consists of **pistils and stamens**.
- **In mammals, it consists mainly of the ovaries, uterus, and vagina** in females and the testes and penis in males.

**Activity****Fill in the blank spaces using the word list given below.**

conception , Fertilization , sperm , ova , dissolve

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the fusion of the male gamete and the female gamete.
2. The male gamete is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Once a sperm has fertilized an egg, \_\_\_\_\_ will occur.
4. When none of the sperm cells are strong enough to break through the egg membrane, both male and female cells \_\_\_\_\_ and get washed away.
5. The female gamete is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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:****सर्वनाम**

सर्वनाम शब्द दो शब्दों के मेल से बना है- सर्व + नाम। सर्व का अर्थ है- सबका। 'सर्वनाम का अर्थ है- 'सबका नाम'। **व्याकरण में सर्वनाम ऐसे शब्दों को कहते हैं, जिसका प्रयोग सब प्रकार के नामों के लिए या उनके स्थान पर होता है।** सर्वनामों का अधिक प्रयोग वाक्यों में एक ही संज्ञा को बार-बार नाम की आवृत्ति, भाषा के सौंदर्य तथा उसकी सुगमता बनाए रखने के लिए होता है। इस तरह कह सकते हैं कि- जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर बोले जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं; जैसे- मैं, हम, वह, तुम, ने आदि।

क. निचे दिए गए शब्दों को एकवचन से बहुवचन में लिखो ।

एकवचन	बहुवचन	एकवचन	बहुवचन
मैं	हम	मुझको	
मैंने	हमने	मेरा	
मुझे		मेरे	
मुझसे		मेरी	
मेरे द्वारा		मुझमें	
मेरे लिए		मुझ पर	

ख. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में सर्वनामों का सही प्रयोग करो ।

1. 'सबका नाम' का अभिप्राय है ।

- (i) नाम                      (ii) सबको  
(iii) सर्वनाम              (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. इन जीवन में खुशियाँ हो।

- (i) इस                      (ii) सब  
(iii) इनके                (iv) इसके

3. बच्चे हमार देश की भावी नेता होते हैं।

- (i) हमारे                    (ii) हम  
(iii) हमको                (iv) इसके

4. सब बच्चे भोजन कर चुके हैं।

- (i) सबका                (ii) वह  
(iii) सारे                    (iv) हम

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL  
YEAR 8  
SOCIAL SCIENCE  
WORKSHEET 6

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**

**The Commonwealth Games**

- The **Commonwealth Games** (known as the **British Empire Games** from 1930–1950, the **British Empire and Commonwealth Games** from 1954–1966, and **British Commonwealth Games** from 1970–1974) is an international, multi-sport event involving athletes from the Commonwealth Nations.
- The event was first held in 1930, and, with the exception of 1942 and 1946, which were cancelled due to World War II, has taken place every four years since then.
- The games are overseen by the **Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF)**, which also controls the sporting programme and selects the host cities.
- A host city is selected for each edition. 18 cities in seven countries have hosted the event.
- Apart from many Olympic sports, the games also include some sports that are played predominantly in Commonwealth countries, such as lawn bowls, netball and rugby.



**ACTIVITIES**

1. Name some countries that take part in the Commonwealth Games.
2. Which country won the last game?
3. When and where will the next Commonwealth games be held?
4. When was this event first held?
5. What does the abbreviation CGF stand for?

ACTIVITY 1:

**Strand: Nai Tautau Nei Lutunasobasoba**

**Sub Strand: Na Nodra Yaco Mai Noda Vanua ko Ira Na Vuda kei na nodra dau veimositi**

**CLO: Mera vulica ni ra dauveirokorokovi na noda qase. Era dau tautaukana na ka e bibi vei keda, na Kalou, na Vanua, kei na veilomani**

**Na Vosa Vaka-Viti**

Vola mai na kena ibalebale

1. Katoa na qoli
2. Dra tabu
3. Ulumatua vaka sabota
4. bati sika vaka beka
5. Vosa mana

**Activity 2: Vakaotia mai na yatu vosa oqo**

1. Dou kua ni \_\_\_\_\_.
2. E dau qaravi \_\_\_\_\_.
3. E mana \_\_\_\_\_.
4. O Lutunasobasoba \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Dou lai \_\_\_\_\_.

**Activity 3: Mo vola e dua na nomu ivola ni kere veivosoti vua na qasenivuli liuliu ena Penang Primary school. Mo vakamacalataka vua na nomu sega ni yaco yani kina koronivuli ena vuku ni tauvimate. E solia na nomu vola ni tauvimate o vuniwai (sicksheet). Bulia ga na nomu siga ni tauvimate kei na nomu itikotiko. Kato ni Meli ena Penang Primary na 30 Rakiraki.**

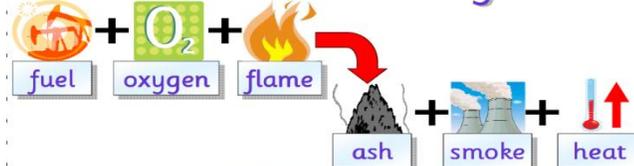
Stand	Matter.
Sub - Strand	Investigating matter.
Content learning Outcome	Study the reversibility of three states of matter.

**Lesson Notes:**

- Some changes in matter can be reversed: The chemicals can be brought back to how they were before. These are called reversible changes.
- Melting** is a reversible change. If a block of chocolate melts, it can be frozen again to make an identical block of chocolate.

**Reversible Changes**

Physical change, from solid to liquid to gas and back again, is a reversible change.

**Irreversible Changes**

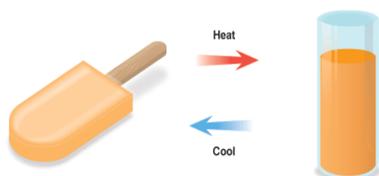
Any reaction, such as burning, that causes new substances to be formed is called a Chemical Change. These changes are irreversible.

- An irreversible change happens when **matter cannot be changed back to its original state**.
- There are 6 major phase changes in the three states of matter.

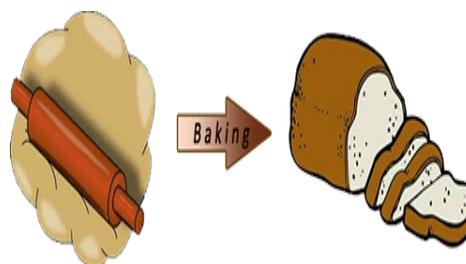
**Activity**

State whether the following are **reversible** or **irreversible** changes in states of matter.

- The melting of ice as temperature increases and liquid is formed. \_\_\_\_\_
- Water changing to ice through freezing as the temperature further decreases. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mixing ingredients to make a cake. \_\_\_\_\_
- Water vapour changes to water through condensation as the temperature decreases. \_\_\_\_\_
- Milk changing into cheese or yogurt. \_\_\_\_\_
- Cooking egg. \_\_\_\_\_
- If you mix cement powder, water and sand and leave the mixture to stand. \_\_\_\_\_

**Study the picture and write whether the changes are reversible or irreversible.**

a.



b.