

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 8
ENGLISH
WORKSHEET 12

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language learning processes and strategies.
Content Learning Outcome	Explore and apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend, interpret and evaluate a range of texts.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Father's Day Observance

Father's Day is observed after Mother's Day. On ~~this~~ day, children will usually give their father a pleasant surprise. They will buy a present and a card for him to show their appreciation for his love and care.

The idea of Father's Day was first brought about in the early 1900's by Mrs. John Bruce Dodd. She was listening to a sermon in church which favoured a special day for mothers when the idea of Father's Day came to her mind.

Dodd's father was William Jackson Smart, a soldier of American Civil War. Smart's wife passed away when his five sons and one daughter were still quite young. His twenty-one years as a single parent showed great love and care for his children. He had raised his children all by himself.

Dodd strongly felt her father, indeed all fathers, deserved to be given a special day just as mothers do. Through her efforts, the observance of Father's Day spread through her home state of Washington and eventually throughout America.

Activity

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- Father's Day is observed
 - during Mother's Day.
 - before Mother's Day.
 - after Mother's Day.
 - together with Mother's Day.
- The word '**this**' in line 1 refers to
 - Father's Day.
 - Mother's Day.
 - Children's Day.
 - both Father's and Mother's Day.
- The idea of Father's Day first came about in the _____.
 - late 1900's.
 - early 1800's.
 - early 1900's.
 - middle 1900's.
- Mrs. Dodd first thought of observing Father's Day when she was
 - at a church meeting.
 - preaching in church.
 - listening to a speaker.
 - listening to a sermon.
- We can tell that Mrs. Dodd's effort was successful as Father's Day was celebrated _____.
 - in Washington.
 - all over America.
 - in their hometown.
 - in their neighbourhood.

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Time
Content Learning Outcome	-Calculate speed, time and distance using appropriate formulas

Lesson Notes

Speed is a measure of how quickly an object moves from one place to another. It is **equal to the distance traveled divided by the time**. To find the speed, distance is over time in the triangle, so speed is distance divided by time. To find distance, speed is beside time, so distance is speed multiplied by time.

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

Eg. A man walks 20 km in 4 hours. Find his speed.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= D/T \\ &= 20\text{km} / 4 \text{ hrs} \\ &= \underline{5\text{km/hr}} \end{aligned}$$

Questions

Question	Working & Answer
1. Nancy roller skates with a constant speed of 14 miles per hour. How long will she take to travel a distance of 28 miles?	
2. A train travels with a constant speed of 54 miles per hour. How far can it travel in 4 hours?	
3. 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.	
4. An aeroplane left Sydney at 7.30am and arrived Nadi International Airport at 10.30am on the same day. It covered a distance of 840km. Calculate the speed of the aeroplane.	
5. The speed of an athlete in running the 400m event is 12m/sec. Calculate the athlete's time in running the 400m race.	
6. A car left Suva at 2.30pm and arrived Sigatoka at 4.30pm. It travelled at a speed of 120km/hr. Find the distance covered in the travel.	
7. A bus left Suva at 7.30am and arrived in Tavua at 11.00am. It covered a distance of 350km. Find the speed of the bus.	

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YEAR 8

HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET 12

Strand	Safety
Sub – Strand	Identify, describe and discuss risks and hazards in their environment and develop knowledge and skills to minimize risks and promote health and safety.
Content learning outcome	Judge safe and unsafe environment for personal safety.

Lesson Notes:

- The environment that we are in everyday must be safe.
- Our safety is our priority and we are accountable for the environment we are in.

Safety in motor vehicles

- Be seated at all times.
- Never put your hands, arms or head out of the window.
- Never play with door handle. It is good to lock the car doors.
- If you are travelling in an open van or truck, sit more towards the cab away from the tail end.

Overloading, over-speeding and disturbing drivers

- Overloading vehicles, over speeding, disturbing drivers result in road accidents.
- Overloading vehicles can lead to damage to the vehicle and as a result accidents may occur.
- Over-speeding by drivers is one of the major causes of road accidents in Fiji.
- When driver is distracted, he may lose concentration while driving.
- People travelling in cars are required to wear seat belt by law.
- Wearing seat belts is not to satisfy the policemen but it is for our safety. Make a point of wearing seat belts when in cars and leave them on throughout the journey.

Activity

Short Answer Questions

1. Define hazard.
2. Write down 3 safety procedures to keep in mind while travelling in a motor vehicle.
3. State one of the major causes of road accidents in Fiji.
4. Why do drivers over-speed?
5. How can road accidents be avoided?

True or False

1. The environment that we are in everyday must be safe. _____
2. We must put our hand, head and arms out of the window while travelling. _____
3. Wear a seat belt if there is one. _____

तत्व 3	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
तत्व के परिणाम	लेखन तरीकों को अपनाते हुए विभिन्न लेख लिखना
उप-तत्व	लेखन के लिए विचारों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु जानकारी संग्रहित करना

Lesson Notes:**पत्र-लेखन**

पत्र-लेखन विचारों के आदान-प्रदान को सशक्त माध्यम है। इसी के माध्यम से लोग अपने मन की बात अपने से दूर रहने वाले व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाते हैं। पत्र-लेखन एक कला है। पत्र लिखने के लिए निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। पत्र की भाषा सरल व स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। पत्र भेजने वाले का नाम, पता, दिनांक आदि का स्पष्ट उल्लेख होना चाहिए। पत्र प्राप्तकर्ता की आयु, संबंध, योग्यता आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। पत्र के अंत में लिखने वाले और प्राप्त करने वाले के संबंधों के अनुरूप शब्दावली का प्रयोग अवश्य करना चाहिए।

पत्रों को दो वर्गों में विभक्त किया गया है-

(क) अनौपचारिक पत्र

(ख) औपचारिक पत्र

(क) अनौपचारिक पत्र – इस वर्ग में वैयक्तिक तथा पारिवारिक पत्र आते हैं। इस प्रकार के पत्र माता-पिता, भाई-बहन, दादा-दादी, मित्र-सहेली तथा संबंधियों को लिखे जाते हैं।

(ख) औपचारिक पत्र – औपचारिक पत्र ऐसे लोगों को लिखे जाते हैं जिनसे लिखने वाले का कोई व्यक्तिगत या पारिवारिक संबंध नहीं होता है। औपचारिक पत्रों को तीन वर्गों में विभाजित किया जाता है।

1. प्रार्थना पत्र – अवकाश, शिकायत, सुधार, आवेदन के लिए लिखे गए पत्र आदि।
2. कार्यालयी पत्र – किसी सरकारी अधिकारी अथवा विभाग को लिखे गए पत्र आदि।
3. व्यावसायिक पत्र – दुकानदार, प्रकाशक, व्यापारी, कंपनी आदि को लिखे गए पत्र आदि।

अभ्यास :**अनौपचारिक पत्र**

तुम्हारा नाम ललित / सरोजनी है और तुम मोमी नांदी में रहते / रहती हो । अगले महीने तुम्हारा जन्म दिन है । अपने मित्र को अपने जन्म दिन पर आमंत्रित करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

YEAR 8
SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 12

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub Strand	Features of Places
Content Learning Outcome	Examine strategic positions of Pacific Islands in the world, and discuss their attributes as part of the Global village.

NOTES**The Arctic Circle**

- The **Arctic Circle** is one of the five major circles of latitude that mark maps of the Earth.
- The region north of this circle is known as the Arctic, and the zone just to the south is called the Northern Temperate Zone. The equivalent polar circle in the **Southern Hemisphere is called the Antarctic Circle**.
- Relatively few people live north of the Arctic Circle due to the **severe climate**. Areas have been settled for thousands of years by indigenous peoples. Thousands of years ago, waves of people migrated from Eastern Siberia across the Bering Strait into North America and gradually eastward to settle. Much later, in the historic period, there has been migration into some Arctic areas by Europeans and other immigrants.



- The three largest communities north of the Arctic Circle are situated in Russia and Norway, which lies slightly south of the line, has a population of approximately 60,000, making it the largest settlement located in the immediate vicinity of the Arctic Circle.
- In contrast, the largest North American community north of the Arctic Circle, Sisimiut (Greenland), has approximately 5,000 inhabitants. Of the Canadian and United States Arctic communities, Barrow, Alaska is the largest settlement with about 4,000 inhabitants.
- The climate inside the Arctic Circle is generally cold, but the coastal areas of Norway have a generally mild climate as a result of the Gulf Stream, which makes the ports of north Norway and northwest Russia ice-free all the year. In the interior, **summers** can be quite warm, while winters are extremely cold. For example, summer temperatures in Norilsk (Russia) will sometimes reach as high as 30 °C (86 °F), while the winter temperatures frequently **fall below -50 °C (-58 °F)**.

ACTIVITIES

1. Name some countries that are in the Arctic Circle.
2. How are they able to withstand the cold during winter? (-50 degrees Celsius)
3. What type of food do they eat?

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VOSA VAKA-VITI

WORKSHEET 12

Strand: Ko Nadarivatu

Sub strand: Na Vosa Vaka-Viti

CLO: Mera vakadikeva na gone ni so na i tukuni e vakaibalebale.

Ni da lakova e dua na i tikotiko vaka i taukei ka butuka na kena veitiki ni qele, eda na kurabui ni veitiki ni qele, kece oqori era sa dui vakayaca tu ka sega sara ni dua e lutu cala tu. Ia na veiyaca kece oqori e tu na kena i balebale. E daidai, e da sa cavuta wale tu ga na yaca ka da sega ni kila se cava sara mada na vuna e ra vakatokai kina na veitiki ni qele oqori ena yaca eda sa vakayagataka tu ena gauna oqo

Vakamacalataka na ibalebale ni veivosa oqo.

1. butuka
2. kurabui
3. lutu cala
4. lakova
5. basika

Na Vosavosa Vaka-Viti.

a. vakatokai:

b. ninica:

c. vakamamadataka:

d. sega ni taqei rawa:

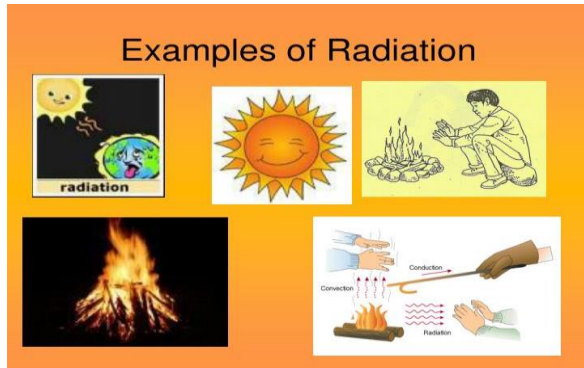
e. vakatakelokelo

Vakaotia na yatu vosa oqo

a. lako _____.

b. Kere _____.

Strand	Energy
Sub- Strand	Energy transformation use and conservation.
Content Learning outcome:	Investigate ways in which energy appliances are used at home and describe safety procedures in using them.

Lesson Notes:**Ways of heat transfer:**

- All objects radiate energy and heat, even your own body.
- Radiation leaves an object in the form of waves.
- As you stand in front of a camp fire holding your cold fingertips out in front of you, slowly your fingers begin to warm up as they absorb the radiation coming from the fire.
- Both the Sun and the earth are excellent radiators; as a result, both are considered **blackbodies**.

Electrical Energy

✓ Electricity is one of the basic forms of energy. Electricity is one of the convenient forms of energy because it can easily be changed into other forms of energy such as light and heat.

Activity

Use the words from the word list given below and fill in the blank spaces.

Electricity energy forms televisions blackbodies generated

1. All objects radiate _____ and heat.
2. Sun and Earth are excellent radiators, both are considered _____.
3. _____ is one of the convenient forms of energy; it can easily be changed into other forms of energy.
4. Electricity can be _____ from many different sources.
5. Electrical energy cannot be destroyed but it can change to other _____.
6. Today in your home, electricity powers computers, _____, telephones and refrigerators.