

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 8**  
**ENGLISH**  
**WORKSHEET 17**

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub Strand	Text Types Media, everyday communication, literacy texts
Content Learning Outcome	Construct a variety of text types for a variety of purposes and audiences.

**Poems**

**Figure of Speech**

- a. Simile – use of like and as to compare  
*e.g., She looks like an angel or he swims as good as a fish.*
- b. Metaphor – comparison without the use of like and as  
*e.g., he is a dog.*
- c. Personification – giving human characteristic to a non human  
*e.g., the tree cried for help*
- d. Repetition – wording coming again and again in poem  
*e.g., the thunder kept on roaring, roaring and roaring*
- e. Assonance – repetition of vowel sound  
*e.g., the bloated toad on the road.*
- f. Alliteration – repetition of consonant sound  
*e.g., tall Tom teachers ten times table to ten teenagers*
- g. Onomatopoeia - words that express sounds  
*e.g., boom, bang, crash etc.*

**Activity**

**Write one example of the following figure of speech. DO NOT COPY THE EXAMPLES FROM ABOVE.**

1. Simile

.....  
 .....

2. Metaphor

.....  
 .....

3. Personification

.....  
 .....

4. Repetition

.....  
 .....

5. Assonance

.....  
 .....

Strand	Geometry
Sub Strand	Shapes
Content Learning Outcome	-Identify number of sides, edges, corners and faces

Lesson Notes

In geometry, shapes are the forms of objects which have boundary lines, angles, edges and surfaces. There are different types of 2d shapes and 3d shapes. A **regular shape** is usually symmetrical such as square, circle, etc. **Irregular shapes** are asymmetrical.

The two-dimensional shapes are **flat shapes** and **closed figures** such as circle, square, rectangle, rhombus, etc. The three-dimensional shapes are Cube, Cuboid, Cone, Sphere, Tetrahedron, Square Pyramid, Rectangular Pyramid, Prisms and Cylinder.

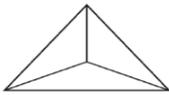
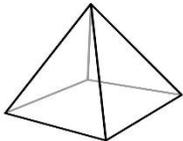
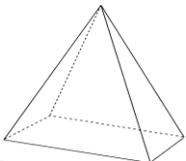
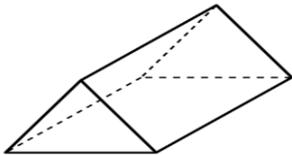
**Edge** – An edge is formed when faces of a solid meet. It is an outside boundary of an object or a surface.

**Face**- Face is a plane surface enclosed by an edge or edges.

**Vertex** – A point, at which two or more faces or edges meet. It is also referred to as corner or vertices.

Activity

Complete the table below:

Solid	Name of Solid	Number of Faces	Number of Vertices	Number of Edges
	Cube	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>
	Cuboid			
	Triangular Pyramid (Tetrahedron)			
	Square Pyramid			
	Rectangular Pyramid			
	Triangular Prism			

Strand	Earth and Beyond.
Sub- Strand	Our Solar System.
Content Learning outcome:	Investigate and gather information on the planets in our solar system and describe why earth is able to support life.

**Lesson Notes**

- The sun is the most dominant body in the solar system. Without the sun, there will be no Solar System and there will be no earth.
- Without the sun there will be no heat, all will fly off into space where they would freeze and become dead.
- The Sun provides heat, light and energy to our planet Earth. The other planets do not have their own light but reflects on the sunlight that fall on them.
- Unlike other planets and bodies in the solar system, planet Earth is the only planet that can harbor life because of the sun.
- The energy from the sun heats up our planet preventing us from over cooling. The heat warms up the whole planet keeping it warm at a very comfortable temperature.
- Most people have feared the threat of global warming thus have opted for the usage of pure solar heat.
- Most areas in Fiji are now using solar power energy to generate electricity.
- Sunlight is the main component of the photosynthesis process which is a necessity for both plant and animal life cycle.

**Activity**

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

animals , universe , earth , solar , light , photosynthesis

1. Sun gives \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Sunlight is the main component of the \_\_\_\_\_ process which is a necessity for both plant and animal life cycle.
3. The sun is considered to be the most important body in the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Most areas in Fiji are now using \_\_\_\_\_ power energy.
5. Planet \_\_\_\_\_ is the only planet that can harbor life.
6. The exhaled carbon dioxide from us and all other \_\_\_\_\_ plus those from the atmosphere is a necessity for plants to breathe in and for manufacture of oxygen.

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 8

HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET 17

Strand	Personal and community health.
Sub – Strand	People and food.
Content learning outcome	Evaluate reliability of labels and packaging of food products.

**Lesson Notes:**

- Processed foods usually refer to foods that are packaged in boxes, cans or bags.
- These foods need to be processed over and over again to be edible and are not found as in nature.
- In addition to going through many different processing steps, processed foods often contain additives, artificial flavorings and other chemical ingredients.
- You can determine whether a food is processed by looking at the ingredient list.
- The longer the ingredient list, the more processed a food is likely to be.
- The more food is processed the fewer nutrients it contains. Processing of food dilutes the remaining nutrients by adding cheap fillers such as water, fats and sugar.

**Whole foods are healthier.**

- Avoid processed foods and base your diet on whole food to get the most nutrients and maximize your health.
- Avoid foods that you wouldn't be able to produce or make at home.
- Stick to unprocessed, natural foods, mostly found on the outside edge of the grocery store, such as vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat and other single ingredient foods.

**Activity**

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

processed , boxes , additives , longer , ingredient , home

1. Processed foods usually refer to foods that are packaged in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Avoid foods that you wouldn't be able to produce or make at \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You can determine whether a food is processed by looking at the \_\_\_\_\_ list.
4. The more food is \_\_\_\_\_ the fewer nutrients it contains.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ the ingredient list, the more processed a food is likely to be.
6. Processed foods often contain \_\_\_\_\_, artificial flavorings and other chemical ingredients.

तत्व 3	संस्कृति
तत्व के परिणाम	सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों व व्यवहारों की समझ के द्वारा अपनी पहचान बनाए
उप-तत्व	भारतीय इतिहास की पहचान एवं भारतीय संस्कृति के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर लेख लिखें

### कृष्ण सुदामा की दोस्ती

भारतीय परंपरा में मित्र का जीवन में बहुत बड़ा स्थान होता है। जीवन में माता पिता और गुरु के बाद मित्र को विशेष स्थान दिया गया है। मित्र हमारे सुख-दुख के साथी होते हैं। किसी भी परिस्थिति में मित्र हमेशा साथ खड़े होते हैं। भारतीय परंपरा मित्रता की बहुत सारी कहानियां प्रचलित है। इन्हीं में से एक कृष्ण और सुदामा की कहानी है। जिससे हमें मित्र के प्रति ईमानदारी, त्याग और सम्मान का भाव दिखाई देता है। जब कभी मित्रता की बात होती है तो कृष्ण और सुदामा की मिसाल दी जाती है।

कृष्ण और सुदामा की दोस्ती एक मिसाल है। जब कृष्ण बालपन में ऋषि संदीपनी के यहां शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे थे तो उनकी मित्रता सुदामा से हुई थी। कृष्ण एक राजपरिवार में और सुदामा ब्राह्मण परिवार में पैदा हुए थे। परंतु दोनों की मित्रता का गुणगान पूरी दुनिया करती है। शिक्षा समाप्त होने के बाद भगवान कृष्ण दूरका के राजा बन गए वहीं दूसरी तरफ सुदामा के बुरे दौर की शुरुआत हो चुकी थी। बुरे दिन से परेशान होकर सुदामा की पत्नी ने उन्हें राजा कृष्ण से मिलने जाने के लिए कहा।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए।

1. जीवन में माता पिता और गुरु के बाद किस को विशेष स्थान दिया गया है ?

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2. हमारे सुख-दुख के साथी कौन होते हैं ?

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3. भगवान कृष्ण और सुदामा के गुरु कौन थे ?

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4. शिक्षा समाप्त होने के बाद भगवान कृष्ण कहाँ के राजा बन गए ?

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5. कृष्ण और सुदामा की कहानी से हमें कैसा भाव दिखाई देता है ?

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Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub Strand	People and Work
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate the concept of globalization and express its effects from their country and regional point of view.

## NOTES

### GLOBALISATION

- The term **globalisation** is derived from the word globalize, which refers to the emergence of an international network of economic systems.
- **Globalisation** is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture.
- Advances in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, including the rise of the telegraph and its posterity the Internet, are major factors in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities.
- The term globalisation has been increasingly used since the mid-1980s and especially since the mid-1990s.
- In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: trade and transactions, capital and investment movements, migration and movement of people, and the dissemination of knowledge.
- Further, environmental challenges such as climate change, cross-boundary water and air pollution, and over-fishing of the ocean are linked with globalization.
- Globalizing processes affect and are affected by business and work organization, economics, socio- cultural resources, and the natural environment.



### ACTIVITIES

1. Define Globalisation.
2. Is globalisation important? State your reasons.
3. What are some impacts of globalisation in your community?

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 8**  
**VOSA VAKAVITI**  
**WORKSHEET 17**

**NA SEREKALI**

1. Veigauna sa dau divi Na i vakarau ni bula e Viti Rui lagilagi qai kilikili E rui totoka qai uasivi	4. Veika lelevu kece ra rawata Da sa qoroya na nodra cakacaka Isal ra rawata beka vakacava Sa rawa ga ena duavata
2. Na i tovo ni bula rui lagilagi Sa kena yavu na veilomani Duavata kei na veiyagani Qaravi na cakacaka ena solesolevaki	5. Nodra teitei ra solevaka Marautaki na kena i cakacaka Era veiwali dredre ka lasa Na kena <b>oco</b> ra kania vata
3. O ira na tukada era sa yali Ra veirokorokovi, ra veilomani, Veicakacaka kece e qaravi Qaravi ga na solesolevaki	6. Veivale e vakaitamera Era sautu ka levu na kedra Sega na dravudravua ka sega na leqa Sa dodonu meda liaci keda

**Sauma na taro**

1. Na cava e serekalitaki tiko e na serekali oqo ?

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2. Na I tovo cava e ra dau kilai tani kina na tukadra e ra sa yali ?

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3. Vakamacalataka na I balebale ni vosa na **oco** .

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4. Na cava na vuna me da liaci keda kina e na I otioti ni qaqana?

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