

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 16 -2021**

Subject: English

Year: 8

Name: _____

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub-Strand: Language features and rules

CLO: Examine & explain socio cultural & other values, attitudes and beliefs and their relationships with the text used, audience, purpose and conventions.

LESSON NOTES:

Summary: Chapter 11– We Survive the Rainy Season

The family could not stay in their tree house during the three months' rainy season so they had to move to the stables and live with the animals. They had to stay inside the house most of the time. They looked at the animals, sewed, read, wrote and drew. Mr. Robinson decided to build a house in the cave just like Robinson Crusoe.

Summary: Chapter 12– We Find a Cave

A lot of damaged had been done during rainy season. The tent at the tent house had been blown away and also lot of their stores had been ruined. Also the Deliverance was of no use any longer but luckily the Elizabeth was all right. Fritz, Jack and Mr. Robinson found a good cave after digging a hole in a large rock with an iron bar. They had to wait for a while for bad air to come out of the cave.

ACTIVITY:

Matching: Match Column 1 with Column 2.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The rain came | A. By the inside staircase. |
| 2. They spent most of their time | B. 'Robinson Crusoe'. |
| 3. They read a book called | C. A house in a cave for next winter. |
| 4. They decided to build | D. Before they were ready for it. |

Write the correct answer.

1. What was very dirty after the rain?

2. What were soaked by the rain?

3. Who hammered out the rock to make dry store?

4. Who rode to tell the rest of the family about the cave?

Write these in order in which they happened.

- Fritz found a cave behind the hole.
- After the rain they had to repair the tree house.
- The whole family came to explore the cave.
- They decided to make a hole in the rocks for a storeroom.

1.

2.

3.

4.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
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WORKSHEET 16 -2021**

Subject: Mathematics

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND: –Measurement

SUB – STRAND: Money

CLO: Calculate and explain the concept of cost price, selling price, simple and compound interest and other related financial transactions.

LESSON NOTES:

Better Buys

If one shop is better value for money than another, it means that it costs **less to buy the same amount**.

Example 1

These two advertisements were shown in the newspaper.



3 Shirts for \$66



4 Shirts for \$80

Which one is cheaper to buy?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Three Shirts – One Shirt cost} &= \$66 \div 3 \\ &= \$22 \text{ each} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{4 Shirts – One Shirt cost} &= \$80 \div 4 \\ &= \$20 \text{ each} \end{aligned}$$

Shop B is cheaper.

Example 2



How much is 1 avocado? \$2.33

Step 1: How can I get 6 to 1? (divide by 6)

Step 2: Divide both quantities by 6.



How much is 200mls? \$1.36

Step 1: Find 100mls first.

Step 2: $0.68 \times 2 = \$1.36$

ACTIVITY: Consider the buys given below and identify which is a better buy.

NO	ITEM 1	ITEM 2	BETTER BUY
1	4 L Cooking Oil @ \$18.50	2L Cooking Oil @ \$9.70	<i>4 L Cooking Oil @ \$18.50</i>
2	12Kg Gas @ \$38.50	6Kg Gas @ \$17.95	
3	1Kg Potato @ \$1.34	3Kg Potato @ \$4.60	
4	1 Duck @ \$20	2 Ducks @ \$38	
5	1 Packet Bongo @ 20cents	6 Packets Bongo @ \$0.99	
6	1 Mobile Fone @ \$200	3 Mobile Fones for \$550	
7	2 Bags of Potatoes @ \$30.00	3 Bags of Potatoes @ \$45.00	
8	2Kg Onions @ \$2.50	3Kg Onions @ \$6.00	

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
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Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND:	Safety
SUB STRAND:	Community Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Evaluate the consequences of disasters in the community.

LESSON NOTES: DISASTERS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

At times some of us encounter things that happen unexpectedly. Some come across good situations while others are so unfortunate to stumble into disasters that cause physical, social and emotional impacts to the person and those around him.

Disasters and Its Physical Impacts

Accidents can happen to anybody at any given time. There are many different forms of accidents like road accidents, sports accidents, workplace accidents etc. Accidents can impair a person physically. For instance, Tony, a lucky survivor of a car accident will spend the rest of his life on a wheelchair. When this happens, it affects not only Tony but the people around him. His family will now need to support him differently than they used to do in the past. The community he lives in will also need to support Tony in the many ways they can. It is important that those around Tony continue to support him so that he can recover emotionally.

Disasters and Its Emotional Impacts

There is no doubt that when an accident happens, the person involved will suffer emotionally even if the event did not cause any physical damage. For instance, Raj, the brother of Tony who was also involved in the accident, did not even get a tiny scratch on his body. However, Raj has been having difficulty in sleeping as well as having fears of riding in cars. He has been traumatized by the events of the accident. What Raj is experiencing will impact his family, friends and the community he is in.

Disasters and Its Social Impacts

Many of those that were involved in accidents suffer socially. This means that they become withdrawn or they become neglected by their family and friends. Causes of their withdrawal can either be a direct result of emotional effect or they are being pitied and looked down on by others. Raj doesn't have any more friends because he feels threatened when around people and Tony do not want to hang around again with his friends as they are always teasing him in his wheelchair. Likewise, some families will want to keep a distance from these boy's families which will make them isolated socially. Apparently, Tony's family has gone through a lot and it will only help if the communities they are in give them all the support they need.

ACTIVITY: Write TRUE or FALSE

1. At times some of us encounter things that happen unexpectedly. _____
2. Some come across good situations while others are so unfortunate to stumble into disasters. _____
3. Accidents can happen to anybody at any given time. _____
4. Accidents can impair a person physically. _____
5. Disasters cause physical, social and emotional impacts to the person and those around him / her. _____
6. We need community support after any disaster. _____
7. Disasters are not traumatizing. _____
8. There is doubt that when an accident happens, the person involved will suffer emotionally. _____
9. Many of those that were involved in accidents suffer socially. _____
10. People can become withdrawn or neglected after any disaster. _____
11. Causes of their withdrawal can be a direct result of emotional effect. _____
12. Victims are being pitied and looked down on by others. _____
13. Tease anyone who is in a wheelchair. _____

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
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Subject: Hindi

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND:	H2 – पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND:	H2.3 – सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संधि परिस्थितियों
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	H2.3.1 वर्णन करना कि विशिष्ट उद्देश्य व दर्शकों के लिए विषय कैसे निर्मित होते हैं तथा पहचानना कि पाठ में सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक मूल्य, मनोभाव व विश्वास कैसे प्रस्तुत होते हैं।

8. द्वारका में प्रवेश

LESSON NOTES:

दूसरे दिन सुबह, सुदामा ने सुशीला की दी हुई पोटली बगल में दबाई और द्वारका के लिए रवाना हो गया। वह दिन भर पैदल चलता रहा और शाम के समय द्वारका जा पहुँचा। लगातार पैदल चलने से सुदामा के पैरों में छाले पड़ गए थे और बदन थक कर चूर-चूर हो गया था।

जब उसने आराम करने की इच्छा से इधर-उधर देखा तो पाया कि वह अपने गाँव में नहीं बल्कि एक विशाल नगर के बीचोबीच खड़ा है। उस नगर में अनेक बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें थीं, सुन्दर बगीचे थे और सड़कों पर कई आदमी इधर-उधर आ-जा रहे थे।

तब इतने बड़े नगर में, इतने सुखी और अमीर लोगों के बीच सुदामा को ऐसा लगा जैसे वह कोई अजीब बेढंगा आदमी हो।

“भाई,” उसने पास से गुजरते हुए आदमी से पूछा, “जरा यह बता दो कि कृष्ण से कहाँ मिला जा सकता है?”

“कौन कृष्ण?” उस आदमी ने पूछा, “तुम्हारा मतलब हमारे राजा कृष्ण से तो नहीं है?”

“हाँ, उसी कृष्ण से,” सुदामा ने कहा, “सुना है अब वह राजा हो गया है।”

“और यह पता नहीं कि वह रहता कहाँ है?” उस आदमी ने पूछा, “तुम कौन हो और कहाँ से आए हो?”

“बहुत दूर से आया हूँ,” सुदामा ने जवाब दिया। “कृष्ण मेरा मित्र है और मैं उससे मिलना चाहता हूँ।”

“तुम कृष्ण के मित्र हो! हमारे राजा के मित्र!” उस आदमी ने चकित होकर कहा, “वह देखो, उधर एक बड़ा सा फाटक देखते हो? वही कृष्ण के महल का फाटक है।”

सुदामा धीरे-धीरे फाटक के पास पहुँचा और जैसे ही उसके अन्दर घुसने लगा कि द्वारपाल की कड़कती हुई आवाज़ सुनाई पड़ी।

“ठहरो,” द्वारपाल ने कहा, “क्या चाहिए ?”

“क्या कृष्ण यहीं रहता है ?” सुदामा ने पूछा ।

“हाँ, रहते हैं, हमारे राजा कृष्ण इसी महल में रहते हैं ।” द्वारपाल ने जवाब दिया ।

“मुझे उससे मिलना है ।” सुदामा ने कहा ।

“कृष्ण से ? हमारे राजा कृष्ण से ?” द्वारपाल ने पूछा, “तुम कौन हो और यहाँ आए कहाँ से ?”

“मैं सुदामा हूँ और बहुत दूर से चलकर आया हूँ ।” सुदामा ने जवाब दिया, “मैं कृष्ण का दोस्त हूँ और उससे मिलना चाहता हूँ ।”

अभ्यास कार्य

कहानी में से उचित शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए । सभी उत्तर को अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।

१. दूसरे दिन सवेरे, ----- ।
२. उस नगर में अनेक बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें थीं, ----- ।
३. इतने बड़े नगर में, ----- ।
४. सुदामा धीरे-धीरे फाटक के पास पहुँचा और ----- ।
५. कृष्ण मेरा मित्र है और ----- ।

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
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WORKSHEET 16 -2021**

Subject: Social Science

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND:	Resources and Economic Activities
SUB STRAND:	Use And Management Of Resources
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Collect information on the influence of money and time on our daily lives and express good practices that we can adopt to ensure good money and time management.

LESSON NOTES:

Importance of Using Time Properly

What is time management?

It is a set of principles, practices, skills, tools and systems that help you use your time to accomplish what you want.

Why is time management important?

Time management is important for your personal life and career success. It teaches you how to manage your time effectively and make the most of it.

Reasons why time is so important, and how it can help you use and manage your time more advantageously.

- Time is a special resource that you cannot store or save for later use. Everyone has the same amount of time each day. Time not well managed cannot be retrieved.
- Most people feel that they have enough time to do things. They blame lack of time for their poor finances, stress and bad relationships.

- Time management will help you set up your priorities.
- Time is limited so plan your time wisely.
- You need time to get what you want out of life. If you wait for extra time to appear, you might lose the game of life. Through right time management, you can "create" the time you need, and not just wait for it to come. By planning your time wisely, you will have more time to do more things.

ACTIVITY: Write TRUE or FALSE

1. Time Management is very important. _____
2. Time management is important for your personal life and career success.

3. It teaches you how to mismanage your time effectively and make the most of it. _____
4. Manage your time more advantageously. _____
5. Time is a special resource that you can store or save for later use.

6. Time management will help you set up your priorities. _____
7. Time not well managed cannot be retrieved. _____
8. Time is unlimited so plan your time wisely. _____
9. Through right time management, you can "create" the time you need.

10. Procrastination is a thief of time. _____
11. Poor time management adds onto our stress and worries often leading us into more troubles. _____

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
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WORKSHEET 16 -2021**

Subject: Basic Science

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND:	Matter
SUB STRAND:	Materials
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	Gather information and present separation processes in everyday life.

LESSON NOTES: Chemical Reactions

When a chemical reaction takes place, **new substances** are produced. When **atoms react with other atoms**, new materials are formed. The substances at the beginning of a chemical reaction are called the **reactants**. The new materials made after the chemical reaction has finished are called the **products**. Chemical reactions occur all around us all the time.

Examples of chemical reactions in everyday life include photosynthesis, rust, baking, digestion, combustion, chemical batteries, fermentation, and washing with soap and water.

During a chemical reaction, changes can be observed including possibly;

- Colour changes
- Production of gas
- Production of heat
- Loss of heat
- Production of light
- Production of a solid (precipitate)

ACTIVITY

1. What happens when a chemical reaction takes place? New substances are formed.
2. What are reactants?

3. The new materials made after the chemical reaction has finished are called the _____.

4. List some examples of chemical reactions:

5. State some changes that could be observed during a chemical reaction.

Define the following terms:

Photosynthesis	
Digestion	
Fermentation	
Atoms	

WORKSHEET 16- 2021

NAME: _____

LESONI:	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena i na ika vitu kei na ika walu ni yabaki
YACA NI MATANA:	Vakarorogo kei na cavuti ni vosa
NANAMAKI NI MATANA:	Matanataka na itovo kilikili ni vakarorogo kei na itovo veiganiti ni veivosaki.

AI KATOLU NI MACAWA - NA VOSAVOSA VAKAVITI

Rokovi kei na dokai ni kana.

E i tovo vakamareqeti me dau bini kece na kakana e na ulu ni ibe ni kana vei ira na turaga se vulagi e tiko. Kevaka sa **vakacagau** tiko na kana qai dua vei ira na dabe tiko e loma se e ra sa kana oti ena sega ni tu ga me sa taura na nona veleti me tucake, **oya** na i vakarau beci e na bula vaka-l taukei.

E na veiwaraki me ratou tucake me ratou kana oti mai cake sa na qai tucake, ni se bera ni tucake e na kaya rawa i liu se vei ira na marama veiqaravi tiko se tina ni matauvale, ni sa kana oti, e na kaya, 'vinaka vakalevu na kakana, kere vakacegu.'

E tabu na veivosaki e na gauna ni kana, ni da se gone lailai dau kainaki vei keda ni tabu ni da viritaka na kakana, dau kainaki vei keda me da dau dabe qai kana, dau tabu na kana colacola.

Qori e vica na i tovo eda raica tiko mai, e vica e se vakayacori tiko ka vica sa vaka e **luluqa** mai na kena bulataki.

E dua tale ga na i tovo ni kana na veibatiki. Qo era dau veitabui e na kakana vakabibi o ira na bati kei na turaga. Na veibatiki qo e kune e na so na vanua ka sega ni roboti Viti. Me vaka mai Waimaro kei Verata e dredre sara na nodra veibatiki, o iratou mai Verata e kedratou na vuaka, o Waimaro e kena na ika.

Na mataqali i tovo ni veibatiki va qo era tu na kedra i talanoa me baleta na tauyavu ni nodra vakarokorokotaka tiko na i vaka rau ni veivakamenemenei.

Vurewure ni Tukutuku: Lavetaki ka Moici mai na Lialiaci, Janueri - Maji, 2015

CAKACAKA LAVAKI

1. Na cava e i tovo vakamareqeti vei keda na iTaukei e na gauna ni kana?

- A. Me da tiko kece. B. Taki vakatautauvata kece na kakana.
- C. Bini kece na kakana e na ulu ni ibe ni kana. D. Era kana e liu na turaga gai muri o ira na marama.

2. Na vosa tautauvata ni vosa na **vakacaqau** na

- A. caka.
B. tekiw.
C. tini.
D. daro.

3. Na vosa na **oya** (laini 3) e vakaibalebaletaki tiko e na cava?

- A. Kana oti ka dabe me veitomani tiko.
 - B. Ni dua e kana oti ga e tara nona veleti ka tucake.
 - C. Ni dua e kana tiko e na loma donu ni ibe ni kana.
 - D. Kana oti ka vakarorogo vei ira na qase era se kana tiko.
4. E na bula vakaitaukei eda dau

- A. kana oti, tara noda veleti ka tucake.
 B. veiwaraki, vakavinavinaka ka tucake.
 C. kere vakacegu ni sa vakadonui qai tucake.
 D. tucake ka lai vakavinavinaka vei ira na marama.
5. E lewu na i vakavuvuli era dau vakavulici keda kina o ira na qase e na gauna ni kana, qo e wiliki kina na
 A. me da dabe ka kana. B. me kua na kana colacola.
 C. tabu na viritaka na kakana. D. e donu kece na digidigi e cake.
6. Na vosa veibasai ni vosa na **luluqa** na
 A. yali. B. bulataka. C. vakamatautaka. D. malumalumu.
7. Na l tovo ni kana na veibatiki, e rau veitabuki ga kina ko cei?
 A. bati kei na turaga C. turaga kei na matanivanua
 B. bati kei na matanivanua D. bati kei na sauturaga
8. Na vanua vakaturaga ko **Waimaro** e kena na cava?
 A. vuaka. B. ika C. bulumakau D. Me
9. Na vanua vakaturaga ko **Verata** e kena na cava?
 A. vuaka. B. ika C. bulumakau D. Me
10. Na cava na l naki wuni ni veibatiki vaka e tukuni tiko ena i talanoa?
 A. rokovi na kakana C. kilai kina o koya e turaga
 B. rokovi na l tovo ni veivakamenemenei D. Me kua kina na kana vakasivia