**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED**
**WORKSHEET 12 -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:** **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**

## WHY SHOULD WE RECYCLE?


Recycling is a very important thing to do in our modern world and everybody should do it. Many millions of tons of waste are dumped in landfills every year. As much as 80 percent of this can be recycled. Natural resources such as forests and oil supplies will run out if we don't recycle. If we recycle we are helping our planet by reusing things more than once.

Recycling can save energy. We use a lot of energy to make metals like aluminium and steel. The fuel used to make 1 aluminium can, could be used to make lots of recycled cans. This is because we have to mine raw materials from the ground, transport them and then melt them to make new cans.

Recycling can save money. By recycling things like glass, plastics and paper we are saving money on the cost of producing new products made from raw materials. Recycling allows us to continually use the same materials for the same purpose. For example, glass is made into bottles over and over again. Recycling cuts down on pollution. Many new items are made into factories which pollute our air and water.

If we follow three simple rules – reduce, re-use, and recycle – we will help our planet by using less, reusing what we already have and recycling waste materials. Be smart and save our planet, follow the 3R's…… reduce, reuse and recycle.

**ACTIVITY:**

**PART A:** Answer these questions using complete sentences.

1. Why is recycling important?

_____

2. In a year how much can we recycle?

_____

3. What do we use metals for?

_____

4. How can you help our planet?

_____

5. What does recycling reduce?

_____

**PART B:** Complete the sentences given below.

1. Many millions of tons of waste are dumped in landfills every year.

2. Natural resources such as _____

_____

3. If we recycle we are helping our _____

_____

4. Recycling allows us to continually use the same _____

_____

5. Recycling cuts down _____

_____

6. Many new items are made into factories _____

_____

7. Be smart and save our planet, _____

_____

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED**
**WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

**Subject: Mathematics** **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

**STRAND: –**Geometry

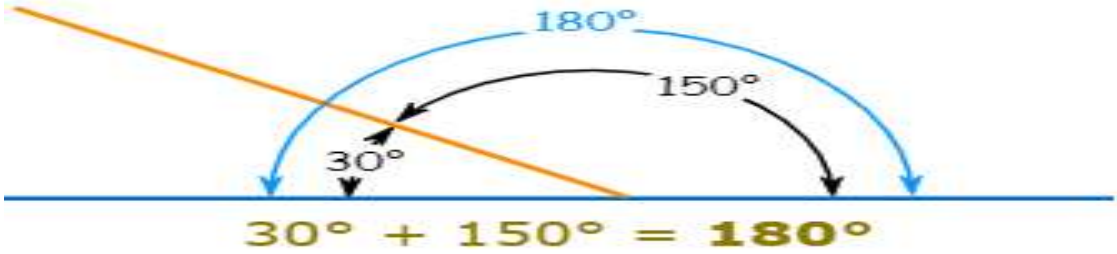
**SUB – STRAND:** Solids, Angles and Directions

**CLO:** Describe and explain the properties and measure angles of solids

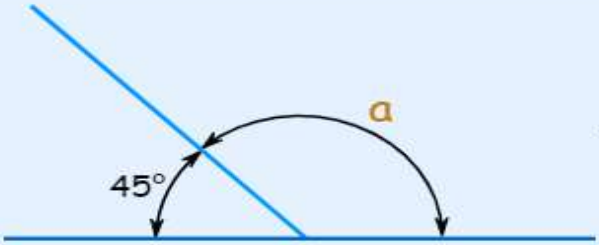
## LESSON NOTES:

### ANGLES IN STRAIGHT LINES

Angles on one side of a straight line always add to 180 degrees.

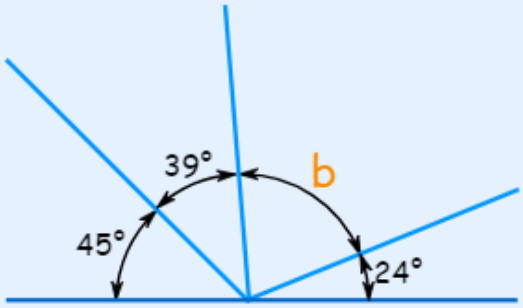



Example: We know one angle is 45°, what is the other angle **"a"** ?




Angle **a** is 180° – 45° = **135°**

Example: What is angle **"b"** ?

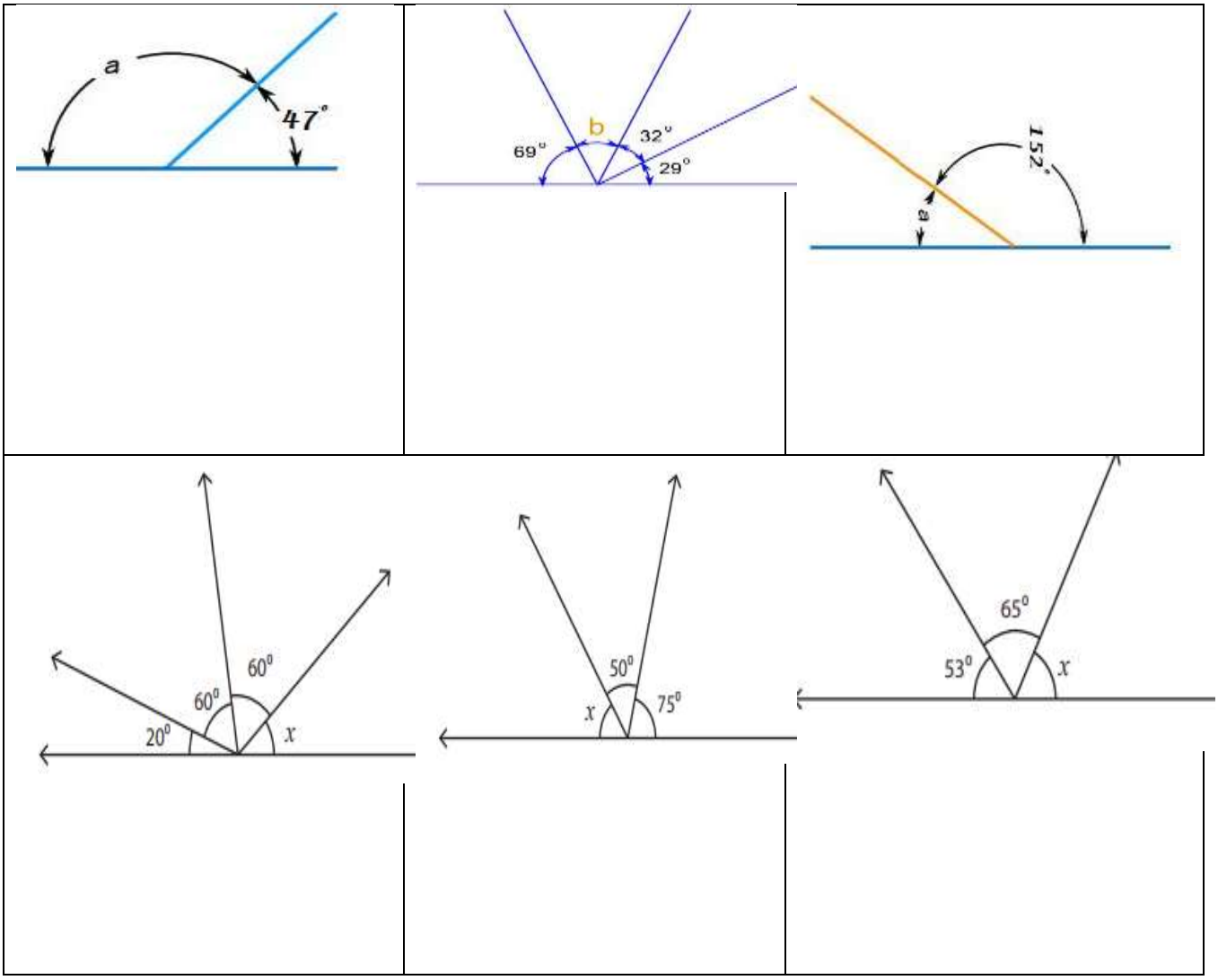



Angle **b** is **180° minus the sum of the other angles**.

Sum of known angles = 45° + 39° + 24°
Sum of known angles = 108°

Angle **b** = 180° – 108°
Angle **b** = 72°

**ACTIVITY: FIND THE MISSING ANGLES.**



**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED**
**WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living** **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

**STRAND:** Personal and Community Health
**SUB-STRAND:** Civic Pride
**CLO:** Gather information about World environmental issues and design solutions to address these solutions

**LESSON NOTES:** **GLOBAL WARMING**

## Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are **gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat**. They let sunlight pass through the atmosphere, but they prevent the heat that the sunlight brings from leaving the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases are:

- Water vapour
- Carbon dioxide
- Methane
- Ozone
- Nitrous oxide
- Chlorofluorocarbons

## Greenhouse Effects

The greenhouse effect is **the rise in the temperature of the Earth due to increased concentration of greenhouse** gases like carbon dioxide, methane, and water vapour in the atmosphere. As these gases trap solar radiations released back by the Earth. This helps in keeping our planet warm and thus, helps in human survival.

## What is Global Warming?

Global warming is a gradual increase in the earth's temperature generally due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants.

**Causes of Global Warming**

It is caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, mainly from human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, farming and industrial activity etc.

**ACTIVITY:**

1. What are Greenhouse Gases? Greenhouse gases are **gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat.**

2. The main greenhouse gases are:

_____

3. Define Greenhouse Effect.

_____

_____

4. What is global warming?

_____

_____

5. How is global warming caused?

_____

_____

6. What are some of the effects of global warming?

_____

_____

_____

7. What are some of the ways you can combat global warming?

_____

_____

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**
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**WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

**Subject: Hindi** **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

| | |
|---|---|
| **STRAND:** | H2 – पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना |
| **SUB STRAND:** | H2.3 – सामाजिक व सास्कृतिक सदर्भ परिस्थितियां |
| **CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:** | H2.3.1 वर्णन करना कि विशिष्ट उद्देश्य व दर्शको के लिए विष्य कैसे निर्मित होते हैं तथा पहचानना कि पाठ में सांकृतिक व धार्मिक मूल्य मनोभाव व विश्वास कैसे प्रस्तुत होते हैं। |

**LESSON NOTES:**

## बड़े घर की बेटी

### सारांश (summary )

बेनीमाधव गौरीपुर गाँव के जमींदार थे | बेनी माधव के दो पुत्र है श्रीकंठ और लालबिहारी सिंह | श्रीकंठ दुबले – पतले शरीर के हैं , और ठीक उसके विपरीत लालबिहारी पहलवान शरीर के है |

श्रीकंठ एक कार्यशाला में काम करते हैं | उनकी पत्नी आनंदी एक उच्चकुल की लड़की है | लालबिहारी जो एक पहलवान शरीर का है एक दिन भोजन में घी की मात्रा कम होने के कारण वह आनंदी से झगड़ पड़ता है | बात ही बात में वह आनंदी के सर पर खड़ाऊं मार देता है | आनंदी श्रीकंठ के लौटने का इंतज़ार करती है | जब श्रीकंठ को यह सब पता चलता है तो वह बहुत गुस्से में हो जाता है और यह भी कह देता है की इस घर चाहे हम रहे या फिर लालबिहारी | अपने बड़े भाई की बात सुन कर लालबिहारी खुद घर से चला जाना चाहता है , लेकिन आनंदी दोनों भाइयों को समझाती है और एक घर को टूटने से बचा लेती है |

### अभ्यास

इन प्रश्नों के उतर पूरे वाक्य में लिखो

१. बेनीमाधव कहाँ के ज़मींदार थे ?

_____

२. गाँव के ज़मींदार के पास में कितने पुत्र थे ?

_____

३. आनंदी किसकी पत्नी थी ?

_____

.

४. श्रीकंठ कहाँ पर काम करता था ?

_____

५. लालबिहारी कैसे स्वभाव के व्यक्ति है ?

_____

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के **<u>विलोम शब्द</u> (opposites)** पाठ में से चुनकर लिखिए।

1 कुरूप – रूप

2 एकांत – _____

3 बुरी – _____

4 गन्दगी – _____

5 शान्ति – _____

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED**
**WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

**Subject: Social Science** **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

**Strand:** Resources and Economic Activities
**Sub- Strand:** People and Work
**CLO:** Investigate the concept of globalization and express its effects from their country and regional point of view.

## LESSON NOTES: GLOBALIZATION

Globalization - The term globalization is derived from the word globalize.

Globalize - refers to the emergence of an international network of economic systems.

**Globalization** - is the process of international integration arising from:

1. The interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture.
2. Advances in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure including;

a) The rise of the telegraph and its posterity the Internet.

b) The internet is a major factor in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities.

## ORIGINS OF GLOBALIZATION

Scholars place the origins of globalization in modern times.
Others trace its history long before the European age of discovery and voyages to the New World.
Some even trace the origins to the third millennium BC.
In the late 19th century and early 20th century, the connectedness of the world's economies and cultures grew very quickly.
The term globalization has been increasingly used since the mid-1980s and especially since the mid-1990s.

## THE FOUR (4) BASIC ASPECTS OF GLOBALIZATION

In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization:

1. Trade and Transactions
2. Capital and Investment Movements
3. Migration and Movement of People
4. The Dissemination of Knowledge.

**ACTIVITY:**

1. Define Globalization:

_____

_____

2. Globalization is the international integration arising from:

_____

_____

3. List the five origins of globalization.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. What are the four basic aspects of globalization?

_____

_____

_____

_____

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**
**NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED**
**WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

**Subject: Basic Science** **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

**STRAND:** Energy

**SUB-STRAND:** Energy Source and Transfer

**CLO:** Account and report on the different forms of energy can be transferred from one medium to another.

**LESSON NOTES:**

## ENERGY FROM ONE FORM TO ANOTHER

Machines use one form of energy to convert another form of energy like heat, light, sound and movement. Modern science is now giving us a much wider range of energy options that we can use in machines, with lower environmental impact and more efficiency. Many home appliances that we use today need energy for proper functioning. A lot of this energy can be saved with enormous environmental and financial benefits if we use them wisely.

### Law of Conservation of Energy

- Energy can not be created or destroyed but is transformed from one form to another.

Example

Lighting a match

Chemical energy transforming into radiant (light) and thermal (heat).

**Different forms of Energy**

**Sound energy** When an object gives out sound energy, it makes sound.

**Light energy** When an object emits light energy, it gives light.

**Heat energy** Heat energy can make an object become hotter. When an object gets heat energy, its temperature may rise.

**Kinetic energy** Moving objects have kinetic energy.

**Electrical energy** Electrical energy can be easily changed into other forms of energy and carried through wire. It is a commonly used form of energy.

**Chemical energy** Chemical energy is stored in many things. It can be changed into other forms of energy in many ways such as by burning.

**Potential energy** Potential energy is stored in many things in different ways. When an object is raised, it gains potential energy. When objects, such as springs are compressed, stretched or bent, they gain potential energy.

**ACTIVITY:** **Fill in the blanks**

Use the words given in the box below. One word can be used more than once.

| sound | heat | light | chemical | kinetic |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| potential | electrical | | | |

1. When we play guitar, the guitar gives out _____ energy because its strings vibrate.
2. The sun is hot and bright. It gives out _____ energy and _____ energy.
3. The torch uses dry cells to work. Dry cells supply _____ energy to the torch.
4. The children are running. They have _____energy.
5. Burning gasoline provides cars with energy to move. Gasoline contains _____ energy.
6. We need food. Food contains _____energy that can be changed to heat to keep us warm.
7. A fishing rod stores _____energy when it is bent.
8. When there is a storm, lightning and thunder may appear. Lightning and thundering involves_____, _____, _____ and _____ energy.

# 2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
## NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
### WORKSHEET 12

**LESSON NOTES [SUBJECT]: NA VOSA VAKAVITI** **YEAR / LEVEL: 8** **NAME: _____**

| | |
|---|---|
| **LESONI:** | Na vosa vaka itaukei ena 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. |

**LESSON NOTES:**

**Vakamacala eso me wiliki.**

1. i sau-na kau ka sivi vakamomoto e dua na muana me dau keli kina na qara me tei kina na dalo, ka dau vakayagataki tale ga e na cavu dalo
2. vuci- na vanua suasua e dau tei kina na dalo
3. sakosako-dua na mataqali vakalolo
4. liga bula-tamata dau teitei ka bula na ka kece ga e tea.
5. Ni **boko na matadravu** e vakaraitaki ni sega na yalewa e tu me vakasaqa.
6. Ni **moce i dravu na koli** e vakaraitaki ni sega ni dau vakayagataki na matadravu koya e na vakasaqa.

**Wirina** na matanivola ni sau ni taro ko sa digitaka.

1. E rau veicavani ko Adriu kei Jolame? E rau

A. veibuni. B. veitacini C. veitamani D. veitavaleni

2. Ni dua e **deguvacu**, kata buto ena i matai ni i yatu, e vakayagataka na,

A. ucuna. B. ligana. C. uluna. D. matana.

3. Na mata vosa na, **qara ni i lau** ena i ka 8 ni i yatu , ena tei kina na

A. uvi. B. dalo. C. tivoli. D. tavioka.

4. A cava na vu ni **tara bewa** ni nodratou marau?

A. Sa lau oti na vuci. C. Ni tu ga na co e loma ni vuci.

B. Sa taba oti na vuci. D. Ni rau sa kila na veimataqali dalo

5. Na i vosavosa na **cobaraka na ligadrau** ki na qele e i balebale vata kei na

A. dredre kubukubu. C. kena kilai na veimataqali vavai.

B. cobaraka na i sau ki na qele. D. nodrau sa tara ka kila na teitei.

6. Na **sakosako** e dua na mataqali

A. ika. B. vavai. C. vakalolo. D. manumanu.

7. E vica taucoko na veimataqali vavai e talanoataki eke?

A. 4 B. 10 C. 11 D. 14