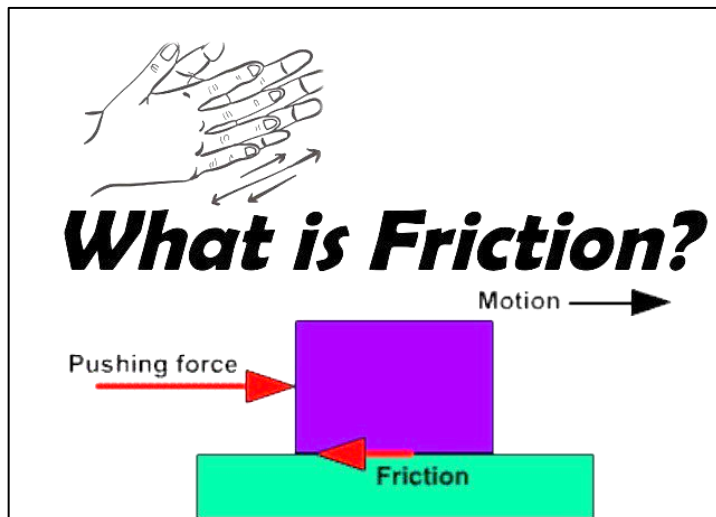


STRAND	3. Energy
SUB-STRAND	3.3 Forces
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	8.3.3.2 Identify the useful and harmful effects of friction

LESSON NOTES

Friction

Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other. Whenever an object moves against another object, it feels **frictional** forces. These forces act in the opposite direction to the movement. Friction makes it harder for things to move.



Helpful frictional forces

Friction can be useful:

- ☐ friction between our shoes and the floor stop us from slipping
- ☐ friction between tyres and the road stop cars from skidding
- ☐ friction between the brakes and wheel help bikes and cars slow down
- ☐ friction between the parachute and the air resistance slows down the parachute for safe landing.

Frictional forces are much smaller on smooth surfaces than on rough surfaces, which is why we slide on ice.

Unhelpful frictional forces

- **Friction** can also be **unhelpful**. If you don't lubricate your bike regularly with oil, the friction in the chain and axles increases. Your bike will be noisy and difficult to pedal.
- When there is a lot of friction between moving parts, energy is lost to the surroundings as **heat**.
- **Air resistance**- Bikes, cars and other vehicles experience **air resistance** as they move. Air resistance is caused by the frictional forces of the air against the vehicle. The faster the vehicle moves, the bigger the air resistance becomes. The top speed of a vehicle is reached when the force from the cyclist or engine is balanced by air resistance.

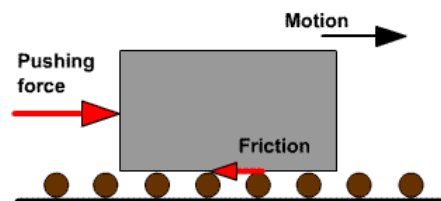
How to manage friction?

Streamlining

- Racing cyclists crouch down low on their bikes to **reduce** the air resistance on them. This helps them to cycle faster. They also wear streamlined helmets. These have special, smooth shapes that allow the air to flow over the cyclist more easily.
- Modern cars are also streamlined. Their smooth shapes make the air resistance smaller, which allows them to travel further on the same amount of fuel.

Other ways to manage friction:

- Make surfaces smooth by grinding
- Lubrication
- Reduce pressure or weight on the object
- Reduce contact between surfaces by electrostatic magnetic levitation etc
- Use rolling friction instead of sliding friction
- Use fluid friction instead of the dry friction



EXERCISE

1. Define the term friction.

2. List three helpful frictional forces.

- i.

- ii.

- iii.

3. List three unhelpful frictional forces and mention how you can reduce these unhelpful frictional forces.

List of Unhelpful frictional forces	How to reduce the unhelpful frictional force?
i.	
ii.	
iii.	

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Re-aligned Curriculum : Weekly Home Study Package
YEAR/LEVEL: 8 SUBJECT: Healthy Living

STRAND 3	Strand 4 Personal and Community Health
SUB-STRAND	H8.4.1 Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	H8.4. 1.1 Promote Personal Hygiene and Sanitation

LESSON NOTES

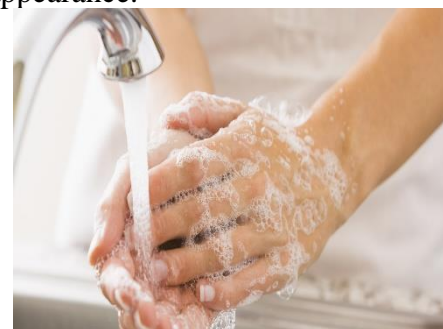
Personal Hygiene and Sanitation

Every day, we come into contact with millions of outside germs and viruses. They can linger on our body, and in some cases, they may make us sick. Personal hygiene practices can help us and the people around us prevent illnesses. They can also help us feel good about our appearance.

Personal Hygiene is how you care for your body.

Good personal hygiene habits are directly related to less illnesses and better health. Poor personal hygiene habits, however, can lead to some minor side effects, like body odour and greasy skin. They can also lead to more troublesome or even serious issues.

Sanitation is the process of keeping places clean and healthy, providing a sewage system and a clean water supply.



Personal Hygiene Products and Disposal Practises

- Some personal hygiene products are anti deodorants, sanitary pads, oils, shampoo, body and hair creams, toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, tissue papers and shaving implements.
- As children reach puberty, and their bodies change, their cleaning habits need to change with them. We must make sure there is provision for proper hand wash facilities and menstrual hygiene facilities for girls.
- The use and disposal of the hygiene products is important too. Discard the products in a trash can and make sure everything stays hygienic and clean.
- Keep two separate trash cans so that you can throw your regular trash and your sanitary products separately.
- Do not try and dump your used products in the flush as it can definitely lead to major clogging, overflowing and end up ruining your's or someone else's perfectly clean bathroom.
- Empty out your trash cans every 2 days or so. This helps in preventing bad odour and release of air-borne diseases.

EXERCISE

1. List three personal hygiene tips.
2. Why is it important to practise proper personal hygiene?
3. What can poor personal hygiene habits lead to?
4. List three of your personal hygiene products?



1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Re-aligned Curriculum : Weekly Home Study Package
YEAR/LEVEL: 8 SUBJECT: Social Science

STRAND 4	Resources and Economic Activities
SUB-STRAND	SS8.4.1 Use and Management of Resources
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	SS8.4.1.1 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

Money Management and Budgeting

- **Money management** refers to the processes of budgeting, saving, investing, spending, or otherwise overseeing the capital usage of an individual or group.
- No matter how little or how much money you have, spending it wisely is a good idea; it enables you to get the most for your money.
- **Budgeting** is the process of creating a plan to spend your money.

What are some spending basics?

1. Budget carefully.
2. Plan what to purchase in advance.
3. Make a shopping list.
4. Avoid impulse buying.
5. Shop alone if possible. You can be influenced by other family members.
6. Pay in full or cash. Credit cards and debit cards mostly lead to uncontrolled spending.
7. Don't be fooled by marketing and advertisement techniques.
8. Wait for discounts or genuine sales.
9. Before making expensive purchases do research on it.
10. Find out about hidden costs when doing hire purchase.

Sample Budget

2	MONTHLY BUDGET	
3		
4	INCOME:	
5	Salary 1	\$2,700
6	Salary 2	\$1,800
7	TOTAL:	\$4,500
8		
9	EXPENSES:	
10	Rent	\$900
11	Credit card payment	\$200
12	Cellphone bill	\$75
13	Car payment	\$300
14	Home utilities	\$200
15	Internet	\$60
16	Food	\$200
17	Miscellaneous	\$500
18	Gas	\$35
19	Savings	\$2,000

Exercise

You have been given \$500.00 to spend on your birthday party. Prepare a budget with the help of your family. Make sure you save after spending. The space is provided in the Answer Booklet.

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Re-aligned Curriculum : Weekly Home Study Package
YEAR/LEVEL: 8 **SUBJECT: Art And Craft**

STRAND	Visual Arts
SUB-STRAND	A1.2 Art Skills and Processes
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	A8.2.2.1 Use arts techniques, technologies and forms from past to modern styles to create artworks.

LESSON NOTES

When doing flower arrangements, it is important to consider mood. The mood sets off the right energy and feelings for the occasion.

More Flower Arrangements as described in
<https://www.bfloral.com/bfloral-blog/types-of-flower-arrangements>

Corporate

Corporate arrangements are ones that mean business. Arrangements for conferences and meetings for example.

Dark

Arrangements with a dark style feature blooms in darker colours. They emit a moodier energy that is dramatic and fierce. Their colours are bold and their mood is even bolder.

Feminine

Feminine arrangements are those that are colourful and fun with either bright or pastel tones. They're arrangements that use the light pinks, purples, whites, peaches, reds, and more. They have a **soft feeling** that is also natural.

Out-of-the-Box

Simply the flowers are arranged in a manner that most of them are outside the vase.

Romantic

Romantic arrangements are those that look perfect when accented with intimate candlelight. They are delicate arrangements that may have deep red or purple tones throughout.

Rustic

Arrangements with a rustic mood can be considered rough, aged, or natural. They are casual pieces that often use elements from nature. These arrangements may incorporate bark or other wooden accents.

Tropical

These arrangements most often use tropical elements such as palm leaves or anthurium.



Tropical Flower Arrangement

Please refer to the Answer Booklet for questions.

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Re-aligned Curriculum : Weekly Home Study Package
YEAR/LEVEL: 8 **SUBJECT: Music**

STRAND	Performing Arts
SUB-STRAND	Art Skills and Processes
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	A8.1.2.1 Demonstrate the basic skills of playing string instruments.

NOTES

Care of String Instruments

- Handle your instrument with care!
- Bumping it may cause it to go out of tune, or for the pegs or bridge to get out of place. A bump could also crack the instrument.
- *Never play your instrument with dirty hands. Wash and dry your hands before playing!*

Storage:

- Keep your instrument in a safe place.
- Make sure it is in an area where it will not get too hot or cold. Do not place string instruments near a fireplace, radiator, or air conditioner.
- Be careful not to get the instrument wet or damp. If this happens, dry it off immediately.
- Violins and violas should be safely stored in their cases after practicing. Cellos and basses should rest on their sides away from foot traffic - never leaning against a wall or chair.

Unpacking:

- Open your case on a safe, flat surface, such as a floor. Do not open it on your lap, or it may tumble out of the case and fall on the floor.
- Make sure the TOP of the case is facing up before you open it.
- CELLOS and BASS: Always take your bow out first (soft cases). The bow can get caught in an empty cello or bass bag and break.

Cleaning:

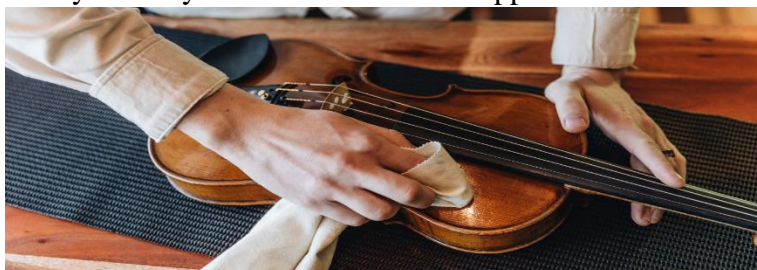
- Find a soft, clean cloth to use. Example approximately 8 to 12 inches square cloth for wiping fingerprints and rosin dust off your instrument. (A square from old flannel pajamas or a cotton T-shirt will work well.)

Tuning:

- You should NOT touch the large tuning pegs unless have been trained how to tune string instrument. Strings can easily break.

Packing:

- Dust the strings using a soft cloth.
- Do not put other items under or over your instrument in the case. Use a separate bag or folder.
- Always close your case and latch or zipper it shut.



Activities are in the Answer Booklet!

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Re-aligned Curriculum : Weekly Home Study Package
YEAR/LEVEL: 8 SUBJECT: Physical Education

STRAND	Physical Education
SUB-STRAND	PE 1.2 Fitness, Personal Development and Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	PE 8.1.2.3 Explore and utilise the exercise environment to enhance performance and support psychological growth and development.

LESSON NOTES

Resources and Build Environments for Physical Activity

Natural Resources

Protected areas including national/state parks and recreational waters are excellent natural resources that promote physical activity and interaction with Nature, which can relieve stress and reduce disease risk. Swimming, hiking and mountaineering are exciting activities. However, we have to be prepared for the activities we engage in due to conditions or situations we will encounter such as wind, rain, heat, cold and even insects or animals!



Build Environments

The built environment is defined as the part of the physical environment that is constructed or modified by human activity. It includes homes, schools, workplaces, parks or recreation areas, green-ways, business areas and transportation systems. In public health, a built environment refers to physical environments that are designed with health and wellness as integral parts of communities and it has features like open spaces, footpaths, cycle lanes, parks. The emphasis on the role of built environment is necessary as encouraging people to be more physically active in an environment that is not supportive is less likely to be effective.

Physical activity is promoted by the built environment through walkable neighbourhoods, presence of sidewalks, walking paths and bike paths and presence of recreational and sports infrastructure including parks, pools, playgrounds, and sport clubs.



Activities are in the Answer Booklet.

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
REALIGNED CURRICULUM: Weekly Home Study Package

YEAR/LEVEL: 8 SUBJECTS: MATHEMATICS

STRAND	3 MEASUREMENT
SUB-STRAND	MONEY
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Calculate and explain the concept of cost price, selling price, simple and compound interest and other related financial transaction.
ACHIEVEMENT INDICATOR	Calculate trading of goods through selling and buying prices percentages of marked-up prices. Calculate compound and simple interest.

LESSON NOTES

Cost Price [CP]: The amount of money paid to purchase an article.
SELLING PRICE[SP]: The amount at which an article is sold.

FORMULAS:

$$CP = SP - \text{Profit}$$

$$CP = SP + \text{Profit}$$

$$SP = CP + \text{Profit}$$

$$SP = CP - \text{Loss}$$

$$CP = \left[\frac{100}{100 + \text{Gain \%}} \right] SP$$

$$SP = \left[\frac{100 + \text{Gain \%}}{100} \right] CP$$

$$CP = \left[\frac{100}{100 - \text{Loss \%}} \right] SP$$

$$SP = \left[\frac{100 - \text{Loss \%}}{100} \right] CP$$

$$\text{PROFIT \%} = \left[\frac{\text{Net Profit} \times 100}{CP} \right]$$

$$\text{LOSS \%} = \left[\frac{\text{Net Loss} \times 100}{CP} \right]$$

$$\text{Profit} = SP - CP$$

$$\text{Loss} = CP - SP$$

DISCOUNT: is the amount or percentage at which an item is sold at a lower price than the marked price.

E.g. A shirt costs \$30. If 10% discount is allowed, then what would be the actual cost of the shirt?

First find what is 10% of \$30. $\$30 \times \frac{10}{100} = \3.00 Actual Price = CP – Discount = \$30 - \$3
= \$27.00

ACTIVITY:

1. A shopkeeper bought 300 apples at 80c each. 30 apples got rotten and the remaining were sold at the market for 20c each.
 - a. Find the buying price.
 - b. Find the selling price.
 - c. Find the gain or loss percent.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING



Climate Change is the long term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place.

Discuss with your family members the causes of Climate change. Ensure to keep a record of your discussion for later reference.

READING AND VIEWING

Poetry

REEF WALKING

**I have been out on the reef
Searching for cowrie shells**

**But every rock has been turned
By those who went before me
I am tired and disappointed
But I shall keep on trying
In case I find one
Looking for a place to hide**

Konai Helu Thaman

Summary

The poet is suggesting that no matter how difficult things may be in life, one must keep trying and never give up. Using the perfect example of cowrie hunt on the beach, the poet is trying to say that life is full of challenges, and with strong determination, one can overcome it and succeed.

Theme

- Never lose hope in life
- If you are determined, nothing is impossible
- Each day brings new ray of hope and opportunities
- Self-belief is key ingredient to success

Activity

1. **Name the poet.**
2. **Explain the poet's message.**
3. **How can one overcome challenges in life?**

Vocabulary Exercise:

1. Human beings need air and water in order to stay alive. They cannot without them.
2. The lowest temperature yesterday was 20°C and the temperature was 25°C.
3. Unless food is from flies, it may make you ill.
4. There were so many people injured by the earthquake that the hospital couldn't them all until extra doctors arrived.
5. The manager of Moce Bus Company selects his drivers very carefully. He employs only drivers who have been driving for at least five years.

WRITING AND SHAPING

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Construct simple and compound sentences to write information texts.

Compose different text types using a variety of sentences structures, linkages and appropriate vocabulary.

Apply a range of strategies to plan, draft, edit and publish written texts using legible handwriting.

Explanation

Purpose:	To explain how and why things occur.
Structure	
Definition:	Defines the phenomenon.
Operation:	Uses a series of logical statements which outline how or why something works.
Application:	Gives application for the phenomenon.
Conclusion:	Concluding statement or summary.
Grammar:	Generalised non-human nouns.
•	Use of technical terms
•	Occasional intricate noun groups
•	Uses timeless present tense
•	Mainly uses action verbs



Text Type:

Explanation

Structure

How do Grasses Pollinate?

Grammar

Definition

Pollination describes the process whereby grass seeds germinate.

Pollination for grasses begins with tiny flowers, usually about five millimeters long, which have no petals or sepals. A grass flower opens only once for about an hour or so. Some grasses open early in the morning. Others, like wheat and oats, open in the afternoon. On a dry, sunny day when the temperature is right, these tiny flowers split open and spout out pollen.

After the male part of the plant discharges the pollen, the female pistil pushes up to receive the pollen floating around in the air from other plants. When exactly the right pollen grain arrives at the tip end of a pistil ready to receive it, the material adheres to the sticky stigma.

Like a tiny plant suddenly coming to life, it begins to grow. Soon a long tube has grown down inside the pistil until it reaches the ovules then an egg, or seed is produced with the characteristics of the two plants.

E and J Lantry (1976) Stop Look and Listen. Review and Herald: Washington.

[Refer to Text Book Page 182.]

In your own spare time write what is global warming with at least 150-200 words. Space is provided in the Answer Booklet.

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
REALIGNED CURRICULUM WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE

YEAR: 8

SUBJECT: Hindi (हिन्दी)

तत्व□	1 सुनना एवं बोलना	2 पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना	3 लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
उप - तत्व□ (संकलित दृष्टिकोण)	1 मूल-पाठ के प्रकार-मीडिया□साधारण□संप्रेषण□साहित्यिक विषय।	2 भाषा की विशेषता एवं नियम।	3 सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ□
विषय के अधिगम परिणाम धारणा□कौशल और मनोवृत्तियाँ□	अर्थ लगाने हेतु विविध साहित्यिक□चित्रात्मक व ज्ञान वर्धक विषयों के प्रयोग को पढ़ना व समझ दर्शाना।	विविध पाठ रूपों□पाठ्य विशेषताओं व शैलीगत तत्वों तथा भाषागत व अभाषायी विशेषताओं को पहचानना व समझ दर्शाना कि वे अर्थ को कैसे संप्रेषित करते हैं।	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।

LESSON NOTES / EXERCISES

Listening and Speaking: (सुनना एवं बोलना)

क्या आप ने अपने परिवार या अपने किसी इसलाम दोस्त व सहेली के साथ कभी ईद मनाई है□अपने भाई व बहन से इसी विषय पर चर्चा करें।

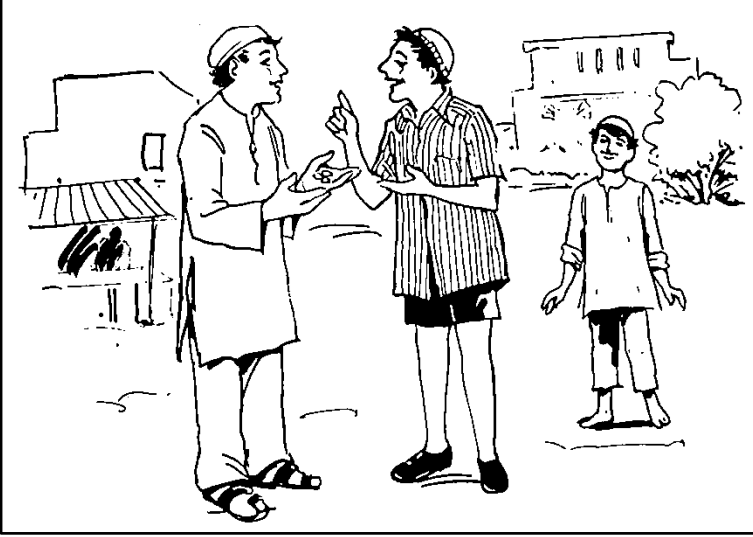


Reading and Viewing: (पढ़ना व सर्वेक्षण करना) – नीचे दिए गए पाठ को पढ़ो।

ईदगाह

रमजान माह के तीस दिन पूरे हुए। ईद के दिन सुबह-सुबह सभी ईदगाह जाने की तैयारियाँ करने लगे। बच्चे अपने हमउम्र साथियों को दृष्टि लगे। सभी बच्चे अपने माता-पिता से ईदगाह मेले के खर्च के लिए पैसे लेने लगे। हमिद के माता-पिता का देहान्त हो गया था। उसकी दादी अमीना को चिन्ता सताने लगी। उसके पास दो आने (आठ पैसे) ही हैं□जो उसने कपड़ों की सिलाई से जमा किए हैं। वह हमिद के ईदगाह जाने के कारण भी चिंतित है। वह सोचती है कि छोटा बच्चा दूर शहर के ईदगाह तक कैसे जाएगा□वह थक जाएगा। फिर भी साहस कर उसने हमिद को तीन पैसे देकर ईदगाह भेज दिया।

हमिद पुरानी टोपी और पुराने कपड़े पहनकर बिना जूतों के ही अपने दोस्तों - महमूद□मोहसिन□अहमद□अमी और नूरे के साथ ईदगाह की ओर चल दिया। वह बहुत प्रसन्न था। ईदगाह के दूर होने पर भी उसे थकावट महसूस नहीं हो रही थी। गाँव□शहर के ईदगाह पहुँचने तक सभी दोस्त शहर में सड़क के दोनों ओर बगीचे□अदालत□कालेज□क्लब आदि देखते हैं और उनके विषय में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की बातें करते हैं। वे ईदगाह के निकट पहुँच जाते हैं। वहाँ हलवाईयों की दुकानें शुरू हो गई हैं। आगे उन्होंने पुलिस लाइन देखी। वे ईदगाह में पहुँच। वहाँ सभी छोटे-बड़े रोज़ेदार पंक्तिबद्ध खड़े थे। सभी एक साथ सिजदे में सिर झुकाते और एक साथ ऊपर उठाते। नमाज़ समाप्त होने पर सबने एक-दूसरे को गले मिलकर मुबारकबाद दी।



सभी दोस्त दुकानों की ओर बढ़ गए। खिलौनों की दुकान पर जाकर हमिद के दोस्तों में अहमद ने सिपाही मोहसिन ने भिस्ती जूरे नो वकील को लिया। सभी अपने-अपने खिलौनों की विशेषता बता-बताकर प्रसन्न होते रहे। हमिद चुप रहा। कुछ आगे बढ़कर दोस्तों ने मिठाई ली। वे स्वाद ले-लेकर हमिद को चिढ़ाने लगे। इस पर हमिद ने मिठाई रेवड़ी आदि की बुराई बताकर अपने मन को समझाया।

वहाँ से मुड़कर सभी लोहे गिलट और नकली गहनों की दुकानों की ओर आए। दोस्त आगे चले गए।

किंतु हमिद लोहे की एक दुकान पर खड़ा होकर चिमटे की कीमत पूछने लगा। उसने तीन पैसे में चिमटा खरीदा और अपने दोस्तों के पास आ गया। चिमटा देखकर दोस्त हमिद की मज़ाक बनाने लगे। हमिद ने चिमटे की विशेषता बताकर उसे 'रुस्ते में हिंद' घोषित कर दिया। सभी दोस्तों को मिट्टी के खिलौने लेने पर पछतावा होने लगा। सभी ने अपने-अपने खिलौने हमिद को दिखाए और उसका चिमटा लेकर बारी-बारी से देखा। सबने उसकी अक्लमंदी की सराहना की।

घर पहुँचे ही बारी-बारी से सभी दोस्तों के मिट्टी के बने सिपाही वकील भिस्ती किसी न किसी कारण टूट गए। हमिद चिमटा लेकर अपनी दादी के पास पहुँचा। वह दुखी मन से बोले कि तू कुछ खाने के बजाय चिमटा ले आया है। हमिद ने दादी को बताया कि रोटी बनाते समय चूल्हे व तवे से तुम्हारी अँगुनिया जल जाती हैं इसलिए वह चिमटा लेकर आया है। हमिद की बात सुनकर अमीना ने उसे गले से लगा लिया और दुआएँ देने लगी।

(स्रोत - "प्रेमचंद की सुगम कहानियाँ" अभ्यास पुस्तिका — पृष्ठ 39-41)

Writing and Shaping: (लिखना एवं निर्माण करना)

(क) नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का सही जवाब अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

- हमिद कैसा लड़का था।
- ईदगाह जाने के लिए हमिद की दादी ने उसे कितने पैसे दिए थे।
- हमिद के दो दोस्तों के नाम बताइए।
- हमिद ने अपने दोस्तों से चिमटे की क्या-क्या विशेषता बताई।
- ईदगाह से चिमटा लाने पर दादी क्या सोचती है।

(ख) नीचे दिए गए रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो। सही शब्द को चुनकर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | रमजान के पूरे _____ रोजों के बाद ईद आई है। | (पच्चीस / तीस) |
| 2 | हमिद के अंदर _____ है। | (विश्वास / निराशा) |
| 3 | बच्चे को खुदा सलामत रखे _____ दिन भी _____ जाएँ। | (गुज़र / लौट) |
| 4 | लाखों सिर एक साथ _____ में झुक जाते हैं। | (शोक / सिजदे) |
| 5 | आग में बहादुर ही _____ हैं। | (कूदते / भागते) |

(ग) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में "ईदगाह" कहानी के मुख्यपात्र, हमिद का चरित्र-चित्रण 60-80 शब्दों में कीजिए।

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Realigned Curriculum Weekly Home Study Package
ANSWER BOOKLET

SUBJECT: Hindi (Hindi students ONLY)

- (क) 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- (ख) 1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____

(ग) “ईदगाह” कहानी के मुख्यपात्र, हमिद का चरित्र-चित्रण 60-80 शब्दों में कीजिए।

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Re-aligned Curriculum : Weekly Home Study Package
YEAR/LEVEL: 8 ANSWER BOOKLET

SUBJECT: Basic Science

1. Define the term friction.

2. List three helpful frictional forces.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

3. List three unhelpful frictional forces and mention how you can reduce these unhelpful frictional forces.

List of Unhelpful frictional forces	How to reduce the unhelpful frictional force?
i.	
ii.	
iii.	

SUBJECT: Healthy Living

1. List three personal hygiene tips.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

2. Why is it important to practise proper personal hygiene?

3. What can poor personal hygiene habits lead to?

4. List three of your personal hygiene products?

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

SUBJECT: Social Science

You have been given \$500.00 to spend on your birthday party. Prepare a budget with the help of your family. Make sure you save after spending. The space is provided in the Answer Booklet.

Birthday Party	
Particulars	Amount
Total Amount Received	\$500.00
Expenses	
Cake	
Sweets	
Juice	
Food	
Travelling	
Others	
Amount Saved	

SUBJECT: Art And Craft

Matching: Flower Arrangements

Match Column I with Column II. Write the letters in the space provided.

Column I	Column II
1. Dark	They have a soft feeling that is also natural.
2. Rustic	Delicate arrangements that may have deep red or purple tones throughout.
3. Tropical	Style feature blooms in darker colours
4. Romantic	Considered rough, aged, or natural
5. Feminine	Often use tropical elements such as palm leaves or anthurium.

SUBJECT: Music

True/False

Write True for correct statements and False for incorrect ones.

- i. Never play string instruments with dirty hands. _____
- ii. It is safer to learn instruments against wall for safe keeping. _____
- iii. We can clean string instruments using a hard cloth. _____
- iv. The tighter the string the well-tuned the guitar is. _____
- v. pack instruments in separate bags. _____

SUBJECT: Physical Education

Answer the following questions.

1. List three physical activities you can be engaged in when you are in the community.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

2. What are build environments for physical activity? Define and give an example.

Define _____

Example: _____

- ### 3. Why are build environments important?

SUBJECT: Mathematics

a.	b.	c.
----	----	----

SUBJECT: English

READING AND VIEWING

Activity

- 1. Name the poet.**

- 2. Explain the poet's message.**

- ### 3. How can one overcome challenges in life?

Vocabulary Exercise:

1. Human beings need air and water in order to stay alive. They cannot without them.
2. The lowest temperature yesterday was 20°C and the temperature was 25°C.
3. Unless food is from flies, it may make you ill.
4. There were so many people injured by the earthquake that the hospital couldn't them all until extra doctors arrived.
5. The manager of Moce Bus Company selects his drivers very carefully. He employs only drivers who have been driving for at least five years.

Writing and Shaping
