Subject: <u>English</u>   **Year: 8**   **Name: _____**

<u>Strand:</u>   Writing and Shaping
<u>Sub-Strand</u>: Language features and rules
<u>CLO</u>: Examine & explain socio cultural & other values, attitudes and beliefs and their relationships with the text used, audience, purpose and conventions.

<u>LESSON NOTES:</u>   COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

Read the following passage carefully. (Reference: English textbook – Pages 212-214)

The Solar System

The Sun is the star at the centre of our solar system. In our solar system, there are eight planets and their moons, as well as asteroids and comets, which travel, or orbit, around the sun. The Sun is a medium-sized star and is about 93 million miles from Earth. It weighs 300,000 times more than Earth even though it is made up of gas. It has a surface temperature of about 6000°C while its core is about 15 million °C. The sun is about halfway through its life and will burn for another 5 billion years.

The Inner Planets

1) **Mercury** is the closest planet to the sun. It is very hot during the day (430°C) but very cold at night (-180°C). The planet Mercury takes only 88 Earth days to orbit the sun.

2) **Venus** is the hottest planet in our solar system. It is surrounded by thick, orange clouds and shines so brightly in the evening that it is known as the Evening Star.

3) **Earth** is sometimes called the water planet because 70 percent of the Earth's surface is covered in water. It is the only planet in our solar system known to have living things. The Earth takes one year (365) to orbit the sun.

4) **Mars** is often called the red planet because it is covered in red dust. It has ice caps at its poles and has two moons which are shaped like potatoes.

The Outer Planets

5) **Jupiter** is a giant planet, one thousand times bigger than Earth. It is made of gas and has massive storms that can last for hundreds of years.

6) **Saturn** is best known for its rings which are made of ice, dust and rocks. It is the second biggest planet and has more than 30 moons.

7) **Uranus** is blue-green in colour. It has eleven narrow rings around it and is very cold and icy.

8) **Neptune** is a stormy planet with strong winds. It is blue in colour and has four rings and is extremely cold.

9) **Pluto** (also known as '**Dwarf Planet**') is no longer considered a planet. It is about the size of our moon. It takes Pluto 248 Earth years to orbit the sun.

Comets, Asteroids and Meteoroids

Comets are balls of dirt and ice that orbit the sun. When a comet passes close to the sun, it begins to melt. This creates the comet's tail. **Asteroids** are pieces of rock. Most of them orbit the sun between Mars and Jupiter. **Meteoroids** are pieces of stone debris that travel in space. If a meteoroid falls into the Earth's atmosphere, it burns up and glows. This is called a meteor. If you have ever seen a shooting star in the night sky, you have actually seen a meteor!

ACTIVITY: Part A – Comprehension Check

1. Name the star which is in the centre of the Solar System.

_____

2. How many planets are there in the Solar System?

_____

3. How long will the sun keep burning?

_____

4. Which planet is known as the Evening Star?

_____

5. Why do meteors glow they shoot through our sky?

_____

6. Which planet is no longer considered a planet?

_____

Part B – Fill In The Blanks

1) _____ is a giant planet, one thousand times bigger than Earth. It is made of gas and has massive storms that can last for hundreds of years.

2) _____ is best known for its rings which are made of ice, dust and rocks. It is the second biggest planet and has more than 30 moons.

3) _____ is blue-green in colour. It has eleven narrow rings around it and is very cold and icy.

4) _____ is a stormy planet with strong winds. It is blue in colour and has four rings and is extremely cold.

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:

Hire Purchase

- Hire purchase is an arrangement for buying expensive consumer goods, where the buyer makes an initial down payment and pays the balance plus interest in instalments.

- With hire purchase agreements, the ownership of the merchandise is not officially transferred to the buyer until all the payments have been made.

Example 1: Mr. Kumar wants to buy sports equipment for a sports club on hire purchase. **CASH PRICE: $15 000 / DEPOSIT: 30% / MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS: $300 monthly payments for a period of 4 years.**	**Example 2:** Mr. Mudaliar wants to buy a flat screen TV on hire purchase. **CASH PRICE: $1 000 / DEPOSIT: 10% / MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS: $30 monthly payments for a period of 3 years.**

Example 1:

1. Calculate the deposit to be paid on hire purchase. $\dfrac{30}{100}$ x 1500 = 450

2. How much will he pay altogether as instalments in 4 years?

    4 years = 48 months
    $300 X 48 months = $14 400

3. Calculate the total amount paid by him on hire purchase by the end of 4 years.
    $14,400 + $4,500 = $18,900

Example 2:

1. Calculate the deposit to be paid on hire purchase. $\dfrac{10}{100}$ X $1 000 = $100

2. How much will he pay altogether as instalments in 4 years?

    3 years = 36 months
    $30 X 36 months = $1080

3. Calculate the total amount paid by him on hire purchase by the end of 4 years.
    $1080 + $100 = $1180

4. How much could he save by buying the sports equipment on cash? **$18,900 − $15,000 = $3,900**	4. How much could he save by buying the sports equipment on cash? **$1180 - $1000 = $180**

ACTIVITY: WORK OUT THE FOLLOWING WORD PROBLEMS.

A: Mr. Kumar wants to buy sports equipment for a sports club on hire purchase. **CASH PRICE: $12 000 / DEPOSIT: 20% / MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS: $250 monthly payments for a period of 4 years.**	**B:** Mr. Mudaliar wants to buy a flat screen TV on hire purchase. **CASH PRICE: $ 800 / DEPOSIT: 10% / MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS: $30 monthly payments for a period of 3 years.**
1. Calculate the deposit to be paid on hire purchase. **20 X $12 000 = $2 400**	1. Calculate the deposit to be paid on hire purchase. **10 X $800 = $80 100**
2. How much will he pay altogether as instalments in 4 years?	2. How much will he pay altogether as instalments in 4 years?

3. Calculate the total amount paid by him on hire purchase by the end of
    4 years.
	3. Calculate the total amount paid by him on hire purchase by the end of
	    4 years.

4. How much could he save by buying the sports equipment on cash?	4. How much could he save by buying the sports equipment on cash?

Subject: <u>Healthy Living</u>   Year: 8   Name: _____

<u>STRAND:</u> Personal and Community Health
<u>SUB-STRAND:</u> Civic Pride

<u>CLO:</u> Gather information about World environmental issues and design solutions to address these solutions

LESSON NOTES: FIRE SAFETY
<u>FIRE SAFETY TIPS FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY</u>

- Have a home fire escape plan that includes two ways out of each room.

- Choose an outside meeting place so that everyone knows where to go in case of fire.

- If possible, have a fire extinguisher in your kitchen.

- Have a family fire drill twice a year.

- Keep curtains and other things that can burn away from stovetops and fireplaces.

- Grown-ups should stay in the kitchen when cooking on the stovetop.

- Keep matches and lighters up high and in a locked cabinet.

- Keep small children away from hot stovetops, irons and other things that could burn them.

- Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, inside bedrooms and outside sleeping areas.

- Test smoke alarms every month.

- Talk with all family members about a fire escape plan and practice the plan twice a year.

- If a fire occurs in your home, GET OUT, STAY OUT and CALL FOR HELP.

ACTIVITY: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1.   Have a home fire _____ that includes two ways out of each

      room.

2.   Choose an _____ meeting place so that everyone

      _____ where to go in case of fire.

3.   If possible, have a fire _____ in your kitchen.

4.   Have a family _____ _____ twice a year.

1. Keep _____ and other things that can _____ away

    from stovetops and fireplaces.

2. Grown-ups should stay in the kitchen when _____ on the

    stovetop.

3. Keep _____ and _____ up high and in a locked

    _____.

4. Keep small children _____ from hot stovetops, irons and other

    things that could _____ them.

5. Install _____ alarms on every level of your home, inside

    bedrooms and outside sleeping areas.

6. Test smoke _____ every month.

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

STRAND:	H2 – पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND:	H2.3 – सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक सदंभे पारिस्थितियाँ
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:

३. संघर्षमय जीवन

जब कोई रास्ता नहीं निकला तो लाचार होकर सुशीला ने भीख माँगना शुरू कर दिया । वह नइके ही घर से निकल जाती और घर–घर जाकर भीख माँगा करती । जब उसे जरूरत भर का आटा–चावल मिल जाता तो वह घर लौट आती । लेकिन ज्यादातर यही होता कि दिन भर भटकने के बाद भी मुश्किल से ही गुजारे भर का खाना जुटा पाती थी ।

एक बार दिन भर भीख माँगने पर भी उसे कहीं भी भीख न मिला । घर में अन्न का एक दाना भी न था । बच्चे भूख से बेचैन होकर रो रहे थे । बेचारी सुशीला से बच्चों का दुख देखा न गया ।

उसने निश्चय किया कि अब घर की सभी बातें पति को बतानी चाहिए । इससे पहले भी सुशीला ने एक दो बार सुदामा से घर का हाल बताने की कोशिश की थी मगर कर न सकी । आज उसने पक्का निश्चय कर लिया था कि सुदामा को घर की सारी परेशानियाँ बता ही दी जाए, ताकि उन्हें दूर करने का कोई न कोई उपाय निकल सके ।

सुशीला, सुदामा के पास गई और बोली, "हम पर घोर संकट आया हुआ है । बच्चे भूख के मारे बिलख रहे हैं । घर में अन्न का एक दाना भी नहीं है । बताइए, अब हम करें तो क्या करें ? बच्चों को यूँ भूखा तो नहीं मारा जा सकता । उन्हें बचाने का कोई उपाय तो कीजिए ।"

सुदामा को घर की परेशानियों का हाल जानकर बहुत दुख हुआ । कुछ देर सोच–विचार करने के बाद उसने कहा, "सब कुछ भगवान की इच्छा से होता है । मैं रोज भगवान की पूजा करता हूँ । मुझे विश्वास है कि वह हमें नहीं भूलेगा और हमारी कठिनाइयों को अवश्य दूर करेगा ।"

"हो सकता है कि भगवान हमारी मदद करे," सुशीला ने कहा, "लेकिन मुझे डर है

कि शायद अब तक बात हाथ से निकल जाए । इस टीरान कहीं हमारे बच्चे ही उसे प्यारे न हो जाए ।"

सुटामा चुप-चाप सुनता रहा ।

थोड़ी टेर रूककर सुशीला ने फिर कहा । "हाँ, एक भगवान और भी है । वह हमारे बिल्कुल समीप है । कृष्ण भगवान-हमारे राजा, वे भगवान हैं । इस समय सिर्फ वे ही हमारी मटट कर सकते हैं । क्या बचपन में वे आपके मित्र नहीं रहे हैं ? अगर आप उनके पास जाकर अपनी परेशानियों का हाल सुनाए तो वे अवश्य ही हमारी सहायता करेंगे ।"

"आपको कुछ माँगना नहीं पड़ेगा," सुशीला ने कहा । "आप केवल उनसे मिल ही लीजिए । जब भेंट होगी तो स्वयं ही हमारे परिवार के बारे में पूछेंगे । तब आप उन्हें सब कुछ सच-सच बता टीजिएगा । उनके पूछने पर आप कुछ छिपा तो सकते नहीं । आप केवल इतना ही कह टीजिएगा कि हम कैसे जी रहे हैं । सच कहना कोई माँगना थोड़े ही होता है ।"

"वह मेरे परिवार के बारे में पूछे न पूछे," सुटामा ने कहा । "मुझे उससे मिलने की बड़ी चाह है । हमें एक दूसरे को टेखे कितने वर्ष हो गए । "

"तब आप जाते क्यों नहीं ? जाकर मिल लीजिए," सुशीला ने कहा । "वे आपसे मिल कर बड़े खुश होंगे । मैंने लोगों से सुना है कि श्री कृष्ण बहुत अच्छे हैं, कठिनाइयों में लोगों की मटट करना वह अपना धर्म समझता है । "

"कृष्ण से मिलना तो सौभाग्य की बात होगी," सुटामा ने कहा । "लेकिन बात यह है कि जब मैं अपने पुराने मित्र से मिलूँगा तो कोई न कोई चीज भेंट उपहार में भी टेनी पड़ेगी । नहीं तो वह क्या सोचेगा ।"

"कृष्ण बहुत बड़े राजा हैं," सुशीला ने कहा । "दुनिया भर में ऐसी क्या चीज है जो उनके पास नहीं है ? उन्हें आपकी भेंट-उपहार की कोई जरूरत नहीं ।"

"क्या कहती हो ?" सुदामा ने आवाज ऊंची करके कहा, "मैं राजा कृष्ण से नहीं मिलने जा रहा हूं, मैं उस कृष्ण से मिलने जा रहा हूं जो मेरा दोस्त है और मैं अपने दोस्त से खाली हाथ बिल्कुल नहीं मिलूंगा ।"

इस पर सुशीला ने कुछ क्षण सोच कर कहा, "अच्छी बात है, खाली हाथ जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं । कल सवेरे जिस समय आप यहां से खाना होंगे उस समय कृष्ण के लिए भेंट-उपहार का बन्दोबस्त भी हो जाएगा ।"

मगर सुशीला को कुछ पता न था कि कृष्ण को भेजने के लिए उपहार कहां से आएगा ? घर में तो फूटी कौड़ी भी न थी ।

लाचार होकर उसे एक बार फिर पड़ोसियों से सहायता लेने की जरूरत आ पड़ी । उस की किस्मत से पड़ोस की एक बूढ़ी टाटी अभी भी उसके साथ अच्छा बरताव करती थी । सुशीला ने उसी के पास जाकर अपनी दुख-गाथा कही और अन्त में पूछा, "अब मैं कृष्ण को भेंट देने के लिए क्या और कहां से लाऊं ?"

"इसमें क्या परेशानी है ?" बूढ़ी टाटी ने कहा । "मैंने सुना है कि कृष्ण को चावल की खीलें खाने का बड़ा शौक था । क्यों न कुछ खीलें ही भिजवा दो ?

ख. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।

१. सुशीला क्यों परेशान थी ?

२. लाचार होकर सुशीला क्या करने लगी थी ?

३. बच्चों को दुखी देखकर सुशीला ने क्या निर्णय किया ?

४. सुदामा क्यों कृष्ण से मिलने खाली हाथ नहीं जाना चाहता था ?

५. सुशीला को किसने और क्या सलाह दी थी ?

1. --

   ----

2. --

   ----

3. --

   ----

4. --

   ----

5. --

Subject: <u>Social Science</u>   **Year: 8**   **Name: _____**

<u>Strand:</u> Resources and Economic Activities
<u>Sub- Strand:</u> Use And Management Of Resources
<u>CLO:</u> Collect information on resources and the ways to manage resources wisely

<u>LESSON NOTES:</u>
<u>What are Resources?</u>

- Resource refers to all the materials available in our environment which help us to satisfy our needs and wants.

- A resource is a source or supply from which benefit is produced

- Some benefits of using resources may include increased in wealth, meeting our needs or wants, proper functioning of a system or our well- being becomes better.

- From a human perspective a natural resource is anything we get from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants.

<u>Types of Resources</u>

- Forest Resource

- Water Resource

- Land Resource

- Mineral Resource

- Food Resource

- Energy Resource

Managing Resources

- We need to use our resources wisely so that we will not run out of supply.

- Everyone should work hand in hand in order to manage resources so that it will be available for future generations.

- If resources will be misused than there will not be enough resources left for future generations.

ACTIVITY:
1. FILL IN THE TABLE GIVEN BELOW.

TYPES OF RESOURCES	STATE THREE EXAMPLES
FOREST RESOURCE	Timber / Fruits / Herbal Medicine / Birds / Wild Animals, etc.
WATER RESOURCE	
LAND RESOURCE	
MINERAL RESOURCE	
FOOD RESOURCE	
ENERGY RESOURCE	

2. FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

- _____refers to all the materials available in our environment which help us to satisfy our needs and wants.

- A resource is a _____or supply from which benefit is _____.

- Some _____of using resources may include _____ in wealth, meeting our needs or wants, proper functioning of a system or our well- being becomes better.

- From a human _____ a natural resource is anything we get from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants.

Subject: <u>Basic Science</u>   **Year: 8**   **Name:** _____

<u>STRAND:</u> Matter

<u>SUB-STRAND:</u> Materials

<u>CLO:</u> Gather information and present separation processes in everyday life.

 LESSON NOTES:

 <u>METHODS OF SEPARATING MIXTURES</u>

There are a variety of ways to separate substances in mixtures. Knowing the properties — key characteristics of substances — helps to determine which method is best when separating mixtures.

- **Magnetism:** the property of **magnetism** can be used to separate mixtures. For example, iron filings are attracted to magnets. If you had a mixture of iron filings and sand, you could drag a magnet through the mixture to separate the two substances. The iron filings would become attached to the magnet, while the sand would not.

- **Filtration or sifting** is a method in which you use the property of size to separate mixtures. If the particles within a mixture are two different sizes, you could use a sieve or strainer to separate the two components.

- **Evaporation** is a method in which the liquid portion of the solution is allowed to evaporate, leaving the solute behind. To speed up the process of evaporation, heat can be added.

- **Distillation** is a method that uses the property of the boiling point to separate two components of a solution. With distillation you can collect this gas by cooling it and having it condense into another container. This method can be used to separate the components of muddy water, for example, to obtain clean drinking water.

- **Spinning** a centrifuge separates a mixture by spinning. Cream is separated from milk by this method and in medicine a centrifuge   is used to separate red blood cells from the blood plasma.

Decanting is a method you can use to roughly separate the liquid from the solid. Sometimes you may want to separate an insoluble solid substance which is mixed with a liquid, for example a pot of uncooked rice which has just been thoroughly washed. To do this allow the solids to settle to the bottom of the pot then gently pour the liquid off the top trying not to shake the pot. This will leave the rice in the bottom of the pot.

ACTIVITY: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES.

1. There are a variety of ways to _____ substances in mixtures.

2. Knowing the properties — key characteristics of substances — helps to _____ which method is best when separating mixtures.

3. **Magnetism:** the property of _____ can be used to separate mixtures. For example, iron filings are _____to magnets.

4. If you had a _____ of iron filings and sand, you could drag a _____ through the mixture to separate the two substances.

5. The _____ filings would become attached to the magnet, while the _____ would not.

6. _____ is a method in which you use the property of size to separate mixtures. If the particles within a mixture are two different sizes, you could use a sieve or strainer to separate the two components.

7. _____ is a method in which the liquid portion of the solution is allowed to evaporate, leaving the solute behind. To speed up the process of evaporation, heat can be added.

8. _____ is a method that uses the property of the boiling point to separate two components of a solution.

9. With distillation you can collect this gas by _____ it and having it condense into another container.

10. _____ is a method you can use to roughly separate the liquid from the solid.

11. _____ a centrifuge separates a mixture by spinning.

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 14- 2021

LESSON NOTES [SUBJECT]: NVVT   YEAR / LEVEL: 8   NAME: _____

LESONI:	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena i na ika vitu kei na ika walu ni yabaki
YACA NI MATANA:	NA ITOVO KEI NA IVAKARAU VAKAVANUA
NANAMAKI NI MATANA:	Na bula veimaliwai vakamata tamata kei na vanua e vakarautaki kina.

ULUTAGA: NA I TOVO KEI NA I VAKARAU VAKAVANUA [20 na maka]

I. Wirina na i sau ni taro ko sa digitaka.

1. Na i yau cava e vakatokai me ulu ni yau vaka-Viti?

A. ibe

B. masi

C. tabua

D. yaqona

2. Na moto e dau vakayagataki ena meke

A. dabe

B. wesi.

C. seasea.

D. vakamalolo

3. Na burua e dau vakayacori ena gauna ni

A. somate.

B. tevutevu

C. vakamau

D. sucu ni gone

4. Veitalia ga na kacabote e i bole nei ra

A. boto.

B. qari.

C. lairo.

D. kalavo

5. Ena i wiliwili Vaka-Viti, ni tini na vai sa dua na

A. bi.

B. dali.

C. tabakau.

D. kumakumare

Vola e dua na i toqa (√) kevaka e donu na i yatuvosa e soli e ra se korosi (X) kevaka e cala.

1. Na i vana e tiki ni vale Vaka-Viti. ……………………

2. Na derua e dau vakayagataki ena meke……………………..

3. E dau tuberi na tabua me i qaloqalovi………………………

4. Na tunudra e dau caka ena gauna ni somate……………………..

5. Ko Tunimata e liuliu ni mataqali Matanivanua…………………………..

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B. Vola I tukutukutaka na ulutaga ka soli tiko e ra.

<u>Na Yaga ni Teitei</u>

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<u>Na Yaga ni Teitei</u>