Subject: <u>English</u> Year:	8 Name	<u>:</u>
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ACTIVITY: Part A – Comprehension Check

1. How are volcanoes formed?

A volcano is formed when molten rock or magma escapes to the earth's surface

2. Where do we usually find volcanoes?

They are found usually in places where the earth's tectonic plates meet.

3. Explain the difference between magma and lava.

When molten rock is in a volcano it is called magma but when it leaves a volcano it is referred to as lava

4. Describe the **two** types of vents.

There are two types of vents: a hole in the ground or the top of a hill or mountain that was formed by lava.

5. Name the **four** types of volcanoes.

The 4 types of volcanoes are: dome, cinder cones, shield volcanoes and strato or composite volcanoes

Part B – Fill In The Blanks

- 1. There are some places where volcanoes are found in the middle of the plate.
- 2. There are 4 types of volcanoes.
- 3. Magma slowly builds up under the surface of the earth.
- 4. Dome volcanoes are shaped like a dome.
- 5. Cinder cone volcanoes are shaped like an upside down ice cream cone.

Subject: Mathematics Year: 8 Name: _____

ACTIVITY: WORK OUT THE FOLLOWING WORD PROBLEMS.

	T		T
[A] A car was bought for	[B] A book cost \$10 and	[C] A TV was bought for	[D] A house was bought
\$6000 and later sold for	later sold for \$12.	\$600 and later sold for	for \$40000 and later
\$8000. Calculate:	Calculate:	\$800. Calculate:	sold for \$80000.
[i] Profit = Selling Price –	[i] Profit = SP – CP	[i] Profit = SP – CP	Calculate:
Cost Price	= \$12 - \$10	= \$800 - \$600	[i] Profit = SP – CP
= \$8000 - \$6000	= \$2	= \$200	= \$80000 - \$40000
= \$2000	[ii] % P = <u>P</u> X 100%		= \$40000
[ii] % Profit = <u>Profit</u> X 100%	СР	[ii] % P = <u>P</u> X 100%	
СР	=\$2 X 100%	СР	[ii] % P = <u>P</u> X 100%
= <u>\$2000</u> X 100%	\$12	=\$200 X 100%	СР
\$8000	= 1/6 X 100%	\$800	=\$40000 X 100%
= ½ X 100%	= 16.67%	= ½ X 100%	\$80000
= 25%		= 25%	= ½ X 100%
			= 50%
[E] A car was bought for	[F] A book cost \$12 and	[G] A TV was bought for	[H] A house was bought
\$8000 and later sold for	later sold for \$8.	\$600 and later sold for	for \$80000 and later
\$6000. Calculate:	Calculate:	\$500. Calculate:	sold for \$60000.
[i] Loss = CP – S P	[i] Loss = CP – S P	[i] Loss = CP – S P	Calculate:
= \$8000 - \$6000	= \$12 - \$8	= \$600 - \$500	[i] Loss = CP – S P
= \$2000	= \$4	= \$100	= \$80000-\$60000
[ii] % L = <u>L</u> X 100%			= \$20000
СР		=	
= <u>\$2000</u> X 100%	[ii] % L = <u>L</u> X 100%	[ii] % L = <u>L</u> X 100%	=
\$8000	СР	СР	[ii] % L = <u>L</u> X 100%
= ½ X 100%	= <u>\$4</u> X 100%	= <u>\$100</u> X 100%	СР
= 25%	\$12	\$600	= <u>\$20000</u> X 100%
	= 1/3 X 100%	= 1/6 X 100%	\$80000
	= 33.33%	= 16.67%	= ½ X 100%
	1	l	1
			= 25%

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED WORKSHEET 13

LESSON NOTES (SUBJECT): NVVT

YEAR / LEVEL: 8

NAME:			
IN AIM C:			

LESONI:	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena ika vitu ni yabaki
YACA NI MATANA:	Wilivola kei na vakadidigo
NANAMAKI NI MATANA:	Wililiki vakadigova, kila vakavinaka na veimataqali vosa,kedrai bulibuli me rawa ni vakadeitaki kina na itukutuku.

A. Na Vakadidigotaki Yatuvosa

Na I vakatakilakila Eso E na Yatuvosa

- " na i dola ni yatuvosa " na i sogo ni yatuvosa .
- . na i cegu levu , na i cegu leka
- ? na i cegu taro! na l cegu kurabui

Kena I Vakaraitaki

- 1. Vosa Vakadodonu "Au dau masu e na veisiga," a kaya ko Sera.
- 2. Taro "Ko cei na yacamu?" a taro ko Makereta.
- 3. Kaila "Tiko lo!" a kailavaka yani ko Seru.

Veitarataravi ni veika mo cakava.

- i)Wasea na i yatuvosa. -a) na cava e tukuni b) o cei e tukuna
- ii) Vakadigotaka na I matai ni wasewase
- iii) Tinia ena I cegu levu na I karua ni wasewase

Cakacaka Lavaki

A. Vakadigotaka vakadodonu na yatuvosa e ra.

- 1. Mo ia tiko ga na masu a kaya ko Mere "Mo ia tiko ga na masu" a kaya ko Mere.
- 2. Ko na gole e na siga cava a taro ko Sai <u>"Ko na gole e na siga cava?" a taro ko Sai.</u>
- 3. Au na lako ena siga Moniti a tukuna ko Josua "Au na lako ena siga Moniti," a tukuna ko Josua.
- 4. Lako laivi ki tautuba a kailavaka yani ko Rosi vei tacina <u>"Lako laivi ki tautuba!" a kailavaka yani ko Rosi vei tacina.</u>

B. Vola na vakaleleka ni vosa e ra.

Kena I vakaraitaki (Au sa la'ki vuli **de'u** na cudruvi vei qasenivuli.)

A.	<u>VDL</u>	A VAKADODONU NA IYATUVOSA ERA.
	1.	ko sa lako tu ki vei ilimotama
		Ko sa lako tu ki vei Ilimotama?
	2.	e na qai lako ena siga cava ko mataiasi
		E na qai lako ena siga cava ko Mataiasi?
	3.	na noqu koro ko sawaieke mai gau.
		Na noqu koro ko Sawaieke mai Gau.
	4.	au a lako mai e na siga moniti
		Au a lako e na siga Moniti.
	5.	ko a vodo li mai ena waqa na adi talei
		Ko a vodo li mai ena waqa na Adi Talei?
В.	VAK	ADIGOCA VAKADODONU NA IYATUVOSA ERA.
	1.	Ko cei ea laucoqa mai Suva e na yakavi na noa a taroga ko Semi
		"Ko cei ea laucoqa mai Suva e na yakavi na noa?" a taroga ko Semi.
	2.	O sobo sa qai cala tale na neirau veivosaki ni a dodonu me keirau sota e na mata ni koronivuli a kaya ko tinaqu
		"O Sobo, sa qai cala tale na neirau veivosaki ni a dodonu me keirau sota e na mata ni koronivuli,
	3.	<mark>e kaya ko tinaqu.</mark> A cava na vuni nona dro ko simeli a taroga ko eremasi
		"A cava na vuni nona dro ko Simeli?" a taroga ko Eremasi.
	4.	Au a nanuma mai ni waqa tu na sitovu a sauma ko simeli
		"Au a nanuma mai ni waqa tu na sitovu," a sauma ko Simeli.
	5.	Sabusabu cava ko dou nanuma vei au a kaya ko Joseva
		"Sabusabu, cava dou nanuma vei au," a kaya ko Joseva.
	6.	E ka yaga me da gunu wai tiko vakalevu a vakamacalataka ko Vuniwai Tukana
		"E ka yaga me da gunu wai tiko vakalevu," a vakamacalataka ko vuniwai Tukana.

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

ACTIVITY: Part 1: Write Either [True] / [False] Beside Each Statement.

- Be seated at all times. TRUE
- Never put your hands, arms or head out of the window.
- Try to distract the driver. FALSE
- Do not play with door handles. It is good to lock the car doors. TRUE
- Do not wear a seat belt if there is one.

 FALSE
- Do not make any attempts to move from one seat to another when the bus or car is moving. TRUE
- If you are travelling in an open van or truck, sit more towards the cab end and not near the tail end. TRUE

Part 2: Fill In The Blank Spaces.

- Overloading vehicles can lead to damages to the vehicle and as a result accident may occur.
- Over-speeding by drivers is one of the major causes of road accidents in Fiji.
- When drivers are distracted they lose concentration while driving.
- Seat belts in vehicles have been made compulsory.

Subject: Hindi Year: 8 Name: _____

STRAND:	H2 – पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND:	H2.3 – सामाजिक व सास्कृतिक सदर्भ परिस्थितियाँ
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	H2.3.I 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: २. कृष्ण सुदामा की जीवनी

कई वर्ष बीत गए मगर कृष्ण और सुदामा की भेंट न हो सकी । अब कृष्ण द्वारका के राजा हो गए थे । उन्होंने बहुत बड़े-बड़े काम किए, लड़ाइयाँ लड़ी और जीती । कई बार राजाओं के आपसी झगड़े निपटाएँ । उनके राज्य में शान्ति थी और लोग सुख से जीवन बिता रहे थे ।

यही नहीं प्रजा के लोग भी राजा को बहुत प्यार करते थे। जब प्रजा पर कोई दुख या संकट आता तो वे अपने राजा श्री कृष्ण के पास मदद के लिए जाते थे। उनके पास हर समस्याओं का समाधान था। श्री कृष्ण की राजधानी द्वारका में सब लोग मिल-जुल कर बड़े प्यार से रहते थे।

दूसरी तरफ सुदामा उतना ही गरीब था । वह द्वारका से बहुत दूर एक छोटे से गाँव में रहता था ।

सुदामा पूजा-पाठ करने-कराने का काम किया करता था । इस काम में मुश्किल से उसका गुजारा होता था ।

कुछ दिन बाद सुदामा की शादी भी हो गई । उसकी पत्नी का नाम सुशीला था । वह बहुत ही अच्छी और संस्कारी औरत थी । गरीबी में ही उनका समय बीतता गया ।

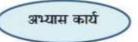
सुदामा के कई बच्चे भी हो गए थे। इस तरह उसका परिवार तो बदता रहा पर आमदनी पहले जितनी ही बनी रही। उसके पास कहने को एक छोटा-सा घर, जरा सी जमीन और एक गाय के सिवा और कुछ भी न था। उसका ज्यादातर समय पूजा-पाठ और चिन्तन-मनन में बीत जाता था।

घर को चलाने और बच्चों की देख-रेख का सारा काम अकेले सुशीला को करना पड़ता था । सुशीला बहुत मेहनत से काम करती और जैसे-तैसे अपने परिवार का लालन-पालन कर सुदामा को घरेलू झंझटों से बचाए रखती थी । घर की जिम्मेदारी उठाना उसके लिए एक कठिन काम था ।

जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता गया सुशीला की मुसीबतें भी बदती गईं । अब तो बड़ी कठिनाई से वह अपने परिवार का खर्च चला पाती ।

परिवार का पेट भरने के लिए वह पड़ोसियों से उधार लेना शुरू कर दी । किसी से चावल लिए, किसी से थोड़ा सा दूध तो किसी से थोड़ी बहुत तरकारियाँ । केवल कुछ दिनों तक पड़ोसियों ने उधार दिया । सुशीला उधार लौटा नहीं पाती थी इसलिए अब कोई उसे उधार भी नहीं देता । वे सुशीला से तंग आ गए थे । वे जैसे ही सुशीला को अपने घर की ओर आता देखते वैसे ही दरवाजा-खिड़की बन्द कर लेते ।

सुशीला सब तरफ से दुखी हो गई । वह यही सोच में रहती कि कैसे अपने छोटे-छोटे बच्चों का पेट भरे ? उन्हें तो किसी तरह खिलाना ही था । ऐसी हालत में सुशीला करे भी तो क्या करे ?



- ख. अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में √या ×के द्वारा बताइए कि नीचे दिए गए वाक्य सही है या गलत ।
- १. श्री कृष्ण की राजधानी द्वारका थी ।
- २. कृष्ण और सुदामा की भेंट हमेशा होती रहती थी । 🗴
- ३. परिवार का पेट भरने के लिए सुदामा पड़ोसियों से उधार लेता था । ${\color{red} {
 m X}}$
- सुदामा का अधिक समय पूजा-पाठ और चिन्तन-मनन में बीत जाता था ।
- कृष्ण के राज्य में शान्ति थी और लोग सुख से जीवन बिता रहे थे ।

subject, social science feat, o name.	Subject: Social Science	Year: 8 Name:
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ACTIVITY:

- 1. List some environmental challenges linked with globalization.

 <u>Climate change / Cross-boundary water and air pollution / Over-fishing of the ocean.</u>
- 2. What is the Silk Road?

The Silk Road is a network of trade routes that connected Asia, Africa, and Europe is a good example of the transformative power of trans-local exchange that existed in the "Old World".

3. What affects the Globalization process? Globalizing processes affect and are affected by;

- a) Business and work organization
- b) Economics
- c) Socio-cultural resources
- d) The natural environment.

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES BELOW.

- 1. Philosophy, religion, language, the arts, and other aspects of culture spread and mixed as nations exchanged products and ideas.
- 2. Europeans made important <u>discoveries</u> in their exploration of the oceans, including the start of <u>transatlantic</u> travel to the "New World" of the Americas.
- 3. Global movement of people, goods, and ideas <u>expanded</u> significantly in the following centuries.
- 4. In the 20th century, road vehicles, <u>intermodal</u> transport, and airlines made transportation even faster.
- 5. The advent of <u>electronic</u> communications, most notably mobile phones and the Internet, <u>connected</u> billions of people in new ways by the year 2010.

Subject: <u>Basic Science</u> Year: 8 Name:	
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ACTIVITY: FILL IN THE TABLE GIVEN BELOW.

TERMS	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Matter	Matter is anything that takes up space and	Table / Chair / Container / Bucket
	has mass.	
Pure Substance	A pure substance contains only one type of	Gold, Aluminium
	particle	
Mixture	Mixtures are substances that consist of	Air, Cough Mixture, juice, cake mix
	combinations of two or more pure	
	substances, or different particles	
Solutions	Solutions are a type of mixture in which the	Juice, Tea
	pure substances within the solution mix	
	together so well that they give the	
	appearance of only one substance.	
Solute	A solute is the substance that dissolves	Sugar, salt. soil
Solvent	A solvent is the substance in which the	Water, milk
	solute is dissolved	

Mixtures are listed below. Some are liquid solutions, some are not. Think about each mixture, then fill in the boxes.

Do The Substances		If the substance dissolved:	
MIXTURES	Dissolve.	Name the solute /	Name the solvent
	Write Yes / No	solutes	
Sugar & Water	Yes	Sugar	Water
Muddy Water	Yes	Mud	water
Salty Water	Yes	salt	water
Pebbles In Water	No	pebbles	Water
Instant Coffee Drink	Yes	coffee	Water, milk
Orange Juice	Yes	Orange, sugar	water
Oil & Water	No	-	Oil / water
Instant Tea Drink	Yes	Tea leaves, sugar	water
Ocean Water	Yes	Salt, other minerals	water