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

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

Sun

- 2. How many planets are there in the Solar System? <u>8 Planets</u>
- 3. How long will the sun keep burning? 5 billion years
- 4. Which planet is known as the Evening Star? Venus
- 5. Why do meteors glow they shoot through our sky? They burn and glow
- 6. Which planet is no longer considered a planet? Pluto

Part B – Fill In The Blanks

- 1) <u>Jupiter</u> 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) <u>Saturn</u> 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) <u>Uranus</u> is blue-green in colour. It has eleven narrow rings around it and is very cold and icy.
- 4) Neptune is a stormy planet with strong winds. It is blue in colour and has four rings and is extremely cold.

Subj	ect: Mathematics	Year: 8	Name:

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.

1. Calculate the deposit to be paid on hire purchase.

100

20 X \$12 000 = \$2400

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

4 years = 48 months \$250 X 48 months = \$12000

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?

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. $10 \times \$800 = \80 100

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.

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

Subject: <u>Healthy Living</u>	Year: 8	Name:	
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ACTIVITY: FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Have a home fire <u>escape</u> that includes two ways out of each room.
- 2. Choose an <u>outside</u> meeting place so that everyone <u>knows</u> where to go in case of fire.
- 3. If possible, have a fire extinguisher in your kitchen.
- 4. Have a family fire drill twice a year.
- Keep <u>curtains</u> and other things that can <u>burn</u> away from stovetops and fireplaces.
- 2. Grown-ups should stay in the kitchen when cooking on the stovetop.
- 3. Keep matches and lighters up high and in a locked cabinet
- 4. Keep small children <u>away</u> from hot stovetops, irons and other things that could <u>burn</u> them.
- 5. Install <u>smoke</u> alarms on every level of your home, inside bedrooms and outside sleeping areas.
- 6. Test smoke alarms every month.

Subject: Hindi	Year: 8	Name:
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- उनके घर में कुछ खाने को नही था।
- 2. वह भीक मांगने लगी।
- 3. सुदामा से उनका हाल बतलायगी।
- वह खाली हाथ कैसे उनसे मिलने जाय ।
- एक बूढी दादी ने उनहें चावल की खीलें लें जाने को कहा ।

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

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	Fish, crabs, prawns, corals, pearls, gravel
LAND RESOURCE	Soil for building houses, roads, farming
MINERAL RESOURCE	Gold, copper, tin, aluminium
FOOD RESOURCE	Vegetables, root crops, cereals
ENERGY RESOURCE	Sun, moon, water, wind,

2. FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

- Resources 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 <u>benefits</u> of using resources may include <u>increased</u> in wealth, meeting our needs or wants, proper functioning of a system or our well- being becomes better.
- From a human <u>perspective</u> 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> </u>			

ACTIVITY: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES.

- 1. There are a variety of ways to **separate** substances in mixtures.
- 2. Knowing the properties key characteristics of substances helps to **determine** which method is best when separating mixtures.
- 3. **Magnetism:** the property of <u>magnetism</u> can be used to separate mixtures. For example, iron filings are <u>attached</u> to magnets.
- 4. If you had a <u>mixture</u> of iron filings and sand, you could drag a <u>magnet</u> through the mixture to separate the two substances.
- 5. The **iron** filings would become attached to the magnet, while the **sand** would not.
- 6. <u>Filtration</u> 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. **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.
- 8. <u>Distillation</u> 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 **cooling** it and having it condense into another container.
- 10. **Decanting** is a method you can use to roughly separate the liquid from the solid.
- 11. **Spinning** a centrifuge separates a mixture by spinning.

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 VAKAR	AU VAKAVANUA [20 na maka]
I. Wirina na i sau ni taro ko sa digita	ıka.
1. Na i yau cava e vakatokai me ulu r	ni yau vaka-Viti?
A. ibe	
B. masi	
C. tabua	
D. yaqona	
2. Na moto e dau vakayagataki ena i	neke
A. dabe	
B. wesi. C. seasea.	
C. seasea. D. vakamalolo	
3. Na burua e dau vakayacori ena gau	na 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 A. bi.	sa dua na
B. dali.	
C. tabakau.	
D. kumakumare	
 Vola e dua na i toga (√) 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-V	
2. Na derua e dau vakayagataki	
3. E dau tuberi na tabua me i qa	
4. Na tunudra e dau caka ena ga	·

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

B. Vola I tukutukutaka na ulutaga ka soli tiko e ra.			
<u>Na Yaga ni Teitei</u>			
			
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