

LESSON NOTE

School: Lovu Sangam School

Year: 8

Subject: English Worksheet Week 8 SOLUTION

Fill in the blanks using the words from the table.

SUMMARY	Act One	Scene One:
Setting: in the Admiral Benbow Inn, Blackhill Cove, North Devon, England Spring 1783		
Captain Billy Bones was staying in Mrs Hawkins' Inn (a small hotel). Although Dr Livesey warned him not to drink too much, he kept on drinking rum.		
This was probably because he was scared of the other crews who knew that he had "Flint's Fist" (treasure which the pirate, Captain Flint, had buried on an Island).		
Suddenly, Black Dog , one of the pirates, arrived and asked Captain Bones for treasure. Captain Bones was able to chase him away, but this made him feel weak.		

Captain Bones asked Jim Hawkins, the Inn owner's son , to tell Dr Livesey to come to Admiral Benbow and capture "all Flint's crew" (the other pirates who were after their share of the treasure).
Blind Pew, a blind pirate, arrived. He put a black spot on Billy Bone's left hand – he died soon after. Just before he died, he gave the key to his sea chest to Jim, warning him about the sea-faring man (a sailor) with one leg.
Jim and Mrs Hawkins found a map of Treasure Island in Captain Bone's sea chest. They knew that the pirates were coming and managed to escape.
Blind Pew, Tom Mogan and Black Dog arrived, but were too late. They then realized that Dr Livesey and Squire Tralawney were coming so two of them ran away. Blind Pew stayed – he was about to attack Jim, But Dr Livesey saved him.
Jim showed the map to Dr Livesey and Squire Trawlawney. Squire knew about the Flint and after looking at the map, he realized that it showed where Flint had buried the treasure.
They decided to buy a ship and go to look for the treasure, but Dr Livesey said they would have to be very careful . The pirates who were still alive were a danger to them.

LESSON NOTE

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POEM

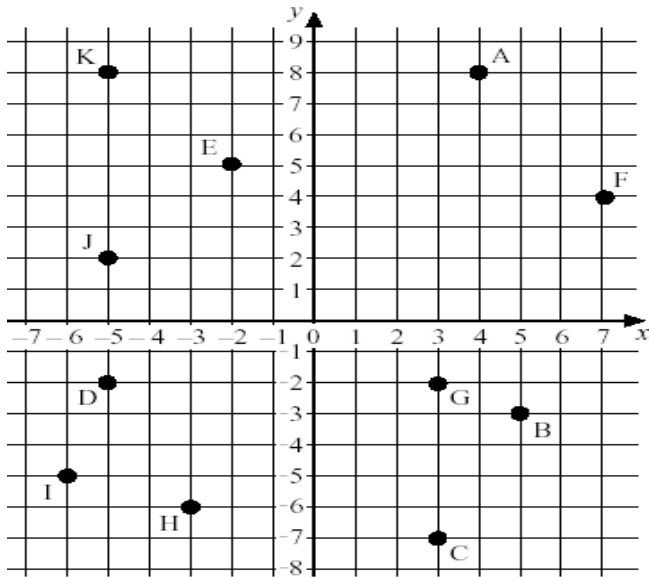
Teevee

Activity

1. Why did Mr. and Mrs. Spouse never speak?
They never spoke to each other because they were busy watching TV.
2. Why did they begin to talk to each other?
They began talking to each other because the TV went off and they didn't have anything to do.
3. What did they never find out?
They never found out why their names were same.
4. Why do you think poet is telling such a story? Do you agree or disagree with her opinion? (give reasons for your answer)
(Answers may vary). I think and also agree with the poet's story because it is really true that the technologies are taking control of the world and people do not have time for each other.
5. Name the poet of the above poem.
The poet is Eve Merriam.

EXERCISE

1. Name the coordinates of the points shown on the number plane.

A (4, 8)B (5, -3)C (3, -7)D (-5, -2)E (-2, 5)F (7, 4)G (3, -2)H (-3, -6)I (-6, -5)J (-5, 2)K (-5, 8)

2. Use the Number Plane to plot these points.

A. (0, 6)

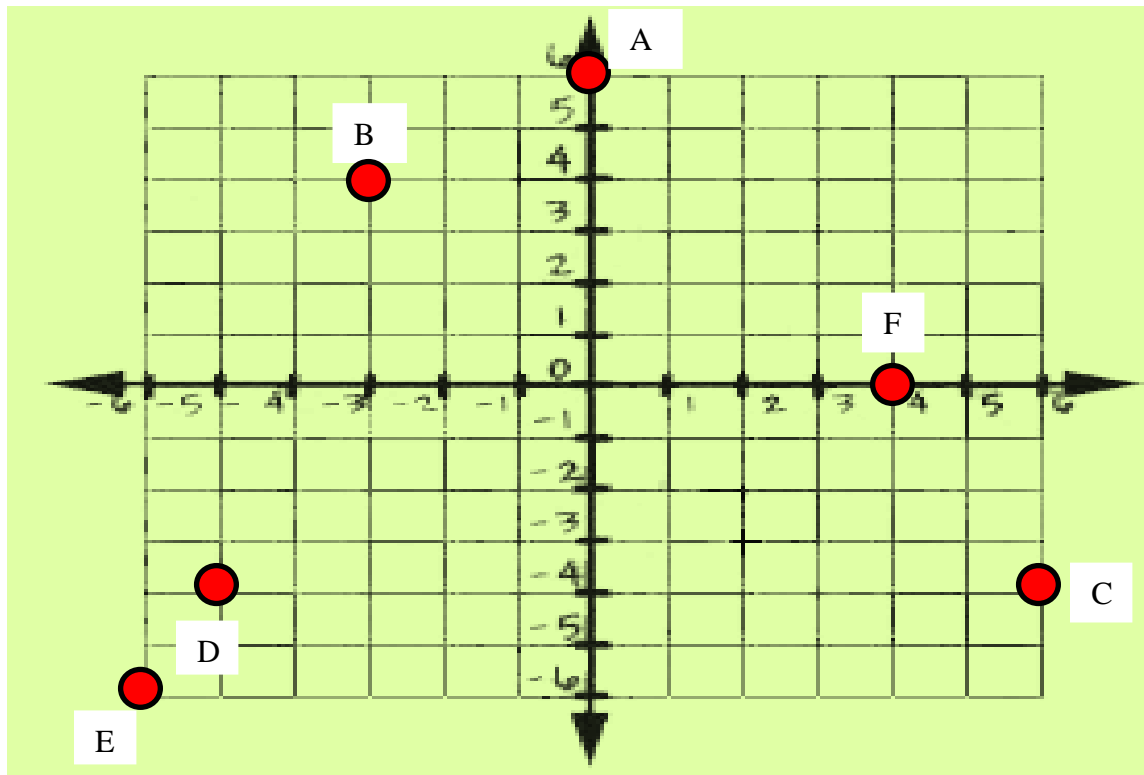
B. (-3, 4)

C. (6, -4)

D. (-5, -4)

E. (-6, -6)

F. (4, 0)



3. Use the number plane given below,

a) Plot these points

R (-2, 4)

S (-2, 1)

T (1, 1)

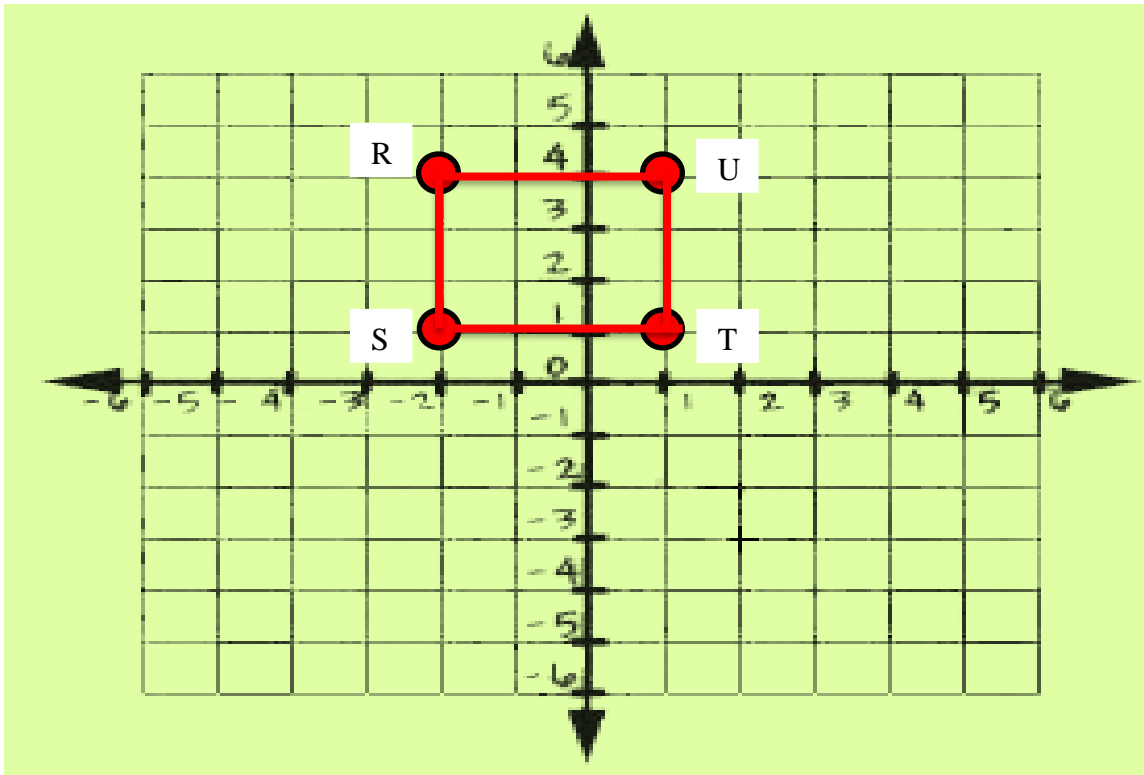
U (1, 4)

R (-2, 4)

b) Join them

c) Name the Shape Formed: **SQUARE**

d) Calculate the Area of the shaped formed: **9cm²**



Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks**1**

- a. The other name of tetrahedron is **Triangular Pyramid**.
- b. A square pyramid has **5** vertices.
- c. A solid figure which has 6 vertices, 9 edges and 5 faces is called **Triangular Prism**.
- d. A rectangular pyramid has **5** faces.
- e. A solid which consist of three rectangular and two triangular faces is known as **Triangular Prism**.
2. Name some, 2-D and 3-D shapes around your house. Fill in the table below. (**ANSWERS WILL VARY**)

2D SHAPES	3D SHAPES
Square	Triangular Prism
Triangle	Rectangular Pyramid
Rectangle	Cube... Dice
Pentagon	Cylinder
Clock Face	Louver Blades, Tables, Books

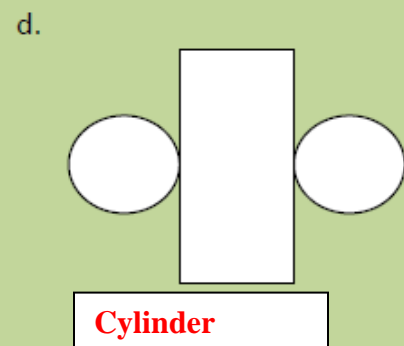
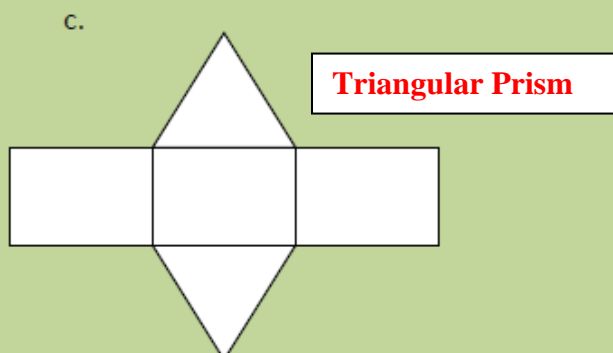
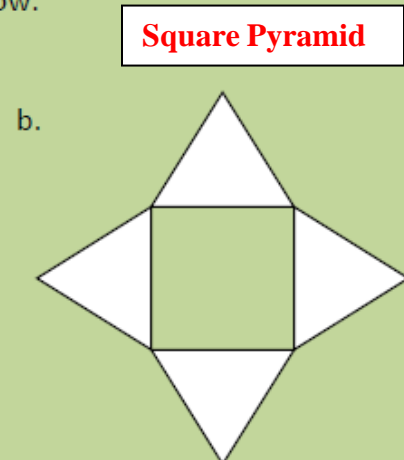
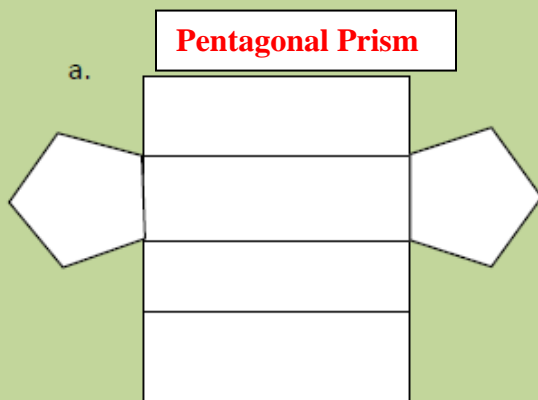
3 Draw, cut-out and colour the following 2-D shapes.

- a. pentagon
b. hexagon
c. rectangle

(**Students will cut out these shapes and submit**)

4

Identify which 3-D figure fits on the nets given below.



1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
HEALTHY LIVING YEAR 8
SOLUTIONS WEEK 8
DIABETES
Student Activities

Short Answers

1. Explain in your own words what Diabetes is.

Diabetes, describes a group of metabolic diseases in which the person has high blood glucose (blood sugar), either because the body does not make enough insulin, or because the body's cells do not respond properly to insulin, or both. Patients with high blood sugar will typically experience frequent urination and at times they will become increasingly thirsty and hungry.

2. What are the signs a person will have if he is diabetic?

Patients with high blood sugar will typically experience frequent urination and at times they will become increasingly thirsty and hungry.

3. Why is proper diet and regular exercise very important for a diabetic person?

- **Get more physical activity**

There are many benefits to regular physical activity. Exercise can help you:

-Lose weight

-Lower your blood sugar

-Boost your sensitivity to insulin — which helps keep your blood sugar within a normal range.

- **Proper Diet will**

-Reduce your risk of diabetes by improving your blood sugar control.

-Lower your risk of heart disease.

-Promote weight loss by helping you feel full.

-Foods high in fibre include fruits, vegetables, beans, whole grains, nuts and seeds.

4. Differentiate between Type 1 Diabetes and Type 2 Diabetes

Patients with Type 1 Diabetes will need to take insulin injections for the rest of their life. They must also ensure proper blood-glucose levels by carrying out regular blood tests and following a special diet were as in Type 2 Diabetes the body does not produce enough insulin for proper function, or the cells in the body do not react to insulin (insulin resistance).Around 90% of all cases of diabetes worldwide are of this type.However, type 2 diabetes is typically a progressive disease - it gradually gets worse - and the patient will probably end up have to take insulin, usually in tablet form.

5. What is the cardiovascular system?

The cardiovascular system is sometimes called the blood – vascular, or simply the circulatory, system. It consists of the heart, which is muscular pumping device, and a closed system of vessels called arteries, veins and capillaries.

6. List down 3 ways of preventing diabetes.

- ❖ **Tip 1: Get more physical activity**

There are many benefits to regular physical activity. Exercise can help you:

-Lose weight

-Lower your blood sugar

-Boost your sensitivity to insulin — which helps keep your blood sugar within a normal range.

❖ **Tip 2: Get plenty of fiber**

It's rough, it's tough — and it may help you:

- **Reduce your risk of diabetes by improving your blood sugar control.**
- **Lower your risk of heart disease.**
- **Promote weight loss by helping you feel full.**
- **Foods high in fibre include fruits, vegetables, beans, whole grains, nuts and seeds.**

❖ **Tip 3 Lose extra weight**

If you're overweight, diabetes prevention may hinge on weight loss. Every pound you lose can improve your health and you may be surprised by how much.

❖ **Tip 4: Choose foods lower in fat and carbohydrates. Low-carbohydrate diets may help you lose weight as you will use up stored energy in your body Also choose foods lower in fat. Focus on fruits, vegetables and whole grains. Strive for variety to prevent boredom.**

❖ **Tip 5: Eat a balanced, healthy diet. Reduce the amount of fat in your diet, especially saturated. Eat more fruit, vegetables and high-fibre foods. Cut back on salt.**

7. State 3 complications of diabetes.

Eye complications - glaucoma, cataracts.

Foot complications - sometimes may require that the foot be amputated.

Skin complications - people with diabetes are more prone to skin infections and skin disorders.

Heart problems - when the blood supply to the heart muscle is diminished.

Hearing loss - diabetes patients have a higher risk of developing hearing problems.

Stroke - if blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and blood glucose levels are not controlled the risk of stroke increases.

8. Draw, label and colour 3 ways in which people can take care of their health.



1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
HEALTHY LIVING YEAR 8
SOLUTIONS WEEK 9
HEART DISEASE/HEART ATTACK
Student Activities

Short Answers

1. What causes heart attack?

- **Smoking**
- **High blood pressure**
- **High blood cholesterol**
- **Overweight and obesity**
- **An unhealthy diet**
- **Lack of routine physical activity.**
- **High blood sugar due to insulin resistance or diabetes**

2. List 3 signs of a heart attack.

- **Chest pain or discomfort.**
- **Upper body discomfort.**
- **Shortness of breath**

3. What are 3 things one can do to avoid suffering from a heart attack?

- **Do regular exercise.**
- **Eat a balanced diet.**
- **Avoid smoking.**
- **Relax your mind by doing leisure activities.**
- **Drink a lot of water.**

4. How does life style contribute to heart diseases and heart attacks?

Your lifestyle can increase your risk for heart disease. Eating a diet high in saturated fats, trans fat and cholesterol has been linked to heart disease and related conditions, such as atherosclerosis. Also, too much salt (sodium) in the diet can raise blood pressure.

5. Why should medical help be taken if one has chest pains?

Acting fast at the first sign of heart attack symptoms can save your life and limit damage to your heart. Treatment works best when it's given right after symptoms occur.

6. Who are at risk for having heart attacks?

Everyone is at risk for having heart attack.

SOLUTION

अभ्यास 1

- क. मोहसिन ने हामिद से
ख. हामिद ने अपने दोस्तों से
ग. हामिद ने दुकानदार से
घ. हामिद ने नूरे से
ड. मोहसिन ने अपने दोस्तों से

अभ्यास 2

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1. तीस | 2. प्रकाश | 3. कट | 4. उल्लू | 5. अँधेरा |
| 6. निगाह | 7. सिजदे | 8. योग्यता/ विद्वत्ता | 9. कूटते | 10. रूस्तमें हिंद |

अभ्यास 3

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. ड. | 2. घ | 3. क | 4. ख | 5. ग | 6. छ | 7. ज | 8. च |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

SOLUTIONअभ्यास कार्य

1. इन्हें मिलाइए

क.	विद्यार्थी जीवन	ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम
ख.	गृहस्थ आश्रम	विवाहित जीवन
ग.	सन्यास आश्रम	परित्याग का समय
घ.	५० से ७५ वर्ष का समय	वान प्रस्थ
च.	झूठ	पाप की जड़

2.

क. सर्वोत्तम

ख. कर्तव्य

ग. वानप्रस्थ आश्रम

घ. समय

च. खेल-कूद

લિંગ ભેદ









1. આચાર્ય	<u>આચાર્યા</u>	6. નાયક	<u>નાયિકા</u>
2. શિષ્ય	<u>શિષ્ય</u>	7. શ્રીમાન	<u>શ્રીમતી</u>
3. છાત્ર	<u>છાત્રા</u>	8. બાલક	<u>બાલિકા</u>
4. પુજારી	<u>પુજારિન</u>	9. નૌકર	<u>નૌકરાની</u>
5. સમ્પાદક	<u>સમ્પાદિકા</u>	10. રૂપવાન	<u>રૂપવતી</u>

ભાષા અભ્યાસ

1. મુઝે 2. બોલના 3. કિ 4. કરની 5. આજકલ

વર્તની સુધાર કર લિખિય

1. કિધર 2. સુવહ 3. પ્રસાદ 4. મુસીબત 5. અત્યાચાર

<p>ઢોલક</p> 	<p>ચક્કી</p> 	<p>સૂપ</p> 	<p>માલા</p> 
<p>કલશ</p> 	<p>રંગોલી</p> 	<p>મૂસલ</p> 	<p>ઢેકી</p> 

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
SOCIAL SCIENCE YEAR 8
SOLUTIONS WEEK 9
The impact of globalisation in the Pacific

Student Activities

A: Fill in the Blanks

Australian	duplication	inevitable	skills	economic
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1. The impact of globalization on small developing economies in the Pacific region is **inevitable**.
2. To assist the Pacific island nations facing social, **economic** and environmental challenges, some donor countries provide aid to help reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.
3. The Pacific region is one of the highest priorities for the **Australian** government's aid program.
4. Donors coordinate their aid to avoid **duplication** and work with the receiving countries to plan and monitor the use of the aid.
5. Most aid is committed to long-term projects to assist countries in developing their **skills** and knowledge to manage in the future.

B: Short Answers

1. List some advantages and disadvantages of globalisation in the Pacific.

Advantages of Globalisation

- ❖ **Improvement in technology**
- ❖ **Migration**
- ❖ **Improvement in transportation**
- ❖ **Interconnectedness**
- ❖ **Emigration is made easier**

Disadvantages of Globalisation

- **Changing lifestyle**
- **Health issues**
- **Falling apart of our culture**
- **Climate change**
- **Loss of language**

2. What is a forum communiqué?

The forum meetings are mainly informal, and decisions are made by consensus and are outlined in forum communiqués. The communiqués express the forum's position on issues such as nuclear testing, climate change, fisheries, and other security and/or environmental issues, but disagreement by a single country can weaken both the language used in the statement and any action taken.

3. List some global issues facing the world today.

Sustainable agriculture, food security, prevention of HIV/AIDS, nuclear weapons, nuclear waste, child poverty, child labour and global education.

4. Name some donor countries that assist the Pacific island countries.

Australia, New Zealand, America, China, Japan and India.

5. What is Aid?

Help or support in the achievement of something especially in times of crisis and natural disasters
overseas countries support smaller nations by giving money and materials.

6. How is Aid utilised?

Donor countries provide aid to help reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. Most aid is committed to long-term projects to assist countries in developing their skills and knowledge to manage in the future. Some aid is also provided for relief in emergencies and to address particular issues such as peace building.

7. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Aid.

Advantages

-Some donor countries provide aid to help reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.

-Most aid is committed to long-term projects to assist countries in developing their skills and knowledge to manage in the future.

-Some aid is also provided for relief in emergencies and to address particular issues such as peace building. -Donors coordinate their aid to avoid duplication and work with the receiving countries to plan and monitor the use of the aid.

Disadvantages

-Sometimes aid is not a gift, but a loan, and poor countries may struggle to repay.

-Aid helps rebuild livelihoods and housing after a disaster. Aid may not reach the people who need it most.

-Corruption may lead to local politicians using aid for their own means or for political gain.

-Increase dependency.

8. Identify and name the countries that provide Aid to Fiji.

. Australia, New Zealand, America, China, Japan and India.

9. List down all forms of Aid provided by New Zealand and Australia to Fiji.

- Emergency relief packages in times of Natural Disasters.

-Human resource.

-Money as assistance.

-Materials.

-Scholarships.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL
SOCIAL SCIENCE YEAR 8
SOLUTIONS WEEK 8

GLOBALISATION

Student Activities

A: Fill in the blanks

Historians	business	Globalisation	internet	national
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1. **Globalisation** is the _____ process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture.
2. Countries are connected with the world by breaking **national** boundaries and forming links between one society and another.
3. Some world **Historians** said that globalisation began with the first movement out of Africa into other parts of the world.
4. Manufacturers and **business** people are free to build new manufacturing industries and businesses either in their own country or overseas.
5. Improvements in technology such as mobile phones, airplanes and the **internet** have made the growth of transport and communication network possible.

B: Definitions(Find the meaning of words)

1. Globalisation - **globalisation is derived from the word globalize, which refers to the emergence of an international network of economic systems. Globalisation is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture.**
2. Technology – **the application of scientific knowledge to the practical aims of human life or, as it is sometimes phrased, to the change and manipulation of the human environment.**
3. culture- **the ideas, customs and social behaviour of a particular people or society.**
4. Interconnected – **having all constituent parts linked or connected.**

C: Short Answers

1. Is globalisation good or bad? State your reasons.

Good

- **Manufacturers and business people are free to build new manufacturing industries and businesses either in their own country or overseas. There is free exchange of capital(money), goods, service and technologies between countries.**
- **There is trade between countries.**
- **Countries are connected with the world by breaking national boundaries and forming links between one society and another, and between one country and another through international transmission of knowledge, literature, technology, culture and information.**
- **National barriers are broken and inter- connectedness between countries are made.**

2. Give some examples of globalisation in your community/country.

People are using new machinery.

People are using latest technology.

People are travelling to other countries.

Improvements in technology such as mobile phones, airplanes and the internet have made the growth of transport and communication.

3. Draw, colour and label pictures showing globalisation.



1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

VOSA VAKA VITI

WHSP 8 SOLUTION

Matana: Wilivola kei na Vakadidigo

Matana Lailai: Na veivanua e vakayagataki kina na vosa- vosa e vakayagataki e na vakacacali.

CLO: Vakadikeva ka digitaka na veitukutuku tabaki me talaucaki na kedra i naki.

TALANOA BALAVU: Ko Aleni Kotameni

Mo wilika na i wase 27 kei na 28 ni Aleni Kotameni ka vola na veika e a yaco.

Wase 27: **Cici! Cici!**

Yavu: E na dua na delana.

Ira e ra Vakaitavi:

- Aleni Kotameni, Asilopokasi
- Rarama ni Siga
- Vakatawa ni katuba

Veika e a Yaco:

- Cici ka rau cegu me vakacegu na ose.
- Vakasuka e na veiyasana kece na mataivalu nei Soraisi.
- Vakaraitaka o AK vei Asilopokasi ni na maumau na nodra bula na mate kevaka e rau bera.
- Buto mai na vanua/ cici ka sega ni cegu/ sega na veivosaki.
- Cegu me tini na miniti/ Vuvutu na veitiki ni yago i AK e na mavoa mai na vala.
- Gunu e na tobu ni wai.
- Malumalumu na ose nei AK ka mate sara/ Kaukauwa tu ga o Rarama ni Siga.
- Vodoki Rarama ni Siga ko AK ka cici e yavana ko Asilopokasi.
- Voleka ni tautauvata na totolo ni ose kei Asilopokasi.
- Yacova na matamata ni koro ka kere dola.
- Dola mai na matamata.

Vakavuvuli:

- Me da dau yaloqaqa ka kua ni dau sorosoro rawarawa.
- Me da dau vosota vakadede.
- Me da kakua ni da dau yalolailai.

Wase 28: **Keirau Sa Bera Li?**

Yavu: Vale ni Soro Senikau- (Loma ni bai ni Vale Levu)

Tuvaki ni Vanua: Vakanomodi tu na vanua.

Ira e ra Vakaitavi:

- Aleni Kotameni, Asilopokasi, Kara, Nailepica, ira na vada.

Gauna: Bogi, mataka lailai sara.

Veika e a Yaco:

- Kaci me dola na matamata ka rau marau (AK kei Asilopokasi) ni sa rogo mai na domo i Kara, e dua na turaganivalu ni yadra nei Nailepica.
- Curu ki na loma ni bai ni Vale Levu, sa qai davo vakamalua ki na qele na ose ko Rarama ni Siga ka mate vakadua.
- Kakadresudresu tu na i sulu nei Kara ka tuvaki vakatani tu na yagona ni a vesu e na gauna ka a moce tu kina.
- Sa yadra tu ko Nailepica ka wavoki voli e na loma ni nona rumu ka taura tiko na cina.
- Rau kana ko AK kei Asilopokasi, ni oti na nodrau kana sa qai vakamacalataka ko AK vua na ranadi (Nailepica) na i naki ni nodrau lako mai o ya, ni ra sa lako tiko mai ki Milosisi na mataivalu nei Soraisi.

Vakavuvuli:

- Mo yalo qaqa ka yalo dei.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vakacuruma na sau ni taro dodonu e na vanua e lala toka.

Sa Anare	Alivonisi	Rarama ni Siga	Akoni	Aleni Kotameni	Kara
----------	-----------	----------------	-------	----------------	------

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Na ose nei Nailepica- | <u>Rarama ni Siga</u> |
| 2. | Na Kai Varanise- | <u>Alivonisi</u> |
| 3. | Na wati Nailepica- | <u>Sa Anare</u> |
| 4. | Makumasani- | <u>Aleni Kotameni</u> |
| 5. | Na Bete levu | <u>Akoni</u> |
| 6. | Na Turaganivalu nei Nailepica | <u>Kara</u> |

“Dola! Dola!... Ko iko qori Ogo ko au, ko Kusarawa, vakatotolo.....”

1. Ko cei e vosa tiko oqori? **Aleni Kotameni/ Makumasani**
2. A vakamacala tiko vei cei? **Kara / Turaganivalu nei Nailepica**
3. O cei e a gole vata tiko mai kei koya a kacikaci tiko ogo?
Asilopokasi / Kai Sulu

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

VOSA VAKA VITI

WHSP 9 SOLUTION

Matana: Wilivola kei na Vakadidigo

Matana Lailai: Na Lawa ni Vosa

CLO: Vakayagataka vakadodonu na vakavakadigo e na wilivola. Vakadewataka na ka e wilika.

ULUTAGA: Na Wilivola kei na Saumi Taro.

Wilika na i tukutuku ka koto oqori e ra ka qai sauma na kena taro.

E rau cavutu mai e na vanua vakaturaga ko Kadavu koro na veitacini ko Solomone kei Delai. E na Vula i Sevu e na tolu na yabaki sa dromu, e rau a veibuku me rau la'ki vakacakau. Sa mau sara na veivosaki ka rau nakita me kerei ga na boto nei **ganei tamadrau** ka vakaitikotiko e na koro ko Nacomoto ka toka **ravita** ga na nodrau koro.

E rau a maqusa sara e na mataka i ra vuaka e na **cokonakitaki** ni nodrau i yaya ni qoli. E bera na sauriva e na nona sa tekivu me vakasosolotaka na nona i taraki ko Delai, ia , ko Solomone e kauta ga yani na nona dakai ni vana e waitui e a volia mai vua na tavalena ko Luseana.

E sa melo na soko ka ni sega ni dede sa kele yani ki cakau na nodrau boto. E vaka e siri na saku e na nona a taura na nona i taraki ko Delai ka muria yani na dela ni cakau. Ko Solomone e vakusakusa ga yani ki wai titobu me salu kina.

E kurabui ko Delai ni a raica e so na saqa leka ni ra vagunu vuso ni ua cake tu mai e na dua na tobu levu. E ra sega ni dro bula na ika ka ni kena bila sara ga na tataga. Ia ko Solomone, e a la'ki sikova ga na nona vatu ka toka volekata e dua na yamotu. E ra a veivalivali tu kina na ika lelevu ka sega ni dede, sa qalo lesu tale mai ki na vanua e kele tu kina na boto.

Ni la'ki tu donu na siga, e rau a cabe ruarua na veitacini ki na boto. E kureitaki liga ko Solomone e na levu ni ika e a rawata ko Delai. E rau a vakasigalevu kokoda sara ka ni a ciciga mai ko Solomone e dua na **matau na vasua**.

Ni qai coka na dabea mai Wakaya, sa mua lesu tale na i lakolako ki na koro. E ra vakalukalu e na qoroqoro na lewenivanua e na levu ni ika e rau a rawata e na qoli. E tolu na i vua na ika lelevu e rau wasea yani vei ira na veiwekani me i vakayakavi. E vaka ga e kama na veigasau na itukutuku ni qoli e na koro.

Sa dua dina na siga vinaka ni vakacakau.

1. E rau gone ni vei na veitacini?
A. Ra
B. Rewa
C. Kadavu
D. Matuku
2. E rau veicavani ko i rau na veitacini kei na ganei tamadrau?
A. veibuni
B. veivugoni
C. veitinani
D. veitukani

3. Na cava e kurabui kina ko Delai? Ni
 A. raici tamadrau ☒ C. raica e so na saqa leka
 B. sa kele vinaka na boto D. sa kati Solomone e dua na qio leka
4. Na i taraki e dua na mataqali
 A. i sele C. dakai
 B. moto ☒ D. lawa
5. Na vosa e veibasai kei na vosa **ravita** e na i talanoa na
 A. donumaka ☒ C. yawaka
 B. tikiva D. volekata
6. Na vosa **cokonakitaki** e na i talanoa e tautauvata kei na vosa na _____
☒ A. vakarautaki C. vakamocera
 B. vakasaqarai D. vakasamataki
7. Na cava na i balebale ni vosavosa vaka- Viti ogo, e **sa melo dina na soko**?
 A. draki ca C. draki veilecayaki
☒ B. draki vinaka D. tau vakalevu na uca
8. E vica beka na kaloko **ni sa la'ki tu donu na siga**?
 A. ono C. tinikadua
 B. tini ☒ D. tinikarua
9. E dua na **matau na vasua** e tautauvata ni _____ na vasua.
☒ A. tini C. tinikarua
 B. tinikadua D. ruasagavulu
10. E dau matai ko Delai e na _____
 A. siwa C. vavana
☒ B. tataga D. cocoka
11. Ko cei e ciciga na vasua e na i talanoa ogo?
 A. Delai ☒ C. Solomone
 B. tamadrau D. Ganei tamadrau
12. Na cava e ra vakalukalu kina na lewenivanua? E na levu ni _____
☒ A. ika C. marau
 B. rere D. via moce
13. Na ulutaga cava e na veiganiti kei na i talanoa ogo?
 A. Na Saqa Leka C. Na Kerei Ni Boto
☒ B. Na Vakacakau D. Na i Taraki Kalougata

LESSON NOTE

SCHOOL: Lovu Sangam School
SUBJECT: Basic Science Worksheet Week 8 SOLUTION

YEAR: 8

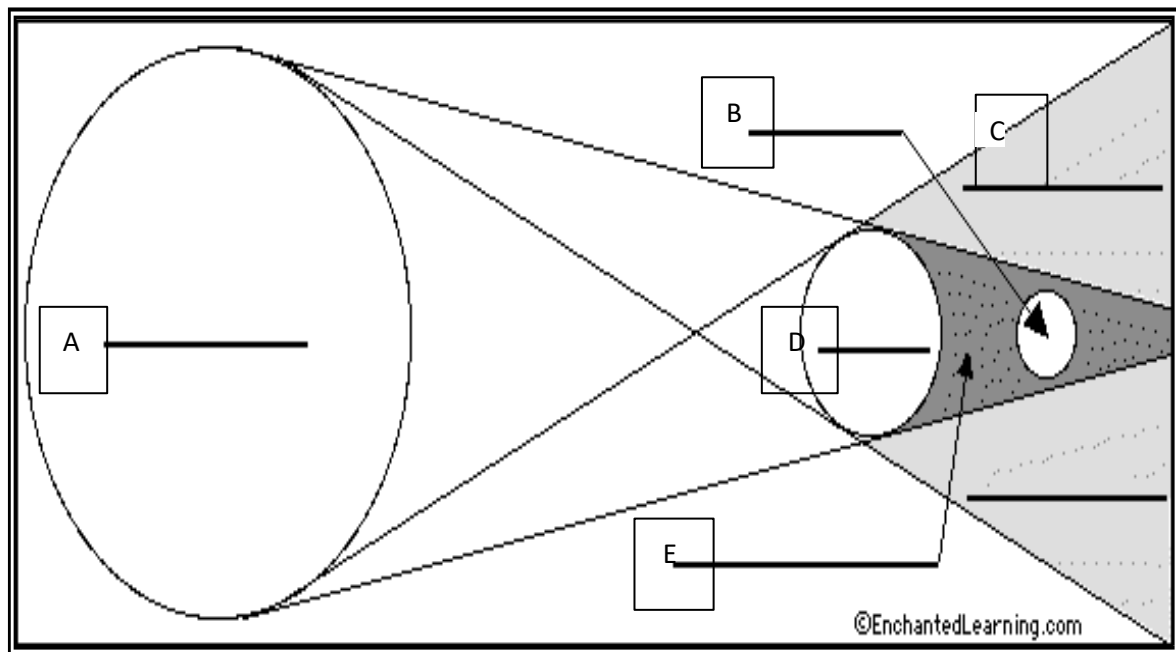
Solar System

Part A Tick ONE box in each row on the table below to say whether each statement is TRUE or FALSE.

IDEA	TRUE	FALSE
The Earth goes around the Sun.	✓	
The largest object in the Solar system is the Earth.		✓
The wind causes tides.		✓
During a tsunami warning, you should go fishing.		✓
Solar eclipse is when the moon is blocked out by the sun.		✓

PART B: LABELLING

Label the diagram given below using words from the Word List provided. Use what you have learned from Eclipses.



A – Sun

B – Moon

C - Penumbra

D – Earth

E - Umbra

LESSON NOTE

SCHOOL: Lovu Sangam School

YEAR: 8

SUBJECT: Basic Science Worksheet – Term 3 week 9 SOLUTION

Activity

A Multiple Choice

Circle the choice of your correct answer.

- Which of the following rocks is an **igneous** rock?
☒ A. scoria
B. marble
C. limestone
D. sandstone
- The _____ is the closest layer under the earth's crust.
☒ A. soil
B. mantle
C. outer core
D. inner core
- Which of the following rocks is sedimentary?
A. Scoria
B. marble
C. pumice
D. sandstone
- The part of the earth that we live on is called the
☒ A. crust.
B. mantle.
C. outer core.
D. inner core.

PART B

MATCHING

Use the **key** below to match **List A** with its correct explanation in **List B**.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Sedimentary rocks <u> b </u>	(a) Melted liquid in volcanoes.
(ii) Crust <u> c </u>	(b) Collected from the bottom of the sea, rivers and lakes.
(iii) Magma <u> a </u>	(c) Part of the earth that we live in
(iv) Geologist <u> f </u>	(d) Main component of the photosynthesis process
(v) Sunlight <u> d </u>	(e) formed when the larva from the volcano cools
(vi) Basalt Rocks <u> e </u>	(f) scientists who study about the Earth, Rocks and Soil