1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

CONSOLIDATED

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE:14 - SOLUTIONS

11/10 TO 15/10

2021

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 8 MATHEMATICS WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14
ASSESSMENT-SOLUTION

Time Allowed: 30 Minutes   **Total: 30 MARKS**

SECTION A   **MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**   **(5 MARKS)**

CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE BEST ANSWER.

Each Question is worth 1 mark.

1. Subtracting 232,411 from 456,721 would give
   A. 224,310
   B. -224,310
   C. 224,301
   D. -689,132

2. The **sum** of 201,612 and 121,310 is
   A. 80, 302
   B. 232, 229
   C. 322, 922
   D. 922, 322

3. The **place value** of the underlined digit in the number 231.52**9** is
   A. ones.
   B. tenth.
   C. hundredth
   D. **thousandth**.

4. The numbers in the set {145 327, 145 227, 148 471, 148 451} when arranged in **descending order** is

   A. 145 327, 148 471, 145 227, 148 451
   B. 145 327, 148 471, 148 451, 145 227
   C. 148 471, 148 451, 145 327, 145 227
   D. 148 451, 148 471, 145 227, 145 327

5. What number could you put in the blank to give the correct answer?

   _____ + 2.31 + 5.00 + 1.1 + 0.2 = 8.62
   A. 1.0   B. 0.1
   C. 0.01   D. 0.001

SECTION B   **PROBLEM SOLVING**   **(25 MARKS)**

Show all necessary working for all the questions in this section.
Underline your answers with double lines.

6. a.) List the multiples of 8.
   M{8} = {8,16,24,32,40,48,56,64,72,80,...}
   b.) List the multiples of 12.
   M{12} = {12,24,36,48,60,72,84,96,108,120,...}
   c.) List common multiples of 8 and 12.
   M{8} ∩ M{12} = {24,48,72,...}
   d.) What is the LCM of 8 and 12?   **(4 marks)**
   LCM = 24

7. The diagram below shows Set **F** and Set **G**.
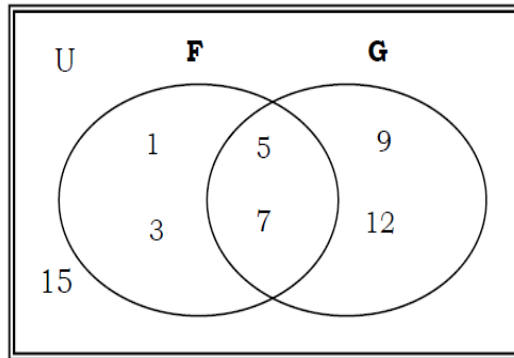
(a) List the members of the universal set.   **(1 mark)**

U = {1,3,5,7,9,12,15}

(b) Find **F∩G**   **(1 mark)**

F∩G = {5,7}

(c) Write down **two** prime numbers from the universal set.   **(1 mark)**

{3,5}, {5,7}

8. a.) What volume in cm^3 would the following Dienes pieces represent?

4 flats, 2 blocks, 12 cubes and 8 sticks   **(2 marks)**

400 + 2000 + 12 + 80

= **2492 cm³**

b.) Write the numeral **6 123 658** in words.   **(1 mark)**

Six million, one hundred and twenty-three thousand, six hundred and fifty-eight.

c.) **- 6 – -9** equals   **(1 mark)**

-6- -9 =

Re arrange: -6 + 9 = 9 – 6

= **3**

9. Find:

a) ¼ of an hour   =   **(1 mark)**

¼ x 60

= **15 minutes**

b) $^1/_{10}$ of 3m = _____   **(1 mark)**

$^1/_{10}$ x 300

= **30cm or 0.3m**

c) $^1/_5$ of 1km = _____   **(1 mark)**

$^1/_5$ x 1000

= **200m or 0.2 km**

10. Johan bought exercise books of different sizes as shown in the table below.

Number of pages in exercise book	Number bought	Price for one book
200 pages	3	$2.90
150 pages	5	$2.50
100 pages	6	$2.10

a) How many books altogether did Johan buy?   **(1 mark)**

3 + 5 + 6 = 14 books

b) How much money did Johan spend in buying all the books?

(2marks)

3 x 2.90 = 8.70
5 x 2.50 = 12.50
6 x 2.10 = 12.60
$33.80

c) How much change would Johan get if he gave a $100 note?   **(2 marks)**

100 – 33.80 = **$66.20**

11. a) Round off 863,421 to the nearest hundred thousand.   **(1 mark)**

863, 421 ⟶ **900,000**

b) 3.46 x 1 000 = **3460** (Shift decimal point to the right three times) **(1 mark)**
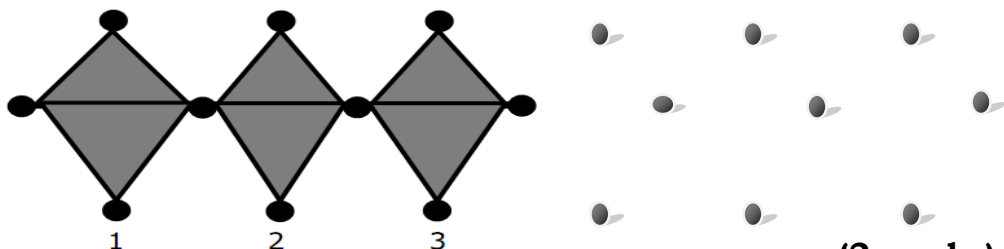
c) P = {1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49 ....}

Is a set of **Square** numbers.   **(1 mark)**

d) Which numbers would complete the number pattern given below?

3, 8, 5, **10**, 7, 12, **9**, 14   **(1 mark)**

e) Using the pattern below, how many dots will make **6** diamonds?

1   2   3

(2 marks)

17 Dots

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 8 HINDI WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE :14 - SOLUTION - 2021

Time allowed: 1 Hour   **Total: 30 Marks**

पहला भाग – **SECTION A**

पत्र – **LETTER**

आपका नाम जया / समीर है । आप बतीरी सिंगातोका में रहती / रहते हैं । आपके घर पर बड़ी बहन की शादी है । आपकी नानी जी, जो सेंगांगा में रहती हैं, उन्हें पत्र लिखकर निमन्त्रण दीजिए । पत्र लगभग *50-60* शब्दों का होना चाहिए ।

       (अंक 10)

बतीरी

सिंगातोका

12 अक्टूबर 2021

<div align="center">विषय: निमन्त्रण</div>

पूज्य नानी जी

पर्णाम

आप कैसी है? आशा है कि सब ठिक है । हम सब अचछे से हैं और बहुत ही वैस्त है कयोंकि शादी

तैयारी हो रही हैं । मै या पत्र आपको अपने बड़ी बहन की शादी के लिये लिख रहा हूँ ।

मै आपको निमन्त्रण देना चहता हूँ की आप आए और अपना आशीरवाद भी बडी बहन को दे । शादी 25नव्म्बर को है। आप से या आशा है की आप एक हफते पहले ही आजाए ताकी काम अचछी तरह से हो। आपको शादी के बारे मे ज्यादा पता है ।

आशा है की आप जल्द ही आजाऐगी।

आप का पौत्र

समीर

दूसरा भाग - SECTION B

बोधन - COMPREHENSION

इस अंश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

किसी देश में बच्चू नाम का एक आदमी रहता था । वह बहुत स्वार्थी था । लोगों को तकलीफ पहुँचाने में ही वह अपनी बड़ाई समझता था ।

एक दिन वह अपने एक मित्र से मिलने के लिए एक दूसरे गाँव की ओर चल पड़ा ।

उसके पास कुछ दिनों का भोजन था और एक बत्ती । चलते-चलते जब अंधेरा हो

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गया तब बत्ती जलाई और चलता गया । इतने में दो आदमी जो उसी गाँव जा रहे थे, उस के पीछे चलने लगे । जब बच्चू ने देखा कि दो आदमी उसकी बत्ती से फायदा उठा रहे हैं तो वह जल उठा औरतेजी के साथ चलना शुरू कर दिया। दोनों आदमियों ने भी अपनी चलने की रतार कुछ तेज कर दी ।

बच्चू ने उनसे कहा, "बत्ती मेरी है, आप लोग इस से फायदा क्यों उठा रहे हैं ?"

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दोनों में से एक ने कहा, "भाई अगर हम ने तुम्हारी बत्ती से लाभ उठा लिया तो क्या हुआ? बत्ती तो वैसेही जलती रहेगी चाहे हम रहे या न रहे। हमारी वजह से बत्ती के लिए तेल तो अधिक खर्च हो नहीं रहा, फिर तुम क्यों दुखित हो रहे हो ?"

बच्चू बार-बार यही सोचता रहा - "हूँ, बत्ती मेरी और फायदा उठाएं यें " ऐसा सोचते-सोचते उस ने जल्दी से बत्ती बुझा दी और अंधेरे में चलने लगा ।

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रात काफी अंधेरी थी और रास्ता दिखाई न देता था । थोड़ी ही देर बाद उन दोनों आदमियों ने पास ही किसी के चिल्लाने की आवाज़ सुनी। नज़दीक जाने पर उन्हें मालूम हुआ कि बच्चू एक गड्ढे में पड़ा

चिल्ला रहा है । बड़ी कोशिश करके उन दोनों ने उसे गड्ढे से बाहर निकाला । वह ज़ख्मी हो गया था और बत्ती टूट गई थी। उन दोनों ने उसे अपने पास से पानी पिलाया और एक डाक्टर के पास ले गए।

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जब बच्चू को कुछ आराम हुआ तब दोनों में से एक ने कहा,"भाई बच्चू अब हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं।"

बच्चू ने कहा, "भाई मैं बड़ा नीच आदमी हूँ । मैं अपने किए का फल पा गया हूँ ।

मैंने कितना बुरा बर्ताव किया था परन्तु आप ने मेरे साथ ऐसी भलाई की है जिसे मैं कभी नहीं भूलूँगा।

25

दोनों में से एक ने कहा, "नहीं भाई हम लोगों ने कोई विशेष भलाई नहीं की है – केवल अपना फर्ज़ निभाया है ।"

बच्चू बोला,"मेरे मित्र आप की इस भलाई ने मेरी आँखें खोल दी हैं। मैं अपने बुरे बर्ताव के लिए आप दोनों से क्षमा चाहता हूँ ।"

प्रश्न:

अ. प्रत्येक सवाल के चार जवाब दिए गए हैं । सही जवाब चुनकर उसके बगल
वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

1. बच्चू कैसा आदमी था ?

क. अच्छा

ख. दयालु

ग. स्वार्थी

घ. मिलनसार

2. बच्चू कहाँ जा रहा था जब रास्ते में दो और लोग उस के साथ हो लिए ?

क. शहर

ख. गाँव

ग. बाजार

घ. डाक-घर

3. बच्चू वहाँ किस से मिलने जा रहा था ?

क. एक दोस्त से

ख. अपने मौसा से

ग. एक डा॥क्टर से

घ. अपनी बहन से

4. उसने बत्ती क्यों जला रखी थी ?

क. सबेरा हो गया था

ख. वह रास्ता भूल गया था

ग. वह डर गया था

घ. अंधेरा हो गया था

5. जब बच्चू ने देखा कि दो आदमी उस के पीछे-पीछे चल रहे हैं तो उसने क्या किया ?

क. वह तेजी से चलने लगा

ख. पेड़ के नीचे आराम करने लगा

ग. धीरे-धीरे चलना शुरूकर दिया

घ. ँची आवाज में गीत गाने लगा   (अंक 5)

आ. इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।

6. बच्चू ने उन दोनों सज्जनों से क्षमा क्यों माँगी ?

बच्चू ज़ख्मी हो गया था और बत्ती टूट गई थी। उन दोनों ने उसे अपने पास से पानी पिलाया
और एक डाक्टर के पास ले गए जब की वह उन से बूरा बरताव कीया था ।

7. इस कहानी से आपको क्या शिक्षा मिलती है ?

हमे स्वार्थी बन कर नही रहना चाहिए ।   (अंक 2)

तीसरा भाग- SECTION C

भाषा – LANGUAGE

ई. दिए गए शब्दों की वर्तनी को ध्यान से पढ़िए और सुधार कर लिखिए ।

उदाहरण: हिनदी – हिन्दी

8. दूस्रा   –   दुसरा
9. महिना   –   महीना
10. सथान   –   स्थान
11. धन्यबाद   –   धन्यवाद
12. चाहिऐ   –   चाहिए   (अंक 5)

चौथा भाग – SECTION

साहित्य – LITERATURE

अ. सही जवाब को चुनकर उसके बगल वाले अक्षर पर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में
गोलाकार निशान बनाइए । (क)   'प्रेमचन्द की सुगम कहानियाँ'

1. "ईदगाह" नामक कहानी में हामिद ने चिमटा किस लिए खरीदा था ?
   क.   अहमद के लिए
   ख.   दादी के लिए
   ग.   महमूद के लिए
   घ.   मोहसिन के लिए

2. "बड़े घर की बेटी" नामक कहानी में बेनीमाधव किस गाँव के जमींदार थे ?
   क.   गौरीपुर
   ख.   लखन
   ग.   अवधपुर
   घ.   काशीपुर

3. "ईदगाह" नामक कहानी में – हामिद के दोस्तों ने कैसे खिलौने खरीदे थे ?
   क.   कागज के बने
   ख.   लोहे के बने
   ग.   आटे के बने
   घ.   मिट्टी के बने

4. "मोटेराम शास्त्री" नामक कहानी में वैद्य का काम क्या है ?
   क.   कपड़ा धोना
   ख.   पैसा देना
   ग.   समाचार देना
   घ.   दवा देना   (अंक 4)

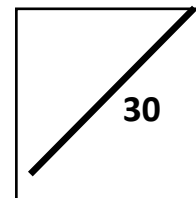5. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए ।

   'प्रेमचन्द की सुगम कहानियाँ ' नामक पुस्तक में से 'बड़े घर की बेटी'कहानी का
   सारांश लगभग 50 शब्दों में लिखिए ।   (अंक 4)
   – अपना जवाब लिखो।

Passage I

HALF THE WORLD IS WATER

If a man in a space-ship looked down at the earth from many miles high above the island of Tahiti, he would see mainly water. He might think that the earth was one giant ocean with little land.

If, however, he looked down at the earth from a position above Europe, he would see mainly land – the continents of Europe and Asia and part of Africa. Nearly seven-tenths of the earth's surface is covered in water. One ocean, the Pacific, has an area of 63 million square miles.

Many years ago people thought that the land under all this water was flat. Now they know that this is not so. There are as many mountains under the sea as there are on the land. Scientists believe that in the early days of the earth's history, it was a ball of burning gas. When this ball began to cool, clouds of water vapour hung in the sky. This vapour turned into rain, and for thousands of years this rain poured down onto the earth. The rain filled the hollows on the earth's surface and formed oceans.

At first there was very little salt in the sea. The salt was brought into the sea by rivers. It is possible to measure the age of the earth by measuring the amount of salt in the sea. Scientists can calculate how many years it took for this amount of salt to be carried from the land into the sea.

QUESTIONS

1. A person in a space-ship high above a country in Europe would see
   A.   only water.
   B.   mostly water.
   C.   **mostly land.**
   D.   a few islands.

2. Tahiti is surrounded by a
   A.   **large river**.
   B.   large ocean.
   C.   large gas ball.
   D.   large mountain.

3. The world's oceans and seas occupy roughly
   A.   sixty-three million square miles.
   B.   thirty-seven million square miles.
   C.   thirty per cent of the world's surface.
   D.   **seventy per cent of the world's surface**.

4. The Pacific Ocean occupies _____ million square miles of the earth's surface.
    A. **63**   B. 64   C. 62   D. 61

5. Under the sea the land
    A. is almost flat.
    B. is full of mountains.
    C. is flat over almost all its surface.
    D. **is made up of as many mountains as above the sea.**

6. Scientists believe that at first the earth was
    A. flat.
    B. full of mountains.
    C. **a ball of burning gas.**
    D. clouds of water vapour.

7. They believe that the oceans were formed by
    A. the earth's rivers.
    B. thousands of years of rain.
    C. the cooling of the burning gas.
    D. a mixture of water vapour and burning gas.

8. Where does the sea get its salt from?
    A. ocean
    B. rain
    C. **rivers**
    D. land

9. Scientists can tell the age of the earth by
    A. measuring the length of the rivers.
    B. **calculating the quantity of salt in the sea.**
    C. calculating the amount of salt on the land.
    D. subtracting the amount of salt in the sea from that on land.

10. The earth consists mostly of
    A. land.
    B. **water**.
    C. people.
    D. shelter.

SECTION B   DICTIONARY, LIBRARY AND MASS MEDIA   [6 marks]

DICTIONARY
Study the dictionary entry below to answer questions 1 and 2.

---

deficient/duh-**fish**-uhnt/adj. **1.** not having enough;
deficient in vitamins. **2.** insufficient or not present at
all.

      Extract from *Modern English Junior Dictionary*

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1. What is the opposite of deficient?

    A.   not enough   B.   efficient
    C.   **sufficient**   D.   insufficient   (1 mark)

2.   Build up a sentence using the word deficient   (1m) .
The doctor told Sam that his body is deficient in vitamins which causes his sickness.

LIBRARY

1.   List own some of the things you need to take care of when borrowing books from the library.
*Returning date/Condition of the book/...*etc   **(1 mark)**

2.   What does an illustrator of a book do?
Draws the picture of the story/book   **(1 mark)**

MASS MEDIA

1.   Name a newspaper published daily in Fiji?
Fiji TIMES/Fiji Sun   **(1 mark)**

2.   State **one** advantage of radio over television?
Portable/Cheap/Can be used during power shutdown/etc... **(1 mark)**

USAGE

1.   **Rewrite the following using the instructions given in brackets.**

    (i)   (Join the sentences using: **who**)

The old lady was sitting under the tree. She had an accident.

The old lady who was sitting under the tree had an accident.   **(1 mark)**

    (ii)   (Join this sentence using: **although**)

Rusila failed her exam. She studied hard.

Rusila failed her exam although she studied hard.   **(1 mark)**

2.   **Rewrite in Direct Speech.**

Rita asked Mele if she had seen her purse. *Have you seen my purse,Mele?" asked Rita*.   **(1 mark)**

3.   **Rewrite in Reported Speech.**
"My teacher will pay Tarusila's bus fare," said Betty.

Betty said that her teacher would pay for Tarusila's bus fare. **(1 mark)**

GRAMMAR (10M)

1. Catherine is married _____ a famous soccer player.

    A. **to**
    B. at
    C. into
    D. with

2. The lady _____ spoke to the children, is my aunt.

    A. **who**
    B. who's
    C. whom
    D. whose

3. The power went off while we _____ an exciting movie.

    A. watching
    B. had watch
    C. are watching
    D. **were watching**

4. The children preferred listening to a story _____ writing one.

    A. **to**
    B. but
    C. and
    D. of

5. If you had broken the vase, mother _____ you.

    A. will punish
    B. would punish
    C. will have punished
    D. **would have punished**

6. "We are not late for school, _____, Sera ?"

    A. is it
    B. **are we**
    C. isn't it
    D. were we

7. He was _____ hungry _____ he ate up all the food.

    A. as .... as
    B. **so .... that**
    C. so .... as
    D. such .... that

8. The girl's attendance at school was _____ so the teacher complained to her parents.

    A. disregular
    B. unregular
    C. **irregular**
    D. less regular

9. From the following choose the pair of words which are opposite in meanings

    A. wild, anger
    B. thief, roque
    C. **entrance, exit**
    D. beautiful, delicious

10. Have you _____ been to Vanuabalavu ?

    A. one
   B. always
    C. sometimes
    D. **ever**

30
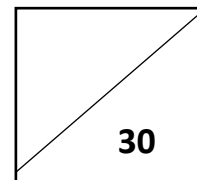
SECTION A- DEFINITION

1. Define the following terms   (10m)
   a) Adaptation- -*Features/characteristics of an organism has to survive and successfully reproduce in an ecosystem.*
   b) Epiphytes – *Adaptations in plant that help grow on other plants to reach for sunlight*.
   c) Primary Consumer -*Herbivores which feed directly on plants*.
   d) Decomposition - *breakdown of dead organic material into smaller particles which hell release nutrients and carbon for plants and microbial production- eg fungi and bacteria*
   e) Commensalism – *relationship of two organisms – where one organism benefit from the other without affecting it.*
   f) Defense Mechanism- *a behavioral adaptation in organisms to protect itself from predators e.g a millipede coiled up when touched.*
   g) Endemic – *species which is only found in that region and nowhere else in the world*.
   h) Conservation – *make wise use of resources for future use*
   i) Preservation – *maintain in their present condition – untouched*
   j) Biodiversity- *A wide variety of plants and animals species living in one area*.

SECTION B- DRAWING AND LABELLING

1.Draw or paste a picture of an organism (plant or animal) and identify an example of the three types of adaptation it may have .(*Structural/Behavioural/Functional*) (5m)
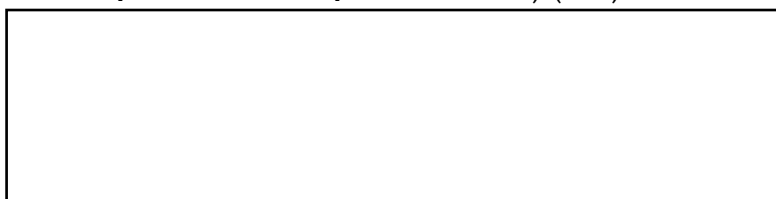
2. Construct a food chain to each area given below. Identify the primary, secondary and tertiary consumer or the top carnivore. (6m)
   a) pond ecosystem – *water lilly ⟶ small fish ⟶ man*
   (primary consumer)   (top carnivore)

   b) forest ecosystem – *trees ⟶ birds ⟶ hawk ⟶ man*
   primary   secondary   top carnivore
   consumer   consumer

c) marine ecosystem – seaweeds ⟶ prawns ⟶ crab ⟶ man

primary   *secondary*   *top*
consumer   *consumer*   *carnivore*

3. Label the human digestive system. (5m)

1. mouth
2. esophagus
3. stomach
4. small intestine
5. large intestine
6. anus
7. appendix
8. gall bladder
10. liver
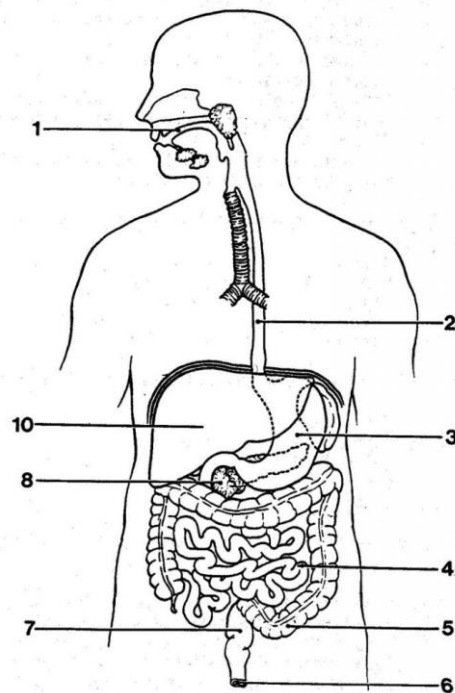
a) State the function of **No 10**. (1m)   *Produces Bile..*

SECTION C – ANSWERING QUESTION.

1. How can competition be reduced amongst organisms ? Give an example to support your answer . .**_Resource partioning_**_- Organisms eating different parts or at different times of the same food source e,g Bulbul eats pawpaw seeds while man eats flesh_ (1m)

2. Give three example of human activities that lead to the destruction of habitats. (3m)

- *Urban sprawl – Natural habitats removed to make rooms for communities*
- *Poor agricultutal practices – use of wedicides , pesticides , the practice of growing monocultures all contrite to pollution .*
- *Industrial activities – production of chemical laden plastics , poor quality of products and extreme emissions of harmful gases etc...*
- *Over production of synthetic material*
- *Personal consumption*

ASSESSEMENT

WASEWASE D   **NA VOSA VAKA-VITI**   **[5 na maka]**

1.   **Vukica na i yatuvosa oqo me vakaibalebaletaki ki na lewe levu.**

   Keirau qai rawata tale e dua na neirau waqa e na yabaki sa oti.

   Keimami qai rawata tale e dua na neimami waqa e na yabaki sa oti
                        (1 na maka)

2.   **Vola na yavu ni vosa ka volai koto oqori e ra.**

   vakatovotovotaka - ***vakatovotovo***   **(1 na maka)**

3.   **Vola e dua na i yatuvosa me rau curu koto kina na veivosa oqo :**

   rarawa - vakasabusabutaki

*E rarawa taki tinaqu ko ta baleta ni kena vakasabusabutaki na na I lavo
ni nona veisaumi.* **(1 na maka)**

4.   **Vakasavuya na i tukutuku ka koto oqo e ra.**

   "Keirau na qai gole ni sa qaravi oti na so mate," a kaya ko Vasiti.

A kaya ko Vasiti ni rau na qai gole ni sa qaravi oti na so mate. (1 **maka)**

5.   **Vola na taro e a taroga ko Miri.**

   A taroga ko Miri se a laukana e na gauna cava na kedratou   jaina dreu.
   "A laukana na siga cava na kedatou jaina dreu?"a taroga ko Miri.
6.   **Vakacuruma e na vanua e lala koto e ra, na vosa e veiganiti e na
       kena la'ki kau mai na kakana e rau cavuti e na i yatuvosa e ra.**

   E gole ki veikau ko tamaqu me la'ki ***keli*** tivoli ka ***sagi/kini*** ota tale
ga mai. (1**na maka)**

7.   **Vola e dua na vosa ka <u>tautauvata</u> na kena i balebale kei na veivosa
       ka toqai na rukuna e na i yatuvosa ka koto e ra.**

Sa <u>mau</u> na <u>veitalanoa</u> ka ratou sa veisukayaki tale. SA donu/maucokona na veitalanoa **(1 na maka)**

Digitaka na vosa e <u>tautauvata</u> na kena i balebale kei na vosa ka toqai na rukuna e na veiyatuvosa ka koto e ra.

8.   Era <u>sokotaka</u> na **takia** na cauravou ni Namuka.

   A   waqa ni valu   C.   bavelo
   B   waqa vakalaca   D.   bilibili

9.   **Kosova** na i wiliwili ni drau ni voivoi ko vinakata.

   A   dreta   C.   cebeta
   B   **<u>musuka</u>**   D.   dresuka

10.   Ke **momosi** na yavamu, qai vakadodo.

   A   **<u>vutu</u>**   C.   veve
   B   liliwa   D.   ramusu

11.   E curu **<u>botolaki</u>** yani e na gauna ni lotu.

   A   sureti   C.   malua
   B   vakababa   D.   **<u>vakasauri</u>**

12.   Kakua mada ni dau <u>gone</u> **draunidalo**.

   A   tagitagi balavu   C.   **<u>tagitagi ve</u>**
   B   tagi mamakeukeu   D.   tagi lagalaga

Digitaka na vosa e <u>veibasai</u> na kena i balebale kei na vosa ka toqai   na rukuna e na veiyatuvosa ka koto e ra. Wirina na matanivola ni sau ni taro ko sa digitaka e na <u>I Vola ni Saumi Taro</u>.

   13.   E **<u>sotava</u>** vinaka yani ko Jone na kana magiti.

   A   tikora   C.   siqema
   B   **<u>calata</u>**   D.   donumaka

   14.   Keitou la'ki **<u>kidavaki</u>** rau sara na vulagi e rara ni waqavuka.

   A   tavaki   C.   **<u>talaci</u>**
   B   vesuki   D.   dretaki

15.   Dou **<u>yanaraka</u>** vinaka na lewe ni yaqona.

   A   tuva   C.   tukia
   B   **<u>binia</u>**   D.   utura

16. Veisautaka na nomu i davodavo ka ni sa rui **wakakau.**

   A   sukusukura   C.   **dakoba**
   B   malumalumu   D.   vakalakala

17. E **veisotari** na bici kei na kena i ula.

   A   veisola   C.   veidutai
   B   veirauti   D.   **veicalati**

WASEWASE E   **NA VEIKA VAKA-VITI**   **[13 na maka]**

Digitaka na i sau ni taro e <u>vinaka duadua</u> ka wirina na matanivola ni sau ni taro ko sa digitaka e na nomu <u>I Vola Ni Saumi Taro</u>.

1.   Na malimali e dua na mataqali _____.

   A.   **vakalolo**   C.   bila
   B.   madrai ni Viti   D.   vakalavalava

2.   E 10 na ika lalai _____.

   A.   sa dua na bewa   C.   **sa dua na bola**
   B.   sa dua na tuatua   D.   sa dua na uduudu

3.   Na nodra i cavuti na Turaga Tui Nadroga na _____.

   A.   Navatulevu   C.   Naduruvesi
   B.   Matanikutu   D.   **Nakuruvakarua**

4.   Dau kana vakaiwai e na gauna ni dausiga e kena i balebale ni dua e

   A.   kana kakana dina ka levu na i coi.
   B.   kana kakana dina ka sega na i coi.
   C.   kana kakana dina ka lailai na i coi.
   D.   **kana i coi vakalevu ka lailai na kakana dina.**

5.   Era dau ucuucukilalaga na _____.

   A.   qase   C.   gonetagane
   B.   gonelalai   D.   **goneyalewa**

6.   Na mada e dua na mataqali _____.

   A.   i wau   C.   iri ni meke
   B.   **lawa ni vonu**   D.   moto ni meke wesi

7. Na vakacirisalusalu o ya na kana magiti kei na solevu ni _____.

     A. la'ki kerei mai na meke   C. **sa caka oti na meke**

     B. vakarau vulici na meke   D. vakarau caka na meke

8. Ni damudamu na i cabecabe ni siga e _____ na vanua.

  A. vulavou C. botaira   B. bewabewa D. **botaicake**

9. E na vula vaka-Viti, na vula i Doi na _____.

     A. **Me**   C. Okosita   B. Jiulai   D. Okotova

10. Na 'vakataba ni uto' e dau cavuti vei ira _____.

    A. na tamata rawati ira   C. na tamata mamakutu

    B. na tamata gugumatua   D. **na tamata dau vakararavi**

11. Na uwea e dai ni _____.

    A. **ika**   C. qari B. mana   D. manivusi

12. Na cava na qisaqisa ?

    A. na i bena ni ulu   C. ni boro loaloa na vale

    B. ni dua e boro vouta   D. **ni boro loaloa na mata**

13. Era dau tutaka na lewa vakaturaga na _____.

    A. mataisau   C. bati   B. **sauturaga**   D. gonedau

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 14, YEAR 8
SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSESSMENT - SOLUTION

**PART 1**   **FILL IN THE BLANKS**   **(10 marks)**

Word list   agriculture, diverse, environmental destruction, developed, unique culture, neighborhoods, developing, climate, international,

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WORLD ORGANISATIONS

World Organizations will help you put an end to the environmental destruction that is taking place every day, both in our own neighborhood and elsewhere in the world.

United Nations
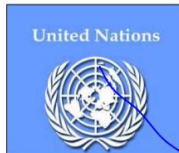
The world is a very diverse place, with no two places being the same. Each country has its own unique culture and customs and the religion of its people; the geography and climate of the land; the economic system including industry, mining and agriculture and as well as its political system and policies. World Organizations or international Organizations work towards acknowledging this diversity. They classify countries into two main groups, developed and developing countries, for the sake of identifying common characteristics.
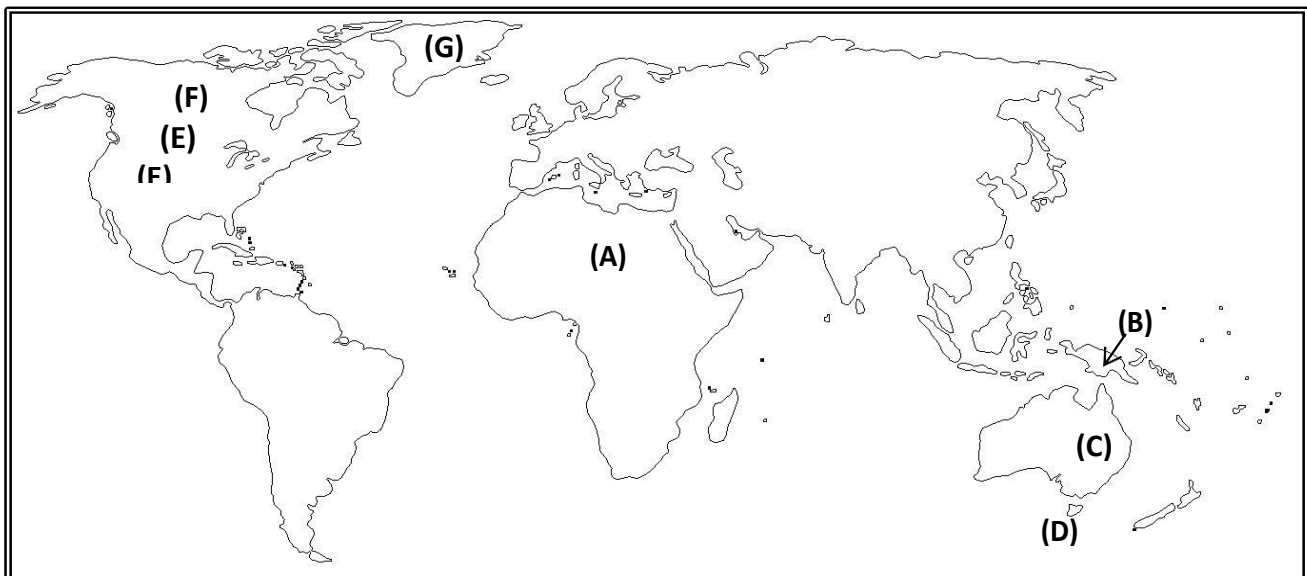

PART 3   **Mapping**   **(7 marks)**

Use the **map** and the **descriptions** given below to identify **A – G** using the **word list**.

World Map

Adapted from*: http://www.outlineworldmap.com*

(A) The largest desert in Africa - Sahara

(B) Its capital city is Port Moresby – Papua New Guinea

(C) Largest state (by population) – New South Wales

(D) An island state of Australia - Tasmania

(E) It is one of the richest countries in the world – United States

(F) The second largest country in the world (by area) - Canada

(G) This island has a population of only 50,000 residents because of its cold climate – Greenland

PART 4.   SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – SOLUTION

I.   ***Developed Countries*** – are the rich or wealthy countries of the world. These countries have a high-income economy like Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United State of America.
Developing Countries – have low- or middle-income economy in which most people have a lower standard in living

II.   **UNICEF** – United Nation Children's Fund.

III.   Provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been destroyed by World War II. It works towards making people's lives better and help children and mothers in developing countries.

IV.   <u>Major group of People:</u>
Africans, Americans, Asians and Native Australians, Europeans, Indians. Polynesians, Micronesians, Melanesian.

V.   <u>Indigenous Group:</u>
An ethnic group originating and remaining in an area subject to colonization.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 marks)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	B	D	C	D	B	C	A	D

SECTION: B **FILL IN THE BLANK** (10 marks)

Word list: **changes**, **disappears , adult**, **teenagers, broader, teenage, pituitary gland**, **growth spurt, adolescence.**

The Growth Spurt

A teenage girl might be surprised to find that her favorite skirt from last year do not fit her this year. She is experiencing the growth spurt, a common physical change that happens during adolescence. She has grown rapidly in height and size because of growth hormones the releases.

The changes of the growth spurt happens in a specific order. The head, hands, and feet are the first parts of the body to reach adult size. Next the leg bones grow longer, then the hips, chest and shoulders become broader. The trunk grows longer, and the rest of the body fills out. Sometimes broader feel clumsy because their feet are ─too big‖ for their bodies. This feeling usually disappears as soon as they begin growing taller.
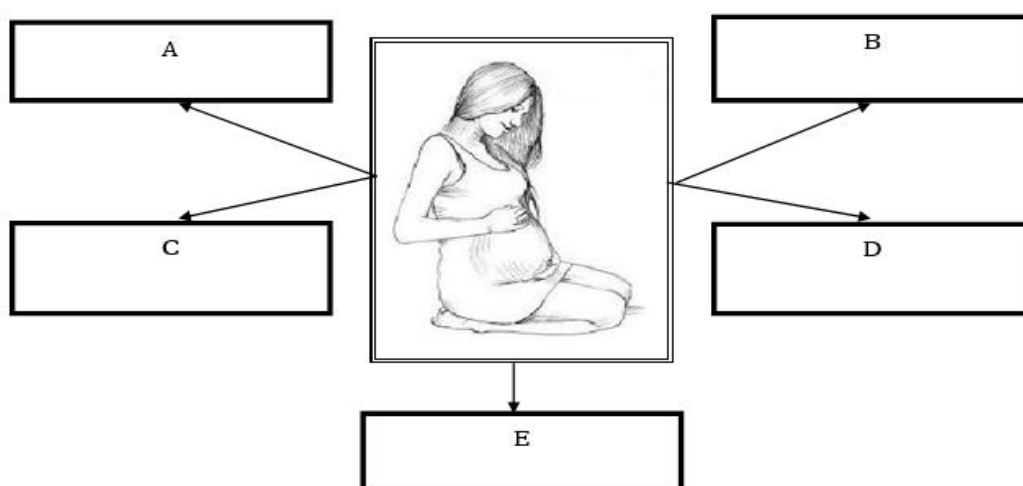

SECTION: C **ILLUSTRATION AND LABELLING** (5 marks)

(a) The diagram below shows a girl being pregnant while still in school.

5 consequences the girl might face.

A.   – give birth prematurely
B.   – depression
C.   – mental problems
D.   – social & financial problems
E.   - risk of death
- Rejection by family members
- Violence by partners, peers
- Complications of mother's pregnancy & delivery.

RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

1. Hair growth
2. Broadening of the chest & shoulders
3. It is a masculine trait. Testosterone causes the shoulders to grow broader.
4. It is the time of your life whereby your body will grow faster than any other time.
5. Mood swings
6. Taking drugs
7. Smoking marijuana
8. Excessive use of alcohol
9. Taking part in sexual activities & illegal activities