

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 8
ENGLISH
WORKSHEET 20

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language learning processes and strategies.
Content Learning Outcome	Explore and apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend, interpret and evaluate a range of texts.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions given below.

Rainfall Brings Smiles to Farmers and Vendors

Rainfall brings smiles to farmers and vendors. Brief showers in Labasa have brought a sigh of relief and renewed hope to farmers and market vendors in the midst of the dry spell.

Although there has been heavy downpour in some areas of Labasa and brief showers in other parts of the northern town, farmers are glad that this has somehow assisted in the pasture growth for their livestock and water drums for their vegetable plots.

For Siberia resident, Parma Nand, is a happy man. Mr. Nand said the rainfall in the past week has been quite good for his vegetable plots as most of his produce appear much greener and fresher.

Similar sentiments were shared by vendor, Bhagwan Wati, 49, of Tabia, outside Labasa Town. She said with the rain it has really helped them on their farm land and the vegetables as well. "The brief showers have really helped in filling of our drums so that we can water our plots later in the day," Ms. Wati said. "It is also lovely to see the presentation of vegetables when you walk into the market. They all appear very green and much fresher."

Activity

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- According to the passage, who smiles when it rains?
A. Vendors and shopkeepers. B. Farmers and vendors.
C. Shopkeepers and children. D. Students and teachers.
- Why do farmers smile when it rains?
A. Rain brings sunshine. B. Rain damages the vegetables.
C. Rain helps vegetables grow well. D. Rain brings flood.
- Vendors are those who _____.
A. plant crops B. catch fish C. supply food to the market D. sell at the market
- How does rainfall help farmers?
A. Water tanks are full. B. Gardens are dug.
C. Rain washes away the crops. D. Crops are watered.

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub Strand	Language features and rules.
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and use structurally sound sentences in meaningful and functional manner.

Question Tags

1. The question tag is always derived from the verb and the pronoun in the first half of the sentence.

For example: It was raining yesterday, wasn't it?

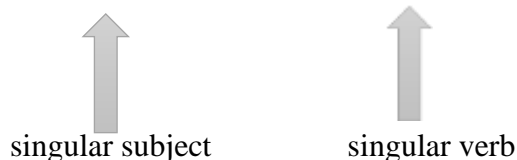
2. If before the comma is positive, then after the comma will be negative.

For example: It was raining yesterday, wasn't it?

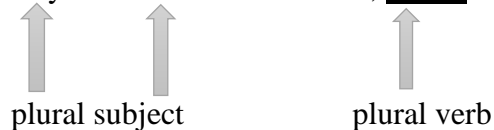
3. If the first half of the sentence does not show any helping verb, the question tag will either have doesn't he/she/it (singular subject) or don't they (plural subject).

For example:

i. Mary likes ice-cream, doesn't she? (*It means Mary does like ice-cream.*)



ii. Mary and Ana like ice-cream, don't they? (*It means they do like ice-cream.*)



Activity

- I don't need to finish this today, _____ I?
- James is working on that, _____ he?
- Your parents have retired, _____ they?
- The phone didn't ring, _____ it?
- It was raining that day, _____ it?
- Your mum hadn't met him before, _____ she?
- They could hear me, _____ they?
- She reads books, _____ she?

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub Strand	Language features and rules.
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and use structurally sound sentences in meaningful and functional manner.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

1. The **comparative form** of an adjective **compares two** things or people.
2. The **superlative form** of an adjective **compares more than two** things or people.
3. For most adjectives of one syllable and some of two syllables, **-er** and **-est** are added to make the comparative and superlative forms.

Example

- The diamond is **harder** than the emerald.
- The diamond is the **hardest** gem of all.

4. To make the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives with two or more syllables, add more or most before the adjective.

Example: Dogs are **more intelligent** than pigs.

5. To make the negative comparative and superlative forms, add less or least before the adjective.

Example: The **least complicated** step is last.

Activity

Underline the correct form of adjective.

1. My new blanket is (softer, softest) than my old one.
2. Kim is the (older, oldest) of my three sisters.
3. Sirius is the (brighter, brightest) star in the southern sky.
4. Miriama's memory is (worse, worst) than mine, but Ben's is the (worse, worst) one of all.
5. The (most unusual, more unusual) costume was awarded the prize.
6. David's interest in conservation is (more strong, stronger) than most people.
7. The (more beautiful, most beautiful) time of day at the lake is in the morning.
8. Kings Road is (longer, more long) than Queens Road.
9. Jane has little interest in ballet, but Rita is even (less interested, least interested) than Jane.
10. I think that my roses are the (prettiest, more pretty) flowers in my garden.

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub Strand	Language features and rules.
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and use structurally sound sentences in meaningful and functional manner.

Articles

1. Indefinite articles – **a** and **an**.

- “A” is used with nouns that have an indefinite or general sense. Eg: I saw **a** boy yesterday – it **can be any one boy**, no particular boy is being referred to and before a countable noun or for things which are many. Eg: a book, a tree.

Examples

- i. He is **a** teacher.
- ii. She doesn't own **a** car.
- iii. I saw **a** bear at the zoo.

- “An” is used when a word begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).

Examples

- i. She would like to take **an** orange.
- ii. **An** apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- iii. She always keeps **an** umbrella with her.

2. Definite article – **the** is used for:

- things which have a definite or particular sense. Eg: **The** boy I saw yesterday is my friend's son - **refers to one particular boy** only.
- things or positions that are only one in context. Eg: the sun, the moon, the principle, the President.

Activity

Write the correct form of article in the sentences given below.

1. He is _____ actor.
2. They were playing with _____ iron ball.
3. I was born in _____ west.
4. She didn't get _____ invitation.
5. I need _____ kilogram of salt.
6. I saw _____ eagle at the zoo.
7. _____ movie is perfect.
8. Grandmother was telling me _____ interesting story.
9. I saw _____ car accident.
10. We are living in _____ apartment.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 8
Mathematics
Worksheet 20

Strand	Chance And Data
Sub Strand	Data Representation And Interpretation
Content Learning Outcome	Compute a set of data to determine their range, averages and plot simple graphs and frequency tables to determine and interpret information presented.

Lesson Notes

Data – are individual observation of a variable. A variable is a quantity that can have a value recorded for it or to which we can assign to attribute or quality.

There are two types of Variables:

1. **Categorical variables** – is one which describes particular quantity or characteristics. It can be divided into categories e.g. Getting to school: categories could be- bus, car, taxis, boat, walking.
2. **Quantitative (Numerical) Variables**- is one which has the numerical value. The information collected is called numerical data.

$$\text{Range} = \text{Highest Score} - \text{Lowest Score}$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all scores}}{\text{Number of scores}}$$

Activity 1

1. Classify the following variables as categorical or quantitative (numerical).

Vairables	Categorical	Quantitative (Numerical)
1. The height of the students in Year 8.		
2. The colour of hair in a festival.		
3. The number of matches on a box.		
The most popular radio Stations.		
The marks scored in a test.		

2. Veremo scored the following marks in a short test.

Mathematics	80
Basic Science	90
Health Science	75
English	95
Social Science	83
Vernacular	87

- a. In which subject did he score the highest mark?
- b. Calculate the range of Veremo's mark.
- c. Find his average mark.
- d. Which subject mark is closer to the average mark? _____

Activity 2

Frequency Tables

A frequency table is a table that displays the frequency for each of the categories of the data. The frequency is the number of times each piece of data occurs. Tally marks () are often used to help record data in the table.

Example

A census is taken for year 8 of a school in the village. The method by which the students in the class travelled to school on a particular day is recorded below using the code:

Walk: (**W**), Cycle: (**C**), Bus (**B**), Car: (**R**), Horse (**H**)

WCBWC

BBBWB

BBCHB

CMCBHW

RRWWH

Rearrange this information into a frequency table using a tally column.

Method of Travel	Tally	Frequency
Walk		6
Cycle		5
Bus		9
Car		2
Horse		3
	Total	25

Exercise

Students in Year 8 at Nanuku Sangam School sat for a Maths Test set by the Head Teacher. The marks the students gained in the test is shown below.

3 8 6 5 6 4 7 6 5 3 5 6 3 5 4 5 3 6 7 8
1 10 7 6 4 5 1 7 6 5 6 7 1 7 5 4 5 8 5 7

- How many students did the test? _____
- What is the highest mark? _____
- What is the lowest mark? _____
- How many students scored more than seven marks? _____
- How many students did not pass the test? _____
- Calculate the range and the average mark.

Range = _____ Average = _____

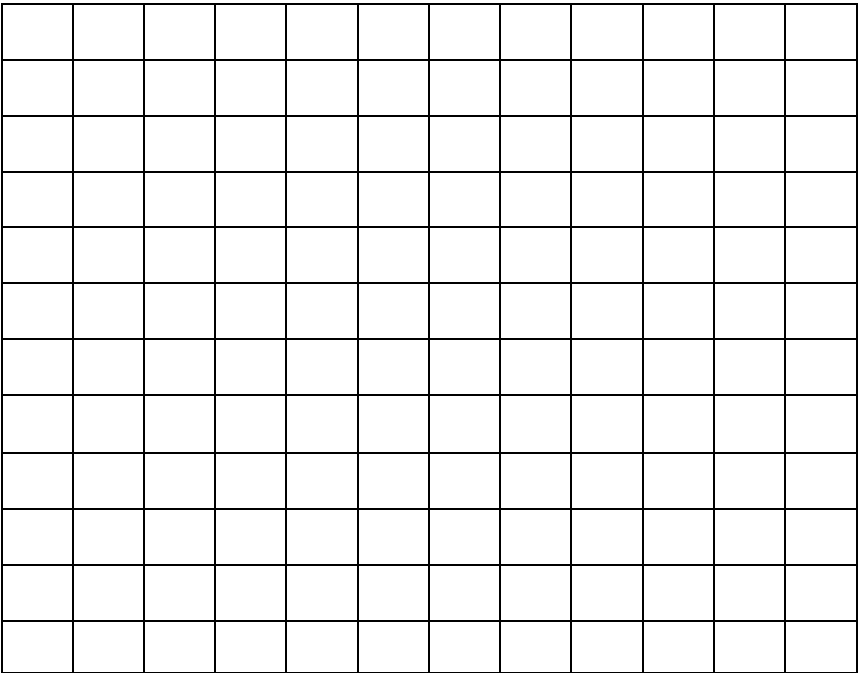
- Copy and complete the frequency table for the marks in the Maths Test.

Marks Obtained	Tally	Frequency
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

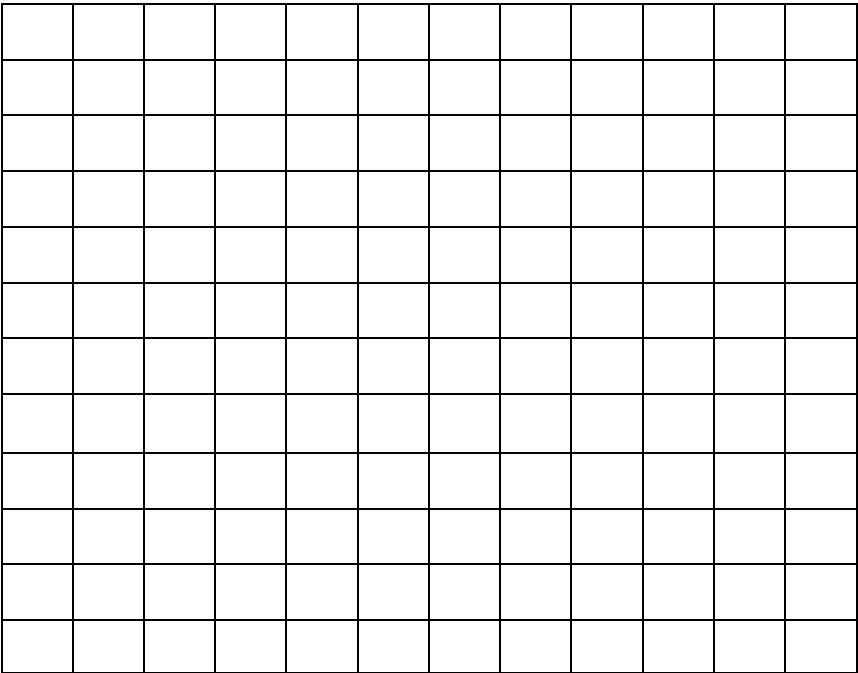
9		
10		
	Total	

h. Draw a bar graph and a line graph for the marks scored by the students.

i. Bar Graph for the marks scored by Year 8 Students in a Maths Test.



ii. Line Graph for the marks scored by Year 8 Students in a Maths Test.



Write True or False for the following statements.

1. One of the physical changes in girls is development of breast between the ages of 8 – 13 years.

2. Menstruation or periods begins for most boys between the ages of 9 to 16. _____
3. Body proportions also change during the growth spurt. _____
4. Males generally begin their growth spurt around age ten. _____
5. In human beings, respiration takes place in the respiratory organ called liver. _____

Fill in the blanks.

Fill in the blank spaces using the words from the word list given below.

Fertilization

windpipe

abstain

pregnant

oxygen

hormones

Puberty

unhealthy

digestion

lungs

1. The trachea or _____ filters the air we breathe in before it reaches the lungs.
2. The _____ is where exchange of gases occurs.
3. _____ is taken to the heart to be sent to the rest of the body while carbon dioxide is exhaled or breathed out through the nose.
4. Fresh air is good for _____.
5. _____ is the process of growth and development.
6. Chemical messages called _____ are sent around the body via the bloodstreams and tell the body it's time to change.
7. _____ is the fusion of the male gamete and the female gamete to form zygote.
8. We must _____ ourselves from sex until the right time.
9. Boys can make a girl _____ at an early stage.

10. Relationships are difficult to maintain and some reasons might cause an _____ one.

Short Answer Questions

1. State 3 causes of NCDs.

2. What are processed foods?

3. What is resiliency?

4. Write down 3 rules to follow while travelling in a car or bus.

5. What is scapegoating?

6. Write down the impacts of having sexual contact at an early age.

7. Write down 3 importance of fresh air.

8. Write down 2 community expectations of being a male.

9. Write down one physical change for girls during puberty.

तत्व 3	संस्कृति
तत्व के परिणाम	सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों व व्यवहारों की समझ के द्वारा अपनी पहचान बनाए
उप-तत्व	भारतीय इतिहास की पहचान एवं भारतीय संस्कृति के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर लेख लिखें

मोटेराम जी शास्त्री

शहर में मोटेराम शास्त्री को सभी जानते हैं। आप स्वदेशी आंदोलन के विरोधी रहे हैं। अधिकारियों की भक्ति बड़ी लगन से करते हैं। बच्चों को पढ़ाते-पढ़ाते अब ऊब गए हैं। आधुनिक सुख प्राप्त करने के लिए पढ़ाने का काम छोड़कर वैद्यकी करना चाहते हैं। पत्नी के मना करने पर भी वह वैद्य बनने का निश्चय कर बैठे हैं।

मोटेराम वैद्यकी को सरल मानते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि मैं अपने नाम के आगे भिषगाचार्य बढ़ा लूंगा। एक मोटा-सा साइन बोर्ड बना लूंगा। समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दूंगा। वह कहते हैं कि बीमार को मेरी दवा से लाभ पहुँचे न पहुँचे, मेरी बला से। वैद्य का काम है दवा देना। ठीक करना भगवान का काम है। इसके बाद वह अपना वैद्यकी चमकाने का काम मन बनाकर लखनऊ चले आते हैं।

उनकी पत्नी उनकी धूर्तता से हमेशा डरी रहती है। सालभर में भिषगाचार्य पंडित मोटेराम शास्त्री ने अपनी काव्य चतुराई से और एवं रईसों को पुष्टिकारक औषधियों का सेवन कराकर अच्छी पैठ बन गई। बिड़हल की रानी भी मोटेराम की मुरीद हो गई। मोटेराम प्रतिदिन गाड़ी में बैठकर रानी के पास जाने लगे और एकांत क्षणों में रानी की दवा करने लगे।

मोटेराम के पीछे-पीछे रानी के दरबार का एक वफादार, मोटेराम के विरोध में षड्यंत्र रचता रहा। एक दिन जब मोटेराम रानी की हृदयगति की परीक्षा कर रहे थे तो उन्हें कई आदमियों के द्वारा घेर लिया गया। रानी भागकर दूसरे कमरे में जा छिपी और मोटेराम शास्त्री बेभाव पिटने लगे। आखिरकार मुँह पर कालिख-चूना लगाकर और सुबह तक शहर छोड़ने की चेतावनी देकर उन्हें घर भेज दिया गया।

मोटेराम शास्त्री को रात-ही-रात लखनऊ छोड़ना पड़ा। घर लौटकर उन्होंने फिर अपना पुराना काम आरंभ कर दिया।

अभ्यास

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

1. मोटेराम शास्त्री पढ़ाने का काम छोड़कर क्या करना चाहते थे और क्यों ?

2. मोटेराम वैद्यकी को क्यों सरल मानते थे ?

3. पंडित मोटेराम शास्त्री किस रानी की चिकित्सा करते थे ?

4. एक दिन जब मोटेराम रानी की हृदयगति की परीक्षा कर रहे थे तब उनके साथ क्या हुआ ?

5. मार खाने के बाद मोटेराम शास्त्री को क्या चेतावनी दी गई थी ?

6. घर लौटकर उन्होंने फिर कौन सा पुराना काम आरंभ कर दिया ?

YEAR 8
SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 20
REVISIONAL ACTIVITIES

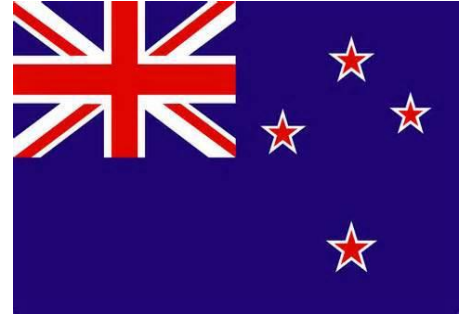
QUESTION 1

Study these flags and find out what countries they belong to:

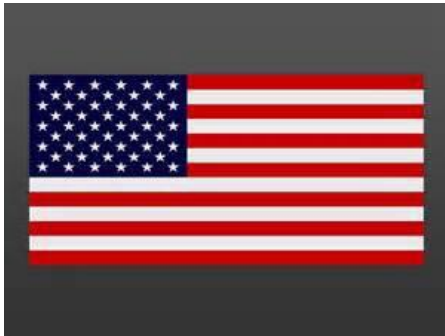
1.



2.



3.

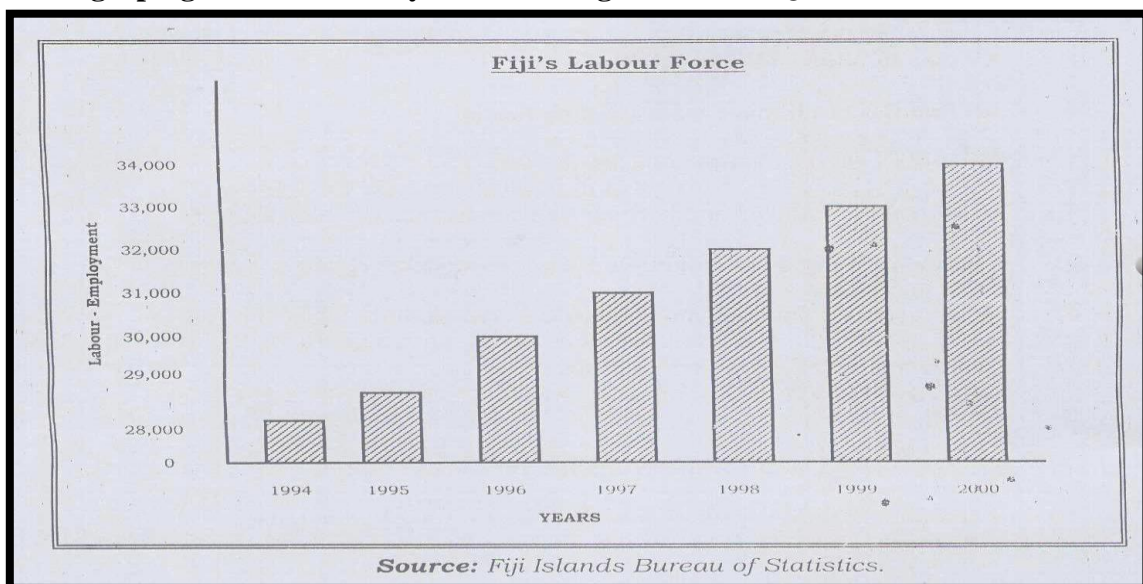


4.



QUESTION 2

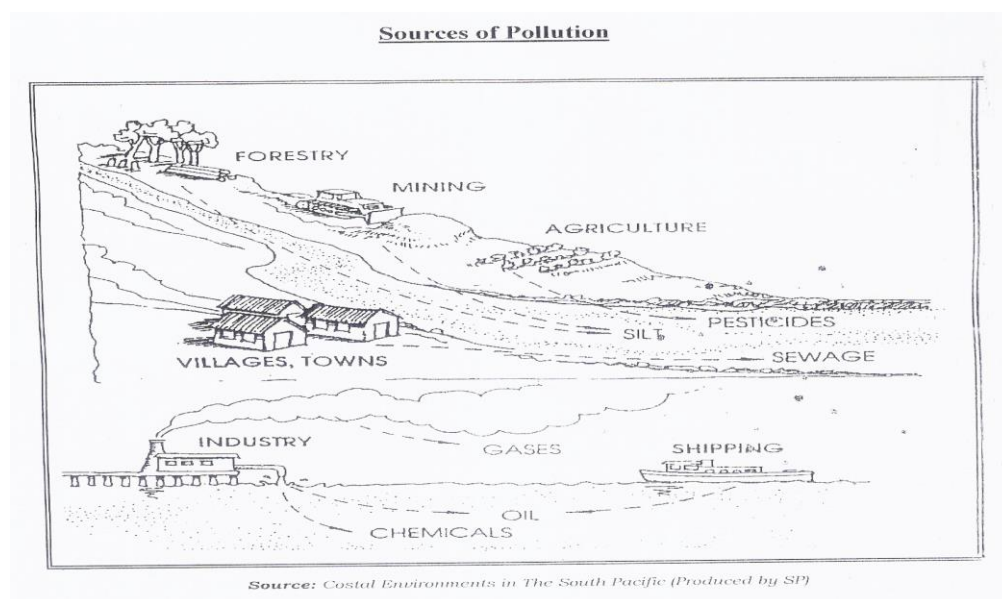
Use the graph given below and your knowledge to answer Questions 1- 4.



1. Which year had the highest number of people in employment?
2. What was the total number of people in employment from 1997 to 2000?
3. Give **one** reason for the yearly increase of people in the labour force employment?
4. State **two** ways of how being employed contributes to your basic needs.

QUESTION 3

Use the picture given below and your knowledge to answer the given questions.

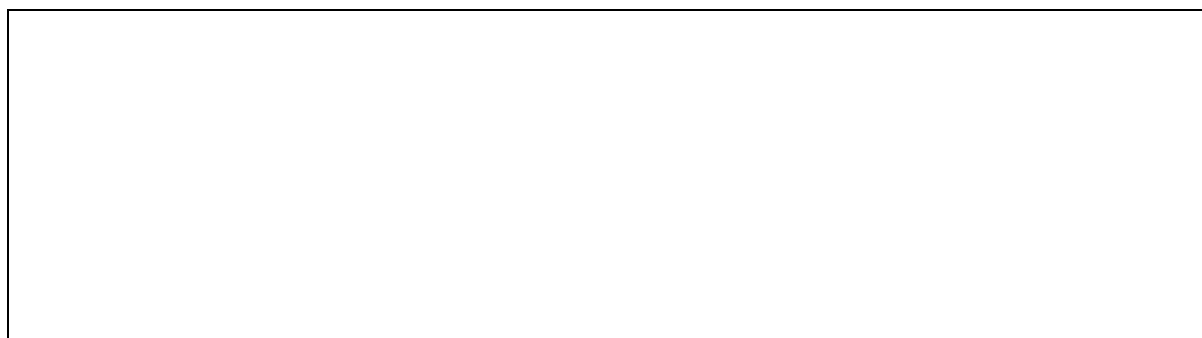


1. What is Pollution?
2. State **two** ways of how pollution is taking place?
3. List **two** effects of water pollution?

QUESTION 4 CREATIVITY

You are allowed to draw with your pencil and colours in this question only.

- (a) Draw a picture to show '*The wise use of my resources*'.



(b) In a paragraph describe what you have drawn about the pictures.

QUESTION 5

Study the picture below and write 5 illustrations of Noise pollution that can affect this person.



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

NA WILIVOLA KEI NA SAUMI TARO

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

Na noda i yau bula sa i koya na veika ka bulia na Kalou ka ra bula vakavolivoliti keda. Eda kunea na noda i yau ena qele, i qoliqoli kei na noda veikau. Ni da rai wavokiti keda eda na vakadinadinataka ni da vakanuinui vei ira na veika oqo me vukea na noda bula.

E dua na koro na yacana ko Lutuvula, e toka volekata na baravi. Sa kani veitalanoa na nodra vakamareqeta na nodra i yau bula na lewe ni koro oqo. E na yabaki 1996 e ra tekivu kina eso na cakacaka me vakavutuniyautaka kina na nodra vanua. Era a duavata me ra vakaitavi ko ira na i tabagone ena cakacaka era dau sou se lako ena mataka i ra vuaka ena kena qaravi na i tavi.

E tolu na veivakatoroicaketaki e ra qarava. A i matai, na kena teivaki na dogo ena yasani baravi. Oqo me tarova na sisi ni qele ka me vakasukai tale mai na sasalu ka sa mai yali. Na i karua, na kena vakatabui na qoli, siwa se cocoka e na nodra i qoliqoli. Na kena i ka tolu, sa i koya na kena teivaki vakalevu na veikauvuata ena i bili ni koro kei na niu e baravi.

Sa dua dina nai sausau vinaka e ra mai tekia na wekada mai Lutuvula, ia sa vo ga me da muria na mawe ni yavadra ka me da maroroya ka taqomaka na noda i yau bula, me ra kalougata kina na noda kawa.

Wirina na matanivola ni sau ni taro ko sa digitaka.

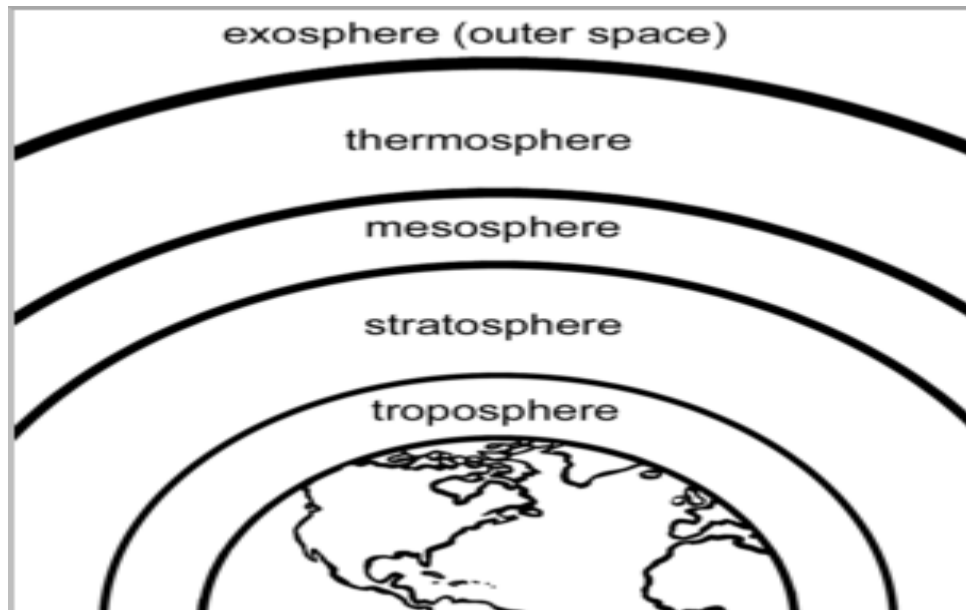
1. Na noda i yau bula e rawa ni kunei e na noda.
 - A. i lavo kei na qele
 - B. qele kei na i qoliqoli
 - C. vale
 - D. cakacaka
2. E da vakanuinui ki na noda i yau bula me da rawata kina na _____.
 - A. vuku
 - B. bula
 - C. rarawa
 - D. qaqa
3. Na koro ko Lutuvula e toka volekata na _____.
 - A. waitui
 - B. gaunisala
 - C. waidranu
 - D. veikau
4. Na vosa vakamareqeta e kena i balebale me da _____.
 - A. solia
 - B. bureitaka
 - C. maroroya
 - D. vakasabusabutaka

-
-
-

Strand	Earth and Beyond
Sub- Strand	Our Solar system.
Content Learning outcome:	Investigate and gather information on the planets in our solar system and describe why earth is able to support life.

The different layers of the atmosphere

- The atmosphere is divided up in to 5 layers.
- The first layer from the earth's crust is **troposphere**. It is the atmosphere we interact with all other species.
- The second layer is the **stratosphere** where aeroplanes fly in.
- The third layer is the **mesosphere** where only hot air balloons can fly to detect weather.
- The fourth layer is the **thermosphere** where satellites fly for research and meteorology study.
- The last layer is **exosphere**, the outer space where the last atmosphere in the entire solar system.



The components of weather

1. **Temperature** – it is the amount of heat in the atmosphere. Most of the heat of the atmosphere is reflected back into space by clouds. The sunlight warms the earth, ocean and lakes and reflects warmth back into the air.
2. **Humidity** – Humidity is the amount of water vapour in the air. When the sun heats the Earth, the water particles from the river and lakes rises up or changes into water vapour. This process is **evaporation**.

3. When clouds meet a very cold environment, it falls as precipitation in the form of rain, snow, hail or sleet.
4. **Wind** - Wind is moving air. When clouds are formed after evaporation, the wind is responsible for moving the clouds to cool areas for condensation.
5. **Air pressure** – The atmosphere presses down on the earth as the result of earth's gravity. Warm air weighs less than cool air which is why hot air balloons stay in the sky. When there is warmer air, the air pressure is lower. Cooler air weighs more so when the air is cooler the air pressure is more.

Activity

Fill in the blank spaces using the words from the word list given below

higher	thermosphere	five	more	particles	mesosphere
warmer	stratosphere	Humidity		precipitation	

1. The fourth layer is the _____ where satellites fly for research and meteorology study.
2. The third layer is the _____ where only hot air balloons can fly to detect weather.
3. When there is _____ air, the air pressure is lower.
4. _____ is the amount of water vapour in the air.
5. The second layer is the _____ where aeroplanes fly in.
6. Cooler air weighs _____.
7. When there is cooler air, the air pressure is _____.
8. When clouds meet a very cold environment, it falls as _____.
9. The atmosphere is divided up into _____ layers.
10. When the sun heats the Earth, the water _____ from the river and lakes rises up or changes into water vapour.

Label the diagram given below.

Label the diagram.

