

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

YEAR : 8

Strand : Reading and viewing

Sub Strand: Socio-cultural contexts and situations

Content Learning Outcome: At the end of the lesson the students should be able to Examine & explain socio cultural & other values, attitudes and beliefs and their relationship with the text used, audience, purpose and conventions

READ THE STORY FROM MYTHS AND LEGENDS

Title: The Turtle Nuts Of the Vonu Tree

Setting: Nacamaki village, Koro

Main characters: Inquisitive young man, The God

Other Characters: Villagers

Plot / Summary

Nacakamaki Village in Koro is well known for its turtle calling tradition. On certain of the year , the whole villagers would make their way to the beach and would chant songs and clapped their hands until one by one turtles appear from the depth of the ocean and crawled to the shore. The tradition was that as soon as the turtles appeared, the villager would turn back and head back to their homes without looking back leaving the beach to the turtles for a night. The tradition kept on going for years until one inquisitive young man decided to satisfy his curiosity by find out as where would turtles appear form, why they would only appear after chanting of songs and clapping and what do turtles do after villagers head back to village so he decided to investigate and find out.

During the next turtle calling ceremony, while others were busy chanting songs and clapping with their eyes fixed on the sea, this young man escaped form the group and hid in the mangrove trees near the water's edge. The young man hid in a good position and slowly the turtles began to appear form all the directions. While the other villagers returned to the village, this young man remained hiding in the mangroves to see as what was happening. All the turtles stood in a row facing towards the sea as if they were waiting for someone to arrive. Suddenly the young man could see a figure appearing form the sea but he could not make it out whether it was a man or turtle. The figure made its way through mangrove and was right in front of the young man. The figure questioned him as why he had broken the sacred law which was set by the Gods. The man was so scared that he could not utter a single word from his mouth. The Godly figure decided to punish the young man to teach him a lesson so he turned him into a tree. When the young man failed to returned to the village, the villagers were worried about him and on the third day they went to search for him but he was never found instead the Vonu tree with hard nuts was discovered. To this date the people of Koro are well known for their turtle calling tradition

Theme

- Over smartness can lead us into trouble
- Think of the consequences before doing something
- Don't break the rules just because of your curiosity

ACTIVITY

1. Describe the setting of the story?

2. Name a character that you disliked from the story? why?

3. Write down one lesson you learnt from the story?

4. What happened at the end of the story?

Strand : Measurement

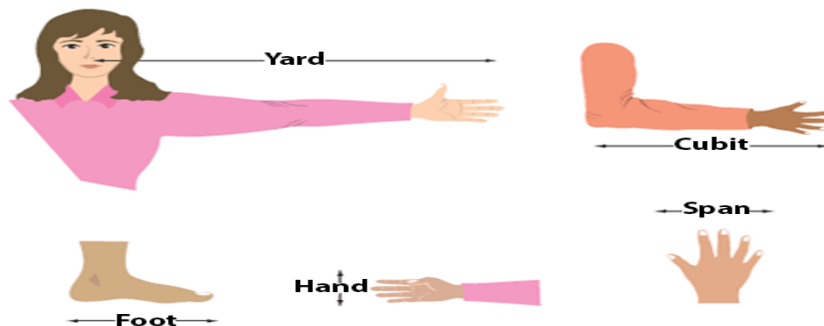
Sub Strand: Length /Area

Content Learning Outcome: At the end of the lesson the students should be able to learn standard and non-standard units for measuring length.

Convert lengths from km to m and vice-versa.

Non-Standard units are usually used by children at an early age who do not have knowledge and skills of accurate measurement. They help children understand the concept of length and weight.

Examples of Non-Standard units of length



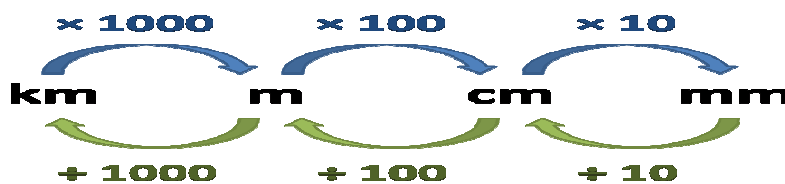
Standard units are used to measure length more accurately. The basic unit for measuring length is the **Metre (m)**, hence the name metric system. Units that are used as fractions of metre are **centimetre (cm)** and **millimetre (mm)**.

Another unit that is used to measure long distances is called **Kilometre (Km)**.

Length Facts

- 1 Kilometre = 1000metres
- 1 metre = 100 centimetres
- 1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

Converting lengths



Activity

Convert these measure into the units required:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 120cm - _____m | 2. 1243m - _____km |
| 3. 29.15m - _____cm | 4. 2.5cm - _____mm |
| 5. 350mm - _____m | 6. 7690cm - _____km |
| 7. 0.6 km - _____cm | 8. 5.67m - _____mm |

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: BASIC SCIENCE

YEAR : 8

Strand : ENERGY

Sub Strand: Energy Source and Transfer

Content Learning Outcome: At the end of the lesson students should investigate the transfer of some form of energy and describe the effect of energy transfer on certain materials.

The demand for energy by the growing population is really high. The use of Fossil fuel has grown so large that its emissions are affecting the natural systems of the earth. Today, energy options are being reviewed. Modern technology and common sense are working together to give us much wider range of energy options with lower environmental impacts.

Some sources of Energy

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| i) Solar (Sun) | ii) Wind | iii) Water (hydropower) | iv) Geothermal |
| v) Biomass | vi) Fossil fuels | | |

Forms of Energy

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Heat | 2. Electrical | 3. Sound | 4. Solar |
|---------|---------------|----------|----------|

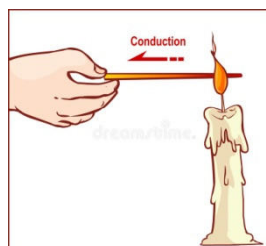
1. HEAT ENERGY

Heat is a form of energy that is transferred from a region of higher temperature to one of lower temperature. A cold object placed in a warm place will absorb heat from its surroundings, causing its temperature to rise. On the other hand, a warm object will lose heat to its surroundings causing its temperature to fall.

There are three different ways of heat transfer

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Conduction | 2. Convection | 3. Radiation |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|

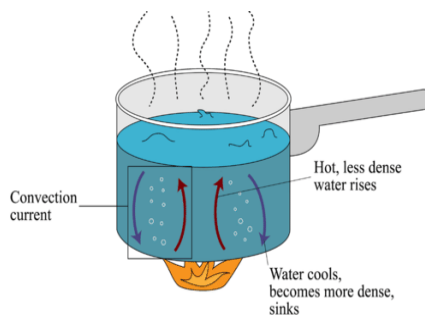
1. Conduction



Conduction transfers heat within a body or between two bodies that are touching. It is a point-by-point process of heat transfer. Conduction occurs in solids, liquids, or gases that are at rest.

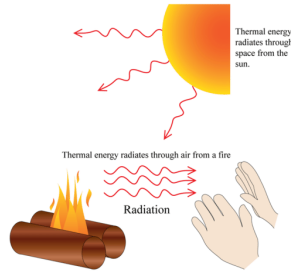
2. Convection

Convection is the transfer of heat from one fluid to another by the movement of the fluid itself. Liquids and gases are fluids. When a fluid is heated, its density decreases. A warmer volume of fluid will rise, while a colder and thus more compacted volume of fluid will descend.



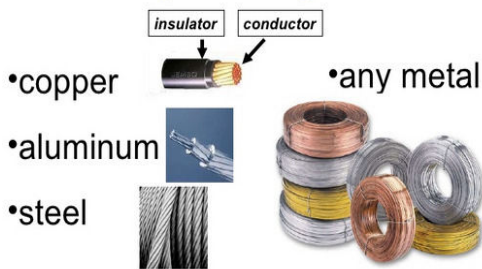
3. Radiation

All objects radiate energy and heat, even your own body. Radiation leaves an object in the form of waves. The hotter an object, the shorter the wavelength of this radiation. An object that is especially good at radiating heat is referred to as a blackbody. Both the Sun and the Earth are excellent radiators, and as a result, both are considered blackbodies



Conductor –

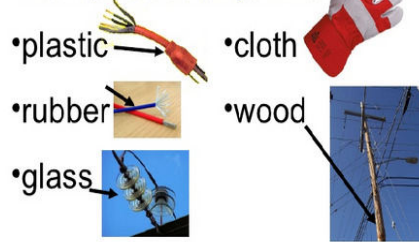
Any material that allows electric current to pass through it



Insulator –

Any material that does not allow electric current to pass through it

•like the protective coating on wires



Activity

Identify the type of heat transfer taking place in the following.

1. Snow ball in your hand . _____
2. Sun rays heat warming a puddle. _____
3. Butter melting on warm pancake. _____
4. Heating water in a pot for making tea. _____
5. Baking a cake inside the oven. _____
6. Ironing a wrinkled shirt. _____
7. Using electric heater to warm up the house. _____
8. Air conditioner used in a car. _____
9. Touching a hot cup of coffee. _____
10. Warming up near a fire place. _____

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING

YEAR : 8

Strand : Building healthy relationships

Sub Strand: Resilience and proactive behaviour

Content Learning Outcome: At the end of the lesson the students should be able to learn the importance of mental health.

Mental or emotional health refers to our positive characteristics and overall psychological well-being. Mentally healthy people are able to deal with stress by being able to bounce back from adversity.

Some characteristics of mentally and emotionally healthy people are as follows:

1. Mentally and emotionally healthy people are focused, flexible, and creative during good and bad times because they are resilient people.
2. People who are mentally healthy avoid negative mood states created by depression and anxiety by keeping a strong support network of loved ones whom they can depend on for encouragement.
3. During problems, they have the ability to step forward and take action as well as step back and reenergize themselves.
4. Emotional and mental wellbeing is directly related to physical health because the mind and body is one unit. This can be achieved by having healthy meals, having enough rest and exercising daily.
5. Spend time with positive thinking people.

Activity Given below are some behaviour. Put a tick on good characteristics of mental health and a cross on the ones that are not.

	YES	NO
1. Having enough sleep		
2. Thinking positively when in difficult situations		
3. Losing hope during trouble times		
4. Balances work, play and family time		
5. Complaints about hard situations faced		
6. Withdraw yourself from the rest of people around her		
7. Eat any kind of food at any time of the day		
8. See a difficult situation as a challenge		
9. Support other people who need help		
10. Sleep most of the time		



BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: हिन्दी

YEAR : 8

Strand : पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना

Sub Strand: भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम

Content Learning Outcome: विभिन्न सामाजिक परिस्थितियों, उद्देश्यों व दर्शकों से संबद्ध पाठ में आए विचारों, जानकारी व घटनाओं की व्याख्या व चर्चा करना ।

काल के भेद

काल के तीन भेद होते हैं-

1. भूतकाल (past)
2. वर्तमान काल (present)
3. भविष्य काल (future)

1. भूतकाल - बीते हुए समय को भूतकाल कहते हैं । जैसे-

- कल पाठशाला बंद था ।
- राजु ने खाना खाया ।

2. वर्तमान काल - क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके वर्तमान समय में होने का भेद हो, उसे वर्तमान काल कहते हैं । जैसे-

- धोबी कपड़े धो रहा है ।
- अमित बाज़ार जा रहा है ।

3. भविष्य काल - क्रिया के जिस रूप से कार्य के आगे आने वाले समय में होने का भेद हो उसे भविष्य काल कहते हैं । जैसे-

- हम कल शहर जाएँगे ।
- मैं घर जाऊँगा ।

अभ्यास कार्य

दिए गए वाक्यों के सही काल को चुनें -

1. सुषमा चाय बना रही है ।
2. मदन भोजन करेगा ।
3. नितिन कल जाएगा ।
4. हवा चल रही थी ।
5. रवि पढ़ता है ।
6. अंकित ने गाना गाया ।
7. हम लोग खेलेंगे ।

BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

YEAR : 8

Strand : Place and Environment

Sub Strand: Features of places

Content Learning Outcome: At the end of the lesson the students should be able to know the main climatic region of the world.

Climate is the characteristic condition of the atmosphere near the earth's surface at a certain place on earth. It is the long-term weather of that area (at least 30 years). This includes the region's general pattern of weather conditions, seasons and weather extremes like hurricanes, droughts, or rainy periods. Two of the most important factors determining an area's climate are air temperature and precipitation eg. rainfall.

The climate of a region will determine what plants will grow there, and what animals will inhabit it.

Weather is the state of the atmosphere over short period of time. Weather can change from hour to hour, day to day, month to month or even year to year.



- Tropic of Capricorn(23.5 degrees South)
- Tropic of Cancer(23.5 degrees North)
- Arctic Circle(66.5 degrees North)
- Antarctic Circle(66.5 degrees South)
- Equator (0 degrees latitude)

- ❖ Lines running down from north to south down the map are called meridians of longitude.[it includes the International Dateline(180degrees East or West)] and the Prime Meridian (Greenwich, 0 degrees longitude)

Latitude is always given before longitude

- ❖ Lines running East-West across the map are called parallel of latitudes
- ❖ The Equator is the longest line of latitude

ACTIVITY

1. Define

a. Weather- _____

b. Climate - _____

2. What are two factors that determine an areas climate?

3. How would you describe the areas around the Arctic and Antarctic circles?

4. Between which two lines of latitude do you find the tropical countries?

5. Where are the temperate countries located?

6. Describe what you can find in a tropical country?
