

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
LESSON NOTES  
WORKSHEET 4 -2021**

**Subject:** English

**Year:** 8

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Strand:** Writing and Shaping

**Sub-Strand:** Language features and rules

**CLO:** Explore and discuss the diverse ways texts present their ideas.

**LESSON NOTES:**

**Question tags**

**Question tags** are the short questions that we put on the end of sentences

*Positive/negative*

***If the main part of the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative***

Eg. He's a doctor, isn't he?

You work in a bank, don't you?

***If the main part of the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive.***

Eg. You haven't met him, have you?

She isn't coming, is she?

**Questions**

Complete the sentences with the correct question tags.

1. Mr McDonald is from Ireland, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. The car isn't in the garage, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You are John, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. She went to the library yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_,
5. He didn't recognize me, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Cars pollute the environment, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Mr. Pritesh has been to Scotland recently, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. The trip is very expensive, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. He won't tell her, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Hugh had a red car, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. She's from a small town in Fiji, \_\_\_\_\_
12. They aren't on their way already, \_\_\_\_\_
13. We're late again, \_\_\_\_\_
14. I'm not the person with tickets, \_\_\_\_\_
15. Ratu isn't an accountant, \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Subject: Mathematics**

**Year: 8**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **STRAND: – Number and Numeration**

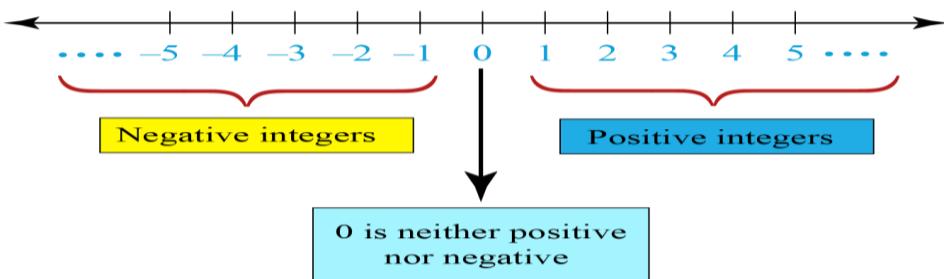
## **SUB – STRAND: Integers**

## CLO: Using number line to show ascending and descending order of numbers

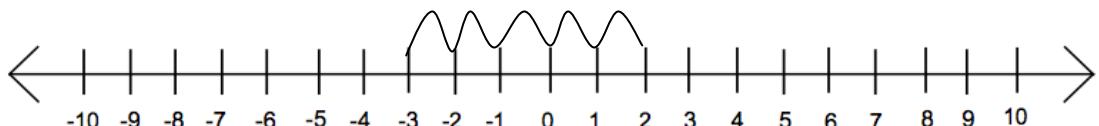
## **LESSON NOTES:**

## INTEGERS

- Integers are whole numbers from the set of positive and negative numbers.
  - 0 is also an integer.
    - -5 and 5 are opposite integers



Eg.  $-3 + 5 = \underline{2}$



## QUESTIONS

1. Draw number lines to solve the following.

a.  $5 - 9 =$

b.  $-2 + 7 =$

## 2. Solve the following problems

(i)  $-5 + -9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(ii)  $8 + -4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$(iii) 3 - -3 =$$

$$(iv) -2 - -5 =$$

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**Subject:** Basic Science      **Year:** 8      **Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STRAND:** Matter

**SUB-STRAND:** Materials

**CLO:** Demonstrate and discuss types of filters around us

**LESSON NOTES:**

**Filters Around Us**

- The process of separating mixtures by sieving or filtering is important both in our homes and in other places such as factories and laboratories.
- We use a filtering process in our homes when we use a tea strainer or when we sieve the flour to make cakes, puddings and roti.
- In a motor mower or outboard motor the sieve inside the funnel used for pouring in the petrol is also a filter. This removes small pieces of dirt. If the particles are not removed off the machine will not run properly.
- The oil going into the car engine has to be very clean, so it is first forced through a filter which holds back any dirt.
- Air going into the engine is also filtered by a special filter which traps dust so that the air is clean.
- Our nostrils are lined with hairs which filter out dust which gives clean air to our lungs so it will not irritate our wind pipe making us cough and sneeze.
- Another filter in our body is the kidney. It removes impurities from the blood

**Questions**

1. Complete the table by making a list of all the filters and sieves which are found around us

<b>Filter</b>	<b>Substances Removed</b>	<b>Mixture it is removed from</b>
Tea strainer	Tea leaves	Tea

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**Subject:** Veika Vaka-viti      **Year:** 8      **Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND</b>	Volavola kei na Bulibuli
<b>Sub- Strand</b>	Lawa ni Vosa
<b>Content Learning outcome</b>	Vakayagataki na vakadidigo kei na lawa ni vosa dodonu ena buli iyatuvoosa.

### **LESSON NOTES**

Na Vakasavuitukutuku.

1. Na vakasavuitukutuku e nona I tavi na Matanivanua e na dua na koro vaka viti.
2. E dau vakasavui na nodra I tukutuku na Turaga ni vanua.
3. Ni o vakasavuitukutuku, o tukuna n aka e tukuna e dua na tamata.

Kena I vakaraitaki

1. “Au sa oca na tiko voli e vale,” e kaya ko Ana.

**E kaya ko Ana ni sa oca na tiko voli e vale.**

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vakasavuya na veiyatuvosa ka soli tiko e ra.

1. “Drau gole evei na veitokani?” e taro ko Seru.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. “Tou gole ki siwa,” e kaya cake mai ko Emele.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. “Au sa via kana ika,” e tukuna ko Epeli.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. “E vei ko Peni?” e taro ko Sairusi.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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**Subject:** Healthy Living      **Year:** 8      **Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STRAND:** Human Growth & Development

**SUB-STRAND:** Growth & Changes

**CLO:** Determine the functions and care of respiratory system.

**LESSON NOTES:**

**The respiratory system**

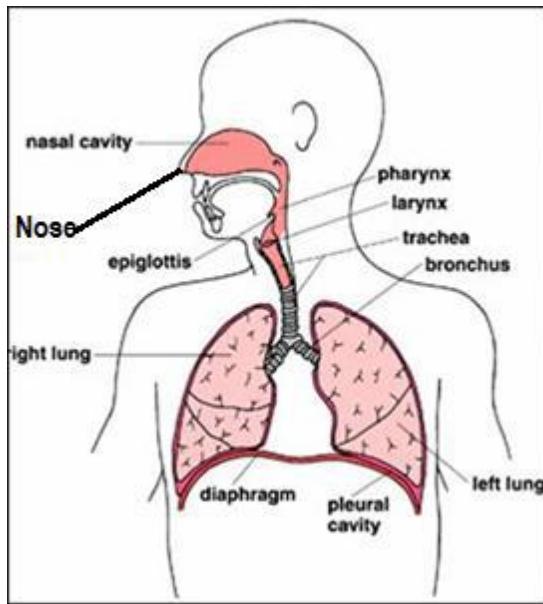
- 1.) The **respiratory system** is involved in the intake and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between man and the environment.
- 2.) In human beings, respiration takes place in the respiratory organs called lungs. The passage of air into the lungs to supply the body with oxygen is known as **inhalation**, and the passage of air out of the lungs to expel carbon dioxide is known as **exhalation**; this process is collectively called **breathing**.
- 3.) The trachea or windpipe filters the air we breathe in before it reaches the lungs. The lung is where exchange of gases occurs, the oxygen is taken to the heart to be sent to the rest of the body while the carbon dioxide is exhaled or breathed out through the nose.

**CARE OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

1. Increase Your Walking Speed
2. Maintain a Healthy Weight
3. Stay Hydrated
4. Avoid Smoking cigarettes and inhaling drugs
5. Wash your hands frequently
6. Reduce Smoking and Alcohol Intake

**IMPORTANCE OF FRESH AIR**

- Fresh air is good for digestion.
- Improves your blood pressure and heart rate.
- It makes you happier.
- Strengthens your immune system.
- Fresh air cleans your lungs.
- You will have more energy and sharper mind



## **Questions**

1. Define the following terms:

a. Inhalation - \_\_\_\_\_

b. Exhalation - \_\_\_\_\_

c. Breathing - \_\_\_\_\_

2. List 2 ways of taking care of our respiratory system.

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3. Why is fresh air important for our body?

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**Subject:** Hindi

**Year:** 8

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**तत्त्व :** सुनना एवं बोलना (**Listening and Speaking**)

**उप-तत्त्व :** भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम

**विषय के अधिगम परिणाम :**

पाठ में प्रयुक्त आलंकृत भाषा, विभिन्न शब्दावली तथा विविध वाक्य संरचनाओं को पहचानना तथा उनके सामान्यताव भिन्नता पर चर्चा करना ।

### **LESSON NOTES**

#### **सर्वनाम (Pronouns)**

- जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर काम में लाए जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।
- जैसे : यह, वह, तुम, हम, जिस, कौन, कुछ, मेरा, यहाँ, कहाँ, आदि ।

### **अभ्यास (Activity)**

**क** सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित करो ।

1. कमला कहाँ रहती है?
2. यह किसकी पुस्तक हैं?
3. सावूसावू शहर किस द्वीप पर है?
4. देखो वह रास्ते पर खेल रहा है।
5. तुम जिस लड़के के साथ खेल रहे थे वह किसका बेटा है?

**(ख)** उचित सर्वनाम द्वारा नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए :

1. ..... सब बच्चे शौर मचा रहे हैं।
2. विमला ..... के साथ शहर जा रही है?
3. ..... पिताजी लौटोका से कब लौटेंगे?
4. देखो फाटक के पास ..... खड़ा है?
5. अच्छे बच्चे ..... पाठ रोज़ याद करते हैं।

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**Subject:** Social Science      **Year:** 8      **Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Strand:** Social Organizations and Processes

**Sub- Strand:** Personal / Social Groups / Processes

**CLO:** Research on the different world organizations and express their influence on the world and our lives

**LESSON NOTES:**

**1. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**



The **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** is a United Nations Program

❖ **UNICEF Overall Management**

1. It is headquartered in New York City.
2. The administration of the organization takes place at its headquarters.
3. UNICEF's Supply Division is based in **Copenhagen** and serves as the primary point of distribution for such essential items as;
  - a) Vaccines
  - b) Antiretroviral medicines for children and mothers with HIV
  - c) Nutritional Supplements
  - d) Emergency Shelters
  - e) Educational Supplies.

❖ **UNICEF Services**

1. It provides long-term humanitarian.
2. Developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries.

❖ **UNICEF Origins**

1. It was created by the United Nations General Assembly on **December 11, 1946**.
2. It was created to provide emergency food and health care to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II.

3. **Ludwik Rajchman**, a Polish bacteriologist, is regarded as the **founder** of UNICEF.
4. **Ludwik Rajchman** was its first chairman from 1946 to 1950.
5. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System.
6. Its name was shortened from the original **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund** to **United Nation Children's Fund** but it has continued to be known by the popular acronym based on this previous title.

❖ **UNICEF Source of Funds**

1. It relies on contributions from governments and private donors.
2. Most of UNICEF's work is in the field, with staff in over 190 countries and territories.

## **QUESTIONS**

1. What does UNICEF stands for:

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2. Who is the founder of UNICEF?

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3. List 2 functions of World Health Organisation.

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4. When was UNICEF created?

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5. Where does UNICEF get funds for its operation?

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