2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6 -2021

Subject: English **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

Strand: Writing and Shaping
Sub-Strand: Language features and rules
CLO: Explore and Use appropriate conventions of short formal writing

LESSON NOTES:

- **Simple Sentence**
  - A simple sentence is also called an *independent clause*.
  - It contains a subject and a verb.
  - A simple sentence also expresses a complete thought.
  - It can stand alone.
    e.g. **Scott plays** tennis in the morning.
- **Compound sentence**
  - Contains two simple sentence or independent clause joined by a coordinate junction.
  - Examples of coordinate junction are and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet.
  - Typically uses commas between the clauses.

  e.g. Scott was playing soccer **so** Mary went to the beach.
- **Complex Sentence**
  - Combines an independent clause or simple sentence with one or more dependent clauses.
  - It always has a subordinating conjunction.
  - Examples of subordinating conjunctions are after, although, because, since, when.
    E.g. I did not see Scott today **because** he was playing soccer.

ACTIVITY:

Combine the sentences into a compound sentence.

1. Mary went shopping. She bought a new dress.
   _____
   _____
2. Samantha wants to be a doctor. She doesn't like to study.
   _____
   _____
3. You can buy it in the shop. You can buy it online.
   _____
   _____

Label each sentence as **simple, compound or complex**.

1. What an adventure we had last Friday after school.
   _____
2. Jordan likes juice but he loves milk.
   _____

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LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6 -2021

Subject: Mathematics **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

STRAND: –Measurement
SUB – STRAND: Money
CLO: Calculate and explain the concept of cost price, selling price, simple and compound interest and other related financial transactions.

LESSON NOTES:

Cost Price (CP): The amount of money paid to purchase an article
Selling Price (SP): The amount at which an article is sold

$CP = SP - Profit$
$CP = S.P + Loss$

$SP. = CP + Profit$
$SP = CP - Loss$

$CP = \left(\frac{100}{100 + Gain\ \%}\right) SP$

$SP = \left(\frac{100 + Gain\ \%}{100}\right) CP$

$CP = \left(\frac{100}{100 - Loss\ \%}\right) SP$

$SP = \left(\frac{100 - Loss\%}{100}\right) CP$

Calculating Percentage Profit.

Profit % $= \frac{Profit\ x\ 100}{CP}$

Calculating Percentage Profit.

Loss % $= \frac{Loss\ x\ 100}{CP}$

ACTIVITY:

1. If a chair is bought for $40 and later sold for $50, Find the percentage Profit.

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. 5 oranges are bought for $4.00 and later sold at $0.60 each. Find the loss percentage.

_____
_____
_____
_____

3. John bought a car for $20 000 and after a year sold it for $16 000. Calculate the percentage profit / loss?

_____
_____
_____
_____

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LESSON NOTES

WORKSHEET 6- 2021

Subject: Veika Vaka-viti **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

STRAND	VOLAVOLA KEI NA BULIBULI
Sub- Strand	Na vulici ni vosa kei na gaunisala ni kena vakatavulici
Content Learning outcome	Vakarautaka eso na itukutuku buli, vakasama ena itukutuku buli kei na walewale ni volavola e vulici.

LESSON NOTES -Na Vola i talanoa.

Vola e dua na i talanoa ena ulutaga ka soli tiko e ra. Me volai vakaparakaravu ka me rauta ni 100 kina 120 na vosa.

Na noqu Matavuvale

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LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6 -2021

Subject: Healthy Living **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

STRAND: Personal and Community Health
SUB-STRAND: People and Food
CLO: Evaluate reliability of labels and packaging of food products.

LESSON NOTES: **PROCESSED FOODS**

Processed foods usually refer to foods that are packaged in boxes, cans or bags.

- These foods need to be processed over and over again to be edible and are not found as is in nature
- In addition to going through many difficult processing steps, processed foods often contain additives, artificial flavorings and other chemical ingredients.
- Avoid processed foods and base your diet on whole food to get the most nutrition and maximize your health
- Avoid foods that you wouldn't be able to produce or make yourself at home
- Stick to unprocessed, natural foods, mostly found on the outside edge of the grocery store, such as vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat and other single-ingredient foods

❖ **Ingredients On Processed Foods**

- You can determine whether a food is processed by looking at the ingredient list, the longer the list the more processed the food is likely to be.
- Processed foods usually contain ingredients that you are not able to recognize or ingredients that you wouldn't have in your kitchen.
- Processing of food dilutes the remaining nutrients by adding cheap fillers such as water, fat and sugar. Therefore, the more food is processed, the fewer nutrients it contains.

❖ **Whole foods are healthier.**

- Base your diet on whole food to get the most nutrition and maximize your health**.**
- Avoid foods that you wouldn't be able to produce or make yourself at home. (**Avoid processed foods**)
- Stick to unprocessed, natural foods, mostly found on the outside edge of the grocery store, such as vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat and other single-ingredient foods.

❖ Information on Food packages

Labels convey messages to consumers. Here are messages that had to be conveyed:

i. The manufacturer ‘s or distributor ‘s name and address
ii. The weight of the product
iii. Ingredients (listed according to amount, from highest to lowest)
iv. Number of servings per product, and serving size
v. Calories
vi. Total fat (saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, sugar, dietary fiber, protein, carbohydrates)
vii. Any artificial flavor or preservative added
viii. Vitamins and minerals
ix. Best before‖ date indication

ACTIVITY:

1) Name 4 processed food that your parents usually buy from shops and supermarkets.

_____
_____
_____
_____

2) Why are processed foods not healthy?

_____
_____

3) How can you find out if a food is being processed?

_____
_____
_____

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LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6 -2021

Subject: Hindi **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

STRAND:	H2 – पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND:	H2.3 – सामाजिक व सास्कृतिक सदर्भ पारिस्थितियाँ
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	H2.3.1 वर्णन करना कि विशिष्ट उद्देश्य व दर्शको के लिए विष्य कैसे निर्मित होते हैं तथा पहचानना कि पाठ में सांकृतिक व धार्मिक मूल्य मनोभाव व विश्वास कैसे प्रस्तुत होते हैं।

LESSON NOTES **POEM**

धर्म–कर्म हैं अनेक, प्रभु गुण हैं अनेक ।
सूर्य चाँद एक है, देते सब संदेश हैं ।
हम सब एक.....

डाल–पात, फल–फूल, चाहे भिन्न–भिन्न हैं ।
पर एकता प्रकृति की, देती यह संदेश है ।
हम सब एक.....

देश यह हमारा है, हम सब हैं देश के ।
यही भाव विभिन्नता में, एकता का एक है ।
हम सब एक.....

मनीषा रामरक्खा

अभ्यास (Activity)

1. एक धर्म का नाम बतलाइए ?

_____

2. चाँद कितने हैं ?

_____

3. डाल–पात, फल–फूल हमें किया संदेश देते हैं ?

_____

_____

4. यह कविता हमे क्या सिखलाती है ?

_____

_____

5. इस कविता को किस ने लिखा है ?

_____

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Subject: Social Science **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

Strand: Resources and Economic Activities
Sub- Strand: Use and Management of Resources
CLO: Collect information on the influence of money and time on our daily lives and express good practices that we can adopt to ensure good money and time management

LESSON NOTES: RESOURCES

What Are Resources

- A resource is a source or supply from which benefit is produced**.**
- Example of Resources
  1. Typically resources are materials
  2. Energy
  3. Services
  4. Staff
  5. Knowledge
  6. Other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and in the process may be consumed or made unavailable**.**

❖ **Benefits of Resources Utilization**

Benefits of resource utilization may include;

1. Increased wealth
2. Meeting needs or wants
3. Proper functioning of a system
4. Enhanced well-being.

❖ **Resources Definitions**

- Natural Resources - is anything obtained from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants.
- Biological or Ecological Perspective - a resource satisfies the needs of a living organisms

❖ **Characteristics of Resources**

Resources have three main characteristics.

1. Utility
2. Limited availability
3. Potential for depletion or consumption.

❖ **Managing Resources**

- We need to use our resources wisely so that we won‘t run out of supply.
- All the people in this world need to work together in managing our resources otherwise in the near future there will be no more supply for our future generations.
- Just imagine what will happen to them if all our resources have been used up.
- A big step towards becoming independent and in control of your life is the ability to manage your resources effectively.

ACTIVITY:

1. What are resources?

   _____
   _____

2. Give **three** examples of resources.

   _____
   _____
   _____

3. What are some of the **benefits** of resource utilization?

   _____
   _____

4. State one characteristic of resources.

   _____
   _____

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WORKSHEET 6 -2021

Subject: Basic Science **Year: 8** **Name: _____**

STRAND: Earth and Beyond
SUB-STRAND: Our Solar System
CLO: Investigate how the positions of the sun , moon and earth cause changes in features of the earth such as daylight/ night cycle, low/high tides eclipses.

LESSON NOTES: **Solar System**

- The **solar system** is made up of the sun, comets, asteroids, minor planet, dust and gas.
- Everything in the solar system orbits around the sun.
- The sun with its larger capacity has powerful gravity and attracts all other objects in the solar system towards.
- This **pull of gravity** of the sun and the orbiting of these planets contribute to the features of the earth such as day/night cycle, high/low tide and the eclipse.
- Largest Planet- ***Jupiter***
- Smallest planet- ***Mercury***

❖ **Day and Night Cycle**

- The day and night cycle is caused by the earth's rotation on its axis
- This axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing through North and South Pole.
- The time taken by earth to complete one rotation on its axis is 24 **hours** (one day)
- The **sun** is the only source of light.
- Sun's position is fixed and does not change at all
- The earth is the moving planet around the sun which creates illusion
- When the north pole of the earth faces the sun is day time
- The south of the earth at that time, is night time
- The earth faces the sun for **365** and quarter days then it makes 1 complete orbit around the sun

❖ **The Earth's Season**

1. The seasons are caused by the 23.5° tilt of earth's axis rotation, a yearly revolution around the sun.
2. This results in one part of the earth being more directly exposed to rays from the sun than the other regions of the earth.
3. This part of the earth that gets exposed to the sun gets warmer season – **Summer**
4. The other part that is tilt away from the sun experience cooler season – **Winter**.

ACTIVITY:

1. What is the solar system made up of?

_____

_____

2. What contributes to the features of the earth such as day/night cycle, high/low tide and the eclipse?

_____

_____

3. **Copy and complete:**

The day and night cycle is caused by the earth's _____ on its axis. The _____ taken by earth to complete one rotation on its axis is ____ hours which is equivalent to _____ day. The _____ are caused by the 23.5° _____ of earth's axis rotation, a yearly revolution around the sun

4. How many times does the earth face the sun to make 1 complete orbit around the sun?

_____