

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

Subject: English

Year: 8

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

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



Subject: Veika Vaka-viti

Year: 8

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

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

**LESSON NOTES**Na Vola i vola.

1. Na i vola e volai me vakadewataki kina e dua na itukutuku.
2. Na i vola e dua na gaunisala ni vakau itukutuku.
3. E volai na i vola vei ira na lewe ni matavuvale, i tokani se ki vua e dua e vaka itutu cecere.

Vola e dua na i vola vua na Qase ni Vuli Liu e Nokonoko District School, Werelevu. Mo kerea vua me vosota ni ko sa na sega mada ni rawa ni lako yani ki vuli ni kua. Mo vakamacalataka ni mosi na batimu ka me kauti iko ko tinamu ki valenibula mo la'ki qaravi kina. Tukuna tale ga ni ko sa na qai lesu tale ki vuli e na siga ka tarava. Ko tiko ga e nomu koro ko Nakosaya, Waibeta, Navosa. Me yacamu buli ko Didamu Leano kevaka ko goneyalewa se ko Baleitimoa Saranuku kevaka ko gone tagane.

Nakosaya  
Waibeta  
Navosa.  
21 ni Jiulai 2021.

Na Qasenivuli Liu  
Nokonoko District School  
Werelevu.

**I'a Saka**

Au kerea saka na nomuni veivosoti e na noqu na sega ni yaco rawa saka yani e koronivuli nikua. E tauvi au e dua na mosi ni bati ka na kauti au saka tiko ko tinaqu e valenibula. Au na gole saka tale yani ki vuli ni mataka ni sa na qaravi oti saka na batiqu mai vei koya na vuniwai ni veicavu bati,

Au sa nuitaka saka ni na ciqomi na noqu sega ni rawa yani e koronivuli ena siga nikua.

Vinaka saka.

Nomuni gonevuli saka,

Didamu Leano/ Baleitimoa Saranuku

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

**Subject:** Healthy Living

**Year:** 8

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

**LESSON NOTES:**

**The respiratory system**

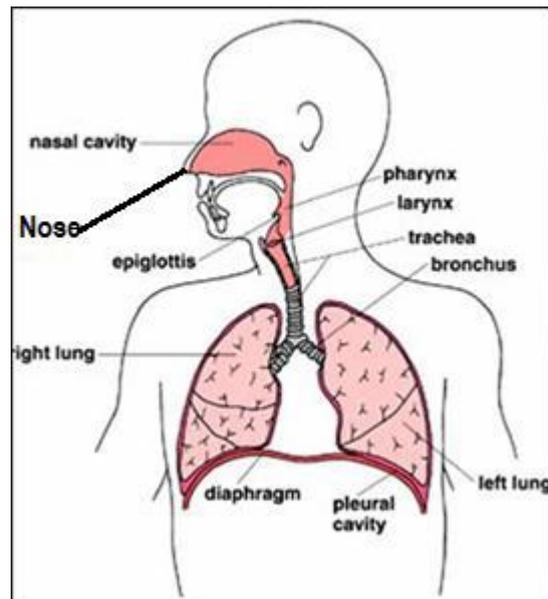
- 1.) The **respiratory system** is involved in the intake and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between man and the environment.
- 2.) In human beings, respiration takes place in the respiratory organs called lungs. The passage of air into the lungs to supply the body with oxygen is known as **inhalation**, 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 – Taking the air into the lungs ( breathing in)
  - b. Exhalation – taking the air out of the lungs (breathing out)
  - c. Breathing – is taking the air in and out of the lungs
  
2. List 2 ways of taking care of our 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
  
3. Why is fresh air important for our body?
  - 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

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

Subject: Hindi

Year: 8

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

**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, आदी ।

**अभ्यास (Activity)**

क सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित करो ।

1. कमला कहाँ रहती है?
2. यह किसकी पुस्तक है?
3. साबूसाबू 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. यहाँ सब बच्चे शोर मचा रहे हैं।
2. विमला किस के साथ शहर जा रही है?
3. तुम्हारे पिताजी लौतोका से कब लौटेंगे?
4. देखो फाटक के पास कौन खड़ा है?
5. अच्छे बच्चे अपना पाठ रोज़ याद करते हैं।

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

**Subject:** Social Science

**Year:** 8

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

**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:  
United Nations Children's Fund
2. Who is the founder of UNICEF?  
Ludwik Rajchman
3. List 2 functions of World Health Organisation.  
- It provides long-term humanitarian.  
- Developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries.
4. When was UNICEF created?  
It was created by the United Nations General Assembly on **December 11, 1946.**
5. Where does UNICEF get funds for its operation?  
- It relies on contributions from governments and private donors.  
-Most of UNICEF's work is in the field, with staff in over 190 countries and territories.

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

**Subject:** Basic Science

**Year:** 8

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

**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
Kidney	Impurities	Blood
Sieve	Dirt particles	Flour
Oil Filter	Impurities	Engine Oil
Fuel Filter	Impurities	Fuel