

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4 -2021**

Subject: English

Year: 8

Name: _____

Strand: Writing and Shaping

Sub-Strand: Language features and rules

CLO: Examine & explain socio cultural & other values, attitudes and beliefs and their relationships with the text used, audience, purpose and conventions.

LESSON NOTES:

MASS MEDIA NOTES

Mass media are those media reaching large numbers of the public. The term was coined in the 1920s with the advent of nationwide radio networks, mass-circulation newspapers and magazines.

Types of mass media

In this day and age, we are exposed to seven different types of mass media.

These are:

1.) Print Media

Print media includes all ***hard copies*** that can be read. Examples include newspaper, magazines, books, brochures, billboards, press release, newsletters, and direct mailers.

These media have their pros and cons. Some of these are:

Advantages:

- information can be read several times by the reader
- information can be read anytime provided hardcopy is available

Disadvantages

- current information may take some time to print such as newspapers do it daily, magazines monthly etc.
- some print Medias may be expensive such as magazines.
- not accessible to all people for example newspapers and magazines are available for people in or close to mainland but not in interior islands/places.

2.) Recordings

Information is captured in a recording format and kept on a storage medium. Examples include the gramophone records, magnetic tapes, cassettes, cartridges, CDs, VCDs and DVDs.

Advantages

- information can be kept for a long time
- information can be retrieved whenever needed

Disadvantages

- storage medium may become outdated overtime
- continuous require a person to upgrade to the new storage medium

3.) Cinema

A film or motion picture is screened on a large screen for the audience to view. This has enhanced over time with movies screened in 3D and 4D formats.

Advantages

- appeals both to the audio and visual senses
- information has to be viewed by the audience, that is, they cannot change channel like in TV
- target audience for information can be easily determined by the movie

Disadvantages

- it is not affordable by everyone to go to cinema
- it is not available for interior places but rather more for people in or near towns and cities

ACTIVITY: FILL IN THE TABLE GIVEN BELOW

	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE
PRINT MEDIA		
RECORDINGS		
CINEMA		

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
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WORKSHEET 4 -2021

Subject: Mathematics

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND: –Chance and data

SUB – STRAND: Data representation and interpretation

CLO: Select and compute a set of data to determine the range, average, median, mode and plot simple graphs and frequency tables.

LESSON NOTES:

1. Average/ Mean

Average is the calculated "central" value of a set of numbers. It is also called the *mean*.

To calculate the average for a set of numbers: $\frac{\text{Total sum}}{\text{Number of count}}$

Example: A group of seven boys have the following weights (kg): 52, 57, 55, 60, 59, 54 and 55. Find the average weight of the seven boys.

Solution:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{52 + 57 + 55 + 60 + 59 + 54 + 55}{7} \quad \leftarrow \text{Add all the weights}$$

$\leftarrow \text{Number of weights}$

$$= \frac{392}{7}$$

$$= \boxed{56 \text{ KG}}$$

2. Range = Highest Score – Lowest Score

Example: [23, 34, 35, 76, 34] Range = 76 – 23 = 53

3. The **median** is the middle value when a data set is ordered from least to greatest.

Example: [23, 34, 35, 76, 34] Median = [23, 34, 34, 35, 76]

4. The **mode** is the number that occurs most often in a data set.

Example: [23, 34, 35, 76, 34] Mode = [34] as it has appeared twice in the scores

ACTIVITY:

1. Tom scored the following marks in a class short test.

English	Mathematics	Basic Science	Social Science	Healthy Living
85	95	90	78	77

a) Calculate the **range** of Tom's mark?

b) Calculate the **average or mean**?

c) In which subject did he score the highest mark? _____

d) Give the **median** of Tom's mark? _____

e) Which subject mark is closer to the **average** mark? _____

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKHEET 4

Subject: Veika Vaka-viti

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND	Na ivakarau vakavanua
Sub- Strand	Meke/ Serevasi/Qito vakaviti
Content Learning outcome	Me vulici, lagati ka matanataki na meke vakaviti/ serevasi kei na qito vakaviti

Na Serekali

Na i Bole

Saravalivali e rui qaqa
Na ucunivatu e vakatawa
Draki vinaka se na draki ca
Roba na ua ena toka ga.

Ni ua na vanua se di na mati
Ruru na vanua se laba na cagi
Qiqi mai na ua mai takali
Ena ucunivatu ni saravalivali

Na i bole oqori e wananavu
Ni sega ni dro na meca, me samu
Na i bole oqori e kena i cavu
Dui mate ga ena nona ucunivatu

Na itaukei ena gauna nikua
Na i bole oqo meda taura matua
Meda valataka na noda vanua
Meda cola vata na kena i vua.

Sauma na vei taro oqo.

1. Vola e rua na ka e vakaraitaka ni manumanu qaqa na saravalivali.

2. Vola e dua na i tovo ko taleitaka me baleta na saravalivali.

3. Na cava e da vakauqeti kina na iTaukei?

4. Vola e rua na vosa rorogo vata e vakayagataki ena serekali.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4 -2021**

Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND: Personal and Community Health

SUB-STRAND: Civic Pride

CLO: Develop and design solutions to any environmental problem faced in Fiji

LESSON NOTES:

What is pollution?

"Pollution is the introduction of substances (or energy) that **cause adverse changes in the environment and living things.**"

Types of Pollution we learnt about

- Air Pollution
- Water Pollution
- Soil Contamination
- Noise Pollution

Effects of Air Pollution on the Environment

- Global Warming.
- Climate Change.
- Acid Rain.
- Smog effect.
- Deterioration of fields.
- Extinction of animal species.
- Respiratory health problems
- Deterioration in building materials.

Deforestation

1. **Deforestation** is the cutting, removing and clearing of forest on a very large scale.
2. The forests are cut down for certain reasons- to make the land available for other uses, housing and urbanization, timber and large scale cash crop farming, building roads etc.
3. Common methods of deforestation are burning and clear cutting of trees. Removing these forests pose great threats to our environment.

4. Soil erosion, loss of species (plants and animal) and carbon emission are some negative impacts of deforestation.

Conservation Methods:

- Plant more trees
- Forest Reserves

ACTIVITY: FILL IN THE TABLE GIVEN BELOW

	CAUSE	EFFECTS
AIR POLLUTION		
WATER POLLUTON		
LAND POLLUTION		
NOISE POLLUTION		

2. Define Deforestation:

3. Possible Causes of deforestation:

4. Harmful effects of deforestation:

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4 -2021**

Subject: Hindi

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND:	H2 – मूल-पाठके प्रकार-मीडिया, साधारण संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय
SUB STRAND:	H2.3 – सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:	H2.3.1.वर्णन करना कि विशिष्ट उद्देश्यव दर्शकों के लिएविषय कैसे निर्मित होते हैं तथा पहचानना कि पाठ में सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक मूल्य, मनोभाव व विश्वास कैसे प्रस्तुत होते हैं

बोधन - COMPREHENSION

इस अंश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

SECTION A PART 1 (20M)

दिखावटी दोस्त

श्याम और राम अच्छे दोस्त थे । एक दिन वे जंगल से हो कर घर जा रहे थे । रास्ते में उन्हें एक शेर दिखाई दिया । वह उनकी ओर आ रहा था । श्याम तुरन्त भाग कर पास के पेड़ पर चढ़ गया । राम को पेड़ पर चढ़ना नहीं आता था । पर उसने सुना था कि जानवर मरे हुए लोगों को कुछ नहीं करते । इसलिए वह चुप-चाप जमीन पर लेट गया । उसने अपनी आँखें मूँद ली और साँस रोक ली ।

शेर राम के पास आ कर उसके चेहरे को सूँघा । उसे लगा कि वह मर चुका है । शेर आगे बढ़ गया । जब शेर कुछ दूर चला गया तो श्याम पेड़ से उतर गया । उसने राम से पूछा कि शेर तुम्हारे कान में क्या कह रहा था । राम ने जवाब दिया कि शेर ने कहा है कि दिखावटी दोस्तों से दूर रहो जो मुसीबत में तुम्हें छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं ।

अभ्यास

प्रश्न:

अ. प्रत्येक सवाल के चार जवाब दिए गए हैं। सही जवाब चुनकर उसके बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में बनाइए।

१. राम और श्याम कहां जा रहे थे ?

- क. घर
- ख. स्कूल
- ग. जंगल
- घ. दुकान

२. रास्ते में उन्हें क्या मिला ?

- क. शेर
- ख. बैल
- ग. कुत्ता
- घ. बिल्ली

३. किसको पेड़ पर चढ़ना आता था ?

- क. शेर को
- ख. राम को
- ग. तीनों को
- घ. श्याम को

४. राम ने जानवरों के बारे में सुना था कि वे हैं।

- क. बहुत खतरनाक होते
- ख. खुद को सबसे बहादुर समझते
- ग. हमेशा लोगों को खाना चाहते
- घ. मरे हुए लोगों पर हमला नहीं करते

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

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:

How to Spend Money Wisely

No matter how little or how much money you have, spending it wisely is a good idea; it enables you to get the most for your money.

Spending Basics

1. Create a budget.

Track your spending and income so you have an accurate picture of your financial situation. Save receipts or write down your purchases in a notebook as you make them.

2. Plan your purchases/buying in advance.

Making spur of the moment decisions can balloon your expenditures. Write down what you need to buy while you're calm and at home.

3. Avoid impulse purchases.

If planning your purchases in advance is a good idea, buying something on the spur of the moment is a terrible one. Follow these tips to avoid making shopping decisions for the wrong reasons.

Don't make purchasing decisions when your judgement is impaired. Alcohol, other drugs, or sleep deprivation can harm your ability to make sensible decisions. Even shopping while hungry or listening to loud music can be a bad idea if you don't stick to your shopping list.

4. Shop alone.

Children, friends who love shopping, or even just a friend whose tastes you respect can influence you to spend extra money.

5. Pay in full and in cash.

Credit and debit cards increase spending for two reasons: you have much more money available to spend than you normally would, and because no visible money is changing hands, it doesn't register as a "real" purchase. **Don't be fooled by marketing.**

Outside influences are a huge factor affecting what we spend our money on. Be vigilant and try to be aware of all the reasons you're drawn to a product.

6. Wait for sales and discounts.

Buy products only useful at particular times of year during the off season.

7. Do your research.

Before making expensive purchases, go online or read consumer reports to find out how to get the most for the least dollar. Find the product within your budget that will last longest and meet your needs best.

8. Take all the costs into account.

You'll end up paying a lot more than the sticker price for many big-ticket items. Read all the fine print and add up the total amount before making your decision.

9. Compile a weekly menu and shopping list.

Once you have an amount budgeted for food, write down in advance the exact meals you will eat and what you need to purchase at the grocery store to make them.

ACTIVITY: Fill in the blank spaces with the correct response.

1. Track your _____ and _____ so you have an accurate picture of your financial situation.
2. Making spur of the moment _____ can balloon your expenditures.
3. Don't make purchasing decisions when your judgement is _____.
4. Credit and debit cards increase _____.
5. Outside influences are a huge factor _____ what we spend our money on.
6. Be _____ and try to be aware of all the reasons you're drawn to a product.
7. Buy products only _____ at particular times of year during the off season.
8. Before making expensive _____, go online or read consumer reports.
9. Find the product within your _____ that will last longest and meet your needs best.
10. Read all the fine _____ and add up the total amount before making your decision.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED
WORKSHEET 4 -2021**

Subject: Basic Science

Year: 8

Name: _____

STRAND: Energy

SUB-STRAND: Forces

CLO: Investigate and identify how different mediums such as oil/ water/ air affect the weight and mass of objects.

LESSON NOTES:

What are forces?

A force can be a **push** or a **pull**. For example, when you push open a door you have to apply a force to the door. You also have to apply a force to pull open a drawer.

You cannot see a force but often you can see what it does. Forces can change the speed of something, the direction it is moving in or its shape. For example, an elastic band gets longer if you pull it.

Measuring forces

A force meter is used to measure forces.

Forces can be measured using a **force meter**. Force meters contain a spring connected to a metal hook. The spring stretches when a force is applied to the hook. The bigger the force applied, the longer the spring stretches and the bigger the reading.

The unit of force is called the **newton**, and it has the symbol **N**. So 100 N is a bigger force than 5 N.

Weight, Mass and Gravity

People often confuse mass and weight. Remember that weight is a force, and is measured in Newton. Mass is measured in kilograms (kg).

Mass

The mass of an object is the **amount of matter** or "stuff" it contains. The more matter an object contains, the greater it's mass. An elephant contains more matter than a mouse, so it has a greater mass. Mass is measured in **kilograms, kg**, or **grams, g**.

A 100 kg object has a greater mass than a 5 kg object. Remember an object's mass stays the same wherever it is.

Gravity

All objects have a force that attracts them towards each other. This is called **gravity**. Even you attract other objects to you because of gravity, but you have too little mass for the force to be very strong.

Gravitational force increases when:

- the masses are bigger
- the objects are closer

Gravity only becomes noticeable when there is a really massive object like a moon, planet or star. We are pulled down towards the ground because of gravity. The gravitational force pulls in the direction towards the centre of the Earth.

Weight

Weight is a force caused by gravity. The weight of an object is the **gravitational force** between the object and the Earth. The more mass the object has the greater its weight will be.

Weight is a force, so it's measured in **newtons**. On the surface of the Earth an object with a mass of 1 kg has a weight of about 10 N.

ACTIVITY:

1. Define the following:

Force	
Mass	
Weight	
Gravity	

2. A _____ is used to measure forces.

3. The unit of force is called the _____.

4. Mass is measured in _____ or _____.

5. Weight is a force caused by _____.