

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 8
ENGLISH
WORKSHEET 13

Strand	Writing and shaping
Sub Strand	Language features and rules.
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and use structurally sound sentences in meaningful and functional manner.

Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that joins words and sentences.

Examples

Join the sentences using the words given in the brackets.

1. They took shelter. It was raining. (because)

They took shelter because it was raining.

2. I put on my shoes. I went out to play. (and)

I put on my shoes and went out to play.

3. Rachel went to school. She was very sick. (although)

Rachel went to school although she was very sick.

4. Johnny is my friend. I do not like his naughty brother. (but)

Johnny is my friend but I do not like his naughty brother.

Activity

Join the sentences using the words given in the brackets.

1. The gardener stopped working. He felt tired. (as soon as)
2. He could not pass the exam. He did not study hard. (because)
3. The girls brought some flour. They did not bake the cake. (but)
4. Meli wanted to play rugby. His hand was injured. (although)
5. The man bought some food. He boarded the bus. (before)

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Time
Content Learning Outcome	-Relate time to any activity taken

Lesson Notes

In math, time can be defined as the ongoing and continuous sequence of events that occur in succession, from the past through the present to the future.

Time is used to quantify, measure or compare the duration of events or the intervals between them, and even, sequence events.

Questions

1. Study the Timetable below to answer the questions that follows.

TIME	ACTIVITIES
8.00am	Siren for Prayer/ Devotion
8.30am	Lesson Begins
10.30am	Recess
10.45am	Lesson Begins
12.00 midday	Lunch
12.30pm	Section Duties
12.45pm	Brushing
1.00pm	Lesson Begins
2.45pm	School Break

Question	Working & Answer
i). How long is the morning lesson?	
ii). How long is the brushing time?	
iii). When shall the students get ready to go home?	
iv). How many hours does a child spend in the school in a day?	
v). How many hours is the lesson time for a day?	
vi). How long does a student spend in a week at school?	

तत्व 3	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
तत्व के परिणाम	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
उप-तत्व	लिखने हेतु विभिन्न अंगों का प्रयोग करना

Lesson Notes:

काल के तीन भेद होते हैं : 1. भूतकाल 2. वर्तमान काल 3. भविष्यत काल

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

- कल विद्यालय बंद था।
- बबीत ने खाना खाया।

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

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

3. भविष्यत काल – क्रिया के जिस रूप से कार्य के आगे आने वाले समय में होने का बोध हो उसे भविष्यत काल कहते हैं; जैसे-

- हम कल विद्यालय जाएँगे।
- नीता अंतरिक्ष में गई।

अभ्यास :

नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों के बगल में काल लिखो ।

1. सुनीला नदी में नहा रही थी । -----
2. नायर साहब गाना गा रहा है । -----
3. मालती कल नान्दी जाएगी । -----
4. जून में किसान गन्ना काटेंगे । -----
5. बच्चे मैदान में खेल रहे हैं । -----
6. वे लड़कियाँ बड़ी जोर से हँस रही थी । -----
7. क्या तुम माता जी के साथ लम्बासा जाओगे । -----
8. देखो उस पेड़ में बहुत से आम लगे हैं । -----
9. अनीता आम खा रही थी । -----
10. यदि मौसम साफ रहा तो मैं नावुआ जाऊँगा । -----

YEAR 8
SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 13

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub Strand	Features of Places
Content Learning Outcome	Examine strategic positions of Pacific Islands in the world, and discuss their attributes as part of the Global village.

NOTES**Antarctic Circle**

- The area south of the Antarctic Circle is known as the **Antarctic**, and the zone immediately to the north is called the Southern Temperate Zone. The equivalent line of latitude in the **northern hemisphere is the Arctic Circle**.
- The continent of Antarctica forms a land mass covering much of the area within the Antarctic Circle. There is **no permanent human population south of the Antarctic Circle**. There are, however, several Antarctic research centers from many nations that are inhabited by teams of scientists that rotate on a seasonal basis.

ACTIVITIES

1. Why are there no inhabitants in this region?
2. Name some animals that live in this region.

The Tropical Region

- The tropics are a region of the Earth surrounding the Equator. It is limited in latitude by the Tropic of Cancer in the northern hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere
- The tropics are also referred to as the tropical zone and the Torrid Zone.

Tropical Rainforest

- A **tropical rainforest** is an ecosystem type that occurs roughly within the latitudes 28 degrees north or south of the equator (in the equatorial zone between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn).
- This ecosystem experiences high average temperatures and a significant amount of rainfall. Rainforests can be found in Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, Central America, Mexico and on many of the Pacific, Caribbean, and Indian Ocean islands.

**ACTIVITIES**

1. Between which two latitudes will you find the tropical climate/forest?
2. What is another name for tropical region?
3. What can you find in a tropical rainforest?

ACTIVITY 1:

Strand: Na Vakanananu Lesu

Sub Strand: Na Vosa Vaka-Viti

CLO: Mera vulica ni tiko nai vosavosa vaka-viti

Isa na vanua ka 'u sucu kina,

Na bula na marau au dau diva,

Dau ni wewe tu ni gusuqu tu e veisiga,

Au na qai butuka tale ni naica

Au sa mai tu oqo au vulagi

Na itovo ni bula esa duatani,

Au vakamura na liwa ni cagi,

Me'u biuti iko ka mai tu yali

Serekali e vola o S. T. Bulicokocoko, e volai ga e rua na qaqana.

Na Vosa Vaka-Viti

Sauma na veitaro oqo

1. Na cava na duidui ni vosa ka'u sucu kina kei na sucu?

2. Na cava e tukuni tiko oqo?

3. O cei e vola?

4. Na cava na kena ulutaga?

5. Vakamacalataka mada nai balebale ni yatu vosa oqo "na itovo ni bula esa duatani"?

Vakamatanivolataka mada vaka -Viti na veivosa e ra ni yavutaki e na rorogo se cavucavuti ni vosa vakavavalagi:

a. minister- minisita

b. contract-

c. parliament -

d. February-

e. company-

Strand	safety
Sub – Strand	Identify, describe and discuss risk risks and hazards in their environment and develop knowledge and skills to minimize risks and promote health and safety.
Content learning outcome	Judge safe and unsafe environment for personal

Lesson Notes:

Safety in boats and rafts

- ✓ Boats and rafts are a common means of transportation mostly in rural areas and the outer islands.
- ✓ Loss of life and belongings can occur if care is not taken while travelling in boats and rafts.
- ✓ Do not travel in unknown or flooded waters.
- ✓ It is advisable that small children always travel with older people.
- ✓ It is important to learn swimming so that drowning can be avoided.

Fire safety

- ✓ Have a home fire escape plan that includes two ways out of the room.
- ✓ Choose an outside meeting place so that everyone knows where to go in case of fire.
- ✓ If possible, have a fire extinguisher in your kitchen.
- ✓ Have a family fire drill twice a year.
- ✓ Keep curtains and other things that can burn away from stovetops and fireplaces.
- ✓ Grown-ups should stay in the kitchen when cooking on the stovetop.
- ✓ Keep matches and lighters up high and in a locked cabinet.
- ✓ Keep small children away from hot stovetops, irons and others things that could burn them.

Activity

Use the word list given below to fill in the blank spaces.

locked drowning two flooded older

1. It is important to learn swimming so that _____ can be avoided.
2. Have a home fire escape plan that includes _____ ways out of each room.
3. Do not travel in unknown or _____ waters.
4. It is advisable that small children always travel with _____ people.
5. Keep matches and lighters up high in a _____ cabinet.

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BASIC SCIENCE

WORKSHEET 13

Strand	Forces.
Sub- Strand	Demonstrate concepts of energy and explain its importance and wise utilization.
Content Learning outcome:	Investigate and identify how different medium such as oil/ water/ air affect the weight and mass of object.

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 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.
- The unit of force is called the **Newton**, and it has the symbol **N**.

Mass

- The mass of an object is the amount of matter it contains.
- Mass is measured in **Kilograms (Kg) , or Grams (g)**

Gravity

- All objects have a force that attracts them towards each other.
- 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.

Weight

- Weight is a force caused by gravity
- On the surface of the Earth an object with a mass of 1 kg has a weight of about 10 N.

Activity

Fill in the blank spaces using the word list given below.

weight matter kilograms pull newton gravity

1. A force can be a push or a _____.
2. The unit of force is called the _____.
3. The mass of an object is the amount of _____ it contains.
4. All objects have a force that attracts them towards each other, this is called _____.
5. Mass is measured in _____.
6. The more mass the object has the greater its _____ will be.