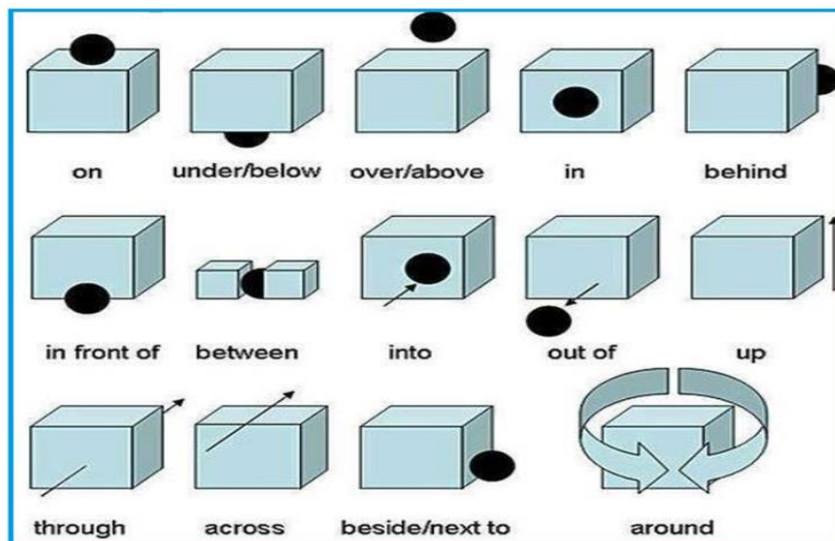


2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 8
ENGLISH
WORKSHEET 19

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

Prepositions

1. A word placed before a noun or a pronoun.
2. Prepositions indicate directions (to, into, towards, away), time and direction (since, till, until, for, by, during) and locate the place of activities (under, from, near).



Examples

1. Peter is waiting **for** Jack.
2. The short boy is afraid **of** the bully.
3. The tree fell **on** the road.
4. Mathew was sitting **under** the tree.
5. A plane is flying **above** the village.

Activity

Complete the sentences below by putting in the correct missing prepositions. Use the words given in the table.

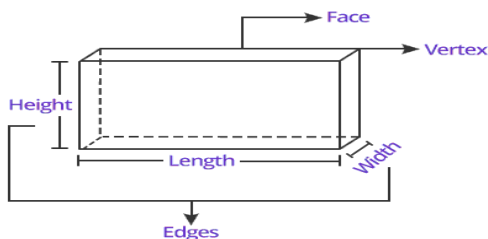
at	under	behind	on	off	in
----	-------	--------	----	-----	----

1. He sat _____ the chair.
2. There is some milk _____ the fridge.
3. She was hiding _____ the table.
4. The cat jumped _____ the counter.
5. She lost her ring _____ the beach.
6. The sun peeped out from _____ the clouds.

Strand	Geometry
Sub Strand	Nets
Content Learning Outcome	-Identify, draw and name some 2D and 3D shapes around them.

Lesson Notes

A two-dimensional (2D) shape has only two measurements, such as length and height. A **square, triangle, and circle** are all examples of a 2D shape. However, a three-dimensional (3D) shape has three measurements, such as length, width, and height. Unlike two-dimensional shapes, three-dimensional shapes have thickness or depth. The attributes of a three-dimensional figure are faces, edges and vertices. The three dimensions compose the edges of a 3D geometric shape.

Activity 1

Name and draw at least 3, 2D and 3D shapes:

2D shapes	3D Shapes

Activity 2

1. The other name of a tetrahedron is _____.
2. A square pyramid has _____ vertices.
3. A solid figure which has 6 vertices, 9 edges and 5 faces is called _____.
4. A rectangular pyramid has _____ faces.
5. A solid which consist of three rectangular and two triangular faces is known as _____.

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VOSA VAKAVITI
WORKSHEET 19

Vola mai na yacadra.

1



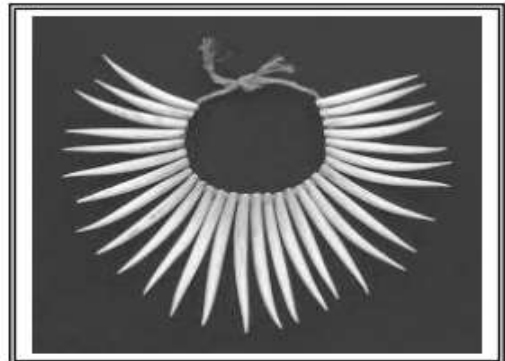
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5



2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 8

BASIC SCIENCE

WORKSHEET 19

Strand	Earth and Beyond
Sub- Strand	Our Solar System.
Content Learning outcome:	Investigate and gather information on the planets in our solar system and describe why earth is able to support life.

Lesson Notes

- Scientists who study and explore about the earth, rocks and soil are called **Geologists.**
- Geologists were able to find out after digging and drilling and through observations and measurement of earthquakes, that there are **four** parts of the inside of the earth.
- The part that we are on, where plants and animals are found and the soil we live on is called the **crust**. It is so hard that it is able to hold the oceans together.
- Under the crust is the layer called the **mantle**. The mantle is thicker and made up of very heavy rocks. The temperature at this layer is very hot that it melts the rocks and caused it to flow in a very thick liquid like porridge.
- Below the mantle, deeper in the earth is the **outer core**. It is made up of hot liquid rocks.
- Deeper than the outer core is the **inner core** which is deep in the earth's center.
- It is observed and experienced that the deeper the earth the deeper the temperature is.
- People who dig minerals and oil wear special suit because as they get deeper the temperature is high.

Activity

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

crust , four , outer , mantle , Geologists

1. Scientists who study and explore about the earth, rocks and soil are called _____.
2. Below the mantle, deeper in the earth is the _____ core. It is made up of hot liquid rocks.
3. The part that we are on, where plants and animals are found and the soil we live on is called the _____.
4. There are _____ parts of the inside of the earth.
5. Under the crust is the layer called the _____.

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HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET 19

Strand	Personal and community health.
Sub – Strand	Promote healthy lifestyle.
Content learning outcome	Support physical activity and balanced meals for good health.

Lesson Notes:

- Diabetes is a common problem in Fiji.
- Persons with diabetes have too much sugar in their blood.
- Diabetes, describes a group of metabolic diseases in which the person has high blood glucose (blood sugar), either because the body does not make enough insulin, or because the body's cells do not respond properly to insulin, or both.
- Patients with high blood sugar will typically experience frequent urination and at times they will become increasingly thirsty and hungry.

There are 3 types of diabetes.

Type 1 Diabetes

- The body does not produce insulin. Patients need to take insulin injections for the rest of their life.

Type 2 Diabetes

- Around 90% of all cases of diabetes worldwide are of this type.
- Overweight and obese people have a much higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes.

Prevention

- Get more physical activity.
- Get plenty of fiber.
- Lose extra weight.

Activity

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

risk , diabetes , Overweight , urination , 90%

1. People with _____ have too much sugar in their blood.
2. Patients with high blood sugar will typically experience frequent _____ and at times they will become increasingly thirsty and hungry.
3. Around _____ of all cases of diabetes worldwide are type 2 diabetes.
4. _____ and obese people have a much higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes.
5. Reduce your _____ of diabetes by improving your blood sugar control.

तत्व 3	संस्कृति
तत्व के परिणाम	सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों व व्यवहारों की समझ के द्वारा अपनी पहचान बनाए
उप-तत्व	भारतीय इतिहास की पहचान एवं भारतीय संस्कृति के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर लेख लिखें

कृष्ण सुदामा की दोस्ती

कृष्ण सुदामा को महल में ले गए। सांदीपनी ऋषि के गुरुकुल के दिनों की यादें ताज़ा की। सुदामा कृष्ण की समृद्धि देखकर शर्मा गए। सुदामा पोहे की पोटली छुपाने लगे, लेकिन कृष्ण ने खिंच ली। कृष्ण ने उसमें से पोहे निकाले। और खाते हुए बोले, "ऐसा अमृत जैसा स्वाद मुझे और किसी में नहीं मिला।"

बाद में दोनों खाना खाने बैठे। सोने की थाली में अच्छा भोजन परोसा गया। सुदामा का दिल भर आया। उन्हें याद आया कि घर पर बच्चों को पूरा पेट भर खाना भी नहीं मिलता है। सुदामा वहाँ दो दिन रहे। वे कृष्ण के पास कुछ माँग नहीं सके। तीसरे दिन वापस घर जाने के लिए निकले। कृष्ण सुदामा के गले लगे और थोड़ी दूर तक छोड़ने गए।

घर जाते हुए सुदामा को विचार आया, "घर पर पत्नी पूछेगी कि क्या लाए ? तो क्या जवाब दूँगा ?" सुदामा घर पहुँचे। वहाँ उन्हें अपनी झोपड़ी नज़र ही नहीं आई ! उतने में ही एक सुंदर घर में से उनकी पत्नी बाहर आई। उसने सुंदर कपड़े पहने थे। पत्नी ने सुदामा से कहा, "देखा कृष्ण का प्रताप ! हमारी गरीबी चली गई कृष्ण ने हमारे सारे दुःख दूर कर दिए।" सुदामा को कृष्ण का प्रेम याद आया। उनकी आँखों में खुशी के आँसू आ गए।

कृष्ण और सुदामा का प्रेम यानी सच्चा मित्र प्रेम। सच्चे प्रेम में ऊँच या नीच नहीं देखी जाती और न ही अमीरी-गरीबी देखी जाती है। इसीलिए आज इतने युगों के बाद भी दुनिया कृष्ण और सुदामा की दोस्ती को सच्चे मित्र प्रेम के प्रतीक के रूप में याद करती है।

1. कृष्ण और सुदामा महल में किन दिनों की यादें ताज़ा की ?

2. सुदामा क्यों शर्मा गए ?

3. सुदामा भगवान कृष्ण के घर कितने दिन रहे थे ?

4. कृष्ण और सुदामा की कहानी से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है ?

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub Strand	People and Work
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate the concept of globalization and express its effects from their country and regional point of view.

NOTES**THE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN THE PACIFIC**

- The impact of globalization on small developing economies in the Pacific region is inevitable.
- As globalization deepens and intensifies the scope of economies, vulnerable small economies will be affected, whilst at the same time benefiting from its immense benefits.
- The leaders of the South Pacific countries meet annually to develop collective responses to regional issues.
- The forum meetings are mainly informal, and decisions are made by consensus and are outlined in forum communiqués.
- The communiqués express the forum's position on issues such as nuclear testing, climate change, fisheries, and other security and/or environmental issues, but disagreement by a single country can weaken both the language used in the statement and any action taken.
- To assist the Pacific Island nations facing social, economic and environmental challenges, some donor countries provide aid to help reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.
- Most aid is committed to long-term projects to assist countries in developing their skills and knowledge to manage in the future. Some aid is also provided for relief in emergencies and to address particular issues such as peace building.
- Donors coordinate their aid to avoid duplication and work with the receiving countries to plan and monitor the use of the aid.

ACTIVITIES

1. List some advantages and disadvantages of globalisation on the Pacific.
2. What is a forum communiqué?
3. Name some donor countries that assist the Pacific Island countries.
4. What is Aid?
5. Identify and name the countries that provide Aid to Fiji.