

2026 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 8
ENGLISH
WORKSHEET 14

Strand	Listening and Speaking
Sub Strand	Language Features and Roles
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and discuss how text structure and language features of text differ.

Adjectives

- Describes a noun.
- It gives more information about the noun.

Kinds of Adjective

1. Adjectives of quality tells us more about what a thing is like.

Examples

- i. A **beautiful** day.
- ii. A **well-fitting** dress.

2. Adjectives of quantity – expresses how much or how many of a thing.

Examples

- i. The man worked for **four** days per week.
- ii. The donkey doesn't carry **much** weight.

Examples

1. The **slim** man walked around the **wide** veranda.
2. The **thirsty** cow is drinking water.
3. There is **little** food left.
4. The **big** dog chased the car.
6. They live in a **beautiful** house.
7. Juliet is a **friendly** girl.

Activity

Underline the adjectives.

1. A slow worker.
2. The gardener was weeding the overgrown garden.
3. She eats a whole apple daily.
4. My dog has blue eyes.
5. Add some sugar to my coffee.
6. Lady Gaga is a talented musician.
7. Jerry has a spacious house.
8. Roger noticed a brown ribbon on the box.
9. Tom is the tallest man in the town.
10. He picked a ripe apple from the basket.

Strand	Safety.
Sub – Strand	Community Safety.
Content learning outcome	Evaluate the consequences of disaster in the community.

Lesson Notes:

- Some come across good situations while others are so unfortunate to stumble into disasters that cause physical, social and emotional impacts to the person and those around him.

Disasters and its physical impacts

- There are many different forms of accidents like road accidents, sports accidents and workplace accidents.
- Accidents can impair a person physically.
- It is important that those around the victim should support the victim so that they can recover emotionally.

Disasters and its emotional impacts

- There is no doubt that when an accident happens, the person involved will suffer emotionally even if the event did not cause any physical damages.
- If someone is involved in a car accident that person will have difficulty in sleeping as well as having fears of riding in cars.
- Victims get traumatized by the events of the accidents.

Disasters and its social impact

- Many of the victims they become neglected by their family and friends.
- Causes of their withdrawal can either be direct result of emotional effect or they are being pitied and looked down on by others.

Activity

Fill in the blank spaces using the words given in the box below.

impair , Accidents , support , traumatized

1. _____ can happen to anybody at any given time.
2. Victims involved in accidents get _____.
3. Accidents can _____ a person physically.
4. It is important that those around the victim continue to _____ them so that they can recover emotionally.

तत्व 3	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
तत्व के परिणाम	लेखन तरीकों को अपनाते हुए विभिन्न लेख लिखना
उप-तत्व	लेखन के लिए विचारों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु जानकारी संग्रहित करना

Lesson Notes:**पत्र-लेखन**

पत्रों को लिखते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए

- पत्र लिखने वाला अपना पता तथा तिथि बाईं ओर लिखता है।
- इसके नीचे अभिवादन लिखा जाता है; जैसे-नमस्ते, असीम स्नेह, सादर चरण स्पर्श आदि।
- अंत में जिसे पत्र लिखा जा रहा है, उससे लिखने वाले का संबंध व नाम लिखा जाता है; जैसे- मित्र/सखी, आपका बेटा/ बेटी, आपका पोता/पोती आदि।

पत्र लिखते समय ध्यान रखने योग्य बातें-

अनौपचारिक पत्रों में-

जिन्हें पत्र लिखा हो	संबोधन	अभिवादन	अंत के शब्द
बड़ों को	आदरणीय, पूजनीय, माननीय, परमपूज्य	सादर प्रणाम, चरण स्पर्श	आज्ञाकारी, आपका पुत्र, भाई, शिष्य
छोटों को	प्रिय, आयुष्मान चिरंजीवी	शुभाशीर्वाद, प्रसन्न रहो, सुखी रहो	तुम्हारा हितैषी, तुम्हारा शुभेच्छा, शुभचिंतक, तुम्हारा शुभाकांक्षी
बरोबर वालों को	प्रिय भाई, बहन, मित्र, सखी	नमस्ते, सप्रेम नमस्कार, मधुर स्मृति	शुभाभिलाषी तुम्हारा भाई, बहन, मित्र, सखी
औपचारिक पत्र किसी अधिकारी, संपादक या प्रधानाचार्य आदि को	मान्यवर, श्रीमान, महोदय, माननीय	मान्यवर, महोदय	प्रार्थी, निवेदक विनीत, भवदीय

अभ्यास :**अनौपचारिक पत्र**

तुम्हारा नाम अकाश / नीलम है और तुम नमाका, नांदी में रहते / रहती हो। तुम बीमार हो और पाठशाला नहीं जा सकते/सकती। पत्र लिखकर अपने अध्यापक को सूचित करो।

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Money
Content Learning Outcome	-Calculate trading of goods through selling and buying prices percentages of mark-up prices and selling price

Lesson Notes

-Money is **an economic unit that functions as a generally recognized medium of exchange for transactional purposes in an economy**. Money originates in the form of a commodity, having a physical property to be adopted by market participants as a medium of exchange.

-Cost Price: The price at which goods are or have been bought by a merchant or retailer is known as cost price.

Selling Price: It is **the price at which a good or commodity is sold by a shopkeeper to a customer**.

-If CP is less than the selling price, then you earn a profit and if CP is greater than the selling price, then we incur a loss.

$CP = SP - \text{Profit}$ $CP = SP + \text{Loss}$ $CP = \left[\frac{100}{100 + \text{Gain \%}} \right] SP$ $CP = \left[\frac{100}{100 - \text{Loss}} \right] SP$	$SP = CP + \text{Profit}$ $SP = CP - \text{Loss}$ $SP = \left[\frac{100 + \text{Gain \%}}{100} \right] CP$ $SP = \left[\frac{100 - \text{Loss \%}}{100} \right] CP$	$\text{Profit \%} = \left[\frac{\text{Net Profit} \times 100}{CP} \right]$ $\text{Loss \%} = \left[\frac{\text{Net Loss} \times 100}{CP} \right]$
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Question	Working & Answer
1). If a chair is bought for \$40 and later sold at \$50, find the profit percent.	
2). 5 oranges are bought for \$4.00 and later sold at \$0.10 each. Find the Loss Percent.	
3). A shopkeeper bought 300 apples at 80c each. 30 apples got rotten and the remaining were sold at the market for 20c each. a. calculate the cost price. b. Calculate the selling price. c. Find the percentage gain or loss.	

YEAR 8
SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 14

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub Strand	Use and Management of Resources
Content Learning Outcome	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.

NOTES

What Are Resources?

- A **resource** is a source or supply from which benefit is produced. Typically, resources are materials, energy, services, staff, knowledge, or other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and, in the process, may be consumed or made unavailable. Benefits of resource utilization may include increased wealth, meeting needs or wants, proper functioning of a system, or enhanced well-being.
- From a human perspective a natural resource is anything obtained from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants. From a broader biological or ecological perspective, a resource satisfies the needs of a living organisms.
- Resources have three main characteristics: utility, limited availability, and potential for depletion or consumption. Resources have been variously categorized as biotic versus abiotic, renewable versus non-renewable, and potential versus actual, along with more elaborate classification.

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.

Land resources	Water resources	Underground resources
		

ACTIVITIES

1. Name some resources in your community
2. How do you manage these resources?
3. Why do you have to manage your resources wisely?
4. What will happen if the people in your community do not look after the resources properly?

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 8
VOSA VAKAVITI
WORKSHEET 14

Wilika na serekali e ra ka sauma na taro e rukuna.

Na Draki Veisau

Ni vakarorogo e vuravura raraba
Au kerekere me'u talanoa mada
Na i ulutaga rui bibi sara
Na draki veisau eda donumaka

Yaco tu ena noda vuravura
Kena **tatara** sa vakadomobula
Vakaleqa na cagi eda ceguva
Era sa lai vakila na veika bula

Veiveisau ni draki sa yaco tu ni kua
Sa vakalolomataka noda veivanua
Tubu na i yalayala ni wai kei na ua
Tagi ni veivukei e rogo malua

Me da vaqara na i wali ni leqa
De da na qai vuki bera
Ki na matanitu me da cikeva
Dodonu me rogoci na ka eda gadreva

Noame Ligaikolo

Taro :

1. E vica na qaqani serekali oqo ?

_____.

2. Vola e **rua** na vosa rorogo vata.

3. Vola e **dua** na **tatara** ni draki veisau.

_____.

4. Tukuna e **dua** na I wali ni leqa ka serekalitaki tiko oqo.

_____.

5. E tukuni tiko beka vei cei na serekali oqo?

_____.

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 8

BASIC SCIENCE

WORKSHEET 14

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.

Lesson Notes

Frictional Forces

- Whenever an object moves against another object, it feels **frictional forces**.
- These forces act in the opposite direction to the movement.
- Friction makes it harder for things to move.

Helpful frictional forces

- Friction between our shoes and the floor stops us from sliding.
- Friction between tyres and the road stops cars from skidding.
- Friction between the brakes and wheel help bikes and cars from skidding.
- Friction between the parachute and the air resistance slows down the parachute for safe landing.

Unhelpful frictional forces

- If you do not lubricate your bike regularly with oil, the friction in the chain and axles increases. Your bike will be noisy and difficult to pedal.

Air resistance

- Bikes, cars and other vehicles experience air resistance as they move.
- The faster the vehicle moves, the bigger the air resistance becomes.
- Air resistance is acting against gravity.

Activity

Fill in the blank spaces using the words from the word list.

air , lubricate , slipping , gravity , frictional

1. Whenever an object moves against another object, it feels _____ force.
2. Friction between our shoes and the floor stops us from _____.
3. If you do not _____ your bike regularly with oil it will be noisy and difficult to pedal.
4. Air resistance is acting against _____.
5. Air resistance is caused by the frictional forces of the _____ against the vehicle.