

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 8
ENGLISH
WORKSHEET 15

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language learning processes and strategies.
Content Learning Outcome	Explore and apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend, interpret and evaluate a range of texts.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions given below.

A Storm at Sea

The big waves rocked the boat from side to side. At times the front of the boat went under the waves. It was a big storm. Pita clung onto his mother while she held his hands. There were tears in her eyes and Pita knew something was wrong. Everyone was worried. But the **crew** worked hard looking after the passengers and their belongings.

Another big wave hit the boat. Pita's mother screamed while Pita was thrown to the floor. He cried with pain and slowly crawled to his mother. Some men ran outside to tie up the cargoes properly. There were baskets of crops and coconuts and some goats. But one man slipped and fell into the water. Luckily, the other men pulled him out quickly.

Everyone was happy that the man was saved. Realising that they were still in danger, someone quietly sang, "God loves me". They all sang then Pita's mother prayed for their lives. They had dinner and tried to find a place to sleep. In the morning, the sea was calm and the sun was shining brightly. The sea birds were out looking for food. Pita hugged his mother with joy. Then the boat sailed smoothly to Suva. Pita knew God had heard their prayers.

Activity

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- At times the front of the boat went under the waves because
 - it was raining.
 - the sea was calm.
 - it was a big boat.
 - the sea was very rough.
- The word **crew in line 3** refers to the
 - passengers.
 - cargoes on the boat.
 - group of people working on the boat.
 - men, women and children on the boat.
- Pita fell on the floor when
 - someone shouted.
 - his mother screamed.
 - he crawled to his mother.
 - the boat was hit by another big wave.
- How did one of the men fall into the water?
 - He jumped and fell.
 - He accidentally fell over.
 - Someone pushed him over.
 - He jumped over by himself.
- The passengers sang a hymn and prayed because they were
 - happy.
 - rescued.
 - in danger.
 - pleased.

Strand	Artificial Respiration.
Sub – Strand	Assisting victims.
Content learning outcome	Evaluate the first aid measure for victims.

Lesson Notes:

- Breathing stops when a person has been **electrocuted**, **poisoned**, has **injuries to his chest**, has **drowned** or when an object has caused choking.
- When a person has stopped breathing, first aid needs to begin immediately in order to prevent brain damage and death.
- Artificial respiration is the first aid procedure for getting air into and out of the victim's lungs. This method is also known as **rescue breathing**.
- Mouth to mouth respiration is used in most situations.
- Mouth to nose respiration is sometimes necessary especially if a person has serious mouth injuries
- For the above, air is breathed into the body through the victims nose instead of mouth. The victim's mouth is sealed with one hand.
- Before you start artificial respiration, shake the victim several times. Shout to the victim- you may ask "Are you alright?" The victims have lost consciousness, and may not respond.



Figure 2-8. Rescue breathing.

Activity

1. State 3 reasons when a person can stop breathing.
2. What is rescue breathing?
3. What is choking?
4. What is first aid?
5. Why first aid is important when a person has stopped breathing?

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:

कारक (Case)

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से वाक्य की क्रिया तथा अन्य शब्दों से सम्बन्ध प्रकट किया जाता है उसे कारक कहते हैं ।

कारक के 8 भेद होते हैं : कर्ता, कर्म, करण, सम्प्रदान, अपादान, सम्बन्ध, अधिकरण और सम्बोधन ।

कारक	विभक्तियाँ
कर्ता (Nominative)	ने
कर्म (Accusative)	को
करण (Instrumental)	से (द्वारा)
सम्प्रदान (Dative)	के लिए
अपादान (Ablative)	से (अलग होने के अर्थ में)
सम्बन्ध (Genitive)	का, के, की
अधिकरण (Locative)	में, पर
सम्बोधन (Vocative)	हे, ओ

अभ्यास :

कारक विभक्तियाँ से निम्न वाक्यों को पूरा करो ।

1. कृष्ण -----कंस ----- मारा ।
2. मेहता बस ----- बाजायेंगे ।
3. कोरोतारी नदी ----- पास खेतीकी जाती है।
4. विभीषण ----- राम ----- मदद की थी ।
5. शीला रसोई ----- भोजन पका रही है।
6. सरला -----भाई विनोद ----- शादी है।
7. गाँव ----- घोड़ों ----- सवारी की जाती है।
8. मोनासाबू ----- बस कब जा रही है।
9. लव और कुश राम -----दो पुत्र थे ।
10. किसान गाय ----- घास देता है।

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 NotesDiscount




Discount is the amount or percentage at which an item is sold at a lower price than the marked price.

Discount pricing is a type of promotional pricing strategy where **the original price for a product or service is reduced with** the aim of increasing traffic, moving inventory, and driving sales. People are drawn to lower prices because consumers love feeling as if they are scoring a good deal.

Eg. A shirt costs \$20. If 10% discount is allowed, then what would be the actual cost of the shirt?

$$SP = \frac{\% \text{ Discount}}{100} \times \frac{CP}{1} = \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{20}{1} = \$2$$

$$\text{Actual Price} = \$20 - \$2 = \$18$$

Question	Working & Answer
1). The Following items are displayed in a shop. For each item, calculate i) the discount ii) The actual discounted price.	
a).  \$45.00 10% discount	
b).  \$25000.00 12% discount	
c).  35.00 8% discount	

YEAR 8
SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 15

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**The Importance of Using Time Properly****What is time management?**

- It is a set of principles, practices, skills, tools and systems that help you use your time to accomplish what you want.

Why is time management important?

- Time management is important for your personal life and career success. It teaches you how to manage your time effectively and make the most of it.

Here are a few of the reasons why it is so important, and how it can help you use and manage your time more advantageously:

- Time is a special resource that you cannot store or save for later use. Everyone has the exact same amount of time each day. Time not well used cannot be retrieved.
- Most people, feel like they have too much to do and not enough time. They blame lack of time for their poor finances, stress, bad relationships, and for not exercising their body.
- Wise time management can help you find the time for what you desire, and for what you need to do.
- You need time to get what you want out of life. If you wait for extra time to appear, you might lose the game of life. Through right time management, you can create the time you need, and not just wait for it to come. By planning your time wisely, you will have more time to do more things.
- Time management will help you set up your priorities.
- Time is limited to 24 hours a day, so plan your life wisely.
- Time management helps you make conscious choices, so you can spend more of your time doing things that are important and valuable to you.

ACTIVITIES

- Design/draw up a timetable to show how you spend your time.
- How much time is used for studying? Show your study timetable as well.



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VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 15

Na Vosa Vaka-Viti

1. Vukica na I yatuvosa ka koto e ra me vakaibalebaletaki kina lewe rua.

Au na lako ni sa samaki oti kece na noqu I teitei.

_____.

2. Vola na yavu ni vosa ka volai koto e ra.

Uqeti - _____

3. Vola e dua na I yatuvosa me rau curu koto kina na veivosa ka volai koto e ra:

Vakasabusabutaki – calata

_____.

4. Vakasavuya na I tukutuku ka koto e ra.

“Au na qai lako ni sa voleka na Siga ni Sucu,” a kaya ko Jovilisi.

A kaya ko Jovilisi _____.

5. Vola vakadodonu na vosa e a cavuta ko Timoci.

A taroga ko Timoci se a laukana e na gauna cava na kedratou lairo.

“_____?” e a taroga ko
Timoci.

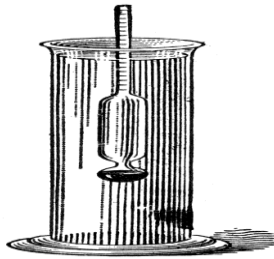
6. Vola vakadodonu na I yatuvosa ka koto e ra.

e dau lako ki lotu ko taniela e na siga tabu.

Strand	Energy.
Sub- Strand	Forces.
Content Learning outcome:	Investigate and demonstrate force.

Lesson Notes**Hydrometer**

- Hydrometers are used to measure the **pushing up power or up- thrust of liquids**.
- Hydrometers are usually made of glass.
- Hydrometers are made heavier at the bottom to keep them floating upright in liquids.



- Milk inspectors use them to test milk. If a farmer adds water to milk before sending it to the factory, he can be caught out because adding water to milk changes its pushing up power.
- A hydrometer can show whether the battery needs to be re-charged or not. Recharging brings the acid back to normal again.

Activity**Fill in the blank spaces**

Recharging , glass , heavier , floating , density , diluted

1. Hydrometers are instruments used to measure the _____ of liquids.
2. Hydrometers are usually made of _____.
3. Hydrometers are made _____ at the bottom to keep them _____ upright in liquids.
4. A hydrometer will tell the difference between up-thrust in pure milk and _____ milk.
5. _____ brings the acid back to normal again.

