

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

**Subject: English**

**Year: 8**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Strand: Writing and Shaping**

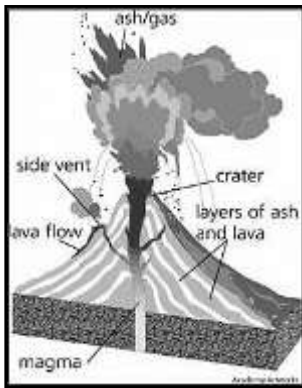
**Sub-Strand: Language features and rules**

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

**LESSON NOTES:**

**COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**

**WHAT ARE VOLCANOES?**



A volcano is formed when molten rock or magma escapes to the earth's surface. This usually occurs in places where the earth's tectonic plates meet. There are some places where volcanoes are found in the middle of the plate e.g. volcanoes found on the islands of Hawaii. The hole where lava and gases escape is called a vent. There are two types of vents: a hole in the ground or the top of a hill or mountain that was formed by lava.

Magma slowly builds up under the surface of the earth. When the pressure becomes too much it rises to the surface and causes an explosion of cinders, ash, gases and lava. When molten rock is in a volcano it is called magma but when it leaves a volcano it is referred to as lava. There are 4 types of volcanoes: dome, cinder cones, shield volcanoes and strato or composite volcanoes.

**Dome** volcanoes are shaped like a dome. After its first eruption, the vent or opening at the top of the volcano is sealed with hardened lava. **Cinder cone** volcanoes are shaped like an upside down ice cream cone. They can occur alone or in groups or fields. **Shield** volcanoes look like an ancient warrior shield. They have gentle slopes and very broad or wide sides. **Strato or composite** volcanoes are formed over many eruptions. The thick, slow moving lava hardens then the next layer forms over it and hardens and it continues. While volcanoes usually bring death and destruction it also, after some time, brings new growth and life to an area.

**ACTIVITY: Part A – Comprehension Check**

1. How are volcanoes formed?

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2. Where do we usually find volcanoes?

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3. Explain the difference between magma and lava.

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4. Describe the **two** types of vents.

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5. Name the **four** types of volcanoes.

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**Part B – Fill In The Blanks**

1. There are some places where \_\_\_\_\_ are found in the middle of the plate.

2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Magma slowly builds up \_\_\_\_\_ the surface of the \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes are shaped like a dome.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes are shaped like an upside down ice cream cone.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year: 8**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

**STRAND:** –Measurement

**SUB – STRAND:** Money

**CLO:** Explain How To Calculate Cost Price & Selling Price.

**LESSON NOTES:**

- **Cost Price (CP):** The amount of money paid to purchase an article.
- **Selling Price (SP):** The amount at which an article is sold.
- If Cost Price is less than the Selling price, you will make a profit.
- [If Cost Price is more than the Selling price, you will incur a loss.]

**Formulas:**

$CP = SP - \text{Profit}$ $CP = S.P + \text{Loss}$ $CP = \left[ \frac{100}{100 + \text{Gain \%}} \right] SP$ $CP = \left[ \frac{100}{100 - \text{Loss \%}} \right] SP$	$SP = CP + \text{Profit}$ $SP = CP - \text{Loss}$ $SP = \left[ \frac{100 + \text{Gain \%}}{100} \right] CP$ $SP = \left[ \frac{100 - \text{Loss \%}}{100} \right] CP$
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$$\text{Profit \%} = \left[ \frac{\text{Net Profit} \times 100}{CP} \right] \qquad \text{Loss \%} = \left[ \frac{\text{Net Loss} \times 100}{CP} \right]$$

**Profit = SP - CP**
**Loss = CP - SP**

**Example 1:**

[A] A car was bought for \$5000 and later sold for \$6000. Calculate:

[i] Profit = Selling Price – Cost Price  
 = \$6000 - \$5000  
 = \$1000

[ii] % Profit =  $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100\%$   
 =  $\frac{\$1000}{\$5000} \times 100\%$   
 =  $\frac{1}{5} \times 100\%$   
 = 20%

**Example 2:**

[B] A car was bought for \$5000 and later sold for \$4000. Calculate:

[i] Loss = Cost Price – Selling Price  
 = \$5000 - \$5000  
 = \$1000

[ii] % Loss =  $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100\%$   
 =  $\frac{\$1000}{\$5000} \times 100\%$   
 =  $\frac{1}{5} \times 100\%$   
 = 20%

**ACTIVITY: WORK OUT THE FOLLOWING WORD PROBLEMS.**

<p>[A] A car was bought for \$6000 and later sold for \$8000. Calculate:</p> <p>[i] Profit = Selling Price – Cost Price</p> $= \$8000 - \$6000$ $= \$2000$ <p>[ii] % Profit = <math>\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100\%</math></p> $= \frac{\$2000}{\$8000} \times 100\%$ $= \frac{1}{4} \times 100\%$ $= 25\%$	<p>[B] A book cost \$10 and later sold for \$12. Calculate:</p> <p>[i] Profit = SP – CP</p> $=$ $=$ <p>[ii] % P = <math>\frac{P}{CP} \times 100\%</math></p> $=$	<p>[C] A TV was bought for \$600 and later sold for \$800. Calculate:</p> <p>[i] Profit = SP – CP</p> $=$ $=$ <p>[ii] % P = <math>\frac{P}{CP} \times 100\%</math></p> $=$	<p>[D] A house was bought for \$40000 and later sold for \$80000. Calculate:</p> <p>[i] Profit = SP – CP</p> $=$ $=$ <p>[ii] % P = <math>\frac{P}{CP} \times 100\%</math></p> $=$
<p>[E] A car was bought for \$8000 and later sold for \$6000. Calculate:</p> <p>[i] Loss = CP – S P</p> $= \$8000 - \$6000$ $= \$2000$ <p>[ii] % L = <math>\frac{L}{CP} \times 100\%</math></p> $= \frac{\$2000}{\$8000} \times 100\%$ $= \frac{1}{4} \times 100\%$ $= 25\%$	<p>[F] A book cost \$12 and later sold for \$8. Calculate:</p> <p>[i] Loss = CP – S P</p> $=$ $=$ <p>[ii] % L = <math>\frac{L}{CP} \times 100\%</math></p> $=$	<p>[G] A TV was bought for \$600 and later sold for \$500. Calculate:</p> <p>[i] Loss = CP – S P</p> $=$ $=$ <p>[ii] % L = <math>\frac{L}{CP} \times 100\%</math></p> $=$	<p>[H] A house was bought for \$80000 and later sold for \$60000. Calculate:</p> <p>[i] Loss = CP – S P</p> $=$ $=$ <p>[ii] % L = <math>\frac{L}{CP} \times 100\%</math></p> $=$

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

**Subject:** Healthy Living

**Year:** 8

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STRAND:** Personal and Community Health

**SUB-STRAND:** Civic Pride

**CLO:** Gather information about World environmental issues and design solutions to address these solutions

**LESSON NOTES:**

**SAFETY IN MOTOR VEHICLES, BOATS AND RAFTS**

**Safety in Motor Vehicles**

When travelling in a car or bus, the following rules must always be followed:

- Be seated at all times.
- Never put your hands, arms or head out of the window.
- Never try to distract the driver as this may cause an accident.
- Do not play with door handles. It is good to lock the car doors.
- Wear a seat belt if there is one.
- Do not make any attempts to move from one seat to another when the bus or car is moving.
- If you are travelling in an open van or truck, sit more towards the cab away from the tail end.
- Never lean over the sides.
- Get off the vehicle only when it has stopped completely.
- Always get off the vehicle on the footpath side of the vehicle.

## Overloading, Over-Speeding and Disturbing Drivers

- **Overloading vehicles** can lead to damages to the vehicle and as a result accident may occur.
- **Over-speeding** by drivers is one of the major causes of road accidents in Fiji.
- When drivers are distracted, they lose concentration while driving.
- Seat belts in vehicles have been made compulsory.

### ACTIVITY: Part 1: Write Either [True] / [False] Beside Each Statement.

- Be seated at all times. **TRUE**
- Never put your hands, arms or head out of the window.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Try to distract the driver. \_\_\_\_\_
- Do not play with door handles. It is good to lock the car doors.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do not wear a seat belt if there is one. \_\_\_\_\_
- Do not make any attempts to move from one seat to another when the bus or car is moving. \_\_\_\_\_
- If you are travelling in an open van or truck, sit more towards the cab end / near the tail end. \_\_\_\_\_

### Part 2: Fill In The Blank Spaces.

- **Overloading vehicles** can lead to damages to the vehicle and as a result accident may occur.
- \_\_\_\_\_ by drivers is one of the major causes of road \_\_\_\_\_ in Fiji.
- When drivers are \_\_\_\_\_, they lose \_\_\_\_\_ while driving.
- Seat belts in vehicles have been made \_\_\_\_\_.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
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WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

Subject: Hindi

Year: 8

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND:</b>	H2 – पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
<b>SUB STRAND:</b>	H2.3 – सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक सवध परिस्थितियों
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	H2.3.1 वर्णन करना कि विशिष्ट उद्देश्य व दर्शकों के लिए विषय कैसे निर्मित होते हैं तथा पहचानना कि पाठ में सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक मूल्य, मनोभाव व विश्वास कैसे प्रस्तुत होते हैं।

LESSON NOTES:

## २. कृष्ण सुदामा की जीवनी

कई वर्ष बीत गए मगर कृष्ण और सुदामा की भेंट न हो सकी। अब कृष्ण द्वारका के राजा हो गए थे। उन्होंने बहुत बड़े-बड़े काम किए, लड़ाइयाँ लड़ी और जीती। कई बार राजाओं के आपसी झगड़े निपटाएँ। उनके राज्य में शान्ति थी और लोग सुख से जीवन बिता रहे थे।

यही नहीं प्रजा के लोग भी राजा को बहुत प्यार करते थे। जब प्रजा पर कोई दुख या संकट आता तो वे अपने राजा श्री कृष्ण के पास मदद के लिए जाते थे। उनके पास हर समस्याओं का समाधान था। श्री कृष्ण की राजधानी द्वारका में सब लोग मिल-जुल कर बड़े प्यार से रहते थे।

दूसरी तरफ सुदामा उतना ही गरीब था। वह द्वारका से बहुत दूर एक छोटे से गाँव में रहता था।

सुदामा पूजा-पाठ करने-कराने का काम किया करता था। इस काम में मुश्किल से उसका गुजारा होता था।

कुछ दिन बाद सुदामा की शादी भी हो गई। उसकी पत्नी का नाम सुशीला था। वह बहुत ही अच्छी और संस्कारी औरत थी। गरीबी में ही उनका समय बीतता गया।

सुदामा के कई बच्चे भी हो गए थे। इस तरह उसका परिवार तो बढ़ता रहा पर आमदनी पहले जितनी ही बनी रही। उसके पास कहने को एक छोटा-सा घर, जरा सी जमीन और एक गाय के सिवा और कुछ भी न था। उसका ज्यादातर समय पूजा-पाठ और चिन्तन-मनन में बीत जाता था।

घर को चलाने और बच्चों की देख-रेख का सारा काम अकेले सुशीला को करना पड़ता था। सुशीला बहुत मेहनत से काम करती और जैसे-तैसे अपने परिवार का

लालन-पालन कर सुदामा को घरेलू झंझटों से बचाए रखती थी । घर की जिम्मेदारी उठाना उसके लिए एक कठिन काम था ।

जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता गया सुशीला की मुसीबतें भी बढ़ती गईं । अब तो बड़ी कठिनाई से वह अपने परिवार का खर्च चला पाती ।

परिवार का पेट भरने के लिए वह पड़ोसियों से उधार लेना शुरू कर दी । किसी से चावल लिए, किसी से थोड़ा सा दूध तो किसी से थोड़ी बहुत तरकारियाँ । केवल कुछ दिनों तक पड़ोसियों ने उधार दिया । सुशीला उधार लौटा नहीं पाती थी इसलिए अब कोई उसे उधार भी नहीं देता । वे सुशीला से तंग आ गए थे । वे जैसे ही सुशीला को अपने घर की ओर आता देखते वैसे ही दरवाजा-खिड़की बन्द कर लेते ।

सुशीला सब तरफ से दुखी हो गई । वह यही सोच में रहती कि कैसे अपने छोटे-छोटे बच्चों का पेट भरे ? उन्हें तो किसी तरह खिलाना ही था । ऐसी हालत में सुशीला करे भी तो क्या करे ?

### अभ्यास कार्य

- ख. अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में ✓या ✗के द्वारा बताइए कि नीचे दिए गए वाक्य सही है या गलत ।
१. श्री कृष्ण की राजधानी द्वारका थी । ---
  २. कृष्ण और सुदामा की भेंट हमेशा होती रहती थी । ---
  ३. परिवार का पेट भरने के लिए सुदामा पड़ोसियों से उधार लेता था । ---
  ४. सुदामा का अधिक समय पूजा-पाठ और चिन्तन-मनन में बीत जाता था । ---
  ५. कृष्ण के राज्य में शान्ति थी और लोग सुख से जीवन बिता रहे थे । ---



ग. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।

१. श्री कृष्ण का राज्य कहाँ पर था ?

२. सुदामा क्या कार्य करता था ?

३. सुदामा की पत्नी सुशीला कैसी औरत थी ?

४. परिवार को पालने के लिए सुशीला क्या-क्या करती थी ?

५. पड़ोसियों ने सुशीला को उधार देना क्यों बन्द कर दिया था ?

1. ....  
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2. ....  
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3. ....  
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4. ....  
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5. ....  
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**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

**Subject:** Social Science

**Year:** 8

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Strand:** Resources and Economic Activities

**Sub- Strand:** People and Work

**CLO:** Investigate the concept of globalization and express its effects from their country and regional point of view.

**LESSON NOTES:**

**ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES LINKED WITH GLOBALISATION**

- Climate change
- Cross-boundary water and air pollution
- Over-fishing of the ocean.
- Globalizing processes affect and are affected by;
  - a) Business and work organization
  - b) Economics
  - c) Socio-cultural resources
  - d) The natural environment.
- Humans have interacted over long distances for thousands of years.
- The overland Silk Road that connected Asia, Africa, and Europe is a good example of the transformative power of trans-local exchange that existed in the "Old World".

**GLOBALISATION IN THE 15<sup>th</sup> AND 16<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES**

- Philosophy, religion, language, the arts, and other aspects of culture spread and mixed as nations exchanged products and ideas.
- Europeans made important discoveries in their exploration of the oceans, including the start of transatlantic travel to the "New World" of the Americas.
- Global movement of people, goods, and ideas expanded significantly in the following centuries.

**GLOBALISATION IN THE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES**

- The development of new forms of transportation (such as the steamship and railroads) and telecommunications that "compressed" time and space allowed for increasingly rapid rates of global interchange in the early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, road vehicles, intermodal transport, and airlines made transportation even faster.
- The advent of electronic communications, most notably mobile phones and the Internet, connected billions of people in new ways by the year 2010.

**ACTIVITY:**

1. List some environmental challenges linked with globalization.

Climate change / Cross-boundary water and air pollution / Over-fishing of the ocean.

2. What is the Silk Road?

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3. What affects the Globalization process?

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**FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES BELOW.**

1. Philosophy, religion, language, the arts, and other aspects of culture spread and mixed as nations exchanged products and ideas.

2. Europeans made important \_\_\_\_\_ in their exploration of the oceans, including the start of \_\_\_\_\_ travel to the "New World" of the Americas.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ movement of people, goods, and ideas \_\_\_\_\_ significantly in the following centuries.

4. In the 20th century, road vehicles, \_\_\_\_\_ transport, and airlines made \_\_\_\_\_ even faster.

5. The advent of \_\_\_\_\_ communications, most notably mobile phones and the Internet, \_\_\_\_\_ billions of people in new ways by the year 2010.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 -2021**

**Subject:** Basic Science

**Year:** 8

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STRAND:** Matter

**SUB-STRAND:** Substances and Mixtures

**CLO:** Identifying Matter / Mixtures / Solutions

**LESSON NOTES:**

- **Matter** is anything that takes up space and has mass.
- A **pure substance** contains only one type of particle. Substances don't usually occur in their pure form in nature, so in order to obtain pure substances, people must refine raw materials. Some examples of pure substances are gold, aluminum, and sugar.
- **Mixtures** are substances that consist of combinations of two or more pure substances, or different particles. Mixtures can be in the form of solids, liquids, and/or gases, in any combination.
- **Solutions** are a type of mixture in which the pure substances within the solution mix together so well that they give the appearance of only one substance.
- Solutions have two parts: a **solute and a solvent**. A **solute** is the substance that **dissolves**. (With the sugar water example, the sugar is the solute. Because sugar dissolves in the water, sugar is described as "soluble.") A **solvent** is the substance in which the solute is dissolved. (In the case of the sugar water example, the water would be the solvent.)

**ACTIVITY: FILL IN THE TABLE GIVEN BELOW.**

TERMS	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
<b>Matter</b>	<b>Matter</b> is anything that takes up space and has mass.	Table / Chair / Container / Bucket
<b>Pure Substance</b>		

<b>Mixture</b>		
<b>Solutions</b>		
<b>Solute</b>		
<b>Solvent</b>		

Mixtures are listed below. Some are liquid solutions, some are not. Think about each mixture, then fill in the boxes.

<b>MIXTURES</b>	<b>Do The Substances Dissolve. Write Yes / No</b>	<b>If the substance dissolved:</b>	
		<b>Name the solute / solutes</b>	<b>Name the solvent</b>
<b>Sugar &amp; Water</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Sugar</b>	<b>Water</b>
<b>Muddy Water</b>			
<b>Salty Water</b>			
<b>Pebbles In Water</b>			
<b>Instant Coffee Drink</b>			
<b>Orange Juice</b>			
<b>Oil &amp; Water</b>			
<b>Instant Tea Drink</b>			
<b>Ocean Water</b>			
<b>Vegetable Soup</b>			

**NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED**  
**WORKSHEET 13**

**LESSON NOTES (SUBJECT): NVVT**

**YEAR / LEVEL: 8**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>LESONI:</b>	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena ika vitu ni yabaki
<b>YACA NI MATANA:</b>	Wilivola kei na vakadidigo
<b>NANAMAKI NI MATANA:</b>	Wililiki vakadigova, kila vakavinaka na veimataqali vosa, kedrai bulibuli me rawa ni vakadeitaki kina na itukutuku.

**A. Na Vakadidigotaki Yatuvosa**

**Na I vakatakilakila Eso E na Yatuvosa**

" - na i dola ni yatuvosa " - na i sogo ni yatuvosa .

. na i cegu levu , - na i cegu leka

? - na i cegu taro ! - na I cegu kurabui

**Kena I Vakaraitaki**

1. Vosa Vakadodonu "Au dau masu e na veisiga," a kaya ko Sera.

2. Taro "Ko cei na yacamu?" a taro ko Makereta.

3. Kaila "Tiko lo!" a kailavaka yani ko Seru.

**Veitarataravi ni veika mo cakava.**

i) Wasea na i yatuvosa. -a) na cava e tukuni b) o cei e tukuna

ii) Vakadigotaka na I matai ni wasewase

iii) Tinia ena I cegu levu na I karua ni wasewase

**Cakacaka Lavaki**

**A. Vakadigotaka vakadodonu na yatuvosa e ra.**

1. Mo ia tiko ga na masu a kaya ko Mere \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ko na gole e na siga cava a taro ko Sai \_\_\_\_\_

3. Au na lako ena siga Moniti a tukuna ko Josua \_\_\_\_\_

4. Lako laivi ki tautuba a kailavaka yani ko Rosi vei tacina \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Vola na vakaleleka ni vosa e ra.**

Kena I vakaraitaki (Au sa la'ki vuli **de'u** na cudruvi vei qasenivuli.)

1. lako ki - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. la saka - \_\_\_\_\_

3. me au - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. de au - \_\_\_\_\_

A. VOLO VAKADODONU NA IYATUVOSA ERA.

1. ko sa lako tu ki vei ilimotama

.....

2. e na qai lako ena siga cava ko mataiasi

.....

3. na noqu koro ko sawaieke mai gau.

.....

4. au a lako mai e na siga moniti

.....

5. ko a vodo li mai ena waqa na adi talei

.....

B. VAKADIGOGA VAKADODONU NA IYATUVOSA ERA.

1. Ko cei ea laucoqa mai Suva e na yakavi na noa a taroga ko Semi

.....

2. O sobo sa qai cala tale na neirau veivosaki ni a dodonu me keirau sota e na mata ni koronivuli a kaya ko tinaqu

.....

3. A cava na vuni nona dro ko simeli a taroga ko eremasi

.....

4. Au a nanuma mai ni waqa tu na sitovu a sauma ko simeli

.....

5. Sabusabu cava ko dou nanuma vei au a kaya ko Joseva

.....

6. E ka yaga me da gunu wai tiko vakalevu a vakamacalataka ko Vuniwai Tukana

.....