NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

ENGLISH

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3

LESSON NOTES :

EXPLANATION TEXT

Explanation texts tell us how or why something happens. Its main purpose is to tell each step of a process and to give reasons.

Structure of an explanation text will include:

- opening with a general statement of what is to be explained.
- a series of logical steps explaining the process until the steps are complete
- explanations accompanied by diagrams.
- concluding paragraph

Language features will include:

- technical words
- words that show cause and effect
- use of timeless present tense
- use of diagrams, flowcharts etc.

  In an explanation text, there are ***linguistic features*** as :

  – Using abstract noun (no visible noun)

  – Using Passive voice

  – Using Action verbs

  – Containing explanation of the process .

Explanation texts are often confused with information texts. Here are two differences that you should note:

- ***Explanation texts*** may have diagrams while information texts don't.
- ***Explanation texts*** explain the 'how and why' while ***information texts*** don't.
- ***Information texts*** simply give you information.

EXAMPLE

HOW TO WRITE AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

1. Choose a topic. Get ideas from a range of sources and note them down. Figure out what the information means until you have a full understanding of it. Lack of understanding may cause you to lose focus.

2. Introduce the topic. Make an opening (general) statement about the topic that will catch the reader's attention. It may be a question, a quotation or the position that you will take.

3. Provide background information for the reader to help them understand what you are intending to write about- this is the context statement.

4. Write your thesis statement - state the position that you will take on the topic and how you will argue it with evidence in the body paragraphs.

5. Decide on the number of paragraphs that you will write to present your findings.

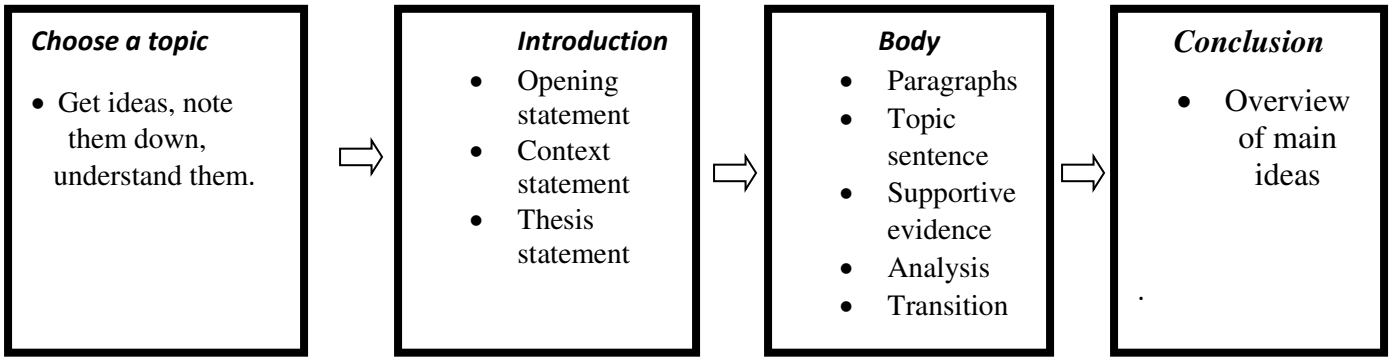
6. Begin each paragraph with a topic sentence. The topic sentence introduces the main idea of the paragraph. Include specific text evidence that supports the topic sentence. Explain to the reader the significance of the evidence you have provided. This is the analysis.

7. Connect each paragraph with a sentence or two demonstrating how each idea leads to the next.- this is the transition.

. 8. Conclude by providing the reader an overview of the main ideas discussed. Offer solutions and show the significance of the information you have highlighted where applicable.

9. Remember that writing is a process. You will need to make a draft, revise your writing, proof – read it before publishing it.

SUMMARY OF HOW TO WRITE AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY



ACTIVITY

Above is an explanation text of how to write an expository essay. Analyze it and answer the following.

1. What type of sentence is mainly used in the text?

   _____

   _____

2. How does each sentence begin for each step?

   _____

   _____

3. What is the purpose of this text?

   _____

   _____

4. Who is the likely audience for this text?

   _____

   _____

5. Why does the author include a flowchart in this text?

   _____

   _____

THE END

1874 NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 8 – 2021

MATHEMATICS

Weekly Home Study Package Three

1. Which of the following is a prime number?

   A. 7 B. 16 C. 10 D. 8

2. What is the value of 2^3 x 6^2?

   A. 60 B. 159 C. 288 D. 289

3. The prime factors of 40 are _____.

   A. 15 x 2 B. 2 x2 x 2 x5 C. 1 x2 x 3 x 5 D. 2X15

4. 8.8 is closest to the whole number _____.

   A. 8 B. 6 C. 7 D. 9

5. When adding 800,000 + 90,000 + 3,000 + 600 + 70 + 4 is equal to _____

   A. 893764 B. 893374 C. 893731 D. 893674

6. Which of the following statements is true about the number 24

   A. it is an odd number B. it is a prime number

   C. it is factor of 7 D. it is multiple of 8

7. The best way to write 5x – x is

   A. 2x B. 2 C. 22 D. 4x

8. Ram went to sleep at 9.50 pm and woke up at 6.00 am the next morning. How long did he sleep for?

   A. 8 hours 10 minutes B. 9 hours 50 minutes

   C. 10 hours 10 minutes D. 10 hours 50 minutes

8. 0.20 x 0.02 equals

   A. 0.004 B. 0.04 C. 0.4 D. 4.0

11. A laborer's weekly wage of $60.00 is increased by 10 %. What is the new wage?

   A. $70.00 B. $66.00 C. $60.00 D.$55.00

12. Reena got 16 out of 20 marks in a class test. What is percentage mark?

A. 80% B. 64% C. 20% D. 4%

13. 17 ÷ _____ = 0.017

A. 10 B. 100 C. 1000 D.10 000

14. On a day the rainfall recorded at four different places in Fiji were 23mm, 23mm 10mm, and 8mm. What was the average rainfall recorded?

A. 8mm B. 23mm C.16mm D.64mm

15. 2.3 - 1.125 equals?

A. 1.175 B. 1.650 C. 0.175 D. 0.075

16. 15.5 + 1.50 + 0.15 equals?

A.16.15 B.17.50 C.17.15 D.45.50

18. 1/4 written as a decimal is

A. 0.1 B.0.25 C.0.5 D.0.8

19. A cake contains 12% sugar. How much sugar will 6 cake contains?

A. 720g B. 360g C. 72g D. 50g

20. Which one of the following rules will give the sequence 1,2,4,8,16,32……...?

A. Add one to the number.
B. Double the number
C. Add two to the number
D. Add four to the number

21. (a) ½ + 1/6 = _____

(b) ½ of 0.8 kg is equal to _____.

(c) Calculate 25.03 x 0.7 _____.

(d) ¾ of 12 kilogram = _____ gram

(f) Write 45% as a decimal. _____.

(g) 2.7 km = _____ m.

(h) The sum of the first 5 prime numbers is _____.

(i) The length of time from 10.30 am to 2.45 pm on the same day is _____.

(j) Find the missing number in this pattern.2, 6, 3, 7, 4, 8, 5, _____.

1874 NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 8 – 2021

BASIC SCIENCE

Weekly Home Study Package Three

TOPIC: ENERGY……. Continued

3. SOUND

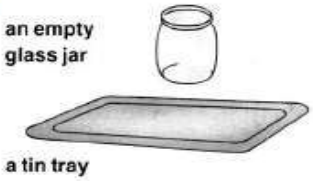
- Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are produced when an object vibrates.
- When this happens, the air around the object also vibrates. These vibrations in the air travel as sound waves. The sound waves move sound energy from one place to another.

Example: A jet engine sounds loud when it is close, but when you can sometimes hear the noise when you are several kilometers away. The following activity will show you how the sound energy travels through the air.

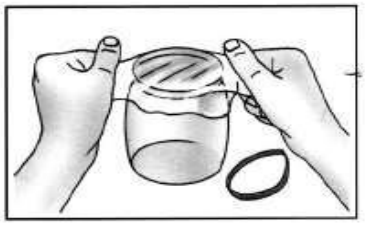
Note: Copy the activity below in your exercise book. The experiment will be done in the classroom.

Activity:

Materials:
a piece of clear plastic film
a rubber band
a spoon
some rice
an empty jar or bottle
a thin tray

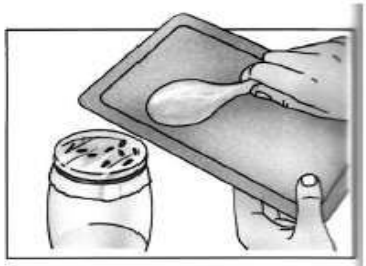


Method:



1. Stretch the plastic tightly over the open end of the jar. Use the rubber band to keep the plastic in position.

2. Sprinkle a few rice grains over the plastic.



3. Hold the tin tray close to the jar and bang it with the spoon. You will see the rice grains dance about on the plastic. This shows that the sound energy from the tray has travelled through the air, making the rice grains move.

4. SOLAR ENERGY

- Solar" is the Latin word for "sun" – and it's a powerful source of energy.
- We can use solar power in two different ways: as a heat source, and as an energy source.
- People have used the sun as a heat source for thousands of years.

- Families in ancient Greece built their homes to get the most sunlight during the cold winter months.

Where does solar come from?

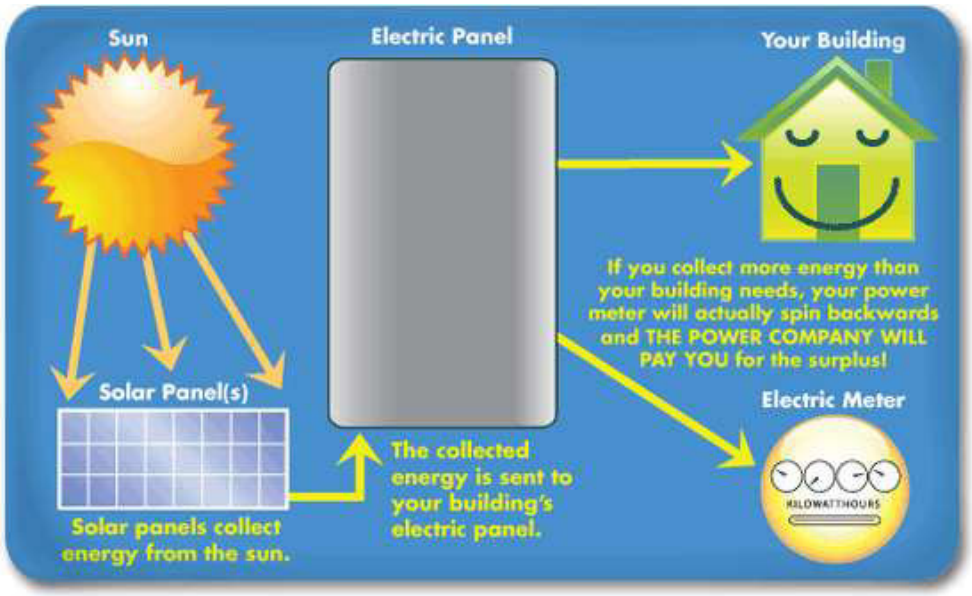
- In the 1830s, the British astronomer John Herschel famously used a solar thermal collector box (A device that absorbs sunlight to collect heat) to cook food during an expedition to Africa.
- Today, people use the sun's energy for lots of things.
- Solar Energy Can Be Used for Heat and Electricity.
- When converted to thermal (or heat) energy, solar energy can be used to:
    - Heat water — for use in homes, buildings or swimming pools.
    - Heat spaces — inside homes, greenhouses, and other buildings.
- Radiant energy from the sun has powered Life on Earth for many millions of years.

Solar Cells

- Solar cells are devices that convert light energy directly into electrical energy.
- These are seen on:
    - on calculators
    - Larger arrays of solar cells are used to power road signs and
    - Larger arrays are used to power satellites in orbit around Earth.

Solar Panels

- Solar panels are different to solar cells.
- Solar panels do not generate electricity.
- Instead, they heat up water directly.
- A pump pushes cold water from a storage tank through pipes in the solar panel. The water is heated by heat energy from the Sun and returns to the tank. They are often located on the roofs of buildings where they can receive the most sunlight.



ENERGY TRANSFORMATION, USE AND CONSERVATION

3.2.1: ENERGY TRANSFORMATION

1. Energy is one of the most important things humans use.
2. We need it for heat, light and for protection.
3. Energy may **change** in form but **never** be created or destroyed.
4. For example: The power station changes the chemical energy of the fuel into electrical energy.
5. we change this energy into another form of energy, such as heat or light.

Exercise: A Solar Panel at Work

1. Copy and complete.

a. The _____ water was _____ deep in the baking tray.
b. We used a _____ to find out the water temperature.
c. The tray of water was then covered with _____ and it was left out in the _____ for _____ hour.
d. After _____ hour we took the _____ off the tray and put the _____ back in the water.
e. We found that the water was _____.

2. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

a. Why did we use a thermometer to find out the temperature of water before and after the experiment?
b. What do you think would happen if we did not cover the water tray?
c. What do you think would have happened if we did the experiment on a cloudy day?

3. Conclusion:

a. At the end of our experiment, the water in the tray had turned _____.
b. Where does the energy come from?
c. What form of energy can you observe?

NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

HEALTH Y LIVING

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3

LESSON NOTES

UNIT 17 : SAFETY IN MOTOR VEHICLES, BOATS AND RAFTS

KEY WORDS: ***punt, seat, over speeding***

<u>HOW COULD YOU BE SAFE IN A MOTOR VEHICLE</u>?

A. IN A CAR

1. ***A seatbelt must be worn during every car trip*****.** It should be fastened before the car is even in motion and should be left on until the end of the trip.

2. ***Sit in the back seat.***
Kids under 13 years old should always ride in the back seat. This protects you from possible injury when a passenger-side air bag deploys. Air bags could seriously hurt a small child because they are designed to protect a person with a much bigger body.

3.. ***Do not play .***
You should stay calm and low-key in the back seat. Jumping around or yelling can distract the driver and put all the passengers at risk.

4. ***Follow the rules in every car.***
You need to follow the rules if you are in a friend's or relative's car, even if other passengers don't follow the rules. If asked to sit in the front seat of someone else's car, you should politely decline the offer and tell the driver that you would prefer to sit in the back seat.

B. THE BUS

1. ***Wait for the bus away from the street.***
You should get in a line that starts about 6 feet (2 meters) from the curb and goes away from the street rather than down the side.

2. ***Wait for the OK.***
You must wait until the bus driver opens the door and says that it's OK to step on. You should not step into the road even a moment sooner.

3. ***Be careful getting on the bus.***
You may carry bags and backpacks that can get caught in a door or around a seat.

4. ***Play it cool.***
You must always be seated in the bus. Running or climbing around the bus can distract the driver and be dangerous to other kids. Remain seated with arms, hands & head inside the bus at all times.

5. ***Be careful getting off the bus.***
Wait until the bus has completely stopped to stand up. When exiting the bus, you should hold onto the handrail and step down slowly. Once off the bus, you must walk in front of it, never behind it.

6. ***Stay in front.***
When you walk in front of the bus, you should walk on the sidewalk next to the bus for at least 10 feet (about 3 meters). Make sure the bus driver acknowledges you, and then cross the street.

7. ***Don't disappear.***
If you drop something while crossing in front of a bus, ***never*** bend over to pick it up. This makes you invisible to the driver. Instead, tell the bus driver if you drop something.

HOW COULD YOU BE SAFE IN A BOAT/ RAFT?

1. ***Be prepared with a boat safety kit***.
You can't always predict an emergency, so be prepared for any situation.

2. ***Bring the proper life jackets.***
Life jackets do more than simply keep you afloat. Many are designed to turn an unconscious person face up and even help prevent hypothermia.

3. ***Check the weather beforehand***.
Warm, sunny days are ideal for boating, but you can't always predict when a storm will roll in.

4. ***Don't overload the boat with people or equipment***.
Always follow your boat's capacity restriction. Overloading your boat with passengers or equipment can unbalance your craft.

5. ***Check for harmful fumes.***
After refueling your boat, open all the hatches and smell for fumes. If detected, don't start the engine.

6. **Do not push** anyone out of a moving boat or jump out of a moving boat.

7. ***Don't move*** from side to side or sit on the rails at high speeds. Don't be dumb.

8. **Respect** the boat! Don't play in a moving boat.

ACTIVITY

"When you grow up, you will perhaps own a vehicle." In a ***paragraph***

i. discuss with examples ways in which you can be a good driver.
ii. explain how you as a driver can contribute to fight against the increasing number of road fatalities.

THE END

1874 NASINU SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 8 – 2021

HINDI

Weekly Home Study Package Three

नीचे लिखे शब्दों के समानार्थक शब्द लिखिए ।

१. धनहीन ----------

२. ईश्वर ----------

३. विद्यार्थी ----------

४. स्थान ----------

५. सर्वोत्तम ----------

६. ग्रहण ----------

किसी शब्द के आगे 'अ' लगा देने से उसका अर्थ बदल जाता है, जैसे- सत्य-असत्य । उदाहरण के अनुसार निम्न शब्दों को बदलकर लिखिए और विचार कीजिए कि इनके अर्थ में क्या परिवर्तन होता है ।

१. पूर्ण ----------

२. स्वच्छ ----------

३. खण्ड ----------

४. स्वस्थ ----------

५. सम्भव ----------

६. हित ----------

७. शुद्ध ----------

८. धर्म ----------

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से सही जवाब को चुन कर वाक्यों की पूर्ति कीजिए ।

आप तुम तू मैं हम

१. -------- कहाँ जा रहे हो ?

२. आज ------- शहर जाएँगे ।

३. हे प्रभु, अब ------ ही मेरी रक्षा कर ।

४. ------- रोज पाठशाला जाता/जाती हूँ ।

५. ------- यहाँ कब से बैठे हैं ?

NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

NA VOSA VAKA-VITI

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3

WASE 15 : NA VEIQARAVI VAKAVANUA

Wilika na i talanoa

E ka bibi, rokovi ka dokai ki vei keda na i Taukei na noda i tovo vakavanua vakaturaga. E da dau kunea na veika bibi oqo e na gauna e da kidavaka kina e dua na noda vulagi kilai. Na vulagi kilai sa i ira na noda turaga bale se dua na turaga bale mai na dua tale na vanua se matanitu ka ra mai sikovi keda. Ni vakarau sikovi keda mai e dua na noda vulagi kilai, e da sa na vakavakarau ka nanamaki ki na siga kei na gauna e na tokatu mai kina. E na vakarautaki na kena i yau, na yaqona kei na magiti ka vaka tale ga kina na kena matameke. Ia ni sa maucokona vinaka tu na cakacaka kei na veigacagaca ni veiqaravi, e da na qai mai wili siga tu yani.

E na veisoqo vakavanua vakaturaga e sa dau ka bibi dina sara na nodra vakaitavi e so na turaga ni vanua e na tubetube, na vakacabo i sevusevu kei na i wase ni yaqona vakaturaga. Na ka e bibi e ke, ko ya na kena vosa e tauci me veiganiti kei na soqo se veiqaravi bibi ka vakayacori tiko.

E na duidui koto vakalailai na i vakarau kei na i valavala ni veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga e na noda veiyasa i Viti. E ra na duidui mai yanuyanu, duidui e na Tokalau kei Viti Levu ka duidui tale ga mai na Yasayasa vaka-Ra, ia e na tautauvata ga na kedra bibi, dokai kei na kedra i balebale. Na duidui e koto ko ya e sa baleta beka na gaunisala ni veilakoyaki. E na veiyanuyanu, e ra na tabu mai na vulagi dokai e na waqa ka na caka taumada ki vei ira na cavuikelekele kei na i luva ni tawake. Ia, e na veivanua e Viti Levu, e na caka ga kina na i vakasobu. Na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga e ratou vakayagataki kina na tabua. Na i valavala vakavanua vakaturaga e vaka me taurivaki raraba 'o ya na qaloqalovi, na sevusevu, na yaqona vakaturaga, na i wase ni yaqona vakaturaga, na vakamamaca kei na meke.

Mai yanuyanu ni sa vakawai na waqa vakaturaga, e ra sa na vakarau sara e so na kena turaga me ra na lako yani ki na waqa tabu me la'ki qaravi kina na cavuikelekele kei na i luva ni tawake. E bibi ka titobu sara na i balebale ni veiqaravi vakaturaga oqo. E cavu na i kelekele me sa sureti na vulagi kilai me sa mai sobu ki vanua. Ia na i luva ni tawake, 'o ya na kena kerei me sa uru na tawake vakaturaga ka cecebuya toka e na tuvuka ni i vana ni waqa tabu. Ia e Viti Levu, e sa i matai ga ni veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga 'o ya na i vakasobu.

Ni sa na yaco yani ki vanua na vulagi kilai ka rorova yani na vanua ka na caka kina na veiqaravi, e ra sa na tama mai na wawa tiko. Ni sa curu yani ka dabe na vulagi dokai, sa na tuberi sara na i qaloqalovi, oqo e dua na tabua. E tarava ko ya na i vakamamaca ka muria sara na i sevusevu, oqo e dua na vu ni yaqona. Ni sa oti na vakacabori ni i sevusevu, sa na qai qaravi na yaqona vakaturaga. E na qai cabo na i wase ni yaqona vakaturaga ni sa coboti oti na yaqona. Ke mani dua na nona vosa na vulagi kilai, e sa na qai ulivi se vakabalei. Ni sa oti na veiqaravi bibi vakavanua vakaturaga, sa na qai ucu mai; ke meke i wau, wesi se seasea; se dodo mai, ke vakamalolo ko ira na matameke.

Ni sa vakayacori tiko na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga, e sega ni kilikili me caka e dua na maue e loma ni koro se na veilakoyaki volekata na vanua e caka tiko kina na veiqaravi. E na kena bibi ni veiqaravi vaka oqo, e liu, e ra sega ni tiko kina na yalewa ka ra dau kau vakatikitiki na gone me kakua ni rogoci na nodra tagi.

E da qoroqoro ka yalo bolebole e na totoka kei na bibi ni veivosa e so e cauraki toka e na vosa ni tubetube se vakacabo i sevusevu se magiti. E kamikamica ni da vakarogoca na maqosa ni nodra tuva toka ko ira ka vakaitavi, na veivosa me veiganiti kei na soqo se veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga ni noda vanua e caka tiko. Na veivosavosa makawa dina vakaturaga, e dau curu maliwa koto e na kena vosa sa i ukuuku bibi ka lagilagi ni veika e cauraki tiko yani.

E dua na gauna bibi 'o ya na kena qaravi na yaqona vakaturaga. E na rau bali na yaqona vakaturaga. E tarava sara ga yani ko ya na nodrau sa yaqona. E na veiqaravi bibi vaka oqo, e ra na dabe kece ga ko ira e ra dua ka tiko e kea; oqo ni sa lade cake ko koya ka tu yaqona.

Na ka e namaki e na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga vaka oqo 'o ya me tadodo vinaka na veicakacaka taucoko ni veiqaravi ka matamata vinaka na veika e kunei kina. E da na raica kina na tabua lelevu, na vu ni yaqona ka sa yabayabaki yavica tu, na vuaka levu se vonu levu, na i yau kei na kena matameke.

Na lagilagi kei na kena rawa vinaka na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga, sa vu vakatabakidua sara ga mai na nodra cakacaka vata, veitauriliga ka veilomanitaka e na duavata na cakacaka ni nodra vanua. E kuria tale ga oqori na nodra dui kila vakavinaka tu na nodra i yatu kei na i tavi vakavanua 'o ira na lewenivanua yadua.

NA CAKACAKA ME QARAVI

A. NA SAUMI TARO

1. Na cava na i balebale ni vulagi dokai?

_____

_____

2. Na cava e kilai kina na kena bibi na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga?

_____

_____

3. Na cava soti e dau vakayacori e na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga?

_____

_____

4. O cei e dau vakayacora na i vakasobu?

_____

_____

5. E na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga, na i valavala vakavanua cava soti e na vakayagataki kina na veika oqo:

   i. Tabua: _____,_____,
   _____, _____

   ii. Yaqona: _____,_____,
   _____, _____

   iii. Magiti;_____,_____,
   _____,_____.

   iv. I yau _____, _____
   _____, _____

6. Na cava na vuna e dau tadodo vinaka kina e dua na veiqaravi vakavanua vakaturaga?

_____

_____

B. ***NA VOSA I BALEBALE VATA***

Vola mai e dua na vosa ka i balebale vata kei na veivosa oqo:

i. nanamaki:_____

ii. veiganiti: _____

iii cauraki:_____

iv. bali: _____

v. veilomanitaka: _____

SA CAVA E KE

NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 8

SOCIAL SCIENCE

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3

UNIT 3.2 : PEOPLE AND CARE OF PLACES

3.2 A : SOME WOLD MAJOR CLIMATE ISSUES

LESSON NOTES

What are some world climatic issues?

1. Global Warming
2. Pollution

1. *GLOBAL WARMING.*

What is global warming?

Global warming is the unusually gradual increase in Earth's average temperature.

WHAT CAUSES GLOBAL WARMING?

a. Man-made Causes of Global Warming

i. ***Deforestation***

Plants are the main source of oxygen. They take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen thereby maintaining environmental balance. Forests are being depleted for many domestic and commercial purposes. This has led to an environmental imbalance, thereby giving rise to global warming.

ii. ***Use of Vehicles***

The use of vehicles, even for a very short distance results in various gaseous emissions. Vehicles burn fossil fuels which emit a large amount of carbon dioxide and other toxins into the atmosphere resulting in a temperature increase.

iii. ***Chlorofluorocarbon***

With the excessive use of air conditioners and refrigerators, humans have been adding CFCs into the environment which affects the atmospheric ozone layer. The ozone layer protects the earth surface from the harmful ultraviolet rays emitted by the sun. The CFCs has led to ozone layer depletion making way for the ultraviolet rays, thereby increasing the temperature of the earth.

iv. ***Industrial Development***

With the advent of industrialization, the temperature of the earth has been increasing rapidly. The harmful emissions from the factories add to the increasing temperature of the earth..

v. ***Agriculture***

Various farming activities produce carbon dioxide and methane gas. These add to the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and increase the temperature of the earth.

vi. ***Overpopulation***

Increase in population means more people breathing. This leads to an increase in the level of carbon dioxide, the primary gas causing global warming, in the atmosphere.

b. Natural Causes of Global Warming

i. Volcanoes

Volcanoes are one of the largest natural contributors to global warming. The ash and smoke emitted during volcanic eruptions goes out into the atmosphere and affects the climate.

ii. ***Water Vapour***

Water vapour is a kind of greenhouse gas. Due to the increase in the earth's temperature more water gets evaporated from the water bodies and stays in the atmosphere adding to global warming.

iii. ***Melting Permafrost***

Permafrost is there where glaciers are present. It is a frozen soil that has environmental gases trapped in it for several years. As the permafrost melts, it releases the gases back into the atmosphere increasing the earth's temperature.

iv, ***Forest Blazes***

Forest blazes or forest fires emit a large amount of carbon-containing smoke. These gases are released into the atmosphere and increase the earth's temperature resulting in global warming.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING?

Following are the major effects of global warming:

1. Rise in Temperature

Global warming has led to an incredible increase in earth's temperature.. This has resulted in an increase in the melting of glaciers, which have led to an increase in the ***sea level.*** This could have devastating effects on coastal regions.

2. Threats to the Ecosystem

Global warming has affected the coral reefs that can lead to a loss of plant and animal lives. Increase in global temperatures has made the fragility of coral reefs even worse. This will lead to disrupting food production.

3. Climate Change

Global warming has led to a change in climatic conditions. There are droughts at some places and floods at some. This climatic imbalance is the result of global warming.

4. Spread of Diseases Global warming leads to a change in the patterns of heat and humidity. This has led to the movement of mosquitoes that carry and spread diseases.

5. High Mortality Rates

Due to an increase in floods, tsunamis and other natural calamities, the average death toll usually increases. Also, such events can bring about the spread of diseases that can hamper human life.

6. Loss of Natural Habitat

A global shift in the climate leads to the loss of habitats of several plants and animals. In this case, the animals need to migrate from their natural habitat and many of them even become extinct. This is yet another major *impact of global warming on biodiversity*..

HOW CAN WE REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING

i. Use renewable energy sources.

ii. Afforestation.

iii. Reduce human activities that contribute to global warming.

iv. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

POLICIES AN REGULATIONS TO REDUCE THE EFFECT OF GLOBAL WARMING.

- In 1988, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was created by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to assess the scientific knowledge on global warming.

- The IPCC concluded in 1990 that there was broad international consensus that climate change was human-induced. That report led way to an international *convention for climate change*, the ***United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).***

- ***It was signed*** by over 150 countries at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. This section looks at this Convention and some of the main principles in it.

ACTIVITY

1. What are 3 causes of global warming?

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2. What will happen to human kinds and other living things if we do not take actions now?

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THE END