

## LESSON NOTE

School : Lovu Sangam School

Year : 8

Subject : English Worksheet Term 3 Week 10 -SOLUTION

### TREASURE ISLAND

#### ACTIVITY

#### SUMMARY

##### A) Fill in the blanks

Use the words given below to complete the summary.

**5-Tell 1-disturb 2-dream 3-woke 6- in 4-out**

B. Creative Work – Draw and Colour a Friar sleeping at a table Jim approaches to wake him up.

**Answer the following questions with complete answers.**

1. Who had a bad dream?

**Mrs Hawkins had a bad dream.**

2. In 2 to 3 sentences describe Mrs McGoo.

**Mrs McGoo is a daughter of Mrs Treuddle. She is a village gossip. Mrs McGoo wants to know everything that is happening in the village and goes around telling everyone.**

B) Match the names of the characters in **List B** with their work in **List A**.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jim Hawkins   | A. senile and deaf  |
| 2. Dr Livesey    | B. Captain          |
| 3. Mrs MacGoo    | C. a young boy      |
| 4. Mr Fisher     | D. Doctor           |
| 5. Mrs Trefuddle | E. a village gossip |
| 6. Flint         | F. vegetable seller |
1.   C                        2.   D
3.   E                        4.   F
5.   A                        6.   B

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**HEALTHY LIVING YEAR 8**  
**SOLUTIONS WEEK 11**  
**Deforestation**  
**Student Activity**

**Short Answers**



1. Name the human activity shown above?

**Deforestation**

2. What is deforestation?

**- Deforestation, in simple terms, means the felling and clearing of forest cover or tree plantations to accommodate agricultural, industrial or urban use. It involves the permanent end of forest cover to make that land available for residential, commercial or industrial purposes.**

**- Deforestation is the cutting, removing and clearing of forest on a very large scale. The forests are cut down for certain reasons- to make the land available for other uses, housing and urbanization, timber and large scale cash crops.**

3. List **3** causes of deforestation?

**Agricultural Activities.**

**Livestock Ranching.**

**Illegal Logging.**

**Urbanization.**

**Desertification of Land.**

**Mining.**

**Forest Fires.**

**Paper.**

4. How can we prevent deforestation?

**1. Government Regulations**

**The best solution to deforestation is to curb the felling of trees by enforcing a series of rules and laws to govern it. Deforestation in the current scenario may have reduced; however, it would be too early to assume.**

**The money-churner nature of forest resources can be tempting enough for deforestation to continue.**

**2. Banning Clear-Cutting of Forests**

**This will curb the total depletion of the forest cover. It is a practical solution and is very feasible.**

### **3. Reforestation and Afforestation**

**Land skinned of its tree cover for urban settlements should be urged to plant trees in the vicinity and replace the cut trees. Also, the cutting must be replaced by planting young trees to replace the older ones that were cut.**

**Trees are being planted under several initiatives every year, but they still don't match the numbers of the ones we've already lost.**

### **4. Reduce Consumption of Paper**

**Your daily consumption of paper includes printing paper, notebooks, napkins, toilet paper, etc. Try to reduce consumption, reduce waste of paper and also opt for recycled paper products.**

**Make life simple such as printing/writing on both sides of the paper, using less toilet paper, avoiding paper plates, and napkins and wherever possible, go paperless.**

### **5. Educate Others**

**Still, many are entirely unaware of the global warming problem we're facing. Educate your friends, family, and community by sharing the deforestation facts, and its causes and effects. You can make an impact!**

### **6. Eat Less Meat**

**Livestock rearing has become one of the leading causes of deforestation. Try to eat less meat. It may be hard for some people to try. However, eating less meat, even just for one meal a day, will also make an extreme impact on the environment.**

### **7. Purchase from Sustainable, Forest-Friendly Companies**

**Try to purchase from companies that are committed to reducing deforestation. Asian Pulp and Paper, Disney, L'Oreal, Hershey, Unilever, Willmar International are deforestation-free.**

### **8. Reduce Consumption of Deforestation Prone Products**

**Palm oil is a common ingredient in absolutely everything we see around us. Make it a simple habit to get a quick peek at the ingredients. Soybeans are another deforestation hotspot.**

**Try finding ways to reduce consumption or opting for organic, local soy products and, if possible, avoid it completely.**

## Global Warming

### STUDENT ACTIVITY

1. What is global warming?

Global Warming is an average temperature increase in the atmosphere of the Earth's surface and troposphere. Global Warming can be caused by natural and human events. Too much carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) introduced into the air can produce Global Warming. Global Warming often refers to a warming that can occur as a result of increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by man. This can create a greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect traps heat within the atmosphere causing the average temperature of the Earth to increase.

2. What causes global warming?

Global Warming often refers to a warming that can occur as a result of increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by man. This can create a greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect traps heat within the atmosphere causing the average temperature of the Earth to increase.

3. Name **three** things that can happen in Fiji if global warming is not reduced.

1. Weather- There may be many floods and drought. It can become hotter in Fiji.

2. Sea Levels- Higher temperatures will make the water of the seas and oceans expand. Ice melting in the Antarctic and Greenland will flow into the sea. All over the world, sea levels may rise, perhaps by as much as 20 to 40 cm, by the beginning of the next century.

Higher sea levels will threaten the low-lying coastal areas of the world, such as the islands in Fiji.

3. Farming- The changes in the weather will affect the types of crops grown in different parts of the world. Some crops, such as wheat and rice grow better in higher temperatures, but other plants, such as sugarcane do not. Changes in the amount of rainfall will also affect how many plants grow.

4. Water- Everywhere in the world, there is a big demand for water and in many regions, such as the Sahara in Africa, there is not enough water for the people. Changes in the weather will bring more rain in some countries, but others will have less rain.

4. What are some of the things you can do to reduce carbon dioxide in your homes?

There are many things we can do to help reduce air global warming. Walking or cycling whenever you can, as it does not create any pollution. It will also be good for your body as regular exercise will keep you fit and healthy. Energy is produced to generate electricity and to keep us warm. Most energy is produced by the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas, which release carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. Fuel burnt in our cars also releases carbon dioxide. As an individual, you do not have a lot of control on how your energy is produced. However, you can control the way in which you use that energy. Using less energy means less of it needs to be produced. So less carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere. Most of the rubbish we throw away can be recycled, such as glass bottles and jars, steel and aluminium cans, plastic bottles and waste paper. Recycling used materials uses less energy than making new ones.

Composting fruit and vegetable waste reduces the amount of rubbish buried at rubbish dumps. If you want to reduce waste in your home then you can easily do so by following one or more of the following tips. Reuse store bought containers: Maximize the life of any store bought containers that hold the many items you buy at the grocery store (Cool Whip containers, plastic sandwich containers, etc.) by reusing them.

#### Reuse

To reuse is to use an item again after it has been used. This includes conventional reuse where the item is used again for the same function and creative reuse where it is used for a different function. On the right is the used coffee cups are being reused as desk organisers.

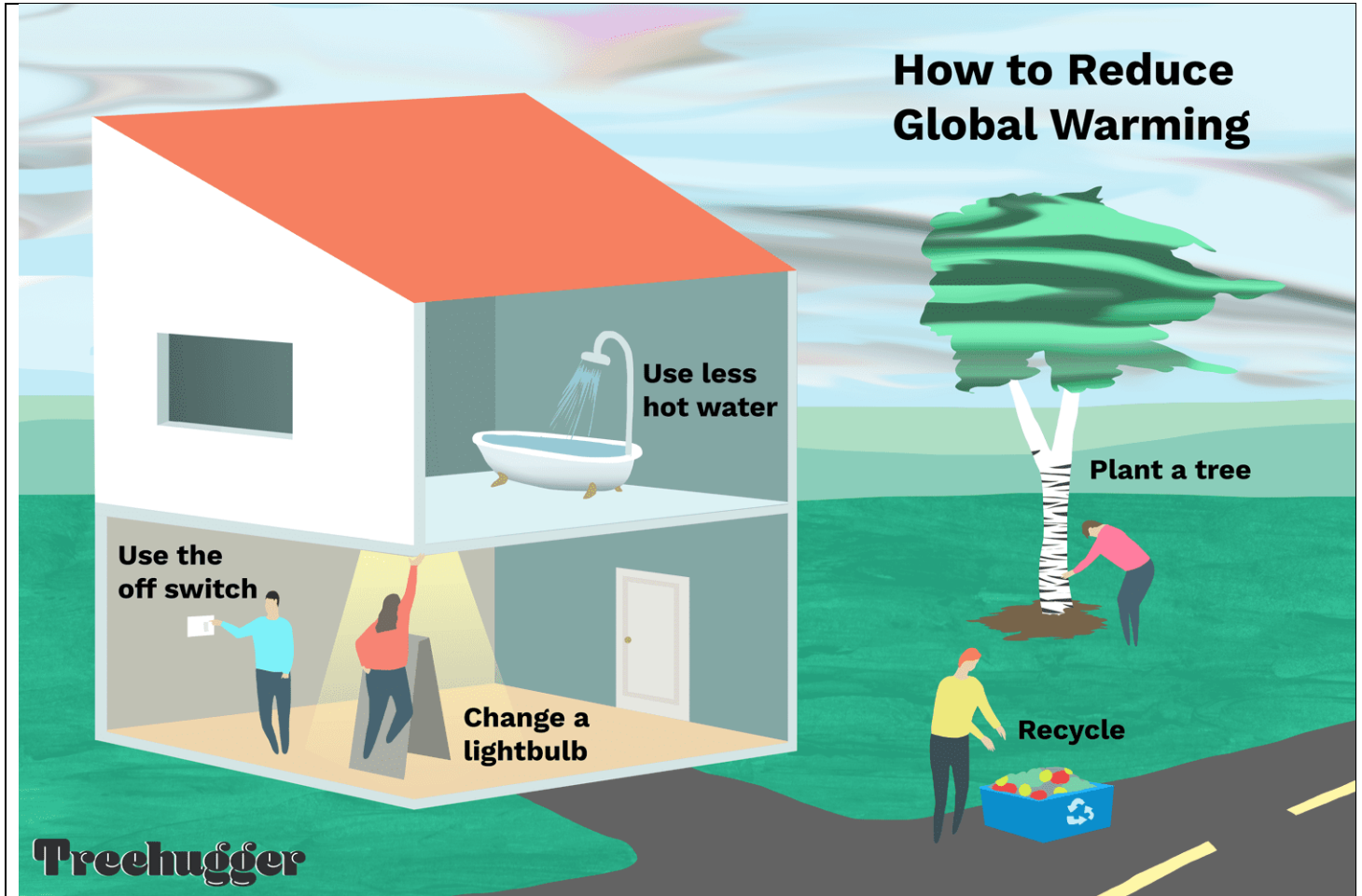
#### Plant Trees and Bamboo

Trees are a major opponent to global warming because they use the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to create oxygen. Therefore, the more trees that are planted, the more a person can prevent global warming. In addition, try planting fast growing plants such as bamboo. Bamboo actually creates 30% more oxygen than a tree, therefore preventing global warming exponentially.

5. Explain how riding in cars are bad for our planet.

Fuel burnt in our cars also releases carbon dioxide which harms our planet.

6. Draw, colour and label “The different ways humans can use to prevent Global Warming”.





अभ्यास कार्य

1. हिन्दू कलेंडर के अनुसार कार्तिक मास की अमावस्या की रात को दीपावली मनाई जाती है ।
2. दीपावली के दिन असंख्य दीपों को जलते देखकर तम/ अन्धकार उदंग रह जाता है ।
3. दीपावली को मनोरंजन का उत्तम दिन कहा गया है क्योंकि हर दिल में उमंग भर जाता है ।
4. कविता में मानव मात्र को क्या करने का संदेश दिया गया है ?
5. दीपावली के जगमगाते दीपों की तुलना तारों के साथ की गई है ।

दीपावली उत्सव पर बनाई जाने वाली रंगोली बनाकर, विभिन्न रंगों से सजाइए

भाषा अभ्यास

क.	आरती मुश्किल	औरत रसोई	दही सच	दाल सुन्दर	मदद सूरज
ख.	1. लिखता	2. आती	3. जाते	4. करनी	5. सुनाते
ग.	1. करनी लोग गहरे पानी में ----- हैं । (तैरना)	2. आता	3. गई	4. बिकती	5. मिलती

दीपावली

- |          |          |            |            |           |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. हिंदू | 2. दीपों | 3. कैलेंडर | 4. वनवास   | 5. मिट्टी |
| 6. सजाकर | 7. धर्म  | 8. धनतेरस  | 9. दोस्तों | 10. हवा   |

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR: 8**

**SUBJECT: HINDI**

**WEEK 11**

**SOLUTION**

**अभ्यास 1**

क. भिषगाचार्य

ख. आयुर्वेद

ग. सनद

घ. सोने

ड.धूर्तता

च.नाक

छ. सामान

ज. लखनऊ

**अभ्यास 2**

1. च

2. ड.

3. क

4.ख

5.ग

6.घ

**STUDENT ACTIVITY**

1. Classify the following variables as categorical or quantitative.

- a. The heights of the students in Year 7. **QUANTITATIVE (NUMERICAL)**
- b. The colour of hair in a festival. **CATEGORICAL**
- c. The number of matches on a box. **QUANTITATIVE (NUMERICAL)**
- d. The most popular radio stations. **CATEGORICAL**
- e. The marks scored in a test. **QUANTITATIVE (NUMERICAL)**

2. a. Calculate the range of Veronica's mark.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range} &= \text{Highest score} - \text{Lowest score} \\ &= 95 - 75 \\ &= \underline{\underline{25}} \end{aligned}$$

b. Find her average mark.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average} &= \frac{\text{Sum of all Scores}}{\text{Number of Scores}} = \frac{(75 + 80 + 85 + 90 + 95)}{5} \\ &= \frac{425}{5} \\ &= \underline{\underline{85}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 5 \overline{)425} \\ \underline{-40} \phantom{0} \\ 25 \\ \underline{-25} \\ -- \end{array}$$

c. In which subject did she score the highest mark? **ENGLISH**

d. In which subject mark is closer to the average mark? **MATHEMATICS**

- 3. a) **Nadi**
- b) **Nadi**
- c) **Rainy Weather**
- d)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average} &= \frac{\text{Sum of all Scores}}{\text{Number of Scores}} = \frac{(28 + 38 + 37)}{3} \\ &= \frac{103}{3} \\ &= \underline{\underline{34.33^\circ\text{C}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34.33 \\ 3 \overline{)103} \\ \underline{-9} \phantom{0} \\ 13 \\ \underline{-12} \phantom{0} \\ 10 \\ \underline{-9} \phantom{0} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

e) Range = Highest score – Lowest score  
= 13 – 7  
= **6 Hours**

4. A. How many students like Netball?

- A. 10
- B**. 12
- C. 13
- D. 15

B. Which is the most favourite sport?

- A**. Rugby
- B. Soccer
- C. Netball
- D. Table Tennis



STUDENT ACTIVITY

1.
  - a. Which score had the highest frequency? **5**
  - b. Which score had the lowest frequency? **0**
  - c. How many students scored 8 out of 10 marks? **4**
  - d. How many students failed the spelling test?  $1 + 2 + 4 + 2 + 4 = \underline{\underline{13 \text{ Students Failed}}}$
  - e. How many students sat for the test?  $1 + 2 + 4 + 2 + 4 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 = \underline{\underline{36 \text{ Students}}}$

2.  
15 students obtained the following marks in a Mathematics test. The full mark for the test was 10

3	8	5	7	4
4	5	5	6	5
2	3	5	4	9

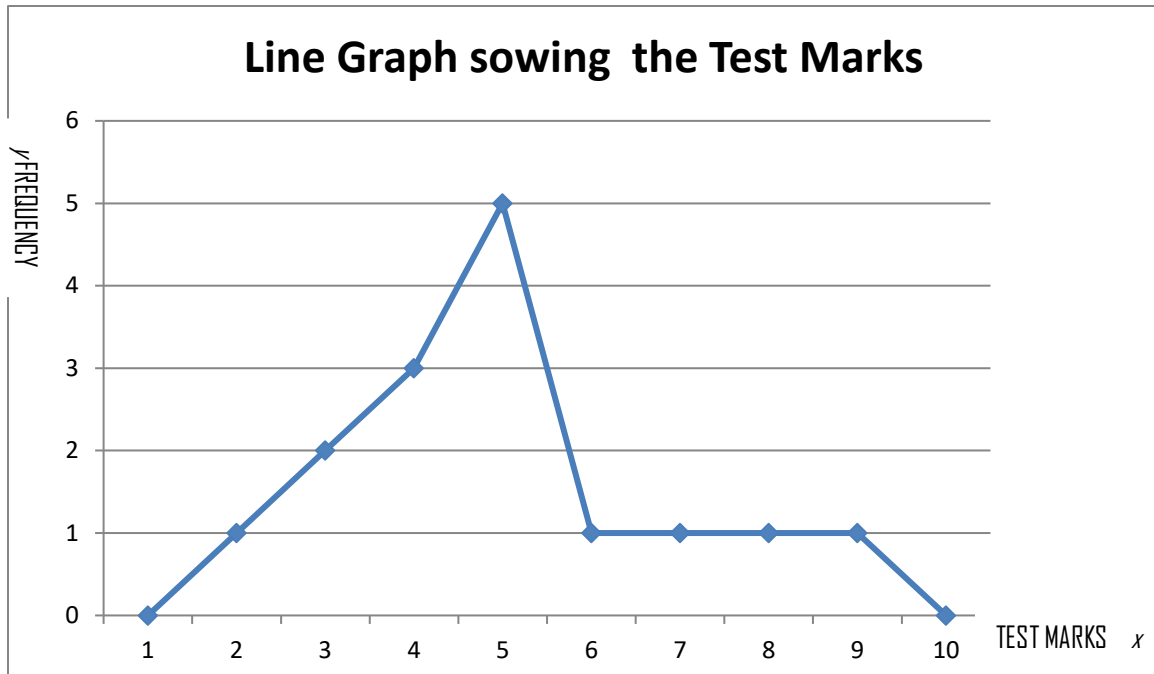
a) Complete the Frequency Table for the test marks given below.

MARK	TALLY	FREQUENCY
1		<b>0</b>
2		1
3		<b>2</b>
4		<b>3</b>
5		5
6		<b>1</b>
7		1
8		1
9		1
10		0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15</b>

- b) What is the highest mark? **9**
- c) What is most common score? **5**
- d) Find is the average mark of the students.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all Scores}}{\text{Number of Scores}} = \frac{(2 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9)}{15} = \frac{75}{15} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

e) Use the Grid Lines given below to plot a simple Line Graph to represent the above Data. Include your title.



3.  
 a) Saqa  
 b) Ogo

4. Four of Year 8 students competed in getting stars for their monthly tests.

Sainimili	★ ★ ★ ★
Ratu	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Jaivesh	★ ★
Abisha	★ ★ ★

★ Means 2 stars

- (a) How many stars did Sainimili get? **8 Stars**
- (b) Who got the most stars? **Ratu**
- (c) What is the total number of stars for the four students?  $15 \times 2 = \mathbf{30 \text{ Stars}}$

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 8**

**VOSA VAKA VITI**

**WHSP 11 SOLUTION**

**Matana:** Na i Vakarau Vakavanua

**Matana Lailai:** Vanua kei na Veika Bula.

**CLO:** Na veiwekanitaki ni veika bula kei na noda bula vakaitaukei.

**CAKACAKA LAVAKI**

Vakacuruma na i sau ni taro dodonu.

1. Na veilumu e dau caka e na gauna ni **marau**
2. Na ibe ka dau tevu e valenilotu me rau tu kina na vakamau sa i koya na **i butubutu**
3. Na **roqoroqo/tikotiko** e dau vakayacori ni dua na gone e sucu vou.
4. Na i **vakasobu** na kena vakasoburi ki wai na yalewa vou me vaqolivi.
5. Na tabua e tuberi me ra sa tatau kina na weka ni yalewa me ra sa suka tale kina nodra i tikotiko e vakatokai me i **tatau**
6. Na **bogi va** sa i koya na magiti e vakarautaki ni sa oti e bogi va na gauna ni vakamau.
7. Na tabua se yaqona se magiti ka vakacabori me i tukuni ni sa mai cava koto na cakacaka ni vakawati ko ya e na vavavi se vakasaqa.e kilai me i **boko ni buka**
8. Na tabua e tuberi vei ratou na wekani yalewa me baleta na kena sa mai vakacavari koto na veitaqomaki vakatina nei koya na tina ni yalewa vou e vakatokai me i **kali ni sucu**

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE YEAR 8**  
**SOLUTIONS WEEK 11**

**STUDENT ACTIVITY**

**A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. The Aborigines are natives of

**B. Australia.**

2. The Samoans, Tongans and Cook Islanders belong to \_\_\_\_\_ group.

**B. Polynesian**

3. Pacific Island people living far apart ranging from Hawaii to Ellice Islands, Cook Islands, Tahiti, Samoa, Tonga and Easter Islands are known as

**C. Polynesians**

**SHORT ANSWERS**

1. What is an Indigenous Group?

**The Collin dictionary of sociology defines Indigenous group as an ethnic group originating and remaining in an area subject to colonization.**

2. What are the major groups of people around the world?

**The major groups are African, American, Asian, Australian, European, Indian, Melanesian, Micronesian and Polynesians.**

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE YEAR 8**  
**SOLUTIONS WEEK 10**

**World Organizations and their Primary Roles and Functions**  
**Student Activity: Short Answers**

1. Explain the difference between **developed countries** and **developing countries**.

**Developed countries are rich and wealthy countries which have high income economy while developing countries have middle or low income economy examples of developed countries are: USA, China Australia England etc. Examples of developing countries are : Fiji , Sudan , Uganda and other Pacific Island countries**

2. What are the aims of UNICEF?

**- Provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries.**  
**- To provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II.**

3. How do world organisations influence our lives?

**World organisations work together in making the world a better place to live.They ensure that people are able to meet their needs today and also in the future.**

4. What does **FAO** stand for?

**FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization**

5. State **one** aim or objective of the **FAO**.

**- is an agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.**  
**- to improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all.**

6. What is the function of **W.H.O**?

**- WHO aims at "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible standard of health".**  
**- Its mission is to improve people's lives, to reduce burdens of disease and poverty and provide access to health care for all people.**

7. Describe the role of Food and Agriculture Organisation?

**-The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is an agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.**  
**- It serves both developed and developing nations.**  
**- FAO also contributes to improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all.**

8. Choose a developed country and state its: **Australia** (Answers will vary)

A. Capital - **Canberra**

B. Major source of income - **Superannuation Funds in Australia, Health Services in Australia, Consumer Goods Retailing in Australia, Iron Ore Mining in Australia, National and Regional Commercial Banks in Australia.**

**Supermarkets and Grocery Stores in Australia, Public General Hospitals in Australia**

C. Leader - **Scott Morrison**

D. Exports - **Australia's biggest export products are iron, coal, petroleum gases, gold and aluminium.**

E. Unique characteristics- **Australia is globally famous for its natural wonders, wide-open spaces, beaches, deserts, "The Bush", and "The Outback". Australia is one of the world's most highly urbanised countries; it's well known for its attractive mega cities such as Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth.**

9. Name **3** developing countries?

**Samoa, Tonga and Fiji**

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 8**  
**VOSA VAKA VITI**  
**WHSP 10 SOLUTION**

**Matana:** Na i Vakarau Vakavanua

**Matana Lailai:** Vanua kei na Veika Bula.

**CLO:** Na veiwekanitaki ni veika bula kei na noda bula vakaitaukei.

**CAKACAKA LAVAKI**

Wirina na i sau ni taro dodonu.

1. Na i vakacoa e nodra i takitaki na \_\_\_\_\_  
A. turaga  
 C. marama  
B. goneyalewa  
D. cauravou
2. Na magiti e waraki tiko kina na vulagi ka kilai na nodra lako mai e vakatokai me i \_\_\_\_\_  
A. vakacoa  
C. cere  
 B. wawa  
D. tabisa
3. Na nodra i vakamamaca na gonedau e vakatokai me \_\_\_\_\_  
A. qalowaqa  
C. cere  
 B. vakamiraseniwaitui  
D. tabisa
4. Na kena kau na kakana buta ki na dua na vale se ki na dua na soqo e vakatokai me i \_\_\_\_\_  
A. vosai  
 C. takitaki  
B. tabisa  
D. vakacoa
5. Na \_\_\_\_\_ e dau kidavaki kina ko ira na marama bale mai vei ira na marama  
 A. qalowaqa  
C. cere  
B. vakamiraseniwaitui  
D. tabisa
6. Na nodra meke na marama e na kena udu mai e dua na waqa ni Viti ka kauti ira mai e so na vulagi e vakatokai me \_\_\_\_\_  
A. takitaki  
C. cere  
B. vosai  
 D. vakacoa tawake
7. E dau caka na \_\_\_\_\_ e waqa ni vakarau udu yani ki na dua na vanua ka caka tiko kina na vakaloloku e na nona bale e dua na vakayaca e na vanua ko ya.  
A. qalowaqa  
C. cere  
B. vakamiraseniwaitui  
 D. tabisa
8. Na kakana e takitakitaki se laki kerei mai na veivale me kedra na vulagi e ra coraki cala mai ka ra sa calata na gauna ni kana e vakatokai me i \_\_\_\_\_  
A. takitaki  
C. cere  
B. vosai  
D. vakacoa tawake

## LESSON NOTE

**SCHOOL:** Lovu Sangam School

**YEAR:** 8

**SUBJECT:** Basic Science Worksheet – Term 3 week 11 SOLUTION

### The Different Layers of the Atmosphere

#### Activity

#### A. Multiple Choice – Circle the correct answer of the following questions.

1. The fifth layer of Earth's atmosphere is  
A.  exosphere.                      B. mesosphere.  
C. troposphere.                      D. thermosphere.
  
2. The layer of air which surrounds Earth is called  
A. season.                      B. climate.  
C. weather.                       atmosphere.
  
3. Humidity is the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ in the air.  
A. heat    C. temperature  
B. wind     water vapour
  
4. Temperature, wind and \_\_\_\_\_ are the components of weather.  
 humidity    C. moon  
D. star    D. water

#### PART B      MATCHING

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Temperature <u>  c  </u>	(a) Breakdown of rocks, soil and minerals
(ii) Weathering <u>  a  </u>	(b) Washing away of top soil.
(iii) Stratosphere <u>  e  </u>	(c) Amount of heat in the atmosphere.
(iv) Troposphere <u>  f  </u>	(d) Amount of water vapour in the air.
	(e) The second layer of the atmosphere.
	(f) It is called our home layer.



**SCHOOL:** Lovu Sangam School **YEAR:** 8

**SUBJECT:** Basic Science Worksheet – Term 3 week 10 - SOLUTION

### **Types of Rocks and how they are formed**

- i) Hurricane
- ii) Precautionary Measures
  - secure your homes.
  - Move to evacuation centers
  - Take your live stocks to higher grounds.
  - Trim large branches which are in danger of falling.
  - Listen to the weather updates.
  - Store clean water and food for emergency purposes,
  - Pack enough clothes and beddings for emergency.
- iii) Problems experienced after the hurricane:
  - Problems in water and electricity supply.
  - Loss of homes, livestock and crops.
  - Lack of food supply.
  - Damage of infrastructure.
  - Health issues.
  - Loss of jobs.
  - Temporally closure of schools and factories.

## LESSON NOTE

**School :** Lovu Sangam School

**Year :** 8

**Subject :** English Term 3 Worksheet 11 SOLUTION

### COMPOSITION

Write a composition on the topic given below.

Write about **100 – 150 words**.

### Plan

**TITLE: The Importance of Daily Exercise**

#### The Importance Of Daily Exercise.

Exercise refers to the physical activity and mental exertion, carried out to maintain physical health and mental fitness. The benefits of exercise can be seen in everybody's life.

It is impossible for one to keep good health without proper exercise. Prevention is better than cure; and the best means of guarding against disease is exercise. One who is weak in health often falls an easy prey to diseases.

A man, without taking exercise, may fortunately, escape disease, but he keeps indifferent health, and is hardly fit for active outdoor work.

Young boys and girls reading in schools or colleges and enjoy good health by taking out some-time for exercises. They should take sufficient exercise to counteract the effects of excessive brainwork, often in small and ill-ventilated rooms. Diabetes, which is a common disease with educated men 'in our country, is due to excessive brain-work coupled with neglect of exercise,

A strong and manly stature is the outcome of years of exercise. If exercise is regularly taken, every bodily organ functions properly, giving rise to a feeling of joy and cheerfulness. It is a proven fact that through regular physical exercise one can attain immense physical strength.

## SHORT STORY – The Phantom Canoe

### Activity – **Answers may vary**

**Answer the following questions with complete sentences.**

1. Who is the main character in the story?  
**Raluve is the main character of the story.**
2. Why do you think Raluve was feeling lonely?  
**He was feeling lonely because he lived all alone with his grandmother and was not married**
3. Why do you think Raluve rejected so many marriage proposals that came for him?  
**I think Raluve rejected so many marriage proposals that came to him because he may not be happy with the girls.**
4. Who attacked Raluve's grandmother?  
**Raluve's grandmother was attacked by two witches.**
5. Who rescued Raluve from the trap of the giant clam?  
**A young chieftainess of a nearby Island rescued Raluve from the trap of the giant clam.**