	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 7 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	ENGLISH	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Reading and Viewing
Sub strand	Socio cultural context and situations
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Examine and demonstrate appropriate oral genres in a range of informal texts.

WEEK 10

Swiss Family Robinson

Chapter 11– We Survive the Rainy Season

The family could not stay in their tree house during the three months rainy season so they had to move to the stables and live with the animals. They looked at the animals, sewed, read, wrote and drew. Mr. Robinson decided to build a house in the cave just like Robinson Crusoe.

Chapter 12– We Find a Cave

A lot of damaged had been done during rainy season. The tent at the tent house had been blown away and also lot of their stores had been ruined. Also the Deliverance was of no use any longer but luckily the Elizabeth was all right. Fritz, Jack and Mr. Robinson found a good cave after digging a hole in a large rock with an iron bar.

Chapter 13– We Make a Winter Home in Rock Castle

The family turned the cave into their rainy season home and called it Rock Castle. After this, they had to move some of their animals and make a farm house as well.

Chapter 14– We Celebrate the Second Anniversary of our Landing

The family had a holiday to celebrate the second anniversary of their arrival on the island. They had races and competitions throughout the day. It was amazing that fourteen year old Ernest won running race.

Chapter 15– We Find Plenty to do

The family caught lot of birds, using glue from the rubber trees. They also caught pigeons and made a pigeon house for them above Rock Castle. One day Jack nearly died when he got stuck in a muddy swamp. Flora saved him by pulling him out, hanging onto her tail.

Chapter 16– We Are In Great Danger

One day a huge Boa Constrictor attacked them. They had to stay inside Rock Castle while the snake remained in the marsh. Grizzle escaped from the stable and the snake killed and ate him. This was lucky however, because after the huge meal, the boa constrictor could not move. Mr. Robinson and Fritz killed it by shooting it in its eyes.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1. How did Mr. Robinson get the idea to build a house in the cave?

2. State some of the damages being done during rainy season?

3. What name was given to cave home?

4. Who won the running race?

5. How did they catch lots of birds?

6. What happened to Jack when he went to the Swamp?

7. Why were Mr. Robinson and Fritz able to go near the snake to shoot it?

WEEK 11 – SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON

Chapter 17– We Meet With Ostriches and Bears

During a search for more boa constrictors Mr. Robinson and the boys came across some ostriches. They managed to catch one as they later called it hurricane because it could move very quickly. On the same expedition, they killed two bears which had chased Ernest. They returned home with two bear skin and a live ostrich.

Chapter 18– We Long For Company

The family had now been on the island for ten years. Fritz was 25, Ernest 23, Jack 22 and Francis was 18. The most intelligent was Ernest and the most Jack was the bravest. Mr. Robinson's hair had turned white and his eyesight was not as strong as it had been before but he still felt young and was active as before. They were very happy but they wished they could meet other people.

Chapter 19– We Are Worried Over Fritz

Fritz went away on his own in his canoe for several days. He returned with oysters and pearls. He also told his father that there was a shipwrecked sailor and the smoking island. The whole family went to the bay of pearls. Fritz looked for the smoking island but could not find it at first. He made another trip and he was away for quite long than whole family went to look for him in the boat. He paddled towards them dressed like a savage. He did this in case he met savages but he instead found a shipwrecked sailor.

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Chapter 20– We Find a Shipwrecked Sailor Girl

The shipwrecked sailor turned out to be a girl whose name was Jenny Montrose. She had been traveling from India and England when her ship had been wrecked. She lived alone on the smoking island for three years when Fritz found her. The family liked her and took her home to Safety Bay.

Chapter 21– We Are Amazed To See an English Ship

They had wonderful feast to welcome Jenny to Rock Castle. The next morning Fritz and Jack fired a cannon to see if it was working and the British Ship was at Cape Disappointment fired the answering shot. The Family went in the Elizabeth to meet the captain and sailors of the British Ship.

Chapter 22– We Lose Two Sons but Find Some Friends

The ship which had been sent to look for Jenny was the unicorn and its captain was Littleton. After this Jack and Francis wanted to stay with their parents but Ernest and Fritz wanted to leave on the ship. Fritz probably wanted to marry Jenny Montrose. The story ended happily and Mr. Robinson wanted the story of their life on the island to be published. He said that their success showed the value of patience, hard work and common sense. It also showed that we should trust in God’s goodness.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1. What name was given to ostrich?

2. How did Mr. Robinson Changed?

3. How did Fritz find out that a shipwrecked sailor was on the smoking island?

4. Who was at Smoking Island for three years?

5. When the canon answered the shot, what did the boys and Mr. Robinson did?


6. What was the name of the British Ship?

7. Who wanted to marry Jenny Montrose?

8. Explain the lesson you learnt after reading this novel?

9. Briefly describe the setting of the novel?

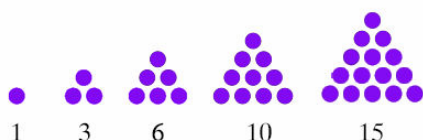
10. Explain the scene you enjoyed the most?

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 7 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	MATHEMATICS	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

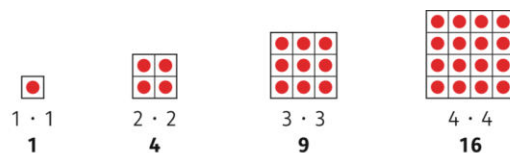
Strand	ALGEBRA
Sub strand	PATTERNS
Content learning Outcome	a. Solve for unknowns in an equation b. Specify and write square numbers and triangular numbers c. Express 5^3

WEEK 10 & 11

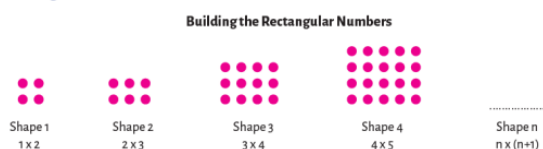
Triangular Numbers



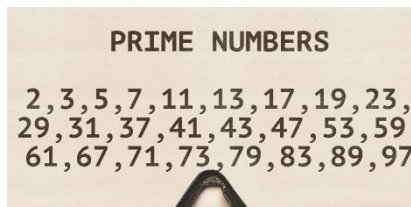
Square Numbers



Rectangular Numbers



Prime Numbers



Longhand:

(i) $6^3 = 6 \times 6 \times 6$

(iii) $9^4 = 9 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9$ (ii)

$5^6 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

(iv) $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10$

Exercise :

1. Find out which number breaks the sequence in each pattern.

a. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13,

b. 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 55, 60, 65

2. If Set A is the set of all whole numbers less than 20 which are prime numbers

List the elements of set A.

3. Find the value of the pro-numeral.

(a) $6n = 42$

(c) $9m = 18$

(b) $2p = 32$

(d) $5b = 100$

4. Write the following in longhand and calculate the answers:

(a) $2^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(b) $3^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) $10^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(d) $5^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. Express these fractions in decimals

a. $\frac{6}{10}$

b. $\frac{75}{100}$


c. $\frac{185}{1000}$

d. $\frac{708}{1000}$

6. In a local Maths store, a calculator costs \$34.75, a Maths Text book cost \$12.85, a Mathematical set cost \$10.25 and rulers cost \$0.55

If you buy 1 calculator, 3 rulers and 2 mathematical set and a textbook, how much change would you get if you take \$150.00?

5. There are 500 workers in a factory. $\frac{3}{5}$ of the workers are Women. How many are not women in the factory?

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 7 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	HEALTHY LIVING	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

WEEK 10 & 11

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCD)

1. Non- communicable diseases (also known as chronic disease) are not passed from one person to another. It is a type of illness that has been with a person for a long period of time and develops very slowly in the body of that person.
2. The four main types of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as asthma) and diabetes.
3. Who is at risk of such diseases?

All age groups are affected by NCDs. NCDs are often associated with older age groups, but more people are dying from it before they reach 60. Children,

adults and the elderly are all vulnerable to the risk factors that contribute to non-communicable diseases, whether from unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, exposure to tobacco smoke or the effects of the harmful use of alcohol.

4. Causes of NCDs

There are many causes of NCDs. Tobacco use, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet and the harmful use of alcohol increase the risk of or cause most NCDs.

5. Prevention of NCDs

People need to be more aware of their health to prevent NCDs. Modifying unhealthy behavior will greatly help. Reducing tobacco use and intake of alcohol can lessen chronic lung diseases. Being physically active can decrease the chance for having a heart attack or stroke.

ACTIVITY 1

1. With the help of a dictionary, define these terms.

a. Cancer-

b. Diabetes

c. Chronic

d. Heart attack

e. Asthma

2. What are the 4 main types of NCDs?

3. Who are at risk of NCDs?

4. What should you do to protect yourself from NCD?

5. What are some causes of NCD?


ACTIVITY 2

In 2 to 3 sentences explain what you will do in the following scenarios

1. Your doctor has told you that you have cancer.

2. You are worried that you are becoming obese.

3. Nurse says you have high blood pressure

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 7 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	HINDI	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Listening and speaking
Sub strand	Socio cultural context and situations
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Examine and demonstrate appropriate oral genres in a range of informal texts.

WEEK 10

क्रिया विशेषण

जो शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें क्रियाविशेषण कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण : अभी, कहाँ, कल, बहुत, झटपट, हमेशा, दूर आदि ।

लघु परीक्षा

ऊ. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिख कर क्रियाविशेषण शब्द को रेखांकित कीजिए ।

जैसे : आजी धीर-धीर चलती है ।

१. तुम बैठो हम अभी आते हैं ।

२. नल में पानी जोर से गिर रहा है ।

३. मौसी जल्दी ही रोने लगती है ।

४. कल रात सिमरन ने कम भोजन किया था ।

५. पाटी में तान्वी ने बहुत अच्छा नाच दिखाई थी ।

६. तुम ध्यान से हमारी बातों को सुनो ।

७. अमितेश कहाँ दौड़ रहा है ?

८. आज कल राहुल अधिक खाने लगा है ।


WEEK 11

उ. क्रिया के सही रूप से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए ।

जैसे - मन्जू----- रही है । (रोना)

मन्जू रो रही है ।

१. अध्यापक ----- रहा है । (पढ़ना)
२. कुत्ते माँस ----- हैं । (खाना)
३. बालक गेंद ----- रहा है । (खेलना)
४. हलवाई मिठाई ----- है । (बनाना)
५. दूकानदार फल ----- है । (बेचना)
६. छोटी फिल्म ----- है । (देखना)
७. हवाई जहाज़ तेज़ी से ----- है । (उड़ना)
८. आभा चाय ----- है । (पीना)
९. हमें सड़क पर नहीं ----- चाहिए । (खेलना)
१०. मैं एक पत्र ----- चाहता हूँ । (लिखना)

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 7 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	SOCIAL SCIENCE	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub strand	Use and Management of Resources
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: 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.

WEEK 10

Importance of Time Management

- ✓ It is a set of principles, practices, skills, tools and systems that help you use your time to accomplish what you want.
- ✓ Wise time management can help you find the time for what you desire, and for what you need to do.
- ✓ Time management will help you set up your priorities.
- ✓ Time management helps you make conscious choices, so you can spend more of your time doing things that are important and valuable to you.
- ✓ You become more productive using improved time management skills and tools, and can accomplish more with less effort and time.
- ✓ Time management can help you reduce wasted time and energy, help you become more creative and productive, and enable you to do the right thing at the right time.
- ✓ Always plan your time well and don't waste it on useless matters.
- ✓ Be careful not to procrastinate, and do everything in the best way you can, with focus and attention.

ACTIVITY

Design your timetable to show how you spend your time for studying, doing worksheets, sleeping, playing etc. Include time as well.

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY

WEEK 11

How to spend money wisely

- ✓ **Create a budget** - it helps you keep a clear picture of financial situation and helps you plan your spending wisely.
- ✓ **Plan your purchases/buying in advance** - make a shopping list before going for shopping. It helps to do impulsive buying.
- ✓ **Avoid impulse purchases** - plan your purchase accordingly so that you only purchase what is needed.

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- ✓ **Shop alone.** –shopping alone allowing you to make wise decision while purchasing. Don't take advice from shop attendance.
- ✓ **Pay in full and in cash** - it's good to do cash shopping rather than using credit card and debit card. Do not overspend and burst your budget.
- ✓ **Don't be fooled by marketing** - don't get carried away by marketing tactics of business organizations. Think carefully discuss and make decisions. Don't buy items just because of advertisements.
- ✓ **Wait for sales and discounts** - read newspapers and listen to radio for discount and specials and plan you shopping accordingly.
- ✓ **Do your research.** Do your research accordingly before purchasing expensive items especially hire purchase items
- ✓ **Compile weekly menu and shopping list** - making shopping list helps in saving money.
- ✓ **Minimize eating at restaurants** - minimize eating in restaurant every time you go for shopping this will help in save money and that money can be used in other areas of need.

ACTIVITY

1. Draw up your family budget for a week.

2. Give some advantages of budgeting your money.

3. Do your parents/guardians plan a budget for your family? Explain.

4. Plan a week's menu together with the cost for your family?



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 7 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	VOSA VAKA VITI	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Kalasi: 8

Lesoni: Na Vosa Vaka-Viti

Tiki ni Siga: 02- 06 ni Okosita

Matana	Na I Vakarau Vakavanua
Matana Lalai	Vanua kei na Veika Bula
Nanamaki ni lewe ni vuli	*cavuta e so na I wiliwili Vaka-Viti *Tukuna Na vula vaka-Viti *veiduitaitaka na veiwekani ni veika bula era tu wavoliti ira.

AI KALIMA I MACAWA - NA VOSAVOSA VAKAVITI

1. Tabu siga – e dua e tiko voli ga e vale (vakalevu ga na yalewa) e na maroroi yago.
2. Rai vakamoturiki – na rai ni dua e toka vuni mai me rawa ni veivakalaboci kina.
3. Na veilesavi – na nona cudruvi ka vosataki e dua mai vua na turaga.
4. Sa mamada ko ka – sa vakasucu e dua.
5. Solosolo vakaverata – sega na ka e lutu e na vakarautaki ni i yaya ni dua e vakarau lako.
6. Sa kala na nona siga – sa qase mai ka sa yali na kaukauwa ke tiko vua.
7. E vaka na ivana ni rogovoka – e dua e balavu, dodonu ka rairai vinaka.
8. Vakacolaua e uciwai – e dua e laki vakacakacakai koya e na kedra maliwa ka ra veiyawaki vakavuli, kaukauwa se vakauilavo beka.
9. Na cicivi ni turaga – na veitau cici me sosomitaka na turagaveiluitaki ko koya e liu.
10. Na vosa mana – na kaukauwa e tiko e na nona vosa e dua e vakaitutu.
11. Vakavakaotaki – na qolou kei na kaila nio vakaraitaki e dua na veisisivi.
12. Sa laki tei tarawau ko ka – sa mate.

CAKACAKA LAVAKI

1. ***Vukica na yatuvosa ogo me vakaibalebaletaki kina lewe tolu.***
Keimami sa saqara na ika ena neimami kuro ni koro.
2. ***Vola na yavu ni vosa ka volai toka oqori.*** Veivakamocetaki - _____
3. ***Vola e dua na na i yatuvosa me rau curu koto kina na veivosa ogo.***
bolebole, rerevaka
4. ***Vakasavuya na i tukutuku ka koto oqori.*** “Drau waraki au,” a kailavaka ko Semiti.
5. ***Vola na vosa a cavuta ko Manasa.***
E a tarogi Jese ko Manasa se ko cei a butukoca na nona bulumakau.
6. ***Vola vakadodonu na i yatuvosa ka koto oqori e ra.*** e i
tokani dredre nei elenoa ko makarina
7. ***Vola na i balebale ni vosavosa Vaka-Viti.*** Bera na sauriva -
8. ***Vola na vosa e veiganiti e na vanua e lala koto.***
E a la’ki _____ duruka ko Naomi ka rau la’ki _____ ota mai
ko Mere kei Seini.
9. ***Vola na vosa e vakaraitaka na i balebale ni vosa ka rau toqai toka e na yavu ni vosa.***

E maroroya ko Nau na i sulu e na sova.


Matana	Na I Vakarau Vakavanua
Matana Lalai	Vanua kei na Veika Bula
Nanamaki ni lewe ni vuli	*cavuta e so na I wiliwili Vaka-Viti *Tukuna Na vula vaka-Viti *veiduitaitaka na veiwekani ni veika bula era tu wavoliti ira.

AI KA ONO NI MACAWA – NA I CAVUTI NI NODA VANUA

<u>MATANITU</u>	<u>VANUA/YASANA</u>	<u>ICAVUTI</u>	<u>TURAGA</u>
KUBUNA	Tailevu	Kubuna	Na Vunivalu na Tui Kaba
	Naitasiri	Matanikutu	Na Qaranivalu
	Ra	Nakorotubu	Na Masau
BUREBASAGA	Rewa	Burebasaga	Na Vunivalu na Roko Tui Dreketi
	Kadavu	Nacolase	Na Tui Tavuki
	Namosi	Nabukebuke	Na Tui Namosi
	Serua	Korolevu	Na Vunivalu
	Nadroga	Nakuruvakarua	Na Ka Levu
	Ba	Na Jio	Na Momo na Tui Ba
TOVATA	Cakaudrove	Lalagavesi	Na Tui Cakau
	Bua	Cakaunitabua	Na Tui Bua
	Macuata	Caumatalevu	Na Tui Macuata
	Lau	Vuanirewa	- Na Tui Nayau -Na Tui Lau -Na Sau ni Vanua ko Lau

Digitaka na i sau ni taro vinaka duadua ko sa digitaka e na nomu I Vola Ni Saumi Taro.

1. Na vula o June e Vula i _____
2. E a la'ki _____ vudi mai ko Saini kei Taunyavu.
3. Kevaka ko vakanamata tiko ki na Ra, ko na vakanadaku ki na _____
4. E sa la'ki tei _____ ni dalo ko Tevita kei Delai.
5. Ni 30 na lairo sa 3 na _____
6. Na qito vaka-viti cava e dau vakayagataki kina na ulutoa kei na gasau?
7. Na cava na i cavuti ni vanua vakaturaga ko Rewa?
8. Na _____ e tali mai e na drau ni niu ka ra dau vakayagataka na marama e na qoli.
9. Ko _____ e dua vei ira na yanuyanu e kilai tani e na samu masi.
10. E veitacini na tamai Jone kei na tinai Livai. E rau _____ ko jone kei Livai.

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 7 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	BASIC SCIENCE	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Earth and Beyond
Sub strand	Earth and Solar System
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Investigate how the positions of the sun, moon and earth cause changes in features of the earth such as day and night cycle, low/high tides.

The Day and Night Cycle

The day and night cycle are caused by the earth's rotation on its axis. This axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing through North and South Pole. The time taken by earth to complete one rotation on its axis is 24 hours, which is what we calculate total up to 1 day. The Sun is the only source of light; its position is fixed and does not change at all. When North Pole of the earth faces the Sun, it is daytime for all those countries on top half of the hemisphere and those around the South Pole is at night time. Earth continues to rotate and the cycle continues on. The Earth faces the Sun for 365 and a quarter days then it makes 1 complete orbit around the Sun.

The Earth's Seasons

The seasons are caused by the 23.5 tilt of Earth's axis of rotation, a yearly revolution around the Sun. This results in one part of the Earth being more directly exposed to rays from the Sun than the other regions of the Earth. This part of the Earth that gets exposed to the Sun gets the warmer season –summer. The other part that is tilted away from the Sun experiences cooler season-Winter. Seasons change as the Earth continues its revolution causing the hemisphere to be tilted away from or towards the Sun to change accordingly.

Scientists who study and explore about the Earth, rocks and soil are called **Geologists**. The part that we are on, where plants and animals are found and the soil we live on is called the **crust**. It is so hard that it is able to hold the oceans together. As compared to the whole Earth the crust is very thin. The thickness is about 70km thick and 10km thick under the oceans. Under the crust is the layer called the **mantle**. The mantle is thicker and made up of very heavy rocks. It is 3,000km thick. The temperature at this layer is very hot that it melts the rocks and caused it flow in a very thick liquid like porridge. Below the mantle, deeper in the Earth is the **outer core**. It is made up of hot liquid rocks. Deeper than the outer core is **the inner core** which is deep in the Earth's centre.

Structure of Rocks

- The whole earth is made of rocks and minerals. Inside the earth there is a liquid core of molten rocks and on the outside there is a hard crust.
- The crust is made up of rocks and minerals which most are covered by water, sand, soil and ice.
- If we dig in the earth we will always hit rocks. A rock is made up of 2 or more minerals. Minerals make up rocks which sometimes form spaces where there is not a lot of room, so they don't have a crystal shape.

ACTIVITY WEEK 10

State whether the statement is true or false.

1. The Earth goes around the Sun. _____
2. The largest object in the Solar system is the Earth. _____

3. The wind causes tides. _____
4. During a tsunami warning, you should go fishing. _____
5. Solar eclipse is when the moon is blocked out by the sun. _____
6. Days and lights are caused by the earth's rotation. _____
7. The tides are the greatest during a new moon. _____
8. Solar eclipse is when the moon passes in the earth's shadow. _____
9. The sun is a source of light. _____
10. The tides are the greatest during a full moon. _____
11. Lunar eclipse occurs when the moon passes in the Earth's shadow. _____
12. Sun is not part of the solar system. _____

The rock structures are divided into **Primary** and **Secondary** structures.

Primary structures-are the structures of rocks formed before or at the same time as material is in the process of becoming rocks. For example, the rocks formed from magma as it crystallises or the rocks formed when sediments accumulate. It is the initial rock structure from when it is formed.

Secondary structures-It is the structure imposed on rocks after it has already formed. This is when the rocks change due to compression of existing rocks.

TYPES OF ROCKS

Igneous Rocks

Igneous means the result produced by the action of fire or overheating. Inside the volcano, the heat is very strong causing minerals and metals of the earth to melt. This melted liquid in the volcanoes is called magma. When the magma erupts out of the volcano it is called lava. This lava cools and forms rocks called **Basalt rocks**. These Basalt rocks are given the term as *extrusive igneous rocks*.

On the other hand, the magma that erupts within the volcano form rocks called **Granite rocks**.

Sedimentary rocks

The sedimentary rocks are made from sediments which are collected at the bottom of the sea, rivers and lakes. These sediments are small parts of rocks, dead animals and plants that were eroded by the push of water, wind into the oceans. These sediments press each other and compression happens which change them to Sedimentary rocks. This change does not change overnight! It takes thousands of years to change! The sedimentary rocks have layers called the *beds* or the *bedding planes*.

There are many types of Sedimentary rocks and each is dependent on the type of sediments in which it is made.

I. **Sandstone**-made from sediments of sand. In Fiji people call it soapstone because it is slippery like soap!

II. **Conglomerate rocks**- made from gravel and large brown particles cemented together. They are found along the coastal lines of many islands and inland of larger islands.

III. **Limestone**- are formed from sediments of shellfish, snails, dead plants that drop to the bottom of the sea. They are pressed together by water wind and gets compressed and change very slowly-for change takes thousands of years. Limestone can be found in caves. In Yasawa, the Sawa-I-Lau caves is limestone caves.

III. Metamorphic Rocks

Metamorphic means to be changed or transform. These rocks are the changed forms of Igneous and Sedimentary rocks through the process of heat and pressure caused by molten magma at the bottom earth and also the upper layer temperature of the atmosphere.

There are 2 types of metamorphic rocks:

- i. Marble rocks-are rocks that change from limestone sedimentary rocks through pressure from above.
- ii. Slate-are clay that changed through heat and pressure.

ACTIVITY WEEK 11

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1. Differentiate between basalt rocks and granite rocks?

2. Name and explain 3 types of sedimentary rocks?

3. Which rocks have bedding planes?

4. Where can you find the lime stone caves in Fiji?

5. Name and explain two types of metamorphic rocks?

6. Differentiate between primary and secondary structures of rocks?

7. Which stone is known as soapstone?

8. Differentiate between scoria rock and pumice rock?
