



አማርኛ

ቃላትን በቃል ክፍላቸው መመደብ

1. ስም :- የማንኛውም ነገር መጠሪያ ነው።

-- ለሰው፣ ለቦታ፣ ለእንስሳ፣ ለእቃ፣ ለሀገር ወዘተ. መጠሪያነት የሚያገለግል ቃል ነው።

ከስም የቃል ክፍል የሚመደቡ ቃላት

- ✓ ተማሪ
- ✓ ኢትዮጵያ
- ✓ አዲስ አበባ
- ✓ መሀመድ
- ✓ አንበሳ
- ✓ ጣና
- ✓ ቦሌ
- ✓ ወንበር ወዘተ. የመሳሰሉት ናቸው።

2. ቅፅል :- የስም ገላጭ ነው

-- ከስም በፊት በመግባት ስምን ይገልጻል።

ከቅፅል የቃል ክፍል የሚመደቡ ቃላት

- ረጅም
- መጥፎ
- ሰፊ
- ነጭ
- ወፍራም
- ደግ
- ከፋ
- ቀዳ ወዘተ.

3. ተውሳክ ግስ -- የግስ ገላጭ ነው።

-- ከግስ በፊት በመግባት ግስን ይገልጻል

ከተውሳክ ግስ የቃል ክፍል የሚመደቡ ቃላት

- ✓ ቶሎ
- ✓ ትናንት
- ✓ ከፋኛ
- ✓ ማታ
- ✓ እዚህ
- ✓ ነገ ወዘተ. ናቸው

4. ግስ:- በዓ.ነገር መጨረሻ በመግባት ዓ.ነገርን ይቆጫል።

-- ማስረጃ አንቀጽ በመባል ይታወቃል።

ከግስ የቃል ክፍል የሚመደቡ ቃላት

- ✓ ደረሰ
- ✓ ሄደች
- ✓ ገፈ
- ✓ መጣ ወዘተ. የመሳሰሉት ናቸው።

ውድ ተማሪዎች ፦ ከዚህ በላይ የተሰጠውን ማስታወሻ መሰረት በማድረግ ገፅ 160 ያሉትን ጥያቄዎች ደብተራችሁ ላይ ፃፉ። (ቃላትን ከቃል ክፍላቸው መመደብ)

ገፅ 161 ያሉትን ጥያቄዎች በራሳችሁ ስሩ።

ገፅ 164 ያሉትን ጥያቄዎች ደብተራችሁ ላይ ፃፉ።

ከገፅ 165 – 167 ያለውን መልክዓብ አንበቡ (የሀገር ፍቅር)

ገፅ 168 -- ከምንባቡ የወጡ ጥያቄዎችን ምንባቡን መሰረት በማድረግ በራሳችሁ ስሩ።

Unit Four

Public Agenda

population Related Issues

Prevalence and Impact of HIV and AIDS in Africa

A, The prevalence of HIV and AIDS in Africa

The African countries south the s Saharan are more heavily affect by HIV and AIDS in the region.

* **Southern Africa:** In seven countries of Southern Africa, at least one adult in five is affect with virus.

Southern Africa has the largest number of people affected by HIV and AIDS in the world.

***West Africa:** has been less affected by HIV and AIDS. But the prevalence rates in some large countries are rising up.

***East Africa:** Infection rate in east Africa was once the highest on the continent.

In general rates of new HIV infections in sub Saharan African have increased from time to time.

HIV Prevalence has remained at an extremely high level.

B,The Impact of HIV and AIDS in Africa

HIV and AIDS are having a widespread impact on many parts of African people two thirds of all people infected with HIV live in Sub Saharan Africa.

-The impact on life expectancy

-The impact on households

-The impact on health sector

-The impact on children

- The impact on Education sector

-The impact on productivity and Economy

Consequences of Rapid population Growth

The imbalance between Resources and Needs

Unmet needs may lead to social unrest and conflicts among and between nations.

A, Effects on food supply

B, Effects on natural resource supply

C, Effects on Education

D, Effects on health

E, Effects on natural Environment

F, Effects on Employment

Poverty

Absolute poverty is the lack of sufficient income in cash or in kind for basic needs such as Food, Shelter and Clothing.

Some of the reasons for the countries to be less developed;

- Rapid population Growth
- Lack of money to be invested in searching for and using reserves for raw materials
- Lack of money for establishing new industries
- Insufficient money to develop the infrastructure **(Roads, Ports, Railways etc.) of a country.**

Gerund and Infinitive

A. Gerund

- A *gerund* is a word that is *formed with a verb* but *acts as a noun*.
- It is a verb written in *-ing* form.

Examples:

- Advising
 - Seeing
 - Walking, etc are **gerunds**.
1. **Cycling** is good for your health.
 2. She dislikes **walking** longer.
 3. Her intention in the future is **helping** the poor.

• **Common verbs and phrases that are followed by a gerund**

Admit	Finish	
Keep	Discuss	Miss
Allow	Mind	Give up
Avoid	Permit	Remember
Can't stand	Enjoy	Get used to
Stop	Postpone	Suggest, etc.
Consider	Keep	
Understand		

Examples:

1. I **enjoy singing**.
2. Daniel **stopped smoking** a year ago.

B. Infinitive

- ✓ An *infinitive* is written using *to + verb*.

Examples:

- ✓ To buy
 - ✓ To work
 - ✓ To dance, etc are **infinitives**.
1. **To advise** others is easy.
 2. She wants **to learn** English.

✓ Common verbs that are followed by an infinitive

Want	Afford	Prepare
Appear	Ask	Seem
Decide	Care	Wish, etc.
Forget	Arrange	
Need	Fail	
Expect	Learn	
Agree	Manage	
Mean	Offer	
Promise	Plan	

Examples:

1. She **planned** to go to America.
2. She **decided** to read English fiction books.

Exercise

I. Fill in the blanks with the verb in the brackets in the appropriate gerund or infinitive form.

1. She admitted _____ (**steal**) the money.
2. I offered _____ (**help**).
3. I miss _____ (**go**) to the beach.
4. They practiced _____ (**speak**).
5. I really can't stand _____ (**wait**) for the bus.
6. Finally I managed _____ (**finish**) the work.
7. I am learning _____ (**speak**) English.
8. Do you mind _____ (**give**) me a hand?
9. I've finished _____ (**cook**).
10. He decided _____ (**study**) Biology.
11. He enjoys _____ (**have**) a bath in the evening.

Acronyms

Acronyms are words which are formed from the first letters of other words, and which are pronounced as full words.

Examples:

1. **AIDS** is **acronym** for **acquired immune deficiency syndrome**
2. **SIM** is **acronym** for **subscriber identification module**
3. **ATM** is **acronym** for **Automated Teller Machine**

Exercise

I. Give complete answer for the questions given below.

1. What does the acronym **PM** stand for?

2. What does the acronym **PCB** stand for?

3. What does the acronym **HIV** stand for?

II. Write 3 acronyms.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Compound words

- ✓ **Compound words** are formed when **two or more words** are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

Examples:

- ✓ Carry + over = **Carry over**
- ✓ Foot + ball = **Football**
- ✓ Mother + in + law = **Mother-in-law**

Types of compound words

1. Open compound words

When compound words have **spaces between them**, they are called **open compound words**.

Examples:

1. **Dinner table**
2. **Living room**

2. Closed compound words

When compound words are joined **with no space**, they are called **closed compound words**.

Examples:

1. **Superman**
2. **Bookstore**

3. Hyphenated compound words

When compound words are joined **by hyphen**, they are called **hyphenated compound words**.

Examples:

1. **Twenty-five**
2. **Father-in-law**

Exercise

I. Give complete answer for the questions given below.

A. Write 3 closed compound words.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

B. Write 3 opened compound words.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

C. Write 3 hyphenated compound words.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Reading

- Read "[Ethiopian coffee](#)" on page 74.
- Read "[the importance of trade](#)" on page 82-83.
- Read "[Female Genital Mutilation](#)" (FGM) on page 91-92.

Exercise

Attention:

- Do the exercises given below [on your text book](#).
 - Do not worry about [the answer whether you are right or not](#). Just do as much as you can.
- 8. Vocabulary on page 70
 - 9. Writing on page 71
 - 9. Writing on page 71
 - 3. Vocabulary on page 75
 - 6. Grammar A and B on page 77-78
 - 8. Vocabulary on page 79
 - 3. Vocabulary on page 83
 - 6. Grammar A and B on page 86
 - 8. Vocabulary on page 88
 - 9. Writing on page 88
 - 3. Vocabulary on page 93
 - 6. Grammar A and B on page 96

Third Note

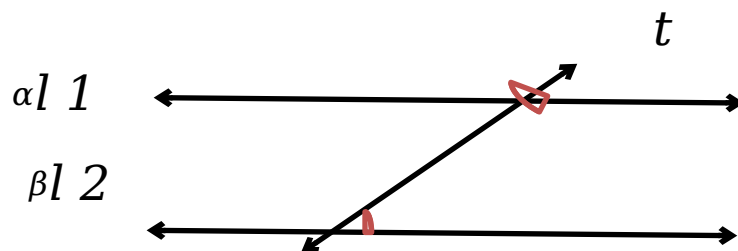
5.2 Theorems of Triangles

The angles on a straight line add up to 180° .

See example 6 on page 167

Theorem 5.1

- If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal line, then alternate interior angles are equal.



✓ α & β are alternate interior angles ($\alpha = \beta$).

Theorem 5.2

- If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal line then, interior angles on the same sides of the transversal line are **supplementary**.

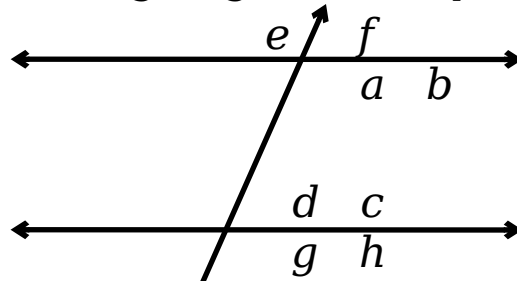


P
 θ

δ
 Q

Theorem 5.3

❖ If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal line, corresponding angles are equal.



From the above theorem, we would conclude that;

- $f = c$
- $b = h$
- $e = d$ &
- $a = g$

Theorem 5.4 (Angle Sum theorem)

➤ The sum of the degree measures of the interior angles of a triangle is equal to 180° .

Dear students please read proof on page 168. And also refer example 7 & 8 on page 168 - 169.

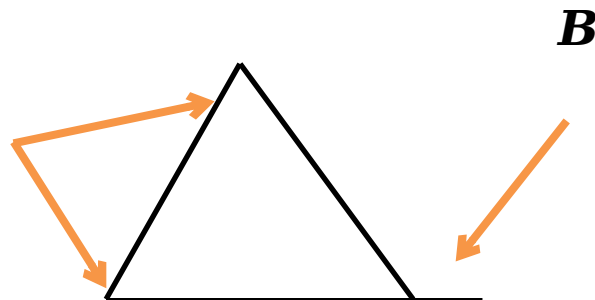
Theorem 5.5

➤ The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the two remote (non-adjacent) interior angles.

Proof

Remote interior angles
Exterior angle

$\alpha + \gamma = \omega$



Statements	Reason
1. $\gamma + \omega = 180^\circ$	1. Supplementary angle
2. $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$	2. Angle sum theorem
3. $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \gamma + \omega$	3. Substitution
4. $\alpha + \beta = \omega$	4. Subtracting ω both sides

***Dear Students please refer example 9 on page 170.
And also complete (do) exercise 5F #1 - #5 on page 171 -172***

A) The Sum of the interior angles of a polygon

- The measure of all the interior angles of a quadrilateral is equal to 360° .
- The sum of the four interior angles of a quadrilateral is 360.
- By dividing the quadrilateral into two triangles, the measure of the interior angles of the two triangles equals:
 $180^\circ + 180^\circ = 360$

The formula for the number of triangles, T, determined by diagonals drawn from one vertex of an n-sided polygon is
 $T = n - 2$

✓ The measure of the three triangles is 180° .

The formula for the sum, S, of the measures of all the

interior angles polygon of n sides is given by:
 $S = (n-2)180^\circ$

A polygon whose all sides are congruent is called equilateral polygon.

- ✓ Equilateral triangle & rhombus are examples of equilateral polygon.

A polygon whose all angles are congruent (have the same(equal) size or measure) is called equiangular polygon.

- ✓ Rectangle is an example of equiangular polygon.

A polygon which is both equiangular and equilateral is called a regular polygon.

Equilateral triangle & square are examples of regular polygon.

Examples: Find the number of triangles & the sum of the measure of all interior angles of the given sides of polygons.

a) 22 sides

b) 11 sides

Solution

a) The Number of sides of a polygon $(n) = 22$

Number of triangles $T = n - 2 ; n = 22$

$$T = 22 - 2 = 20 \text{ triangles}$$

The sum of the measure of all interior angles given by:

$$S = (n-2)180^\circ = (22-2)180^\circ = (20)180^\circ = \mathbf{3600^\circ}$$

b) Number of sides of a polygon $(n) = 11$

Number of triangles $T = n - 2 ; n = 11$

$$T = 11 - 2 = 9 \text{ triangles}$$

The sum of the measure of all interior angles given by:

$$S = (n-2)180^\circ = (11-2)180^\circ = (9)180^\circ = \mathbf{1620^\circ}$$

Dear students please see worked examples (example 12 - 17) on page 177 - 179.

The measure of each interior angle of an n -sided regular polygon is given by: $\frac{(n-2) \times 180}{n}$

Example: Find the degree measure of each interior angles of an octagon.

Solution: octagon has 8 sides. So $n = 8$

The degree measure of each interior angle = $\frac{(n-2) \times 180}{n}$

$$= \frac{(8-2) \times 180}{8} = \frac{6 \times 180}{8} = \frac{1080}{8} = 135^\circ$$

Dear Students, please copy and complete exercise 5G by your own as given below.

***#1, a, c
#2, b, d***

***#3, c, d
and
#4, #5, #6, #7, #8***

Biology

UNIT 5

Animals

The word “animal” comes from latin word animale, meaning vital breath or soul.

5.1 Diversity of animal

Animals are diverse in size, type, and distribution.

Based on back bone they have animals can be grouped into two group

I. vertebrates: animal which have back bone or spinal column.

II. Invertebrates: animals which do not have back bone or spinal column.

Draw the table 5.1 page 100

How are animals distributed?

Animals distributed in various environments such as;

- ❖ Arboreal animals: animals living on the branch of trees in the forest.
- ❖ Terrestrial animals: animals living on land. E.g lions, cattle
- ❖ E.g monkey. Ape
- ❖ Aquatic animals: animals living E.g fish, whales
- ❖ Aerial animals: animals living in air E.g Bats, birds

Exercise 5.1 page 103

5.2 Life history of some Insects

Insects: are class of living creatures that have segmented body supported by an exoskeleton. The segment of the body are organized into 3 but into connected units; a head, thorax and an abdomen.

Metamorphosis: means complete change of body. There are two types.

1. complete metamorphosis :- it have four distinct stages.

Egg→larva →pupa →adult

Honey bee, butter flies, waspls e.t.c use complete metamorphosis.

In complete metamorphosis : it has 3 distinct stages.

Egg→nymph→adult

Locust, grass hoper, dragon fly such in sects under goes in complete metamorphosis.

Exercise 5.2

Read in your text book key terms page 104

Spoken

OFFERING THINGS

ነገሮችን ለሰዎች ስናቀርብ ወይም ስንጋብዝ የምንጠቀማቸው አገላለጾች

Offering something

Offering things in English is important for every time you want to be polite host people at your home or work, etc.

The most important phrases used to offer soothing

Examples of such phrases are :

- Can I get you a cup of coffee?
- Would you like some cookies?
- May I offer you some beer?
- Would you like me to get you something to eat?

Sample Dialogues

Bob: can I get you something to drink?

Mary: Yes, that would be nice. Thank you.

Jack: May I offer you some tea?

Doug: Thank you.

Alex: Would you like some food?

Susan: That would be very nice.

NOTE: Always use some words when offering someone something.

HOMEWORK

Make a conversation with your friend which can show offering something to someone formally.

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

ሰነድ - ዜጋ

ምዕራፍ ዘጠኝ

የቁጠባ ባህል

የቁጠባ አይነቶች

ቁጠባ ማለት ጊዜን፣ ጉልበትንና ዕውቀትን ተጠቅሞ ጠንክሮ መስራት በተገኘ ገቢ በአግባቡ እየተጠቀሙ ለወደፊት የሚሆን ንብረት በገንዘብ ወይም በዓይነት ማስቀመጥ ማለት ነው።

ሰዎች ገንዘባቸውንና ሌሎች ሀብቶቻቸውን በተለያዩ ምክንያቶች ይቆጥባሉ።

ለምሳሌ ያህልም

- ወደፊት የተሻለ ህይወትን ለመምራት
- ገቢን ለማሳደግ
- ለአደጋ ጊዜ
- ለኢንቨስትመንት
- ለራስና ለልጆች ትምህርት ማስተማሪያ

በአይነት የሚደረግ ቁጠባ

በአይነት የሚደረግ ቁጠባ በገንዘብ ሳይሆን ቋሚ በሆኑ ንብረቶች የሚገለፅ ነው።

ለምሳሌ

- ✓ ውድ እቃዎችና የከበሩ ድንጋዮችን ገዝቶ ማስቀመጥ
- ✓ እንስሳትን በማርባትና ቋሚ ተክሎችን በመትከል ይገለጻል።

የገንዘብ ቁጠባ

ገንዘብ በእለት ከእለት ኑሮ ውስጥ ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ አለው።

የገንዘብ መገኛ ወይም ምንጭ

- ❖ ጠንክሮ በመስራት
- ❖ በስጦታ
- ❖ በብድር
- ❖ በጡረታ አባል ክፍያ ወዘተ....ይገኛል።

ገንዘብን በአስተማማኝ ከሚቀመጡባቸው ስፍራወች አንዱ ባንክ ነው።

የጊዜ ቁጠባ

በሰዎች የእለት ከእለት ህይወት ውስጥ ጊዜ ትልቅ ሚና አለው።

የጊዜ ሰሌዳ አጠቃቀም ለጊዜ ቁጠባም ሆነ ስራውን በተገቢው ጊዜ ለማከናወን እጅግ ጠቃሚ ነው።

የቁጠባ ባህል

የአብዛሆኛው የኢትዮጵያ ህዝቦች ኑሮ የተመሠረተው በቤተሰብ እርስ በርስ በመደጋገፍ ላይ ነው።

ባህላዊ ስርዓቶችንም ለማክበርም ሆነ ችግርን ለመቋቋም የቁጠባ ባህልን ማዳበር አስፈላጊ ነው።

ሰዎች የሚቆጥቡት በሁለት መሰረታዊ ምክንያቶች ነው።

- ለሚጠበቁና ለማይጠበቁ አጋጣሚዎች ወይም ችግሮች ለማዋል
- ቋሚ ንብረት ለማፍራት

መልመጃ

1 ቁጠባ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው?

2 የቁጠባ አይነቶችን ዘርዝሩ?

3 የቁጠባ ባህልን ማዳበር ለምን ያስፈልጋል?

4 ጊዜ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው?

5 በአይነት የሚቆጠቡ ነገሮች ምን ምን ናቸው?

Atomic Number and Mass Number page 94-95

Atomic number is the number of proton in an atom. It is symbolized by "Z".

Atomic Number(Z) = Number of proton

Mass Number is the sum of protons and neutrons in an atom. It is symbolized by "A".

Example:-Sodium contains 11 protons and 12 neutrons. Its atomic No is 11 and mass No is 23.

Mass number(A) = Number of protons + Number of neutrons or $A = p + n$

Isotopes

Isotopes have the same atomic No but different Mass No.
Example:-there are three isotopes of Carbon. The first isotope contains 6 neutrons, the second contains 7 and the third contains 8 neutrons.

Hydrogen has three isotopes. These are Hydrogen-1 (protium), Hydrogen-2 (Deuterium) and Hydrogen-3 (Tritium).

Note:-Read your text book from page 94-95 and do exercise 4.3 page 94 by your exercise book.

Physics

UNIT 7

SOUND

General Objectives: *After the end of this unit students should understand concepts related to sound & manipulate numerical problems related to sound.*

7.1 Definition of Sound

Sound

- ✓ *Is a form of energy (wave).*
- ✓ *Generated by the series of vibrations of an object.*
- ✓ *Every sources of sound are in a state of vibrations.*
- ✓ *The vibrations travel away from an object as a wave called **sound wave**.*
- ✓ *Sound loses energy as it travels.*
 - *The further the sound travels, the more energy it loses and the quieter the sound becomes.*

7.2. Production& Transmission of Sound

Production of Sound

- ✚ *All sounds we hear are produced by **Vibrating objects**.*
- ✚ *The produced sound travels in every direction, in the form of energy and reaches our ear.*
- ✚ *Sound travels in all directions and around corners.*

Transmission of Sound

- ✓ Sound needs material medium for its transmission.
- ✓ The material through which the sound traveled and reached to our ear is called **medium**.
- ✓ All materials can transmit sound but the degree of transmission differs.
- ✓ Sound cannot travel through **vacuum**. ***Because there is no air to carry sound.***
- ✓ ***Solids are better transmitters of sound than liquids and air (gases).***

7.3 Speed of Sound in Different Media

Speed of sound in air

- The speed of sound in air is about 331 m/s at 0° c.
- Its speed increases by 0.6 m/s for every degree Celsius increase in temperature.
- The speed of sound in air at any temperature (V_t) can be calculated as:

$$V_t = V_0 + \frac{0.6}{1^\circ C} \times T$$

$$V_t = V_0 + 0.6 \times T$$

Where V_0 is the speed of sound at 0° c and
“**T**” is the change in temperature.

Speed of sound in liquids and solids is not affected significantly by the change in temperature, but affected by their body structure.

*The transmission of sound in different substances depends on the **structure of the particles in the substance.***

- *The particles in solids are close to each other, they easily pass the sound to the next particles by **collision and the sound moves faster.***
- *The particles in liquids and gases are far apart and the **collision between the particles takes place rarely.***
- *The speed of sound in water is greater than the speed of sound in air and its speed in steel is greater than the speed in water.*

Speed of Sound in Various Substances at 0° C

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Speed (m/s)^{0° C}</i>
<i>Gases</i>	
<i>Oxygen</i>	<i>316</i>
<i>Air</i>	<i>331</i>
<i>Liquids</i>	
<i>Ethanol</i>	<i>1150</i>
<i>Mercury</i>	<i>1438</i>
<i>Water (distilled)</i>	<i>1410</i>
<i>Sea water</i>	<i>1450</i>
<i>Solids</i>	
<i>Lead</i>	<i>1948</i>
<i>Copper</i>	<i>4998</i>
<i>Glass</i>	<i>5628</i>
<i>Steal</i>	<i>5948</i>

Dear Students please read example 7.1 on page 143.

7.4 Reflection of Sound (Echo)

- The reflection of sound from hard surface is called an **“echo”**.
- Echo is also the reflection of sound at a boundary.
- Hard substances are walls, rocks, hills, metals, wood, building etc.
- Hard substances are good reflectors of sound.
- When sound strikes soft substances such as wool, cloth, etc. most of the sound energy is absorbed.
- Soft substances are good absorbers of sound.

7.5 Application of Echo Sounding

The distance travelled by the sound is the sum of the distance from the source to the reflector and back from the reflector source.

$$2S = Vt$$

$$S = \frac{VT}{2}$$

The minimum distance for an echo to be produced is **17m**.

No separate echo can be heard for distances less than **17m** if the speed of sound at that temperature is 340 m/s in 0.1 second.

$$S = \frac{VT}{2} = \frac{340 \frac{m}{s} \times 0.1 \text{ sec}}{2} = 17m$$

See Worked Example 7.2 on page 146.

Dear Students we have finished our UNIT 7 topics, so please complete all review question problems on page 148 -149

ሰ.ማ.ጎ

5.2 የኮርሶ ጨዎታ መሰረታዊ ሕጎች እና የጨዎታ ደንቦች

*** የመወዳደሪያ መሳሪያዎች እና ስፍራዎች**

- ውስጠ ስፋቱ ከ 30 ሴ.ሜ የማይበልጥ ኮርሶ።

. ከጫፍ ሹል ቁመቱ ከሁለት ሜትር የማይበልጥ ውፍረቱ 60 ሚ.ሜ የሆነ ክብደቱ ከ 600 - 800 ግራም የሆነ ዘንግ ።

* የኮርሶ ነጥብ አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ

* የኮርሶ ጨዎታ በፈረስ እየጋለቡ፣ በእግር እየረረቡ የሚሸከረከር ኮርሶን በማስቆም ወይም ወደ አየር የተወረወረውን ኮርሶ ዘንግ ወርውሮ በማሸሎክ ሊካሄድ ይችላል።

የፍተሻ ጥያቄ

1.ዘንግ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው? ከም,ይሰራል?

2.የኮርቦ ጨውታ በየት አካባቢ የተለመደ ነው?

Arabic

أُسْرَةُ بَكْرٍ

الدَّرْسُ التَّاسِعُ عَشَرَ



أُسْرَةُ بَكْرٍ صَغِيرَةٌ.

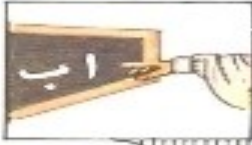
تَتَكَوَّنُ مِنْ وَالِدٍ وَوَالِدَةٍ وَأَخٍ وَأَخْتٍ.

يَعْمَلُ الْوَالِدُ مُهَنْدِسًا،

وَتَعْمَلُ الْوَالِدَةُ مُعَلِّمَةً.

إِسْمُ الْوَلَدِ سَعِيدٌ،

وَإِسْمُ الْبِنْتِ زَيْنَبُ.



يَذْرُسُ بَكْرٌ فِي جَامِعَةِ أُمِّ الْقُرَى،

وَهُوَ طَالِبٌ فِي الْمُسْتَوَى الْأَوَّلِ.

وَيَتَعَلَّمُ سَعِيدٌ فِي مَدْرَسَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيَصِلُ الْابْتِدَائِيَّةَ،



وَهُوَ تَلْمِيذٌ فِي الصَّفِّ الرَّابِعِ.

وَيَذْهَبُ زَيْنَبُ إِلَى رَوْضَةِ الْأَطْفَالِ.

فِي الصَّبَاحِ يَذْهَبُ سَعِيدٌ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

يَتَعَلَّمُ الْقِرَاءَةَ وَالكِتَابَةَ وَالْحِسَابَ،

وَكَذَلِكَ الْجُغْرَافِيَا وَالتَّارِيخَ وَالْعُلُومَ وَالدِّينَ الْإِسْلَامِيَّ.

وَفِي الْمَسَاءِ يَحْفَظُ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ.

طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ.

((حَدِيثُ شَرِيف)).

التدريب الرابع

أجب :

- ١ - مِمَّنْ تُتَكَوَّنُ أُسْرَةُ بَكْرٍ ؟
- ٢ - مَاذَا يَعْمَلُ وَالِدُ بَكْرٍ وَوَالِدَتُهُ ؟
- ٣ - مَا اسْمُ أُخْتِ بَكْرٍ ؟
- ٤ - أَيْنَ يَدْرُسُ بَكْرٌ ؟
- ٥ - وَأَيْنَ يَتَعَلَّمُ سَعِيدٌ ؟
- ٦ - أَيْنَ يَحْفَظُ سَعِيدُ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ ؟
- ٧ - مَاذَا يَتَعَلَّمُ سَعِيدٌ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ ؟

التدريب الخامس

كوِّن جُمْلًا :

- ١ - بَكْرٍ - مُهَنْدِسًا - وَالِدٌ - يَعْمَلُ.
- ٢ - فِي - سَعِيدٌ - الْمَدْرَسَةِ - يَتَعَلَّمُ - الْإِبْتِدَائِيَّةَ.
- ٣ - الْأَطْفَالُ - زَيْنَبُ - إِلَى - رَوْضَةٍ - تَذْهَبُ.
- ٤ - الْقُرْآنَ - الْمَسْجِدَ - فِي - سَعِيدٌ - يَحْفَظُ - الْكَرِيمَ.
- ٥ - الْقَرْيَ - بَكْرٌ - جَامِعَةٍ - فِي - يَدْرُسُ - أُمُّ.
- ٦ - الرَّابِعَ - سَعِيدٌ - الصَّفِّ - فِي - تَلْمِيذٌ.

To insert a new slide

From the Insert menu, click New Slide. Or Click the New Slide icon on the Formatting toolbar

To insert a duplicate slide

From the Insert menu, click Duplicate Slide.

Copy and Paste Slides

You can copy and paste slides in Normal View with the Outline and Slides tabs or in Slide Sorter view.

To copy slides with the Outline tab

Click the slide icon of the slide you want to copy.
Click the Copy icon on the Standard toolbar. Or
Right-click on the slide icon and select Copy.

To paste the slide

Click the slide icon after which you would like the newly copied slide to appear.

Click the Paste icon on the Standard toolbar Or Right-click on the slide icon and select Paste.

Note: You also can copy and paste the slide with the Slides tab or in the Slide Sorter view.

Deleting Slides

You can delete slides in Normal View with the Outline and Slides tabs or in Slide Sorter view.

To delete slides with the Outline tab

Click the slide icon of the slide you want to delete.
From the Edit menu, click Delete Slide. Or

Right-click on the slide icon of the slide you want to delete and select Delete Slide.

To delete slides with the Slides tab

Click the slide thumbnail of the slide you want to delete.

From the Edit menu, click Delete Slide. Or Right-click on the slide thumbnail of the slide you want to delete and select Delete Slide.