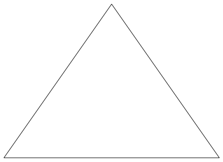
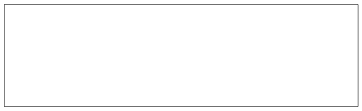
ሒሳብ

5.4 ምጥጥን መስመሮች

- ከሁለት ሲታጠፍ በትክክል የሚጋጠሙ መስመሮች የምጥጥን መስመር አላቸው።
- ምጥጥን መስመር አንድን ነገር ለሁለት እኩል ክፍቶች የሚከፈል መስመር ነው።

ምሳሌ፡





ውድ ተማሪዎች ገፅ 130-131 ላይ ያለውን ተግባር 5.7 በወረቀት ላይ ሞክሩት። ከዚህ በተጨማሪም ገፅ 131 ላይ ያለውን ምሳሌ 4 አንብቡ።

ገፅ 132-133 ያለውን መልመጃ 5 ሸ ውስጥ

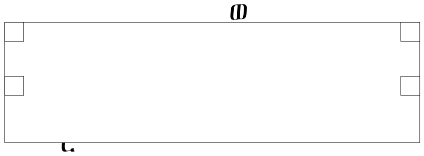
#1 - ሀ፣ ለ፣ መ፣ ሠ

#3 ስሩ።

3.5 ልኬት

5.4.1 የሬክታንግልና የካሬ ዙሪያና ስፋት

- የአንድ ዝግ ምስል ዙሪያ (ዙ) የሚባለው በምስሉ ዙሪያ ያለው ርቀት ነው።
- የምስሉን የሆኖች ርዝመት በመደመር ዙሪያውን ማወቅ ያቻላል።
- የሬክታንግል ትይዩ ጎኖች ርዝመት እኩል ናቸው። ስለዚህ የአንዱን ጎን ርዝመት በ 2 ማባዛት ይቻላል። ር



የሬክታንግል ዙሪያ ሁለት ጊዜ ርዝመት (ር) ሲደመር ሁለት ወርድ (ወ) ነው።

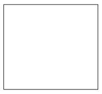
ይህም ዙ = ር + ወ + ር + ቀ

ዙ = ር + ር + ወ + ወ

ዙ = 2 ር + 2 ወ ወይም ዙ = 2(ር+ወ)

የካሬ ዙሪያ = አራት ጊዜ ርዝመት ጋር እኩል ነው። ምክንያቱም የካሬ አካቱም ጎኖቹ እኩል ስለሆነ። (ር = ወ) ዙ = ረ+ወ+ረ+ወ

ር

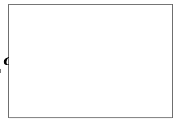
ወ  = ር+ር+ር+ር ምክንያቱም ወ=ረ ስለሆነ)

ር

ዙ = 4 ር

ምሳሌ፣ ለሚከተሉት ምስሎች ዙሪያውን ፈልጉ።

ሀ. ለ.

6 ሳ.ሜ 8 ሳ.ሜ 8 ሳ.ሜ 

8 ሳ.ሜ

መፍትሄ

ሀ) ምስሉ ሬክታንግል ስለሆነ

ዙ = 2(ረ+ወ) ወይም ዙ = 2 ረ+2 ወ

= 2(8 ሳ.ሜ+6 ሳ.ሜ ዙ = 2(8 ሳ.ሜ)+2(6 ሳ.ሜ)

= 2(14 ሳ.ሜ) ወይም ዙ = 16 ሳ.ሜ+12 ሳ.ሜ

= 28 ሳ.ሜ = 28 ሳ.ሜ

ለ) ምስሉ ካሬ ስለሆነ

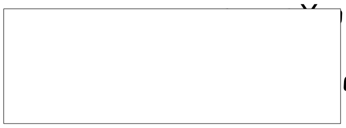
ዙ = 4 ረ

= 4 X 8 ሳ.ሜ = 32 ሳ.ሜ

ውድ ተማሪዎች መፅሃፋችሁ ላይ ገፅ 134 ላይ ያለውን ምስል 5 እና ምሳሌ 6 አንብቡ።

የርክታንግልና ካሬ ስፋት

- የርክታንግል ስፋት፣ የርዝመትና ወርድ ብዜት ነው።

 X , ረ= ርዝመት

ወ=ወርድ

ስ=ስፋት

- የካሬ ስፋት ለማግኘት፣የካሬው ጎኖች ምንጊዜም እኩል በመሆናቸው አንደኛውን ጎን ርዝመት በመወሰድ ማግኘት ይቻላል።

የካሬ ስፋት(ስ)= የአንዱ ጎን ርዝወት ካሬ ነው።

የካሬ ስፋት = ረ X ረ

ስ = ር ²

የሚከተለው ካሬና ሬክታንግል ስፋት ፈልጉ።

ምሳሌ

ሀ. 3 ሜ ለ. 4 ሳ.ሜ

3 ሜ 8 ሳ.ሜ

መፍትሄ

ሀ) የካሬ ስፋት

ስ = ር^2

= (3 ሜ)^2

ስ = 9 ሜ^2

ለ) የሬክታንግል ስፋት

ስ= ር X ወ

= 4 ሳ.ሜ X 8 ሳ.ሜ

ስ = 32 ሳ.ሜ^2

ውድ ተማሪዎች ገፅ 136 እና 137 ላይ ያለውን ምሳሌ 7፣ምሳሌ 8 እና ምሳሌ 9 አንብቡ

በመፅሃፋችሁ ገፅ 137-138 ያለውን መልመጃ 5 ቀ ውስጥ

#1 ሀ፣ለ፣መ፣ሠ

#2

#3

#4

#5

#6 ስሩ።

አማርኛ

ውድ ተማሪዎች

ገፅ 172 ላይ ያሉትን ጥያቄዎች ደብተራችሁ ላይ ገልብጡ

ከገፅ 173-176 "ባህላዊ ጨዋታዎች"

"የፈረስ ሽርጥ (ሽምጥ) ውድድር ጨዋታ" የሚለውን ምባብ ተግባር ለ ና ተግባር 2 በራሳችሁ ስሩ

ገፅ 177 ተግባር 1 በራሳችሁ ስሩ

ተግባር 2 ደብተራችሁ ላይ ገልብጡ

ከገፅ 180-183 ምዕራፍ 9 "ስነ-ቃል" "ቃላዊ ግጥም" የሚለውን ምንባብ በማንበብ ተግባር 1፣2፣ ና 3 በራሳችሁ ስሩ

ወድ ተማሪዎቼ

"ሰላምና ጤና እመኝላችኋለው"

"መልካም ረመዳን ይሁንላችሁ"።

የተቀናጀ ሳይንስ

5.4 የምግብ እጥረት

የምግብ እጥረት መንስኤዎች

የምግብ እጥረት መንስኤዎች ከቦታ ቦታ ይለያያሉ። በአብዛኛው የሀገራችን ክፍል ለምግብ እጥረት መከሰት ዋና ዋና መንስኤዎች እነደሆኑ የሚታመንባቸው የሚከተሉት ናቸው።

- ✓ የዝናብ እጥረት
- ✓ የሰብሎች በተለያዩ በሽታዎች መጠቃት
- ✓ የከተማ ግብርና አለመከፋፋት
- ✓ የአየር ንብረት መዛባት
- ✓ ምግቦች ሳይበላሹ በማቆየት እጥረትን ለመከላከል ያለመቻል
- ✓ ምርታማነትን የሚያሳድጉ ዘመናዊም ሆኑ ጠቀሚ ባህላዊ የግብርና ዘዴዎችን አለመከተል።

የምግብ እጥረት መፍትሔዎች

- ❖ ምርታማነትን ለማሻሻል የሚረዱ የግብርና ዘዴዎችን መተግበር።
- ❖ ችግኞችን መትከልና ደኖችን መንከባከብ።
- ❖ ውሃን ማቆር።
- ❖ የጓሮ አትክልቶችን መትከላና ወዘተ የመሳሰሉት ተግባራት ማከናወን።

ገፅ 163 መልመጃ 5.4 ላይ ያለውን በደብተር ላይ ስሩት

5.5 ጎጂ ድርጊቶች

ጥሬ ስጋ መብላት፣ያልተፈላ ወተት መጠጣት፣ በየቦታው መፅዳትና ቆሻሻን ያለአግባብ ማዝረክረክ ጎጂ ልማዶች ናቸው። መልመጃ 5.5 ስሩት ገፅ 168

5.6 ኤች አይቪ እና ኤድስ

ኤች አይቪ ማለት የሰዎችን ነጭ የደም ህዋስ የሚያጠቃ ቫይረስ ሲሆን ኤድስ ደግሞ በቫይረሱ ምክንያት የሚመጣ በሽታ ነው።

የእች አይቪ መተላለፊያ መንገዶች

- ✓ በደም ንክኪ እና የደም ንክኪ ሊፈጥሩ በሚችሉ ልዩልዩ ተግባሮች
- ✓ ጥንቃቄ በጎደለው የግብረስጋ ግንኙነት
- ✓ በእርግዝና ወቅት ከእናት ወደ ልጅ ናቸው።

ኤች አይቪን የመከላከያ ዘዴዎች

1. ራስን ማስተማር (ስለ ቫይረሱ ማወቅ)
2. ለኤች አይቪ ቫይረስ ከሚያጋልጡ ተግባራት ራስን መጠበቅ

ገፅ 173-174 መልመጃ 5.6 ላይ ያለውን በደብተር ላይ ስሩት

Science

Adaptation related to movement

Kangaroos are plant eaters that hop about on powerful hind legs. Powerful leg muscles enable a large kangaroos to take leaps 10m or more. Rabbits and frogs are other animals whose hind legs are similarly adapted to hopping.

Cheetah:- is a meat eating animal it catches its prey, such as antelope by running a quick burst of speed.

Frigate Birds:- are master fulfillers but a wk ward on land and unable to walk. Frigate birds can ever sleep while so saring in the air.

e.g hawk. Body coverings are structural adaptation in various animals.

e.g worms and amphibians such as salamanders

6.3 How can an animals appearance Help it to survive?

An animal with protective coloration has a color similar to that of it environment

- This may give the animal some protection from its enemies.
- The chamele on is a tree – dwelling lizard that can change color to mutch the color of their surroundings.

6.4 Behavior and instinct

The activities and actions of an animal are called behavior. Behavioral activities includes.

- Innate behavior: inst in behaviors are innate or natural.
- Migrat:- the movement of animals from one region to another region.
- Learning behavior:- a process that results in change of behavior.
- Hibernation: behavior in which an animal goes into a deep sleep.
- Breading ground: a region where animals go to reproduce and to raise their young.

Exercise (Home work)

Page 74 (1-8) do on your text book.

ሰ .ማ . ጎ

ምዕፍ፡- ስድስት

የአትሌቲክስ መሰረታዊ ክህሎቶች

መግቢያ፡- በአትሌቲክስ እንቅስቃሴዎች ውስጥ ሚጠቃለሉት አራት መሰረታዊ ተግባራት ናቸው።

❖ እነሱም ፡-መሄድ፣ መሮጥ ፣ መዝለል ፣ መወርወር ናቸው። እነዚህ እንቅስቃሴዎች ፍጥነትን፣ ጥንካሬን ፣ብረርታትንና መተጣጠፍ ችሎታን በማዳበር ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ የሚያበረክቱ ናቸው።

6.1 የሩጫ ችሎታን የሚያዳብሩ እንቅስቃሴዎች

- ሩጫ ከኡደታዊ እንቅስቃሴዎች ውስጥ የሚጠቃለል ነው።
- ኡደታዊ ሲባል ከመጀመሪያው እስከመጨረሻው ተመሳሳይ የሆነ እንቅስቃሴ የሚደጋገምበት ማለት ነው።

አንድ ኡደታዊ እንቅስቃሴ ሁለት እንቅስቃሴዎችን ያጠቃልላል።

1. አንድ ጊዜ በቀኝ እግር
2. ቀጥሎ በግራ እግር የምናደርጋቸው እርምጃ ማለትነው።

❖ ይህ እንቅስቃሴ << የጥንድ ርምጃዎች >> እንቅስቃሴ በመባል ይታዎቃል።

❖ ፍጥነት የነርቮችን ከጡንቻ ጋር ያለ ግንኙነት ፣ፍጥነትና ብዛት ያሻሽላል።

የሚያሥፈልጉ ግብአቶች

ፖስተር ስእሎች

ፊሽካ

ሩጫ ሰዓት

6.1 የሩጫችሎታንከሚያዳብሩእንቅስቃሴዎችውስጥ

ሀ.ከ 30-40 ሜትር የፍጥነት ሩጫ

ለ.የቁም አነሳስ

ሐ.ፈጥኖ ኳስን የመቀበል ችሎታ

ሀ.ከ 30-40 ሜትር የፍጥነት ሩጫ፡- ይህ እንቅስቃሴ በጣም ትንፋሽንና ፍጥነትን የሚጠይቅ ከመሆኑም አንፃር ውድድሩን ለማካሄድ እያንዳንዱ ሰው የተወሰነ ርቀት መኖር አለበት።

ለ.የቁም አነሳስ፡-የቁም አነሳስ ለመንበርከክ አነሳስ ቅድመ ዝግጅት የሚያገለግል ከመሆኑም በላይ ከመንከሳቀስ ወደ መንቀሳቀስ ረጅም ርቀት ሚያገለግል ነው። ይህ አቋቋም ካለመንቀሳቀስ ወደ መንቀሳቀስ ለመሸጋገር የሚያስችል አመች ሁኔታ ነው። የሚከናወነውም ፊትን ወደ መሮጫው አቅጣጫ በማድረግ ኃይለኛ(ጠንካራ) የሆነነን እግር በማስቀደም በመነሻ መስመር አጠገብ መቆም ነው። ሌላው እግር ከአንድ ጫማ እስከ አንድ ጫማ አጋማሽ ያህል በመራቅ በስተዋላ ይቆማል።

ሐ.ፈጥኖ ኳስን የመቀበል ችሎታ፡- ኳስ ፈጥኖ የመቀበል ጨቃታ ነፃ በሆነ ሜዳ ላይ ሲሆን ከ 30-40 ሜትር በሚደርስ ርቀት ሁለት ረጅም ትይዩ መስመሮች ይሰመራሉ።

ስነ ጥበብ

ምዕራፍ ሠባት

ቅርፃ ቅርፅ

መግቢያ፡- የቅርፃ ቅርፅ ጥበብ ከስነ-ጥበብ ዋነኛ ዘርፎች ውስጥ አንዱ ነው።በጥንት ዘምን በዚህ ጥበብ የተካኑ ብዙ ጠባብቶች እንደነበሩ እንረዳለን።

የቅርፃቅርፅ ጥበብ ምንነት

- የቅርፃ ቅርፅ ጥበብ ከጥንት ጀምሮ ሲሰራበት የቆየ አንድ የስነ-ጥበብ ዘርፈፍ ሲሆን ቅርፃ ቅርፅ ጥበብ በዋነኛነት ከሌሎች የስነ-ጥበብ አቀራርቦች ለየት የመያደርገው ሌሎች የስነ-ጥበብ ዘርፎች ማለትም፡- ንድፍ ፣ቀለምቅብ፣ህትመት፣ከላዥና ሞዛይክ በዝርግ ነገሮች ላይ የሚሰሩና ሲሆን የቅርፃ ቅርፅጥበብ ግን በዕጃችን ልንዳስሠው በምንችል መልኩ ወጣ ገባነት ያለውና በክፍተት ቦታ ውስጥ እየዞርን ልናየው የምንችለው አቀራርብ አለው።
- የውርፃ ቅርፅ-ጥበብ በተለያዩ መሳሪያዎች የተለያዩ አይነት አቀራርቦች ያሉት የጥበብ ዘርፍ ቢሆንም በዋነኛነት የሚገቡን ሁለት ዓይነት መሰረታዊ አቀራርቦች አሉት አነሱም፡-

1.ሪሊፍ(relief)

2. ሐውልት(statue)

1.ሪሊፍ(relief):- በሪሊፍ መልኩ የሚሰሩ የቅርፃ ቅርፅ ጥበብ ውጠቶች በአብኣኛው ባለ ሁለት አውታር መጠን እንደሆኑ የሚታወቅ ሲሆን ይህም ማለት የሪሊፍ ጥበብ ስራ የሚሰራው ጠፍጣፍ ወይም ዝርግ በሆኑ ቁሳቁስ ላይ ሆኖ የተለያዩ መዋሪያዎችን በመጠቀም በዕጅ ሊዳሰሱና በግልፅ ሊታዩ በሚችል መልኩ እንዳስፈላጊነቱ በተለያየዩ መጠኖች ከፍብለውና ወጣ ገባ ሆነው የሚዩ ምስሎች የሚሰራበትን የቅርፃ ቅርፅ ጥበብ ይወክላል።

የሪሊፍ ጥበብ ከምንሰራባቸው መንገዶች ውስጥ

- ከእንጨት ከወረቀት
- ከድንጋይ ከጭቃ
- ከብር ከመዳብ
- ከነሃስ ከምነበረድ

  ወ.ዘ.ተ ይጠቃለላሉ

2. ሐውልት(statue)፡-በሐውለት መልኩ የሚሰሩ የቅርፃ ቅርፅ ጥበብ ውጤቶች ባለ ሶስት አውታር መጠን በመባል ይታወቃሉ። ይህም ማለት በሓውለት መልኩ ሚሰሩ የቅርጻ ቅርፅ ስራዎች ከሪሊፍ በተለየ መለኩ እራሳቸውን ችለው መቆም የሚችሉ ሲሆን በየትኛውም አቅጣጫ እየተዘዋወርን ልናያቸው የምንችላቸው ናቸው።

- የሐውለት ቅርፃ ቅርፅ የአንድን ሰው ወይም ነገር በዙሪያው የሚታወቅንና ያለውን ተፈጥሮውን ለማየት በመያስችል ሁኔታ የሚሰራና የተሟላና ጥበብዊ መንገድ ነው።

English

Quotation mark (" ")

- It is used to enclosure the exact words of a speaker.

Rule1

- **We use quotation marks at the beginning and end of a direct quotation.**

Examples:

1. **He said, “I hope you will be here.”**
2. **“I like swimming,” he said.**

Rule 2

- **A directly quoted sentence begins with a capital letter. /Always capitalize the first word in a complete quotation./**

Examples:

1. **Helen said, “The movie was boring.”**
2. **“I liked the ending,” said Hewan.**

Rule 3

- **Periods (full stops) and commas always go inside quotation marks.**

Examples:

1. **John said, “I really hate when it’s hot outside.”**
2. **“I don’t care,” she said.**

Rule 4

- **The placement of question marks with quotation marks follows logic. If a question is with the quoted material, a question mark should be placed inside the quotation marks.**

Example:

1. She asked, "Will you still be my friend?"

2. They said, "Do you love me?"

Rule 4

- **If a quoted question ends in midsentence, the question mark replaces a comma.**

Examples:

1. "Will you still be my friend?" she asked.

2. "Do you love me?" she asked.

Exercise

Add quotation marks to the sentences when you copy them into your exercise book. Number one is done for you.

1. Ashenafi asked, Can we have ice cream for dinner?

Answer: Ashenafi asked, "Can we have ice cream for dinner?"

2. My father always said, Be careful what you wish for.

3. Aymen is trying hard in school this semester, her father said.

4. I am a big fan of you, said the girl.

5. It is a good idea to travel together, he said.

6. My teacher asked, Are there any volunteers?

Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters, quotation marks, question marks and full stops where necessary. Number one and two are done for you.

1. Sultan asked are we there yet

Answer: Sultan asked, "Are we there yet?"

2. Sultan said the train leaves in one hour

Answer: Sultan said, "The train leaves in one hour."

3. Ashenafi asked are we going to the party tonight

4. She said I will go

5. She asked where are we going

6. The boy said I am tired

7. She said We really should be going now

Simple past tense: Yes/ no questions

Did	You	read a book	yesterday?
Did	I	eat burger	last Friday?
Did	she	buy a new car	3 years ago?
Did	he	see lions roaring	last month?
Did	it	graze grass	a week ago?
Did	they	go to America	last week?
Did	we	write a letter	last Saturday?

Yes,

you	were.
she	was.
it	was.
he	was.
they	were.
we	were.
I	was.
they	did.
we	did.

No,

I	didn't.
you	didn't.
she	didn't.
he	didn't.
it	didn't.
they	didn't.
we	didn't.

Examples:

1. Abdu: Did Mr. Solomon play football yesterday?

   Ashenafi: Yes, he did.

2. Kemer: Did you buy a new pen last Sunday?

   Aymen: No, I didn't.

Was and were

Was	I	a doctor	2 years ago?
Was	she	clever	when she was in grade 6?
Was	it	sick	yesterday?
Was	he	talkative	when he was a child?
Were	they	authors	last year?
Were	we	football players	4 months ago?
were	you	hungry	last morning?

Yes,

you	weren't.
she	was n't.
it	wasn't.
he	wasn't.
they	weren't.
we	weren't.
I	wasn't.

Examples:

Aymen: Were you a doctor last year?
Samiya: Yes, I was.
Aymen: Was your father sick yesterday?
Samiya: No, he wasn't.

Exercise

Give complete answer for the questions given below.

1. Did you listen to a radio yesterday?

____

2. Did your father read a book last Friday?

____

3. Did your mother make coffee last week?

____

4. Did you do your home work yesterday?

____

5. Did your mother and father eat food together yesterday?

____

6. Were you angry yesterday?

____

7. Was your mother bored when she cooked food?

____

Home work

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.**

- **3. Vocabulary on page 110**
- **A and B on page 112-113**
- **8. Vocabulary on page 114**

- **9. writing on page 115**
- **3. Vocabulary on page 118-119**
- **A and B on page 121**
- **8. Vocabulary on page 122**

Reading

- **Read '<u>The ant and grasshopper</u>" on page 109-110.**
- **Read "<u>Ali Birra</u>" on page 117-118.**

Maths

CHAPTER FOUR

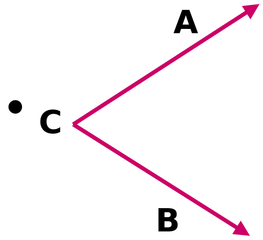
GEOMETRY ANDGEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTIONS

4.1 Angles

4.1.1 Naming angles

An angle is formed by two lines meeting at a point.

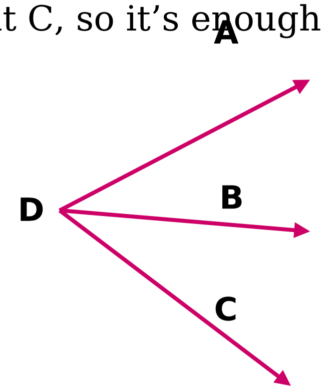
Example 1



From this figure lines AC and CB have **common point at C**, therefore, there is an ***angle at C*** and it is called ***Angle ACB (<ACB)*** or ***Angle BCA (< BCA).***

The ***common point C*** is called the ***vertex***. Here there are only **two lines** meeting at C, so it's enough to call it **Angle C (<C)**.

Example 2:-



In this example, there are **three lines meeting atD**, so it's not enough to talk about ∠D. is it ***∠ADB, ∠ADC, or ∠BDC***.

In this case, we have to use three letters to name an angle.

- If points and lines are not named, We usually name angles withletters from the Greek alphabets.

Here are the first five letters and their names:

-α Alpha -ε Epsilon

-**β** Beta -**δ** Delta

-**ɣ** Gamma

-δ Delta

Dear students copy and complete exercise 4.1.1 on page 91 & 92in your text book with your trial answers.

4.1.2 Measuring angles

- **The angles inside a rectangle and a square** are **right angles**.

✓ The angle between a wall and the floor of most buildings is a right angle.

✓ *If we divide a right angle into 90 equal parts, each part is called* ***a degree****.*

✓ *So a right angle is made up of 90^0 (ninety degrees).*

✓ *An instrument used to measure angles in degrees is called* ***a protractor****.*

✓ *Notice that it can measure angles up to 180^0.*

To measure an angle:

Put the center of the protractor on the vertex of the angle.

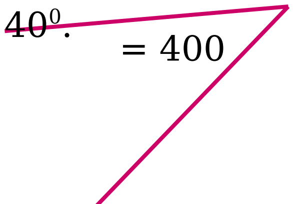
Put a line reading 0 on the protractor on one of lines making up the angle.

The reading on the protractor where the other line of the angle goes is the measure of the angle.

Example

Half a circle has 180^0. Therefore a full circle is twice that: 360^0.

Therefore, $\alpha + \beta = 360^0$. In this figure, angle α is 40^0.

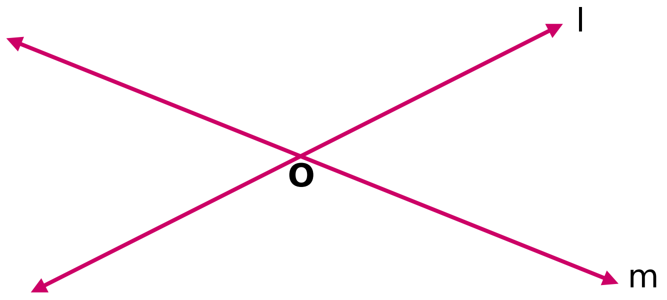


$\alpha + \beta = 360^0$

$\beta = 360^0 - \alpha$, therefore $\beta = 360^0 - 40^0 = 320^0$.

Dear students copy and complete exercise 4.1.2 on page 93 & 94 in your text book with your trial answers.

4.1.3 When two lines cross



l

In the above figure, line l and m intersect at the point O, which is a common vertex for all four angles, **α, β, γ** and **δ**.

- ***δ and β are vertically opposite angles,***
- ***α and γ are also vertically opposite.***
- ***Vertically opposite angles are always equal in measure***

Measuring the angles with a protractor gives that: ***$\delta = \beta$ and $\alpha = \gamma$.***

The sum of two angles that have common vertex and side is 180^0.

$\alpha + \beta = 180^0$ ***$\delta + \beta = 180^0$***

$\alpha + \delta = 180^0$

Dear students copy and complete exercise 4.1.3 on page 95 in your text book with your trial answers.

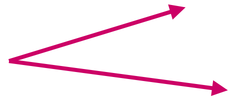
4.1.4. Types of angles

Angles can be classified based on the size of angles.

- Angles between 0^0 and 90^0 are sharp-looking, and are called **acute angles**.
- Acute means sharp.

- We already know that an angle of 90^0 is **a right angle.**
- Angles between 90^0 and 180^0 are blunt-looking, and are **obtuse angles**.
- Obtuse means blunt.
- Both lines making an angle of 180^0 make a straight line, and therefore 180^0 is called is a **straight angle.**
- Angles between 180^0 and 360^0 are called **reflex angles.**

The following table shows the size of angles of each type of angle with examples

Type of angle	**Size of angle**	**Diagram**
Acute angle	Between 0^0 and 90^0	
Right angle	Exactly 90^0	
Obtuse angle	Between 90^0 and 180^0	
Straight angle	Exactly 180^0	
Reflex angle	Between 180^0 and 360^0	

Dear students copy and complete exercise 4.1.4 on page 96 & 97 in your text book with your trial answers.

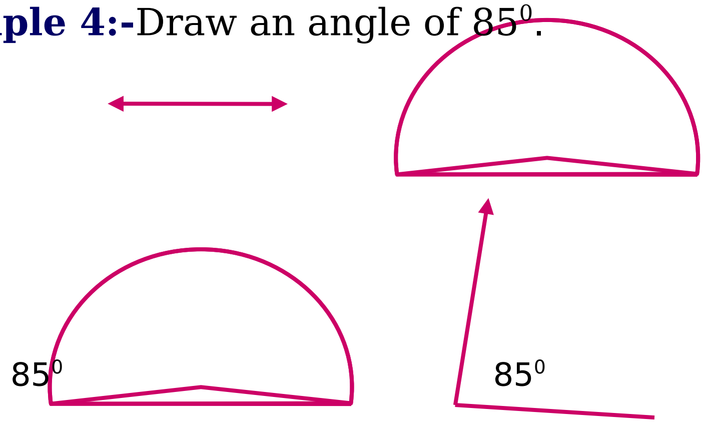
4.1.5. Drawing angles

- ✓ Draw a ray that represents one line of the angle.
- ✓ Put the protractor with the center at one end of the line ~ this will be the vertex of the angle.

- ✓ Mark a point next to the protractor for the angle that you want.

Draw a line from the vertex through that point.

Example 4:-Draw an angle of 85^0.



Dear students copy and complete exercise 4.1.5 on page 99 in your exercise book with your trial answers.

4.1.6 Interior Angles

In any geometrical figure, like a triangle or a rectangle, the angles inside the vertices are called **interior angles**.

In this rectangle, the angles α, β and γ are the interior angles.

Dear Students we have finished our chapter Four topics and this is the final of your semester lesson

CONGRAT ULATIONS

WE HAVE FINISHED ALL

Mr. Kedir

May, 2020

NAA

Social

Unit Five

population of ethiopia

There are four major Ethinic group in Ethiopia

Cushtic

Omotic

Semetic

Nilotic

Semetic ethinic group include

Amhara	Guraghe
Tigre	Argoba
Harare	Gafat etc tribes

Cushtic ethinic group include

Oromo	Somali
Agew	Afar
Hadiya	Beja
Deresa	konso etc

omotic ethinic group include

Dorze	Janjaro
kafa	Gimir

Welayta   Maji etc.

They found arounf the omo river

Nilotic ethinic group includes

Gumuz   Nuwer

Bertas   Bark

Koma   Gambella etc.

Major Economic Activites of Ethiian Poplutation

Agriculture

90% of the population of the country gets its livelihood from agriculturr sector.

The Significance of Agriculture

a source of food supply

Important source of foreign exchange

a source of employment

a source of raw materials for industry

Mining

It is the activity which involves thr extra action mineral resource from the soil.

Example Gold,platinium,copper,salt and coal etc.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is conservation of raw materials in tomore useful products in a afactoty

such as Txtile

Food

Beverage

Tobacco

wood

leather shoes and suger etc.

Trade and Transport

Trade means the buying and selling of goods and services

Ethiopians main exportable items are agricultural products

Example Coffee

skin

pulse and oil seeds

Transportation is the movement of goods and people from one place to place through different means.

Example Road

Air port

Rail way transport etc.

Religion in Ethiopia

The well known religion in Ethiopia are Islam and Christianity .

There are also tradional beliefes and newly emerged religion in Ethiopia.

Do Exercise in your text book from page 58-59

ስነ ዜጋና ስነ ምግባር

በእቅድና በዓቅም ልክ መኖር

እቅድ በገንዘብ አወጣጥም ሆነ በጊዜ አጠቃቀም ቅድሚያ የሚሰጠውን ቅድሚያ ከማይሰጠው ለመለየት ይረዳል፡፡ በእቅድ መኖር ከችግር እንዲሁም ከውጥረት ለመውጣት መሠረታዊ ጉዳይ ነው፡፡

በቤተሰብ ውስጥ ቁጠባን የሚፃረሩ ተግባራት

የቁጠባ ባህላችንን ከሚያናጉ ሁኔታዎች መካከል የተንዛዛ ተዝካር፣ ሰደቃ፣ የማህበራትና ዝናን ለማግኘት ሲባል የሚደረጉ መስተንግዶዎች፣ የምርቃት ድግስና ከልክ ያለፈ የበዓል አከባበር፣ አቅምን አለማወቅ እና ደባል ሱስ ናቸው፡፡

ደባል ሱስ ማለት የአንድ ድርጊት ወይም ልማድ ተገዢ መሆን ማለት ነው፡፡

የምዕራፍ ዘጠኝ ክለሳ ጥያቄዎች

የአዛምድና የምርጫ ጥያቄዎችን በደብተራችሁ ስሩ ቀሪዎቹን ደግሞ በመፅሐፍችሁ ላይ ስሩ፡፡

ህብረተሰብ ሳይንስ

ፈጣን የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገትና አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖዎች

የማህበራዊ ግልጋሎቶች እጥረት

መንግስት ለዜጎች ከሞላ በጋራ የሚያቀርባቸዉ አገልግሎቶች ማህበራዊ ግልጋሎቶች ይባላሉ፡፡

ለምሳሌ፡ የጤና አገልግሎት

የትምህርት ቤት አገልግሎት

የመኖሪያ ቤት አገልግሎት

የንፁህ ዉሀና የጎል አቅርቦት አገልግሎት

ፈጣን የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት የማህበራዊ ግልጋሎቶች እጥረት ይፈጥራል፡፡

የህዝብ ብዛት ማለት በአንድ አገር ውስጥ በአንድ የተወሰነ ወቅት የሚኖሩ ሁሉም ሰዎች ቁጥር ማለት ነው፡፡

የእርሻ መሬት እጥረት

የህዝብ እድገት ጫና በኢትዮጵያ ሁለት ዓበይት ችግሮችን አስከትሏል፡፡

የማህበራዊ ግልጋሎት እጥረ

የእርሻ መሬት እጥረት

መልካም አስተዳደር፣ የህፃናት መብትና ደህንነት

መልካም አስተዳደር

የመልካም አስተዳደር መገለጫዎች

ተጠያቂነት

ግልፅነት

የህግ የበላይነት

Arabic

اقرأ :

١ ٢ ٣

مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ في المَدرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ ، عُمُرُهُ تِسعَ عَشرَةَ سَنَةً وَهُوَ يَسكُنُ في بَيتٍ جَميلٍ في حَيِّ المَطارِ ، في شارِعِ القُدسِ . قال مُحَمَّد : يا والِدي لا أستَطيعُ النَّومَ وَلاَ أستَطيعُ القِراءَةَ . صَوتُ الطَّائِراتِ مُزعِجٌ . لِماذا لا نَنتَقِلُ إلى بَيتٍ جَديدٍ ؟

قالَ والِدُهُ : اِصبِر يا وَلَدي ، هَذِهِ آخِرُ سَنَةٍ لِلمَطارِ القَديم . قال مُحَمَّد : وَهَل المَطارُ الجَديدُ داخِلَ المَدينَةِ أيضاً ؟

قالَ والِدُهُ : لا ، المَطارُ الجَديدُ خارِجَ المَدينَةِ . اِبتَسَمَ مُحَمَّدٌ ثُمَّ تَناوَلَ كِتابَهُ .

١ أكمِل الجُمَل الآتية بالكَلِمَة المُناسِبَة :

١ ـ مُحمَّدٌ .... في المَدرَسَةِ الثّانويّةِ .
١ ـ مُدرِّسٌ .
٢ ـ طالِبٌ .
٣ ـ تِلميذٌ .

٢ ـ يَسكُنُ مُحمَّدٌ في بيتٍ ....
١ ـ جَديدٍ .
٢ ـ واسِعٍ .
٣ ـ جَميلٍ .

٣ ـ بَيتُ مُحمَّدٍ في حَيِّ ....
١ ـ المَطارِ .
٢ ـ السّوقِ .
٣ ـ الجامِعَةِ .

٤ ـ يَسكُنُ مُحمَّدٌ في شارِعِ ....
١ ـ الوَزيرِ .
٢ ـ فِلسطينَ .
٣ ـ القُدسِ .

٥ ـ هذِهِ آخِرُ ....لِلمَطارِ القَديمِ .
١ ـ سَنَةٍ .
٢ ـ شَهرٍ .
٣ ـ يَومٍ .

٢ أجِب :

١ ـ أينَ يَدرُسُ مُحمَّد ؟

....

٢ ـ كَم سَنَةً عُمرُهُ ؟

....

٣ ـ في أيِّ حَيٍّ يَسكُنُ ؟

....

٤ ـ ما اسمُ الشّارِعِ الّذي يَسكُنُ فيهِ ؟

....

٥ ـ أينَ المَطارُ القَديمُ ؟

....

٦ ـ أينَ المَطارُ الجَديدُ ؟

....

٣ ضَع خطّاً تحت الكَلِمةِ الغَريبَةِ في كُلِّ مَجموعَةٍ :

١ ـ يَكتُبُ ـ يَغسِلُ ـ الكِتابُ ـ يُنظِّفُ .
٢ ـ المَسجِدُ ـ يَشتَري ـ الطّائِرَةُ ـ القَلَمُ .
٣ ـ في ـ مِن ـ إلى ـ يَقرَأُ .

٤ استبدل مع تغيير ما يلزم كما في المثالين :

م ـ لماذا لا ننتقلُ إلى بيتٍ جديد ؟
ت ـ لماذا لا ننتقلُ إلى بيتٍ جديد ؟

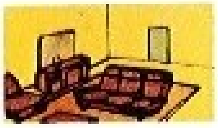
المثال (١) : م ـ (مدرسة)
ت ـ لماذا لا ننتقلُ إلى مدرسةٍ جديدة ؟

المثال (٢) : م ـ (جميل)
ت ـ لماذا لا ننتقلُ إلى مدرسةٍ جميلة ؟

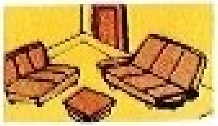
١ ـ م ـ (ملعب)
ت ـ .... ؟

٢ ـ م ـ (واسع)
ت ـ .... ؟

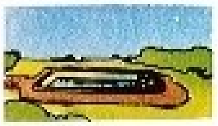
٣ ـ م ـ (غرفة)
ت ـ .... ؟



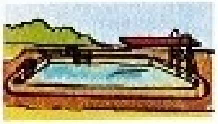
٤ ـ م ـ (صغير)
ت ـ .... ؟



٥ ـ م ـ (مسبح)
ت ـ .... ؟



٦ ـ م ـ (جديد)
ت ـ .... ؟



٧ ـ م ـ (بيت)
ت ـ .... ؟

٥ إملاء : ....

....

....

....

....

....

٦ الواجبُ المنزليُّ :

حِلِ التدريبَ الرابعَ (استبدل) في الدفترِ في المنزلِ .