አማርኛ

የዘዬና መደበኛ ቃላት

1. የዘዬ ቃላት ፡- አካባቢያዊ ቃላት ናቸው።

- ✓ ኢ-መደበኛ ቃላት ናቸው።
- ✓ በተወሰነ አካባቢ ብቻ የሚታወቁ ቃላት ናቸው።
- ✓ ለማይታወቁበት አካባቢ ያልተለመዱና ያልተዘረወተሩ (እንግዳ) የሆኑ ቃላት ናቸው።

ለምሳሌ፡-

- ✓ ምገገ
- ✓ ከሞደሮ
- ✓ ቀጠፈ
- ✓ ካውሎ
- ✓ በዕሎ
- ✓ ከፈተኝ
- ✓ ድንይ
- ✓ ባኤላ

2. መደበኛ ቃላት ፡- በብዙ አካባቢዎች የሚታወቁ ቃላት ናቸው።

-- እንግዳ ያልሆኑ ቃላት ናቸው።

-- የትኛውም ሰው በቀላሉ ሊገነዘባቸው ሊያውቃቸው የሚችሉ ቃላት ናቸው

ለምሳሌ፡- ከላይ የዘዬ ቃላት ላይ ያሉት ቃላት መደበኛ መጠሪያቸው

- ✓ ምጣድ
- ✓ ቲማቲም
- ✓ ሻይ ቅጠል
- ✓ ጥቅል ጎመን
- ✓ በቅሎ
- ✓ ከፈትልኝ
- ✓ ድንች
- ✓ ባቄላ

ውድ ተማሪዎች፡- ከገፅ 169—171 ያለውን ምንባብ አንብቡ

ገፅ 172 ተግባር 2 በራሳችሁ ስሩ

ገፅ 173 ተግባር ደብተራችሁ ላይ ፃፉ። ገፅ 174 ድር ቢያብር ...... በራሳችሁ ስሩ

ገፅ 174 -- በዓ.ነገር ውስጥ የዘዬ ቃላትን በመደበኛ ቃላት በመተካት በደብተራችሁ ላይ ፃፉ።

Social Studies

Unit Eight

Forstery

Forest is the science of developing ,caring for, cultivating and management of forests.

forest is an extensive areas of land covered trees that grow very close together.

Importance of forests

Economic importance

A source of construction materials

For making paper and packages

A source of power(fuel)

Ecological Importance

To control rapid runoff

As a habit for wild life

For enriching soil

for increasing atmosphere humidity

forestry in Ethiopia

Type and Distribution of forests

In Ethiopia forests are found at different elevation ; from 450 to 3500m elevation which is the humid part of the country .

from 2300to3300which is the arid part

Characteristics of forests

Broad altitudinal ranges

High variation in a mean annual (between 200and2300mm)rainfall

classification of forests

High land forests

Low land forests

High land forests	Low land forests
Juniperus (Tid**)**	Baphial forests
Aroundinoria (kerkeha)	Gallery (riverine)Forests
Poducarpus(Zigba)	
Aningeriya(kerero)	
Olive (weira)	

Major forest products

Woods (timber)

Gums

Medicines

Berries

Charcoal

Honey

Fibers

Barks

wax

Leaves

Major forest belts

The Tropical rainforest belt

The monsoon forest belt

The temperate deciduous forest belt

The coniferous belt

The Tropical rainforest belt is found between the equator and 23one to two North and South in the following areas .

The Amazon river basin

The Congo river basin

The monsoon lands of south east Asia

English

Imperative Sentence

- **An imperative sentence** is a type of sentence that gives instructions or advice, and expresses a command or a request.
- It ends with a full stop (.) or an exclamation mark (!).
- The subject of an imperative sentence is "you", even if "you" doesn't appear in the sentence.

Examples:

- Take the pill after a meal. (Instruction)
- Take the cookies out when they are golden. (Instruction)
- Please return to your seat. (Request)
- Close the door. (Command)
- Don't stay out at night. (Advice)
- Stop beating the dog! (Command)
- Don't eat too much food. (Advice)

Positive imperatives	Negative imperatives
Be nice to your friends.	Don't be nice to your friends.
Find my leather jacket.	Don't find my leather jacket.

Exercise

I. Write the negative form of the following positive imperative sentences.

1. Write a letter.

____

2. Sit down.

____

3. Call your mother.

____

II. Write the positive form of the following negative imperative sentences.

1. Don't use the computer.

____

2. Don't open the fridge.

____

3. Don’t take those books away. ______________________________

III. Write your own imperative sentences.

1. ______________________________

2. ______________________________

3. ______________________________

4. ______________________________

Should and Ought to

- Should and ought to are modal verbs.
- They are similar in meaning.

Should and ought to are used to give advice.

Example:

1. **Student**: I feel a serious toothache. What shall I do?
Teacher: You should/ ought to go to clinic.

1. Don’t add s to the verbs.

Examples:

A. He should respect his teachers.
(NOT: He should takes medicine)

B. He ought to take medicine.
(NOT: He ought to takes medicine)

2. To form the negative, add not after should and after ought.

Examples:

A. You shouldn’t take medicine prescribed for others.

B. You ought not to insult old people.

3. To form questions, begin your sentence with should or ought.

Examples:

A. Should I go to hospital?

B. Ought I to take medicine?

4. Should is followed by infinitive without to.

I should take medicine.

(NOT: I should to take medicine.)

Exercise

I. Choose the correct word.

1. You should/ shouldn’t drink plenty of water.
2. You should/ shouldn’t concentrate on what you are doing.
3. You ought to/ ought not to worry. It isn’t good for you.

II. Give complete answer for the questions given below.

1. I am coughing continuously. What should I do?

____

2. She is very thirsty. What should she do?

____

3. We are hungry. What should we do?

____

III. Make your own sentences using the modal verbs given below.

1. Should (Negative)

____

2. Ought to (Negative)

____

3. Should (Question)

____

4. Ought to (Question)

____

Reading

- Read "Life Threats in and around the home" on page 66-67.
- Read "Malaria" on page 75-76.
- Read "Health and exercise" on page 83-84.

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.

- ✓ 3. Vocabulary on page 68
- ✓ 6. Grammar B and C on page 71-72
- 8. Vocabulary on page 72
- 9. Writing on page 72
- 6. Grammar B On page 79-80
- 8. Vocabulary on page 81
- 9. Writing on page 81
- Writing Composition on page 82
- Word study on page 82-83
- 3. Vocabulary on page 85

Maths

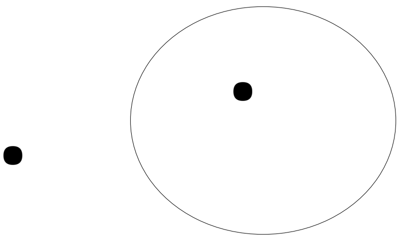
Mathematics- Grade 6

UNIT 9

CIRCLE

Definition:

- ✓ ***A Circle*** is the set of points which are equidistant from a fixed point.
- ✓ This fixed point is called Center.



Radius "r"

- ✓ It is the distance from the center to any point on the circle.
- ✓ It is a segment that connects a center with any point on the circle.

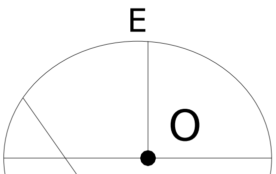
Chord

- o It issegment which connects any two points on the circle.

Diameter "d"

- ✓ It is the segmentthat connects any two points on the circle and passes through the center.
- ✓ Or it is a chord which passes through the center of the center.

Note Diameter is the largest chord.



D

A B

C

$\overline{OA}$, $\overline{OB}$, $\overline{OE}$ - radius of Circle

$\overline{AB}$ – diameter of circle O

$\overline{CD}$ - chord

Note Radius is half of a diameter.

$\Rightarrow r = \frac{d}{2}$

$\Rightarrow 2r = d$

Measuring area

9.1 Area of a circle

The area of circles is given by:

Area of a circle = π x (radius)^2; we have to multiply π by the square of its radius. $A = \pi r^2$

Where $\pi \approx 3.1$ and r = radius

Example1) If the radius of a circle is 6 cm,what is the area of the circle?

$$A = \pi r^2 = 3.14\,(6)^2 = 3.14\,(36)\ cm^2 = \underline{113.04cm^2}$$

2) Let the diameter of a circle be 10cm, what is the area of the circle?

$A = \pi r^2$, but radius is half of the diameter

$A = \pi (5cm)^2 \quad = r = \frac{1}{2}$ x 10cm = 5cm

$= 3.14\,(25)cm^2 = \underline{78.5\ cm^2}$

Area of Annuls: is the area enclosed by any two circles (area of the rings)

$A_a = A_b - A_s$, where A_a = area of the shaded region.

A_b = area of the largest circle.

A_s = area of the smallest circle.

Dear students, refer worked examples on page 99 & 100.
And also do exercise 9.1 on page in your

text book.

9.2 Circumference of a Circle

✓ The circumference of a circle is given by:

. **$C = 2\Pi$**

Where ***r = radius***, simply multiply Π by radius and multiply the product by 2.

$C = \Pi$

Or where d = diameter

Example: 1) If the radius of a circle is 7 cm,find the circumference.

$C = 2\Pi r$

$= 2\Pi(7)\text{cm} = 14\Pi\text{cm}$ you can stop here.

2) If the diameter of a circle is 11cm. Find the circumference of the circle.

$C = 2\Pi r$ but $r = \frac{1}{2}d = \frac{1}{2}(11)\text{cm} =$ 5.5 cm

$C = 2\Pi(5.5)\text{cm}$ ***or simply we use the formula, C = Πd***

$= 11\Pi\text{cm}$ ***C = Πd , C = Π(11)cm = 11Π cm***

Dear students there are also other worked examples in your text book on page 100 & 101.

And also do exercise 9.2 on page 101 by your own in your text book.

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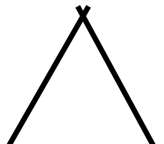
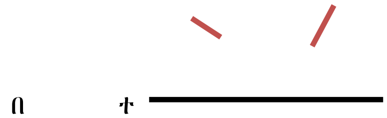
6.2 ጎነ ሶስቶችን መንደፍ

❖ የጎነ ሶስት ምስል ሶስት ውስን መስመሮችን በማገናኘት (በመገጣጠም) የሚገኝ ዝግ ምስል ነው።

ቀ

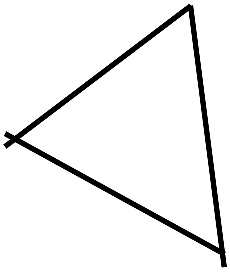
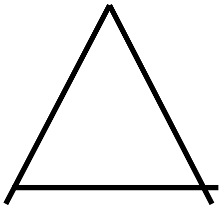
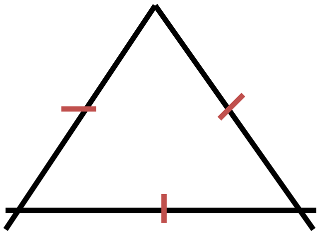




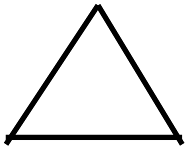
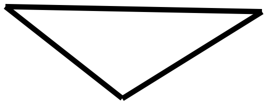
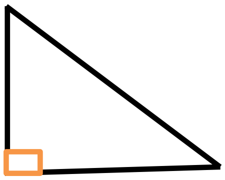
- ጎነ ሶስት ቀበተሲጻፍ∆ ቀበተ ተብሎ ነው።
- ሶስትጎኖች አሉት፡፡ እነሱም በቀ ፣ ቀተ እና በተ ናቸው።
- ሶስት ነጥቦች (ነቁጦች) አሉት።ቀ ፣ በ እና ተ ናቸው።
- በጎነ ሶስቱ ሁለት ጎኖች መካከል የሚገኙት አንግሎች የጎነ ሶስቱ ውስጣዊ አንግሎች ናቸው። እነሱም ∠ቀበተ ፣ ∠ቀተበ እና ∠ በቀተ ናቸው።

ጎነ ሶስት ምስሎች በጎናቸው ርዝመት እና በአንግሎቻቸው መጠን ይመደባሉ።

ሀ) ጎነሶስቶችበጎናቸውርዝመትመሰረትእንደሚከተለውይመደባሉ።

 ሶስቱምጎኖቹእኩልያልሆኑጎነሶስት	 የሁለቱጎኖችርዝመትተጋጣሚ(እኩል) የሆኑጎነሶስት	 የሶስቱምጎኖቹርዝመትተጋጣሚ(እኩል) የሆኑጎነሶስት

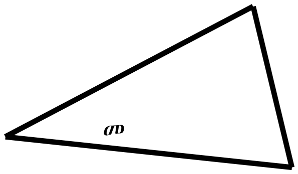
ለ) ጎነሶስቶችንበአንግሎቻቸውመጠንእንደሚከተለውይመደባሉ።

 ሹልአንግልጎነሶስት (ሶስትሹልአንግሎች) ❖ የሁሉም (የሶስቱም) አንግሎችልኬትበ $0°$ እና በ $90°$ መካከል ከሆነ	 ዝርጥአንግልጎነሶስት (አንድዝርጥአንግል) • የአንደኛውአንግልልኬትበ $90°$ እና በ $180°$ መካከልከሆነ	 ማዕዘናዊአንግልጎነሶስት (አንዱአንግልማዕዘናዊአንግል) ✓ የአንደኛውአንግልልኬትበ $90°$ ከሆነ

ውድተማሪዎችበመፅሃፋችሁላይገጽ 109 ያለውንምሳሌ 13 መሰረት በማድረግጎነሶስቶችንእንደትመንደፍእንደምንችልተለማመዱ።

__በጎነ ሶስት ምስሎች አንግሎች እና ጎኖች መካከል ያለው ዝምድና__

1) *የአንድ ጎነ ሶስት ምስል አንዱ ጎን ከሁለተኛው ጎን ከበለጠ ፣ የዚሁ ጎን ተቃራኒ የሆነው አንግል ከሁለተኛው ጎን ተቃራኒ ከሆነው አንግል ይበልጣል።*



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2) የአንድጎነሶስትምስልየአንዱአንግልከሁለተኛውአንግልከበለጠ ፣ የዚሁአንግልተቃራኒየሆነውጎንከሁለተኛውአንግልተቃራኒከሆነውጎንይበልጣል።

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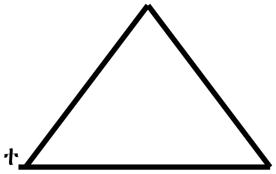

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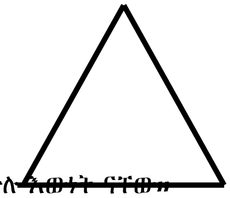
3) ጎነ ሶስት ጎኖች ተበላላጭነት የማንኛውም ጎነ ሶስት ምስል፣ የሁለቱ ጎኖች ርዝመት ድምር ከሶስተኛው ጎን ርዝመት ይበላጣል።



Δ *መሠረ* መሰረት በማድረግ የሚከተሉት ሁለት እውነት ናቸው።

1. $\overline{መሠ} + \overline{ሠረ} > \overline{መረ}$

2. $\overline{መሠ} + \overline{መረ} > \overline{ሠረ}$

3. $\overline{ሠረ} + \overline{መረ} > \overline{መሠ}$

ምሳሌ፥ ከተሰጡት የጎነ ሶስት ምስል ጎኖች ርዝመት መሆን የሚችለው የትኛው ነው።

ሀ) 4 ሳ.ሜ፣ 3 ሳ.ሜ ፤ 8 ሳ.ሜ

ለ) 6 ሳ.ሜ ፣ 9 ሳ.ሜ ፣ 4 ሳ.ሜ

<u>መፍትሄ</u>

ሀ)   3 ሳ.ሜ+ 8 ሳ.ሜ > 4 ሳ.ሜ

8 ሳ.ሜ + 4 ሳ.ሜ > 3 ሳ.ሜ

4 ሳ.ሜ + 3 ሳ.ሜ¿ 8 ሳ.ሜ ስለዚህ ይህ የጎነ ሶስት ምስል ርዝመት መሆን አይችልም።

ለ)   6 ሳ.ሜ + 9 ሳ.ሜ > 4 ሳ.ሜ

9 ሳ.ሜ + 4 ሳ.ሜ > 6 ሳ.ሜ

6 ሳ.ሜ +4 ሳ.ሜ >   9 ሳ.ሜ

ስለዚህ ሶስቱም የጎነ ሶስት ምስል ርዝመት መሆን ይችላሉ።

ውድተማሪዎች ገጽ 112 *ላይ ያለውን መልመጃ* 6.3 (1-4) *ስሩ።*

የተቀናጀ ሳይንስ

5.2 የሰው ሥርዓተ-ነርቭና ሆርሞኖች

ስርዓተ-ነርቭ ምንድነው?፦ የተለያዩ የሰውነታችን አባል አካላት እንደ አንድ ተቀናጅተው እንዲሰሩ የሚያስተባብረና የሚቆጣጠር ሥርዓት ነው።የሰው ስርዓተ ነርቭ ሶስት ዋና ዋና ክፍሎች አሉት።

ሀ. የስሜት ተቀባይ አባላካላት (ዓይን፣ቆዳ፣ጆሮና የመሳሰሉት)

ለ. ማዕከላዊ ስርዓተ-ነርቭ (አንጎልና ሰረሰርን)

ሐ. ከዋኝ አባላካላት (ጡንቻዎች እና ዕጢዎች)

በሰውነት ውስጥ የስርዓተ-ነርቭ ሚና

ሶስት ዋናዋና የነርቭ ህዋስ ዓይነቶች ይገኛሉ። እነርሱም

ሀ. **የስሜት ነርቭ ህዋሳት (አምጤ የነርቭ ክሮች)፦** መልዕክትን ወደ ማዕከላዊ ስርዓተ-ነርቭ   የሚወስዱ የነርቭ ህዋሳት ናቸው።

ለ. **አጓዳኝ የነርቭ ህዋሳት፦** በማዕከላዊ ስርዓተ-ነርቭ ውስት የሚገኙት የነርቭ ህዋሳት ናቸው።   እነዚህ የነርቭ ህዋሳት የስሜት የነርቭ ሕዋሳትን ከቀስቃሽ የነርቭ ሕዋሳት ጋር   የሚያገናኙ ሲሆኑ በሁለቱ የነርቭ ህዋሳት መካከል ይገኛሉ።

ሐ. **ቀስቃሽ የነርቭ ህዋሳት ህዋሳት (ወሳዴ የነርቭ ክሮች)፦** ምላሽን ከማዕከላዊ ስርዓተ-ነርቭ   ወደ ከዋኝ አባል አካላት የሚወስዱ ናቸው። ስርአተ ነርቭ ከሁለት ስርዓተ-ነርቭ   የተዋቀረ ነው።እነዚህም ማዕከላዊ ስርዓተ-ነርቭና ዘርፋዊ ስርዓተ-ነርቭ በመባል   ይታወቃሉ።

አንጎልና ሰረሰር

የአንጎል ዋናዋና ክፍሎች ምን ምን ናቸው?

አንጎል 3 ዋና ዋና ክፍሎች አሉት። እነርሱም

1. ቀዳማይ አንጎል   2. መሃል አንጎል   3. ዳህራይ አንጎል ይባላሉ።

የአንጎል ተግባራት ሠንጠረዥ 5.2.1 ን ፃፉት። ገፅ 181

የሰረሰር ተግባራት ምንድን ናቸው?

ሰረሰር ከሰረሰርጌ አንጎል የሚቀትል መቃማ የሆነ ከነርቭ ሕበረ-ህዋሳት በራሰና በደንደስ መሃከል ሚያልፍ የሚዕከላዊ ስርዓተ-ነርቭ ክፍል ነው። ሰረሰር ሁለት ክፍሎች አሉት ። እነሱም

ሀ. ውጫዊ ክፍል፡- ነጭ አካል ነው፤

ለ. ውስጣዊ ክፍል፡- ቡሌ አካል ይባላል። ቡሌ አካል የብዙ አይገዜ ክንውኖችና ያልተወሳሰበ ቅፅበት መቆጣጠርያ ማዕከል ነው።

ቅፅበት ምንድን ነው

ቅፅበት (ቅፅበታዊ ድርጊቶች) ፈጣንና አውቶማቲክ የሆነ ለውስጣዊና ለውጫዊ ቀስቃሽ ምላሽ የሚሰጥ ኢፍላጎታዊ ክንውን ነው። ለምሳሌ ፡- እግር በመርፌ ወይም በሹል ነገር ሲወጋ፣ ዓይን ለደማቅ ብርሃን ሲጋለት ዓይን ቶሎ መጨፈን ወዘተ.

የቅፅበት ሂደት እንደ ሚከተለው ይገለፃል።

- ቀስቃሽ መልዕክት አምጤ ህዋስ ነርቭ ማዕከላዊ ስርዓተ-ነርቭ ወሳዴ ስርዓተ-ነርቭ ከዋኝ አካል/ጡንቻና ዕጢ ምላሽ

ሆርሞኖችና ተግባራቸው

ዝግ ዕጢዎች የሚያመጩአቸው ኬሚካዊ ውህዶች (ሆርሞኖች) የሰውነት ተግባራት ይቆታጠራሉለ፣ያስተባብራሉ። በደም ተሸካሚነት መልዕክታቸውን ወደተፈለገው የሰውነት ክፍል ያደርሳሉ። ሰንጠንዥ 5.2.2 ፃፉት ገፅ 184

መልመጃ

የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች መልሱ

1. የሰው ስርዓተነርቭ ስንት ክፍሎች አሉት።
2. የስመተ፣አጓዳኝ፣ ቀስቃሽ የነርቭ ህዋሳት ተግባራቸውን አብራሩ።
3. የኢንሱሊንና የግልካጎን ተመሳሳይነታቸውንና ልዩነታቸውን ፃፉ።
4. የአንጎል ክፍሎቸን ፃፉ።

Science

8.2.2 Solids, Liquids and Gases

Solids and liquids have affixed volume at any given temperature.

Gases can be compressed they do not have affixed volume.

Solid , liquids and Gases compared

In solid: the particles are tightly packed together. They are able to vibrate rapidly but can only move slightly.

In a liquid: the particles are able to move freely within the bounds of the liquid.

In gases: the particles are completely free and move very rapidly until they reach the boundary of the space.

There for gases have much bigger space between the particles than solid or liquid.

8.3 Density

Density is the ratio of mass per volume. The Sl unit of density is g/cm3.

D=M/V

E.g If the mass of the matter is 50gram and its volume is 5cm3. Then calculate the density of the matter.

Given	**Require**	**solution**
Mass=50g	Density?	Density = mass/volume
Volume=5cm3		Density= 50g/5cm3 = 10g/cm3

8.3.2 Mixtures

A mixture contains two or more different parts which can be separated by physical method.

Solid mixture: the mixture of solid materials with metal or non Metals. This kind of mixture is called analog. E.g steel, brass

Liquid mixture: various drinks are made by mixing water with other substances. E.g alcohol

Gaseous mixture: the mixture of airs or gases. E.g N, O, Co2 etc

8.3.3 Solutions

It is a mixture of one or more solid substances dissolved in a liquid.

The rate at which a solute dissolves in solvent is speed up by:

- ✓ Heating
- ✓ String
- ✓ Smaller particles in size.

Raising: the temperature of a solution allows more of the solute to dissolve in it.

8.3.4 Suspensions

Particle of an insoluble substance are mixed with a solvent.

Read chapter cheek list and key words page 79-81

Do the exercise in your text book page 81-82 (1-4)

Spoken

What you might say about your state of mind/others

- I want to get my thoughts. (I want to organize my thoughts in order)
- My brain isn't functioning all that well. (My brain isn't thinking well today.)
- When someone is tired or busy with certain emotions.
- She went on collecting her or his thoughts.
- I need to get my thoughts together.
- I let my thoughts drift to ……. (I let my attention drift to)
- My trance wore off. (My trance gone.)
- You kept me thinking.
- You got me thinking.
- She is always on my mind. (I can't stop thinking about her.)
- I am full of broken thoughts. (means randon or serious thoughts.)
- I never thought about it. (It never crossed my mind)
- I am trying to clear my thoughts. (I am trying to get my thoughts straight.)
- John is deep in thought.
- Put that thought a side!(forget that thought!)
- My mind doesn't want to accept this.
- His mind is miles away. (He is in another world.)
- Sorry, I had my mind on something else. (I was thinking something else.)

Encouraging thoughts

Objective of the lesson:
At the end of this lesson, each student will be able to:

Develop a sense of welcoming and appreciating others ideas.

- ✓ Nice thought!
- ✓ That's beautiful thought!
- ✓ A welcome thought!

Expressing shock

- ❖ What a horrible idea!
- ❖ That's so dark!
- ❖ How awful !
- ❖ That's a terrible thought!
- ❖ How horrid!

ህብረተሰብ

ምዕራፍ አራት

ህዝባዊ ጉዳዮች

የሥነ ህዝብ ጉዳዮች

ኤች አይ ቪ ወይም ኤድስን ለመዋጋት የማህበረሰቡ አጋርነት ና የዜግነት ድርሻን መወጣት

- ➢ የምጣኔ ሀብት ና የማህበራዊ ችግሮች መንስኤ ነው።
- ➢ የተማሩና ሙያ ያላቸዉን ሰዎች ህወት ያጠፋል።
- ➢ ህፃናትን ያላሳዳጊ ና አረጋውያንን የለጧሪ ቀባሪ ያስቀራል።
- ➢ ይህ ሁኔታ ደግሞ የህገርን እድገት ይገታል።

ኤች አይ ቪ ወይም ኤድስን ለመዋጋት ጠቃሚ ዘዴዎች

- ➢ ልቅ የሆነ ግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት አለማድረግ
- ➢ ስለታም ነገሮችን በጋራ አለመጠቀም
- ➢ በበሽታው ለተያዙ ሰዎች ሳያገሉ እንክብካቤ ማድረግ

እንክብካቤ ና ድጋፍ መስጠት

የኤች አይ ቪ ወይም ኤድስ በሽታ በደማቸው ያለባቸውን ወገኖች አለማግለልና ተገቢዉን እንክብካቤ ማድረግ ነው። ወላጆቻቸዉን ያጡ ህፃናትን ተገቢዉን እንክብካቤ በማድርግ ብቁ ዜጋ እንዲሆኑ ድጋፍ መስጠትና አለኝታነትን በተለያዩ መንገድ በመግለፅ ከጎናቸው መቆም ወዘተ ናቸው።

ፈጣን የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት

ፈጣን የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት ማለት በአንድ ሀገር የህዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ማለት ነው።

ፈጣን የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት ውጤቶች

- ✓ የምግብ እጥረት
- ✓ የልዩ ልዩ በሽታዎች መከሰት
- ✓ የመኖሪያ ና የእርሻ ቦታ እጥረት
- ✓ የአካባቢ አየር ንብረት ለውጥ

ለህዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር መፍትሔዎች

የአንድን ሀገር ምጣኔ ሀብት የህዝቡን ፍላጎት ሊያሟላ በሚችልበት ደረጃ ማሳደግ ነው።

የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገትን ህዝብን በማስተማር መገደብ ወዘተ...ናቸው።

መልመጃ

1 ኤች አይቪ ወይም ኤድስ በቤተሰብና በህግር ላይ የሚያስከትለው ጉዳት ምንድነው?

2 ኤች አይ ቪ ወይም ኤድስን እንዴት መከላከል ይቻላል?

3 ፈጣን የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት ማለት ምን ማለት ነው?

4 የፈጣን ህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት ውጤቶች ምነድናቸው?

5 የኤች አዩ ቨ ወዩም ኢድስ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው?

ስነ - ዜጋ

ምዕራፍ ዘጠኝ

የቁጠባ ባህል

የቁጠባ ጠቀሜታ

መሰረታዊ ፍላጎቶችን አሟልቶ ለመኖር

ያልታሰቡ ችግሮች በሚያጋጥሙ ጊዜ ለመቋቋም

ራስን ለመቻል

በራስ የመተማመን ችሎታ እዲኖር ይጠቅማል

ጥገኝነት ወይም የበታችነት ስሜት እንዳይኖር ይጠቅማል

በህመምናበእርጅና ወቅት የሌሎችን እጅ ከማየት ያድናል

ልዩ ልዩ የመቆጠቢያ ዘዴዎች

አላስፈላጊ ወጪዎችን ማስወገድ ወይም መቀነስ

ራስንና ቤተሰብን በእቅድና በዓቅም ልክ ማስተዳደር

ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ እንዲኖር ማድረግ ወዘተ ናቸው።

በአካባቢ የቁጠባ ባህልን የሚፃረሩ ተግባራት

ከአቅም በላይ ድግስ

ኋላቀር አመለካከት ወዘተ...ናቸው።

መልመጃ

1 ቁጠባ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው?

2 የቁጠባ ጠቀሜታ ምንድነው?

3 የመቆጠቢያ ዘዴ ሲባል ምን ማለት ነው?

4 ከቁጠባ አኳያ ኋላቀር አመለካከት ማለት ምን ማለት ነው?

5 የቁጠባ አይነቶች ምን ምን ናቸው?

ስነ ጥበብ

ምዕራፍ ሰባት

ቅርፃ ቅርፅ

****መግቢያ*** ፦ ቅርፃ ቅርፅ የረጅም ዘመን ታሪክ ያለውና ከትውልድ ወደ ትውልድ በዘመናዊ መንገድ እዚህ የደረሰ የስነ ጥበብ ዘርፍ ነው።

7.1 መሰረታዊ ቅርፃ ቅርፅ በፔፐር ማሽ

*ፔፐር ማሽንና ሌሎች መሰረታዊ ቁሳቁሶችን በመጠቀም የተለያዩ ቅርፃ ቅርፆችንና ዲዛይኖችን መስራት ይቻላል።

*ፔፐር ማሽ የሚለው ቃል ከፈረንሳይ ቃል የመጣ ሲሆን ትርጉሙም የተቦካ ወረቀት ማለት ነዉ።

-ፔፐር ማሽ በዋነኛነት ቁርጥራጭ ወረቀቶችን የተለያዩ ማጣበቂያ በመጠቀምና ቀላቅሎ በማቡካት የሚመጣውን ውጤት ለቅርፃ ቅርፅ የምናውልበት ነው።

የፔፐር ማሽ ቅርፃ ቅርፅ አሰራር ዓይነቶች

ሁለት ዓይነት መሰረታዊ የአሰራር አይነቶች አሉት

1.የተዘጋጀ ፔፐር ማሽ በመጠቀም በቀጥታ የምንሰራው ሲሆን

2.ቁርጥራጭ ወረቀቶችን በመቆራርጥና መገልገያ ቁሳቁስ ላይ በማጣበቂያ በመለጣጠፍ የምንሰራው ነው።

የተዘጋጀ ፔፐር ማሽ በመጠቀም በቀጥታ የአሰራር ሂደት

1 የተቦካ ወርቀት ማዘጋጀት

2.የቅርፅ ዓይነት ለማጠናከር ይርዳ ዘንድ ሽቦ ወይም ስንጥር ውስጣዊ ቅርፁን ማዘጋጀት

3.የተቦካውን ወረቀት በትንሽ በትንሹ በተዘጋጀው ውስጣዊ ቅርፅ ላይ በመለጣጠፍ የሚፈለገውን ቅርፅ ውጫዊ ክፍል ቀስ በቀስ በመገንባት ስራቸውን ማጠናከር።

መልመጃ 1

1.ተማሪዎች በቀላሉ እቤት ውስጥ በመሆን በቀላሉ የፔፐር ማሽን እየሰራችሁ ተለማመዱ?

ሰ. ማ .ጎ

5.2.2 የገና ጨዎታ ሕጎችና የመጫወቻ ሜዳ

* የገና ባህላዊ ጨዋታ የሚከናወነው በእያንዳንዱ ቡድን አንድ የግብ ጠበቂና ዘጠኝ ሐሜዳ ተጭዋች አለው፡፡

*የገና ጨዋታ አላማ እያንዳንዱ ተጨዋች የገና ዱላውን በመጠቀም ከእንጨት ወይም ከፕላስቲክ በተሰራ ሩር ወይም ጥንግ ሕጉ በሚፈቅደው አጨዋወት መሰረት በመምታትና በማቀባበል በተተቃራኒ ቡድን ግብ በማግባትና የራስን ግብ በመከላከል የሚጫወቱት ባሕላዊ ጨዋታ ነው፡፡

፨የመወዳደሪያ እቃዎችና ሜዳ

ሀ.የሩር (ጥንግ)ዓይነትና መጠን

- ሩር ወይም ጥንግ የገና መጫወቻ ሲሆን ፦ከሐረግ ፣ከጠፍርና ከፕላስቲክ በክብ ቅርፅና ቀለሙ ነጭ ሆኖ ይሰራል፡፡

*ክብደቱ 100 ግራም

*የዙሪያው መጠን ከ 25-30 ሴ.ሜ

ለ.የገና መጫውቻ ዱላ መጠንና አሰራር

*የገና መጫወቻ ዱላ

፡፡ ቁመት=1 ሜ ሲሆን ከታች የተቆለመመው ደግሞ 1.05 ሴ.ሜ ስፋት አለው፡፡

፡፡ውፍረት=10 ሴ.ሜ

፡፡ክብደት=500-550 ግራም

*የገና መጫወቻ ዱላ የሚሰራው ከእንጨት፣ከቅርቀሃ፣ከፕላስቲክ ይዘጋጃል፡፡

ሐ.የገና መጫወቻ ሜዳ መጠን

፨ ርዝመት = 90-100 ሜትር

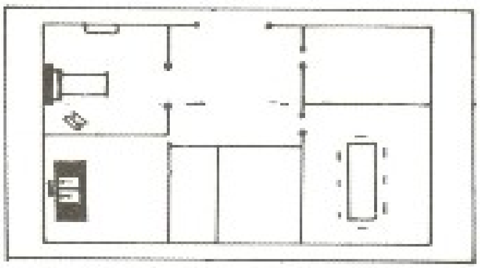
፨ ወርድ=45-50 ሜትር

*የገና መጫወቻ ሜዳ በአራት ማዕዘን ቅርፅ ይሰራል፡፡

*ሜዳው የተስተካከለና ሩሯን በደንብ ለማንከባለል የሚያስችል መሆን አለበት ፡፡

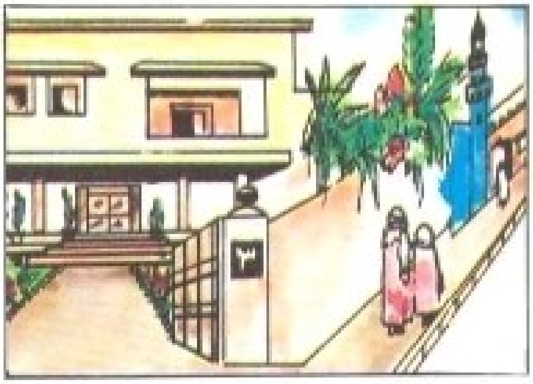
Arabic

حُجْرَةُ النَّوْمِ،
وَحُجْرَةُ الطَّعامِ،
وَحُجْرَةُ المَكْتَبِ.

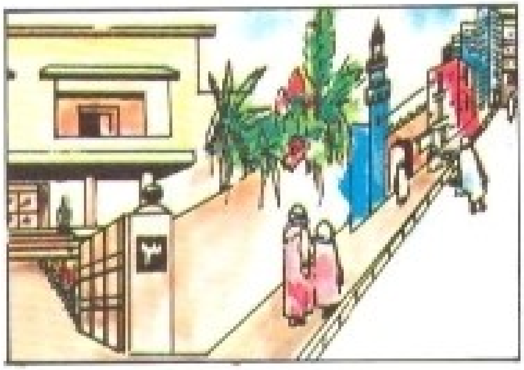


هَلْ في البَيْتِ مكانُ اسْتِقْبالٍ ؟
نـَعَمْ، في البَيْتِ مَكَانُ اسْتِقْبَالٍ.

هَلْ أَمَامَ البَيْتِ حَديقَة ؟
نـَعَمْ ، أَمَامَ البَيْتِ حَديقَة.



هَلِ البَيْتُ قَريبٌ مِنَ المَسْجِـدِ ؟
نـَعَمْ، البَيْتُ قَريبٌ مِنَ المَسْجِـدِ.



هَلِ البَيْتُ قَريبٌ مِنَ السُوقِ ؟
لا ، البَيْتُ بَعيدٌ عَنِ السُوقِ.

اختر الكلمة المناسبة :

بَكْرٌ .... في الشَّارِع. (يُغْلِق- يَجْرِي -يَفْتَح)

بَكْرٌ .... الكِتَاب. (يَقْرَأ- يَأْكُل-يَمْشي)

الرَّجُلُ .... السُّلَّم. (يَضْحَك- يُسَلِّم-يَصْعَد)

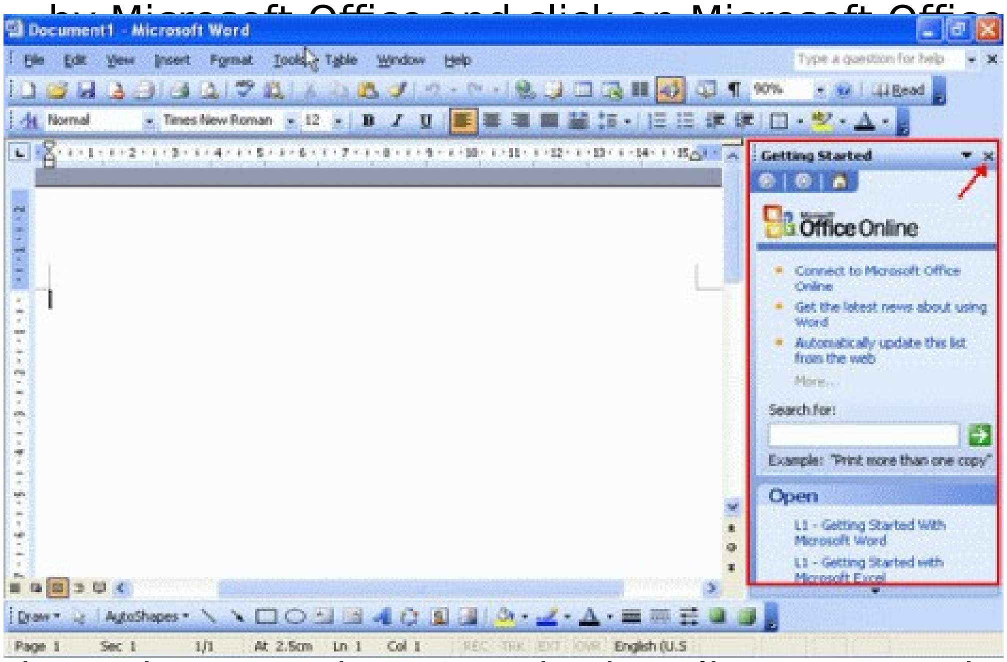
الضَّابِط .... جَوَازَ السَّفَر. (يَفْحَص- يَشْرَب-يَجْلِس)

رَجُل المُرُور .... أَمَامَ إِشَارَةِ المُرور. (يَنام – يُغْلِق-يَقِف)

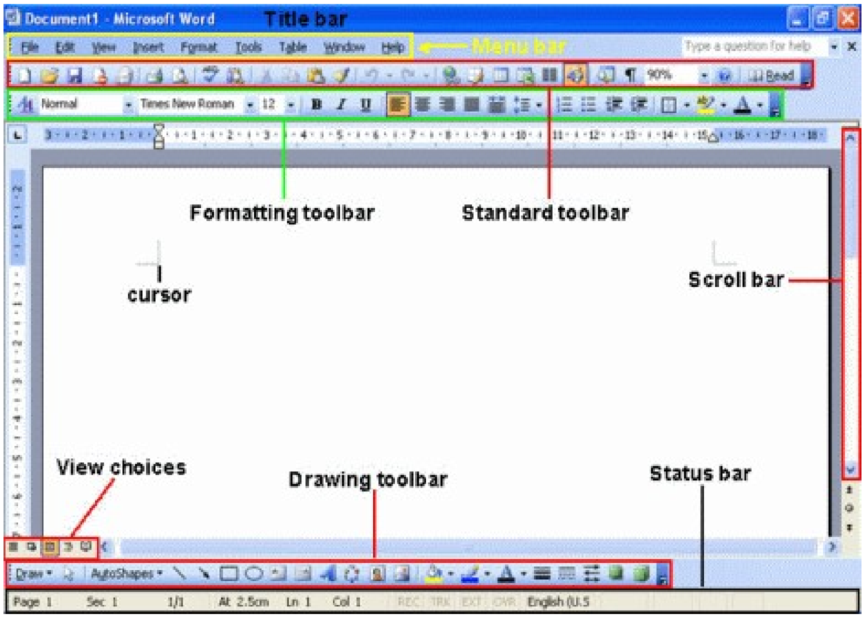
الحَارِسُ .... أَمَامَ القَفَصِ. (يَجْلِس- يَنْزِل- يَدْخُلُ)

To start Word using the Windows Start menu

- Click on the Start button, point to All Programs, following by Microsoft Office and click on Microsoft Office Word



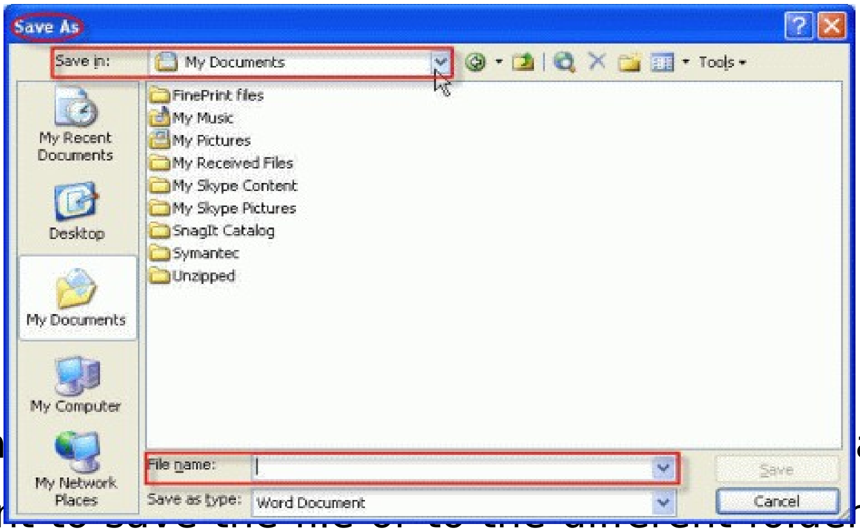
Th features; such as the Menu bar, Standard toolbar, Formatting toolbar, etc.



To insert text into a document

To enter text, just start typing! The text will appear where the blinking cursor is located. For example, you can type the following text into it accordingly. My name is Tekalign. Today I just learn how to type using MS Word.

To save a file
From the File menu, click Save.



From th ation where you wa r by clicking on it.

In the File name box, type in the file name that you would like to give (e.g. File1).

Click on the Save button.

To close a document

From File menu, select Close.

To exit Microsoft Word
Click on the Close icon displayed on the top-right corner of the Word screen.

Background, Borders & Margins

1. Background

Use

Using the Background feature; you can apply a different color or a texture to the background of your document.

How

To change the background of the document; click on Format menu from the menu bar at the top of the application. Move your cursor to Background. Using the sub-menu, you can

select any Color or Fill Effects for the background of the document.