



Name: _____	Grade 2 Section: _____	Roll no. _____
2012 E.C	1 st Semester	Science

Unit 8
Magnet

What is magnet?

- ✓ Magnets attract some objects
- ✓ This means magnets can pick up or pull some objects like nail, pin...etc.
- ✓ Magnets have different size and shape

Example: - Horse shoe magnet

Bar magnet

Magnetic and non -magnetic material

- Magnetic materials are materials that can be pulled by a magnet.

Example: - nail, pin, blade, cutter coin

- Non- magnetic materials are materials that cannot be pulled by a magnet.

Example: - paper, wood, clothes, plastic

Homework

I. Give the correct answer.

1. Name three materials that are attached by magnets.

_____, _____, _____

2. Name three materials that are not attached by magnets.

_____, _____, _____

3. Write two types of magnets.

_____, _____

4. Materials that can be pulled by a magnet are called _____.

5. Materials that cannot be pulled by a magnet are called _____.

Uses of magnets

- ✓ Magnets have many uses. Some of these are:-
 - For making tape recorder, doorbell, television etc.
- ✓ Magnet also can help to hold things or to lift up things.

Home work on page 71

Poles of magnet

Magnetic poles

A magnet has two poles. These are:-

- South pole and
 - North pole
- The north and south poles are found at the opposite ends of the magnet.
- Like poles (same poles) of two magnets repel each other.
- Example :- south pole and south pole repel each other
- Unlike poles (opposite poles) of two magnets attract each other.
- Example:- north pole and south pole attract each other

Home work

I. Circle the correct answer.

1. Like poles of a magnet _____ each other.
A. repel B. attract C. both
2. Magnets have _____ poles.
A. three B. four C. two
3. Materials that can be pulled by a magnet are called _____.
A. magnetic material B. non-magnetic material
C. plastic material
4. Unlike pole of a magnet _____ each other.
A. attract B. repel C. all
5. Which have different size and shape?
A. magnet B. poles C. all

Revision exercises

Homework on page 75

Review exercise 1 and 2

Revision exercise 1.

I. Write true or false.

1. Magnets attract all objects. _____
2. Magnets have different size and shapes. _____
3. Magnetic materials are materials that cannot be pulled by a magnet. _____
4. Magnets are used in making tape recorder, television and doorbell. _____
5. Non-magnetic materials are materials that can be pulled by a magnet. _____

Revision exercise 2.

I. Give the correct answer.

1. We measure mass by using _____.
2. We measure time by using _____.
3. We measure length by using _____.
4. List down three units of mass.

_____, _____, _____

5. List down three units of length

_____, _____, _____

6. List down three units of time.

_____, _____, _____

Revision

Home work

I. Fill in the blank spaces.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 1 km = _____ m | 5. 1 hr = _____ min |
| 2. 1 m = _____ cm | 6. 1 min = _____ sec. |
| 3. 1 kg = _____ g | 7. 1 hr = _____ sec. |
| 4. 1 g = _____ cg | 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ kg = _____ g. |

II. Give the correct answer.

1. Write three form of matter with their examples

A. _____

Example:- _____, _____, _____

B. _____

Example:- _____, _____, _____

C. _____

Example:- _____, _____, _____

III. Fill in the blank spaces by using the given words in the box.

Kilogram meter/centimeter 200cm 300sec
500g kilogram gram

1. Large distance is expressed in _____.
2. Five minutes = _____ sec.
3. Big mass is expressed in _____.
4. Two meters is equal _____ centimeter.
5. Length is expressed in _____ and _____.
6. Half kilogram is equal to _____ g.
7. Small mass is expressed in _____.



Name: _____ Grade 2 Section: _____ Roll no. _____
2012 E.C 2nd Semester English grammar

A. Read and study the following note about adjectives.

Adjectives

- An adjective is a word that describe or gives information about a noun or a pronoun.

Example:-

- The black dog barking. The word black describes the noun dog.

✓ There are different types of adjectives.

1. Adjectives of number.

Example:- one, two, four, hundred....etc.

2. Adjectives of size.

Example:- big, thin, wide, tall, slim ,huge...etc.

3. Adjectives of quality.

Example:- hones, beautiful, kind, clever, brilliant ,handsome...etc.

4. Adjectives of quantity.

Example:- many, half, few, little, enough, some...etc.

5. Adjectives of shape.

Example:- circular, oval, triangular, square, straight, round ...etc.

6. Adjectives of colour.

Example:- yellow, red, white, green, pink, grey..etc.

7. Possessive adjectives

Example:- my, our, your, its, their, her, his...etc.

8. Demonstrative adjectives

Example:- this, that, these, those...etc.

N:B refer your text book from page 51-52

Exercise 1.

I. Match the given adjectives with their types of adjectives.

“A”

- _____ 1. Adjectives of number
- _____ 2. Adjectives of size
- _____ 3. Adjectives of quality
- _____ 4. Adjectives of quantity
- _____ 5. Adjectives of shape
- _____ 6. Adjectives of colour
- _____ 7. Possessive adjectives
- _____ 8. Demonstrative adjectives

“B”

- A. many, few, much
- B. three, five, six
- C. this, that, these
- D. my, our, her
- E. black, white, red
- F. small, fat, wide
- G. honest, kind, clever
- H. oval, square, round

Exercise 2.

II. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

- _____ 1. Meilit is a beautiful girl which one is an adjective?
A. Girl B. beautiful C. Meilit D. is
- _____ 2. My father is an honest man. What kind of adjective is the word honest?
A. Adjective of color C. Adjective of number
B. Adjective of size D. Adjective of quality
- _____ 3. Which one of adjective of shape?
A. Our B. this C. square D. yellow
- _____ 4. Their mother is a doctor. Which one is an adjective?
A. Mother B. doctor C. is D. their
- _____ 5. She was many friends. The word many is _____.
A. Verb B. noun C. adjective D. pronoun

B. Read and study the following note about comparison.

Comparison of Adjectives

- We use degrees of comparison to describe and compare qualities of nouns.

✓ There are three degrees of comparison.

1. Positive degree :-

A) Is used to describe one person or thing.

Example:- Habtamu is a good boy.

Kidus is a handsome boy.

B) Is used to compare persons or things of the same quality.

Example:- Dawit is as handsome as kidus.

Keneya is not as large as Ethiopia.

2. Comparative degree:- denotes a higher degree of quality than positive degree.

It is used to compare two or two set of persons or things.

- Comparatives always followed by than.

Example:-

1. Meron is taller than Ali.

2. Blen is more beautiful than saron.

3. Superlative degree:- denotes a higher degree of quality . it is used when more than two persons or things are compared. The superlative degree is preceded by the definite article the.

Example:-

1. Asia is the largest continent in the world.

2. Nardos is the shortest girl in her class.

Degree of comparison formation

A. By adding -er and -est to the positive.

Positive

comparative

superlative

tall	taller	tallest
long	longer	longest
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest

B. By changing 'y' in to 'i' and adding '-er' and '-est' to the positive form.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
pretty	prettier	prettiest
dry	drier	driest
healthy	healthier	healthiest

C. By adding more and most to the positive degree.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

D. Irregular comparison.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
little	less	least

_____ 5. My brother's bag is as _____ as my bag.

A. heavy

B. heavier

C. heaviest

_____ 6. Elephant is the _____ land animal.

A. big

B. bigger

C. biggest

C. Read and study about simple present tense.

Simple present tense

✓ We use simple present tense when something happens sometimes or often.

✓ We use also simple present tense when the action is general and the statement is always true.

Examples:-

1. I live in Addis Ababa.

2. The sun rises in the east.

3. Water boils at 100°C.

4. She speaks French fluently.

- If the subjects are he, she and it, they take 's', 'es' or 'ies' at the end of the verbs.

Examples:-

1. He goes to supermarket every Thursday

2. She plays handball every Friday.

3. The cat drinks milk.

Exercise 1.

I. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

_____ 1. I _____ my teeth every morning.

A. washes

B. wash

C. washing

_____ 2. We _____ our grandmother every week.

A. visit

B. visiting

C. visits

_____ 3. The cat _____ on the mat.

A. sit

B. sitting

C. sits

_____ 4. He _____ football every Saturday.

A. playing

B. play

C. plays

_____ 5. They _____ water every day.

A. drinks

B. drink

C. drinking

II. Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the bracket.

1. Abel _____ TV every day. (watch, watches)

2. Children _____ sweet very much. (love, loves)

3. My mother _____ food. (cook, cooks)

4. We _____ our breakfast. (eat, eats)

5. You _____ water. (fetch, fetches)

D. Read and passage 'Sinzero' from your text book on page 44.

Vocabulary

1. Tickle- to move your fingers on a sensitive part of somebody's body in a way that makes laugh.

2. Strange - unusual or surprising

3. Puzzle - unable to understand

4. Carpenter - a person whose job is making and repairing wooden objects.

5. Puppet - a model of a person or an animal that can be made to move.

Exercise 1.

I. Choose the correct answer based on the given passage. (sinzero)

_____ 1. What did the old carpenter buy?

A. car

B. wood

C. metal

_____ 2. What kind of wood is it?

A. old

B. new

C. strange

_____ 3. Who said "stop laughing!"?

A. The puppet

B. the old man

C. the girl

_____ 4. What did the carpenter decide?

A. to send Sinzero to school

B. to sell sinzero

C. to send Sinzero to hospital

_____ 5. What is the name of puppet?

A. Selamawit

B. Selam

C. Sinzero



Name: _____	Grade 2	Section: _____	Roll no. _____
2012	E.C	2 nd Semester	Math I

Point, Line, Ray and Line segments

A. Point:- is a zero dimensional object and denoted by a dot.

- ✓ Point can be named by capital letters.

Example:- a. A point A

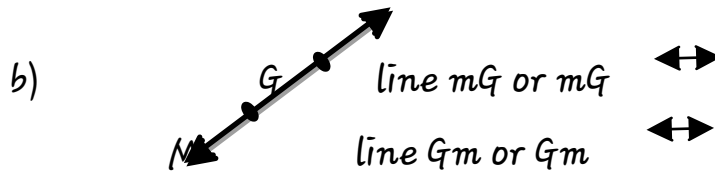
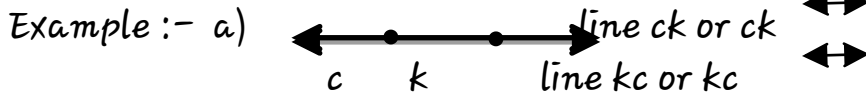
b. M point M

- ✓ A collection of point

B. Line:- a one dimensional objects goes endlessly in both direction.

- ✓ Line does not have starting and ending point.

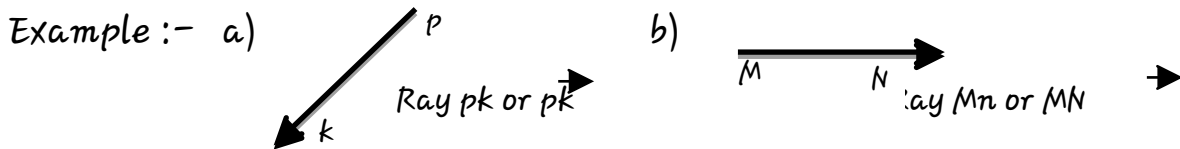
- ✓ Line can be named by two points on it.



C. Ray :- is a parts of a line that begins at a particular point and extends endlessly in one direction.

- ✓ Ray has only one starting point.

- ✓ Ray can be named by starting point and a point that a ray pass through it.



D. Line segment:- is parts of a line that have two end points.

- ✓ Line segment has starting and ending points
- ✓ Line segment can be named by starting and ending points.

Example:- a) $M \text{ --- } G$ b) $D \text{ --- } C$
 Line segment MG or $M\bar{G}$ line segment DC or DC
 Line segment GM or $G\bar{M}$ line segment CD or Cd

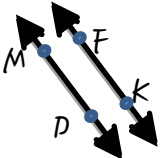
Note

- We cannot compare line and ray.
- Line segment can be compared.

Parallel and intersecting lines.

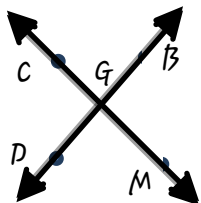
Parallel line (//):- are always the same distance a point.

- ✓ Parallel line never meets each other.
- ✓ Parallel line cannot have common point.

Example:-  line FK is parallel to line MD
 $FK // MD$

Intersecting lines:- are lines that meet or cross each other in a particular point.

- Two intersecting line have only one common point.



Line DB intersects line CM

The intersection point of DB and CM is the point G .

Point G is their common point.

Exercise

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. A line that crosses each other is called _____.
 A. Parallel B. intersecting C. point
2. Two lines have _____ intersecting points.
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
3. _____ denoted by a dot.
 A. Ray B. line C. point

II. Matching

"A"

"B"

_____ 1. Ray

A. does not have common point

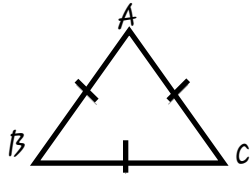
- i. The points A, B and C are the vertices of $\triangle ABC$
- ii. The line segments \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} and \overline{AC} are the sides of $\triangle ABC$.

Note:-

- A triangle has three sides, three vertices and three angles.
- The three angles always add to 180°.
- There are three types of triangle based on the length of the sides.

Equilateral triangle

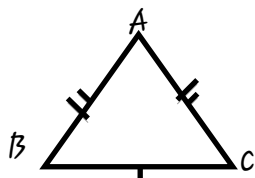
- ✓ It has three equal sides and three equal inside angle.



Line $AB = \text{line } BC = \text{line } AC$

Isosceles triangle

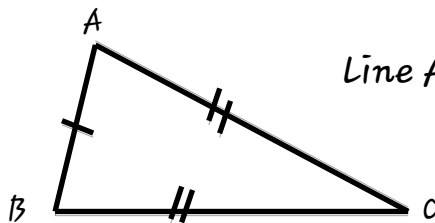
- ✓ It has two equal length sides and two equal angles



- line $AB = \text{line } AC$
- line $AB \neq \text{line } BC$
- line $BC \neq \text{line } AC$

Scalene triangle

- ✓ It has no equal length sides and no equal inside angles.



Line $AB \neq \text{line } AC \neq \text{line } BC$

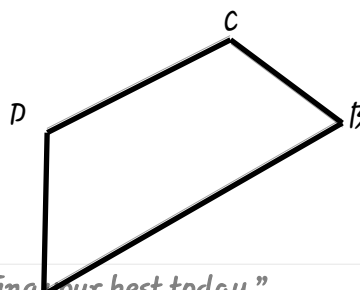
- ✓ \neq not equal to sign.

Quadrilateral

- ✓ Quadrilateral just means “four sides” (quad means four, lateral means side).

A quadrilateral has four-sides, it is 2 dimensional (a flat shape), closed (the lines join up) and has straight sides.

- * A quadrilateral has:-
 - Four sides (edges)



- Four vertices (corners)

A

* A quadrilateral is named by its vertices (corners).

In the above quadrilateral

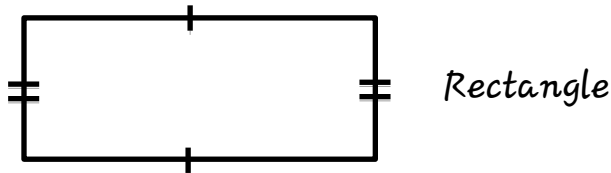
- i. The points A, B, C and D are the vertices of quadrilateral ABCD.
- ii. The line segments \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} , \overline{CD} , and \overline{DA} are the sides (edges) of quadrilateral ABCD.

Some types of quadrilaterals

- Rectangle
- Parallelogram
- Rhombus
- Square
- Trapezium

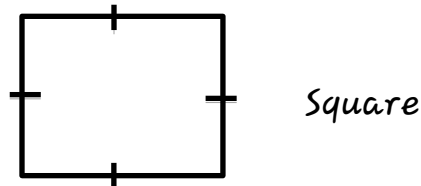
Rectangle

- A rectangle is a four-sided shape.
- Also opposite sides are parallel and of equal length.



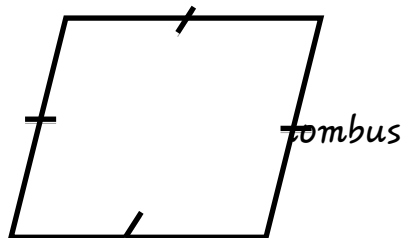
Square

- A square has four equal sides.
- Also opposite sides are parallel and all sides are equal length.



Rhombus

- A rhombus is a four-side shape where all sides have equal length.
- Also opposite sides are parallel
- A rhombus is sometimes called a rhomb or a diamond.



Parallelogram

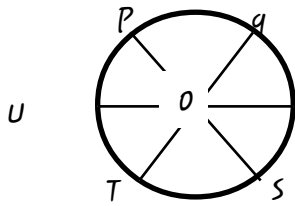
- A parallelogram has opposite sides are parallel and equal in length.
- Also opposite sides are equal.

5. _____ has two equal length sides.

6. Quadrilateral means _____.

Circle

- A circle is formed by points that are same distance from a fixed point called the center of the circle.
- A circle is a round shaped figure that has no corners or edges.
- The center of a circle is a point.



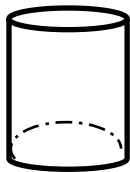
Points P, Q, R, S, T and U are at equal distance from the center O.

- Semi-circle is half of a circle.

Cylinders, Cones and Cuboids

Cylinders

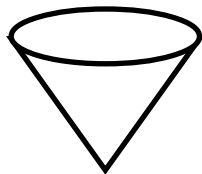
- A rectangle and 2 circles can be folded up to make a cylinder.



Cylinders

Cone

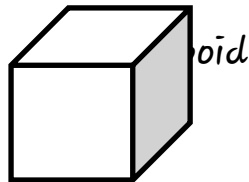
- A sector and 1 circle can be folded up to make a cone.



Cone

Cuboid

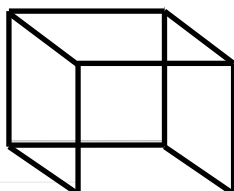
- 6 rectangles can be folded up to make a cuboid.



oid

Cube

- 6 squares can be folded up to make a cube.



Cube

Exercise

I. Fill in the blank spaces.

1. _____ is a round shaped figure that has no corners or edges.
2. The center of a circle is _____.
3. A rectangle and 2 circles can be folded up to make _____.
4. A sector and 1 circle can be folded up to make _____.
5. _____ is half of a circle.
6. 6 squares can be folded up to make a _____.
7. A circle is formed by points that are same distance from a fixed point is called _____.

II. Match each term in 'A' with the corresponding figure in 'B'.

"A"

_____ 1. Cone

_____ 2. Intersecting line

_____ 3. Quadrilateral

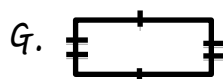
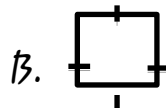
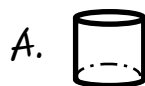
_____ 4. Cylinder

_____ 5. Triangle

_____ 6. Circle

_____ 7. Rectangle

"B"

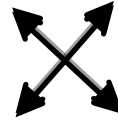


_____ 8. Parallel line

H.

_____ 9. Square

I.



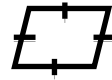
_____ 10. Semi-circle

J.



_____ 11. Cube

k.



L.



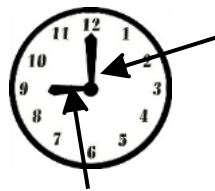
Unit 6 Measuring things

Measuring time

- A clock or a watch is a common instrument for measuring time.
- It shows the time in hours, minutes and in seconds.
- Time is duration of an object.
- The SI unit of time is second.

Tools that measure time.

- Hand clock
- Wall clock
- Table clock
- Digital clock



minute hand

Hand clock

- The face of the clock has 12 numbers.
- It also has 2 hands.
- The long hand is the minute hand and the short hand is the hour hand.
- There is also a third hand called the second hand. It moves very fast.

Units of time

1 minute = 60 seconds

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 day = 24 hour

7 day = 1 week
12 months = 1 year
52 weeks = 1 year
365 days or 366 days = 1 year

Hour

- When the hour hand points to 3 and the minute hand points to 12, it is 3 o'clock.
- When the hour hand points to 9 and the minute hand points to 12, it is 9 o'clock.

Example



5 o'clock



3 o'clock

Half hour, quarter hour, quarter to the next hour.

At half past

- The hour hand rests between two numbers
- The minute hand points to 6.
- When the hour hand is between three and four and the minute hand points to 6, it is half past three 3:30

Example



Half past 2

2:30



Half past 10

10:30

At quarter past

- The hour hand rests between two numbers.
- The minute hand points to 3.
- When the hour hand is between one and two and the minute hand points to 3, it is half past 1. 1:15

Example



Quarter past 10

10:15



Quarter past 7

7:15

Quarter to the next hour.

- The hour hand rests between two numbers.
- The minute hand points to 9.

Example



Quarter to 5

4:45



Quarter to 6

5:45

Time to 5 minutes

- When the minute hand goes from one digit to the next 5 minutes have passed.
- When the hour hand goes from one digit to the next 1 hour has passed.

Example



9:05

Digital clock

- In a digital clock, the hour is always shown on the left and minutes on the right.

Example :- 10:05

Hour → minutes

Exercise

I. Fill in the blank spaces.

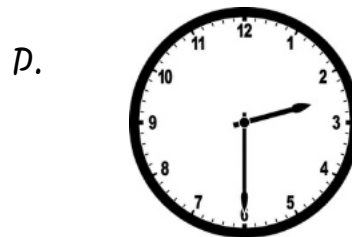
1. _____ is a common instrument for measuring time.
2. The SI unit of time is called _____.
3. _____ is duration of an object.
4. The long hand of a time is called _____.
5. The short hand of a time is called _____.
6. _____ clock is the hour always shown on the left and minutes on the right.

II. Complete each of the following.

1. 1 hour = _____ minutes
2. 7 days = _____ week
3. 52 weeks = _____ year
4. 12 months = _____ year

5. 1 minute = _____ second
6. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour = _____ minutes
7. 24 hour = _____ day
8. 3 hour = _____ minutes
9. 30 minutes = _____ hour
10. 1 year = _____ day

III. Write the time in words.



Measuring length

- We can measure the length of objects using our hands
 - span
 - Fingers

Length

- Length is the distance between two points
- It is used for identifying the size of an object or distance from one point to another.
- The standard unit of length is called meter.
- The long distances are measured in kilometer.

Units of length

1 kilometer (km) = 1000 meter (m)

1 meter (m) = 100 centimeter (cm)



Name: _____	Grade 2 Section: _____	Roll no. _____
2012 E.C	2 nd Semester	Amharic

U. በ "ሀ" ስር የተሰጣችሁን ቃላት በ "ለ" ስር ካሉት ተመሳሳያቸው ጋር አዛምዱ።

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| <u>ሀ</u> | <u>ለ</u> |
| _____ 1. የለመለመው | U. አሾፈ |
| _____ 2. ጥቂት | ለ. እንደፈለግክ |
| _____ 3. ተወጣው | U. እየተደሰተ |
| _____ 4. እንዳልክ | መ. አረንጓዴ የሆነው |
| _____ 5. አፊዘ | ሠ. አለፈው |
| _____ 6. እየቦረቀ | ረ. ተቀየረ |
| _____ 7. ተተካ | ሰ. ትንሽ |

ለ. የሚከተሉትን ቃላት ተቃራኒ ፃፉ።

1. አስቸኳይ _____
2. በንቀት _____
3. ክረምት _____
4. ታታሪ _____
5. ደማቅ _____
6. በጋራ _____

ሐ. ከታች ለቀረቡት ቃላት ተመሳሳያውን ቀጥሎ ከተሰጡት አማራጮች ፈልጉላቸው።

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|------|-------|
| ጓደኛ | ቆየ | የበላይ | ይዘናናል |
| አለመፈለግ | ባለማድረግ | ተከፋ | |
1. አለቃ _____
 2. ይንሸራሸራል _____
 3. አዘነ _____
 4. ሰነበተ _____
 5. ወዳጅ _____
 6. ባለመፈጸም _____

መ. የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች ባዶ ቦታዎች አሟሉ።

ነጋዴ ደራሲ አትሌት ተዋናይ ሸማኔ

1. ሀይሌ ገ/ስላሴ ታዋቂ ሯጭ ነው።

ሀይሌ _____ ነው።

2. አበባው የባህል አልባሳት ይሰራል።

አበባው _____ ነው

3. አባቴ ሱቅ ውስጥ እቃ ይሸጣል።

አባቴ _____ ነው።

4. ሰለሞን ቦጋለ ድራማና ፊልም ይሰራል።

ሰለሞን ቦጋለ _____ ነው።

5. በዓሉ ግርማ ብዙ መፅሐፍትን ፅፏል።

በዓሉ ግርማ _____ ነው።

ሠ. ለሚከተሉት የስራ ድርሻዎች መጠሪያቸውን በምሳሌው መሰረት ፃፉ።

ምሳሌ፡- አማረ ክሩዝ ት/ቤት ያስተምራል።

አማረ አስተማሪ ነው።

1. ሰለሞን መኪና ይነዳል።

ሰለሞን መኪና _____ ነው።

2. ሰላዲን እግር ኳስ ይጫወታል።

ሰላዲን እግር ኳስ _____ ነው።

3. ታደላ ጫማ ይሰራል።

ታደላ ጫማ _____ ነው።

4. ለገሰ ግንብ ይገነባል።

ለገሰ _____ ነው።

5. እነ ማቲ ዘፈን ይዘፍናሉ።

እነማቲ _____ ናቸው።

6. ቶማስ አትክልት ይንከባከባል።

ቶማስ _____ ነው።

7. አለሙ ቀለም ይቀባል።

ረ. ከዚህ ቀጥሎ የተሰጣችሁ ቃላት ተቃራኒያቸውን ፈልጉ።

- 1. ወረደ _____
- 2. ገዕድ _____
- 3. አጎደለ _____
- 4. ዘጋ _____
- 5. ጀግናው _____
- 6. ያጠረ _____
- 7. ደካማ _____
- 8. ፍቅር _____
- 9. ተሰበረ _____
- 10. ደብዛዛ _____

ሰ. ለሚከተሉት ቃላት ተመሳሳያቸውን ፈልጉላቸው።

- 1. መዋደድ _____
- 2. መደገፍ _____
- 3. መገንዘብ _____
- 4. ብልጥ _____

ምንባብ
ዶሮዎችና ቆቆች

ዶሮዎችና ቆቆች የዘር ግንዳቸው አንድ ሆኖ ሳለ መቻቻል አቅቷቸው ተለያይተው መኖር ጀመሩ። የዶሮዎች ታሪክ እንደሚለው ከሆነ ቆቆች ከዳተኛ በሆናቸው ከእኛ ተለይተው በጫካና በፋፋ (ገደል) ለመኖር መረጡ። ሲል የቆቆች ታሪክ ደግሞ ዶሮዎች ደካሞች ስለሆኑ ክንፍ እያላቸው ሊበሩ ባለመቻላቸው የሰዎች አገልጋይና ጥቅም ሆነው አንገታቸውን ለቢላ አዘጋጅተው የተቀመጡ በመሆናቸው ከነሱ ተነጥለን በጫካ ለመኖር ተገደናል። ይላል በዚህ ታሪክ ልዩነት የተነሳ ዶሮዎች የመንደርን ኑሮ በመምረጥ የሰዎች ጥገኛ ሆነው ሲኖሩ ቆቆች ግን የጫካን ኑሮ በመምረጥ በራሳቸው ተማምነውና ኮርተው ይኖራሉ።

ቆቆችና ዶሮዎች የወፍ ዘር በመሆናቸው ከማንኛውም የወፍ ዘር የሚያመሳሰላቸው ቢሆንም የሚያቀራርባቸው መንገዶች ግን ብዙ ናቸው። ለምሳሌ፡- ሁለቱም ጥርስ የላቸውም፣ አፋቸው የሾለ ነው። ይህም መንቆር ይባላል። የሚመገቡትም ጥራጥሬ ነው። ዶሮዎች ምንም እንኳን መብረር ባይችሉም ክንፍ ግን አላቸው። ሁለቱም ልጅ የሚያገኙት እንቁላል በመጣል እንጂ በመውለድ አይደሉም።

ከዚህ ሌላ በጥራጥሬ አለቃቀማቸው፤ በውሃ አጠጣጣቸው እንዲሁም እንስሷ ቆቆና እንስሷ ዶሮ በእንቁላል መጣያቸው ወቅት ሲያስካኩ ይመሳሰላሉ። በእርግጥ የቅርፅ ልዩነት አላቸው ይህም የዶሮዎች አውራ ከጭንቅላቱ ላይ ዘውድ መሰል ቀይ ነገር አለው። ይህም ኮከን ይባላል። ከአንገቱ ላይ ደግሞ የተንጠለጠለ ነገር አለው ይህ ደግሞ ኩልኩልት ይባላል። ከግራ እግሮቹ ላይ ከጎንና ከጎኑ የሾሉ ነገሮች አሉ እነዚህም ማንጉርጥ ይባላል።

የቆቆች አውራ ደግሞ ኮከንና ኩልኩልት የለውም በዚህ ፈንታ የእግሮቹ ማንጉርጦች ጥንድ ጥንድ ናቸው። ከዚህ በተረፈ ቆቆችና ዶሮዎች አንድ ናቸው።

ሀ. የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች በምንባቡ መሰረት አዛምዱ።

- ሀ**
- _____ 1. ኮከን
 - _____ 2. መንቆር
 - _____ 3. ኩልኩልት
 - _____ 4. ማንጉርጥ
 - _____ 5. ክንፍ
 - _____ 6. ላባ

- ለ**
- ሀ. የዶሮዎችና የቆቆች ገላ መሸፈኛ
 - ለ. ወፎች ለመብረር ይጠቅማቸዋል
 - ሐ. ዶሮዎችና ቆቆች ይመገቡበታል
 - መ. ዘውድ መሰል ቀይ ነገር
 - ሠ. የዶሮ አንገት ላይ የሚንጠለጠል ነገር
 - ረ. ዶሮዎችና ቆቆች እግር ላይ ያለ ሹል ነገር

ለ. የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች በምንባቡ መሰረት መልስ ሰጡ።

- 1. ዶሮዎችና ቆቆች በምን ይመሳሰላሉ? _____
- 2. የዶሮዎች አውራ ከጭንቅላቱ ላይ ዘውድ መሰል ቀይ ነገር ምን ይባላል? _____
- 3. ዶሮዎችና ቆቆች የምን ዝርያ ናቸው? _____
- 4. እንስሷ ቆቆና እንስሷ ዶሮ እንቁላል በመጣያቸው ወቅት ምን ያደርጋሉ?

- 5. ቆቆች የሚኖሩት የት ነው? _____

ቆቆችና ዶሮዎች የሚመሳሰሉባቸውን ነጥቦች በምሳሌው መሰረት ዘርዘሩ

የሚመሳሰሉበት

የሚለያዩበት

ለምሳሌ ፡- ሁለቱም የወፍ ዘር ናቸው

በመኖሪያቸው ይለያያሉ

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



Name: _____	Grade 2 Section: _____	Roll no. _____
2012 E.C 2 nd Semester		Environmental Science

ተማሪዎች ከዚህ ክፍለ ትምህርት በኋላ:-

- የተክሎችን ክፍል ይዘረዘራሉ
- የተክሎች ክፍል የእያዳንዱን ተግባር ያብራራሉ
- ለተክሎች እድገት የሚያስፈልጉ ነገሮች ይለያሉ
- ተክሎች ህይወት ካላቸው ነገሮች ውስጥ ይመደባሉ።
- ተክሎች የተለያዩ ክፍሎች አሏቸው። እነሱም ቅጠል፣ግንድ፣አበባና ስር ናቸው።
- ተክሎችን በመጠናቸው መሰረት ትላልቅ፣መካካለኛና ትናንሽ ብለን እንመድባቸዋለን።
- በተክሎች ውስጥ የሚገኙ ተመሳሳይ የአካል ክፍሎች ተመሳሳይ ተግባራትን ያከናውናሉ።

ሁለቱ ዋና ዋና የተክል ክፍሎች

1. ከመሬት በላይ የሚገኙት ቅጠል፣አበባና ግንድ ሲሆኑ

2. ከመሬት በታች የሚገኝ ደግሞ ስር ነው።

ቅጠል

- የቅጠል ዋና ተግባር ለተክሉ ምግብ ማዘጋጀት ነው።

አበቦች

- የመራቢያ ክፍሎች ሲሆኑ ተክሎች እንዲራቡ ያደርጋሉ።
- ዘርና ፍሬ የሚፈጥሩባቸው የተክል ክፍሎች ናቸው።

ግንድ

- የተክሎችን ቅጠሎችና ቅርንጫፎች ይሸከማል።
- ውሃንና ማዕድናትን ወደ ቅጠሎችና ቅርንጫፎች ያደርሳል።

ስር

- ተክሎችን ቀጥ ብለው እንዲቆሙ ከመሬት ጋር አጣብቆ ይይዛል።

- ውሃንና ሌሎች ሚሚ ማዕድናትን ወደ ግንድ ያስተላልፋል።

➤ ተማሪዎች ጥያቄዎችን ሲሰሩ መማሪያ መፃህፋቸውን ያንብቡ።

መልመጃ

የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች በትክክል መልሱ።

1. የተክል ክፍል ከሆኑት ውስጥ ሶስቱን ፃፉ።

ሀ. _____ ለ. _____ ሐ. _____

2. ተክሎች በመጠናቸው መሰረት _____ ፣ _____ እና _____

በማለት ይመደባሉ።

3. ሁለቱ ዋና ዋና የተክል ክፍሎች _____ እና _____ ናቸው።

4. ከመሬት በላይ የሚገኙ ሶስት የተክል ክፍሎች ጥቀሱ።

ሀ. _____ ለ. _____ ሐ. _____

5. ከመሬት በታች የሚገኝ የተክል ክፍል _____ ነው።

ለተክሎች እድገት አስፈላጊ ነገሮች

ለተክሎች እድገት አስፈላጊ የሆኑት ፡-

አየር፣ውሃ፣የፀሐይ ብርሀንና አፈር ናቸው

አየር፡- ተክሎች ምግባቸውን ለማዘጋጀት አየር ያስፈልጋቸዋል።

ተክሎችን ጉልበትን ከምግብ ለማመንጨት አየር ይጠቅማሉ።

አፈር፡- የተክሎችን ስሮች አቅፎ በመያዝ ቀጥ ብለው እንዲያድጉ ያደርጋል።

ብርሀን፡- ተክሎች ምግባቸውን ለማዘጋጀት የሚያስፈልጋቸውን የጉልበት ምንጭ የፀሐይ ብርሀን ነው።

ውሃ፡- በቅጠል ውስጥ ምግብ እንዲዘጋጅ ይረዳል።

አልሚ ምግቦችን ያሟሟል፣ ምግብ እንዲዘዋወር ይረዳል፣ እንዳይጠወልጉ

ያደርጋል።

ተክሎችን ለማብቀል የሚረዱ ቁሳቁሶች

መቆፈሪያ፣አካፋ፣መኮኮኮቻ፣ውሃ ማጠጫ፣መስመር ማውጫና ጋሪ ናቸው።

መቆፈሪያ (ዶማ) ፡- ዘር ከመዘራቱ ወይም ችግኝ ከመተኮሉ በፊት መሬቱን በመቆፈር ለማዘጋጀትና

ለማለስለስ የሚረዱ መሳሪያ ነው።

አካፋ፡- አፈር ለመዛቅና ለማንሳት የሚረዳ መሳሪያ ነው።

ውሃ ማጠጫ፡- ከፕላስቲክ (ከቆርቆሮ) የተሰራ ወንፊት ያለው አትክልቶችን ውሃ ለማጠጣት የሚጠቅም መሳሪያ ነው።

ጋራ፡- ፍግና ማዳበሪያ ችግሮችን ከአንዱ ቦታ ወደ ሌላ ቦታ ለማጓጓዝ የሚረዳ መሳሪያ ነው።

ለ. ለሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች ትክክለኛውን መልስ የያዘውን ፊደል በመምረጥ መልሱ።

_____ 1. ለተክሎች የመራቢያ ክፍል የሆነው የቱ ነው?

- U. ስር
- ለ. ቅጠል
- ሐ. አበባ

_____ 2. ከመሬት በታች የሚገኝ የተክል ክፍል _____ ነው።

- U. አበባ
- ለ. ስር
- ሐ. ግንድ

_____ 3. ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ ለተክሎች ምግብ ማዘጋጃ ክፍል የሆነው የቱ ነው?

- U. አበባ
- ለ. ቅጠል
- ሐ. ስር

_____ 4. ተክሎች ምግባቸውን ለማዘጋጀትና ለማደግ የሚረዳቸውን ውሃና አልሚ ምግብ የሚያገኙት ከ _____ ነው።

- U. ከአየር
- ለ. ከፀሐይ
- ሐ. ከአፈር

_____ 5. አፈር ለመዛቅና ለማንሳት የሚጠቅም መሳሪያ _____ ነው።

- U. አካፋ
- ለ. ዶማ
- ሐ. ጋሪ

_____ 6. መሬት ቆፍሮ ለማለስለስ የሚረዳ መሳሪያ ምን ይባላል?

- U. አካፋ
- ለ. ዶማ
- ሐ. ውሃ ማጠጫ

_____ 7. ፍግና ችግኝ ከአንድ ቦታ ወደ ሌላ ቦታ ለማጓጓዝ የሚረዳ መሳሪያ _____ ነው።

- U. መስመር ማውጫ
- ለ. አካፋ
- ሐ. ጋሪ

በዙሪያችን የሚገኙት እንስሳት

በአካባቢያችን የሚገኙ እንስሳት

- በአረባባቸው
- በእንቅስቃሴያቸው
- በአመጋገባቸው
- በመኖሪያ ስፍራቸው

- በሰውነት ሽፋናቸው መሰረት ይመደባሉ።
- በአረገባቸው መሰረት በሁለት ይመደባሉ
 - ልጅ የሚወልዱ እና እንቁላል የሚጥሉ
- እንስሳት በእንቅስቃሴያው መሰረት ይመደባሉ
 - በሰማይ የሚበሩ፣ በመሬት የሚሳቡ፣ በእግራቸው የሚራመዱና በውሃ ውስጥ የሚዋኙ
- እንስሳት በአመጋገባቸው መሰረት መመደብ
 - እንስሳት በአመጋገባቸው መሰረት በሶስት ይመደባሉ። እነሱም ስጋ በል፣ እጭዋት በል፣ ስጋና እጭዋት በል (ሁለቱንም አይነት የሚመገቡ ናቸው)።
- እንስሳት በመኖሪያ ስፍራቸው መመደብ
 - በመሬት ላይ የሚኖሩ፣ በውሃ ውስጥ የሚኖሩ፣ በመሬትና በውሃ ውስጥ የሚኖሩ
- እንስሳት በሰውነት ሽፋናቸው መሰረት መመደብ
 - በላባ የተሸፈኑ ለምሳሌ፡- ዶሮ፣ ወፍ፣ ቆቅ
 - በፀጉር የተሸፈኑ ለምሳሌ፡- ላም፣ ውሻ፣ አይጥ
 - በቅርፊት የተሸፈኑ ለምሳሌ፡- እባብ፣ አዙ፣ እንሽላሊት

ከእንስሳት ውጤቶች የሚሰሩ ነገሮች

እንስሳት የተለያዩ ጥቅሞች አሏቸው። ከእነዚህም መካከል ለምግብነት፣ ልብስ ለመስራት፣ ለጉልበት ስራ፣ ለጥበቃ፣ ለመዝናኛነት፣ ለማጓጓዣነት፣ ለገቢ ምንጭነት ይጠቀሳሉ።

ለእርሻ እንስሳት እንክብካቤ የሚጠቅሙ የሚጠቅሙ ቁሳቁሶች

- ጥሩ መኖ (ምግብ) መመገብ
- ምቹ መጠለያ ማዘጋጀት
- ንፅህናቸውን መጠበቅና ርህራሄ ማሳየት ናቸው

ለመንከባከብ የሚረዱ ቁሳቁሶች

- ብሩሽ፣ የውሃ ገንዳ፣ የመመገቢያ ገንዳ፣ ሳር(መኖ) ናቸው።

መልመጃ

➤ **ተማሪዎች የመልመጃ ጥያቄዎችን ሲሰሩ መማሪያ መፃህፍታቸውን ያንብቡ።**

U. ለቀረቡት ጥያቄዎች ትክክለኛውን መልስ ስጡ።

1. እንስሳት በአረባባቸው በስንት ይከፈላሉ? ጥቅሷቸው

U. _____ ለ. _____ ሐ. _____

2. ስጋ በል ከሆኑት እንስሳት ውስጥ ሶስቱን ጥቀስ።

U. _____ ለ. _____ ሐ. _____

3. ሁለቱም አይነት ምግቦች (ስጋና እፅዋት) በል ከሆኑት እንስሳቶች ውስጥ ሶስቱን ጥቀሱ

U. _____ ለ. _____ ሐ. _____

4. እንስሳት በሰውነት ሽፋናቸው መሰረት በስንት ይመደባሉ? ጥቀሱ።

U. _____ ለ. _____

5. በቅርፊት ከተሸፈኑ እንስሳት ውስጥ አራቱን ጥቀሱ።

U. _____ ሐ. _____

ለ. _____ መ. _____

6. የእንስሳት ጥቅም ከሆኑት ውስጥ አራቱን ዘርዝሩ።

U. _____ ሐ. _____

ለ. _____ መ. _____

7. እንስሳትን ለመንከባከብ ከሚረዱ ቁሳቁሶች ውስጥ ሶስቱን ግለፁ።

U. _____ ለ. _____ ሐ. _____



Name: _____	Grade 2 Section: _____	Roll no. _____
2012 E.C 2 nd Semester		Math

እስከ 1000 ያሉ ሙሉ ቁጥሮች የቁጥር ቤት እና ቅደም ተከተል

ቀዳሚ፣ተከታይ፣መካከል

ቀዳሚ:- የአንድን ቁጥር ቀዳሚ ለማግኘት ከተሰጠን ቁጥር ላይ አንድ (1) በመቀነስ

ቀዳሚውን ቁጥር እናገኛለን።

ምሳሌ:- U. የ25 ቀዳሚ 25 - 1 = 24 ነው።

ለ. 30 ቀዳሚ 30 - 1 = 29 ነው።

ተከታይ:- የአንድን ቁጥር ተከታይ ለማግኘት ከተሰጠን ቁጥር ላይ አንድ (1) በመደመር

ተከታዩን ቁጥር እናገኛለን።

ምሳሌ:- U. የ15 ተከታይ 15+1 = 16 ነው።

ለ. የ99 ተከታይ 99+1 = 100 ነው።

መካከል:- የአንድን ቁጥር መካከል ለማግኘት ከተሰጡን በሁለት ቁጥሮች መካከል

የሚገኙትን ቁጥሮች መዘርዘር።

ምሳሌ:- U. በ 29 እና በ35 መካከል የሚገኙ ቁጥሮች

30፣31፣32፣33፣34 ናቸው

ለ. በ 50 እና በ57 መካከል የሚገኙ ቁጥሮች

51፣52፣53፣54፣55፣56 ናቸው

የመልመጃ ጥያቄዎች

U. ለሚከተሉት ቁጥሮች ቀዳሚያቸውን ፈልጉ።

U. _____ 99

ለ. _____ 40

ሐ. _____ 8

ለ . ለሚከተሉት ቁጥሮች ተከታያቸውን ፈልጉ።

ሀ. 36 _____

ለ. 18 _____

ሐ. 79 _____

ሐ. በሁለቱ ቁጥሮች መካከል የሚገኙትን ቁጥሮች ፈልጉ።

ሀ. በ69 እና በ74 መካከል የሚገኙትን ቁጥሮች ዘርዘሩ

ለ. በ 32 እና በ39 መካከል የሚገኙትን ቁጥሮች ዘርዘሩ

ሐ. በ84 እና በ90 መካከል የሚገኙትን ቁጥሮች ዘርዘሩ

የቁጥሮች ቅደም ተከተል

ከትንሹ ወደ ትልቁ

- ቁጥሮችን ከትንሹ ወደ ትልቁ በቅደም ተከተል ስናስቀምጥ

ምሳሌ፡- ሀ. 71፣74፣72፣70

70፣71፣72፣74

ለ. 8፣5፣4፣7

4፣5፣7፣8

ሐ. 300፣500፣200፣900

200፣300፣500፣900

ከትልቁ ወደ ትንሹ

- ቁጥሮችን ከትልቁ ወደ ትንሹ በቅደም ተከተል ስናስቀምጥ

ምሳሌ፡- ሀ. 100፣600፣400፣1000፣200

1000፣600፣400፣200፣100

ለ. 63፣50፣85፣77፣43

85፣77፣63፣50፣43

የመልመጃ ጥያቄዎች

U. የሚከተሉትን ቁጥሮችን ከተልቁ ወደ ኑንሹ በቅደም ተከተል አስቀምጡ።

U. 90፣84፣100፣70፣40

ለ. 653፣724፣805፣377፣905

ለ. የሚከተሉትን ቁጥሮችን ከተልቁ ወደ ኑንሹ በቅደም ተከተል አስቀምጡ።

U. 81፣63፣99፣74፣25

ለ. 516፣427፣136፣257፣890

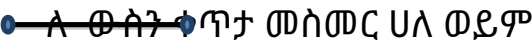
ምዕራፍ 6

ነጥቦች፣ቀጥታ መስመሮች እና ቅርፆች (ምስሎች)

ነጥብ

➤ ነጥቦች የሚሰየሙት በፊደላት ነው።


- U (ነጥብ U)
- ሸ (ነጥብ ሸ)

U  ፊደሉን ቀጥታ መስመር Uለ ወይም Uለ

➤ ውስን ቀጥታ መስመር መነሻውም መድረሻውም ይታወቃል።

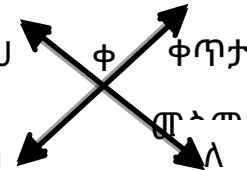
W  ቀጥታ መስመር Wደ ወይም Wደ

➤ ቀጥታ መስመር መነሻውም መድረሻውም የማይታወቅ መስመር ነው።

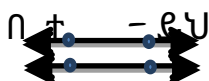
 መስመር ጨረሻ መስመር ወይም መስመር

ጨረሻ፡- መነሻው የሚታወቅ መድረሻው የማይታወቅ መስመር ነው።

ተቋራጭ መስመር

U  ቀጥታ መስመር Uለ እና ቀጥታ መስመር መW ተቋራጭ መስመሮች ናቸው።

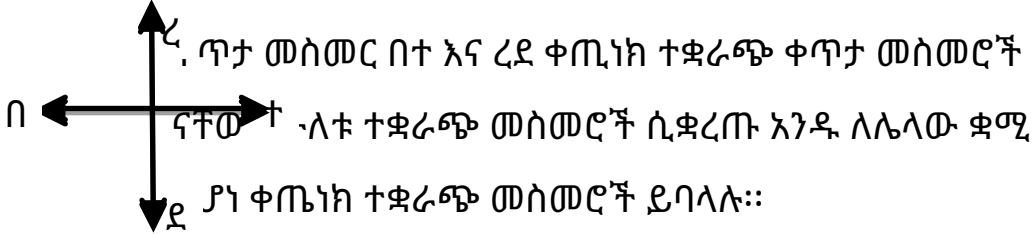
- ተቋራጭ መስመሮች የሚባሉት የጋራ መቋረጫ ነጥብ ያላቸው መስመሮች ናቸው።
- ነጥብ ቀ ሁለቱ ቀጥታ መስመሮች የተቋረጡበት ቦታ ነው።

N  ተቋራጭ መስመር ይባላል።

ሠ ሸ - ትይዩ መስመሮች የጋራ ነጥብ የሌላቸው እና እኩል ርቀት

የሚጓዙ መስመሮች ናቸው።

በተ እና ሰሽ ትይዩ መስመሮች ናቸው።



መልመጃ ጥያቄዎች

U. ምስሎችን በመመልከት ስማቸውን ግለፅ።

U. = _____

መ. _____

ለ. _____

ሠ. _____

ሐ. _____

ረ. _____

ሰ. _____

ጎነ አራት፣ ጎነ ሶስተኛ ካሬ እና ክብ

ሬክታንግል፡- ሁለቱ ተቃራኒ ጎኖች እኩል ናቸው።



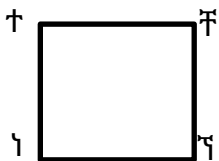
- ይህ ምስል ጎነ አራት (ሬክታንግል) ይባላል።
- ይህ ጎነ አራት ሀለመሰ ተብሎ ይጠራል።
- ጎነ አራት ምስሎች አራት ጎኖች እና አራት መለያዎች አሉት።

U፣ ለ፣ መ እና ሠ መለያዎች ሲሆኑ

$\overline{U\Lambda}$ እና $\overline{መ\ሠ}$ መስመሮች ሲሆኑ

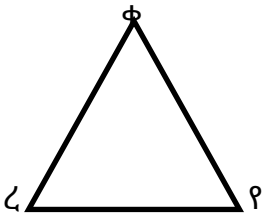
$\overline{U\Lambda}$ እና $\overline{መ\ሠ}$ እኩል ናቸው።

$\overline{Uመ}$ እና $\overline{\Lambda\ሠ}$ እኩል ናቸው።

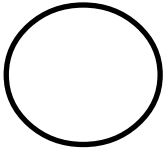


- ይህ ምስል ካሬ ይባላል
- ካሬ አራት ጎኖች እና አራት መለያዎች አሉት
- ካሬ አራቱም ጎኖቹ እኩል ናቸው።
- ተ፣ ቸ፣ ነ፣ እና ኘ መለያዎች ናቸው

ተቸ፣ነኛ፣ተነ እና ቸኘ ጎኖች ናቸው
 ተቸ፣ነኛ፣ተነ እና ቸኘ አራቱም ጎኖች እኩል ናቸው።



- ይህ ካሬ ተቸነኛ ተብሎ ይሰየማል።
- ይህ ምስል ጎን ሰስት ይባላል
 - ጎን ሰስት ቀረየ ተብሎ ይሰየማል
- ጎን ሰስት ሰስት ጎኖችና ሰስት መለያያዎች አሉት።



- ቀ፣ረ እና የ መለያያዎች ሲሆኑ ቀረ፣ረየ እና ቀየ ጎኖች ናቸው።
- ይህ ክብ ይባላል
- ክብ ጎን እና መለያያ የለውም።

የመልመጃ ጥያቄዎች

ለሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች ትክክለኛውን መልስ ስጡ።

- ሀ. አራቱም ጎኖች እኩል የሆነ ምስል ምን ይባላል? _____
- ለ. ሰስት ጎኖች እና ሰስት መለያያዎች ያለው ምስል ምን ይባላል? _____
- ሐ. ጎን እና መለያያ የሌለው ምስል ምን ይባላል? _____
- መ. ሁለቱ ተቃራኒ ጎኖች እኩል የሆነ ምስል ምን ይባላል? _____