

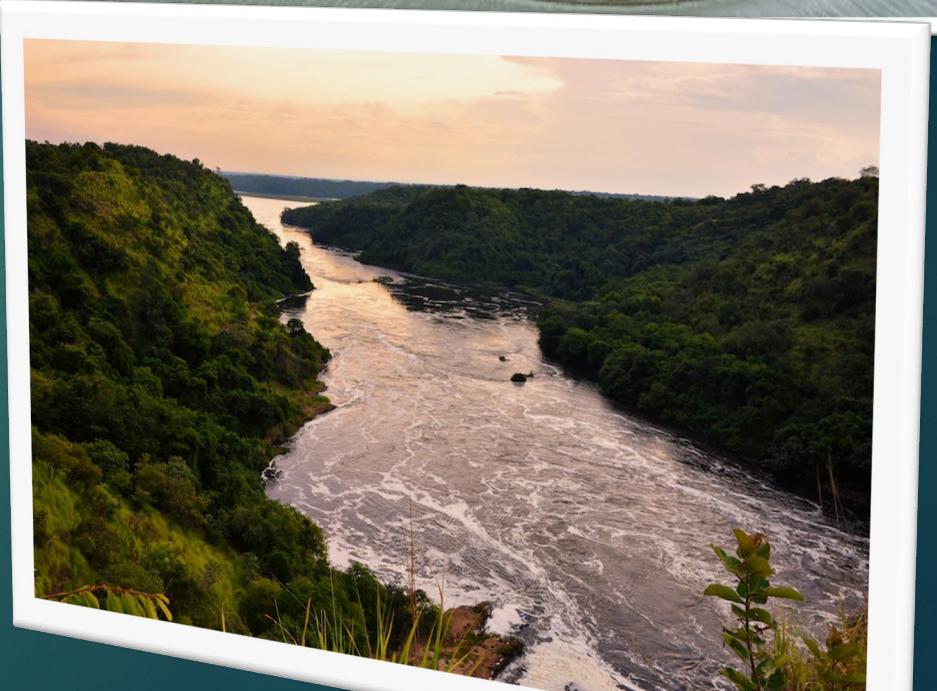


**Prevention
of near
drowning**

**Master Series Integrated
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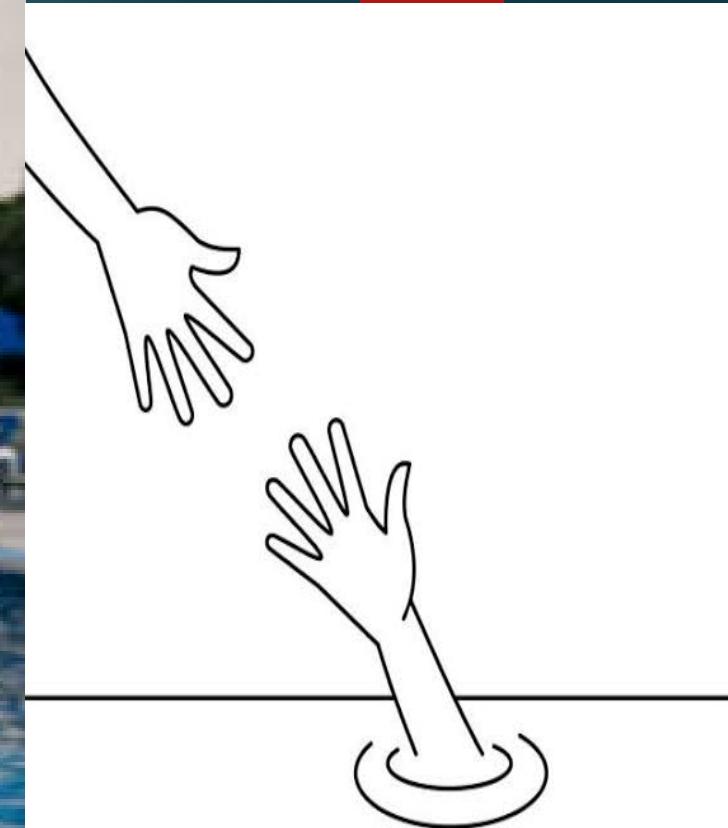


PREVENTION OF NEAR DROWNING



Prevention of near drowning

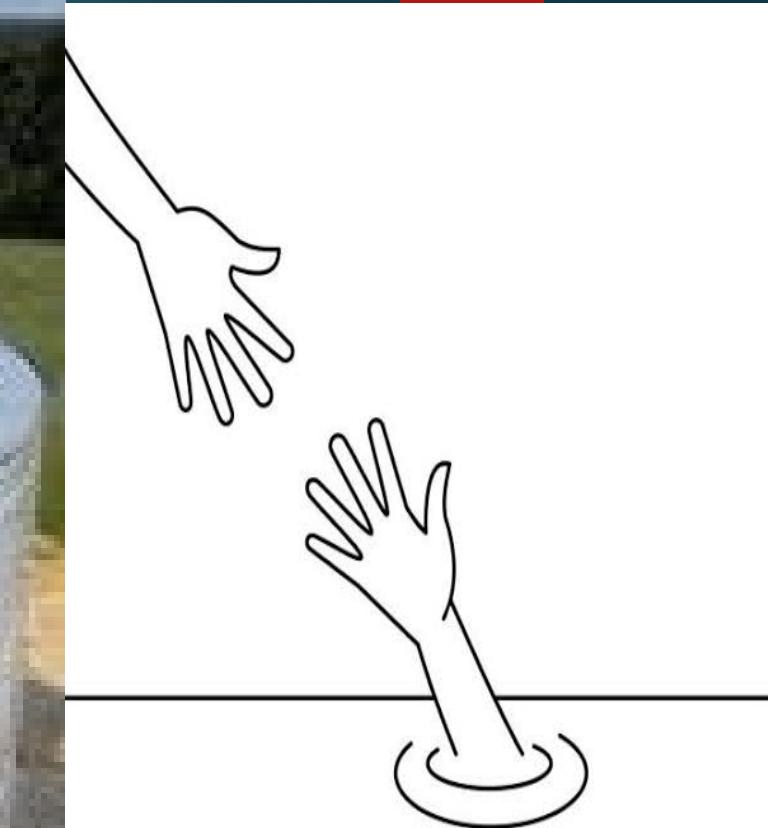
- ▶ **By wearing a life jacket when travelling on water.**
- ▶ **By putting lifeguards around swimming pools to supervise swimming sessions.**
- ▶ **By putting lifebelts around places from where swimming is done.**
- ▶ **By covering water tanks properly.**
- ▶ **By joining swimming classes to acquire swimming skills.**
- ▶ **Bathtubs should not be left with water.**
- ▶ **By fencing fish ponds.**



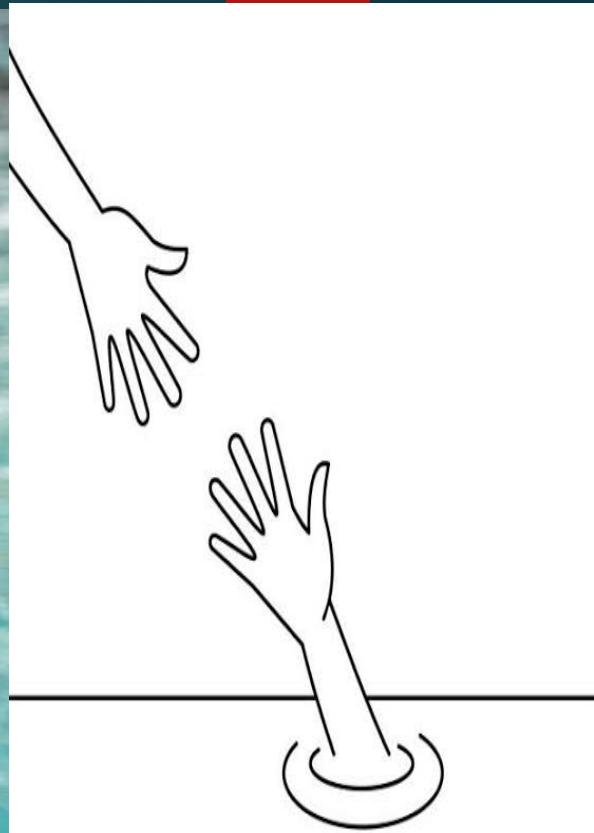
**Swimming
pools
should have
lifeguards**

A person wearing a bright red sleeveless vest with the word "LIFEGUARD" printed in large white capital letters stands facing away from the camera. They are positioned near the edge of an indoor swimming pool. The pool water is a clear turquoise color. In the background, there are white walls decorated with various colorful posters and a row of pink triangular flags hanging across the top. The overall lighting is bright and even.

LIFEGUARD



**Water tanks
must be
properly
covered**



**Acquiring
swimming
skills**



By wearing a life
jacket





By using a lifebelt





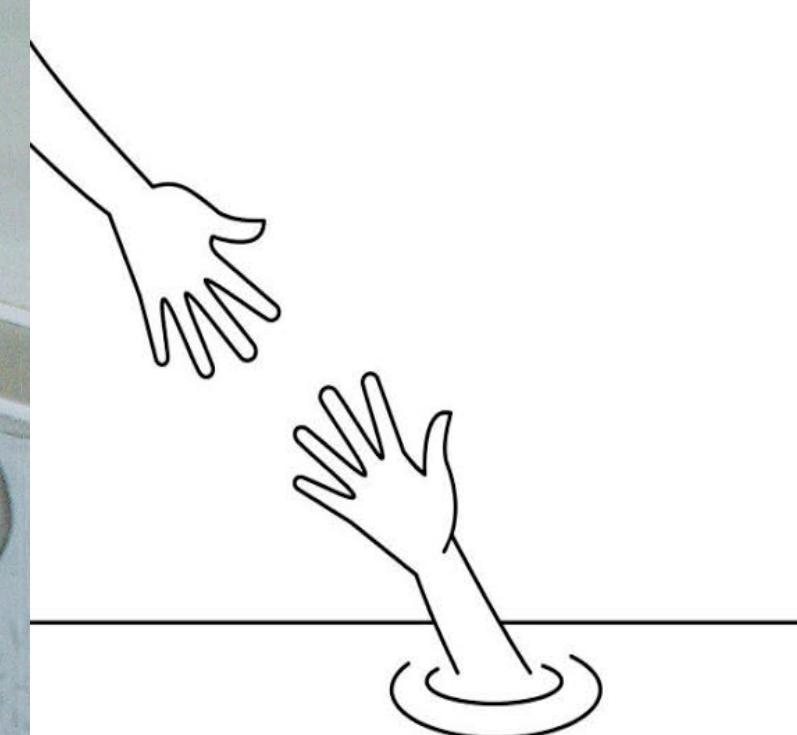
By fencing fish ponds



**0772
509594**







**Bathtubs
should not be
left with water
after use.**

ACTIVITY

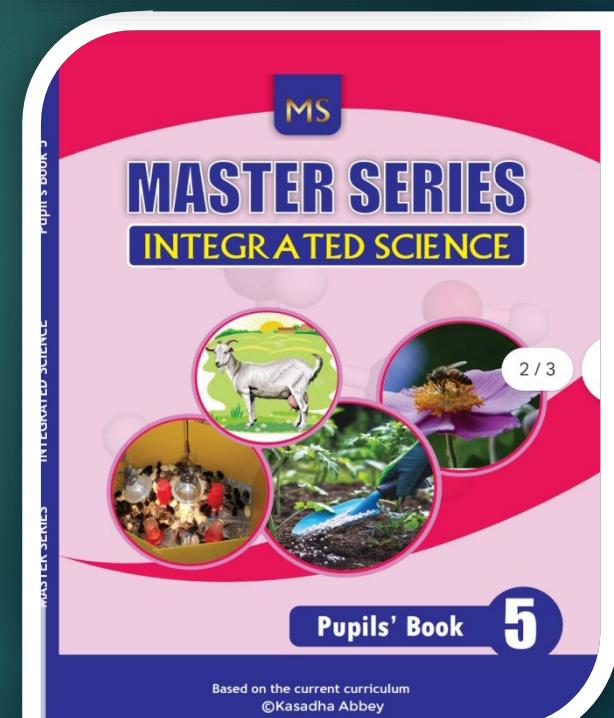
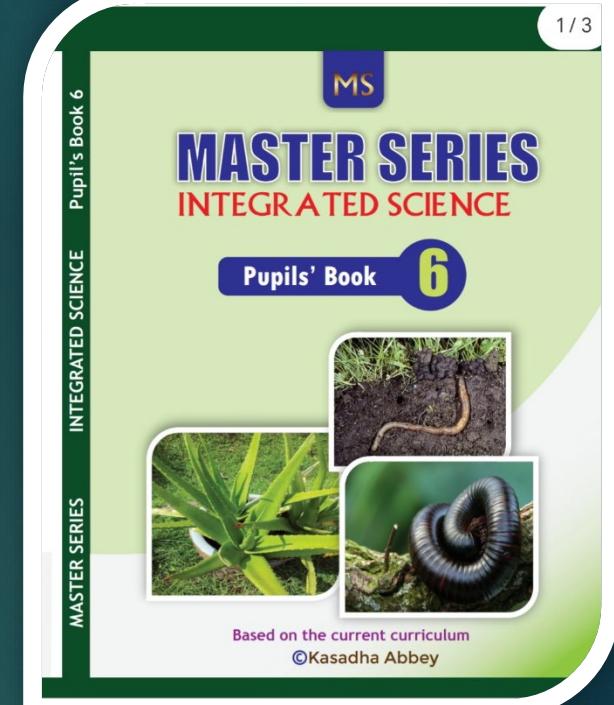
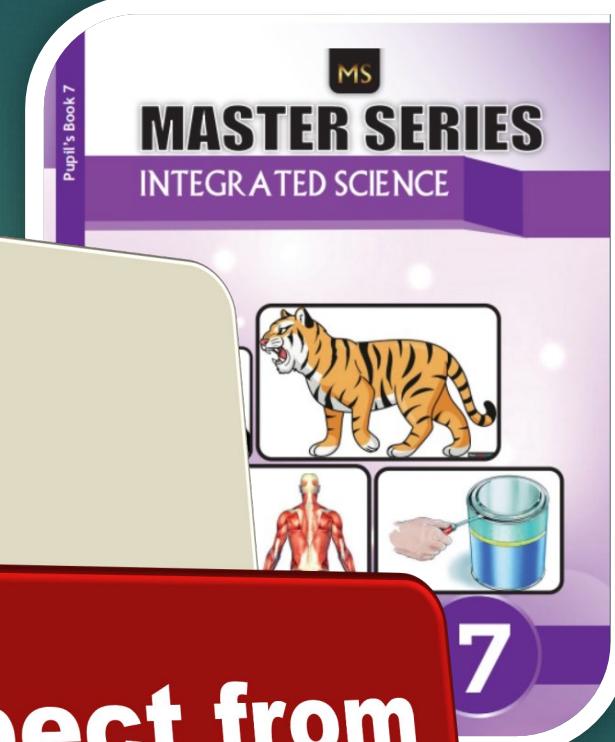
- ▶ **Give a difference between drowning and near drowning**
- ▶ **Why is it not necessary to give first aid to a person who has drowned**
- ▶ **What is the importance of the following in reference to near drowning?**
 - I. A lifebelt
 - II. A lifeguard
 - III. A kiss of life
- ▶ **How does a life jacket prevent drowning?**
- ▶ **Why should children who are swimming be supervised?**



**Prevention
of near
drowning**

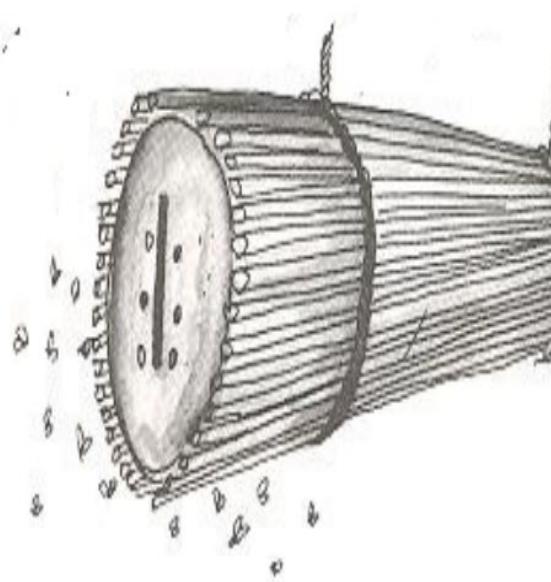
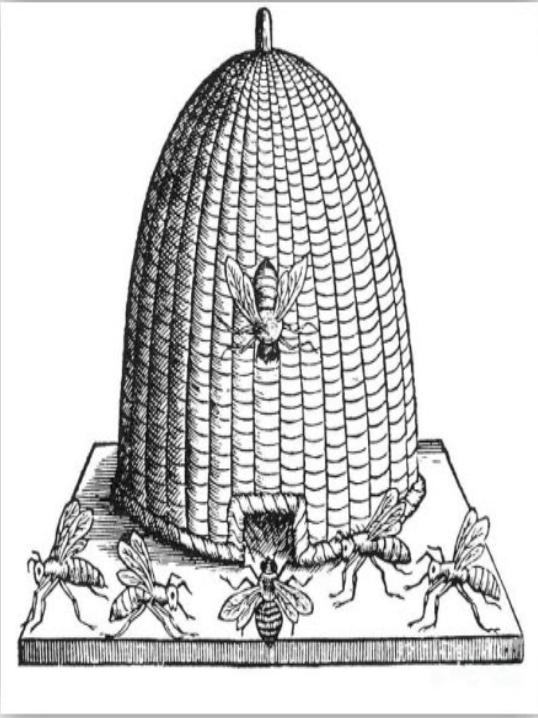
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What to expect from The Master Series Integrated books



Well illustrated

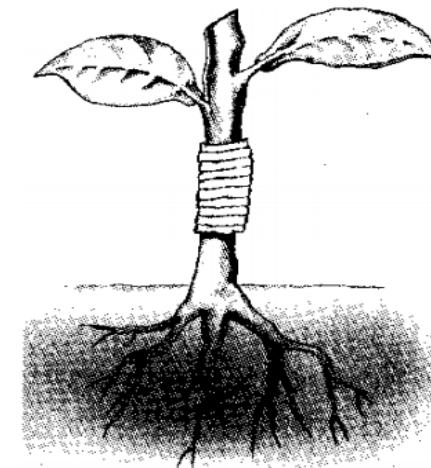
- Kigezi beehive.
- Dug out log beehive.
- Skep beehive.



Examples of artificial vegetative propagation methods

- ❖ Grafting
- ❖ Budding
- ❖ Marcotting
- ❖ Layering
- ❖ Use of stem cuttings

Grafting



Marcotting



Coloured illustrations to improve learners' interest and concentration.

POULTRY

Poultry keeping is the rearing of domestic birds.

Poultry refers to all kinds of domestic birds.

Types of poultry include;

- Chicken.
- Ducks.
- Geese.
- Peafowls (peacock and peahen)
- Pigeons.
- Turkeys.
- Guinea fowl.

Turkey



Peahen



Geese



In the dark

In a brightly lit place

The aqueous humour

- ❖ It refracts light rays.
- ❖ It maintains the shape of the eye ball.

The vitreous humour

- ❖ It refracts light rays.
- ❖ It maintains the shape of the eye ball.

The ciliary body

- ❖ It produces aqueous humour.

Detailed and clear explanations

Confirmation table

	+5	°C	+9	°F
Freezing point of water		0		32
	+5 =	5	+9 =	41
	+5	10	+9	50
	+5	15	+9	59
	+5	20	+9	68
	+5	25	+9	77
	+5	30	+9	86
	+5	35	+9	95
	+5	40	+9	104

SIMPLE MACHINES AND FRICTION.

Friction in machines.

Friction is the force that opposes motion between rubbing surfaces.

Properties of friction.

1. Friction occurs in all the three states of matter.
2. Friction increases with increase in weight.
3. Friction increases with increase in the roughness of the rubbing surfaces.
4. Friction leads to production of heat.

Types of friction.

1. Static friction.
2. Kinetic friction.
3. Viscosity (fluid friction)



Static friction.

This is the type of friction which prevents surfaces from sliding over each other.

Kinetic friction

This is the type of friction which occurs between surfaces sliding over each other.

Viscosity (fluid friction)

This is the type of friction which occurs in liquids and gases.

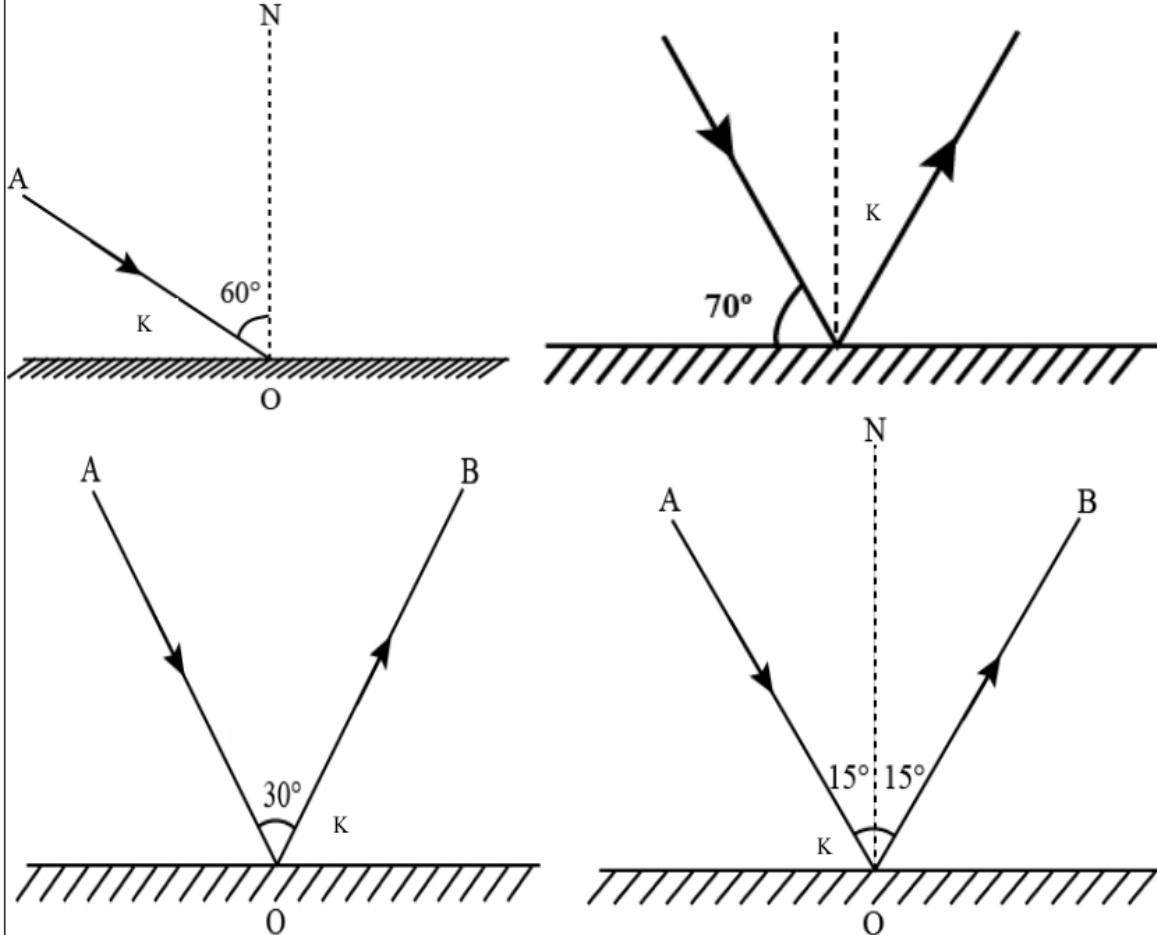
Uses of friction in our daily life.

1. Friction enables us to light a match stick.
2. Friction helps us to stop moving vehicles and bicycles.
3. Friction enables man to walk and run without sliding.
4. Friction enables us to write on papers.
5. Friction enables us to sharpen tools.
6. Friction enables us to climb trees without sliding.
7. Friction enables us to cut wood using a saw.
8. Friction enables us to smooth surfaces using sand papers.

Topical Assignments

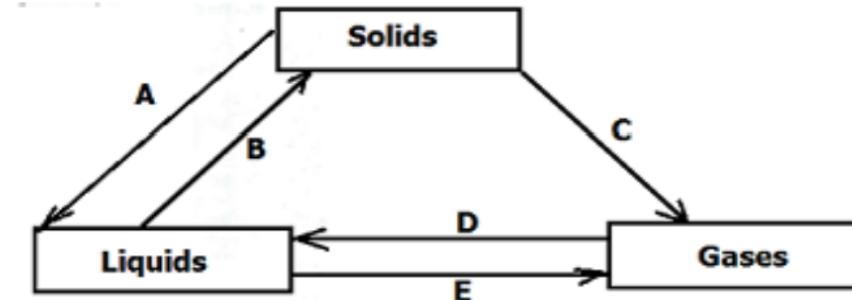
Calculations

Find the size of the marked angles



Topical exercise

1. Name any one form of cubic units
2. In which units are the following measured?
 - i. Mass
 - ii. Volume
 - iii. Density
3. State any one difference between mass and weight
4. What happens to the volume of an object when its density increases?
5. Given that an object occupies space of 10 cc. Calculate its density if its mass is twice its volume.
6. What is the function of a spout on an over flow can?
7. Give any two examples of irregular objects
8. Name the instrument used to measure:
 - I. Weight
 - II. Mass
9. Which force makes objects immersed in water weigh less
10. What is capacity?
11. Study the diagram and answer the questions that follow



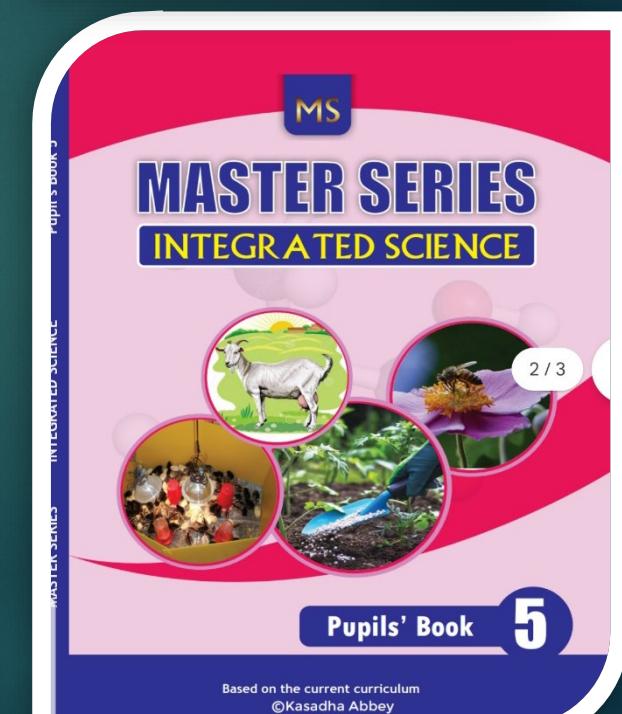
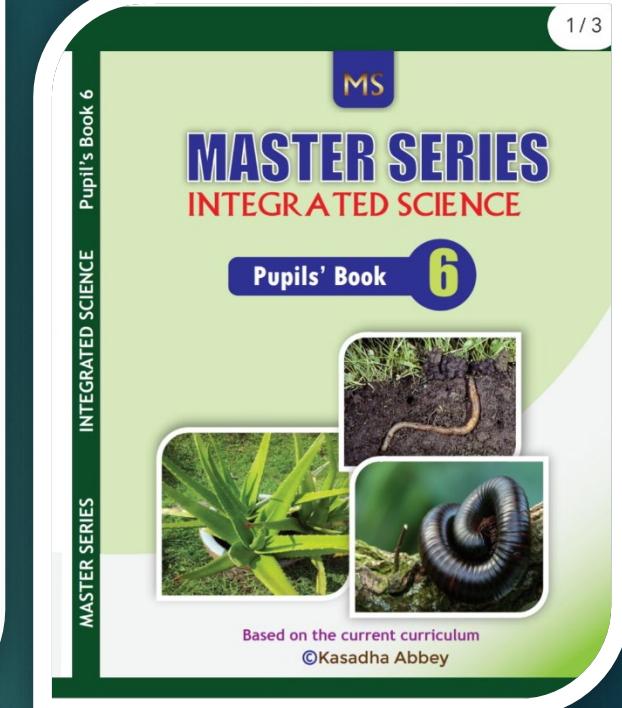
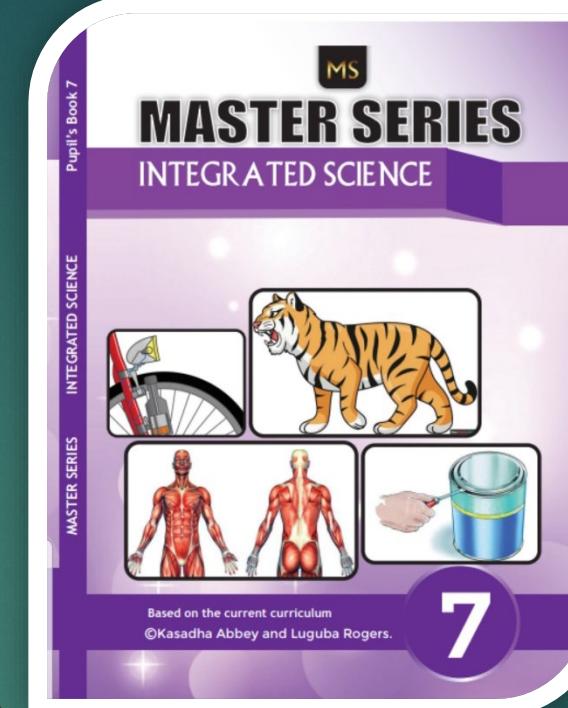
12. Name the changes of state labelled A,B,C, and E
13. Write down any one substance that can evaporate

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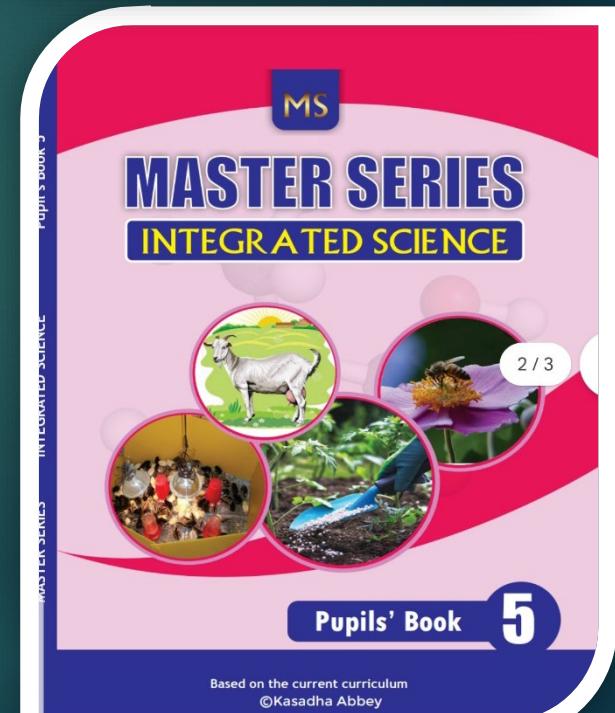
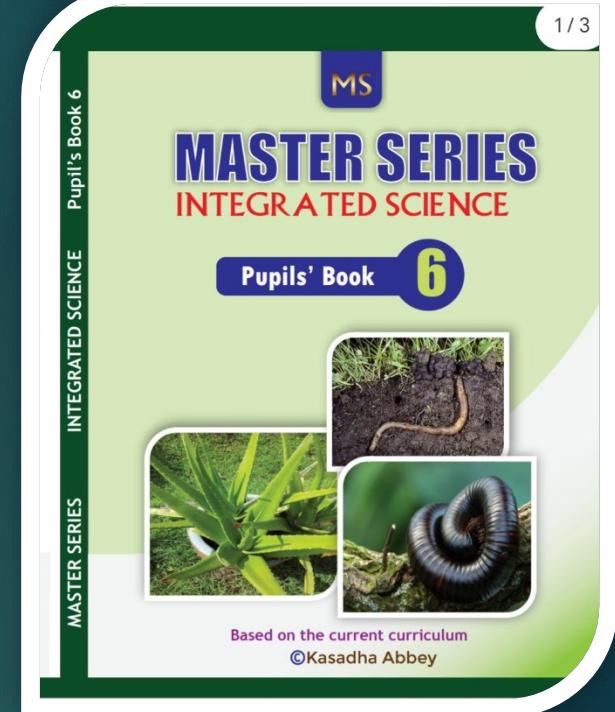
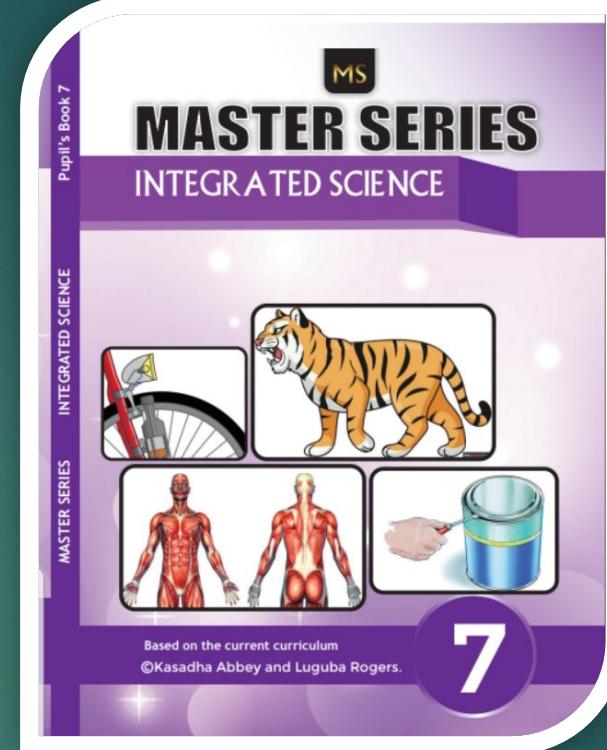


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