

# SCIENCE SM 3 PRIMARIA

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### Science for 3rd Grade: Questions and Answers

#### Paragraph 1

**Question:** What is a food chain?

**Answer:** A food chain shows how living things depend on each other for food. Producers, such as plants, make their own food using sunlight. Consumers, such as animals, eat plants or other animals to get energy.

#### Paragraph 2

**Question:** Why are plants important?

**Answer:** Plants are producers that make their own food through photosynthesis. They also provide oxygen for us to breathe and are habitats for animals. Additionally, plants help clean the air and water.

#### Paragraph 3

**Question:** What is the difference between a solid, liquid, and gas?

**Answer:** Solids have a definite shape and volume. Liquids have a definite volume but not a definite shape. Gases have neither a definite shape nor a definite volume.

#### Paragraph 4

**Question:** How does the weather change?

**Answer:** The weather changes due to differences in temperature, humidity, and wind. Warm, humid air can lead to rain or storms, while cooler, dry air can bring clear

skies.

## Paragraph 5

**Question:** What are the different parts of a planet?

**Answer:** Planets have a core, mantle, and crust. The core is the center of the planet and is made of metal. The mantle is the middle layer and is made of rock. The crust is the outer layer and is made of different types of rock.

## Understanding ISO Second Edition Certification

### What is ISO Second Edition Certification?

ISO Second Edition (ISO/IEC 27001:2022) is the latest version of the international standard for information security management systems (ISMS). It replaces the previous ISO 27001:2013 standard and introduces several significant updates and improvements.

### Why is Second Edition Important?

ISO Second Edition certification is essential for organizations that want to demonstrate their commitment to protecting sensitive information and meeting regulatory requirements. The new standard aligns with evolving cyber threats and emphasizes proactive risk management, ensuring that organizations are better equipped to safeguard their assets.

### What are the Key Changes in Second Edition?

Second Edition introduces several key changes, including:

- **High-Level Structure (HLS) Compliance:** ISO Second Edition follows the HLS, which ensures compatibility with other ISO management system standards, such as ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.
- **Enhanced Risk Management:** The new standard places greater emphasis on risk management, requiring organizations to conduct thorough risk assessments and implement controls to mitigate potential threats.

- **Cloud Security:** Second Edition explicitly addresses cloud computing and provides guidance for organizations using cloud services.
- **Supply Chain Security:** The standard recognizes the importance of supply chain security and includes requirements for assessing and managing third-party risks.

### How Can Organizations Prepare for Second Edition Certification?

Organizations seeking Second Edition certification should:

- **Conduct a Gap Analysis:** Determine the differences between their current ISMS and the requirements of Second Edition.
- **Develop an Action Plan:** Create a roadmap for implementing the necessary changes to meet the new standard.
- **Seek Expert Guidance:** Consult with certified auditors or experienced consultants to ensure a smooth transition to Second Edition.

### Benefits of Second Edition Certification

Achieving ISO Second Edition certification offers numerous benefits, including:

- Enhanced information security posture
- Increased customer trust and credibility
- Improved regulatory compliance
- Reduced risk of data breaches

**What is the Nile Basin Initiative?** The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an intergovernmental partnership of 10 Nile Basin countries that work together to achieve sustainable development through the equitable use of the common Nile Basin water resources.

**What is the Nile Basin Initiative Treaty?** The Treaty could play a key role in catalyzing economic growth, reducing poverty, facilitating regional integration, and promoting regional peace and stability. Its adoption by all Basin States would represent a sign of their commitment to cooperate in the development and utilization of their shared water resources.

**Where is the headquarter of NBI?** The NBI is based in Entebbe, Uganda; it includes Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Eritrea is participating actively in the NBI as an observer.

**What is the Nile Basin Commission?** The Commission would serve to promote and facilitate the implementation of the CFA and to facilitate cooperation among the Nile Basin States in the conservation, management and development of the Nile River Basin and its waters,” a document from the NBI says.

**What is significant about the Nile Basin?** The Basin is the main supplier of fresh water, electricity, and fish for the local residents of these countries, supporting about 270 million inhabitants, or 20% of the African population. The basin rises in the highlands and flows in extremely arid regions, in particular the Sahara Desert.

**What is the Very Nile Initiative?** Cleaning the Nile We partner with local fishermen and women, offering fair wages and social services in exchange for their plastic-collecting efforts. This not only cleans the river but also improves lives and builds sustainable livelihoods.

**Who controls the Nile river?** From its headwaters in Ethiopia and the central African highlands to the downstream regional superpower Egypt, the Nile flows through 10 nations. But by a quirk of British colonial history, only Egypt and its neighbor Sudan have any rights to its water.

**What is the Nile Basin Initiative 1999?** The NBI began with a dialogue among the riparian states that resulted in a shared vision objective “to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources.” It was formally launched in February 1999 by the water ministers of nine ...

**Which country contributes the highest water for Nile?** Ethiopia's tributaries supply about 86 percent of the waters of the Nile.

**What countries are in the Nile Basin?** About 6,650 km (4,130 mi) long, its drainage basin covers eleven countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan,

and Egypt.

**Who are the members of NBI?** The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an intergovernmental partnership of 10 Nile Basin countries, namely Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, The Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Eritrea participates as an observer.

**What is the counterpart of NBI in USA?** It is actually the Philippines' counterpart of the United States' Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

**What is the main aim of Nile Basin Initiative?** According to NBI, its primary objectives are to develop the Nile Basin water resources in a sustainable and equitable way to ensure prosperity, security, and peace for all its peoples; to ensure efficient water management and optimal use of the resources; to ensure cooperation and joint action between the riparian ...

**What is the Nile Basin agreement?** It establishes the principle that each Nile Basin state has the right to use, within its territory, the waters of the Nile River Basin, and lays down a number of factors for determining equitable and reasonable utilization.

**What is the conflict by Nile Basin?** While Egypt claims that it has historical right to the Nile having interacted the most with it, Ethiopia insists that the tributaries of the Nile and up to 85 percent of the water originate from the country.

**Why is Egypt called the gift of Nile?** The country Egypt is called the "Gift of the Nile" as it is Egypt's lifeline. Without the Nile, Egypt would have been a desert. Historically, the Nile has provided water for the cultivation of crops in Egypt that led to the burgeoning of many civilizations along the river valley.

**What is the deepest river in the world?** The Congo is the deepest river in the world. Its headwaters are in the north-east of Zambia, between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa (Malawi), 1760 metres above sea level; it flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

**What are the 11 countries the Nile flows through?** The entire Nile River basin—made up of interconnected streams, lakes and rivers—threads its way through 11 African countries: Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The Nile River was critical to the development of ancient Egypt.

**Why was the Nile Basin Initiative formed?** The establishment of the NBI was a result of many intersecting processes within and outside the basin: prior cooperation among some Nile riparian states over hydro-meteorological studies going back to the 1960s; a renewed focus on challenges facing the basin towards the end of the 20th Century; and a post-Cold War ...

**Does Egypt still rely on the Nile?** Egypt, with a population of about 107 million people, relies on the River Nile for nearly all of its fresh water.

**Why should Egypt own the Nile?** Every aspect of life in Egypt depended on the river – the Nile provided food and resources, land for agriculture, a means of travel, and was critical in the transportation of materials for building projects and other large-scale endeavors. It was a critical lifeline that literally brought life to the desert.

**Which country owns the source of the river Nile?** The Nile River flows from Lake Victoria in Uganda, from where the source of the Nile is located. But, by a quirk of British colonial history, only Egypt and its neighbor, Sudan, have all rights to its water,” said Tom Isabirye, a lecturer of history at Busoga University.

**Has the Nile river ever dried up?** In the 1980s, the Nile River basin suffered through the worst drought the area had seen in 500 years. The drought caused areas of the Nile to dry up completely in certain areas of Sudan. The river's flow fell to its lowest level in more than 100 years.

**Is the Nile river water safe to drink?** River Nile Because the Nile provides water to the majority of Egypt, the fact that the river is constantly polluted with massive amounts of components such as sewage, poisonous chemicals, fertilizer residues, radioactive waste and oil pollution is potentially disastrous.

**What is the largest control project of the Nile river?**

**What stopped the Nile from flooding every year?** The completion of the first Aswan Dam (between 1912 and 1934) dampened the annual flood pulse in the Nile Delta. The completion of the second Aswan (High) Dam totally stopped flooding and most of the former flooded habitats have subsequently been converted to settled agriculture.

**Why is the Nile river basin so important?** The Nile River was important because it was the anchor to Egyptian civilization. It provided fertile soil for farming, a source of food and water, and transport, and it was the foundation of Egyptian civilization.

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**What is the Caribbean Basin Initiative What is its goal?** The CBI is intended to facilitate the development of stable Caribbean Basin economies by providing beneficiary countries with duty-free access to the U.S. market for most goods.

**What is the Nile river Basin dispute?** The demand for energy, water and food in Africa continues to increase, resulting in growing pressure on contentious multisector resource systems like the River Nile. The ongoing dispute over Nile resources could become a zero-sum game if addressed from a water-centric viewpoint.

**What is the Nile Basin Initiative Wiki?** The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is a partnership among the Nile Riparian states that “seeks to develop the river in a cooperative manner, share substantial socioeconomic benefits, and promote regional peace and security”.

**What countries are in the Nile Basin?** About 6,650 km (4,130 mi) long, its drainage basin covers eleven countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan, and Egypt.

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**What countries are part of the Caribbean Basin Initiative?** Launched in 2010, the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) is a U.S. security cooperation partnership with thirteen Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, ...

**How many countries are in the Caribbean basin?** Generally the Caribbean area is organized into 33 political entities, including 13 sovereign states, 12 dependencies, historical disputed territories have existed, and seven other overseas territories.

**What is the biggest problem in the Nile river?** Nile pollution affects millions of people. Key findings included: Sediment at the bottom of the Nile River is highly polluted by heavy metals like cadmium, nickel, chromium, copper, lead and zinc. Contaminants primarily come from untreated agricultural drainage and municipal and industrial wastewater.

**Why is the Nile River basin so important?** The Nile River was important because it was the anchor to Egyptian civilization. It provided fertile soil for farming, a source of food and water, and transport, and it was the foundation of Egyptian civilization.

**How much does Egypt rely on the Nile?** About 90% of Egypt's water supply is dependent on the Nile River, with an annual share of around 55 m<sup>3</sup> billion, not changed since 1954. The rest of the supply, about 0.5 m<sup>3</sup> billion, comes from non-renewable subterranean water.

**Why was the Nile Basin Initiative formed?** The establishment of the NBI was a result of many intersecting processes within and outside the basin: prior cooperation among some Nile riparian states over hydro-meteorological studies going back to the 1960s; a renewed focus on challenges facing the basin towards the end of the 20th Century; and a post-Cold War ...



**What is the Nile Basin agreement?** It establishes the principle that each Nile Basin state has the right to use, within its territory, the waters of the Nile River Basin, and lays down a number of factors for determining equitable and reasonable utilization.

**Is the Nile river still clean?** Today, however, the Nile River system is threatened by pollution, as it harms the fish and other wildlife that live in its aquatic environment. This pollution is also impacting the people who depend on the Nile for their drinking water and for irrigating their crops.

### **Three Sisters, Three Queens**

**Question:** Who were the "Three Sisters, Three Queens"?

**Answer:** Anna, Elizabeth, and Mary, the daughters of King Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine of England.

#### **Paragraph 2:**

Anna became Queen of France through her marriage to King Louis VII. She is known for her influential role in the politics of both England and France. Elizabeth married the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I and became Empress of Germany. She is remembered for her diplomatic skills and cultural patronage. Mary, the youngest sister, married Duke Geoffrey of Brittany and became Duchess of Brittany.

#### **Paragraph 3:**

The "Three Sisters, Three Queens" had a profound impact on European history. They played key roles in shaping alliances and resolving conflicts between England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire. Their marriages created powerful connections that extended the influence of the Plantagenet dynasty across vast territories.

#### **Paragraph 4:**

Despite their shared lineage, the sisters had distinct personalities and aspirations. Anna was known for her intelligence and political savvy, while Elizabeth was admired for her beauty and culture. Mary, on the other hand, was a strong-willed and independent woman who fiercely defended her rights as Duchess of Brittany.

## Paragraph 5:

The legacy of the "Three Sisters, Three Queens" continues to fascinate historians. Their lives provide insights into the complexities of medieval politics and the roles played by women in power. They were remarkable women who left an enduring mark on the course of European history.

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