

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

5a. What are punctuations?

Punctuation marks are graphic marker or point which are used in writing. For following purpose

1. To indicate a pause as in speech
2. To indicate a change or rise in the voice rise
3. To introduce, link, or enclose words and expression.
4. To indicate omission in a sentence or the use of the possessive.
5. To have a good and efficient writing punctuation are important.

5b. List and explain ten punctuation mark.

1. full stop(.)
2. The comm (,)
3. Semi-colon (;)
4. Colon (:)
5. Question mark(?)
6. Exclamation (!)
7. Quotation (“ “)
8. Parenthesis () or bracket []
9. Hyphen (-)
10. Apostrophe (‘)

Explanation

1. Full stop
Full stop has three distinct functions. The full stop is a very key (important) punctuation in which a writer must indicate when writing a sentence, the end of the sentence.
2. Comma
The Comma is used in a variety of ways in the sentence but its functions is essentially to show where a speaker would naturally pause so to allow his message to be absorb
3. Semi-colon
This is punctuation mark that represent a pause that is midway between the pause of the full stop and that of the comma
4. Colon
This is a punctuation mark that alerts the reader that something is to follow.
5. Question mark
This mark or punctuation are always uses to indicate question to be answer and they are always at the end of the question
6. Exclamation mark
It has only one function in a sentence: to express strong emotion by rise in the pitch of the voice. When a person is excited, surprised , disgusted, terrified, angry or very happy is expressed by mean of the exclamation mark.
7. Quotation
There are two main function of quotation mark
 - i. To represent a verbatim text as in the direct speech

ii. To indicate the title of a poem, short story or articles and other unpublished materials

8. Parenthesis

This has essentially one function. That enclosing textual material that is supposed to be regarded as of no serious importance

9. The Hyphen

The hyphen has essentially two distinct functions

i. To form compound word. Compound words can be compound nouns.

ii. To divide words into two at line ending. In writing, there is need sometimes to break a word into two at the end of the line.

10. The Apostrophe

The Apostrophe has two main function in a sentence:

i. To form the possessive of noun and impersonal pronouns. E.g

ii. To indicate where there has been an omission of one or more letters in a contracted form of words.

Christian Royal College,
Sabon Barki
Jos South L.G.A.
18th February, 2024

Principal,
Christian Royal College,
Jos South L.G.A.

Dear Ma,

COMPLAINED ON ACT OF BULLING BY SENIOR

Good day ma, hope you are doing fine. As stated above, I write to inform you about the rampant cases of bullying by the senior student to the junior student with no justification in the following areas or environment such as classes, hostels, dinning hall, football field etc.

There was a recent case of bullying that took place in the dinning hall on the 2nd February, 2024 in which the senior in SS3 “Nanbam” to a junior student in JSS 2 “enough” to give him food his food during the breakfast time and because the junior student was very hungry he told the senior that he can not give his food to the senior because he also have his own food, so the senior became very angry and started flogging the boy because he refused to give his food until blood started rushing from the body of the boy.

And also another recent case of bullying took place in the hostel on the 5th February, 2024, in which a junior student was on his bed at night and the senior student started flogging him to wake up and to fetch for him ten buckets of water and the junior student told the senior that its night and the door is locked so he cannot fetch the water, so senior started flogging the junior student because the junior student said that he cannot go, and the senior said the junior student disrespected him, and so here are some possible ways or suggestion or arresting the situation.

Firstly, the junior student to report to the school authorities everything that happened during the bullying event, and that the student shouldn't tell lies during reporting the issues to the authorities.

Secondly, the school authorities should take definite action on the senior student so that it will serve as example to the rest of the student, so that, that kind of situation will not repeat itself again in the school.

Thirdly, the authority should investigate very well for more details or information on how it started, from other student as well as the room mate or class mate to clarify the information.

Lastly, junior students should avoid any form of confrontation with other student.

Bullying is not good.

Yours sincerely

Nenkok Musa

CHEMISTRY ASSIGNMENT

Write short note on Acid, Base and Salt with examples

ACID

An acid is a substance which when dissolved in water, produces hydrogen ions H^+ as the only positive ion.

Example



This process is known as ionization. The characteristics properties of an acid in solution are due to the presence of these hydrogen ions.

But in modern definition of an acid, the existence of hydronium (oxonium) ion, H_3O^+ as the only positive ions.

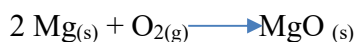
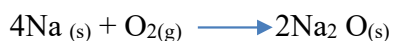
Examples



BASE

A base is a substance which neutralizes an acid to yield salt and water only. Oxides and hydroxides or metal are bases.

The examples of basic oxides : Sodium oxide, Na_2O , Potassium Oxide: K_2O and magnesium oxide MgO . These oxides are formed when the metal burn in air or oxygen e.g.



All bases react with acid to form salt and water only (i.e neutralization reaction).



SALT

Salt is a compound derived from an acid by replacing all or part of the ionizable hydrogen contained in the acid by a metallic or ammonium ions.

Most salt are neutralization product of acids and bases. (i.e Acid + Base \longrightarrow Salt + water)

Ionicly $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{OH}^- \longrightarrow \text{salt} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Salt, therefore consist of an aggregation of positively charge metallic ammonium ions and negatively charges ion.

There are five main types of salts, (i.e normal , acidic salt, basic salt, double and complex salt).

Reference

From my textbook: essential Chemistry for Senior Secondary Schools by Odesina I. A.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1a. Livestock management is the rearing of animals and birds in a farm

1b. i. Unpredictable breeding behaviour of rabbits

- ii. Incidence of respiratory disease, eg suffels and programmes
- iii. Inadequate sanitation and proper sanitation programme
- iv. High nest – box mortality of litters
- v. Lack of ability to embark on mass production, because most operations in rabbitry cannot be automated.
- vi. It is labour – intensive

2.a. **Cattle**

- i. A zawal
- ii. Sokoto Gudali
- iii. Wadara (Shawa)
- iv. White Fulani
- v. Red Fulani
- vi. Muturu
- vii. N'dama
- viii. Keteky (Borgu)
- ix. Kuri
- x. Adamawa
- xi. Keteku
- xii. Biu
- xiii. Ayshere
- xiv. Jersey
- xv. Saith devon
- xvi. Brown swiss
- xvii. Rahaji
- xviii. Red Poll
- xix. Kerry.

Pigs

- i. Large white
- ii. Large black
- iii. Duroc jersey
- iv. Poland china
- v. Tamworth
- vi. West African dwarf pig
- vii. Hampshire
- viii. American landrace
- ix. Chester white

- x. Belgian pie train.

Poultry birds

- i. White leghorn
- ii. Brown leghorn
- iii. Barred Plymouth rock
- iv. Astrawp
- v. Rhode island red
- vi. Cohin
- vii. Plymouth rock
- viii. New Hampshire
- ix. Sussex
- x. Cornish

Goat

- i. Sokoto red
- ii. Bornu red
- iii. West African long legged goat
- iv. West African dwarf goat
- v. Bantu
- vi. Anglo Nubian
- vii. Alphine
- viii. Saanen
- ix. Kano
- x. Kano brown
- xi. Bauchi type
- xii. Togenburg
- xiii. Nubian
- xiv. Boer

Sheep

- i. Cameron sheep
- ii. Blackhead Persian
- iii. Dorper
- iv. Uda sheep
- v. Africana sheep
- vi. Yankasa
- vii. Damara sheep
- viii. Afrikaner sheep
- ix. Pedi sheep
- x. Dohne merino
- xi. Afrino sheep
- xii. Namaqua Afrikaner.

2b. Extensive system

Under this system the animals are allowed to roam about in search of food and water. There are no proper housing, care and feeding for the animal. Unlimited grass land is available to the animal. The capital investment is small and birth population per-hectare of land is minimally and production usually very low. The use of technology is also limited. Example of the extensive system of rearing poultry is the free range system.

Semi -intensive system

The semi-intensive is midway between intensive and extensive system. The animals are housed in a fixed building but are allowed to move about within a fixed area during the day. Their buildings are made with wire netting on the floor to permit easy dropping of feces. A good example of the semi-extensive system is the fold unit system.

Intensive system

Under this system, the animals are confined within the building and are not allowed to move out. To pasture and sunshine. There is high stocking which implies a closer contact among the animals. Feeds, water and all medication are provided for the animals. Two examples of intensive system of poultry management are (i) Deep litter system (ii) Battery cage system.

COMPUTER

An impact printer is a type of printer that works by direct contact of an ink ribbon with paper. A metal or plastic head strikes the ink ribbon, whereby the ribbon is pressed against the paper and the desired character (letter, digit, dot, line) impression is printed on the sheet. Dot matrix, daisy-wheel and ball printers are some commonly used types of impact printers

Non-impact printers have revolutionized the printing industry by providing a quiet and non-contact printing process. From text documents to photos, non-impact printers allow you to print quickly and efficiently without worrying about noisy machinery or paper jams.

Laser printing is an electrostatic digital printing process. It produces high-quality text and graphics (and moderate-quality photographs) by repeatedly passing a laser beam back and forth over a negatively charged cylinder called a "drum" to define a differentially charged image. The drum then selectively collects electrically charged powdered ink (toner), and transfers the image to paper, which is then heated to permanently fuse the text, imagery, or both, to the paper. As with digital photocopiers, laser printers employ a xerographic printing process. Laser printing differs from traditional xerography as implemented in analog photocopiers in that in the latter, the image is formed by reflecting light off an existing document onto the exposed drum.

Inkjet printing is a type of computer printing that recreates a digital image by propelling droplets of ink onto paper and plastic substrates. Inkjet printers were the most commonly used type of printer in 2008, and range from small inexpensive consumer models to expensive professional machines. By 2019, laser printers outsold inkjet printers by nearly a 2:1 ratio, 9.6% vs 5.1% of all computer peripherals.

Dot matrix printing, sometimes called impact matrix printing, is a computer printing process in which ink is applied to a surface using a relatively low-resolution dot matrix for layout. Dot matrix printers are a type of impact printer that prints using a fixed number of pins or wires and typically use a print head that moves back and forth or in an up-and-down motion on the page and prints by impact, striking an ink-soaked cloth ribbon against the paper. They were also known as serial dot matrix printers. Unlike typewriters or line printers that use a similar print mechanism, a dot matrix printer can print arbitrary patterns and not just specific characters.

A thermal printer is a printer that makes use of heat in order to produce the image on paper. Due to quality of print, speed, and technological advances it has become increasingly popular and is mostly used in airline, banking, entertainment, retail, grocery, and healthcare industries. Thermal printing does not make use of ink or toner unlike many other printing forms but largely depends on thermal papers for producing the images. They are also quiet popular in creating labels owing to speed of printing.