

COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS

Primary , high school

COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS- PRIMARY SCHOOL

External face of compound wall

PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



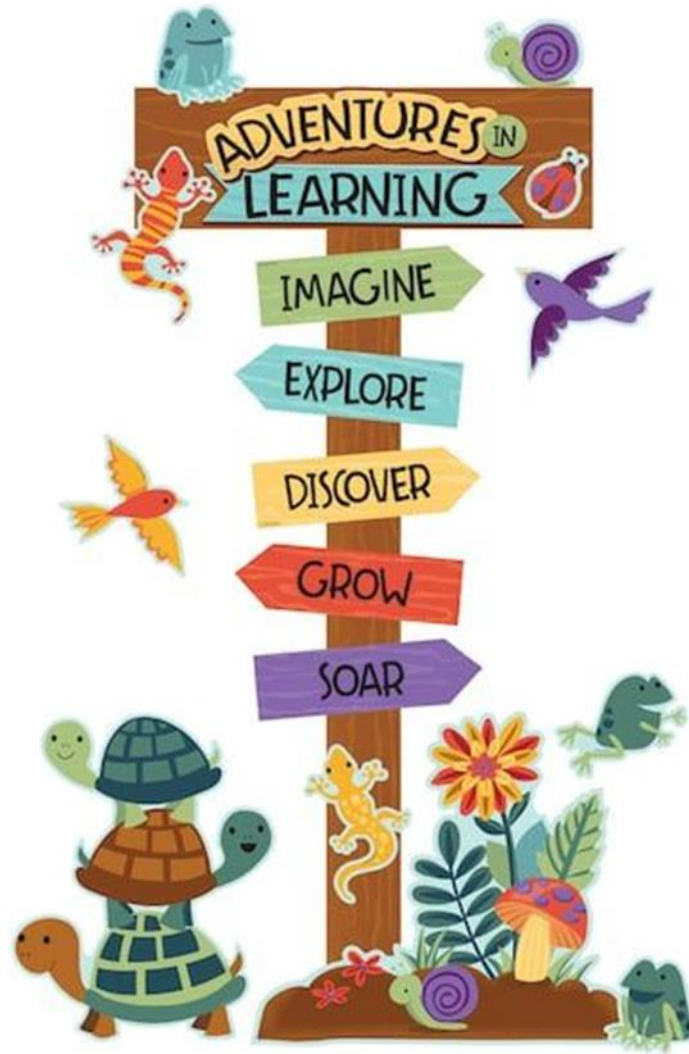
PRIMARY SCHOOL



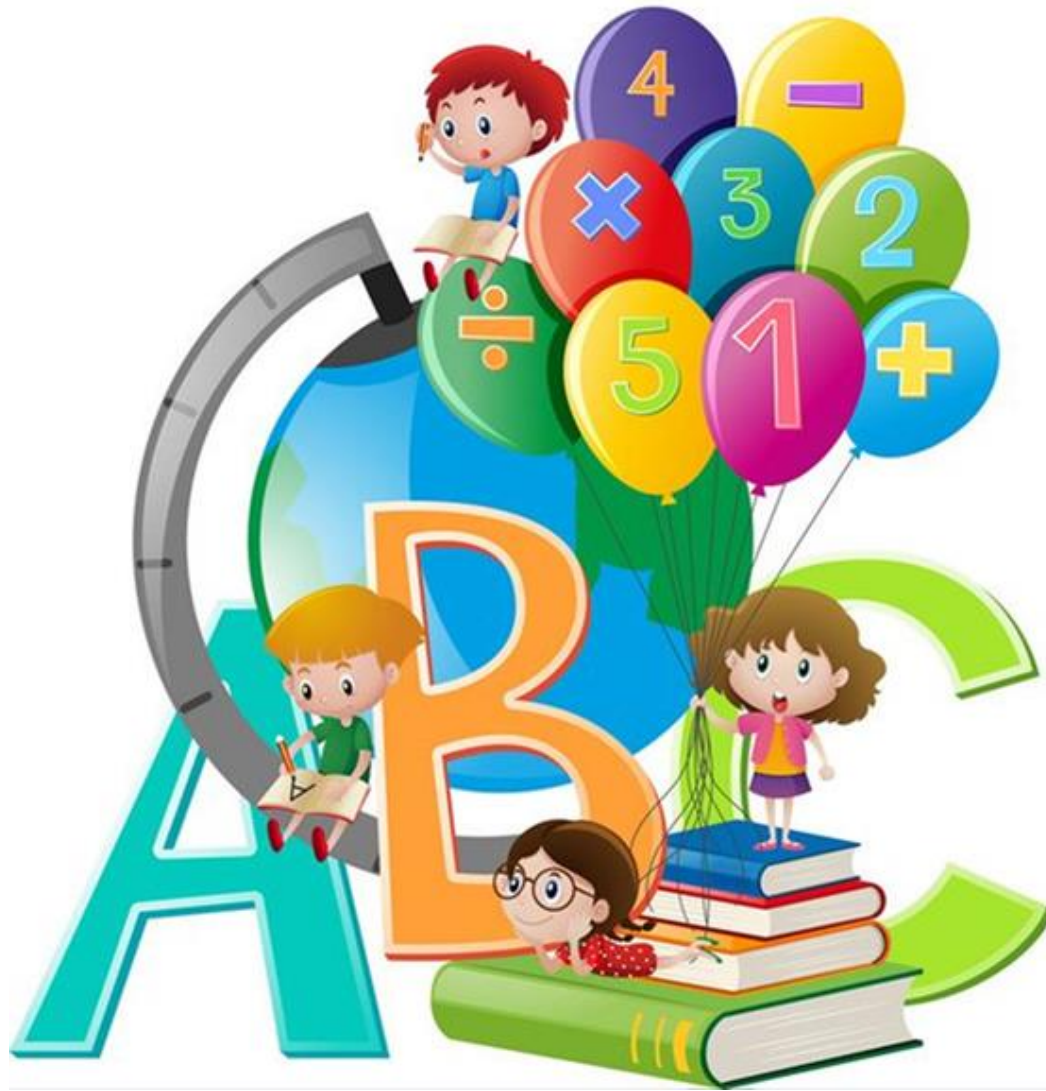
PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



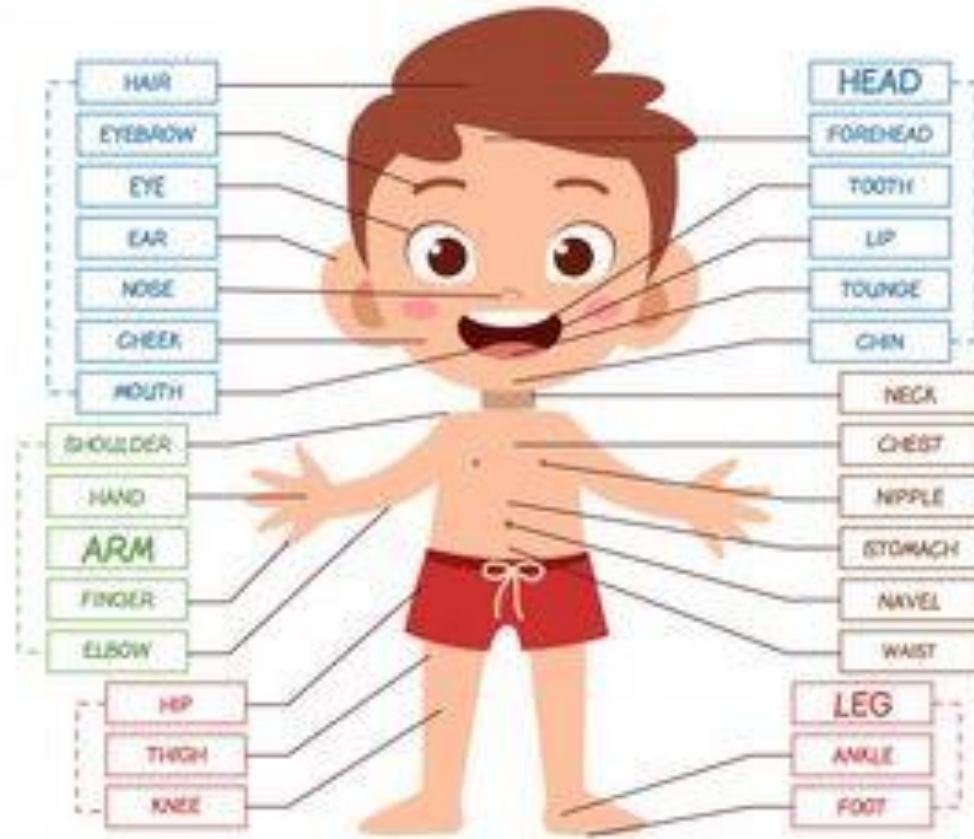
COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS- PRIMARY SCHOOL

Internal face of compound wall



PRIMARY SCHOOL

BODY PARTS



PRIMARY SCHOOL

Body parts:

I have one mouth. 

I have many teeth. 

I have one nose. 

I have two eyes. 

I have two ears. 

I have two hands 

I have ten fingers. 

I have two legs. 

I have two feet and
ten toes. 

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Learn Vehicles Names with our Vigilant  Vulture

Aeroplane 	Ambulance 	Autorickshaw 	Bicycle 
Boat 	Bullock Cart 	Bus 	Car 
Fire Engine 	Helicopter 	Jeep 	Motorbike 
Scooter 	Ship 	Tractor 	Train 
Tram 	Truck 	Van 	Yacht 

ANIMALS & THEIR BABIES



Dog **Puppy**



Chicken **Chick**



Cat **Kitten**



Sheep **Lamb**



Cow **Calf**



Deer **Fawn**



Horse **Foal**



Tiger **Tiger cub**



Pig **Piglet**



Kangaroo **Joey**



Lion **Lion cub**



Duck **Duckling**

PRIMARY SCHOOL



ANIMALS AND THEIR HOMES



BEAR

CAVE



DOG

KENNEL



ANT

ANT HILL



COW

SHED



HORSE

STABLE



PIG

PIGSTY



HEN

COOP



RABBIT

BURROW



A lion in a den

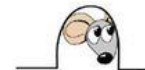
LION

DEN



SPIDER

WEB



MOUSE

HOLE



BEE

HIVE

PRIMARY SCHOOL



ANIMAL SOUNDS

BAT  screech	BEAR  growl	BEE  buzz/ hum	LAMB  bleat	CAMEL  grunt	CAT  mew/ meow/ purr
COW  moo/ low	BULL  bellow	CHICKEN  cluck	CHICK  cheep	CHIMPANZEE  scream	COCK/ ROOSTER  crow/ cock-a-doodle-doo
CRICKET  chirp	CROW  caw	DOG  bark/ woof	DOLPHIN  click	DONKEY  bray	DOVE  coo
DUCK  quack	ELEPHANT  trumpet	FOX  yelp	FROG  croak	GOOSE  cackle	GOAT  bleat
MOUSE  squeak	HIPPO  growl	PIG  oink/ grunt/ snort	HORSE  neigh/ snort/ whinny	BIRD  whistle/ warble	KANGAROO  chortle
LION  roar	MONKEY  chatter/ whoop/ screech	MOSQUITO  whine	WOLF  howl/ cry	OWL  hoot/ shriek	RABBIT  squeak

PRIMARY SCHOOL

ANIMAL BODY PARTS



WHISKERS



BEAK



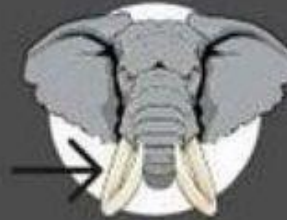
HORNS



ANTLERS



FANGS



TUSKS



WINGS



HUMP



SHELL



TRUNK



MANE



FINS



GILLS



FLIPPERS



ANTENNAE



PAWS

PRIMARY SCHOOL

JOBS - PICTIIONARY



surgeon



policeman



waitress



butcher



gardener



plumber



barber



politician



singer



tailor



dentist



cleaner



scientist



fireman



cashier



nurse



astronaut



optician



farmer



doctor



postman



home builder



sculptor



cook



architect



detective



bus driver



secretary



reporter



teacher



veterinarian



mechanic



businessman



dustman



painter



chauffeur



hairdresser



electrician



lawyer



salesman



carpenter



maid

PRIMARY SCHOOL

PRIMARY SCHOOL



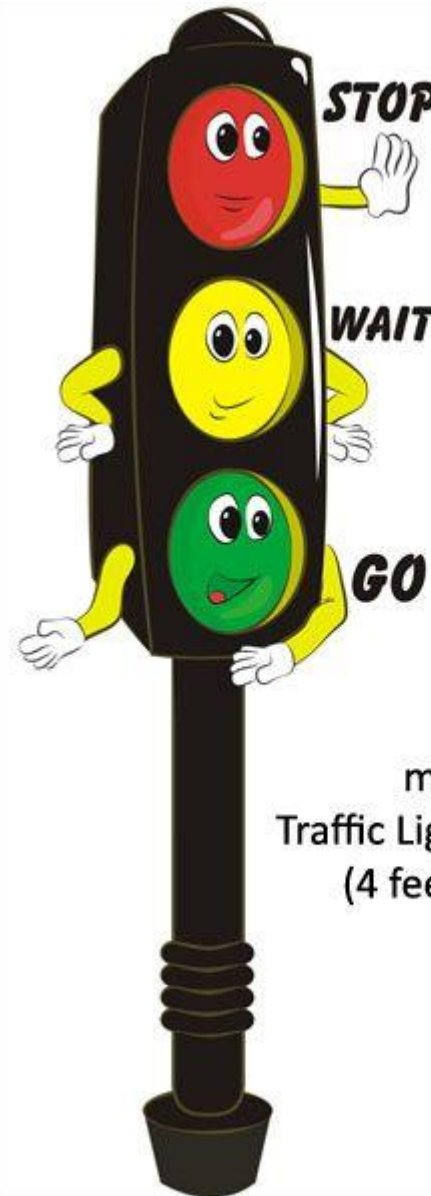
PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



mdm-23
Traffic Light Decorator
(4 feet x 2 feet)

Wall mural for primary class students showing the book knowledge



PRIMARY SCHOOL

PRIMARY SCHOOL

L*E*A*R*N*I*N*G

OPPOSITES!

 YOUNG	 CLOSED	 CURLY	 DIRTY	 CLEAN	
 OLD	 OPEN	 STRAIGHT	 SWEET	 SOUR	
 LONG		 SHORT		 FLUFFY	 DARK
 FULL	 LIGHT	 HEAVY	 SMOOTH	 BRIGHT	
 EMPTY	 HOT	 COLD	 HIGH	 LOW	
 HAPPY	 SAD	 BACK	 FRONT	 BIG	
 ABOVE	 BELOW	 STOP	 GO	 SMALL	

IRREGULAR PLURALS

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Person



People



Foot



Feet



Tooth



Teeth



Child



Children



Mouse



Mice



Leaf



Leaves



Cactus



Cacti



Sheep



Sheep



Man



Men



Ox



Oxen

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PRIMARY SCHOOL

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ANTONYMS



ADD



SUBTRACT



ALONE



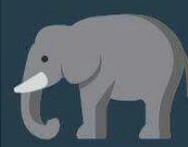
TOGETHER



BACK



FRONT



BIG



LITTLE



COLD



HOT



EMPTY



FULL



SAD



HAPPY



PLAY



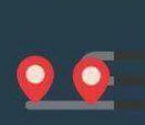
WORK



OPEN



CLOSE



NEAR



FAR



SIT



STAND

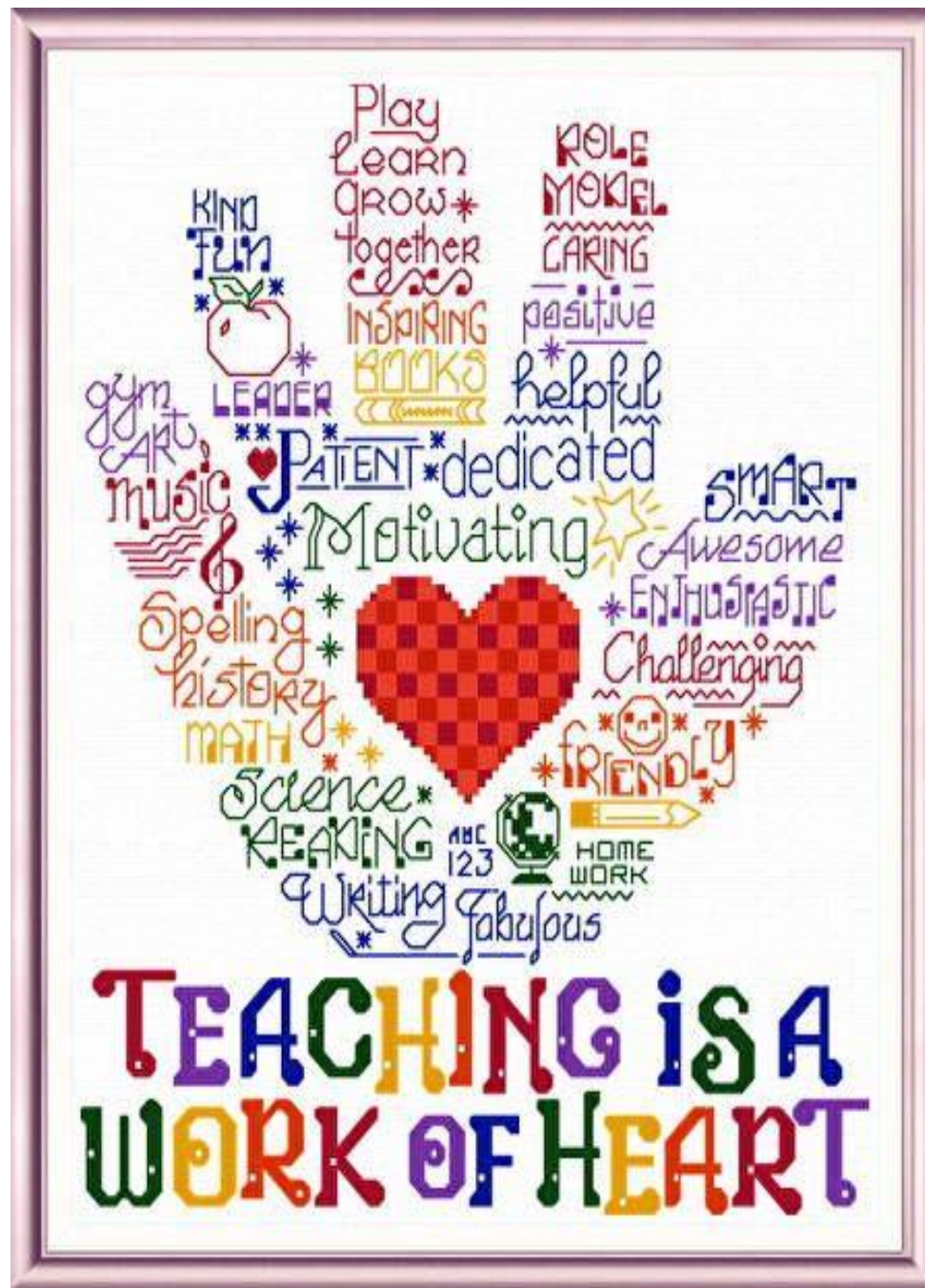


RIGHT

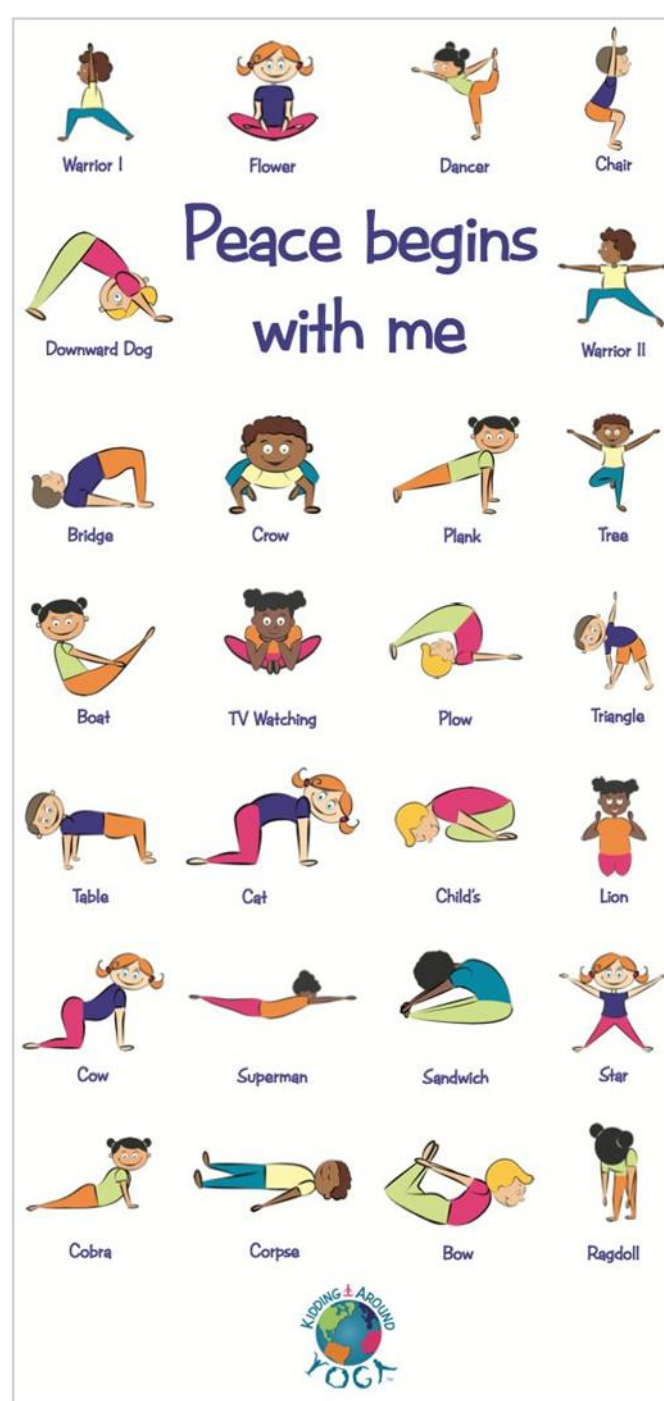


WRONG

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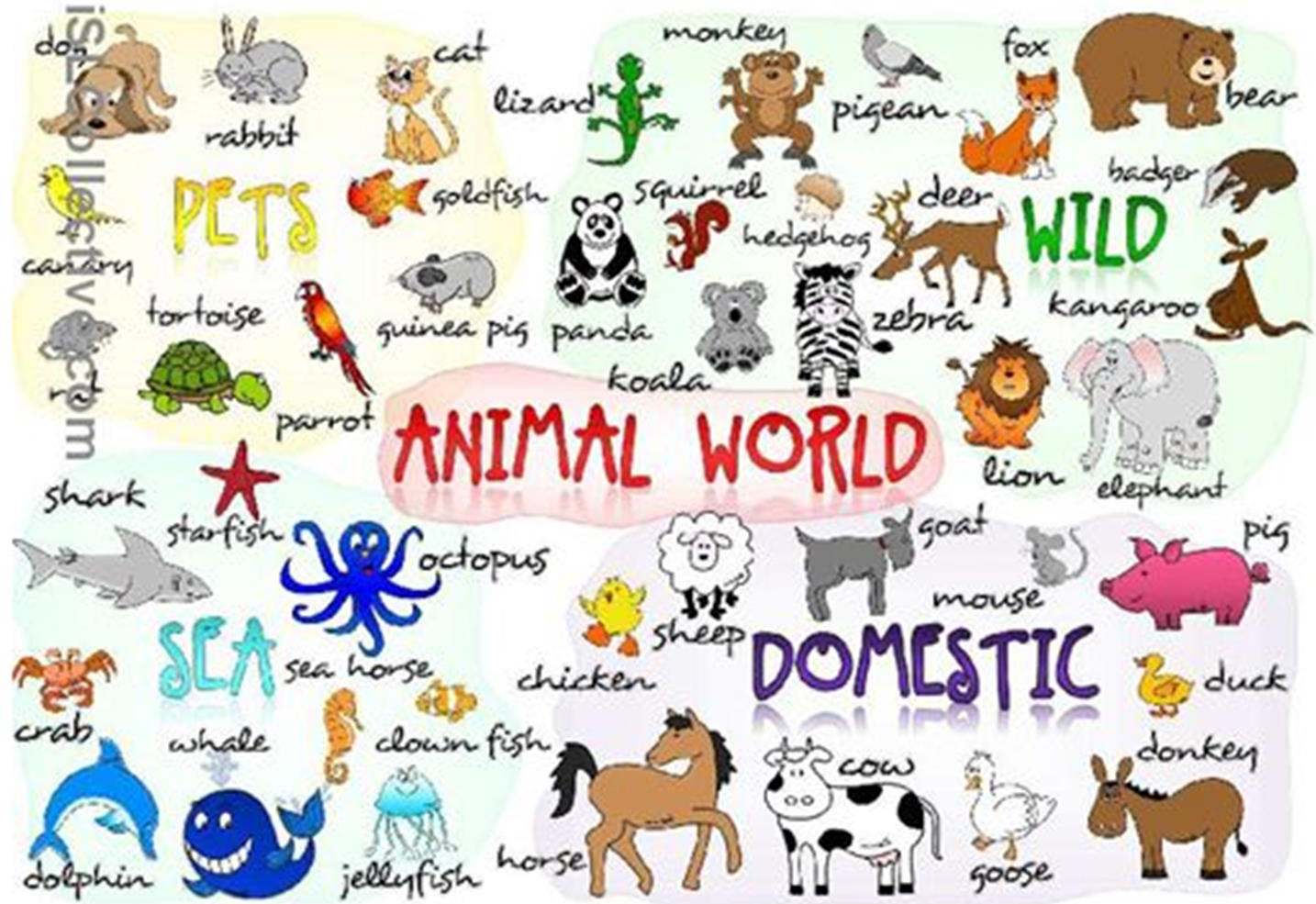
PRIMARY SCHOOL

classideas 

Healthy habits

 <p>Eat healthy foods</p>	 <p>Drink plenty of water</p>	 <p>Limit television and computer use</p>
 <p>Be active for at least one hour a day</p>	 <p>Clean your teeth at least twice a day</p>	 <p>Be kind to yourself and others</p>
 <p>Get plenty of sleep</p>	 <p>Wash your hands</p>	 <p>Find time to relax</p>
 <p>Eat 'junk' food and sweets only occasionally</p>	 <p>Have a bath or shower every day</p>	 <p>Work and play safely</p>

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Safety Rules



Never touch guns



Never play with fire



Sit in a car seat when you ride in a car



Hold a big person's hand when you cross the street



Wear a helmet when you ride on wheels



Get a bigger person's help before using a sharp tool



Ask the big person in charge before you pet a dog



Have a big person watch you when you go in water

PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Months of The Year

JANUARY

JULY

FEBRUARY

AUGUST

MARCH

SEPTEMBER

APRIL

OCTOBER

MAY

NOVEMBER

JUNE

DECEMBER



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COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS- HIGH SCHOOL

External face of compound wall

HIGH SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS- HIGH SCHOOL

Internal face of compound wall

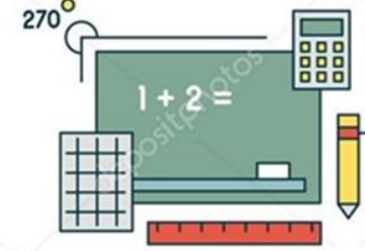
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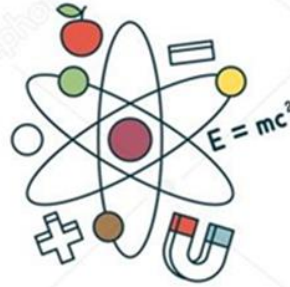
TECHNOLOGY



CHEMISTRY



MATHEMATICS



PHYSICS



HISTORY



BIOLOGY



ENGLISH



GEOGRAPHY



LITERATURE

HIGH SCHOOL

SOLVE PROBLEMS
ANALYZE DATA
EXPLAIN THEIR THINKING
CHECK THEIR WORK
PERSEVERE
MAKE MODELS
USE APPROPRIATE TOOLS
THINK ABSTRACTLY
MAKE CONNECTIONS
ATTEND TO PRECISION
THINK CRITICALLY
FIND PATTERNS
APPLY PRIOR KNOWLEDGE
ESTIMATE

HIGH SCHOOL

Rectangle

Perimeter:
 $2(a + b)$

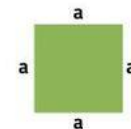
Area:
 ab



Square

Perimeter:
 $4a$

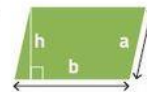
Area:
 a^2



Parallelogram

Perimeter:
 $2(a + b)$

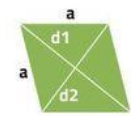
Area:
 ah



Rhombus

Perimeter:
 $4a$

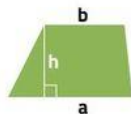
Area:
 $\frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2$



Trapezium

Perimeter:
Sum of 4 sides

Area:
 $\frac{1}{2} h(a + b)$



General Triangle

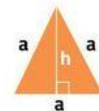
Perimeter:
 $a + b + c$



Area:
 $\frac{1}{2} bh$

Equilateral Triangle

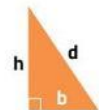
Perimeter:
 $3a$



Area:
 $\frac{1}{2} ah$

Right Triangle

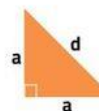
Perimeter:
 $b + h + d$



Area:
 $\frac{1}{2} bh$

Isosceles Right Triangle

Perimeter:
 $2a + d$



Area:
 $\frac{1}{2} a^2$

Regular Polygon

Perimeter:
 ns

Area:
 $n \left(\frac{1}{2} as \right)$



where: n is number of sides

Circle

Circumference:
 $2\pi r$

Area:
 πr^2



Semi-circle

Perimeter:
 $\pi r + 2r$

Area:
 $\frac{1}{2} \pi r^2$



Ring / Annulus

Area:
 $\pi(R^2 - r^2)$

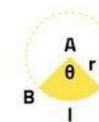


Sector of a Circle

Perimeter:
 $l + 2r$

Area:
 $\frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2$

where:
 $l = \theta/360 \cdot 2\pi r$



Ellipse

Circumference:
 $\approx \pi(3(a + b) - \sqrt{(a + 3b)(b + 3a)})$

Area:
 πab



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Divisibility Rules!		
A	number	is divisible by...
✓	2	if the <u>last</u> digit is <u>even</u> or <u>zero</u>
✓	3	if the <u>sum</u> of the digits is divisible by <u>three</u>
✓	4	if the <u>last two</u> digits are divisible by <u>four</u>
✓	5	if the <u>last</u> digit is <u>zero</u> or <u>five</u>
✓	6	if the number is divisible by <u>both two</u> and <u>three</u>
✓	8	if the <u>last three</u> digits are divisible by <u>eight</u>
✓	9	if the <u>sum</u> of the digits is divisible by <u>nine</u>
✓	10	if the <u>last</u> digit is <u>zero</u>

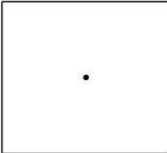

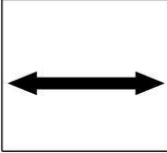

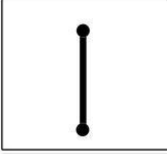

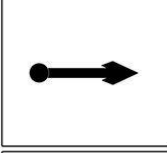

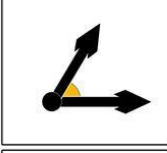



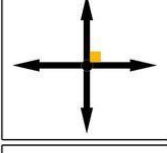
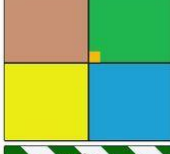
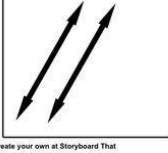



MATH SYMBOLS



\times Multiplied by	\pm Plus or minus
\div Divided by	\neq Not equal to
$+$ Plus	$\sqrt{\quad}$ Square root of
$-$ Minus	$\%$ Percent
$=$ Equal to	∞ Infinity
\approx Approximately equal to	\int Integral
$>$ Greater than	Σ Sum of
$<$ Less than	\Leftrightarrow Equivalent to
\geq Greater than or equal	\Rightarrow Implies
\leq Less than or equal	\forall For all
$[\]$ Square brackets	\in Belongs to
$()$ Parentheses	π Pi
$\{ \}$ Curly brackets	\emptyset Empty set
\overline{ab} Segment ab	\overrightarrow{ab} Ray ab
\notin Not belong to	$\sqrt[3]{\quad}$ Cube root of
\angle Angle \perp Right angle	$\sqrt[4]{\quad}$ Fourth root of

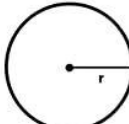
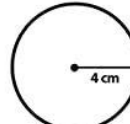
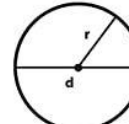
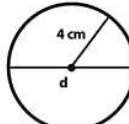
HIGH SCHOOL

PICTURE	NAME	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
	POINT	A single location in space or on a flat surface	
	LINE	A collection of points that continues forever in both directions	
	LINE SEGMENT	A part of a line with two endpoints	
	RAY	A part of a line with one endpoint	
	ANGLE	Two rays that share an endpoint	
	INTERSECTING LINES	Lines that pass through the same point	
	PERPENDICULAR LINES	Lines that intersect and form four right angles	
	PARALLEL LINES	Lines that never intersect	

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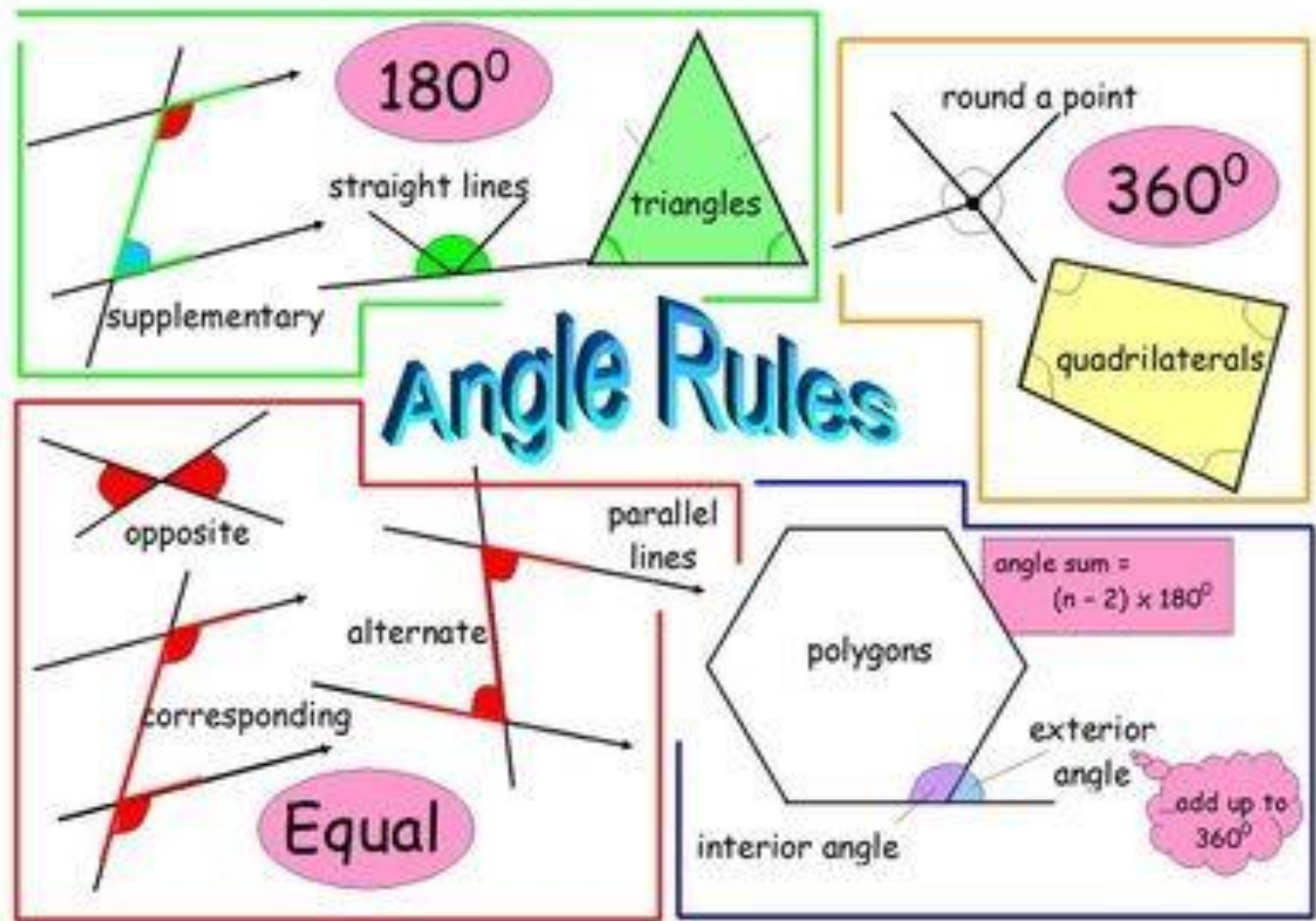
Parts of a Circle

The diagram shows a circle with a center point. A blue horizontal line passes through the center, labeled "diameter". A purple line segment connects two points on the circle's edge, labeled "chord". A green line segment connects the center to the edge, labeled "radius". A yellow wedge-shaped region is labeled "sector". A blue curved line on the top edge is labeled "arc". An orange line passes through the circle at two points, labeled "secant line". A pink vertical line touches the circle at one point, labeled "tangent line", with the point of contact labeled "point of tangency".

CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE <i>The distance around a circle</i>		AREA OF A CIRCLE <i>The space inside a circle's circumference</i>	
Solve using the Radius	Example:	Solve using the Radius	Example:
			
$Circumference = 2 \times \pi \times r$ $\pi (\text{pi}) = 3.14$ $r = \text{radius of the circle}$	$C = 2 \times \pi \times r$ $= 2 \times 3.14 \times 4$ $= 25.12 \text{ cm}$	$Area = \pi \times r^2$ $\pi (\text{pi}) = 3.14$ $r = \text{radius of the circle}$	$A = \pi \times r^2$ $= 3.14 \times 16$ $= 50.24 \text{ cm}$

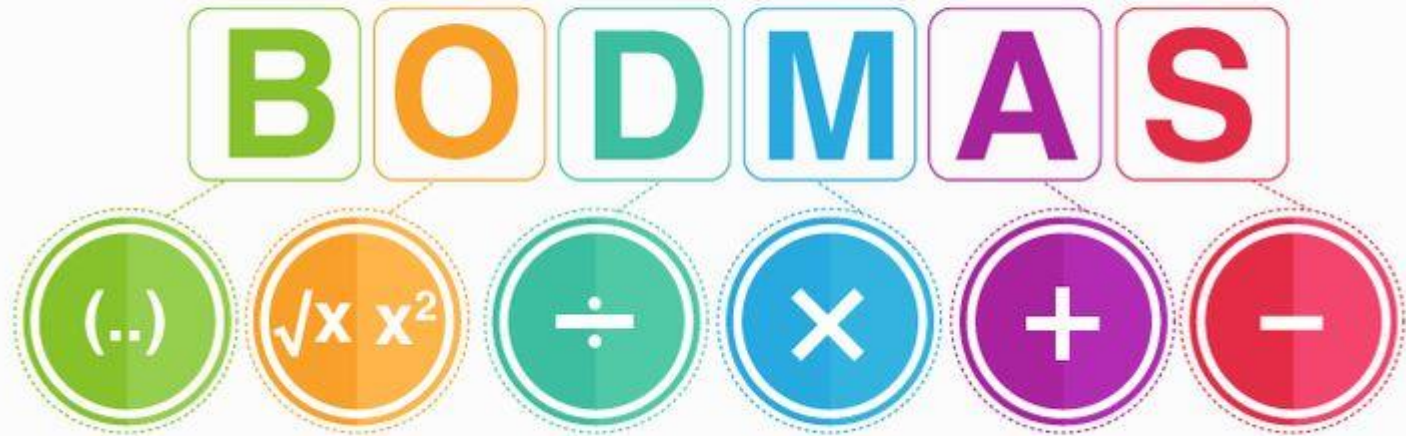
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HIGH SCHOOL



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Addition

Math Action Words

++++

add
altogether
both
combined
how many
increase
join
plus
sum
together
total



Subtraction

Math Action Words

deduct
decrease by
difference
how many more?
how many left?
left over
less than
minus
reduce
remains
remove
subtract
take away



Multiplication

Math Action Words

xxxx

as much
by
equal groups
groups of
lots of
multiply
multiplied by
per
product of
times



Division

Math Action Words

÷÷÷÷

average
divide
each
equal parts
evenly
every
out of
quotient
ratio
shared equally
split



HIGH SCHOOL

Algebraic Identities

Square of Binomial

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2$$

Difference of Squares

$$(a + b) \cdot (a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

Cube of a Binomial

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + b^3$$

$$(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 - b^3$$

Square of a Trinomial

$$(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot c + 2 \cdot b \cdot c$$

Sum of Cubes

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b) \cdot (a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

Difference of Cubes

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b) \cdot (a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$$

HIGH SCHOOL

SCIENCE

If it's green or wriggles,
it's biology.

If it stinks,
it's chemistry.

If it doesn't work,
it's physics.

If you see stars,
it's astronomy.

If it has faults,
it's geology.











If it's incomprehensible,
it's mathematics.

If it doesn't make sense,
it's either economics
or psychology.

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INVENTORS AND THEIR INVENTIONS-1

<p>SUBMARINE Invented in : 1824 Inventor : Cornelius Dröbel</p> 	<p>CALCULATOR Invented in : 1642 Inventor : Blaise Pascal</p> 	<p>PIANO Invented in : 1709 Inventor : Bartolomeo Cristofori</p> 	<p>THERMOMETER Inventor : Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit</p> 
<p>ROLLER SKATES Invented in : 1750 Inventor : Jean-Joseph Merlin</p> 	<p>HOT-AIR BALLOON Invented in : 1783, Inventors : Joseph Michel and Jacques Etienne Montgolfier</p> 	<p>RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE Invented in : 1825 Inventor : Richard Trevithick</p> 	<p>STETHOSCOPE Invented in : 1816 Inventor : Rene Laennec</p> 
<p>BICYCLE Invented in : 1818 Inventor : Baron Karl Von Drais</p> 	<p>COMPUTER Invented in : 1832 Inventor : Charles Babbage</p> 	<p>SEWING MACHINE Invented in : 1846 Inventor : Elias Howe</p> 	<p>GLIDER Invented in : 1853 Inventor : Sir George Cayley</p> 
<p>TYPEWRITER Invented in : 1873 Inventor : Christopher Latham Sholes</p> 	<p>TELEPHONE Invented in : 1876 Inventor : Alexander Graham Bell</p> 	<p>PHONOGRAPH Invented in : 1877 Inventor : Thomas Alva Edison</p> 	<p>LIGHT BULB Invented in : 1879 Inventor : Thomas Alva Edison</p> 
<p>ELECTRIC IRON Inventor : Henry W. Seely</p> 	<p>FOUNTAIN PEN Inventor : Lewis Edson Waterman</p> 	<p>CAR Invented in : 1885 Inventor : Karl Benz</p> 	<p>MOTORBIKE Inventor : Gottlieb Daimler</p> 
<p>KODAK CAMERA Invented in : 1888 Inventor : George Eastman</p> 	<p>DIESEL ENGINE Invented in : 1892 Inventor : Rudolph Diesel</p> 	<p>RADIO Invented in : 1895 Inventor : Guglielmo Marconi</p> 	<p>X-RAYS Invented in : 1896 Inventor : Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen</p> 

HIGH SCHOOL
(without inventor's
photo)

HIGH SCHOOL

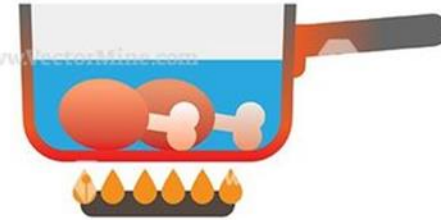
My First Physics Alphabet

a  acceleration	B  magnetic flux density	c  speed of light in a vacuum	d  distance
e  2.718281828459 045235360287...	f  frequency	g  acceleration due to gravity	h  Planck's constant
i  imaginary number	k  Boltzmann constant	l  length	m  mass
n  quantum number	p  pressure	q  electric charge	r  radius
s  displacement	t  time	u  initial velocity	v  final velocity
w  width	x  displacement	Z  electrical impedance	This chart belongs to _____

FORMS of ENERGY



Nuclear Energy
Fusion and Fission



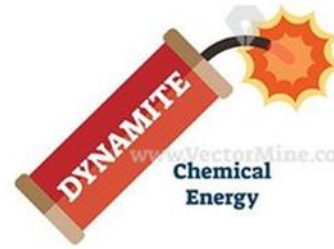
Thermal Energy



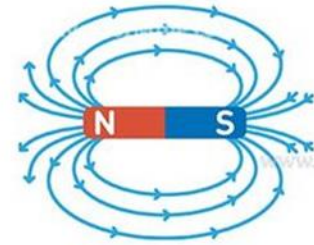
Light



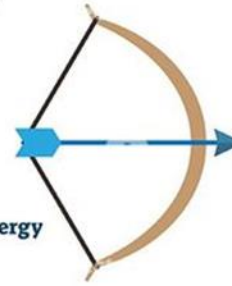
Electric Energy



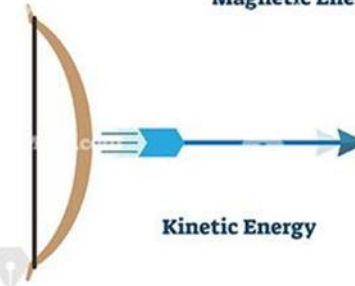
Chemical Energy



Magnetic Energy



Potential Energy



Kinetic Energy

HIGH SCHOOL

THE 10 ENERGY SOURCES

RENEWABLE

Fuels that can be easily made or replenished; we can never use up renewable fuels.



BIOMASS

Anything that is alive, or anything that was alive a short time ago is called biomass. Trees, crops, garbage, and animal waste are all biomass. Most of the biomass we use for energy today is wood.



GEOHERMAL

Geothermal energy is heat from inside the Earth. The inside of the Earth is very hot. Sometimes this heat comes near the surface. We can use this heat to warm our houses. We can generate electricity with it.



HYDROPOWER

Hydropower is energy created by moving water. Moving water has a lot of energy. We use that energy to generate electricity.



SOLAR

The sun provides lots of energy to the Earth. We call it solar energy. It travels from the sun to the Earth in rays. The energy from the sun makes rain fall, wind blow, and plants grow.



WIND

Wind is moving air. We can use the energy in wind to do work.

NONRENEWABLE

Fuels that cannot be easily made or replenished; we can use up nonrenewable fuels.



COAL

Coal was formed millions to hundreds of millions of years ago from plants. Coal is often shiny, black rock. Coal is a fossil fuel that we burn for energy.*



NATURAL GAS

Natural gas is a mixture of gases you can't see, smell, or taste. We often add an odor to it so we can smell it. It has a lot of energy in it. You can burn it to make heat. Natural gas is a fossil fuel.*



PETROLEUM

Petroleum is a liquid that is found underground. Sometimes we call it oil. Oil can be as thick and black as tar or as thin as water. Petroleum is a fossil fuel* that has a lot of energy we release when we burn it.



PROPANE

Propane is the gas we use to fuel our backyard grills and operate machines in warehouses. You cannot see it, smell it, or taste it, but you can burn it to produce heat energy. Propane is fossil fuel.*

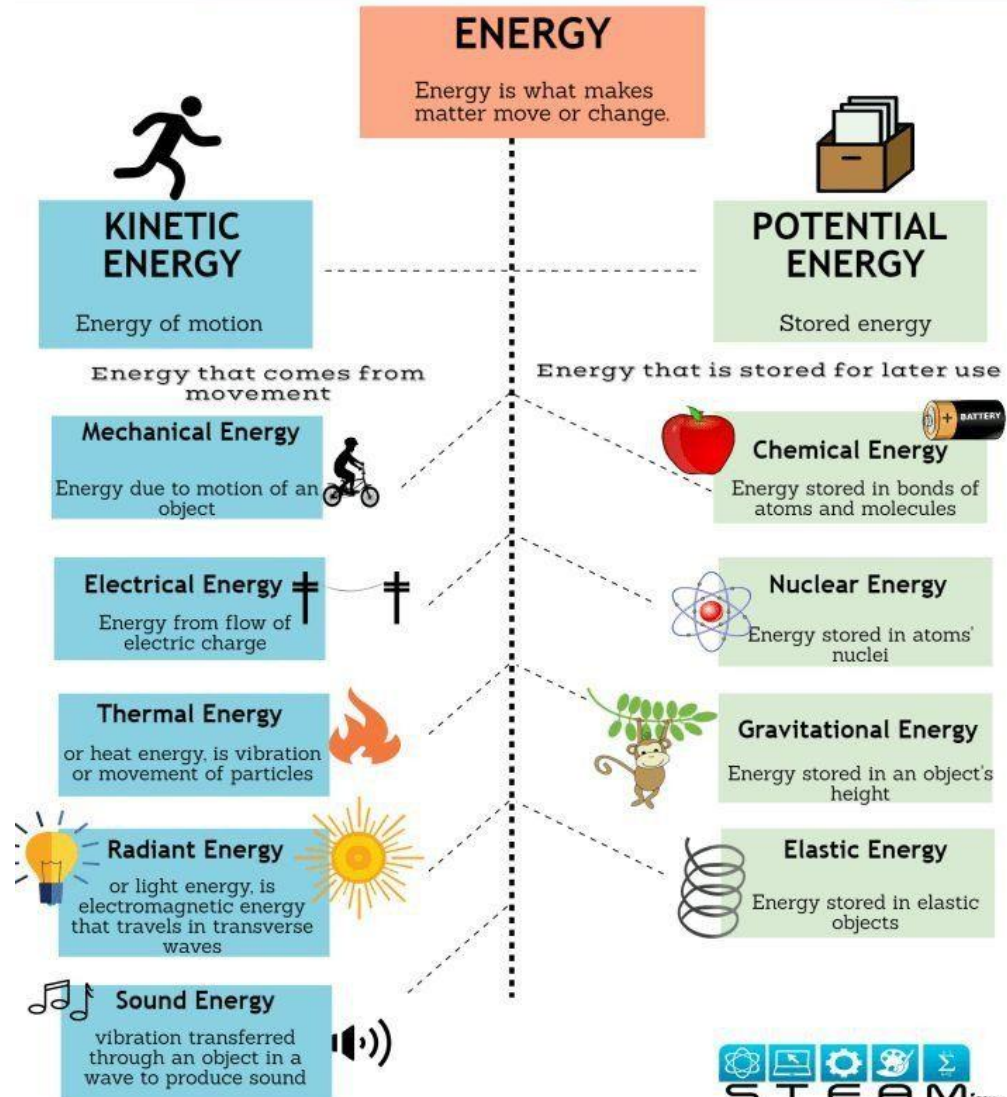


URANIUM

Uranium is a mineral found in rocks in the ground. We split uranium atoms to release energy in nuclear power plants.

***FOSSIL FUEL:** Formed millions to hundreds of millions of years ago from the remains of living organisms. The plants and animals received their energy when they were alive from the sun. It was stored in them when they died.

STEAMism.com
presents:
**PHYSICS:
TYPES OF ENERGY**



HIGH SCHOOL



Dalton, 1808

First to describe atoms in a modern, scientific sense

- Doesn't explain electricity
- + Idea of "atoms"



Thomson, 1897

Thomson's Plum Pudding Model

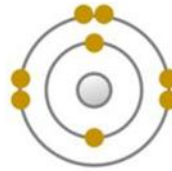
- Doesn't explain why some of Rutherford's α -particles bounced back
- + Protons & electrons



Rutherford, 1911

Rutherford shot α -particles through gold foil; some bounced back!

- Why don't the electrons lose energy and crash into the nucleus?
- + the Nucleus



Bohr, 1913

Basis for our modern atomic model

- Doesn't explain quantum mechanics
- + Electron Shells



Schrödinger, 1926

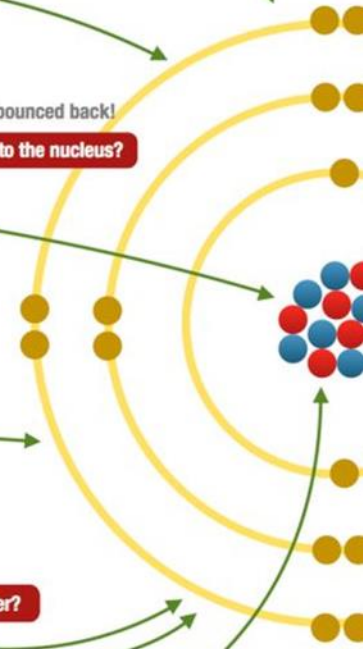
Quantum mechanics

- Why are some atoms of the same element heavier?
- + Subshells
- + 'Shells' are actually 'orbitals'



Chadwick, 1932

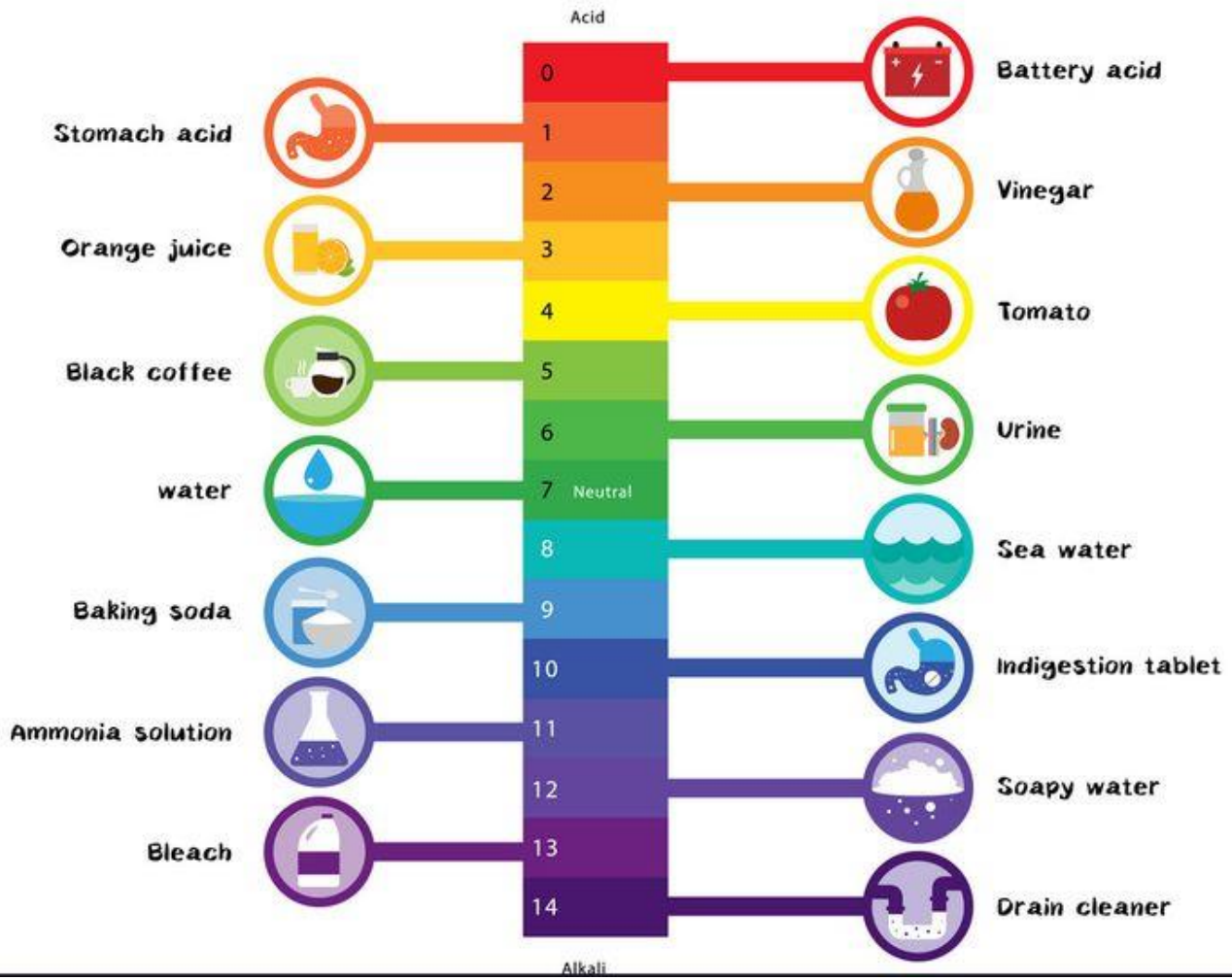
- + Neutrons!



HIGH SCHOOL

THE pH SCALE

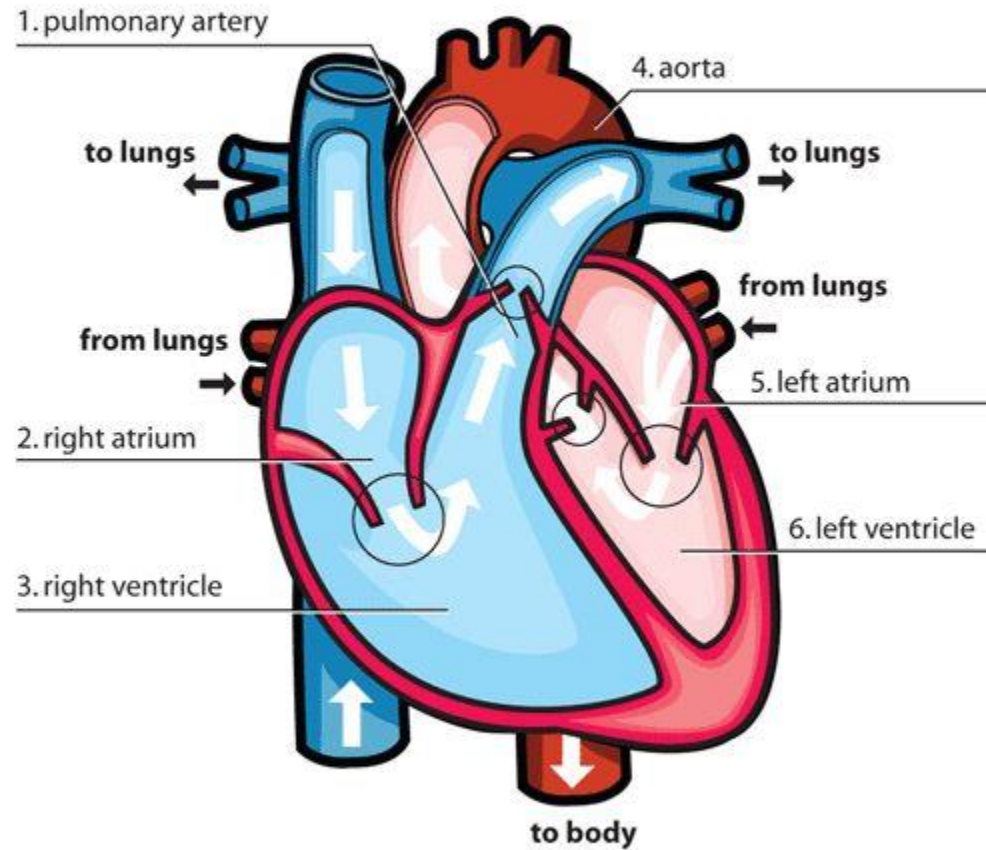
Universal Indicator pH Color Chart



HIGH SCHOOL

HOW THE BODY WORKS

The Heart Solution

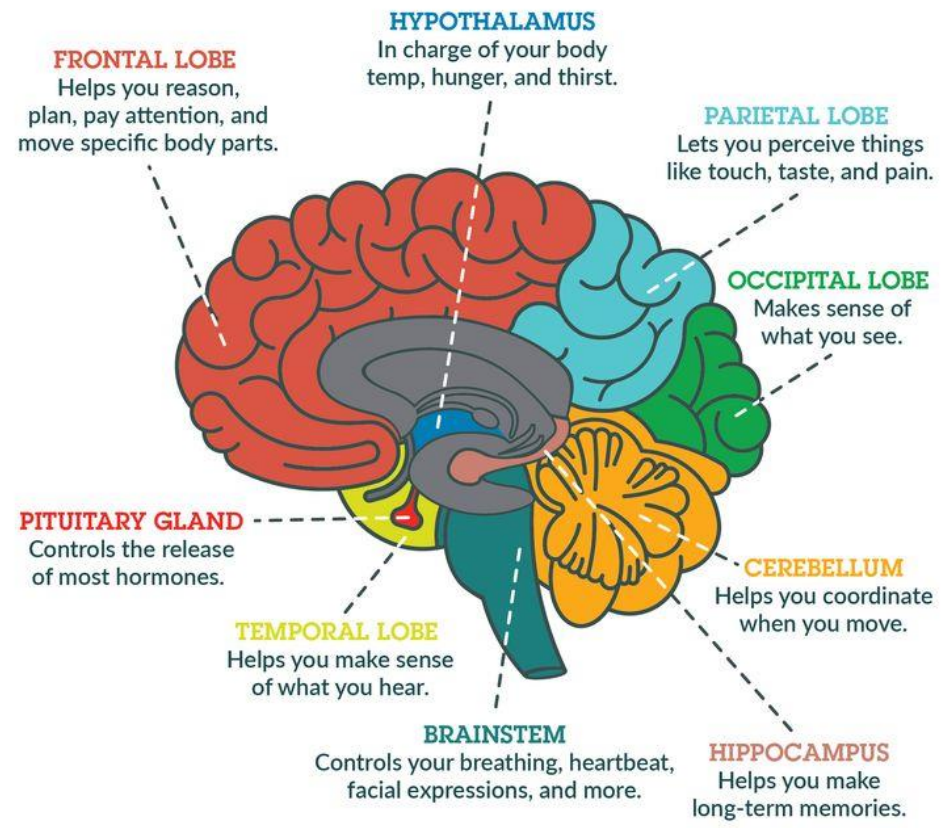


WORD BANK

left ventricle	right atrium	pulmonary artery
right ventricle	left atrium	aorta

HIGH SCHOOL

The Anatomy Of Your Brain



■ HYPOTHALAMUS

■ FRONTAL LOBE	■ TEMPORAL LOBE	■ PARIETAL LOBE	■ BRAINSTEM
■ CEREBELLUM	■ HIPPOCAMPUS	■ OCCIPITAL LOBE	■ PITUITARY GLAND

SOURCES: PubMed Health, Johns Hopkins, Mayo Clinic, University of Washington, Cedars-Sinai, Pituitary Network Association, KidsHealth, National Cancer Institute.

HIGH SCHOOL

Animal Groups

Mammals

Mammals are animals that have hair, are warm-blooded, and drink milk when they are babies.



Reptiles

Reptiles have scales, breathe air, are cold-blooded, and usually lay eggs on land.



Amphibians

Amphibians spend part of their lives in water and part on land and they are cold-blooded.



Fish

Fish live in water, have gills to breathe, scales and fins on their bodies, and are cold-blooded.



Arthropods

Arthropods are the most numerous animals on earth. They have an exoskeleton, a segmented body, and jointed legs. They do not have a backbone and are cold-blooded.



Mollusks

Mollusks are soft-bodied animals and many have hard external shells.



Birds

Birds are warm-blooded, have wings, feathers, a beak, and their babies hatch from eggs.



HIGH SCHOOL



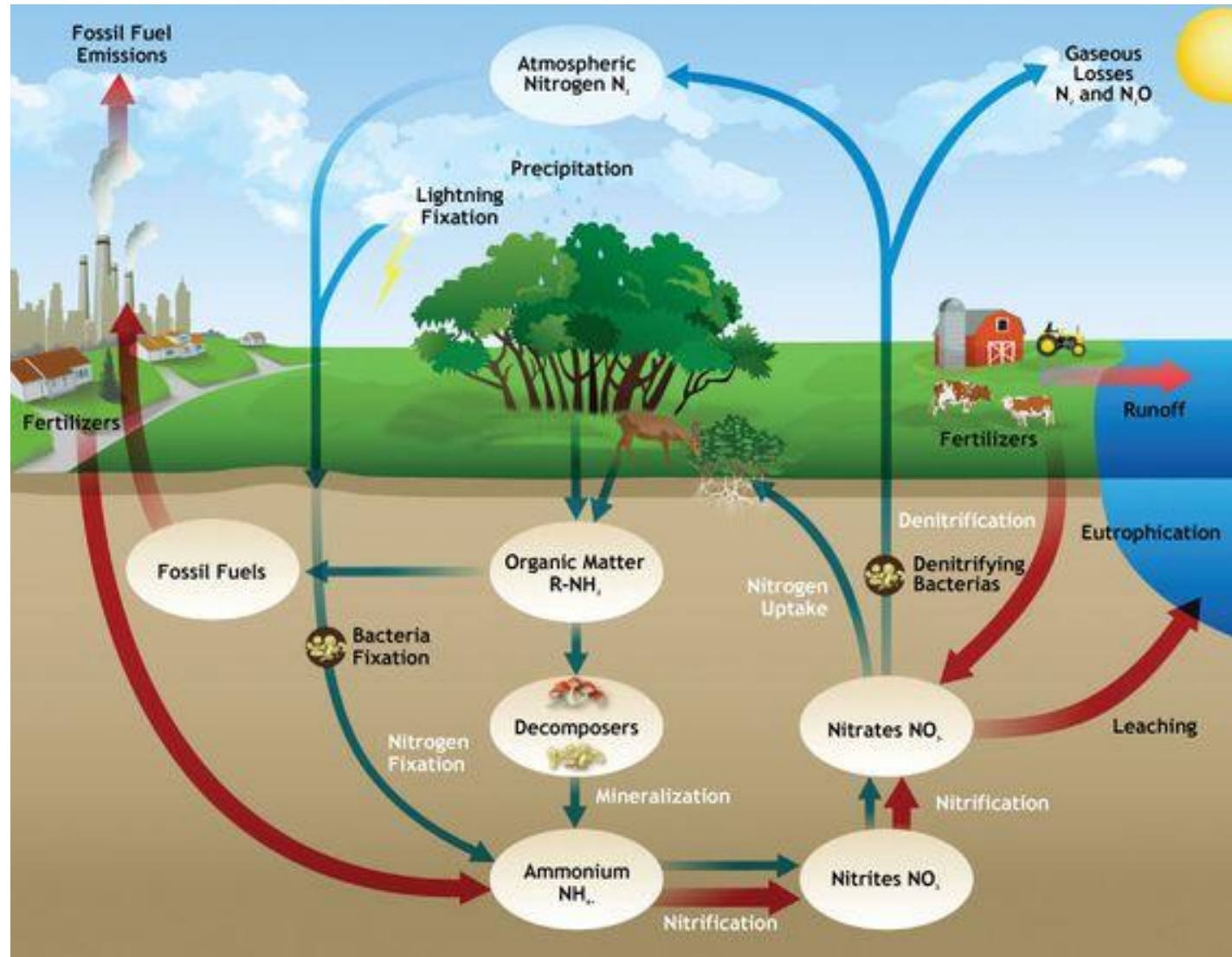
My Mini Anchor Chart

The Water Cycle

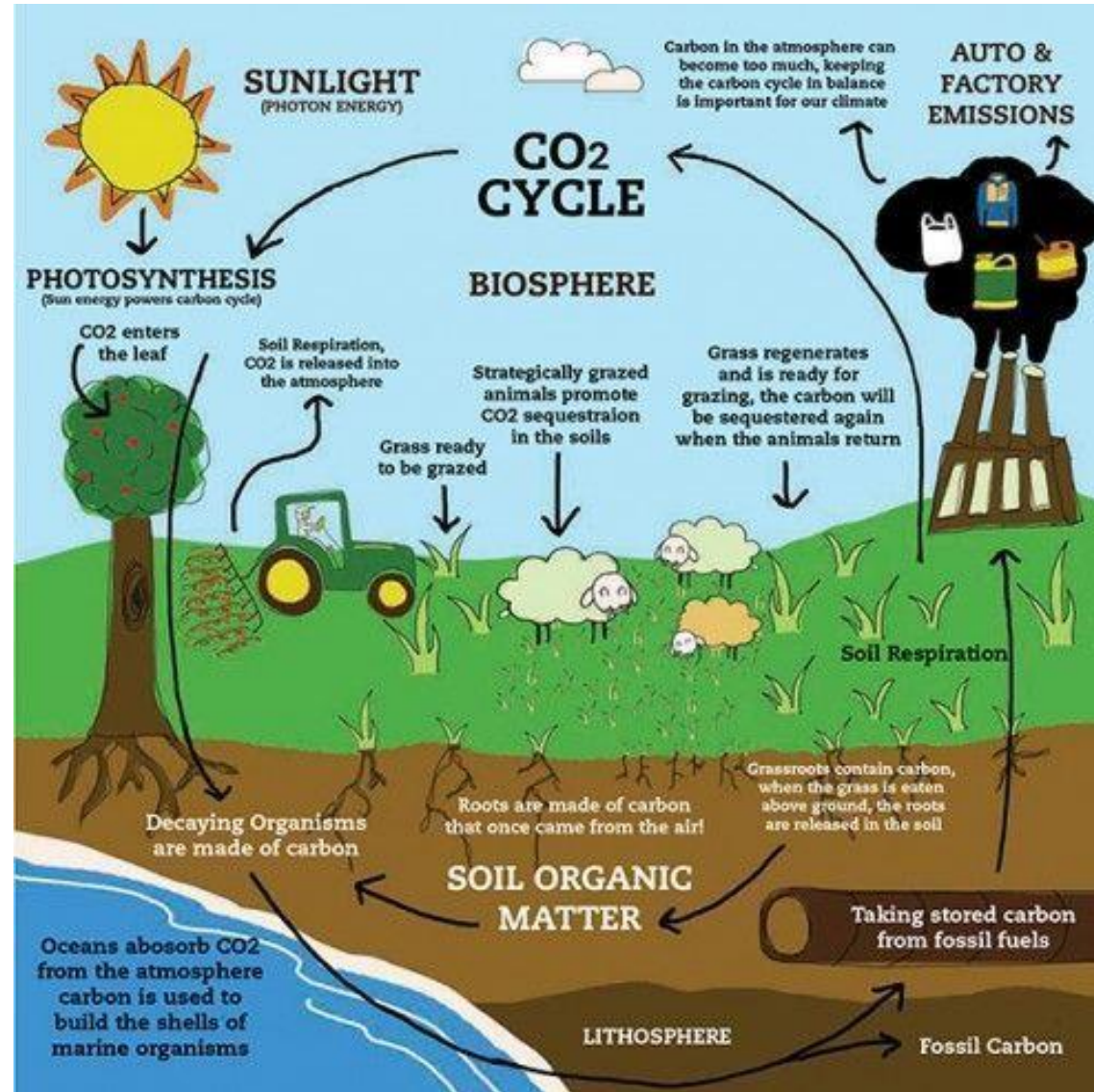
Water travels in a cycle. It is on a continuous journey from the sky to land and back again.

Precipitation	Water falls to the earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
Evaporation	Water changes from a liquid to a gas as it is heated from the sun.
Condensation	Water vapor changes from a gas to a liquid and forms little water droplets as it cools.
Run Off	Water drains from a high point of land and flows into an existing body of water.
Accumulation	Water collects on the earth's surface such as oceans, streams, and lakes.
Transpiration	Water is absorbed by a plant, carried through to the leaves, and then turned into water vapor and released into the atmosphere.

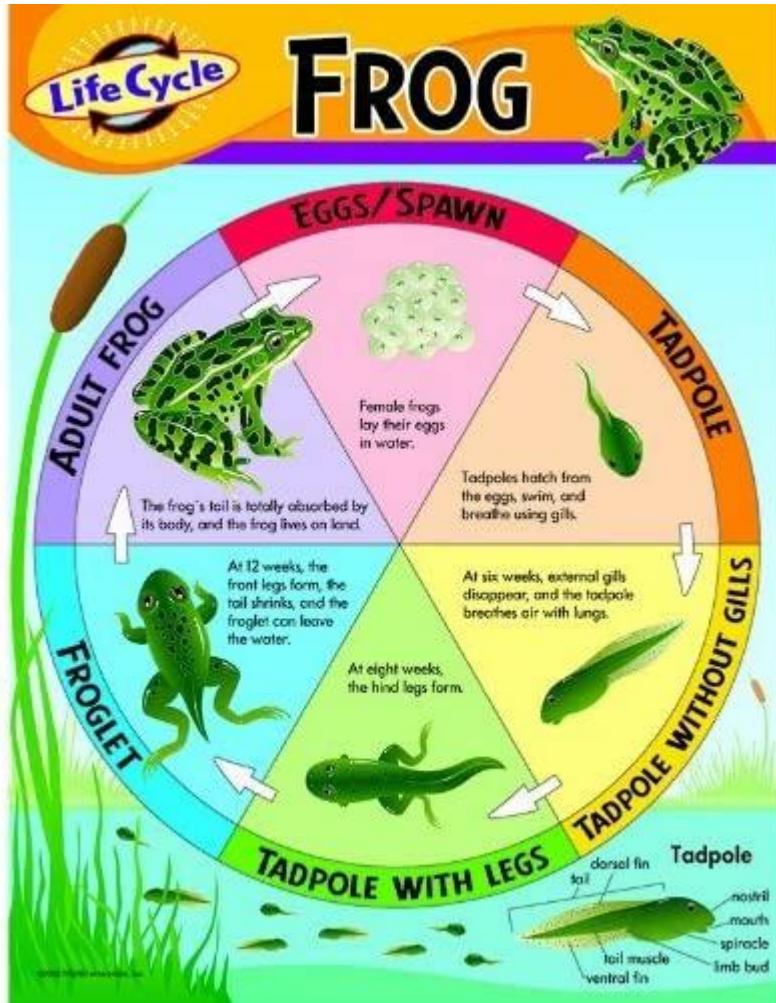
HIGH SCHOOL



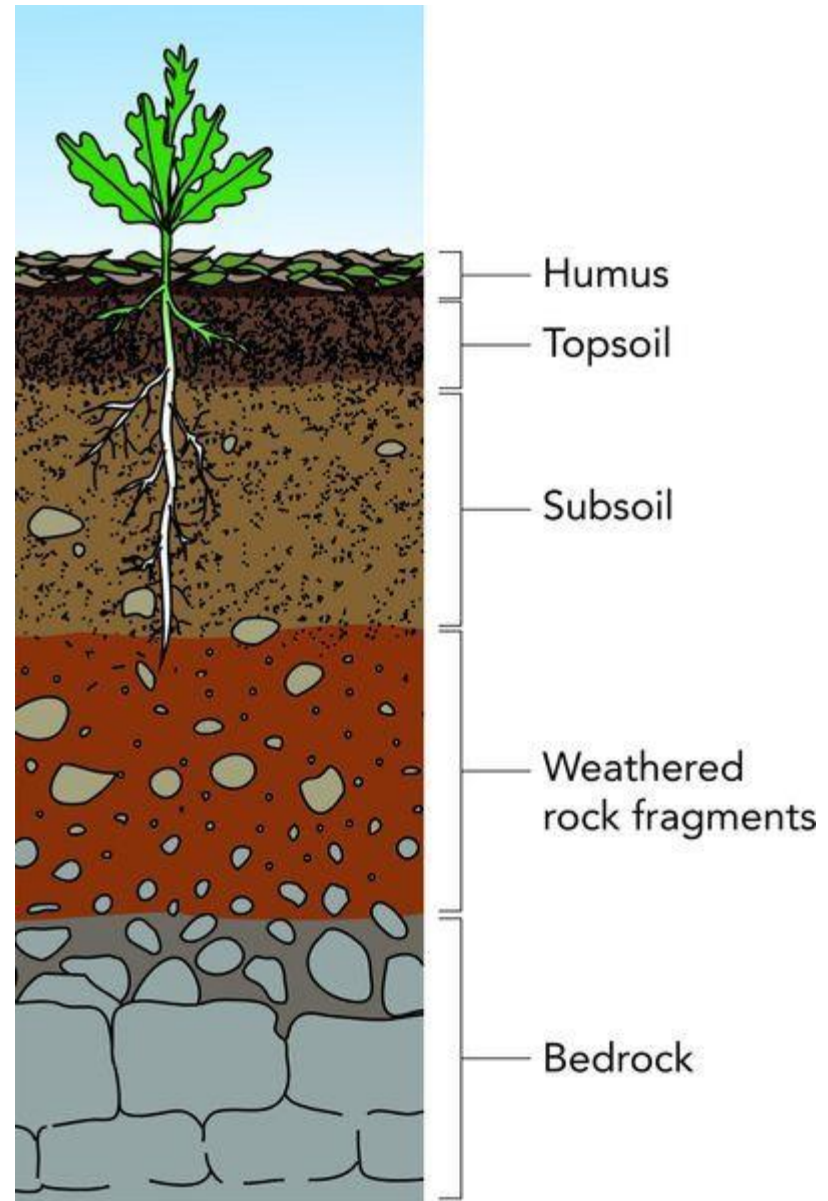
HIGH SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

INDIAN PRIME MINISTERS

Jawaharlal Nehru	(1947–64)
Gulzarilal Nanda	(1964; 1st time)
Lal Bahadur Shastri	(1964–66)
Gulzarilal Nanda	(1966; 2nd time)
Indira Gandhi	(1966–77; 1st time)
Morarji Desai	(1977–79)
Charan Singh	(1979–80)
Indira Gandhi	(1980–84; 2nd time)
Rajiv Gandhi	(1984–89)
V.P. Singh	(1989–90)
Chandra Shekhar	(1990–91)
P.V. Narasimha Rao	(1991–96)
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	(1996; 1st time)
H.D. Deve Gowda	(1996–97)
Inder K. Gujral	(1997–98)
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	(1998–2004; 2nd time)
Manmohan Singh	(2004–14)
Narendra Modi	(2014 present)

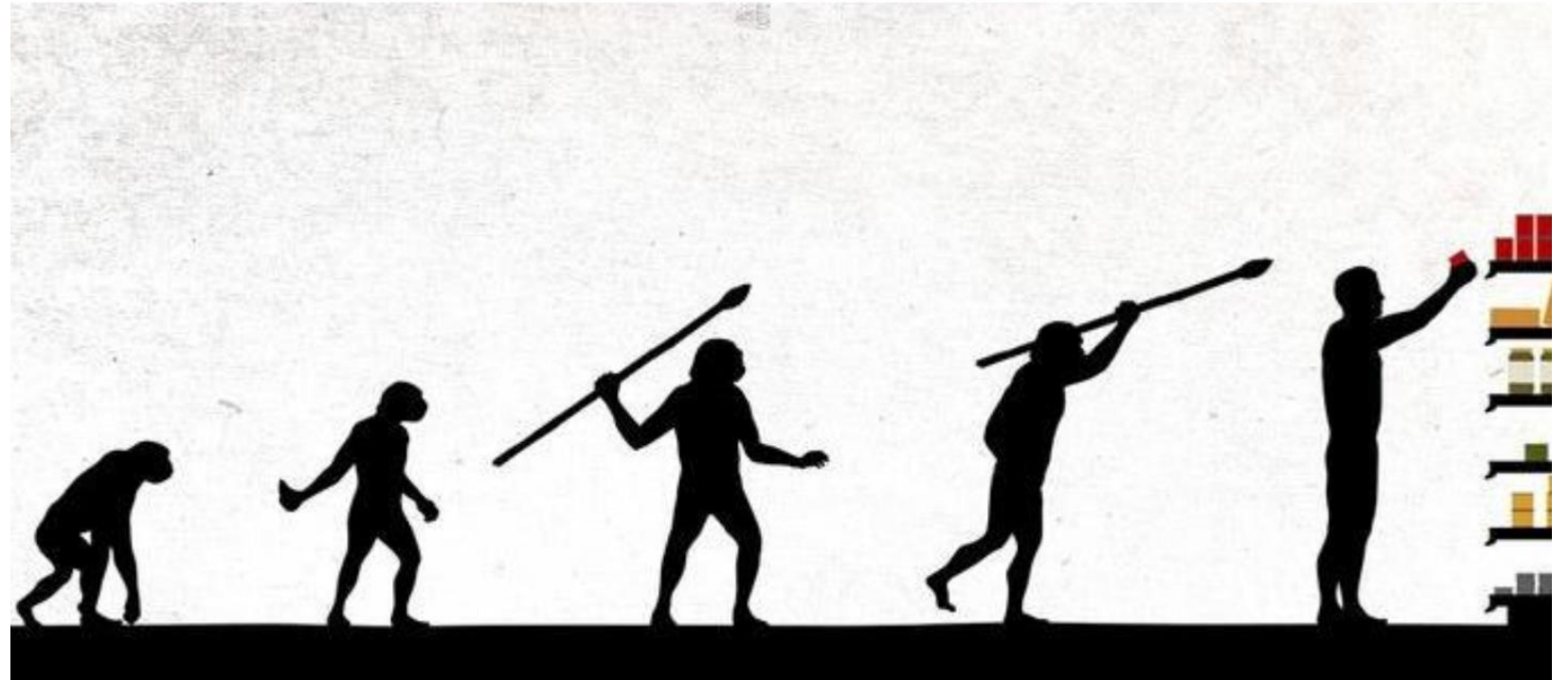
HIGH SCHOOL



INDIAN EMPIRES

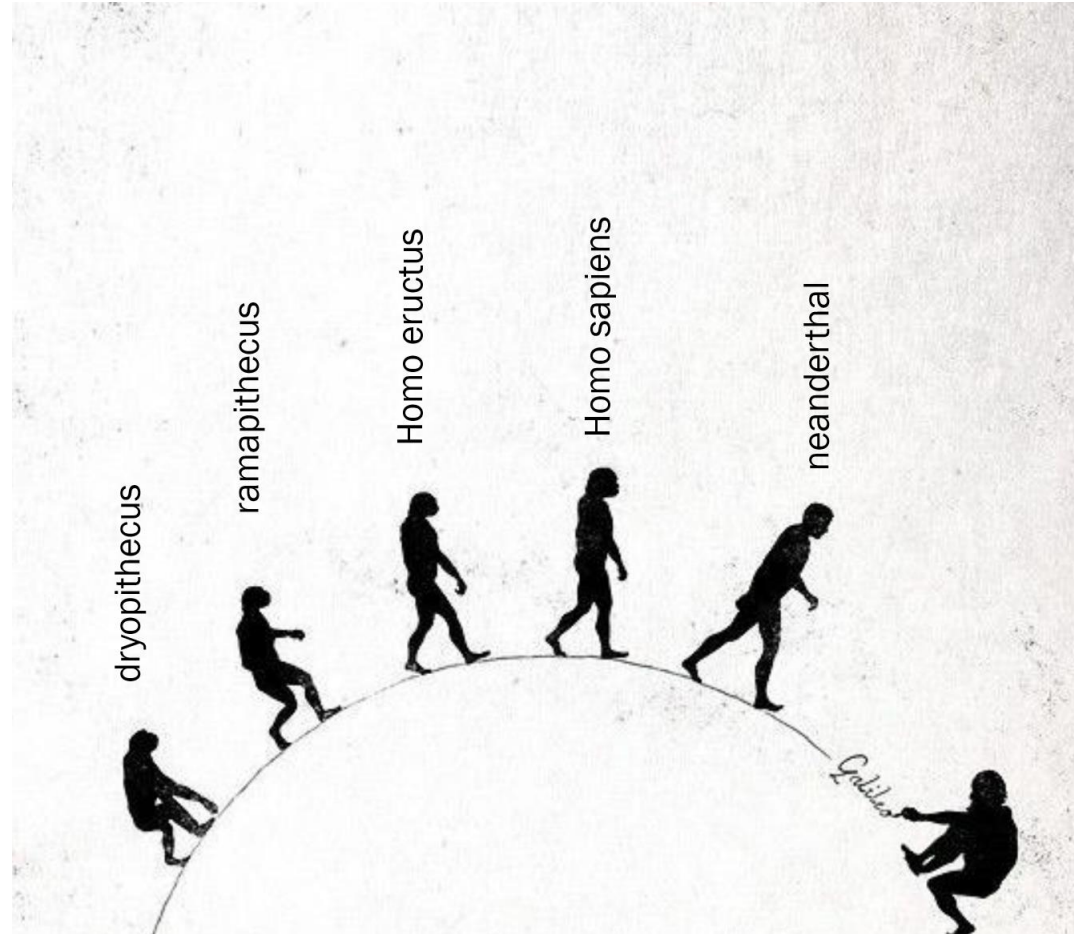
NAME	PERIOD
Maurya Empire	322 to 185 BC
Gupta Empire	320 to 550 AD
The Mughal Empire	1526 - 1857 AD
Chola Empire	301 BC - 1279 AD
Chalukya Empire	543 - 1156 AD
Maratha Empire	1674 - 1820 AD
Vijayanagara Empire	1336 - 1320 AD
Khilji Empire	1290 - 1320 AD
British Empire	1858 - 1947 AD
Pala Empire	750 - 1174 CE
Kushan Empire	30 - 375 AD
Tughlaq Dynasty	1320 - 1414 AD
Indo-Greek Kingdom	180 BC - 10 AD
Satavahana Dynasty	230 BC - 199 AD

Evolution of process of gathering food



HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL



Evolution of human being

SIX FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN INDIA



1 RIGHT TO EQUALITY

Right to equality (Article 14 to 18) prohibits the inequality on the basis of caste, religion, place of birth, race and gender. It ensures equal rights for all citizens.



2 RIGHT TO FREEDOM

These rights (Article 19, 20, 21 A, 22) are freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of movement throughout the territory of our country, freedom to practice any profession, freedom to reside in any part of the country. However, these rights have their own restrictions.



3 RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

Right against Exploitation (Article 23 and 24) condemns human trafficking, child labor, forced labor making it an offense punishable by law.



4 RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION

(Article 25 to 28) It guarantees religious freedom and ensures secular states in India. All people have freedom of conscience and right to preach, practice and propagate any religion of their choice.



5 CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

(Article 29 and 30) Cultural Rights protects the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic minorities by enabling them to conserve their heritage and protecting them against discrimination. Educational rights ensure education for everyone irrespective of their caste, gender, religion, etc.



6 RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

Right to constitutional remedies (Articles 32 to 35) empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights.



सत्यमेव जयते

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Preamble

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens

JUSTICE

Social, economics and political:

LIBERTY

of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship

EQUALITY

of status and of opportunity: and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY

assuring the dignity of the individual and the unit and integrity of the Nation

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do

HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION

HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL

Indian Independence – A TimeLine View



Proud To Be An Indian

HIGH SCHOOL

How Long Does it Last?

Have you ever thought of how long it takes for your trash to decompose? Minimize your trash and recycle.

Different materials decompose at different rates. How long does it take for these common types of trash to break down?



SOURCE

http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/encyclopedia/pollution/?ar_a=1
How Long Does It Last? Different materials decompose at different rates.
How long does it take for these common types of trash to break down?

ADB No Impact Experiment.

HIGH SCHOOL



TIDAL



WIND



SOLAR



NUCLEAR



BIOMASS



WAVE



HYDROELECTRIC



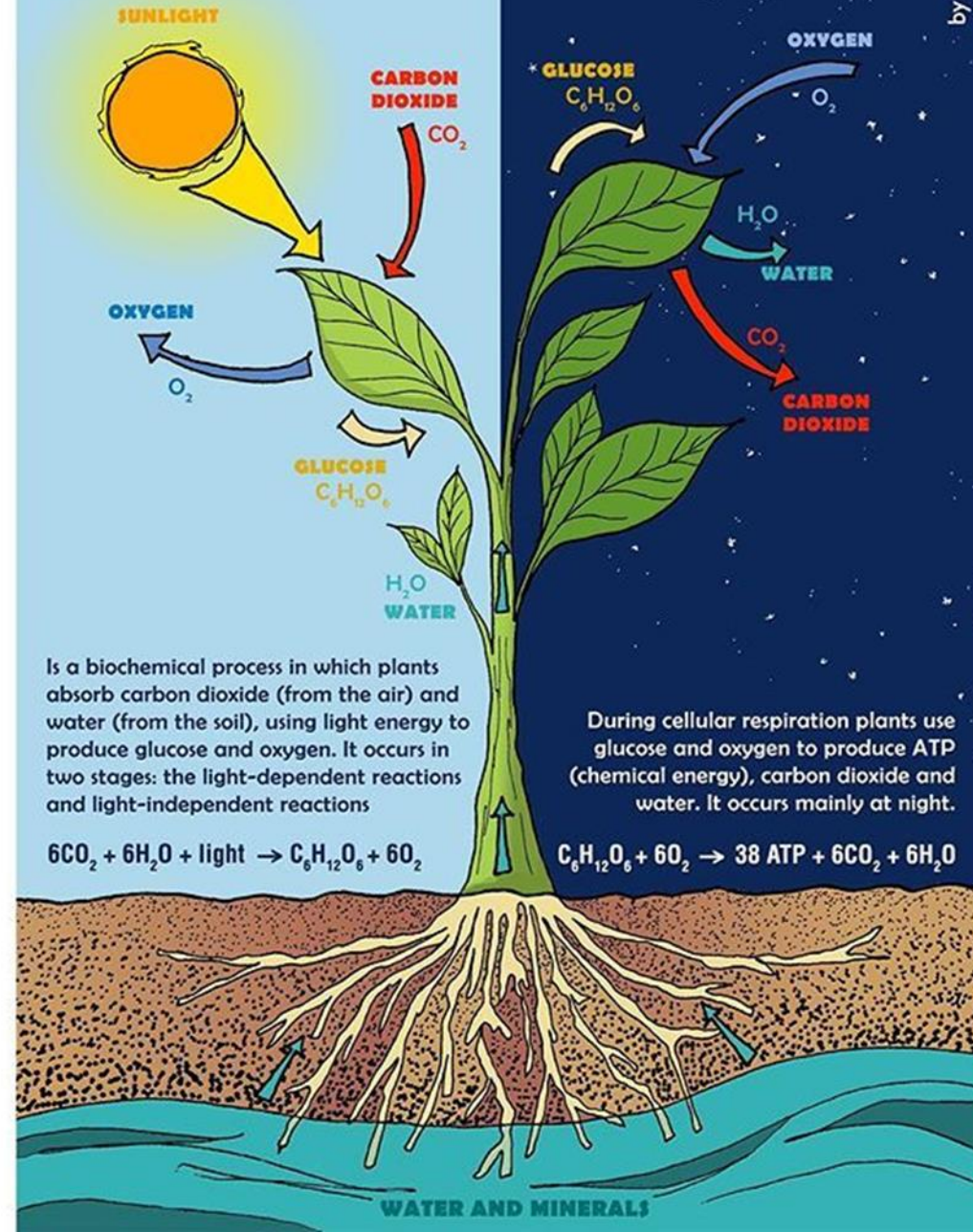
GEOTHERMAL



COAL

PHOTOSYNTHESIS & RESPIRATION

by Grafokids



Is a biochemical process in which plants absorb carbon dioxide (from the air) and water (from the soil), using light energy to produce glucose and oxygen. It occurs in two stages: the light-dependent reactions and light-independent reactions



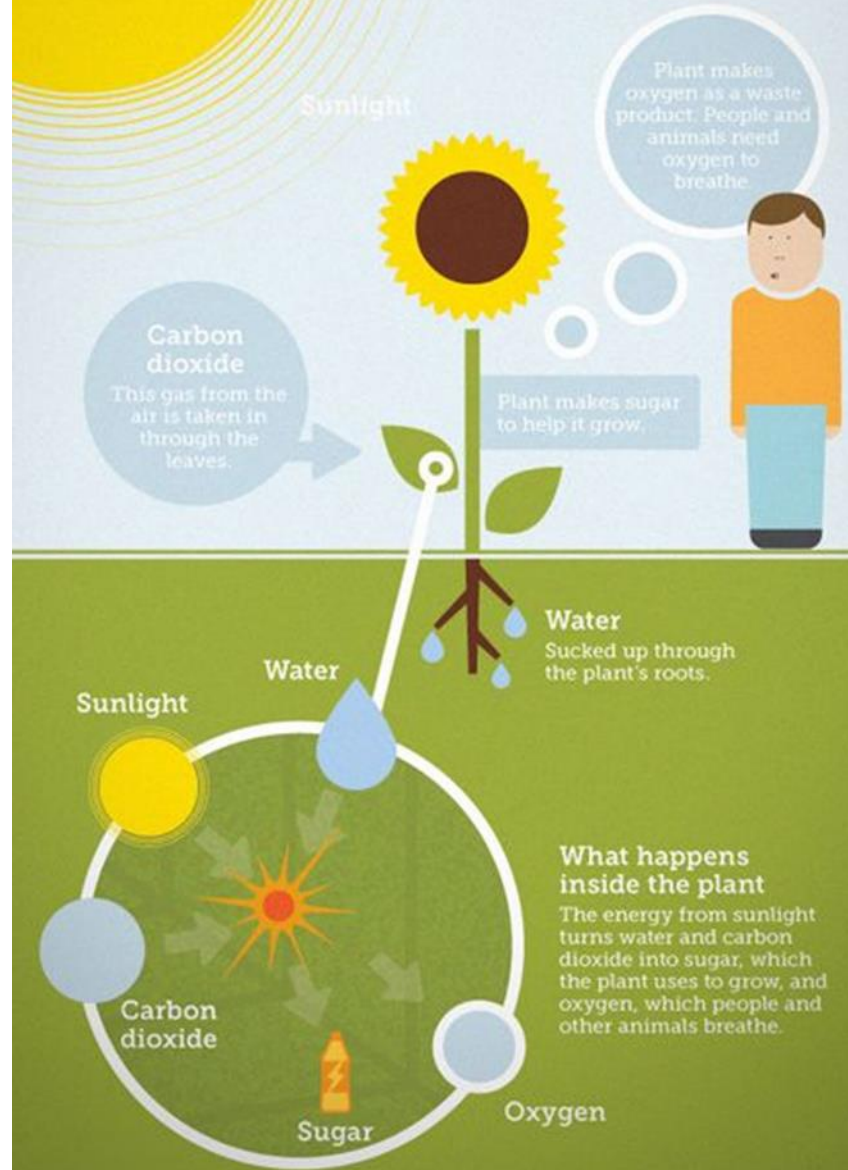
During cellular respiration plants use glucose and oxygen to produce ATP (chemical energy), carbon dioxide and water. It occurs mainly at night.



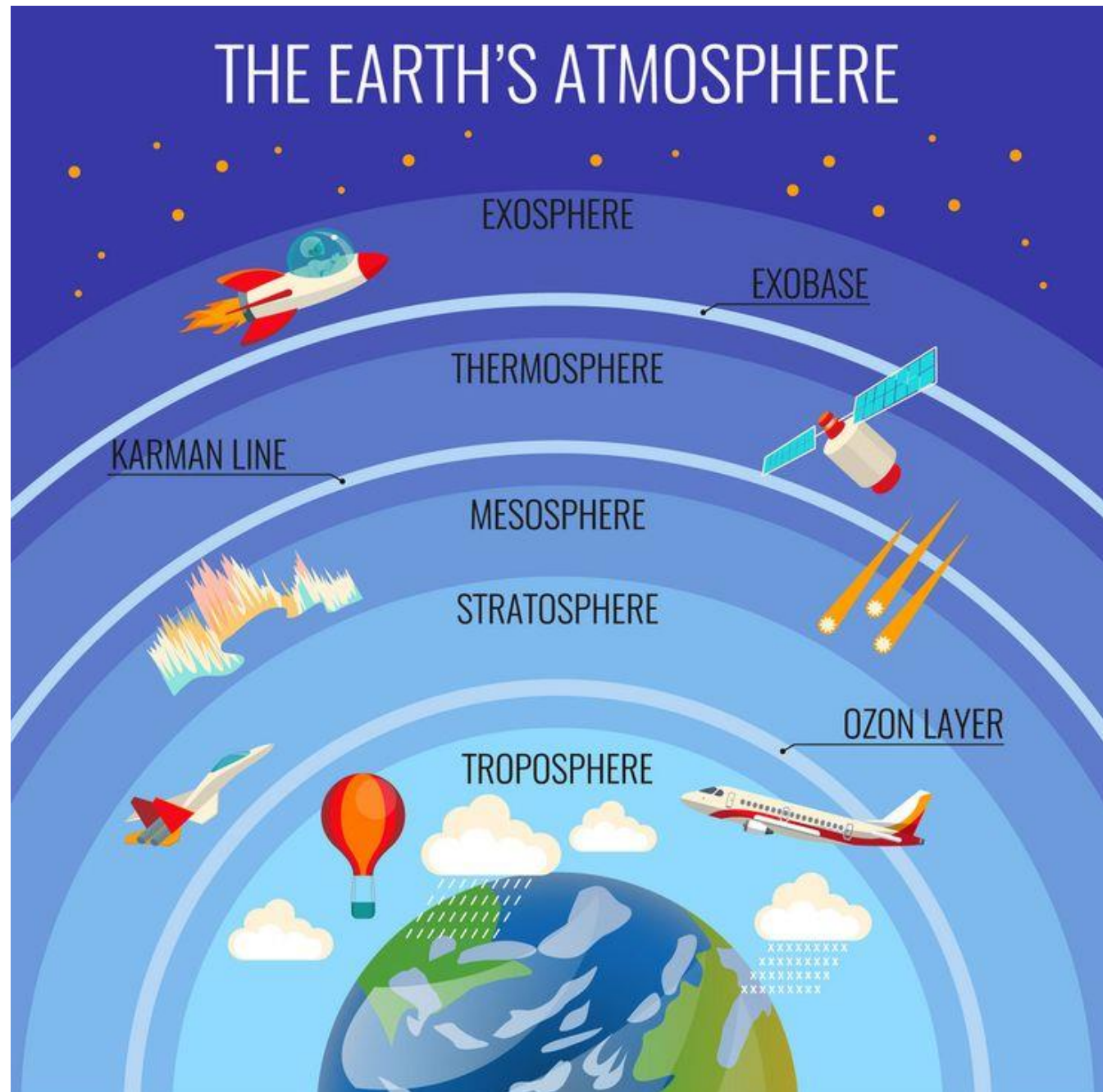
HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL

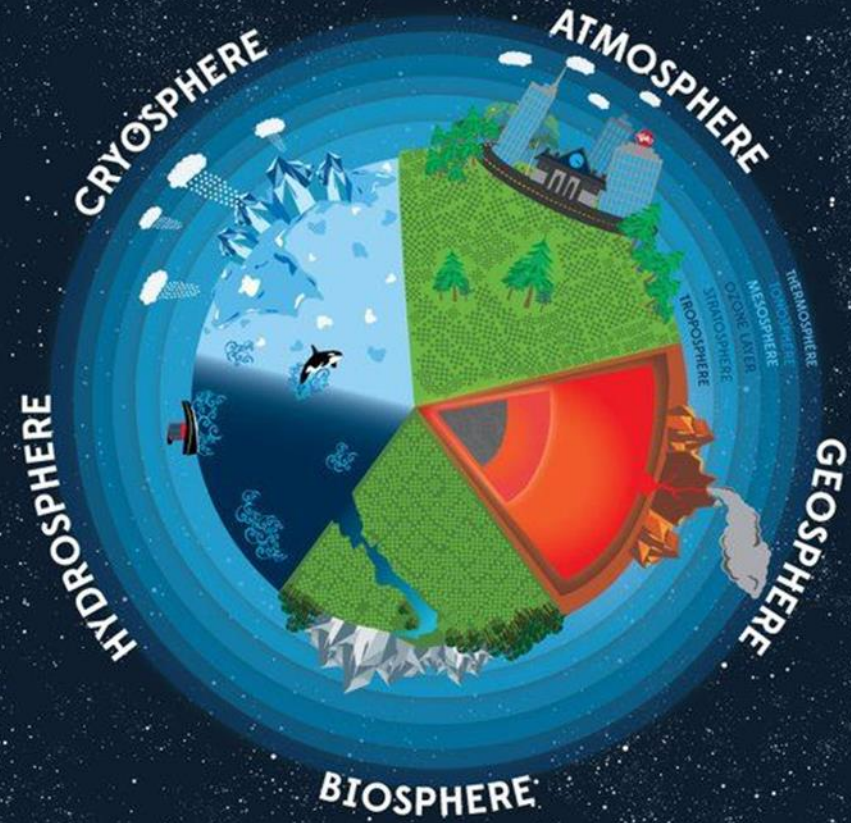
Photosynthesis: how plants help us survive



HIGH SCHOOL



SPHERES OF THE EARTH



ATMOSPHERE
The atmosphere is the envelope of gases surrounding Earth that extends up to approximately 10,000 km above Earth's surface. The extreme edges of the atmosphere lie about 35,000 km above the surface. Atmospheric density decreases going further away from Earth's surface. Because of this, most 99% of the atmosphere's mass lies within 30 km of Earth's surface.



BIOSPHERE
The biosphere includes both oceanic and terrestrial biotic domains. On land there are a number of different, easily recognizable communities called biomes. Biomes essentially result from the interaction of regional climate, biotic life, and substrate (soil or underlying surface), and are usually defined by their climax vegetation.



CRYOSPHERE
Derived from the Greek word *kyos*, meaning "cold", the cryosphere encompasses those parts of the Earth system that are subject to temperatures below 0°C for at least part of the year. Its largest components, by far, are the ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica, but the cryosphere also includes ice caps and glaciers, sea ice, ice shelves, snow, rivers and lake ice, frozen ground,



GEOSPHERE
The geosphere is the outer, rigid shell of the solid Earth. It is composed of the entire crust (oceanic and continental) and the top rigid portion of the mantle lying above the partially molten, less rigid asthenosphere. Broken into major tectonic plates moving relative to one another over the asthenosphere, the geosphere consists of rocks overlain by discontinuous surface veneers of sediment and soil.

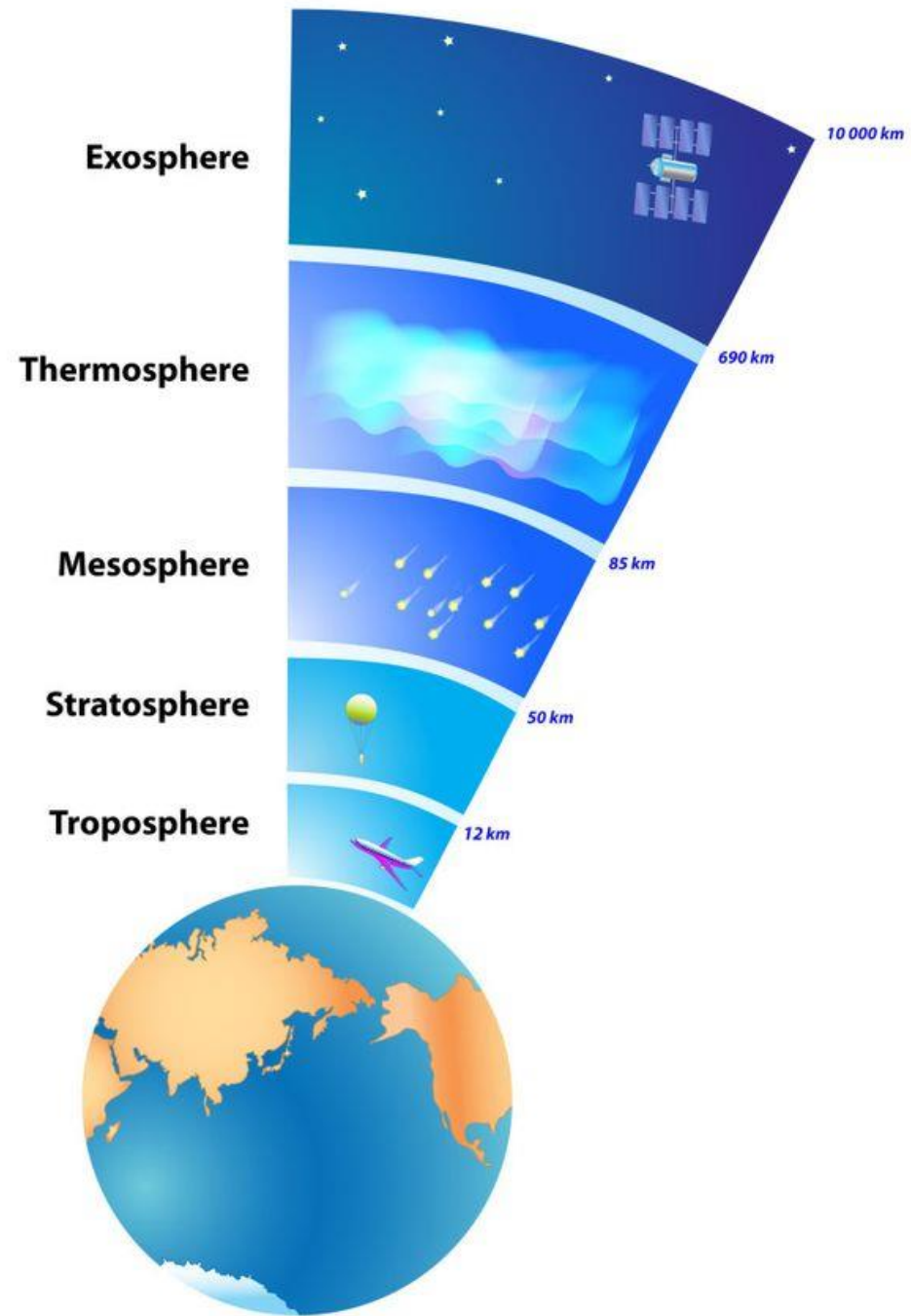


HYDROSPHERE
The hydrosphere consists of all the water circling Earth whether it be gas, liquid or solid. Most water (97%) resides in the oceans. The remainder is found in the ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica (2%), and in freshwater lakes, rivers, groundwater below the surface, and water vapor in the atmosphere (1%).

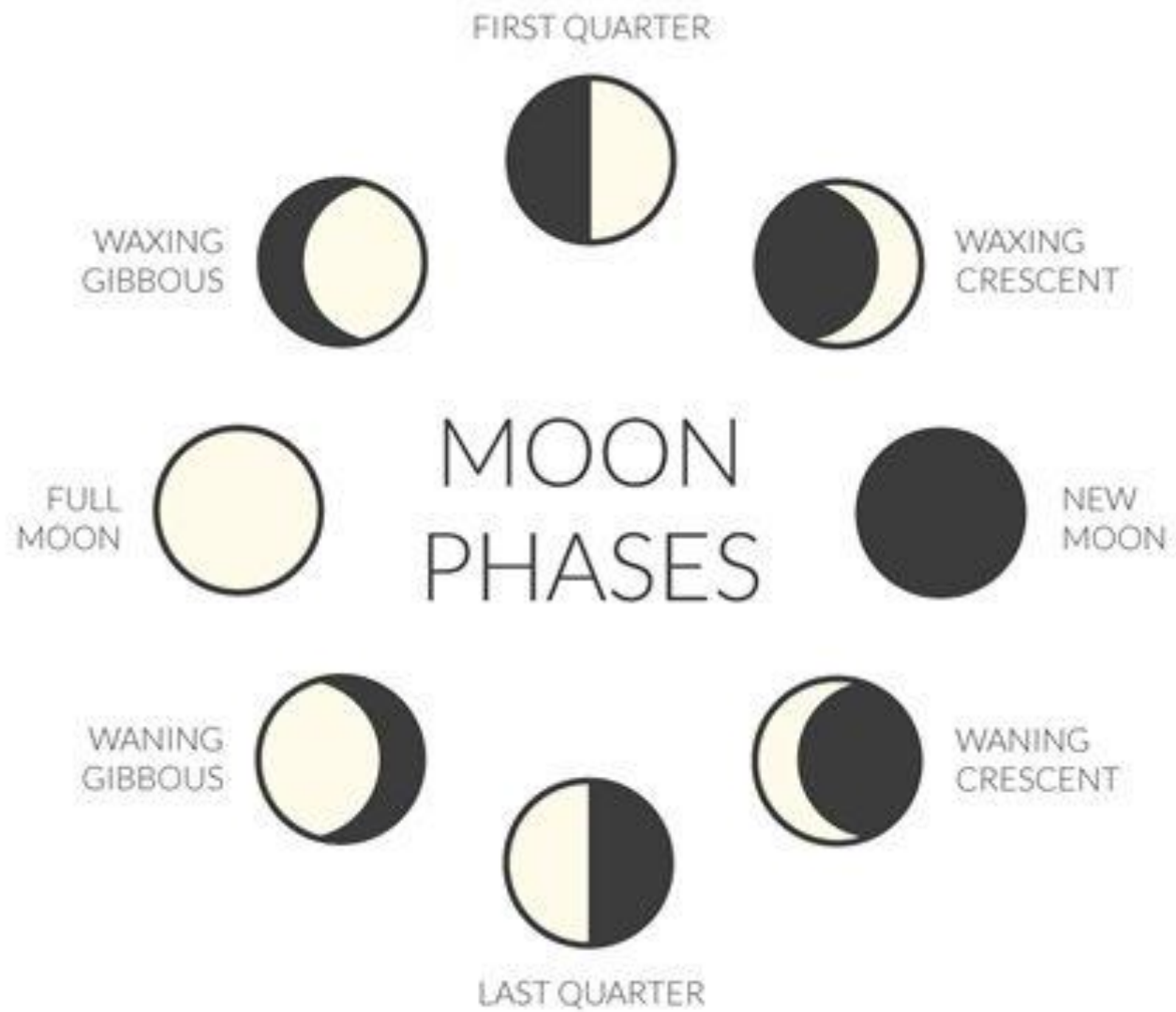


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HIGH SCHOOL

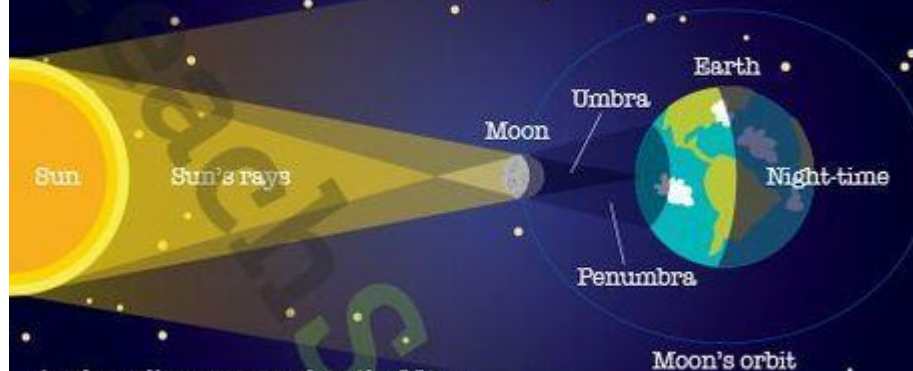


HIGH SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

Solar Eclipse



A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth. The Moon fully or partially blocks out the Sun, as seen from the Earth.

Lunar Eclipse



A lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes directly behind the Earth into its umbra (shadow).

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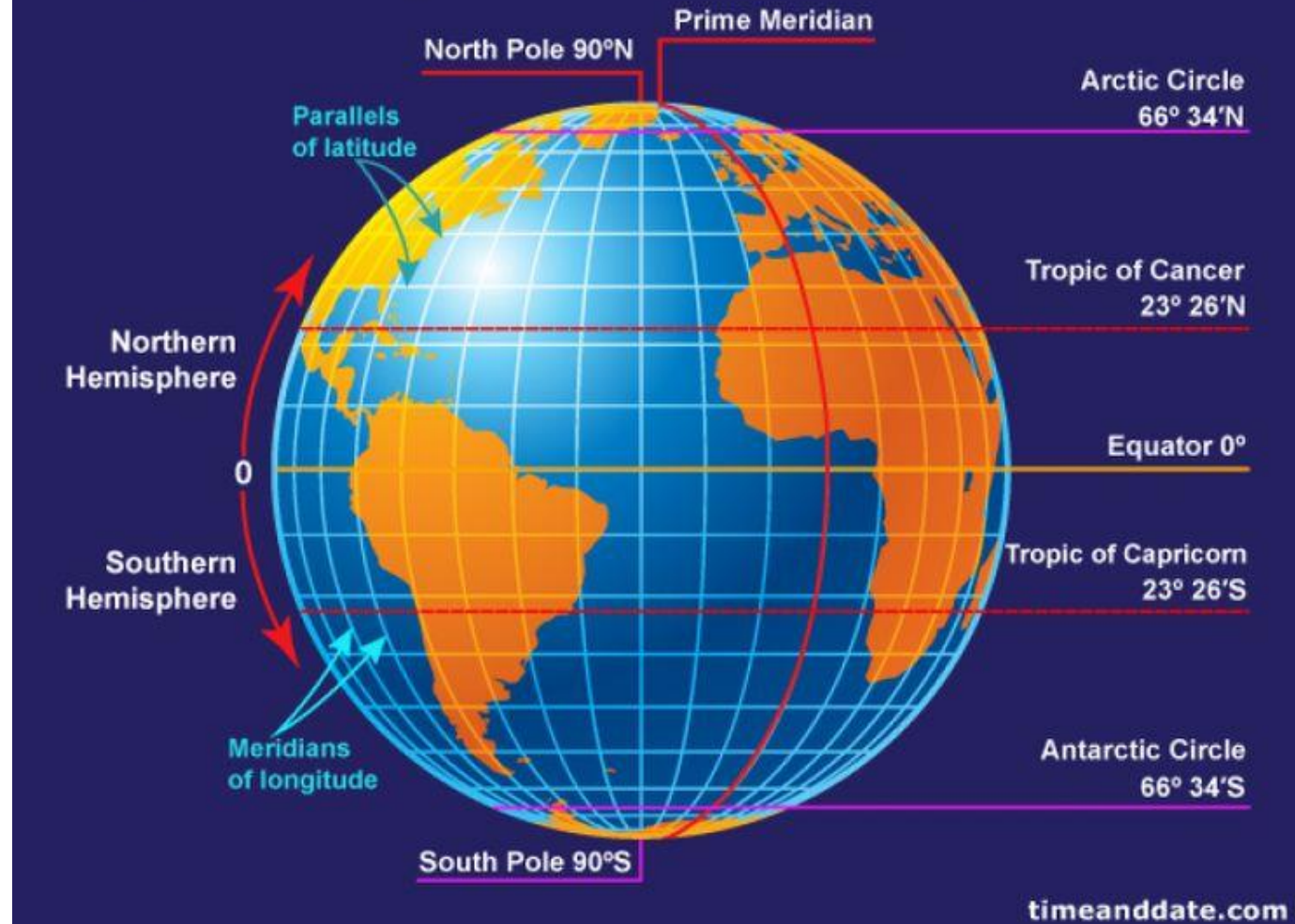


HIGH SCHOOL



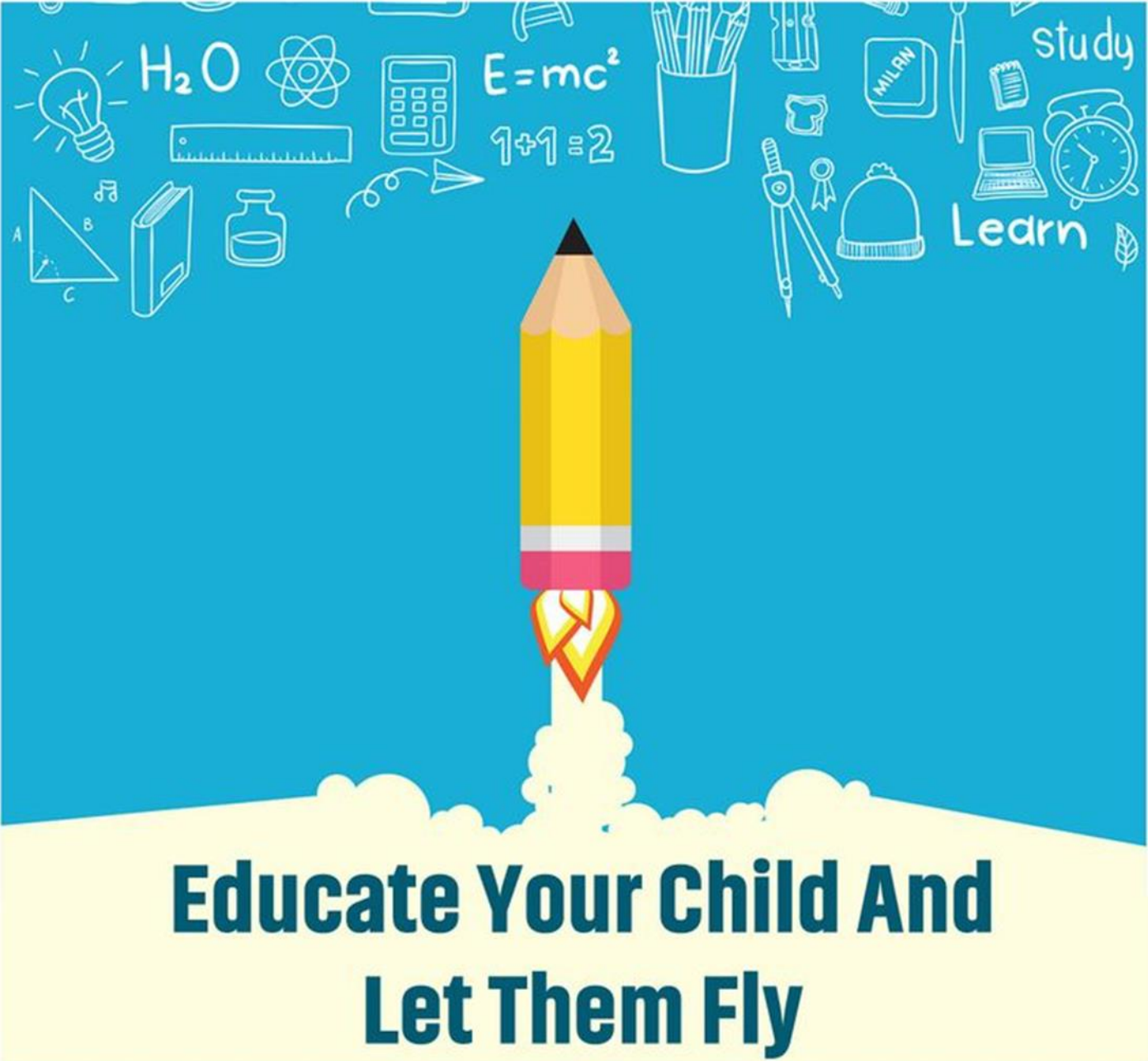
HIGH SCHOOL

Longitude and Latitude



COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS-
POSTERS ON SOCIAL AWARENESS
Primary and High school

SOCIAL AWARENESS





SAVE WATER

the future is in your hands



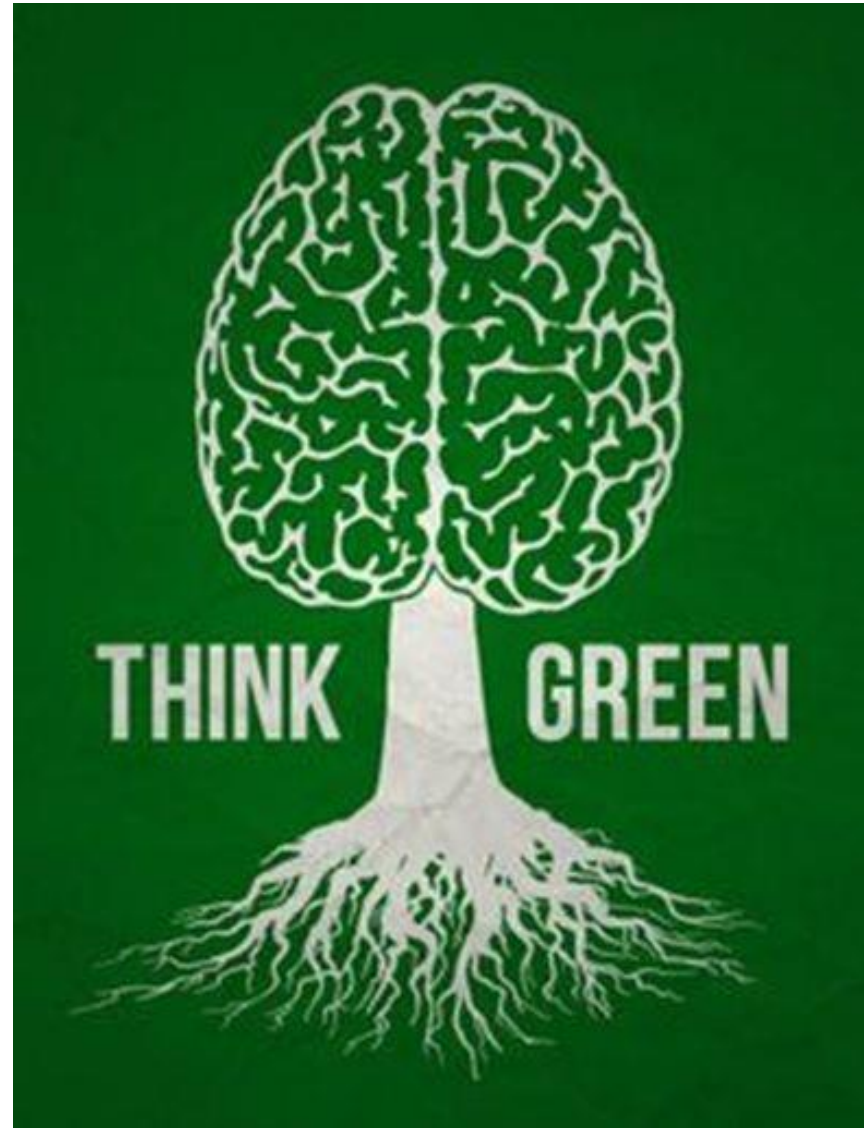
SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



HOW TO HELP PREVENT **CLIMATE CHANGE** IN YOUR OWN LITTLE WAY

WWW.KIDSSAVINGTHERAINFOREST.ORG



CONSERVE WATER

Watch your water usage by turning off faucets when not in use, taking shorter showers, and avoiding unnecessary water consumption.

PLANT A TREE

The little things make a difference - planting trees, or supporting a tree planting charity helps lower CO2 in the air and lower temperatures.



SAVE ENERGY

Use less energy by turning off appliances when not in use, switching to energy saving bulbs, and investing in energy saving appliances/objects.

TRAVEL GREEN

1/3 of the world's gas emissions are because of vehicles, therefore, ditching your car and walking or riding public transport helps lessen them.



CLEAN ENERGY

Try using renewable energy from time-to-time by installing solar panels and generating your own energy. Use of solar-powered objects are good too.

REDUCE WASTE

Help reduce greenhouse emissions by practicing regular recycling, buying recycled goods, and buying less or in bulk to lessen packaging waste.



WWW.KIDSSAVINGTHERAINFOREST.ORG

SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS

The 6Rs

Use the Six Rs to make your own designs sustainable and to evaluate the environmental impact of other products.

- REPAIR** (Wrench icon)
 - Can the product be repaired easily?
 - Can it be repaired cheaply?
 - Can parts be replaced, rather than the whole product becoming unusable?
- REUSE** (Refresh icon)
 - Can the product be reused, perhaps in a new way, to extend its life?
 - Can parts be reused?
 - Is it easy to dismantle for reuse?
- REFUSE** (Hand icon)
 - Can you refuse to design something that isn't really needed?
 - Can you refuse to use materials that aren't recyclable?
 - If your design isn't sustainable, will people refuse to buy it?
- REDUCE** (Down arrow icon)
 - Can you reduce the amount of materials used?
 - Can you reduce the energy needed for manufacturing?
 - Can you reduce the waste and packaging?
- RETHINK** (Lightbulb icon)
 - Is this product really needed?
 - Can you rethink the product so it lasts longer?
 - Can you redesign the product so it's easier to recycle?
- RECYCLE** (Recycling symbol icon)
 - Can you use recycled materials?
 - Can you use materials that can be recycled after use?
 - Can you design a product that is easy to recycle?

www.theposterpoint.co.uk

THE POSTER POINT

SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



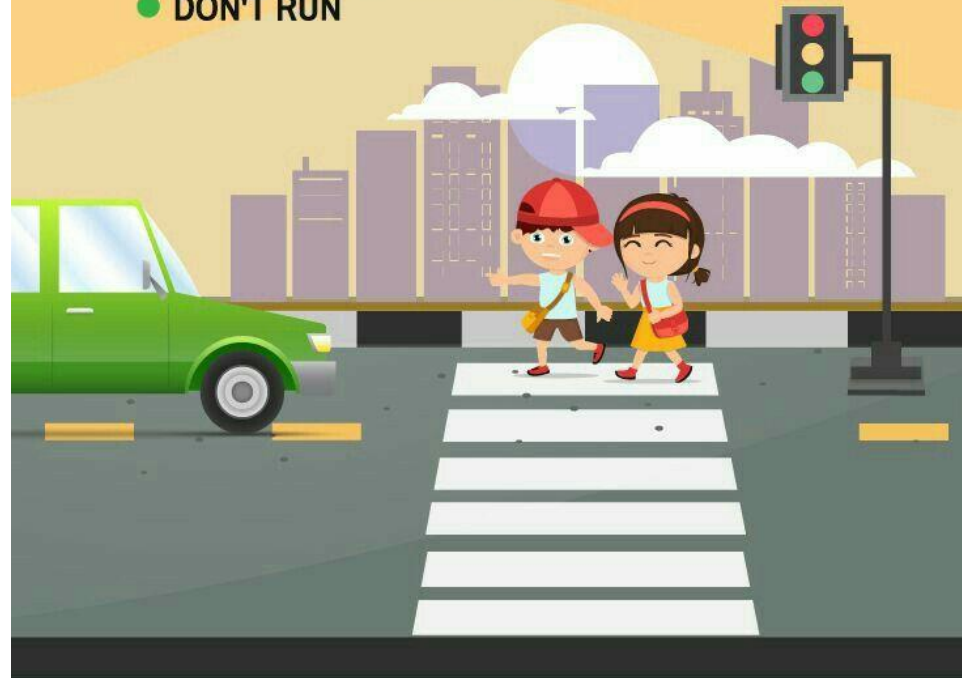
SAVE A TREE AND SAVE EVERYTHING ELSE

RULE NO:1

KNOW YOUR SIGNAL

ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND

- USE ZEBRA CROSSING
- LOOK BOTH SIDES BEFORE CROSSING
- DON'T RUN



SOCIAL AWARENESS

RULE NO:2

STOP LOOK AND CROSS

- NEVER CROSS AT BENDS
- NEVER CROSS BETWEEN STATIONARY VEHICLES



ECOSYSTEM / POLLUTION



designed by  freepik

SOCIAL AWARENESS

SOCIAL AWARENESS

THE ECO-FRIENDLY ALPHABET

A Avoid single-use plastic items like bags, cutlery & straws	B Bike to work	C Compost!	D Donate extra food & clothes
E Eat local	F Fix things instead of replacing them	G Grow your own vegetables	H Hang clothes to air dry
I Incorporate vegetarian meals into your weekly dinner plans	J Join a community garden	K Keep bees	L Lend books
L start a little free library	M Plant milkweed for monarchs	N Use natural alternatives to chemical cleaners	O Buy organic produce
P Protect pollinators by avoiding pesticides	Q Quit one environmentally-harmful habit	R Recycle!	S Shop secondhand
S Shop secondhand	T Take reusable totes to the grocery store & farmer's market	U Use a rain barrel in your yard	V Volunteer for an environmental non-profit
X Limit excessive use of paper & plastic	Y Bring your own to-go cup to the coffee shop	Z a zero-waste future	W Wear ethically-made clothing

© HANNAH ROSENGREN

WORK TOGETHER TOWARDS

SOCIAL AWARENESS



WHAT IS CULTURE?

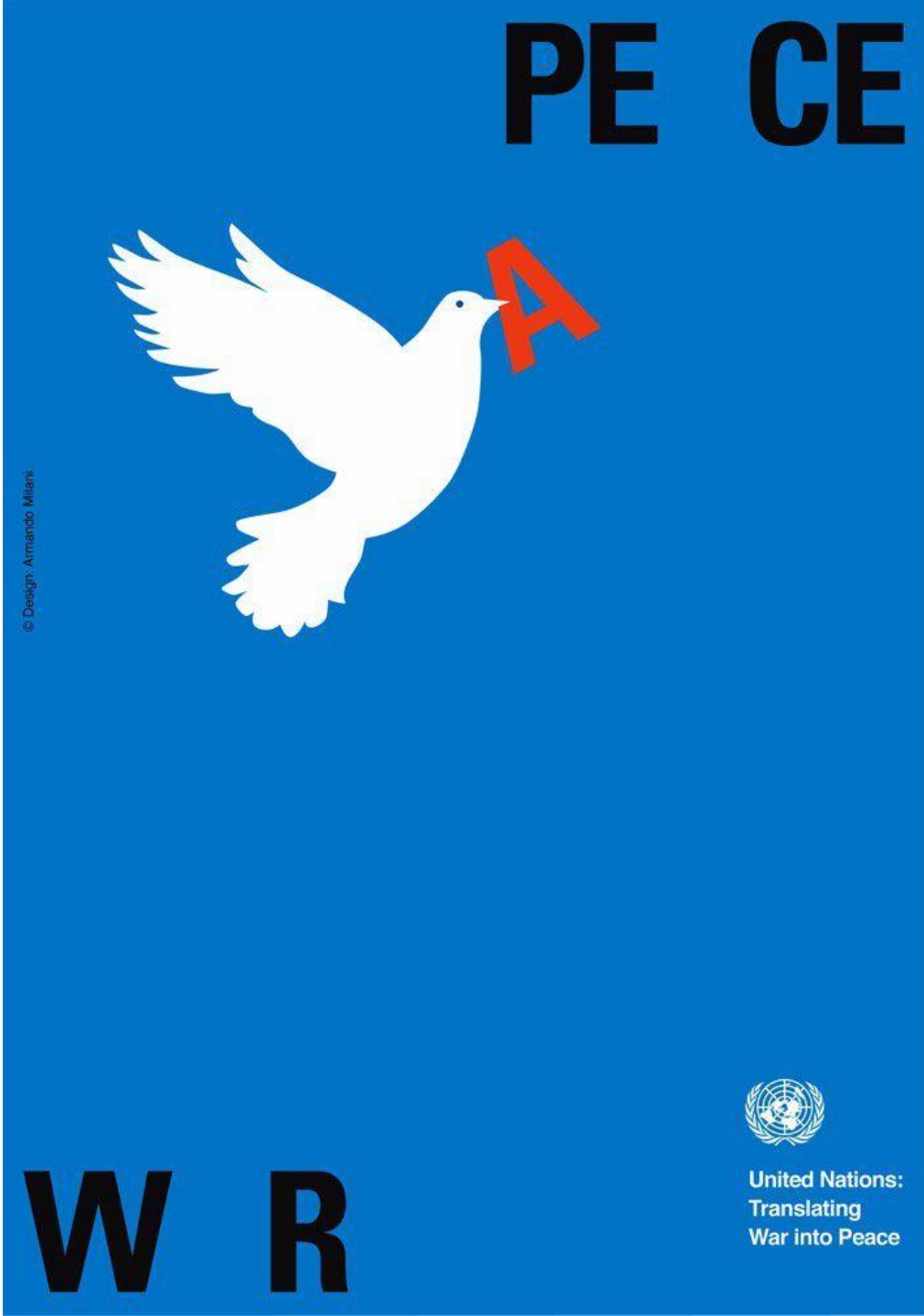


SOCIAL AWARENESS

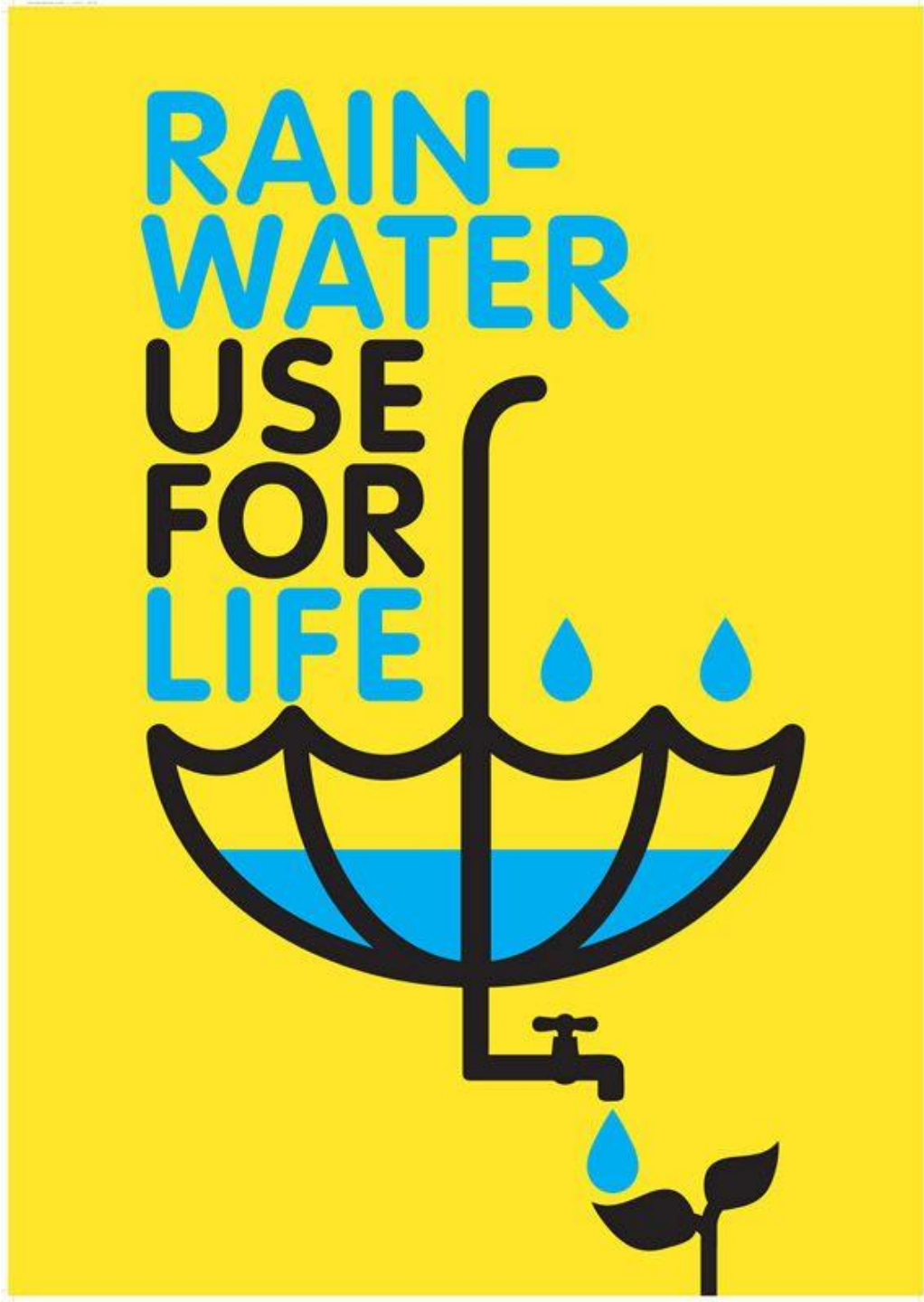
SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



GLOBAL WARMING



NATURAL RESOURCE DEPLETION



ACID RAINS



WASTE DISPOSAL



OVERPOPULATION



AIR POLLUTION



WATER POLLUTION



OZONE DEPLETION



DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS

SOCIAL AWARENESS

COVID-19 PREVENTION



WASH YOUR HANDS



USE SOAP



AVOID CROWDS



WEAR MASK



AVOID HANDSHAKE



PHYSICAL DISTANCING

SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS

Use mask

Maintain a safe distance

Don't touch your face

Clean the surfaces

Cover your mouth

Wash your hands regularly

Eat healthy

Stay at home

Do some exercise

WHEN TO WASH YOUR HANDS

When you
get home



Before you eat



After you
sneeze or
cough



After you go to the bathroom



After you play
with pets



After you
play outside



SOCIAL AWARENESS

WIPE AND BLOW YOUR NOSE

poem for kids

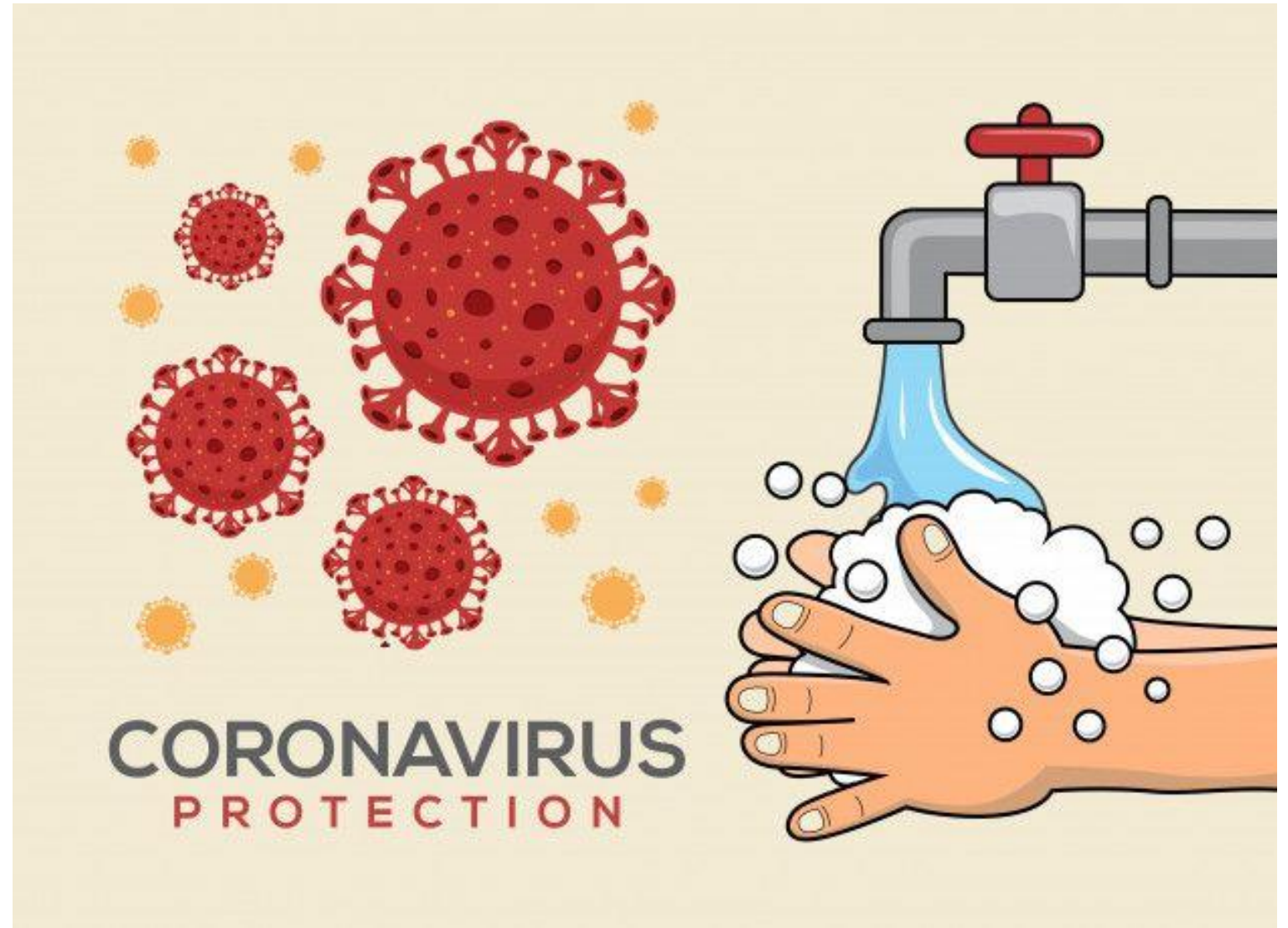
COVER YOUR MOUTH when
you **cough** or **SNEEZE**.

USE A TISSUE or elbow
please!

WIPE YOUR NOSE and
throw the germs **AWAY**.

WASH YOUR HANDS with
soap and now we **PLAY!**

SOCIAL AWARENESS



SOCIAL AWARENESS



COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS-
POSTERS ON INDIAN MONUMENTS
Primary and High school

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Veerabhadra Temple, Lepakshi

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Undavalli Caves, Amaravati

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Buddha Museum, Amaravati

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Kondareddy Burju, Kurnool

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Chandragiri Fort, Chandragiri

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Charminar, Hyderabad

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram

INDIAN MONUMENTS



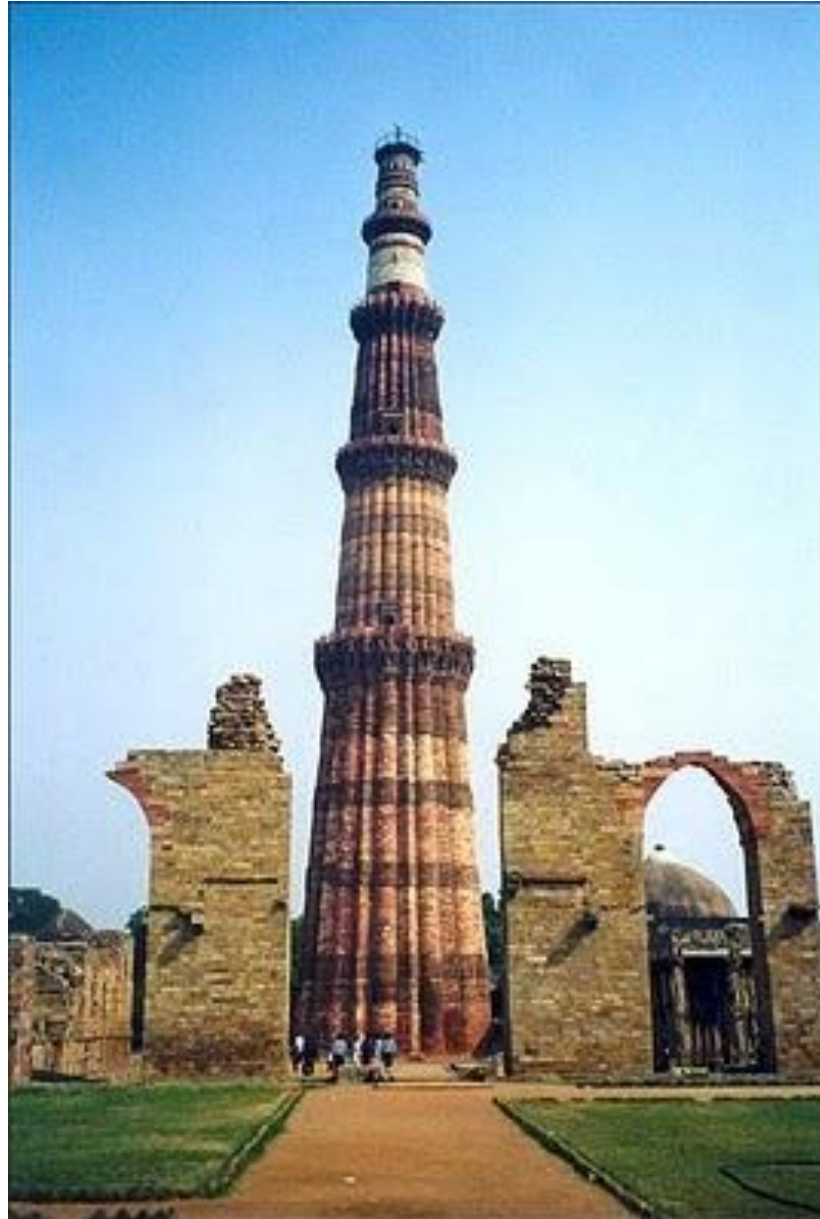
Hampi, Karnataka

INDIAN MONUMENTS



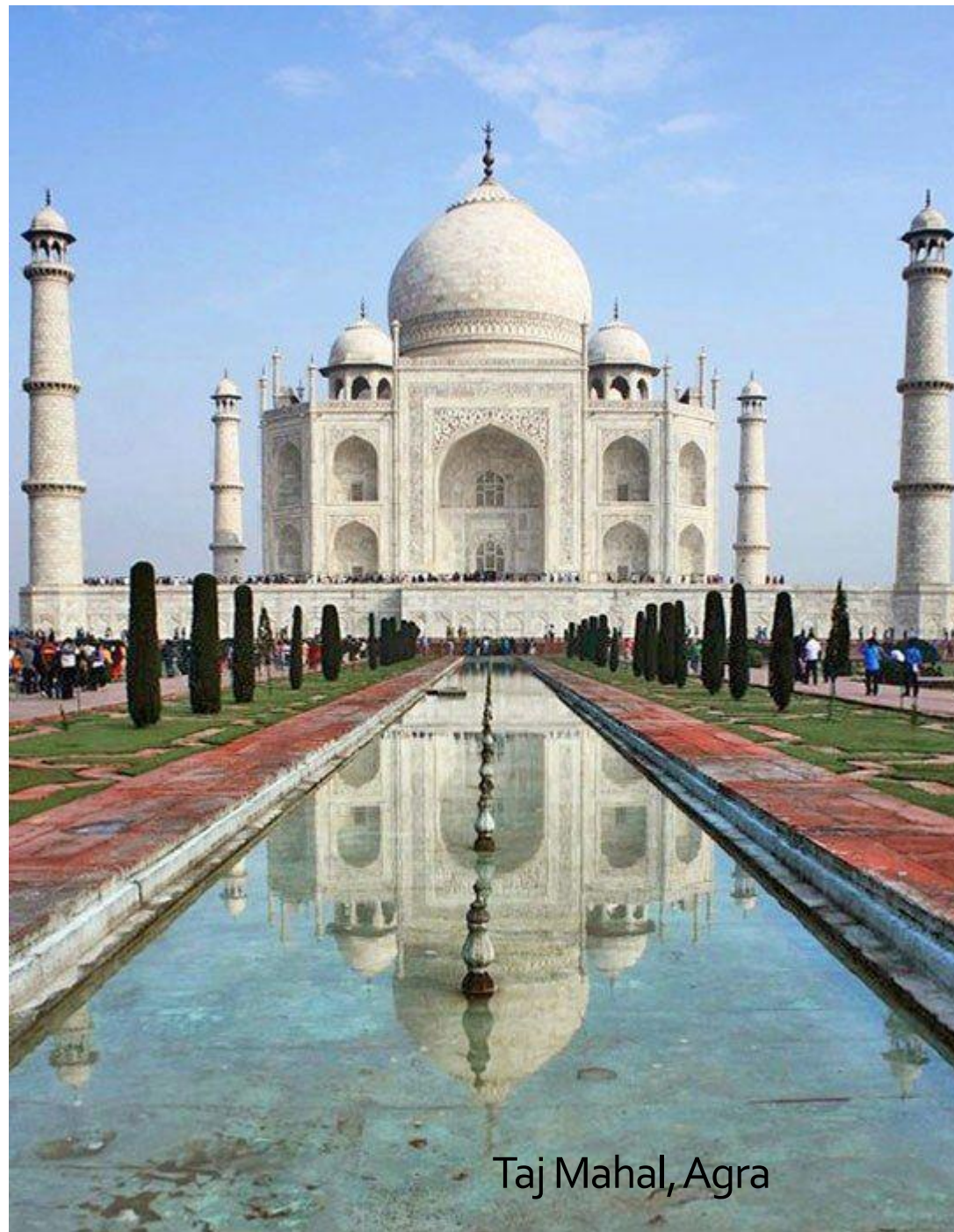
Sanchi Stupa

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Qutb Minar, New Delhi

INDIAN MONUMENTS



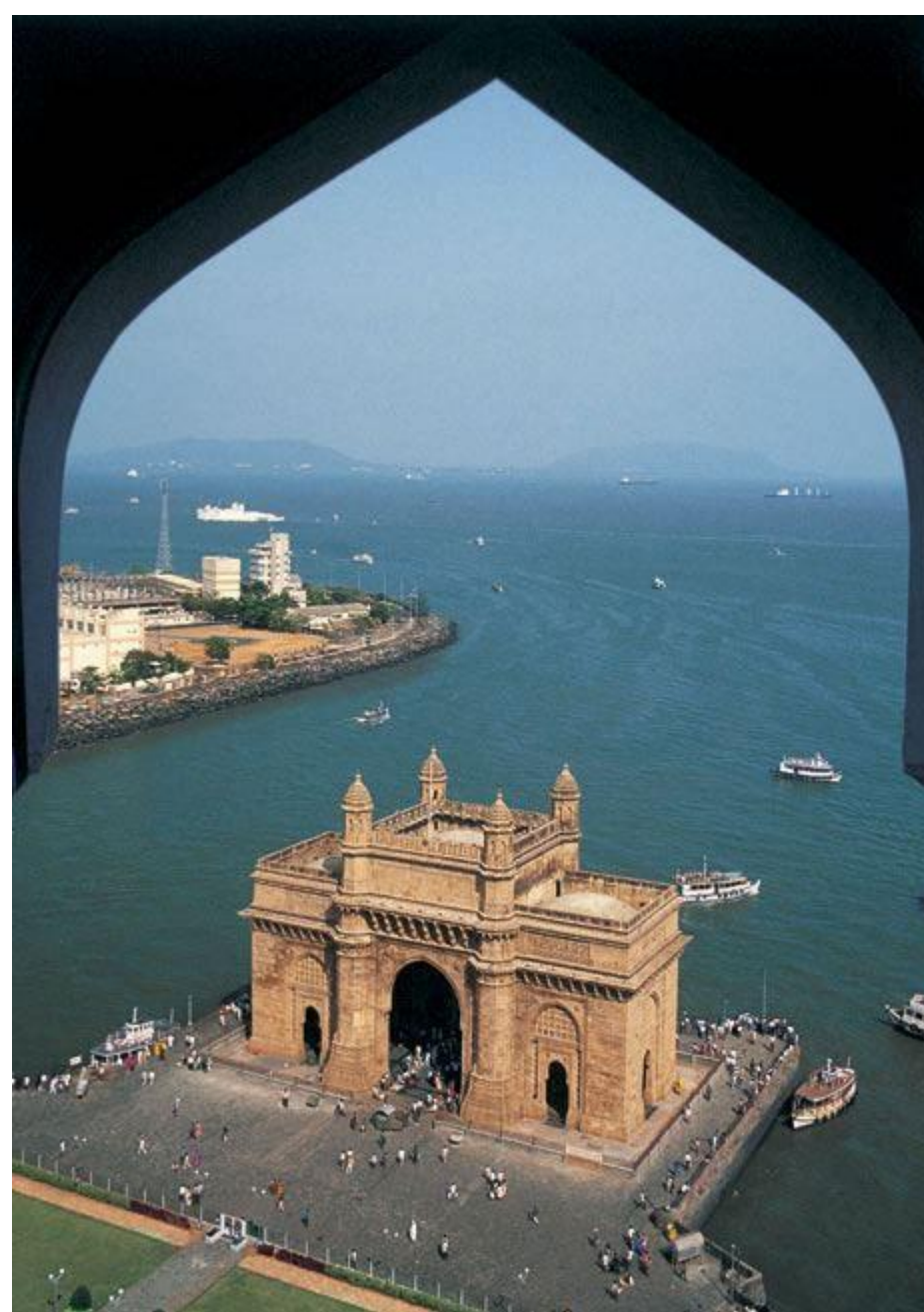
Taj Mahal, Agra

INDIAN MONUMENTS



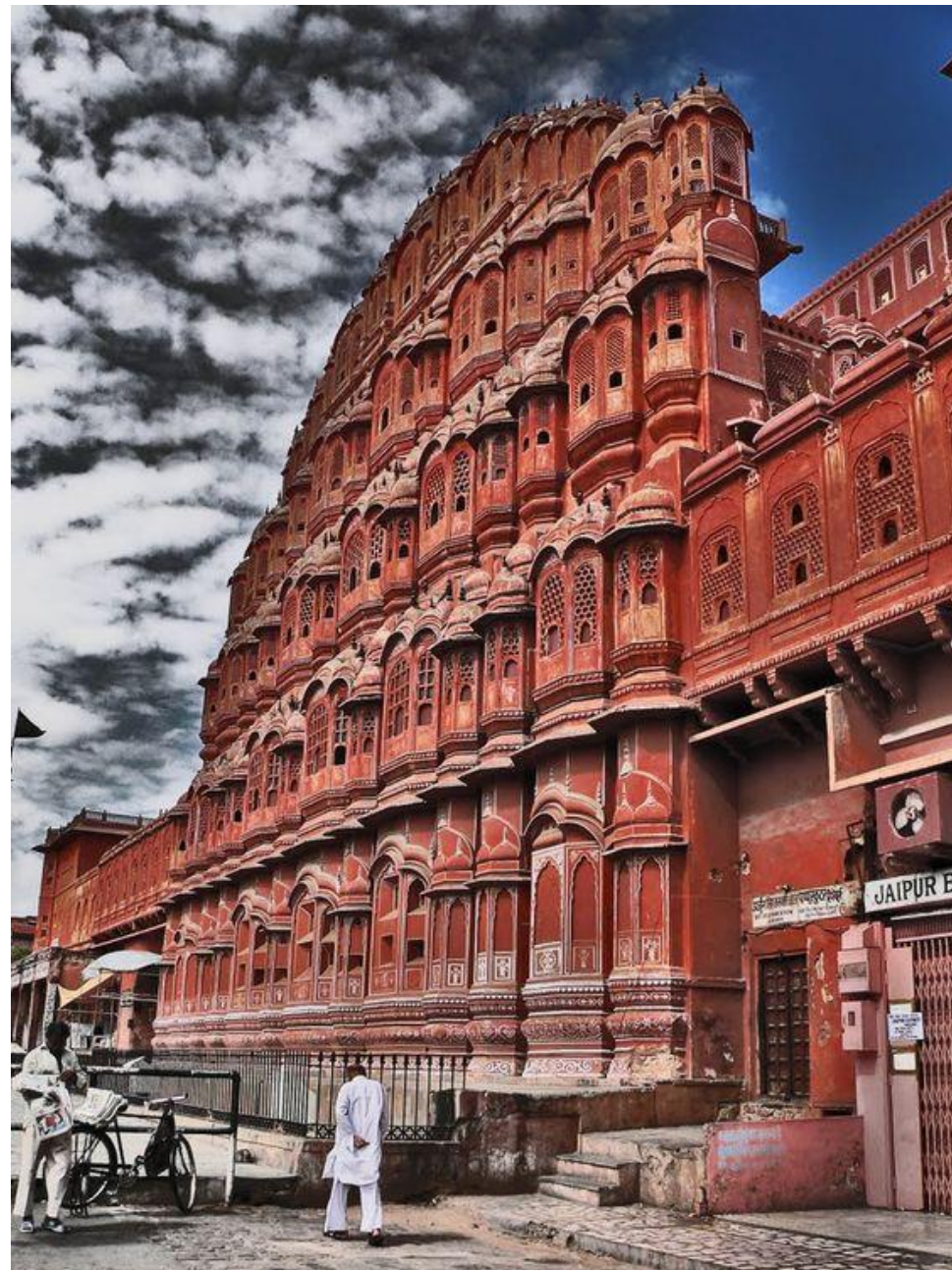
India Gate, New Delhi

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Gateway of India, Mumbai

INDIAN MONUMENTS



Hawa Mahal, Jaipur

COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS-
POSTERS ON AGRICULTURE
Primary and High school

AGRICULTURE



AGRICULTURE



AGRICULTURE

HARVEST



IRRIGATION



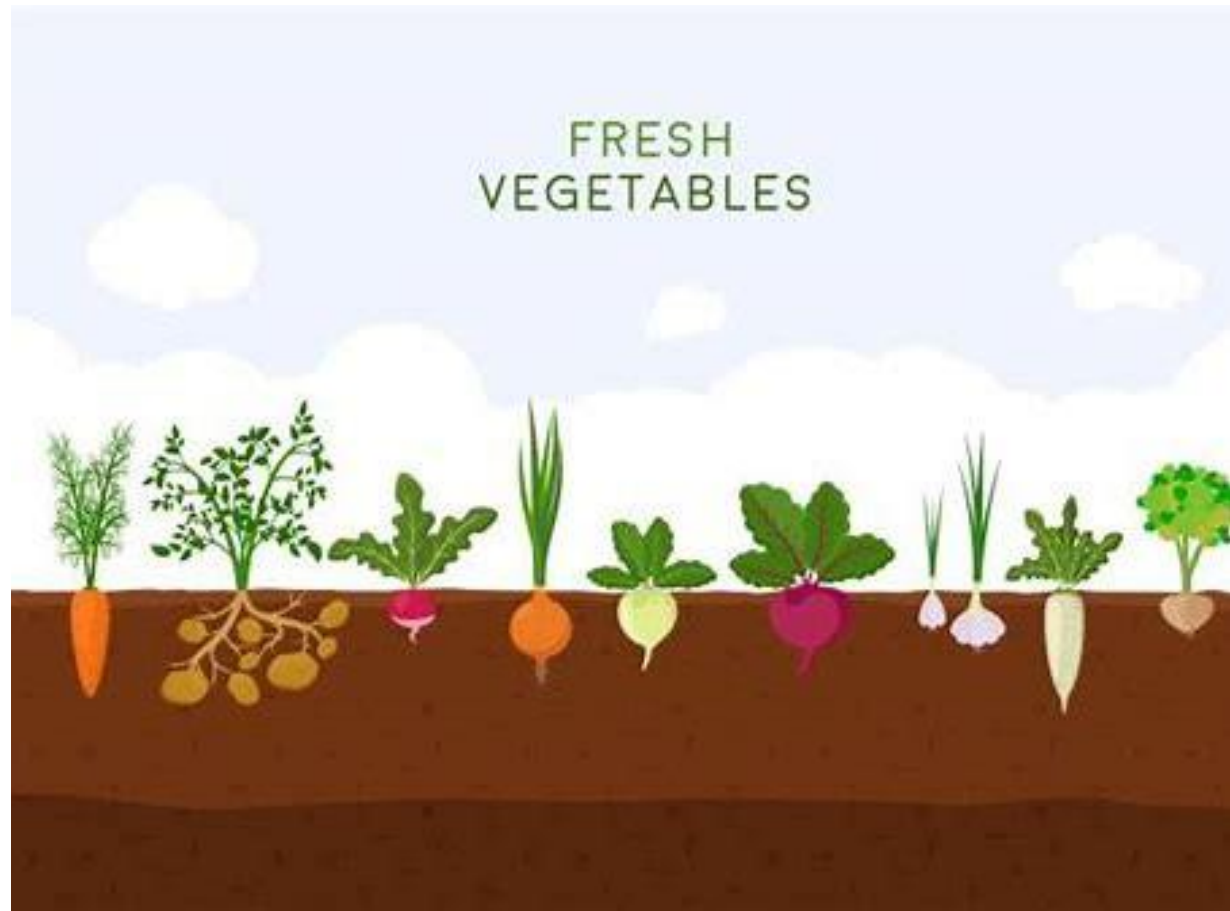
SEEDING



FERTILIZING



AGRICULTURE



Root vegetables

AGRICULTURE



Different edible parts of a plant

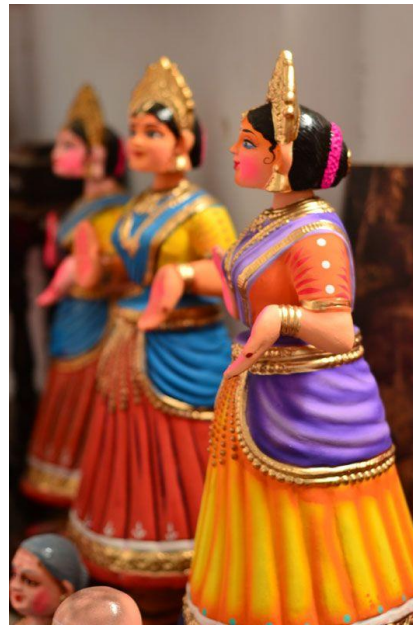
COMPOUND WALL ART CONCEPTS-
POSTERS ON ARTS AND CRAFTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH
Primary and High school

ARTS AND CRAFTS



Kalamkari- Srikalahasthi, Machilipatnam

ARTS AND CRAFTS



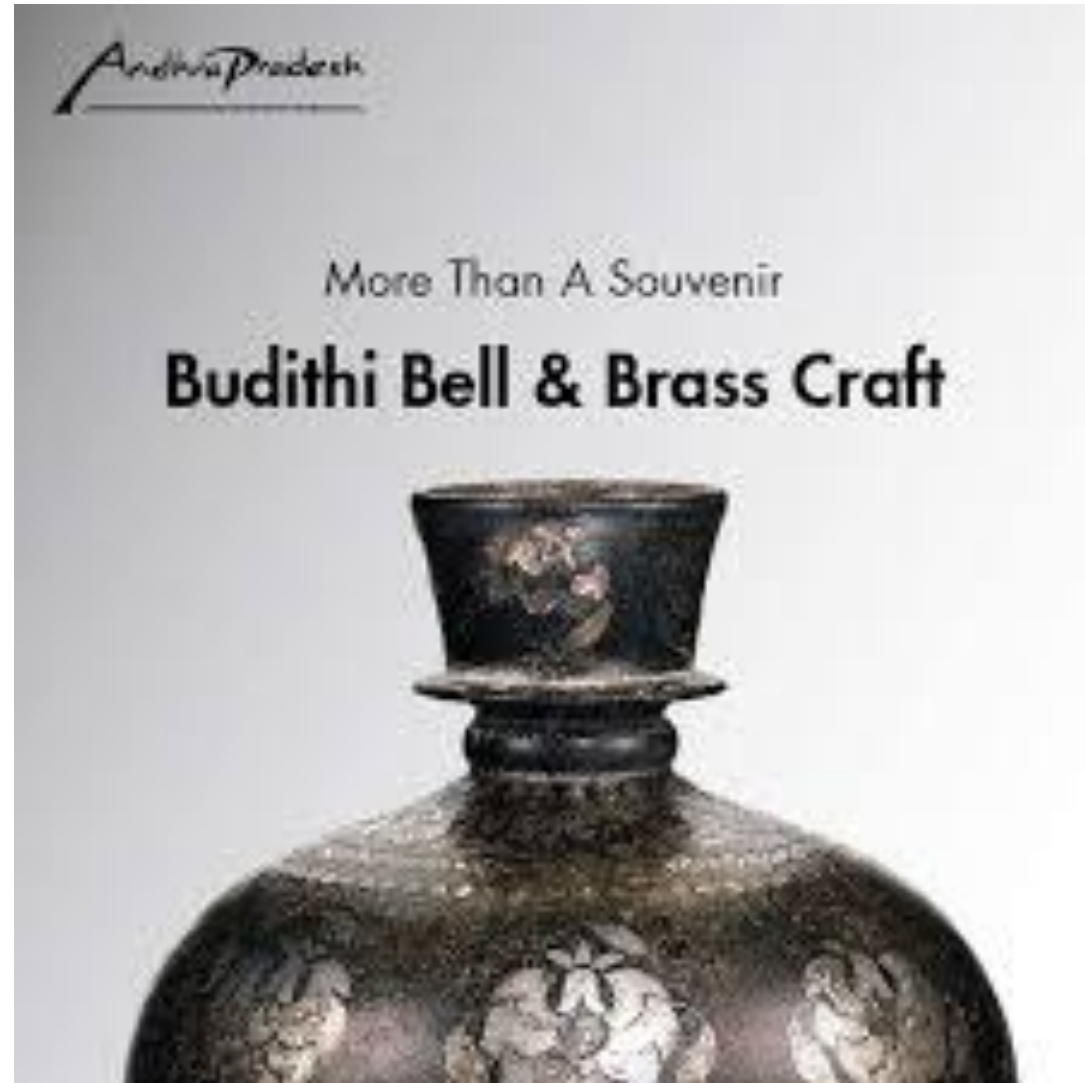
Kondapalli toys

ARTS AND CRAFTS



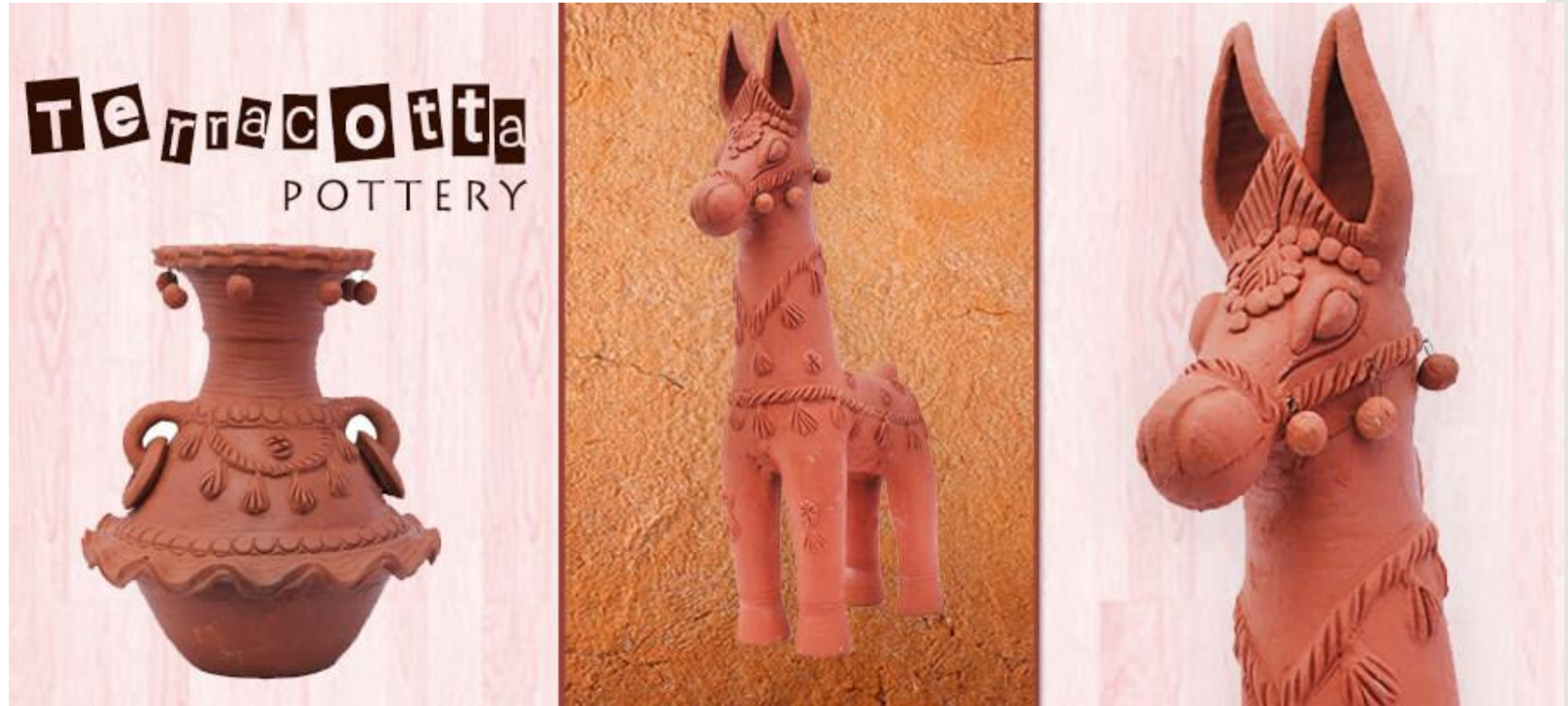
Lacquered toys, Ettikoppaka

ARTS AND CRAFTS



Brassware, Budithi

ARTS AND CRAFTS



Terracotta , Palamner

ARTS AND CRAFTS



Mangalagiri handlooms

ARTS AND CRAFTS



Stone carving, Allagadda

THANKYOU