

REVIEWER IN EPP

1. The Republic Act _____ is also known as the **Organic Agriculture Act of 2010**.
2. The Republic Act _____ is also known as the **Ecological Waste Management Act of 2000**.
3. The Local Government Code of _____ in the Philippines empowers local government units (LGUs) **to create and enforce local ordinances** specific to their communities.
4. _____ **provides training** and extensive services to enhance the skills and knowledge of farmers and stakeholders in the **agriculture** sector.
5. _____ gives **technical education**, training programs, and **skills development** initiative for individuals involved in farming, agribusiness and related fields.
6. _____ focuses on the development and application of **science and technology** in various sector.
7. _____ oversees **labor and employment** in the Philippines. It ensures the welfare of agricultural workers, addresses **labor-related concerns**; promotes decent **working conditions** in the agricultural sectors.
8. _____ is focused on promoting the growth and competitiveness of the Philippine's **trade and industry** sectors. It supports the agriculture sector by facilitating **trade**, promoting agribusiness, development and implementing programs that enhance the competitiveness of local products in domestic and international **markets**.
9. _____ is tasked with the conservation and management of the country's **environment and natural resources**. In addition, it formulates and implements policies related to **environmental protection**, biodiversity conservation, land management, and sustainable resource utilization. In agriculture, it plays a role in ensuring responsible **land use and environmental management**.
10. _____ is a **specialized agency of the United Nations** dedicated to addressing global issues to **food security**, agriculture and rural development. It aims to **reduce hunger, improve nutrition** and improve agricultural productivity worldwide. Also, it provides technical assistance, research, and policy support to member countries in achieving sustainable agriculture and rural development.
11. _____ is an **organic fertilizer made from dead plants and animals**.

AKRONYM

1. DENR - _____
2. DTI - _____
3. DOLE - _____
4. DOST - _____
5. TESDA - _____
6. ATI - _____
7. FAO - _____
8. FFJ - _____
9. FPJ - _____

10. FAA - _____

11. OHN - _____

Name the following successful agriculturist.

1. _____ has been recognized for her leadership in the **dragon fruit industry**.
2. _____ is the first **13- hectare organic dragon fruit plantation** in the northern Philippines.
2. _____ is the chairman of Merlo Agricultural Corporation in Lipa, Batangas. He is recognized for his role in developing the successful **coffee blend, Cafe de Lipa, in 1990**.
- 3-5. Popular coffee brands of him are _____, _____, _____.
3. _____ is the president of **Harbest Agribusiness Corporation**. Inspired by the technology and farming techniques in Taiwan, he secured an exclusive importing and distributing agreement with Known-You Seeds Co. Ltd., the largest seed breeder in Taiwan.
4. _____ is the founder of **Live Green International Inc.** and an **advocate for organic products**. His initiatives include the production and distribution **of organic vegetables**, with a focus on meeting the increasing demand for healthy and sustainable food options.
5. _____ is the **CEO of La Fuerza Inc.**, one of the largest exporters of **bananas** in the Philippines. He has converted vast lands into a **banana plantation**, producing and exporting millions of boxes of Cavendish bananas to the Middle East and other countries in Asia.

Identify the common attribute of Successful Agriculturist

A. Focus on Science and Technology

B. Relationship Building

C. Commitment to quality

D. Passion for Agriculture

E. Education and knowledge Sharing

- _____ 1. Carlo manifests a **strong passion** for agriculture, and pursue what they care deeply about and believe in.
- _____ 2. Samanta prioritize **delivering high-quality products** and ensuring customer
- _____ 3. Edith Dacuycuy and Paris Uy actively invest in **learning and sharing their expertise**, emphasizing the importance of training programs and mentorship within the agricultural community
- _____ 4. Alyssa cultivates **strong and positive and relationships** with customers, suppliers, and partners.
- _____ 5. Leny has the ability to **navigate challenges, overcome setbacks, and adapt to changing market dynamics** showcases their resilience and adaptability.
- _____ 6. Jade acknowledges the importance of incorporating **scientific knowledge** and innovation. She draw inspiration from global farming techniques, contributing to the getata sector's dynamism and growth.

Identify the qualities exhibited by the following person.

Capable Planner

Dedicated

Courageous

Patient

Diligent

Hardworking

Resourceful

1. Carmi demonstrates **diligence and industriousness** in their work, putting forth **dedicated effort to achieve their objectives**. Carmi is _____.

2. Christian exhibits resourcefulness and ingenuity, actively **seeking creative solutions** to challenges and **making the most out of available resources**. Christian is _____.
3. Romeo **works persistently and diligently** towards their goals. He is _____.
4. Calvin possesses **patience and endurance, remains steadfast in the face of challenges**, and **understands that progress takes time** and consistent effort. He is _____.
5. Caiden shows **unwavering dedication** and **commitment to their work**. He is _____.
6. Cleon displays **courage and bravery**, particularly in taking calculated risks and **facing uncertainties with confidence**. He is _____.
7. Cherrylyn demonstrates the ability to **plan effectively** and strategically. She is _____.

Arrange the steps in making a compost pile: Write 1-7

- _____ Level an area two meters wide and six meters long for the compost pile. Within the leveled area, dig a drained ditch to prevent the water from staying within the compost pile.
- _____ Select the best location in your garden. A slightly elevated place in the open air or under a shaded area is much preferred when preparing the compost.
- _____ Gather the needed materials. Make sure the compost is free of broken glass or metals
- _____ Pile a layer of grass about 15 centimeters thick, then spread a layer animal manure about 5 centimeters thick over it. Cover everything with rich soil- a mixture of wood ashes, lime, or limestone.
- _____ Keep the moisture of the pile by adding water evenly on top of it.
- _____ Repeat step 3 until the compost is about 5.5 meters high. The use of bamboo poles or breathers is essential. The bamboo poles or breathers must be standing with clean nodes and have an opening on the sides to keep the pile fluffy by allowing air to penetrate the mixture.
- _____ Turn or stir the pile every five weeks for further decomposition. Maintain the pile by occasionally turning it. The compost will be ready for use in four to six months when the pile contents are dark brown, stench free, and cool to the touch.

Write the Components of a Good Compost

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

List down the Organic Concoctions and Extracts

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Other Composting Method

1. _____ a method of **composting with worms**, transforms food waste into a nutrient-rich soil amendment through **worm castings**. This process is suitable for indoor and outdoor plants, making it a convenient solution.
2. It usually takes three to four months to produce vermicompost and yields _____ **a high-quality liquid fertilizer**.
3. _____ a Japanese technique employing inoculated bran **to ferment food waste** swiftly. Microorganisms break down the food waste until it is pickled, generating a "pre-compost" that can be blended with soil.
3. This process yields a leachate that serves as _____ **-a nutrient-rich fertilizer**.

Organic Concoctions and Extracts

1. _____ enhances a **fruit's sweetness (potassium)** and assists in preserving plant vitality and fortifying resistance to pests. It also promotes plant nutrition by delivering potassium to both leaves and roots and encourages the growth of beneficial microorganism colonies, thereby enhancing soil fertility.
2. _____ aids in maintaining **plant vitality** and enhancing resistance to pests. It can be applied to pig pens and poultry houses to reduce odor.
3. _____ is rich in **nitrogen**, providing ample nutrients for the growth and development of plants.
4. _____ is a **natural pest deterrent** and vital organic farming input. This solution proves effective across all plant growth stages, from vegetative to reproductive, treating fungal problems like downy and powdery mildew. Moreover, it contributes to animal health by boosting the immune system and serving as a natural antibiotic.
5. _____ is characterized by its **yellow to brown** color, **bitter** flavor, and **garlicky, sulfuric odor**. It repels and exterminates pests.

TRUE OR FALSE

- _____ 1. Composting at home helps reduce waste and prevents soil erosion.
- _____ 2. Composting at home increases the need for synthetic fertilizers and irrigation.
- _____ 3. Home composting is environmentally friendly because it reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills.
- _____ 4. Composting requires significant expertise, expensive equipment, and high maintenance.
- _____ 5. Composting at home saves money by reducing the need for purchased fertilizers and improving soil quality.

REVIEWER IN SCIENCE

PARTS OF THE BONE

1. _____ is a thin and tough **membrane covering the bones, where** tendons and ligaments are attached.
2. _____ **rounded end** of the long bone. It **connects bones to joints**
3. _____ **central** tubular region of the bone which **can withstand the most stress**.
4. Medullar cavity is also known as _____.
5. _____ is where blood cells are formed
6. _____ is located between the epiphysis and the diaphysis where epiphyseal plate is located.
7. _____ is the **growth region for bones**
8. _____ forms the **hard external layer** of all bones and surrounds the bone marrow.
9. _____ forms the **inner layer of the bones** and serves as **storage of bone marrow, site of the production of red blood cells, and mineral storage.**
10. Spongy bone is also known as _____.

PARTS OF THE KIDNEY

11. _____ are million of **tiny filtering units.**
12. Each nephron has a filter known as _____ which **filters blood** from the kidney to form urine.
13. _____ are long and coiled **tube.**
14. The **outermost layer of the kidney** is called the _____
15. **Underneath the renal cortex** is the _____.
16. The _____ brings **dirty blood** to the kidney for filtration.
17. The _____ brings the filtered blood from the kidney **to the heart.**
- 18-19. The _____ and the _____ is where the urine is formed.
20. The filtered water, dissolved _____ and salts formed the urine.

1. _____ is acute **inflammation of the meninges** that can lead to stroke and brain damage.
2. _____ is **a mass of abnormal cells** in the brain and can be malignant or benign
- 3-4 _____ is cancerous while _____ is non cancerous
5. _____ inflammation or **swelling of the brain caused by viral infection.**
6. _____ caused by a **disruption in the brain.** This happens when the blood supply in the brain is cut off.
7. Stroke is also known as _____.

8. _____ happens when a part of the **heart muscle does not receive enough blood** so it cannot get the oxygen it needs.

AILMENTS OF THE HEART

9. Heart attack is also known as _____.

10. _____ is an **abnormal heart rhythm** that can lead to reduce cardiac output, weakness, fainting, poor blood flow, and even lead to death

11. _____ is a **wire electrode** implanted through the skin into a large vein leading to the right ventricle that is needed **for slow heartbeats**

AILMENTS OF THE LUNGS

12. _____ is can cause **difficulty in breathing**, a feeling of tightness

13. _____ inflammation of the lungs and **solidification of the tissues** which are caused by bacteria, viruses and fungi.

14. _____ is an acute infection **affecting** all or most of the **lobes of the lungs**.

15. _____ affects the **bronchi of the lungs**

16. _____ is a bacterial infection caused by **tubercle bacilli**.

AILMENTS OF THE STOMACH

17. _____ irritation of the stomach lining

18. _____ is where the lining of the stomach breaks down because the digestive acids eat away the tissues that line the stomach

19. _____ is an infection that can cause ulcer

AILMENTS OF THE INTESTINE

20. _____ happens when removal of bowel is less frequent and there is difficulty in excreting **hard and dry feces**, there is a blockage in the large intestine

21. _____ occurs when the body **passes waste very often in a day**, caused by bacteria or infection of the intestine

AILMENTS OF THE GALLBLADDER

22. _____ is the inflammation of the liver.

23. _____ transmitted through **contamination of food and water** by a person's feces of an infected person

24. _____ transmitted **through blood transfusion**

25. _____ are irregularly- shaped **stones in the gallbladder**

AILMENTS OF THE KIDNEY

26. _____ are **calcium salts** that may cause obstruction in the normal functions of the kidneys.

27. _____ inflammation of one or **both** kidney caused by a **bacteria**

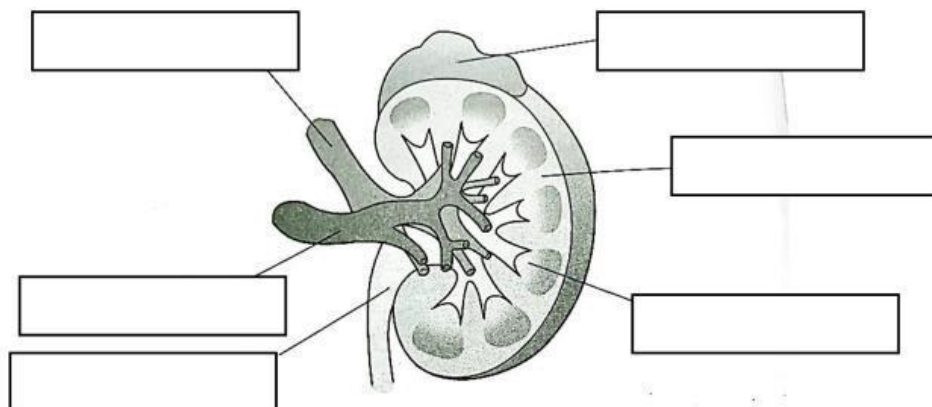
AILMENTS OF THE BONES

28. _____ is a slow but steady loss of materials that made up the bone fibers where **bones are brittle, fragile and prone to fracture**
29. _____ is a bone disease that usually affects children **who lack Vitamin D**
30. _____ is where **muscles** in the body **get easily damaged**

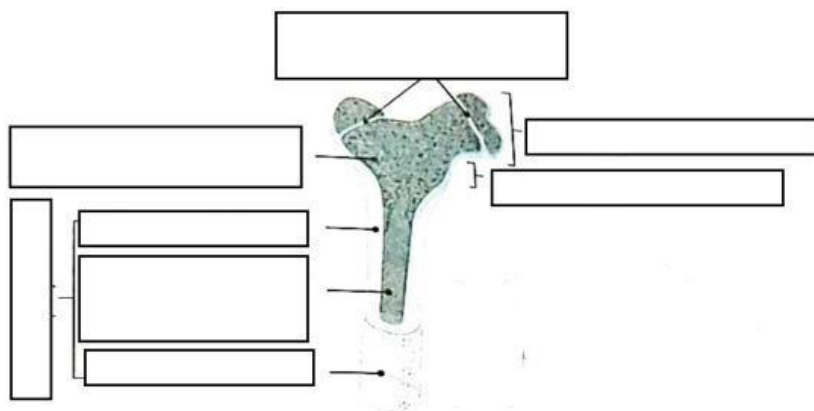
Rickets	Nephritis	Diarrhea	Arrythmia	Hepatitis	Osteoporosis
Meningitis	Indigestion	Constipation	Dystrophy	Tuberculosis	Cirrhosis
Encephalitis	Pneumonia	Gastritis	Scoliosis	Ulcer	Bronchitis
Asthma	Stroke				

Brain	Heart	Lungs	Kidneys	Liver	Stomach	Intestines	Bones	Muscles

Name the part of the Kidney below.



Name the part of the bone below.



TRUE OR FALSE

- _____ 1. Regular exercise and a healthy diet can help prevent muscular dystrophy.
- _____ 2. Vaccination is a recommended preventive measure for bacterial meningitis.
- _____ 3. Avoiding other illnesses that lead to encephalitis is a key preventive strategy.
- _____ 4. Maintaining a healthy lifestyle, including a balanced diet and exercise, is essential for preventing strokes.
- _____ 5. Regular hand washing and eating a healthy diet are key in preventing pneumonia.
- _____ 6. Avoiding allergens and maintaining a healthy lifestyle can help prevent asthma.
- _____ 7. Taking antibiotics for several months is recommended to prevent tuberculosis.
- _____ 8. Avoiding fatty, fried, and acidic foods, along with reducing caffeine and alcohol, can prevent gastritis.
- _____ 9. Frequent handwashing and limiting pain reliever use are essential for preventing ulcers.
- _____ 10. Eating a balanced diet and taking antibiotics for bacterial infections can help prevent ulcers.
- _____ 11. Regular exercise and eating foods rich in vitamin D and calcium are important for preventing osteoporosis.
- _____ 12. Exposure to sunlight is not necessary for preventing osteoporosis.
- _____ 13. Drinking plenty of fluids and eating fruits and vegetables can help prevent muscular dystrophy.
- _____ 14. Drinking clean water and eating only well-cooked food are key to preventing diarrhea.
- _____ 15. Hepatitis prevention can be achieved through vaccination.
- _____ 16. Avoiding foods high in saturated fats and salt can help prevent gallstones.
- _____ 17. Maintaining a healthy weight and keeping blood sugar levels in check can prevent nephritis.
- _____ 18. To prevent constipation, eating a fiber-rich diet and staying hydrated is unnecessary.
- _____ 19. Vitamin D and calcium supplements are used in the treatment of rickets.
- _____ 20. Regular exercise and a healthy diet are important for preventing muscular dystrophy, but they cannot cure it.

Cross out the Signs and Symptoms that does not belong to the group

Bacterial Meningitis

Infection in the respiratory system , valves of the heart , bones or any part of the body.

Severe headache

Stiff neck

Seizure

High Fever

Nausea

Vomiting

Brain Tumor

Seizure

Headache

Stiff Neck

Nausea

Vomiting

Changes in hearing

Changes in Speech and vision

Numbness in arms and legs

Encephalitis

Fever

Headache

Poor or loss of appetite

Loss of Balance

General feeling of sickness

Stroke

Loss of speech, vision, movement

Severe headache

Loss of balance

Fast Heartbeat

Dizziness

Numbness of the body

Troubles in speaking and seeing

Signs of heart attack

Heaviness of breath

Fast heartbeat

Difficulty in Vision

Symptoms of Pneumonia

High fever

Chills

Blood in sputum

Coughing

Low Appetite

Excessive Sweating

Symptoms of Tuberculosis

Severe cough

Chest pain

Poor appetite

Continuous loss of weight

Tiredness

dizziness

Blood in the sputum

Symptoms of Gastritis

Nausea

Indigestion

Bloating

Loss of appetite

constipation

Symptoms of Ulcer

Pain in the stomach

Weight loss

Loss of speech

Nausea

Vomiting

Bloating

Heartburn

Symptoms of Diarrhea

abdominal cramps or pain

bloating

fever

Nausea

Vomiting urgent need to remove bowel and mucus in stool

coughing

Symptoms of Hepatitis –

Fever

Feeling of fatigue

Loss of appetite

Chest pain

Abdominal pain

yellowing of the skin

Symptoms of Kidney Stones

Sever pain on the lower back

Blood in urine

indigestion

Fever

Chills

Symptoms of Nephritis

Pain in the pelvis and kidney area

Burning sensation when passing out urine

Swelling of face, legs, and feet and chills

coughing