UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Primary Leaving Examination 2014

MARKING GUIDE

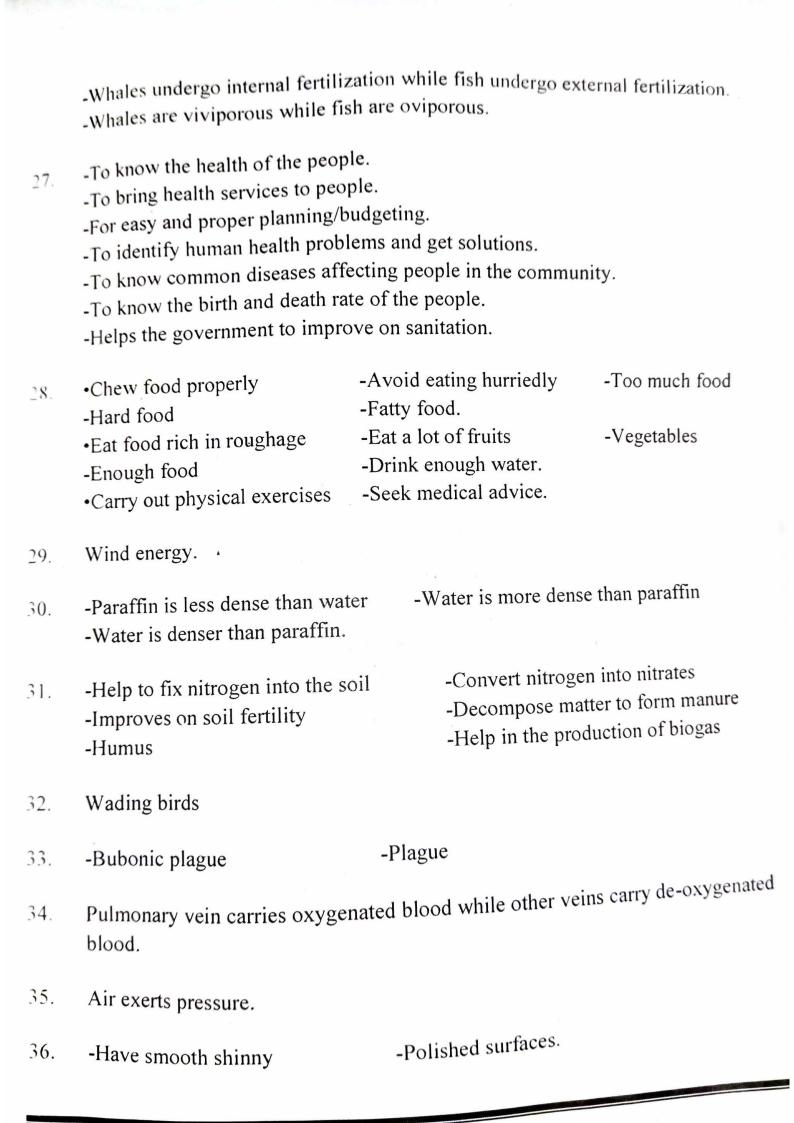
SCIENCE

SECTION A

1.	Sand soil	
2.	Solid / solid state	
3.	Second / 2 nd class lever	
4.	Capital / Market / Managemen	nt / Land / Water source
5.	Fractures	
6.	Merino Rommey man	rsh corriedalę
7.	Gonorrhoea	
8.	The eye	
9.	By covering the wall with soft boards curtains / boards / putting ceilings board / soft wood bamboo reeds.	Porous materials / blankets / thick carpets / mats /
10.	Through conduction.	
11.	-Kills -Lowers the quality of honey -Makes honey dirty	/ Destroys bees -Burns the hive -Leads to swarming of bees

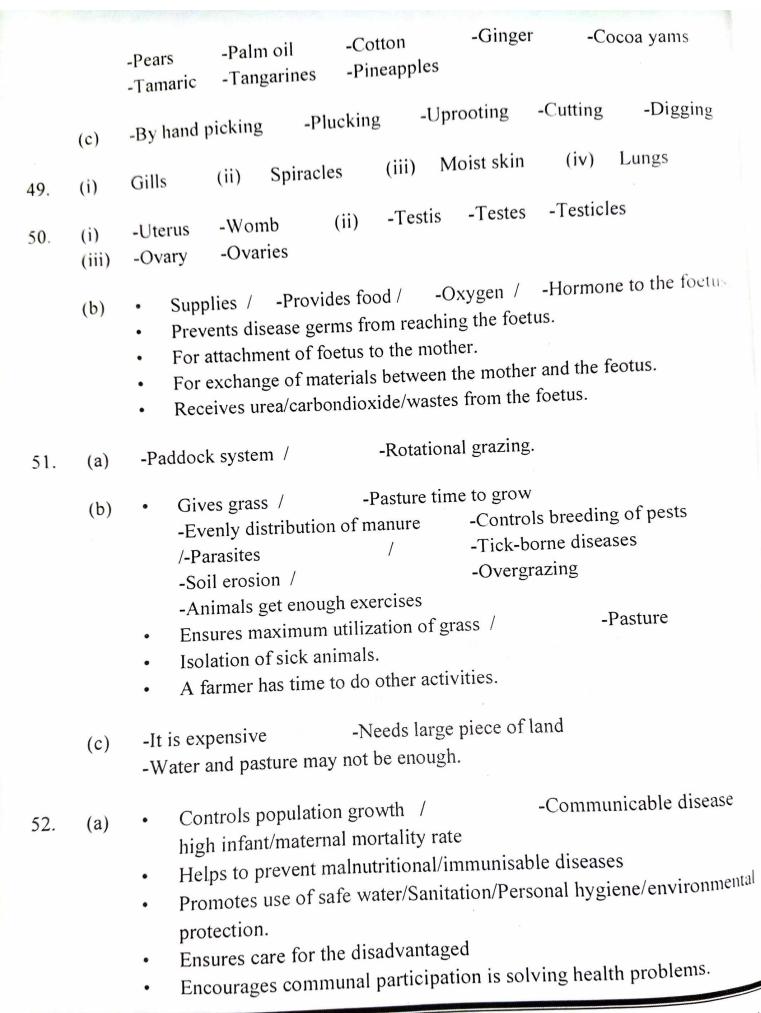
12.	B.C.G vaccine is adnadministered orally.	ninistered through	injection while polio vacc	ine is
13.	-Removes germs -Faecal diseases	-Reduces	-Controls the spread	of Diarrhoeal
14.	-Transpiration			
15.	-Taking drugs when of -Taking drugs for a w	one is not sick. Trong disease	-Taking the drug at a war-Sharing drugs with and	rong time.
16.	-Dehydration			person,
17.	-Plants get carbondio	xide from animals	s .	
18.	-Evaporates -Moisture from food of -Prevents the breeding	•	-Removes -Dehydrates water fungi that cause rotting.	-Reduces wat
19.	-Water can be replace -Finished	ed once used up	-Cannot get exhausted	-Depleted
20.	-Iron			
21.	-Evaporation	-Sublimatic	on	
22.	-Coccidiosis	-Pneumonia	a	
23.	Induction method.			
24.	Decanting	Decantation me	thod	
25.	-Due to refraction	-Be	nding of light rays.	
6.	-Whales produce youn	g ones alive whil	e fish lay eggs.	

-Melts the honey combs.



37.	A b	A balanced diet.	
38.	Beir	Being faithful to the partner/spouse.	
39.	Doe	Does not pollute the environment/Reduces deforestation.	
40.	•	Arachnids have four pairs of legs while insects have three pairs of legs. Arachnids have no antennae/feelers while insects have. Arachnids use lungbooks for breathing while insects use spiracles.	
		SECTION B	
41.	(a)	(i) Tar (ii) Nicotine	
	(b)	-Leads to under-weight babies -Still birth -Premature births -Miscarriages	
42.	(a)	-Cotyledon / -Seed leaf	
	(b)	-To provide / -Supply / -Make food for the plant.	
	(c)	 Food is manufactured by the leaves of the seedling. The leaves have taken over the making of food. 	
	(d)	Epigeal germination	
3.	(i) (ii)	Neck Ball and Socket (iii) Hinge Joint (iv) Skull	
4.	(a)	-Wind -Running water -Animals Reject Water alone	
	(b)	-By terracing -Contour ploughing -Agro-forestry -Gabions -Digging ditchesConstructing barrier -Constructing barrier -Re-afforestation)	

	(b)	-Coffee -Tea -Mangoes -Oranges -Banana -Sisal -Coco nuts -Pyrethrum -Oil nuts -Pawpaws -Apples -Jack fruits -Avocado -Shear nuts -Passion fruits -Guavas -Vanilla -Sugarcanes -Lemons -Tamarines
48.	(a)	Perennial crops.
		(ii) To let in fresh air / -Oxygen
	(c)	(i) -To let out warm / Stale air / -Heat / -Smoke -Carbondioxide -Carbonmonoxide
	(b)	To allow light to pass through.
47.	(a)	The flame/Fire
	(c)	-Provision of feeds rich in calcium -Hang vegetables in poultry houses -Regular / -Timely picking of eggs -Provide perching materials -Provide enough space -Enough feeds -Make laying boxes dark -Proper stocking -Proper stocking -Create more room.
	(b)	-Lack of enough calcium in the diet / Food -Delay to pick eggs -Boredom -Too much light in the laying boxes -Over-crowding.
46.	(a)	-Vent / -Skin pecking -Cannibalism -Toe / -Feather pecking.
	(c)	-Destroys the tool -Makes the tool blunt -Reduces the efficiency of a tool
43.	(b)	-Oxygen -Moisture -Water Reject: Air alone
45.	(a)	-Chemical change.



		 Promotes administration of first aid and curative services/Provides health education/Promotes good healthy life styles.
	(b)	 Organises members/Pupils to clean the environment. Sets up health rules in the school. Conducts health parades in a school. Plans for health activities/talk shows/drama Promotes personal hygiene. Prepares health campaign messages. Raises funds for the school. Invites health workers/Provides hand washing facilities/first aid kit/Cleaning materials. Encourages immunization programmes. Identifies and reports health problems.
53.	(a)	Agro-forestry.
	(b)	 Trees provide shade Act as wind breaks Support Protection to crops Leaves from trees form manure Humus.
	(c)	 Pollarding -Copping -Lopping -Selective felling NB: C depends on A.
54.	(a)	(i) Bulb Electric bulb/Lamp (ii) Fuse
	(b)	Chemical energy is converted into electric/electrical energy
	(c)	Light/Heat energy
5.	(a)	 (i) Non-flowering plants (ii) Flowering plants (iii) Conifer -Coniferous -Seed producing plants
	(b)	-Ferns -Mosses -Liver warts