

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Primary Leaving Examination

2014

MARKING GUIDE

SCIENCE

SECTION A

1. Sand soil
2. Solid / solid state
3. Second / 2nd class lever
4. Capital / Market / Management / Land / Water source
5. Fractures
6. Merino Rommey marsh corriedale
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 / Destroys bees
-Lowers the quality of honey -Burns the hive
-Makes honey dirty -Leads to swarming of bees

- Melts the honey combs.
12. B.C.G vaccine is administered through injection while polio vaccine is administered orally.
 13. -Removes germs -Reduces -Controls the spread of Diarrhoeal
 -Faecal diseases
 14. -Transpiration
 15. -Taking drugs when one is not sick. -Taking the drug at a wrong time.
 -Taking drugs for a wrong disease -Sharing drugs with another person.
 16. -Dehydration
 17. -Plants get carbondioxide from animals.
 18. -Evaporates -Drains -Removes -Reduces water
 -Moisture from food crops. -Dehydrates water
 -Prevents the breeding of bacteria and fungi that cause rotting.
 19. -Water can be replaced once used up -Cannot get exhausted -Depleted
 -Finished
 20. -Iron
 21. -Evaporation -Sublimation
 22. -Coccidiosis -Pneumonia
 23. Induction method.
 24. Decanting Decantation method
 25. -Due to refraction -Bending of light rays.
 26. -Whales produce young ones alive while fish lay eggs.

- Whales undergo internal fertilization while fish undergo external fertilization.
- Whales are viviparous while fish are oviparous.

- 27.
- To know the health of the people.
 - To bring health services to people.
 - For easy and proper planning/budgeting.
 - To identify human health problems and get solutions.
 - To know common diseases affecting people in the community.
 - To know the birth and death rate of the people.
 - Helps the government to improve on sanitation.

- 28.
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| •Chew food properly | -Avoid eating hurriedly | -Too much food |
| -Hard food | -Fatty food. | |
| •Eat food rich in roughage | -Eat a lot of fruits | -Vegetables |
| -Enough food | -Drink enough water. | |
| •Carry out physical exercises | -Seek medical advice. | |

29. Wind energy.

- 30.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| -Paraffin is less dense than water | -Water is more dense than paraffin |
| -Water is denser than paraffin. | |

- 31.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| -Help to fix nitrogen into the soil | -Convert nitrogen into nitrates |
| -Improves on soil fertility | -Decompose matter to form manure |
| -Humus | -Help in the production of biogas |

32. Wading birds

- 33.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| -Bubonic plague | -Plague |
|-----------------|---------|

34. Pulmonary vein carries oxygenated blood while other veins carry de-oxygenated blood.

35. Air exerts pressure.

- 36.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| -Have smooth shinny | -Polished surfaces. |
|---------------------|---------------------|

37. A balanced diet.
38. Being faithful to the partner/spouse.
39. 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
43. (i) Neck (iii) Hinge Joint
(ii) Ball and Socket (iv) Skull
44. (a) -Wind -Running water -Animals
Reject Water alone
- (b) -By terracing -Contour ploughing -Planting cover crops
-Strip cropping -Agro-forestry -Constructing barriers
-Gabions -Planting trees(Afforestation Re-afforestation)
-Digging ditches.

45. (a) -Chemical change.
- (b) -Oxygen -Moisture -Water
Reject: Air alone
- (c) Causes change of colour -Weakens
-Destroys the tool -Damages
-Makes the tool blunt -Reduces the efficiency of a tool
46. (a) -Vent / -Skin pecking -Cannibalism
-Toe / -Feather pecking.
- (b) -Lack of enough calcium in the diet / Food
-Delay to pick eggs -Boredom
-Too much light in the laying boxes -Over-crowding.
- (c) -Provision of feeds rich in calcium -Enough feeds -De-beaking
-Hang vegetables in poultry houses -Make laying boxes dark
-Regular / -Timely picking of eggs
-Provide perching materials -Proper stocking
-Provide enough space -Create more room.
47. (a) The flame/Fire
- (b) To allow light to pass through.
- (c) (i) -To let out warm / Stale air / -Heat / -Smoke
-Carbondioxide -Carbonmonoxide
- (ii) To let in fresh air / -Oxygen
48. (a) Perennial crops.
- (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

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- 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 -Support -Protection to crops
 - Act as wind breaks -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

55. (a) (i) Non-flowering plants
(ii) Flowering plants
(iii) Conifer -Coniferous -Seed producing plants
- (b) -Ferns -Mosses -Liver warts