

SECTION A : 40 MARKS

Questions 1 to 40 carry one mark each.

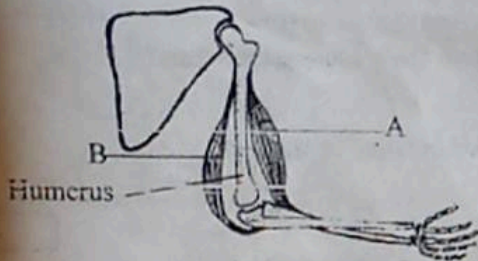
1. State the role of sepals on a flower.
.....
2. What causes choking?
.....
3. Which factor determines the rate at which a type of food is consumed?
.....
4. How is the use of firewood at home a danger to the environment?
.....
5. How do light clothes help human beings during a hot weather?
.....

The diagram below is of a disease vector in the environment. Study and use it to answer questions 6 and 7.



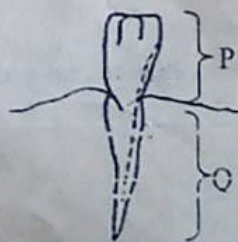
6. Name the disease vector shown in the diagram above.
.....
7. Give any one danger the above vector causes to human beings.
.....
8. Which part of the fish performs the same function as the human ear?
.....
9. Change 0°C to Fahrenheit scale.
.....
10. Why is carbon dioxide commonly used in fire extinguishers?
.....
11. Give any one cause of accidents among school children.
.....
12. Which process enables living organisms to increase in number?
.....
13. Write down one type of records kept on a rabbit farm.
.....

The diagram below is of a human arm. Study and use it to answer questions 14 and 15.



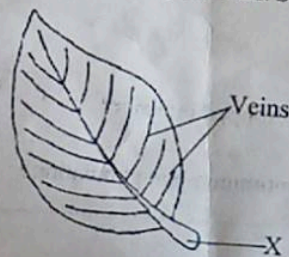
14. Name the muscles marked B in the diagram above.
.....
15. Why are muscles marked A and B called voluntary muscles?
.....
16. State the benefit of regular cleaning of the human body.
.....
17. Name one product made from milk.
.....
18. Why do human beings take alcohol?
.....
19. How does a whistle produce sound when played?
.....
20. Name one living organism in the environment.
.....
21. How do bacteria reproduce?
.....
22. Why do stones move to the bottom when dropped in water?
.....
23. Which crop growing practice maintains optimum plant population?
.....
24. Name one animal which lives in the soil.
.....
25. Why should the rain gauge be raised a few centimetres from the ground?
.....
26. How does clearing bushes around homes control the spread of diseases?
.....

The diagram below is of a human tooth. Study and use it to answer the question that follows.



27. Name the region of the tooth marked P on the diagram above.
.....
28. State the best soil for pottery.
.....
29. Why should human beings always put on fairly loose underwears?
.....
30. How is clay soil different from sand soil in terms of texture?
.....
31. State the benefit of keeping poisonous substances under lock.
.....
32. Why is sound able to travel through water?
.....
33. How does the human body work?
.....
34. Give any one use of a razorblade in personal hygiene.
.....
35. Name the action which enables the towel to remove water on our bodies.
.....
36. State one danger of sharing a shelter with animals at night in terms of breathing.
.....

The diagram below shows a plant leaf. Study and use it to answer questions 38 and 39.

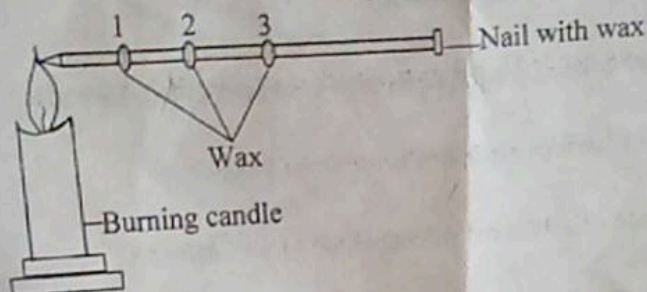


37. Name the part marked X in the diagram above.
.....
38. State the role of veins in a leaf.
.....
39. Why should young children be regularly dewormed?
.....
40. How do goat farmers ensure proper drainage of urine from their animal houses?
.....

SECTION B: 60 MARKS

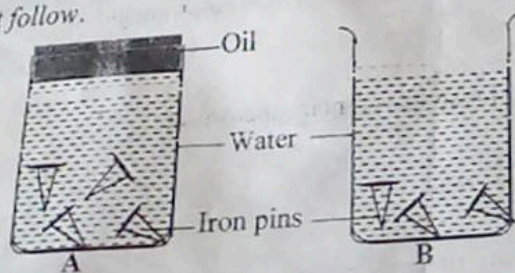
(Questions 41 to 55 carry four marks each.)

The diagram below shows an experiment about heat. Study and use it to answer questions that follow.



41. (a) Which wax melted first?
 (b) How did heat reach the wax; 1, 2, 3 as shown in the experiment above?
 (c) Give two other methods of heat transfer in the environment.
 (i)
 (ii)
42. (a) Write down two effects of poor feeding to the human body.
 (i)
 (ii)
 (b) Give any two signs of malnutrition among children.
 (i)
 (ii)
43. (a) State the digestive juice produced in the stomach.
 (b) Name two enzymes contained in the juice named in (a) above.
 (i)
 (ii)
 (c) Give one reason why digestion of starch does not take place in the stomach.

The experiment below is about types of changes. Study and use it to answer questions that follow.



Turn Over

44. (a) What happened to the pins in container B after four days?

 (b) Which type of change took place in container B?

 (c) State the role of oil in container A.

 (d) Name the gas needed for the change in container B to take place.

45. (a) Which type of latrines separates urine from faeces?

 (b) What is the use of ash in the maintenance of pit latrines?

 (c) Give two characteristics of conventional pit latrines.
 (i).....
 (ii).....

46. Match parts of the human heart with their roles during blood circulation.

	Part (s)	Role (s)
(i)	Pulmonary vein	Carries oxygenated blood to other parts of the body
(ii)	Aorta	Prevents oxygenated blood from mixing with deoxygenated blood
(iii)	Septum	Carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs
(iv)	Pulmonary artery	Carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart

(i) Pulmonary vein

(ii) Aorta

(iii) Septum

(iv) Pulmonary artery

47. (a) Give any two non living renewable resources in the environment.

(i).....
 (ii).....

- (b) How do the following natural resources replace themselves;

(i) Water?

(ii) Plants?

48. The table below shows mammal, classes and their characteristics. Fill in the missing information.

Mammal (s)	Class	Characteristic (s)
Monkey	(i).....	Well developed brain
(ii).....	Flying mammals	Fore limbs modified into wings
Spiny ant eater	(iii).....	Reproduce by laying eggs
Rabbit	Gnawing mammals	(iv).....

49. (a) Why is measles vaccine administered to babies at 9 months?

(b) Name the vaccines administered on the following sites;

(i) Left upper arm.

(ii) Mouth.

(iii) Left upper thigh.

The diagrams below show objects used in a poultry house. Study and use them to answer questions that follow.

A



B



50. (a) Name the objects marked;

(i) A

(ii) B

(b) State the use of object marked A in the diagram above.

(c) Why is object B left swinging in a poultry house?

51. (a) Name the type of metamorphosis which takes place in tsetse flies.

(b) Why are the eggs of a tsetse fly not shown in its lifecycle?

(c) Give two insects which undergo the same lifecycle as tsetse flies.

(i).....

(ii).....

52. (a) Which type of soil erosion leads to the formation of big channels in the field?

(b) Give two other types of soil erosion in the environment.

(i).....

(ii).....

(c) Why is soil erosion severe along steep slopes?

53. (a) How do spiders help to promote human health?

(b) Give two uses of a cobweb to a spider.

(i).....

(ii).....

(c) Name the class of invertebrates to which a spider belongs.

54. (a) Give two food items prepared by roasting.

(i).....

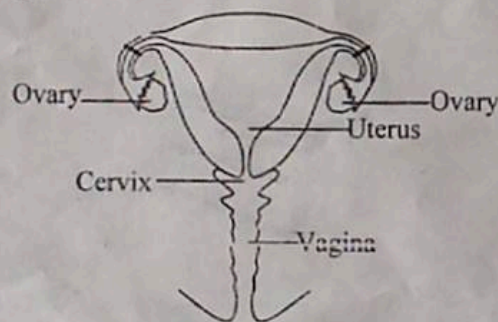
(ii).....

(b) Apart from roasting, write down two methods used to prepare food at home.

(i).....

(ii).....

The diagram below shows a family planning method. Study and use it to answer questions that follow.



55. (a) Name the method of family planning shown in the diagram above.

(b) Give two other artificial methods of family planning.

(i).....

(ii).....

(c) Write down one advantage of family planning to a mother.

END

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT SET VII, 2023 SCIENCE MARKING GUIDE

1. I protect the flower when it is still a bud.	16. It prevents bad smell from the body / prevent skin diseases / prevents disease vectors / reduces risks of injuries when bathing / promotes proper working of body organs.	28. Clay soil.
2. When a piece of food enters the air passage.		29. To promote proper growth of sexual organs.
3. Availability of food / cultural attachment to the food / religious attachment to the food.		30. Clay soil has smooth texture while sand soil has rough texture.
4. It encourage deforestation / produces smoke which pollutes air.	17. Yoghurt / milk casein / whey / ghee / butter.	31. It prevents poisoning among children.
5. Light clothes keep human beings cool.	18. To gain sleep / forget problems / fit in social groups / pass time / socialize with friends / poor social background.	32. There are molecules to transmit sound through water.
6. Cockroach		33. It takes in food and oxygen / uses food and oxygen to produce energy / removes waste products from the body through excretion.
7. Diarrhoea / dysentery / cholera / typhoid / polio.	19. By vibration of air blown in it.	34. It is used for cutting fingernails short / shaving hair.
8. Lateral line.	20. Animals / plants / birds / insects / snakes / rats / human beings / cows / goats / grass / trees.	35. Capillary action.
9. $41 - \frac{9}{5}C + 32$	21. By binary fission.	36. Animals compete with human beings for oxygen.
$= \frac{9 \times 0}{5} + 32$	22. Their density is greater than that of water / they are denser than water.	37. Leaf stalk.
$= 0 + 32$	23. Gap filling.	38. They conduct water and food to different parts of the leaf.
$= 32^{\circ}\text{F}$	24. Rats / earthworms / termites / squirrels / moles / snakes.	39. To kill internal parasites (worms).
$\therefore 0^{\circ}\text{C} = 32^{\circ}\text{F}$	25. To prevent flowing water from entering.	40. By making the floors of houses slant towards one side.
10. Carbon dioxide does not support burning.	26. It destroys hiding places for disease vectors.	41. (a) Wax number 1.
11. Playing with sharp objects / playing dangerous games.	27. Crown.	(b) By conduction.
12. Reproduction		(c) Radiation / convection.
13. Production records / breeding records / feeding records / health records / sales and expenses records.		
14. Tricep muscles.		
15. Their movement can be controlled.		

deoxygenated blood to the lungs.

<p>42. (i) It leads to stunted growth/malnutrition / deficiency diseases / reduced eye sight.</p> <p>(ii) Loss of body weight / general body weakness / dullness / swollen body / change of hair colour and texture.</p> <p>43. (i) Gastric juice.</p> <p>(ii) Pepsin /rennin.</p> <p>(iii) Salivary amylase does not work in acidic conditions.</p> <p>44. (i) They tasted.</p> <p>(ii) Chemical change.</p> <p>(iii) To cut off oxygen supply to the pins.</p> <p>(iv) Oxygen.</p> <p>45. (a) Ecosan latrines.</p> <p>(b) Ash dries faeces in pit latrines.</p> <p>(c) They have a lid /doors /do not have a vent pipe /do not have a screen /produce bad smell.</p> <p>46. (i) Pulmonary vein — Carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart.</p> <p>(ii) Aorta — Carries oxygenated blood to other parts of the body.</p> <p>(iii) Septum — Prevents oxygenated blood from mixing with deoxygenated blood.</p> <p>(iv) Pulmonary artery — Carries</p>	<p>deoxygenated blood to the lungs.</p> <p>47. (a) Sun /wind /water /land.</p> <p>(b) (i) Water — Water cycle.</p> <p>(ii) Plants — Reproduction.</p> <p>48. (i) Primates.</p> <p>(ii) Bat.</p> <p>(iii) Monotremes.</p> <p>(iv) Have well developed incisor teeth for chewing vegetation.</p> <p>49. (a) The baby is born with immunity against measles which lasts for 9 months.</p> <p>(b) (i) Left upper arm — Measles vaccine.</p> <p>(ii) Mouth — Polio vaccine.</p> <p>(iii) Left upper thigh — DTP vaccine.</p> <p>50. (a) (i) A — Water trough.</p> <p>(ii) B — Feeding trough.</p> <p>(b) It holds water for birds.</p> <p>(c) To prevent the contamination of feeds by birds.</p> <p>51. (a) Complete metamorphosis.</p> <p>(b) Eggs hatch from inside the body of a tsetse fly.</p> <p>(c) Houseflies /mosquitoes /bees / butterflies /moths.</p>	<p>52. (a) Gully erosion.</p> <p>(b) Wind erosion /sheet erosion /rill erosion / splash erosion /river bank erosion.</p> <p>(c) Water flows in steep slopes at a high speed.</p> <p>53. (a) They eat insect disease vectors.</p> <p>(b) Traps food for a spider /protects the spider /acts as the home of a spider.</p> <p>(c) Arachnids.</p> <p>54. (a) Meat /groundnuts /cassava /sweet potatoes /peas.</p> <p>(b) Mingling /cooking /baking /boiling / sieving /frying.</p> <p>55. (a) Tubal ligation.</p> <p>(b) The condom /the oral contraceptive pill / Intrauterine Device (IUD) /the contraceptive implant /the contraceptive injection /emergency contraceptive pill / contraceptive ring /diaphragm /norplant / birth control pills /birth control injections /forms and jellies.</p> <p>(c) It prevents frequent births /helps the mother's body to rest and prepare for the next pregnancy /helps parents to have manageable families /reduces infant mortality rate.</p>
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