COMMON MISTAKES IN SCIENCE

THE COMMON MISSPELT WORDS IN SCIENCE

Wrong spelling	Correct spelling
1.Tape worm	Tapeworm
2.Hook worm	Hookworm
3.Nector	Nectar
4.Hidding	Hiding
5.Regulary	Regularly
6.Hairly	Hairy
7. Waterly	Watery
8. Overcrowdness	Over crowdedness
9.Lightening	Lightning
10.House fly	Housefly
11.Tsetsefly	Tsetse fly
12.Feaces	Faeces
13.Tetenus	Tetanus
14.Diptheria	Diphtheria
15.Chocking	Choking
16.Dysentry	Dysentery
17.Rain fall	Rainfall
18.Sun light	Sunlight
19.Luke warm	Lukewarm

lectromagnet
arbon dioxide
ndoskeleton
xoskeleton
adicle
ertical
ackbone
ingworm
adpole
eather Pecking
iaphragm
ifecycle
ifestyles
ife skills
ilament
hotosynthesis
runing
ncisor tooth
ubonic plague
ental plaque
ental caries
wining(method used by
lant to climb others)

41.Casuality	Casualty
41.CleanIness	Cleanliness
42.Teraccing	Terracing
43.Vaccum	Vacuum
44.Difussion	Diffusion
45.Transmmision	Transmission
46.Hydro electricity	Hydroelectricity
47.Venacava	Vena cava
48.Over dose	Overdose
49.Verterbrates	Vertebrates
50.Chrolophyll	Chlorophyll
51.Condersation	Condensation
52.Evapouration	Evaporation
53.Copiccing	Coppicing
55.weavils	Weevils
56.Ovacado	Avocado
57.Bitting	Biting
58.Writting	Writing
59.Sun shine	Sunshine
60.Gonohorrea	Gonorrhoea (Gonorrhea)
61.Syphillis	Syphilis
62.Net work leaf	Network leaf venation
venation	

62 Drought Cattle	Drought estile
63.Drought Cattle	Draught cattle
64.Fresian	Friesian
63.Dairy cattle	Diary cattle
64.Work bee	Worker Bee
65.Rabbitary	Rabbitry
66.Mo hair	Mohair
67.Illeum	lleum
68.Ear cancer	Ear canker
69.Sunction force	Suction force
70.Sunction pads	Suction pads
71.Auxillary bud	Axillary bud
72.Abstainance	Abstinence
73.Maintainance	Maintenance
74.Living things	Living thing reproduce
produce	
80.Contyledon	Cotyledon
81.Endo sperm	Endosperm
82.Probosis	Proboscis
83.Herz	Hertz
84. Hydro static	Hydrostatic skeleton
skeleton	
85.Turbid sponging	Tepid sponging
86.Halter	Haltere

87.Angola rabbit	Angora rabbit
88.Angola goat	Angora goat
89.Penecillin	Penicillin
90.Egg york	Egg yolk
100.Running water	Flowing water
101.Hillum/helium	Hilum(part of a bean seed)
102.Cirus clouds	Cirrus clouds
103.Meteology	Meteorology
104.Vertebral Colum	Vertebral column
105.Pnumonia	Pneumonia
106.Appendicytis	Appendicitis
107.Peristalysis	Peristalsis
108.Masititis	Mastitis
109.Candida	Candidiasis(an infection)
200.Bilharzia	Bilharziasis (a disease)
201.Onchoncherca vulvulus	Onchocerca volvulus
202.Fallowing	Farrowing(in pigs)
203.Running nose	Runny nose
204. Mountaneous	Mountainous
205.Sundry	Sun dry
206.Back flow	Backflow

207.Back ward	Backward
208.Un born baby	Unborn baby
209.Un wanted plants	Unwanted plants
210.Under developed	Underdeveloped
211.Plumonary artery	Pulmonary artery
212.Plumonary vein	Pulmonary vein
213.Dillute	Dilute
214.Cornifers	Conifers
215.Corniferous	Coniferous
216.Vitamens	Vitamins
217.Dudongs	Dugongs
218.Sannen goat	Saanen goat
219.Tetharing	Tethering
300.Left over food	Leftover food
301.Fire wood	Firewood

Mistakes made by teachers while marking science;

- ✓ Some trs don't mind about the grammar/tense used in the sentence by the learner since it is not English language
- ✓ Collecting spellings of the learners and award a tick.

- ✓ Marking calculation without the formula and units since it is not mathematics.
- ✓ Some don't mind about the neatness of the drawings since it is not fine art.

ADVICE TO TRS;

- ✓ Emphasis should be put on hand writing and spellings of the words used by learners while marking (language and subject competences).
- ✓ Don't correct errors made by the learner and award a mark (tick).Let the learner know that he/she should correct errors /mistakes for him or herself.
- ✓ Don't mark any calculation of science without the formula and units.
- ✓ Learners should not use arrow heads when labeling diagrams. Arrows in science represent Pressure, flow of energy, heat etc.
- ✓ When labeling diagrams lines should be straight and not intersecting each other.
- ✓ All drawings should be done in a pencil.

- ✓ Learners should always begin with capital letters and punctuate their work correctly.
- ✓ When writing the word or sentence should begin from the margin not in the middle of the line/space provided
- ✓ Encourage the use of short and precise answers.
- ✓ Follow the current syllabus and keep on making more research, things keeps on changing and most of the definitions and answer approach in most of the text books are outdated.
- ✓ Learners should be encouraged to make enough practice on questions about diagrams since diagrams can't miss in science exams.
- ✓ For P.7 Candidates, more emphasis should be put on work of lower classes i.e. p.4 to p.6 since most of the questions are picked from those classes.

Ways of simplifying and making science easy to learners;

- Making it practical by carrying out experiments and science exhibitions.
- Use of real learning materials from the environment.
- Use of class and group discussion.
- Candidates should always access and discuss exams of science done by lower classes i.e. p.4 to p.6

Use of memorization formula

Qn. Mention three types of teeth.

Formula. I Can Play Matatu.

I-Incisors

C-Canines

P-Premolars

M-Molars

Qn. Mention three conditions necessary for a seed to germinate.

Formula. WOW or MOW.

W-Water

O-oxygen

W-Warmth

Or M_Moisture

O-Oxygen

W-Warmth

Qn. Name two sets of teeth.

Formula.MP

M-Milk teeth.

P-Permanent teeth

Qn .Mention three components of blood.

Formula. Why People Plant Rice

W-White blood cells

P-Platelets

P-Plasma

R-Red blood cells

Qn. Outline two enzymes found in the stomach.

Formula.RP

R-Rennin

P-Pepsin.

End.

"Failing to prepare, prepares to fail "

So learners should prepare early for good results

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