P.4 SCIENCE TOPICAL QUESTIONS

TOPIC: PERSONAL HYGIENE

1. What is personal hygiene?
   _____
   _____
2. What is most likely to happen to someone who doesn't brush his/her teeth?
   _____
3. What term describes the general cleanliness of the mouth parts?
   _____
4. What element of PHC is promoted by cleaning teeth regularly?
   _____
5. Why is it dangerous to keep long finger nails?
   _____
6. Write one activity you can do to promote family hygiene.
   _____
7. Why is water obtained by filtration not good for drinking?
   _____
8. What method can be used to obtain pure water?
   _____
9. How is poor personal hygiene dangerous to a person?
   _____
10. Which vector is most likely to breed in untrimmed hair which is not usually combed or washed?
    _____
11. Why is it necessary for us to wear clean clothes all the time?
    _____
12. Give one danger of wearing wet shoes.
    _____
13. Give one material used to clean our bodies that is got from our environment.
    _____
14. Why is it important to use soap during bathing?
    _____
15. Name any one disease that may attack people who don't want to bathe daily.
    _____
16. Why is it important to iron clothes?
    _____
17. Why do people spread their beddings under sunshine?
    _____

18. Mention any one activity done to keep clothes dry.

_____

19. Write one parasite that can be found in our dirty beddings.

_____

20. Why is it important to serve food on dry plates?

_____

21. State any one way of promoting good family hygiene.

_____

22. Give any one sign of poor personal hygiene.

_____

23. Identify one danger of putting on wet clothes.

_____

24. Name one material used to keep the body clean.

_____

25. Why do people wash their hands before eating food?

_____

SECTION B

26. a) Mention two components of a clean family.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify two ways of keeping classrooms clean.

i) _____ ii) _____

27. a) Give two reasons why it is necessary to brush our teeth.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Besides tooth decay, mention any two other diseases that affect our teeth.

i) _____ ii) _____

28. a) State any four ways of maintaining personal hygiene.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

29. a) State two ways of maintaining oral health.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Write any two disorders of teeth.

i) _____

ii) _____

30. Draw and name four items used in keeping one's body clean.

TOPIC: VECTORS, GERMS & DISEASES.

1. What are vectors?
   _____
   _____
2. Why is it necessary to boil water for drinking?
   _____
3. Why is it not safe to drink un boiled water?
   _____
4. Why doesn't the male anopheles mosquito spread malaria?
   _____
5. In which way are germs dangerous to human health?
   _____
6. What do we call diseases that can spread from infected people to healthy ones?
   _____
7. Where does a housefly breed?
   _____
8. How is a housefly able to spread germs?
   _____
9. Name the eye disease spread by a housefly.
   _____
10. How can we protect ourselves from mosquito bites at night?
    _____
11. Why is leprosy called a contagious disease?
    _____

12. Why do malaria victims become anemia?

_____

13. What do mosquitoes use to suck our blood?

_____

14. How do female anopheles mosquitoes spread plasmodia germs?

_____

15. Give one sign of malaria.

_____

16. Why are people encouraged to sleep under treated mosquito nets?

_____

17. Name the germ that causes sleeping sickness to people.

_____

18. How do tsetse flies spread sleeping sickness to people?

_____

19. State one way of controlling Nagana in animals.

_____

20. Give one way of controlling bed bugs in a home.

_____

21. Why do people iron their clothes?

_____

22. Write the childhood immunisable disease spread by a cockroach?

_____

23. Name any one type of lice that attack people.

_____

24. Why is it dangerous to put on dirty clothes?

_____

25. Write one way of controlling body lice.

_____

26. How are water snails dangerous to human health?

_____

27. Name the disease spread by fresh water snails to people.

_____

28. State the reason why dogs should be immunized.

_____

29. Which part of the body is affected by bilharziasis?

_____

30. State one danger of living in dusty places?

_____

31. How can people prevent the spread of jiggers?

_____

32. Mention one disease that can spread due to poor sanitation.

_____

33. Why are cockroaches called vectors?

_____

34. Write one way of controlling cockroaches at home.

_____

35. Which type of life cycle do cockroaches undergo?

_____

36. What name is given to the larva stage of a housefly?

_____

37. How are houseflies able to spread germs?

_____

38. Name one disease of the eye spread by houseflies.

_____

39. Mention one disease spread by ticks at home.

_____

40. Name one vector that has eight legs.

_____

SECTION B.

41. a) How do cattle farmers control ticks on their farms?

_____

b) Name two diseases spread by ticks.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Apart from ticks, name any other vector that spread diseases to cattle.

_____

42. a) Give one example of each of the following.

i) Insect vector

_____

ii) Animal vector

_____

b) How are vectors different from germs?

_____

_____

c) State the germs that causes rabies.

_____

43. a) Give one way of controlling vectors.

_____

b) Mr. EVRA'S family disposes rubbish everywhere in compound and they lack a latrine.

i) Name one vector hat is likely to breed there.

_____

ii) Mention one disease the family is likely to suffer from as a result of this action.

_____

iii) What advice would you offer to Mr. Lule's family?

_____

44. a) Name the diseases spread by the following vectors.
    a) Culex mosquito _____
    b) Tiger mosquito _____
    c) Cockroach _____
    d) Simulium fly _____
45. a) Why are people advised to sleep under treated mosquito nets?

_____

b) Besides using nets, how else can malaria be controlled?

_____

c) Name the vector that spreads malaria.

_____

d) Identify one sign/symptom of malaria.

_____

46. a) How are the following diseases spread?
    i) Malaria _____
    ii) Rabies _____
    iii) Bilharziasis _____

b) Give one way in which germs spread?

_____

47. a) Mention any two types of germs.
    i) _____
    ii) _____

b) Identify the body parts affected by each of the following diseases.

i) Ringworm _____

ii) Tuberculosis _____

48. Study and complete the table below correctly.

Vector	Disease	Germ
Housefly	Trachoma	
	Dengue fever	Virus

Fresh water snail		Schistosome
Cat		Virus

49. Give two examples of infectious and non – infectious diseases
    a) Infectious diseases
        i) _____
        ii) _____
    b) Non – infectious diseases.
        i) _____
        ii) _____
        iii)
50. Write the 4Fs in full in correct order.
    i) _____
    ii) _____
    iii) _____
    iv) _____
51. Which disease vector is responsible for the spread of?
    i) Bubonic plague _____
    ii) typhus fever _____
    iii) relapsing fever _____
    iv) river blindness _____
52. a) Outline two differences between anopheles mosquitoes and Culex mosquitoes.
    i) _____
    _____
    ii) _____
    _____

    b) Name two vectors which are responsible for the spread of filarial worms.

    i) _____

    ii) _____

53. a) Which disease is spread by a tsetse fly?
    i) In man _____
    ii) In cattle _____

    b) Suggest two ways of controlling the spread of trypanasomiasis.

    i) _____

    ii) _____

54. a) Give any two causes of sicknesses at home.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Suggest any two measures parents can take to control sicknesses in their children at home.

i) _____

ii) _____

55. Give the disease spread by tsetse flies in humans.

_____

b) How is a tick harmful to a goat at home?

_____

c) How can parasites be controlled from attacking animals?

_____

d) Why is I not good to share a living housefly house with domestic animals?

_____

TOPIC: FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Define food.

_____

2. What is nutrition?

_____

_____

3. Write the 3Ds in full.

_____

4. What is meant by feeding?

_____

5. Write 3Gs in full.

_____

6. What is a balanced diet?

_____

7. Why are people advised to feed on a balanced diet?

_____

8. How are carrots useful in our diet?

_____

9. Why are we encouraged to eat fresh fruits and vegetables?

_____

10. Besides carbohydrates, which other class of food provides energy?

_____

11. Briefly what is weaning?

_____

12. Why does a breast feeding mother need to take a lot of fluids?

_____

13. Why are elderly people considered among the vulnerable groups?

_____

14. Why are children of nomadic societies less likely to suffer from kwashiorkor?

_____

15. Why does a breast feeding baby need some iron complement in the diet?

_____

16. Briefly what is bottle feeding?

_____

17. Give one reason why breast feeding mothers need a balanced diet.

_____

18. What is a food taboo?

_____

19. Why is steaming a good method of cooking food?

_____

20. Why do sick people need a balanced diet?

_____

21. Give a reason why babies need liquid or semi – liquid food materials.

_____

22. What is a food path?

_____

_____

23. How do food taboos help to protect plant life?

_____

24. State the name given to commonly eaten food in a community.

_____

25. Write one thing that people can do to have enough food for eating.

_____

26. Name the class of food that people get from eating common salt.

_____

27. Name one food stuff which is a source of roughages.

_____

28. Give one way of controlling constipation.

_____

29. State one way of caring for a pregnant mother.

_____

30. Mention one example of an energy giving food.

_____

31. What name is given to the organisms that make food go bad?

_____

32. In which way does breast feeding help to delay the next pregnancy in some mothers?

_____

33. Give one example of deficiency disease.

_____

34. Apart from repairing worn out body cells, how else are proteins important in one's

_____

35. Identify one good eating habit.

_____

36. Apart from saprophytic and epiphytic nutrition, name any other type of nutrition.

_____

37. How is a food taboo different from a food belief?

_____

38. What causes marasmus?

_____.

39. Identify one problem that can result from over feeding.

_____

40. State one sign of kwashiorkor among infants.

_____

SECTION B.

41. a) What are vitamin deficiency diseases?

_____

b). Mention any two vitamin deficiency diseases?

i)_____

ii)_____

c) Name the vitamin deficiency disease which attacks the eyes.

_____

42. a) Who are the vulnerable groups of people?

_____

b) Give two examples of vulnerable groups of people.

i)_____

ii)_____

c) Who are people with special needs?

_____

43. a) State one way you can care for the following groups of people.

i) the sick_____

ii) the elderly_____

iii) the babies_____

b) Why should a sick person complete the prescribed dose of drugs?

_____

44. a) Give two reasons why we eat food.

i)_____

ii) _____

b) Write **two** of the 5HS in full.

i)_____

ii)_____

45. a) Give **one** example of the following forms of food.

i) Solid food_____

ii) Liquid_____

b) Identify any **two** classes of food that make up a balanced diet.

i) _____

ii) _____

46. a) Give two examples of people with special needs.

i)_____

ii)_____

b) How can you care for blind people in your community?

_____

c) How is the equipment below useful to a disabled person?

_____

47. Identify the class of food that;

a) promotes growth_____

b) provides energy_____

c) keeps the body healthy_____

d) keeps the body warm_____

48. Give one example of a food stuff that provides the following food values.

a) carbohydrates_____

b) vitamins_____

c) proteins_____

d) mineral salts_____

49. How are the following mineral salts useful in the body?

i) calcium _____

ii) sodium _____

iii) iron _____

b) A baby has swollen moon face, little brown hair and swollen legs and hands. What deficiency is the baby suffering from?

_____

50. a) Outline two methods of preparing food for a meal.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Identify two ways of preserving food.

i) _____

ii) _____

51. a) What is a food path?

_____

b) Name two types of food path.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Identify one block in a food path.

_____

52. State two examples of food taboos.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give one advantage of food taboos in the community.

_____

c) Identify one disadvantage of food taboos.

_____

53. a) Outline two situations in which bottle feeding becomes necessary.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give two disadvantages of bottle feeding.

i) _____

ii) _____

54. a) Give two advantages of breast feeding to the;

i) Mother.

_____

_____

ii) Baby.

_____

_____

55. Name the diseases caused by lack of the following food values.

a) Vitamin B_1 _____

b) Vitamin C _____

c) Vitamin D _____

d) Vitamin B_3 _____

SCIENCE MADE EASY

TOPIC: <u>RABBIT KEEPING/ CUNICULTURE.</u>

1. What is the major problem of local breeds of rabbits in Uganda?

_____

2. What term is used to refer to the shelter of rabbits?

_____

3. What is the gestation period of a rabbit?

_____

4. Why do young rabbits need some nesting materials?

_____

5. Give **one** reason why rabbit house be raised from the ground

_____

6. Why should a rabbit house be raised from the ground?

_____

7. Give **one** reason why a rabbit hutch should be from the ground.

_____

8. What do you understand by the term kindling in rabbit keeping?

_____

9. Why is it bad to keep the buck together with the litter?

_____

10. Which disease of rabbits can also affect poultry.

_____

11. Why is it important to isolate a sick rabbit from healthy ones?

_____

12. How can a farmer prevent the spread of disease in rabbits?

_____

13. Mention **one** reason why farmers prefer rearing rabbits to other domestic animals.

_____

14. How are moles and rabbits similar?.

_____

15. Name **one** exotic breed of rabbits which is known for good quality meat.

_____

16. State **one** way a farmer can improve on his or her local breeds of rabbits.

_____

17. Give the exotic breed of rabbits which is purely white in colour.

_____

18. What name is given to the house for wild rabbits?

_____

19. What type of records help a farmer to know the number of rabbits that have been sold on the farm?

_____

20.

SECTION B

21. a) Give any **two** materials which can be used to construct a hatch.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Write any **two** types of records kept on a rabbit farm.

i) _____

ii) _____

22. a) State any **two** characteristics of local breeds of rabbits.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State any **two** reasons why a farmer should keep records on a rabbit farm.

i) _____

ii) _____

23. a) Name any **two** breeds of rabbits found in Uganda.

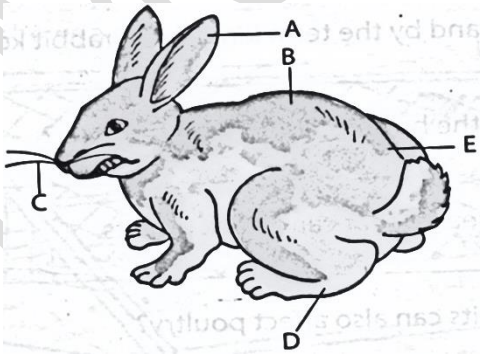
i) _____ ii) _____

b) Identify **two** examples of exotic breeds of rabbits.

i) _____

ii) _____

24. **Below is a diagram of a rabbit, use it to answer the questions that follow.**



Name parts labelled:

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

25. a) Give any two reasons why people rear rabbits.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Name any two advantages of rearing rabbits.

i) _____

ii) _____

26. What name is given to a :-

i) female rabbit _____

ii) male rabbit _____

b) Identify one breed of rabbit kept for:

i) meat _____

ii) fur _____

27. Mention any two local feeds given to rabbits.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify any two diseases that can attack rabbits.

i) _____

ii) _____

28. a) Identify the rabbit disease that:

i) develops wounds in ears _____

ii) makes fur rough and leads to diarrhea _____

iii) causes difficulty in breathing _____

b) Name **one** external parasite that affect rabbits.

_____

29. a) Write any two signs of a healthy rabbit

i) _____

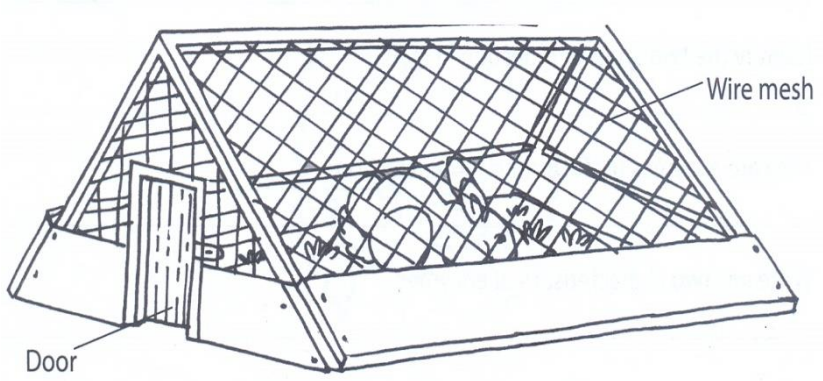
ii) _____

b) Mention any **two** signs of pneumonia in rabbits.

i) _____

ii) _____

30. **The diagram below shows a rabbit house.**



a) Give any **two** reasons why a wire mesh is used in building a rabbit house.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Write any **two** materials which can be used to construct a rabbit house.

i) _____ ii) _____

SCIENCE MADE EASY

TOPIC: INTESTINAL DISEASES, WORM INFESTATION AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

1. What are communicable diseases?

_____

_____

2. Why is sugar added when making ORS?

_____

3. What do hook worms feed on while in the body?

_____

4. Why does a person with hookworms suffer from anaemia?

_____

5. How can we prevent hookworm infection?

_____

6. Why are intestinal worms referred to as parasites?

_____

7. Name any one example of a communicable disease spread through body contact.

_____

8. State one danger of diarrhoeal diseases to human health.

_____

9. Name one vector that spreads cholera.

_____

10. Why is dysentery grouped under diarrhoeal diseases.

_____

11. Name any one place where germs can be found.

_____

12. How are germs dangerous to human health.

_____

13. Write COVID 19 in full.

_____

14. Give one way of controlling the dangers caused by bacteria.

_____

15. What instrument is used by doctors to see tiny living organisms?

_____

16. Briefly what is dehydration.

_____

_____

17. What is a parasite?

_____

_____

18. What is the different between endo parasites and ecto parasites?

_____

_____

19. In which part of the alimentary canal does he tapeworm live?

_____

20. How are eggs of a tapeworm fertilized?

_____

21. Which vector is responsible for the spread of bilharziasis worms?

_____

22. How does a housefly spread diseases?

_____

23. Why do people who have suffered from malaria become anaemic?

_____

24. Which virus causes COVID 19?

_____

25. Write AIDS in full.

_____

26. What is a disease?

_____

27. Give any one cause of a disease.

_____

28. Name one fungal disease in humans.

_____

29. How can the spread of communicable diseases be controlled?

_____

30. Give any one disease that can be spread through eating left over uncovered food.

_____

31. How is a housefly able to spread diseases?

_____

32. Write down any one disease that may break out in a home under poor sanitation.

_____

33. Give any one example of a disease that can be passed on from parents to their children.

_____

34. How can food get contaminated in a home?

_____

35. Write SSS in full.

_____

36. Why are worms referred to as parasites?

_____

37. How are segments useful to a tapeworm?

_____

38. Why is a water referred to as a universal solvent?

_____

39. Give one example of a communicable disease.

_____

40. How is a solute different from a solvent?

_____

SECTION B

41. Explain the following:

a) Water borne diseases:

_____

_____

b) Water contact diseases:

_____

_____

c) Water habitat diseases:

_____

_____

d) Water cleaned diseases:

_____

_____

44. a) What is meant by the following?

i) diarrhoea: _____

ii) dysentery: _____

b) State any two causes of diarrhoea.

i) _____

ii) _____

45. a) Mention any two major causes of dehydration.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Sate any one sign and symptom of dehydration.

i) signs _____

ii) symptoms _____

46. In four sentences, explain how you can make ORS locally at home.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

47. Write two examples of intestinal worm that affect human beings.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State two ways by which worms enter our bodies.

i) _____

ii) _____

48. Give an example of each of the following diseases.

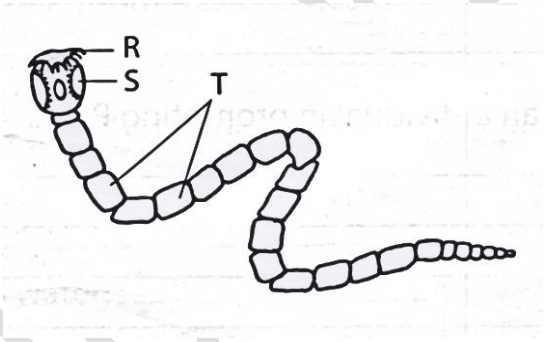
a) water borne diseases. _____

b) water habitat diseases. _____

c) water contact diseases. _____

d) water cleaned diseases. _____

49. Below is a diagram of a warm. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the worm above.

_____

b) Identify the parts marked S and T.

S _____

T _____

c) What general name is given to part marked R and S?

_____

50. a) How do tape worms get into the body?

_____

b) Why do tapeworms usually live in the ileum of man?

_____

c) Give one effect of tapeworms in the body.

_____

d) Give one way in which human beings can prevent tapeworm infection.

_____

51. a) Worms are classified into types. Mention any type two types of worms.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Mention any two signs of worm infections.

i) _____ ii) _____

52. a) Name the two salts lost during diarrhoea.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Name one example of each of the following used in making ORS.

i) Solute: _____

ii) Solvent: _____

53. a) How do round worms find the way into the human body.

_____

b) Suggest two ways of preventing the spread of round worms.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Who do round worms feed on?

_____

54. Identify two types of germs.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Name two conditions that favour multiplication of germs.

i) _____

ii) _____

55. a) Identify two examples of diarrhoeal diseases.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Name two examples of non-communicable diseases.

i) _____ ii) _____.

56 a) Write any two signs of C0VID 19

i)_____

ii)_____

b) Identify **two** ways of controlling COVID 19 from spreading.

i)_____

ii)_____

SCIENCE MADE EASY

TOPIC: SHEEP REARING.

1. What is the gestation period of an ewe?

_____

2. What is castration as used in sheep keeping?

_____

3. Why is shearing usually done during the dry season?

_____

4. What farm practice prevents foot rot in farm animals?

_____

5. How is drenching different from dosing?

_____

6. Identify the main product obtained from Marino sheep.

_____

7. How can internal parasites be controlled in sheep?

_____

8. Give a reason why farmers prefer keeping local breeds of sheep.

_____

9. How is wool useful to a sheep?

_____

10. State the best way of controlling diseases in sheep.

_____

11. Which disease commonly attack lambs?

_____

SECTION B.

12. a) Explain these terms as used in sheep rearing.

i) shearing _____

ii) lambing _____

iii) docking _____

b) Name one dual purpose breed of sheep.

_____

13. a) Why are the following practices carried out in sheep?

i) shearing _____

ii) docking _____

b) Give two importances of castration.

i) _____

ii) _____

14. a) Give two examples of local and exotic breeds of sheep.

i) Local breed

_____

_____

ii) exotic breeds

_____

_____

15. a) Mention two methods of castrating male animals.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give two methods of controlling ecto parasites in sheep.

i) _____

ii) _____

16. Mention any one disease that affect sheep and goats caused by the following germs.

i) bacteria _____

ii) virus _____

iii) protozoa _____

17. Briefly give the meaning of the following terms.

i) Ram _____

ii) Ewe _____

iii) Weather _____

iv) Lamb _____

18. a) Give two ways sheep rearing is beneficial to a farmer.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention two breads of sheep kept for wool production.

i) _____ ii) _____

TOPIC: BEE KEEPING

1. Why are honey bees called social insects?

_____

2. Name the solitary bee in the environment.

_____

3. State the role of the queen bee in a hive.

_____

4. What structure enables a queen bee to lay eggs?

_____

5. Name the special food on which a bee is fed.

_____

6. Which type of bee mates with queen bee?

_____

7. Why are drone bees rarely found in a hive?

_____

8. Which type of bee makes a buzzing sound during flight?

_____

9. What is a swarm?

_____

10. What term is used to mean the massive movement of bees from one place to another looking for a new bee hive?

_____

11. Why should a bee hive be placed in an area with flowering plants?

_____

12. How does too much noise affect bees?

_____

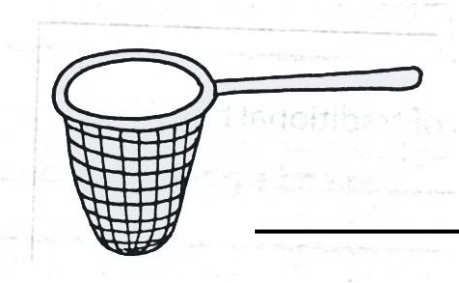
13. What is a bee hive?

_____

14. Why are modern bee hives not commonly used by most bee keepers?

_____

15. Name the farm equipment drawn below.



_____

16. How is the above tool useful to a bee keeper?

_____

17. Why is honey usually harvested in the evening?

_____

18. What is meant by the term extracting honey.

_____

19. How can bee hives be protected from safari ants?

_____

20. How is honey useful to people?

_____

21. What food value is got from eating honey?

_____

22. In which way does eating of honey prevent marasmus?

_____

23. How does a crop farmer benefit from an apiary?

_____

24. Besides nectar, what other substance do bees collect in the environment?

_____

25. Which type of bees is commonly seen on flowers?

_____

26. Why does the worker bee usually die shortly after stinging a person?

_____

27. In which way is a worker bee similar to a queen bee?

_____

28. In which way are bees dangerous to human beings?

_____

29. Name the type of flight during which a queen bee mates.

_____

30. Which type of bees develop from unfertilized eggs?

_____

31. Why does the drone bee usually die after mating with a queen bee?

_____

32. What scientific name is given to the larva stage of a bee?

_____

33. How is a stinger important to a bee?

_____

34. How is the duty of a queen bee different from that of a drone bee in a hive?

_____

35. How is the swarm different from swarming?

_____

_____

36. What is bee keeping?

_____

_____

37. How is a colony different from an apiary?

_____

_____

38. Give one reason why worker bees are called female sterile bees.

_____

39. How is swarming useful to honey bees?.

_____

40. Why should a bee hive be set far from a school?

_____

SECTION B

41. a) Explain these terms as used in bee keeping.

i) apiculture

_____

ii) Colony

_____

iii) swarming

_____

b) Identify one raw material bees use to make honey.

_____

42. How do bees collect the following from the environment?

i) nectar _____

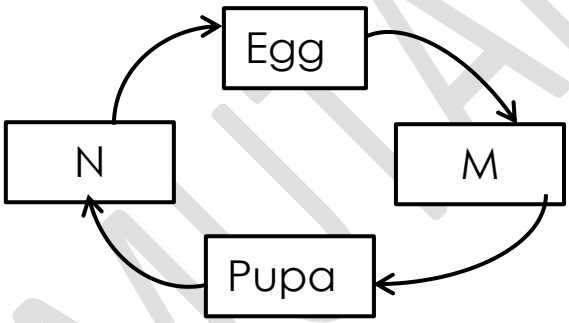
ii) water _____

iii) pollen grains _____

b) Why do some bee farmers restock their bee yards?

_____

43. a) Below is a life circle of a honey bee.



a) What type of life cycle does a honey bee undergo?

_____

b) Name the stages marked M and N.

M _____ N _____

c) Apart from the honey bee, name any other insect that undergo the same life cycle.

_____

44. a) Give **two** reasons why bees swarm.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Suggest any two ways a bee keeper can prevent swarming in bees.

i) _____

ii) _____

45. a) Give two factors to consider when sitting a bee hive.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) What is meant by sitting a hive?

_____

_____

c) Name any one natural place where bees live.

_____

46. Give **two** examples of traditional and modern bee hives.

a) traditional bee hives.

i) _____

ii) _____

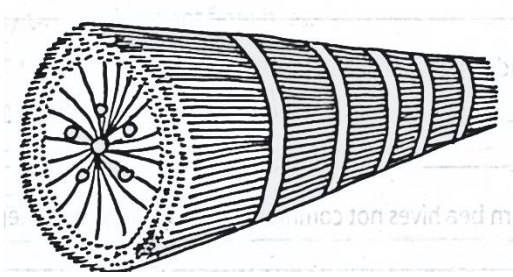
b) modern bee hives.

i) _____

ii) _____

47. a) The diagram below shows a traditional bee hive.

Name it. _____



b) Name two local materials used to make the above hive.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Why is the above hive smeared with cow dung?

_____

48. Give **two** advantages of traditional bee hives.

i) _____

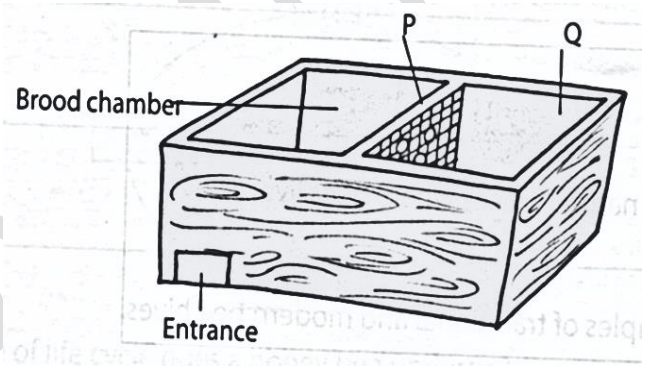
ii) _____

b) Mention any two disadvantages of using traditional bee hives.

i) _____

ii) _____

49. The diagram below shows parts of a modern bee hive. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked P and Q.

P _____ Q _____

b) How is part P useful in the hive?

_____

c) What is meant by a brood chamber?

_____

_____

50. a) Give any two advantages of using modern bee hives.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify two disadvantages of modern bee hives.

i) _____

ii) _____

51. a) Mention any **two** items needed by a person who is going to harvest honey.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Mention any two methods of extracting honey.

i) _____ ii) _____

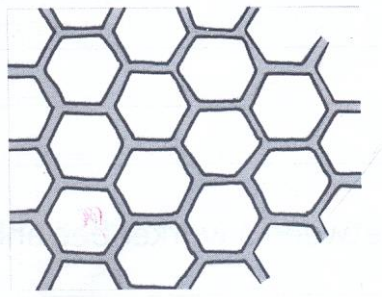
52. a) Identify any two enemies of bees.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) List any two product got from bees.

i) _____ ii) _____

53. **The diagram below shows a structure commonly found in bee hives.**



a) Name the above structure.

_____

b) From what material is above structure made.

_____

c) State one use of the above structure to bees.

_____

d) How is above structure useful to man.

_____

54. a) How are the following equipment important to a honey harvester?

i) bucket _____

ii) smoker _____

iii) overall _____

55. a) Give any two differences between a worker bee and a queen bee.

i)

_____

_____

_____

ii)

_____

_____

_____

SCIENCE MADE EASY

TOPIC: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM & TEETH

1. What is meant by digestive system?

_____

_____

2. How are enzymes useful during digestion?

_____

3. In which part of e alimentary canal does digestion of food begin?

_____

4. Name the part of the digestive system where digestion of foods ends.

_____

5. By what process does food move through the gullet to the stomach?

_____

6. How is food prevented from entering the trachea during swallowing?

_____

7. What structures enable the ileum to absorb digested food?

_____

8. Which enzymes are responsible for the digestion of carbohydrates (cooked starch) in the mouth?

_____

9. Why can't digestion of carbohydrates take place in the stomach?

_____

10. Name the blood vessel that transport absorbed food from the ileum to the liver.

_____

11. Which digestive juice is produced by the intestinal walls?

_____

12. Why is digestion of food said to end in the ileum?

_____

13. In which way are roughages important in one's diet?

_____

14. Name the class of food whose digestion begins in the mouth.

_____

15. Name the part in the mouth used in digestion of food.

_____

16. Name the part of the alimentary canal where digestion of lipids takes place.

_____

17. Name the digestive disorder caused by lack of roughages in the diet.

_____

18. Name the part of the alimentary canal where digestion of fats begins from.

_____

19. How best can one ease movement of food through the walls of the ileum?

_____

20. How is the transmission of cholera similar to that of dysentery?

_____

21. Why are weaning babies given smashed and soft foods?

_____

22. How is an incisor tooth adapted to its function?

_____

23. How best can you care for an elderly person who has lost all molar teeth during meal time?

_____

24. How does severe eating of sugary foods lead to tooth decay?

_____

25. Name the part of a tooth that enables us to feel pain.

_____

26. How are lips important during the process of digestion?

_____

27. Which insoluble particles of food are broken down by enzymes in the mouth?

_____

28. Which only enzyme is active in young children?

_____

29. Give another importance of bile apart from acting on fats.

_____

30. Which organ of the digestive system is greatly affected by excessive use of alcohol?

_____

SECTION B

31. a) Explain these terms as used in digestion.

i) peristalsis

_____

_____

ii) the alimentary canal

_____

_____

iii) enzymes

_____

_____

b) Identify one characteristic of enzymes.

_____

32. Give two reasons why we eat food.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give two importances of food in the body.

i) _____

ii) _____

33. a) Identify any two types of digestion.

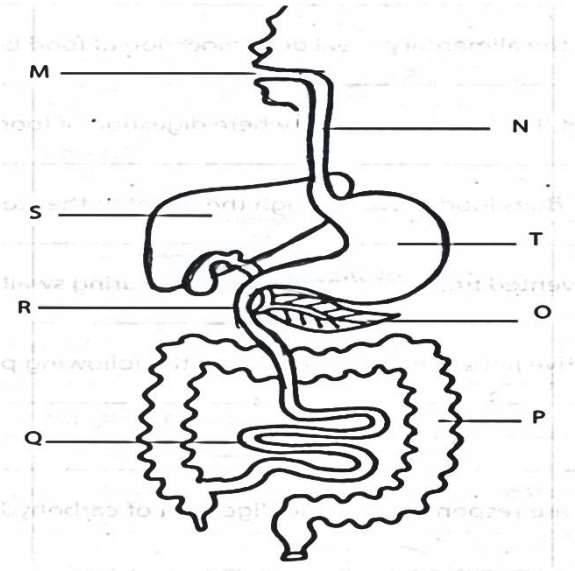
i) _____ ii) _____

b) Some enzymes work under acidic condition while others work under alkaline conditions. Give two examples of enzymes that works under each.

i) acidic conditions _____

ii) alkaline conditions _____

34. The diagram below shows the digestive system of man. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked O and R.

O _____

R _____

b) State the important processes that take place at part marked Q and P.

P. _____

Q. _____

35. Give the role of the following during digestion of food:

a) Saliva _____

b) teeth _____

c) tongue _____

d) bile juice _____

36. Name the digestive juice produced in each of the following parts.

i) mouth _____

ii) stomach _____

iii) pancreas _____

b) State any two roles played by the hydrochloric acid produced in the stomach.

i) _____

ii) _____

37. a) Sate the end product of digestion of the following classes of food.

i) carbohydrates _____

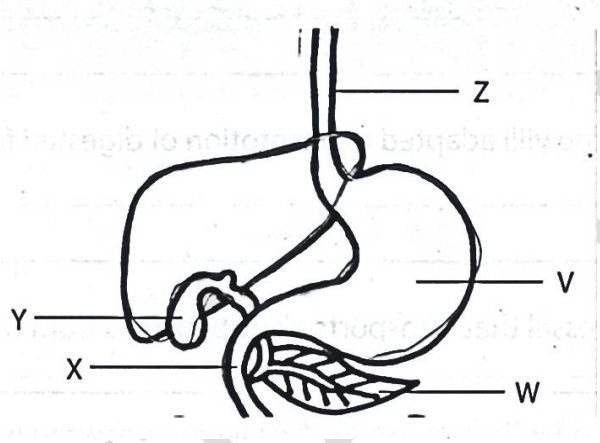
ii) proteins _____

iii) fats and oils _____

b) Why are vitamins and mineral salts not digested along the alimentary canal?

_____

38. The diagram below is a part of the digestive system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the part marked Z.

_____

b) State the function of the part marked y.

_____

c) Name the class of food whose digestion begins at part marked X.

_____

d) How is part marked W useful during digestion?

_____

39. a) Give two other functions of the liver besides producing bile juice.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give two adaptation of the ileum to food absorption.

i) _____

ii) _____

40. a) Give wo ways in which the villi are adopted to absorption of digested food.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention any two enzymes produced in the ileum.

i) _____ ii) _____

41. Mention any two diseases and disorders of the digestive system

a) diseases _____ ii) _____

b) disorders _____ ii) _____

42. a) Mention any two healthy life practices that can keep the digestive system in proper working conditions.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Name two digestive diseases caused by bacteria.

i) _____

ii) _____

43. a) Name the set of teeth found in:

i) adults _____

ii) children below 6 years _____

b) Name two regions of a permanent tooth.

i) _____

ii) _____

44. a) Identify two diseases of teeth.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention any three ways of controlling dental caries (tooth decay)

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

45. The diagram below shows a section through a human tooth. Study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.

a) Name parts marked M and K.

M _____

K _____

b) Which mineral salt help to form part M?

_____

c) Give the function of part labelled N.

_____

46. Match items in list A correctly with those in list B.

A	B
a) Excess protein stored as	Gastric juice
b) Secreted from the pancreas	Enzymes
c) Produced in the stomach	Glycogen
d) Increase speed of digestion	insulin

47. Match the following items correctly.

PART	**FOOD DIGESTED**
a) Mouth	milk sugar
b) Duodenum	cooked starch
c) Stomach	fats

d) Lactose proteins

48. Give any two importances of chewing food properly.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention one disease that attacks the stomach.

_____

c) Why is the wall of the digestive system tract covered with mucus?

_____

49. Complete the table below.

Juice	Enzymes	Food acted upon
Saliva		Starch
	Pepsin	
Pancreatic juice		Starch

SCIENCE MADE EASY

TOPIC: IMMMUNITY AND IMMUNISATION.

1. What is meant by the term immunity?

_____

2. How does a baby acquire artificial immunity?

_____

3. What name is given to the special drugs introduced into the body to make resistant to some diseases?

_____

4. Why is BCG vaccine given to babies immediately after birth?

_____

5. How are unborn babies and their mothers protected against tetanus?

_____

6. Why is DPT referred to as a triple vaccine?

_____

7. Which type of immunity does a baby acquire from the mother?

_____

8. How can a teacher know that a child has been immunized against tuberculosis without using a child health card?

_____

9. Which immunisable disease can be spread through drinking unboiled milk from an infected cow.

_____

10. How can a P.7 candidate help in promoting immunization in his / her family?

_____

11. Why is immunization carried out free of charge in Uganda?

_____

12. Besides immunization how else can polio be prevented?

_____

13. Why should TB patients be treated in isolation?

_____

14. In which way can school going children promote immunization in their community?

_____

15. Briefly define immunization.

_____

16. How is the causative agent of measles similar to that of polio?

_____

17. Why are mothers encouraged to breast feed their babies?

_____

18. Which element of PHC is promoted when mothers take their children for immunization?

_____

19. Name the vaccine used to immunize against three diseases in children.

_____

20. State **one** danger of immunisable diseases to children.

_____

21. How do parents protect their children against tuberculosis?

_____

22. How is Hepatitis spread from one person to another?

_____

23. How can Hepatitis be controlled among people?

_____

24. How is polio vaccine different from BCG vaccine in their mode of administration?

_____

25. Besides immunization, state one way through which the body can acquire immunity.

_____

26. Give any **one** reason why some parents do not take their children for immunization.

_____

27. Which immunisable disease causes damage to the skeletal system?

_____

28. Mention **one** immunisable disease caused by bacteria.

_____

29. Why is it advisable to sterilize injection and piercing instrument before use?

_____

30. Why are vaccines immunized at different parts of the body?

_____

31. At what age is measles vaccine given?

_____

32. Why is BCG vaccine full?

_____

33. Which immunisable disease can cause permanent deformity of the bones to an individual?

_____

34. Give any one common sign that is in both tuberculosis and AIDS patients.

_____

35. Write PIACY in full.

_____

36. Name a vaccine preventable disease that is not infectious but can be spread from one person to another.

_____

37. What is UNEPI in full.

_____

38. Mr.Mutaka's baby was taken to hospital and the doctor identified the following signs: inability to suck, stiffness of the body, severe muscle contraction and convulsions (spasms). What disease was she suffering from?

_____

39. Why are pregnant women immunized with T.T vaccine?

_____

40. Identify one way of acquiring immunity.

_____

SECTION B.

41. a) Give **two** reasons why infants need to be immunized

_____

ii) _____

b) Identify any two vaccines administered to babies orally.

i) _____

ii) _____

42. a) Besides the eight childhood immunisable diseases, mention any two other immunisable diseases.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) State **two** roles of the parent in immunization.

i) _____

ii) _____

43. a) Identify the immunisable diseases that present the following signs:

i) Paralyzed limbs _____

ii) swollen neck _____

iii) skin rush _____

b) Give any **one** information found on a child health card.

_____

44. a) Mention any **two** of vaccines.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention the **two** methods of administrating vaccines.

i) _____

ii) _____

45. a) Which immunisable disease damages the liver?

_____

b) Name the vaccine administered against the disease you have named in a) above.

_____

c) State **two** roles of UNEPI in promoting immunization.

i) _____

ii) _____

46. State the importance of the child health card to the following:

i) parents _____

ii) health worker

_____

_____

iii) teacher _____

b) Give one example of childhood immunisable diseases.

_____

47. Write the following abbreviations in full.

i) NIDS: _____

ii) MOH: _____

iii) TASO: _____

iv) SYFA: _____

48. Besides being airborne, state two other ways through which tuberculosis is spread.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify one sign of tuberculosis.

_____

c) How can we prevent the spreading of tuberculosis?

_____

49. a) Write down the two types of immunity.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Give two importance of immunization.

i) _____

ii) _____

50. a) Write down two forms of artificial immunity.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) When does one get natural active immunity.

_____

c) Give **one** way in which a child can get natural passive immunity.

_____

51. Give one sign of the following diseases:

a) Polio _____

b) Tetanus _____

c) Diphtheria _____

d) Measles _____

53. a) Name the vaccines for the following diseases.

i) Measles _____

ii) Diphtheria _____

iii) Tuberculosis _____

iv) Polio _____

52. Use the table below and complete it correctly.

Immunisable disease	Vaccine administered	Body site
Rhimyelitis	Polio vaccine	
	BCG vaccine	Right upper arm
Whooping cough		Left upper thigh
Measles	Measles vaccine	

TOPIC: CROP GROWING / HUSBANDRY

1. What are cereal crops?

_____

2. Which cereal crop is commonly grown in swamps?

_____

3. What food value do man get from eating posho?

_____

4. Name any one cereal crop commonly grown in Uganda?

_____

5. Identify one maize storage pest.

_____

6. Give any one value of weeds to man.

_____

7. How is he maize leaf venation different from that of ground nuts?

_____

8. Identify one method of preserving cereal in Uganda.

_____

9. Name a cereal crop from which oil is extracted.

_____

10. Identify one pest which attacks cereal crops in the garden.

_____

11. How are seedless oranges propagated?

_____

12. What is the importance of a nursery bed as regarded the growing of fruits?

_____

13. Why should fruits like passion fruit be trained?

_____

14. Give any one common fruit propagated by suckers.

_____

15. Why should we wash fruits before eating them?

_____

16. What food value do we get from eating fruits?

_____

17. How is cassava propagated?

_____

18. What are root crops?

_____

_____

19. State one role played by the young farmer's clubs in societies.

_____

20. Why are legumes included in a garden?

_____

21. Briefly what is transplanting?

_____

22. Why is the seedling watered just before they are planted?

_____

23. Briefly what is hardening off?

_____

_____

24. Give one reason why seedlings are hardened off.

_____

25. Briefly explain chitting.

_____

_____

26. Why is it necessary to raise some seedlings in a nursery bed.

_____

27. Why should weeding be done before the weeds flower?

_____

28. Suggest one biological method of weed control.

_____

29. What name is given to chemicals which are used to kill weeds.

_____

30. What are storage pests?

_____

_____

_____

31. How does early planting protect crops against crop diseases?

_____

__

32. How are annual crops different from perennial crops?

_____

_____

_____

SECTION B.

33. a) Give two types of nursery beds.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Why do some farmers choose to use sunken nursery beds?

_____

c) Suggest one reason why a farmer may choose to use a raised nursery bed.

_____

34. Briefly what is crop rotation?

_____

_____

b) Outline two advantages of crop rotation.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Kato carried out crop rotation in the following way. He planted maize first, followed by sorghum then millet on the same piece of land but he did not get good yields of millet. Give one possible cause of the low yields.

_____

_____

35. a) Identify two methods of planting crops.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Outline two disadvantages of broadcasting.

i) _____

ii) _____

36. a) Give two examples of root crops commonly grown in your community.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) How are the following crops propagated?

i) Sweet potatoes.

_____

_____

ii) Carrots.

_____

_____

37. a) What are stem tubers?

_____

_____

b) Give two examples of stem tubers.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) How is an Irish potato propagated?

_____

46. Below is a diagram of a food store.

a) Name the structures marked P.

_____

b) How are structures marked P important on such a structure.

_____

c) Give any one examples of a food crop that can be stored in such a food store.

_____

d) Identify one pest that can attack crops in such a structure.

_____

38. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.

a) Name parts marked B and D.

B _____ D _____

b) How do the roots marked E differ from roots marked F?

_____

c) What type of leaf venation does part C possesses?

_____

d) Name any one cop pest that attacks the above plant.

_____

39. How are the following crops propagated?

i) Pineapples _____

ii) Bananas _____

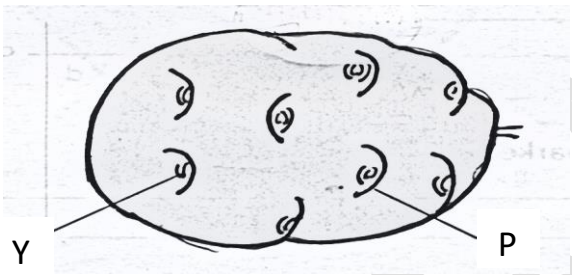
b) Identify one pest that attacks banana plants.

_____

c) State one common disease in bananas.

_____

40. Below is a diagram of an Irish potato.



a) Name parts marked Y and P.

Y _____ P _____

b) To which group of crops is an Irish potato?

_____

c) What food value do we get from eating an Irish potato.

_____

41. State the different between perennial and annual crops?

_____

_____

_____

b) Give any one example of the following.

i) Perennial crops. _____

ii) Annual crops. _____

c) What name is given to the crops grown for home consumption.

_____

42. a) Name y two garden tools used to harvest cereal crops in the garden.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) State the function of a secateurs to a farmer.

_____

c) Apart from greasing, how else can a famer care for his / her garden tools.

_____

43. a) Name one crop pest that affects the roots of beans and tomatoes.

_____

b) Apart from using rat traps, give any other way of controlling rats in the garden.

_____

c) Name any two examples of crops damaged by termites in the garden.

i) _____ ii) _____

44. Briefly give the meaning of the term seed selection.

_____

_____

b) Give one reasons why farmers should not sort their seeds before planting.

_____

c) State any two signs of a seed not viable for planting.

i) _____ ii) _____

45. a) Explain the following terms;

i) gap filling

_____

_____

ii) staking

_____

_____

b) Weeding of crops is very important. state any two reasons why farmers weed their crops.

i) _____

ii) _____

46. a) Give any one crop disease caused by each of the following.

i) fungi _____

ii) bacteria _____

b) Which part of a banana plant in affected by banana thrips?

_____

c) Apart from poor weather and soil infertility, what other factor can affect crop production in the community.

_____

TOPIC: PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC).

1. Write PHC in full.

_____

2. What is PHC?

_____

3. What roles can a family play in promoting PHC.

_____

4. Why should a sick person be treated immediately?

_____

5. Define health care.

_____

6. Briefly explain what is meant by health.

_____

7. Why should members of the community get health education?

_____

8. Give one activity that can be included in essential health care.

_____

9. Why should we brush our teeth regularly?

_____

10. Why is it essential for one to wash hands before eating food?

_____

11. Mention any one activity that can be done by the community to prevent diseases.

_____

12. Write down one activity that can be carried out establishment of rehabilitative services in the community.

_____

13. Give any one work done by the family to promote maternal and child health.

_____

14. Give an example of a good sanitary practice in a family.

_____

15. Why is the health education of children and adults an important aspects of health care programme?

_____

16. Who is an invalid? _____

17. Why should a family encourage its members to use the latrines or toilets well?

_____

18. Write down one activity a primary five pupil can do to promote Primary Health Care.

_____

19. What is child to child as used in PHC?

_____

20. Who is a convalescent?

_____

SECTION B

21. Principles of PHC are basic care rules that guide people in promoting PHC. State any two principles of PHC.

_____

b) How are the following groups of people important in promoting community health?

_____

i) Village health committee

_____

ii) health workers (nurses and doctors)

_____

22. State any four elements of PHC.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____ iv) _____

23. a) State any two roles of an individual in promoting PHC.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State any two roles of the community in promoting PHC.

i) _____

ii) _____

24. Write any one activity that promotes each of the following elements of PHC.

a) Immunisation

_____

b) Food and nutrition

_____

c) Water and sanitation

_____

d) Oral and dental health

_____

25. a) Mention any three good healthy life styles.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

b) State any one activity that promotes bad health.

_____

26. How are the following activity dangerous to one's health?

a) smoking _____

b) alcoholism _____

c) drinking unboiled water _____

d) having multiple sexual partners _____

27. What do we call an assembly where personal hygiene is checked?

_____

b) As a school health prefect, mention any three activities you would carry out on the above assembly.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

c) Identify one activity which is involved in child to child programme.

_____

28. a) Outline any two qualities of a good living house.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Name any one type of house commonly used in Uganda.

_____

c) Suggest one item that can be used to construct temporary house.

_____

TOPIC: GOAT KEEPING.

1. Give one reason why people rear goats.

_____

2. How is goat rearing beneficial to crop farmers?

_____

3. What is meant by a breed of goats?

_____

4. What is the main product got from angora goats?

_____

5. How best can a farmer improve on his local breeds of goats?

_____

6. What is steaming up.

_____

_____

7. What do we call the first milk produced by a nanny goat after birth?

_____

8. How is steaming up useful to a pregnant nanny goat?

_____

9. Why is free range grazing not commonly used in town areas?

_____

10. Name the first system of goat rearing where many goats can be kept in a small shelter.

_____

11. How are goats commercially important to farmers?

_____

12. Which tool is used in hoot trimming?

_____

13. Give one reason why goats should be dipped regularly.

_____

14. Name one viral disease which attacks both goats and sheep.

_____

15. How can a farmer prevent foot rot in goats?

_____

16. Suggest one way of controlling bloat in goats and sheep.

_____

17. Give the difference between kidding and kindling.

_____

_____

18. How is a switch useful to a goat?

_____

19. State one disadvantage of keeping goats.

_____

20. Apart from cross breeding, give another way of improving local breeds of animals.

_____

SECTION B.

21. a) Explain these terms as used in goat rearing.

a) Nanny goat _____

b) Kidding _____

c) Browsing _____

d) Billy goat _____

22. Give two reasons why farmers prefer keeping goats to other animals.

i) _____

ii) _____

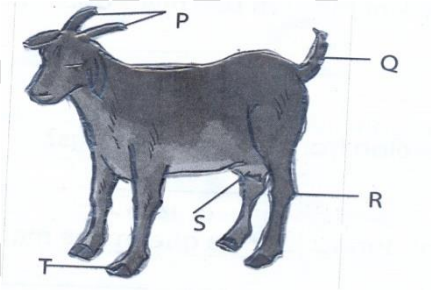
b) Why is it easier to rear goats than bigger animals like cattle?

_____

c) Mention any one breed of goat.

_____

23. **The diagram below shows the external parts of a goat.**



a) Name the parts marked R and S.

R _____ S _____

b) How are parts marked P and Q useful to the goat.

P _____

Q _____

24. Give two examples of the following

i) Local breeds _____ ii) _____

ii) Exotic breeds _____ ii) _____

25. Mention any two breeds of goats kept:

a) mainly for milk production: _____ ii) _____

b) Give two examples of rearing exotic breeds of goats over local ones.

i) _____

ii) _____

26. a) Mention two signs of heat period in a nanny goat.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give any two qualities of a good milk breed of goats.

i) _____

ii) _____

27. a) Mention any two methods of rearing goats.

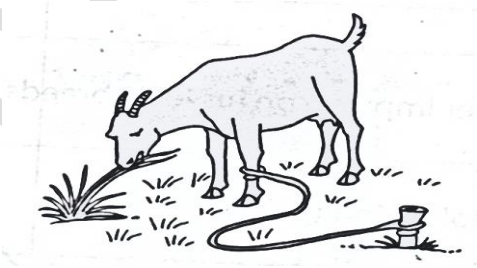
i) _____ ii) _____

b) State any two advantages of zero grazing.

i) _____

ii) _____

28. a) Identify the grazing method shown below.



b) Give two advantages of using the above method of grazing goats.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Identify one disadvantage of the above method.

_____

29. Write down any two exotic breeds of goats.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Mention any two local breeds of goats commonly kept in Uganda.

i) _____ ii) _____

30. List down any two products obtained from goats.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Give two signs of anthrax in goats and sheep.

i) _____

ii) _____

TOPIC: BACTERIA AND FUNGI.

1. What are bacteria?

_____

_____

2. Why are bacteria said to be microscopic living organism?

_____

3. To which group of living things do bacteria belong?

_____

4. How are aerobic bacteria different from anaerobic bacteria?

_____

_____

5. How are bacteria useful in the beer industry?

_____

6. Mention any one milk product produced using bacteria.

_____

7. How are bacteria useful in a pit latrine?

_____

8. How can the effect of bacteria on milk be controlled?

_____

9. How does smoking control the effect of bacteria in food preservation?

_____

10. How do most fungi reproduce?

_____

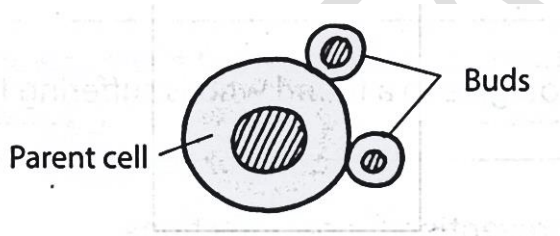
11. In which way is yeast different from other fungi?

_____

12. Which fungus is used in making of antibiotics?

_____

13. Name the mode of reproduction shown below.



14. Which fungus undergoes the above method of reproduction?

_____

15. Besides making alcohol, how else is yeast useful to people.

_____

16. What role is played by yeast when making alcohol by fermentation?

_____

17. What role is played by yeast during the baking of bread?

_____

18. Why do fungi like mushrooms and toadstools usually grow in kraals and old tree stumps?

_____

19. How is ringworm spread?

_____

20. What advice would you give o a friend who is suffering from athlete's foot?

_____

21. Suggest on way of preventing fungal infections.

_____

22. Name the fungal disease that can be spread through sexual intercourse.

_____

23. To which group of living things does an amoeba belong?

_____

24. Besides amoeba, name one other organism in the same group you have mentioned above.

_____

25. Apart from being single celled, state one other way by which amoeba are similar to bacteria.

_____

26. Give one way in which bacteria are useful to a crop farmer.

_____

27. How is feeding in bacteria similar to that in tapeworms?

_____

28. Name the useful bacteria found in leguminous crops.

_____

29. Why is a toadstool regarded as a saprophyte?

_____

30. Name the type of fungi used in baking and fermentation.

_____

31. What is the resting state of bacteria?

_____

32. What temperature in degrees can kill most normal bacteria?

_____

33. Name one location in the body of man where bacteria live.

_____

34. How are nitrifying bacteria useful to a farmer?

_____

35. What do we call the poisonous substance that is produced by harmful bacteria?

_____

36. How are some bacteria able to live in areas where there is no oxygen?

_____

37. Why should food be eaten soon after cooking?

_____

38. How does proper ventilation help in the control of the spread of diseases?

_____

39. Which type of fungi grows on bread?

_____

40. Why should a farmer practice seed dressing?

_____

SECTION B

41. a) Mention any two characteristics of bacteria.

i) _____

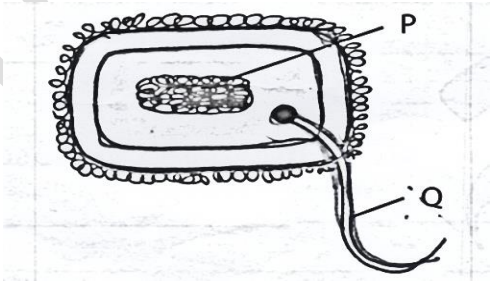
ii) _____

b) Under what favourable conditions do bacteria reproduce rapidly? (Give two conditions

i) _____

ii) _____

42. The diagram below shows he structure of a bacterium. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked P and Q.

P _____ Q _____

b) How is the structure marked Q useful to a bacterium?

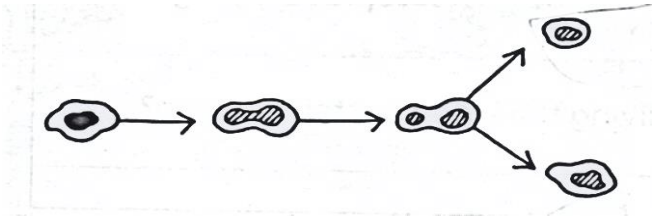
_____

c)

43. a) Mention any two types of bacteria.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) The illustration below shows the mode of reproduction in bacteria. Use it to answer the question below.



i) What name is given to the above method of reproduction?

_____

c) Besides bacteria, name one other organism that reproduces in the same way as above.

_____

44. a) Identify the type of bacteria drawn below.

A _____

B _____

C _____

45. a) Give any two importance of bacteria into the environment.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention any two dangers of bacteria to people.

i) _____

ii) _____

46. Give two examples of bacterial diseases under the following categories.

a) Immunisable diseases. _____ ii) _____

b) STD _____ ii) _____

c) Water borne diseases _____ ii) _____

47. How are the following important in the control of bacteria?

i) antibiotics _____

ii) antiseptics _____

iii) disinfectants _____

b) Give one importance of bacteria in animal bodies.

_____

48. Identify two bacterial diseases in animals.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State two examples of bacterial diseases in plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

49. Suggest any two ways of preventing bacterial diseases without using drugs.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State two similarities between bacteria and fungi.

i) _____

ii) _____

50. Mention any two examples of fungi to people.

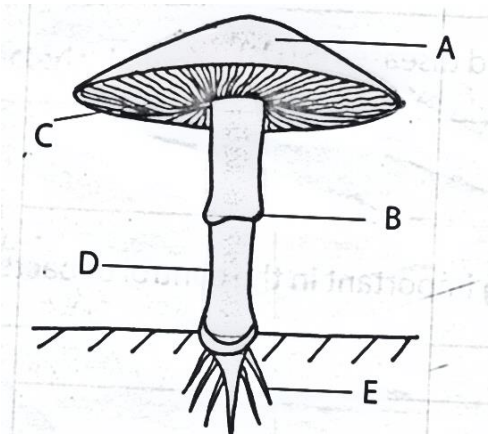
i) _____ ii) _____

b) Give any two importances of fungi to people.

i) _____

ii) _____

51. a) The diagram shows a mushroom. Study it carefully and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked B and D

i) _____ ii) _____

b) How are parts marked C and E useful to the mushroom?

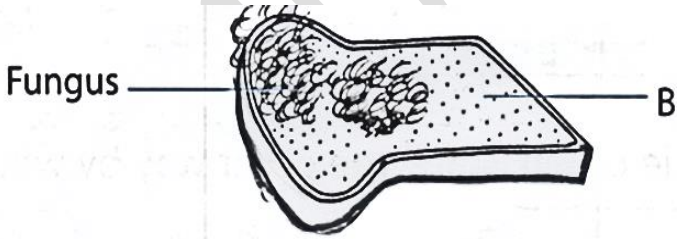
C _____

E _____

c) How are the cells produced at C useful to the mushroom?

_____

52. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the fungus above.

_____

b) How is the above fungus dangerous in food?

_____

c) Fungi cause diseases to people. Name any two fungal diseases that affect people.

i) _____ ii) _____

53. a) Give two differences between fungi and bacteria.

i) _____

ii) _____

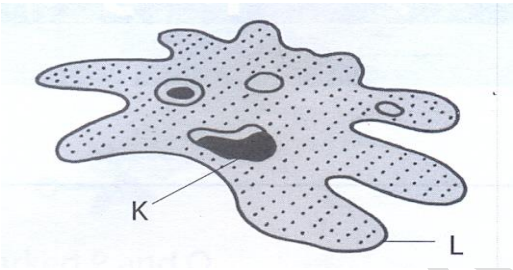
b) How do the following methods preserve fresh meat?

i) Refrigeration _____

ii) smoking _____

iii) salting _____

54. Below is a diagram of an amoeba. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the part marked K.

_____

b) How does an amoeba move from one place to another?

_____

c) State one danger of amoeba to people.

_____

55. Match items in list A correctly to the items in B.

A	B
Vibro cholerae	Typhoid
Gonococcus	Dysentery
Salmonella Typhi	Gonorrhoea
Amoeba	Cholera

TOPIC: PIGGERY

1. What is piggery?

_____

2. Besides income, why else do people rear pigs?

_____

3. In which way is a bow different from a boar?

_____

4. Why is it difficult to castrate a male pig using the loop method?

_____

5. How is farrowing different from lambing?

_____

6. In which way is the extensive system of rearing pigs disadvantageous to crop farmers?

_____

7. Why should a pig sty have a slanting floor?

_____

8. How is steaming up important in a pregnant sow?

_____

9. What is tooth clipping?

_____

10. Give a reason why piglets need to be tooth clipped.

_____

11. What is a gill in piggery farming?

_____

12. What name is given to a house of a pig.

_____

13. Why should rails be put in farrowing pen?

_____

14. Which disease attacks piglets.

_____

15. Which disease of pigs has no cure and vaccine?

_____

16. What is the gestation period of a pig?

_____

17. Give one reason why pigs cannot eat much grass.

_____

18. Why is it advisable to serve a sow at least two days after the first signs of heat?

_____

19. Pigs can feed on plants as well as animal materials. Therefore, we can refer to them as.

_____

20. Identify one product got from pigs.

_____

SECTION B

21. a) Mention two systems of rearing pigs.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Of what advantage is intensive system over extensive system?

_____

c) Give one advantage of free range system in keeping pigs.

_____

22. a) State two pig diseases caused by a virus.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Jonathan's pig had wounds on the mouth, feet, high fever and lame. Which disease was the pig suffering from? _____

c) How do intestinal worms affect pigs?

_____

23. a) List down two examples of exotic breeds of pigs.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Give two reasons why pigs should be fed.

i) _____

ii) _____

24. a) Mention any two types of manufactured feeds given to pigs.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify any two diseases which attack pigs.

i) _____ ii) _____

25. State two advantages and disadvantages of the intensive system of earing pigs.

a) advantages.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) disadvantages

i) _____

ii) _____

26. a) Give the meaning of the terms below.

i) Gilt _____

ii) Boar _____

iii) Sow _____

b) Identify one sign of worms in pigs.

_____

27. a) Mention any two diseases of pigs which can be prevented by vaccination.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) List two signs of swine fever in pigs.

i) _____ ii) _____

28. a) State two properties of a good sty.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify two problems faced by farmers who rear pigs.

i) _____

ii) _____

29. Why is piggery an important project to farmers in Uganda today.

_____

b) Mention any two factors farmers consider when selecting piglets to rea.

i) _____

ii) _____

d) How can pigs be dangerous to crop production?

_____

TOPIC: CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT.

1. Identify **one** natural change in the environment.

_____

2. What is weather? _____

3. Identify the element of weather necessary for drying harvested crops.

_____

4. In which type of weather is the item below commonly used?

_____

5. How are clothes able to dry on a windy day?

_____

6. Mention any **one** change caused by man that affects the environment.

_____

7. Identify **one** factor that determines weather.

_____

8. By what process are clouds formed?

_____

9. Name the type of cloud that is puffy white like cotton wool.

_____

11. How does too much sunshine affect cattle keepers?

_____

12. How is a hygrometer different from a hydrometer in their use?

_____

13. How is weather forecast important to crop farmers?

_____

14. Why is rainfall measured in millimetres?

_____

15. What is the role of plants in the water cycle?

_____

16. Name any **one** scale in which temperature is measured.

_____

17. What other term can be used to mean rare gases?

_____

18. Write the term which means the same as burning.

_____

19. How is burning similar to rusting?

_____

20. Suggest any **one** way of making hard water soft.

_____

21. Give **one** use of hydrogen gas.

_____

22. Which method is used to separate two liquids of different boiling points?

_____

23. What are chemical changes?

_____

24. Which instrument is used to measure the amount of heat.

_____

25. What type of change is formation of snow during winter?

_____

26. Give any **one** example of a metal which does not rust.

_____

27. When a person dies, six months later, the body is in a different form. What type of change is this?

_____

28. Name the biological change in humans that is caused by a disease.
_____

29. State the meaning of biological change.
_____

30. In which type of change are the properties of the substances form permanent and different from the original one? _____

31. State the type of change that takes place when a chameleon changes colour.
_____

32. What type of change takes place when an iron nail rusts.
_____

33. What type of change takes place when an iron nail rust?
_____

34. Name **one** other physical change caused by heat apart from melting.
_____

35. What type of change are weather changes?
_____

36. Give **one** change that occurs in all living things.
_____

37. Give a reason why wood is covered with soil when making charcoal.
_____

38. How does wind affect the rate of transpiration?
_____

39. How can too much rain be a problem to both plants and animals?
_____

40. Mention any change that can be made by man on a piece of land.
_____

SECTION B

41. Match the item in list A with that in List B.

List A **List B**

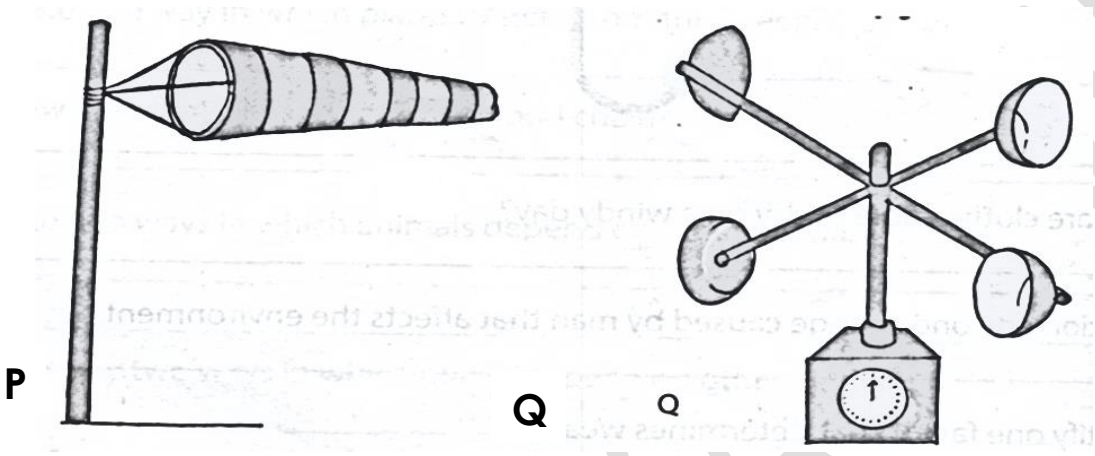
a) Wind vane — Amount of rainfall

b) Barometer — Speed of wind

c) Rain gauge — Amount of air pressure

d) Anemometer — Direction of wind

42. **The diagram below shows two weather instruments.**



a) Identify the instrument P and Q.

P _____ Q _____

b) State the function of instrument P and Q at a weather station.

P _____

Q _____

43. a) Give two importance of rainfall to pants

i) _____

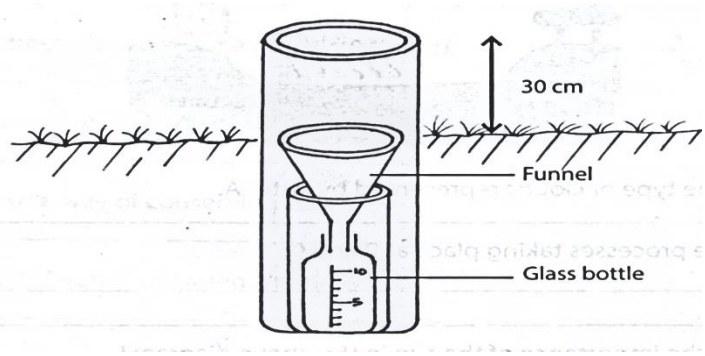
ii) _____

b) Give two ways in which water gets contaminated.

i) _____

ii) _____

44. **The diagram below shows a weather instrument.**



a) Name the weather instrument shown in the diagram above.

_____

b) What is the use of the instrument above at a weather station?

_____

c) Give the reason why people are advised to;

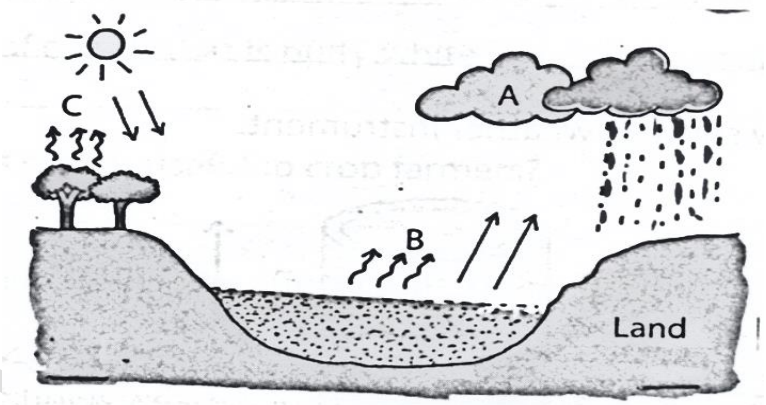
i) raise the instrument 30cm above the ground when using it.

_____

ii) In what units is rainfall measured?

_____

45. **The diagram below shows the water cycle, study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.**



a) Name the type of clouds represented by letter A.

_____

b) State the processes taking place at B and C.

B. _____ C. _____

c) What is the importance of the sun in the above diagram?

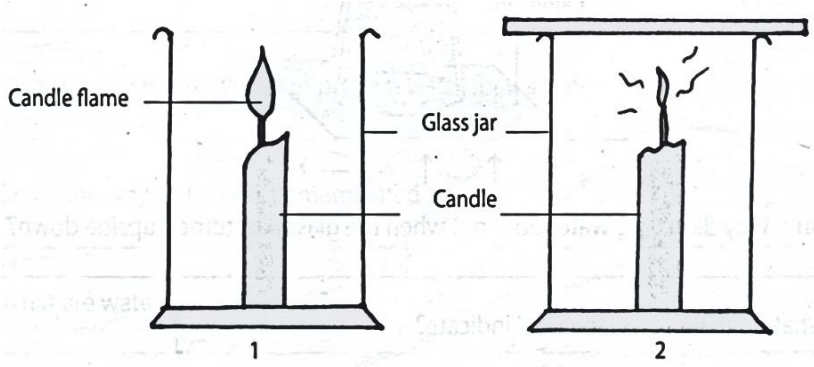
_____

d) State the difference between rain and rainfall.

_____

_____

46. The diagrams numbered 1 and 2 below shows an experiment done by a P.5 class. Diagram 1 shows a burning candle in an open jar. In diagram 2 the jar was covered as shown.



a) What would happen to the flame in diagram 2 if the cover was removed after a short time?

_____

b) Give a reason for your answer in question a) above.

_____

c) If the cover had been left on the jar is diagram 2 for a long time, what would have happened to the flame? _____

d) Give a reason for your answer in question c) above.

_____

47. Identify the property of air demonstrated when a person;

i) pumps air into the ball _____

ii) drinks soda using a straw _____

iii) takes in air into the lungs and they expand.

_____

b) Explain how you can tell a ripe fruit from a raw fruit with the help of their covers.

_____

48. Give any **two** uses of water to plants.

i) _____

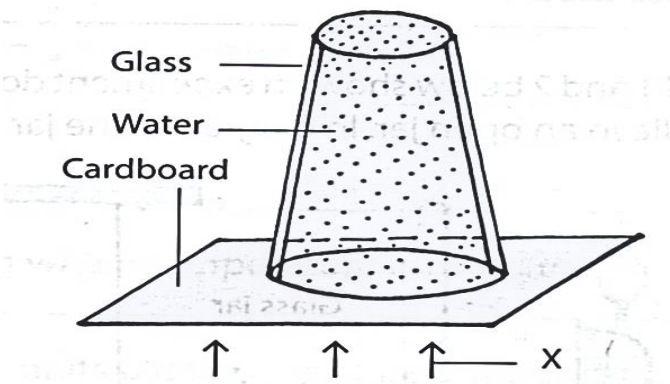
ii) _____

b) State any **two** uses of water to people.

i) _____

ii) _____

49. In the experiment below, a glass full of water was inverted on a cardboard.



a) Why didn't the water pour out when the glass was turned upside down?

_____

b) What do the arrow labelled X indicate?

_____

c) Two objects, a paper and a rubber were dropped from the same height, which one reached the ground first? _____

d) Give a reason for your answer in a) above.

_____

50. a) Write any two properties of pure water.

i) _____

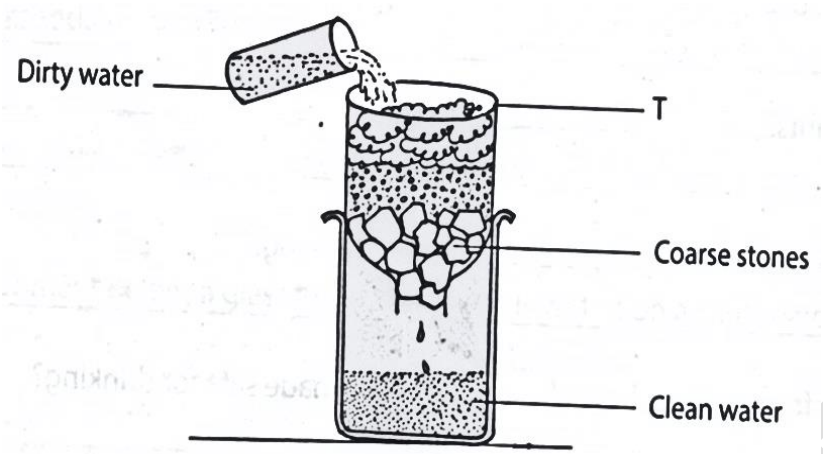
ii) _____

b) Give an example of,

i) water contact disease _____

ii) water cleaned disease _____

51. **The diagram below shows a simple method of making water clean. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.**



a) Name the method shown above.

_____

b) Apart from the coarse stones, name any two other local materials which are placed in container T.

i) _____ ii)_____

c) Why should the clean water obtained in container T be boiled before drinking?

_____

52. Match items in A to those I B correctly.

List A	**List B**
burning wood	physical change
growth	atmospheric change
rain weather	biological change
melting	chemical change

53. a) Identify two characteristics of;

i) chemical change

_____

_____

ii) physical change

_____

_____

54. What are physical changes?

_____

_____

b) Give one example of a;

i) biological change

_____

ii) chemical change

_____

iii) physical change

_____

55. a) State any **two** natural hazard that lead to the degradation of the environment.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) What health problem is most likely to occur to people living near a river bank?

_____

c) How are wetlands useful in the environment?

_____

TOPIC: MEASUREMENT

1. Give the difference between mass and volume in units.

_____

_____

2. Why is it difficult to put out fire caused by petrol using water?

_____

3. Why does a brick sink when placed in a bucket full of water?

_____

4. Why is a stone referred to as irregular object?

_____

5. Why do some objects float on water?

_____

6. What method is used in measuring the volume of irregular objects?

_____

7. State the basic unit of measuring weight.

_____

8. Name the force that John must overcome as he pushes a wheelbarrow full of sand uphill.

_____

9. Name the standard unit of measuring volume.

_____

10. Why is it easier to push the wheelbarrow downhill than uphill?

_____

11. Why does an object thrown in space fall back on earth?

_____

12. Name the instrument used for measuring the density of liquids.

_____

13. In which unit is capacity measured?

_____

14. Why is the measuring cylinder used in measuring the volume of irregular objects instead of an ordinary glass cup.

_____

15. Why do objects weigh less on the moon than on the earth?

_____

16. Mention any one factor that determines the weight of an object.

_____

17. What determines the sinking or floating of an object in water?

_____

18. Which term refers to the amount of matter contained in an object?

_____

19. In the space below, draw a diagram used for measuring weight.

20. What is volume as related to measurement?

_____

21. How can the volume of irregular objects be obtained?

_____

22. State the difference between regular and irregular objects.

_____

_____

23. Why do objects sink in water?

_____

24. Name any **one** object which floats on water.

_____

25. Why does a ship float on water yet it is made up of metal?

_____

26. Why is it necessary to use an overflow can?

_____

27. What is a standard measuring cylinder?

_____

28. Identify one unit used in measuring distance.

_____

29. Give **one** reason why solids have a definite shape.

_____

30. What force enables objects to float on water?

_____

31. Why do objects weigh less in water than in air?

_____

32. What is matter? _____

33. Name any one state of matter.

_____

34. Write the formula for finding the volume of a regular object.

_____

35. What causes weight?

_____

36. What are the smallest basic units for measuring mass?

_____

37. Change the following kilograms to newton's

78kg

14kgs

10kgs

38. What is a solute?

_____

_

39. State the difference between a solute and solvent.

_____

_____

____

40. Give **one** example of a solvent.

_____

__

SECTION B

41. a) Explain the following terms as used in measurements:

i) Mass _____

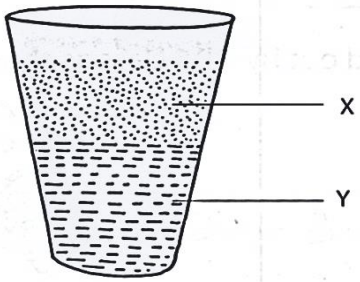
ii) Weight _____

iii) Volume _____

b) What are regular objects?

_____

42. Two liquids were put in a clean container as shown below.



a) Why does liquid X float on liquid Y?

_____

b) What scientific name is given to the liquids that behave in the above way when mixed?

_____

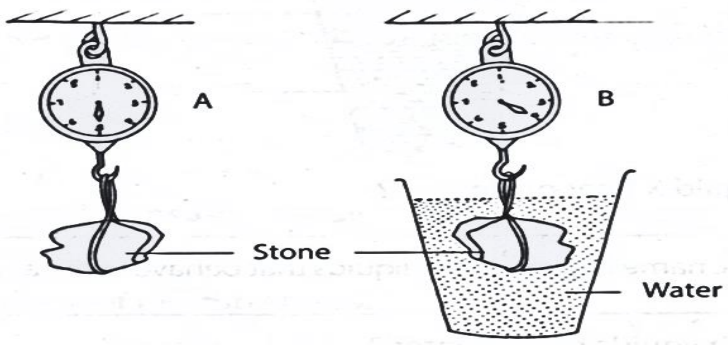
c) How can such liquids be separated?

_____

d) If liquid Y is water, give one other liquid hat behave in the same way as X when mixed with water.

_____

43. An experiment was carried out by a P.5 class as shown below.



a) Why does the same stone behave as in **B** when placed in water?

_____

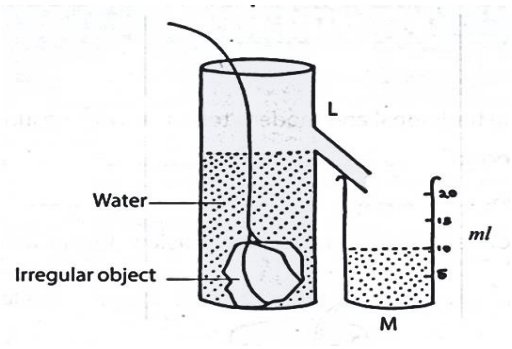
b) Why does the stone sink in water?

_____

c) An object has a density of 11g/cc and mass of 22gm. Find its volume.

d) Calculate the density of an irregular object whose mass is 60gm and volume is 20cc.

44. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the container labelled:

M: _____ L: _____

b) Which method of finding volume is shown above?

_____

c) Why is the above method used in finding the volume of irregular objects?

_____

45. a) State the basic unit of the following

i) Length _____

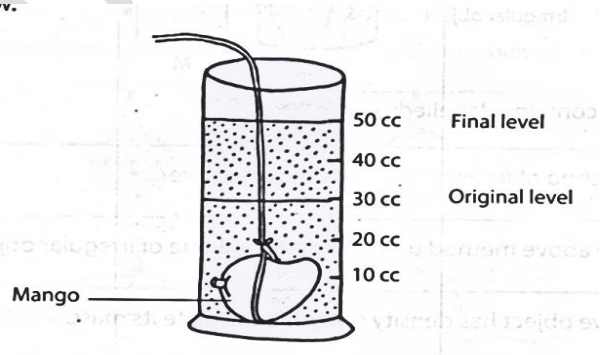
ii) area _____

b) Mention any one traditional and modern tool used in measuring length.

i) traditional _____

ii) modern _____

46. A class carried out an experiment as shown below. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) What is the volume of the object shown above?

b) Why is the amount of water displaced by the object said to be equal to its volume?

_____

c) How much water was in the measuring cylinder before the object was lowered into the cylinder.

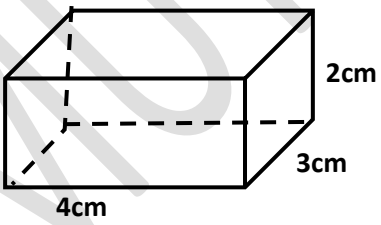
d) Write cc in full.

_____

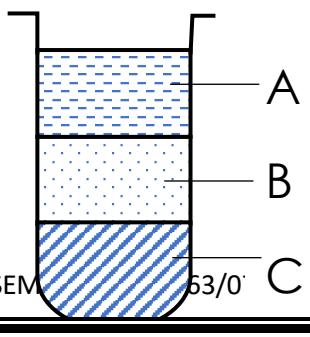
47. An irregular object has a mass of 60kg and volume of 30cc. workout its density.

b) A block has a mass of 25g and density of 50g/m was completely immersed in water. How much water was displaced?

48. Find the volume of the solid below.



49. Three liquids: Paraffin, water and mercury were poured in a test tube and shaken. The content was allowed to settle as shown below.



a) Name the liquid **A** and **C.**

A _____ **C** _____

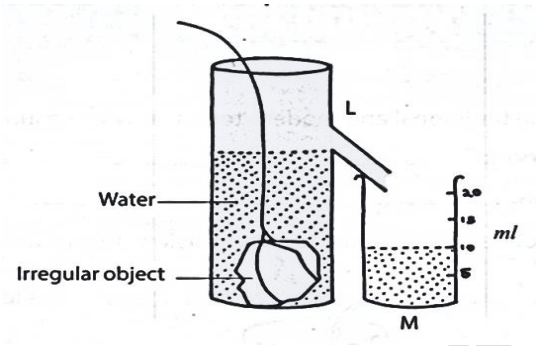
b) Why did liquid A settle on top of liquid **B** and **C.**

_____

c) Why did liquid c settle at the bottom of liquid A and B.

_____

50.Use the diagram below to answer the questions below.



a) Mention the **two** instruments that have been used to find the volume of the object.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Why can't the formula. L x W x H be used to find the volume of the object?

_____

c) What is the use of the string in the experiment?

_____

51. In four sentences, describe how you can make sugar salt solution.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

52. In an experiment, salt was mixed with sand and stirred until both were mixed up. Explain in **four** sentences how you can recover salt from sand.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____