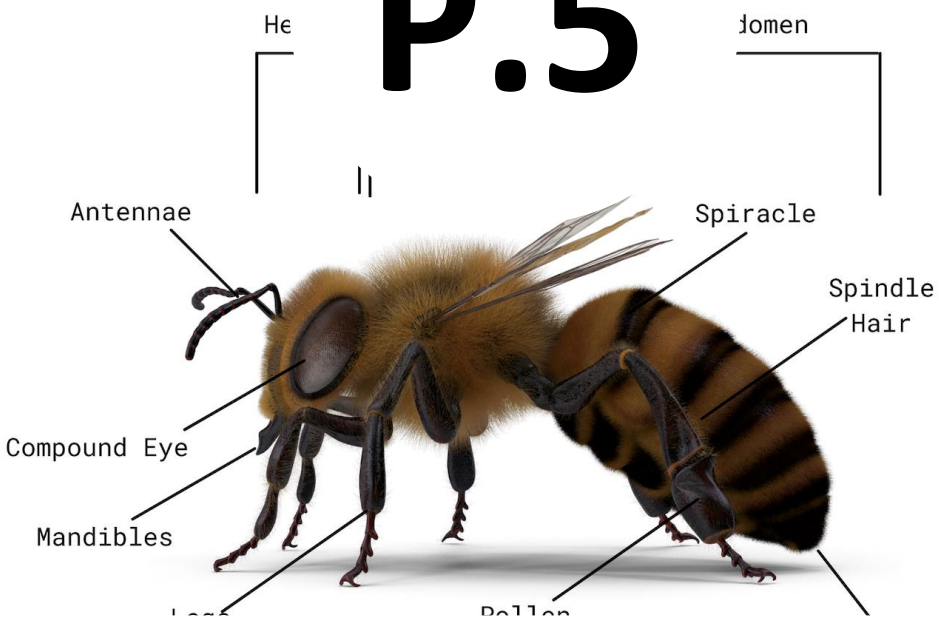
Science

Tekart Revision Topical Questions

P.5



Name:

School:

Year:

PRIMARY FIVE SCIENCE GUIDING QUESTIONS
TERM 1

TOPIC 1: KEEPING POULTRY AND BEES

(a) Poultry keeping

1. Briefly explain the following terms as used in poultry keeping.

(a) Poultry _____

_____

(b) Fowls _____

_____

(c) Pullets _____

_____

(d) Cockerels _____

_____

2. Suggest any two reasons why farmers keep poultry.

(i)_____

(ii)_____

3. Name any two examples of poultry.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. State any two types of chicken kept by farmers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Mention any two characteristics for each of the following breeds of poultry.

(a) Exotic breeds

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Indigenous breeds

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Give any two structural differences between a cock and a hen.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. How are feathers useful to birds? (State any two)

_____

_____

8. Why would a farmer prefer keeping local breeds of poultry to exotic breeds?

_____

_____

9. How can a poultry farmer improve the quality of his/her local breeds?

_____

_____

10. Briefly describe the following terms as used in poultry keeping.

(i) Brooding _____

_____

(ii) Incubation _____

_____

(iii) Moulting _____

_____

11. Suggest three situations that may fail a fertilized egg of any fowl from hatching.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

12. What is egg candling?

_____

_____

13. Identify the system of keeping poultry commonly used in the following areas;

(a) Rural areas _____

(b) Urban areas _____

14. How are the following important on a bird?

(a) spur _____

(b) beak _____

15. _____ is to birds as teeth are to human beings.

16 (a) What are poultry vices?

_____

_____

(b) Mention any two causes of poultry vices.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Suggest ways of controlling poultry vices on a farm.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

17. State any two differences between natural and artificial incubation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

18. Name any two diseases of poultry that are caused by the following germs.

(a) virus (i) _____(ii) _____

(b) bacteria (i) _____(ii) _____

19. Suggest any two ways of controlling diseases in poultry.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

20 (a) What is litter as used in poultry farming.

_____

_____

(b) State any two materials that can be used as litter in a poultry house.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) How useful is litter in a poultry house?

_____

_____

21. Identify any two effects of parasites and diseases in domestic fowls.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

TOPIC 1: KEEPING POULTRY AND BEES

(b) Bee keeping

1. Briefly describe the following terms as used in bee keeping.

(a) A swarm _____

_____

(b) Siting bees _____

_____

(c) Stocking bees _____

_____

(d) Apiculture _____

_____

(e) Propolis _____

_____

2. Give two reasons for keeping bees.

_____

_____

3. Identify any two items that can be made from bee wax.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. _____ is to bees as maggot is to houseflies.

5. Mention the three casts (types) of bees in a hive.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii)_____

6. With examples, state the two groups of bees.

Group	Examples
(a) _____	(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
(b) _____	(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

7. How useful is honey in our daily life? (State any three)

_____

_____

8. Why are worker bees called sterile bees?

_____

_____

9. State any three requirements in the making of honey.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

10. Why does a worker bee sting once in its lifetime?

_____

_____

11. Give any three reasons why bees swarm.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

12. Give any two advantages of modern hives over traditional hives?

_____

_____

13. What role is played by a queen bee excluder in a modern hive?

_____

_____

14. How useful is propolis in bee keeping?

_____

_____

15. State any three factors to consider when citing a bee-hive.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

16. Mention any two enemies of bees you know.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

17 (a) What is honey extraction.

_____

_____

(b) List any two methods used in honey extraction.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

TOPIC 2: MATTER AND ENERGY

Sub topic:

1. Briefly explain the following as used in measurements.

(a) Area _____

_____

(b) Length _____

_____

(c) Volume _____

_____

(d) Density _____

_____

(e) Mass _____

_____

(f) Weight _____

_____

2. What is the basic unit for measuring length?

_____

3. List any two instruments (materials) that were used to measure length long ago.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Convert: (a) 2km to metres

(b) 5000cm to metres

(c) 600mm to cm

5.The primary five chalkboard is 9m long and 2m wide. Find the area occupied by the chalkboard.

6. The area of a figure is $15cm^2$. If its length is 5cm, find its width.

7. (a) Name the two types of shapes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Why is a box called a regular-shaped object?

_____

_____

8. How can one find the volume of irregular-shaped objects?

_____

_____

9. State any two examples of irregular-shaped objects.

(i) _____

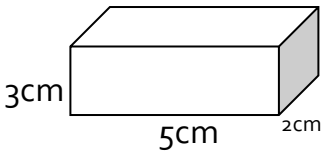
(ii) _____

10. List the two methods used to find the volume of objects.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

11. **<u>Study the figure below and answer questions about it</u>**.

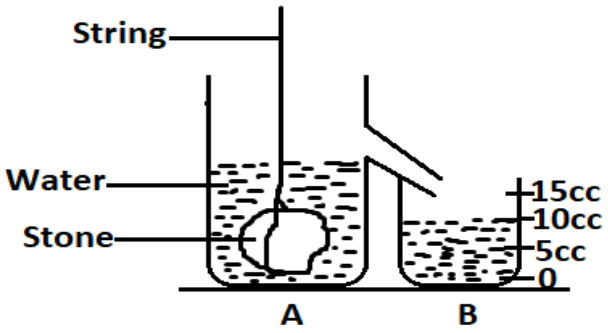


(a)Calculate the volume of the box.

(b) Find the area of the shaded part.

12. Find the length of a rectangular block of 3cm high, 6cm wide and has a volume of $18cm^3$.

13. **<u>The experiment below was carried out by a primary five class. Study it carefully and answer questions about it</u>.**



(a) Name the instruments marked D and T?

(i) A _____(ii) B _____-

(b) How useful are the following during the experiment?

(i) string _____

_____

(ii) Spout _____

_____

(iii) measuring cylinder _____

_____

(c) How is a measuring cylinder adapted to its function?

_____

_____

(d) Identify the method used above to find the volume of a stone.

_____

(e) Why was the method in (d) above chosen?

_____

_____

(f) What is the volume of the stone?

(g) What does the experiment above prove about irregular objects?

_____

_____

14. State any two differences between mass and weight.

(i) _____

_____

(ii) _____

_____

15. Identify the weighing instruments that give accurate values of;

(a) mass _____

(b) weight _____

16. Why do objects weigh less when put in a liquid?

_____

_____

17. Define the following terms with examples

(a) Sinking _____

_____

Examples of sinking objects (i) _____ (ii) _____

(b) Floating _____

_____

Examples of floating objects (i) _____ (ii) _____

18. How is floating different from sinking?

_____

_____

19. Why does a needle sink in water?

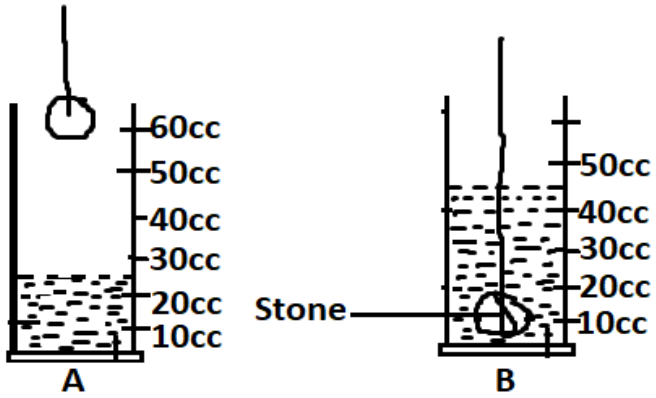
_____

_____

20. Mention the instrument used to measure the densities of liquids.

_____

21. <u>Use the experiment below and answer questions that follow</u>.

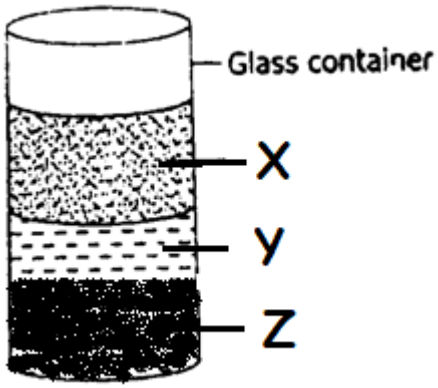


(a) Find the volume of the stone.

(b) Use the volume in (a) above to calculate the density of the above stone with mass 100g.

22. Calculate the volume of an object whose mass is 20gm and density 4g/cc.

23. Three liquids paraffin, water and mercury were put in a test tube and shaken, then they were left to settle as shown in the diagram below.



(a) Name the liquids marked;

(i) X _____

(ii) Y _____

(iii) Z _____

(b) Why does liquid X settle on to as shown in the diagram?

_____

_____

(c) Of what reason does liquid Z settle at the bottom?

_____

_____

<u>TOPIC 3: IMMUNIZATION</u>

1 (a) What is meant by the term immunity?

_____

_____

(b) Give two types of immunity.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Okope's mother died suddenly when giving birth to him. How else can this child acquire natural immunity?

(d) How is artificial immunity acquired?

_____

2. Write short notes about the following terms.

(a) vaccines _____

_____

(b) antibodies _____

_____

(c) antigens _____

_____

(d) immunisation _____

_____

3. Write in full:

(a) BCG _____

(b) DPT _____

(c) UNEPI _____

(d) NIDS _____

4. Okao is a child with a problem of a swollen neck, sores in the throat and difficulty in breathing.

(a) State the possible immunisable disease he is suffering from.

_____

(b) Give the cause of the disease stated in (4a) above.

_____

(c) You as a P.5 child how can you help Okao to overcome the problem above?

_____

_____

(d) Suggest a suitable vaccine which can save Okao.

5. Complete the table below sensibly.

Disease	**Vaccine**
_____	Sabin vaccine
_____	BCG
Whooping cough	_____
Hepatitis B	_____

6. (a) Why is DPT regarded as a triple vaccine?

_____

_____

(b) Give a reason why the following diseases are immunisable against at the stated ages;

(i) Measles at 9 months _____

_____

(ii) Polio and Tuberculosis at birth _____

_____

(c) State the vaccine administered to girls from 15 years to 49 years of age.

_____

(d) Why is the vaccine stated in 4(c) above given to only girls and women not boys?

_____

_____

7. Match list **A** with list **B**

List A

(a) Yellow fever _____

(b) Measles _____

(c) Tetanus _____

(d) haemophilia influenza B _____

List B

{mouth, Right upper arm, left upper thigh, left upper arm}

8 (a) Why are the following vaccines termed as below'

(i) Polio: oral vaccine _____

_____

(ii) DPT: triple vaccine _____

_____

(b) Apart from the eight killer diseases, name other two immunisable diseases.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9 (a) Name two bacterial immunisable diseases.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Identify the waterborne immunisable disease transmitted by vectors.

_____

(c) Apart from immunisation, how can we prevent easy spread of measles from

an infected child to others in a family?

_____

_____

10 (a) How does meningitis spread?

_____

(b) How do tetanus germs enter our bodies?

_____

_____

(c) State any two signs of tuberculosis.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

11 (a) In which way is immunity important?

_____

_____

(b) Why is immunisation made free of charge in Uganda?

_____

_____

(c) Name the body responsible for the immunisation of children in Uganda.

_____

(d) Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for immunisation of children?

_____

12 (a) Give two types of vaccines

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) State one example of vaccines.

_____

(c) Under what condition should the vaccines be kept?

_____

_____

13 (a) What is a child health card?

_____

_____

(b) Give any two important features on a child health card.

_____

_____

(c) How can a teacher identify that the child was immunised against Tuberculosis without consulting the child health card?

_____

_____

14. What role can be played by the following in immunisation?

(a) A P.5 child _____

_____

(b) School health club _____

_____

(c) Family members _____

_____

(d) UNEPI _____

_____

15 (a) How is the child health card important to the following people?

(i) Parents _____

_____

(ii) Teachers _____

_____

(iii) Doctors _____

_____

(b) Give any one airborne immunisable disease.

_____

16 (a) Give any two reasons why the government encourages parents to take their children to be immunised.

(i) _____

_____

(ii) _____

_____

(b) Identify any two immunisation centres in your community.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

TOPIC 4: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1 (a) What is digestion?

_____

(b) Where does digestion in man begin?

_____

(c) Mention two types of digestion.

(i)_____

(ii) _____

2. (a) What is meant by the following?

(i) Indigestion _____

_____

(ii) Egestion _____

_____

(iii) Ingestion _____

_____

(b) Enzymes are to chemical digestion as _____ are to physical digestion.

3. **<u>Complete the table sensibly</u>.**

Site	**Digestive juice**
Mouth	_____
_____	Intestinal juice
_____	Gastric juice
Pancreas	_____

4 (a) How is the ileum adapted to the function of food absorption?

_____

_____

(b) Name any two substances absorbed in the stomach.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Why are carbohydrate not digested in the stomach?

_____

_____

5. Suggest the role of the following during food digestion.

(i) Teeth _____

_____

(ii) Tongue _____

_____

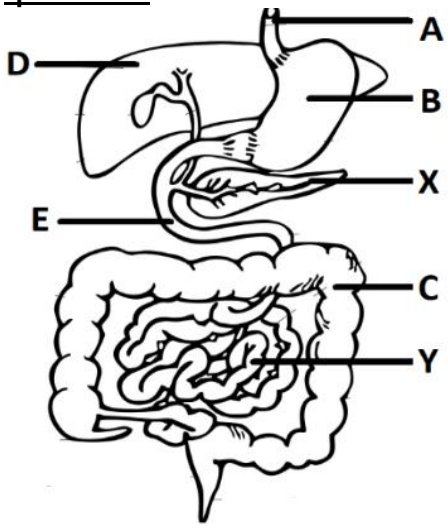
(iii) Hydrochloric acid _____

_____

(iv) Enzymes _____

_____

6. **<u>The diagram below is part of the system, use it to answer the following questions</u>.**



(a) With the help of the arrows, show the food movement in the system above during digestion.

(b) State the functions of the parts marked ABC during digestion.

(i) A _____

(ii) B _____

(iii) C _____

(c) Name the part which receives food after part E.

_____

(d) Identify the body system shown above.

_____

(e) Name the enzymes produced at parts;

(i) X _____Y _____B_____

(f) Give the diseases and disorders of the system above.

Diseases **Disorders**

(i) _____ _____

(ii) _____ _____

(g) How can we maintain the normal working condition of the system above?

_____

_____

7 (a) What are enzymes?

_____

_____

(b) State two conditions in which enzymes work.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) How are enzymes helpful during digestion?

_____

_____

(d) Lukoya eats a meal containing fish.

(i) In which part of the digestive system will its digestion start?

_____

(ii) Why do you think the fish will be digested by enzymes in the stomach not the mouth?

_____

_____

(e) Name any two enzymes which work best in alkaline condition.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(f) Suggest any two characteristics of enzymes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(g) Why is it impossible for a 6 months old baby to digest solid foods?

_____

_____

8. <u>Match list A with list B</u>

List A

(i) Transports digested food to liver _____

(ii) Food digestion ends in _____

(iii) Germs swallowed with food are killed by _____

(iv) Enzyme present in young babies _____

List B

{peristalsis, ileum, small intestines, HCL, Rennin, Pepsin, Hepatic portal vein)

9. Give the parts which make up the following major parts of the digestive system.

(a) Small intestine (i) _____ (ii) _____

(b) Large intestines (i) _____(ii) _____

10. Name the enzyme that digests fats in the alimentary canal.

……..……..…

…

11. Why are canine teeth suitable for tearing?

……..……..……

…

12. Why is it necessary to brush teeth after every meal?

……..……..

13. Give the function of the teeth in the process of digestion.

……..

14. Give any one sign of a dehydrated person.

……..……

….

15. What structures enable the absorption of food to take place in the small intestines?

……

TERM TWO

TOPIC: COMPONENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Sub-topic: Soil"

1. What is soil?

   _____

   _____

2. Name any one component of soil.

   _____

3. How are living organisms like bacteria important in the process of soil formation?

   _____

   _____

4. Which type of soil has got a mixture of two other types of soil?

   _____

5. Give any one factor that can lead to soil weathering.

   _____

6. How is humus formed?

   _____

7. What is soil erosion?

   _____

   _____

8. Give any one way the soil can lose its fertility.

   _____

9. Why is bush burning discouraged in farming?

   _____

   _____

10. Why is top soil suitable for plant growth?

    _____

    _____

11. Name any one product made out of soil.

_____

12. Akena is a farmer in Mbale highlands. How does he solve the problem of soil erosion?

_____

13. What is soil exhaustion?

_____

_____

14. Give one factor which leads to soil leaching.

_____

15. How can the soil regain its fertility?

_____

16. How does mulching conserve soil?

_____

_____

17. What are soil pollutants?

_____

_____

SECTION B

18. a) Give any two examples of organic manure.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give any two advantages of organic manure.

i) _____

ii) _____

19. a) What are compound fertilizers?

_____

_____

b) Give two examples of compound fertilizers.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) State any one disadvantage of using inorganic fertilizers

_____

_____

20. a) Give two examples of soil pollutants

i) _____

ii) _____

b) How are materials like polythene bags dangerous to plant life in the soil?

_____

_____

21. Mention 4 types of soil erosion

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

22. Give two importance of soil to;

a) Plants

i) _____

_____

ii) _____

_____

b) Animals

i) _____

_____

ii) _____

_____

23. Draw a diagram to show a soil profile

24. Apart from weathering, give the other process by which soil is formed.

……

25. Write down any **two** causes of weathering of rocks.

i) ……

ii) ……

26. How do living organisms in soil help to improve soil fertility?

……

27. State any **two** importance of soil to people.

i) ……

ii) ……

28. Give any **one** type of soil.

……

29. Name the type of soil with;

i. Highest drainage:

……

ii. Highest capillarity:

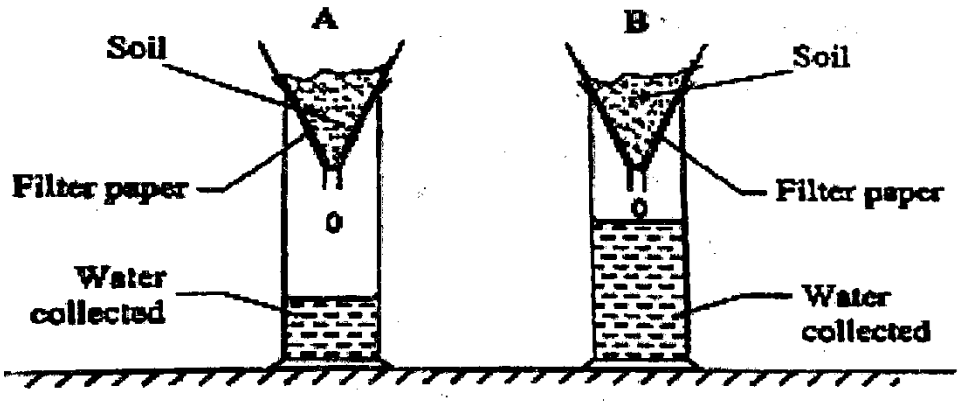
……

30. Name any **two** components of soil.

i) ……

ii) ……

31. Equal amounts of water were poured onto soil A and B shown in the diagram.



a) From which soil did more water drop?

……

b) State why more water dropped from the soil you have named in (a) above.

……

c) Name the type of soil in B.

……

d) Give one use of the type of soil in A.

……

TOPIC 2: HEAT ENERGY

1. What is heat?

   _____

   _____

2. State the units in which heat energy is measured.

   _____

3. Give any one natural source of heat.

   _____

4. How does heat differ from temperature?

   _____

   _____

5. Briefly state the effect of heat on matter?

   _____

   _____

6. Why does a clay made of charcoal stove use less charcoal than a metallic one?

   _____

   _____

7. Why is smoke known as matter?

   _____

   _____

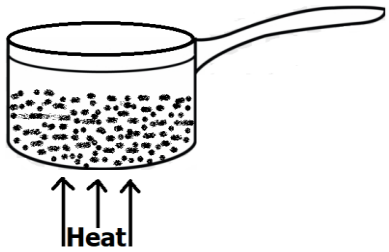
8. What kind of energy is possessed by a ball resting on the ground?

   _____

9. Give the energy change which take place in a burning candle.

   _____

10. **Use the diagram below to answer the following question.**



What does the experiment prove about air?

_____

_____

11. Why do electric wires appear bent and longer on a hot day?

_____

_____

12. Give any one good conductor of heat.

_____

13. How does heat travel through a vacuum?

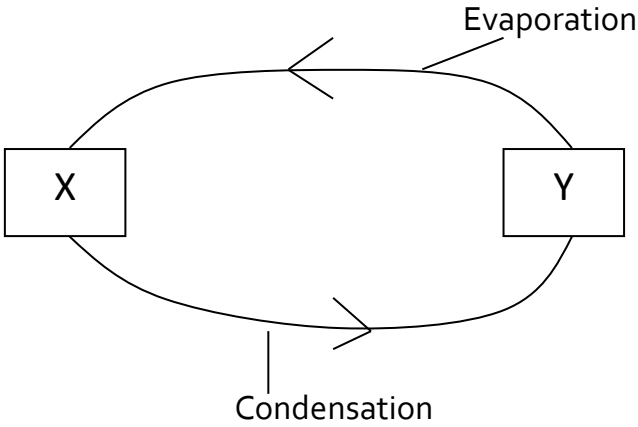
_____

14. Why are ventilators put at a higher level than doors and windows?

_____

_____

15. Study the diagram below and answer the following questions.



Name the state of matter marked with letter X

_____

16. How are convectional currents important in our daily situation?

_____

_____

17. Give the domestic use of a thermos flask.

_____

_____

18. How is the cork on a flask able to keep the liquids in a flask at a suitable temperature?

_____

_____

19. Nadibanga's temperature is 2°c beyond the normal. What is his new temperature?

_____

_____

20. Convert 100°c to Fahrenheit scale.

21. State the units in which temperature is measured.

_____

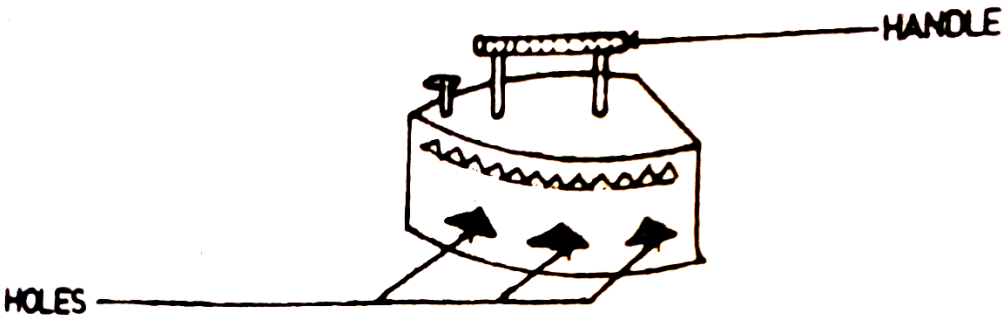
22. Briefly describe how you can obtain clean water from dirty water?

_____

_____

SECTION B

23. Study the diagram below and answer the following questions.



a) Give the kind of air which flows through holes:

_____

b) Why is the handle made of wood?

_____

_____

c) Give the importance of the above domestic appliance.

_____

_____

24. a) In which state of matter are the following?

Ash.....

Smoke.....

b) Give one substance which appears in all the three states of matter.

_____

c) What name is given to a small particles which make up matter.

_____

c) In which state of matter does heat travel

i) Faster.....

ii) Fastest.....

25. Give two liquids used in six's thermometer?

i) _____

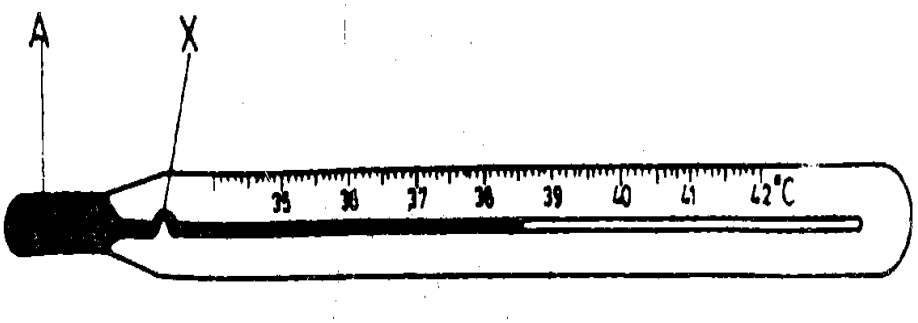
ii) _____

b) Why is mercury preferably used in a clinical thermometer?

_____

_____

26. Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.



a) Name the instrument shown above.

_____

b) Name the parts marked:

A _____

X _____

c) Why do doctors shake the thermometer before taking the temperature of another patient?

_____

_____

27. a) Give any one effect of contraction and expansion of metals.

_____

_____

b) What are insulators?

_____

_____

c) Give two examples of insulators.

i) _____

ii) _____

28. a) What form of energy does a ball have before it is kicked?

_____

b) What energy change takes place immediately a ball is kicked?

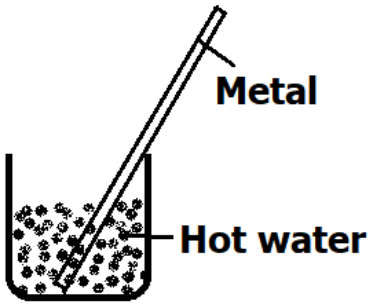
_____

c) Give two forms of energy produced by the ball as the goal keeper catches it?

i) _____

ii) _____

30. The diagram below shows a piece of metal dipped in a jug containing hot water. Use it to answer the question that follows.



How does part A become hot yet it is not in the hot water?

……

..

31. State any one property of matter.

……

..

32. State any **two** effects of heat gain on matter.

i) ……

ii) ……

TERM THREE.

TOPIC 1: CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Define the term environment.

   _____

2. Write down the two main components of the environment.
   (i) _____
   (ii) _____
3. What term is used to describe all changes that occur in living things?

   _____

4. What type of change is germination of seeds and growing of plants?

   _____

5. Why is moulting of insects referred to as a biological change?

   _____

6. What are chemical changes?

   _____

7. Outline three characteristics of chemical changes?
   (i) _____
   (ii) _____
   (iii) _____
8. Mention three examples of chemical changes
   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

9. Why is rusting of metals called a chemical change? Give one reason

   _____

10. What type of change is decomposition of dead matter?

    _____

11. What is a physical change?

    _____

12. Why is melting and freezing of water called physical changes?

_____

13. Besides the above changes, list down any other two examples of physical changes?

(i) _____

(ii)_____

14. State two characteristics of physical changes

(i)_____

(ii)_____

15. What are atmospheric changes?

_____

16. Outline three atmospheric changes you know.

(i) _____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

17. Give two negative effects of changes in the atmosphere?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

TOPIC 2: KEEPING GOATS, PIGS AND SHEEP

1. Give anyone reason why farmers rear goats?

_____

2. State one use of goats in a home?

_____

3. What type of manure is got form a goats farm?

_____

4. What is gestation period?

_____

5. What is the gestation period of a nanny goat?

_____

6. Why should the floor of a goat's house be made slanting?

_____

7. Why should milk goats be given plenty of water?

_____

8. List down two exotic breeds of goats kept for milk production?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

9. Name two breeds of goats kept for meat production?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

10. Mention two methods of grazing goats?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

11. What is Zero grazing?

_____

_____

12. Suggest two advantages of zero grazing to a farmer?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

13. What is kidding?

_____

_____

14. Mention two products from sheep?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

15. Define the term castration?

_____

_____

16. Give two dangers of castration to animals?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

17. Why is shearing of sheep done during the hot season?

_____

18. Give two advantages of docking sheep?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

19. Why is dehorning a good practice on an animal farm?

_____

20. Write down four ways of identifying animals on a farm?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(i)_____

(ii)_____

21. Mention four diseases common in sheep and goats?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(i)_____

(ii)_____

22. What causes nagana in farm animals?

_____

23. Give two effects of parasites in farm animals?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

24. Define these terms

(i) Piggery

_____

_____

(ii) Hog_____

_____

25. Why do farmers keep records? Give four reasons. (Use the back space)

_____

26. How is a sow different from a boar?

_____

27. Give two characteristics of

(i) local pigs

_____

_____

(ii)exotic pigs _____

TOPIC 3: FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. What is nutrition?

_____

2. Why is it important to feed? Give four reasons?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

(iv)_____

3. Write down any four of the 5Hs for eating food?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

(iv)_____

4. What is a balanced diet?

_____

5. Write down the major three components of the balanced diet?
   (i)_____
   (ii)_____
   (iii)_____
6. Give any two food stuffs that are sources of carbohydrates?
   (i)_____
   (ii)_____
7. What should one eat in order to get vitamins?
   _____
8. Name the malnutritional disease caused by lack of proteins?
   _____
9. What is a food taboo?
   _____
10. State any two;
    (a) cultural food taboos
    (i _____
    (ii)_____
    (b) religious food taboos
    (i)_____
    (ii)_____
11. Write down any one advantage of food taboos in the society?
    _____
12. What is breast-feeding?
    _____
13. How is breast-feeding important to a mother? give three ways
    (i_____
    (ii)_____
    (iii)_____

14. List down three advantages of breast feeding to a baby?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

15. Mention three disadvantages of bottle feeding to (i) mother (ii) baby

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

16. Who are vulnerables?

_____

17. List four examples of vulnerable groups of people.

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

(iv)_____

18. State the use of fats in the body?

_____

19. Give two classes of food young children should eat in plenty?

_____

20. Give four examples of malnutritional diseases?

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

(iv)_____

21. Why should pregnant women be given a lot of foods rich in iron?

_____

22. How is calcium useful to the pregnant mother?

_____

23. What is weaning?

_____

24. List down three examples of weaning foods

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

(iv)_____

25. At what age should weaning of a baby start?

_____

26. Give two reasons for weaning children?

_____

27. What is malnutrition?

_____

28. What is the effect of malnutrition?

_____

29. State two signs of the following malnutritional diseases?

a) Kwashiorkor

(i)_____

(ii)_____

b) Marasmus

(i)_____

(ii)_____

30. Suggest one way of controlling the nutritional deficiency diseases below

a) Goiter

_____

b) Rickets

_____

c) Scurvy

_____