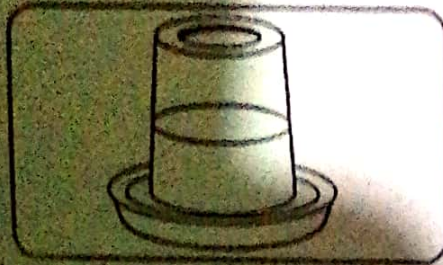


Section A (40 Marks)

1. Name the common accident caused by careless running.
2. To which type of change do you group ripening fruits in the environment?
3. Why do farmers carry out dosing in goats?
4. Give one advantage of bottle feeding to the mother.
5. Mention the element of PHC that helps to prevent bad body smell.

The diagram below shows an equipment found in a deep litter house. Use it to answer questions 6 and 7.



6. Name the equipment shown in the diagram above.
7. Give the use of the equipment shown in the diagram above in a deep litter house.
8. Which component of air is used to preserve semen obtained from Billy goats?
9. State one way of conserving wood fuel at home.
10. Mention one example of a physical change in the environment.
11. Name the goat disease caused by trypanosomes.
12. Why should pregnant mothers be fed with foods rich in proteins?
13. How do bacteria reproduce in the environment?

14. Give the reason for washing our hands with soap and clean water after using a latrine.

15. State one way of caring for carrot crops in the garden.

The diagram below shows a method of keeping goats. Use it to answer questions 16 and 17.



16. Name the method of grazing goats shown in the diagram above.

17. Give one advantage of using the method above when grazing goats.

18. What do we call *the energy possessed by a rolling stone*?

19. Name any one type of a rabbit hutch.

20. Why is *rusting* referred to as a *chemical change*?

21. State one principle of PHC.

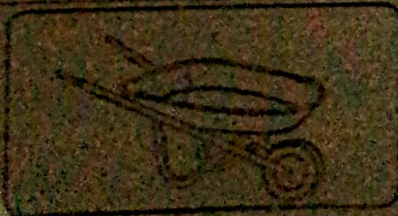
22. Name one mineral salt absent in breast milk.

23. Why is marasmus called a non-communicable disease?

24. Which part of an egg is similar to the plumule and the radicle of a germinating seed?

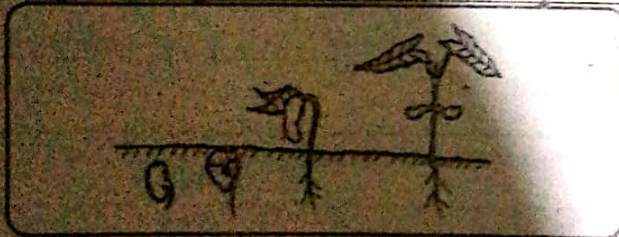
25. Give one reason for constructing a goat's house with a slanting floor.

Use the diagram of a garden tool below to answer questions 26 and 27.



26. Name the farm equipment shown in the diagram above.
27. How can a farmer prevent the above garden tool from rusting?
28. You are a health prefect in your school. Give one activity you would do during health parades.
29. State the role of a queen bee in the hive.
30. Mention one danger of food beliefs to human health.
31. How can a farmer improve on local breeds of goats in a farm?
32. Which method can be used to separate stones from beans?
33. In which one way is a child health card important to a health worker?
34. Write 3Ds in full as used in science.
35. Why do plants need sunlight in the environment?

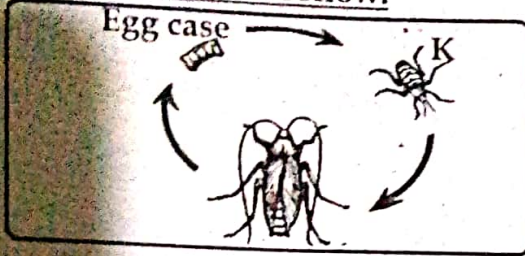
Study the diagram below to answer questions 36 and 37.



36. Name the type of change shown in the diagram above.
37. Give the reason to support your answer in (36) above.
38. In which part of the digestive system does the digestion of proteins start?
39. How are tapeworms dangerous to man?
40. State one role of a father at home.

Section B (60 Marks).

41. (a) Mention any two examples of domestic animals kept at home.
(i) _____ (ii) _____
(b) Which animal product is used for making;
(i) leather bags _____
(ii) manure _____
42. The diagram below shows a type of metamorphosis. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the type of metamorphosis shown in the diagram above.
- (b) Mention any two insects that undergo the type of metamorphosis shown in the diagram above.
- (i) _____ (ii) _____
- (c) Identify the stage marked K from the diagram above.
43. (a) Write one responsibility of the following in promotion of health in the community.
- (i) **an individual**
- (ii) **a family**
- (b) Mention any two examples of good health practices among people in the community.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
44. (a) What term is used to mean the following in bee keeping;
- (i) **selecting a suitable place to put a bee hive.**
- (ii) **encouraging bees occupy an empty hive.**
- (b) State two factors to consider before choosing a place for an apiary.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____

45. Peter forgot his hoe out for a night. He found it when it has a brown powder on it.

(a) What do we call the *brown powder on the hoe*?

(b) Name the process that led to the formation of the brown powder on the hoe.

(c) How can the above process affect the hoe?

(d) Give one way how the above process can be prevented in metals.

46. (a) Name the type of mosquito that spreads yellow fever to people.

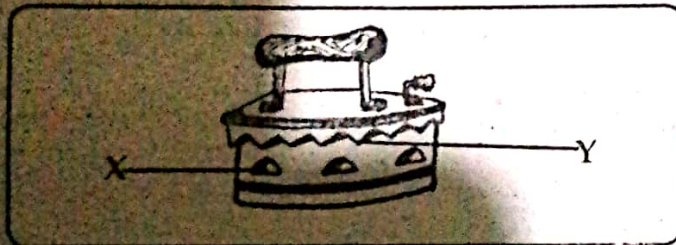
(b) Give two signs of malaria.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) State any one effect of malaria to people. :

47. The diagram below is of an ironing box. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) How are holes X and Y important on the iron box above?

(i) X _____

(ii) Y _____

(b) What is the advantage of making the handle of an ironing box using wood?

(c) Why is the ironing part of the ironing box made of a metal?

48. (a) What is meant by the term *sanitation*?

(b) State any two ways of promoting proper sanitation at home.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Give one item used to promote proper sanitation.

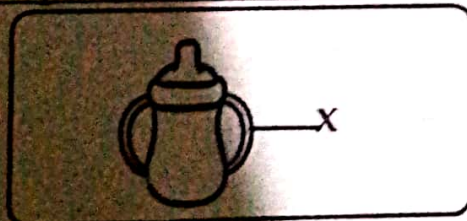
49. (a) Name the type of soil best for;
(i) making ceramics _____
(ii) growing crops _____

(b) Mention two components of the soil.
(i) _____
(ii) _____

50. Match the elements of PHC in A and their importance in B.

A	B
(a) Health education	enables families to have few number of children.
(b) Sanitation	helps to prevent teeth diseases.
(c) Oral and dental health care	helps to prevent communicable intestinal diseases
(d) Family planning	provides information how to care for our health.
(a) Health education	_____
(b) Sanitation	_____
(c) Oral and dental health care	_____
(d) Family planning	_____

51. The diagram below shows an equipment used in the feeding of babies. Use it to answer questions that follow.



(a) Name the part marked X.

(b) Name the kind of feeding babies that requires the use of is such equipment shown in the diagram above.

(c) State one condition that can lead to above kind of feeding babies.

(d) Give one advantage of above kind of feeding to a baby.

52. (a) Mention any two methods castration.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Give any two reasons for castrating male animals.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

53. (a) To what type of change would you group the following;

(i) turning of ice into water

(ii) burning of dry wood into ash.

(b) Mention any two ways of managing body changes.

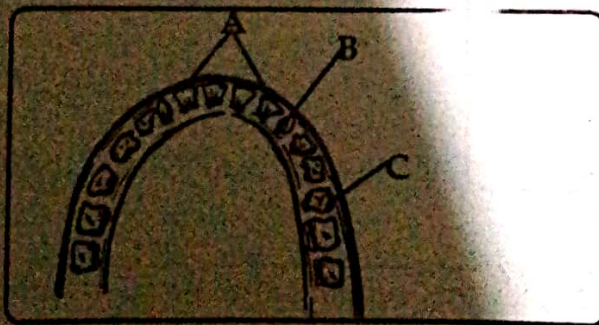
(i) _____

(ii) _____

54. (a) What we call the *mass per unit volume*?

(b) Find the density of an object whose mass is 20g and volume 5cc. (03 Marks)

55. The diagram below shows a human dental formula. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the teeth labelled A and B.

(i) A _____ (ii) B _____

(b) Give the function of the tooth labelled C.

(c) State any one way of caring for our teeth.

THE PRIME P.5 INTEGRATED

No	Answer	Competence
1.	• falls	Describes com
2.	• biological changes	Describes biolo environment.
3.	• To kill internal parasites.	Gives the adva sheep and pigs
4.	• It gives the mother time to do other duties/ it enables mothers with less breast milk to feed their babies/ it helps HIV/AIDS affected mothers to avoid infecting their babies/ there is no need to worry about the mother's medication.	States advanta a mother.
5.	• Personal hygiene.	Describes elem
6.	• Water trough/ chicken drinker	Names a water
7.	• A water trough is used for putting in water for domestic birds//it's where birds drink from.	a water trough.
8.	• Nitrogen	Describes uses
9.	• By planting trees/ by using charcoal saving stoves/ by putting out fire after cooking food.	Gives the ways fuel.
10.	• Melting of butter/ ice/ plastic/ evaporation of water to steam/ vapour/ freezing of water to ice/ condensation/ sublimation/ deposition/ earth quakes/ changes in weather.	Gives examples
11.	• Nagana	Describes goat
12.	• To enable the unborn baby grow inside her womb/ to repair the worn out tissues in her body.	Gives the impor the pregnant m
13.	• By binary fission	States the modi bacteria.
14.	• To kill germs.	Gives the reaso with soap.
15.	• By weeding/ spraying/ thinning/ watering/ applying fertilizers.	States ways of c in the garden.
16.	• Tethering method.	Discusses tethe grazing goats.
17.	• Ensures efficient use of pasture/ enables the growth of pasture in other areas/ it controls over grazing/ manure is evenly distributed on the farm/ it prevents animals damaging crops/ animals get the best pasture/ it does not require much attention.	
18.	• Kinetic energy	Describes forms
19.	• Morant hutch/ caged hutch/ traditional hutch	energy.

20.	• It results to formation of new substance/ rusting is irreversible.
21.	• Total health for all/ all members in the community must participate in all activities/ health services should be affordable/ methods used to provide health care should be acceptable in the community.
22.	• Calcium/ phosphorus/ iodine/ magnesium/ iron/ potassium.
23.	• It does not spread from infected person to another.
24.	• embryo
25.	• For easy flow of urine outside/ for easy cleaning of the house.
26.	• Wheel barrow
27.	• By painting
28.	• Checking whether the pupils' nails are short/ checking whether children comb their hair/ checking whether clothes/ uniforms are clean/ checking whether the children's bodies are clean/ checking whether the children's teeth are brushed.
29.	• A queen bee lays eggs in the hive.
30.	• Food beliefs lead to malnutrition / nutritional deficiency diseases.
31.	• By carrying out cross breeding.
32.	• Sorting/ hand picking.
33.	• It helps them to monitor the child's growth rate/ it helps them to monitor rate/ it helps them to know the next vaccine to be given/ it helps to identify the vaccine already given/ it helps health workers to know the child's information.
34.	• Diarrhoea Dehydration Death
35.	• To carry out photosynthesis/ to make their own food.
36.	• Biological changes
37.	• Biological changes take place in living things.
38.	• In the stomach
39.	• They feed on digested food in human's body/ tape worm lead to stunted growth/ tape worms to body weakness.

40.	• Pays fees/ bills/ buys food.	Sta ho
41.	(a) Dogs, cats, goats, cows, pigs, sheep (b) (i) skin (ii) animal wastes.	De
42.	(a) Incomplete metamorphosis (b) grasshoppers/ termites/ bedbugs/ crickets (c) nymph	
43.	(a) (i) Bathing everyday/ washing hands before eating food/ brushing teeth every after a meal/ ironing clothes and beddings/ cutting short finger and toes nails (ii) Feeding on a balanced diet/ collecting and burning rubbish/ disposal of faeces and urine/ boiling water for drinking/ encouraging immunization of family members/ washing utensils/ scrubbing toilets. (b) Feeding on a balanced diet/ proper sanitation/ proper personal hygiene/ going for immunization/ going for medical checkups/ proper disposal of wastes/ washing hands and clothes/ covering cooked food.	De pe
44.	(a) (i) siting the bee hive (ii) Stocking a hive. (b) It should be away from people and animals/ it should be near a flowering plant/ the place should be noise free/ the place should be near the water source/ away from the road/ it should be free from bee enemies.	De: kee
45.	(a) rust (b) rusting (c) It makes the hoe blunt/ it changes and spoils the colour of a hoe/ it reduces the efficiency of a hoe/ it makes the hoe weak. (d) By painting/ coating/ by oiling moving parts of the machines/ by galvanizing/ by enameling	De: che
46.	(a) tiger/ aedes mosquito (b) shivering and chattering of teeth/ serious sweating/ rapid breathing and pulse rates. (c) Leads to anaemia/ miscarriage in women	
47.	(a) (i) X – lets in fresh air. (ii) Y – lets out warm air. (b) To prevent the user from getting burnt. (c) Metals are good conductors of heat.	De ho
48.	(a) Is the general cleanliness of the compound and things we use./ is the way of keeping the compound clean. (b) Sweeping rubbish in the compound/ proper disposal of human wastes/ proper disposal of rubbish/ slashing tall grass around the compound/ draining stagnant water/ smoking pit latrines/ burning rubbish. (c) rags/ soap/ brooms/ rake/ hoes/ dust bin/ spade wheel barrow/ drier/ slasher	De

49.	(a) (i) clay soil (ii) loam soil (b) living organisms/ moisture/ water/ humus (organic matter)/ air/ rock particles	Describe
50.	(a) Health education – provides information how to care for our health. (b) Sanitation – helps to prevent communicable intestinal diseases. (c) Oral and dental health care- helps to prevent teeth diseases. (d) Family planning – enables families to have few number of children.	Discuss
51.	(a) handle (b) bottle feeding. (c) When the mother is not around/ when the mother has AIDS/ when the mother has severe breast cancer/ in case the mother is dead/ when the mother's breasts cannot produce enough milk. (d) It enables babies feed even in absence of mothers/ it protects the babies from getting infections from their mother/ it enables babies of mothers with less milk to get extra food/ it enables a baby to feed even when a mother dies.	Describe
52.	(a) Open castration/ closed castration/ Use of a loop (rubber ring) (b) Castrated animals grow fat and faster/ castration prevents in-breeding/ prevent the spread of STDs/ it helps to make the male animal calm/ helps to improve on the quality of meat/ it prevents random mating/ the meat of male castrated animals is free of a bad dour.	Describe
53.	(a) (i) physical change (ii) chemical change (b) Washing the hair regularly/ combing the hair/ washing the under w short/ bathing daily/ keeping the pubic hair short/ girls should use doing regular physical exercises/ having proper personal hygiene.	
54.	(a) Density (b) Density = ? Mass = 20g Volume = 5cc Density = $\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$ $D = \frac{20g}{5cc}$ $D = 4g/cc$	Calculate
55.	(a) (i) A – Incisor teeth/ Incisors (ii) B – Canine teeth / Canines (b) They are used for chewing food. (c) Brushing teeth every after meal/ by dental flossing/ eat a balanced diet/ rinse your mouth after brushing teeth/ avoid opening bottles using teeth/ avoid eating too much sweets.	Describe



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1. This paper has two sections: A and B. Section A has 40 questions (40 Marks) and Section B has 15 questions. (60 Marks)
2. Answer ALL questions. All answers to both sections A and B must be written in the spaces provided.
3. All answers must be written using a blue or black ball point pen or ink. Any work written in pencil will not be marked.
4. Unnecessary changes in your work and handwriting that cannot be read easily may lead to loss of marks.
5. Do not fill anything in the table indicated
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QUESTION NUMBER	MARKS ATTAINED	INITIALS
1 - 10		
11 - 20		
21 - 30		
31 - 40		
41 - 43		
44 - 46		
47 - 49		
50 - 52		
53 - 55		
TOTAL		

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