



PROSPER EDUCATIONAL CONCERN

END OF TERM I ASSESSMENT 2024

PRIMARY FIVE

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

TIME ALLOWED: 2HRS:15 MINUTES

NAME:

SCHOOL NAME:

DISTRICT NAME:

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. The paper has two sections A&B
Section A has 40 short Questions (40 marks)
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 fountain pen.
Diagrams should be drawn in pencil.
4. Unnecessary changes of work may lead to loss of marks.
5. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss of marks
6. Do not fill any thing in the boxes shown "for Examiners' use only" and those inside the Question paper.

For Examiners' Use Only		
PAGES	Marks	SIGN
Page - 1		
Page - 2		
Page - 3		
Page - 4		
Page - 5		
Page - 6		
Page - 7		
TOTAL		

SECTION A (40 marks)

1. How do we call the birds kept at home?

2. State **one** use of feathers to birds.

3. Write **one** unit used in measurements.

4. How is a queen bee useful in a bee hive?

5. Mention **one** type of digestion.

6. Name **one** plant process that uses oxygen to take place.

7. Give **one** way of preserving meat.

8. Give any **one** characteristic of insect pollinated flowers.

9. What name is given to the chicken kept for meat production?

10. How do we call the larva stage of a bee?

11. State any **one** way water sources can be contaminated.

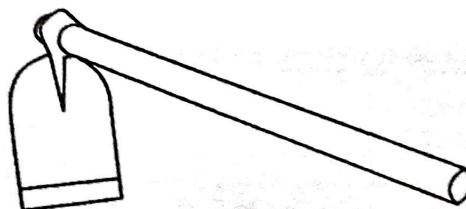
12. What is **apiary**?

13. Name any **one** requirement needed for harvesting honey.

14. Write **one** fuel used to cook porridge at school.

15. State any **one** difference between plants and animals.

16. Name one crop that can be harvested using the garden tool below.



17. Give any **one** object that can float on water.

18. Mention **one** way of keeping latrines clean at home.

19. Why do farmers prefer rearing local breeds of chicken than exotic breeds?

20. How are worker bees able to collect pollen from flowers?

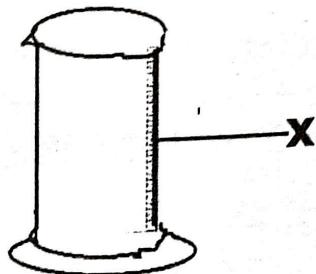
21. Write **UNEPI** in full.

22. State **one** type of immunity you know.

23. Name the container where vaccines are kept.

24. Which part of an egg provides the embryo with proteins and fats?

25. Name the measuring object marked by letter X.



26. What type of soil allows water to pass through easily?

27. Why is breast milk the best food for babies?

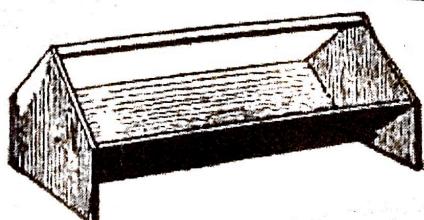
28. In which **one** way are health cards important to people?

29. Name **one** type of vaccine.

30. What type of digestion involves the use of enzymes?

31. Which food value do people obtain from eating honey?

32. What name is given to the small stones found in the gizzard?



33. Name the farm requirement drawn above.

Which insect pollinates flowers at night?

35. Give the meaning of **seed dormancy**.

36. In which **one** way can one avoid night blindness?

37. Name the vector that spreads trachoma.

38. Mention the poultry vice that can be controlled by debeaking.

39. Of what importance is a spur to a cock?

40. Write **one** agent of soil erosion.

SECTION B

41. Name the digestive juices produced by the following body organs.

a) **Salivary gland** _____

b) **Liver** _____

c) **pancreas** _____

d) **Stomach walls** _____

42. Give the meaning of the term **poultry vices**.

b) Give any **one** cause of poultry vices.

c) Mention any **two** ways poultry farmers control vices on a farm.

i). _____

ii). _____

43. **Use the list of food stuffs given below to answer the questions that follow.**

Beans

Rice

Cabbage

Milk

Oranges.

a) Give **two** food stuffs that are sources of proteins.

i). _____

ii). _____

b) How are cabbages useful in one's diet?

c) Why would you regard a list of food stuffs shown above as a balanced diet?

44. Name **two** types of soil erosion.

- i). _____
ii). _____

b) How do trees help to control soil erosion?

c) How does the cutting of trees in an area lead to soil erosion?

45. Match the diseases to the type of vaccine administered.

A

BCG

DPT

TT

Hep B

B

tuberculosis

Hepatitis B

Diphtheria

Tetanus

46. Give the meaning of the term **immunity**.

b) Write **one** importance of immunity.

c) State any **two** ways a child can acquire natural immunity.

- i). _____
ii). _____

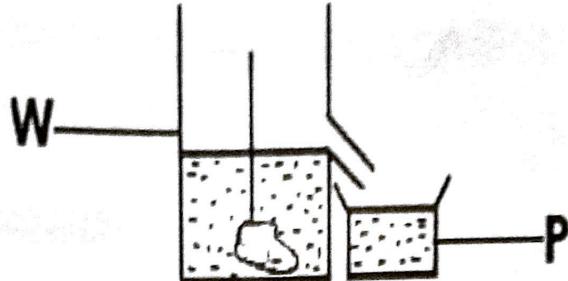
47. What is **swarming**?

b) State **two** reasons why bees swarm.

- i). _____
ii). _____

c) Write **one** importance of bees to people.

48. Study the experiment below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the experiment drawn above.

b) What is the volume of the stone?

c) Name the container labeled **W** and **P**.

i). **W** _____

ii). **P** _____

49. In which part of plant does photosynthesis mainly take place?

b) Name **two** conditions which enable photosynthesis to take place.

i). _____

ii). _____

c) Give the difference between photosynthesis and transpiration.

50. Give any **two** systems of keeping poultry.

i). _____

ii). _____

b) Mention any **two** requirements a farmer needs to start a poultry farm.

i). _____

ii). _____

51. Name any **two** examples of crops which are first planted in a nursery bed.

i). _____

ii). _____

b) State any **two** activities crop farmers do to crops while still in a nursery bed.

i). _____

ii). _____

52. Name the **two** types of leaves.

i). _____

ii). _____

b) Mention **one** use of leaves to

i). **People**

ii). **Plants**

53. Write the component of air needed by a seed to germinate.

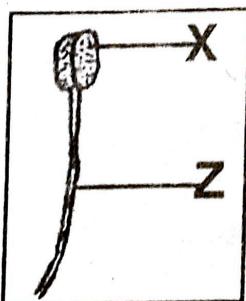
b) **Name the type of germination where**

i). Cotyledons remain under the ground.

ii). Cotyledons come out of the ground

c) Mention **one** condition that can make a seed fail to germinate.

54. Use the diagram to answer the questions that follow.



a) What part of a flower is drawn above?

b) Name the part marked with letter **Z**.

c) How is part marked **X** important to a flower?

d) What name is given to the male cells of a plant?

55. What are **weeds**?

b) Give any **one** example of weeds in a garden.

c) Write **two** ways how crop farmers control weeds in their gardens?

i).

ii).

47.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swarming is the movement of bees in large numbers from one bee hive to another
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the hive is leaking / When a new queen is born. • Direct sunlight in the hive / When there is bad smell near the bee hive. • Overcrowding in the hive / When the bee hive is attacked by enemies. • Death of the queen bee. / When there is shortage of food.
	c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bees provide honey to people / Bees provide bee wax to people/ Bees pollinate people's crops.
48.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement method.
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The volume of the stone is equal to the volume of water in container P.
	c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P- Measuring cylinder. • W – over flow can/Eureka can
49.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaf
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water/Carbon dioxide/Chlorophyll/Sunlight.
	c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants make their own food while transpiration is where plants lose water in form of water vapour to the atmosphere through stomata.
50.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free range system/ fold pen system / Deep litter system/ Deep litter system/ Cage/ Battery system.
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land/ capital/ labour/ market/ water
51.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabbage/ tomatoes/ egg plant/ green paper/ rice.
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying the crops/ watering crops/ hardening off.
52.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple leaves/ compound leaves.
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i). People -some leaves are eaten as food. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some leaves are used as herbal medicine - Some are used to mulch their gardens. ii). Plants - carry out photosynthesis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some leaves are used for plant propagation. -Have stomata for breathing/ Some leaves store food for the plants.
53.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxygen
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) hypogeal germination ii) Epigeal germination.
	c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard seed coat, holes in a seed/ broken seed.
54.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stamen
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filament
	c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X produces pollen grains
	d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollen grains
55.	a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeds are un wanted plants in an area.
	b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black jack/ wandering Jew/ Dandelion / Spear grass/ Elephant grass.
	c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding/ spraying using herbicides/ By uprooting

End