

TERM ONE

TOPIC 1: KEEPING POULTRY AND BEES

1. How is poultry different from poultry keeping?

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

Fowls

(a) Cockerels

Incubation

(b) Brooding

3. Which part of a cock is used for making props?

4. Give any **two** types of poultry.

(i) _____

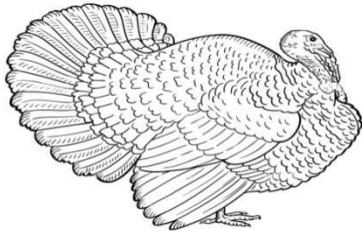
(ii) _____

5. Give **two** reasons why do farmers rear poultry?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Name the poultry shown below.



Why do some people keep the poultry above?

1. How are the following parts important on a bird?

(a) beak _____

(b) spur _____

(c) claws _____

(d) nostrils _____

2. How important is the beak of a cock during reproduction?

3. Name the type of feathers that enable a bird to fly.

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

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. How are feathers able to keep the body of a bird warm?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. How do poultry help in prevention of deficiency diseases?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. How can a farmer make best use of droppings from his/her poultry?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

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



(a) What type of feather is the one above?

(b) Name the parts labeled:

A _____ C _____

B _____ D _____

(c) What name is given to the space between vanes in a feather? _____

(d) Which part of a rabbit works like feathers on birds?

1. what do you understand by type of chicken?

2. Name the **two** types of chicken

(i)

(ii)

3. What do you understand by the following terms?

Layers

Broilers

(a) Dual purpose chicken

4. Give one example of each of the following types of chicken.

(a) Layers

(b) Broilers

(c) Dual purpose chicken

5. Give any **two** structural differences between a cock and a hen.

(i)

(ii)

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

(a) Exotic breeds

(i)

(ii)

(b) Indigenous breeds

(i)

(ii)

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

8. State any two advantages of keeping exotic breeds of poultry over local breeds?

(i)

(ii)

1. State any **two** characteristics of local breeds.

(i)

(ii) _____

2. Mention any **two** advantages of indigenous breeds of chicken.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Give any **two** disadvantages of keeping local breeds of chicken.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Give **two** ways how Lujino can improve on the local breeds of chicken in his farm.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Write **two** advantages of cross-breeding.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Mention any **two** characteristics of exotic breeds of chicken.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. State any **two** advantages of keeping Exotic breeds of chicken.

(i) _____

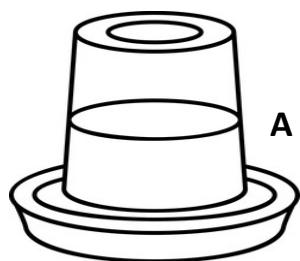
(ii) _____

8. Suggest **two** common disadvantages of exotic breeds of chicken.

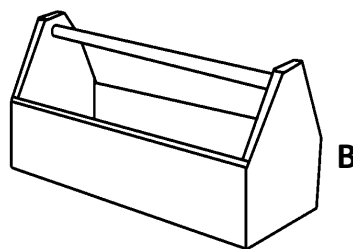
(i) _____

(ii) _____

The diagrams below are from poultry feeding room. Use them to answer questions that follow.



A



B

Name the farm equipment represented by the letter.

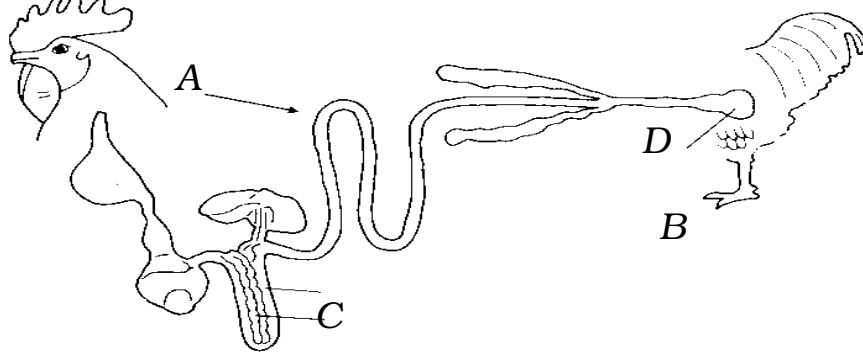
(i) **A** _____

(ii) **B** _____

How important is the farm equipment represented by letter **B** to the poultry birds?

Why are poultry farmers advised to use equipment **B** instead of a basin?

1. Drawn below is a digestive system of a domestic bird. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the parts labeled:

- (i) A _____
(ii) B _____
(iii) C _____
(iv) D _____

(b) State the importance of part B during digestion in domestic birds.

(c) Why are grits mixed in poultry feeds?

(d) Where does digestion of food end in the digestive system of a bird?

(e) Where does absorption of water take place in the digestive system of a bird?

(f) If part A was of a human being, what digestive juice would its walls produce?

1. What is incubation?

2. Mention **two** types of incubation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. What is natural incubation?

4. State any **two** advantages of natural incubation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Mention **two** disadvantages of natural incubation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. What do you understand by the word artificial incubation?

7. Give any **two** advantages of artificial incubation.

(i) _____

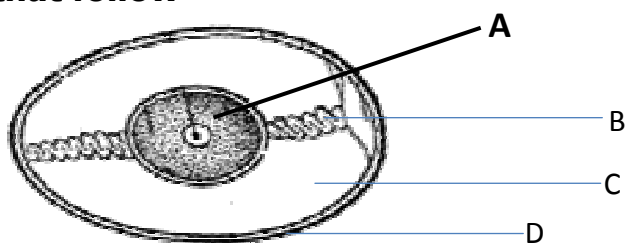
(ii) _____

8. State any **two** favourable conditions for eggs to hatch.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Drawn below is a diagram of an egg. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow



(a) Name the parts:

(i) D : _____

(ii) B _____

(iii) C _____

(b) State the importance of part **D**.

(c) What food substances are found in part **B**?

(d) What does part **A** develop into after fertilization?

(e) Why is part **E** porous?

(f) How is part **B** important in an egg?

1. What is the incubation period for the following birds?

Chicken

a) Ducks

b) Turkeys

c) Pigeons

2. What name is given to the young ones of the following birds:

a) Chicken: _____

c) Pigeons: _____

b) Duck: _____

d) Turkey: _____

3. How is natural brooding different from artificial brooding?

4. Why is natural brooding not preferred by most business poultry farmers in Uganda?

5. Name **two** types of brooders.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. State any **two** advantages of using artificial brooding.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Mention **two** advantages of free-range system.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State **two** disadvantages of free-range system

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Name the system of keeping poultry where a limited number of birds are kept in a small moveable house called a fold.

4. Mention **two** advantages of the pen system.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Give any **two** disadvantages of the pen system.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. What is deep litter system in keeping poultry?

7. State **two** advantages of the deep litter system

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Mention any **two** disadvantages of deep litter system

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. How does litter provides warmth in a poultry house?

1. Mention any **two** poultry vices.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Why is it dangerous to leave broken eggs near nesting places for layers?

3. Why is important to hang green vegetables in a poultry house?

4. How can a farmer using deep litter system provide exercise to his/her birds?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. How is Debeaking an important management practice to a poultry farmer?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What are parasites?

2. State any **two** examples of internal parasites in poultry.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Suggest any **two** signs of worms in birds.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. How best can poultry farmers control intestinal worms in their poultry?

5. Mention any **two** examples of ecto- parasites in domestic birds.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. State any **two** types of parasites.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Mention any **two** ways of controlling ecto -parasites like worms.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Write any **two** methods of deworming animals.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

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

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Name any **two** diseases of poultry that are caused by the following germs;

(a) Virus

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Bacteria

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State any **two** ways of controlling diseases in poultry.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Why are viral diseases more troublesome than bacterial diseases?

4. What is the most common way of preventing viral diseases in poultry?

5. Explain the following terms: -

Debeaking:

(a) Deworming:

(b) Culling:

6. Give any **two** factors that can make a poultry farmer to cull his/her poultry.

(i)

(ii)

1. What are farm records?

2. Give **two** reasons why poultry farmers keep records on their farms.

(i)

(ii)

3. Mention any **two** types of farm records found in the poultry farm.

(i)

(ii)

4. What is apiculture?

5. What do you understand by:

(i) an apiary

(ii) Hiving

(iii) a colony

(iv) marital flight

(v) social bees

6. Why are honey bees referred to as social insects?

7. What are solitary bees?

8. State any **one** example of solitary bees

9. Mention any **two** examples of social insects

(i) _____

(ii) _____

10. State **two** examples of solitary insects

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. State **two** characteristics of a queen bee.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Give the main function of the queen bee in the hive.

3. Write down **two** characteristics of a drone bee.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. State the function of a drone bee.

5. Why does the drone bee die after the wedding flight?

6. Give **two** characteristics of the worker bees.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Mention **two** roles of the worker bees

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What is swarming?

2. Mention **two** reasons why bees swarm.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Name the type of metamorphosis which bees undergo.

4. Mention **two** types of bee hives.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State **one** advantage of local bee hive

6. Give **two** disadvantages of local bee hive

(i) _____

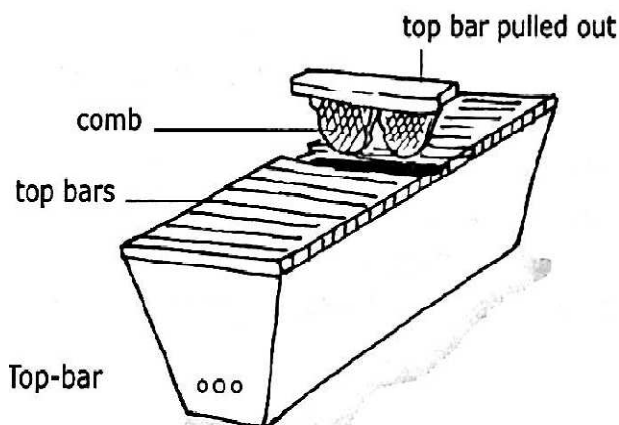
(ii) _____

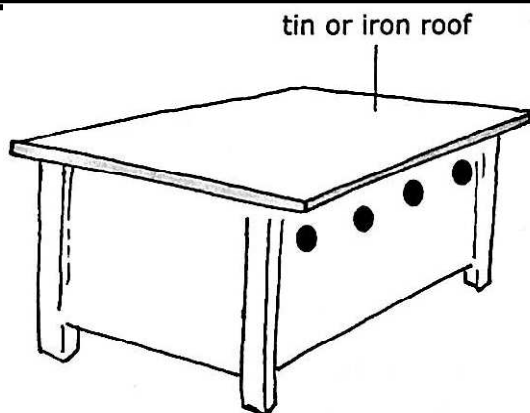
7. Name the part of a modern bee hive which prevents honey from getting contaminated.

8. Mention **two** advantages of a top bar hive.

(i) _____

(ii) _____





1. State **two** requirements for starting a colony.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. What do you understand by stocking a hive?

3. What do you understand by extracting honey?

4. State **two** factors to be considered when harvesting honey.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. What is the best time of the day for harvesting honey?

6. Mention any **two** equipment for harvesting honey

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. State any **two** bee products

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Which food value do you mostly have from eating honey?

1. State any **two** importance of honey to man.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Mention any **two** industrial uses of honey.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Give any **two** importance of bee wax to man.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Apart from bees, mention any **one** insect which pollinate flowers.

4. Write down **two** advantages of keeping bees.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Define the word **bee pests**?

2. State any **two** examples of bee pests.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Mention any **two** diseases of bees.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. State any **two** examples of insects which are enemies to bees.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Write down any **two** ways how we can prevent enemies from destroying bees.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

THEME: MATTER AND ENERGY

TOPIC 2: MEASUREMENT

1) Draw the line segments of different length.

a) 4cm

b) 6cm

c) 8cm

d) 14cm

2) Define the following terms:

a) Measurement

b) Mass

c) Gravity

d) Length

3) State **two** instruments used for measuring length.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What is an area?

2. Of the two: length and width, which one in triangle is :

a) the longer ?

b) the shorter?

3. Name the shape which has all the sides equal.

4. What is volume?

5. State the main difference between regular objects and irregular objects.

6. What is displacement method?

7. Name any **two** instruments used to measure the volume of irregular objects.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Why do we use the displacement method to find the volume of stone?

9. When is displacement method used?

1. What do you understand by the term "weight?"

2. State the standard unit for measuring weight.

3. What is mass?

4. What term is used to mean the quantity of matter contained in a body?

5. State any **two** machines used to measure weight and mass.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Mention any **two** differences between weight and mass.

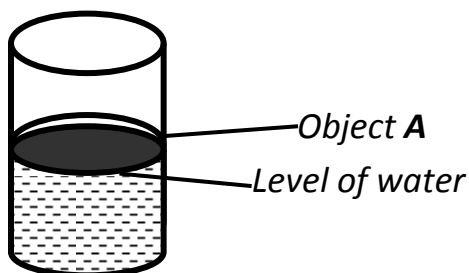
(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What is floating?

2. Why do objects float on top of water?

3. The diagram below is of a sponge dropped in water. Use it to answer questions that follow.



4. Why does object **A** float on water?

5. Mention any **two** examples of floating objects.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. What are sinking objects?

7. Mention any **two** examples of sinking objects.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. What is density?

TOPIC III: IMMUNITY AND IMMUNISATION

THEME: THE HUMAN HEALTH

1. Define the following terms:

Immunization _____

Immunity _____

2. Mention any **two** types of immunity.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Name the type of immunity that a person gets without introduction of vaccines.

4. How does baby get immunity?

5. **State any two ways in which natural immunity is acquired.**

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. The medical substances which are introduced into the body to produce antibodies against certain diseases are called?

7. Give any **two** ways vaccines can be administered in to the body.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Mention any **two** types of vaccines

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Outline **two** importance of immunity to our body.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. State **two** examples of childhood immunisable diseases.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
2. Apart from mad dogs, state any other two animals that can spread rabies.
- _____
- _____
3. Name the immunisable disease which attacks the lungs, bones, joints and the brain
- _____
- _____
4. State **two** signs of tuberculosis in a child.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
5. Mention any **two** symptoms of tuberculosis.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
6. Suggest **two** ways of preventing tuberculosis.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
1. State **two** signs of Measles.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
2. Suggest **two** symptoms of Measles
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
3. Mention **two** ways of preventing and controlling Measles.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
4. Name the respiratory disease caused by Bordetella Pertussis.
- _____
- _____
5. Okello's little baby has these signs of illness
- ✓ Swollen neck
 - ✓ Sore throat
6. Name the disease the child is suffering from.
- _____
- _____
7. Name the vaccine used for preventing the above disease.
- _____
- _____

8. Apart from using vaccine stated above, mention any other one way of preventing the disease above.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. State **two** immunisable diseases caused by bacteria

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State **two** signs of tetanus

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Why is DPT vaccine called a triple vaccine?

4. Write DPT in full.

5. Name the immunisable disease caused by poliovirus.

6. Mention any two diseases spread through drinking or eating contaminated water and food

7. State **two** signs and symptoms of polio

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Suggest **two** ways of preventing polio

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Name the immunisable disease which affects the liver.

2. State **two** examples of fluid through which the above disease is contacted.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Mention any two symptoms of Hepatitis B

4. State two signs of Hepatitis B

5. Write down two immunisable diseases which cannot be treated

6. How is polio vaccine administered?

7. Name the vaccine given to babies at the age of 9 months.

8. Give **two** diseases prevented by administering DPT vaccine.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Write C H C in full.

2. Mention any **two** information found on the child health card.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. State **one** importance of the following information found on the child health card.

a) Vaccine received and date

b) Birth order

c) Child's name

4. State **two** importance of immunization cards to:

a) Parents

(i) _____

(ii) _____

b) To health officers

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Suggest **two** roles of individual families and communities in immunization

a) Individuals

(i) _____

- (ii) _____
- b) Family
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- c) Community
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
6. Give any **two** common immunization centres in our communities
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____

TOPIC 4: THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1. Define digestion.
- _____
- _____
2. State any **two** types of digestion.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
3. Name the type of digestion where food is broken down into small particles by help of teeth.
- _____
- _____
4. Which type of digestion requires enzymes in order to take place?
- _____
- _____
5. State any **two** characteristics of enzymes.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
6. Mention any **one** example of enzymes in the mouth.
- _____
- _____
7. Name the enzyme that breaks down fats to fatty acids and glycerol.
- _____
- _____
8. Mention any **two** examples of enzymes in the ileum.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
1. Name the part of the digestive system where digestion of food
- Begins _____
- Ends _____

2. State any **two** importance of saliva during the process of digestion.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** importance of tongue during the process of digestion
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
4. Name the process by which food passed through the gullet.
- _____
- _____
5. Name the part of digestive system where Hydrochloric acid kills most of the germs taken by the food.
- _____
- _____
6. Name the first section of the small intestine.
- _____
- _____
7. How are the small intestines adapted to its function?
- _____
- _____
8. Name the part of digestive system where water and mineral salts are absorbed
- _____
- _____
1. State **two** disorders of the digestive system
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
2. Byamugisha took his son to the hospital and the doctor told him that his son was suffering from constipation.
- a) Define Constipation.
- _____
- _____
- b) Suggest **two** causes of constipation to Byamugisha's son.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- c) Mention **two** ways Byamugisha can prevent the above digestive disorder in his children
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
3. What is indigestion?

4. Mention **two** causes of indigestion.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State any **two** symptoms of indigestion in an adult.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Suggest **two** measures of preventing indigestion.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. State any **two** causes of vomiting.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Name the disease which leads to swelling of the appendix

2. Mention **two** vectors that spread cholera to people

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Suggest **two** ways of controlling cholera

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Mention **two** diseases caused by drinking contaminated water and eating dirty food

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State **two** symptoms of typhoid

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Name the disease characterized by frequent passing out of watery stool with blood stains.

7. State two ways we can control dysentery.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Mention **two** dangers of dysentery

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

9. Suggest two ways of caring for the alimentary canal

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

TERM II TOPICAL REVISION WORK 2023

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

TOPIC: SOIL

1. What is soil?

2. State **two** ways in which soil is formed.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

3. Define weathering.

4. Give any **two** types of soil.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

5. State any **two** reasons why clay soil is not good for crop growing.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

6. Mention any **two** reasons why clay soil is good for modeling .

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

7. State any **two** importance of clay soil.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

8. Which type of soil is good for making tiles for roofing?

1. Which type of soil has rough and large particle?

2. State **one** use of soil to earthworms.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

3. Mention **two** importance of types of soil to man.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Give any **two** ways in which plants depend on soil.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Name the best soil for growing crops.

6. State any **two** ways in which soil is important to insects.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What is soil?

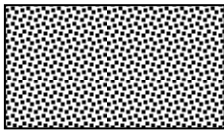
2. Mention three components of soil.

(i) _____

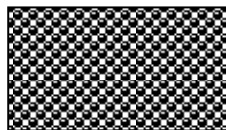
(ii) _____

(iii) _____

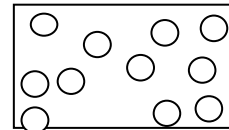
3. a) Name the types of soil shown below.



A



B



C

(i) A _____

(ii) B _____

(iii) C _____

4. Which type of soil is best for making glasses?

5. Samuel, a P.3 child was told to model a pot. Where is he most likely to get the type of soil he is to use for modeling?

6. How is soil useful to plants?

7. Explain why sandy soil cannot retain water like clay soil.

8. What term is used to mean the tendency of water to rise through small narrow spaces?

9. Why is sandy soil not good for crop growing?

10. Why do sandy soil have very little plant nutrients?

1. State any **two** components of the soil.

(i)

(ii)

2. Define the word **soil aeration**.

3. What is perspiration?

4. State **two** importance of water in the soil.

(i)

(ii)

5. Mention **two** reasons why humus is important in the soil.

(i)

(ii)

6. What is the difference between soil micro organisms and soil macro organisms?

7. Mention any **two** examples of soil micro organisms.

(i)

(ii)

4. Give any **two** examples of macro organisms found in the soil.

(i)

(ii)

1. In one sentence show that you understand the following terms;

(a) Capillarity

(b) Drainage

2. Why is sand soil not the best for crop growing?

3. Name the bacteria that fix nitrogen in the soil.

4. Outline any **two** properties of soil.

(i)

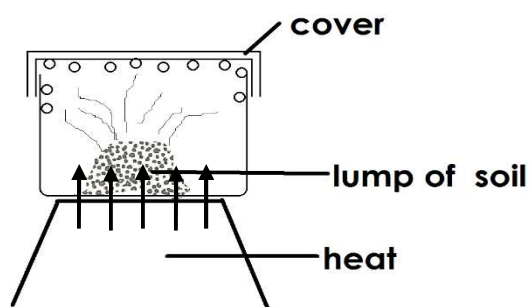
(ii)

5. Why do you think earth worms come out of the soil after raining?

6. Why are farmer advised not to kill earth worms?

7. How do nitrogen fixing bacteria improve on soil fertility?

The diagram below shows soil being heated. Use it to answer question 16.



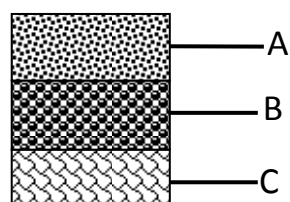
1. What is soil profile?

2. Mention any **two** areas where we can clearly see soil profile.

(i)

(ii)

3. **Below is the illustration of the layers of the soil**



a) How important is the layer marked A to the farmer's crops?

b) Mention any other **one** importance of the top most layers.

c) Name the layer of the soil marked **C**.

4. Briefly explain the following terms.

a) Soil structure

b) Soil sampling

c) Soil exhaustion

1. What is soil erosion?

2. Mention any **two** agents of soil erosion.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. List down at least **two** causes of soil erosion.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. State **two** types of soil erosion.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. How are animals responsible for soil erosion?

1. State **two** methods of conserving the soil.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State **two** advantages of terracing

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. What is the difference between Afforestation and re-afforestation

4. In which way does cover cropping prevent soil erosion?

5. Suggest way in which inter-cropping reduces soil erosion.

6. State any **two** examples of cover crops.

(i)

(ii)

7. State **two** advantages of mulching.

(i)

(ii)

8. Mention any **two** disadvantages of mulching.

(i)

(ii)

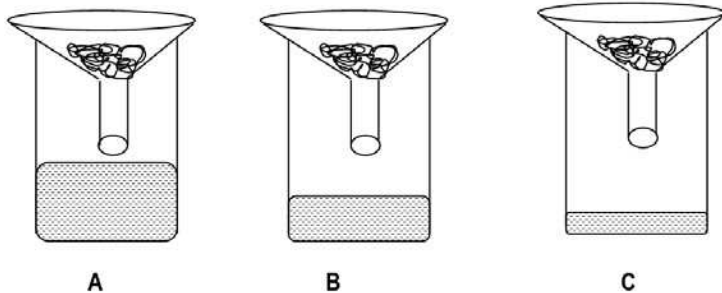
Define the term agro – forestry.

9. State **two** advantages of agro – forestry.

(i)

(ii)

Use the diagrams below about soil and answer questions that follow.



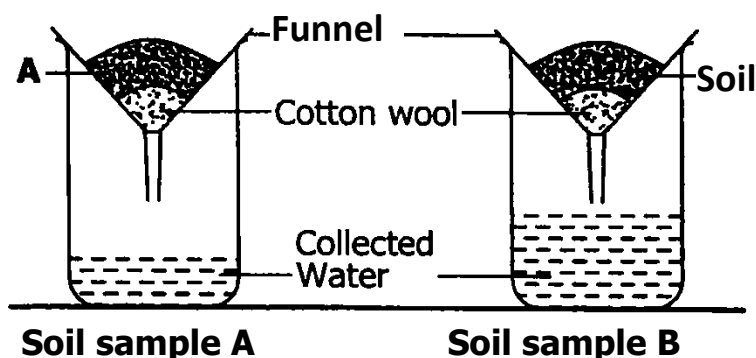
1. Name the type of soil marked

a. Soil B

b. Soil C

2. What experiment are the above diagrams representing?

41. The diagram below shows an experiment carried out on two equal amounts of soil samples A and B. Equal amount of water was poured on the soil samples. The water that passed through the soil samples after ten minutes was collected in containers of the same size as shown. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) What property of soil was being studied in the experiment?

b) State the function of the cotton wool in the experiment above.

c) Given that the **two** soil samples were from sand and clay, which of the two samples was clay?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

d) Give any one reason for your answer in (c) above.

e) Through which soil did the water drain faster?

f) Give a reason for your answer.

g) Why do the **two** types of soil allow water to drain at different rates?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

h) Which type of soil has the highest rate of capillarity?

i) Why is layer marked X is the best for growing crops?

3. Define the following terms

a) Soil exhaustion

b) Soil conservation

c) soil structure

d) soil texture

4. (a) What is soil erosion?

(b) Outline any **two** agents of soil erosion.

(i)

(ii)

(c) Identify any **two** causes of soil erosion.

(i)

(ii)

5. Name any **two** types of soil erosion.

(i)

(ii)

6. Outline any **two** ways of controlling soil erosion in hilly areas

(i)

(ii)

1. Define soil exhaustion.

2. State any **two** causes of soil exhaustion.

(i)

(ii)

3. What is leaching?

4. Mention any **two** causes of leaching.

(i)

(ii) _____

5. State **two** ways how can we improve on the fertility of the soil.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Mention any **two** types of fertilizers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. What name is given to the fertilizers got from inorganic matter artificially?

3. Write these short forms in full.

NPK:

a) SSP:

4. Mention any **two** types of artificial fertilizers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State any **two** disadvantages of using artificial fertilizers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Mention any **two** reasons for using artificial fertilizers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Mention **two** ways of making the soil fertile.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Mention any **two** ways how soil loses its fertility

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Identify **two** ways how one can improve on soil fertility.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Suggest any **two** advantages of mulching.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Name **two** disadvantages of mulching.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. How does mulching controls soil erosion?

4. In which way can mulching keeps water in the soil?

5. What are fertilizers?

6. Mention any **two** natural fertilizers you know.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Outline any **two** advantages of using natural fertilizers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Suggest any **two** disadvantages of natural fertilizers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Write FYM in full.

1. What is compost manure?

2. State **two** materials used for making compost manure.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Mention **two** importance of compost manure.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Give any **two** advantages of compost manure.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State any **two** disadvantages of compost manure.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Why it is hard to tell which nutrients is present in the compost manure?

2. Why should water be added to the compost heap?

1. What is green manure?

2. Why legumes are widely used in making green manure?

3. State any **two** advantages of green manure.

(i)

(ii)

1. Give any **two** disadvantages of green manure

(i)

(ii)

1. What is farm yard manure?

2. State **two** advantages of farm yard manure.

(i)

(ii)

3. Suggest any **two** disadvantages of green manure.

(i)

(ii)

4. Suggest **two** materials used to make compost manure.

(i)

(ii)

5. Why should water be added when making compost manure?

1. What are soil pollutants?

2. Give **two** examples of soil pollutants.

(i)

(ii)

1. What are soil barriers?

2. State any **two** examples of soil barriers.

(i)

(ii)

3. Define soil conservation.

4. State any **two** ways of conserving soil erosion.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Mention any **two** importance of soil conservation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

TOPIC 2: MATTER AND ENERGY

TOPIC 6: HEAT ENERGY

1. Define the following terms:

a) energy

b) matter

b) Volume

d) Molecules

2. Mention any **two** forces that hold molecules together.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. What is?

a) cohesion force

b) adhesion force

c) atoms

1) State **two** properties of matter

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2) State **two** examples of liquids.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____
- 3) Cite **two** characteristics of liquids.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 4) What are gases?

- 4) State **two** examples of gases.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 5) State **two** characteristics of gases.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 6) State the process by which heat travels through gases.

- 7) State **two** examples of solids.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 8) State the process by which heat travels through solid state.

- 1) State **two** forms of energy.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 2) Mention any **two** types of energy.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 3) Define potential energy.

- 4) State any **two** examples of potential energy.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 5) Define kinetic energy.

- 6) Mention any **two** examples of kinetic energy.
(i) _____

(ii) _____

7) Okello carried baby Tumusiime on the back and kept walking around soothing him. What type of energy was possessed by:

a) Okello?

b) Baby Tumusiime?

1) Name the form of energy that increases temperature of an object.

2) Mention the instrument used for measuring heat.

3) How is the use of calorimeter different from that of a thermometer?

4) State **two** types of sources of heat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5) Give any **two** examples of natural sources of heat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4) Why is friction referred to as the natural source of heat?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

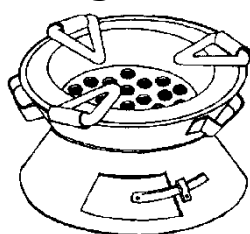
5) Draw and name any **two** examples of artificial sources of heat.

6) Give any **two** uses of heat to man.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Study the diagram below and use it to answer questions 9.

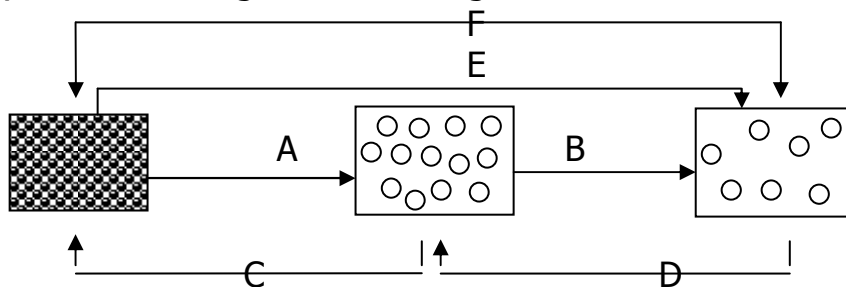


a) Name the form of energy obtained from the charcoal stove when in use.

b) How does the heat from the charcoal stove able to reach Tom who is one metre away?

1) What is matter?

2) Below is a diagram of a change in the state of matter.



3) State any **two** effects of heat on :

a) Solid

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

b) Liquid

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

4) What causes rise in temperature of an object?

5) Why is freezing referred to as exothermic process?

6) Mention any **two** examples of endothermic process in the environment.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

7) What is evaporation?

8) State the physical change of an object from solid to gas.

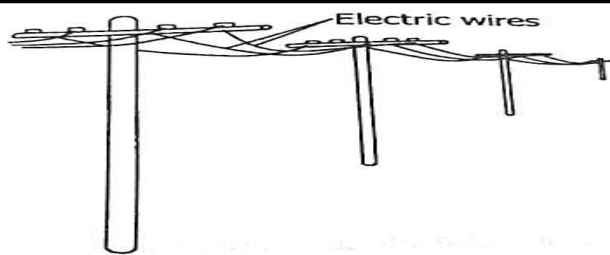
1) What do you understand by the term bimetallic strip?

2) What is a thermostat?

3) Mention any **two** things that use the thermostat.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

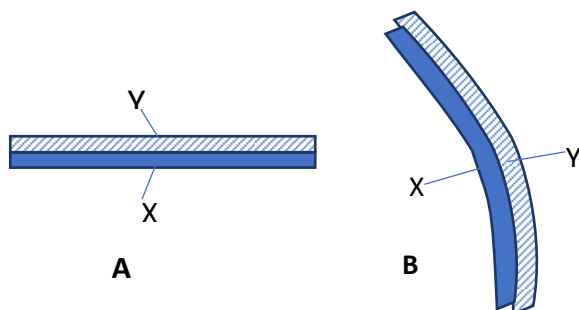
4) **The diagram below shows electric wires under a certain weather condition. Study it and answer questions below.**



a) In which kind of weather condition do the electric wires appear as shown above?

b) Why do the electric wires appear as shown above?

5) The diagram below shows a metallic rod made of two different metal X and Y bound together as shown in A. when heated, the rod bends as shown in B. use the diagram to answer questions below



a) Which of the metal expands faster, X or Y?

b) Give a reason for your answer in 25.

6) State **one** importance of a bimetallic strip.

(i)

(ii)

2) Why are gaps left between railways during construction?

3) What would happen if gaps were not left between rails during construction?

4) Why are gaps left between electric wires during construction?

5) State any **one** impact of heat on the eggs.

6) What would happen to the wires when tied tightly fixed on the poles?

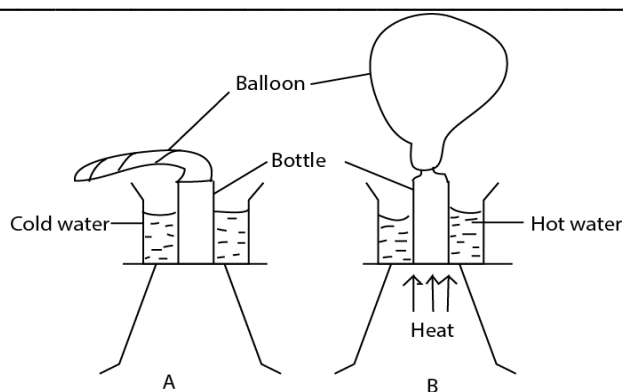
7) What happens to electric wires on the following

a. Cold days.

Hot days.

1) What happens to ice when heated?

2) When ice melts, volume decreases, the density increases and the mass remain the same. State the reason.



3) Why does a bulb swell out as shown in B?

4) Suggest what you think the experiment is intended to show?

5) State what will happen to gases when:-

a). Heated?

b). Cooled?

6) Why does the balloon expand after being heated?

7) State any **two** effects of heat on liquids.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

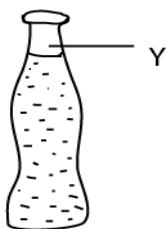
8) State **two** effects of freezing of liquids

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9) Why is space left while bottling drinks like Mirinda soda?

The diagram below is of a sealed soda bottle. Use it to answer questions 3 and 4.



10) Why was the space labeled Y left in the bottle?

11) Name the gas that bubbles out when the soda is opened.

12) Apart from light, carbon dioxide and water, what else does a leaf need to accumulate food?

13) Why is carbon dioxide packed in bottled drinks like soda?

14) Which substances can directly change from solid to gas?

15) Mention **two** examples of sublimates

(i) _____

(ii) _____

- 1) Define the term temperature.

- 2) State the standard units for measuring temperature.

- 3) Name the instrument used to measure temperature.

- 4 Name the thermometer used for measuring the temperature of the air

- 5) State the main use of a clinical thermometer to a nurse.

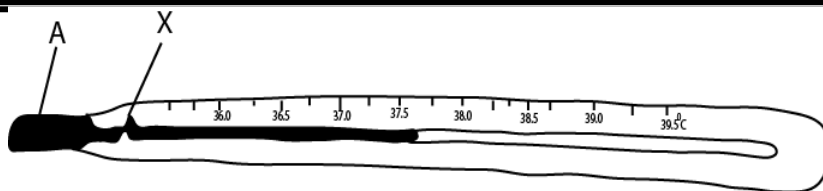
- 6) State **two** places where we can find clinical thermometer in daily life
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 7) Mention any **two** common sites on our bodies where a clinical thermometer can be placed while measuring the body temperature.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
- 8) State the reason why clinical thermometer is commonly placed under the arm pits.

- 9) What is the importance of glass envelope to a clinical thermometer?

- 10) Which part of the clinical thermometer:
 - a) store mercury?

 - b) prevents the back flow of mercury to the bulb before the actual temperature is taken?

1. The diagram below shows a common instrument. Use it to answer the questions (a) to (d).



(i) What is the use of the above instrument?

(ii) Name the liquid labelled **A**.

(iii) Why is the liquid named in (b) used in the instrument?

(iv) What is the importance of part marked **X**?

11) State any **two** liquids commonly used in thermometers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Name the thermometer that uses both mercury and alcohol.

2. State **two** differences between a clinical thermometer and maximum & minimum thermometer.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Name any **two** liquids used in Six's thermometer.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State **two** reasons why mercury is used in a thermometer

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Mention **two** reasons why water is not used in a clinical thermometer

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Why do doctors shake a clinical thermometer before using it on other patients?

5. State the main reason why a clinical thermometer is sterilized using surgical spirit.

8. State **two** advantages of using alcohol in a clinical thermometer.

- (i) _____
 (ii) _____

9. State any **two** types of temperature scales.

- (i) _____
 (ii) _____

CONVERSION OF FAHRENHEIT TO CELSIUS

Examples

Change 41°F to C°	Change 68°F to C°	Change 32°F to C°
$C^{\circ} = (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = (41 - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = (41^{\circ} - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 9 \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 1 \times 5$ $C^{\circ} = 5^{\circ}$	$C^{\circ} = (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = (68^{\circ} - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 36 \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 4 \times 5$ $C^{\circ} = 20^{\circ}$	$C^{\circ} = (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = (32^{\circ} - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 0 \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 0 \times 5$ $C^{\circ} = 0^{\circ}$
Change 59°F to C°	Change 77°F to C°	Change 95°F to C°
$C^{\circ} = (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = (59^{\circ} - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 27 \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 3 \times 5$ $C^{\circ} = 15^{\circ}$	$C^{\circ} = (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = (77^{\circ} - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 45 \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 5 \times 5$ $C^{\circ} = 25$	$C^{\circ} = (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = (95^{\circ} - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 63 \times \frac{5}{9}$ $C^{\circ} = 7 \times 5$ $C^{\circ} = 35^{\circ}$

ACTIVITY

Derived from the formula $\frac{100}{180} (F - 32) = ^{\circ}C$

$$\frac{5}{9} (F - 32) = ^{\circ}C$$

Change from Fahrenheit to Celsius

1. 68^{°C}
2. 32^{°C}
3. 41^{°C}
4. 77^{°C}

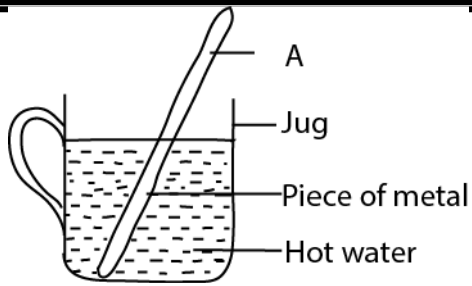
1) How does heat travels through

a) Solids _____

b) Liquids _____

c) Vacuum _____

d) **The diagram below shows a piece of metal dipped in a jug containing hot water. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**



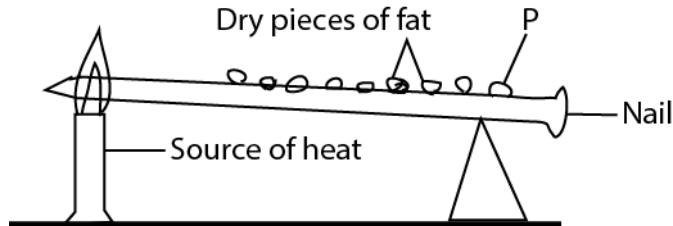
How does part **A** become hot yet it is not in hot water?

2) In which state of matter does Convection take place?

3) What name is given to a space without molecules?

4) State the importance of molecules in heat transfer.

5) **The diagram below is of an experiment performed by a p5 class. Study it and answer the questions that follow.**



(a) What is the experiment about?

(b) What is the importance of fats pieces in the experiment above?

(c) What will happen to piece **P** after sometimes?

(d) Give a reason for your answer in (c).

6) **In** which state of matter does heat travel?

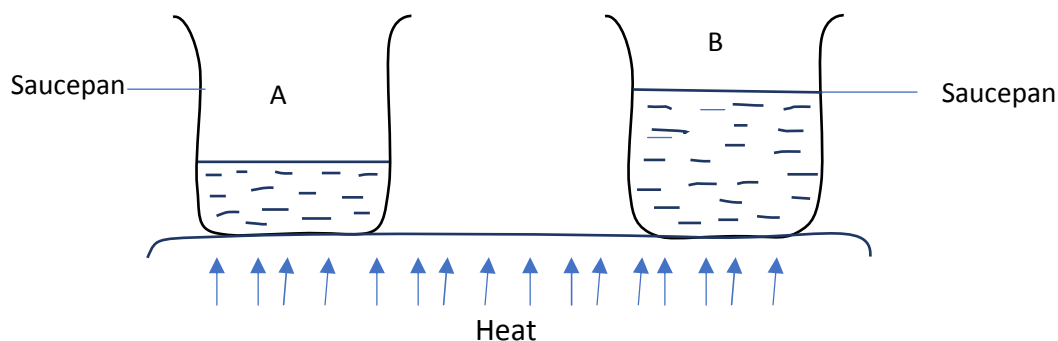
Fastest

a) State the reason to support your answer.

Slowest

State the reason to support your answer above.

- 7) **Two containers A and B containing some water as in the diagram below were heated.**



(a) In which container did water boil first?

(b) Explain your answer in (a) above.

(c) Why do you think water in container B will take some time to boil?

- 8) State any **two** importance of heat transfer by conduction.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

- 15) Mention any **two** importance of convection in our daily life

(i) _____

(ii) _____

- 1) Name the process by which heat passes through a vacuum.

- 2) How does a person standing in **Moyo** on sunny day receive heat from the sun?

3) State any **two** importance of heat transfer in the environment..

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4) What are reflectors?

5) State any **two** examples of reflectors.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6) What are absorbers as used in heat energy?

7) State any **two** examples of absorbers

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8) Why are most houses, vehicles and fridges in Uganda painted white?

9) If John washed a black and a white shirt and spread under sunshine.

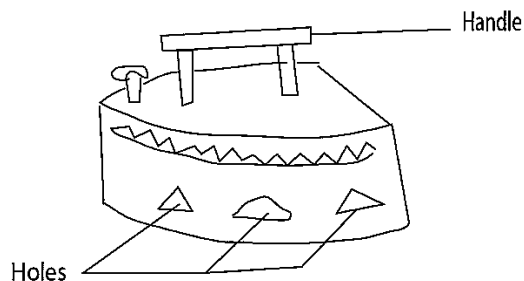
a) Which shirt would dry first?

b) State the reason to support your answer.

c) Which shirt would dry last?

d) State the reason to support your answer.

2. The diagram below shows a charcoal flat iron box.



(a) Why is the handle of the flat iron box made of wood?

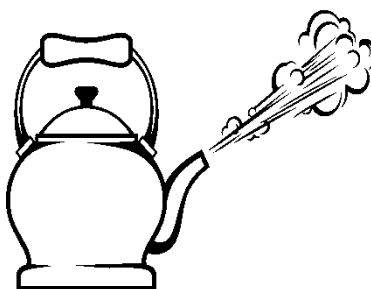
(b) State the main reason why the handle of the iron box is not made of metal.

(c) State **one** use of holes in that iron box.

(d) Mention one use of iron box at home.

(e) How does heat from the iron box reached the user's body?

Below is a diagram of a kitchen kettle. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



a) Why the handle of the kettle above is made of wooden material?

b) Of what importance is the kettle at home?

1) Which materials allow heat to pass through them easily?

2) State any **two** examples of good conductors of heat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3) What are insulators of heat?

4) Mention any **two** uses of conductors.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5) State any **two** examples of poor conductors of heat

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

6) State any **two** uses of Insulators

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

7) Why are handles of iron boxes made of wood, rubber or plastics?

8) State any **two** applications of reflectors in our daily life.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

9) State the reason why person wearing a black shirt feels hotter than a person wearing a white shirt on a hot day.

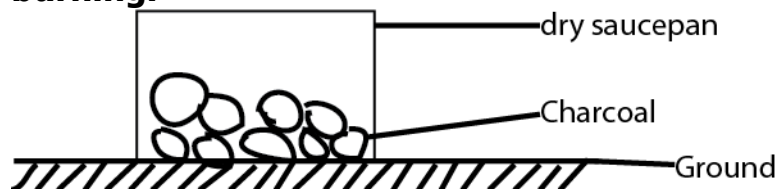
1. Of what importance is the thermos flask at home?

2. Why is a vacuum seal important in thermos flask?

3. What is the use of the cork on the vacuum flask?

4. Why are the walls of a vacuum flask double silvered?

1. **In the diagram below, burning charcoal was removed stove (sigiri) and it was covered by a dry saucepan as shown. After a short time, it stopped burning.**

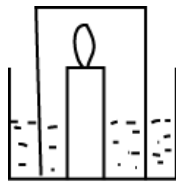


(a) What is the experiment about?

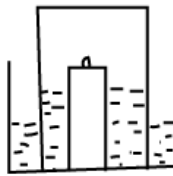
(b) Explain why the charcoal stopped burning when the saucepan was lowered on it.

(c) Apart from supporting burning, mention any **two** uses of oxygen

2. The diagram below shows two stages in an experiment. Use it to answer the questions that follow



A



B

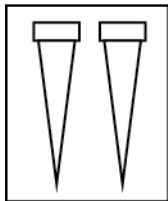
(a) Why did the candle flame go off in B?

(b) What happened there after?

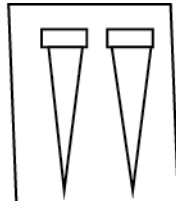
(c) Name the gas inside when the candle flame goes off.

(d) What is the air used for?

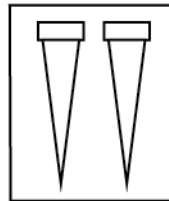
1. The diagram below shows two nails under three different conditions



A



B



C

In A – the nails were wrapped in clean wet cloth

In B – the nails were wrapped in clean dry cloth

In C- the nails were smeared with oil and then wrapped in a clean wet cloth.

8) In which case did the nail rust?

b) What is the importance of smearing with oil

c) Name **two** conditions necessary for rusting.

TOPIC 3: GROWING CROPS

THEME: SCIENCE IN HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND OCCUPATION

1) Give **two** examples of root crops commonly grown in your area.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2) What are stem tubers?

3) Why is a sugar cane grouped under stem tubers?

4) How are the following crops propagated?

i) cassava _____

ii) sweet potatoes _____

iii) bananas _____

5) Which food value do we get from eating mostly root crops?

6) Define the term thinning.

7) Suggest any **two** importance of weeding

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1) In **two** ways how pruning is an advantage for farmers

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2) Define the term pruning.

3) What is staking?

4) How is a root tuber different from a stem tuber?

5) Outline any **two** other root crops besides sweet potatoes

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Mention **two** factors to consider while planning a school garden.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1) Why does the school need to consider labour source before establishing school garden?

2) Mention **two** qualities of a good school garden.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3) Cite **two** importance of a school garden to pupils

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4) Mention **two** problems associated with school garden activities.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5) Write **two** reasons why seeds can be first grown in a seed bed

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6) What is hardening off?

8) Mention **two** importance of a nursery bed to seedlings.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9) Give **two** importance of a nursery bed to a farmer.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What are crop growing practices?

2. Mention any **two** examples of crop growing practices.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6) What term is used to mean plants which grow in a place where they are not wanted?

4. Mention any **two** examples of weeds.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State any **two** uses of weeds.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Give any **two** examples of weed used for mulching.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
7. Mention any **two** dangers of weeds to the crop farmers.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
1. What are weeds?

2. In which way can root hair be of important to plants?

- 2) Name any **one** plant propagated by stem cuttings

- 3) Name the way in which yams are propagated.

- 4) State **two** ways of caring for crops growing in swampy areas.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
- 5) In which way is weeding different from weeds?

- 6) In which way can weeds improve on soil fertility?

- 7) How is weed different from weeding?

- 8) Mention any **two** garden tools used for weeding
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
- 9) State any **two** ways of controlling weeds in the garden.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
10. Name the chemical used for controlling weeds.

11. Suggest **two** reasons why weeds are more successful than crop plants in the garden.
 - (i) _____

(ii) _____

12. Mention any **two** reasons why farmers weed their cross in the garden.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

What scientific term is used to mean the removal of excess seedlings from a planting hole or a nursery bed?

1. Why do farmers thin seedlings in the nursery beds?

_____Mention any **two** methods of thinning crops.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Mention any **two** tools used for thinning crops

3. Mention any **two** advantages of thinning crops.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Give **two** commonly thinned crops

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What is mulching?

2. What name is given to the materials used in mulching?

3. Give any **two** examples of mulches.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Why are dry banana leaves used as mulches?

5. Mention **two** advantages of mulching.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State any **two** disadvantages of mulching.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Mention any **two** crop pests which breed under mulches.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

7. State any **two** disadvantages of mulching.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

1. What name is used to mean materials used for mulching in the garden?

2. State any **two** types of mulching materials.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

3. Mention any **three** examples of organic materials.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

4. Give another name for inorganic materials.

5. How does mulching conserve soil moisture?

6. How does mulching improve soil fertility?

7. How does mulching control soil erosion?

7. Apart from mulching mention any **two** ways of controlling soil erosion.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

8. **Below is an illustration of a farm activity. Use it to answer questions that follow**



(a) Name the crop growing activity illustrated below.

(b) What scientific name is used to mean materials which can be used to carry out the above activity?

(c) Mention any **two** materials which can be used to carry out the above illustrated activity.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(d) **State** any **two** importance of carrying out the above illustrated activity.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What is staking?

2. Mention any **two** methods of staking.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Give **two** examples of staked crops.

(i) _____

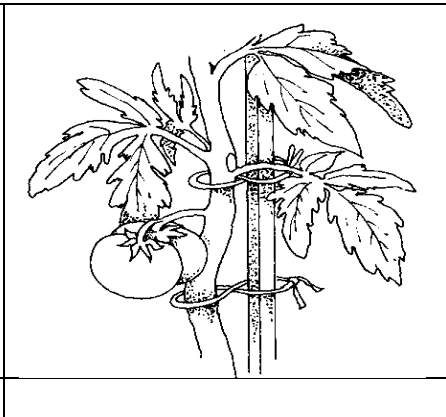
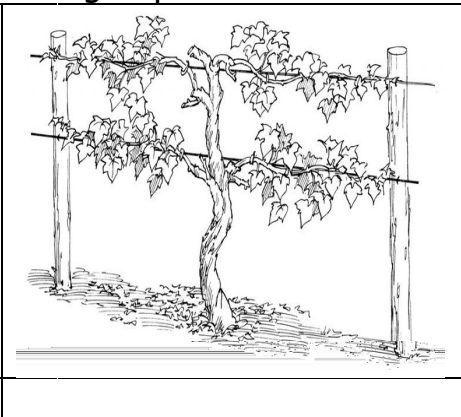
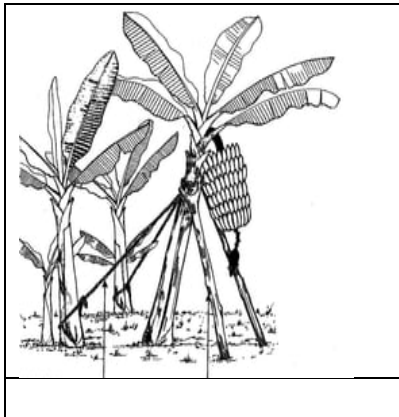
(ii) _____

10. Mention any **two** reasons for staking crops in the garden.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

11. Name the methods of staking of plants shown below.



1. What is crop rotation?

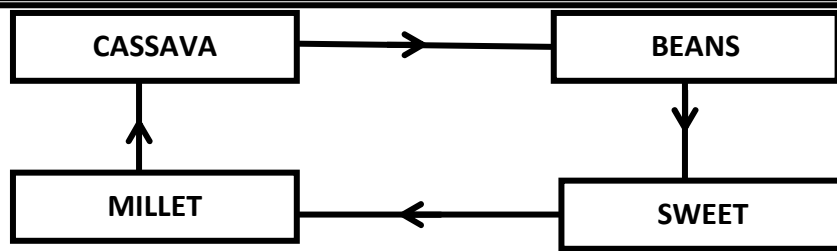
2. Mention any **two** reasons for carrying out crop rotation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Why are legumes alternated with non – leguminous plants?

The diagram below shows a crop rotation cycle



4. What is the importance of beans in this cycle to the rest of the crops?

5. State the reason why shallow rooters are alternated with deep rooters.

5. Mention any **two** factors influencing crop rotation

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Mention **two** farm expenses reduced by practicing crop rotation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What are crop pests?

2. Suggest any **two** uses of pests to farmers

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Mention any **two** cultural control method of pests

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Define the term crop rotation.

4. Identify any **two** characteristics of root crop pests

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Name the pest that attacks the following root crops.

(i) Cassava _____

(ii) sweet potatoes

(iii) carrots

1) State the difference between root crops and stem tubers

____Mention any **two** root crop pests you know.

2) Mention any **two** ways of controlling crop pests.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3) Cite down **two** ways of caring for crops.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4) In one sentence show that you understand the following terms.

Crop rotation

Staking

Mulching

(i) Agro forestry

Thinning

5) Define the term crop storage.

6) Identify the methods used in harvesting the following crops.

a) Cassava

b) Tomatoes

7. What are farm records?

8. Mention any **two** importance of keeping farm records

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1) How can root crops be cared by crop farmers

2) Give any **two** examples of stem tubers

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3) State any **two** importance of farm records on a crop farm.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4) Identify the main role of the wildlife club in a school like Gombe Standard Primary School.

7. Which is the best season for crop growing

7. How are the following crops propagated?

i) Sweet potatoes _____

ii) Cassava _____

iii) Carrots _____

8. Which food value is mostly obtained from root crops

9. Give the difference between a pest and a parasite.

1. Mention **two** importance of the young farmers clubs.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Identify any **two** importance of science activities to learners.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Outline any **two** examples of science oriented societies.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. When are the activities of young farmer's clubs done?

5. How is Science club different from the young farmers club?

6. Mention **two** roles of the wild life club to the environment.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Give **two** activities done by the wildlife clubs in school.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Mention **two** roles of the young farmers clubs.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

TOPIC 4: BACTERIA AND FUNGI

1. What are bacteria?

2. Name the scientific instrument used for observing bacteria.

3. How do bacteria reproduce?

4. Name the structure used by the bacteria to move.

5. State any **two** reasons why bacteria move from one place to another.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Identify **two** places where bacteria are found.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

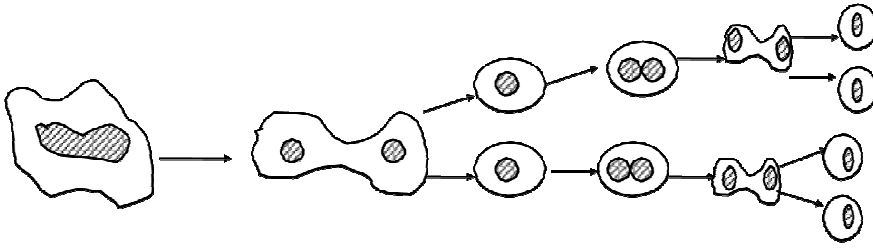
8. What do you understand by:

a) Aerobic bacteria

Anaerobic bacteria

9. In which way is reproduction in bacteria similar to that in fungi?

The diagram below shows the mean of reproduction in living things. Use it to answer questions that follow.



10. Name the mean of reproduction shown above.

11. (a) Which group of living things reproduces by the mean shown above?

(b) State **two** common places where we can find the organism named in (b) above.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

12. (a) What is binary fission?

(b) State any **two** conditions that favor the breeding of bacteria.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

13. Mention any **two** conditions which do not favour the growth of bacteria.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

14. Mention any **two** types of bacteria.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

15. **Name the type of bacteria shown below.**



16. Name the disease spread by the bacteria shown above.

17. State **two** conditions that can kill the above type of bacteria.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

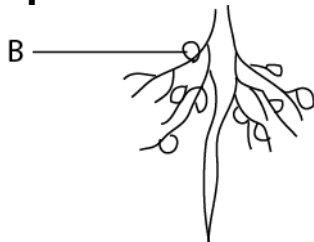
1. How are bacteria found in latrines useful?

2. Name the hormones responsible for the ripening of fruits.

3. Why is it not advisable to pour chemicals in the latrines?

4. What are pathogens?

1. The diagram below shows the root of a plant. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



1. Name the part labelled B.

2. What does part labelled B contain?

3. What is the function of what you named in (c) above?

4. Name the organisms which are found in structures marked with letter B.

5. Name the plant group with structures marked with letter B.

5. State any **two** examples of plants with structures marked with letter B.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What are harmful bacteria?

2. State any **two** ways bacteria are harmful to people.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. How do bacteria make food unsafe for eating?

3. Mention any **two** examples of animal diseases caused by bacteria.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Give any **two** examples of diseases caused by bacteria in plants

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Which type of bacteria cause the following disease

i) Gonorrhoea

(ii) Syphilis

(iii) Cholera

6. Suggest any **two** ways in which bacteria are harmful to the plants.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Which bacteria do the following?

a) Add nitrogen back into the soil _____

b) Make food go bad? _____

c) Cause typhoid _____

d) Cause cholera _____

8. Identify any **two** immunisable disease caused by bacteria

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Name **one** medical instrument that need to be sterilized to avoid transmission of bacterial infection.

2. How are antiseptics able to prevents wound from becoming septic?

3. Name the cheapest and commonest antiseptics used in killing germs in wounds.

4. Define the following terms:

a) Disinfectants: _____

b) Antibiotics _____

5. Give any **two** examples of:

Antiseptics

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Disinfectants

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Antibiotics

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. State any **two** states of matter in which antibiotics exist.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. How are antibiotics different from antiseptics?

8. Suggest any **two** importance of useful bacteria.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Outline **two** dangers of harmful bacteria

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. What are multicellular organisms?

9. Why is a mushroom not a plant?

10. Mention any **two** examples of fungi

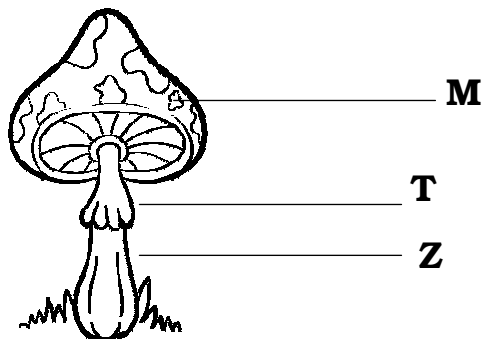
(i) _____

(ii) _____

11. How do mushrooms reproduce?

12. State the feeding mode of fungi

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



(a). Name parts marked

i. M _____

- ii. T _____
- iii. How is part **Z** important to a mushroom?
- _____
2. How are gills important to the mushrooms?
- _____
- Why can't mushroom make its own food?
- _____
3. Which food value do we get from mushrooms?
- _____
4. Which part of a mushroom helps in absorbing food from decaying matter in the soil?
- _____
6. State any **two** uses of mushroom to people.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
7. Mention any **one** economic value of mushroom to people.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
8. Identify any **two** characteristics of fungi
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
9. Why can't a mushroom make its own food?
- _____
10. State any **one** fungus which reproduces by budding.
- _____
11. How does yeast help in the formation of alcohol?
- _____
12. What is fermentation?
- _____
13. In which way is the reproduction of most fungi different from that of the yeast?
- _____
14. State any **two** uses of yeast to man.
- (i) _____

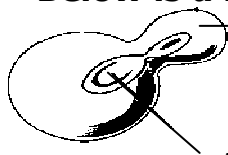
(ii) _____

15. Name the main food value we obtain from man.

16. Name the fungus which helps in brewing of alcohol.

17. Name the mould from which penicillin antibiotics are made.

Below is a mean of reproduction in an organism.



A

18. Name the mean of reproduction shown above.

19. Name the part marked with letter **A**.

20. Name **one** organism which reproduces by the mean shown above.

1. State any **one** example of poisonous fungi.

2. Name the fungal disease which cause round patches on the skin.

3. Mention any **two** fungal diseases to animals.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Give any **two** fungal diseases to animals.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State any **two** conditions that favor breeding of fungi.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Name the fungi which make food go bad.

4. How does mould reproduce?

5. Mention any **two** examples of moulds.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. By what means do toadstools obtain their food?

1. State any **two** liquid substances which contain fungi.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State **one** reason why we need to warm cold food before eating it.

3. How do salting help to control the spread of yeasts?

4. What are pathogens?

5. Mention any **two** health habits that can limit the dangers caused by pathogens.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Give any **two** common places where pathogens live.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. State any **two** surgical instruments which can transmit fungal infections.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. State any **two** fungal diseases to:

(i) Animals

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(ii) Plants

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Mention any **one** example of poisonous fungi.

1. How are bacteria different from fungi?

2. Where are bacteria found in our environment?

3. Name any **one** poisonous fungus.

4. Give the **two** types of bacteria

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. How do the following reproduce?

a) Yeast: _____ b) _____

Bacteria _____

6. Give the importance of fungi to people

1. How are bacteria useful to people?

2. How does a mushroom feed?

3. How is the reproduction of most fungi different from that of yeast?

TERM III

1. Define the term environment.

2. Cite down any **two** types of changes in the environment.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Briefly define the term biological changes.

4. What do you think can cause increase of living things?

5. Identify any **two** factors that lead to increase in number of living things.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Mention any **two** effects of an increase in number of living things.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Mention any **two** physical component of the environment.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. (a) What are chemical changes?

(b) State any **two** characteristics of chemical changes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Mention any **two** examples of chemical changes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Why do you think death is a chemical change?

3. (a) What do you understand by the term physical change?

(b) Name any **two** examples of physical changes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Outline any **two** characteristics of physical changes.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

4. Name **one** change that takes place as a result of condensation.

5. State **two** factors that affect the rate evaporation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Outline any **two** examples of natural changes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Why do you think dew does not appear during day?

9. What type of change occurs when salt dissolves in water?

10. How is molting important to a living organism like a snake?

1. How is dew formed?

2. Why are dews formed at night?

3. What are natural changes?

4. Outline any **two** examples of natural changes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. What are people made changes?

6. State any **two** examples of man –made changes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What are pollutants?

Suggest any **two** examples of pollutants.

- (i) _____
 (ii) _____
- (b) Give **two** effects of pollutants to the environment.
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
2. State any **two** examples of the following changes:
 (a) Natural changes
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
- (b) Chemical changes
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
- (c) Artificial changes
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
- (d) Physical changes
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
3. What do you understand by things that surround us?

4. Outline any **two** factors that lead to increase in number of living things.
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
5. State any **two** examples biological changes
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
10. State **two** natural effects of pollution to the environment.
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____

KEEPING OF GOATS, SHEEP AND PIGS

TOPIC: KEEPING GOATS, SHEEP AND PIGS

1. Write short notes on each of the following.

(a) Kidding

(b) Lactation

(c) Gestation

(d) Tethering

2. Identify any **two** external parts of an exotic goat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Suggest **two** ways how goats are of a great value to farmers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Name the animal from which mohair is got.

2. State any **two** items made out of goat skins.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. State any **two** products got from goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Give any **two** reasons why farmers keep exotic breeds of goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Outline **two** disadvantages of exotic breeds of goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Why is Mubende goat considered as local breeds of goats?

4. Write **two** characteristics of local breeds of goats kept in Uganda.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State **two** advantages of local breeds of goats over exotic ones.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Why do farmers keep Saanen goats?

Cite **two** characteristics of exotic breeds of goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Define gestation period as used in goat keeping.

2. What is lactation?

3. Mention **two** signs of a nanny goat on heat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. State two **ways** you can care for a pregnant goat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Mention **two** signs of a good milk breed.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Cite **two** factors considered when selecting a goat to breed.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. List down any **two** characteristics of a good goat's shed.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Mention any **two** importance of housing a goat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Identify any **two** substances eaten by goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. State any one example of the following type of goats

(a) Meat producing goat

(b) Milk producing goat

4. Which type of goats is basically known for mohair production?

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

2. Mention any **two** methods of grazing goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Cite down any **two** characteristics of a nanny goat on heat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Identify any **two** diseases that attack goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Suggest any **two** requirements for tethering method.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. What is defined as the time when a nanny goat is ready to mate with a Billy goat?

7. Cite down **two** signs of a good goat milk breed of goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Write short notes on each of the following;

(a) Lambing

(b)

Shearing

(c)

Docking

(d)

Ram

2. Suggest any **two** reasons why people rear sheep.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Name the part of sheep used for breathing.

2. How are legs important to a sheep?

3. State any **two** characteristics of exotic breed of sheep.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Which group of breeds of sheep is basically reared for meat production?

1. State any **two** reasons why people keep sheep in Uganda.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Apart from sheep, mention any **two** domestic animals kept at home.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. State any **two** examples of local breeds of sheep.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Cite any **two** characteristics of local breed of sheep

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. What are exotic breeds of sheep?

6. State any **two** examples of exotic breeds

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. Mention any **two** products we get from sheep.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. What name is given to the meat of sheep?

9. Name the sheep that produces a lot of fine wool.

- _____
- _____
10. Mention **two** exotic breeds of sheep kept for both wool and mutton production.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
1. Cite down **two** breeds of sheep kept in Uganda.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
2. Suggest any **two** characteristics of the following groups of breeds of sheep.
- a) Exotic breeds
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- b) Local breeds
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
3. In **two** sentences show how docking is important in keeping.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
4. What is the gestation period of an ewe?
- _____
- _____
5. Define the term hoof trimming.
- _____
- _____
6. State any two reasons for hoof trimming in sheep rearing.
- _____
- _____
7. Apart from sheep, mention any **two** other animals whose hoofs can be trimmed.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
8. State any **two** products from sheep.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
9. Outline any **two** qualities of a good house for sheep.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1) Define the term deworming.

2) Define the term castration.

3) Mention any **two** importance of castrating animals.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4) Mention any **two** advantages of advantages of flashing up in sheep.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5) Which instrument is used in a closed castration?

6) In one sentence, explain the term **shearing** as used in sheep rearing.

7) Cite down **two** disadvantages of castrating animals.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8) Mention any **two** methods of castration.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9) What is the special name is given to an instrument used to crush the sperm ducts.

10) Why is it not good to carry out shearing on a cold day?

1) (a) What causes pneumonia?

(b) Name the signs and symptoms of pneumonia.

(c) Identify any **two** diseases of goats.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2) Identify **two** signs and symptoms of these diseases in sheep.

a) Nagana

(i) _____

(ii) _____

b) Coccidiosis

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3) Name any **two** diseases of sheep

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4) Identify the signs and symptoms of the following diseases;

(a) Foot and mouth disease

(b) Lamb dysentery

5) State the germs that cause the following types of diseases:

(i) Coccidiosis: _____

(ii) Nagana: _____

(iii) Foot and mouth disease: _____

(iv) Lamb dysentery: _____

1. (a) Define the term **parasite** .

(b) Outline the **two** types of parasites.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State any two products got from

a) Goats (i) _____ (ii) _____

b) Sheep (i) _____ (ii) _____

3. Mention any **two** products examples of

(a) Endo parasites

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Ecto parasites

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. How can one control the following parasites?

(a) Ecto parasites

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Endo parasites

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. How is a strip cup important to a goat farmer?

6. Mention any **two** signs and symptoms of mastitis.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

10. What causes mastitis?

11. Name the parasite that spread Nagana to animals.

12. Mention any **two** animals which can be affected by mastitis.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. Define the following terms as used in pig keeping.

Fallowing

(i) Piglet

(ii) Sow

(iii) Boar _____

2. Outline any **two** reasons for keeping pigs.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Write down **two** breeds of pigs.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. What are cross breeds?

5. Why are we advised when constructing a sty to make the floor slanting?

6. What special name is given to a habitat of a pig?

7. Mention any **two** features of a good pig sty.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Give any **one** reason why some people do not keep pigs.

9. State any **two** qualities of a good piglet to rear.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

1. What is the importance of a furrowing pen in pig management?

2. Why is the furrowing pen having guard rails?

3. Why is the floor of a pigsty slanting?

4. State **two** reasons why the floor of a pig sty slanting?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Suggest **two** characteristics of the following group of breeds of pig

A) local breeds

(i) _____

(ii) _____

B) Exotic breeds

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. State the main reason why pigs need a lot of water during hot days.

1. Mention any **two** signs of heat in pigs.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

2. How is weaning important to piglets?

3. Identify any **two** advantages of feeding piglets.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

4. (a) Outline any **two** advantages of extensive system of keeping pigs.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

b) Suggest **two** advantages and disadvantages of intensive system of keeping pigs.

Advantages

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

Disadvantages

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

5. What is the gestation period of a sow?

6. State any **two** diseases that attack pigs.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

7. Define the term **steaming up**.

8. Identify any **two** advantages of steaming up.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

1) What are farm records?

2) State any **two** examples of farm records.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

3) Identify any **two** uses of keeping farm records.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

4) State **two** factors to be considered when selecting a piglet for rearing.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5) Suggest any **two** source of capital used in the piggery farm.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6) State any **two** importance of capital in the piggery farm.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7) Mention any **two** factors affecting the piggery industry

(i) _____

(ii) _____

TOPIC: THREE: FOOD AND NUTRITION

FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Write short notes on the following terms;

a) Nutrition

b) Foot

2. Identify any **two** types of nutrition

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. a) How is food important in our body?

b). Mention any **two** reasons why we eat food.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Define the following terms

a) A custom

b) A taboo

5. a) Cite down any **two** examples of food beliefs

(i) _____

(ii) _____

b). How are food taboos and food beliefs important.

6. State any **two** examples of religious food taboos.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

7. Name the **two** examples of food taboos

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

8. Define the term nutrition.

9. Outline any **two** examples of traditional customs

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

1. What do you understand by the following terms?

a) Breast feeding

b) Colostrum

c) Bottle feeding

2. Cite down **two** advantages of breasting to;

a) A baby

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

b) A mother

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

3. Identify **one** condition under which breast feeding is restricted.

4. Mention any **two** advantages and disadvantages of bottle feeding.

a) Advantages

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

b) Disadvantages

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

5. Suggest **two** conditions that may lead to bottle feeding.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

6. Why is milk said to be the best food for babies?

7. Give a reason why bottle milk does not contain ant bodies?

1. What are vulnerable groups of people?

2. Mention any **two** examples vulnerable groups of people.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. How are the following food values important to a weaning baby?

a) Proteins _____

b) Carbohydrates _____

c) Vitamins _____

4. Identify any **two** requirements of a pregnant woman.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. State any **two** services offered to pregnant women by anti-natal clinics.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Why do you think tetanus toxoid vaccine are not administered to babies at birth?

7. State the difference between an invalid and a convalescent.

1. a) What are mal-nutritional diseases?

b) Mention any **two** examples of mal-nutritional diseases.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

c) What do you understand by the term malnutrition?

2. Define the term food taboos.

3. State any **two** effects of food taboos to the body.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. a) What are vulnerable groups of people?

b). Identify **two** examples of vulnerable groups of people.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

c) How can the one care for people with special needs in terms of feeding?

5. Define the term weaning of children.

6. Mention any **two** advantages of breast milk to a mother.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

7. State any **two** groups of mother who are advised to use a bottle feeding.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. Mention **one** disease that is caused due to poor feeding.

9. Who are convalescents?

TOPIC: PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (P.H.C)

TOPIC 10: PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

1. Define Primary Health Care?

2. What is Health?

3. Name the element of P.H.C which deals with;
giving first aid

personal general cleanliness

reduction in child mortality rate

4. Write in full as related to Primary Health Care

CCD: _____

CDD: _____

5. Identify any **two** principles of PHC.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

6. Write PHC in full.

7. State any **two** ways preventing diseases without treatment.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

8. In which way can use of latrines promote sanitation?

9. Name any **two** ways a family can participate in P.H.C.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

10. How can a community participate in promoting P.H.C.

11. What do you understand by the Community

12. Mention any **one** place where we can organize health meetings

13. State two ways of controlling diseases without treatment

(i) _____

(ii) _____

14. Mention **two** importance of physical exercise to the body

15. What is School Health committee?

16. State three roles of health committees (school or village)

1. What is the importance of having enough rest and sleep?

2. State the importance of maintaining good posture.

(i)

(ii)

3. Cite the dangers of having poor posture on our body.

(i)

(ii)

4. In one sentence, give the meaning of the word posture.

What are the **two** points considered before constructing a latrine?

(i)

(ii)

5. Why should the level of a latrine be lower than that of water?

6. Give the factors that are considered before constructing a house.

(i)

(ii)

7. Why should the site of a house be well ventilated?

(i)

(ii)

8. State any **two** qualities of a good living house.

(i)

(ii)