SCIENCE TOPICAL WORK

NAME: _____ STREAM: _____

1. Define the following terms.

a) Poultry: - _____

_____

b) Poultry Keeping: -

_____

_____

c) Foul vices: - _____

_____

d) Culling: - _____

_____

2. Give three things found in a deep litter house

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. Why do poultry farmers put litter on the floor of the house where birds live?

_____

4. How can a farmer control the spread of coccidiosis on a poultry farm?

_____

_____

5. Why is it dangerous to eat raw eggs?

_____

_____

6. What are endo parasites?

_____

_____

7. How can endo parasites be controlled and prevented on a poultry farm?

_____

8. Identify two bad habits in poultry.

i) _____

ii) _____

9. Give one reason why birds kill and eat other fellow birds in a poultry house.

_____

10. Which special feed is given to the following types of birds?

i) Layers of eggs to be hatched into chicks: _____

ii) Chicks from 9 weeks onwards: _____

iii) Chicks of one day old: _____

11. Why do some birds lay eggs with soft shells?

_____

12. Why are oyster shells and bones good ingredients in the making of layers mash?

_____

13. What are pure breeds of chicken?

_____

_____

14. Give two types of pure breeds of chicken commonly kept.

i) _____ ii) _____

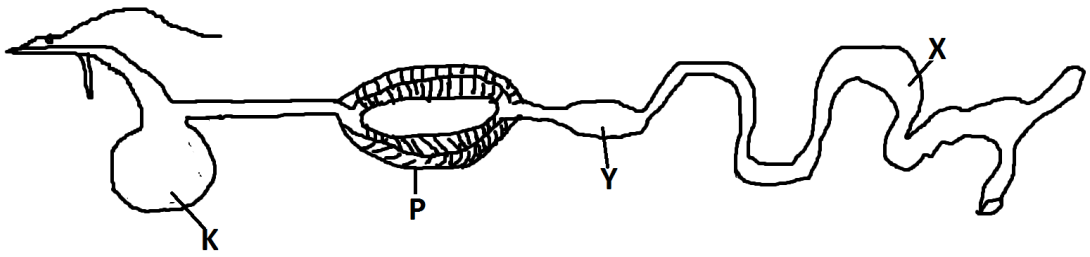
15. Which breed of chicken is obtained as a result of crossing another pure breed for a common purpose? _____

16. Why do some farmers keep local breeds of poultry other than exotic ones?

_____

_____

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



a) Give the function of part marked X in the digestion process.

_____

b) Which part of the digestive system of a bird carries out mechanical digestion?

_____

18. What is brooding?

_____

_____

19. Why should a farmer care for the chicks in a brooder?

_____

20. Give two activities a farmer can do to cater for the chicks in a brooder.

i) _____

ii) _____

21. Give two advantages of natural brooding.

i) _____

ii) _____

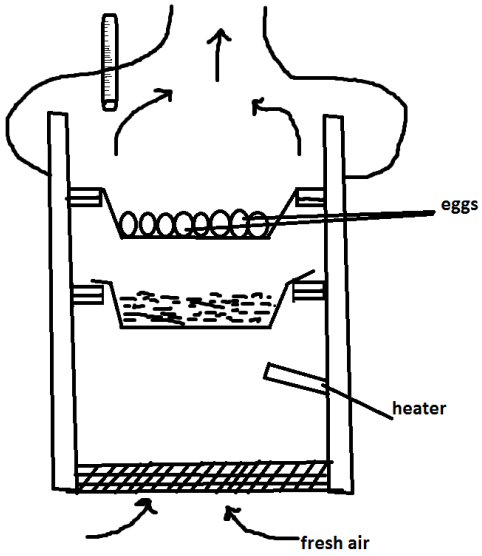
22. State three disadvantage of overcrowding the birds in a small poultry house.

_____

_____

_____

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



a) Name the machine drawn.

_____

b) Why is fresh air needed in the machine?

_____

_____

_____

_____

24. a) Why should the laying nest be put in dark places?

_____

b) Give two types of poultry records.

i) _____

ii) _____

25. What do flock records indicate on a poultry farm?

_____

26. What name is given to layers which have stopped laying eggs?

_____

27. How does de-beaking control egg eating?

_____

28. What is cross breading?

_____

_____

29.Why is it important to have a poultry house ventilated?

_____

_____

30. What can you do to the birds whose rate of laying eggs is low?

_____

_____

31. Why is it important to have perches in a deep litter house?

_____

32. State any one disadvantage of a battery cage system of keeping poultry.

_____

_____

33. Give one characteristic of a good egg.

_____

34. How can you tell that chicks are feeling cold in a brooder?

_____

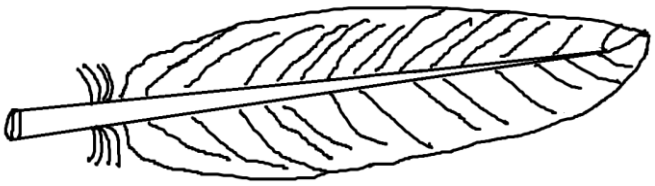
35. What may cause a fertilized egg not to hatch?

_____

36. Apart from giving birds body exercises, give another importance of hanging green plants in poultry houses. _____

_____

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



a) Name the type of feather drawn. _____

b) How can people benefit from that type of feather?

_____

c) Give one use of the feather to the bird.

_____

d) Give one adaptation of the feather to perform its function.

_____

38. Give one characteristic of a body feather which enables it to keep warm.

_____

39. Why is free range system a common system in rural areas?

_____

_____

40. Give two factors one who wants to start a poultry farm should consider before.

i) _____

ii) _____

BEES

1. What is apiculture?

_____

_____

2. What name is given to a female sterile bee? _____

3.State the difference between social insects and solitary insects.

_____

_____

_____

4. Give one reason why bees swarm.

_____

5. Define the following terms.

i) Swarming: _____

ii) Swarm: _____

6. What does sitting a hive mean in bee keeping?

_____

_____

7. Identify one factor a bee keeper should consider before establishing an apiary?

_____

8. How can a bee keeper protect bees form their enemies?

_____

_____

9. What is honey harvesting?

_____

_____

10. Why is harvesting honey done in the evening?

_____

11. Give one use of honey in;

a) Home: _____

b) Industry: _____

12. What is complete metamorphosis?

_____

_____

13. Which is the most useful stage of bees to a farmer? _____

14. What is the importance of a worker been in the hive?

_____

15. Hive one similarity between a queen bee and a worker bee?

_____

16. What name is given to the special food given to the queen bee?

_____

17. Why are worker bees called sterile bees?

_____

18. What does a pupa develop into in the life cycle of a bee?

_____

19. What happens during the marriage flight of bees?

_____

20. What can farmers do to care for the bees during a dry season?

_____

21. Write down two products from bees other than honey.

i) _____ ii) _____

22. What do bees use to suck nectar? _____

23. What is the use of propolis in a bee hive?

_____

24. Name any two methods of extracting honey from the combs.

i) _____

ii) _____

25. How do bees protect themselves from their enemies?

_____

26. Why is a honey harvester advised to carry smoke with him?

_____

_____

27. How is honey useful in a pharmaceutical industry?

_____

_____

28. Why is it dangerous to establish an apiary in a school?

_____

_____

29. Why should a person ready to harvest honey put on a face veil on an overall?

_____

30. Why is it advisable to leave some honey combs in the beehive while harvesting?

_____

MEASUREMENTS

1. Define the following terms:

a) volume: _____

_____

b) weight: _____

_____

mass: _____

_____

2. Write the standard units of the following units.

a) Mass: _____

b) Weight: _____

c) Density: _____

3. Give one difference between mass and weight.

_____

_____

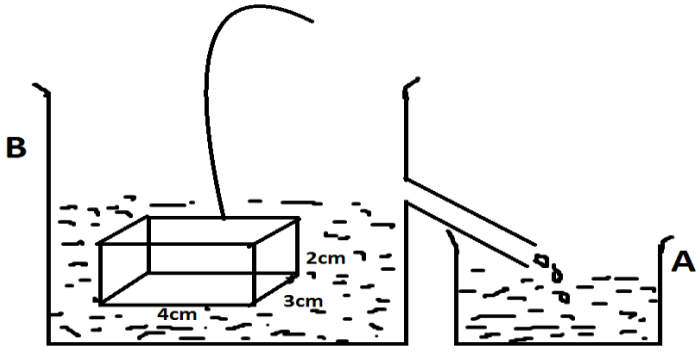
_____

4. The density of an object is 6g/cc. if its mass is 12g, what is the volume of the object?

5. Why does a piece of wood float when put on water?

_____

6. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow:



a) What method of measuring volume is shown?

_____

b) What is the volume of water in beaker B?

c) Why does the block in A have the same volume with water in B?

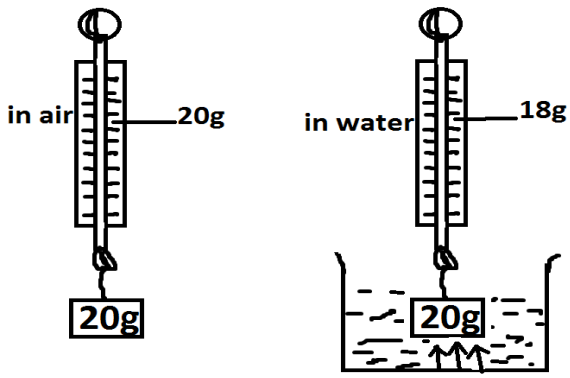
_____

d) If the density of block is 10g/cc, find its mass.

7. Oga was playing with a coin near a water pond and it fell in the water. Why did it sink?

_____

8. Kinyozi carried out an experiment as shown below to find out the weight of a block while in air and while in water.



a) Why does the brick weigh less in water than in air?

_____

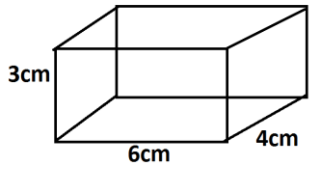
b) What name is given to the force marked F acting on the block?

_____

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

_____

10. Identify the two methods one can use to measure the volume of the glass block below.

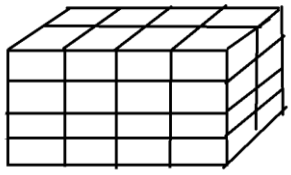


i) _____

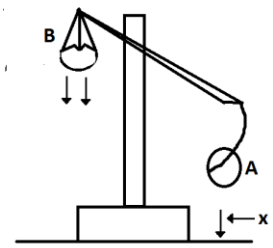
ii) _____

11. Change 4 litres to cm^3

12. Find the volume of the wooden block below.



13. Below is a diagram of a beam balance.



a) Name the force acting that is marked X.

_____

b) How useful is that force to a meat seller?

_____

_____

c) if the mass of meat at B is 2Kg, calculate the total weight acting.

IMMUNIZATION

1. What is vaccination?

_____

_____

2. Apart from the six traditional early childhood immunisable diseases, name the other two additional to make eight.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. What is a vaccine?

_____

_____

4. Name any two vaccines administered at birth.

i) _____ ii) _____

5. Which infant immunisable disease is likely to attack a child whose umbilical cord is cut using an untidy object? _____

6. Why are newborn babies not given DPT vaccine at birth?

_____

_____

7. Why are pregnant mothers immunized with TT vaccine?

_____

8. How can the immune system of young children be strengthened against measles?

_____

9. Why is the government of Uganda carrying out massive immunization against measles among children? _____

10. Polio vaccine is given in 4 doses, which dose is given at birth?

_____

11. Which immunisable disease has been eradicated in the world due to constant immunization? _____

12. Why is it still difficult to kick polio out of Uganda completely?

_____

_____

13. Which disease does one have to be immunized against before being allowed to cross the border? _____

14. How can school children help in promoting immunization programmes in the community?

_____

15. How is pertusis spread from one person to another?

_____

16. Why is it advisable to sterilize sharp objects before use?

_____

17. Give two ways family members can participate in the immunization programme.

i) _____

ii) _____

18. Which body systems are attacked by measles?

_____

19. Apart from vaccination, how else can polio be prevented and controlled?

_____

20. Give one symptom of tuberculosis.

_____

21. How is measles spread?

_____

22. Why is it dangerous to use unsterilized instruments to cut the umbilical cord of a baby?

_____

23. Why is it important to keep the child health card and not destroy it?

_____

24. How are vaccines obtained?

_____

_____

25. What is a cold chain?

_____

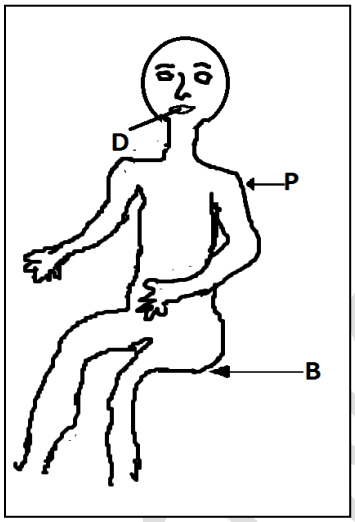
_____

26. Why are vaccines supposed to be kept under cold conditions?

_____

27. How is measles vaccine administered? _____

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



a) Name the immunization site marked B.

_____

b) Name the three diseases immunized against from site marked B.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

c) Name the vaccine administered at B. _____

d) Why is the vaccine referred to as a triple vaccine?

_____

29. Why is polio called an infant immunisable disease?

_____

30. How can a child acquire immunity against mumps naturally?

_____

31. What do you understand by the following terms?

i) Natural passive immunity: _____

_____

ii) Natural active immunity: _____

_____

32.a) Write UNEPI in full.

_____

b) What role has the above organization played in the life of young children?

_____

DIGESTION

1. Identify the two types of digestion that take place in a human digestive system.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Name one enzyme that works under acidic condition.

_____

3. Why is it advisable to drink water after a meal or before beginning to eat a meal?

_____

4. Why should food in the mouth be chewed properly before swallowing?

_____

5. Why is hydrochloric acid in the stomach important?

_____

6. Apart from the hormone called insulin, which juice is produced by the liver?

_____

7. How is peristalsis important in the process of digestion?

_____

8. Match the pats with the parts and the juices produced.

PART	JUICE
gastric walls	saliva
intestinal walls	gastric
salivary glands	pancreatic juice
Pancreas	mocus intricus

9. Name any two enzymes found in the pancreatic juice.

i) _____ ii) _____

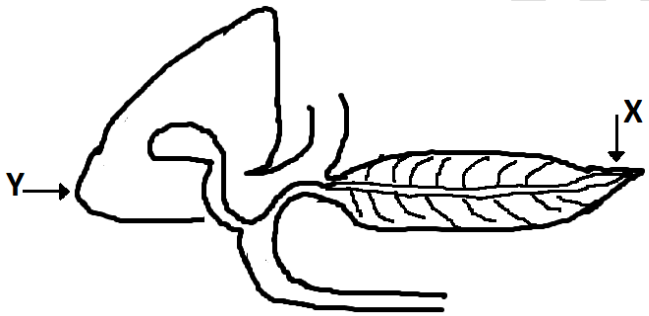
10. Which enzyme helps to clot milk in the stomach of young children?

_____

11. How is the epiglottis important in the process of digestion?

_____

12. Below is part of the digestive system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked:

i) **Y** – _____ **X** – _____

b) What is the function of the juice produced by **Y**

_____

c) Name at least two enzymes which act on the food in the part drawn.

i) _____

ii) _____

13. Identify one adaptation of the villi to the absorption of digested food.

_____

15. What is the function of large intestines in the process of digestion?

_____

16. Why is it advisable to eat a dietary meal after a main meal?

_____

17. What is the use of roughages in the process of digestion?

_____

18. Write down at least one use of the following digested food in the body.

a) Amino acid: _____

b) Glucose: _____

c) Vitamins: _____

d) Fats and oils: _____

19. Why do our bodies need iron?

_____

20. What are digestive disorders?

_____

_____

21. What causes indigestion?

_____

22. Identify two eating habits that help to prevent digestive disorders.

i) _____

ii) _____

23. Write down the end products of the following in the digestion process:

i) Proteins: _____

ii) Carbohydrates: _____

24. Write down one characteristic of enzymes.

_____

25. How is salivary amylase important in the digestive system?

_____

26. Suggest one way digestive system diseases can be prevented in a community.

_____

27. What are deficiency diseases?

_____

_____

28. State one cause of anaemia in people.

_____

29. State one function of the liver.

_____

30. What is the difference between alimentary canal and digestive system.

_____

_____

_____

31. Write down two digestive disorders.

i) _____ ii) _____

32. What is constipation?

_____

_____

33. Identify two causes of ulcers.

i) _____

ii) _____

APICULTURE

1. Define the following terms as applied in bee keeping;

a) Colony: _____

b) Apiary: _____

c) Apiculture: _____

d) Royal jelly: _____

e) Propolis: _____

2. Outline four reasons why people keep bees.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. Mama Kalungi is a hair dresser. How does she benefit from bees?

_____

4. Mention any two products we get from bee wax.

i) _____

ii) _____

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

_____

6. Name the three types of bees.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

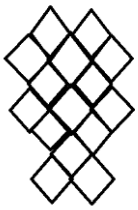
7. How do bees protect themselves?

_____

8. What is the main role of a queen bee?

_____

9. Name the type of bee that builds the structure below.



_____

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

_____

11. Define the term swarming.

_____

b) Under what condition may bees swarm?

_____

12. Of what importance is a queen excluder in a modern beehive?

_____

MATTER AND ENERGY

1. What is matter?

_____

_____

2. Identify three states of matter you know.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. How does the arrangement of molecules in solids differ from those of gases?

_____

_____

4. State two characteristics (properties) of solids.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. In which state of matter is

a) Kerosene: _____

b)Ash: _____

c) Air: _____

6. Why is gas called matter?

_____

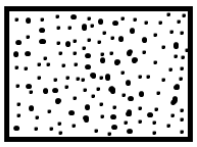
7. Define the following terms.

a) Volume: _____

_____

b) Mass: _____

9. Identify the state of matter in which the arrangement of molecules are shown below



_____

10. List down any two examples of matter in

a) Liquid form:

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Solid form

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Gaseous form

i) _____ ii) _____

12. Why do liquids flow when poured down?

_____

13. In which state of matter are molecules far apart.

_____

14. What are cohesion forces?

_____

15. Write briefly about the following:

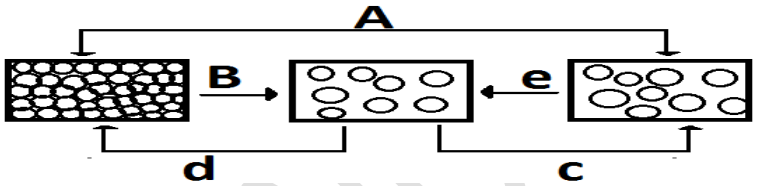
a)Melting; _____

b) Evaporation:_____

c) Freezing: _____

d) Condensation: _____

16. Below is a diagram showing the process in the changes of states of matter



a) Identify the processes marked A, B, C.

A: _____ B: _____

C: _____

b) Give an example of matter in liquid state. _____

17. Give three ways in which evaporation useful in our daily life.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

18. Name the two useful processes involved in rainfall formation.

i) _____ ii) _____

ENERGY

1. What is energy?

_____

_____

2. List down the two types of energy possessed by objects.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. What is kinetic energy?

_____

_____

4. What type of energy is possessed by:

A book resting on a table? _____

5. A moving aeroplane? _____

6. List down any four forms of energy produced by objects.

i) _____ii) _____

iii) _____iv) _____

7. State two forms of energy produced by a burning candle.

i) _____ii) _____

8. What is heat?

_____

_____

9. State the main natural source of heat you know. _____

10. List down three other natural sources of heat in our surroundings.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

11. Identify three artificial sources of heat in our surroundings.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____

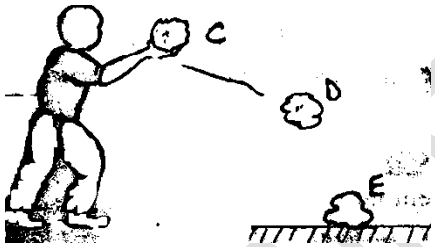
12. Give three uses of heat energy to man.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

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



14a) Identify the form of energy possessed by the ball at A and B.

_____

b) State the form of energy produced by the ball at C. _____

c) What two forms of energy can be produced when the goal keeper catches the speeding ball with gloves?

i) _____ii) _____

TEMPERATURE

1. Explain the term temperature.

_____

_____

2. Give the difference between temperature and heat.

_____

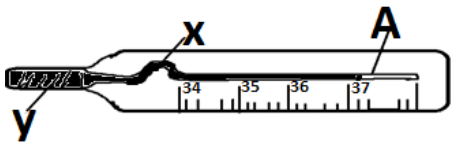
_____

_____

3. Identify the instrument used to measure temperature.

_____

4. The diagram below shows an instrument used to measure the human body temperature.



a) Identify the parts marked A, Y.

A: _____Y: _____

b) Of what importance is part marked X to the instruments?

_____

c) Give two advantages of using liquid Y in the instrument over alcohol.

i) _____

ii) _____

d) Why should a health worker shake the instrument before taking the temperature of a patient? _____

_____

5. Identify any two places on the body where such an instrument can be placed when measuring the temperature.

i) _____ii) _____

6. Apart from the above thermometer, name three other types of thermometers you know.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

7. In which units is temperature measured? _____

_____

8. Covert the following from degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit.

a) 20^0C

b) 0^0C

c) 25^0C

d) 45^0C

e) 18^0C

f) 100^0C

9. The temperature of a patient increased from normal by 3^0C on the Celsius scale.

a) What was the patient's new temperature?

_____

_____

b) Convert the new temperature to ^{0}C.

10. Change the following temperature to ^{0}C

a) 32^{0}F

b) 212^{0}F

c) 86^{0}F

d) 95^{0}F

e) 104^{0}F

11. Complete the following table correctly.

	Degrees centigrade	Degrees Fahrenheit
Freezing point of water		32
Boiling point of water	100^0 C	

12. What form of energy can cause matter change from one state to another.

_____

BURNING AND RUSTING

1. What is burning?

_____

_____

2. Why is burning called a chemical change?

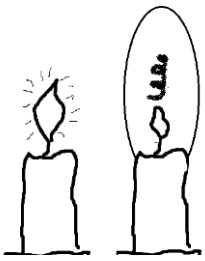
_____

3. How is burning similar to rusting?

_____

4. What part of air is used up during burning? _____

5. A burning candle was put on the table for some time and later was covered with a glass as shown below.



a) Which part of air is supporting the candle to burn? _____

b) Why does the candle go off after some minutes in C?

_____

c) Which gas has remained in the glass at C? _____

d) Give two forms of energy produced by the burning candle.

i) _____ ii) _____

6a) How is a fire extinguisher useful in a school?

_____

7b) Name the component of air used in fire extinguishers.

_____

8. Why are fire extinguishers painted with bright colours?

_____

_____

9. Besides using fire extinguishers, state three other ways of putting out fire.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

10. Under what two conditions can a metal rust?

i) _____ ii) _____

11. Suggest three dangers of rusting in metals.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

12. How can rusting be prevented in metal? Give three ways.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

13. How does painting of metals prevent rusting?

_____

_____

SOIL

1a) Define the following terms;

a) Land reclamation: _____

_____

b) Soil exhaustion: _____

_____

c) Soil profile: _____

_____

2. State any two importances of soil to plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

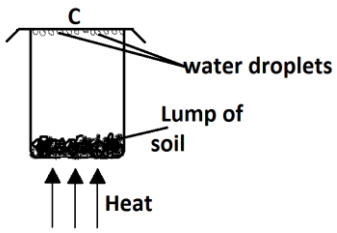
3. Identify any three components of soil.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

4. What does the experiment below prove about soil?



5. What component of soil is formed through decomposition of plant and animal materials?

_____

6. By what process is soil formed from rocks?

_____

7. Mention three layers of soil.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

8. Identify the soil layer which is suitable for plant growth.

_____

9. Mention the three types of soil.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

10. Which type of soil has;

a) Highest capillarity: _____

b) Low water retention: _____

c) Highest drainage: _____

11. Suggest the suitable type of soil for each of the following

a) Plant growth: _____

b) Modeling: _____

c) Construction: _____

12. Define the term soil erosion.

_____

_____

13. Mention any three agents of soil erosion.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____

14. State any four cases of soil erosion.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

15. Outline any two types of soil erosion.

i) _____ ii) _____

16. Suggest two methods that can be used to control soil erosion in hilly areas.

i) _____

ii) _____

17. What is mulching?

_____

_____

18. State the main reason why farmers practice mulching.

_____

19. State any three examples of mulches.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____

20. Define the term crop rotation.

_____

_____

21. State any four advantages of crop rotation to a farmer.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

22. How does crop rotation help to control pests in the garden?

_____

_____

23. Suggest three ways of maintaining soil fertility.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

24. Mention any two examples of natural fertilizers.

i) _____ ii) _____

25. List down any three advantages of using natural fertilizers.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

26. What are artificial fertilizers?

_____

_____

27. Suggest any two examples of artificial fertilizers.

i) _____ ii) _____

28. List down any minerals used to make artificial fertilizers.

_____

_____

29. Mention any two disadvantages of using artificial fertilizers.

i) _____

ii) _____

30. Why is loam regarded as the best soil for growing crops?_____

_____

BACTERIA AND FUNGI

1. State the reason why bacteria are called micro organisms.

_____

_____

2. Mention any two places where bacteria can be found.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. How do bacteria feed?

_____

4. By what means do bacteria reproduce? _____

5. Name the bacteria that cause typhoid. _____

6. Suggest any two ways in which bacteria can be useful in the environment.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. In which way can bacteria be harmful to man?

_____

8. Name the bacteria that convert nitrogen to nitrates?

_____

9. Why are bacteria called single celled organisms.

_____

10. Why are fungi called saprophytes?

_____

11. How do fungi reproduce

_____

12. Mention any three examples of fungi

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____

13. State any three ways how fungi are useful to man.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

14. Suggest the importance of gills to a mushroom

_____

_____

15. Why can't a mushroom make its own food?

_____

16. State any two ways in which fungi are harmful to man?

i) _____

ii) _____

17. Mention any two differences between bacteria and fungi.

i) _____

_____

ii) _____

_____

18. Suggest any two ways of controlling bacterial infections.

i) _____

ii) _____

GROWING CROPS

1. Name any two root crops.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. What are root crops?

_____

_____

3. Why should a lot of care be taken when digging soil around the root crops?

_____

_____

4. Why should the weeding of sweet potatoes be done with a hand and not a hoe?

_____

_____

5. How can a farmer encourage seed germination in seed beds?

_____

6. In which way is thinning important?

_____

7. Name one pest for each of the crops below.

a) Cassava: _____

b) Sweet potatoes:_____

c) Yams: _____

8. What disease is spread by a white fly to cassava?

_____

9. State a sign of the disease named in (8) above.

_____

10. State the characteristic of root crops which damage leaves and stems.

_____

11. Name any two pests which damage root crops.

i) _____ ii) _____

12.State one characteristic of root crop pests which dig and bite roots.

_____

13. What happens to roots when pests bite them?

_____

14. State any one effect of pests and diseases of root crops.

_____

_____

15. Give two methods of controlling pests.

i) _____

ii) _____

16. What should a farmer do to diseased plants removed from the garden?

_____

_____

17. State two ways of harvesting sweet potatoes.

i) _____

ii) _____

18. How should dried sliced cassava and sweet potatoes be stored?

_____

19. Give two ways how keeping records on a farm can help a farmer.

i) _____

ii) _____

20. What is the record of any money spent or received called?

_____

21. Name any two science based clubs in schools.

i) _____ ii) _____

22. State any three aims of science based clubs in schools.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

23. In which way is the young farmer's club helpful?

_____

_____

FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Explain the term nutrition._____

_____

2. State any two reasons why we eat food.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. What is a food taboo?_____

_____

4. Suggest any three examples of food taboos.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

5. Define food beliefs.

_____

_____

6. Mention any two examples of food beliefs.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. State two advantages of food taboos.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Give one way in which food taboos are a disadvantage to people.

_____

9. Why is breast milk regarded as the best food for babies?

_____

10. Identify any three advantages of breast milk to a baby.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

11. Mention three examples of vulnerable groups of people.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

12. List down any three disadvantages of bottle feeding.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

13. Define the term weaning.

_____

_____

14. Write down any three advantages of breast feeding to a mother.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

15. Define the term malnutrition.

_____

_____

16. What are deficiency diseases?_____

_____

_____

17. Suggest the best way deficiency diseases can be prevented in babies.

_____

18. Identify any four examples of deficiency diseases.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____iv) _____

19. What advice would you give to a mother whose baby is suffering from scurvy?

_____

_____

20. A baby has the following signs; swollen moon face, brown hair, and swollen stomach. Which disease does the baby suffer from? _____

CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

1. State the meaning of the term biological change.

_____

_____

2. Mention any four examples of biological changes.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. What are chemical changes?

_____

_____

4. State four examples of chemical changes.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

5. Explain the characteristics of the above type of change.

_____

_____

6. Define the term physical change.

_____

_____

7. Give any three examples of physical changes.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

8. Mention any two characteristics of physical change.

i) _____

ii) _____

9. What type of change takes place when wood burns into ash?

_____

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

_____

11. Identify any two changes caused by man in the environment.

i) _____

ii) _____

12. Mention any two negative effects of change in the environment.

i) _____

ii) _____

13. Explain any three ways of managing changes in the environment.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE; PHC

1. Write PHC in full._____

_____

___

2. State any four elements of PHC.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. Mention any two principles of PHC.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. How does a family help to promote PHC?

_____

_____

5. State one way how a primary five pupil can promote sanitation at school.

_____

_____

6. Suggest any four ways of controlling diseases without using drugs.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

7. State any two importances of physical exercises to the body.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Mention any two importances of health committees in promoting PHC.

i) _____

ii) _____

9. Which element of PHC helps to control each of the following

a) Over population: _____

b) Infant killer diseases: _____

10. State the disease that can easily affect the community with poor sanitation.

_____

KEEPING OF GOATS, PIGS AND SHEEP

1. Identify at least two reasons why people keep goats.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Write down any two terms used in goat rearing.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. What is the gestation period of any goat?

_____

4. Name any one breed of goats kept for milk production.

_____

5. How is it an advantage to keep goats other than other animals?

_____

6. Identify any two methods of grazing goats.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Why do farmers rear Somali goats?

_____

_____

8. Write short notes on each of the following terms.

a) Kidding: _____

b) Jambing: _____

c) Docking: _____

d) Shearing: _____

9. Identify any three terms used in sheep rearing.

i) _____

ii) _____

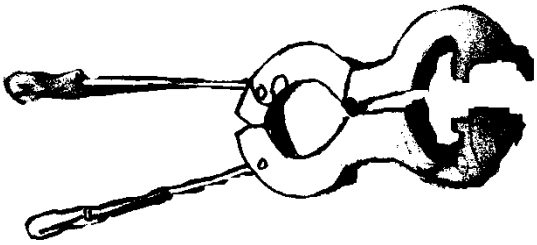
iii) _____

10. What is castration?

_____

_____

11. Name the method of castration drawn below.



_____

12. Identify any two worms that attack pigs.

i) _____ ii) _____

13. How is a hog different from a boar?

_____

_____

14. Mention three reasons for keeping records on a farm.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

15. List down at least two records kept in piggery.

i) _____

ii) _____

16. What is the gestation period of a sow? _____

17. How is gilt different from grit?

_____

_____

_____

18. Explain briefly the meaning of the following.

a) Steaming up: _____

_____

b) Gestation period:_____

_____

19. Mention four benefits of steaming up.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

20. Name any three products got from pigs.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____

22. Why should a pigsty have a slanting floor?

_____

_____

23. Identify any one viral disease that attacks pigs.

_____

24. What is the recommended age for weaning piglets?

_____