

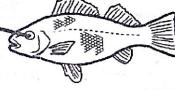
## THE SIPRO PRE-MOCK INTEGRATED SCIENCE

NO	CLASS LEVEL	CORRECT RESPONSE	WRONG RESPONSE	MARF
1	P.2	Sight / Seeing / Sense of seeing/ Sense of sight.	Eyes / eye	Body sense
2	P.4	Spraying pesticides to kill pests / Removing diseased crops from the garden / Early planting / Pruning infected branches on a crop / Thinning infected crops	Treating crops	Control of c.
3	P.4	Sunshine/ Sunlight helps plants to manufacture starch / Sunlight helps in the process of photosynthesis.	Sunshine helps plants to grow well.	Sunlight as : making star
4	P.6	To force or push out the food lump from the windpipe / To force or push out the external or foreign body from the trachea.	To make the person breathe / To make the food come out of the gullet.	Forcing out trachea.
5	P.6	Fish undergo external fertilization while reptiles undergo internal fertilization / Eggs of reptiles are fertilized internally while those of fish are fertilized externally.	Fish lay eggs while reptiles give birth.	Different n fertilizatio
6	P.6	Drenching / Deworming / Deworming by drenching	Insemination	Giving liqu dewormin
7	P.6	Helps to kill endo parasites / Internal parasites in cattle.	Helps in deworming	Importanc dewormir
8	P.7	Kidneys / Kidney	skin	Body orga body fluid
9	P.4	Tapeworms feed on digested food while hookworms feed on blood.	Tapeworms feed on blood while hookworms feed on digested food.	Tapewor food not
10	P.4	To prevent family members from getting deficiency diseases / To keep the body healthy.	To be happy.	Significa feeding membe
11	P.7	By tying splints around the broken part / By tying short sticks around the broken bone.	By walking carefully.	Tying sp broken'

12	P.3	Covering the handles with insulators / Putting insulators on the handles.	Using metals to carry it.	A perm.
13	P.6	The brain is damaged by alcohol / Alcohol damages the brain hence loss of body balance.	The head is disorganized.	Brain damage
14	P.6	Wringing reduces the amount of water in the clothes.	Wringling dries clothes fast.	Reduction of clothes.
15	P.4	Floods/ Drought / Heavy rains / Strong wind / Hailstones / Crop pests and diseases / Landslides / Soil erosion / Volcanic eruption.	Laziness among family members.	Natural cause shortages.
16	P.3	A slasher helps to slash tall grass where mosquitoes hide.	For weeding the garden	Accept a com
17	P.5	To let out smoke / To let out stale air / To let out used air / To let out warm air.	To allow exchange of gases / To take out light and heat.	Exit of stale a
18	P.5	Through capillary attraction / Through capillarity force.	Through convection	Correct proc which paraf upwards.
19	P.7	Drought reduces water in rivers hence low production of hydroelectricity / Dries up water sources.	Drought stops rainfall formation.	Reduction bodies.
20	P.6/ P.7	Leads to air pollution / Leads to deforestation.	Leads to burns / Fire outbreak	Effects of c
21	P.7	Both a shadow and an echo are formed by obstruction.	Both are formed by reflection.	Obstructio
22	P.5	Worker bees fan the hive / By fanning the hive with their wings / By flapping the wings to fan the hive.	By collecting nector	Fanning t
23	P.4	To prevent dampness of the flour / To prevent flowing water from entering the flour.	To promote cleanliness.	Correct r
24	P.7	wedges	an axe / Panga	Groups with sh edges.
25	P.6	Advise them to cover the nose and mouth with face masks / To water the dusty floors / To cement the dusty floors.	To walk away from the dusty environment.	Correc'

26	P.4	They produce a lot of nectar in the nectaries / Produce a scent / Have brightly coloured petals to attract insects / Produce sticky pollen to stick on insect bodies.	They produce much pollen.	Ability to attract pollinators.
27	P.6	Living things respond to stimuli / Response to stimuli.	Living things move.	Response to stimuli.
28	P.6	The longer the string, the lower the pitch and the shorter the string, the higher the pitch of sound / Short strings produce high pitch while long strings produce a low pitch.	Long strings produce a low pitch.	Accept a complete comparison.
29	P.7	A water snail has a hydro-static skeleton while a cockroach has an exoskeleton / A water snail skeleton is made of a liquid under pressure while a cockroach skeleton is made of cuticle.	A water snail has an endoskeleton while a cockroach has a hydrostatic skeleton.	Correct complete comparison response.
30	P.3	By shaving the hair / By combing the hair / By planting the hair / By washing the hair / Dyeing the hair.	By cleaning the head.	Accept specific ways of cleaning the head.
31	P.4	Knapsack sprayer / Sprayer	Pump	Correct name
32	P.5	The sharp point of the beak is removed / Debeaking removes the sharp edge of the beak / The beak becomes blunt and unable to break eggs.	The beak is cut off.	Shortening of the beak.
33	P.5	Such food leads to body poisoning / Leads to diarrhoeal diseases / Leads to discomfort in the stomach / Leads to stomach abdominal pain.	It kills people.	Immediate results of rotting food.
34	P.7	Lightning is seen before thunder is heard.	Light moves fast.	Correct indication of property of light.
35	P.7	Through induction	Magnetism can pass through non-magnetic materials.	Correct method magnetized.
36	P.7	North pole	South pole	Correct name

37	P.7	Joints in the skull don't allow any movement / Joints are fixed / They are immovable.	Joints in the skull are suture.	Characteristics of joints.
38	P.4	Prapping prevents a pawpaw plant from falling / Breaking / Provides rigidity to a pawpaw plant after fruiting and during the fruiting stage.	Provides extra support to a pawpaw plant.	Providing rigidity.
39	P.5	It trains farmers on proper farming skills / Encourages farming among young people / Trains young people the management of crop growing projects / Increases food production in a school.	Provides knowledge	Passing onto the learner.
40	P.6	Plasmodia germs attack and destroy the red blood cells	Mosquitoes suck a lot of blood from the body.	Destruction of cells.
<b>SECTION: B</b>				
41	P.6	a) (i) Sorting (ii) Soaking	Washing Wringing	Correct steps
		b) A washing machine requires less effort compared to using hands / A washing machine saves time compared to using hands.	A machine simplifies work.	Accept a complete comparison.
42	P.6	a) Production record / Sales record b) Dairy cattle c) Poor feeding / Animal torture/ Outbreak of diseases/ Sickness/ Attack from parasites. d) Mastitis / Foot and mouth disease / Brucellosis / Bovine Viral diarrhoea (BVD)	Financial records Dairy cattle Little space Anthrax	Correct type Correct spelling Correct possible answers Diseases also affect udder/ Skin
43	P.5	a) Leaching leads to sinking of soil nutrients from the top layers to the bottom layers. b) Monocropping / Soil erosion / Overcultivation c) Planting legumes / Manuring the soil / Practising crop rotation / Mulching / Intercropping / Applying fertilizers/ Bush fallowing.	Leaching destroys soil. Deforestation Terracing	Meaning of soil erosion Cause of soil degradation Methods of soil conservation/fertility.
44	P.4	a) (i) Foliage leaves (ii) Adventitious roots b) Stores manufactured food / Stores food for an onion. c) By planting bulbs	(i) Leaves (ii) Stem To store food By planting seeds	Specific requirements Importance of a bulb. Vegetative propagation
45	P.5	a) Toad stools / Puffballs / Mucor (harmful mould)/ Candida albicans / mildew / Rusts / Smuts	Mushrooms	Dangerous fungi.

		b) They cause poisoning / Make food go bad / Cause fungal diseases.	They are dangerous.	Dangers of harmful fungi.
46	P.4	The seed in the soil absorbs water and swells / The testa becomes soft and bursts to let out the radicle / The radicle comes out first and grows downwards / The plumule also comes out and grows upwards above the soil level.	Any interchanges.	Correct order of germination.
47	P.7	a) A sprain is a torn ligament while a strain is an overstretched muscle (tendon).	A sprain is a torn tendon while a strain is a torn ligament.	Correct description
		b) Running carelessly / Missing a step on stair cases / Falling down / Stepping in a hole / Vigorous exercises without resting.	Fighting	Correct cause of strains and sprains.
		c) Practising physical exercises / Feeding on calcified meals / Having a correct body posture / Feeding on a balanced diet.	Walking slowly.	Care for bones and muscles.
48	P.5/P.6	a) Gills	Gill cover / Operculum	Organ protected by the gill cover.
		b) It provides protection to the fish's body / skin of the fish.	For decoration	Uses of scales.
		c) Has gills for breathing in water / Has fins for swimming in water / Has a streamlined body to overcome viscosity (friction in water) / Has a lateral line for detecting sound waves in water.	It can swim	Accept an adaptation and importance.
		d) 		Accept nostril
49	P.5	a) Weaning is the gradual introduction of semi-solid (soft) foods to babies to supplement breastmilk.	Weaning is when babies are stopped from breastfeeding.	-Correct definition -Correct reason for weaning -Correct reasons
		b) To supplement breastmilk / To enable babies get iron which is missing in breastmilk / The iron a baby is born with gets used up / To prevent deficiency diseases.	To make the baby get colostrum.	
		c) To keep them healthy / To enable production of enough breastmilk in their mammary glands / To boost milk production in their mammary glands.	To prevent diseases.	

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50	P.4	a) To make the soil soft for easy digging / To enable soil regain fertility / To remove remaining weeds / To allow decomposition.  b) By digging using a hoe / By uprooting using hands / tractors / Ploughing using tractors / By mulching gardens.	To clear the land.	Adv lanc
51	P.5	a) Pulmonary artery  b) To prevent the backward flow of blood.	Pulmonary vein  To transport deoxygenated blood.	Acti gar Cor Use
52	P.3	c) Muscle C pumps blood through a longer distance compared to muscle B / To withstand the pumping pressure of blood moving to all other body parts.  d) Doing regular physical exercises / Feeding on a balanced diet / Having enough rest / Regular visiting of doctors for medical check-up.	Muscle C pumps blood faster than muscle B.  Taking machine	Wi pr Cz
53	P.7	a) For balancing the insect during flight.  (i) For laying eggs.  b) They spread germs among crops / Destroy (bite) crops.	-For flying  -For making  They suck blood.	Irregular / Diffuse Rough surface  For seeing
54	P.4	a) Regular reflection  b) Polished surface / Smooth surface / Shiny surface / Mirror surface / Calm water surface  c) Helps us to see objects / Helps us to use a periscope / Helps us to see the behind body parts / Helps in keeping security using curved mirrors / Helps drivers to see behind vehicles.	Plasmodium -House fly -Lice -Bilhazia  Conduction -Convection currents	Helps in boiling water
55	P.5	i) Malaria ii) Black fly / Simulium fly iii) Rat fleas / Fleas iv) Bilharziasis / Schistosomiasis  a) (i) By radiation (ii) By convection  b) Helps proper air circulation in a house / Keeps a lit charcoal stove to keep lighting / Helps in movement of smoke through the chimney / Helps in movement of a bad smell through the vent pipe from a VIP latrine.		

**THE SIPRO PRIMARY SIX INTEGRATED SCIENCE MID-TE**

NO	CLASS LEVEL	CORRECT ANSWER	WRONG ANSWER	MARKING POINT
1.	P.4	Beans / meat / milk / ground nuts/ eggs /fish	Maize / millet , bread / Honey	Correct example: proteins.
2.	P.6	Ferns / mosses / A moss plant /Horse tails /Angae	Mushrooms / puff balls / Toad stools	Correct spellings producing plants
3	P.4	fleas	Ticks/ lice / tsetse flies /Bedbugs	Correct name /v
4.	P.5	Crossbreeding local breeds of sheep.	Castration	Ways of improv
5	P.4	It should be raised above the ground /It should have rat guards /It should be well roofed /It should be kept dry.	Should be standing/ Should be free from pests.	Features of the s
6	P.6	Dries premature crops in the environment/ Causes death of people and animals in the environment /Increases number of organisms in the environment.	Vulcanicity / Land slides / Floods / Drought / Earth quakes / Lightning	Ways natural ch environment
7	P.6	Helps plants to colonise new areas /Prevents extinction of plant species / Prevents over crowding of plants in a place/ Enables plants to increase in numbers.	-Improves on soil fertility /Controls weeds in the garden.	-How seed disp to plants.
8	P.5	They are heavier than water./ They are denser than liquids.	They are light /They are less dense than water /more dense than water.	-Greater dens -Correct lang
9	P.4	It directs rainwater into the measuring cylinder.	Measures the amount of rainfall received in an area.	Correct use o
10	P.6	Keeping them in locked cupboards /Keeping them on raised places where children can't reach/Keeping them in lockable facilities.	Leaving them on the cupboard /To prevent drug poisoning / To prevent over dose and underdose.	Safety of ess
11	P.4	Helps in seed dispersal / Helps in pollination /cools the environment	Takes away rubbish.	Uses of win
12	P.5	-A black cloth absorbs heat while a white cloth reflects heat./ A black cloth absorbs heat faster than a white cloth.	A black cloth absorbs heat unlike a white cloth.	-Heat absor -A compari

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13	P.6	Performing physical exercises/ Feeding on a balanced diet /Avoiding smoking	Taking medicine/ Going to the hospital.
14	P.5	Through immunization / Feeding on a balanced diet	Through breast feeding / Recovering from illness
15	P.4	They are sources of vitamin A/ Help in increasing the volume of blood in the body / Help in boosting the immunity.	They prevent Kwashiorkor, marasmus and scurvy / They are rich in food values.
16	P.4	Hutch	Pen / Kraal / Cage/ Kennel /hatch
17	P.3	Antennae /Feelers	Spiracles
18	P.4	They are already soluble.	They cannot be digested / They are not needed in the body.
19	P.3	They hide germs / They act as breeding places for germs. / They may injure the skin.	Cutting fingernails short. / They hide vectors.
20	P.4	Locusts / Grasshoppers	Cockroach / Testse flies
21	P.4	Perennial crops take more than a year to mature while annual crops mature within a year/Perennial crops take more than a year to mature can be harvested while annual crops mature and be harvested within a year/ Perennial crops provide multiple harvests while annual crops provide a single harvest.	Perennial crops take less th a year to mature while ann crops take more than a yea mature. Perennial crops take more than a year to mature whl annual crops don't.
22	P.4	2 upper jaw 2 lower jaw	4 upper jaw 4 lower jaw
23	P.6	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle / Dual purpos
24	P.4	Mulching controls soil erosion /Mulches decompose and form humus in the soil / Mulching keeps water in the soil / Mulching controls weeds.	-Mulching acts as breedi places for vectors.
25	P.5	Physical change	Chemical change / Biological change.

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26	P.3	Some plants are poisonous to people / Some plants have thorns that pierce people / Some plants harbour dangerous animals to people.	Plants poison people / Plants fall on people
27	P.5	Fungi kingdom	Plant kingdom / Spore producing plants / Non-flowering plants
28	P.5	Absorbs food nutrients from decaying matter.	Hold a plant firmly in the soil.
29	P.6	By the help of echoes.	By seeing an obstacle.
30	P.4/P.3	Sickle / knives /panga	Axe / panga
31	P.5	Polio	Dysentery/Diarrhoea / Typhoid
32	P.6	Blood platelets help in blood clotting while red blood cells carry oxygen to all parts of the body.	Blood platelets carry oxygen to all body parts while red blood cells help in blood clotting.
33	P.4	Rill erosion	Gully erosion /sheet erosion / splash erosion
34	P.5	Modern beehive	Traditional beehive / Top bar hive / Box beehive
35	P.5	Prevents the queen bee from mixing eggs with honey / Prevents the queen bee from laying eggs in a honey chamber/ prevents the queen bee from eating honey.	Prevents contamination of honey / Clean honey is harvested.
36	P.6	-Pitch is the highness or lowness of sound. -Pitch is how high or low sound is.	-Pitch is the loudness or softness of sound. -Pitch is how loud or soft sound is.
37	P.4	Seeds with some parts eaten away/ Bitten fruits / Fruits develop dark spots /Eaten up leaves /reducing yields	Poor growth / yellowing of leaves / wilting of crops
38	P.4	Keeping hutches clean and dry / Feeding them properly / keeping them in a well ventilated hutch / Deworming rabbits regularly / Isolating sick rabbits from healthy ones / keeping rabbits in warm places.	Eating sick rabbits.

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39	P.6	Both undergo internal fertilization.	Both lay eggs / Both give birth to live young ones/All undergo internal fertilization	Types of fertilization
40	P.6	By changing nitrogen into nitrates in the soil / By fixing nitrogen in the soil.	They improve on soil fertility.	Role of bacteria in fertility.
<b>SECTION B</b>				
41.	P.4	a) i) Helps in seed dispersal ii) Helps in pollinating flowers /Helps in winnowing harvest.  b) i) Planting trees in the compound. ii) Constructing permanent houses/Roofing houses with slanting roofs	Helps in transpiration.	Benefits of wind to
42.	P.6	a) i) Through oral method / orally /By injection / by swallowing  b) To avoid body poisoning by drugs / To maintain their strength / To prevent overdose among children / To prevent drug misuse.  c) One may take wrong drugs /It may cause overdose or underdose /It may result into illness	By feeding / spraying  To prevent expiry of drugs.  To cure the disease.	Introduction of c  Correct reasons  Dangers of self
43.	P.6	a)Frog  b)Tadpole  c)It is covered by a jelly to keep them together in one place./Slippery to keep it safe from flowing water.  d)Stage H uses moist skin for breathing while stage F uses external gills for breathing when in water /Stage H uses lungs, mouth, cavity / for breathing while stage F uses gills for breathing.	toad, newt, salamander  Larva / young one  It has unpleasant smell  Stage it uses moist skin for breathing.	Use the nature to identify the animal  Young one of t  How amphibia eggs  -Breathing methods of amphibians.
44.	P.5	a)The change is reversible /No new substance is formed.  b)i)Evaporation (ii) condensation  c)Help in preserving food / Help in rain formation.	The change is irreversible /New substance is formed  freezing /melting  Helping in conserving food.	A complete cycle Characteristic changes.  Examples of p during distillation  Importance of
45.	P.4	a) Allowing young children to cook / Playing with electricity / Leaving hot objects where children can reach/Carrying hot objects with bare	Playing bad games	Causes of burns at home.

		hands.	
		b)ii) plaster /methylated spirit Iodine solution	Splint
		ii) bandage /splints	plaster
46.	P.6	a)i) Guernsey / Aryshire /Jersey  b) Local breeds are more tolerant to bad weather than exotic ones. -Local breeds are more resistant to cattle diseases than exotic ones. -Local breeds survive on poor pasture and little water while exotic breeds can't survive on poor pasture and little water.  c) To open up its digestive tract / Boost its immunity / Provide a balanced diet.	-jamaica hope / santa gatrudis / Zebu  -Exotic breeds are tolerant to bad weather than local ones. Local breeds are resistant to cattle diseases.  To be strong.
47.	P.5	a)Tethering method.	Zero grazing
		b)It ensures proper use of pasture. /A goat feeds on a variety of pasture / It is easy to maintain.	-It is tiring -It is not expensive -It controls soil erosion.
		c) The rope may strangle the goat to death/The rope may kill the animal.	The goat may be escape.
48.	P.4	a)Mulching / Digging them up/uprooting /cutting  b)j) Weeds compete with planted crops for soil nutrients, sunlight and carbon dioxide. ii) Weeds act as hiding places for crop pests that lowers crop yields.	Spraying / flooding / bush burning  Weeds provide shade to crops
49.	P.6	a) Blood transports materials in body /Blood regulates human body temperature /Blood defends the body against diseases / Blood transports oxygen in the body.  b) For easy exchange of materials /For easy diffusion of materials.	Blood cools the body.  For letting in substances.
		c) Vein	To transport blood easily
50.	P.4	a)Mono cropping	Crop rotation

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		b) Causes soil erosion / Causes soil infertility / exhaustion.  c) To control pests /To improve on soil fertility / To control soil erosion	Leads to pests.  To get food	Effect of:  -Advantages -Why crop rotation.
51.	P.6	i) The pinna traps and directs sound waves into the ear canal. ii) The ossicles amplify sound vibrations. iii) The cochlea changes sound vibrations into nerve signals. iv) The auditory nerve sends signals to the brain for interpretation.	-The ossicles amplify sound vibrations. -The pinna traps and directs sound waves into the ear canal. -The auditory nerve sends nerve signals to the brain for interpretation. -The cochlea changes sound vibration into nerve signals.	How the sound is heard.
52.	P.2 /P.3	a)i) broom -scrubbing brush ii) mopping -slasher  b)i)Controls multiplication of germs and vectors ii) Prevents an outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases /Prevents bad smell / Prevents outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases.	Fire Dustbin	Material sanitation
53.	P.5	a) i) Ensuring proper sanitation at school. ii) Organising health meetings -Solving health concerns at school.(iii) Role -playing about health.  b) Checking fingernails / Checking children's uniforms /Checking children's teeth / Checking the hair.	Sweeping Feeding on a balanced diet.	Roles of committees
54.	P.5	a)Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the anthers to the stigma.  b) They produce sticky pollen /They produce heavy pollen / They have brightly coloured petals / They produce a scent /They produce nectar in nectaries.  c) Sun bird / Humming bird	-Pollination is the movement of pollen in the flower  -They produce pollen -They produce light pollen -Have dull petals	Definiti on  Characteristics of pollinators
55.	P.4	a)goiter /goitre  b)Iodine  c)Carbohydrates / Roughages / Water / Fats and oils / Proteins / Vitamins	Iodine  Potassium  Potassium Calcium	Exam ple  A disease defici ency  Use of vitamins  Food

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### THE SIPRO PRIMARY FIVE INTEGRATED SCIE

NO.	LEVEL	CORRECT RESPONSE	WRONG ANSWER
1.	P.4	Sun/ The sun	Rain
2.	P.3/4	Water softens the testa./ Makes the soil soft for the seedling to penetrate./ Dissolves minerals salts in the soil for seedling to absorb./ Dissolves stored food in the cotyledons.	Water enables seed to germinate.
3.	P.5	Cork/ feather/ leaf/ paper/ plastic/ cup/ plastic plate/ a ball/ balloon	Stone
4.	P.2	Living things reproduce	Living things multiply number.
5.	P.5	By drinking water after eating food./ Eating food rich in roughages./ Drinking juice after eating food./ Feeding on leafy vegetables./ Chewing food properly.	By eating well.
6.	P.4	For keeping rubbish for a short time./ For proper disposal of rubbish./ For temporary storage of rubbish.	For cleaning rubbish
7.	P.5	Orally./ Through drops in the mouth./ Through injection method.	Through giving vaccine
8.	P.3	Toothbrush.	Brushing teeth.
9.	P.3	It's used for brushing teeth./ For removing food remains in teeth.	It cleans teeth.
10.	P.4/5	Improves soil fertility./ Controls soil erosion./ Controls weeds./ Controls pests./ Increase crop yields.	Enables crops to grow
11.	P.4	Suckers/ hooks	Segments

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12.	P.5	swarming	Setting a hive.	Correct term
13.	P.3/4	By oiling stagnant water./ Draining stagnant water ./ Sweeping away stagnant water.	Slashing tall bushes.	Control of mosquitoes.
14.	P.4	Iron/ iodine/ potassium/ sodium / magnesium	Gold/ silver	Mineral salts needed for health.
15.	P.5	Sugar is soluble in water.	Sugar dissolves in water	Correct reason.
16.	P.4	Diarrhoea / dysentery/ polio/ cholera/ typhoid	Malaria/ trachoma	Correct spellings
17.	P.5	Colon	Large intestine	Correct part
18.	P.5	By vaccinating./ Injection./ Administering Tetanus Toxoid (TT) vaccine to the casualty./ By dressing the open cut well.	By treating the person.	Control of the spread of tetanus in wound
19.	P.5	Vaccines boost the body immunity./ Vaccines help the body to produce antibodies that fight germs.	Vaccine cure diseases	Role of vaccines
20.	P.4	Cirrus clouds.	Nimbus clouds	Correct by
21.	P.3/4	Trowel/ Garden trowel	Hoe	Correct
22.	P.5	By raising beehives./ Oiling the supports./ Oiling the poles./ Fencing the apiary./ Cleaning bushes around the apiary.	By placing the hives in a quiet place.	Control
23.	P.4	Stunted growth/ swollen pot belly/ little brown hair./ swollen thyroid gland./ oxbow legs.	Poor feeding	Sif
24.	P.4	Storage leaves/ fleshy leaves	Scale leaves	
25.	P.4	Help in making food for the onion.	For storing food.	

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26.	P.4	Causes death of animals./ Leads to rotting of plants./ Breakout of water associated diseases.	Stores food	Danger
27.	P.5	Due to being given little feeds./ Failure to feed them in time./ Due to boredom in the poultry house./ Having many birds in a small room.	Lack of calcium in the diet.	Cause
28.	P.4	Larva stage/ maggots	Adult	Control
29.	P.5	Enzymes speed up digestion of food.	Enzymes act on food.	Risk
30.	P.4	Wind destroys crops./ Destroys buildings./ Carries away people's clothes.	Wind helps in pollination.	
31.	P.2	Tasting/ taste	Tongue/ test	
32.	P.4	They store/keep nitrogen fixing bacteria.	They are root nodules.	
33.	P.3/5	By vaccinating them./ Cleaning their habitats./ Feeding them well/ culling./ By regular disinfecting of the poultry house.	Raising their hutch.	
34.	P.5	Petrol is less dense than water./ Water is denser than petrol.	Petrol is denser than water.	
35.	P.3	Gumboots	Gumboots	
36.	P.4	Rainy weather	Rainy	
37.	P.3/5	Soil erosion	Erosion	
38.	P.4	Meat / rabbit pie	Fur/milk	

39.	P.4	By regular deworming./ Encourage children to wear shoes while walking in wet/ muddy areas.	By eating well cooked meat.	Control of hookworm infestation.
40.	P.4	One litre/1000ml of water.	Two cups	Correct measures
41.	P.4	a) Polio/ typhoid/ diarrhoea/ dysentery	Malaria	Disease spread
42.	P.4	b) By spraying cockroaches with insecticides./ Disposing off waste papers./ By drowning away stagnant water.	Disposing off waste clothes.	cockroach control
43.	P.5/3	a) (i) sub layer/ subsoil	Top soil	Correct
44.	P.5	b) It has much humus/ plenty of humus.	To make the soil fertile.	Proper reduction of water.
45.	P.4	c) They reduce water infiltration into the soil./ Stop entry of air into soil.	They destroy the soil.	Soil
46.	P.4/3	d) To hold and fix the tooth firmly in the jaw.	To make the tooth straight.	Jaw.
		e) Garden fork/ hoe/knife/ pangas	Trowel	
		f) Phosphorous/ Calcium	Iron	
		g) Kilogramme (kg)	Grammes	
		h) Cubic centimetres	Litres	
		i) Weight	Mass	
		j) Grammes per cubic centimetres	Newton's law.	
		k) R-pulp cavity Q-enamel	R-pulp cavity Q-enamel	
		l) To hold and fix the tooth firmly in the jaw.	To hold and fix the tooth firmly in the jaw.	
		m) By washing and drying them in a clean dry place./ By not sharing them.	By keeping them in a clean dry place./ By not sharing them.	

47.	P.5	The stomach acids food shortly./ Has hydrochloric acid that kills bacteria in food./ Has enzymes that speed up the digestion of proteins.	uses of the stomach (use. The stomach cleans food. The stomach digests food.	
48.	P.4	(a) By covering leftover food./ By keeping food in clean containers./ By handling food with washed hands./ By serving food on clean plates/clean hands.	Prevents food getting over. Keeps food free from germs.	
49.	P.5	(a) Measles Skin rash Correct idea	germs. Prevents food from getting food dirtying of food./ Keeps food free from germs.	
50.	P.3	(a) Drowning recklessly./ Careless running on the road./ Playing with hot object/ throwing broken bottle everywhere.	Water slowly Causes of drowning	
51.	P.3/3	(a) Wind/ flowing water/ animal/ with a plaster (bandage). Apply iodine on the cut / Cover the cut with soap./ Apply methylated spirit to the cut/ Steps, first to movement/ animals	deforestation Cut	

52.	P.4	a) A roof/ timber/ nails/ wire mesh b) A good hutch should be raised from the ground ./ Should be well ventilated./ Should be clean.	Window A good hutch should have a wire mesh.	Correct items / tools. Qualities of a good hutch.
53.	P.5	a)Natural brooding b) It is cheap to maintain./ It saves a farmer's time./ Allows a farmer to do other activities. c)Chicks may be eaten by wild animals./ Chicks may be effected by harsh weather./ Chicks may not get enough warmth.	Artificial brooding. Chicks may be eaten. Chicks grow poorly.	Correct identification. Advantages of natural incubation. Disadvantages of natural incubation.
54.	P. 4	a) Rats bite our property./ Rats contaminate food./ Rats spread bubonic plague to people./ Keep rat fleas that spread bubonic plague. b) By poisoning/ trapping/ slashing bushes near the home.	Rats kill people. By killing.	Dangers of rats to people. Control of rats in a
55.	P.3	a) (i) The insect will be unable to feel/ smell/ sense danger. ii) The insect will be unable to fly. b) Some insects are eaten as food./ Insects are sources of income when sold.	The insect will not see./ Won't move. Some insects disperse seeds./ Pollinate crops	An insect without plants. Uses of insects