

THE WORLD OF LIVING THINGS

ANIMAL KINGDOMS

1. What are living things?

.....
.....

2. State any **two** groups of living things found in the environment.

(i)
(ii)

3. Mention any **two** characteristics of living things.

(i)
(ii)

4. State any **two** common characteristics between plants and animals.

(i)
(ii)

5. Outline any **two** differences between plants and animals

(i)
(ii)

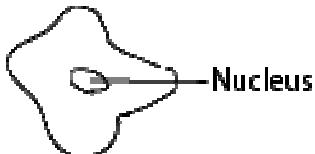
6. Why is a mango tree called a living thing?

.....
.....

7. What are nonliving things?

.....
.....

The diagram is of a blood cell. Use it to answer questions 8 to 11



8. To which group of living thing does it belong?

.....
.....

9. What type of blood cell is shown in the diagram?

.....
.....

10. Give a reason for your answer in question 9 above.

.....
.....

11. How is blood cell useful to the animals?

.....
.....

12. State any **two** characteristics of non-living things

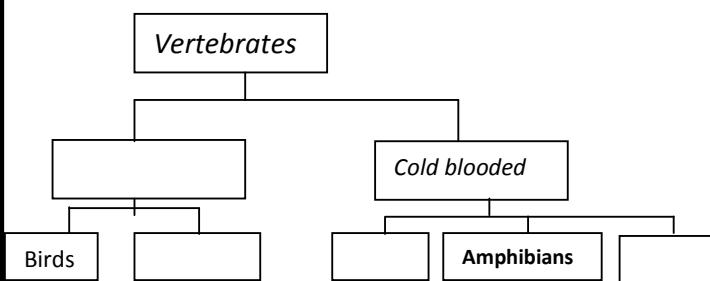
(i)

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- (ii)
13. Mention any **two** examples of non-living things.
- (i)
- (ii)
1. Give **two** reasons why animals move from one place to another.
- (i)
- (ii)
2. Why is reproduction important to living things?
-
3. Which type of feeding is characterized by animals?
-
4. How are animals different from plants in terms of feeding?
-
5. How is the reproduction of bacteria different from that of mushrooms?
-
6. What are single celled organisms?
-
7. Give **two** examples of unicellular organisms.
- (i)
- (ii)
8. How useful is the nuclear to the cell?
-
9. Where does respiration take place in the organism?
-
10. State the importance of chlorophyll to the plants.
-
11. Why can't mushrooms make their own food?
-
12. Which type of nutrition do most fungi undergo?
-
1. What are living things?
-
2. Mention **two** characteristics of animals as living things.
- (i)

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- (ii)
3. Mention **two** kingdoms of living things.
(i)
(ii)
4. State the meaning of classification of animals.
.....
.....
5. Give any **two** criteria used to group animals.
(i)
(ii)
6. State any **two** main groups of animals.
(i)
(ii)
7. Why is a rat grouped under vertebrates?
.....
.....
1. Complete the table below



2. State any **two** main groups of animals.
(i)
(ii)
3. What do you understand by the term:
(a) Poikilothermic
.....
.....
(b) Homeothermic
.....
.....
4. Apart from birds, mention any **one** group of warm blooded animals.
.....
.....
5. State any **two** reasons why animals move from one place to another.
(i)
(ii)
6. Mention any **two** ways in which different animals move.

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- (i)
(ii)
7. Mention any **two** common characteristics of living things.
(i)
(ii)
8. Mention any **two** groups of cold blooded animals.
(i)
(ii)
1. Give **two** characteristics of birds.
(i)
(ii)
2. Write down **two** ways birds are adapted to flight.
(i)
(ii)
3. In which **two** ways are birds useful to plants?
(i)
(ii)
4. State **two** ways in which plants are useful to birds.
(i)
(ii)
5. Give any **two** ways how birds are harmful in the environment.
(i)
(ii)
6. State any **two** examples of birds that destroy our crops.
(i)
(ii)
7. How do birds reproduce?
.....
.....
8. State **two** characteristics which are common to both birds and reptiles.
(i)
(ii)
9. In which way is the function of nostril to the birds differ from that of the fish?
.....
.....
1. State the function of the following parts of a bird
Beak
Claws
Spurs
Nostrils
2. Why do birds have streamlined bodies?
.....
.....
3. Apart from birds, mention any **two** examples of living things which have streamlined bodies.

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- (i)
(ii)

4. State the reason why birds are referred to as warm blooded animals.

.....
.....

5. What name is given to the young one of a bird?

.....
.....

6. Mention any **two** examples of domestic birds.

- (i)
(ii)

7. How are birds different from amphibians?

.....
.....

8. State the importance of the spurs to an eagle.

- (i)
(ii)

9. Why are birds said to be oviparous?

.....
.....

10. Which type of fertilization occurs in birds?

.....
.....

11. How do birds respire?

.....
.....

1. Why are birds said to be homoeothermic?

.....
.....

2. Why are quill feathers called flight feathers?

.....
.....

3. State the importance of the birds' body being streamlined during flying.

.....
.....

4. List **one** example of a flightless bird.

.....
.....

5. How are eggs laid by birds different from those of amphibians?

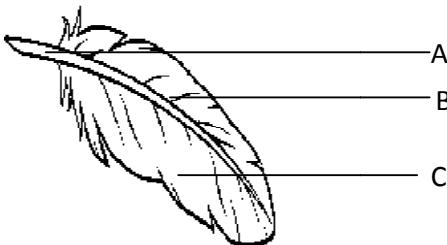
.....
.....

6. Point out **two** reasons why birds are able to fly.

- (i)
(ii)

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7. Below is a feather of a bird. Use it to answer questions that follow.



(a) Name the part of the feather marked with letters:

A..... B..... C.....

(b) State any **two** importance of feather to bird.

- (i)
(ii)

(c) State the use of the following types of feathers:

- (a) Flight feathers:
(b) Down feathers:

(d) State any **two** importance of covert feathers to the birds.

- (i)
(ii)

1. Name the tough membrane which protects the bird's eyes against strong blowing wind.

.....
.....

2. Write another name for:

- a) Covert feather.....
b) Quill feather.....

3. Name the type of feathers which covers the greatest part of the bird's body.

.....
.....

4. State the reason why birds fore limbs are modified into the wings.

.....
.....

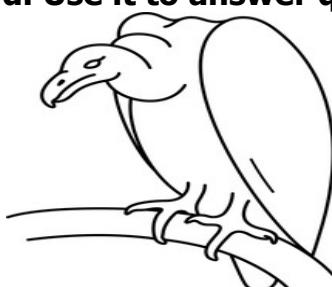
5. Write **one** way birds are adapted to flight.

.....
.....

6. Give any **two** disadvantages of birds in the environment.

- (i)
(ii)

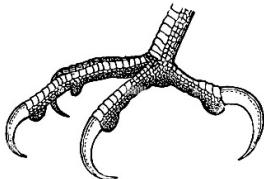
Below is a diagram of a bird. Use it to answer questions that follow.



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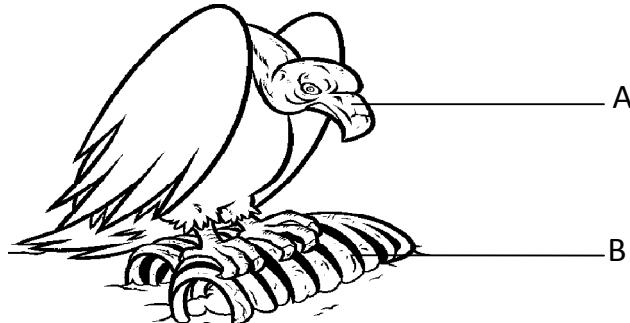
1. Why is the bird above called a bird of prey?
.....
2. Why does the above bird have strong, sharp hooked beak?
.....
3. State any **two** ways in which the bird above is a problem to poultry farmers.
(i)
(ii)
4. Apart from the bird above, mention any **two** other examples of birds of prey.
(i)
(ii)
5. What are preys?
.....
6. Mention any **two** examples of prey.
(i)
(ii)
7. State any **two** examples of predators.
(i)
(ii)
8. Which bird are both a scavenger and a bird of prey?
.....

Below is a diagram of a foot of a bird. Use it to answer questions that follow.



9. What does the above bird feed on?
.....
10. What do you understand by the word carrions?
.....

Below is a diagram of a bird. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



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2. Describe the nature of the beak of a bird marked A.

.....

3. In which way is the feet of bird **A** adapted to its mode of feeding?

.....

4. Name the type of bird shown above.

.....

5. How is the mode of feeding in a fox similar to that of the bird?

.....

6. State any **two** examples of birds feeding mode.

(i)

(ii)

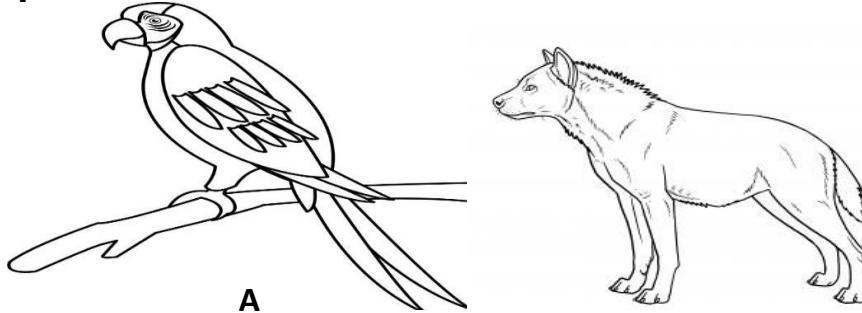
7. State the way in which the bird differs from an eagle in the way they feed.

.....

8. State the main similarity between scavenger birds and scavenger animals.

.....

Below is a diagram of some organisms. Use them to answer the questions that follow.



9. Name the type of bird marked with the letter A.

B

.....

10. State any **two** similarities between the **two** organisms **A** and **B** above.

(i)

(ii)

11. How useful are the organisms above in promoting sanitation?

.....

12. Apart from animal **B**, mention any **two** examples of animals of the same class belonging to the same class.

(i)

(ii)

13. How are crows, marabou storks, ventures friendly to the environment?

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14. In which way can strong, sharp and hooked beak be an advantage to a scavenger bird?

Below is a diagram of a part of a bird. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



1. Name the group of bird with such beak

.....

2. State any **one** example birds with such beak.

.....

3. How important is the horn bill to the plant?

.....

4. State any **one** way in which hornbill is a pest to farmers.

(i)

(ii)

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

- (a) Nectar sucking birds

(i)

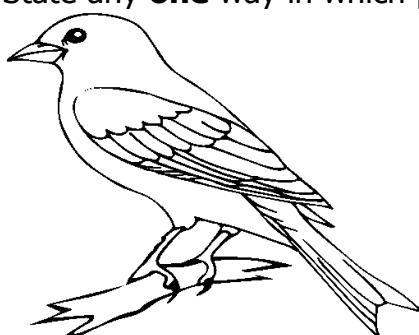
(ii)

- (b) Perching birds

(i)

(ii)

6. State any **one** way in which perching birds are useful to the environment.



7. Describe the foot of the above bird.

.....

8. How useful is the arrangement of the toes on the foot to the bird shown above.

9. State any two kinds of birds with such kind of foot.
.....
.....

10. Why are pigeons grouped under perching birds?
.....
.....

11. How do crop farmers benefit from the sunbirds that visit flowers?
.....
.....

12. What do sunbirds collect from the flowers?
.....
.....

1. Give at least **two** examples of each of the following:

a) Seed eaters.
(i)
(ii)

b) Insect eaters
(i)
(ii)

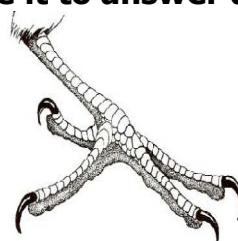
c) Fruit eaters
(i)
(ii)

d) Nectar suckers.
(i)
(ii)

2. Give **one** characteristic of climbing birds
.....
.....

3. How are the feet of the climbing birds different from that of the scratching birds?
.....
.....

4. **Below is a foot of a bird. Use it to answer questions that follow.**



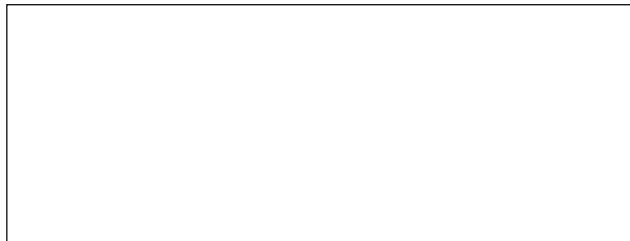
5. Name any **two** examples of birds with the above shown type of foot.
(i)
(ii)

6. How are scratching birds adapted to their mode of feeding?

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7. How are soils important to the scratching birds?
.....
8. Mention any **two** examples of scratching birds.
(i)
(ii)
9. State **one** way in which scratching birds are harmful to crop farmers.
.....

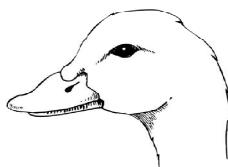
1. Why do wading birds have long beaks?
.....
2. List any **two** examples of swimming birds
(i)
(ii)
3. State **two** ways in which swimming birds are adapted to their mode of life
(i)
(ii)
4. Draw a foot of a swimming bird.



5. How is the foot drawn above useful to the geese?
.....
6. Why do wading birds have long, thin legs?
.....
7. Apart from a duck, mention any **one** other example of a swimming bird.
.....
8. How is a streamlined body adapted for bird flight?
.....
9. How important is a nictating membranes to the eyes of the birds?
.....

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The diagram below is a beak of a bird. Use it to answer question 7 and



10. Name any **one** bird with the above kind of beak apart from a duck.

.....
.....

11. State the habitat for these kinds of birds

.....
.....

12. Why are these kind of birds very common in muddy water?

.....
.....

13. Mention any **two** food fed on by the bird above from muddy water.

- (i)
(ii)

14. State one reason why ducks are able to fly.

.....
.....

1. Give any **two** examples of a flightless bird.

- (i)
(ii)

2. Name the biggest and fastest bird in the world.

.....
.....

3. State any **two** examples of birds that can fly.

- (i)
(ii)

4. Mention any importance of birds to people.

.....
.....

5. State any **two** reasons why birds destroy our crops.

- (i)
(ii)

6. Apart from destroying crops, mention **one** way in which weaver birds are disadvantageous to us.

- (i)
(ii)

7. Mention any **two** common vectors kept by domestic birds.

- (i)
(ii)

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Below is a diagram of a part of a bird. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



8. Name the bird shown above.

.....

9. Why is the above bird unable to fly?

.....

10. What makes flightless birds very heavy?

.....

1. Name the part of an egg which develops into the chick.

.....

2. Why is egg shell porous?

.....

3. State **two** factors that can hinder incubation to take place.

(i)

(ii)

4. Name the food value we get from eating eggs.

5. State any **two** common egg abnormalities.

(i)

(ii)

6. What is incubation period?

.....

7. State any **two** importance of chalaza to the egg.

(i)

(ii)

8. Mention the importance of the following parts of an egg.

.....

9. State **two** conditions under which fertilized eggs may fail to hatch.

(i)

(ii)

10. Give **two** characteristics of birds.

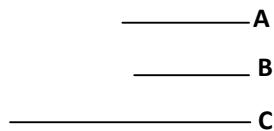
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- (i)
(ii)

11. State any **one** factor which makes a bird to lay soft shelled eggs.

.....
.....

Below is diagram of an egg. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



Name the part marked with letter

A

B

C

How important is the part marked B to an egg?

.....

1. Why is the egg shell being porous useful to the developing embryo?

.....

2. Name the part of an egg which develops into the chick after fertilization and incubation.

.....

3. Why are eggs important to the child's diet?

.....

1. Of what importance is a beak to a bird?

.....

2. Name the part of alimentary canal in a bird where:

(a) Digestion starts from

.....

(b) Digestion ends

3. Name the part of the bird which play the same role as mouth in human beings.

.....

4. What are grits?

.....

5. State any **two** processes which take place in the crops during digestion.

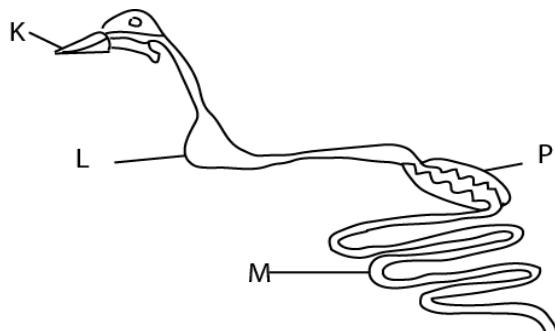
(i)

(ii)

6. Which part of alimentary canal in a bird does water absorption take place?

7. Name the part of alimentary canal in a bird where absorption of food to the body takes place.

8. **The diagram below shows the alimentary canal of a bird. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**



(a) What does the bird use part K for?

(b) What is the function of part L?

(c) What takes place in part marked P?

(d) How is part marked M useful to the bird?

1. Which type of birds are commonly seen near abattoirs?

2. Name the meat we get from chicken.

3. Apart from protection, state any other function of the beak to a bird.

4. Name the type of birds which helps to clean up the environment.

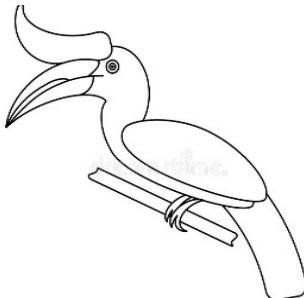
5. Give **one** economic importance of birds kept at home.

6. Mention any **one** bird that cause noise pollution in the environment.

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-
7. State the role of grits in the birds' gizzard.
-
8. Apart from being pests, how else are weaver birds harmful in the environment
-

Below is a diagram of a bird. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



9. Name the type of bird shown above
.....
10. How is the bird above important to the plants.
.....
11. How is it a disadvantage to farmers?
.....
12. State any **two** uses of birds kept at home.
.....
13. Mention any **two** problems caused by birds kept at home.
.....
1. Define the terms mammals.
.....
2. State the skeletal structure which protects the brain of the mammals.
.....
3. Mention any **two** delicate body parts of animals protected by the skull.
(i)
(ii)
4. Mention any **two** ways in which mammals care for their young ones.
(i)
(ii)

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5. Define each of the following terms.

(a) Homoeothermic animals

.....

(b) Poikilothermic animals

.....

(c) Viviparous animals

.....

(d) Omnivores

.....

e) What do you understand by the term:

Carnivores

.....

Herbivores

.....

6. How do mammals respire?

.....

7. Of what importance are mammary glands to the mammals?

.....

8. State **two** similarities between birds and mammals.

(i)

(ii)

9. Which type of fertilization do mammals undergo?

.....

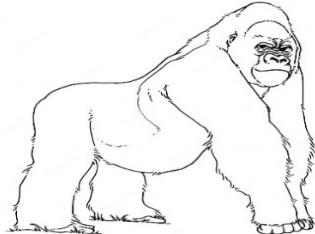
10. State the importance of mammary glands to mammals.

.....

11. To which group of mammals does man belong?

.....

12. Name the mammal shown below.



.....

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13. To which group of mammal can you group the animal above?

.....
.....

14. State the importance of the following types of teeth to the primates.

Incisor teeth:

.....
.....

a) Canine teeth:

.....

b) Molar teeth:

.....

15. What are omnivorous animals?

.....

16. State any **two** examples of omnivorous animals.

- (i)
(ii)

17. State any **two** ways in which primates are different from other mammals.

- (i)
(ii)

18. Mention any **two** uses of well-developed brains of the primates.

- (i)
(ii)

19. How important are hind limbs to primates?

.....

20. State any **two** examples of primates.

- (i)
(ii)

21. Name the glands that produce milk in a cow.

.....

22. Why are primates referred to as mammals?

.....

13. In which way are the monotremes different from the rest of the mammals?

.....

14. Why are monotremes regarded as mammals?

.....

15. In which way is duck billed platypus similar to a spiny ant eater?

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-
.....
16. Give any **two** examples of primates
(i)
(ii)
17. Mention any **two** common characteristics of mammals.
(i)
(ii)
18. Why is a duck billed platypus grouped under mammals?
.....
.....
19. State the main reason why monotremes are referred to as oviparous mammals.
.....
.....
20. In which way is the reproduction in monotremes similar to that of the birds?
.....
.....
21. Name any **two** examples of egg laying mammals.
(i)
(ii)
1. How are bats different from all other mammals?
.....
.....
2. Name **one** example of Chiroptera.
.....
.....
3. Mention **two** reasons why bats are not considered as birds.
(i)
(ii)
4. Name any **two** of bats.
(i)
(ii)
5. Give any **one** adaptation of a bat to flight.
(i)
(ii)
6. State the importance of echoes to the bats.
.....
.....
7. Why are bats said to be nocturnal?
.....
.....
8. In which way are fruit eating bats useful to man?
.....
.....
9. How are insect eating bats important to man?

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10. How do we call the reflected sound?

11. Name the type of bats that cause anaemia in animals.

12. Mention **two** importance of bats in the environment.

- (i)
- (ii)

13. State **two** disadvantages of bats.

- (i)
- (ii)

1. Apart from a kangaroo, list only other **two** examples of a pouched mammal.

- (i)
- (ii)

2. How useful is a pouch to a kangaroo?

.....

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

- (i)
- (ii)

4. To which group of mammals do kangaroos belong?

.....

5. How is a long tail useful to the kangaroo?

.....

6. Why are wallabies referred to as pouched animals?

- (i)
- (ii)

7. Name the structure in female pouched animals where young ones are kept

.....

8. State the unique difference between the marsupials and other mammals.

.....

1. What do you understand by the word predators?

.....

2. What are carnivorous animals?

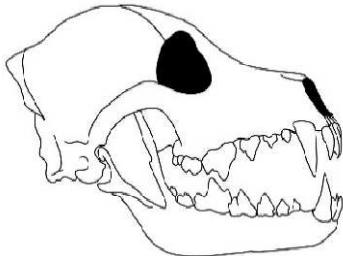
.....

3. How are carnivorous animals adapted to hunting their prey at night?

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4. In which way are soft pads feet important to carnivorous animals?

5. **Below is a skull of an animal. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**



(a) To which group of animals does it belong?

(b) Name the type of teeth marked with letter **A**.

(c) Name the sub class of mammals in which it belongs.

(d) What kind of food does it feed on?

6. Mention any **two** examples of carnivorous scavengers.

- (i)
(ii)

7. State **two** examples of carnivorous mammals under the:

a) Cat family

- (i)
(ii)

b) Dog family

- (i)
(ii)

8. Define preying mammals.

.....

9. Mention any **two** examples of preying animals.

- (i)
(ii)

10. State **two** ways in which carnivorous animals are adapted to their mode of feeding

- (i)

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- (ii)
11. Give any two ways in which scavengers are useful in the environment
.....
.....
12. Identify a group of a carnivorous animal in which the following animals belong
13. i)Leopard: _____ ii)Domestic dog: _____
14. State **one** difference between a preying mammal and a predator
.....
.....
1. What name is given to the animals which live in the seas?
.....
.....
2. Of what importance is a blubber to a sea mammal?
.....
.....
3. Mention any two examples of sea animals.
(i)
(ii)
4. Name the largest sea mammals in the world.
.....
.....
5. Apart from seas, mention any **one** place where cetaceans live.
.....
.....
6. State the main reason why people hunt for the whales.
.....
.....
7. In which way is breathing in whale similar to that of mammals?
.....
.....
8. How do cetaceans reproduce?
.....
.....
9. State any **two** similarities between whales and mammals.
(i)
(ii)
10. How useful are the streamlined bodies to the cetaceans?
.....
.....
11. Why is it wrong to say that a whale is a big fish?
.....
.....
12. Name the largest mammals

13. In which way is blubber important to the sea mammals?

14. Write **one** sentence to explain the meaning of the word gnawing mammal.

15. Why are squirrels called gnawing mammals?

16. Name the rodent that destroy stored cereals.

17. How can the above rodents be controlled biologically?

18. Mention any **two** characteristics of rodents.

(i)
(ii)

19. Name the type of teeth missing in all the rodents.

20. Give **two** ways in which rodents are a disadvantage to people.

(i)
(ii)

21. State any **two** importance of rodents to the crop farmers.

(i)
(ii)

22. Give **two** examples of even toed ungulates.
(i)

(i)
(ii)

12. Mention any **two** examples of ungulates with odd number of hooves in their feet.
(i)

(i)
(ii)
Q. What are two qualities called back in our animals?

13. Why are most ungulates called herbivorous animals?

4. Mention any **two** examples of herbivorous animals.
(i)

(i)
(ii)

15. Define the term:

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

Cud:

(a) Rummation:

16. State any **two** stomach chambers in ruminant animals.

(i)

(ii)

17. What are ruminant ungulates?

18. What are non-ruminant ungulates?

19. Mention any **two** examples of non-ruminant wild animals.

(i)

(ii)

20. Why are domestic pigs unable to chew cuds?

21. Name **two** common characteristics of ruminant animals.

(i)

(ii)

22. What are insectivores?

23. Mention **two** examples of insectivores.

(i)

(ii)

24. Why do most insectivores have long and strong claws?

25. How are spines important to the insectivores?

26. How are long sticky tongues important to the insectivores?

27. How does a porcupine protect itself against its enemies?

28. How is a hedgehog able to protect itself against its enemies?

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

29. What are nocturnal animals?

.....

30. State any **two** ways in which insectivores benefit from the soil.

(i)

(ii)

31. Mention any **two** examples of nocturnal animals?

(i)

(ii)

32. What term is used to mean animals which move by crawling?

.....

33. How do most reptiles move?

.....

34. Mention any **two** examples of reptiles found in the school environment.

(i)

(ii)

35. How do reptiles reproduce?

.....

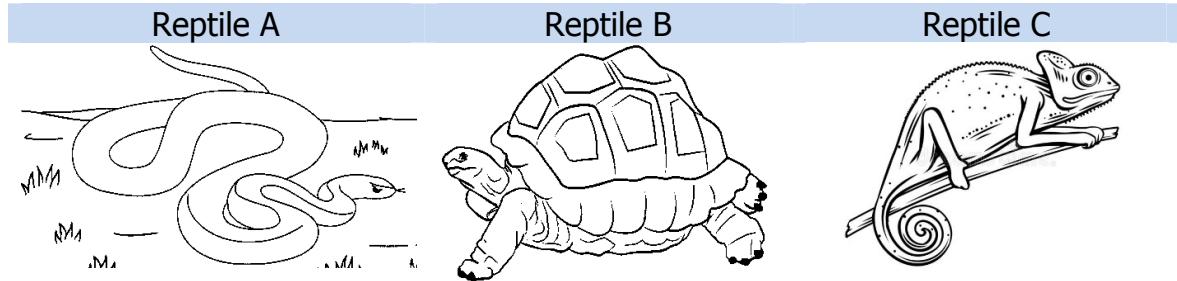
36. What is the difference between oviparous animals and viviparous animal.

.....

37. Why are reptiles grouped under cold blooded animals?

.....

Below is a diagram of reptiles used them to answer questions that follow.



38. Name the reptiles shown above

- (a) Reptile A:
- (b) Reptile B:
- (c) Reptile C:

39. State any two common similarities among all the three reptiles above.

.....

40. How is reptile **A** different from reptile **C** in the way of their movement?

41. How does reptile **B** protect itself from its enemies?

42. State any **two** similarities between reptileA and birds.

(i)
(ii)

43. How important are external ears to the reptiles?

1. How do snakes increase in sizes?

2. What is moulting?

3. How do snakes move?

4. State **one** reason why snakes are called limbless animals.

5. What brings about movement in snakes?

6. State **one** reason why snakes moult?

7. The snake doesn't have ears, how is it able to detect sound?

8. How are snakes different from the rest of other reptiles?

9. How do snakes reproduce?

10. State any **one** common place where snakes live.

(i)
(ii)

11. How do snakes protect itself?

12. How do most snakes reproduce?

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

13. Why are snakes said to be defensive but not offensive?

.....

.....

1. Name the poisonous substance injected by snakes to weaken their enemies.

.....

2. Name the type of snakes which leave two fang marks on the bitten part of an animal.

.....

3. Give **one** way you would identify a poisonous snake.

.....

4. Why are crocodiles said to be carnivorous?

.....

5. In which way does a constrictor snake kill its prey?

.....

6. Name any **one** example of snakes which give birth to the young ones.

.....

7. How is a puff adder differ from all other snakes?

.....

8. **Below is the head of a snake. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**



9. Name the type of snake shown above.

.....

10. Name the part marked with the letters:

A: _____

B:

11. State the importance of each of the following to the type of snake shown above.

12. i) forked tongue

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

Hollow fangs

13. Of what importance is a poison glad to the poisonous snakes?

1. What are serum?

2. State only **one** importance of venom.

3. Which part of the body is mostly affected by the venom?

4. Mention any **two** examples of poisonous snakes.

- (i)
- (ii)

5. State one reason why we should tie the tourniquet between the bitten part and the heart.

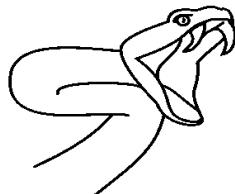
6. How are poisonous snake able to defend themselves against their enemies?

7. Name the substance tied around the bitten part to avoid blood mixed with venom from being carried to the heart.

8. What makes the person bitten by the snake die if not attended to?

9. What is anti-venom?

Below is a diagram of a snake. Use it to answer the questions that follow



10. Name the accident caused by the above animal.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

11. Name the type of snake shown above.

.....
.....

12. State any two common places where the above animal live.

.....
.....

13. How is the above type of snakes different from the rest of other snakes?

.....
.....

14. How does a snake get its prey?

.....
.....

1. Name the teeth that poisonous snakes use to inject venom into their victims.

.....
.....

2. Mention **two** external features of a non-poisonous snake.

(i)
(ii)

3. How do constrictors kill their prey?

.....
.....

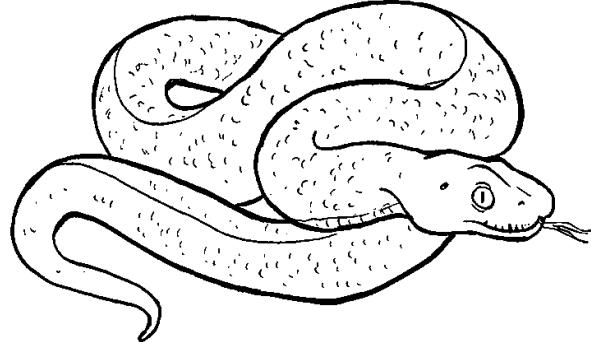
4. What is the importance of moulting to snakes?

.....
.....

5. Give **one** use of snake venom to people.

.....
.....

Below is a diagram of a reptile. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



6. Name the reptile shown above.

.....
.....

7. Why do we group the above reptile under vertebrate?

.....
.....

8. State any **two** common places where the above reptile live.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

- (i)
(ii)

9. How does venom produced by the reptile above affect blood of a person ?

.....
.....

10. How do the above animal protect itself from its enemies?

.....
.....

1. Name the largest and most dangerous reptile.

.....
.....

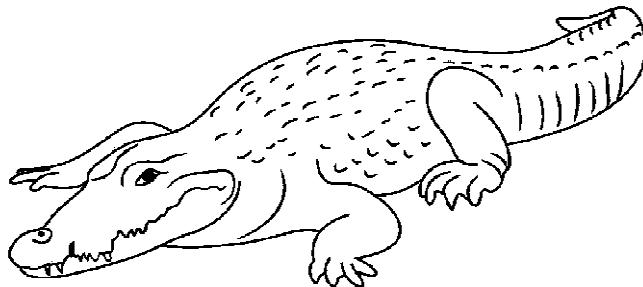
2. Why are crocodiles grouped under carnivorous animals?

.....
.....

3. Apart from crocodile, mention any **two** examples of carnivorous animals.

- (i)
(ii)

Below is a drawing of a reptile. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



4. Name the reptile above.

.....
.....

5. Why is the above reptile called a vertebrate?

.....
.....

6. How are the reptile above similar to the cow?

.....
.....

7. Mention any **two** ways in which the above reptiles protect themselves.

- (i)
(ii)

8. State **one** reason why the above animal is able to live on both land and water.

.....
.....

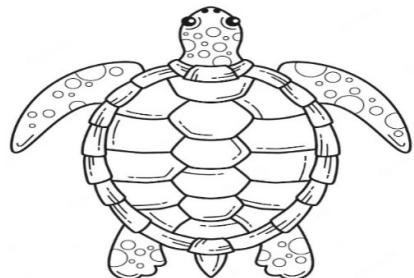
9. State **two** differences between the reptile above and the fish.

- (i)
(ii)

10. State any **two** similarities between crocodiles and the alligators.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

- (i)
- (ii)
11. State any **two** differences between crocodiles and the alligators.
- (i)
- (ii)
12. How is the fish different from the reptiles in terms of fertilization?
-
.....
1. In which way are hard shells useful to the tortoise?
-
.....
2. State one difference between turtles and the tortoise.
-
.....
3. Why is camouflaging useful to chameleons?
-
.....
4. How are Geckoes and common lizards able to walk?
-
.....
5. To which group of reptiles are chameleons classified?
-
.....
6. How do turtles and tortoise protect themselves?
-
.....
7. In which way do reptiles help to control the spread of some diseases to people?
-
.....
8. How does the crocodile protect itself from enemies?
-
.....
9. How are the eggs laid by fish differ from those laid by the reptiles?
-
.....
10. **Below is a diagram of an animal. Use it to answer questions that follow.**



P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

11. How does the animal above move?

.....
.....

12. In which way is the above animal:

Similar to the tortoise:

.....
.....

Different from the tortoise?

.....
.....

In which way are tortoises different from turtles?

.....
.....

1. State the main function of flippers to turtles.

.....
.....

2. How does tortoise protect itself from enemies?

.....
.....

3. In which way is a fleshy forked tongue useful to the reptiles?

.....
.....

4. Name **one** animal which camouflage.

.....
.....

5. Mention any **two** reasons why chameleons camouflage.

(i)

(ii)

6. State **one** importance of reptiles to the leather making industries.

.....
.....

7. How can lizard control the spread of malaria at home?

8. **Below is a diagram of an animal. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**



(a) Name the animal above.

.....
.....

(b) State **two** similarities between the animal above and the common lizard.

(i)

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

(ii)

(c) Why is the above animal grouped under vertebrates?

.....
(d) State **two** common characteristics that make it successful in feeding.

(i)

(ii)

1. What are aquatic animals?

.....
.....

2. Mention any **two** examples of aquatic reptiles.

.....
.....

3. How do chameleon protect itself?

.....
.....

4. State any **two** reasons why chameleon camouflage.

.....
.....

5. How do chameleons reproduce?

.....
.....

6. Of what important are section pads to the geckoes?

.....
.....

7. State the importance of the following to the chameleon:

(a) Long sticky tongue:

(b) Tail:

8. Apart from chameleon, mention any two other examples of lizards.

.....
.....

9. How important are reptiles to the leather industries?

.....
.....

10. State any **two** other importance of reptiles to people.

(i)

(ii)

11. Mention any **two** dangers caused by the reptiles.

(i)

(ii)

20. Give **one** difference between a tadpole and a frog in their way of breathing.

.....
.....

21. Define hibernation as used in amphibians.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

22. How are amphibians adapted to living on land and in water?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

23. Name the breathing organ of frogs
on land:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

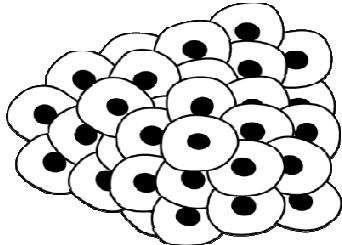
In water:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

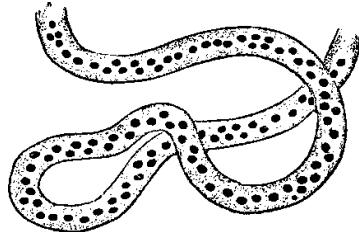
24. Apart from toads and frogs, name **two** other example of amphibians.
(i)
(ii)

25. Use the diagrams below to answer the questions that follow.

A



B



26. Name the animal which lay the eggs marked
A _____
B _____

10. Name the breathing organ for the animal whose eggs are shown in B above.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1. Why are amphibians said to be double life vertebrates?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. How are tadpoles similar to fish in terms of respiration?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. In which way does a young amphibian respire?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Apart from frogs and toads, state any other **two** examples of amphibians.
(i)
(ii)

5. Why are frogs able to live both on land and in water?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Point out two physical differences between frogs and toads.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

-
-
7. Which type of fertilization do amphibians undergo?
.....
-
8. Which amphibian lays the eggs in clusters?
.....
-
9. State **two** similarities between the fish and amphibians.
(i)
(ii)
10. Identify **two** differences between the fish and amphibians.
(i)
(ii)
11. Why does the tadpole die shortly after being removed from water?
.....
-
12. State the importance of the jelly like substance found on the eggs of the amphibians.
.....
-
13. Why are frogs said to be diurnals?
.....
-
14. What are nocturnal animals?
.....
-
15. How does an adult amphibian respire?
.....
-
1. How does the fish respire?
.....
-
2. Which type of fertilization does the fish undergo?
.....
-
3. In which way are feelers of insects similar to the lateral line of the fish?
.....
-
4. What are oviparous animals?
.....
-
5. How is the fish's body protected from damage?
.....
-

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

6. Why does the fish die shortly after being removed from water?

.....
.....

7. State the importance of the swim bladder to the tilapia fish.

.....
.....

8. Why are fish called aquatic animals?

.....
.....

9. Which food value is mainly obtained from eating the fish?

.....
.....

10. How does external fertilization occur in the fish?

.....
.....

1. How are fins useful to the fish?

.....
.....

2. Name the part of the fish which helps it to detect enemies in water using sound waves.

.....
.....

3. Why is the fish's body streamlines useful to the fish during swimming?

.....
.....

Identify the force that retards the fish's speed of swimming in water.

.....
.....

4. Why does a fish die when put out of water?

.....
.....

5. Fish undergo external fertilization. What do you mean by this?

.....
.....

6. How is caudal fin different from dorsal fin in term of their functions in a fish?

.....
.....

7. Name any **two** fins which make up:

a) Paired fins:

b) Median fins:

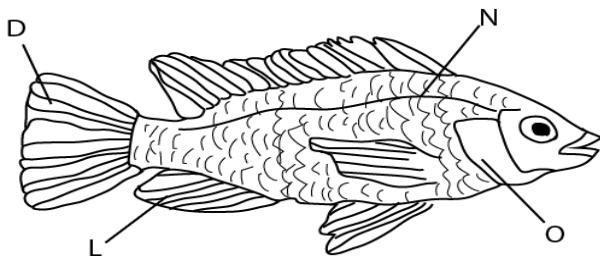
8. Mention any **two** adaptations of the fish to living in water.

(i)

(ii)

9. **The diagram below is of a fish. Study it and answer the questions that follow**

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK



10. (a) Name the structure marked **L**.

.....

.....

.....

1. What is the function nostril to a fish?

.....

2. How are the gills of a fish adapted for breathing?

.....

3. How are gills protected against dangers?

.....

4. Name the structure that protects internal parts of a fish from external damage.

.....

5. Mention any **one** example of fish which do not have a swim bladder and gill covers.

.....

6. State the reason why fish die quickly after being removed from water.

.....

7. How does a fish similar to a tadpoles?

.....

8. In which way is water pollution harmful to the fish?

.....

9. Gaseous exchange takes place in the gill filament. Name the structure that hold the gill filament.

.....

10. What is an aquarium?

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

11. How can fish introduced in the pond help to control mosquitoes at home?

12. State the economic importance of rearing fish.

13. In which way is algae useful in aquarium?

14. Why can't the fish stay alive on land?

15. In which way is fish rearing beneficial to the poultry project?

16. What is hibernation?

17. In which way is the fish able to reduce the viscosity friction during swimming?

18. Identify any **one** disease controlled through eating fish.

State the importance of plankton to the fish.

19. Why is the fish included in the child's diet?

20. Point out **one** way the fish defends itself against enemies in water.

21. State **one** way the fish is adapted to swimming successfully in water.

22. Why does the fish die when its gills are removed or damaged?

23. The fish is said to be oviparous. Give the reason for this.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

1. What are invertebrates?

.....
.....

2. State any **two** common characteristics of invertebrates.

(i)
(ii)

3. Mention any **two** groups of invertebrates

(i)
(ii)

4. How are tentacles useful to the coelenterates?

.....
.....

5. Mention any **two** differences between vertebrates and invertebrates.

(i)
(ii)

6. Name the type of skeleton commonly found in most of the insects.

.....
.....

7. State any **two** examples of Coelenterates

(i)
(ii)

8. Mention any **one** invertebrate that has a shell.

.....
.....

9. Why are words called invertebrates?

.....
.....

1. Give the meaning of invertebrates.

.....
.....

2. Identify the molluscs which is a vector to people.

.....
.....

3. Why does a snail or slug die when one pours salt on its body?

.....
.....

4. In which way **are** sea molluscs and land molluscs different in term of their breathing mode?

.....
.....

5. State **one** danger of molluscs to people.

.....
.....

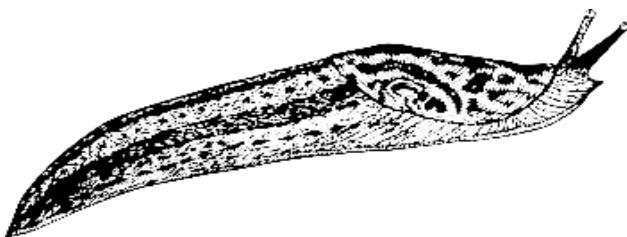
6. How can the spread of bilharzias be controlled at home?

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

7. Identify the protection mechanism for the snail.
.....
.....
8. What causes bilharzias?
.....
.....
9. What do snails feed on?
.....
.....
10. State the role of tentacles to a snail.
.....
.....
11. Why does a snail die when oil is poured onto its skin?
.....
.....
12. State the benefit poultry farmers can obtain from molluscs.
.....
.....
13. Why is bilharzias said to be a water borne disease?
.....
.....

 1. Give **one** example of echinoderm.
.....
.....
 2. State any **two** characteristics of echinoderms.
(i)
(ii)
 3. In which way are molluscs harmful to the human health?
.....
.....
 4. Give **two** examples of molluscs.
(i)
(ii)
 5. State the main characteristic of invertebrates.
.....
.....
 6. **Below is a diagram of an invertebrate. Use it to answer questions that follow.**

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK



7. Name the invertebrate above.

.....

8. To which group of invertebrate does it belong?

.....

9. State any **one** disease spread by the invertebrate above.

.....

10. Mention any **two** ways in which diseases caused by the invertebrate above can be controlled.

(i)

(ii)

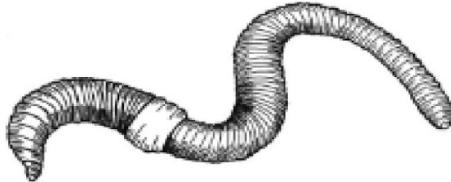
11. How do coelenterates protect themselves against enemies?

.....

How does earthworms reproduce?

.....

Below is a diagram of an earthworm. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



1. Why is the above invertebrate called hermaphrodite?

.....

2. Why do earthworms come out when it rains heavily?

.....

3. Name the breathing organ for earthworms.

.....

4. How is clitellum important to the earthworms?

.....

5. Why do earthworms die when oil is poured on to its body?

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

6. How do earthworms move?

7. Name the type of skeleton found in earthworms

8. State any **one** way in which fishermen benefit from the existence of earthworms.

9. State any **two** important of earthworms to the:

a) Soil

(i)

(ii)

b) farmer

(i)

(ii)

what do earthworms feed on?

Mention any **two** places where segmented worms live.

(i)

(ii)

1. Mention any **two** examples of flat worms

(i)

(ii)

2. What are parasites?

3. State any **two** examples of :

a) Internal parasites

(i)

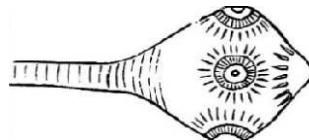
(ii)

b) External parasites

(i)

(ii)

Below is a part of a tapeworm. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



4. Name the part marked with letters A and B.

A

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

B

5. How useful is part marked A and B to the organism above.

.....

6. State any **two** signs of tapeworms infections.

.....

7. Mention any **two** ways how tapeworms enter our bodies.

.....

8. Name the flatworm which:

a) Affects the liver:

b) Causes malnutrition in children.....

9. What does tapeworms feed on?

.....

10. What general name is given to the head of tapeworms?

.....

1. Give any **one** example of a segmented worm.

.....

2. Why do earthworms come out of the soil when it has rained?

.....

3. Which mosquito disease is caused by a worm?

.....

4. Name any **two** examples of organism which use moist skins for breathing.

(i)

(ii)

5. Name the type of skeleton in worms.

.....

6. How do the following worms enter our bodies?

Tapeworms

Pinworms

7. State the mode of reproduction in worms.

.....

8. Why are worms said to be invertebrates?

.....

9. **Below is a diagram showing an example of an endo parasites.**

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

10. Name the endo-parasite above

11. _____ b) Name the parts marked a _____
_____ c

12. How useful is part marked (a) to the organism above?

.....
.....

13. State one effect of the above parasite to children.

.....
.....

14. State the best way of controlling the above parasite.

.....
.....

15. Why are people advised to eat properly cooked pork?

.....
.....

1. Identify the best way hook worm infection can be controlled.

.....
.....

2. Why do people always wear gumboots when working in the dirty places?

.....
.....

3. What is deworming?

.....
.....

4. Define the following terms

a. Endo-parasites.....
b) Ecto-parasites.....

5. Which type of worms are

a. Tape worms?
b. Hook worms?

6. **Below is a diagram of a parasite. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**



7. Name the parasite above.

.....
.....

8. How does it enter our bodies?

.....
.....

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

9. In which way is the parasite above differs from the tapeworm in the way they feed?

.....
.....

10. Name the disease caused as a result of hookworm infection.

.....
.....

11. Why are worms considered as parasites to animals?

.....
.....

12. Mention **one** danger of hookworms to people.

.....
.....

1. What are unicellular organisms?

.....

2. State **two** examples of single celled organisms

(i)
(ii)

3. Mention **two** common characteristics in amoeba and in paramecium.

(i)
(ii)

4. Mention **one** danger of Protozoa.

(i)
(ii)

5. State **one** human diseases caused by the protozoa.

(i)
(ii)

1. What are arthropods?

2.

3. State any **two** sub group of arthropods

.....

4. What name is given to the arthropods with many jointed legs?

.....

5. Mention any **two** examples of the arthropods mentioned above.

.....

6. How does a centipede protect itself against danger?

7.

8. State any two ways in which millipede protect themselves against dangers.

.....

.....

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

9. State any **two** things on which centipedes feed?

.....
.....

10. How is mounting important to the arthropods?

.....
.....

11. Mention **one** way in which millipedes are:

- a) Important to the farmers
- b) A problem to farmers.

12. Name the type of skeleton in millipede.

.....
.....

13. State any **two** similarities between centipedes and millipedes

.....
.....

14. Mention any **two** differences between centipedes and millipedes

.....
.....

15. State the importance of a web to a spider?

.....
.....

16. How does a scorpion produce?

.....
.....

17. Mention any **two** organisms with exoskeleton.

- (i)
- (ii)

18. State **two** similarities between spiders and scorpions.

- (i)
- (ii)

19. Mention **two** differences between centipedes and ticks.

- (i)
- (ii)

20. Name the organism which uses lung books for breathing.

.....
.....

21. Why do ticks grouped under arachnids?

.....
.....

1. Mention **two** reasons why spiders are not classified as insects.

- (i)
- (ii)

22. Name the **two** main body division of the arachnids.

- (i)
- (ii)

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

23. Mention any **two** examples of endo parasites.

.....
.....

24. What are parasites?

.....
.....

25. Mention **one** importance of spiders

.....
.....

1. State the reason why a spider is not considered as an insect.

.....
.....

2. Mention any **two** body divisions of an insect.

- (i)
(ii)

3. State any **two** important features found on the thorax of an insect.

- (i)
(ii)

4. Mention **two** common characteristics of insects.

- (i)
(ii)

5. Write down **two** examples of insects.

- (i)
(ii)

6. In which one way is the reproduction in cockroach;

a) Similar to that of the housefly?

.....
.....

b) Different to that of the housefly?

.....
.....

7. How are mandibles in insects similar to teeth in human beings?

.....
.....

8. Why are insects called oviparous creatures?

.....
.....

9. Mention any **two** importance of antennae to the insects

- (i)
(ii)

10. Name the part of an insect which have the same role as human teeth.

.....
.....

11. Mention **two** importance of the thorax to the insect.

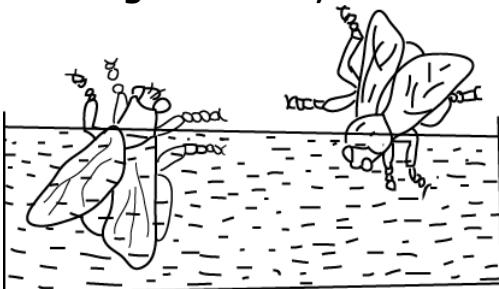
- (i)

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- (ii)
1. Of what importance is a sanction pads to the insects?
.....
.....

2. Apart from insects, mention any **one** other living things which has sanction pads.

In the diagram below, two insects were placed in water as shown.



3. (a) (i) which insect died?

.....
.....

4. (ii) Give a reason for your answer in (a) (i) above.

.....
.....

5. (b) In which way are the insects shown in the diagram harmful to man?

.....
.....

6. (c) Give any other insect that causes the harm similar to that in (b) above.

.....
.....

7. How is proboscis different from mandibles in term of feeding?

.....
.....

1. Name the mean of reproduction in insect.

.....
.....

2. Define metamorphosis.

.....
.....

3. Mention **two** stages of complete metamorphosis.

(i)
(ii)

4. What name is given to the:

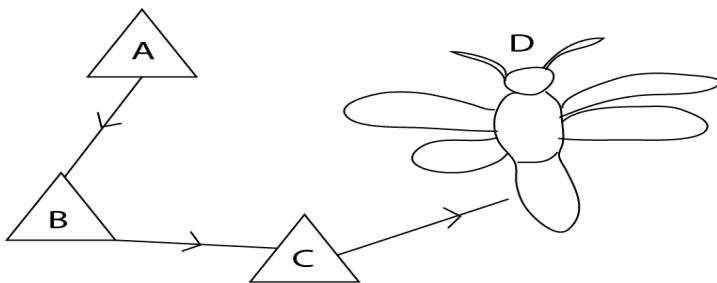
Adult stage of a housefly?

.....
.....

- (a) Lava stage of a housefly? _____

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1. The diagram below shows the life cycle of a butterfly. Use it to answer the questions which follow.



(a) Name the stages A and B.

A.....

B.....

(b) At what stage is a butterfly a pest?

.....

(c) State one reason why a butterfly is classified as an insect.

.....

5. State **one** reason why houseflies lay their eggs in rotting matters.

.....

6. Name the type of mosquito which lays the eggs.

.....

7. Name **one** place where the type of mosquito name above can lay eggs.

.....

8. State any **two** examples of insects which undergo complete life cycles

(i)

(ii)

9. What name is given to the lava stage of the following insects?

(a) Mosquitoes

.....

(b) Houseflies

.....

(c) Butterflies

10. Briefly explain incomplete metamorphosis.

.....

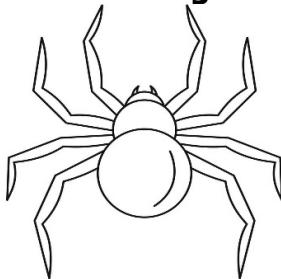
11. State any **two** examples of insects that undergo incomplete metamorphosis.

(i)

(ii)

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Below is a diagram of a spider. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- a) Name the common place where spiders are found.

.....

- b) Why is a spider not considered as an insect?

.....

- c) State any one importance of spider to people.

.....

- d) What is pollination?

.....

- e) State any **one** common insects which pollinate flowers.

.....

1. Give the meaning of the word arthropods.

.....

2. Why is a spider grouped as an insect?

.....

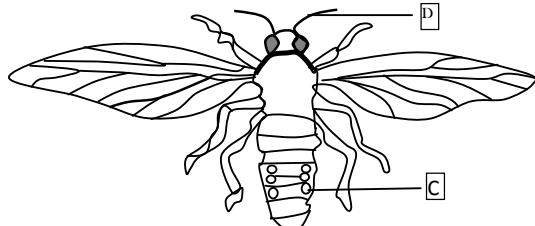
3. How are halteres important to an insect?

.....

4. Give **one** difference between a nymph of a cockroach and its adult form.

.....

5. **The diagram below shows an insect. Use it to answer the question that follow.**



6. (a) Name the parts marked C and D

(i) C.....

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- (ii) D.....
7. (b) State the function of the part marked D
.....
.....
- (c) Why would the insect above die when the whole of its abdomen is dipped in oil?
.....
.....
8. Name the part of the insect on which the spiracles are found.
.....
.....
9. Mention **two** useful invertebrates.
(i)
(ii)
10. Mention any **two** importance of invertebrates
(i)
(ii)
1. Name the sea animal that people hunt for its high quality oil.
.....
.....
2. State any **two** reasons why we need to conserve animals
(i)
(ii)
3. What are endangered species of animals?
.....
.....
4. Mention any **two** animals whose habitats are conserved by guarding forests against fire.
(i)
(ii)
5. What is swamp drainage?
.....
.....
6. State any **two** reasons why people carryout swamp drainage.
(i)
(ii)
7. Mention any **two** effects of draining swamps to the natural environment.
(i)
(ii)
8. Suggest any **two** places where endangered species of animals should be kept.
.....
.....
9. Why do we need to vaccinate animals?
.....
.....

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10. State any **two** animals which live in the swamps.

- (i)
(ii)

11. State any **two** ways of caring for invertebrates

- (i)
(ii)

12. Mention any **two** vertebrates that we need to care them.

- (i)
(ii)

17. What are bacteria?

.....
.....

18. Name the scientific instrument used for observing bacteria.

.....
.....

19. How do bacteria reproduce?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

- (i)
(ii)

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

- (i)
(ii)

23. What do you understand by:

a) Aerobic bacteria

.....
.....

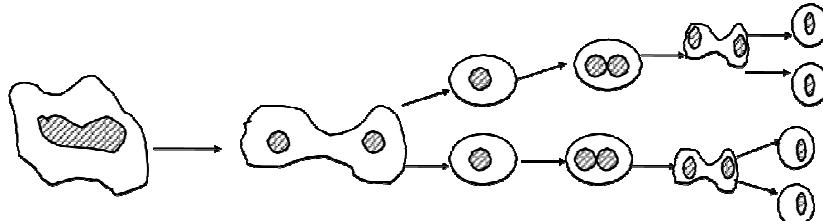
b) Anaerobic bacteria

.....
.....

24. 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.**



P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

25. Name the mean of reproduction shown above.

.....

.....

26. Which group of living things reproduces by the mean shown above?

.....

.....

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

(i)

(ii)

1. What is binary fission?

.....

.....

2. State any **two** conditions that favor the breeding of bacteria.

(i)

(ii)

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

(i)

(ii)

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

.....

.....

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



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

.....

.....

7. 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?

.....

.....

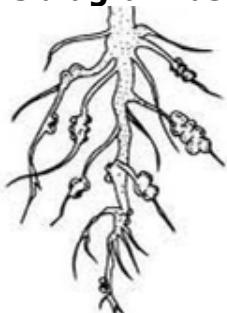
4. What are pathogens?

.....

.....

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Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



5. Name the structure marked with letter L.

.....

6. Name the organisms which are found in structures marked with letter L.

.....

7. Name the plant group with structures marked with letter L.

.....

8. State any **two** examples of plants with structures marked with letter L.

(i)

(ii)

1. What are harmful bacteria?

.....

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

(i)

(ii)

3. How do bacteria make food unsafe for eating?

.....

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

(i)

(ii)

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

(i)

(ii)

6. Which type of bacteria cause the following disease

i) Gonorrhoea.....

ii) Syphilis :

iii) Cholera:

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

(i)

(ii)

8. Which bacteria do the following?

a) Add nitrogen back into the soil:

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

- b) Make food go bad?:
- c) Cause typhoid:
- d) Cause cholera:
9. Identify any **two** immunisable disease caused by bacteria
- (i)
- (ii)
1. Name **one** medical instrument that needs to be sterilized to avoid transmission of bacterial infection.
-
.....
2. How are antiseptics able to prevent 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 is antibiotics different from antiseptics?
-
.....
8. Suggest any **two** importance of useful bacteria.
- (i)
- (ii)
9. Outline **two** dangers of harmful bacteria
- (i)
- (ii)
1. What are multicellular organisms?
-
.....
2. Why is a mushroom not a plant?

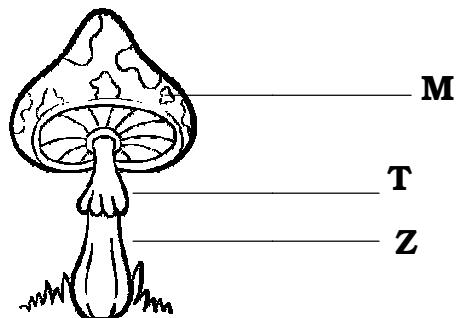
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3. Mention any **two** examples of fungi
(i)
(ii)

4. How do mushrooms reproduce?
.....
.....

5. State the feeding mode of fungi
.....
.....

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



2. (a). Name parts marked

- i. M
ii. T.....

(b) How is part Z important to a mushroom?
.....
.....

(c) How are gills important to the mushrooms?
.....
.....

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

(b) Which food value do we get from mushrooms?
.....
.....

(d) Which part of a mushroom helps in absorbing food from decaying matter in the soil?
.....
.....

(e) State any **two** uses of mushroom to people.
(i)
(ii)

(f) Mention any **one** economic value of mushroom to people.
(i)

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

(ii)

(g) Identify any **two** characteristics of fungi

(i)

(ii)

(h) Why can't a mushroom make its own food?

.....

1. State the fungus which reproduce by budding.

.....

2. How does yeast help in the formation of alcohol?

.....

3. What is fermentation?

.....

4. In which way is the reproduction of most fungi different from that of the yeast?

.....

5. State any **two** uses of yeast to man.

(i)

(ii)

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

.....

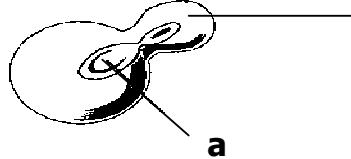
7. Name the fungus which helps in brewing of alcohol.

.....

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

.....

Below is a mean of reproduction in an organism.



9. Name the mean of reproduction shown above.

.....

10. Name **one** organism which reproduce by the mean shown above.

.....

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

.....

.....

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

.....
.....

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

- (i)
(ii)

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

- (i)
(ii)

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

- (i)
(ii)

6. Name the fungi which make food go bad.

.....
.....

7. How do mould reproduce?

.....
.....

8. Mention any two examples of moulds.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

- (i)
(ii)

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

- (i)
(ii)

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

- (i) Animals
(ii)

(ii)

(ii) Plants

(i)

(ii)

8. 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)
How do the following reproduce?

5. How do the following reproduce?
a) Yeast

6. Give the importance of fungi to people

How are bacteria useful to people?

7. How are bacteria useful to people?

How does a mushroom feed?

8. How does a mushroom feed?

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

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

THEME: MATTER AND ENERGY

TOPIC 2: SOUND ENERGY

- Sound is a form of energy produced by vibration of an object.

In one sentence explain the term sound

1. List two main sources of sound

.....

2. How is sound produced?

.....

3. Give a difference between noise and music.

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4. How does the voice of a human being produce sound State any one natural source of sound.

5. How is sound produced by an object?

6. How do mammals produce sound?

1) Write one word to mean instruments that produce sound by hitting.

2) List **two** examples of such instruments.

3) How does a drum produce sound?

4) In which way drums similar to xylophones

5) In the space below draw one example of a percussion instrument

1. How does sound travel through air?

2. Why can't sound travel through a vacuum?

3. Mention **two** disadvantages of echoes

(i)

(ii)

4. How are echoes reduced in radio studios and theatres?

5. Mention **one** example of good reflector of sound.

1. Sailors need sound in order to travel safely.

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2. What form of sound do they need?

3. What is the purpose of that sound?

4. How do sailors use that sound?

5. Nakalule entered an empty hall. She shouted loudly and heard many other similar shouts after her own.

a) What term refers to the other similar sounds?

b) How are such sounds produced?

c) Name **two** ways how such sounds can be controlled.

(i)

(ii)

6. Give **two** advantages of such sounds in everyday life.

(i)

(ii)

7. Why are the walls of the theatres and studios covered with soft porous materials?

8. How do soft porous materials help to reduce echoes in building?

9. Why are words in an echo not heard clearly?

The diagram below show a string instrument. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

How does the above musical instruments produce sound?

Which string will produce sound of the highest pitch?

Which string will produce sound of the lowest pitch?

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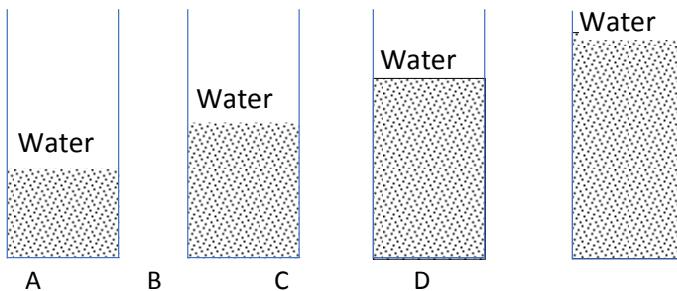
How can **one** change a pitch of a sound in each string to obtain:

High pitched sound

Low pitched sound

1. What is the pitch of the sound?

The diagram below shows glass tubes of the same size with water at different levels as indicated. Study then and answer the questions that follow.



(a) If each tube is blown separately, which one will produce

- (i) Highest sound.....
(ii) Lowest sound.....

(b) What happens to the sound produced by A if water is increased to the level of the tube D?

2. Give any **two** factors that affects pitch of sound.

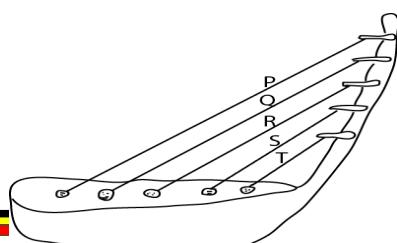
- (i)
(ii)

3. What creates variations in pitch of a stringed instrument?

4. How does tension affect pitch of sound?

1. The diagram below shows a well-tuned musical instrument. The string P, Q, R, S and T are of uniform thickness. Use it to answer the question that follows

(a) Which of the strings will produce high pitched sound



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(b) Low pitched sound

(c) Why does string T produce sound of the highest pitch?

(d) Why does string P produce sound of the lowest pitch?

1. Write two ways of storing sound.

2. State any four devices on which sound can be stored for future references.

- (i)
(ii)

3. State how stored sound in solfa notation can be reproduced.

4. Mention four devices that can reproduce stored sound.

- (i)
(ii)

5. Name one device used to reproduce sound stored by solfa notation.

6. Give two importance of sound energy in the environment.

- (i)
(ii)

7. Give any **one** way of storing sound.

8. How is sound stored by writing be reproduced?

9. Write down any **one** device used to store sound.

- (i)
(ii)

1. What are the two main functions of the ear?

2. How is the eardrum adapted to its function?

3. What general name is given to the three bones found in the ear.

4. What part of the ear balances the air pressure between the ear and atmospheric pressure?
.....
5. State the difference between semi-circular canal and Eustachian tube in terms of function?
.....
6. Name the part of the ear where the sound vibrations are converted into nerve impulses.
.....
7. Apart from hearing, state another function of the human ear.
.....
8. Identify the part of the human ear that changes sound waves to vibrations.
.....
9. Why is it dangerous to remove wax found in the ears using sharp stick?
.....
10. Give any **one** way of caring for the ears.
.....
11. When a drum is hit, you hear sound.
 - (a) How does the eardrum help you to hear sound?
.....
 - (b) There is wax in the outer ear. What is the function of wax?
.....
 - (c) What is the effect of too much wax in one's ear?
.....
1. Give **one** effect of staying in an area with loud noise to the ear.
.....
2. Write down any **two** diseases that affects the human ear.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
3. Name the organ found in fish which plays the same role with human hears.
.....

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How are the skins of a snake similar to lateral line in fish in term of their function?

.....
.....

THEME: THE HUMAN BODY TOPIC 3: THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

1. What in blood circulation?

.....
.....

2. Why is blood pumped to the lungs?

.....
.....

3. Mention **one** component of blood circulator system.

- (i)
(ii)

4. Identify the blood vessel that takes blood with digested food from the ileum to the liver.

.....
.....

5. How is the blood carried in the right side of the heart different from the blood carried in the left side of the heart?

.....
.....

6. State two reasons why blood goes to the lungs

.....
.....

7. What is the main function of the :

- (a) Pulmonary artery:
(b) Pulmonary veins?

8. What type of blood is carried in the aorta?

.....
.....

9. Name the biggest vein in the heart.

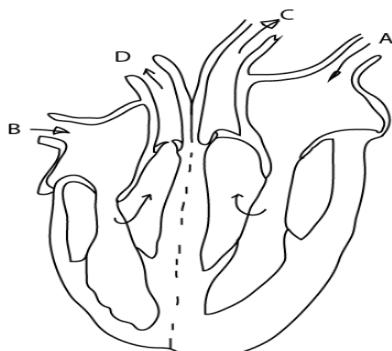
.....
.....

10. State one use of septum in the heart during blood circulation

.....
.....

11. **The diagram below is of a human heart. Use it to answer the questions which follow.**

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(a) What is the function of the valves in the heart?

.....

(b) What is the difference between the blood which enters the heart through A and that through B?

.....

(c) After leaving the heart at C and D where does the blood go?

C:

D:

12. State any **two** diseases of the heart.

(i)

(ii)

1. Name the instrument used by doctors to listen to the flow of blood or heartbeat.

.....

2. What is the pulse rate of a normal human being?

.....

3. What name is given to the upper chambers of the heart?

.....

4. State the function of valves in the heart.

.....

5. Why is the left ventricle of the heart thick walled?

.....

1. How many chambers make up human heart?

.....

2. Name the muscles that are located in the heart.

.....

3. State the main function of the human heart.

4. Name the part of the skeletal system that protect the heart.
.....
.....

5. Apart from the heart, give any one other component of the circulatory system.
.....
.....

6. Why doesn't blood flow backward in the heart
.....
.....

1. Identify the component of blood that transports oxygen in the body.
.....
.....

2. State **one** structural difference between a red blood cell and a white blood cell
.....
.....

3. Give the function of blood plasma.
.....
.....

4. How do the white blood cells defend the body against diseases?
.....
.....

1. Identify the type of blood vessels that carry blood to the heart.
.....
.....

2. State any **one** structural difference between arteries and veins.
.....
.....

3. How are valves important in veins?
.....
.....

1. What is blood transfusion?
.....
.....

2. How is a blood recipient different from a blood donor?
.....
.....

3. Which blood vessels carry blood away from the heart?
.....
.....

4. Name the blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart
.....
.....

1. Mention the disease of the circulatory system that attacks red blood cells.
.....
.....

2. Write HIV in full.
.....
.....
3. Give **one** effect of AIDS to the community.
.....
.....
4. State **one** way of caring for AIDS victims.
.....
.....
5. Mention **two** ways through which HIV / AIDS is spread.
(i)
(ii)
6. Give **two** cultural practices that can spread HIV/ AIDS.
(i)
(ii)
7. In which **one** way can HIV/ AIDS leads to poverty in a home?
.....
.....
8. Mention **two** ways of controlling the spread of HIV and AIDS.
(i)
(ii)

 1. Mention **one** disorder of the circulatory system.
.....
.....
 2. Give **one** way one can care for the circulatory organs.
(i)
(ii)
 3. How can the volume of blood be increased in the body?
.....
.....
 4. Write PIASCY in full.
.....
.....
 5. Mention **two** examples of cardiac diseases
(i)
(ii)
 6. Name the heart disease caused by the blockage of the coronary arteries.
.....
.....

TOPIC 4: ALCOHOL SMOKING AND DRUGS IN THE SOCIETY

1. What is alcohol?
.....
.....

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2. Mention **two** types of alcohol.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 3. State **two** reasons why people drink alcohol.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 4. Mention **two** methods of producing alcohol.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - 1) State the importance of each of the following during distillation; a] cold water
ii] heat source
.....
.....
 - 2) In one sentence, give a reason why home distillation of alcohol is illegal.
.....
.....
 - 3) Give any three examples of plant local materials used to produce fermented alcohol
.....
.....
 5. Define the term **distillate**?
.....
.....
 6. Mention **two** processes involved in distillation method
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 7. State **two** examples of alcoholic drinks obtained through distillation method.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 1. Write down any **two** types of alcohol.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 2. State **two** clinical uses of alcohol.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 3. State any **two** factors that can lead one to alcoholism.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 4. In which **one** way can stress cause alcoholism?
.....
.....
 5. Name the alcohol used to clean the skin before an injection is taken
.....
.....
- State any one physical process involved in distillation of alcohol.

-
6. Name the method of producing alcohol from plant sugar with the help of yeast
.....
1. State **two** human body organs damaged by alcohol.
(i)
(ii)
2. How do alcoholism leads to Poverty?
.....
3. Mention any **two** effects of alcoholism to the community.
(i)
(ii)
4. Why are drivers not allowed to drink while driving?
.....
5. State any **two** social problems caused by alcoholism to the family
(i)
(ii)
6. How can alcoholism increase crime rates?
.....
7. What is child abuse?
.....
8. Mention any two examples of child abuse caused by alcoholism.
.....
9. Give any **two** effects of alcoholism to a family.
(i)
(ii)
10. State the law in Uganda that forbids children from taking alcohol.
.....
11. State **one** use of methyl alcohol to people.
.....
12. Write down any two life skills which will help us from being alcoholics.
.....
13. Why are drivers not allowed to drink while driving?
.....
14. How can alcoholism increase crime rates?

-
.....
15. Give any **two** effects of alcoholism to a family.
(i)
(ii)
16. State the law in Uganda that forbids children from taking alcohol.
.....
.....
1. What is smoking?
.....
.....
2. Name the dangerous substance found in tobacco which cause high blood pressure.
.....
.....
3. State the dangerous gas found in tobacco.
.....
.....
4. Mention **two** different ways people use tobacco.
(i)
(ii)
5. Mention **two** types of smoking.
(i)
(ii)
6. Give **two** reasons why people smoke.
(i)
(ii)
7. Name the body system affected by smoking.
.....
.....
8. State any **two** diseases that result from smoking
(i)
(ii)
9. Mention any **two** examples of diseases worsened by smoking
(i)
(ii)
10. Mention any **two** body organs destroyed by smoking.
(i)
(ii)
11. Name any **two** body parts affected by smoking
(i)
(ii)
1. Give the meaning of the term smoking.
.....
.....

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

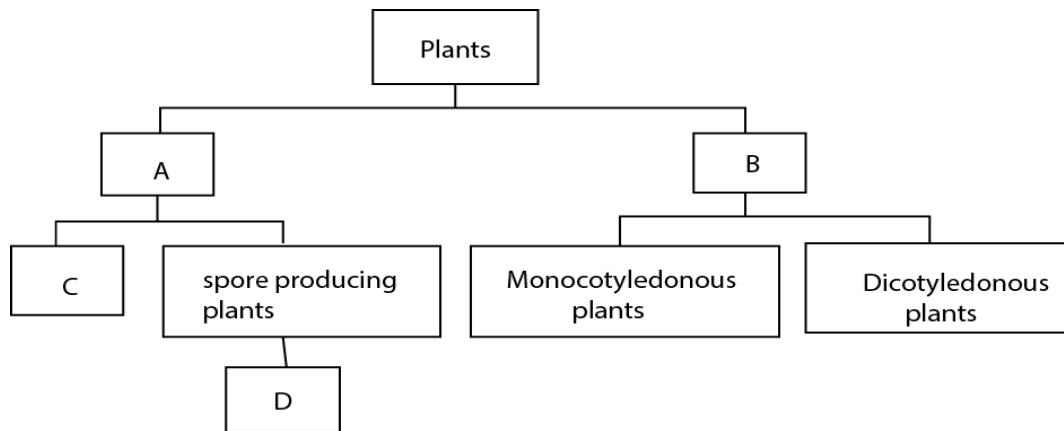
2. State **two** effects of nicotine to a smoker.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
3. Give **one** effect of smoking to unborn baby.
.....
.....
4. Identify the type of smoking in which a person takes in air filled with tobacco smoke.
.....
.....

 1. Give any **two** examples of narcotic drugs.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 2. State any **two** characteristics of essential drugs.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 3. Write **one** disadvantage of using traditional drugs.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 1. State **two** advantages of using laboratory manufactured drugs.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 2. State the difference between traditional drugs and laboratory drugs.
.....
.....
 3. Give **two** examples of traditional drugs.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 4. Outline any **two** characteristics of traditional drugs.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 5. List down any three characteristics of laboratory manufactured drugs
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 6. State any **two** parts of the plants used as medicines.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 7. Give any **two** examples of laboratory drugs
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 1. What is drug prescription
.....
.....
 2. Mention **two** factors to consider before prescribing a drug
 - (i)

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

- (ii)
3. Mention **two** components of a prescribed drug
(i)
(ii)
4. Give any **two** importance of drug prescription to the patients.
(i)
(ii)
1. Define drug misuse
.....
.....
2. Give **two** ways drugs are misused in your community today.
(i)
(ii)
3. Mention **two** effects of drug misuse.
(i)
(ii)
4. Give **two** dangers of buying drugs from shops or markets.
(i)
(ii)
5. What is drug misuse?
.....
.....
6. Why do people abuse drugs?
.....
.....
7. Give any **one** effect of drug abuse to an individual.
.....
.....
8. Explain what is meant by the term drug dependency.
.....
.....
9. State any **one** life skill of safe guarding against drug dependency.
.....
.....
- 2. The table below shows classification of plants. Study it carefully and use it to answer the questions that follow.**

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK



(a) Name the group of plants shown by the following letters:

A:

B:

C:

(b) Give any one plant that belongs to the box labelled D

(c) Fern, mosses, liverworts

1) In **one** sentence state what you understand by the term classification of plants.

.....
.....

2) Name the **two** groups of plants

(i)
(ii)

3) Apart from root system, mention any other system of a flowering plant.

.....
.....

4) Write **two** ways in which roots are useful to;

People (i)

.....

Plants

(i)
(ii)

5. Give **two** differences between cereals and dicots.

(i)
(ii)

1. How useful is a shoot system to a plant?

.....
.....

2. In the space below, draw the structure of a tap root system



P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

3. Apart from making craft items, state one way in which roots are useful to people

.....

4. In **one** sentence, show the meaning of a flowering plant.

.....

5. Give **two** examples of flowering plants

(i)

(ii)

1. In **one** sentence explain the following terms

- (i) Primary roots.

.....

- (ii) Secondary roots

.....

2. Name the class of food we get from the root tubers.

.....

3. Give **two** examples of secondary roots

(i)

(ii)

4. State the importance of prop roots to a plant

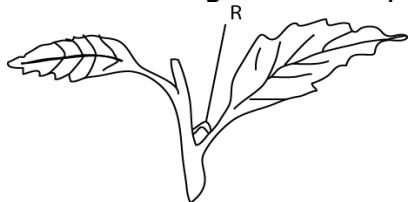
.....

5. Draw a structure of prop roots

1. What name is given to the slender part of a plant that grows from the plumule?

.....

2. What name is given to the part of the plant marked R?



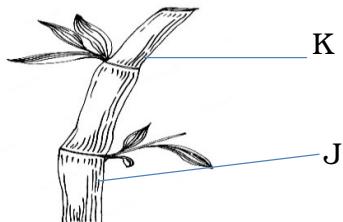
3. State any **two** uses of stems to the plants.

(i)

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

- (ii)
4. Give any **two** uses of stems to people.
(i)
(ii)
5. State any **two** importance of stems to birds.
(i)
(ii)
6. State any **two** parts of plant that develop from the part named in (8).
(i)
(ii)

Below is a part of a plant. Use it to answer questions 7, 8 and 9.



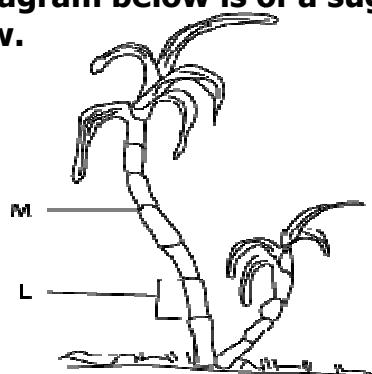
7. Which part of the plant is shown above?
.....
.....

8. Name the part marked with letter

- (a) J:
(b) K:

9. Which system of plants contains the part shown above?
.....
.....

43. The diagram below is of a sugarcane plant. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- (a) Name the part of the sugarcane plant marked with letters M and L.

- i) M _____
ii) L _____

- (b) What food value is got eating sugar cane?
.....
.....

- (c) How is such a sugarcane plant propagated
.....
.....

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

.....
1. Mention any **two** examples of plants propagated by use of stems.
(i)
(ii)

2. Give another name for storage stems.
.....
.....

3. Mention any **two** examples of plants which store food in their stems.
(i)
(ii)

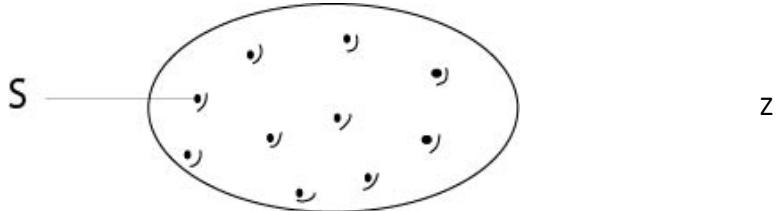
4. Mention any **two** types of stems.
(i)
(ii)

5. Mention any **two** examples of plants with erect stems.
(i)
(ii)

6. What are rhizomes?
.....
.....

7. State any **two** examples of rhizomes.
(i)
(ii)

8. **The diagram below shows the external parts of the Irish potato. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.**



a) Name the type of stem shown above.
.....

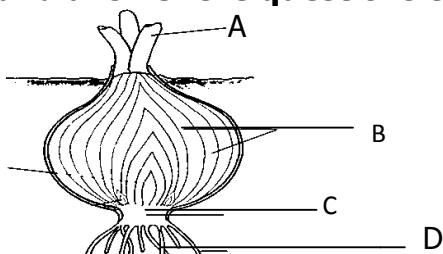
b) Name the part marked with letter W, Y and Z.
i) W
ii) Y
iii) X

9. Which part of Irish potatoes is eaten by us?
.....

10. State the food value we get from eating Irish potatoes.
.....

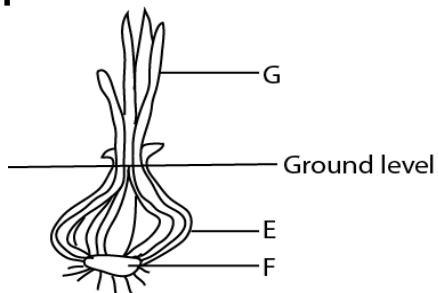
1. What name is given to the swollen underground stems with stored food?

The diagram below shows the parts of the onion. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



2. Name the type of stem shown above.
-

The diagram below is of a cross section of an onion. Use it to answer the questions that follow



3. Name the parts marked E and F

E: F:

4. What type of root system does it have?
-

5. Give the function of the part labelled G?

6. Name the part marked with letters A, B, C, D.
-

7. Which part of the above plant store food?
-

8. Name the type of root system found in the onion.
-

9. Mention any **two** examples of stem tubers

(i)
(ii)

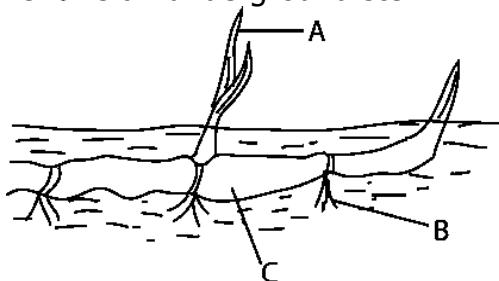
10. Apart from onion, mention any **one** other example of bulb.
-

11. Mention any **two** importance of roots to the bulbs.

(i)
(ii)

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

49. The diagram below shows an underground stem.

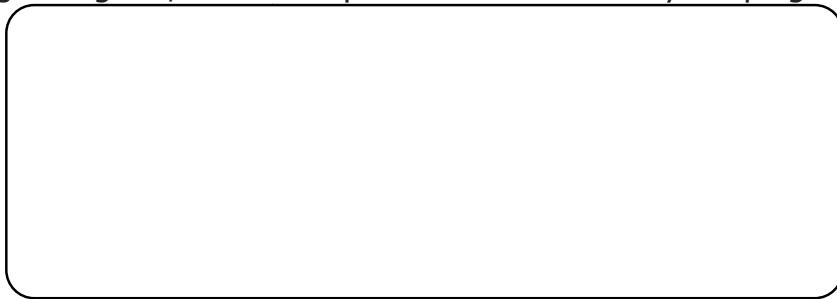


(a) State the type of underground stem shown in the diagram

(b) Suggest the functions of the parts labelled A, B and C

1. In **one** sentence explain why plants climb others.

2. Using a diagram, show how plants climb others by clasping



3. Explain the term stem tubers

4. Apart from ginger and zoysia grass, mention any **one** other example of a rhizome.

5. Write any **two** ways in which stems are useful to;

(i) Plants

(i)

(ii)

(ii) People

(i)

(ii)

12. What are climbing stems?

13. State any **two** reasons why some plants climb others.

(i)

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

(ii)

14. Write any **two** methods plants use to climb others.

(i)

(ii)

15. In which way are tendrils important to the pumpkins?

.....

16. Apart from pumpkins, mention any **two** other examples plants which climb others using tendrils.

(i)

(ii)

17. To which group of stems do tomatoes belong?

.....

1. What is stem propagation?

.....

2. Mention **two** plants propagated from corms

(i)

(ii)

3. Give **two** examples of plants propagated by use of suckers.

(i)

(ii)

4. State **two** uses of stems to people

(i)

(ii)

1. Identify **two** important processes that take place in plant leaves.

(i)

(ii)

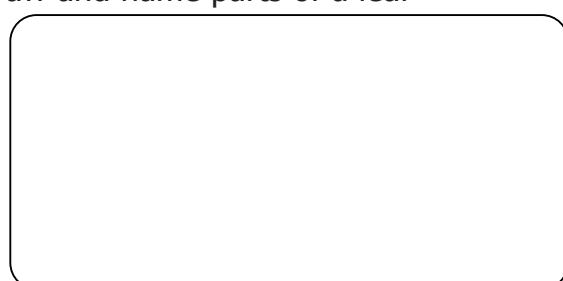
2. State the functions of the following parts of a leaf;

(i) Veins:

(ii) Chlorophyll:

(iii) Petiole:

3. Draw and name parts of a leaf



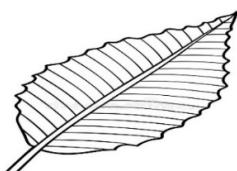
4. How can plant leaves be useful to people?

.....

1. Name the expanded part of plants that grow from the plumule.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

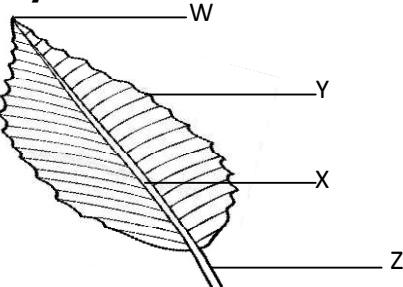
2. Which part of the plant fixes the leaf on the stem?
.....
.....
3. What name is given to the tip of a leaf?
.....
.....
4. Which part of a leaf is responsible for making food?
.....
.....
5. ***Below is a plant leaf. Use it to answer the questions that follow.***



By using arrows, show the following parts of a leaf: apex, veins, lamina, leaf base and leaf margin.

.....

6. State any **two** uses of stomata in tomato leaves.
(i)
(ii)
7. Name the substance which makes a leaf to appear green.
8. Mention any **two** plants that we eat their leaves.
(i)
(ii)
1. Mention any **two** types of leaves.
(i)
(ii)
2. What are simple leaves?
.....
3. **Study the structure of a simple leaf below and answer the questions about it.**



about it.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

4. Name the part of a simple leaf marked with letters W, X, Y, Z.

- a) W: _____
- b) X: _____
- c) Y: _____
- d) Z: _____

5. State the function of the part marked with letter:

- i) X:
- ii) Z:

6. State any **two** characteristics of simple leaves.

.....

7. Mention any **two** examples of plants with simple entire leaves.

- (i)
- (ii)

8. Apart from maize, mention any **two** other plants with simple lanceolate leaf.

- (i)
- (ii)

1. Name the type of leaves with more than one leaflet on the stalk.

.....

2. State any **two** characteristics of compound leaves

- (i)
- (ii)

3. State **two** plants with compound pinnate leaves

- (i)
- (ii)

4. Name the type of compound leaf drawn below.

.....

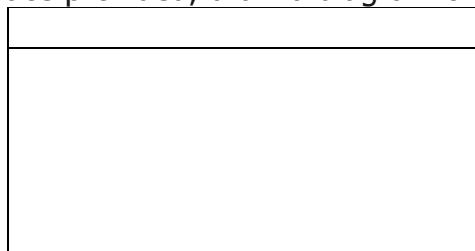
a) Mention **one** other example of plant with the type of compound leaf above.

b) _____

c) Suggest any **two** processes which take place in the leaves.

- (i)
- (ii)

5. In the space provided, draw a diagram of a compound trifoliate leaf.



6. Mention any **two** crops with the above type of leaf.

- (i)
- (ii)

7. Mention any **two** importance of leaves to plants.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

- (i)
(ii)

1. What term is used to mean the arrangement of veins in the leaf?

.....
.....

2. Mention any **two** types of leaf venation.

- (i)
(ii)

3. Define parallel leaf venation.

.....
.....

4. What kind of leaf venation is common in leaves of monocotyledonous plants?

.....
.....

5. Mention any **two** examples of cereal crops.

- (i)
(ii)

6. Name any **two** examples of plants which have leaves with parallel venation.

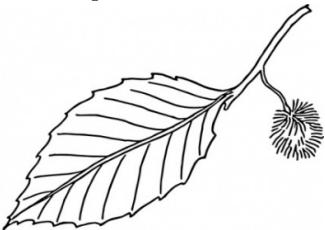
- (i)
(ii)

7. What are network leaf venation?

.....
.....

Study the leaf below and answer the questions about it.

8. Name the type of leaf venation shown above.



9. State any **two** examples of plants which have leaves with venation named above.

- (i)
(ii)

9. In the space provided below, draw diagrams to show the following leaf venations.

Network leaf venation	Parallel leaf venation

10. Name the type of root system found in the plants with the following leaf venations.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

- i) Parallel leaf venation:
- ii) Network leaf venation:
1. What is photosynthesis?

.....

2. What name is given to the food made by the plants?

.....

3. State **one** reason why plants cannot make their food at night.

.....

4. Write any **two** conditions necessary for photosynthesis to take place.

(i)

(ii)

5. What helps plants to traps sunlight energy?

.....

6. state any **two** raw materials for photosynthesis.

(i)

(ii)

7. Name the product of photosynthesis.

.....

8. Mention any **one** by- product of photosynthesis.

.....

9. Write down any **two** conditions affecting the rate of photosynthesis.

(i)

(ii)

1. Briefly explain why photosynthesis cannot take place at night.

.....

- Briefly explain the term transpiration

.....

- Cite out any **two** factors that affect the process of transpiration

(i)

(ii)

- Give **two** ways in which transpiration can be useful to a plant

(i)

(ii)

- Explain any **two** ways in which transpiration can be a disadvantage to a plant.

(i)

(ii)

- Make an illustrative drawing to show that a plant shoot transpires

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

1. Mention **one** way in which the following factors affect the rate of transpiration.
- (a) Size of the leaves

.....

(b) Temperature

.....

(c) Humidity

.....

(d) Light intensity

.....

(e) Temperature

.....

(f) Light intensity

.....

2. Mention any **two** importance of transpiration to plants.

(i)

(ii)

3. State any **one** value of transpiration to the environment.

.....

1. What scientific name is give to a group of;

2. Petals :

3. Sepals :

4. Of what importance are brightly coloured petals to a plant?

.....

5. Give **two** uses of flowers to human beings

(i)

(ii)

6. State the main reason why petals of some flowers are brightly colored.

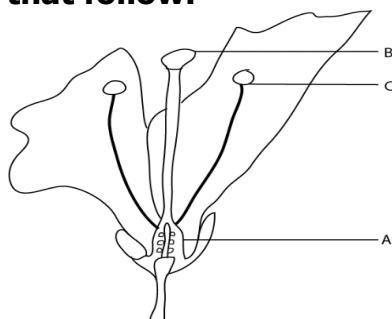
.....

7. State the male part of a flower

.....

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

41. The diagram below is of a flower. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) What does the part labelled A become after fertilization?

.....

.....

(c) Of what value are flowers to man?

.....

8. What is the main function of the calyx?

.....

9. Draw and name parts of a female part of a flower



1. Define pollination.

.....

2. In which way is pollination helpful to plants?

.....

3. Cite **two** types of pollination

(i)

(ii)

4. What is self pollination?

.....

5. State **two** adaptations of flowers to self pollination.

(i)

(ii)

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

6. Mention **two** characteristics of self- pollinated flowers
 - (i)
 - (ii)
7. State **two** examples of plants that undergo self-pollination.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
8. Mention **two** advantages of self pollination
 - (i)
 - (ii)
9. Give **two** disadvantages of self pollination
 - (i)
 - (ii)
10. Briefly explain the term pollination.
.....
.....
11. Name **two** agents of pollination
 - (i)
 - (ii)
12. Identify **two** factors that favour;
 - (a) Self-pollination
(i)
 - (ii)
 - (b) Cross-pollination
(i)
 - (ii)
13. Give any **one** difference between insects and wind pollinated flowers
.....
.....
14. Define agents of pollination.
.....
.....
15. Why are animals considered as the agents of pollination?
.....
.....
16. State **two** characteristics of wind pollinated flowers
 - (i)
 - (ii)
17. In which way are bright colored petals responsible for pollination?
.....
.....
18. Apart from honey bees, mention any two insects which pollinate flowers during day time
.....
.....
19. Mention **one** example of insects which pollinate flowers during the night

20. Mention **one** plant with brightly coloured petals.

21. Besides sun bird, give one example of birds that pollinate flowers

22. Write down two importance of pollination

1. Define fertilization as used in plant kingdom.

2. Where does fertilization take place in plant?

3. Which part of plant develops into fruit?

4. Mention **two** uses of flowers to man.

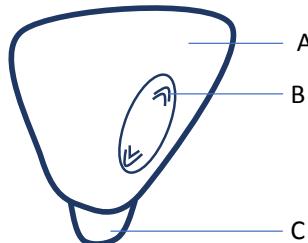
- (i)
(ii)

5. State the main use of flowers to plants

1. State **two** ways in which seeds are useful to people

- (i)
(ii)

2. **The diagram below is for a maize grain. Study it and answer the questions (a) to (d) which follows**



a) How is the part marked C useful to the grain?

b) What does part marked B become during germination?

c) What is the importance of the part marked A?

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

d) Which of the marked parts is not important in germination?

3. State the functions of the following parts of a maize grain.

- Endosperm : _____
- Cotyledon : _____
- Stalk scar : _____

4. Draw and name the following parts of a bean seed.

- Micropyle _____
- Hilum / scar _____
- Testa _____

5. Write any **two** differences between monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous seeds

-
-

1. State what you understand by germination of seeds

.....

2. Using diagrams, show the different stages of a germinating bean seed.

.....

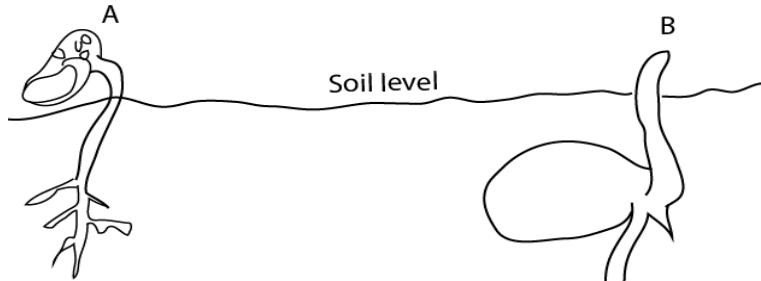
3. What type of germination is common in cereal crops?

.....

4. Define epigeal germination.

.....

The diagram below shows how seeds change into young plants. Use it to answer the questions which follow.



5. what is the main difference between the type of germination shown in A and that in B.

.....

6. Which of the two types of germination is common in monocotyledonous plants?

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

7. In what way does the location of the food store in A differ from that of B?

8. List any **two** qualities of a viable seed.

(i)

(ii)

1. What term is used to mean the plants growth movement in response to stimulus?

2. What is a stimulus?

3. Mention **two** different kinds of tropisms in plants.

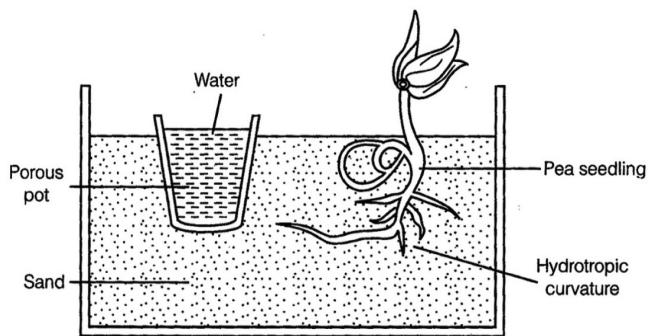
(i)

(ii)

4. State the stimulus for Phototropism.

5. Mention the scientific term to mean the plant's growth movement towards the source of water.

6. Below is an experimental set up. State the tropism being investigated below.



1) Briefly explain the following terms;

(i) A fruit

(ii) Dehiscent fruits

(iii) Multiple fruits

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

-
.....
- 2) Cite out **one** example of a false fruit
.....
- 3) Write **one** way in which black jack is different from castor oil.
.....
-
- 4) List **two** functions of fruits to plants.
- (i)
(ii)
- 5) Give **two** examples of juicy fruits.
- (i)
(ii)
1. In which way can dispersal prevent overcrowding of plants?
.....
-
2. Mention **two** mechanisms of seed dispersal.
- (i)
(ii)
3. State **two** characteristics of seeds dispersed by animals
- (i)
(ii)
4. In which way are brightly coloured epicarps responsible for fruit dispersal?
.....
-
5. Mention **two** examples of common fruits dispersed by animals.
- (i)
(ii)
1. Write **one** word to mean the scattering of seeds from one mother plant to other areas.
.....
-
2. Write any **two** methods of seed dispersal
- (i)
(ii)
3. Give **two** ways in which seed dispersal can be useful to plants
- (i)
(ii)
4. List **two** differences between wind and animal dispersed seeds
- (i)
(ii)
5. Draw the structure of a tridax.

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

1) In **one** sentence show the meaning of non-flowering plants

.....

2) Mention the **two** main groups of non-flowering plants

(i)

(ii)

3) Conifers cannot bear flowers. How do they reproduce?

.....

4) State **two** ways in which coniferous plants can be useful to people.

(i)

(ii)

5) Briefly explain why algae are not classified as plants.

.....

6) How can algae be useful to an industrialist who deals in food processing?

.....

1. State what you understand by the term plant propagation.

.....

2. Give **two** methods of plant propagation

(i)

(ii)

3. State how the following plants can be propagated;

i) Sweet potatoes : _____

ii) Sisal : _____

4. Give **two** advantages of vegetative propagation over seed propagation.

(i)

(ii)

5. Name any **two** crops raised in a nursery bed.

(i)

(ii)

6. The upper part of the grafting union is called a **scion**. Name the lower part of the grafting union.

.....

7. Mention two reasons for grafting plants

(i)

(ii)

8. State **two** ways in which grafting can be a problem to the farmers.

(i)

- (ii)
9. Mention **two** examples of plants that can be grafted'
(i)
- (ii)
10. Give **two** disadvantages of vegetative propagation
.....
.....

THEME : SCIENCE IN HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND OCCUPATIONS

TOPIC 8: KEEPING CATTLE

1. Write one sentence to show the meaning of the following terms;
(a) Keeping cattle
.....
.....
- (b) Animal husbandry
.....
.....
2. State **one** reason why many Ugandans have taken up cattle keeping as a business
.....
.....
3. What is the importance of horns and hides to an industrialist
.....
.....
4. Apart from cattle, mention any **two** examples of domestic animals.
(i)
- (ii)
1. What do you understand by the term type of cattle?
.....
.....
2. List any **two** types of cattle
(i)
- (ii)
3. Identify the type of cattle with a rectangular body shape.
.....
.....
4. Give **two** examples of dairy breeds of cattle
(i)
- (ii)
5. Name the commonest exotic dairy breed of cattle reared in your locality.
.....
.....
6. Mention **two** products got from cattle with triangular body shapes.
(i)
- (ii)
- 1) Give the difference between a breed of cattle and a type of cattle?

-
.....
- 2) Mention any **two** breeds of cattle commonly kept in Uganda
(i)
(ii)
- 3) Identify a breed of cattle you would prefer keeping in your locality.
.....
.....
- 4) Give a reason for your answer in (3) above
.....
.....
- 5) Cite out the best way of improving on our local breeds of cattle
.....
.....
1. In **one** sentence show the meaning of breeding as used in cattle keeping
.....
.....
2. List down **two** types of breeding in cattle
(i)
(ii)
3. State why inbreeding is discouraged in the management of cattle breeding
.....
.....
4. How can a local farmer improve on his local breeds of cattle
.....
.....
5. Briefly describe how a hybrid is obtained.
.....
.....
6. Mention ant **two** reasons for supporting cross breeding.
(i)
(ii)
1. Briefly explain the term insemination.
.....
.....
2. Give **two** ways in which natural insemination can be dangerous to a livestock farmer
(i)
(ii)
3. How does artificial insemination control unwanted pregnancies on a farm?
.....
.....
4. Identify **three** signs of a cow on heat
(i)
(ii)

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5. State **two** systems of natural insemination
(i)
(ii)
6. Mention **two** advantages of artificial insemination.
(i)
(ii)
7. State **two** disadvantages of artificial insemination.
(i)
(ii)
8. Name the reproductive cell of a male animal.
.....
.....
9. Where fertilization does takes place in cow?
.....
.....
10. Mention **two** signs of pregnancy in a cow
.....
.....
11. Give **two** advantages of steaming up
.....
.....
12. What is drying period in cattle management?
.....
.....
13. Mention **two** signs of calving in a cow
(i)
(ii)
14. Give **two** importance of colostrums to a calf
(i)
(ii)
15. Give **two** reasons for housing cattle
(i)
(ii)
16. In which way is a byre different from the calf pen?
.....
.....
17. What name is given to the house for cattle?
.....
.....
18. List any **two** qualities of a good house for cattle
(i)
(ii)
19. What do you understand by the term "fence"?
.....
.....

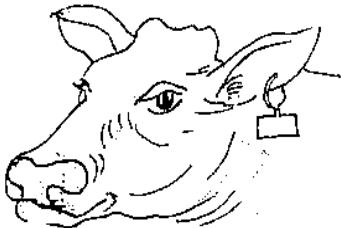
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5. Why do you think a cow should be separated from the herd before calving?
.....

6. List down any **two** signs of a cow on heat

- (i)
(ii)

Below is an identification mark put on an animal. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the method of animal identification shown above.
.....

b) State any **two** importance of putting the identification mark above.

- (i)
(ii)

1. Mention any **two** methods of dehorning.

- (i)
(ii)

2. Give **two** reasons for dehorning animals.

- (i)
(ii)

3. Give **three** disadvantages for dehorning animals.

- (i)
(ii)

4. State **two** farm animals that can be castrated.

- (i)
(ii)

5. Name the method of castration where a sharp knife is used to castrate animals.
.....

6. Mention the tool used in closed castration method.
.....

7. Give **one** reason for castration
.....

8. State **two** disadvantages of castration
.....

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- (i)
(ii)

1. State what you understand by the term milk preservation.

.....
.....

2. Give **two** ways of preserving milk.

- (i)
(ii)

3. Describe how yoghurt is made from milk .

.....
.....

4. Give **two** reasons for preserving milk.

- (i)
(ii)

5. State the importance of the following milk products to people

- (a) Cream:
(b) Ghee :
(c) Butter.....

In which way can beating animals cause pain in them?

.....
.....

1. Mention any **two** practices that can harm cattle

a. in the field.

- (i)
(ii)

b. in transit:

- (i)
(ii)

c. in the abattoir:

- (i)
(ii)

2. State any **two** effects of harmful practices to animals.

- (i)
(ii)

1. What do you understand by the term parasites?

.....
.....

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

- (i)
(ii)

3. How do parasites gain entry into the animal's body?

.....
.....

4. Give **two** examples of external cattle parasites

- (i)

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- (ii)
5. Briefly explain **two** ways of controlling parasites on a farm
(i)
(ii)
6. Give **two** ways of controlling cattle diseases
(i)
(ii)
7. State any **two** diseases in cow controlled by spraying ticks.
(i)
(ii)
- Give **two** examples of viral and bacterial diseases of cattle
(i)
(ii)
8. Point out any **one** cause of sickness in cattle.
.....
9. Identify the infection of cattle that attacks udder.
.....
10. Give a difference between livestock and livestock farming
.....
11. Today in Uganda, many people prefer livestock farming to crop growing. Give **two** reasons for this.
(i)
(ii)
12. Identify any **two** ways of obtaining land for starting a livestock farm.
(i)
(ii)
13. List any **two** activities done by skilled and non-skilled worker on a farm.
(i)
(ii)
14. Give **two** ways in which capital can be used in starting a livestock farm
(i)
(ii)
15. Why should a cattle keeper have records on his farm?
.....

TOPIC 7: RESOURCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources
.....
2. Give **two** examples of renewable resources in your environment
.....

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3. Write **one** sentence to explain why copper is regarded as a non-renewable resource.

.....

4. State any **two** ways in which water can be used as a resource.

(i)

(ii)

5. Briefly explain the term alloy

.....

6. Give **two** examples of alloys

(i)

(ii)

7. State the importance of the following alloys;

(i) Brass :

(ii) Manganese steel :

(iii) Cupronickel :

8. Point out any **two** uses of alloys in our society

(i)

(ii)

1. How can rocks be useful to people? (Give **one** way)

.....

2. Briefly explain the term fossils.

.....

3. Define environment.

.....

4. Mention **two** non-living components of environment

(i)

(ii)

5. Mention **two** activities of human beings which are done on land.

(i)

(ii)

6. Name the main source of water

.....

7. Give one soft drink mixed using water.

.....

8. What is Silting?

.....

9. In which way is dumping of industrial wastes a problem to water?

10. Air is a mixture of gases. In which way is wind different from air?

11. Oxygen is used during germination, mention one other use of oxygen.

12. Carbon dioxide is used to preserve bottled drinks. Cite **one** example of bottled drinks

13. Heavy industrialization causes pollution. Explain how?

14. Mention any **two** component of environment affected by industrialization.

- (i)
(ii)

15. Name the element of weather which dries clothes at night.

1. What do you understand by the term conservation of resources?

2. Give **two** ways of conserving these resources in our environment

Wild life

- (i)
(ii)

Soil

- (i)
(ii)

Minerals

- (i)
(ii)

3. Explain the term fibre

4. Give any **two** examples of plant fibres

- (i)
(ii)

5. Name the water resource conserved by controlling over fishing.

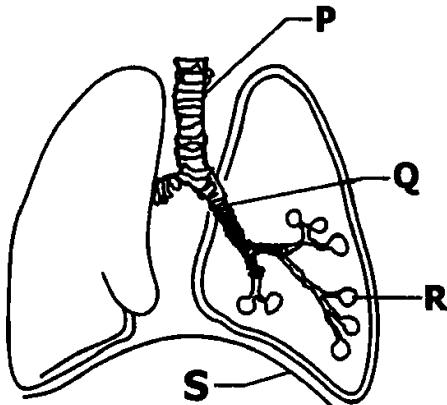
6. State **two** materials that can be recycled.

- (i)

(ii)

THEME: HUMAN HEALTH
TOPIC 5: THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

1. The diagram below is of a human respiratory system. Study the diagram and use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the part marked Q.

.....

- (b) Which substance is part P made of?

.....

- (c) Give the function of the part marked R.

.....

- (d) What happens to part S during the process of breathing in?

.....

2. What is respiration?

.....

3. Suggest any **two** types of respiration

(i)

(ii)

4. State the main difference between breathing and respiration.

.....

5. Why is it not advisable to breathe through the mouth?

.....

6. Name the body organ which acts as excretory and respiratory organs.

.....

7. Suggest the reason why trachea is made up of cartilage rings?

- 8.** Name the waste product excreted by the lungs from the body.
.....

9. Suggest any two adaptations of air sacs / alveoli to their function.
.....

10. State the reason why:
a) The amount of oxygen breathed in is greater than the amount of oxygen breathed out
.....
b) The amount of carbon dioxide breathed in is less than the amount of breathed in.
.....

11. State the main reason for the equal amount of nitrogen inspired and expired.
.....

12. How is inspiration different from expiration?
.....

13. Name the muscles that hold the lungs together in a fixed position.
.....

14. Name the fluid which is secreted by the pleural membranes.
.....

15. How important is the fluid mention above to the lungs and the ribs?
.....

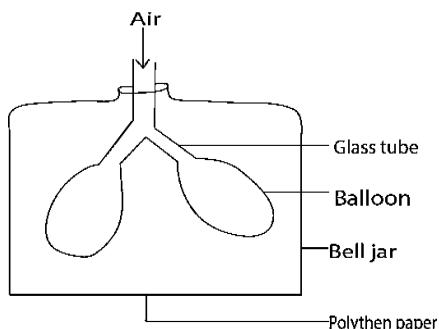
16. State what happens to the following parts during breathing in
a) Diaphragm : _____
b) Lungs : _____
c) Intercostal muscles:
.....

17. By what process does oxygen enter into blood?
.....

44. The diagram below shows the way in which one of the systems of the human body works. Use it to answer the question that follow

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P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK



(a) Name the system.

.....

(b) What does a balloon represents?

.....

(c) What does the polythene paper represent?

.....

(d) What would happen to the polythene paper if air filled the balloon?

.....

1. Mention any **two** disorders of the respiratory system.

(i)

(ii)

2. Mention any **two** examples of:

a) Communicable diseases which affect the respiratory system.

(i)

(ii)

b) Non-communicable diseases which affect the respiratory system.

(i)

(ii)

3. State any **two** ways of caring for the respiratory system.

(i)

(ii)

THEME: SCIENCE IN HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND OCCUPATION

TOPIC 1: SCIENCE AT HOME AND IN OUR COMMUNITY

1. Name the chemical substance made up of hydrogen and oxygen.

.....

.....

2. Mention **two** components of water.

(i)

(ii)

3. Name the main natural source of water in the environment.

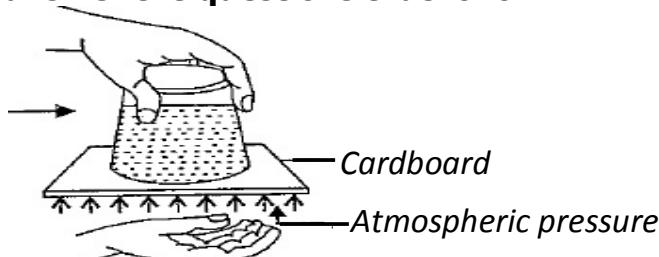
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4. Why is rain referred to as the main source of water?

.....
.....
.....

The diagram below demonstrates a property of water. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



5. State the property of water demonstrated above.

.....
.....

6. Give **one** effect of the atmospheric pressure on the card board.

.....
.....

7. State **two** characteristics of pure water.

- (i)
(ii)

8. State **two** artificial sources of water.

- (i)
(ii)

9. How is pure water different from the clean water?

.....
.....

10. Write the property of water is also found in air?

.....
.....

11. Mention any **two** properties of water.

- (i)
(ii)

12. Give any **two** uses of water in the body.

- (i)
(ii)

13. Mention any two **two** industrial uses of water

- (i)
(ii)

14. Name the type of electricity generated from fast flowing water.

.....
.....

1. Mention any **two** methods of obtaining clean water from dirty water.

- (i)

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(ii)
Name the method of obtaining clean water where solid particles are removed from it.

.....
2. State any **one** reason why filtered water is not good for drinking.

.....
3. What term is used to mean the solid particles that remain after water filtration?

.....
4. Of what importance is distilled water to the doctors?

.....
5. Name the method of obtaining distilled water.

.....
6. State the main reason why distilled water is not good for drinking.

.....
7. Mention **two** chemicals used for treating water.

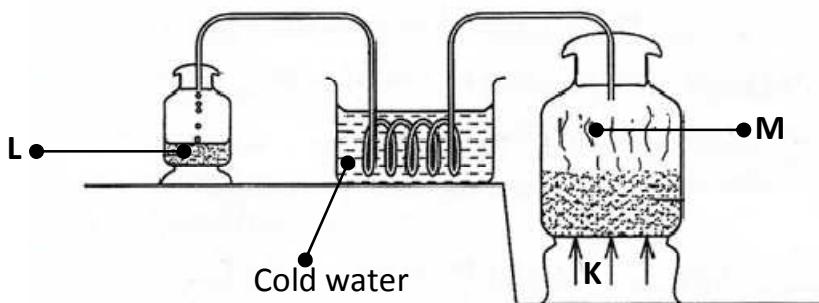
(i)
(ii)

8. State any **two** disadvantages of using chemicals in treating drinking water.

(i)
(ii)

The diagram below shows one of the methods of preparing alcohol.

Study and use it to answer questions 50.



a) Name the methods used in the diagram.

.....
.....

b) Name the liquid marked with letter L.

.....
.....

c) What do the arrows labeled K represent?

- d) State the importance of the delivery tube in the process above.
- e) Why is the delivery tube passes through cold water?
- f) What process forms **M**?
- g) Apart from preparing water for drinking, mention any **one** other liquid prepared using distillation.
1. What are water borne diseases?
2. State any **two** examples of water borne diseases.
(i)
(ii)
3. What are water habit vector diseases?
4. Mention any **two** water habit vector diseases
(i)
(ii)
5. Name the germ which causes malaria?
6. What is water cleaned diseases?
7. State any **two** examples of water cleaned diseases.
(i)
(ii)
8. Define water contact diseases.
9. State any **two** examples of water contact diseases.
(i)
(ii)
1. What do you understand by the term water impurities?

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2. Mention any **two** examples of organic water impurities

- (i)
- (ii)

3. State any **two** ways animal wastes which pollute water.

- (i)
- (ii)

4. Write down any **two** examples of chemical water impurities.

- (i)
- (ii)

5. Define water pollution.

.....
.....

6. Mention any **one** way in which water is polluted

- a) Naturally:
- b) Artificially:

7. Mention any **two** impacts of water pollution.

- (i)
- (ii)

8. Name any **two** water animals affected by chemical impurities.

- (i)
- (ii)

9. Mention any **two** ways of controlling water pollution.

- (i)
- (ii)

1. How is silting different from silt?

.....
.....

2. Mention any **one** impact of flowing water to lakes and river

.....
.....

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

- (i)
- (ii)

4. Give any **two** effects of silting to water bodies.

- (i)
- (ii)

5. Write **two** ways of controlling silting of water.

- (i)
- (ii)

6. Mention any **two** examples of aquatic animals affected by the silts.

- (i)
- (ii)

7. Mention any **two** weather hazards related to water.

- (i)
- (ii)

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8. Name any **two** diseases spread through water.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
1. What is the difference between hard water and soft water?
.....
.....
2. Mention any **two** ways of removing hardness from water.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
3. State any **two** activities done before washing clothes in a home.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
4. What is sorting as used in **cleaning clothes** ?
.....
.....
5. Suggest **two** main reasons for sorting clothes before washing them.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
6. State any **two** factors to be considered when sorting clothes for washing them.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
7. State any **two** challenges of not sorting clothes before washing them.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
8. How is soaking clothes different from sorting clothes?
.....
.....
9. State any **two** disadvantages of soaking clothes for so long.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
10. Why do we soak clothes before washing them?
.....
.....
1. What term is used to mean the removal of dirt using water and detergent.
.....
.....
2. Mention any **two** types of washing clothes
 - (i)
 - (ii)
3. State any **two** advantages of cleaning clothes using hand washing
 - (i)
 - (ii)
4. Mention any **two** disadvantages of using hand washing
 - (i)
 - (ii)

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5. What is meant by machine washing?

.....
.....

6. State any **two** advantages of using machine washing.

- (i)
(ii)

7. Give any **two** disadvantages of using machine to wash clothes.

- (i)
(ii)

1. What are vectors?

.....
.....

2. Mention any **two** disease spreading vectors which live on clothes.

- (i)
(ii)

3. State any **two** importance of washing clothes regularly.

- (i)
(ii)

4. Apart from washing clothes, mention any **two** other uses of soap.

- (i)
(ii)

5. State any **two** reasons why clothes are supposed to be washed inside out

- (i)
(ii)

6. Mention any **two** items used to wash clothes.

- (i)
(ii)

7. How is rinsing different from wringing?

.....
.....

8. State the main reason why woolen clothes should be dried without wringing.

.....
.....

9. Name the form of energy which helps to dry clothes.

.....
.....

10. Which element of weather helps to dry clothes at night?

.....
.....

11. Mention **two** reasons for ironing clothes to a P.7 candidate.

- (i)
(ii)

12. State any **two** activities done:

a) after washing clothes

- (i)

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- (ii)
- b) before washing clothes
- (i)
- (ii)

THEME: HUMAN HEALTH TOPIC 2: ACCIDENTS AND FIRST AID

1. What is an accident?

.....

1. State any **two** effects of accidents on causality.

(i)

(ii)

2. Mention any **two** major complications brought by accidents.

(i)

(ii)

3. Give any **two** common examples of accidents at school.

(i)

(ii)

4. State at least **two** common causes of accidents at school.

(i)

(ii)

5. **Below is a diagram of Obia Morgan jumping over a post. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**



a) Name the accident got by Obia Morgan after falling down.

.....

b) State any **two** pieces of advice you would give to Obia Morgan to avoid such accident.

(i)

(ii)

c) What name is given to the first help given to Morgan after getting an accident?

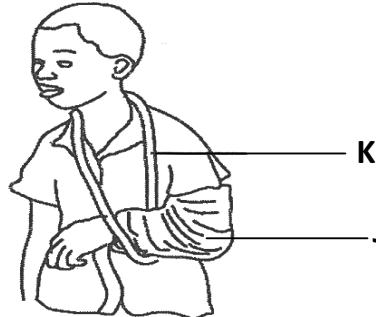
.....

d) Write **one** first aid you would give to Obia Morgan after getting the accident.

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1. Who is a first aider?
.....
2. State the difference between a first aid box and a first aid kit.
.....
3. State the main reason why a first aider must be time saving.
.....
4. State the importance of each of the following in first aid administration.
(a)Stretcher.....
(b)Safety pin.....

The diagram below shows a person with an injury .Use it to answer questions below.



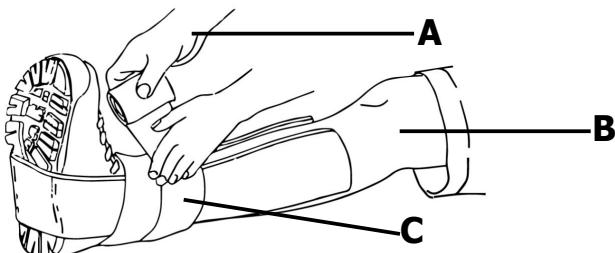
- (a)Name the first aid component marked with letter **M** and **J** above.
 - i. M:.....
 - ii. J:.....
- (b)How useful is the structure marked **M** and **J** to the injured person?
 - iii. M:.....
 - iv. J:.....
5. What is first aid?
.....
6. State any **two** reasons for giving first aid to a casualty.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
7. Who is a casualty?
.....
8. What is a first aid kit?
.....
9. Mention any **two** metallic items found in a first aid kit.
 - (i)

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10. Who is a first aider?
.....
.....

11. State any **two** qualities of a first aider.
(i)
(ii)

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the scientific title given to the person represented by letter **A** and **B**.
.....

b) State any **two** qualities of the person marked with letter **A**.
(i)
(ii)

c) Of what importance is item marked with letter **C**.
.....

d) State any **one** cause of the accident demonstrated above.
.....

12. Mention any **two** other examples of accidents which commonly occur at school.
(i)
(ii)

1. What is a burn?
.....

2. Mention any **two** objects that can burn people either at home or at school.
(i)
(ii)

3. State any **two** causes of burns.
(i)
(ii)

4. Why are people with a third degree burn encouraged to take plenty of drinks?
.....

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5. Why is it dangerous to break blisters in case of a burn?

.....
.....

6. Give **two** reasons why burnt parts should be put in cold water.

- (i)
(ii)

7. Name the degree of burn in which there are no blisters formed.

.....

8. Write the following abbreviations in full as used in first aid administration.

- i) 3Bs.....
ii) ABC.....

9. What is a blister?

.....

10. Write any **two** first aids for second degree burn.

- (i)
(ii)

11. (a) What is a scald?

.....

(b) How is the cause of a burn similar to that of a scald?

.....

(c) In which type of burn are blisters formed?

.....

12. Mention any **two** causes of scalds.

- (i)
(ii)

13. State the main first of scalds.

.....

14. Give any **two** reasons for putting part injured by scald in cold water.

- (i)
(ii)

15. Suggest any **two** ways of preventing scalds and burns.

- (i)
(ii)

16. How are insulators important in the control of burns and scalds?

.....

17. State **one** way in which burn is different from the scald.

- (i)
(ii)

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3. Why is tepid sponging an important First Aid to a person with high fever?

.....
.....

4. Why is a wet cloth put on the body of a person with fever?

.....
.....

5. What can be done to lower the temperature of a person with high fever?

.....
.....

6. What is the First Aid for high fever?

.....
.....

7. Fever is not a disease but a symptom of many diseases.

Mention any **two** of these diseases.

- (i)
(ii)

8. Define the term convulsions.

.....
.....

9. State any **two** causes of fever and convulsions.

- (i)
(ii)

10. Write down any **two** first aid for fever

- (i)
(ii)

11. Mention any **two** first aid for convulsions

- (i)
(ii)

1. What is near drowning?

.....
.....

2. How is near drowning different from drowning?

.....
.....

3. Mention any **two** causes of near drowning and drowning.

- (i)
(ii)

4. Mention **two** measures taken to prevent drowning and near drowning

- (i)
(ii)

5. State any **two** reasons why swimming pools should be fenced

- (i)
(ii)

6. Mention any **two** ways you can help a casualty for near drowning

- (i)

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- (ii)
7. Why would it be dangerous for a boy of 11 years to try to remove an adult, who is near drowning, from water?
.....
.....
8. Suggest **two** things the boy in (b) above should do to save the adult from drowning.
(i)
(ii)
9. How does mouth to mouth breathing help a victim of near drowning?
.....
.....

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow



- a) Name the accident whose first aid is given above.
.....
.....
- b) Mention any two common places where such accident can happen.
(i)
(ii)
- c) Mention any two ways of preventing the cause of such accident.
(i)
(ii)
1. Define the term fainting.
.....
.....
2. What is the main cause of fainting?
.....
.....
3. Mention any **two** conditions that can lead one to faint.
(i)
(ii)
4. Suggest any **two** first aids for fainting.
(i)
(ii)
5. State any **two** qualities of a good first aider for fainting.
(i)
(ii)

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6. State the main reason why the fainted causality is put in an open space with fresh air.

.....

7. Mention any **two** emotional feelings that can lead to fainting.

(i)

(ii)

8. Why are the legs of a person who has fainted raised higher than the head when giving first Aid?

.....

1. Define foreign bodies.

.....

2. State any **two** examples of natural openings found in human being.

(i)

(ii)

3. Suggest **two** examples of foreign bodies.

(i)

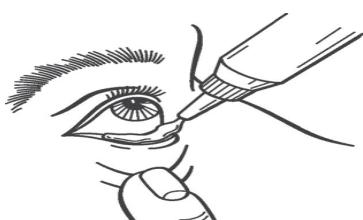
(ii)

4. Give any **two** first aids of foreign body in the nose.

(i)

(ii)

5. **Below is a diagram of a first aid being given to a sense organ belonging to Ritah.**



- a) Name the sense organ shown above.

.....

- b) Mention any **two** importance of sense organ above.

(i)

(ii)

- c) Name any **two** foreign bodies to the sense organ above.

(i)

(ii)

- d) State **one** reason why one must not use sharp objects to remove foreign bodies from the sense organ above?

.....

- e) State any **two** first aids to foreign bodies to the sense organ above.

(i)

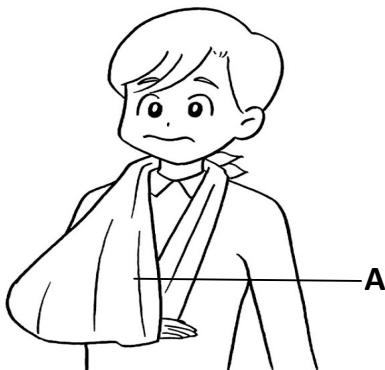
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- (ii)
6. State **one** first aid of foreign body in the throat.
.....
.....
7. Mention any **two** ways of preventing accidents caused by foreign bodies.
(i)
- (ii)
1. What is poisoning?
.....
.....
2. How is poisoning different from poison?
.....
.....
3. State any **two** states of matter in which poison do exist.
(i)
- (ii)
4. Mention any **two** common poisonous substances at home.
(i)
- (ii)
5. Suggest **two** signs of a poisoned person
(i)
- (ii)
6. Give any **two** first aids for poisoning.
(i)
- (ii)
7. What First Aid would you give to a child who has taken paraffin?
.....
.....
8. Give the main reason why person who has taken paraffin should not be made to vomit.
.....
.....
1. Define the term fractures.
.....
.....
2. State any **two** common types of fractures.
(i)
- (ii)
3. State the type of fracture:
a) Where the broken or cracked bone remains inside the flesh.
.....
.....
- b) Where the broken or cracked bone comes out of the body.
.....
.....

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4. Suggest **two** common causes of fracture in adults.
(i)
(ii)
5. Name the first aid item used to keep the broken bones in their normal position.
.....
.....
6. When considering first aid for a fracture, you should consider the 3Bs. Write all these 3Bs.
.....
.....
7. State **two** ways of preventing burns and scalds at home.
(i)
(ii)

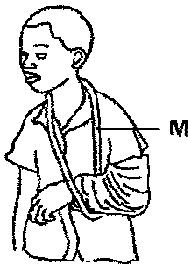
Below is a diagram of first aid component. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- a) Name the first aid element marked with letter A.
.....
.....
 - b) How important is the element of first aid above to the causality?
.....
.....
 - c) State any **one** common cause of accident demonstrated above.
.....
.....
 - d) Name the part of the body affected by the type of accident shown above.
.....
.....
 - e) Apart from saving life, mention any **two** other reasons for giving first aid.
(i)
(ii)
1. What is a sprain?
.....
.....
 2. How is sprain different from a strain?

3. Suggest any **two** signs and symptoms of sprains and strains
 - (i)
 - (ii)
4. Write down **two** first aid for sprains and strains
 - (i)
 - (ii)

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



5. Name the first aid component marked **M** above.
.....
.....
6. How useful is the structure marked **M** to the injured person?
.....
.....
7. State any **two** signs and symptoms a dislocation.
.....
.....
8. State any **two** ways of keeping the muscular and skeletal systems healthy
 - (i)
 - (ii)

THEME: HUMAN HEALTH

TOPIC: SANITATION

1. Define the word **sanitation**.
.....
.....
2. State any **two** elements of sanitation.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
3. Write down **two** ways of promoting sanitation at home.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
4. State **two** reasons for practicing good sanitation.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
5. Give any **two** activities which help to maintain sanitation at home.
 - (i)
 - (ii)

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6. State **two** ways in which sanitation prevents spread of diseases.
(i)
(ii)

7. Mention any **two** accidents we can reduce by practicing sanitation.
(i)
(ii)

Give **one** reason why a VIP latrine is referred to as;

i) Ventilated:

ii) Improved:.....

2. Write VIP in full.

.....

3. Why is it not advisable to cover the hole of a VIP latrine?

.....

4. Of what importance are the following features to a VIP latrine?

a) Vent pipe:

b) Screen:.....

5. How far should a VIP latrine be constructed from;

i) water source.....

ii) Kitchen.....

6. Point out **two** diseases that can break out due to poor sanitation.

(i)

(ii)

7. How does a VIP latrine reduce house flies in the environment?

.....

8. Why is it advisable to leave the pit of a VIP latrine open?

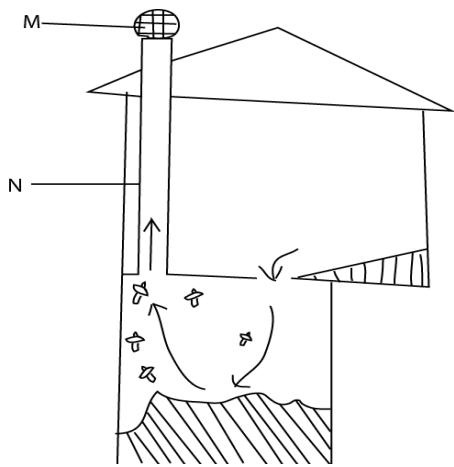
.....

9. Name the difference between pit latrine and VIP latrine.

.....

1. **The diagram below is of a ventilated improved Pit (VIP) latrine. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**

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(a) Name the parts marked **M** and **N**

(i) **M:**

(ii) **N:**

(b) Give the function of the part marked **M**

.....

(c) What do the arrows in the diagram show?

.....

2. State one advantage of the ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) over ordinary pit latrine.

.....

3. Give any **one** way in which a VIP latrine is different from an ordinary pit latrine.

.....

4. Mention any **two** common insects found on latrines.

(i)

(ii)

5. What good health habit should be practiced after visiting a latrine or toilet?

.....

6. Why is a Ventilated Improved Pit latrine left without a cover?

.....

7. Give any **two** characteristics of a Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

(i)

(ii)

8. Give any **two** reasons why people should use latrines /toilets properly.

(i)

(ii)

9. How does a vent help to reduce smell in a VIP latrine?

10. Why is it not necessary for a VIP latrine to have a lid for the hole?

1. What advice would you give to a person wishing to construct a pit latrine?

Write Ecosan in full.

Suggest any **two** problems faced by urban toilet systems.

- (i)
(ii)

How is a VIP latrine different from a conventional pit latrine?

Point out **one** way of controlling faecal diseases.

5. Write down any**two** ways of maintaining water borne toilets.

- (i)
(ii)

Write NWSC in full.

Give any **one** detergent used when cleaning toilets.

6. Of what importance is a lid to water closet toilets?

1. Give any **two** reasons why people should use latrines /toilets properly.

- (i)
(ii)

2. Give any **one** reason why a latrine should be 10 metres away from the living house.

3. Our school pit latrine smells a lot and is always full of flies. What measures can we take to prevent this situation?

4. Why should a pit latrine be covered?

5. Why is it not good to pour paraffin into a pit latrine?
.....
6. State any **two** importance of human faeces to the farmers.
(i)
(ii)
7. Write down any **two** health problems associated with poor faeces management at home.
(i)
(ii)
1. Why should a pit latrine be smoked from time to time?
.....
2. What is the recommended minimum distance between a drinking water and VIP latrine?
.....
3. State any **one** way of controlling the bad smell in an ordinary pit latrine.
.....
4. Give **one** way in which bacteria in pit latrines are useful.
.....
5. Give **one** reason why washing of hands after visiting a latrine is a good practice.
.....
6. Mention any **two** common insects found in the latrines.
(i)
(ii)
7. Give **two** items used for cleaning hands after visiting a latrine.
(i)
(ii)

THEME: HUMAN HEALTH
TOPIC 6: THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

1. Define the term growth.
.....
2. How is growth similar to the development?
.....
3. What do you understand by the word puberty?

4. Mention any **two** examples of primary sex characteristics in boys.
(i)
(ii)
5. Suggest any **two** examples of primary sex characteristics in girls.
(i)
(ii)
6. Give any **two** examples of secondary sex characteristics in males.
(i)
(ii)
7. Mention any **two** social and emotional changes experienced by both boys and girls.
(i)
(ii)
8. What is emotional change?
.....
.....
9. Mention **two** changes that occur in the mind of an adolescent.
(i)
(ii)
10. State **two** problems caused by adolescence stage.
(i)
(ii)
11. Mention any **two** ways of helping adolescents while at school.
(i)
(ii)
1. Define the word reproduction.
.....
.....
2. Mention any **two** forms of reproduction.
(i)
(ii)
3. What do you understand by the word asexual reproduction?
.....
.....
1. Mention **two** examples of living organisms that reproduce by binary fission.
(i)
(ii)
2. What type of reproduction is seed propagation?
.....
.....
4. Name the form of reproduction in which bacteria undergo.
.....
.....

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5. Which type of reproduction involved reproductive cells?

.....

.....

1. How are the gametes different from the sperms?

.....

2. Besides producing ova, give one other function of the ovaries in the female reproductive system.

.....

3. Name the male reproductive cells in flowering plants.

.....

4. State the female reproductive cells in human being.

.....

5. Where does fertilization take place in the female reproductive system?

.....

6. Name the part of a female reproductive organ where:

a) the sperm cells are deposited

b) conception takes place.....

c) implantation takes place.....

d) fertilization takes place.....

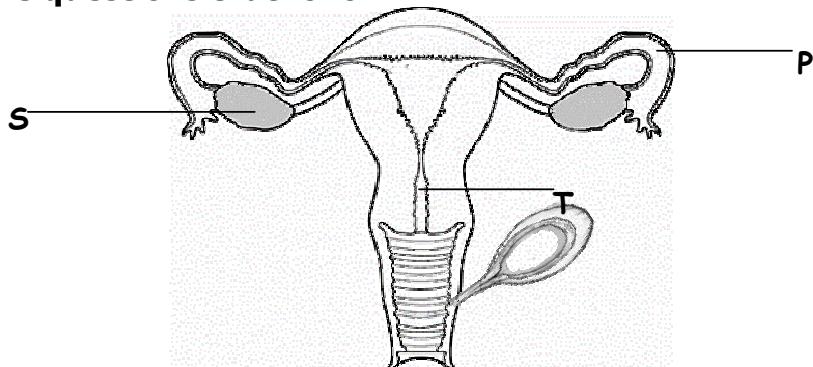
e) Production of female hormones

(b) Give any **one** use of the placenta to the fetus during pregnancy

.....

.....

The diagram below shows the female reproductive system, study it and answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the part marked **S**.

.....

.....

b) Where does implantation take place?

.....

.....

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c) What type of pregnancy occurs in part P?

.....
.....

d) State **one** disorder that results in to type of pregnancy mentioned in (c) above.

.....
.....

1. Name the part of a male reproductive organ which

a) regulates the temperature around the testes

b) produce sperms

c) stores sperm cells.....

d) covers the head of the penis.....

e) acts as the passage for both urine and sperm cells.....

2. Name the most sensitive part of the penis.

.....
.....

3. Which part of the reproductive organ can be cut off or circumcised for hygiene reasons.

.....
.....

4. Write down the function of testes in a human reproductive system

.....
.....

5. Name the part of a male reproductive organ which has similar role to that of the anthers of the flower.

.....
.....

6. Name the male reproductive cell in flowers.

.....
.....

7. State the reason why the Scrotum expand during warm days and contract during cold days.

.....
.....

8. What is meant by the word **ovulation**?

.....
.....

9. How is the function of the testes similar to that of the anthers of the flower?

.....
.....

1. In the space provided below, draw a sperm cell.

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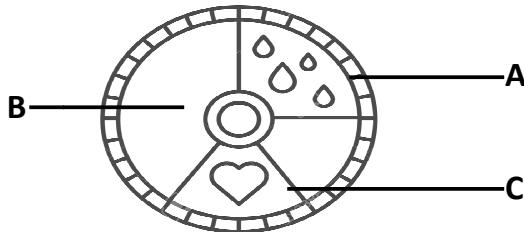
1. What term is used to mean the monthly shedding of blood by the uterus wall when fertilization fails to take place?

.....

2. What causes menstruation in women?

.....

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



4. Name the menstrual zone marked with letter **A** and **B**.

- a) A.....
b) B.....

5. What is likely to happen to a woman when she has unprotected sex while in menstrual zone **C**?

.....

6. Mention any **two** ways in which a P6 girl child can care for herself during menstrual zone **A**.

- (i)
(ii)

7. What name is given to the:

- a) First menstruation period?.....
b) Last menstruation period?.....

8. State any **two** sanitary materials used by a P6 girl during menstruation period.

- (i)
(ii)

1. Define the term fertilization

.....

2. Mention any **two** types of fertilization in living organisms.

- (i)
(ii)

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3. Name the type of fertilization which involves fusion of gametes but outside the body of females.

.....

4. Name any **two** examples of animals which have the above type of fertilization.

(i)

(ii)

5. What is internal fertilization?

.....

6. Mention any **two** examples of organisms which undergo internal fertilization

(i)

(ii)

7. Define the term implantation.

.....

8. What is the gestation period of a human being?

.....

9. Where do the following processes take place in human being?

- (a) Implantation:

.....

- (b) Conception:

.....

1. State any **two** signs of pregnancy.

(i)

(ii)

2. Mention any **two** problems associated with frequent pregnancies.

(i)

(ii)

3. Mention any **two** conditions that may fail a woman to conceive.

(i)

(ii)

4. State any **two** requirements needed by females during pregnancy;

(i)

(ii)

5. Mention any **two** importance of Placenta during the pregnancy.

(i)

(ii)

6. Name the structure that protects the foetus from being damaged by the external harm.

.....

.....

P.6 COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REVISION WORKBOOK

1. What is a teenage pregnancy?

.....

.....

2. Mention any **two** causes of early pregnancies among teenage girls today.

(i)

(ii)

3. State any **two** problems associated with teenage pregnancies today.

(i)

(ii)

4. Mention any **two** effects of teenage pregnancies to a school ongoing child.

(i)

(ii)

Use the sign post below to answer the questions that follow.

SAY NO TO SEX



(a) How is the above sign post important to the adolescents?

.....

(b) Apart from teenage pregnancy, mention any **two** other risks that a P6 child can protect against by obeying to the poster above.

(i)

(ii)

1. State any **two** activities we can do to care for the reproductive organs.

(i)

(ii)

2. Mention **two** reasons why school children are advised to abstain from sex.

(i)

(ii)

3. Why should couples go for HIV test together before having sex?

.....

.....

4. Write in full: ABC as a measure in controlling Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

.....

.....

5. Define family planning

.....

.....

6. How is family planning different from child spacing?

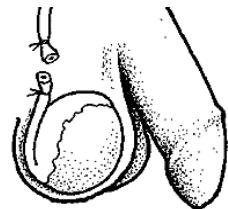
.....

.....

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7. Mention any **two** importance of child spacing in a home.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
1. Mention **two** examples of family planning methods that involve the use of man-made devices to control or prevent conception.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
2. Define the following terms:
 - a) Tubal ligation
.....
.....
 - b) Vasectomy:
.....
.....
3. State any **two** advantages of using artificial methods of family planning.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
4. Suggest **two** disadvantages of using artificial methods of family planning
 - (i)
 - (ii)
5. Name the best method of family planning suitable for school going children.
.....
.....
6. State any **two** reasons why the above method is good for the school children.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
7. Which family planning method helps to delay the ovulation in women?
.....
.....
8. State any **two** importance of having a small family.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
9. Suggest **two** reasons why some parents produce many children.
 - (i)
 - (ii)

Below is illustration of a family planning method. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- (a) Name the family planning method shown below.

(b) State any **two** reasons why men are encouraged to use the method shown above.

- (i)
(ii)

(c) Mention **two** reasons why men fear family planning shown above.

- (i)
(ii)

1. Define the term Sexual Transmitted Diseases.

.....

2. Mention any **one** immunisable Sexually Transmitted Disease.

.....

3. Write down any **two** other examples of STD's

- (i)
(ii)

4. Write these short forms in full.

- a) HIV.....
b) AIDS.....
c) STDs.....

1. How is HIV different from AIDS?

.....

2. What causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome?

.....

3. State any **two** ways through which HIV virus is spread from one person to another.

- (i)
(ii)

4. Mention any **two** practices that may lead to HIV infection

- (i)
(ii)

5. Mention **two** categories of people who are at the highest risk of contracting HIV/ AIDS.

- (i)
(ii)

6. State any **two** signs and symptoms of HIV/AIDS infection.

- (i)
(ii)

7. Mention any **two** effects of HIV/AIDS infection to:

- a) An individual
(i)

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- (ii)
- b) The community
- (i)
- (ii)
8. Mention any **two** ways of preventing HIV/AIDS.
- (i)
- (ii)
1. What is counseling?
-
-
2. State any **two** types of HIV/ AIDS councelling.
- (i)
- (ii)
3. Mention any **two** importance of counseling to HIV/ AIDS patients.
- (i)
- (ii)
4. Write in full:
- a) TASO:.....
- b) AIC:.....
- c) ACP:.....
5. Apart from counseling, mention any **one** other service provided by:
- a) The AIDS Support Organization
-
-
- b) AIDS Control Programme of ministry of health
-
-
6. State any **one** vulnerable group of people catered for by the TASO.
-
-
7. Name the bacteria which cause gonnorhoea.
-
-
8. State any **one** way in which gonnorhoea is spread.
-
-
9. Apart from HIV/AIDS, mention one other STD caused by a virus.
-
-
10. Write down **two** signs of gonorrhoea in each of the following groups of people.
- a) Babies
- (i)
- (ii)
11. Women

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- (i)
(ii)

12. Men

- (i)
(ii)

13. Name the sexually transmitted disease which causes blindness in babies.

.....
.....

14. Bwanika had the following signs and symptoms of illness:

- a) Pain when urinating
 - b) Smelly discharge of pus from the penis
 - c) Painful swelling on the testicles
 - d) Rash and sores on the genital areas
- a) State any **one** sexually transmitted Infection whose signs and symptoms are seen from Bwanika.

.....
.....

- b) Mention any **two** effects of the above disease to Bwanika.

- (i)
(ii)

- c) Give any **two** preventive advice you would give to Bwanika to overcome such illness.

- (i)
(ii)

1. Name the sexually transmitted disease caused by gonococci.

.....
.....

2. State any **two** signs and symptoms of the above disease:

- a) In males

- (i)
(ii)

- b) In females

- (i)
(ii)

3. Mention any **two** ways of preventing and controlling of Gonorrhoea

- (i)
(ii)

4. How is the cause of gonorrhoea similar to that of syphilis?

.....
.....

5. Name the germ which causes syphilis.

.....
.....

6. State any **two** signs and symptoms of syphilis in the:

- a) Primary stage

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- (i)
(ii)
b) Secondary stage
(i)
(ii)
c) Tertiary stage
(i)
(ii)
7. Suggest any **two** ways of preventing syphilis infection in our community.
(i)
(ii)
1. Write PIASCY in full.
.....
.....
2. State **two** reasons why school ongoing child is supposed to abstain from sex until marriage.
(i)
(ii)
3. Why should one test for HIV?
.....
.....
4. Mention **two** life skills that can help to protect a P.7 child against HIV/ AIDS.
(i)
(ii)
5. Mention **two** risky places that we should avoid in order to control HIV/ AIDS.
(i)
(ii)
6. Give any **two** ways a P6 child can care for parents living with HIV and AIDS safely.
(i)
(ii)
7. State any **two** challenges got from pre-marital sex.
(i)
(ii)
8. Mention **two** ways in which one can control oneself from pre-marital sex.
(i)
(ii)
9. State any **two** ways of caring for HIV/ AIDS patients.
(i)
(ii)
10. Mention any **two** effects of HIV/ AIDS to a p6 child.
(i)
(ii)

11. Below is a sign post put on the school compound of Ayer Primary School.

STANDARD KOLFRAM IN USE: P6 TERM TWO INTEGRATED SCIENCE WORKBOOK

A product of Kolfram Educational Services Kampala 0777886622/0784044408/0786941943/ 0756821512

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For the best and improved academic performance, always use **Kolfram Educational Service** products

SAY NO TO SEX

12. In which way is the message in the sign post below helpful to school children?

.....

13. Mention any **two** possible problems caused by pre marital sex.

(i)

(ii)

14. State any **two** results of premarital sex to a P6 child.

(i)

(ii)

15. State any **two** two PIASCY messages displayed at your school.

(i)

(ii)