



BROAD EXAMINATIONS®

P.6 INTEGRATED SCIENCE EXAMINATION

TRIAL SET I TERM I - 2024

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes.

Pupil's Name:

School Name:

District:

Read the following instructions carefully:

1. This paper is made up of two sections: A and B.
2. Section A has 40 questions (40 Marks)
3. Section B has 15 questions (60 Marks)
4. Answer **ALL** questions in both sections A and B.
5. All answers must be written in the space provided in blue or black ball point pens and ink. Only diagrams should be done in pencil.
6. Unnecessary crossing of answers will lead to loss of marks.
7. Any handwriting, which cannot be easily read, may lead to loss of marks.
8. Do **not** fill anything in the boxes indicated for Examiners' use only.

| FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| PAGES | MARKS | SIGN |
| Page 2 | | |
| Page 3 | | |
| Page 4 | | |
| Page 5 | | |
| Page 6 | | |
| Page 7 | | |
| Page 8 | | |
| TOTAL | | |

Teacher's comment to the learner

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

Approved by:

Team Head Science Dept.

SECTION .A. (40 Marks)

1. Name any one animal whose body is covered with fur (hair).

2. What type of injury does a person get when his/her bone breaks?

3. Why do we cut our fingernails short?

4. Name the gas plants use to make starch.

5. Why do poultry farmers put litter on the floor of a poultry house?

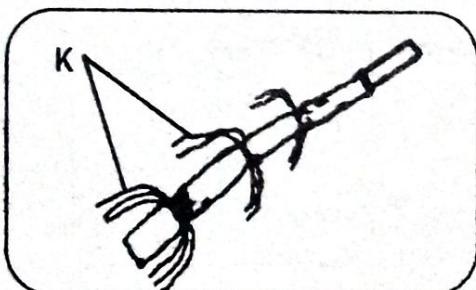
6. Give one reason why some people grow sisal pants.

7. Apart from water, name any one other condition necessary for germination.

8. Why do people wear heavy jackets on a rainy day?

9. State the importance of a queen excluder found in modern bee hives.

The diagram below shows a common plant part. Use it to answer question 10.



10. Name the roots labelled with letter K on the diagram above.

11. Name the disease spread by culex mosquitoes to humans.

12. Give any one characteristic of living things.

13. How is a housefly able to suck food from rotting bodies?

14. Name the method that is used to administer DPT vaccine in babies.

15. Mention any one way plants reduce the rate of transpiration during the dry season.

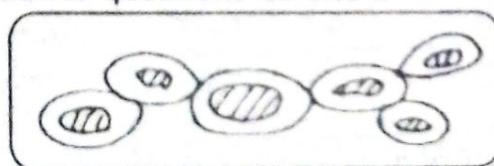
16. How is soil important to some organisms like rats?

17. How is displacement method useful in measurement of density of objects?

18. How can hookworm infestations be reduced among children?

19. Give the reason why we should always put on dry stockings.

The diagram below shows a mode of reproduction in a certain fungus. Use it to answer questions 20 and 21.



20. Name the mode of reproduction shown in the diagram above.

21. Which fungus reproduces through the mode shown above?

22. Give any one reason why a chameleon sometimes changes its body colour.

23. Why should hutches be kept clean?

24. Mention any one example of plants that grow well in stony areas.

25. How is a rake important in keeping the school clean?

26. State any one danger of wind in the environment.

27. Name the source of germs in the 4Fs germ path.

28. Why is water said to be a universal solvent?

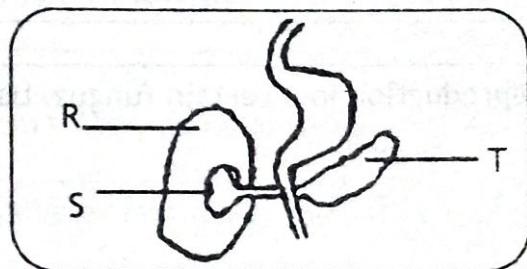
29. Give any one reason why crop farmers prune their crops.

30. Suggest any one use of clay soil.

31. Give any one reason why farmers castrate their male farm animals like goats.

32. Mention any one cause of dehydration in young children.

The diagram below shows a part of the human digestive system. Use it to answer questions 33 and 34.



33. Name the part labelled with letter T on the diagram above.

34. State the function of organ marked R in the human digestive system.

35. Write down any one advantage of breastfeeding to a baby.

36. Give any one importance of plants to people.

37. Name the vitamin whose deficiency causes poor night vision.

38. How does boiling of water for drinking reduce the outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases?

39. Why should handles of serving spoons be made of wood or rubber?

40. Mention any one example of annual crops grown in your community.

SECTION .B. (60 Marks)

41. (a) Mention two forms of energy got from the sun.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) Give any two ways in which energy from the sun is useful to people.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

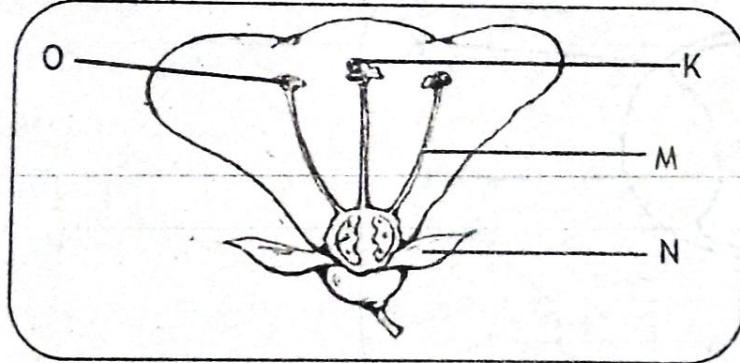
42. (a) Which type of change is decomposition of organic matter?

(b) How is decomposition of organic matter useful in the environment?

(c) Mention two other examples of the type of change you named in (a) above.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

The diagram below is part of a plant. Use it to answer question 43.



43. (a) Which part of a plant is shown in the diagram above?

(b) Name parts labelled with letters;

- (i) M _____
(ii) N _____

(c) Give the function of part labelled with letter K to the part of the plant above.

44. (a) Mention any two examples of ceramics.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) Why is water added to clay when making ceramics?

28.

(c) How are ceramics made harder before they are put to use?

29.

45. (a) How is the stomach important in the human body?

30.

(b) Name one body organ located in the chest.

31.

(c) State two ways of keeping body organs functioning properly.

(i)

(ii)

32.

46. (a) Mention two examples of food stuffs rich in proteins.

(i)

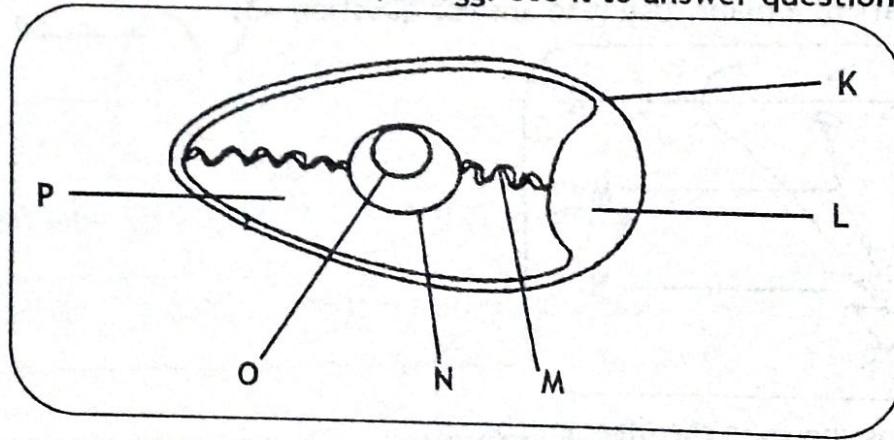
(ii)

(b) State any two functions of proteins in the human body.

(i)

(ii)

The diagram below shows an egg. Use it to answer question 47.



3:

3.

3

3

47. (a) Name the parts labelled with letters M and N on the diagram above.

(i) M

(ii) N

(b) Give the function of part labelled with letter O on the diagram above.

(c) How is part marked K adapted to gaseous exchange?

48. (a) Name the habitat of fish.

(b) Which structures do fish use to breathe?

(c) State the reason why fish are regarded as vertebrates.

(d) In which way are fish similar to birds in terms of reproduction?

49. (a) Name the first set of teeth that develops in humans.

(b) Which type of teeth is missing in the first set of teeth?

(c) Name the hardest part of a tooth.

(d) State any one way of caring for teeth.

50. Match the following parts of air with their correct percentage.

| Part of air | Percentage |
|-------------|------------|
|-------------|------------|

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Carbon dioxide | 78% |
|----------------|-----|

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Nitrogen | 21% |
|----------|-----|

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Rare gases | 0.03% |
|------------|-------|

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Oxygen | 0.97% |
|--------|-------|

(i) Carbon dioxide

(ii) Nitrogen

(iii) Rare gases

(iv) Oxygen

51. (a) Give any two signs/symptoms shown by a person who has taken poison.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) What is the recommended first aid for a person who has taken poison like paraffin?

(c) State any one way of preventing poisoning in a home.

52. (a) Name any one digestive enzyme found in the mouth.

(b) State the role of epiglottis during the swallowing of food.

(c) Where does absorption of each of the following take place in the alimentary canal;

(i) digested food? _____

(ii) water? _____

53. (a) Give any two reasons why Primary Health Care is important in the community.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Mention any two examples of elements of Primary Health Care.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

54. (a) State any two ways of maintaining proper sanitation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Mention the component of a school that ensures proper disposal of rubbish.

(c) Name any one disease that breaks out due to poor sanitation.

55. The table below shows immunisable diseases and the time they are immunised

against. Fill in the missing information correctly.

| Disease | Time for immunisation |
|------------|------------------------------|
| Measles | _____ |
| | At birth, 6, 10 and 14 weeks |
| Diphtheria | _____ |
| | At birth |

END

P.6 SCIENCE SET I TERM I 2024

| QN | CORRECT ANSWER(S) | CLASS | RELATED CONTENT |
|-----|---|-------|---|
| 1. | Man / rabbit / goat / bat/cow/elephant/lion/etc | P.6 | - meaning of mammals. - their groups |
| 2. | Fracture | P.5 | - types of fractures. - their first aid. |
| 3. | To remove the hiding places for germs. | P.4 | - meaning of personal hygiene. - tools used to promote personal hygiene. |
| 4. | Carbon dioxide | P.4 | - meaning of photosynthesis. - conditions. |
| 5. | To prevent dampness in the poultry house / prevent breakages of eggs. | P.5 | - meaning of poultry. - types of chicken. |
| 6. | For calc. | P.2 | things we make from wood. their uses. |
| 7. | Warmth/oxygen | P.4 | - meaning of germination. - types of germination. |
| 8. | To keep their bodies warm. | P.4 | - types of weather. - elements of weather. |
| 9. | It separates brood chamber from honey chamber. | P.5 | - types of bee hives. - advantages of using modern bee hives. |
| 10. | Adventitious roots | P.4 | - types of roots. - uses of roots. |
| 11. | Elephantiasis | P.4 | - all mosquito diseases. - how to control mosquitoes. |
| 12. | They reproduce / grow / feed /excrete/locomote/respond to stimuli/respire | P.3 | - characteristics of non living things. - major groups of living things. |
| 13. | It has a proboscis for sucking food from rotting bodies. | P.4 | - disease vectors. - diseases they spread. |
| 14. | Injection method. | P.5 | - all immunization sites. - importance of a child health card |
| 15. | Some plants shed their leaves / develop thorns instead of leaves / curl their leaves. | P.4 | - factors that affect transpiration. - importance of transpiration. |
| 16. | Soil acts as a habitat for some organisms. | P.3 | - uses of soil to people. - soil living organisms. |
| 17. | It is used to find the volume of irregular objects. | P.5 | - examples of floating objects. - examples of irregular objects. |
| 18. | By wearing shoes / sandals/gum boots. | P.4 | - examples of intestinal worms. - their effects on the human body. |
| 19. | To prevent bad smell / prevent the easy spread of athlete's foot. | P.4 | - indicators of poor personal hygiene. |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses of tools used to promote personal hygiene. |
| 20. | Cell budding | P.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how bacteria reproduce. - uses of bacteria to people. |
| 21. | Yeast | P.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - examples of useful fungi. - harmful fungi. |
| 22. | To easily catch its prey / protect itself from enemies. | P.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - classes of reptiles. - uses of breeds of rabbits to people. |
| 23. | To prevent the outbreak / easy spread of rabbit diseases / prevent bad smell in rabbit hutches. | P.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exotic breeds of rabbits. - advantages of rearing local breeds of rabbit. |
| 24. | Cactus / sisal | P.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses of plants to animals. - how to care for plants. |
| 25. | It is used to collect rubbish. | P.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses of a compost pit. - ways of promoting sanitation. |
| 26. | Too much wind destroys crops in the garden / kills animals / destroys buildings. | P.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elements of weather. - how to manage weather. |
| 27. | Faeces. | P.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diarrhoeal diseases. - how they spread. |
| 28. | Water dissolves almost all solutes. | P.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meaning of: (i) solute (ii) solution |
| 29. | Reduce the weight of crops/ reduce competition for sunlight among crops/ control crop pests. | P.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other crop growing practices. - their importance. |
| 30. | It is used for pottery / used for brick making. | P.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - properties of: (i) clay soil (ii) sand soil. |
| 31. | Castrated animals are easy to handle / grow fat / to prevent venereal diseases. | P.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meaning of castration. - types of castration. |
| 32. | Severe diarrhoea / severe vomiting / severe burns and scalds. | P.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meaning of dehydration. - how to treat it. |
| 33. | Faeces | P.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - types of digestion. - where they occur. |
| 34. | It produces bile which emulsifies fats. | P.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - digestive organs. - their functions. |
| 35. | Breast milk provides antibodies to a baby / is always at right temperature / is always clean / is digestible. | P.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reasons why mothers bottle feed their babies. - what is bottle feeding. |
| 36. | Some plants are eaten as food / provide shade to people / sources of herbal medicine. | P.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - importance of plants to people. - how to care for plants. |
| 37. | Vitamin A | P.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - examples of deficiency diseases. - how to prevent them. |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----|--|
| 38. | It helps to kill germs in water which would cause diarrhoeal diseases. | P.4 | - effects of diarrhoeal diseases. - how to control them. |
| 39. | To prevent the user's hand from getting burnt since wood or rubber is an insulator. | P.5 | - insulators. - conductors. |
| 40. | Maize / wheat / millet / sorghum/cotton/rice/ cassava/ | P.4 | - meaning of annual crops. - how to care for them. |
| SECTION. B (60 MARKS) | | | |
| 41. | (a) Light energy / heat energy (b) Heat from the sun is used to dry people's harvested crops / to dry people's wet clothes/used to generate solar electricity | P.5 | - natural sources of heat. - artificial sources. |
| 42. | (a) Chemical change (b) It helps in the formation of humus / manure (c) Physical change / biological change | P.5 | - characteristics of changes. - examples of changes. |
| 43. | (a) Flower (b) (i) Filament (ii) Sepal (c) Part K receives pollen grains. | P.4 | - meaning of pollination. - importance of pollination. |
| 44. | (a) Tiles / clay plates / clay cups / max pans (b) To soften clay (c) By firing them (baking them) | P.2 | - uses of ceramics. - why clay soil is used to make them. |
| 45. | (a) It stores food for a short time. (b) The lung(s) / the heart. (c) By feeding on a balanced diet / by performing regular physical exercises / feeding on a balanced diet. | P.4 | - diseases that attack body organs. - how to prevent diseases that attack organs. |
| 46. | (a) Beans / meat / egg yolk / fish (b) Proteins build the body tissues / repair worn out body tissues / replace worn out body cells. | P.4 | - other food values. - their functions. |
| 47. | (a) (i) Chalaza (ii) Egg yolk (b) It develops into a chick (c) It is porous to allow easy exchange of gases. | P.5 | - factors that can inhibit the hatching of an egg. - other poultry products. |
| 48. | (a) Water (b) Gills (c) Fish have the back bone. (d) Both fish and birds reproduce by laying eggs. | P.6 | - classification table of animals. - classes of mammals. |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 49. | (a) Milk set (b) Molar teeth (molars) (c) Enamel (d) By brushing teeth after every meal / rinsing the mouth after a meal / dental flossing. | P.4 | - disorders of teeth. - tools used to clean teeth. |
| 50. | (i) 0.03% (ii) 78% (iii) 0.97% (iv) 21% | P.4 | - uses of carbon dioxide. - uses of oxygen to people. |
| 51. | (a) Thirsty / rapid breathing / dizziness / mental confusion. (b) Giving them plenty of fluids for drinking / fresh milk. (c) Keeping poisonous substances where children cannot reach. | P.4 | - why give plenty of fluids to a victim that has taken paraffin. - causes of poisoning. |
| 52. | (a) Ptyalin (salivary amylase) (b) It prevents food from entering the trachea during swallowing. (c) (i) Ileum (ii) Colon | P.5 | - non communicable diseases that affect human digestive system. - digestive glands. |
| 53. | (a) It prevents the easy spread of communicable diseases / it promotes health for all. (b) Immunization / family planning / water and sanitation/food and nutrition/maternal and child health. | P.5 | - meaning of PHC. - principles of PHC. |
| 54. | (a) Sweeping rubbish / draining away stagnant water / slashing tall bushes around the compound. (b) Compost pit (c) Diarrhoea / typhoid / dysentery / cholera | P.4 | - meaning of sanitation. - dangers of poor sanitation. |
| 55. | months / polio / 6 weeks, 10 weeks, 14 weeks/ polio / tuberculosis | P.5 | - importance of immunisation. - types of vaccines. |

END