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SCHOOL: ST.PETERS PRIMARY SCHOOL
CLASS: PRIMARY SIX
SUBJECT: SCIENCE REVISION TRIAL SET 2

Give two reasons why people keep goats.

- (i) People keep goats to get meat.
- (ii) People keep goats to get milk.
- (ii) Goats are source of income when sold.
- (iv) People get skins from goats.
- (v) Goat droppings are used as manure in the garden.

Goat product used in leather industries.

Skins.

examples of leather products// product got from the skin and hides of animals.

- Leather Wallets
- Leather tops of drums
- Leather dancing costumes
- Leather jackets
- Leather belts
- Leather shoes

Natural fibre got from goats.

Mohair

BREEDS OF GOATS.

A breed of goats a family of goats with similar (specific) characteristics.

Breeds of goats reared in Uganda.

- Mubende goats - The East African small goat - Boar goat - Saanen goat
- The Somali goat - Toggenburg goat

Types of breeds of goats.

- (i) Local breeds
- (ii) Exotic breeds

Local breeds of goats

These are goats that have been in Uganda for a long period of time.

Local breeds of cattle can also be called **indigenous breeds**

Ways in which breeds of goats determined?

- Size of an animal.
- Production rate of the goats.
- Ability of resist diseases.
- Colour of animals.
- Body shape / body conformation of goats.

Characteristics of local breed of goats.

- (i) They are cheap to manage.
- (ii) They need less care.
- (iii) They are resistant to harsh weather conditions.
- (iv) They are resistant to diseases.
- (v) They mature slowly.
- (vi) Local breeds produce less quantity of meat.
- (vii) Local breeds can survive on poor pasture.
- (viii) Local breeds have few reproductive problems.

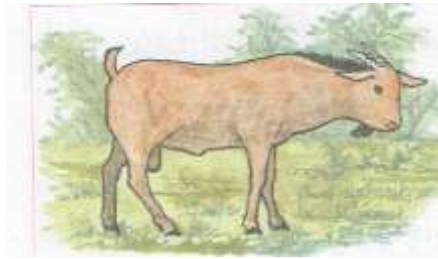
Examples of local breeds goats.

- Mubende goat
- The small East African goat
- The Somali goat (Golla goat)
- The Boer goat

Examples of local breeds of goats

- i). Mubende goats.

This breed is widely kept in Central Uganda. This goat is resistant to tropical diseases.

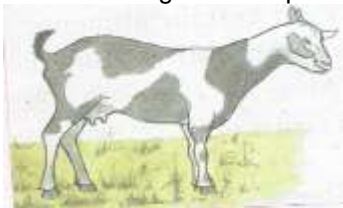


II). The Somali goat East African small goats

This goats are examples of dual purpose goats. They are kept for both meat and milk production.



III). The East African goat with spots.



IV). Anglo Nubian.



V) Golla goat.



VI). Turkana goat.



VII) Sambaru goat.

NOTE:

_Local breeds of goats are mainly kept for meat production.

Define the scientific term browsing.

Browsing is the feeding on the soft parts of a plant by goats.

How often do goats breed in a year?

Goats breed once in a year.

Advantages of keeping local breeds of cattle

- Local breeds need less care and attention. - Local breeds have few reproductive problems.

- Local breeds can survive on poor pasture.
- Local breeds are resistant to disease.
- Local breeds can withstand harsh weather condition.

Disadvantage of keeping local breeds of cattle

- Local breeds produce less quantities of meat.
- Local breeds are small in size.
- Local breeds produce less milk.
- Local breeds grow and mature slowly.

Ways of improving on the local breeds of goats.

- (i) By cross breeding (ii) By selective breeding /selective breeding (iii) By proper feeding

Exotic breeds of goats.

These are goats that were brought to Uganda from other countries.

Characteristics of exotic breeds of goats.

- Exotic breeds need a lot of care and attention.
- Exotic breeds mature quickly.
- Exotic breeds are resistant to diseases.
- Exotic breeds are not resistant to harsh weather conditions.
- Exotic breeds have many reproductive problems.
- Exotic breeds cannot survive on poor pasture.
- Exotic breeds are easily attacked by diseases.

Examples of exotics breeds of goats.

- Toggenburg
- Angora goats
- Saanen goats
- Anglo-nubian

Examples of exotic breed of goats

- i). Toggenburg goats

This breeds of goats came from Switzerland. It is kept for milk.



FORMULAR FOR REMEMBERING EXOTIC BREEDS OF GOATS

T – Toggenburg goats

A – Angora goats

S – Saanen goats

A – Alpine goats

Angora goats

This is introduced into Africa from turkey. They are kept for meat, skins and Mohair.

NB: The main reason for keeping Angora goats is for mohair production



iii. Saanen goats

They originate from Switzerland. They are kept for milk production.



ii). Alpine goats.

Originates from Britain and its imported into Uganda for mil production.



NOTE:

Exotic breeds of goats are mainly kept for mohair production.

Breed of goats mainly kept for mohair production.

Angora goats

Give three advantages of keeping

a). local breeds of goats over exotic breeds of goats.

(i) Local breeds of goats are resistant to diseases while exotic breeds of goats are not resistant to diseases.

(ii) Local breeds of goats need less care while exotic breeds need a lot of care.

b) Exotic breeds of goats over local breeds of goats.

(i) Exotic breeds of goats mature quickly while local breeds of goats mature slowly.

(ii) Exotic breeds of goats produce high quantity of milk and meat while breeds of goats produce low quantity of meat and milk.

(iii) Exotic breeds of goats are easy to market than the local breeds of goats.

Disadvantages of keeping exotic breeds

- Exotic breeds are easily attacked by diseases.
- Exotic breeds have a lot of reproductive problems.
- Exotic breed need a lot of care and attention.
- Exotic breed cannot withstand harsh weather condition.
- Exotic breed are expensive to maintain.

Qn. What is PHC?

- **Primary Health Care** is the essential health care where individuals, families and communities work together to solve their health problems.

HEALTH

- Health is the physical, emotional, intellectual wellbeing of an individual and not merely the absence of a disease.

ELEMENTS OF PHC

Are PHC activities done by individuals, families and communities to solve their health problems

Elements of Primary Health Care.

- Health Education
- Food and nutrition
- Immunization
- Maternal and child health care
- Water and sanitation
- Accident and First aid
- Dental and oral health services//Oral and dental health care- **It is promoted by brushing the teeth regularly**
- Family planning
- Providing skills to Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA)
- Health life styles
- Personal hygiene
- Prevention and control of communicable diseases.

Elements of Primary Health Care (PHC) which helps to reduce infant mortality rate?

- ❖ immunization
- ❖ health education
- ❖ control of communicable diseases

Responsibility of an individual, family and community in promoting health.

Ways in which the following can participate in promoting PHC.

a). An individual.

- Washing hands before handling food.

- Washing hands after visiting a latrine.
- Brushing your teeth after every meal.
- Washing your eyes.
- Trimming fingernails.
- Ironing your clothing and bedding.

b). A family

- Attending health meetings or seminars.
- Sharing information among family members.
- Family members should feed on a balanced diet.
- Promoting proper family hygiene.
- Promoting sanitation

c). A community.

- Protecting and cleaning water sources.
- Maintaining feeder roads
- Cleaning market places.
- Draining water channels.
- Participating in immunization campaigns.
- Repairing roads to reduce accidents.
- Construction of rehabilitation centres for the disabled.
- Constructing public latrines.

Community hygiene

- Community hygiene is the general cleanliness of the environment in which a particular community lives.

Activities done to promote hygiene in a community.

- Disposing of rubbish in rubbish pits.
- Burning rubbish.
- Disposing of excreta in the right places.
- Community cleaning sessions.
- Re-using waste plastic and glass containers.
- Making compost manure from organic wastes.
- Protecting water sources to avoid water pollution/contamination.
- Constructing rehabilitation Centres for people with disabilities.

PRINCIPLES OF PHC

- Principles of Phc are basic rules or guidelines to be followed when carrying out PHC activities.
- Principles of P.H.C are rules or guidelines on which P.H.C activities are based.

Principles of PHC.

- (i) P.H.C services should be participative.
 - (ii) P.H.C services should be accessible.
 - (iv) P.H.C services should be acceptable
 - (v) P.H.C services should be appropriate
 - (vi) P.H.C services should be adequate.
 - (vii) P.H.C services should be affordable
 - (viii) P.H.C services should be available.
 - (ix) P.H.C services should be applicable.
 - (x) All P.H.C activities should be done according to priorities.
 - (xi) Total health for every individual, family and community
- a) Give the meaning of the following terms:

i). Soil erosion.

✓Soil erosion is the removal of top soil by the erosional agents.

✓Soil erosion is the gradual removal of top soil by the erosional agents.

(Reject: Soil erosion is the removal of top soil by running water

✓Soil erosion is the washing away of top soil by running water)

NB: Water does not have legs used for either walking or running by water just flow that is why it's not necessary to use the word running)

ii). Soil profile.

✓Soil profile is the arrangement of soil layers from top to bottom.

- Is the arrangement of soil layers.

Reject: Soil profile is vertical arrangement of soil layers from top to bottom.

Reason: Soil is not only arranged vertically but also horizontally so that is why it is not necessary to use the word vertical)

b) Identify any **two** activities farmers can do to control soil erosion in sloppy areas.

✓By cover cropping (Planting cover crops)

(Reject: By Terracing - By contour ploughing - By mulching)

Reason: Mulching, Strip cropping etc. is only applied in Hilly areas (steep slopes).

Uses of soil to people

- Soil is used for making pots

- Soil is used for construction

- Loam soil is used for crop growing

Examples of soil pollutants/harmful materials to the soil

- Polythene papers - Plastics - Metal scraps - Broken bottle - Chemicals
- Waste oil - Nails - Agro chemicals - Broken glasses

IMMUNITY

Immunity is the ability of the body to resist disease causing germs.

Importance of immunity.

Immunity enables the body to resist against diseases.

What is immunization?

Immunization is the introduction of vaccines into the body to cause immunity

Types of immunity

(a) Natural immunity (b) Artificial immunity

Natural immunity

This is the type of immunity where the body builds its own antibodies.

State one way through the baby can acquire immunity

Ways of acquiring natural immunity.

(i) Through prolonged breast feeding

(ii) After long suffering and recovering from an illness

(iii) Through the placenta From a pregnant mother to her unborn baby

Diseases whose immunity can be built after recovering from it.

- Measles - Mumps

Artificial immunity Is the type of immunity got through immunization.

Ways of acquiring artificial immunity.

Through immunization

Importance of immunization.

(i) It boosts the immunity of the body.

(ii) Immunization enables that body to produce antibodies.

(iii) Immunization protects the body against childhood killer disease.

(iv) Immunization reduces infant mortality rate.

VACCINES

1. Vaccines are special drugs that are introduced into the body to make it produce antibodies against certain disease.

2. Vaccines are made from killed or weakened germs.

3. The word immunization means the same as vaccination or inoculation.

Examples of common vaccines:

- Measles vaccine - BCG vaccine - Polio vaccine - DPT vaccine - Hep B vaccine

- Hib vaccine - MMR Vaccine - MMRV Vaccine

- **HPV Vaccine**- It is given to women to protect them against cervical cancer.

Types of vaccines used for immunization

(i) Toxoid vaccines e.g. tetanus toxoid.

(ii) Attenuated living vaccines e.g. BCG vaccine, measles, vaccine, Rubella vaccine, OPV vaccine

(iii) Killed vaccines//Dead vaccines e.g. IPV vaccine, rabies vaccine, cholera vaccine, influenza vaccine, hepatitis A vaccine

Importance of vaccines

Vaccines enable the body to produce antibodies against certain disease.

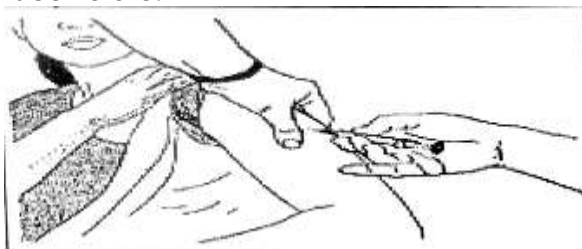
Methods of introducing (administering) vaccines are into the body (methods of immunization).

1. **Oral method.** This is where vaccines are introduced into the body through the mouth e.g. **polio vaccine**



(i) Injection method

This involves the use of a syringe and needle to introduce/ inject the vaccine into the body e.g. **BCG, DPT, Measles vaccine** etc.



A table showing the child's immunization schedule.

Childhood immunisable DISEASE	VACCINE	AGE	METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION/Site
Tuberculosis	BCG vaccine	At birth	by injection on the right upper arm.
Polio	Polio vaccine	At birth 6 weeks, 10 weeks 14 weeks	Orally (drops in the mouth)
- Diphtheria - Pertussis - Tetanus - Hepatitis B - Haemophilus – influenza B	DPT + Hep B + Hib	6 weeks 10 weeks 14 weeks	By injection on the left upper arm.
Measles	Measles vaccine	9 months	injection on the left upper arm.

PENTAVALENT VACCINE Is a vaccine with five antigens.

Examples of a pentavalent vaccine.

- DPT vaccine - Hep B vaccine -Hib vaccine

Reason why DPT + Hep B + Hib vaccine is called a pentavalent vaccine.

- It is administered against five childhood killer diseases.

Ways in which vaccines help to cure diseases.

-Vaccines helps to stimulates the body to produce antibodies against certain diseases

Ways in which measles vaccine is administered to young children

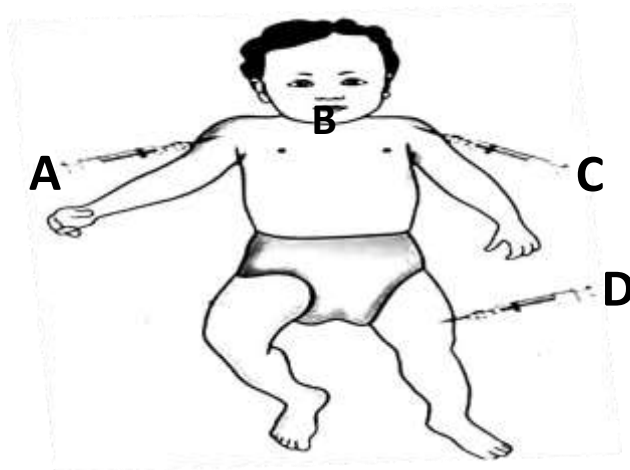
Through injection on the left upper arm

Reasons why vaccines are administered onto different parts of the body

- **For easy diffusion of vaccines into blood.**

a) The diagram below shows how different vaccines are administered on the baby's body. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.

52. The diagram below shows how different vaccines are administered on the baby's body. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the vaccines administered at the sites marked **A** and **C**.

(i) **A - BCG vaccine**

(ii) **C - Measles vaccines**

b) How is the vaccine administered at site **B** different from the one administered at site **C**?

The vaccine at site B is administered orally while the vaccine at site C is administered through injection.

c). Why are vaccines administered onto different parts of the body?

For easy diffusion of vaccines into blood (Reject: To boost the immunity of the body)