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New

Science

Revision Book

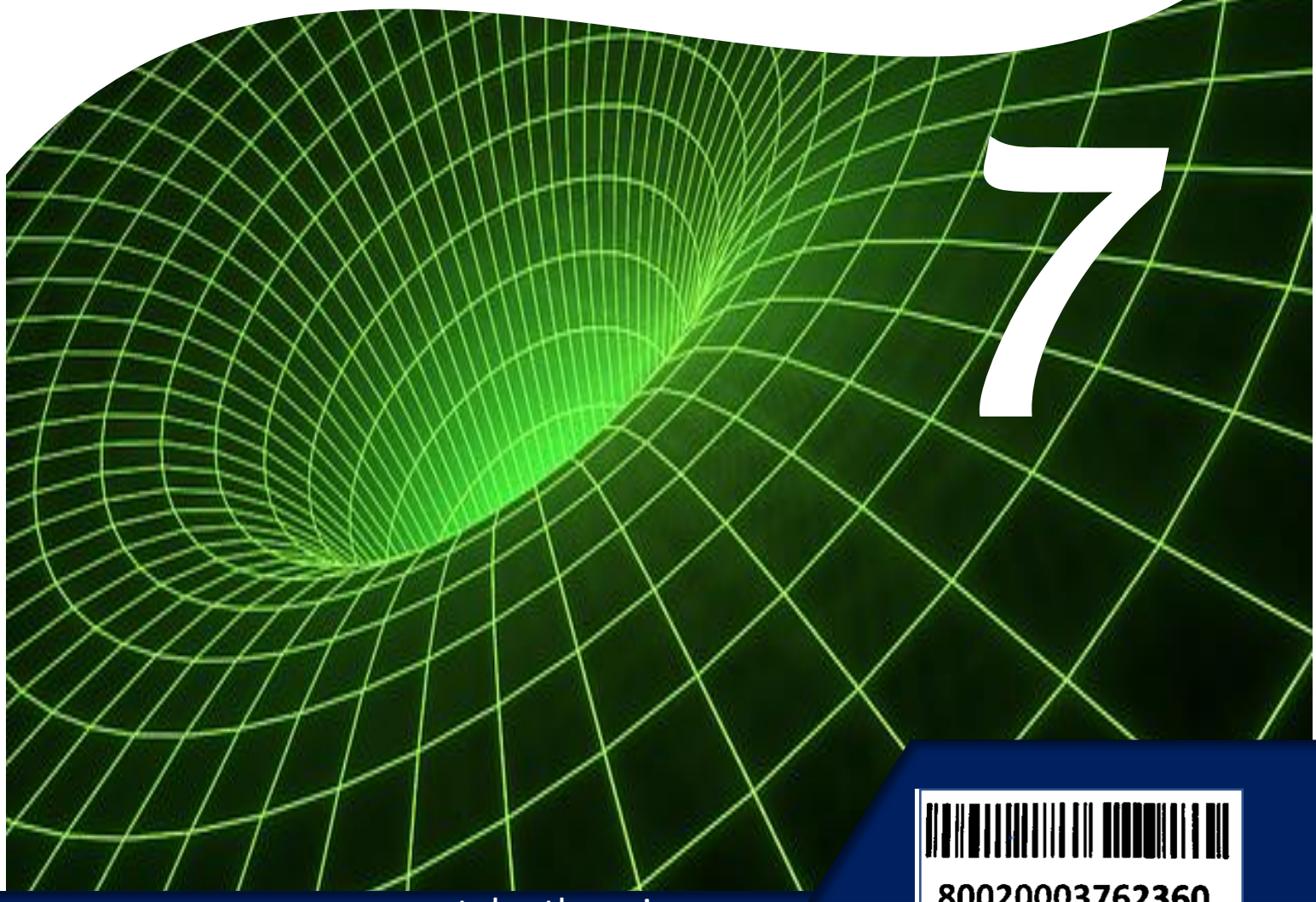

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Table of Contents

Classification of animals 3

1.1 Vertebrates 3

1.2 Invertebrates 17

Classification of Plants 23

Sound energy 38

The Circulatory system 47

Alcohol, smoking and drugs in society 55

Accidents and First Aid 61

The respiratory system 68

Keeping cattle 73

The reproductive system 80

Sanitation 89

Science at home and community 93

Resources in the environment 98

Measurements 105

Immunity and immunisation 112

The digestive system 116

Bee keeping 121

Changes in the environment 124

Food and nutrition I 130

Food and nutrition II 132

Heat energy 136

Bacteria and Fungi 146

Poultry keeping 150

Primary health care 155

Soil 160

Keeping goats, sheep and pigs 163

Growing crops 167

More on growing crops 171

Weather changes around us 178

Personal hygiene 183

Classification of animals

1.1 Vertebrates

1. What does classification of animals mean?

   ……

   ……

2. State any one importance of classifying animals.

   ……

   ……

3. What are vertebrates?

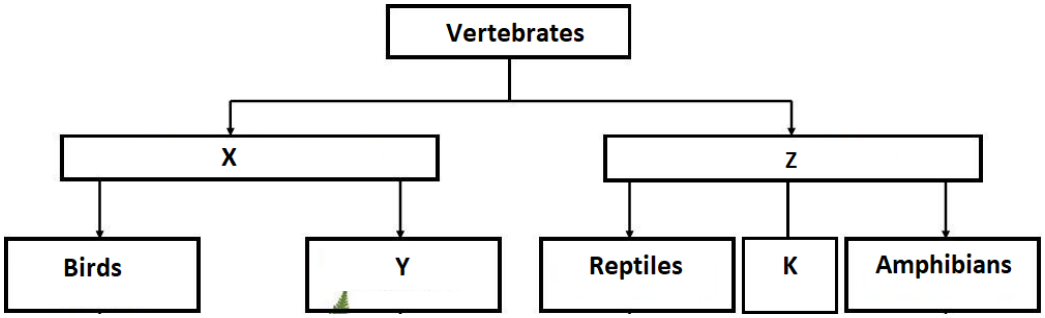
   ……

   ……

4. Give one characteristic of vertebrates.

   ……

5. The chart below shows classification of animals. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



   a) Which group of animals is indicated by letters X and Y?

      i) X ……

      ii) Y ……

   b) Give any one example of animal in group K.

      ……

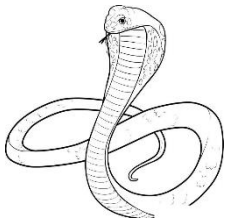
   c) Why is a kite grouped under birds?

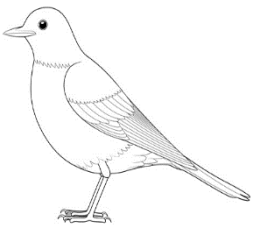
      ……

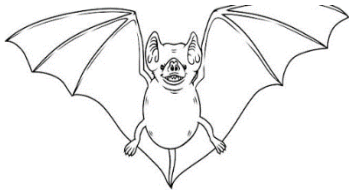
6. The diagram below shows a beak of a bird. Why do you think a bird with this kind of beak is a flesh eater?

   ……

7. Use the drawings below to answer questions that follow.

A 

B 

C 

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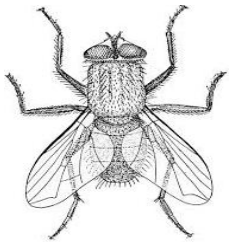
E 

a) Which of these animals lays eggs?

……

b) Which of these animals are cold blooded?

……

c) Which one of the animals has no a back bone?

……

d) Give a reason why animal C is a mammal.

……

8. How does a tadpole differ from an adult frog in the way it takes in oxygen?

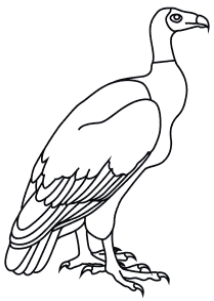
……

……

9. Fish, reptiles and birds are vertebrates that lay eggs, state one other characteristic which is common to them.

……

10. The diagram below is of a bird. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) What does the animal shown in the diagram feed on?

……

b) Why do you think the animal in the diagram is important in the community?

……

……

11. The diagram below is of a fish. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.

a) Name part labelled X.

……..

b) Mark with letter Y the position of the gills.

c) How does a fish take in oxygen?

……

……

d) Give the function of part Z.

……

12. State one reason why a frog is able to live both on land and in water comfortably.

……

……

13. What helps a frog to easily swim in water?

……

14. Use the list of animals below to answer the questions that follow.
Mouse, chameleon, frog, python

a) Which two animals can be grouped together?

……

……

b) Give one reason for your answer in a) above.

……

……..

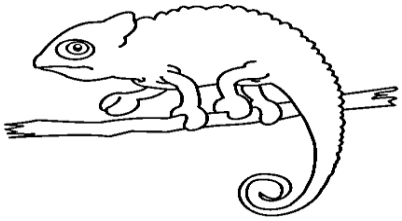
c) Which animal has a different mode of reproduction than others?

……..

d) In which environment do you find a frog?

……

15. The diagram below shows an animal commonly found in the school surrounding. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) To which group of animals does this animal belong?

……

b) How does the animal protect itself from its enemies?

……

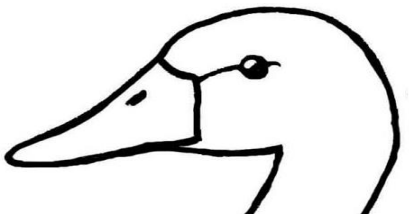
c) How is the above animal useful to the environment?

……

……

16. The diagrams below show the beaks and feet of birds. Use them to answer the questions that follow.

A



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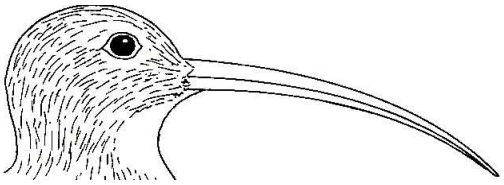

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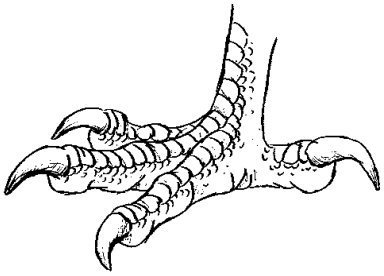

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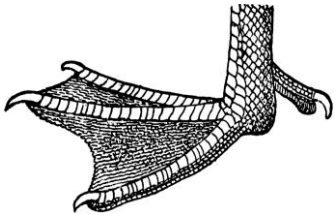


a) How is beak of bird A suitable to its mode of feeding?

……

……

b) How does the bird use the claws (foot) labelled C for feeding?

……

……

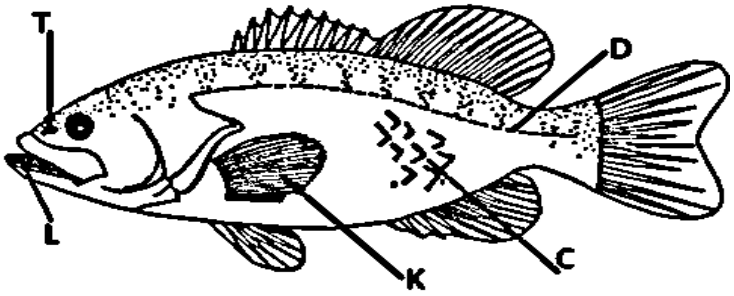
c) What type of food is suitable for the bird's beak labelled B?

……

d) How useful is the foot labelled D to the bird?

……

17. The diagram below shows a fish. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Label with letter P, the part which enables the fish to move forward.

b) What is the function of part marked C and T?

i) C ……

ii) T ……

18. Study the animals in list A and B, use it to answer the questions that follow.

A: fish, bird, frog

B: man, whale, bat

a) How do animals in list A differ from those in B regards their reproduction?

……

……

b) How are animals in list A similar to those in list B?

……

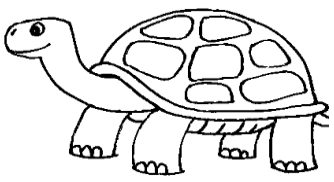
……

c) Give any one reason why a bat is a mammal not a bird.

……

……

19. The diagram below shows a vertebrate. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) To which class of vertebrates does it belong?

……

b) Apart from the above, name any other animal that belongs in the same class of vertebrates.

……

c) What does the animal in the diagram feed on?

……

d) How does the above animal protect itself from enemies?

……

20. Give one difference between the way humans and insects breathe.

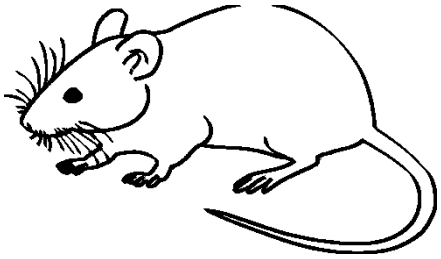
……

……

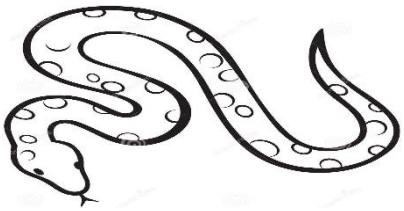
21. The diagrams below show different animals, use them to answer the questions that follow.

A

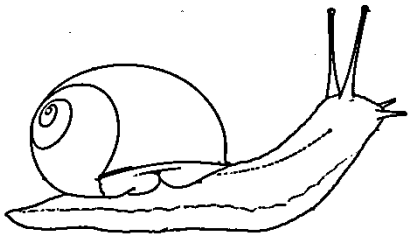
B



C



D



a) In which way are animals A, B and C similar?

……

b) How is the reproduction of animal B different from that of other animals?

……

……

c) To what class of vertebrates does animal A belong?

……

d) How does animal D protect itself from enemies?

……

22. What are amphibians?

……

……

23. Give two characteristics of amphibians.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
24. Give any two examples of amphibians.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
25. Which of the following animals is warm blooded: - fish, lizard, rat and snail?

    ……
26. Give a reason to support your answer above.

    ……

    ……
27. In which class of vertebrates do you put a duckbilled platypus and a kangaroo?

    ……
28. Give two characteristics of reptiles.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
29. How are mammals different from all other vertebrates?

    ……

    ……
30. How is the reproduction of reptiles different from that of amphibians?

    ……

    ……
31. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

A	B
Tilapia	Rat
Frog	Goat
Crocodile	Lion
Dove	Whale

a) What is the similarity in the way animals in A reproduce?

    ……

b) To which class of vertebrates do animals in B belong?

    ……

c) In which way is tilapia in A similar to a whale in list B.

……

d) What is the similarity between animals in list A and list B?

……

32. Give two characteristics of fish.

i) ……

ii) ……

33. Why does a fish die when removed from water?

……

……

34. How is the foot of a climbing bird different from that of a perching bird?

……

……

35. How does each of the following protect itself from enemies?

a) Skunk. ……

b) Wasp. ……

c) Centipede. ……

d) Porcupine. ……

36. What are mammals?

……

……

37. Give two characteristics of mammals.

i) ……

ii) ……

38. Give any two groups of mammals.

i) ……

ii) ……

39. The table below shows different groups of vertebrates, use it to answer questions that follow.

A	B	C
Birds	Mammals	Amphibians

a) To which group of vertebrates does each of the following belong?

i) Bat ……

ii) Frog ……

b) Give any one way in which the reproduction of animals in B is different from that of animals in C.

……

……

c) Give one other group of vertebrates which is missing from the table.

……

40. How are bats different from hens in their way of reproduction?

……

……

41. How is a layer of blubber (fats) important to sea mammals?

……

……

42. Give any one example of each of the following;

i) Pouched mammals ……

ii) Egg laying mammals ……

43. What are cold blooded animals?

……

……

44. Give any two groups of cold-blooded vertebrates.

……

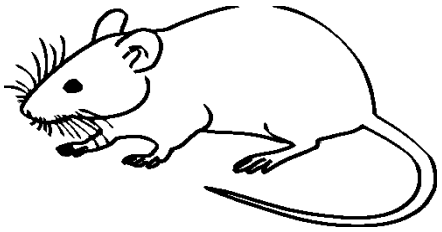
……

45. Name the cold-blooded vertebrate with a shell.

……

……

46. To which group of animals does the one in the diagram belong?



……

47. Apart from destroying people's property, how else is the above animal dangerous in our houses?

……

48. Why is an ostrich unable to fly?

……

49. Apart from an ostrich, name any two other flightless birds.

i) ……
ii) ……

50. Name any two scavengers in the environment.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
51. In which way are scavengers useful in the environment?
    ……
    ……
52. Give the difference between a predator and a scavenger.
    ……
    ……
53. How is the fertilization of eggs of amphibians different from those of reptiles?
    ……
    ……
54. State two differences between birds and mammals.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
55. Give two similarities between birds and mammals.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
56. In which two ways are fish similar to amphibians?
    i) ……
    ii) ……
57. Give two differences between fish and amphibians.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
58. How does a fish benefit from its slippery body?
    ……
    ……
59. Give any one example of each of the following:
    i) Wading birds ……
    ii) Swimming birds ……
60. The table below shows a list of animals, use it to answer the questions that follow.

P	Q	R
Toad	Chameleon	Cow
Newt	Snake	Monkey
Frog	Lizard	Rat

a) Which characteristic is common to all animals in the table?

……

b) How is the reproduction of animals in list P similar to those in list Q?

……

……

c) Which list has warm blooded animals?

……

d) Why do you place a tortoise in list Q?

……

61. Why are eagles referred to as birds of prey?

……

……

62. The following is a list of animals that belong to different classes of vertebrates, use it to answer the questions that follow.
(Monkey, parrot, crocodile, tilapia)

a) In which class of vertebrates does a crocodile belong?

……

b) Name the class of vertebrates which is not represented in the list above.

……

c) Identify any one animal from the list above which is cold blooded.

……

d) How is the reproduction of tilapia different from that of a parrot?

……

……

63. To which group of vertebrates do toads belong?

……

64. State any two ways in which the jelly round the eggs of toads is important.

i) ……

ii) ……

65. How is the reproduction of whales different from that of fish?

……

……

66. The table below shows a group of animals in A with their respiratory organs in B.

A	B
Tilapia	Moist skin
Mosquito	Lungs
Frog	Gills
Dog	Spiracles

Write against each animal below, its respiratory organ from B.

a) Tilapia ……

b) Mosquito ……

c) Frog ……

d) Dog ……

67. The table below shows examples of animals in A with their groups in B in a wrong order.

A	B
Gecko	Mammals
Newt	Birds
Bat	Reptiles
Kiwi	Amphibians

Write against each animal below, its class from list B.

a) Gecko ……

b) Newt ……

c) Bat ……

d) Kiwi ……

68. Give two reasons why toads are classified as amphibians.

i) ……

ii) ……

69. How important are the scales to a reptile?

……

……

70. Give any one importance of a gecko in a residential house.

……

71. How is a gecko able to move on a ceiling without falling down?

……

……

72. Give any one reason why birds make nests.

……

73. Name a mammal that lives both on land and in water in Uganda.

……

74. Give any two characteristics that are common to a frog and a crocodile apart from being vertebrates.

i) ……

ii) ……

75. How is fertilization of a frog different from that of a crocodile?

……

……

76. State the importance of the long and sticky tongue of the chameleon.

……

77. Give two characteristics of hoofed mammals.

i) ……

ii) ……

78. State any one example of a hoofed mammal.

……

79. State one way you can distinguish between a venomous snake and a non-venomous snake.

……

……

80. Give any one example of a venomous snake.

……

81. State the importance of a forked tongue to a snake.

……

82. State any one economic importance of reptiles to people.

……

83. How does a gecko help in the control of food contamination in a house?

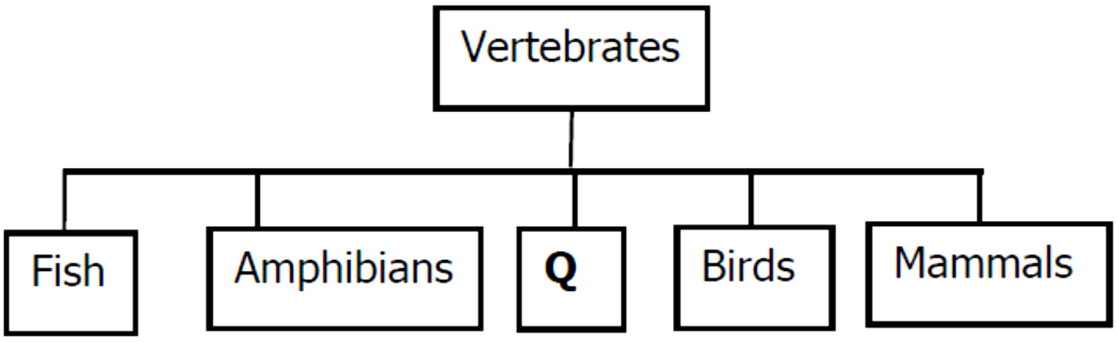
……

……

84. Besides protection, how else is changing colour important to a chameleon?

……

85. Name any one snake that produces living young ones.
    ……
86. How does a crocodile protect its self from its enemies?
    ……
87. What are omnivorous animals?
    ……
    ……
88. Give any two examples of omnivorous animals
    i) ……
    ii) ……
89. What does it mean for a rodent to gnaw?
    ……
90. Give two examples of rodents.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
91. Insectivores and bats are nocturnal. What does this mean?
    ……
92. What does it mean for a bird to wade?
    ……
93. How are reptile's hearts different from that of mammals?
    ……
    ……
94. Name the amphibian with a dry and rough skin.
    ……
95. Name the group of fish that use a swim bladder for balancing in water.
    ……
96. Why do fish have streamlined bodies?
    ……
97. The table below shows classes of vertebrates. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the class of vertebrates represented by **Q**.

……

(b) Apart from having backbones, give **one** characteristic common to;

(i) all fish, amphibians and vertebrates in class **Q**.

……

(ii) birds and mammals.

……

(c) State the difference in reproduction between vertebrates in class **Q** and the amphibians.

……

……

98. Which amphibians lay the eggs shown in the diagrams below?

……

99. How are rodents different from all other mammals?

……

……

100. Name any two mammals considered to be predators.

i) ……

ii) ……

101. Give any one difference between carnivores and herbivores.

……

……

1.2 Invertebrates

1. What are invertebrates?

……

……

2. Mention any two classes of invertebrates.

i) ……

ii) ……

3. Give any one characteristic of invertebrates.

……

4. What type of skeleton do worms have?

……

5. Give any one example of each of the following:

i) Echinoderms ……
ii) Coelenterates……

6. How do earthworms carry out gaseous exchange?

……

7. How do tapeworms reproduce?

……

8. Give any two examples of round worms.

i) ……
ii) ……

9. Apart from earthworms, name any other example of a segmented worm.

……

10. Why do earthworms move out of the ground after it has rained?

……

11. How do earthworms help in aeration of soil?

……

12. Apart from soil aeration, how else are earth worms important in the soil?

……

13. Give any one example of a flatworm.

……

14. How do tapeworms enter our bodies?

……

15. How do hookworms enter our bodies?

……

16. How do tapeworms obtain food from our bodies?

……

17. How do hookworms obtain food from our bodies?

……

18. What does the word mollusc mean?

……

19. Give any two characteristics of molluscs.

……

20. How do molluscs reproduce?

……

21. How are molluscs different from all other invertebrates?

……

……

22. Apart from a snail, mention two other examples of molluscs.

i) ……

ii) ……

23. How dangerous are flesh water snails to humans?

……

24. What are arthropods?

……

……

25. Mention any two characteristics of arthropods.

i) ……

ii) ……

26. Mention any two classes of arthropods.

i) ……

ii) ……

27. What type of skeleton do skeleton do arthropods have?

……

28. How important is moulting in arthropods?

……

29. Give any one example of a myriapod.

……

30. How is the feeding of millipedes different from that of centipedes?

……

……

31. State two main differences between arachnids and insects.

    i) ……

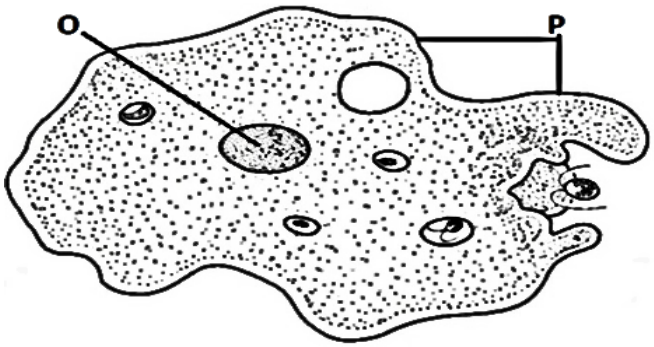
    ii) ……

32. Give any two examples of arachnids.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

33. The diagram below is of an amoeba. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



    a) What kind of organism is an amoeba?

    ……

    b) Name the structures labeled by letters O and P.

        i) O ……

        ii) P ……

    c) How is an amoeba able to move from one place to another?

    ……

    ……

34. How does a millipede protect itself from enemies?

    ……

35. State any one way in which spiders are different from insects.

    ……

    ……

36. Give any one way in which a spider is similar to a cockroach.

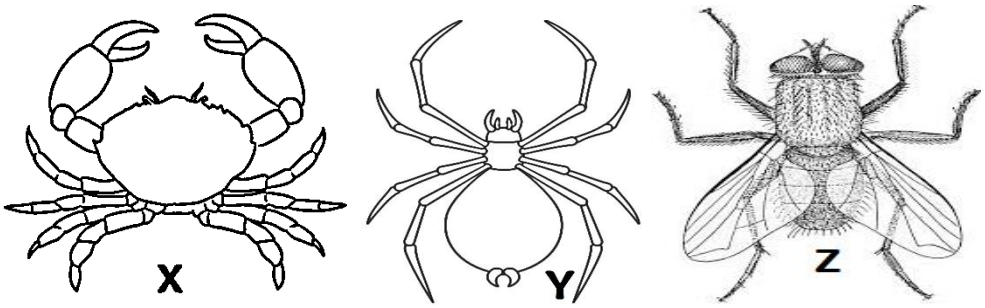
    ……

37. To which group of invertebrates does each of the following animals belong?

i) Snail ……

ii) Grasshopper ……

38. The diagrams below show animals in the arthropod group. Study and use them to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the group of arthropods to which animals X and Y belong.

……

b) Give one reason why animal Y does not belong to the same group as animal Z.

……

……

c) How are animals X, Y and Z similar in the way they reproduce?

……

39. Give any one characteristic of crustaceans.

……

40. Give any two examples of crustaceans.

i) ……

ii) ……

41. Name the breathing organs of crustaceans.

……

42. Give any two characteristics of arachnids.

i) ……

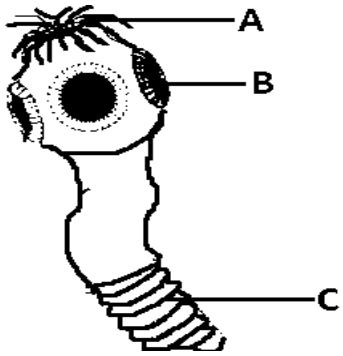
ii) ……

43. How is the reproduction of scorpions different from that of other arthropods?

……

……

44. The diagram below shows a tape worm. Study it and answer questions that follow.



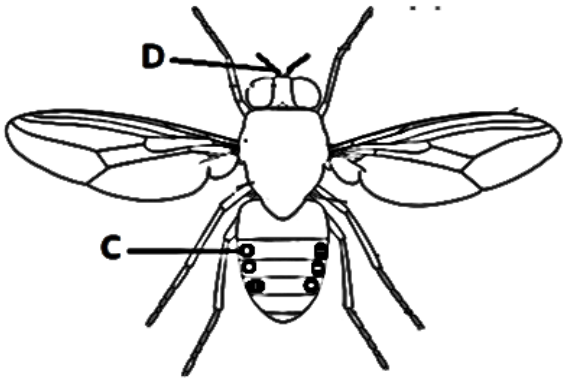
a) Name the part marked A.

……

b) How is part B useful to a tapeworm?

……

45. The diagram below shows an insect. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked C and D.

i) C ……

ii) D ……

b) State the function of the part marked D.

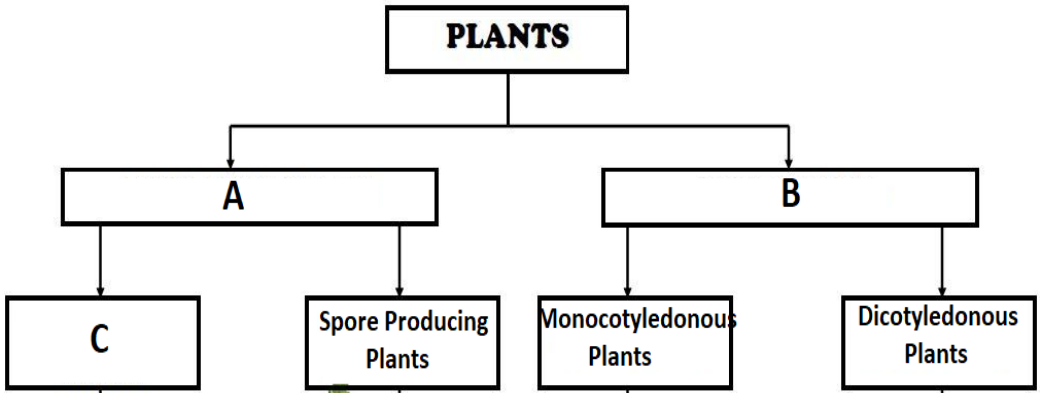
……

c) Why would the insect above die when the whole of the abdomen is dipped in oil?

……

Classification of Plants

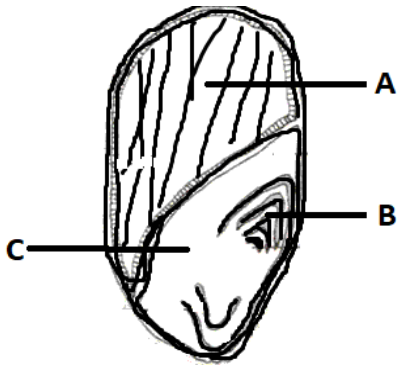
1. The table below shows classification of plants. Study it and answer the questions that follow



a) Name the group of plants shown by the following letters;
   i) A ……
   ii) B ……
   iii) C ……
b) Give any one example of a spore producing plant.
   ……

2. Which component of soil is used by plants to make their food?
   ……
3. How is the propagation of irish potatoes different from that of sweet potatoes?
   ……
   ……

4. Apart from lack of conditions necessary for germination, give any two other factors that can make a seed fail to germinate.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
5. The diagram below is of a maize grain. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



   a) Name part marked B.

   ……

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

   ……

   c) State the importance of part marked A.

   ……

   d) Which part of a grain is not important during germination?

   ……

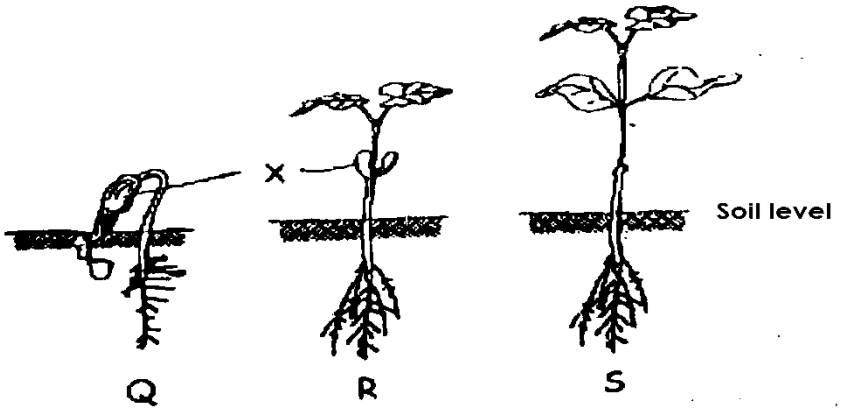
6. Apart from mosses, give one other example of a spore bearing non-flowering plants.

   ……

7. Why does a farmer cut off the leaves of a banana sucker before planting it?

   ……

8. In the diagram below, **Q R** and **S** show the stages of germination of a seed. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the part marked **X**.

……

b) How is the part marked **X** useful to the seedling at stage **R**?

……

……

c) Why is the part marked **X** useless at Stage **S**?

……

d) What type of germination is shown by the diagram?

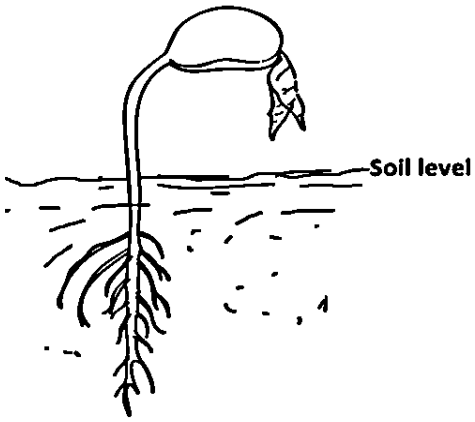
……

9. What name is given to a place where seedlings are grown before transplanting?

……

10. In the space below, draw a simple diagram of a fibrous root system

11. The diagram below shows a germinating seed. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) What type of germination is shown in the diagram?

……

b) To which group of flowering plants does the germinating seed belong?

……

12. Name the two types of pollination in flowering plants.

i) ……

ii) ……

13. Write any two agents of pollination.

i) ……

ii) ……

14. State any one characteristics of seeds which are dispersed by water.

……

15. How do conifers differ from other non-flowering plants?

……

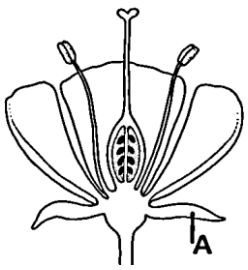
……

16. What is the importance of each of the following during seed germination?

i) Water ……

ii) Oxygen ……

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

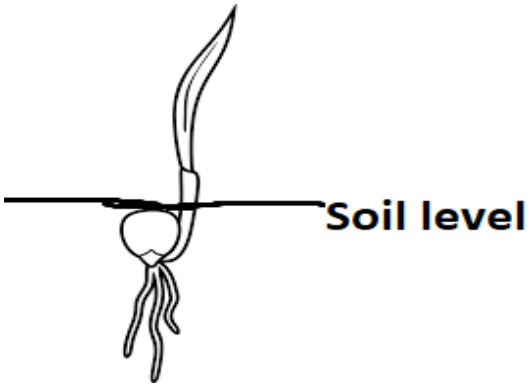


a) Name part marked A.

……

b) Use letter P to show the part that produces the male reproductive cells.

18. The diagram below shows a germinating seed. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) State the type of germination shown above.

……

b) Where does the seed above store food used during germination?

……

c) Give an example of a crop with the same type of germination.

……

d) Apart from moisture, state any other condition necessary for seed germination.

……

19. Name one type of seed dispersal.

……

20. State any one way in which seed dispersal is important in the environment.

……

21. Give any one example of a plant with prop roots.

……

22. Apart from absorption of water and mineral salts, state one other use of roots to a cassava plant.

……

23. Give the function of a micropyle to a germinating seed.

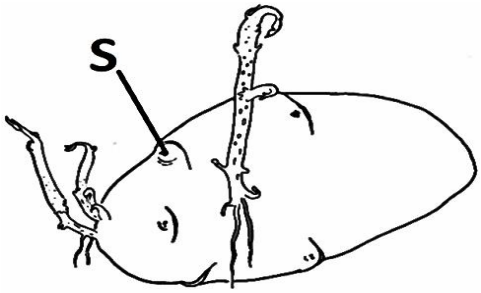
……

24. How is the reproduction in beans different from that in ferns?

……

……

25. The diagram below is of an irish potato tuber. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



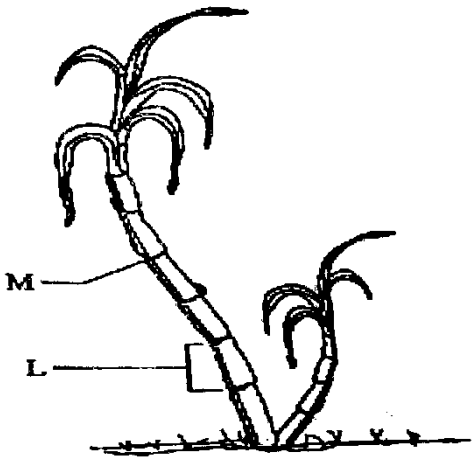
What is the use of the part marked S?

……

26. Name the part of a flower that holds the anther head.

……

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



a) Name the parts marked with letters **M** and **L**.

i) **M** ……

ii) **L** ……

b) What food value is got from eating sugarcane?

……

c) How is such a plant propagated?

……

28. Why is a maize grain grouped under monocotyledonous seeds?

……

29. How are ferns, mosses and liverworts similar?

……

30. What is leaf venation?

……

……

31. Write down the type of venation shown by the diagram below.

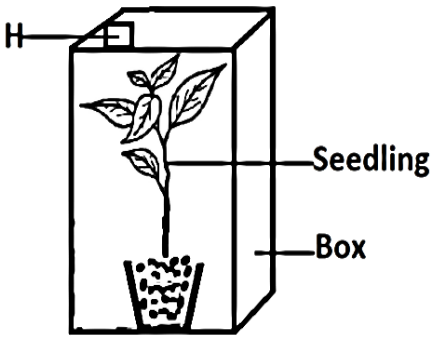
……

32. Why is photosynthesis important to plants?

……

……

33. The diagram below, shows a seedling in a box. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a) What colour will the leaves of the seedling be if left in this box with H covered for a week?

……

b) Give a reason for your answer in (a) above.

……

……

c) Give any two things that are likely to happen to the seedling if the part marked with letter H is left open.

i) ……

ii) ……

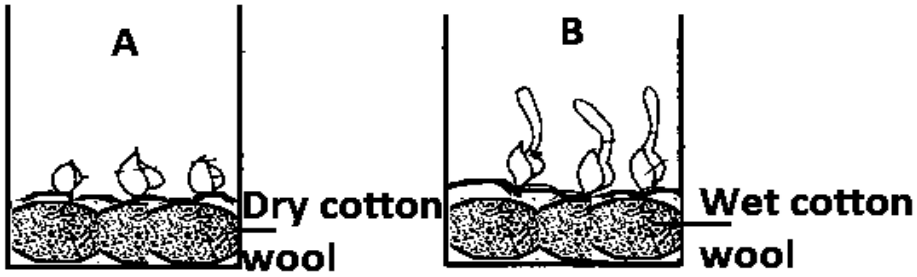
34. State any one reason why some plants climb others.

……

35. Give any one reason why plants are grouped among living things.

……

36. The diagram below shows an experiment carried out about germination. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Why did the seeds in A fail to germinate?

……

b) What is the purpose of the wet cotton in B?

……

37. Give any one example of a leguminous crop.

……

38. Draw a prop root in the space provided below.

39. Name any one crop with a root similar to the one you have drawn.

……

40. Give any two plants that reproduce in the same way like a mushroom.

i) ……

ii) ……

41. What structures on a leaf of a plant help in the process of transpiration?

……

42. Use the diagram of the seed given below to answer questions that follow.

a) How is the seed in the diagram dispersed?

……

b) Give a reason to support your answer in question 41 a) above.

……

43. Draw a compound trifoliate in the space below.

44. How are plants different from animals in the way they get food?

……

……

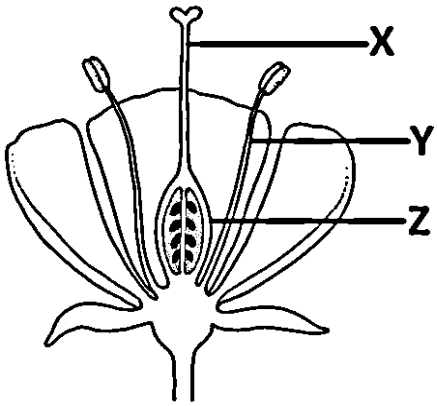
45. In which way is a seed important to a plant?

……

46. Apart from having bright colours, state any other characteristic of insect pollinated flowers.

……

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



a) Name the part labelled X.

……

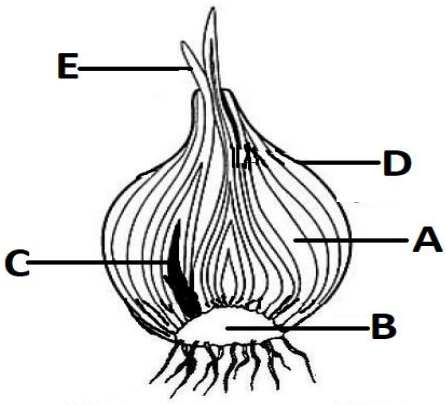
b) What is the use of the part labelled Y to the flower?

……

c) What does the part labelled Z become after fertilization?

……

48. The diagram below shows an onion. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the part labelled **B**.

……

b) What is the function of the part labelled A?

……

c) What type of root system does this plant have?

……

d) How is this plant propagated?

……

49. What is the importance of leaves to a plant?

……

50. State any one agent responsible for dispersing mango seeds.

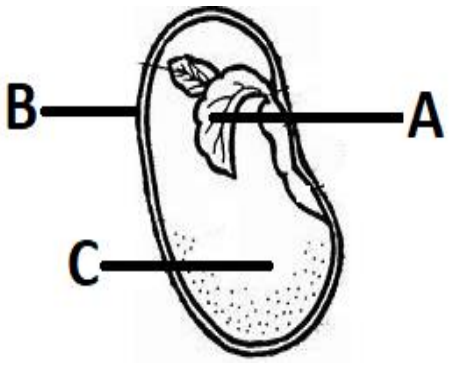
……

51. Why is transpiration important in plants?

……

……

52. The diagram below shows a bean seed. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked A and B.

i) A ……

ii) B ……

b) State the function of part C.

……

c) Which food value is obtained from beans?

……

53. Give any one way in which flowers are important to a plant.

……

54. What is the difference between seed dormancy and seed viability?

……

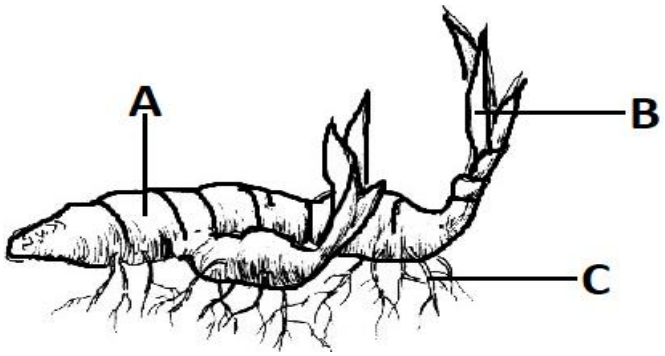
……

55. In the space below draw a simple serrated leaf.

56. Give any one example of a plant which grows from stem cuttings.

……

57. The diagram below shows an underground stem, use it to answer the questions that follow.



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

……

b) Name part marked B.

……

c) State the function of parts labelled A and C.

i) A ……

ii) C ……

58. In which part of the plant does photosynthesis take place?

……

59. Name two raw materials which enable photosynthesis to take place.

i) ……

ii) ……

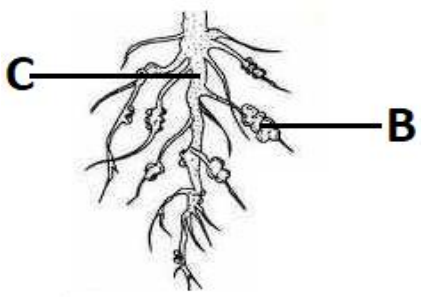
60. How do banana plants multiply?

……

61. What insect pest attacks bananas?

……

62. The diagram below shows a root system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the root system above.

……

b) Name the part marked C.

……

c) State the function of part B.

……

d) Which group of plants have such roots?

……

63. Give the difference between photosynthesis and transpiration.

……

……

64. How can you tell, by looking at the roots, that a plant is a legume?

……

……

65. Give any two examples of crops which are legumes.

i) ……

ii) ……

66. How do legumes increase the fertility of the soil?

……

……

67. Apart from use of seeds, what other part of a flowering plant can be used for propagation?

……

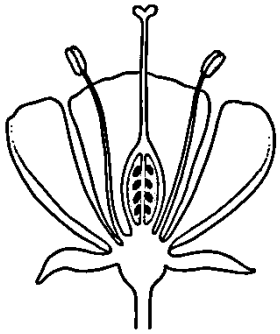
68. Where does fertilization take place in a flowering plant?

……

69. Apart from seeds, how else do plants reproduce?

……

70. What type of pollination is shown in the diagram below?



……

71. Give two characteristics of insect pollinated flowers.

i) ……

ii) ……

72. Why is a moth able to pollinate plants at night?

……

73. State the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.

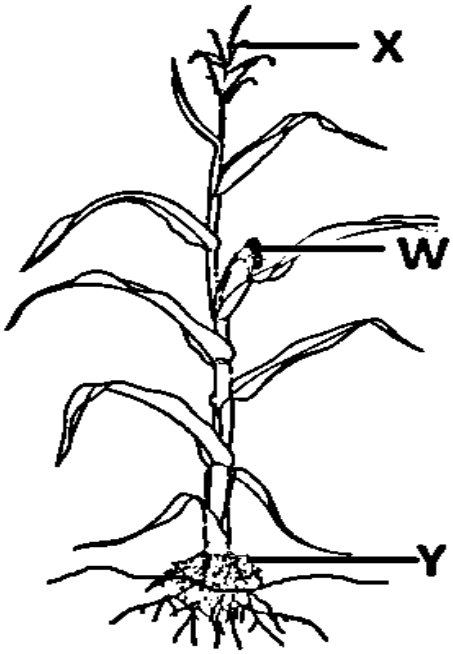
……

……

74. Give one way in which mosses are similar to mushrooms in the way they reproduce.

……

75. The diagram below shows a flowering plant. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) To which group of flowering plant does the above plant belong?

……

b) What type of root system does the plant have?

……

c) State the importance of the type of root marked Y to the plant.

……

d) In which one way is part W different from X in their reproductive function?

……

……

76. What kind of food is made by plants during photosynthesis?

……

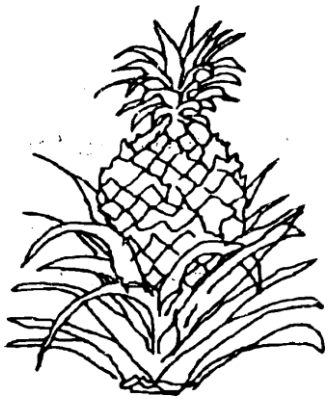
77. How is chlorophyll important during the process of photosynthesis?

……

78. Give a reason why photosynthesis doesn't take place at night.

……

The diagram below shows a fruit crop. Use it to answer questions **79** and **80**.



79. How is the above crop propagated?

……

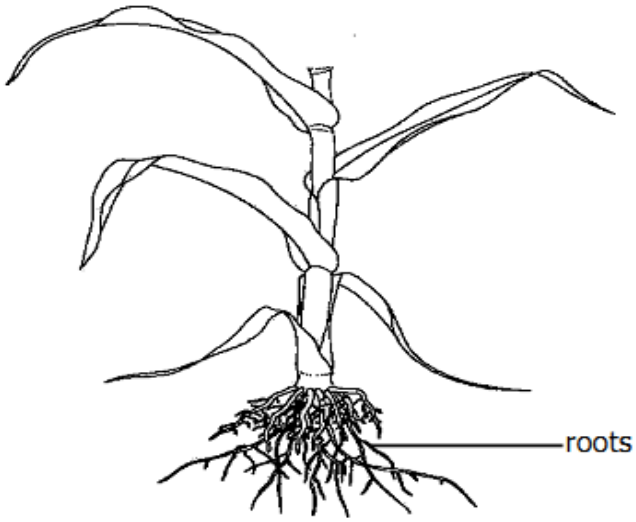
80. Give one other crop which is propagated in the same way as the crop shown above.

……

81. State any **one** characteristics of seeds dispersed by wind.

……

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



a) Name the type of leaf venation in the diagram.

……

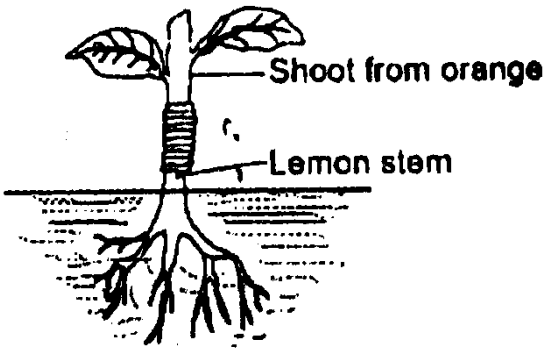
b) Mention **one** crop with similar roots as the ones shown in the diagram.

……

83. Which part of a maize grain has a similar function as the cotyledon of a bean seed?

……

84. The diagram below shows a method of plant propagation. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the method of plant propagation shown in the diagram below.

……

b) State any one advantage of the above method of propagation.

……

Sound energy

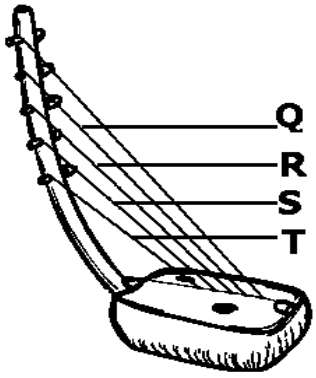
1. What is sound energy?

……

……

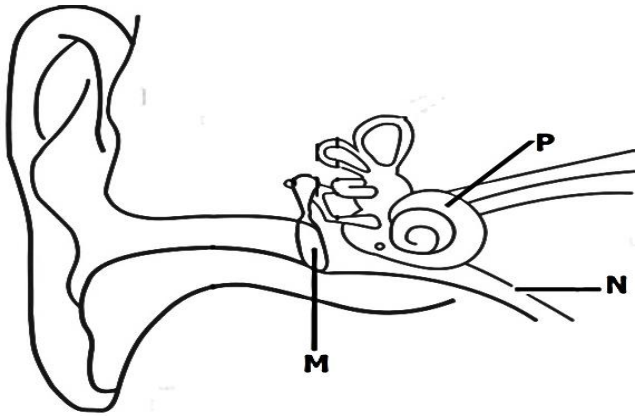
2. State any two reasons why animals make sound.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
3. State any one use of sound to people.
   ……
4. How is a reflected sound helpful to sailors?
   ……

   ……
5. What is the danger of having too much wax in the human ear?
   ……
6. Apart from using solfa notation, mention any two other ways of storing sound.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
7. Name two instruments used to reproduce the sound stored by solfa notation.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
8. The diagram below shows a well-tuned musical instrument. The strings Q, R, S and T are of uniform thickness.



   Why does string T produce sound of the highest pitch?
   ……

   ……
9. State one way in which echoes can be reduced in a hall.
   ……
10. Study the diagram of the human ear below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked **M** and **N**.
   i) **M** ……
   ii) **N** ……

b) Give the function of the part marked **P**.
   ……
   ……

c) Use letter **B** to show the part of the ear responsible for balancing the body.

11. Which part of the ear equalizes pressure in and outside the ear?
    ……
12. How can the pitch of a string instrument be changed?
    ……
    ……
13. Mary shouted in a big house and she heard the same sound repeated. Name the repeated sound she heard.
    ……
14. How was the sound you have named in question **13** above formed?
    ……
15. Name the sense organ for hearing.
    ……
16. State one natural source of sound.
    ……
17. How does a guitar produce sound when its string is plucked?
    ……
    ……

18. How can the pitch of a guitar be changed?

……

……

19. Name any one way of storing sound.

……

The diagram below is of a musical instrument. Use it to answer questions **20** and **21**.

20. Name the group of musical instruments to which the instrument above belongs.

……

21. How can the pitch of the above instrument be varied?

……

……

22. Give a reason why sound cannot travel through a vacuum.

……

……

23. Why is thunder heard after lightning has been seen during a rainy day?

……

……

24. Apart from hearing, give any other function of the human ear.

……

25. How do wind instruments produce sound?

……

……

26. Give any one example of a wind instrument.

……

27. How does sound travel from its source?

……

28. How is sound produced by an object?

……

29. How is sound produced by a human being?

    ……

    ……

30. Give two factors that affect the speed of sound.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

31. What is an echo?

    ……

32. How is an echo similar to an image?

    ……

33. Apart from a bat, name any other echo locating animals.

    ……

34. What enables a drum to produce sound when it is hit with a stick?

    ……

35. Give a clear example that shows that light travels faster than sound.

    ……

36. Name two ways of reproducing stored sound.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

37. How does wind affect the speed of sound?

    ……

    ……

38. State any one difference between volume and pitch of sound.

    ……

    ……

39. Give two factors that affect the pitch of sound produced by a musical instrument.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

40. What is frequency of sound?

    ……

    ……

41. Give any one use of echoes to a bat.

    ……

42. Give two ways of caring for the human ear.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

43. State the function of the cochlea of the human ear.

……

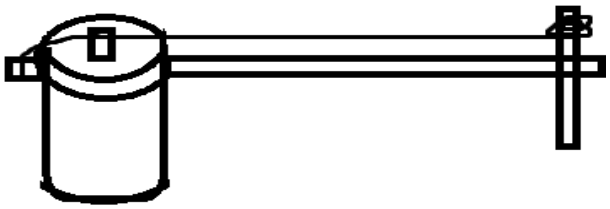
……

44. Why does sound travel slowest in gases?

……

……

45. The diagram below shows a musical instrument. Use it to answer the question that follow.



How can the pitch of sound of the above instrument be changed?

……

……

46. When a drum is hit, you here sound.
    a) How does the ear drum help you to hear the sound?

    ……

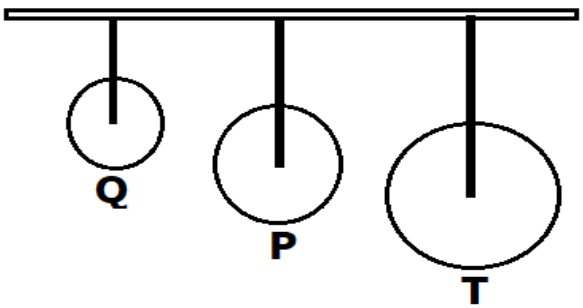
    b) What is the function of the wax in the ears?

    ……

47. What part of the ear is most likely to be damaged if you clean the ear with a sharp object?

……

48. The diagram below shows three metallic rings Q, P, T. use it to answer the questions that follow.



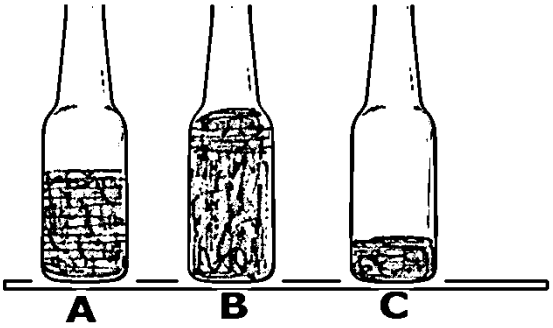
    a) Which string will produce?
        i) Sound of a low pitch? ……
        ii)Sound of a high pitch? ……

b) Name any two devices that can be used to store sound.

i) ……

ii) ……

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



a) If each bottle is blown separately, which one will produce:

i) The highest pitch of sound? ……

ii)The lowest pitch of sound? ……

b) What will happen to the sound produced by tube C if water is increased to the level of tube B?

……

……

c) What will happen to sound produced by each of the bottles if water was replaced by the same amount of milk?

……

……

50. What would you do to a guitar string to make it produce a high-pitched sound?

……

51. How is the eardrum useful in the process of hearing?

……

……

52. In the table below, part A shows terms used to describe sound and part B has the meanings of the terms

Part A	Part B
Volume	Number of vibrations per second
Pitch	Reflected sound

Frequency	Loudness or softness of sound
Echo	Highness or lowness of sound

Use the meanings in part B of the table to match the terms below.

a) Volume. ……..

b) Pitch. ……

c) Frequency. ……..

d) Echo. ……..

53. Name one disease of the ears.

……..

54. How are ear ossicles important to the ears?

……..…

……..

55. How do insects like bees produce sound?

……..…

……..

56. How do percussion instruments produce sound?

……..…

……..

57. Give two examples of percussion musical instruments

i) ……..

ii) ……..

58. How do string musical instruments produce sound?

……..

……..

59. State any one danger of echoes in the environment.

……..……

60. How do soft boards help to reduce echoes in a cinema?

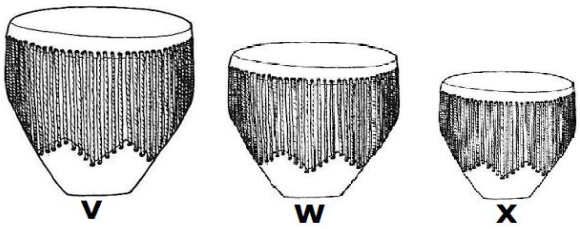
……..……

……..…

61. Name any one disorder of the ears.

……..

62. The diagrams below show three drums. Use them to answer the questions that follow.



a) Which drum produces sound of the lowest pitch?

……

b) Give a reason to support your answer above.

……

c) In which group of instruments does a drum belong?

……

The Circulatory system

1. What name is given to the muscles of the heart?

   ……

2. Which mineral helps in the formation of red blood cells in the human body?

   ……

3. Name the organ that destroys excess red blood cells in the body.

   ……

4. State the importance of blood capillaries in the body.

   ……

5. How do arteries with stand the pressure of blood pumped by the heart?

   ……

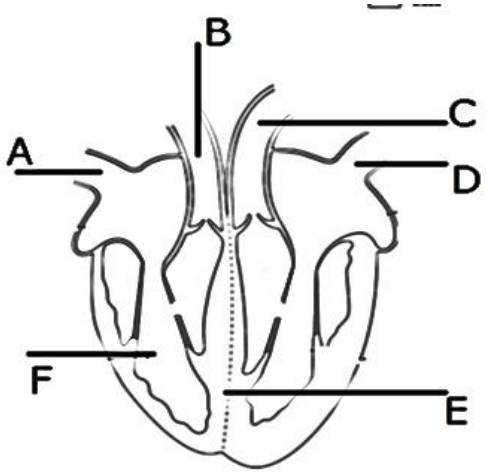
6. Mention any one way of increasing the volume of blood in circulation.

   ……

7. Apart from blood cells, name any other component of blood.

   ……

8. The diagram below shows a human heart. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Name the blood vessel marked with letter B.

……

b) Mention any one disease that affects the above organ.

……

c) Use an arrow on blood vessel D to show the circulation of blood in the above organ.

9. State any one difference between the pulmonary artery and a pulmonary vein.

……

……

10. How is the pulmonary vein similar to the pulmonary artery?

……

……

11. Name the liquid part of blood.

……

12. Name one component of the liquid part of blood.

……

13. Give two uses of the liquid part of blood.

i) ……

ii) ……

14. Mention any one type of blood cell.

……

15. State the function of blood platelets in the body.

……

16. Name one disease that affects blood platelets.

……

17. Where in the body are red blood cells produced?

……

18. Mention any one non-communicable disease of blood.

……

19. The diagram below shows two blood cells. Use them to answer the questions that follow.

a) Name the blood cell G.

……

b) State the function of the blood cell F in the body.

……

c) Mention any **one** disease that affects blood cell G.

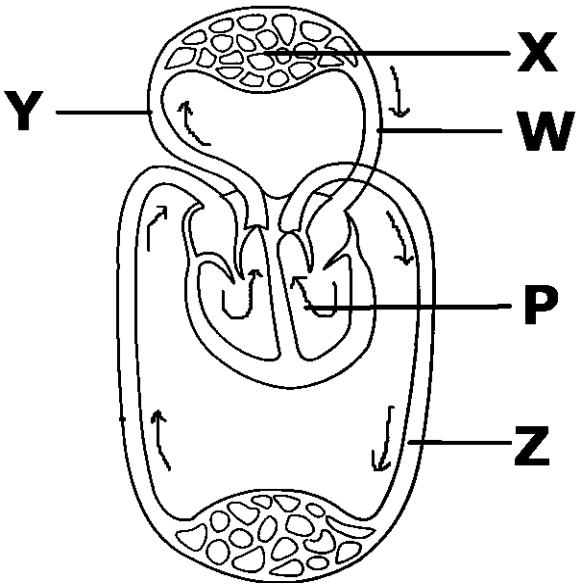
……

20. State any **one** functional difference between arteries and veins.

……

……

21. The diagram below shows circulation of blood in the human body. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the organ marked with letter X.

……

b) Which blood vessel is marked with letter W?

……

c) State the similarity between blood vessel Y and blood vessel Z.

……

d) Why does blood vessel W bring blood back to the heart?

……

22. a) Apart from the respiratory gases and body wastes, name any other two materials carried in blood.

i) ……

ii) ……

b) Name the component of blood which transports oxygen in the human body.

……

c) Which disease causing germ attacks the white blood cells in humans?

……

23. a) Name the human organ where each of the following takes place.

i) Filtration of blood.

……

ii) Blood gets oxygen while carbon dioxide is removed.

……

b) Give the use of each of the following components of blood in the body

i) White blood cells

……

ii) Blood platelets

……

24. a) Which type of blood vessels return blood to the heart?

……

b) What is the function of valves in the blood vessels during blood circulation?

……

……

c) What type of blood is carried by most vessels with valves?

……

d) Give any one waste material carried by blood.

……

25. Match the items in list A with their functions in list B.

List A	List B
Red blood cells	Stop bleeding when the skin is cut.
Arteries	Carry oxygen around the body.
Valves	Carry blood way from the heart.
Platelets	Prevent back flow of blood in the veins.

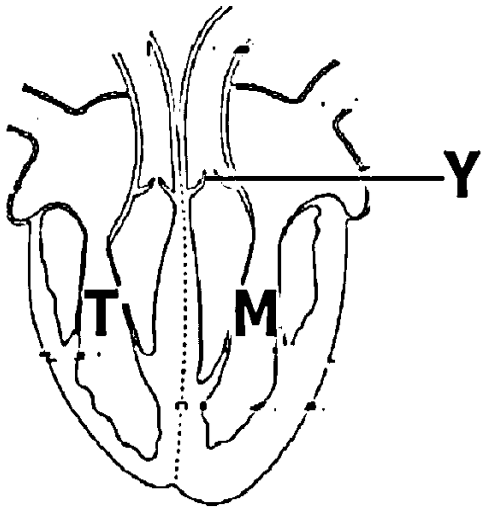
a) Red blood cells. ……

b) Arteries ……

c) Valves ……

d) Platelets ……

26. The diagram below shows a human heart. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) What is the function of part marked with letter **Y**?

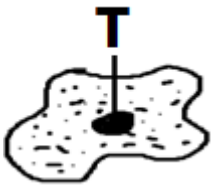
……

b) Give the difference between the blood in the regions marked with letters **T** and **M**.

……

……

27. The diagram below is of a blood cell. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) What type of blood cell is shown in the diagram?

……

b) Give a reason for your answer in question 30 above.

……

28. Why does blood move from the heart to the lungs before it moves round the body?

……

29. Give any one function of each of the following

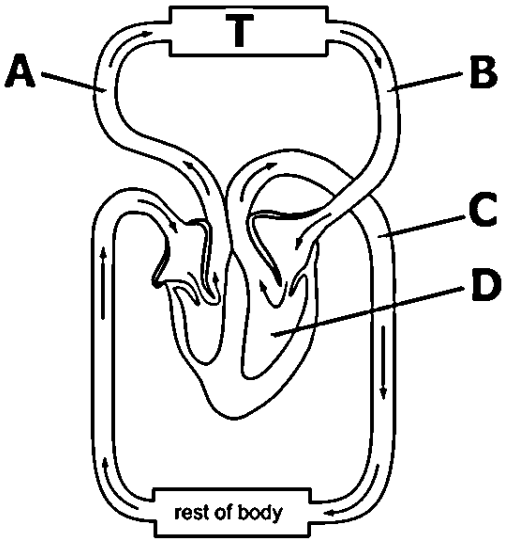
i) Red blood cells

……

ii) White blood cells

……

30. The diagram below is an illustration of a blood circulation in the body. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) What body organ does part T represent?

……

b) What is the difference in the blood carried by blood vessels marked B and C?

……

……

31. Which part of the blood helps in the clotting of blood?

……

32. Why is the left side of the heart able to pump blood to most body parts?

……

33. When it is said that Sarah is anaemic, what is lacking from her blood?

……

34. How is the function of the pulmonary vein different from that of other veins?

……

……

35. Name the blood vessel which takes blood to from the heart to the lungs.

……

36. How is the chamber of the heart which pumps blood throughout the body adapted for its function?

……

37. Which blood vessels carry blood from the heart?

……

38. Apart from transporting body materials, state any other function of blood in the body.

……

39. Which disease of blood is caused by a virus?

……

40. What blood vessel transports digested food from the ileum to the liver?

……

41. Give a reason why blood in veins flows at a low pressure.

……

42. Give a reason why white blood cells cannot carry oxygen.

……

43. State any one structural difference between a white blood cell and a red blood cell.

    ……

    ……

44. How do arteries withstand the pressure of blood pumped by the heart?

    ……..

45. Give two ways of maintaining the proper working of the circulatory system.

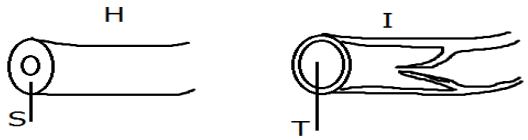
    ……

    ……

46. Why are red blood cells able to carry oxygen around the body?

    ……..

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



    a) Name the blood vessel marked H.

    ……

    b) Name part marked T on blood vessel I.

    ……

    c) Use an arrow to show the circulation of blood in blood vessel I.

48. Name any one disease of the heart.

    ……..

49. Give any one disorder of the circulatory system.

    ……..

50. Name the smallest blood vessels in the body.

    ……..

Alcohol, smoking and drugs in society

1. What is an essential drug?

   ……

   ……

2. Give one example of an essential drug.

   ……

3. Why are prescriptions important in the treatment of sickness?

   ……

4. What are contraceptives?

   ……

   ……

5. Give any one example of a contraceptive.

   ……

6. Why is smoking of tobacco harmful to the body?

   ……

7. Which poisonous substance in tobacco smoke causes lung cancer?

   ……

8. Mention two reasons why people drink alcohol.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
9. Give one effect which drinking alcohol has on:
   i) An individual
   ……
   ii) A family
   ……
10. State any two qualities of an essential drug.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
11. Give two advantages of laboratory manufactured drugs over traditional drugs.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
12. What is the possible danger of buying drugs from local shops or markets?
   ……
13. Name the poisonous substance in tobacco smoke that causes addiction to a person using tobacco.
   ……
14. Which body organ is damaged when you drink a lot of alcohol?
   ……
15. What is the danger of taking drugs which are not prescribed by a health worker?
   ……
16. Give two ways alcohol is used in hospitals.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
17. State two effects of alcohol to a community.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
18. Apart from taking a wrong dose, give one other way in which drugs are misused.
   ……
19. Name two poisonous substances found in tobacco.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. State any two effects of cigarette smoking by pregnant women to their unborn babies.

i) ……

ii) ……

21. Give two ways in which drug dependence can affect an individual.

i) ……

ii) ……

22. State **two** ways in which an individual can avoid drug dependence.

i) ……

ii) ……

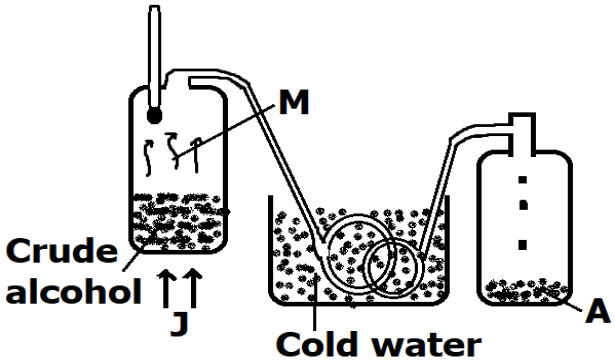
23. Give a reason why doctors prescribe drugs for patients.

……

24. Name **one** gas contained in tobacco smoke.

……

25. The diagram below shows one of the methods of preparing alcohol. Study and use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Name the method used in the diagram.

……

b) What do the arrows labelled J represent?

……

c) Why is the tube passed through cold water?

……

d) What process forms M?

……

26. Give a reason why drugs should be kept away from children.

……

27. Write one bad behaviour which is a result of drug abuse.

……

28. Give the meaning of each of the following:

i) Active smoking.

……

……

ii) Passive smoking.

……

……

29. What piece of advice can you give to smokers to help them to stop the habit?

……

30. a) What name is given to the process that turns sugar to alcohol?

……

b) Apart from alcohol, state two other ways the process you have named above can be useful to human beings.

i) ……

ii) ……

c) Name the fungus used in this process.

……

31. Apart from the brain, give any other body organ which is greatly damaged by alcohol.

……

32. If a person enters a room and begins smoking, how does that habit affect the health of the people in the room?

……

33. Give any one reason why a patient should take a drug only when it is prescribed by a medical worker.

……

34. How do some people become passive smokers?

……

35. Apart from curing diseases, give one other characteristic of essential drugs.

……

36. State one physical change that takes place during the process of distillation of alcohol.

……

37. Name one disease that affects the stomach because of alcoholism.

……

38. State one disease that both a passive and active smoker may suffer from.

……

39. Some diseases can be treated without the use of drugs.
    a) Give an example of such a disease.

    ……

    b) How would you treat the disease you have named above?

    ……

    ……

    c) Give one reason why it is not advisable for two patients to share drugs prescribed for one person.

    ……

40. By what process is alcohol made from fruit juice?

……

41. Give any **one** life skill that children need to develop in order to safe guard themselves against drug dependence.

……

42. a) Give one reason why drugs should be kept;
    i) away from moisture and sunlight.

    ……

    ii) out of reach of children.

    ……

    b) State any two ways in which people in a family can misuse drugs.
    i) ……
    ii) ……

43. Give any two factors that may lead to alcoholism.
    i) ……
    ii) ……

44. Where does absorption of alcohol take place in the alimentary canal?

……

45. Name the type of alcohol that causes blindness when it comes into contact with the eyes.

    ……

46. Give any one reason why people smoke.

    ……

47. What is drug prescription?

    ……

    ……

48. Why should drugs be stored in a sealed container?

    ……

49. What is drug abuse?

    ……

    ……

50. How is drug abuse different from drug misuse?

    ……

    ……

51. Name any two commonly abused drugs.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

52. State any one danger of keeping drugs in an open place.

    ……

53. What is drug dependence?

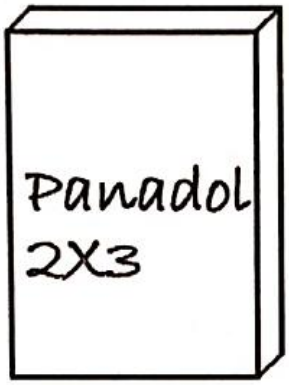
    ……

    ……

54. Give any **one** life skill that safe guards against alcoholism.

    ……

55. A patient was given a packet of drugs labelled with information as shown in the diagram below. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) What name is given to such information written on a packet of drugs?

……

(b) Give any **one** reason why such information is important to patients.

……

(c) How many times a day is the patient supposed to take the drug?

……

(d) The patient took the drug in the morning, for how many hours should the patient wait before taking the drug again?

……

Accidents and First Aid

1. What is an accident?

   ……

   ……

2. A child suddenly removed the cover of a sauce pan full of water. One arm of the child was burnt by steam.

   a) What kind of injury did the child get?

   ……

   b) What first aid would you give to the child?

   ……

   c) Give two possible ways by which such accidents can be avoided.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

3. What first aid would you give to a person who has got a compound fracture on his arm?

   ……

4. John over stretched part a ligament on the ankle and tore it during an accident.

a) What kind of injury did he get?

……

b) What is the possible sign of the injury John got?

……

c) What first aid would you give for this injury?

……

5. What first aid would you give to someone who has been bitten by a venomous snake?

……

……

6. Why is it not advisable to use water to put out fire caused by petrol?

……

7. a) What is first aid?

……

……

b) Why would it be dangerous for a boy of eleven years to try to remove an adult, who is near drowning from water?

……

c) State two things the boy in b) above should do to save the adult from drowning.

i) ……

ii) ……

8. What is the first aid for high fever?

……

9. What is near drowning?

……

……

10. What is the use of a first aid box?

……

11. List any two things found in a first Aid box.

i) ……

ii) ……

12. State why every school should have a first Aid box.

……

……

13. How is a first aid box different from a first aid kit?

……..…

……..

14. Explain how you would administer first aid for nose bleeding.

……..…

……..…

15. a) What causes fainting?

……..…

……..

b) State any two conditions that can lead to fainting.

i) ……..

ii) ……..

c) Why are the legs of a person who has fainted raised higher than the legs when giving first Aid?

……

……

16. Give one way the cause of a burn is similar to that of a scald.

……..

17. State the injury caused by steam to a human body.

……..

18. Why should cold water be poured on the part of the body which has been scalded or burnt?

……..

19. Write one activity that can help to reduce snake bites in homes.

……..

20. Give one reason why people who get badly burnt are given plenty of fluids.

……..

21. State any one use of a tourniquet.

……..

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

a) What name is given to the above equipment?

……

b) Why is the above equipment always painted with bright colours?

……

c) Why is such equipment recommended to be in schools?

……

d) What gas is contained in the above equipment?

……

23. Why is a sling used when giving first Aid to a person with a broken hand?

……

……

24. Why is it a bad practice to apply soil or cow dung on any burnt area of our skin?

……

25. Give two reasons why the injured part with a burn or scald is dipped into cold water.

i) ……

ii) ……

26. Give any one way of avoiding burns while lifting hot objects.

……

27. Sarah fell off a bicycle and broke her leg.

a) Name the injury which Sarah got.

……

b) State two ways in which Sarah can be given first Aid.

i) ……

ii) ……

c) What is the importance of giving first Aid to a person like Sarah?

……

28. Give any two main causes of motor accidents in Uganda.

i) ……

ii) ……

29. Give two ways in which petrol fire can be put out.

i) ……

ii) ……

30. How is a burn different from a scald?

……

……

31. Why is a splint necessary when giving First Aid to someone with a broken limb?

……

……

32. What first Aid would you give to a child who has drunk paraffin?

……

……

33. Why is it important to feel the pulse (heart beat) of a seriously injured victim of an accident?

……

34. Why is it dangerous to cause a victim who has swallowed paraffin to vomit it?

……

……

35. How is near drowning different from drowning?

……

……

36. Why is tepid sponging an important First Aid to a person with high fever?

……

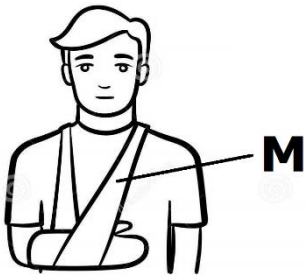
37. What kind of accident requires the use of splints in giving first Aid?

……

38. How is a safety pin in a First Aid kit important?

……

The diagram below shows a person with an injury. Use it to answer question 39.



39. How useful is structure marked M to the injured person?

……

……

40. State the injury that results from tearing of muscles.

……

41. State one type of accident whose First Aid is to put the injured part of the body in cold water.

……

The diagram below shows a fracture. Use it to answer question 42.

42. What type of fracture is shown in the diagram above?

……

43. State any one sign of a compound fracture.

……

44. Why would you give plenty of water to a person who has taken rat poison?

……

45. How does mouth-to-mouth breathing help a victim of near drowning?

……

……

46. a) Write down any two causes of nose bleeding.

i) ……

ii) ……

b) Why is a person whose nose is bleeding advised to;

i) Lean back his/her head?

……

ii) Pinch the soft part of his/her nose?

……

47. How does cooking from a raised place help to prevent burns and scalds in a home?

……

……

48. What term describes the condition when the body temperature goes beyond the normal?

……

49. What is the importance of yelling for help when a person is near drowning?

……

50. What First Aid is given to a person with dust in the eyes?

……

51. How is a razor blade important in giving first aid?

……

52. State the importance of a life jacket when travelling in a boat.

……

……

53. Why is a life jacket made out of bright colours?

……

54. How important is a stretcher in giving First Aid to a person with broken legs?

……

55. How is a strain different from a sprain?

……

……

56. How does anaemia lead to fainting in anaemic patients?

……

57. How does keeping drugs out of reach of children help to prevent poisoning at home?

……

……

58. The diagram below demonstrates one of the ways of giving first aid. Use it to answer the following questions

a) Which accident requires the first aid demonstrated above?

……

b) State the main cause of the accident mentioned in 37 above.

……

The respiratory system

1. What is respiration?

……

……

2. Which structures enable the trachea to remain open all the time?

……

3. Where does respiration take place in the body?

……

4. State the importance of the energy made during respiration to the body.

……

5. Apart from skin, name any one other respiratory organ.

……

6. State any one difference between respiration and breathing.

   ……

   ……..

7. Which property of air makes lungs expand when we breathe in?

   ……

8. State the importance of red blood cells during respiration.

   ……

9. Name any one gaseous waste transported by blood.

   ……

10. What is the end product of respiration?

    ……

11. Why does the heart of a person who is running beat faster than normal?

    ……

12. State any one importance of cilia in the nose.

    ……

13. What takes place in the lungs when one breathes in and out?

    ……

14. Why is it more difficult to breathe in a room full of smoke than in the open compound?

    ……

    ……

15. How important are rings of cartilage that make up the trachea?

    ……

16. State the importance of the diaphragm during breathing out.

    ……

17. How important is the rib cage during breathing in?

    ……

    ……

18. Name any one component of air breathed out.

    ……

19. How does the body get the oxygen it uses for respiration?

    ……

20. What happens to the rib cage during the following processes?

    i) Breathing in. ……

ii) Breathing out. ……

21. State any one way in which smoking affects the human respiratory system.

……

22. Where does gaseous exchange take place in the body?

……

23. State what happens to the diaphragm during;

i) breathing in. ……
ii) breathing out. ……

24. How important is oxygen during respiration?

……

25. Mention any one example of a non-communicable disease of the lungs.

……

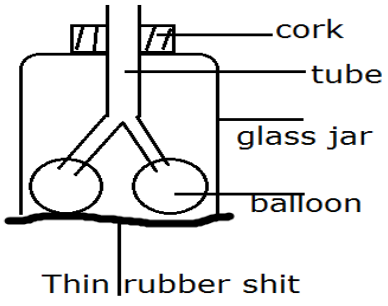
26. State any one characteristic that makes air sacs carry out gaseous exchange.

……

27. By what process does air move in and out of the air sacs?

……

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



a) Name the system.

……

b) What does a balloon represent?

……

c) What does the thin rubber shit represent?

……

d) What would happen to the thin rubber shit if air filled the balloon?

……

29. Why are lungs grouped under the respiratory system?

……

30. Give the function of the epiglottis in the respiratory system.

……

31. State any one importance of breathing to the body.

……

32. How is blood important during respiration?

……

33. Mention any one bi-product of respiration.

……

34. Why do the lungs expand during breathing in?

……

35. State what happens to the pressure in the chest cavity during breathing in.

……

36. State the importance of blood capillaries in the body.

……

37. Give a reason why human beings breathe in.

……

38. Give any one good health habit that can improve the working of the lungs.

……

39. How does the trachea prevent foreign bodies from reaching the lungs?

……

40. How is air we breathe in different from air we breathe out?

……

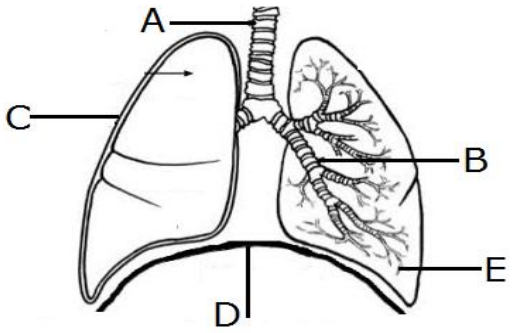
……

41. How is friction reduced between the lungs and the ribs?

……

42. The diagram below shows the respiratory system. Use it to answer

questions that follow.



a) Name part marked B.

……

b) State the function of part marked E.

……

c) Use letter P to show on the diagram the position of the heart.

43. Give a reason why a person breathes a lot after an exercise.

……

……

44. Why does air breathed out contain less oxygen than air breathed in?

……

……

45. Give any two diseases which affect the respiratory organ in humans.

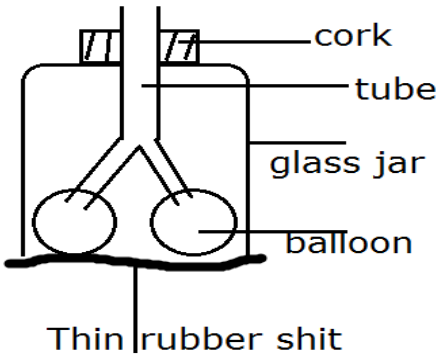
i) ……

ii) ……

46. Give any one practice by humans which may lead to a respiratory disease.

……

47. The diagram below shows an experiment carried out by a P.6 class.



a) What is the experiment about?

……

b) State what happens to the balloon when air moves out.

……

48. Name any <u>one</u> infectious disease of the lungs.

……

49. State any <u>one</u> disorder of the respiratory system.

……

50. How can one maintain the proper working of the respiratory system?

……

51. Mention any one viral disease of the lungs.

……

52. Give any one reason why it is not advisable to breathe through the mouth.

……

Keeping cattle

1. Which breed of cattle is obtained by mating a pure local breed and an exotic breed?

……

2. Give any two reasons why farmers keep cattle.

i) ……

ii) ……

3. State any one importance of colostrum to a calf.

……

……

4. How does paddock grazing help to control ticks in cattle?

……

……

5. Give two reasons why some farmers prefer keeping local breeds of cattle to exotic breeds
   i) ……
   ii) ……
6. State any one characteristic of dairy cattle.

   ……
7. What is a type of cattle?

   ……

   ……
8. Name two types of cattle kept in Uganda.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
9. Give any one way of controlling in-breeding in cattle.

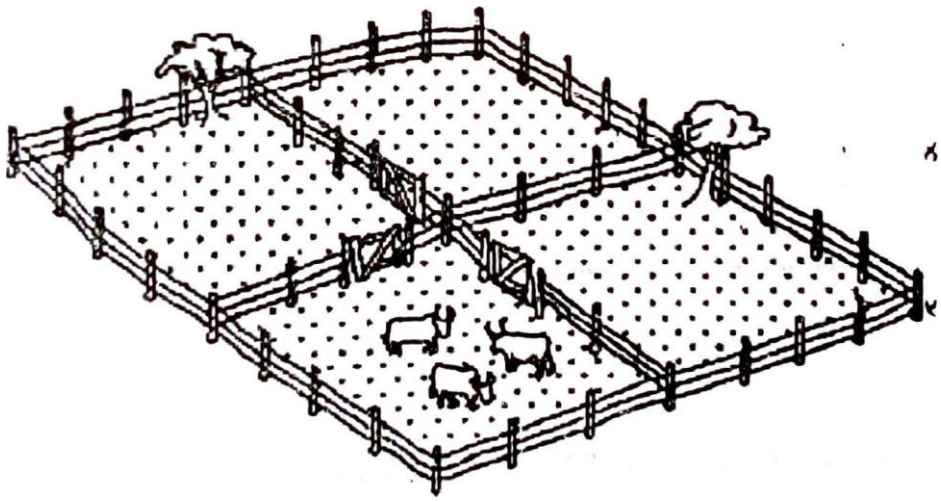
   ……

   ……
10. Apart from ticks, name any one other cattle pest.

    ……
11. State any two diseases spread by ticks to cattle.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
12. Give any one way in which tick-borne diseases can be controlled.

    ……

    ……
13. The diagram below shows a system of grazing cattle. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the system of grazing cattle shown in the diagram above.

……

b) Besides restricting the animals, give two other advantages of this system of grazing cattle.

i) ……

ii) ……

c) State any one disadvantage of the system of grazing cattle shown in the diagram.

……

14. Give any one advantage of exotic breeds of cattle over exotic ones.

……

……

15. Why is free range system of grazing cattle not suitable for farmers in towns?

……

……

16. Apart from feeding, give any two ways a farmer can care for his/her cattle on a farm.

i) ……

ii) ……

17. Name the type of cattle kept for milk production.

……

18. Give one example of exotic breed of cattle which are the best for milk production.

……

19. Write down two activities a farmer should do in order to get clean milk from a cow.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. Give any one way tsetse flies are dangerous to cattle.

……

……

21. Name any one method of milking cows.

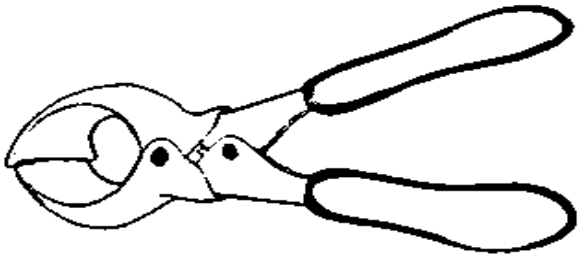
……

22. Give any two milk products.

i) ……

ii) ……

23. Give the meaning of the following words as used in cattle rearing.
    a) Insemination
    ……
    ……
    b) Cross- breeding
    ……
    ……
    c) Castration
    ……
    ……
    d) Heat period
    ……
    ……
24. Give any two signs of heat in cows.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
25. State two advantages of artificial insemination.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
26. How does isolation of infected animals help to control diseases in cattle?
    ……
    ……
27. Name any one internal (endo) parasite in cattle.
    ……
28. Name the substance used for storing semen used in artificial insemination.
    ……
29. Name the equipment used by farmers to inseminate their cows.
    ……
30. Give any one sign you would see on cattle suffering from the following diseases:
    a) Anthrax ……
    b) East coast fever ……
    c) Nagana ……
    d) Foot and mouth disease ……
31. State the importance of the equipment below on a cattle farm.



……

32. What do you understand by 'dual purpose' cattle?

……

……

33. Give any two local breeds of cattle kept in Uganda.

i) ……

ii) ……

34. Give any one reason why cattle keepers practice cross-breeding.

……

35. How can foot and mouth disease be controlled in cattle?

……

36. Give the use of a drenching gun to a cattle farmer.

……

37. State any one reason why farmers castrate their animals.

……

38. Name the product from cattle used in a leather industry.

……

39. Name the cattle disease whose sign is abortion.

……

40. Apart from pasteurizing, give any other way milk can be prevented from going bad.

……

41. What is the importance of dipping cattle?

……

42. Give any one difference between dosing and drenching.

……

……

43. How can a farmer make use of cow dung produced by his animals?

……

44. State any one way of controlling nagana in cattle.

……

45. What is steaming up?

……

……

46. State any one advantage of steaming up in cattle.

……

47. Which cattle disease is best controlled by burying the carcass of a sick animal?

……

48. Write one method of rearing cattle used in towns.

……

49. Give any one reason why farmers prefer keeping cross breed cattle other than the exotic ones.

……

……

50. Give two methods used in deworming animals.

i) ……

ii) ……

51. What is dehorning?

……

……

52. State any one advantage of dehorning cattle.

……

53. How can you increase milk production in a dairy cow?

……

54. How do farmers control the breeding of poor-quality animals on their farms?

……

55. What germ causes mastitis in cattle?

……

56. Give any two signs of mastitis.

i) ……

ii) ……

57. State any one way of controlling mastitis in cattle.

……

58. State the type of cattle kept to provide labour on a farm.

……

59. How does the government control the spread of a cattle disease when it breaks out in an area?

……..

60. Give any one advantage of cross breeding with an exotic bull.

……..

61. State any four basic requirements considered when starting a livestock farm.

i) ……

ii) ……

iii) ……

iv) ……

62. Why is it difficult to control diseases under the free-range system of grazing cattle?

……

……..

63. Give any two ways of controlling external (ecto) parasites in cattle.

i) ……

ii) ……

64. State any one disadvantage of in breeding in cattle.

……

65. Give any one importance of deworming animals.

……

66. State the importance of ear tagging in cattle.

……

……

67. Why are cattle called ruminants?

……

68. Why would animals in a paddock system not easily attacked by East Coast Fever?

……

69. Give two exotic breeds of cattle kept for dairy

i) ……

ii) ……

70. State any one advantage of zero grazing system of grazing cattle.

……

71. Name any one cattle disease caused by each of the following;

i) Virus ……

ii) Bacteria ……..

72. Give two ways of preventing cattle diseases.

i) ……

ii) ……

73. Name the structure used to hold the cow's head during vaccination.

……..

74. Apart from labour, give one other requirement for starting a livestock farm.

……..

The reproductive system

1. What is reproduction?

……

……..

2. Mention two types of reproduction.

i) ……..

ii) ……..

3. Name the permanent birth control method in females.

……..

4. What type of reproduction do bacteria undergo?

……

5. How is growth different from development?

……

……

6. What is adolescence?

……

……

7. Mention any two primary sex characteristics in adolescent boys.

i) ……

ii) ……

8. Mention any two secondary sex characteristics in adolescent girls.

i) ……

ii) ……

9. What is family planning?

……

……

10. State any two advantages of family planning to a woman.

i) ……

ii) ……

11. Name any two artificial birth control methods.

i) ……

ii) ……

12. Name any two natural birth control methods.

i) ……

ii) ……

13. State any two disadvantages of pregnancy in adolescence.

i) ……

ii) ……

14. State any one effect of gonorrhoea on the female reproductive system.

……

15. Which characteristics differentiate between a grown-up boy and a girl?

    ……

16. State two problems faced by a family with many children.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

17. Mention any one health problem faced by a woman who produces many children with little spacing.

    ……

18. Why is spacing of children important in a family?

    ……

19. Mention two secondary sex characteristics which are common to both adolescent boys and girls.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

20. State any two emotional changes in adolescents.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

21. State any one problem faced by adolescents.

    ……

22. What is puberty?

    ……

    ……

23. Give any one sign which is common in people with tuberculosis and those of AIDS.

    ……

24. What name is given to the female reproductive gametes in animals?

    ……

25. Apart from producing ova (female eggs), state any other function of the ovary.

    ……

26. What are Sexually Transmitted Diseases?

    ……

    ……

27. Apart from gonorrhoea and AIDS, name two other sexually transmitted diseases.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

28. State the function of the amniotic fluid during pregnancy.

    ……

29. How is TASO (The AIDS support Organisation) useful to AIDS victims?

    ……

30. State any one cause of teenage pregnancy.

    ……

31. How can teenage pregnancy be controlled in adolescents?

    ……

32. In which way is a person who is HIV positive different from the one who has developed AIDS?

    ……

    ……

33. State any two things a pregnant woman must do to promote the health of her baby in the womb.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

34. Give any two signs that show that an individual is suffering from AIDS.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

35. Why would you advise a youth to abstain from sex?

    ……

36. Give any one danger of a blocked oviduct in a woman.

    ……

37. Where does fertilization take place in human females?

……..

38. Apart from producing sperms, how else are the testes useful to males?

……

……

39. Give any one sign of syphilis.

……

40. Name the germ that causes AIDS.

……

41. Apart from having sex with an infected person, write down two other ways in which one can get the germ that causes AIDS.

i) ……..

ii) ……..

42. **ABC** is a way of controlling the spread of the germ that causes AIDS. What does **A** stand for?

……

43. Why should young girls avoid getting pregnant?

……

……

44. What is fertilization?

……

……

45. What type of fertilization do mammals undergo?

……

46. How do mammals reproduce?

……

47. State the function of the epididymis on the male reproductive system.

……

48. Name the part of the male reproductive system that produces sperms.

……

……

49. State the importance of the epididymis to the male reproductive system.

……

50. What is pregnancy?

……

……

51. Name the germ that causes gonorrhoea.

……

52. Give one sign of gonorrhoea infection in a newly born baby.

……

53. How does gonorrhoea infection increase the chances of a person getting HIV/AIDS?

……

……

54. How can a person avoid getting gonorrhoea?

……

……

55. How long is the gestation period in humans?

……

56. Mention any two signs of pregnancy in women.

i) ……

ii) ……

57. Explain what ante-natal care is.

……

……

58. Give any two ways pregnant women benefit from antenatal visits.

i) ……

ii) ……

59. Apart from ante-natal care, give two other ways of caring for pregnant women.

i) ……

ii) ……

60. In which way should pregnant women protect their unborn babies from malaria?

……

61. Why are pregnant women advised not to smoke?

……

62. Which element of primary health care deal with pregnant women and their unborn babies?

……

63. Mention any two diseases of the male reproductive system.

i) ……

ii) ……

64. Mention any two disorders of the male reproductive system.

i) ……

ii) ……

65. How does gonorrhoea lead to ectopic pregnancy in women?

……

66. Apart from leading to ectopic pregnancy, how else does gonorrhoea affect women?

……

67. Apart from ectopic pregnancy, state any one disorder of the female reproductive system.

……

68. Give two possible ways through which a baby can get HIV/AIDS from the mother.

i) ……

ii) ……

69. State two ways in which an HIV positive pregnant woman can protect her unborn baby from getting HIV/AIDS.

i) ……

ii) ……

70. In the table below, part A shows processes in human reproduction. Part B shows meaning of the processes in their wrong order.

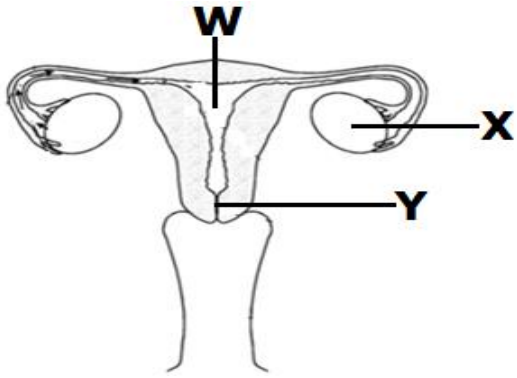
A: Processes	B: Meaning
a) Ovulation	Union of a sperm and an ovum.
b) Implantation	Release of ovum from the ovary.
c) Pregnancy	Attachment of embryo on uterus wall.

d) Fertilization	A period from fertilization to birth.

Select from the table the correct meaning of the processes and write in the space provided.

a) Ovulation ……
b) Implantation ……
c) Pregnancy ……
d) Fertilization ……

71. The diagram below shows the female reproductive organ. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked by letter X and Y.
   i) X ……
   ii) Y ……
b) By use of letter N, show the part where fertilization takes place.
c) Give any one disease which affects the above organ.

……

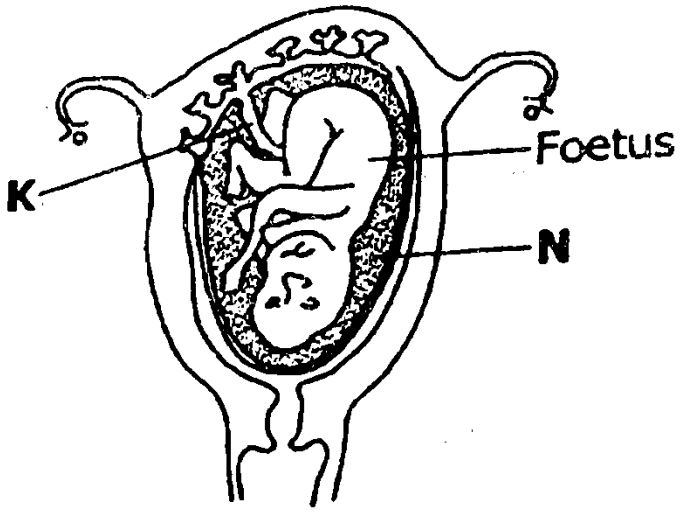
72. How is the function of anthers in flowers similar to that of testes in humans?

……

73. Mention one permanent method of birth control in males.

……

74. The diagram below is of a developing foetus in a mother's womb. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the substance marked N.

……

b) Give **two** uses of the part marked K to the foetus.

i) ……

ii) ……

c) On the diagram above, label the placenta.

75. Give a reason why pregnant women are advised to feed on food rich in proteins.

……

76. Why is it important for a husband and his wife to be treated together if they have gonorrhoea?

……

……

77. Which sexually transmitted disease can cause blindness in babies?

……

78. In which way is the message in the sign post below helpful to school children?

……

79. Give any one way in which the umbilical cord is important to the developing foetus in the uterus.

……

80. State one way in which married couples can avoid HIV/AIDS among themselves.

……

81. a) In the human reproductive system, state where each of the following processes take place:

i) Implantation ……

ii) Production of sperms ……

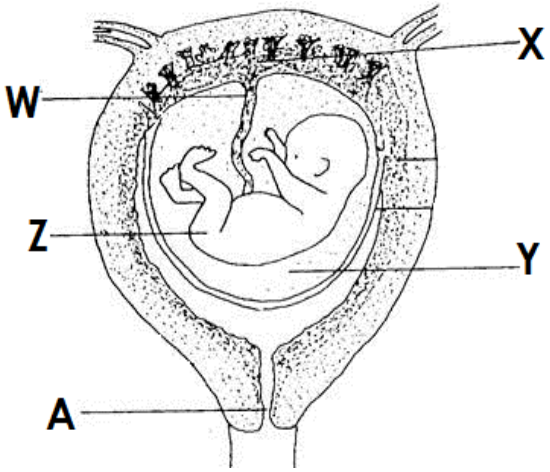
iii) Production of female hormones ……

iv) Conception ……

b) Give any one use of the placenta during pregnancy.

……

82. The diagram below shows a human foetus in the uterus. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked Y and Z.

i) Y ……

ii) Z ……

b) State the importance of parts X and W.

i) X ……

ii) W ……

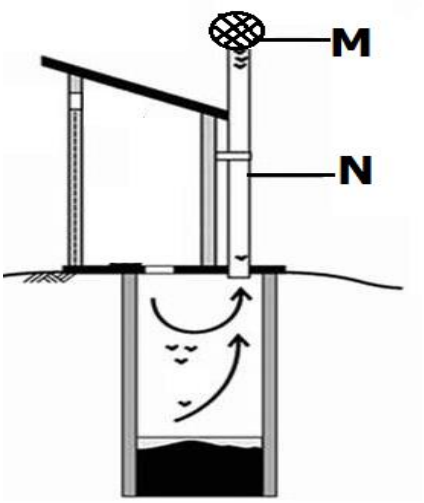
Sanitation

1. Write down two activities that help to promote good sanitation in a home.

i) ……

ii) ……

2. Name two diseases that may attack a family due to poor sanitation.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
3. Why is it not necessary for a VIP latrine to have a lid for the hole?
   ……
4. Why is it not good to pour paraffin in a pit latrine?
   ……
5. Why should pit latrines be smoked from time to time?
   ……
6. State any one advantage of a VIP latrine over an ordinary pit latrine.
   ……
   ……
7. What is the recommended minimum distance between a drinking water source and a VIP latrine?
   ……
8. Why should the squat hole of an ordinary pit latrine be covered?
   ……
9. Name any one difference between an ordinary pit latrine and a VIP latrine.
   ……
   ……
10. How does a vent pipe help to reduce bad smell in a VIP latrine?
    ……
11. How is a dust bin important in a classroom?
    ……
12. Give two reasons for placing utensils on a rack.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
13. Why should a rack be constructed with stand at least 1 (one) metre above the ground?
    ……
14. Give any one danger of leaving utensils for a long time outside on a rack.
    ……
15. The diagram below is of a Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked M and N.

i) M ……

ii) N ……

b) Give the function of part marked M.

……

c) What do the arrows in the diagram show?

……

16. Give any two activities done to promote sanitation in a home.

i) ……

ii) ……

17. What advice would you give to a person wishing to construct a pit latrine at his home?

……

18. Give any one characteristic of a Ventilated Improved Pit latrine.

……

19. State the importance of draining stagnant water in a compound.

……

20. Give any one reason why people should use latrines properly.

……

21. Give any two materials used while constructing a latrine.

i) ……

ii) ……

22. What good health habit should be practiced after visiting a latrine or toilet?

……

23. State the importance of slashing tall bushes around our homes.

……

24. Why is a Ventilated Improved Pit latrine left without a cover?

    ……

25. Give any one reason why a latrine should be 10 metres way from the living house.

    ……

    ……

26. State the importance of water in a water borne toilet.

    ……

27. How important is a septic tank in a home?

    ……

28. State any one problem faced by people who use water borne toilets.

    ……

29. Why should a latrine be constructed with a strong floor?

    ……

30. Our school pit latrine smells a lot and is always full of flies. What measure can we take to prevent this situation?

    ……

31. Write down two activities that can be done by an individual to promote personal hygiene.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

32. Give any one effect of poor disposal of human wastes in the environment.

    ……

    ……

33. Write one reason why people working in dirty areas should wear gumboots.

    ……

    ……

34. State any two signs of poor sanitation in a school.

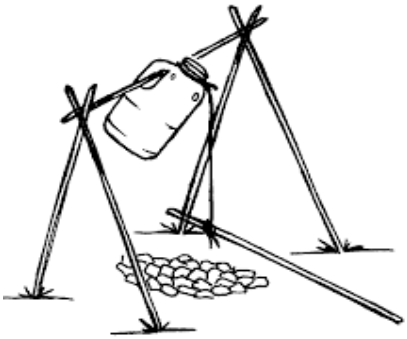
    i) ……

    ii) ……

35. Give any one way in which proper disposal of wastes is important in our environment.

    ……

36. The diagram below shows a hand washing tool used in rural areas. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the sanitation tool drawn in the diagram above.

……

b) How does the above tool help to prevent the spread of diarrhoeal diseases in a home?

……

……

c) Give any two local materials that can be used for making the above tool.

i) ……

ii) ……

d) Apart from a latrine, name any other place where the above tool can be placed.

……

Science at home and community

1. State any one method used to make dirty water clean.

   ……

2. State the method that can be used to separate:

   i) Fruit seeds in juice.

……

ii) Millet seeds mixed with its husks.

……

2. Give the importance of the following steps in cleaning clothes at home:
   i) Sorting.

   ……

   ii) Soaking.

   ……

3. Why is water obtained by distillation method not good for drinking?

   ……

4. In which method of making water clean, do you first allow the impurities to settle at the bottom of a container?

   ……

5. Why is water obtained through filtration not necessarily safe for drinking?

   ……

   ……

6. State any one danger of wringing clothes during washing.

   ……

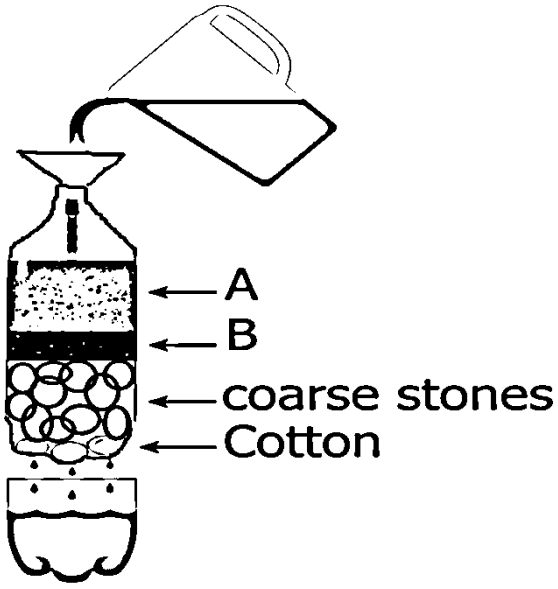
   ……

7. Name any two water borne diseases.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
8. In which two ways can water borne diseases be prevented in the community?
   i) ……
   ii) ……
9. Why should communities fence open spring wells?

   ……

   ……

10. The diagram below shows a simple method of making water clean. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the method used above.

……..

b) Apart from the coarse stones, name any two other local materials which are placed in container T.

i) ……..

ii) ……..

c) Why should the clean water obtained in container S be boiled before drinking?

……

……..

11. Mention any one factor considered when sorting clothes for washing.

……..

12. Name any one chemical used to treat water for drinking.

……..

13. State any one danger of hanging clothes under direct sunlight.

……..

14. Give two ways in which water gets contaminated by the community.

i) ……..

ii) ……..

15. Apart from decanting, give any other way clean water can be obtained from contaminated water.

……

16. What is water pollution?

……

……

17. Name any two pollutants of water.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
18. Why is a borehole water safer to drink than well water?
    ……
19. Why does a wet clothe spread on a line inside a house dry?
    ……
20. What is the main source of water in the environment?
    ……
21. Name the force that enables rain to fall from the sky.
    ……
22. How does boiling water make it safe for drinking?
    ……
23. State the importance of washing clothes with soap.
    ……
24. State any one disadvantage of making water safe for drinking using chlorine.
    ……
25. How does wind help to dry clothes?
    ……
26. How is dew formed?
    ……
27. Give any two causes of silting.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
28. Give two ways in which silting affects aquatic life.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
29. How can silting be controlled from occurring along river banks?
    ……
    ……
30. How important is sunlight in water formation?
    ……
    ……
31. How are water bodies important in the process of water formation?
    ……

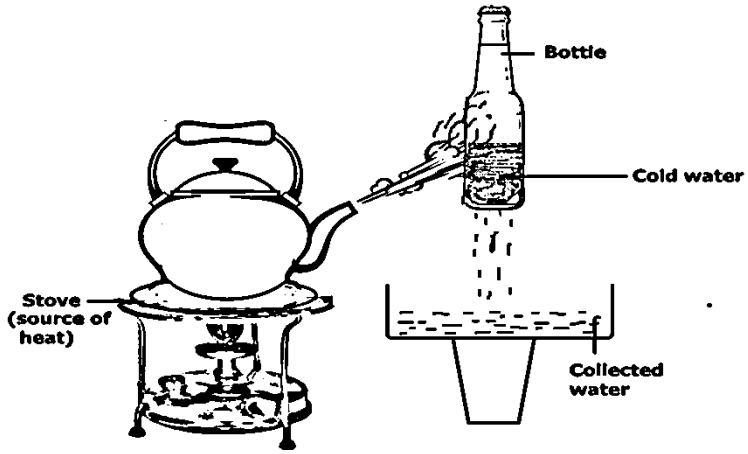
32. Give any two ways in which rain helps in the growth of plants.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
33. Give two ways in which rain affects the proper growth of plants.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
34. What is soil leaching?
    ……
    ……
35. State any one cause of soil leaching.
    ……
36. How is leaching dangerous to crops?
    ……
37. Why does dew disappear in the morning?
    ……
38. Name the process that makes dew disappear in the morning.
    ……
39. What are water impurities?
    ……
    ……
40. Give any two ways water gets contaminated.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
41. State any one way of preventing water sources from contamination.
    ……
    ……
42. What are water habitat vector diseases?
    ……
    ……
43. Give any two examples of water habitat vector diseases.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
44. Name any two vectors that breed from water.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
45. Give any one way of preventing clothes from losing colour during washing.

……

46. Apart from making water safe for home use, give any other use of filtration method at home.

……

47. The diagram below is of an experiment. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a) What natural process in the environment does this experiment show?

……

b) What does the source of heat represent in nature?

……

c) What is the function of the bottle with cold water?

……

d) Give any other local process that takes place in the same way.

……

Resources in the environment

1. What are resources?

……

……

2. Give any one type of resource in the environment.

……

3. Give two examples of non-living resources in the environment.

i) ……

ii) ……

4. State two ways plants are used as resources in the environment.

i) ……

ii) ……

5. What are renewable resources?

……

……

6. Give two examples of renewable resources.

i) ……

ii) ……

7. What does conservation of resources mean?

……

……

8. State one characteristic of non-renewable resources.

……

9. How does covering of food during cooking help to conserve wood fuel?

……

……

10. How is water as a renewable resource replaced in the environment?

……

……

11. Give two non-renewable resources in the environment.

i) ……

ii) ……

12. State any two ways of conserving non-renewable resources.

i) ……

ii) ……

13. Why is water grouped under renewable resources?

……

14. In which way does the use of biogas conserve the environment?

……

15. Write down one example of a plant fibre.

……

16. Name two resources in the environment that enable plants to make their food.

i) ……

ii) ……

17. What is the name given to the above process?

……

18. Which gas is given off during this process?

……

19. Name two water resources in Uganda that provide us with proteins.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. Give two human practices that can lead to the destruction of such resources.

i) ……

ii) ……

21. Which gas is used by plants to make proteins?

……

22. Mention any one natural resource found under the ground and is used as fuel.

……

23. Name any two of the 5Rs in waste management.

i) ……

ii) ……

24. Give any two effects of poor waste management in the environment.

i) ……

ii) ……

25. Apart from wood fuel, name any other type of fuel.

……

26. Give one way in which wood fuel can be conserved.

……

……

27. What is environmental degradation?

……

……

28. Give any two natural causes of environmental degradation.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
29. Give any one animal fibre found in the environment.
    ……
30. Name two practices that lead to destruction of wetlands.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
31. What is air pollution?
    ……
    ……
32. Name any one activity that causes air pollution.
    ……
33. What name is given to a mixture of two or more metals?
    ……
34. Give any two examples of a mixture of metals.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
35. Give two reasons for mixing two or more metals.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
36. Apart from killing people, give two other dangers of lightning.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
37. Write down two ways by which people can protect themselves from the dangers of lightning.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
38. Why are people encouraged to plant trees after cutting some?
    ……
    ……
39. Give any one importance of conserving resources in the environment.
    ……
40. Give any one way soil is used as a resource in the environment.
    ……
41. How is recycling important in the environment?

……

42. What is a fibre as applied in textile?

……

……

43. Give any one way in which minerals like copper are important in the environment.

……

44. How can soil as renewable resource be replaced in the environment?

……

45. Give any one characteristic of a renewable resource.

……

46. State any two uses of rocks to people.

i) ……

ii) ……

47. Name any one animal that uses water as its habitat.

……

48. Under which type of resources do we find plastics?

……

49. Give any one importance of latex that is obtained from plants.

……

50. Name the component of air used for;

i) Respiration ……

ii) Putting out fire ……

51. State any two dangers of wind to people.

i) ……

ii) ……

52. What is the importance of a black lining inside a solar drier?

……

……

53. State any one use of a solar drier at home.

……

54. How is nitrogen gas important to plants?

……

55. Give any two importance of wind in the environment.

i) ……

ii) ……

56. Give any one example of a rare gas.

……

57. What are fossil fuels?

……

……

58. Apart from coal, give two other examples of fossil fuels.

i) ……

ii) ……

59. How is the use of fossil fuels dangerous to the environment?

……

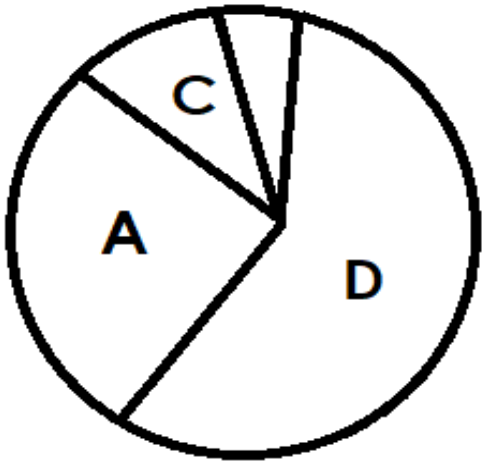
60. How is the use of solar energy friendly to the environment?

……

61. Give any one way of harvesting solar energy.

……

62. The pie chart shows the proportion of air. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Which letter represents the part that supports breathing and burning?

……

b) What is the use of gas labeled C?

……

c) Name the gas labelled D and A.

i) D ……

ii) A ……

63. Give any one way in which you can re-use plastic objects at home.

……

64. How does re-using of plastics help to protect the environment?

……

65. Give any two uses of water at home.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
66. How are the following resources replaced in the environment?
    i) Plants ……
    ii) Animals ……

Measurements

1. Name one liquid that floats on water.

   ……

2. What is volume as applied in measurements?

   ……

3. What are the standard units for measuring mass?

   ……

4. State one characteristic of the object that floats on water.

   ……

5. Calculate the mass of an object whose volume is $15cm^3$ and density is $30g/cm^3$

6. What is weight as applied in measurements?

   ……

   ……

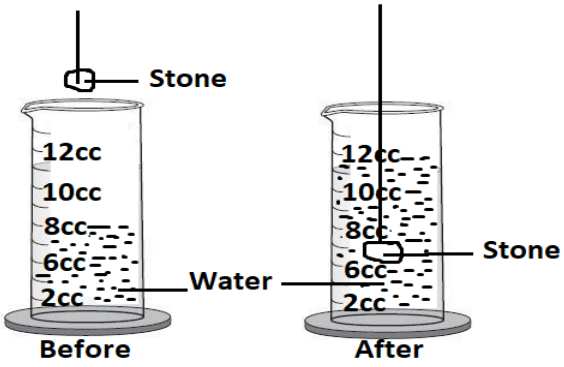
7. What determines the weight of an object?

   ……

8. Name the standard units for measuring volume.

   ……

9. The diagram below is a method of measuring an irregular object. Study it and answer questions that follow.



   a) Calculate the volume of the stone.

b) Name the method used to find the volume.

……

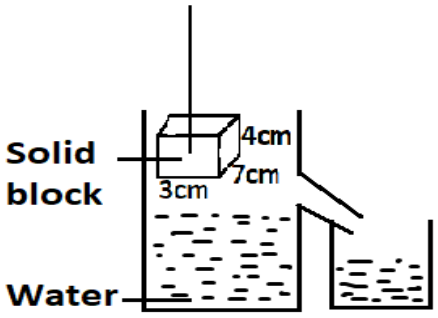
10. State the difference in units used to measure mass and weight.

……

……

11. Find the density of an object whose mass is 10g and volume is $5cm^3$.

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



a) What is the volume of the block?

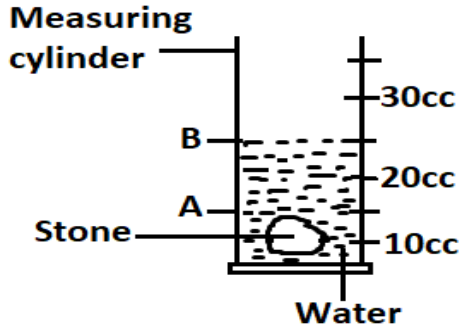
b) If the block is lowered into the overflow can, what volume of water will be displaced?

……

c) How would you confirm your answer to question b) above?

……

13. A piece of stone weighs 240g in air. The same stone was placed in a measuring cylinder containing water as shown in the diagram below. The level of water in the measuring cylinder rose from point A to point B.



a) What is the volume of the stone?

b) Calculate the density of the stone.

14. What happens to the volume and mass when water vapour condenses?

    i. Volume ……

    ii. Mass ……

15. Which method would you use to find the volume of an irregular object?

    ……

16. State one difference between capacity and volume.

    ……

    ……

17. How can a mixture of water and paraffin be separated?

    ……

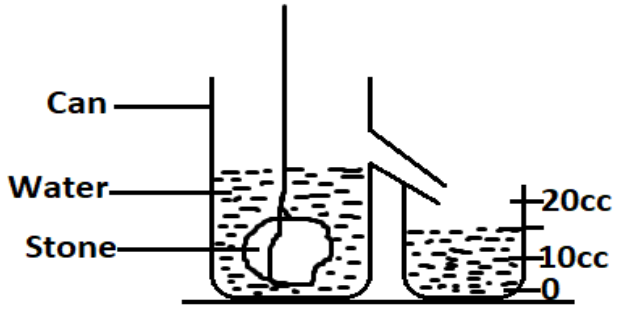
18. Why does a feather float when placed in water?

    ……

19. Give a reason why a stone thrown up falls back on the ground.

    ……

20. An experiment was done by a P.7 class as shown in the diagram below. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) When is such a method of finding volume used?

……

b) If the object above has a density of 2g/cm^3 Find its mass.

21. Why does 1kg of iron have less volume than 1kg of cotton wool?

……

22. Why does an object weigh less when placed in water than in air?

……

23. Name the force that enables rain to fall on the ground.

……

24. Why does paraffin settle on top when mixed with water?

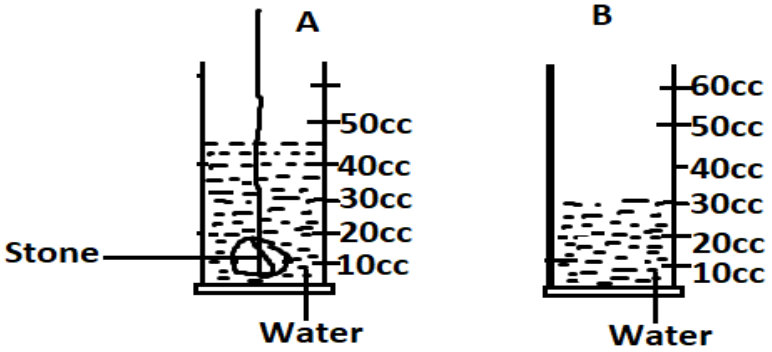
……

25. Why does a stone sink when it is placed in a bucket full of water?

……

26. Calculate the mass of an object whose volume is 15cm^3 and density 30g/ cm^3

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



a) What is the volume of the stone?

b) Calculate the density of the stone if it has a mass of 450g.

28. What happens to the volume and mass when water freezes?

i. Volume ……

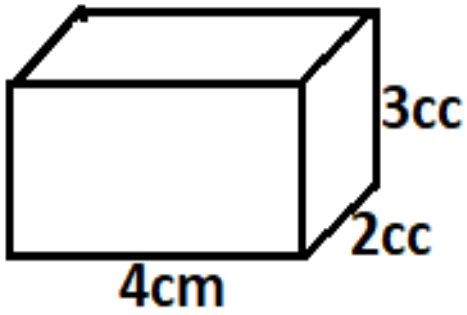
ii. Mass. ……

29. Ayeko is asked to find the volume of a piece of stone, the volume of which is about 300 cm^3, he was provided with 200 cm^3 of water, a measuring cylinder and an over flow can. He found that this experiment would not work. Give one way it can be made to work.

……

……

30. The diagram below shows a box of chalk, find its volume.



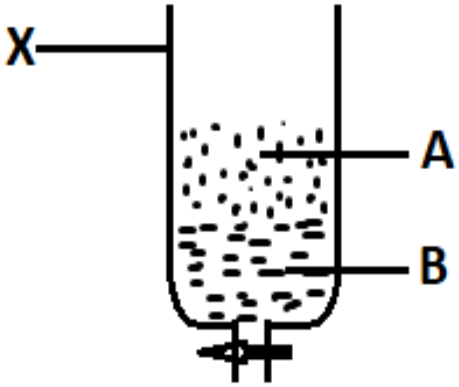
31. How does an object less dense than water behave in water?

……

32. Give one liquid that sinks in water.

……

33. The diagram below shows a method of separating mixtures. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) What kind of mixture is separated by the above method?

……

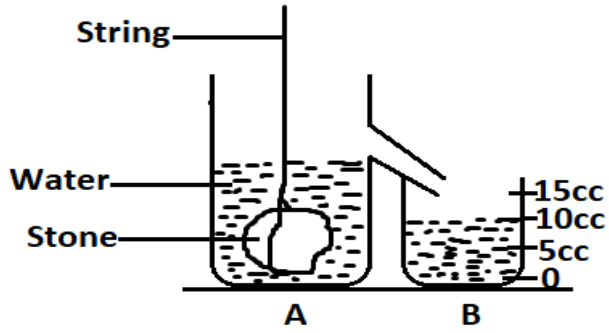
b) Name the liquid marked B.

……

c) Name container marked X.

……

34. An irregular object was lowered into container A containing water. The water it displaced was collected in container B as shown below.



a) Name the containers A and B.

i. A ……

ii. B ……

b) What is the volume of the irregular object?

……

c) Calculate the density of the irregular object if its mass is 60g.

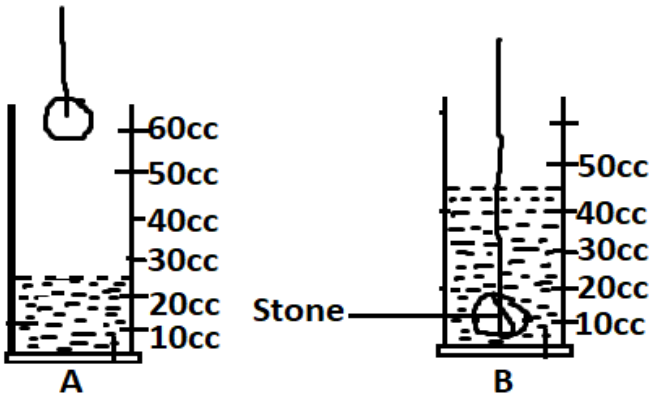
35. Name the instrument used to measure mass.

……

36. What happens when petrol is poured in a container with water?

……

37. The diagram below shows a stone put into a measuring cylinder A containing water. The level of water rose to that shown in cylinder B.



a) Work out the volume of the stone.

b) If the mass of the stone is 60g, calculate its density.

38. i) When a piece of stone and a rubber are dropped from the same height, which one reaches the ground first?

……

ii) Give a reason for your answer above.

……

39. The density of sand is 3 grams per cubic centimeter. Its mass is 270 grams. Find its volume.

40. What is mass?

……

……

Immunity and immunisation

1. What is immunity?

   ……

   ……

2. Mention two types of immunity.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

3. Give any two ways babies can acquire immunity.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

4. State any one importance of immunity to the body.

   ……

5. What do we call the cells that defend the body against germs?

   ……

6. Apart from the white blood cells, name any other part that makes up the immune system.

   ……

7. Mention any two diseases that affect the immune system.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

8. How does feeding on a balanced diet help to strengthen one's immunity?

   ……

9. Mention any one disease that affects a person due to a weakened immunity.

   ……

10. Give any one way a baby can acquire natural immunity.

    ……

11. How do people acquire artificial immunity?

    ……

12. State any one advantage of natural immunity over artificial

immunity.

……

……

13. State any one advantage of artificial immunity.

……

14. What is immunisation?

……

……

15. Give any two advantages of immunisation in children.

i) ……

ii) ……

16. Why does the government of Uganda carry out mass immunisation of children?

……

17. Give a reason why immunisation of babies is free of charge in Uganda.

……

18. What are immunisable diseases?

……

……

19. Mention any two examples of immunisable diseases caused by virus.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. Name the immunisable disease that affects each of the following.

i) Liver ……

ii) Lungs ……

iii) Bones and muscles ……

iv) Brain ……

21. Name the immunisable disease whose germs enter the body through open wounds.

……

22. Name any one immunisable disease caused by bacteria.

……

23. Which immunisable disease causes each of the signs below?

i) Paralysis of limbs ……..
ii) Stiffness of muscles ……..
iii) Swelling in the neck ……..
iv) Swelling in arm pit. ……..

24. What are vaccines?

……..

……..

25. Mention two ways vaccines are introduced in the body.

i) ……..
ii) ……..

26. Mention any one example of a vaccine.

……..

27. Give any one way vaccines are important in the body.

……..

28. Which vaccine is administered to each of the following immunisable diseases?

i) Tuberculosis. ……..
ii) Pertussis. ……..
iii) Measles. ……..

29. Why is BCG vaccine given to babies at birth?

……..

30. Why is measles vaccine administered to babies at 9 months?

……..

……..

31. Name any two vaccines administered to babies at 6 weeks.

i) ……..
ii) ……..

32. How can a health worker tell that a child was immunized against tuberculosis without looking at the child health card?

……..

……..

33. Why is DPT vaccine called a triple vaccine?

……..

……..

34. Mention any two diseases vaccinated against using the DPT vaccine.

i) ……

ii) ……

35. Give any two importance of the child health card to parents.

i) ……

ii) ……

36. Why is it recommended for a parent taking a baby for immunisation to go with the child health card?

……

The digestive system

1. Name the enzyme that digests fats in the alimentary canal.

   ……

2. Why are canine teeth suitable for tearing?

   ……

3. Why is it necessary to brush teeth after every meal?

   ……

4. Give the function of the teeth in the process of digestion.

   ……

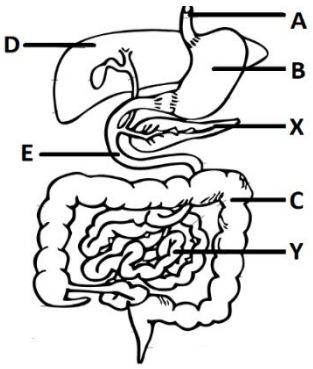
5. Give any one sign of a dehydrated person.

   ……

6. What structures enable the absorption of food to take place in the small intestines?

   ……

7. The diagram below shows the alimentary canal of a human being. Use it to answer questions that follow.



   a) Name parts:
      i. D……
      ii. X……
   b) State any one process that takes place in part labelled Y.

      ……

c) Give one function of the organ labelled X.

……

8. How is the absence of iodine harmful to our health?

……

……

9. Give one use of saliva in the digestive system.

……

10. Give any one way of maintaining the proper working of the digestive system.

……

11. Which blood vessel transports digested food from the ileum to the liver?

……

12. What is an enzyme?

……

……

13. Which digestive disease makes a person pass out watery stool with blood?

……

14. The diagrams below show two types of teeth in humans. Use them to answer questions that follow.

a) Name the type of tooth marked:

i. A……

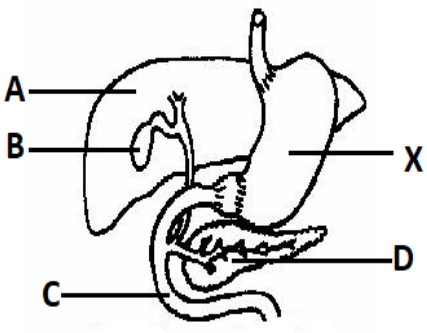
ii. B……

b) Give the use of each of the teeth in the diagram above.

i. A……

ii. B……

The diagram below shows part of the digestive system. Use it to answer question the question that follows.



15. Name the class of food which is digested in the part marked X.

    ……

16. Apart from tasting food, state any other function of the tongue during digestion of food.

    ……

17. Which enzyme is found in saliva?

    ……

18. Give two things that happen to the food in the mouth

    i) ……

    ii) ……

19. What class of food is digested in the duodenum?

    ……

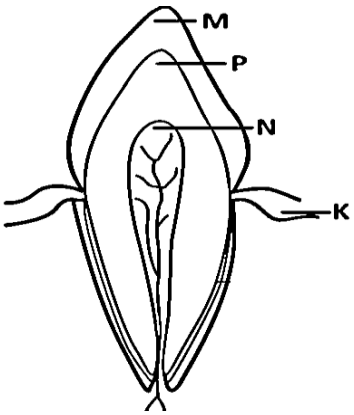
20. State the role of enzymes during the digestion of food.

    ……

21. Why does absorption of food take place in the ileum?

    ……

22. The diagram below shows a section of the human tooth. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked **M** and **K**.

i. **M** ……

ii. **K** ……

b) Which mineral salt help to form part **M**?

……

c) Give the function of part labelled **N**.

……

23. How do enzymes speed up the digestion of food?

……

24. By what process does food move through the alimentary canal?

……

25. What causes constipation?

……

26. Give any one way of preventing constipation.

……

25. Give any one effect of dysentery to the body.

……

26. How does dysentery spread from infected people to healthy people?

……

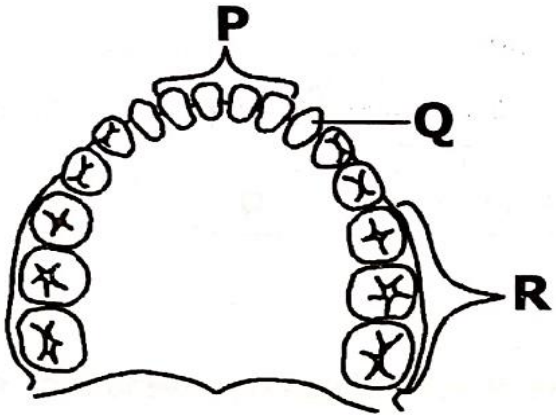
27. Write **one** way of controlling the spread of dysentery.

……

28. Mention any **one** disease of the digestive system.

……

29. The diagram below shows the arrangement of permanent teeth in the lower jaw of a human being. Study the diagram and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the type of teeth marked **Q**.

……

(b) State the function of the types of teeth labelled;

i) **P**: ……

ii) **Q**: ……

(c) Identify any **one** difference between the structure of the types of teeth labelled **Q** and **R**.

……

……

30. How is cholera spread?

……

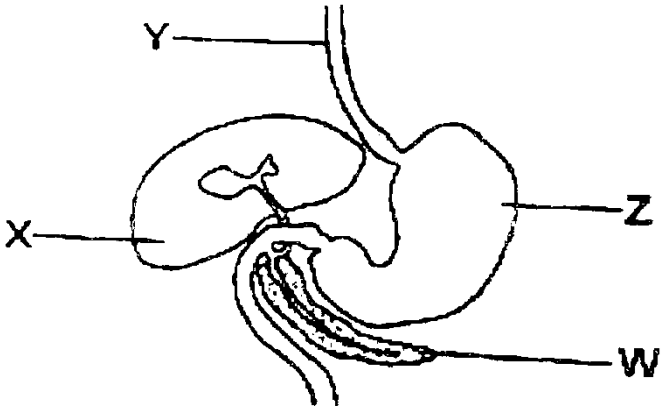
31. Give any one way of controlling the spread of typhoid.

……

32. Name **one** disorder of the digestive system.

……

33. The diagram below is part of the human digestive system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a. Name the parts marked **Y** and **W**.

i) **Y**. ……

ii) **W**. ……

b. State the function of the marked **Z**.

……

c. Give any one disease that affects part marked **X**.

……

34. Identify one symptom of indigestion.

……

35. Which digestive juice is produced in each of the following parts of the alimentary canal?

a) Stomach ……

b) Mouth ……

c) Pancreas ……

Bee keeping

1. What is apiculture?

……

……

2. State the main reason why farmers keep bees on their farms.

……

3. Name two types of bees in the environment.

i. ……

ii. ……

4. Why are honey bees called social insects?

……

5. Mention any two types of honey bees.

i) ……

ii) ……

6. State the role of the queen bee in the hive

……

7. Why can't a queen bee die after stinging it enemy?

……

……

8. Name the special food given to a queen bee.

……

9. Name the most fertile bee in the hive.

……

10. Which type of bees develops from unfertilized eggs?

……

11. State the role of a drone bee?

……

12. Which type of bees do not have a sting?

……

13. Mention any two roles of worker bees in the hive.

i) ……

ii) ……

14. Give any three substances collected from the environment by bees.

i) ……

ii) ……

iii) ……

15. Why does a worker bee die soon after stinging its enemy?

……

16. State the importance of bee wax to bees.

……

17. Name the type of honey bees that produce bee wax.

……

18. What is an apiary?

……

19. Which type of bees produce royal jelly?

……

20. State any one importance of propolis to bees.

……

21. Why can't worker bees lay eggs?

……

22. Mention any two methods of harvesting honey.

i) ……

ii) ……

23. Name any two products obtained from bees.

i) ……

ii) ……

24. Identify any one product of bee honey.

……

25. State any two importance of bee wax to people.

i) ……

ii) ……

26. What is nuptial flight?

……

……

27. Mention any one type of bee hives.

……

28. Give any one example of a modern bee hive.

……

29. State any two advantages of a modern bee hive over a traditional bee hive.

i) ……

ii) ……

30. Why is it easier to collect honey in a modern bee hive than in a traditional bee hive?

……

31. What is stocking the hive?

……

……

32. How do farmers stock the hive?

……

33. What is setting the hive?

……

……

34. State any two factors considered before setting up beehives.

i) ……

ii) ……

35. What is swarming?

……

……

36. State two main reasons why bees swarm.

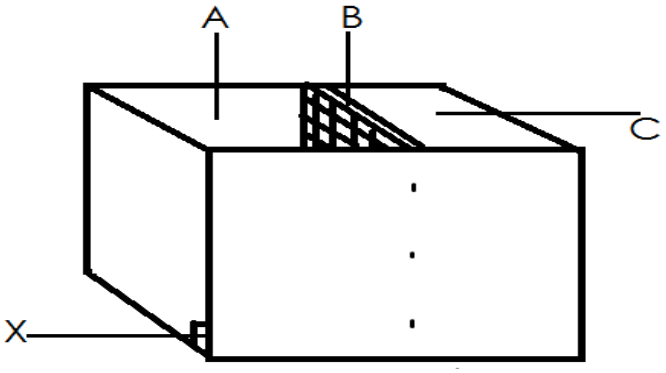
i) ……

ii) ……

37. What happens to bees in the hive when a new queen is produced?

……

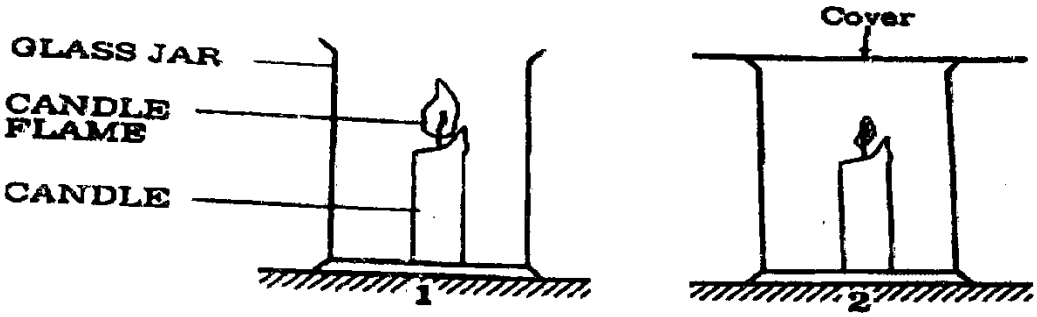
Use the diagram below to answer questions 38, 39



38. Name part marked A and C.
    i) A ……
    ii) B ……
39. State the function of part marked B.
    ……
40. What name is given to the larvae of bees?
    ……

Changes in the environment

1. What are biological changes?
   ……
2. State any one characteristic of biological changes.
   ……
3. State any two examples of biological changes in plants.
   i. ……
   ii. ……
4. Why is transpiration called a biological change?
   ……
5. How is transpiration similar to sweating?
   ……
   ……
6. Use the diagrams to answer the questions that follow.



a) What would happen to the flame in diagram 2 if the cover was removed after a short time?

……

b) Give a reason for your answer in question (a) above.

……

……

c) If the cover had been left on the jar in diagram 2 for a long time what would have happened to the flame?

……

d) Give a reason for your answer in question (c) above.

……

……

7. State any two differences between transpiration and sweating.

i) ……

……

ii) ……

……

8. How is transpiration important to plants?

……

9. State any one way of managing biological changes in humans.

……

10. What are chemical changes?

……

……

11. Give any two characteristics of chemical changes.

i) ……

ii) ……

12. Give any two examples of chemical changes.

i) ……

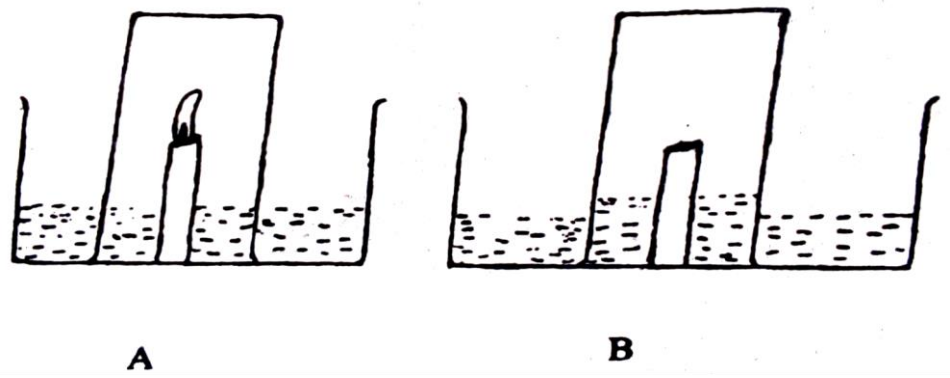
ii) ……

13. How is burning similar to germination?

……

……

14. The diagram below shows two stages in an experiment. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Why did the candle flame go off in B?

……

b) Why did the level of water rise thereafter?

……

c) Name the gas inside when the candle flame is off.

……

15. Give any one way in which rusting is different from burning?

……

……

16. Why is fermentation called a chemical change?

……

17. What new substance is formed after fermentation?

……

18. What are physical changes?

……

……

19. Give any two characteristics of physical changes.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. Apart from changes in states of matter, give any two other examples of physical changes.

i) ……

ii) ……

21. Mention two physical processes that help in rain formation.

i) ……

ii) ……

22. What type of change takes place when an egg is boiled?

……

23. What type of change takes place when sugar is dissolved in water?

……

24. What is environmental degradation?

……

……

25. State any two natural causes of environmental degradation.

i) ……

ii) ……

26. How does drought affect food production in a community?

……

27. Mention any two human activities that degrade the environment.

i) ……

ii) ……

28. State any one cause of loss of species diversity.

……

29. State any one importance of chemical changes in the environment.

……

……

30. What is evaporation?

……

……

31. State any two factors that affect the rate of evaporation.

i) ……

ii) ……

32. State any one way evaporation is important to people.

……

33. What is condensation?

……

……

34. State any one importance of condensation.

……

35. Give any one way rusting is different from germination.

……

36. What type of change takes place when an iron tool rusts?

……

37. Give two conditions necessary for rusting to take place on an iron tool.

i) ……

ii)……

38. Which new product is formed during rusting?

……

39. State any one effect of rusting in metals.

……

40. Which chemical change in plants helps them to make starch?

……

41. How do polythene bags lead to soil exhaustion?

……

42. Apart from being chemical changes, how else is germination similar to rusting?

……

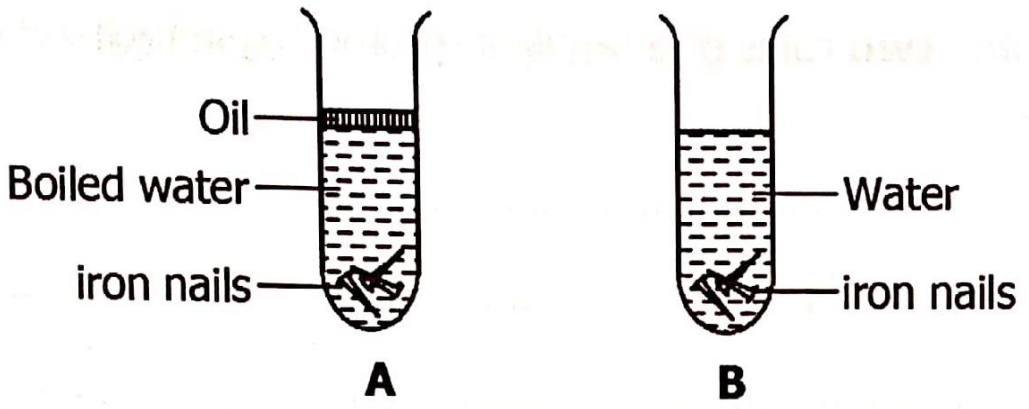
43. Name any one example of a people-made change in the environment.

……

44. State any one consequence of people-made changes to the environment.

……

45. The diagram below shows an experiment about rusting. Use the diagram to answer the questions that follow.



(a) In which of the containers will the iron rust after some days.

……

(b) Why would the iron nails in the container you have identified rust?

……

(c) Give **one** reason why oil was poured in container **A**.

……

(d) What would happen to the nails if they were painted before being put in the containers?

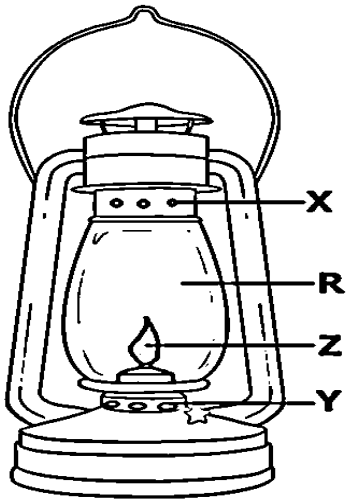
……

……

46. Apart from killing people, state any one way landslides affect people in hilly areas.

……

47. The diagram below shows a kerosene lamp. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the part marked with letter Z.

……

b) Why is the part marked R made of glass?

……

c) Give the importance of parts marked X and Y when the lamp is in use.

i) X. ……

ii) Y. ……

Food and nutrition I

1. What is nutrition?

   ……

   ……

2. What is food poisoning?

   ……

   ……

3. How does washing hands before eating help to prevent food contamination?

   ……

4. State any two signs of food poisoning in humans.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

5. Why are pregnant women considered to be vulnerable?

……

6. Why should a family keep enough food?

……

7. State any one importance of water in the body.

……

8. What is malnutrition?

……

9. Mention any one source of food in the community.

……

10. Mention any one good eating habit.

……

11. State any one importance of chewing food before swallowing.

……

12. Give any two causes of malnutrition in adults.

i) ……

ii) ……

13. State any two dangers of malnutrition in babies.

i) ……

ii) ……

14. State any two importance of mineral salts in the body.

i) ……

ii) ……

15. Which class of food provides the body with heat energy?

……

16. State any one importance of iodine in the body.

……

17. State any two signs of a baby suffering from marasmus.

i) ……

ii) ……

18. What causes anaemia?

……

19. Mention any two sources of vitamin A.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. Mention any two signs of scurvy in children.

i) ……

ii) ……

21. What is food hygiene?

……

……

22. State any one importance of feeding on a balanced diet.

……

23. Mention any two signs of malnutrition in children.

i) ……

ii) ……

24. Why do people preserve food?

……

25. What is food preservation?

……

……

26. How does refrigeration help in preserving food?

……

27. Mention two methods of preserving heat that involves heat energy.

i) ……

ii) ……

Food and nutrition II

1. What is breast feeding?

……

……

2. State any two advantages of breast feeding to a baby.

i. ……

ii. ……

3. Who are vulnerable groups of people?

……

……

4. How are convalescents different from invalids?

……

……

5. State any one disadvantage of bottle feeding.

……

6. What is weaning of babies?

……

……

7. Why is it important to wean babies at 6 months?

……

8. State the importance of feeding a pregnant woman on food rich in proteins.

……

9. Apart from pregnant women, mention any other two vulnerable groups of people.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
10. State any two uses of food in the body.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
11. Give any one reason why people eat food.

……

12. State any one disadvantage of breastfeeding.

……

13. How important is breastfeeding to a woman?

……

14. State any two conditions under which bottle feeding may be recommended.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
15. Give any one way of caring for vulnerable people.

……

16. State any one advantage of breastfeeding over bottle feeding to a family.

……

17. Mention any two classes of food that make up a balanced diet.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
18. What is a balanced diet?

……

……

19. State any two importance of proteins to the body.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. Which deficiency disease does one get due to lack of proteins in the body?

……

21. State any two importance of vitamins in the body.

i) ……

ii) ……

22. Which class of food provides the body with more energy than carbohydrates?

……

23. State any one importance of carbohydrates in the body.

……

24. State any two signs of a baby suffering from kwashiorkor.

i) ……

ii) ……

25. What are deficiency diseases?

……

……

26. Mention any two vitamin deficiency diseases.

i) ……

ii) ……

27. What is a food taboo?

……

……

28. State any one advantage of food taboos in a community.

……

29. State any one way in which food taboos are a disadvantage to people in a community.

……

30. Name the disease which results from the deficiency of vitamin C in human body.

……

31. State any **two** signs of vitamin C deficiency disease in humans.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

32. Give any **one** example of food which gives us vitamin C.

……

33. What deficiency disease does **one** get due to lack of roughages in the diet?

……

34. Give any **one** example of a mineral deficiency disease.

……

35. Write down any one source of roughages.

……

36. What is food contamination?

……

……

37. Give any two ways food gets contaminated.

i) ……

ii) ……

38. Apart from covering food, state any other way of preventing food from contamination.

……

39. What causes goitre?

……

40. Which deficiency disease causes bleeding of gums?

……

41. What causes marasmus?

……

42. The table below shows source of food, the food nutrient in it and the related deficiency disease. Complete it correctly.

Source of food	Food Nutrient	Deficiency Disease
Fruits	Vitamin C	……
Beans	……..	Kwashiorkor
……..	Vitamin A	Night blindness
Iodized salt	Iodine	……

43. Use the list of food stuffs given below and answer the following questions:

Beans, rice, cabbage, milk, oranges

a) Give two food stuffs that are a source of proteins.
   i) ……
   ii) ……

b) How are cabbages useful in one's diet?
   ……

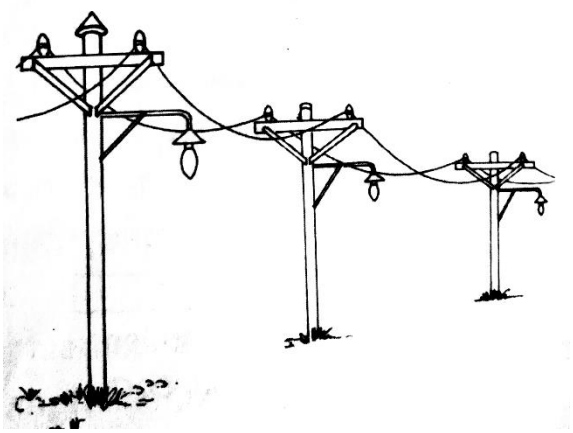
c) Why would you regard the list of the foods given above a balanced diet?
   ……

Heat energy

1. What is heat energy?
   ……
   ……
2. Give any two sources of heat in the environment.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
3. State any two uses of heat in the environment.
   i) ……
   ii) ……

4. Give any two methods of heat transfer.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
5. State any one difference between a solute and a solvent.
   ……
   ……
6. Write what you understand by each of the following.
   a) Mixture
      ……
   b) Solution
      ……
   c) Radiation
      ……
7. How is conduction different from convection?
   ……
   ……

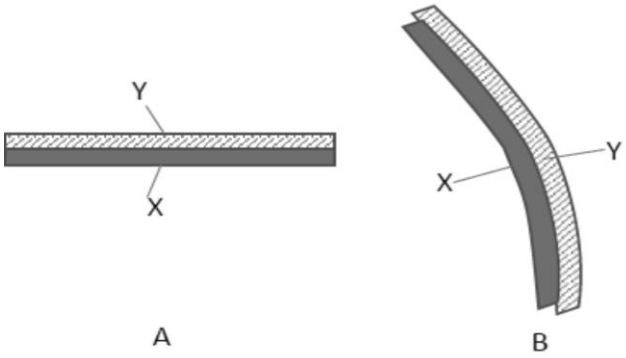
The diagram below shows electric wires under a certain weather condition. Study it and answer questions 8 and 9.



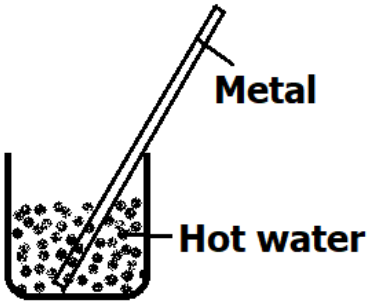
8. In which kind of weather condition do the electric wires appear as shown above?
   ……
9. Why do the electric wires appear as shown above?
   ……
   ……
10. Apart from raising the temperature of substance, give two effects of heat on matter.
    i) ……
    ii) ……

11. State any two ways in which heat transfer by conduction is important to people.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
12. Name the change of state which takes place when:
    i) Vapour changes to liquid. ……
    ii) A solid change directly to gas. ……
13. Name any one scale in which temperature is measured.
    ……
14. Give a reason why heat travels fastest in gases.
    ……

    The diagram below shows a metallic rod made of two different metal **X** and **Y** bound together as shown in **A**. when heated, the rod bends as shown in **B**. use the diagram to answer questions **15** and **16**.



15. Which of the metal expands faster, **X** or **Y**?
    ……
16. Give a reason for your answer in 15.
    ……
    ……
17. The diagram below shows a piece of metal dipped in a jug containing hot water. Use it to answer the question that follows.



    How does part A become hot yet it is not in the hot water?

……

18. State any one property of matter.

……

19. State any **two** effects of heat gain on matter.

    i) ……

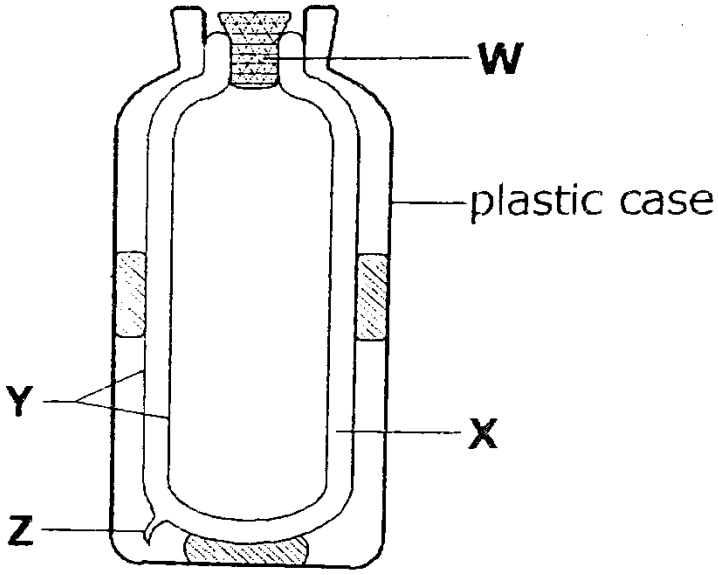
    ii) ……

20. Give any **two** ways in which a blacksmith uses heat

    i) ……

    ii) ……

21. The diagram below is of a thermos flask. Study and use to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts labeled **Y** and **Z**.

    i) **Y**……

    ii) **Z**……

b) Give any one material that can be used for making part **W**.

……

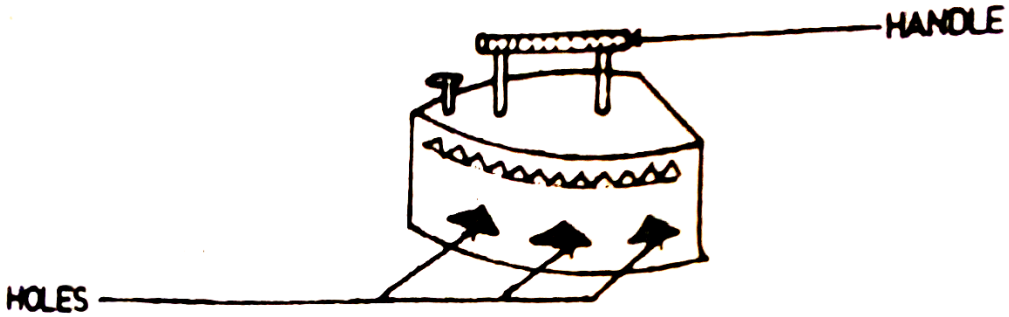
c) Why is part **X** able to prevent heat loss by conduction and convention?

……

22. Which method of heat transfer helps farmers to dry their harvested crops?

……

23. The diagram below shows a charcoal flat iron. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Why is the handle of the iron box made of wood?

……

b) State two uses of the holes labeled on the iron box.

i) ……

ii)……

c) How does heat from the iron box reach the user's body?

……

24. How do silvery walls of a vacuum flask reduce heat loss?

……

25. Which form of energy changes ice to water?

……

26. How does heat travel through;

i) Water? ……

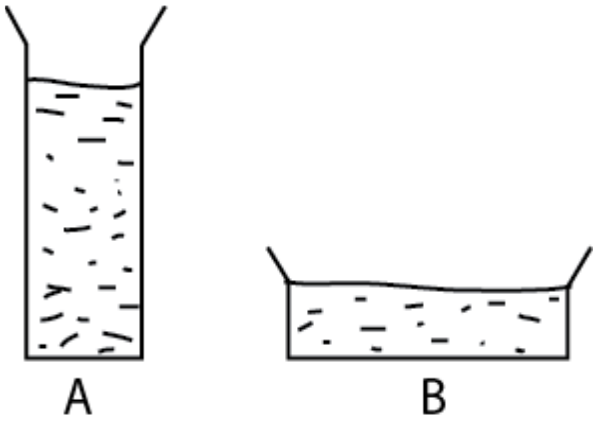
ii) Vacuum? ……

27. Explain how the sun heats the air around us.

……

……

28. Equal volumes of hot water are poured into two glass container **A** and **B** as shown below.



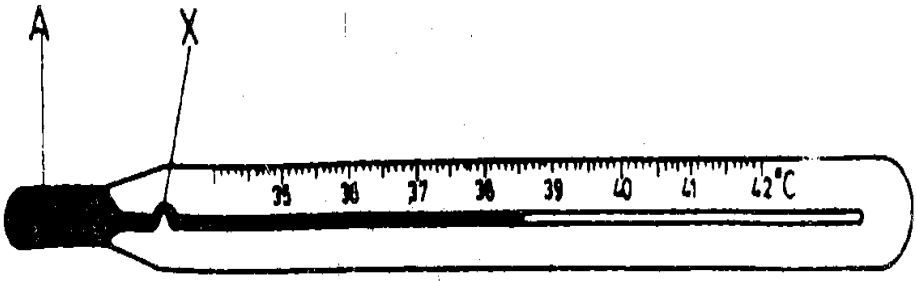
Why would the water in container **B** cool faster than in container **A**?

……

29. By what process does smoke move out of the chimney of a kitchen?

……

30. The diagram below shows an instrument. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the liquid marked **A**.

……

b) What is the importance of part marked **X**.

……

c) Give any **one** reason why the liquid marked **A** is used in that instrument.

……

d) What is the use of the above instrument to a health worker?

……

31. What types of energy does a ball have before it is kicked?

……

32. What energy change takes place immediately a ball is kicked?

……

33. Give **two** forms of energy produced by the ball as the goal keeper catches it.

i) ……

ii) ……

34. In an experiment, salt is mixed with water and stirred until it dissolves to make a solution.

a) What do the following act as in the experiment?

i) Salt ……

ii) Water ……

b) Name any other substance that could be used instead of salt.

……

c) How can salt be recovered from the solution?

……

35. What state of matter is smoke?

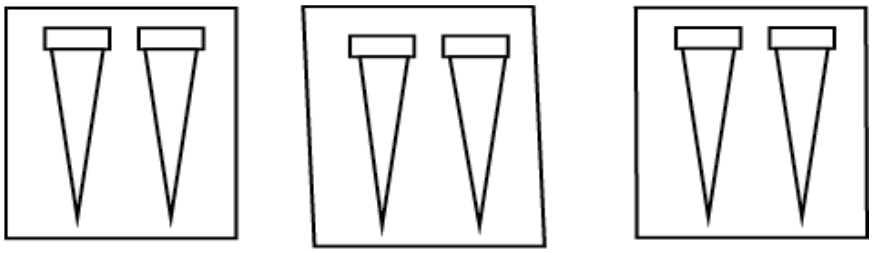
……

36. How is convection different from radiation

……

……

37. The diagram below shows two nails under three different conditions



In **A** – the nails were wrapped in clean wet cloth.

In **B** – the nails were wrapped in clean dry cloth.

In **C**- the nails were smeared with oil and then wrapped in a clean wet cloth.

(a) In which case did the nail rust?

……

(b) What is the importance of smearing with oil?

……

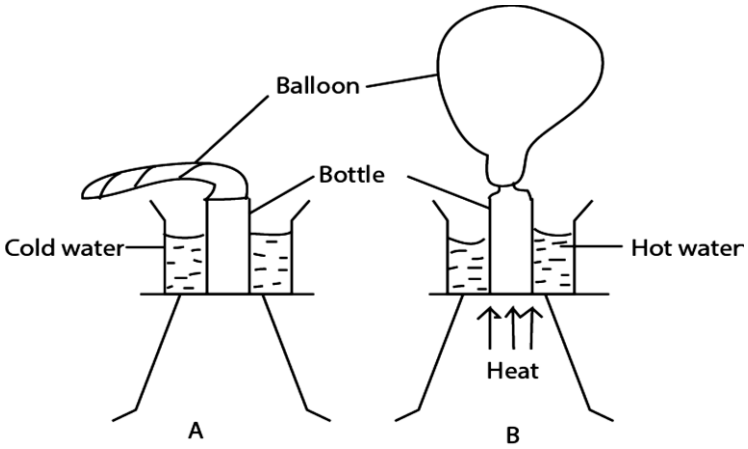
(c) Name two conditions necessary for rusting.

i) ……

ii) ……

The diagram below shows a setup of an experiment and its results.

Use it to answer questions **38** and **39**.



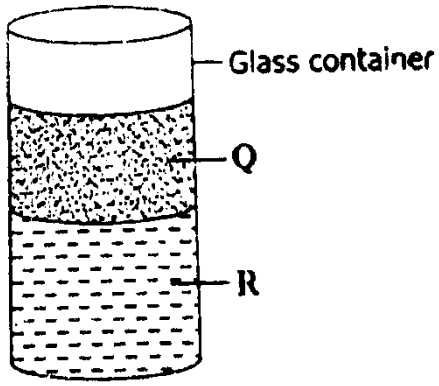
38. Why does a balloon swell out as shown in **B**?

……

39. Suggest what you think the experiment is intended to show?

……

40. The diagram below shows a glass container into which water and cooking oil were poured. The two liquids settled as shown. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Which of the two liquids is represented by;

i) **Q** ……

ii) **R** ……

b) State any **one** method that can be used to separate the two liquids.

……

c) Why has liquid **Q** settled on top of liquid **R**?

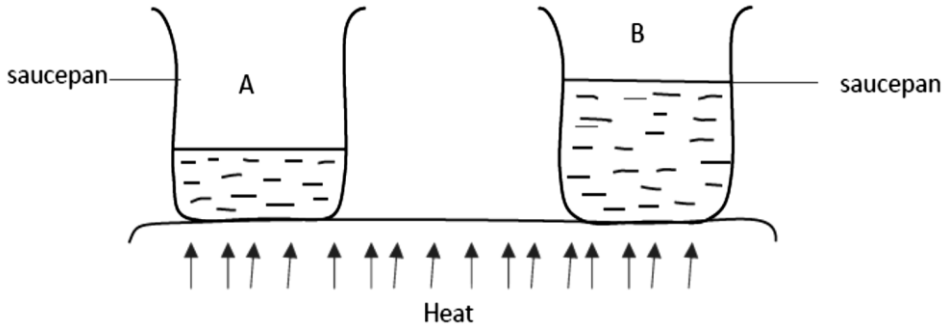
……

41. Give the difference between evaporation and condensation.

……

……

42. Two containers **A** and **B** containing some water as in the diagram below, were heated.



a) In which container did water boil first?

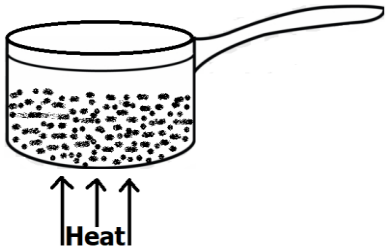
……

b) Explain your answer in (a) above.

……

……

43. The diagram below shows a saucepan with some water on fire. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) How will heat from the fire travel to reach the water at the bottom of the saucepan?

……

b) Which method will enable the heat to reach all the water in the saucepan?

……

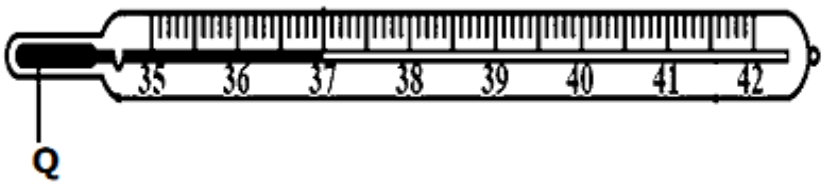
c) Use arrows to show the movement of water in the saucepan after

it has been heated for some time.

d) What will happen to the water in the saucepan to show that it is boiling?

……

44. The diagram below shows a type of thermometer. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Why is part **Q** made of a metal?

……

b) What is the importance of shaking the thermometer after use?

……

Bacteria and Fungi

1. Give any two characteristics of bacteria.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
2. Name any two places where bacteria can be found.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
3. State any one condition needed for bacteria to reproduce apart from warmth.
   ……
4. Name any one type of harmful bacteria.
   ……
5. How do bacteria reproduce?
   ……
6. Give any two importance of bacteria in the environment.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
7. Name the instrument used for seeing bacteria.
   ……
8. State any two dangers of harmful bacteria to people.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
9. Name any two diseases caused by bacteria in humans.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
10. State any two ways of preventing bacterial diseases in humans.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
11. Give any two examples of bacterial diseases in plants.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
12. What are antibiotics?
    ……
    ……
13. Give any one example of a disinfectant.
    ……

14. How do bacteria help in soil formation?

……

15. Name the bacteria found in the root nodules of leguminous plants.

……

16. How does refrigeration help to preserve food?

……

……

17. How does covered food rot?

……

18. What are fungi?

……

……

19. Give two characteristics of fungi.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. State any one difference between bacteria and fungi.

……

……

21. How do bacteria reproduce?

……

22. How are mushrooms different from plants in terms of their reproduction?

……

……

23. Give any two examples of fungi in the environment.

i) ……

ii) ……

24. How does yeast reproduce?

……

25. State the importance of gills on a mushroom.

……

26. How are gills of a fish different from the gills of a mushroom?

……

……

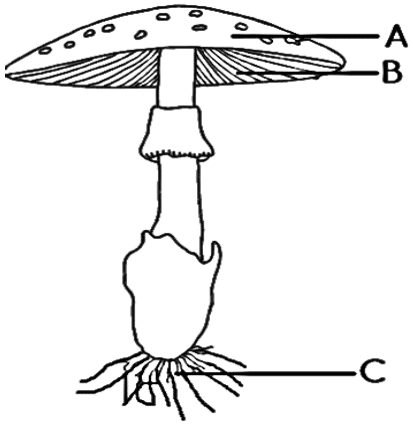
27. Name any one poisonous fungus in the environment.

……

……

28. State any two importance of fungi in the environment.
    i) ……..
    ii) ……..
29. Name the fungus used in fermentation of alcohol.
    ……..
30. Identify the fungus that normally grows on bread and leftover food.
    ……
31. What are fungal diseases?
    ……..……
    ……
32. Give two examples of fungal diseases in humans.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
33. Name any two examples of fungal diseases in plants.
    i) ……..
    ii) ……..
34. Give any two ways of preventing fungal diseases in humans.
    i) ……..
    ii) ……..
35. How do fungi feed?
    ……..……..
36. How is the feeding of fungi different from that of plants?
    ……..……..
    ……..
37. What are fungicides?
    ……..…
    ……..…..
38. Give any one example of a harmful bacteria.
    ……..
39. State any two dangers of harmful fungi to people.
    i) ……..
    ii) ……..
40. How does a mushroom obtain its food from decaying matter?
    ……..
    ……
41. Name the fungi used to make penicillin drugs.
    ……..

42. The diagram below shows a mushroom. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked **A** and **B**.

i) **A** ……

ii) **B** ……

b) State the function of part marked **C** on a mushroom.

……

c) In which class of food are mushrooms?

……

Poultry keeping

1. What is poultry?

   ……

2. Give any one type of poultry.

   ……

3. State the difference between poultry and poultry keeping.

   ……

   ……

4. Give any one reason why farmers rear poultry.

   ……

5. Give any two characteristics of exotic breeds of poultry.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

6. Name two types of chicken.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

7. Give any two examples of exotic breeds of poultry kept for laying eggs.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

8. Give any two exotic breeds of poultry kept for chicken (meat) production.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

9. Give any one type of feathers in birds.

   ……

10. State any two importance of feathers to birds.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

11. Give any one advantage of local breeds of poultry over exotic breeds.

    ……

12. Which type of feeds is given to chicks under four weeks?

    ……

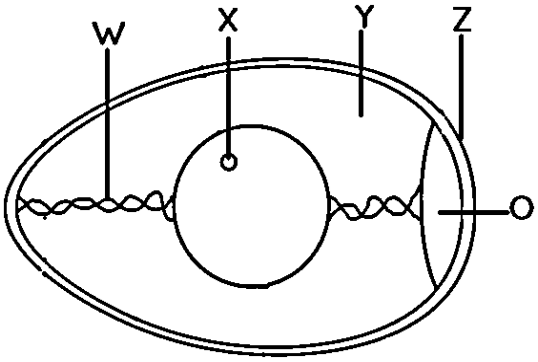
13. Why do farmers carry out de-beaking in poultry farms?

    ……

14. What is the importance of including calcium in chicken feed?

    ……

15. The diagram below shows an egg use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts marked **X** and **Y**.
   i) **X** ……
   ii) **Y**……
b) State the function of parts marked **W** and **Z**.
   i) **W** ……
   ii) **Z** ……

16. Give any **two** systems of keeping poultry.
   i) ……
   ii) ……

17. Why is it difficult to control diseases under the free-range system of keeping poultry?
   ……
   ……

18. State any one advantage of deep litter system of keeping poultry.
   ……

19. Apart from getting money, give any **two** other ways a farmer benefits from keeping poultry.
   i) ……
   ii) ……

20. What is incubation?
   ……
   ……

21. Give any **two** conditions necessary for an egg to hatch.
   i) ……
   ii) ……

22. Give any **one** reason why an egg may fail to hatch.
   ……

……

23. What is brooding?

……

……

24. Give any **one** type of brooders.

……

25. State any **one** disadvantage of a deep litter system of keeping poultry.

……

26. Give any **one** advantage of artificial incubation over natural incubation.

……

27. How are the following important in an incubator?

i) Thermometer

……

ii) Thermostat

……

28. What is litter as applied in poultry keeping?

……

……

29. State one importance of litter in a poultry house.

……

30. Name any one material that can be used as litter in a poultry house.

……

31. Write down two poultry diseases caused by bacteria.

i) ……

ii) ……

32. Write down two poultry diseases caused by virus.

i) ……

ii) ……

33. Give two ways of preventing diseases in poultry.

i) ……

ii) ……

34. What are parasites?

……

……

35. Give any one example of each of the following

i) Internal parasite in poultry.

……

……

ii) External parasite in poultry.

……

36. Give two ways of preventing parasites in poultry.

i) ……

ii) ……

37. Which system of rearing poultry would you recommend to a farmer who wants to keep layers?

……

38. Give two differences between a cock and a hen.

i) ……

ii) ……

39. State the importance of heat in a brooder.

……

40. What are poultry vices?..

……

41. Give two causes of poultry vices.

i) ……

ii) ……

42. Apart from egg eating, give any other **two** examples of poultry vices.

i) ……

ii) ……

43. Give any **one** cause of egg eating in poultry.

……

44. State any **two** ways of preventing egg eating vice in poultry.

i) ……

ii) ……

45. A poultry farmer has his chicken passing out blood stained droppings and have drooping wings.

a) What disease is likely to have attacked the farmer' birds?

……

b) Suggest two ways in which the neighbours to the farmers can prevent their birds from contracting the above disease.

i) ……

ii) ……

c) Why should the farmer separate the birds with the above given conditions from the rest?

……

46. State the importance of hanging the following in a poultry house.
    i) Perches

    ……

    ii) Green vegetables.

    ……

47. Give two disadvantages of keeping local breeds of poultry.
    i) ……
    ii) ……

48. How do feathers help to keep birds warm?

    ……

49. State any one advantage of a battery cage system of keeping poultry.

    ……

50. Which type of brooding involves a mother hen moving with her chicks in search for food?

    ……

51. Give any three reasons why records should be kept on a poultry farm.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
    iii) ……

52. Apart from Light Sussex, name any other exotic breed of chicken kept for meat.

    ……

53. Name two systems of keeping poultry that enables a farmer to keep large numbers of birds.
    i) ……
    ii) ……

Primary health care

1. What is Primary Health Care?
   ……
   ……
2. Mention any **two** elements of Primary Health Care.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
3. State any **two** elements of Primary Health Care.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
4. Write PHC in full.
   ……
5. Give **two** ways an individual can participate in Primary Health Care.
   i) ……
   ii)……
6. Write CDD in full.
   ……
7. Give **two** ways a pregnant woman benefits from maternal and child health care.
   i) ……
   ii)……
8. State any **two** ways the community can promote primary health care.
   i) ……
   ii)……
9. Give any **two** ways of caring for people with special needs.
   i) ……
   ii)……
10. State any **one** importance of promoting PHC in a community.
    ……
11. Why is it advisable to brush our teeth after every meal?
    ……
12. Give any **two** ways a family can promote immunization.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
13. State any **one** way water sources can be protected from contamination.
    ……
14. Name any **one** health life style.

……..

15. Give a reason why a person should have enough rest.

……..

16. Give any **two** people with special needs in a community.

i) ……

ii)……..

17. Why is it necessary to brush teeth after every meal?

……..

18. Give any one activity that a teacher can do during a health parade in a school to promote health.

……..

19. As a pupil in a school, you are a member of the school health committee. What do you expect to do to make health improve in the school?

……..…

……..

20. Give a reason why parents should take their children for immunization.

……..

21. Explain what ante-natal care is.

……..…

……..

22. Give any one reason why an individual should promote personal hygiene.

……..

23. In which way is a pool of water near a home likely to be a source of malaria to the people in that home?

……..

……..

24. Give any one way a P.7 pupil can help in the control of polio in a community.

……..

25. Give any one reason why people should cut their finger nails short.

……..

26. State any two activities one should carry out in order to ensure proper sanitation at home.

i) ……

ii)……

27. State any one practice in a community that can help to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
    ……..
28. Give any one proper way of disposing off rubbish in a home.
    ……..
29. How does immunisation promote health in a child?
    ……..
30. Why should communities fence open spring wells?
    ……..
31. Give one activity the community can do to reduce road accidents.
    ……..
32. State one Primary Health Care activity children can do to help their mothers when cooking.
    ……..
33. Write down two health care activities that can be provided to the elderly in our homes.
    i) ……
    ii)……
34. You are a health prefect in your school. Give one activity you would do during a health parade.
    ……..
35. Give one way in which health education is important in controlling overpopulation.
    ……..
    ……..
36. Give any two reasons why it is important to wash hands before eating food.
    i) ……
    ii)……..
37. Apart from washing hands, mention any two other activities one can do to maintain personal hygiene.
    i) ……
    ii)……
38. Give one way in which Primary Health Care (PHC) is important to the community.
    ……
    ……
39. State the element of Primary Health Care which is promoted by each of the following activities.

i) Sweeping the kitchen

……

ii) Putting drops of polio vaccine into the mouth of a child.

……

iii) Eating a balanced diet.

……

40. Apart from pregnant mothers, young and disabled people, give any one other group of people who need special care in a family.

……

41. Apart from ante-natal, give two other ways of caring for pregnant women.

i) ……

ii)……

42. Why are pregnant women advised not to smoke?

……

43. State any one habit which helps to promote oral health.

……

44. State one disadvantage of keeping finger nails long.

……

45. State two ways community members can promote sanitation in their area.

i) ……

ii)……

46. Give two ways in which Primary Health Care (PHC) is an important programme in the community.

i) ……

ii)……

47. State any two roles of a school health committee.

i) ……

ii)……

48. Give any two conditions in which women are vulnerable.

……

……

49. State two ways in which family members can care for vulnerable women.

i) ……

ii)……

50. Which element of Primary Health Care helps to prevent tooth decay?

……

51. In which way is each of the following elements of Primary Health Care (PHC) important to the community?
    i) Water and sanitation
    ……
    ……
    ii) Maternal and Child health
    ……
52. Give any two health care services which are provided through maternal and child health.
    i) ……
    ii)……
53. State any one use of a razor blade in promoting personal hygiene.
    ……
54. Give two reasons why physical exercises are important to our bodies.
    i) ……
    ii)……
55. Give any one danger of poor disposal of human wastes.
    ……
56. State two ways water in the community gets contaminated.
    i) ……
    ii)……
57. Why should every home have a latrine?
    ……
58. Give any one duty of the family in promoting Primary Health Care.
    ……

Soil

1. What is soil?

   ……

   ……

2. Apart from weathering, give the other process by which soil is formed.

   ……

3. Write down any **two** causes of weathering of rocks.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

4. How do living organisms in soil help to improve soil fertility?

   ……

5. State any **two** importance of soil to people.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

6. Give any **one** type of soil.

   ……

7. Name the type of soil with;

   i. Highest drainage: ……

   ii. Highest capillarity: ……

8. Name any **two** components of soil.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

9. Which agent of soil erosion causes gullies?

   ……

10. How does soil erosion lead to soil infertility?

    ……

11. Why is clay soil able to retain water much longer than the other types of soil?

    ……

12. Which component of soil is used by plants to make their food?

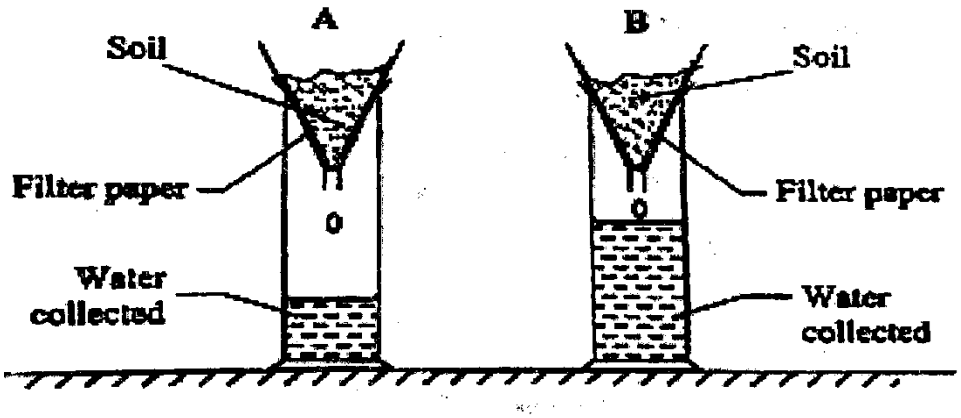
    ……

13. Name the best soil for making pots.

    ……

14. Name **one** example artificial fertilizers used in a garden.
    ……
15. Which type of soil has rough and large particles?
    ……
16. Name any **two** living organisms that aerate the soil.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
17. Write down any two causes of soil erosion.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
18. State any **two** agents of soil erosion.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
19. Give **two** ways in which soil erosion can be controlled in hilly areas.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
20. Why does water drain faster in sand soil than clay soil?
    ……
21. State any **one** importance of soil aeration to a farmer.
    ……
22. How are mineral salts important in the soil?
    ……
23. Soil exhaustion is the loss of soil fertility; give any one human activity that can lead to the loss of soil fertility.
    ……
24. Identify any **two** ways of improving on soil fertility.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
25. State any **one** way in which people use sand soil.
    ……
26. How does leaching reduce soil fertility?
    ……
27. Draw an experiment to show that soil contains water.

28. Name any <u>two</u> living components of soil.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
29. What is soil fertility?
    ……
    ……
30. Give any **two** ways soil can lose its fertility.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
31. Give any **one** danger that result from the loss of soil fertility to the environment.
    ……
32. Equal amounts of water were poured onto soil A and B shown in the diagram.

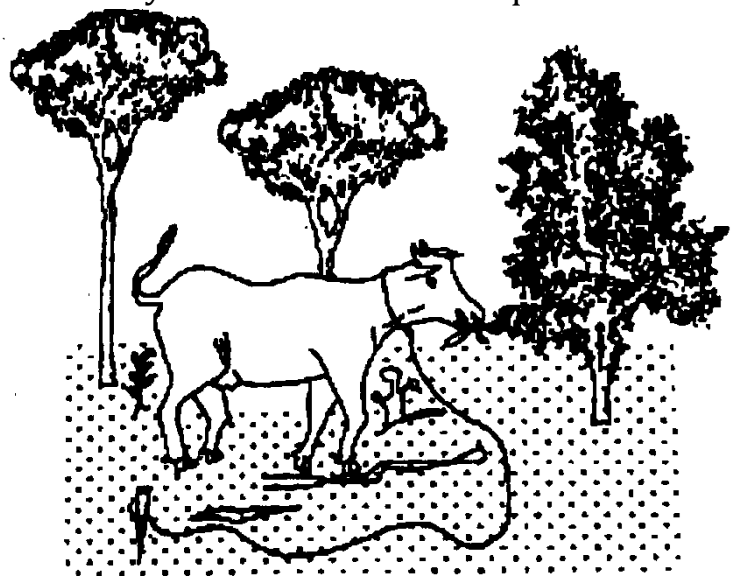


a) From which soil did more water drop?
   ……
b) State why more water dropped from the soil you have named in (a) above.
   ……
c) Name the type of soil in B.
   ……
d) Give one use of the type of soil in A.
   ……

Keeping goats, sheep and pigs

1. Name any **two** products got from sheep.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
2. What does shearing refer to in sheep rearing?
   ……
3. How can a farmer control pneumonia in sheep?
   ……

   The diagram below shows one of the methods of grazing goats in Uganda. Study and use it to answer questions that follow.



   a) Name the method of grazing goats shown in the diagram.
      ……
   b) Give **two** advantages of using the method shown in the diagram.
      i) ……
      ii) ……
   c) Write down **one** disadvantage of using this method.
      ……
4. Write **one** method of rearing cattle used in towns.
   ……
5. What germ causes lamb dysentery in sheep?
   ……

6. Give any **two** signs of lamb dysentery.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
7. State any **one** way a farmer can control lamb dysentery.
   ……
   ……
8. Give **one** example of an exotic breed of goats kept in Uganda.
   ……
9. Name **one** example of fibre got from goats.
   ……
10. State any **two** reasons why some farmers would prefer rearing goats to cattle.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
11. Apart from tethering, give any **two** other methods of grazing goats.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
12. What type of manure is got form a goat's farm?
    ……
13. What is gestation period?
    ……
    ……
14. What is the gestation period of a nanny?
    ……
15. Why should the floor of a goat's house be made slanting?
    ……
16. Why should milk goats be given plenty of water to drink?
    ……
17. Write down two exotic breeds of goats kept for milk production.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
18. Name any one breed of goats kept for meat production?
    ……
19. Why do farmers keep Angora goats?
    ……
20. Mention two methods of grazing sheep.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
21. What is Zero grazing?

……
……
22. Suggest two advantages of zero grazing to a farmer?
    i) ……
    ii) ……
23. What is kidding?
    ……
24. Mention two products from goats?
    i) ……
    ii) ……
25. Give the meaning of the term castration?
    ……
    ……
26. Give two dangers of castration to animals?
    i) ……
    ii) ……
27. Why is shearing of sheep done during the dry season?
    ……
28. Name the farm tool used in shearing sheep.
    ……
29. Which product from sheep is used in textile industry?
    ……
30. Apart from the above, name any other animal product used in the textile industry.
    ……
31. Give two advantages of docking sheep?
    i) ……
    ii) ……
32. Why is dehorning a good practice on an animal farm?
    ……
33. Mention two bacterial diseases common in sheep and goats?
    i) ……
    ii) ……
34. What germ causes Nagana disease in farm animals?
    ……
35. State any two external parasites in sheep.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
36. Give two effects of parasites in farm animals

i) ……
ii) ……

37. Give the meaning of the following terms
    (i) Piggery
    ……
    (ii) Farrow
    ……
38. How is a sow different from a boar?
    ……
    ……
39. Give two characteristics of local breeds of pigs.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
40. Name any two systems of rearing pigs.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
41. State any one problem faced by farmers who rear pigs in Uganda.
    ……
42. What causes swine flu in pigs
    ……
43. Give any two signs of a pig with swine flu.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
44. State any one way a farmer can control the spread of swine flu in pigs.
    ……
45. State any one danger of grazing goats in muddy areas.
    ……

Growing crops

1. What food value is obtained from eating carrots?
   ……
2. Name any **two** methods used in growing crops.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
3. State any **one** advantage of row planting over broadcasting.
   ……
4. Why is gap filling an important practice in crop growing?
   ……
5. Name any **two** crop growing practices.
   i) ……
   ii) ……
6. Define the following terms.
   i. Harrowing
      ……
      ……
   ii. Thinning
      ……
      ……
   iii. Pruning
      ……
      ……
7. Give any <u>one</u> major reason for mulching crops in a garden.
   ……
8. How does mulching improve on soil fertility?
   ……
9. What is weeding?
   ……
10. Give any **one** example a weed in the garden.
    ……
11. State **two** ways in which weeds can lower the yield of crops.

i) ……

ii) ……

12. State any **one** way in which the growth of weeds can be controlled in a garden.

……

13. Apart from controlling weeds, give any **one** other way farmers can care for their crops.

……

14. Give any **one** reason why farmers sort seeds before planting them.

……

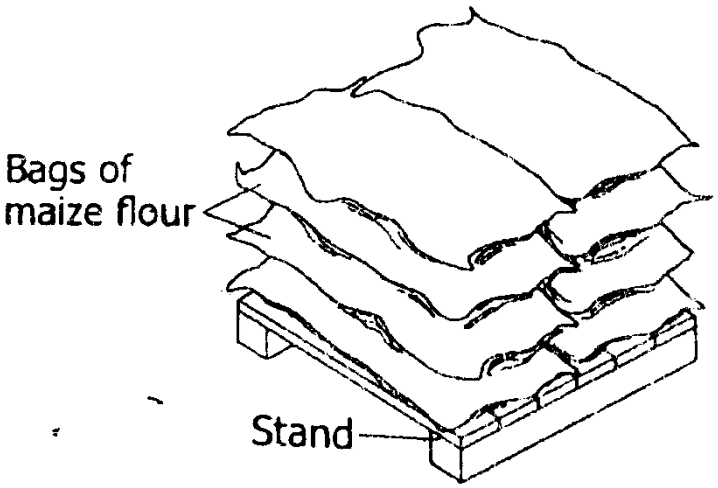
15. Name any **one** root tuber which is propagated by use of seeds.

……

16. How does weeding help to control crop pests like caterpillars?

……

17. The diagram below shows bags of maize in a store. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



Why are the bags of maize flour put on such a raised stand?

……

……

18. How does mulching of gardens help to control the growth of weeds in a garden?

……

……

19. Write down **one** activity done to seedling during hardening off.

……

20. Give any suitable way a farmer can control weeds in a rice garden.

……

21. Name any **one** type of crops that are included in a crop rotation cycle.

……

22. Give a reason why the crops you have mentioned above are included in crop rotation.

……

……

23. Give any **two** reasons why farmers first plant some seeds in a nursery bed.

i) ……

ii) ……

24. State any **two** advantages of planting crops in rows.

i) ……

ii) ……

25. State any **two** advantages of crop rotation to crop farmers.

i) ……

ii) ……

26. What is a nursery bed?

……

……

27. Name any one root tuber crop which is propagated by means of seeds.

……

28. State any **one** importance of growing crops in a nursery bed first.

……

29. Give any **one** way of caring for crops in a nursery bed.

……

30. Identify the garden tool used in transplanting seedlings.

……

31. What are crop pests?

……

……

32. Give any <u>two</u> examples of insect pests in our gardens.

……

33. What are root crops?

……

……

34. Give any **two** examples of root crops.

i) ……

ii) ……

35. Identify any **two** diseases that affect root tubers in the garden.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
36. What are root crop pests?
    ……
    ……
37. Give any **two** examples of root crop pests.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
38. How can root crop pests be controlled in the garden without using chemicals?
    ……
39. Identify any **one** biological way of controlling pests.
    ……
40. What is harvesting?
    ……
    ……
41. State any **two** ways root tubers can be harvested.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
42. What are stem tubers?
    ……
    ……
43. State any **one** characteristic of stem tubers.
    ……
44. Give any **two** examples of stem tubers.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
45. Where does an irish potato store its food?
    ……
46. Which food value is obtained from eating Irish potatoes?
    ……
47. Name any **two** pests that attack stem tubers in a garden.
    i) ……
    ii) ……
48. Identify any <u>one</u> way of controlling pests named above in the garden.
    ……

More on growing crops

1. Give one economic value of crops to farmers.

   ……...

2. What are perennial crop?

   ……

3. Besides digging, give any other value of the garden tool shown in the diagram.

4. Name the garden tool used for turning manure.

   ……..

5. How is sun-drying helpful in the preservation of food crops?

   ……..

6. Why are beans and peas grouped under leguminous crops?

   ……..

7. Mention any one reason for thinning crops like cotton.

   ……

   ……

8. Give an example of a fruit vegetable.

   ……..

9. What type of root system do cereals possess?

   ……...

10. Briefly explain the term seedling.

……

……

11. In the table, part **A** shows some activities carried out by farmers and part **B** shows the effects of the activities.

A ACTIVITIES	B EFFECTS
Irrigation	b. Preserves soil moisture
Afforestation	c. Leads to death of crop pests
Mulching	d. Promotes convectional rainfall
Crop rotation	e. Allows growth of crops in all seasons

Write the correct effect to the activity in the space provided below.

i) Irrigation ……..

ii) Afforestation ……..

iii) Mulching ……..

iv) Crop rotation …….

12. Why do some plants with weak stems climb others?

……..

13. What is seed viability?

……..

14. State any one condition under which a seed may fail to germinate.

……..

15. What is broadcasting method of growing or planting seeds?

……..

16. The diagram below shows a garden tool. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

Garden fork

a) Name the garden tool.

……

b) Give any one use of the tool to the farmer.

……

17. Name one plant that can be pruned.

……

18. Name the group of crops that are harvested year after year.

……

19. Give any two examples of crops that belong to the group you have named in (a) above.

i) ……

ii) ……

20. State one way in which the above crops are harvested.

……

21. In which way are traps useful to the crop farmers?

……

22. The diagram below shows a garden tool. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

Watering can

a) Name the garden tool shown above.

……

b) State the use of the above garden tool to a farmer.

……

23. State one quality of a good planting material.

……

24. Name one disease that commonly affects the coffee plants in the community.

……

25. Mention any one method of harvesting root crops.

……..

26. Give any two ways in which weeding helps on the proper growth of root crops.

    i) ……..

    ii) ……..

27. Give one advantage of planting seeds using broadcasting method.

    ……

28. State one characteristic of monocotyledonous seeds.

    ……

29. What name is given to the groups of crops that grow and live for many seasons?

    ……..

30. Use the list of crops given below to answer the questions that follow.

    Conifer, coffee, cassava, groundnut

    a) Which crop on the list is propagated by the use of stem cuttings?

       ……..

    b) Identify any one crop on the list which is:

       i) An annual crop.

          ……..

       ii) A perennial crop.

          ……

    c) Give any other way in which a conifer is different from all the other crops on the list.

       ……..…

       ……..

31. What is mulching?

    ……

    ……..

32. State one source of mulches in our community.

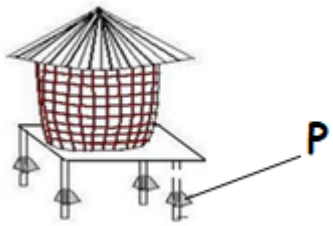
……..

33. Mention two advantages of mulching our garden.

i) ……..

ii) ……..

34. The diagram below shows a traditional grain store.



35. Identify the farm store above.

……..

36. Name the part marked **P** above.

……..

37. How is the part marked **P** important on the farm structure above?

……..

38. List down one crop whose seeds can be kept in the farm structure.

……..

39. What are pests?

……

……

40. Identify any two common insect pests in the garden.

i) ……

ii) ……

41. Give one natural method of controlling the above named pests.

……..

42. State the method of harvesting the following crops.

i. Bananas ……..

ii. Cassava ……

iii. Coffee ……

iv. Maize ……

43. State any **two** advantages of planting crops in rows.

i) ……

ii) ……

44. Apart from row planting method, identify any other method of planting seeds.

……

The diagram below shows a garden tool. Use it to answer questions **44** and **45**.

45. Name the garden tool above.

……

46. How is the garden tool above important to farmers?

……

47. Apart from millet, wheat and sorghum, give any other cereal food crop.

……

48. Mention any **one** common pest that destroys cereal crops.

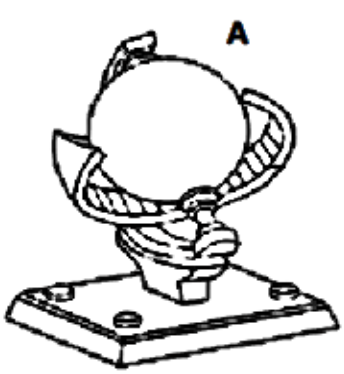
……

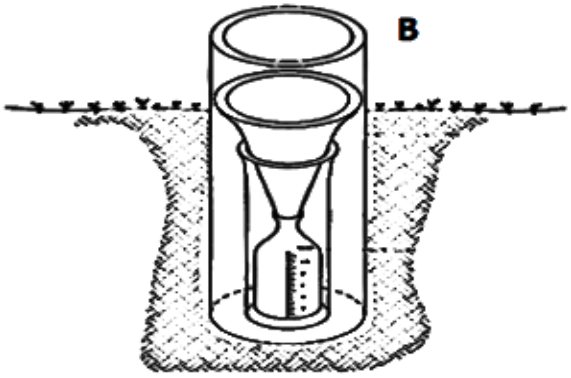
49. Give any **two** reasons why cereal crops are dried before storing.

i) ……

ii) ……

The diagrams below are of weather instruments **A** and **B**. Use them to answer questions **52** and **53**.





50. Why is it advisable for the above instruments to be put in an open place?

……

……

51. Give the difference in the functions of weather instruments **A** and **B**.

……

……

52. Below are drawings of certain garden tools. Identify a correct statement from the list below to show the use of each tool to a farmer.

Tool **A**

Tool **B**

Tool **C**

Tool **D**

For collecting rubbish	For transplanting seedlings
For spraying crops	For cutting tree stumps
For turning manure	For cutting tree branches

(a) Tool **A** ……

(b) Tool **B** ……

(c) Tool **C** ……

(d) Tool **D** ……

Weather changes around us

1. What is weather?

   ……

   ……..

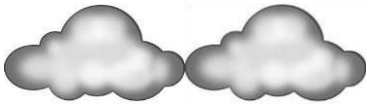
2. Name the type of weather when people commonly put on light clothes.

   ……..

3. In which basic units is rainfall measured?

   ……..

4. Name the condition of weather shown in the diagram.



   ……..

5. What type of rainfall is received around mountain hills?

   ……..

6. Besides rainfall, give any other use of clouds to the environment.

   ……..

7. Which type of clouds appear highest in the sky?

   ……..

8. Who are meteorologists?

   ……..

9. What is the source of heat in the water cycle?

   ……..

10. What is temperature?

    ……..

11. In which units is temperature measured?

    ……..

12. Give one danger of clouds in the environment.

    ……..

13. How is sunshine helpful during photosynthesis?

    ……..

14. Why is the Stevenson screen painted with white colours?

    ……..

15. List down any two delicate weather instruments that can be kept in a Stevenson screen.

    i) ……..

    ii) ……..

16. What is the role of the sun during the rainfall formation?

    ……..

17. State one way of harvesting rain water.

    ……..

18. What is the main natural source of water?

    ……..

19. Give **one** way in which water can be contaminated.

    ……..

20. Give **two** importance of keeping daily records of weather.

    i) ……

    ii) ……

21. Apart from rainfall, give **one** other element of weather necessary for plant growth.

    ……..

22. In which **two** ways is rainfall important for plant growth?

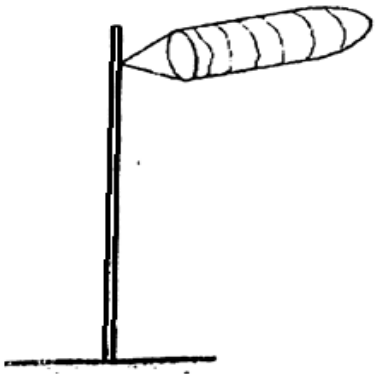
    i) ……

    ii) ……

23. State any **one** disadvantage of too much rainfall to plants.

    ……

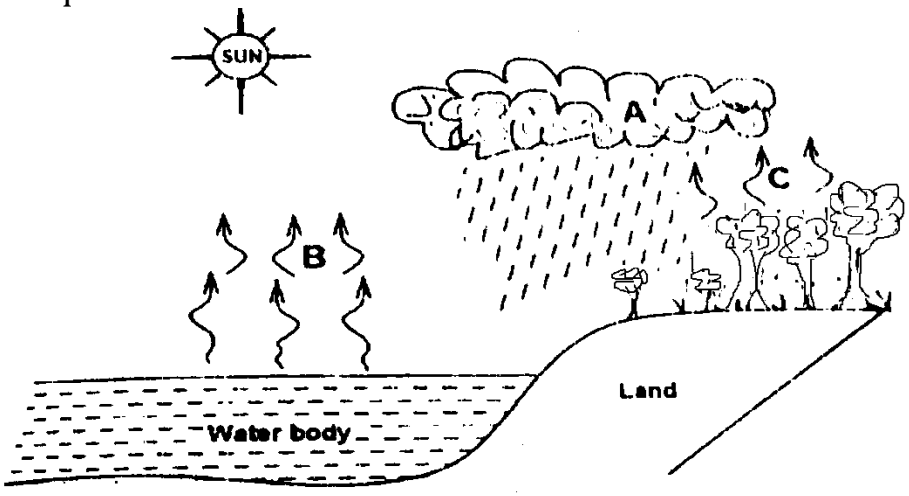
24. The diagram below is of a weather instrument. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



What is the use of this instrument at a weather Station?

……

25. The diagram below shows the water cycle. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the type of clouds represented by letter **A**.

……

b) State the processes taking place at **B** and **C**.

i) **B** ……

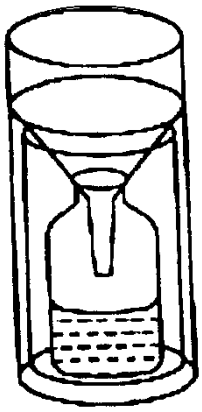
ii) **C** ……

c) What is the importance of the sun in the above diagram?

……

……

The diagram below is of a weather instrument. Study it and answer question 26.



26. What is the use of the instrument in a weather station?

    ……

    ……

27. Give any one use of wearing sun glasses.

    ……

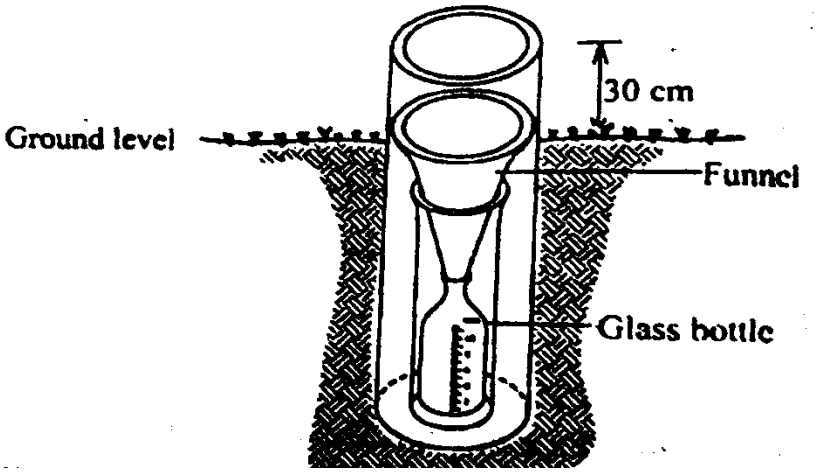
    ……..

28. The table below shows weather instruments and what they measure. Match the items in list **A** with those in list **B**.

List A	List B
Wind vane	Amount of rain
Barometer	Speed of wind
Rain gauge	Amount of air pressure
Anemometer	Direction of wind

    a) Wind vane ……..
    b) Barometer ……..
    c) Rain gauge ……..
    d) Anemometer ……

29. The diagram below shows a weather instrument. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the weather instrument shown in the diagram above.

……

b) What is the use of the instrument above at a weather station?

……

c) Give a reason why people are advised to:

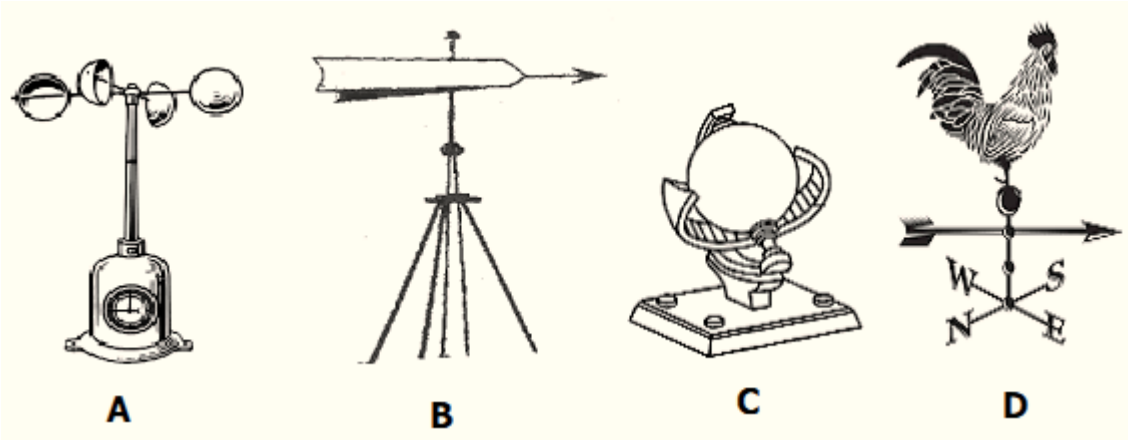
i) Put the instrument in an open ground when using it.

……

ii) Raise the instrument 30cm above the ground when using it.

……

30. The diagrams below show some weather instruments. Study them and answer the questions that follow.



a) Name instrument **A**.

……

b) Mention the element of weather recorded by instrument **C**.

……

c) How is the function of instrument **B** similar to that of **D**?

……

……

d) Which weather instrument shows the strength of wind?

……

Personal hygiene

1. What is personal hygiene?

   ……

   ……

2. Suggest any two importance of personal hygiene.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

3. State any two ways of keeping our bodies clean.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

4. List down any two items used to promote personal hygiene.

   i) ……

   ii) ……

5. Why are the following habits important to an individual?

a) Cutting finger nails short.

……

b) Grooming hair.

……

c) Washing hands before eating.

……

6. Suggest one reason why people iron clothes and beddings.

……

……

7. A primary four child ate an unwashed mango in the morning. Identify any two diseases he is likely to suffer from.

i) ……

ii) ……

8. Why are people advised to wash their hands with soap?

……

9. Why should people brush their teeth regularly?

……

10. State any one use of a razor blade in promoting personal hygiene.

……

11. In which one way does tooth paste promote oral health?

……

12. Write down any two activities that can be done by an individual to promote personal hygiene.

……

13. State any one habit which helps to promote oral health.

……

14. Give any two reasons why it is important to wash hands before eating food.

i) ……

ii) ……

15. Apart from washing hands, mention any two other activities one can do to maintain personal hygiene.

i) ……

ii) ……

16. Give one item used for cleaning hands after visiting a latrine or toilet.

……

17. Write down any one piece of advice you can give to a friend in order to promote their personal hygiene.

    ……

18. Give any one way in which health parades can help to maintain personal hygiene in school children.

    ……

19. What good health habit should be practiced after visiting a latrine or toilet?

    ……

20. Name any one disease spread through poor personal hygiene.

    ……