

KANUNGU DISTRICT EXAMINATIONS PANEL

P.7 END OF TERM I 2024

INTEGRATED SCIENCE EXAMINATION

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes.

Pupil's Name:

School Name:

District Name:

Read the following instructions carefully:

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

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY		
QN.No	MARKS	SIGN
1-10		
11-20		
21-30		
31-40		
41-43		
44-46		
47-49		
50-52		
53-55		
TOTAL		

Teacher's comments to the learner

KANUNGU DISTRICT EXAMINATIONS @ 2024

SECTION .A. (40 MARKS)

1. What name is given to a place where two or more bones meet in the human skeleton?

2. Give any **one** example of a renewable resource.

3. How do most mammals reproduce?

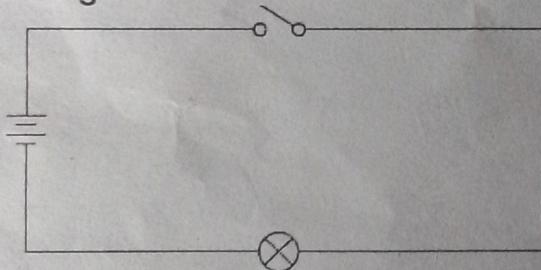
4. Name any **one** musical instrument played by beating.

5. Name the vice in chickens that forces farmers to carry out debeaking.

6. State the function of anthers in a flower.

7. State **one** use of a knife in caring for crops.

8. On the diagram of an electric circuit below, show the flow of current when the switch is closed using an arrow.



9. State any **one** importance of soap when bathing.

10. Name **one** method of making temporary magnets.

11. What happens to biceps when the arm is bent?

12. State the role of cold water during distillation of alcohol.

13. In which way does a worker bee defend the colony against enemies?

14. How can **one** reduce the pitch of sound produced by a guitar?

15. State one way of increasing the fertility of soil.

16. What are essential drugs?

17. In which way are ground nuts important in the diet of human beings?

18. Mention any one way of acquiring natural immunity.

The diagram below shows a common pest of root crops. Use it to answer question 19.



19. How does the above pest damage root crops?

20. Mention any one insect that undergoes complete metamorphosis.

21. State the role of renin found in the human stomach.

22. State the main reason for carrying out mulching in crop gardens.

23. Name the cattle disease which is detected by using a strip cup.

24. Name one element of weather managed by keeping inside our houses.

25. Mention one danger of poor personal hygiene.

26. State the role of bacteria in soil formation.

27. What important process takes place in the air sacs found in the lungs?

28. What reason do farmers give for raising **hutches** above the ground?

29. Mention **one** fungus that is used in making antibiotics.

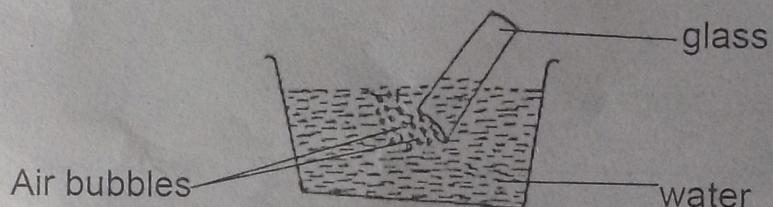
30. Write down any **one** sign of tuberculosis in humans.

31. Why do doctors shake the clinical thermometer before using it on a patient?

32. Name the standard units for measuring mass.

33. Apart from filtration, name **one** other method of removing impurities from water.

The diagram below is of a property of air. Use it to answer 34.



34. What property of air is illustrated in the diagram above?

35. Give any **one** food stuff rich in vitamins.

36. Which part of a dicotyledonous seed stores food for the embryo?

37. Write down any **one** condition that leads to fainting.

38. State the function of semi circular canals in the human body.

39. In which way are houseflies adapted to spreading disease causing germs?

40. Where does fertilization take place in the female reproductive system?

SECTION .B. (60 MARKS)

41.(a) What is posture?

(b) Give any **two** importance of observing correct posture whether sitting or standing.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(c) Name the disorder of the skeletal system that makes one unable to move.

42.(a) Give any **two** methods of making magnets.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) State any **one** property of magnets.

(c) In which **one** way can one preserve the strength of a permanent magnet?

43.(a) Mention **two** features of a VIP latrine.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) Why should the squat hole of a VIP latrine be left open all the time?

(c) How are latrines important in the community?

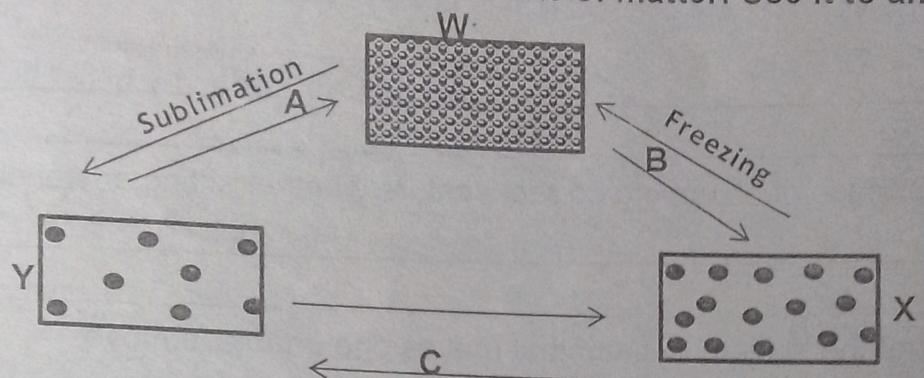
44.(a) Name **one** exotic breed of cattle kept for its high milk production.

(b) What do we call type of cattle kept for milk production?

(c) Suggest **two** ways of increasing milk production on a cattle farm.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

45. The diagram below is of changes of state of matter. Use it to answer questions that follow.



(a) Name the states of matter marked W and Y.

- (i) W _____
(ii) Y _____

(b) What change of state of matter is marked;

- (i) B? _____
(ii) C? _____

46. (a) Write down any two functions of feathers to birds.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) Name any one bird that doesn't fly.

(c) What type of fertilization do birds undergo?

47. (a) Give any two elements of Primary Health Care apart from water and sanitation.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) Write down any two activities done under water and sanitation as an element of PHC.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

48. (a) Which type of teeth is used for;

- (i) tearing food? _____
(ii) cutting food? _____

(b) Name one major mineral salt responsible for hardening of teeth.

(c) State one danger of eating too much sweets to human teeth.

49. (a) State the function of each of the following components of an electric circuit;

(i) switch _____

(ii) fuse _____

(b) Explain briefly how a short circuit is produced.

(c) State any **one** danger of short circuits in electrical installations.

50. (a) Why do objects behave differently when put in water?

(b) How does each of the following objects behave when put in water;

(i) stone? _____

(ii) feather? _____

(c) Mention **one** other object that behaves in the same way as a feather when put in water.

51. (a) What causes kwashiorkor in children?

(b) Mention any **two** food stuffs that should be given to children suffering from kwashiorkor.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Apart from kwashiorkor, name **one** other deficiency disease common in children.

52. Mwesigye, a P.7 pupil at Kakindo P/S, has the following signs;

- Passing out watery stools with mucus discharge

- Blood stained diarrhoea

- Vomiting

(a) Which communicable intestinal disease is Mwesigye likely to be suffering from?

(b) How do you think Mwesigye got the disease you have mentioned in (a) above?

(c) Suggest two ways schoolchildren can protect themselves from getting communicable intestinal diseases.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

53. (a) Write down any two uses of wind as an energy resource.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) State any two other examples of energy resources in the environment.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

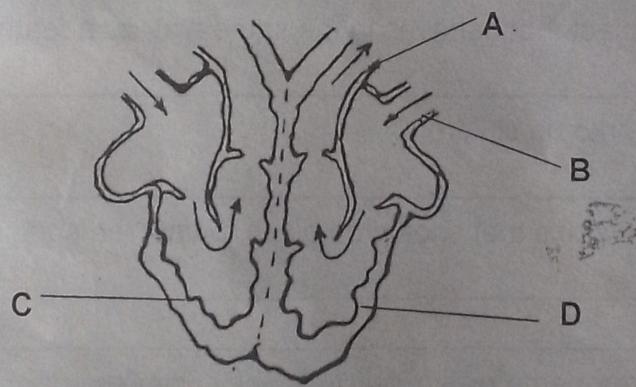
54. (a) Mention any two solutes used in the preparation of ORS.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____

(b) Why should a person going to prepare ORS first wash hands?

(c) Which condition is treated by using ORS in humans?

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



(a) Name the blood vessels marked;

- (i) A _____
(ii) B _____

(b) Which type of blood is transported by blood vessel B?

(c) Why is chamber D more muscular than chamber C?

END

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P.7 SCIENCE END OF TERM I

1. Joint
2. Soil/plants/air/animals/the sun/water
3. By producing live young ones
4. Drum/xylophone/
5. Cannibalism/toe pecking/feather pecking/egg eating
6. Anthers produce and store spores
7. It is used for pruning
8. Mark.one arrow
9. Soap kills germs
10. Electrical method/stroking method/induction method.
11. Biceps contract
12. Cold water condenses the steam.
13. By stinging enemies
14. By loosening the strings/increasing the size of the strings.
15. By practicing crop rotation /bush fallowing/manuring/applying artificial fertilisers
16. Essential drugs are drugs that meet people's common health needs.
17. Ground nuts provide proteins to human beings/they are sources of fats and oils.
18. By feeding on a balanced diet/through breastfeeding /after recovering from an illness/from the mother to the baby through the placenta.
19. By feeding on root tubers (plant roots)
20. Mosquito/tsetse fly/housefly
21. Rennin coagulates (clots) milk proteins
22. Mulching keeps moisture in the soil.
23. Mastitis
24. Sunshine/rainfall
25. It leads to easy spread of skin diseases/leads to bad body smell.
26. Bacteria help in decomposition of organic matter which forms humus.
27. Gaseous exchange
28. To prevent dampness in the hutch/prevent predators from entering the hutch.
29. Penicillium
30. Chronic dry cough/loss of body weight/spitting sputum after coughing.
31. To force mercury to flow back to the bulb in order to take correct readings
32. Kilograms
33. Decantation/Distillation
34. Air occupies space
35. Mango/amaranthus (green leafy vegetables)/ etc.
36. Cotyledon
37. Prolonged hunger/extreme fear/excessive bleeding/etc.
38. They are used for body balance.
39. They have a hairy body for carrying disease causing germs.
40. In the oviduct/(fallopian tube)
41. (a) Posture is the position of the body for everything we do.
(b) It prevents chest pain/backache/allows proper growth of bones/etc.
(c) Fracture/dislocation/sprain
42. (a) Stroking method/ electrical method/ induction method
(b) Magnets become weaker with age/magnetism is concentrated at the poles (ends) of a magnet/ When a magnet is freely suspended, it rests in North – South direction.
(c) By keeping magnets with iron keepers/keeping magnets facing in North – South direction/ painting magnets to prevent rusting /etc.
43. (a) It has a vent pipe/screen/ spiral walls/has no lid/for the pit hole.
(b) To allow free circulation of air in the VIP latrine.
(c) Latrines allow proper disposal of human wastes.
44. (a) Friesian
(b) Dairy cattle.
(c) By feeding cattle on a balanced diet/treating sick animals/housing them properly /selective mating/
45. (a) W- Solid state
(ii) Y – Gas state
(b)(i) B – Melting
(ii) C – Evaporation
46. (a) Feathers keep birds' bodies warm/enable birds to fly/protect birds' bodies' from mechanical injuries.
(b) Rhea/cassowary/penguin/ kiwi/Emu/etc.
(c) Internal fertilization
47. (a) Food and nutrition/ immunization / oral and dental health care/etc.
(b) Cleaning water sources/ fencing open water sources/ planting short glass near water sources/sweeping rubbish in the compound.
48. (a) (i) Canine teeth
(ii) Incisor teeth
(b) Phosphorus/calcium
(c) It leads to tooth decay.
49. (a) (i) It breaks or completes the circuit at one's own will.
(ii) It breaks the circuit in case of high voltage.
(b) When live bare wires carrying electric current get into contact.
(c) They may result into fires which damage household property/they may damage electric appliances.
50. (a) Some objects are more dense than water while other objects are less dense than water.
(b) (i) It sinks
(ii) It floats
(c) Dry leaf/dry piece of wood/plastic /etc.
51. (a) Lack of enough proteins in the body.
(b) Beans/soya beans/cow peas/etc.
(c) Marasmus
52. (a) Dysentery
(b) Through drinking contaminated water/eating contaminated food.
(c) By washing hands before eating/boiling water for drinking
53. (a) Wind is used to drive wind mills/dry wet clothes/dry harvested crops/etc.
(b) Water/plants/animals/fossil fuels/Uranium/etc.
54. (a) Salt/sugar
(b) To prevent contamination of ORS.
(c) Dehydration.
55. (a) (i) Aorta
(ii) Pulmonary artery
(b) Deoxygenated blood
(c) It pumps blood at a greater pressure and through a longer distance than chamber C

END