



THE PEARL EDUCATIONAL CONSULT KAMPALA SCHOOLS

P.7 STANDARD PRACTICE WEEK ONE TERM ONE 2024

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

Time Allowed 1hour.

Tel: 0767999162/0782171915

1. What is a skeletal system?

.....

.....

2. What is a skeleton?

.....

.....

3. Mention the three types of skeleton.

i)

ii)

iii)

4. Give four examples of animals that have an endo skeleton.

i)

ii)

iii)

iv)

5. What is an exo skeleton?

.....

.....

6. Give four examples of animals with an exo skeleton.

i)

ii)

iii)

iv)

7. How do animals with an exo skeleton increase in size or grow?

8. What is moulting?

9. What is a hydrostatic skeleton?

10. Identify any two examples of animals with a hydrostatic skeleton.

i)

ii)

11. State any three functions of the skeleton.

i)

ii)

iii)

12. Name the delicate body organs protected by the following parts of the skeleton.

a) Skull

b) Back bone

c) Rib cage

d) Pelvis

13. Why are babies said to have more bones than adults?

14. What is ossification?

15. Mention the parts of the skeleton that make up the axial region.

i)

ii)

16. What is a bone?

17. Identify the different items / substance contained in bones.

18. Mention the mineral salts that make bones and teeth strong

19. a) What is a cartilage?

b) Identify any three parts of the body where we find a cartilage.

i)

ii)

iii)

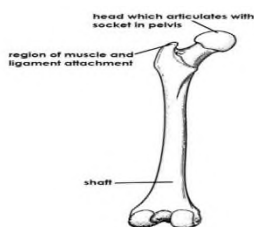
c) State the functions of cartilages in the body.

20. Identify the longest and strongest bone in the body.

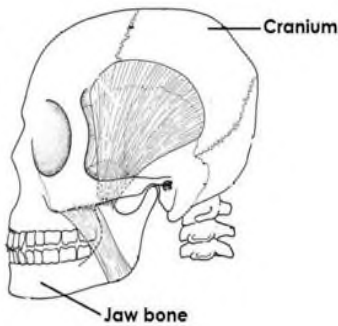
i)

ii)

21. Name the bone shown a side.



22. Identify any three examples of flat bones in the body.



23 a) Name the type of bone shown .

b) Name the two main categories of joint.

b) What is a joint?

1• A skeletal system is a system that supports the body of an animal.

2. • A skeleton is the structure that supports the body of an animal.

3• Endo skeleton

- Exo skeleton
- Hydrostatic skeleton

4. • Human beings / people

- Cows
- Dogs
- Cats
- Goats

- Lions

- Elephants • Tiger

5 • An exo skeleton is a type of skeleton found outside the body of an animal.

6 • Insects e.g. mosquitoes, houseflies.

- Arachnids e.g. spider, scorpion.

- Myriapods e.g. centipedes, millipedes.

- Crustaceans e.g. crab , lobster

7 • By moulting or ecdysis

8 • Moulting is the periodic loss of cuticles from arthropods.

9 • A hydrostatic skeleton is a type of skeleton where the body of an animal is filled with fluids under pressure.

10 • Snails

- Slugs
- Worms
- Star fish
- Jelly fish • Caterpillars
- Sea urchins.

11 • The skeleton gives the body shape.

- The skeleton helps in body movement.
- The skeleton protects the delicate body parts.
- The skeleton provides support to the body.
- The skeleton helps in manufacture of blood cells.
- The skeleton provides room for muscle attachment.

12 a) skull

- Brain
- Tongue
- Eyes
- Middle and inner ear.

b) Back bone / spine / vertebral column

- Spinal cord

c) Rib cage / Ribs

- Heart • Lungs

d) Pelvis / Hip girdle

- Reproductive organs

13 • Babies are born with many cartilages which later join to form bones.

14 • Ossification is the process by which cartilages turn into bones.

15 • Skull

- Back bone • Ribs

16 • A bone is the hardest tissue found in the body of an animal.

17 • Blood

- Blood cells • Nerves

18 • Calcium

- Phosphorous

19 • a A cartilage is a connective tissue softer than a bone.

b • Pinna of the ear.

- At the end of the nose
- At the end of every bone.

20 • Tibia

- Femur
- Fibula
- Humerus
- Radius
- Ulna

21. femur

22 • Bones of the skull

- Scapula / shoulder blade
- Jaw bones
- Sternum / breast bones
- Ribs