HORMISDALLEN SCHOOLS

EXAMINATIONS BOARDPRE-PLE EXAMS, 2024(SPECIAL SET 6)

PRIMARY SEVEN INTEGRATED SCIENCE

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

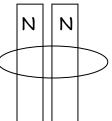
Index	No.			
Cand	idate's Name:			
Cand	idate's Signature:			
Scho	ol Name:			
Read	the following instructions carefully:	FOR EXA	MINER'S U	SE ONLY
1.	The paper has two sections: A and B			
2.	Section A has 40 questions (40 marks)			
3.	Section B has 15 questions (60 marks)	FOR E	EXAMINER'S ONLY	S USE
4.	Answer ALL questions. All answers to both Sections A			
	and B must be written in the spaces provided.	Qn. No	MARK	SIGN
5.	All answers must be written using a blue or black ball	1 – 10		
	point pen or ink. Diagrams should be drawn in pencil.	11 – 20		
6.	Unnecessary crossing of work may lead to loss of marks.			
7.	Any handwriting that cannot be easily read may lead to	31 – 40		
	loss of marks.	41 – 43		
8.	Do not fill anything in the boxes indicated;	47 – 49		
	For Examiner's use only.	50 – 52		
	T	53 – 55		
	Turn over	TOTAL		

SECTION A: 40 MARKS

(Questions 1 to 40 carry one mark each)

1.	Give any one example of scavenger birds.
2.	Name the plant product used in a poultry house.
3.	State any one difference between air and water.
4.	Name the part of a plant leaf that works like spiracles in an insect.
5.	In which way is a health parade helpful to school children?
6.	Give any one way in which screws are useful.
7.	Name the body organ which helps a cat to detect an echo.
8.	State any one disadvantage of mulching gardens.
9.	Which method of heat transfer helps us roast meat on a charcoal stove?
10.	How does a rabbit benefit from the fur on its body?
11.	Mention the component of our surroundings that can be conserved when many people start using hydroelectricity.
12.	Which deficiency disease is caused by lack of Vitamin $\mathcal C$ in children's diet?
	The diagram below shows a garden tool. Use it to answer questions 13 and 14.
13.	Name the tool above.
14.	How is the garden tool above important to farmers?
15.	Which component of blood is attacked by plasmodia germs?

16.	Name the part of a plant embryo that makes the shoot system when it grows.
17.	How does soil erosion make soil unfertile?
18.	State one advantage of smoking Pit latrines.
19.	Name the cattle disease whose sign is blisters on tongue, nose, mouth and hoofs.
20.	In which part of a male reproductive system is sperm produced?
21.	Name the feature in blood vessels which makes blood flow in the same direction.
22.	State any one way in which fish in a pond help to control the spread of malaria.
23.	In the space provided below, draw a plant with fibrous root system.
24.	How is a First Aid Kit important at school?
25.	Name the type of change where the properties of a new substance remain the same as those of the original one.
26.	How is the function of leaves similar to that of roots on a flowering plant?
27.	Which component of soil enables earthworms and termites to stay alive in soil?
28.	State the role of cartilage rings that form the trachea.
The	diagram below shows two magnets put next to each other. Study it carefully and answer question 29.



29.	What is likely to happen if magnets arranged as shown in the diagram were kept together for a long time?
30.	Name the part of a tooth that contains blood vessels and nerves.
31.	Mention the form of energy that is produced when two objects continuously rub against each other.
32.	Give any one way in which rhizomes are useful to people.
33.	Apart from using them for decoration, mention one other use of flowers to man.
34.	Mention any one device that uses convex mirrors.
35.	Give one reason why a wet cloth is a conductor of electricity.
	There are two diagrams A and B showing larvae. Study and use them to answer questions 36 and 37.
	В
36.	Name the insect that grows through larval stage B.
37.	
38.	How is the propagation of cassava different from that of bananas?
39.	Why are animal wastes regarded as an energy resource?
40.	How do clouds keep the surface of the Earth warm?

SECTION B

(Questions 41 to 55 carry four marks each)

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

(a)	Name the parts marked X and Y.
(i) X	ii) Y
(b)	To which group of insects does the one above belong?
(c)	State how some insects can support crop yields.
42a) (i) (ii)	Give any two reasons why crop growers sow seeds in the wet season.
(b)	Write down any two ways farmers can control weeds in the garden without using herbicides.
(i) (ii)	
43a)	Describe one traditional and one modern method of harvesting honey.
(i)	traditional method
(ii)	modern method
(b) (i)	State any two uses of honey.
(ii)	

a)	Name the parts marke	d M and N.
(i) M		
(ii) N		
(b)		s on the diagram above shows where most food
	absorption takes place	
(0)	Montion on and disone	lon of the gustom shows in the discourse obeyo
(c)	mention any one disord	ler of the system shown in the diagram above.
45.	Match the diseases in	list A with the signs and symptoms in list B.
	Α	В
	Trachoma	swollen red gums with pus between teeth and gums.
	Measles	headache, fever and sore throat.
	Gingivitis	Discharge of mucus and pus from the eyes.
	Influenza (Flu)	Skin rash
(a)	Trachoma	
(b)	Measles	
(c)	Gingivitis	
(d)	Influenza (Flu)	
46(a)	What is Drug misuse?	
(b)	State any two ways in v	which people misuse drugs.
(i)		
(ii)		
(c)	Suggest one way of avo	oiding drug misuse.

The diagram below is part of the human digestive system. Use it to answer

44.

the questions that follow.

a)	What is th	ne experimen	t about?	
(b)			ne is 72 gm and the volume of water in co	ntainer B is (2 marks)
(c)	State one	reason why t	the method shown in the diagram above is	used.
48.	Study the	list of anima	ls below and answer questions that follow	<u>/.</u>
		sheep pig camel donkey		
(a)	To which g	•] mals do all the above animals belong?	
(b)	Which one	of the above	e animals belongs to odd-toed ungulates?	
(c)	Name one	animal from	the list above which uses its canines for p	protection.
(d)	How is rep	roduction th	e same in all the above animals?	
49(a)	Apart from	n mushrooms	s, mention any one common example of fur	ıgi.

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

(b) (i) (ii) (iii)	State any three ways in which fungi are useful to man.
• •	What is fertilization as used in human reproduction?
(b)	Name the part of the female reproductive system where fertilization takes place.
(c)	Where in a female reproductive system does a zygote grow into a foetus?
(d)	State the function of the umbilical cord.
51.	Study the diagram of the human skin below and use it to answer the questions that follow.
(a) (i) B (ii) <i>C</i>	Name the part marked B and C.
(b)	What is the function of the skin on a human body?
(d)	Mention any one organ which has a function similar to that of the skin.
52(a) (i) (ii)	Apart from Tuberculosis, name any other two airborne diseases.
(i) (b) (i) (ii)	In which two ways can air-borne diseases be prevented in the community?

53.	The diagram below shows part of the human skeleton. Use it to answer the
	<u>questions that follow.</u>

(a)	Name the joint marked with letter K.
(b)	Which type of joint is shown by letter L?
(c)	Name the bone marked M.
(d)	Mention any one way of keeping bones healthy.
54a)	State the importance of water wells to a community.
(b) (i) (ii)	Give any two ways through which water wells get contaminated.
(c)	What can children do to protect water wells in a community?
55.	Study the diagram of a simple electric circuit below and use it to answer question 55.
(a)	Name the type of current electricity shown above.

State the two energy changes that take place in part X when the circuit
complete.
Name any one gas that is found in space marked X.

Good Luck

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- 1. Vultures/crows/raccoons/falcons
- 2. Coffee husks/saw dust
- Molecules of air are more spaced than those of water/Water has a fixed chemical composition but air doesn't/Water is visible whereas air is invisible.
- 4. Stomata
- 5. It helps school children keep personal hygiene/It helps children to avoid diseases.
- To hold objects together such as metals and wood.
- 7. The ears
- 8. Some mulches like dry grass pests/introduction of new weed species in the garden/It can be expensive if the garden is big/large/Some mulches can release toxins at the soil when decomposing.
- 9. Radiation
- 10. A rabbit gets warmth from the fur on its body.
- 11. Trees/vegetation/Air
- 12. A sickle
- 13. Harvesting or reaping grain crops/Cutting forage for feeding livestock.
- 14. Scurvy
- 15. Dirt on roofs of houses contaminates rainwater/Containers like jerrycans/ Collection tanks/Pots etc may not be clean enough/Rain drops pick germs from air.
- 16. The plumule
- 17. The top layer that is rich in nutrients is washed away in erosion.
- 18. It helps to reduce/stop bad smell/Smoking pit latrines keeps flies away.
- 19. Foot and mouth disease.
- 20. In the testis
- 21. The valves
- 22. Fish eats up mosquito larvae and prevents them from multiplying.
- 23.
- 24. It helps children get First Aid when they get accidents.
- 25. Physical change
- 26. Both leaves and roots work on the feeding of a plant (Leaves make food and roots help to take in water & nutrients)
- 27. Air/Presence of oxygen in the soil
- 28. To enable the trachea remain open all the time.
- 29. They would lose their magnetism
- 30. Pulp cavity
- 31. Heat energy/light/sound energy

- 32. Some rhizomes are eaten as food/Others are used in the beverage industry.
- 33. Flowers are sold for money/flowers are used for reception/bidding farewell to the deceased.
- 34. Projector/microscope/Telescope
- 35.because the water/moisture in the cloth allows electric current to flow through the piece of cloth.
- 36. Butterfly
- 37. In pit latrines/On decaying matter/In rubbish
- 38. Cassava is propagated by stem cuttings whereas bananas are by means of suckers.
- 39.because animal wastes are used in the production of biogas used for heat and light.
- Clouds prevent warmth from the ground from escaping to the high altitudes/Clouds act as a blanket over the earth to keep it warm.
- 41. –
- a) X antenna Y wing
- b) Athropods
- Some insects pollinate flowering plants/Some insects breakdown grass and other materials into smaller pieces hence adding humus to soil.
- 42. -
- a) Because during the wet season, the soil is moist enough for seeds to germinate/....because during the wet season, the soil becomes soft for plant roots to penetrate.
- b) By picking/uprooting weeds/digging weeds out/By slashing/by planting early.
- 43. -
- a) By smoking (burning) the bee colony and breaking it open then honey combs are hand picked.
- b) It involves use of smoke to suppress aggressive bees without destroying the hive.
- c) For sale to get money/as medicine/Food
- 44. –
- a) M appendix N Large intestine
- b) Letter O
- c) Indigestion/Constipation/Diarrhoea
- 45. -
- a) Trachoma Discharge of mucus and pus from the eyes.
- b) Measles skin rash
- c) Gingivitis swollen red gums with pus between teeth and gums.
- d) Influenza headache, fever and sore throat
- 46.
- a) Drug misuse refers to the wrong use of drugs.

- Patients taking less drugs than what was prescribed/Patients sharing drugs meant for one patient/Taking over doze
- Seeking medical advice/Follow instructions or prescription/Avoid self medication/Use medicine only when necessary
- 47. –
- a) The experiment is about finding volume of a stone/objects with irregular shapes.
- b) D = M D = 72gm = 6gm/ccV 12cc
- c)because the stone does not have a regular object.
- 48. –
- a) Hoofed mammals/ungulates
- b) Donkey
- c) The pig
- d) All the above animals undergo internal fertilization and produce (give birth to) their young ones.
- 49. –
- a) Toad stools/Yeast/Moulds/Puffballs
- b) Decay to form humus/Eaten as food e.g. mushrooms/Used in making medicine e.g. Penicilliummoulds used in making peniciline/Making drinks/cheese, bread, fermenting tobacco
- 50. -
- a) The Union of a male sperm and female ovum to form a zygote.
- b) In the fallopian tube/oviduct
- c) In the uterus/in the womb
- d) To carry blood to and from the baby/To transport oxygen and nutrients to the baby/To carry away waste products from the baby to the placenta.
- 51. -
- a) B hair C sweat duct
- b) Epidermis
- c) Excretion/keep the body clear of germs/control body temperature/sense organ
- d) The kidney
- 52. -
- a) Anthrax/influenza/small pox/measles/ chicken pox
- b) Through routine immunization/Washing hands using appropriate hand disinfection/Wearing respirators when in contact with patients/Avoiding crowds in places with limited aeration.
- 53. -
- a) Shoulder joint
- b) Hinge joint/Synovial hinge joint
- c) Radius

- d) By eating a balanced diet/By carrying out regular medical checkups/By doing regular physical exercises/taking Vitamin D to absorb calcium/Avoid substance abuse
- 54. –
- a) A source of water used by members of the community.
- b) Throwing rubbish near or into the well/ Grazing animals near the well/urinating in the well/surface water flowing into the well
- c) Avoiding throwing objects in the well/ Avoiding passing waste in or near the well/ Watch over the well especially as they collect water/Clean the containers before dipping them in the water source.
- 55. -
- a) Direct current
- b) From electrical energy to heat/From heat energy to light.
- c) Argon/Nitrogen
- d)