

P.7 MID TERM 1 SCIENCE MARKING GUIDE 2024

- 1- Dog
- 2- Both ferns and mushrooms reproduce by means of spores.
- 3- Sand soil has large air spaces.
- 4- They reduce the big size of leaves to thorns.
 - They shed their leaves.
 - They produce a layer of wax that covers their stomata
- 5- Bile juice emulsifies fats.
- 6- Upthrust force.
- 7- Tepid sponging reduce on the temperature of a person with fever.
- 8- To prevent the spread of cholera germs to healthy people
 - To avoid easy spread of cholera
- 9- Health parades help to promote personal hygiene among children.
 - Health parades encourage good health among children
- 10- Lightning arrestors prevent lightning from striking buildings / houses
- 11- Aorta
- 12- By the help of rings of cartilages.
- 13- Reptiles
- 14- The above equipment is used to detect the presence of mastitis in milk.
- 15- Seed dispersal
- 16- Sprain
- 17- Emphysema, cancer of the mouth and throat.
- 18- Planting flowers near their apiary
 - Setting bee hives near the water source.
 - Repairing the leakages on the hive.
 - Providing shade to avoid direct sunlight
 - Clearing around the bee hives to avoid bad smell.
- 19- Electromagnets
- 20- Synovial fluid
- 21- Epiglottis prevents food from going into the trachea during swallowing
- 22- By use of thick curtains

- By use of porous materials.

23- Coco yams, crocus, gladiolus, sisal, banana

24- $\frac{9}{5}^{\circ}\text{C} + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{F}$

$$\frac{9}{5} \times 100 + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\frac{9}{5} \times 100 + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$9 \times 20 + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$180 + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$212 = ^{\circ}\text{F} \quad \therefore \underline{100^{\circ}\text{C} = 212^{\circ}\text{F}}$$

25- Placement method

- Top dressing
- Ring placement
- Spraying liquid fertilizers

26- For engulfing food

27- Foliage leaves make food for the plant.

28- Rats, mice, cockroaches, bed bugs, mosquitoes, foxes, squirrels, goats, termites, moth, flies etc.

29- Wood shavings, coffee husks, millet husks, saw dust, crushed maize cobs.

30- They are both automatic

- Their action is not controlled by conscious activity.

31- Pests and diseases, wars

- Floods, poor methods of farming
- Drought etc

32- To generate adequate of sero-conversion

33- Bad smell around home, presence of houseflies

34- Smoking causes miscarriage / abortion

- Smoking leads to premature / still birth
- Smoking causes underweight births

35- Ethylene hormone

36- Burning is irreversible

- A new substance is formed.

37- For the sheep to grow new wool before wet season

38- Chemicals add a smell in water.

39- Observing proper hygiene of the food and body

- Having adequate rest and sleep
- Eating foods containing a balanced diet
- Observing proper sanitation
- Sleeping under treated mosquito nets
- Washing hands before eating food.
- Avoid smoking.

40- In the red bone marrows.

Section B

41- Turkeys, chickens, dove, pigeons, geese, ducks.

b) feathers prevent heat loss.

c) quill feathers / flight feathers

d) A cock has a big comb and wattle while a hen has a small comb and wattle

- A cock has thick bright long neck feathers while a hen has dull short neck feathers.

- A cock is big in size while a hen is small in size.

42- Sodium and potassium

b) Sunken eyes

- Dry mouth / lips

- Sunken fontanelle

- Little or no urine is passed out.

- A pinch on the skin goes back slowly.

c) Giving of extra fluids like fruit juice and soup.

- Giving oral rehydration salts.

43- By using seeds

b) leeks, shallots, spider lily

c) cactus, sisal

44- This is the written information given by a health worker on how to use a certain drug.

b) It prevents people from taking under and over dose.

- It helps the patient to avoid drug misuse.

c) after 8 hours.

45- Hinge joint

b) C – radius

B – humerus

c) At the knee

46- Hydrochloric acid kills germs that go along / escape with food.

- It also provides alkalinity / acidic conditions for enzyme pepsin to work.

b) Gastric juice

c) Proteins

d) Tongue . teeth

47- Q – epiglottis

b) Lung cancer, emphysema, pneumonia, tuberculosis, bronchitis, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza, covid 19 etc

c) part S relaxes

48- Pitch

b) By use of thick curtains

- By use of porous materials like soft boards on the walls of the cinema / theatre hall.

c) bats use echoes to trap their prey at night.

Bats use echoes to dodge obstacles at night.

Pilots use echoes to avoid accidents

Sailors and sea men use echoes to determine the depth of the sea.

49- List A

List B

Phototropism

light

Geotropism

force of gravity

Hydrotropism

water and moisture

Thigmotropism

touch

50- It supports the body in movement

- It protects the delicate body organs
- It makes the body cells in bone marrows.
- It gives the body shape.
- It provides surface attachment of muscles.

b) Diseases – polio, tuberculosis, tetanus, rickets

disorders – dislocation, fractures, etc

51- Chemical energy

- b) A fuse breaks the circuit in case of too much voltage while a switch completes or breaks the circuit at one's will.
- c) Electric energy to heat energy
 - Heat energy to light energy
- d) copper is cheap

52- Induction method.

- b) Induced magnets
- c) Doctors use magnets to remove magnetic substances from body opening.
- d) copper, lead, platinum etc

53- (a) (i) Red blood cells transport oxygen in the body.

(ii) White blood cells fight against diseases causing germs infections.

b) Red blood cells – malaria, diabetes, sickle cells, leukemia

(ii) White blood cells – HIV / AIDs

54- A resource is any component of the environment that man uses to satisfy his needs.

- b) Wind dries wet clothes.
 - Wind is used in winnowing seeds.
 - For running dhows and other boats.
 - Wind energy runs wind mills to generate electricity.
- c) Using them sparingly.
 - Using other alternative sources of energy.

55- Soil profile

- b) It lacks humus
 - It retains water for a long time.
- c) Soil structure : is the way in which particles are grouped or arranged in the soil / soil structure: is the arrangement of particles in the soil.
 - (ii) Soil texture is the roughness or smoothness of the soil / this is the different sizes of soil particles in an area.