

TEACHER PAUL PRIMARY SIX SCIENCE

REVISION FINAL SET 2

Give two reasons why people keep goats.

- (i) People keep goats to get meat.
- (ii) People keep goats to get milk.
- (ii) Goats are source of income when sold.
- (iv) People get skins from goats.
- (v) Goat droppings are used as manure in the garden.

Goat product used in leather industries.

Skins.

examples of leather products// product got from the skin and hides of animals.

- Leather Wallets
- Leather tops of drums
- Leather dancing costumes
- Leather jackets
- Leather belts
- Leather shoes

Natural fibre got from goats.

Mohair

BREEDS OF GOATS.

A breed of goats a family of goats with similar (specific) characteristics.

Breeds of goats reared in Uganda.

- Mubende goats - The East African small goat - Boar goat - Saanen goat
- The Somali goat - Toggenburg goat

Types of breeds of goats.

- (i) Local breeds
- (ii) Exotic breeds

Local breeds of goats

These are goats that have been in Uganda for a long period of time.

Local breeds of cattle can also be called **indigenous breeds**

Ways in which breeds of goats determined?

- Size of an animal.
- Production rate of the goats.
- Ability of resist diseases.
- Colour of animals.
- Body shape / body conformation of goats.

Characteristics of local breed of goats.

- (i) They are cheap to manage.
- (ii) They need less care.
- (iii) They are resistant to harsh weather conditions.
- (iv) They are resistant to diseases.
- (v) They mature slowly.
- (vi) Local breeds produce less quantity of meat.
- (vii) Local breeds can survive on poor pasture.
- (viii) Local breeds have few reproductive problems.

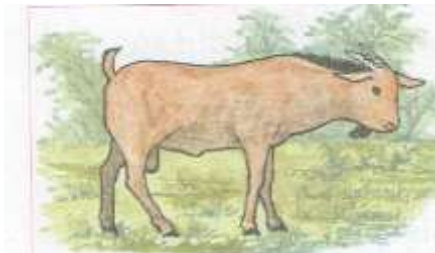
Examples of local breeds goats.

- Mubende goat
- The small East African goat
- The Somali goat (Golla goat)
- The Boer goat

Examples of local breeds of goats

i). Mubende goats.

This breed is widely kept in Central Uganda. This goat is resistant to tropical diseases.

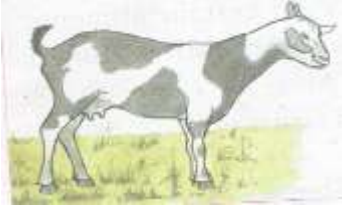


II). The Somali goat East African small goats

This goats are examples of dual purpose goats. They are kept for both meat and milk production.



III). The East African goat with spots.



IV). Anglo Nubian.



V) Golla goat.



VI). Turkana goat.



VII) Sambaru goat.

NOTE:

Local breeds of goats are mainly kept for meat production.

Define the scientific term browsing.

Browsing is the feeding on the soft parts of a plant by goats.

How often do goats breed in a year?

Goats breed once in a year.

Advantages of keeping local breeds of cattle

- Local breeds need less care and attention.
- Local breeds have few reproductive problems.
- Local breeds can survive on poor pasture.
- Local breeds are resistant to disease.
- Local breeds can withstand harsh weather condition.

Disadvantage of keeping local breeds of cattle

- Local breeds produce less quantities of meat.
- Local breeds are small in size.
- Local breeds produce less milk.
- Local breeds grow and mature slowly.

Ways of improving on the local breeds of goats.

- (i) By cross breeding (ii) By selective breeding /selective breeding (iii) By proper feeding

Exotic breeds of goats.

These are goats that were brought to Uganda from other countries.

Characteristics of exotic breeds of goats.

- (i) Exotic breeds need a lot of care and attention.
- (ii) Exotic breeds mature quickly.
- (iii) Exotic breeds are resistant to diseases.
- (iv) Exotic breeds are not resistant to harsh weather conditions.
- (v) Exotic breeds have many reproductive problems.
- (vi) Exotic breeds cannot survive on poor pasture.
- (vii) Exotic breeds are easily attacked by diseases.

Examples of exotics breeds of goats.

- Saanen goats
- Toggen bug
- Anglo-nubian
- Angora goats

Examples of exotic breed of goats

i). Toggenburg goats

This breeds of goats came from Switzerland. It is kept for milk.



Angora goats

This is introduced into Africa from turkey. They are kept for meat, skins and Mohair.

NB: The main reason for keeping Angora goats is for mohair production



iii. Saanen goats

They originate from Switzerland. They are kept for milk production.



ii). Alpine goats.

Originates from Britain and its imported into Uganda for milk production.



NOTE:

Exotic breeds of goats are mainly kept for mohair production.

Breed of goats mainly kept for mohair production.

Angora goats

Give three advantages of keeping**a). local breeds of goats over exotic breeds of goats.**

- (i) Local breeds of goats are resistant to diseases while exotic breeds of goats are not resistant to diseases.
- (ii) Local breeds of goats need less care while exotic breeds need a lot of care.

b) Exotic breeds of goats over local breeds of goats.

- (i) Exotic breeds of goats mature quickly while local breeds of goats mature slowly.
- (ii) Exotic breeds of goats produce high quantity of milk and meat while local breeds of goats produce low quantity of meat and milk.
- (iii) Exotic breeds of goats are easy to market than the local breeds of goats.

Disadvantages of keeping exotic breeds

- Exotic breeds are easily attacked by diseases.
- Exotic breeds have a lot of reproductive problems.
- Exotic breeds need a lot of care and attention.
- Exotic breeds cannot withstand harsh weather conditions.
- Exotic breeds are expensive to maintain.

Qn. What is PHC?

- **Primary Health Care** is the essential health care where individuals, families and communities work together to solve their health problems.

HEALTH

- Health is the physical, emotional, intellectual wellbeing of an individual and not merely the absence of a disease.

ELEMENTS OF PHC

Are PHC activities done by individuals, families and communities to solve their health problems

Elements of Primary Health Care.

- Health Education
- Food and nutrition
- Immunization
- Maternal and child health care
- Water and sanitation
- Accident and First aid
- Dental and oral health services//Oral and dental health care- **It is promoted by brushing the teeth regularly**
- Family planning
- Providing skills to Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA)
- Health life styles
- Personal hygiene
- Prevention and control of communicable diseases.

Elements of Primary Health Care (PHC) which helps to reduce infant mortality rate?

- ❖ immunization
- ❖ health education
- ❖ control of communicable diseases

Responsibility of an individual, family and community in promoting health.

Ways in which the following can participate in promoting PHC.

a). An individual.

- Washing hands before handling food.
- Washing hands after visiting a latrine.
- Brushing your teeth after every meal.
- Washing your eyes.
- Trimming fingernails.
- Ironing your clothing and bedding.

b). A family

- Attending health meetings or seminars.
- Sharing information among family members.
- Family members should feed on a balanced diet.

- Promoting proper family hygiene.
- Promoting sanitation

c). A community.

- Protecting and cleaning water sources.
- Maintaining feeder roads
- Cleaning market places.
- Draining water channels.
- Participating in immunization campaigns.
- Repairing roads to reduce accidents.
- Construction of rehabilitation centres for the disabled.
- Constructing public latrines.

Community hygiene

- Community hygiene is the general cleanliness of the environment in which a particular community lives.

Activities done to promote hygiene in a community.

- Disposing of rubbish in rubbish pits.
- Burning rubbish.
- Disposing of excreta in the right places.
- Community cleaning sessions.
- Re-using waste plastic and glass containers.
- Making compost manure from organic wastes.
- Protecting water sources to avoid water pollution/contamination.
- Constructing rehabilitation Centre's for people with disabilities.

PRINCIPLES OF PHC

- Principles of Phc are basic rules or guidelines to be followed when carrying out PHC activities.
- Principles of P.H.C are rules or guidelines on which P.H.C activities are based.

Principles of PHC.

- P.H.C services should be participative.
- P.H.C services should be accessible.
- Making decisions
- P.H.C services should be acceptable
- Total health for every individual, family and community.
- All P.H.C activities should be done according to priorities.
- P.H.C services should be affordable
- P.H.C services should be available.
- P.H.C services should be applicable.
- P.H.C services should be adequate.
- P.H.C services should be appropriate

a) Give the meaning of the following terms:

i). Soil erosion.

✓Soil erosion is the removal of top soil by the erosional agents.

✓Soil erosion is the gradual removal of top soil by the erosional agents.

(Reject: Soil erosion is the removal of top soil by running water

✓Soil erosion is the washing away of top soil by running water)

NB: Water does not have legs used for either walking or running by water just flow that is why it's not necessary to use the word running)

ii). Soil profile.

✓Soil profile is the arrangement of soil layers from top to bottom.

- Is the arrangement of soil layers.

Reject: Soil profile is vertical arrangement of soil layers from top to bottom.

Reason: Soil is not only arranged vertically but also horizontally so that is why it is not necessary to use the word vertical)

b) Identify any **two** activities farmers can do to control soil erosion in sloppy areas.

✓By cover cropping (Planting cover crops)

(Reject: By Terracing - By contour ploughing - By mulching)

Reason: Mulching, Strip cropping etc. is only applied in Hilly areas (steep slopes).

Uses of soil to people

- Soil is used for making pots
- Soil is used for construction
- Loam soil is used for crop growing

Examples of soil pollutants/harmful materials to the soil

- Polythene papers - Plastics - Metal scraps - Broken bottle - Chemicals
- Waste oil - Nails - Agro chemicals - Broken glasses