

SECTION A: 40 MARKS

Questions 1 to 40 carry one mark each.

1. Name the class of food that builds up our bodies leading to growth.

Mineral salts

2. State one activity done to control echoes in a school main hall.

By covering it with soft boards, thick curtains.

3. How does decomposition improve soil fertility?

It leads to formation of humus.

4. Give one hygienic activity done to control fungal skin diseases in school going children.

Bathing daily / washing clothes regularly.

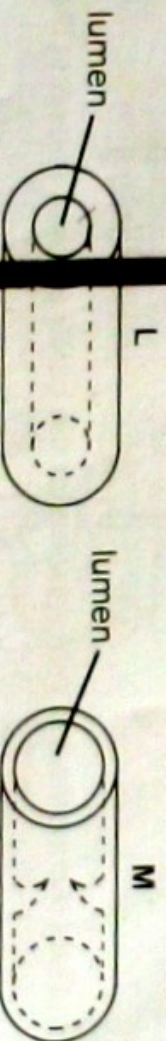
5. Mention any one similar secondary sex characteristic in both adolescent boys and girls.

Development of pimples on the face, Growth of pubic hair.

6. State one role of child in promoting food hygiene at home.

By washing hands before eating, washing utensils.

The diagrams below are of blood vessels. Study and use them to answer questions 7 and 8.



7. Identify the type of blood vessel labelled L.

Artery

8. Name the type of blood carried by blood vessel M.

Deoxygenated blood.

9. How is warmth useful during seed germination?

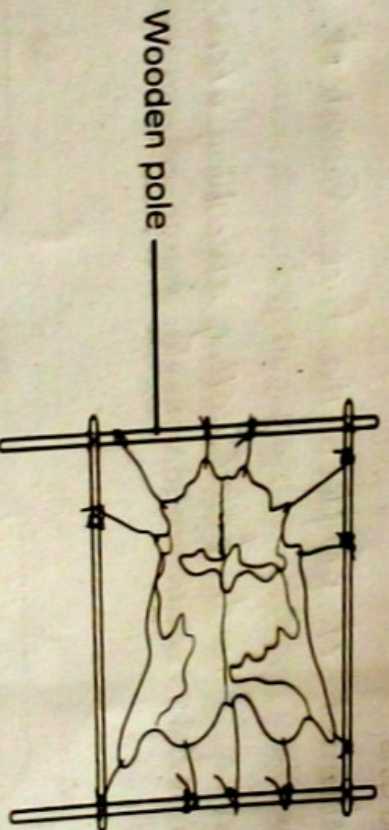
It provides right temperature for a seed to germinate.

10. Name one accident common to children who play carelessly around open water sources.

Near drowning / drowning.

11. Mention the group of arthropods with two main body parts and eight jointed legs.
Arachnids.
12. How is heavy rainfall a danger to crop farmers?
Heavy rainfall leads to floods.
13. State one danger of alcoholism to a pregnant mother.
It leads to underweight babies.
14. How are broken bottles and nails a danger to one's life?
They lead to accident.
15. Name one part of a plant that develops from the axillary bud.
Branch, flower
16. How is scabies similar to ringworm in the way they are spread among people?
Both spread through body contact.

The diagram below shows a common cattle product. Study and use it to answer questions 17 and 18.



17. State the method of preservation for the cattle product shown in the above diagram.
Suspension drying.
18. How does the above method preserve the above cattle product?
It drains moisture from the above cattle product.
19. State one reason for ironing washed clothes in a home.
To kill germs in clothes.
20. Name the part of a banana plant commonly eaten by monkeys.
Fruit.
21. Mention one biological change that takes place in plant flowers.
Fertilization.

2. Brian's baby had an old looking bony face and a swollen belly full of air. Which deficiency disease was the baby suffering from?
Kwashiorkor

23. How does the use of mosquito nets control the spread of malaria in a home?
Use of mosquito nets control mosquito bites.

24. Name the component of a rain gauge that directs its water into the measuring cylinder.
The funnel.

25. Why are the legs of a fainted victim raised slightly above the level of the head?
To ^{oxygenated} blood flow easily to the brain.

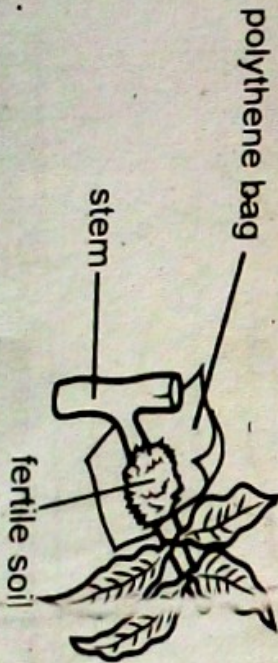
26. State one use of ears to a deaf person.
For body balance.

27. Name the group of vertebrates whose eggs hatch into tadpoles.
Amphibians.

28. How is the liver useful during the digestion of food?

Liver produces bile which breaks down fat.

The diagram below is of an artificial vegetative propagation method. Study and use it to answer questions 29 and 30.



29. Identify the above method of artificial vegetative propagation.
Maccoting

30. State the role of fertile soil in the above vegetative propagation method.
To allow roots to develop.

31. Mention any one sign of worm infestation in infants.
Swollen belly

32. Musoke's cow had a swollen udder, painful teats, blood stained milk and swollen teats. What disease was it suffering from?
Mastitis
33. Give one way PLASCY messages control the spread of STDs among school going children.
PLASCY messages makes children aware of how to avoid STDs.
34. Name one common accident that leads to dehydration when it occurs severely.
Burns & scalds.
35. Apart from a tick, name one other example of an arachnid.
Spider / scorpion.
36. Why do cooks use paper when carrying hot saucepans from fire places?
Paper is a bad conductor of heat.

The diagram below shows a part of the body. Study and use it to answer question 37.



37. Name the part labelled with letter Y.
Ankle
38. Apart from diarrhoeal diseases, name one other disease spread by a cockroach.
Pelvic.
39. State one way a crop farmer can benefit from a rabbit.
A crop farmer use rabbit droppings as manure.
40. Why is asthma grouped under non-communicable diseases?
Asthma does not spread from one person to another.

SECTION B: 60 MARKS

Questions 41 to 55 carry four marks each.

41(a) Name the components of air with the compositions given below;

(i) 78% Nitrogen.

(ii) 21% Oxygen.

(b) State two uses of the air component that occupies 0.03% in the atmosphere.

(i) It is used by plants during photosynthesis.

(ii) It is used to preserve soft drinks.

42(a) Name the type of energy possessed by:

(i) smoke Kinetic energy

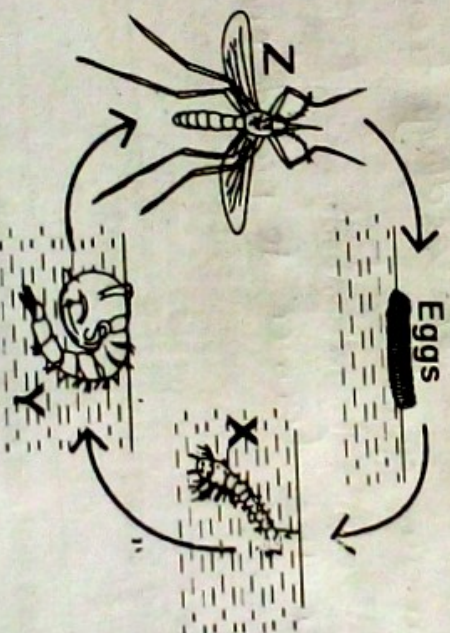
(ii) a baby sleeping Potential energy.

(b) State any one use of heat to a:

(i) blacksmith It enables him to join metals.

(ii) laundry worker It enables him to iron clothes.

43. The diagram below shows the lifecycle of a common mosquito. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the stages marked X and Y.

(i) X Larva

(ii) Y Pupa

(b) Which disease is spread by the stage marked Z?

Malaria.

(c) How does pouring oil in stagnant water control the above mosquito at stage X?

It leads to suffocation of mosquito at stage X.

44(a) Give the meaning of the term "resources".

Resources are things people use to meet their needs.

(b) To which type of resources do minerals and animals belong?

(i) minerals: Non renewable resources

(ii) animals: Renewable resources

(c) Mention any one way of conserving non-renewable resources.

By using them sparingly, By using other alternatives.

* 45(a) State two industrial uses of honey.

(i) Honey is used in preserving some manufactured drugs.

(ii) It is used as medicine.

(b) Name one other product of bees besides honey.

Beeswax.

(c) State one role of a worker bee outside the beehive.

Collecting nectar.

46(a) Give the meaning of the term transplanting.

This is the removal of seedlings from the nursery bed to the main garden.

(b) State any one importance of a nursery bed in crop growing.

It enables the farmer to provide enough care to the seedlings

(c) Mention one activity done in a nursery bed before sowing seeds.

Watering

(d) Which garden tool is used for transplanting?

Trowel

47(a) Name two animals that use water as their natural habitat.

(i) Crocodiles, fish

(ii) _____

(b) Apart from being a habitat, give two other ways the above animals benefit from water.

(i) They obtain food from water.

(ii) Fish obtain dissolved oxygen for breathing from water.

48. Match the diseases in **list A** below to their causative agents in **list B**.

cholera	_____	virus
syphilis	_____	vibrio cholerae
typhoid	_____	treponema pallidum
poliomyelitis	_____	salmonella typhi

- (i) cholera _____
- (ii) syphilis _____
- (iii) typhoid _____
- (iv) poliomyelitis _____

49. The diagram below is of the structure of the human tooth. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the above drawn type of teeth.

Premolar

(b) Name the parts labelled A and B.

(i) A Enamel

(ii) B Pulp cavity

(c) Give one way of caring for our teeth.

By brushing them after Every meal.

a newly born baby.

- (i) Oral method
- (ii) Injection method.
- (b) Why are vaccines administered on different parts of the body?

To easily identify the vaccine given to a baby.

- (c) State the main reason why polio vaccine is administered at birth.

A baby is born without immunity against polio.

51(a) Give two methods used to get clean water for washing clothes at home.

- (i) Filtration method. Distillation method.
- (ii) Decanting method

- (b) State one importance of the following steps involved in the cleaning of clothes.

- (i) sorting: To prevent some clothes from staining others.
- (ii) soaking: To soften dirt. To ease washing.

52(a) Name the type of soil that has:

- (i) fine and sticky particles. Clay soil.
- (ii) large and rough particles. Sand soil.
- (b) Name two products made from soil with large and rough particles.
- (i) Glazes
- (ii) Bricks

53(a) Name two examples of root crop pests.

- (i) Rats
- (ii) Moles squirrels.
- (b) State any two activities done to control root crop pests.
- (i) By setting traps.
- (ii) By weeding.

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Name

open

any around

54. The diagram below shows the human heart. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the parts labelled F and E.

(i) F Septum

(ii) E Vena cava

(b) To which body organs does blood vessel G lead blood to?

To Lungs

(c) Use an arrow and letter H to indicate the blood vessel that supplies oxygenated blood to all other body parts.

Done

55(a) State the commonest system of keeping poultry / in rural areas.

Free range system.

(b) Give two advantages of the above system of keeping poultry.

(i) It is cheap.

(ii) Birds do enough physical exercises.

(c) Why is the above system of keeping poultry not practised by urban poultry farmers?

There is limited land in urban.