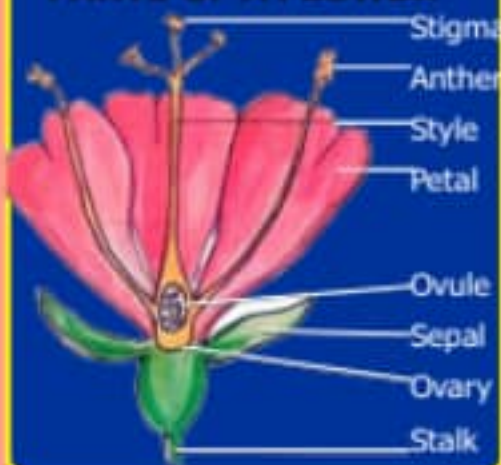


THE SUREKEY

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

PUPIL'S BOOK **4**

PARTS OF A FLOWER



HARVESTING CROPS

Cutting



Digging out



MAJOR CLASSES OF FOOD



A RABBIT HUTCH



For Predominance in Integrated Science

AUTHOR: JAMIE HUMPHREY

Based on the Current Standard Curriculum

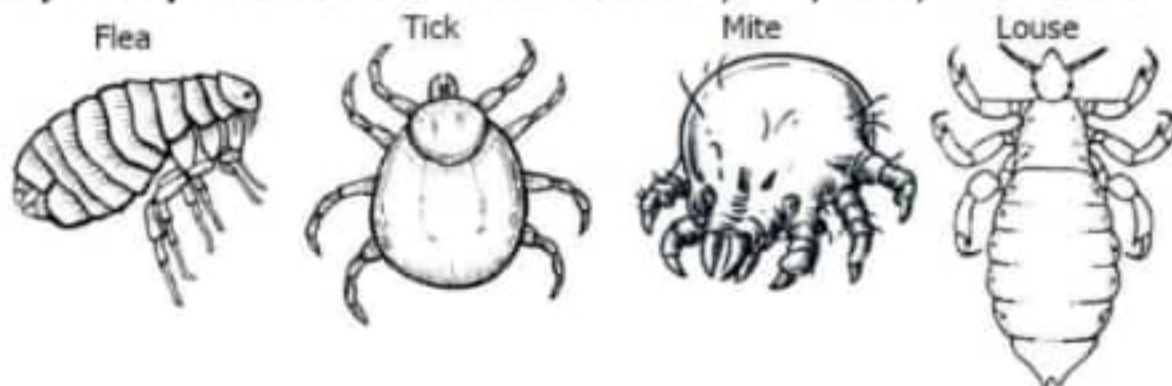
Ways in which diseases that attack rabbits can be controlled/prevented.

- ✓ Proper ventilation of the hutch.
- ✓ Proper feeding of rabbits.
- ✓ Proper stocking of rabbits.
- ✓ Isolating sick rabbits from healthy ones.
- ✓ Providing clean feeds to rabbits and in clean containers.
- ✓ Keeping the hutches clean and dry regularly.
- ✓ Use of canker powder to the ears.
- ✓ Keeping rabbits in a warm place.

PARASITES THAT AFFECT RABBITS

A parasite is an organism that depends on another organism for food and shelter.

Examples of parasites that affect rabbits are; ticks, mites, fleas and lice



Signs of parasites in rabbits.

- Rubbing the body on the walls.
- Losing some of the fur.
- Losing weight.

Effects of parasites to rabbits

- ◆ They spread diseases to rabbits.
- ◆ They suck blood causing anaemia.
- ◆ They lower the quality of rabbit products.
- ◆ They damage the skin of rabbits. They cause irritation to the rabbits.

Ways of controlling parasites in rabbits.

- + Spraying acaricides.
- + Dusting rabbits.
- + Washing rabbits with water containing chemicals.
- + Regular deworming.
- + Hand picking.



Washing rabbits with chemical water.



Spraying chemicals on a rabbit.

KEEPING RABBIT RECORDS

Farm records are written information about various activities done on the farm.

Date of mating	Doe number	Buck used	Date of expected birth	No. of kits	
				Born	dead
18/06/2024	Doe no. 12	No. 9	22/07/2024	10	4

Examples of farm records.

❖ Ensure the hutch is dry all the time.

Evaluation activity:

1. Name the habitat used by farmers when rearing domestic rabbits.
2. State any **one** reason why the rabbit should be built with a sloppy floor.
3. Give any **two** ways in which a farmer can prevent dampness in the hutch during construction.
4. Name the type of hutch that has the same features as the fold system of keeping poultry.
5. Give any **two** reasons why the rabbit hutch should be raised above the ground.
6. Apart from raising above the ground, state any **two** other features of the good rabbit hutch.
7. State any **one** way in which the farmer can ensure proper circulation of air in the rabbit hutch.

The diagram below shows the rabbit hutch. Study and use it to answer questions **8** and **9**.



8. Identify the type of rabbit hutch shown in the diagram above.
9. Give any **one** way in which the structure marked W is useful to the hutch above.
10. State any **two** ways of ensuring proper care for the rabbit hutch.



Key words:

- brain
- taste
- bile
- regulate
- cirrhosis
- churn

The Internal Human Body Organs

The brain.

The brain is protected by the skull.

The brain organises different organs to work together as a whole body.

The brain controls all other body organs.



Functions of the brain

- It stores information.
- It controls all body activities.
- It is used for body balance.
- It is used for remembering/recalling/memory.
- It is used for thinking.
- It is used for reasoning.
- It is used for learning new things.
- It is used to interpret information.
- It is used for decision making.

Diseases that attack the brain

Cerebral malaria, meningitis, epilepsy, brain cancer

Note: Amnesia is a disorder of the brain that leads to memory loss.

Care for the brain

- Have enough rest and sleep. It helps to refresh the brain.
- Feed on a balanced diet.
- Do regular physical exercises.
- Immunise children against meningitis.
- Avoid tobacco smoking and alcoholism.
- Early treatment of malaria.

The stomach

The stomach is part of the digestive system.

Chemical digestion of proteins begins from the stomach.

Digestion is the breakdown of food into simple soluble particles that the body can absorb.



Functions of the stomach

- It stores food for some time.
- It churns food.
- It absorbs alcohol.
- It produces hydrochloric acid that kills germs in food.
- It produces gastric juice.

Diseases that affect the stomach.

Peptic ulcers, gastritis and gastric cancer

Care for the stomach

- Limit alcohol intake.
- Eat food in time.
- Do regular physical exercises
- Limit intake of less fatty food.

The tongue



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BE FORWARD

Enrichment Exercise:

1. Name the element of Primary Health Care that promotes human body cleanliness.
2. (a) Give the meaning of the term **personal hygiene**.
(b) Write down any **two** activities that school children can do to promote personal hygiene.
(c) State any **one** way in which it is important to promote personal hygiene among school children.
3. (a) Apart from washing hands, mention any **one** other way of keeping our hands clean.
(b) Give **one** reason why we should regularly wash our hands with clean water and soap.
(c) Identify any **two** occasions that require you to wash your hands.
4. The diagrams below show activities done to promote personal hygiene. Study and use them to answer the questions that follow.



R



S



T

- (a) Identify the personal hygiene activities done by the persons at **R** and **S**.
 - (b) State any **two** reasons why the person at **T** is carrying out that activity.
 - (c) Name any **one** disease controlled by carrying out the activity marked at **S**.
5. State **one** reason why the use of soap makes washing clothes easy.
 6. Give any **two** ways in which toothpaste promotes oral health.
 7. State any **one** way of controlling the breeding of germs in hands.
 8. State **one** danger of having long fingernails on the hands.

Threshing/shelling

This is the act of separating seeds or grains from their husks or pods.

Methods of threshing are; hand threshing and machine threshing.

Crops that can be threshed are; maize, beans, millets, soya beans, rice, peas.



Winnowing.

This is separating of seeds or grains from chaff or husks.

It is done to crops like millet, rice, maize, beans, sorghum and wheat.



Storing Crops

- They can be stored in granaries. The granary should have rat guards.

Reason. To prevent rats from entering the granary to spoil stored crops.

Crops stored in the granary are; beans, maize, millet, ground nuts and soya beans.

- Flour should be packed in dry sacks.

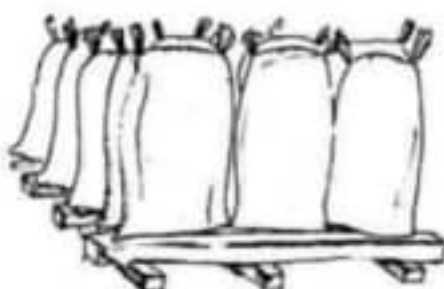
- The sacks should be placed on dry pieces of wood that are slightly raised

Reason. To prevent the sacks from absorbing moisture from the floor.

Note well. If the sacks are placed on the floor directly, the flour absorbs moisture from the floor and gets spoilt.

Using silos.

Using baskets and buckets.



Sacks on raised stands



Buckets of stored crops

Granary

Rat guard

Qualities of a good store for storing dried crops.

- ❖ It should have rat guards.

Reason. To prevent rats from climbing into the granary to destroy stored crops.

Rat guards are smooth, slippery and slanted to prevent rats from climbing into the

Measuring rainfall.

A rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall received in an area. Rainfall is measured in units called **millimetres(mm)**.

Reason. To find how deep rainwater has entered the soil.

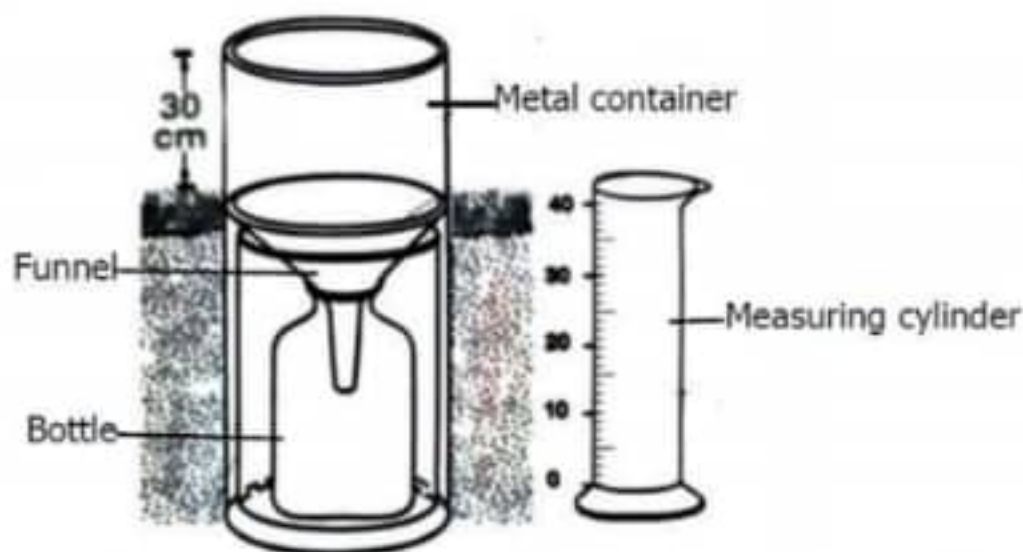
Components of a rain gauge.

Funnel. It directs rainwater into the measuring cylinder.

Measuring cylinder. It collects and measures the volume of rainwater for accurate readings.

Bottle. It collects the rainwater for measurement of its volume.

Metal container. It holds the measuring cylinder.



Points to note about the rain gauge

It should be put in an open ground when using it.

Reasons.

To get the actual measurements of rainfall.

To avoid obstruction of raindrops.

It should be raised 30cm above the ground when using it

Reasons.

To prevent rain splash from entering the rain gauge.

To get accurate measurements of rainfall.

Steps taken when measuring rainfall using a rain gauge.

- (i) Place the rain gauge in an open area away from obstacles.
- (ii) Ensure the rain gauge is levelled and securely fixed to the ground.
- (iii) After rainfall, check the water level in the gauge using the scale marked.
- (iv) Record the measurement in millimetres to track the rainfall amount.

How to make a simple rain gauge.

- **Materials needed.** Tin, glass, funnel and ruler

