

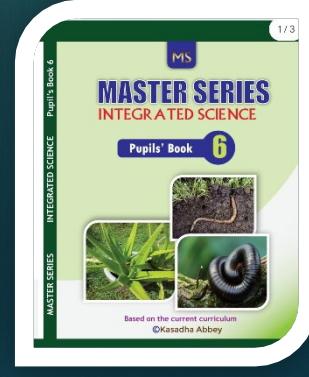
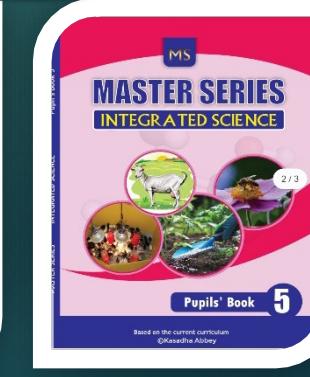
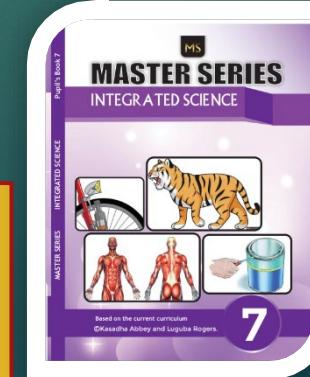
Birds of Prey



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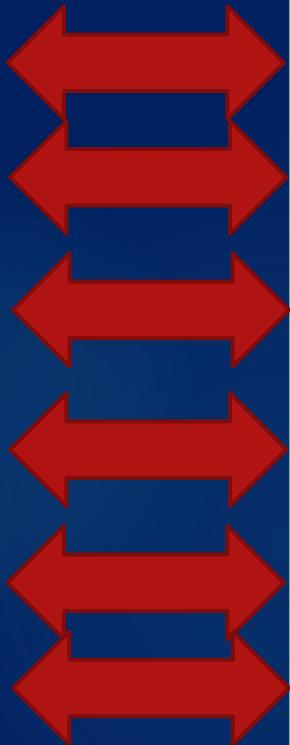
Birds of Prey

Birds of prey are also referred to as raptors.

These birds hunt and kill other small organisms for food

next

Examples of birds of prey



- ❖ **Eagles**
- ❖ **Kites**
- ❖ **Hawks**
- ❖ **Secretary bird**
- ❖ **Caracara**
- ❖ **Owls**

next



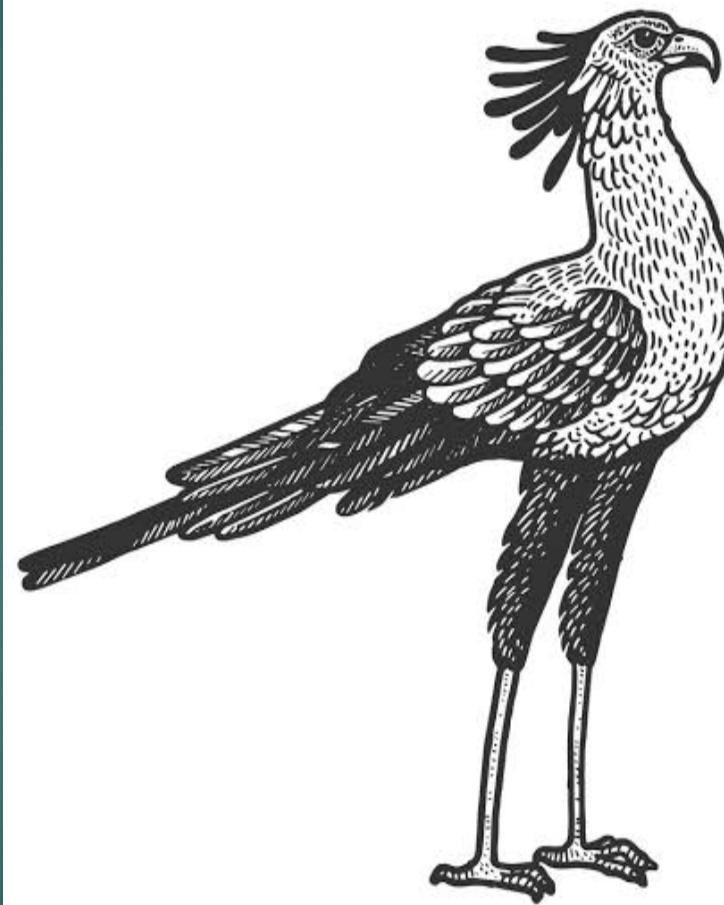
Eagles



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Secretary bird



next

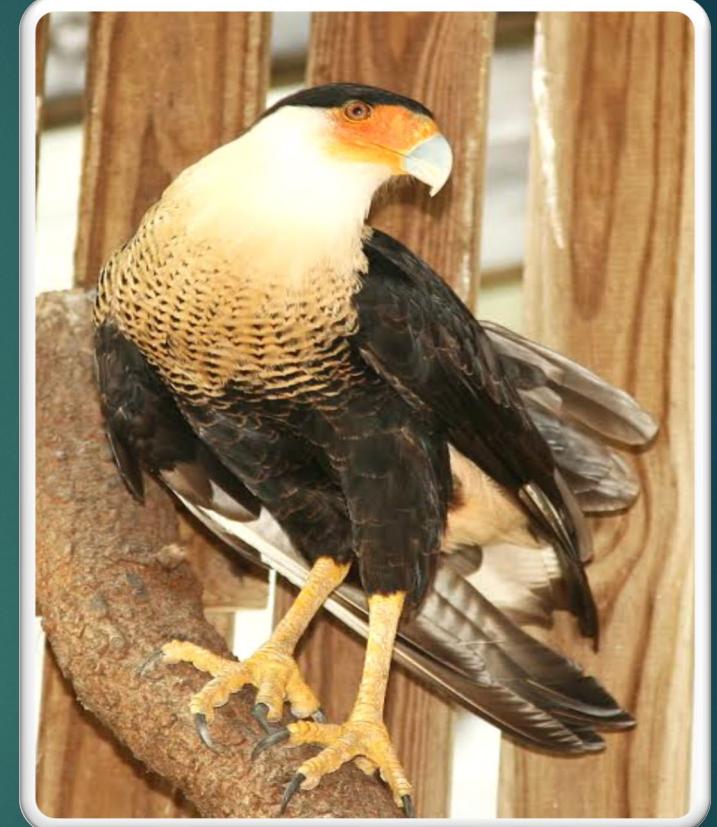
Hawks



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caracara



next



An owl



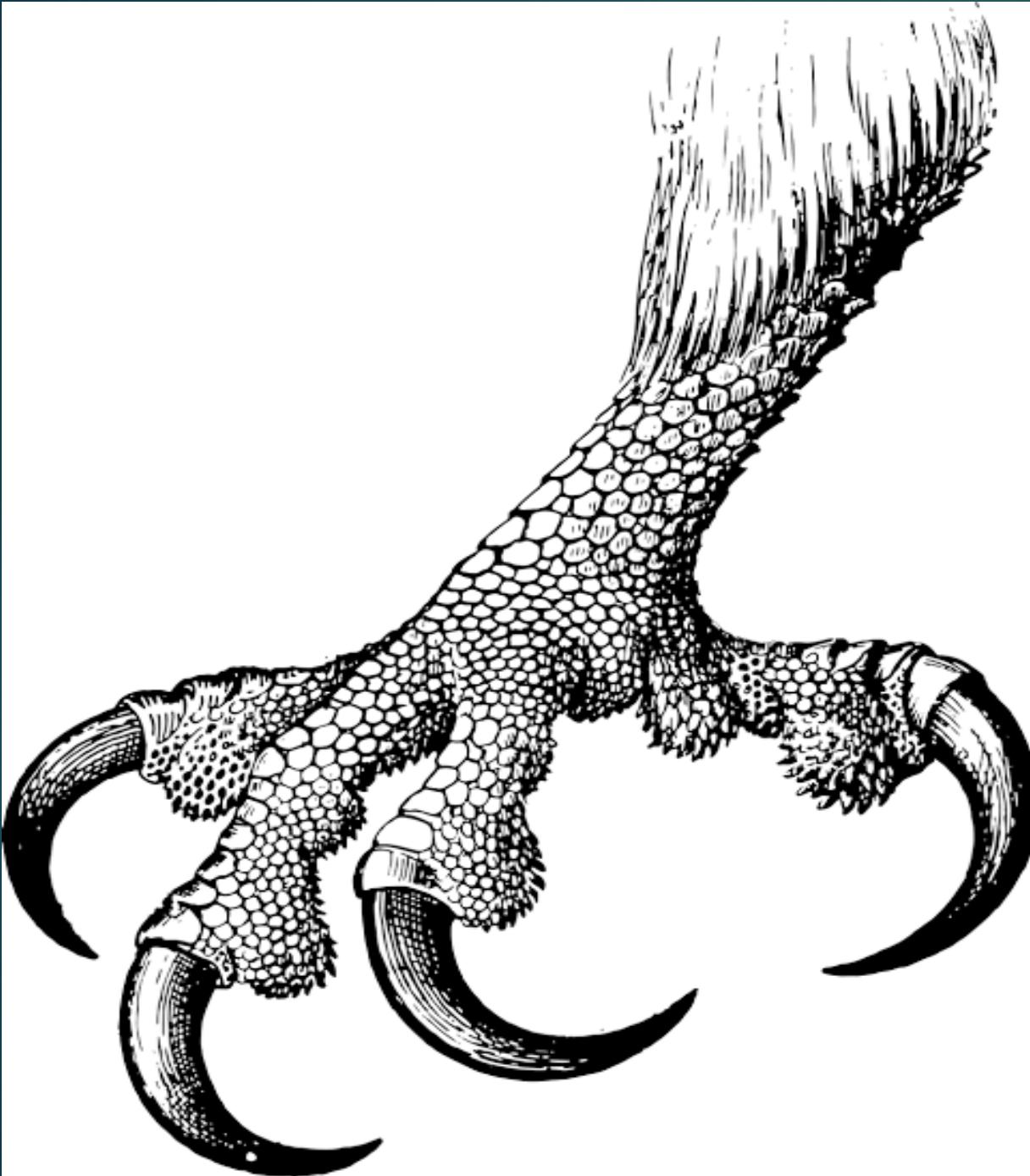
next

Characteristics of birds of prey.

- ❖ They have sharp hooked beaks for tearing flesh.
- ❖ They have strong eye sight to locate their prey from a distance
- ❖ They have strong curved talons for gripping their prey



next



Strong curved talons

next



Sharp hooked beak

next



Beak and talons

next

- ❖ **Write down any one bird of prey that is a threat to a poult erer**
- ❖ **State any one characteristic of birds of prey**
- ❖ **Explain why an eagle is referred to as hyper carnivorous?**
- ❖ **Give the function of a nictitating membrane to birds.**
- ❖ **In which one way is a kite similar to a rat besides having a backbone?**
- ❖ **Why are raptors called predators?**
- ❖ **Besides poultry, which other farm animal is prey to eagles**

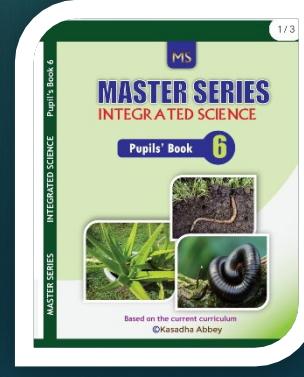
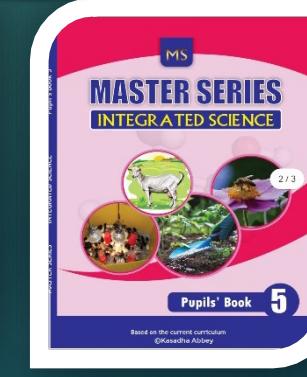
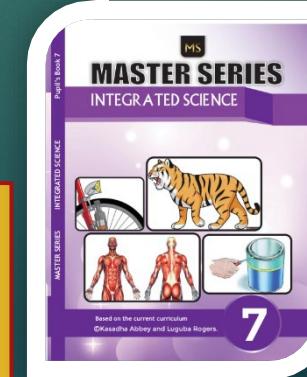
Birds of Prey



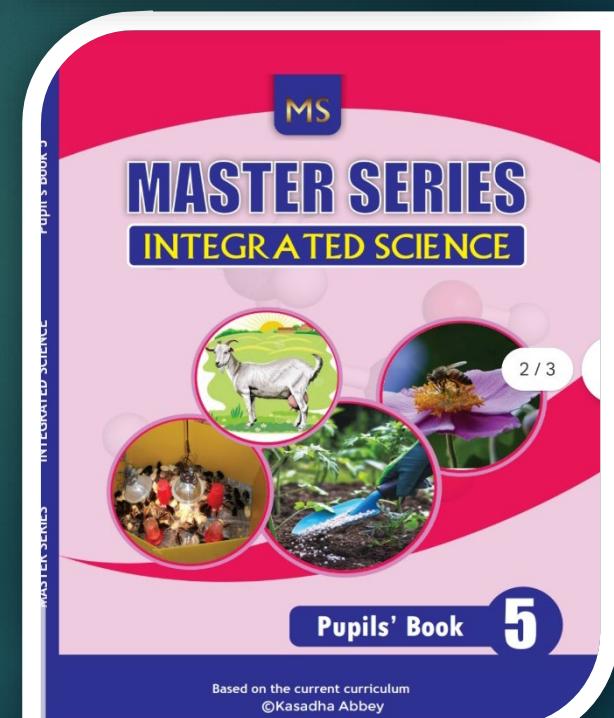
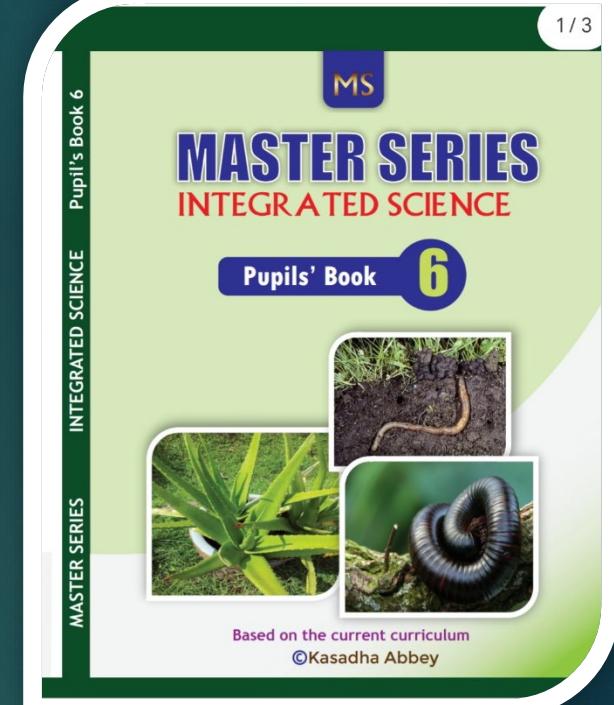
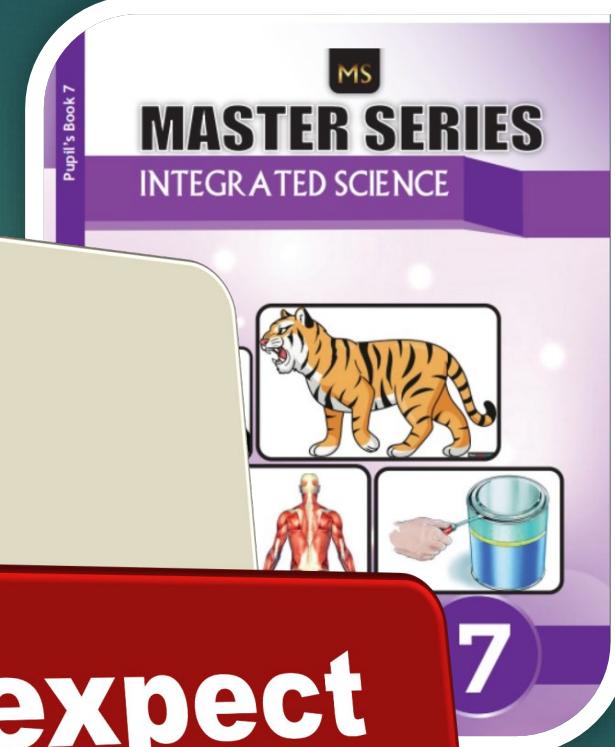
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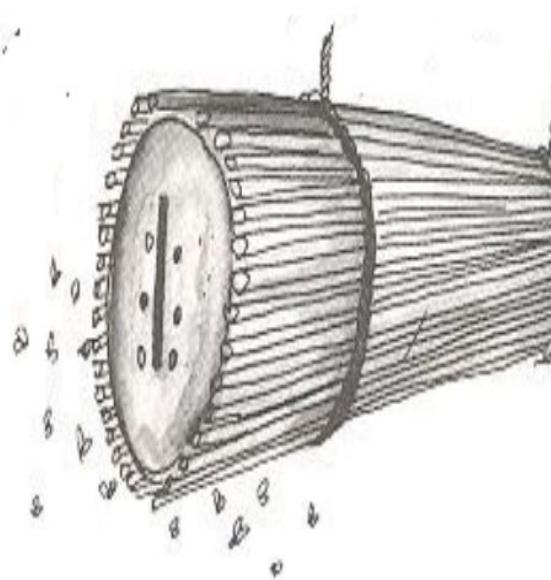
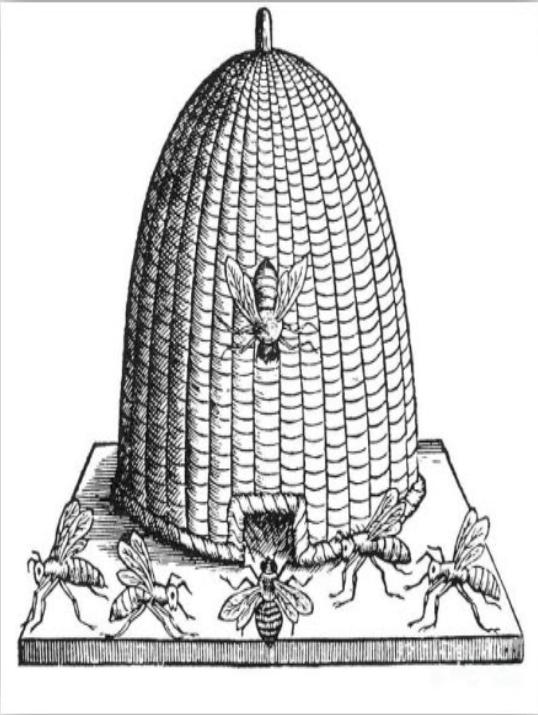


What to expect from the Master Series books



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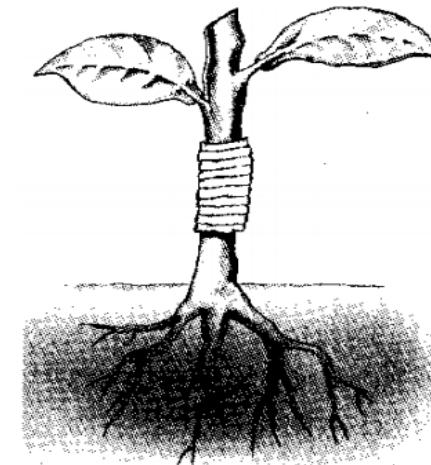
- Kigezi beehive.
- Dug out log beehive.
- Skep beehive.



Examples of artificial vegetative propagation methods

- ❖ Grafting
- ❖ Budding
- ❖ Marcotting
- ❖ Layering
- ❖ Use of stem cuttings

Grafting



Marcotting



Coloured illustrations to improve learners' interest and concentration.

POULTRY

Poultry keeping is the rearing of domestic birds.

Poultry refers to all kinds of domestic birds.

Types of poultry include;

- Chicken.
- Ducks.
- Geese.
- Peafowls (peacock and peahen)
- Pigeons.
- Turkeys.
- Guinea fowl.

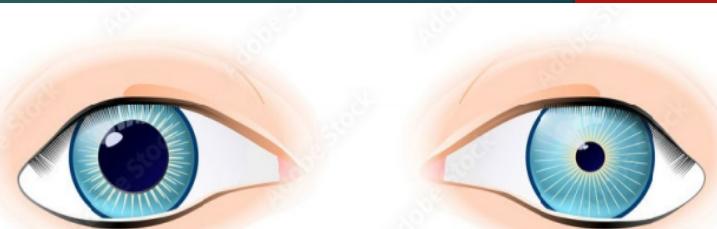
Turkey



Peahen



Geese



In the dark

In a brightly lit place

The aqueous humour

- ❖ It refracts light rays.
- ❖ It maintains the shape of the eye ball.

The vitreous humour

- ❖ It refracts light rays.
- ❖ It maintains the shape of the eye ball.

The ciliary body

- ❖ It produces aqueous humour.

Detailed and clear explanations

Confirmation table

	+5	°C	+9	°F
Freezing point of water		0		32
	+5 =	5	+9 =	41
	+5	10	+9	50
	+5	15	+9	59
	+5	20	+9	68
	+5	25	+9	77
	+5	30	+9	86
	+5	35	+9	95
	+5	40	+9	104

SIMPLE MACHINES AND FRICTION.

Friction in machines.

Friction is the force that opposes motion between rubbing surfaces.

Properties of friction.

1. Friction occurs in all the three states of matter.
2. Friction increases with increase in weight.
3. Friction increases with increase in the roughness of the rubbing surfaces.
4. Friction leads to production of heat.

Types of friction.

1. Static friction.
2. Kinetic friction.
3. Viscosity (fluid friction)



Static friction.

This is the type of friction which prevents surfaces from sliding over each other.

Kinetic friction

This is the type of friction which occurs between surfaces sliding over each other.

Viscosity (fluid friction)

This is the type of friction which occurs in liquids and gases.

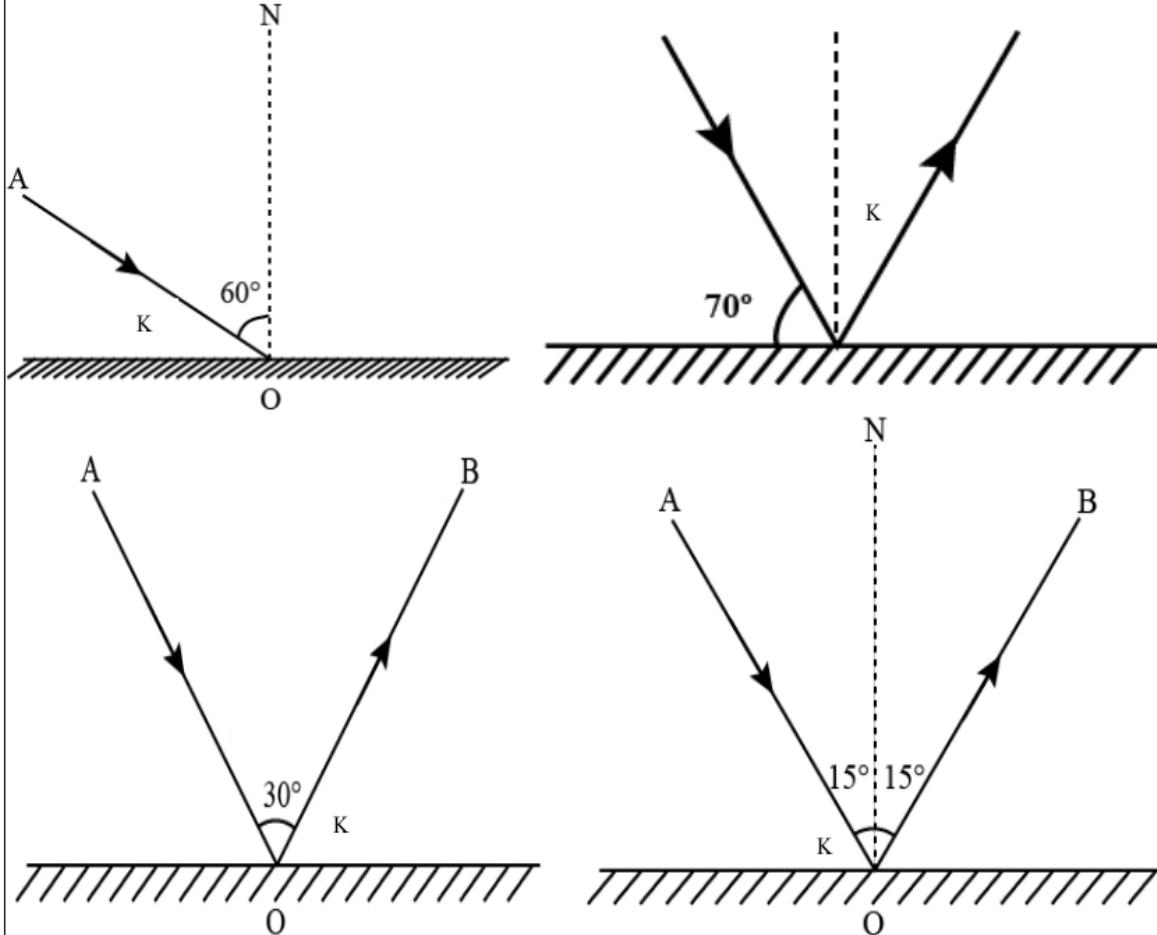
Uses of friction in our daily life.

1. Friction enables us to light a match stick.
2. Friction helps us to stop moving vehicles and bicycles.
3. Friction enables man to walk and run without sliding.
4. Friction enables us to write on papers.
5. Friction enables us to sharpen tools.
6. Friction enables us to climb trees without sliding.
7. Friction enables us to cut wood using a saw.
8. Friction enables us to smooth surfaces using sand papers.

Topical Assignments

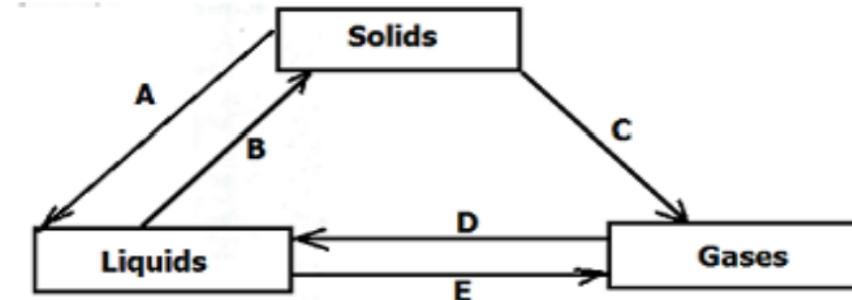
Calculations

Find the size of the marked angles



Topical exercise

1. Name any one form of cubic units
2. In which units are the following measured?
 - i. Mass
 - ii. Volume
 - iii. Density
3. State any one difference between mass and weight
4. What happens to the volume of an object when its density increases?
5. Given that an object occupies space of 10 cc. Calculate its density if its mass is twice its volume.
6. What is the function of a spout on an over flow can?
7. Give any two examples of irregular objects
8. Name the instrument used to measure:
 - I. Weight
 - II. Mass
9. Which force makes objects immersed in water weigh less
10. What is capacity?
11. Study the diagram and answer the questions that follow



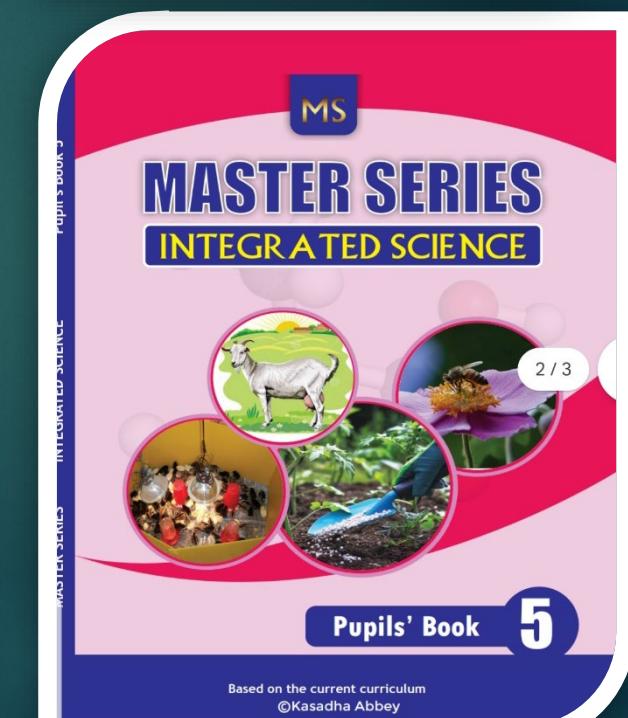
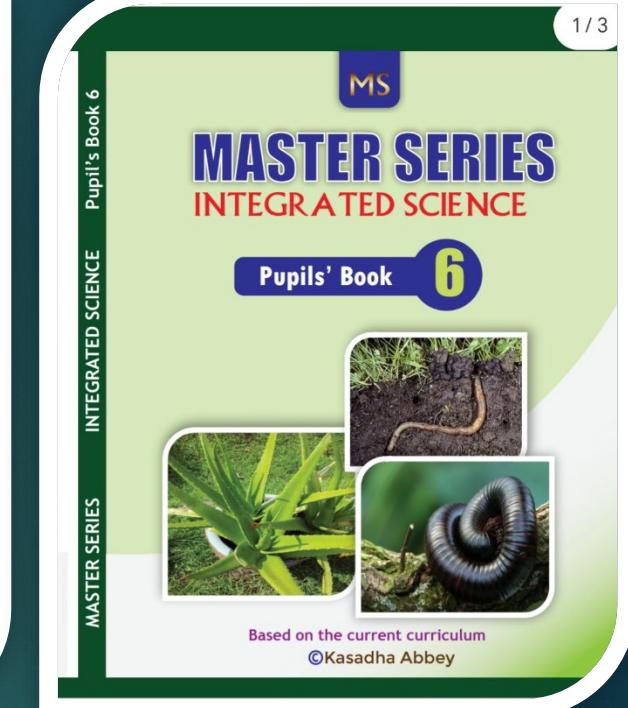
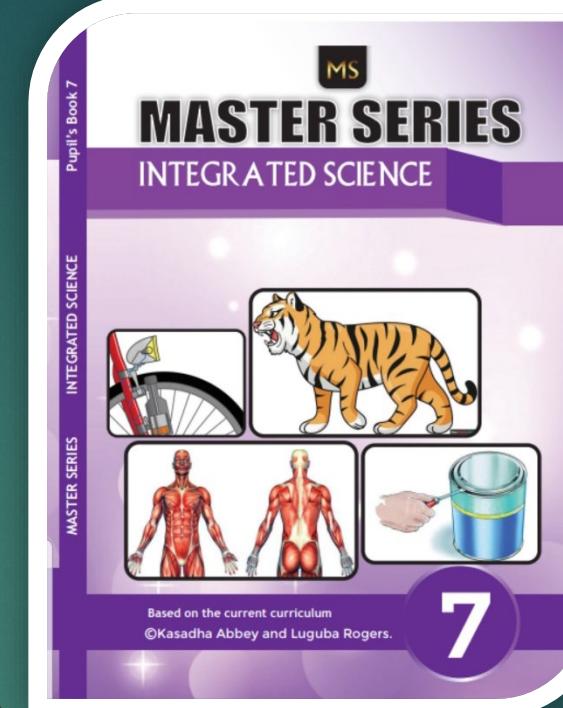
12. Name the changes of state labelled A,B,C, and E
13. Write down any one substance that can evaporate

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