THEME: THE ENVIRONMENT
TOPIC 1: SKELETAL AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM

1. Define the word skeleton.
   .....
   .....
2. State any **two** types of skeletons found in living organisms.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Name the type of skeleton where the body of an organism is filled with a liquid under pressure.
   .....
   .....
4. Give any **two** organisms with hydrostatic skeleton.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Which type of skeleton is commonly found in all insects?
   .....
   .....
6. State **one** reason why insects moult.
   .....
   .....
7. All vertebrates have endoskeleton.
   a) What do you understand by this statement?
   .....
   .....
   b) State any **two** examples of these vertebrates with endoskeleton.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Give any **two** examples of organisms with endoskeleton.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
1. Name the process by which the upper ribs (are attached directly to the sternum (breast bone)
   .....
   .....
2. Name the part of the body where femur, tibia and fibula are found.
   .....
   .....
3. State any **two** functions of the skeleton.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

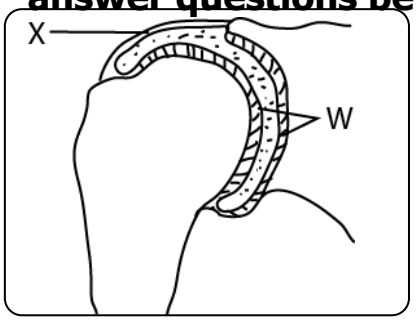
4. Name the skeletal part that protects the inner ear and the brain.
   .....
   .....
5. Which sense organ is protected by the eye sockets?
   .....
   .....
6. Mention any **two** delicate body organs protected by the rib cages.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Name the skeletal structure which protects the spinal cord.
   .....
   .....

1. What name is given to the hard connective tissues found in the body of an organism?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
2. Name the longest and strongest bone in the body.
   .....
   .....
3. Mention any **two** examples of flat bones
   .....
   .....
4. Name the blood cells manufactured in the yellow bone marrows of long bones.
   .....
   .....
5. Where are red blood cells manufactured from in the short bones?
   .....
   .....
6. State any **two** importance of bones in the body of an organism.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

1. What name is given to the joint at the knee?
   .....
   .....
2. In which one way can friction be reduced at a joint?
   .....
   .....
3. Give one example of the following types of joints
   (i) Hinge joint.....
   (ii) Ball and socket joint.....
   (c) Name the food substance that helps in formation of strong bones.
   .....

.....

The diagram below shows part of a joint. Study it and uses it to answer questions below.



4. Name the part marked **X**

_____

5. How is the part marked **W** important to the joint?

.....

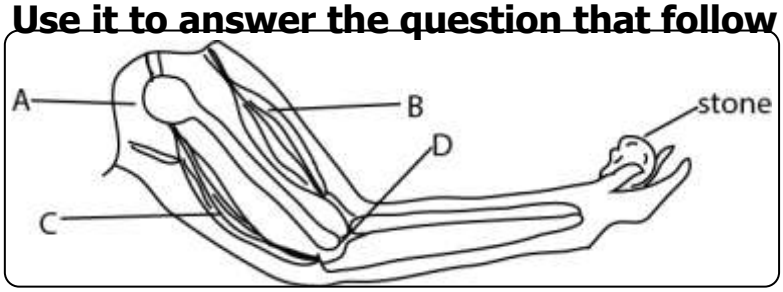
.....

6. **The table below shows joints and their position in the human body. Study and complete it correctly**

Joints	**Position in the body**
Pivot joint	.....
.....	shoulder
.....	Knee
Suture joint	.....

The diagram below shows the human arm holding a stone.

Use it to answer the question that follow



(a) Which muscle acts as the effort in order to lift the stone?

.....

.....

(b) What happens to muscle C when the arm is raised?

.....

.....

(b) What kind of movement is possible at each of the following joint?

(i) Joint **A** .....

(ii) Joint **D** .....

Why are the triceps and biceps muscles referred to as voluntary muscles?

.....

.....

1. State the injury that results from tearing of muscles.

.....

.....

2. Mention the structure that joins a bone to a muscle

.....

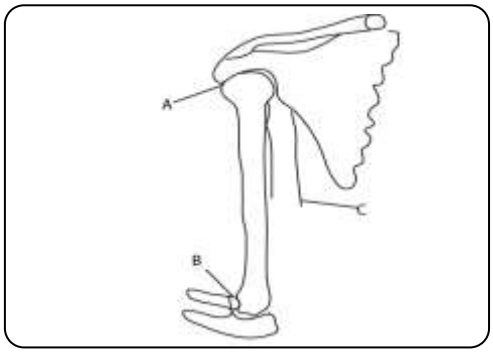
.....

3. Name the muscles which helped Kandi to remove the foot immediately after stepping on the fire.

.....

.....

4. **The diagram below is of a part of a human arm, use it to answer the questions which follow**



(a) Name the joint A

.....

.....

(b) What kind of movement does the joint **A** allow?

.....

.....

(c) Complete the drawing of muscles C to show where its lower end is attached.

(d) If the arm is in the position shown, name the muscle which must be contracted.

.....

.....

1. What do you understand by the term posture?

.....

.....

2. State any **two** types of postures.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Mention **two** ways of promoting good posture.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Give any **two** importance of having good body posture.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. Mention any **two** activities that can lead to bad posture.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

6. State any **two** effects of bad posture to the body.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

7. Give any **two** importance of body exercise

(i) .....
(ii) .....

1. State any **two** ways one can get polio viruses into one's body.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

2. Suggest **two** signs and symptoms of polio.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

3. State **two** ways of preventing and controlling polio in our community.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

4. Mention any **two** muscular and skeletal infections caused by bacteria.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

5. Mention **one** deficiency disease which affects bones.

.....
.....

6. Tendo's child has the following signs and symptoms,

i. Stiff muscles all over the body.
ii. Spasms when touched.
iii. The baby stops sucking mother's breasts.

a) Name the disease the baby is suffering from.

.....
.....

b) Mention **two** ways of preventing the disease named above.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

c) Name the body part affected by the leprosy.

.....
.....

1. Which type of fracture is also called a complicated fracture?

.....
.....

2. Name the type of fracture which is common in young children.

.....

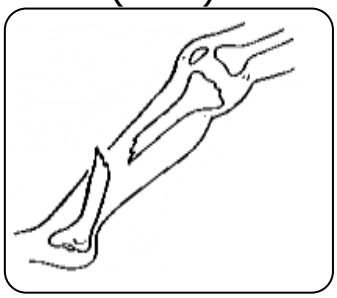
.....

3. State the reason to support your answer in (a) above.

.....

.....

4. Name the type of fracture when the bone breaks and comes out of the skin (flesh).



5. Name the type of fracture shown below.

_____

6. Name the type of fracture which is also called a closed fracture.

_____

7. What is a fracture?

.....

.....

1. What is a sprain?

.....

.....

2. What do you understand by the word strain?

.....

.....

3. How is sprain different from a strain?

.....

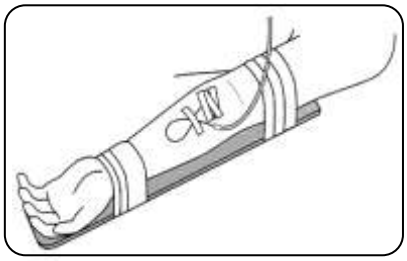
.....

4. Suggest any **two** signs and symptoms of sprains and strains

.....

.....

5. Write down **two** first aid for sprains and strains



_____

_____

_____

6. Name the first aid component above.

(i)

.....

.....

(ii) .....

7. State ant **two** signs and symptoms a dislocation.

.....

.....

8. State any **two** ways of keeping the muscular and skeletal systems healthy

.....

.....

1. State any **two** diseases that children can be taken for early immunization against.

   .....

   .....

2. Mention any **two** bad games that can lead to skeletal disorders.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Give any **two** ways in which regular physical exercises are important in the body.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. In which way is the physical exercise important to the human heart?

   .....

   .....

5. Mention any **two** importance of regular exercises to the body.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Give any **two** ways of maintaining proper functioning of a skeletal system.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

THEME: MATTER AND ENERGY
TOPIC 2: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

1. What is electricity?

   .....

   .....

2. What is an electric current?

   .....

   .....

3. Uganda Electricity Board generates most of its electricity at Jinja.
   (a) State the source of electricity energy
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
   (b). How does the electricity generated at Jinja get to a consumer in Kampala?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

(a) Give **two** uses of electricity to a family.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

4. Mention **two** advantages of using electricity over our sources of energy.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

5. State **two** dangers of using electricity at home.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

6. Mention **two** ways of reducing dangers caused by electricity at home.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

7. Mention **two** types or forms of electricity.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

8. Define static electricity.
.....
.....

9. Mention **two** examples of static electricity.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

10. Why do the electric wires look to be loose on hot days and tighter on warm days?
.....
.....

1. State the main reason why lightning always strike tall buildings.
.....
.....

2. What causes lightning?
.....
.....

3. What type of electricity is lightening?
.....
.....

4. State the reason why lightning is seen before thunder is heard.
.....
.....

5. What evidence shows that light travels faster than sound in air?
.....
.....

6. State **one** importance of lightning in nature.
.....
.....

7. Mention **two** dangers caused by lightning.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

8. Write down any **one** effect of lightning:

.....

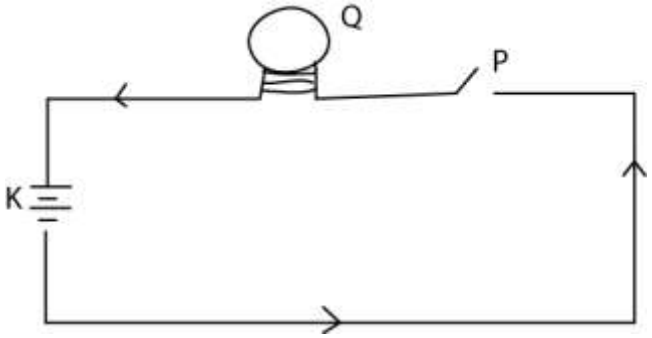
.....

9. State **two** ways of preventing dangers caused by lightning.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. The diagram below is of an electric circuit. Use it to answer the question that follow



(a)Name the parts labelled P and Q in the diagram.

(i)P**:** .....

(ii)Q**:** .....

(b) Name part marked K.

.....

.....

2. (a) Give any **two** forms of energy produced by the part labeled Q when P is closed.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(b) State the energy change that takes place at L when M is closed.

.....

.....

(c) Show with the help of arrows the flows of current in the above diagram.

.....

.....

3. (a) What is the use of fuse in a circuit?

.....

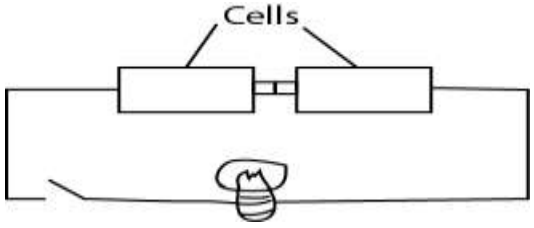
.....

(b)How does a fuse work?

.....

.....

4. David connected the circuit as shown below.



(a) Explain why a new bulb did not light when he switched on.

.....

.....

(b) In which way is a fuse similar to a switch in a simple electric circuit?

.....

.....

1) When the circuit is complete, chemical energy in a dry cell is changed to electricity.

.....

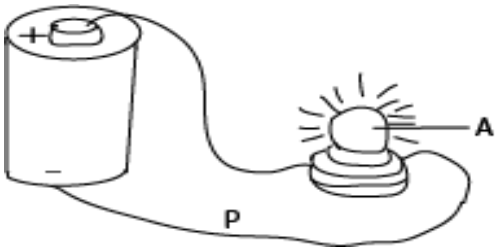
.....

2) In a bulb, electricity is changed to heat and then heat to light energy.

.....

.....

The diagram below is of a simple circuit. Use it to answer questions and 3 and 4.



3) Draw an arrow on line P to show the direction of the flow of electricity.

4) Apart from light, which other form of energy is produced at A?

.....

.....

5) What is the difference between electric circuit and short circuit?

.....

.....

6) Suggest **two** causes of short circuits

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7) State **two** signs of short circuits at home.

(i) .....

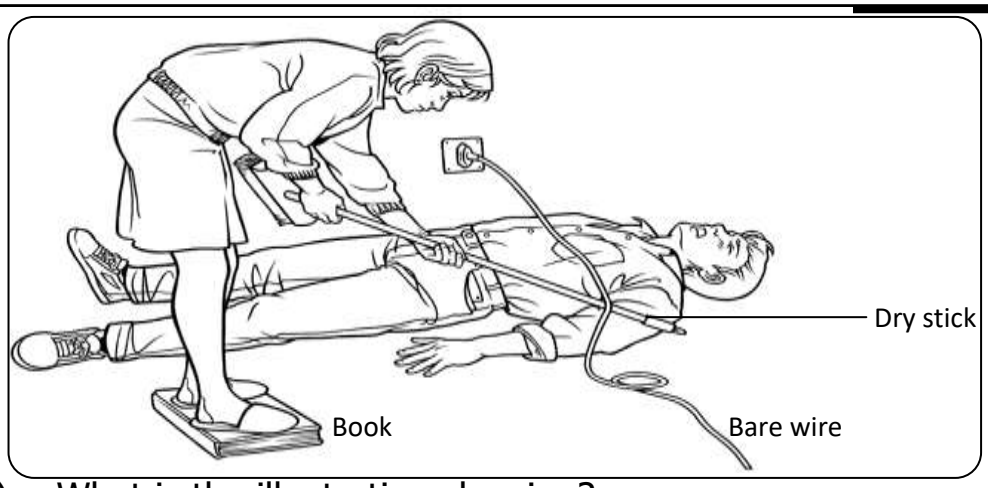
(ii) .....

8) Write down **two** dangers of short circuits at a school.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. **Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.**



(a) What is the illuatration showing?

.....

.....

(b) State the reaason why the lady is :

(i) Standing on a book

.....

.....

(ii) Removing the bare electric wire using dry stick instead of wet stick.

.....

.....

(c) Mention **two** possible ways of preventing such accident at home.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

2. Name the type of circuit in which the positive terminal of one cell is connected to the negative terminal of another cell to form a battery

.....

.....

1. What do you understand by conductors of heat?

.....

.....

2. Mention **two** examples of liquid conductors.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Name the best metallic conductor of heat.

.....

.....

4. Why do you think that distilled water doesn't conduct electricity?

.....

.....

5. Define the term insulators.

.....

.....

6. Write down **two** examples of good insulators of heat.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

7. Give any **one** reason why wooden poles are usually used to carry electricity.

.....
.....

8. Mention any **one** reason why copper wires are commonly used to distribute electricity from one point to another.

.....
.....

9. Why does Uganda Electricity Board worker wear rubber gloves when working on wires carrying electricity?

.....
.....

10. Why are the handles of most electric appliances made of insulators?

.....
.....

1. What name is given to a device that stores and produces electricity?

.....
.....

2. Mention any **two** types of electric cells.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

3. What are primary cells?

.....
.....

4. State any **two** examples of primary cells

(i) .....
(ii) .....

5. What do you understand by the term electrolyte?

.....
.....

6. Name the electrolyte used in a wet cell.

.....
.....

7. Mention any **one** local material used for making simple cells.

.....
.....

8. Mention **two** reasons why dry cells are not used in a mobile telephone.

_____
_____
_____

9. What is polarization

.....
.....

10. Mention any **two** disadvantages of simple cells
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....

1. What form of energy is produced by dry cells?
   .....
   .....
2. Name the part of a dry cell which prevents ammonium chloride jelly from drying up.
   .....
   .....
3. How do electrolytes reduce the internal resistance of the cell?
   .....
   .....
4. Name the non-metallic conductor of electricity found in a dry cell.
   .....
   .....
5. Which part of a dry cell acts as the negative terminal?
   .....
   .....
6. State any **two** advantages of dry cells over secondary cell.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. What are secondary cells?
   .....
   .....
8. Mention any **two** examples of secondary cells.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
9. Mention **two** advantages of secondary cells over primary cells
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
10. Why is the telephone batteries referred to as secondary cells?
    .....
    .....

1. Name the electric appliance that changes electricity to heat and light energy.
   .....
   .....
2. Name the part of an electric bulb which changes electrical energy to heat and then to light energy.
   .....

.....

3. State the mineral from which the tungsten is got.
.....
.....

4. Suggest the reason why the filament is made up of tungsten which has a high melting point.
.....
.....

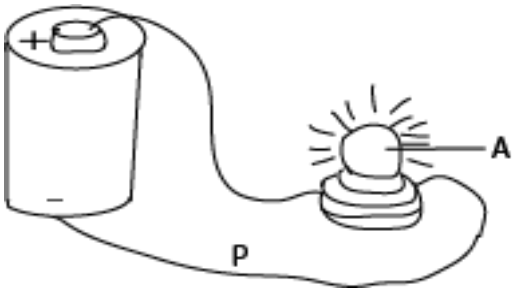
5. Which property helps the filament to resist high electric pressure?
.....
.....

6. Name the **two** gases found in the glass bulb.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

7. In which way are the gases stated above important in the glass bulb?
.....
.....

8. How is the brass cap important to the person fixing an electric bulb?
.....
.....

The diagram below is of a simple circuit. Use it to answer questions and 4 and 5



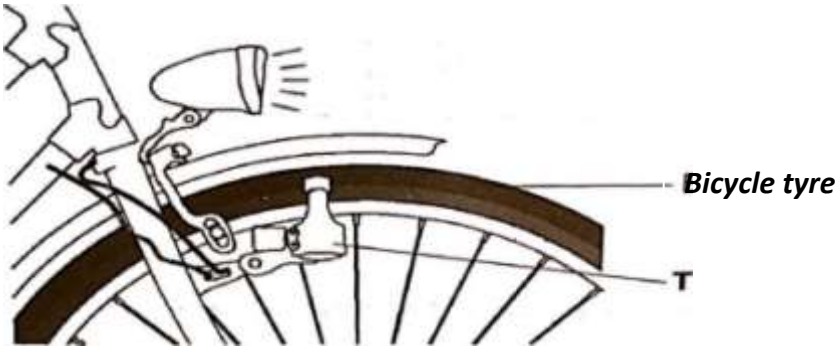
9. Draw an arrow on line P to show the direction of the flow of electricity.
10. Apart from light, which other form of energy is produced at **A**?
.....
.....

1. If you get a new torch with new dry cells and new working bulb in place, but when you switch it on, the bulb does not light. Suggest two possible problems with the torch.
.....
.....

2. Give three reasons why a bulb of torch may not give light when the switch is on.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

3. Apart from a torch, mention any **two** appliances which use primary cells at home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Marion's torch has a spoilt switch. State the main problem she will get while using her torch.
   .....
   .....
5. Name the part of a torch which changes electric energy into heat and to light energy.
   .....
   .....
6. Apart from completing the circuit, mention any **one** other use of the torch case and the spring.
   .....
   .....
7. State **two** conditions that may force a new torch not to work.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. John bought torch on Monday and used it for three consecutive days then it stops working.
   Suggest **two** possible causes of the above problems.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
9. Mention **two** advantages of using electricity at home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
10. Mention any **two**healths related problems associated with using electricity at home.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....

1. The diagram below shows equipment on a bicycle that is used to produce electricity. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



1. Name the equipment labelled T.

.....
.....

2. Give the function of the bicycle tyre in producing the electricity.
.....
.....
3. State the energy change that takes place in equipment labelled T when it is in use.
.....
.....
4. State one way in which the amount of electricity produced by the equipment labelled T can be increased.
.....
.....
5. Which type of electricity is produced by generators?
.....
.....
6. State any **two** appliances which use electricity in our homes.
(i) .....
(ii) .....
7. State any **two** ways in which we can reduce the costs of electricity bills at home.
(i) .....
(ii) .....
8. State **two** ways in which a generator can be made to produce more electricity.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

1 (a) what is the difference between solar ant thermal electricity?
.....
.....

(b) Give any **two** advantage of solar electricity over the thermal electricity.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

2. What is the source of energy in thermal electricity?
.....
.....
3. What type of electricity is obtained by rubbing a plastic material against hair or woolen cloth?
.....
.....
4. Why do electricity wires hanging on the electric pole sometimes appear loose and other times tight?

.....

.....

5. **Uganda Electricity Board generates its electricity at Jinja.**

(a) What type of electricity is generated at Jinja?

.....

.....

(b) How does electricity generated from Jinja reach a consumer in Mbale?

.....

.....

(c) Give **two** uses of electricity

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Name the form of electricity in which electrons doesn't move.

.....

.....

7. State any **two** differences between static and current electricity.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

8. Mention **two** rules governing electricity.

.....

.....

9. Why shouldn't one touch an electric plug while bare footed?

.....

.....

10. Why are we advised not to touch a switch with wet hands?

.....

.....

11. Mention at least **two** common electrical appliances used at home.

(i) .....

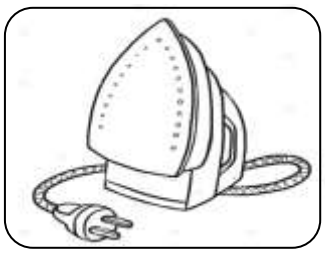
(ii) .....

12. State **two** safety precautions in handling electrical appliances

(i) .....

(ii) .....

13. **The diagram below shows a faulty electrical appliance Okello is using in his home.**



a) Name the electrical appliance shown below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b) Suggest the accident that Okello is most likely to get while the above appliance.

.....

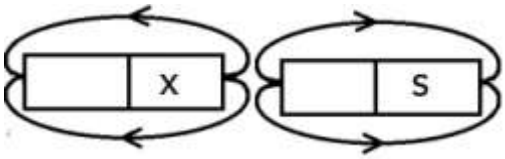
.....

c) How can you help Okello to avoid problem caused by the above faulty electrical appliance?

.....

.....

The diagram below shows a bar magnet with iron fillings around it. Study and use it to answer the question that follows



1. Name the property of magnetism shown above.

   .....

   .....

2. Name the pole marked with letter S.

   .....

   .....

3. Which property of a magnet enables a magnet compass to work?

   .....

   .....

4. Give any one reason why a magnet cannot attract pieces of wood.

   .....

   .....

5. Define the term magnetism.

   .....

   .....

6. What is a magnet?

   .....

   .....

7. In which way are magnetic substances different from non-magnetic substances?

   .....

   .....

8. Mention any **two** examples of magnetic substances.

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

9. Mention any **two** examples of non-magnetic materials

   (i) .....

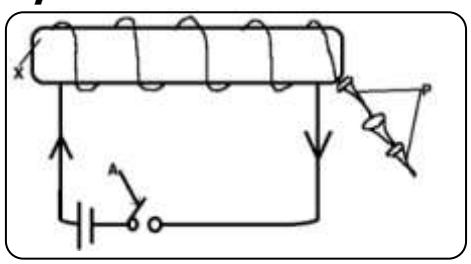
   (ii) .....

9. Using a well labeled diagram, illustrate that magnetic lines of force run from North Pole to South Pole.

1. Name any **two** types of magnets
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
2. Name the type of magnets that exist on their own without a man making them
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Why is the earth referred to as the magnet?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. What type of magnets are made by man?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Mention any **two** examples of thee above type of magnets.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Mention any **two** importance of a magnet to a P7 candidate.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

1 .a) Mention any **two** methods of making magnets.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
   b) Give any **two** properties of magnets.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

1. ***The diagram below shows a method of making a magnet. Use it to answer questions***



a) Identify the method of making magnets shown above.
.....
.....
b) Name pole marked with letter **X**.
.....

.....

c) What happens to the pins at **P** when the circuit is open?

.....

.....

3(a) Give any **one** way a magnet can lose its magnetism.

.....

.....

(b) Which part of a radio uses a permanent magnet?

.....

.....

3. Give a reason why an iron nail can be attracted by a magnet.

.....

.....

4. Write any **two** importance of magnets in our daily life.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. State **one** way of protecting magnets against demagnetization

.....

.....

1. Define the following terms

(i) Magnetic field

.....

.....

(ii) Magnetic lines of force:

.....

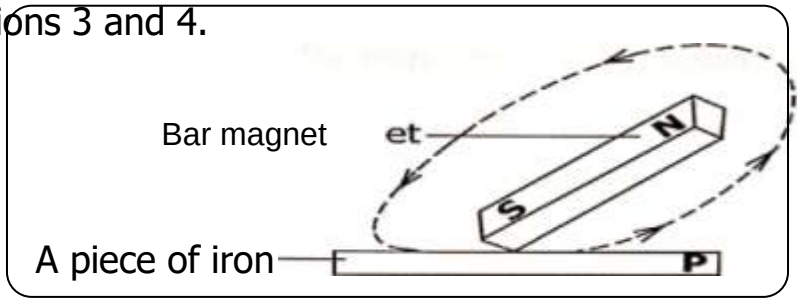
.....

2. State **two** ways of making magnets

(i) .....

(ii) .....

The diagram below shows a method of making a temporary magnet. Study and use it to answer questions 3 and 4.



3. Name the method shown above.

.....

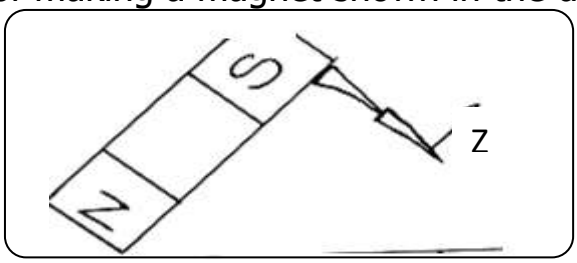
.....

4. What will be the pole at P after magnetization?

.....

.....

5. Name the method of making a magnet shown in the diagram below.



6. Name the method of making a magnet shown above.

.....

.....

7. Name the pole marked Z.

.....

.....

8. Mention **two** importance of magnets to people.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. State the compass direction in which a freely suspended magnet will rest.

.....

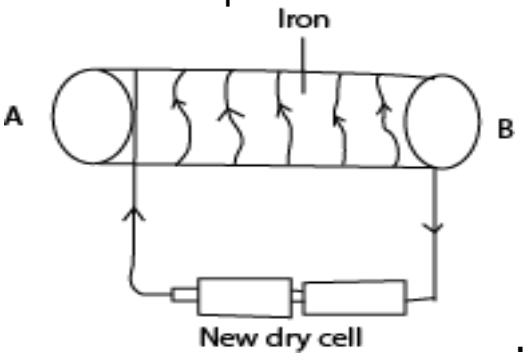
.....

10. Give any **two** practices that can lead to the destruction of a magnet.

.....

.....

1. The diagram below shows a method of making a magnet. Study it and use it to answer question that follow.



.

(a) Name the method of making a magnet shown in the diagram

.....

.....

(b) What pole will the part marked A become?

.....

.....

(c) What would you do to the dry cells in order to increase the strength of the magnet?

.....

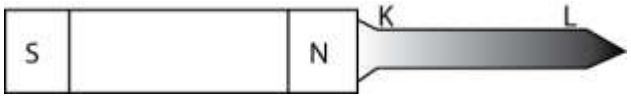
.....

(d) Apart from the method shown in the diagram, name any other method of making a magnet.

.....

.....

2. In the diagram below, when the nail was brought nearer to the magnet it was attracted as shown. Use the diagram to answer questions (a) to (d) below.



(a) How does the nail get magnetized?

.....

.....

(b) Name the pole marked L.

.....

.....

(c) Which other method can be used to magnetize the nail without using a magnet?

.....

.....

(d) Name the type of a magnet in (c) above.

.....

.....

1. How are magnets important to a radio repairer?

.....

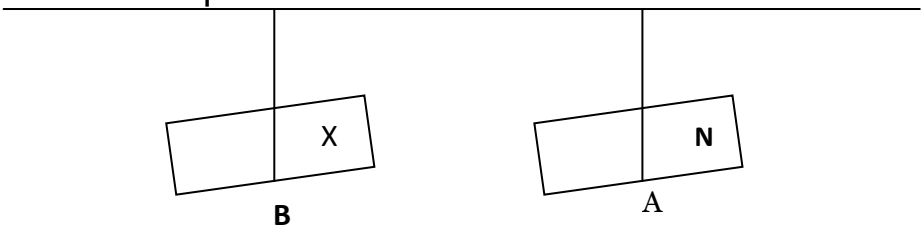
.....

2. .Why is the earth called a magnet?

.....

.....

Two magnets A and B were suspended as shown in the diagram below. Use it to answer question 2.



3. If the pole marked N magnet A is the North Pole, what is the pole marked X on magnet B?

.....

.....

4. Mary suspended three magnets on strings near each other and observed that some ends came close but other ends moved away from each other. Why did this happen?

   .....
   .....

5. Give **one** example of how a doctor in a hospital can use a magnet.

   .....
   .....

6. Give **two** items found in homes which make use of magnets.

   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

7. What term is used to mean the ways of making a magnet to lose its magnetism?

   .....
   .....

8. Write down **two** ways of destroying magnets

   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

9. Suggest **two** ways of protecting magnets against demagnetization.

   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

10. State **two** uses of magnets

    (i) .....
    (ii) .....

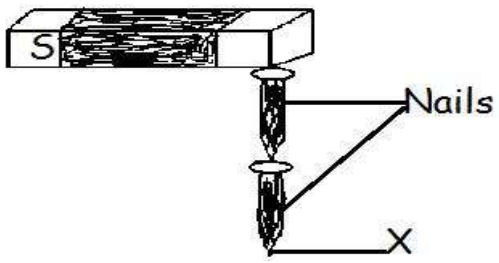
11. Mention **two** home appliances which use magnets.

    (i) .....
    (ii) .....

12. In which way is a magnet important to the clinical officer?

    .....
    .....

1. The diagram shows a method of magnetization. Study it and answer the questions.



   a) What is the method called?

   .....
   .....

   b) What would happen if point X of the nail is put at pole S?

   .....

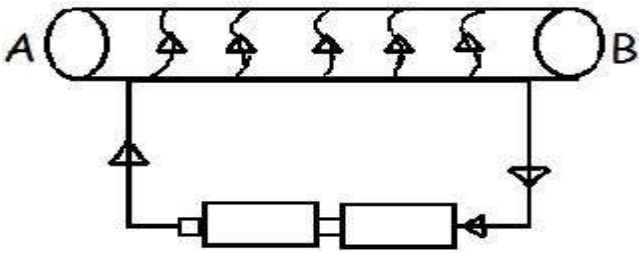
.....

c) Name one activity that would make a magnet loses its magnetism.

.....

.....

2. The diagram below shows a method of making a magnet. Study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the method of making a magnet shown in the diagram above.

.....

.....

b) What pole will the part marked A become?

.....

.....

c) What would you do to dry cells in order to increase the strength of the magnet?

.....

.....

d) State any importance of magnets to people.

.....

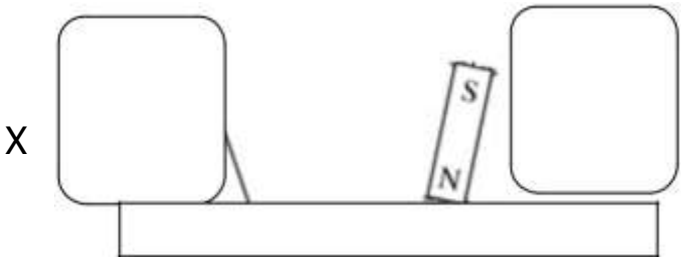
.....

3. State the compass direction in which a freely suspended magnet will rest.

.....

.....

4. Below is an illustration of how to make a magnet. Use it to answer the given questions



a) Which method of making magnets is illustrated in the above diagram?

.....

.....

b) What name is given to the magnet formed using the above method?

.....
.....

c) Mention one device that uses the above named magnet.
.....
.....

d) Name the pole marked X.
.....
.....

5. Magnets can help in separation of mixtures. Why can't a magnet separate nails from steel fillings?
.....
.....

6. How can the strength of a magnet be increased?
.....
.....

THEME: THE ENVIRONMENT
TOPIC 3: RESOURCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Mention **two** groups of living things that surround man.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
2. What name is given to things that are needed by people to satisfy their needs?
.....
.....
3. State **two** types of resources.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Name the type of resources that can be replaced by natural process.
.....
.....
5. Mention any **two** examples of resources that can be replaced by natural processes.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Define the word **non- renewable resources**.
.....
.....
7. Mention **two** examples of non-renewable resources.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Mention **two** examples of living resources found on non living resources.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

1. Why is land referred to as the most important resource?

.....

.....

2. Land is made up of ....., rocks and .....
3. Mention **two** human activities carried out on land.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. State **two** examples of crops grown on land.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Mention **two** sources of surface water.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. What name is given to the water logged area with vegetation?

.....

.....

7. Mention **two** resources that we can get from the water logged areas with vegetation.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Mention **two** biological components of environment which can be found on land.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
9. State any **two** components of mixture of gases
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
10. Name the gas used in preserving soft drinks like sodas.

.....

.....

11. How is carbon dioxide important to plants?

.....

.....

12. Name the gas used in bulbs to make them burn and give out brighter light.

.....

.....

13. State **two** values of wind to farmers.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....

1. What are fossil fuels?

.....

.....

2. Write down two sources of fossil fuels.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Mention **two** products got from petroleum.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. State two examples of machines that use petroleum products stated above.

(i) .....

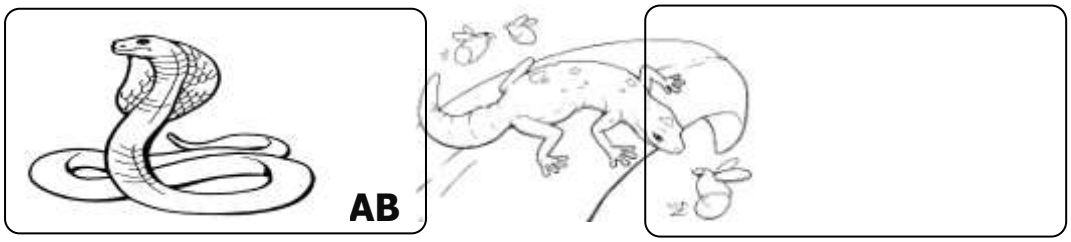
(ii) .....

5. What is a rock?

.....

.....

Use the diagrams below to answer the questions that follow.



6. Name the animal marked A.

.....

.....

7. In which **one** way does animal B benefit from the rock?

.....

.....

8. Suggest **one** way in which the above animals contribute to the formation of fossil fuel.

.....

.....

9. What is an alloy?

.....

.....

10. State **two** reasons of making alloys.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

11. Name the alloy used for making coins.

.....

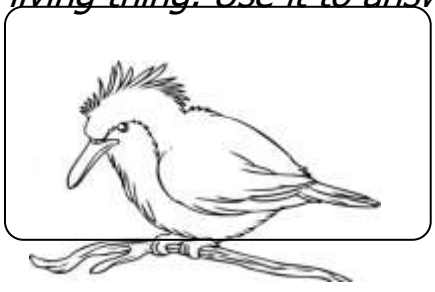
.....

12. Why are permanent magnets made out of cobalt steel?

.....
.....

13. Mention any **two** examples of cooking utensils and cutlery made out of stainless steel.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
1. What name is give to any substance that burns to produce heat and light?
    .....
    .....
2. State **two** examples of fuels
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
3. State the reason why firewood is referred to as :
    a) a renewable resource: .....
    b) a fuel: .....
4. Mention **two** uses of firewood as a resource.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
5. Of the **two**: forests and plants, suggest the source of firewood.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
6. Why is crude oil called a fossil fuel?
    .....
    .....
7. Write **two** petroleum products used for running the vehicles.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
8. State **two** plastic materials made from the byproducts of petroleum.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
1. Name the component of air needed for burning charcoal.
    .....
    .....
2. Why is a charcoal referred to a renewable resource?
    .....
    .....

Below is a diagram of a living thing. Use it to answer questions 3, 4, 5 and 6.



3. Name the type of environment in which the above living thing belongs.
   .....
   .....
4. Suggest **two** ways in which the above living thing benefits from plants.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. In which way can charcoal burning affect the living thing above?
   .....
   .....
6. State **two** ways in which the above living thing is important in the environment.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. State the type of electricity got after burning the coal.

   .....
   .....
8. Mention **two** uses of charcoal to a P.7 candidate while at home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
9. Why is charcoal referred to as fuel?

   .....
   .....
1. Mention **two** groups of living things utilized as resources.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
2. Mention **two** ways in which we use these groups of living things as resources.
   Plants
   .....
   .....
   Animals
   .....
   .....
3. Mention **two** examples of plants species that we can use as resources.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. What are global resources?

   .....
   .....
5. Mention **two** examples of resources that will not be exhausted.

.....
.....

6. State **one** reason why plants are considered as exhaustible resources.

.....
.....

7. Apart from plants, mention any other **two** examples of exhaustible resources.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

8. What scientific term is used to mean resources that can be reprocessed and then re-used many times?

.....
.....

9. Name any **two** importance of the above mentioned types of resources.

.....
.....

1. Mention **two** components of wild life.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

Mention **two** examples of endangered species of animals.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

2. Mention **two** importance of wild life to our environment.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

3. State **two** ways of conserving and protecting wildlife.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

4. Name the national body which is responsible for protecting wildlife in Uganda.

.....
.....

5. Define the following terms

habitat_____
_____
_____

ecosystem_____
_____
_____

6. State **two** ways of conserving natural vegetation.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

7. Mention **two** examples of non- renewable resources that can be conserved.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

8. Suggest **two** causes of soil erosion.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

9. Give any **two** ways in which soil erosion can possibly be controlled.
(i) .....
(ii) .....

10. Name the material used for making glasses and bottles.

.....
.....

1. Define soil degradation.
.....
.....
2. Mention any **two** causes of soil degradation
(i) .....
(ii) .....
3. State **two** causes of soil erosion
(i) .....
(ii) .....
4. Mention **two** agents of soil erosion
(i) .....
(ii) .....
5. State **two** disadvantages of soil erosion
(i) .....
(ii) .....
6. Write down **two** agricultural activities which causes soil erosion
(i) .....
(ii) .....
7. What do you understand by the term **overstocking**?
.....
.....
8. Suggest **two** reasons why people carryout bush burning.
(i) .....
(ii) .....
9. What is desertification?
.....
.....

10. Mention two causes of desertification.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
11. What is deforestation?
    .....
    .....
12. State any **two** reasons why people destroy forests and they don't replant.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
1. State **two** types of environments.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
2. Mention **two** components of biological environment.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
3. Name the type of environment which consists of non-living things only.
    .....
    .....
4. What does the term environmental degradation mean?
    .....
    .....
5. State any **two** types of environmental degradation.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
6. How is land degradation different from soil erosion?
    .....
    .....
7. State **two** causes of soil erosion
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
8. What causes overgrazing?
    .....
    .....
9. Give any **two** effects of soil erosion on plants.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
10. Define desertification.
    .....
    .....
11. State **two** similar causes of deforestation and devegetation.

.....

.....

12. What is sitting?

.....

.....

13. Mention **two** examples of silts deposited in water bodies.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. Define the word pollution.

.....

.....

2. What are pollutants?

.....

.....

3. Mention any **two** examples of pollutants.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Name the type of pollution that affects the environment most.

.....

.....

5. Name **two** types of pollution produced by factories and industries.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Write down **two** ways in which air is polluted

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. Define air pollution.

.....

.....

8. Mention **two** ways how water is polluted.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. State **two** impacts of dumping household refuse into the water source.

(i) .....

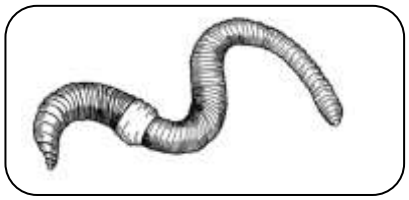
(ii) .....

10. In which way is defecating and washing in or near water sources dangerous?

.....

.....

11. Mention **two** ways in which a man has contributed to unwanted sound is in the environment.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
1. Name one disease caused by industrial chemicals and smoking.
    .....
    .....
2. State two effects of excessive sound pollution.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
3. How can excessive sound pollution affect some pregnant mothers?
    .....
    .....
4. Write down two diseases caused as a result of untreated sewage in water sources.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
5. What causes acid rain?
    .....
    .....
6. *Below is a soil macro organism. Use it to answer the questions to follow.*



7. Name the organism above.
    .....
    .....
8. State **two** ways in which the above organism is important in the soil.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
9. In which **one** way does it improve on soil aeration?
    .....
    .....
10. Apart from the above organism, mention **two** other living things which are affected by land pollution.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
11. How is water pollution dangerous to fish and other living things in water?
    .....

.....

12. Mention **two** effects of pollution on weather

(i) .....

(ii) .....

State two causes of environmental degradation.

1. Define drought.

.....

.....

2. State **two** effects of drought on:

(a) Plants

.....

.....

(b) Animals

.....

.....

3. State **two** effects of strong wind to our environment.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Mention **two** human activities which cause environmental degradation.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. Suggest **two** places where dumping industrial wastes are wrongly disposed.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Write **two** ways of controlling and preventing environmental degradation.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. Write National Environment Management Authority in short.

.....

.....

8. State **two** ways of saving charcoal and firewood in a home.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. Write all 5R'Susd in waste management.

.....

.....

10. **State two examples of materials that can be**

a) Recycled

.....

.....

b) Reused

.....

.....

c) Refused

.....

.....

Mention **two** ways of controlling pollution in urban areas like in Kampala.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

TERM II WORK

TOPIC 4: SIMPLE MACHINES AND FRICTION

1. What is a machine?

   .....

   .....

2. State three ways in which machines simplify man's work.

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

3. State any two types of machines

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

4. Define complex machines

   .....

   .....

5. Why is a tractor not considered as a simple machine?

   .....

   .....

6. Define the term simple machines

   .....

   .....

7. What is work?

   .....

   .....

8. Define the word force in relation to the machine.

   .....

   .....

   What term is used to mean the quantity of matter contained in a body?

   .....

   .....

9. Mention any **two** of the six main groups of simple machines

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

11. How do first class levers simplify work?

    .....

    .....

12. Give **one** reason why less effort is applied to move a load using first class levers.

    .....

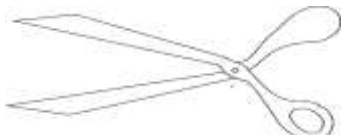
    .....

13. State the class of lever in which the fulcrum is between the effort and the load?

    .....

    .....

The diagram below shows a simple machine. Use it to answer questions 4 to 7.



14. To which class of levers does the machine above belong?

    .....

    .....

15. Use an arrow with letter P to show the fulcrum on the diagram.
16. Name the type of machine above.

    .....

    .....

17. To which class of levers does a pair of pliers belong?

    .....

    .....

18. what do you understand by the word:

    a) Fulcrum

    .....

    .....

    b) Lever

    .....

    .....

19. Mention any **two** examples of first class levers.

    (i) .....

    (ii) .....

20. Why is a pair of scissors called a double lever?

    .....

    .....

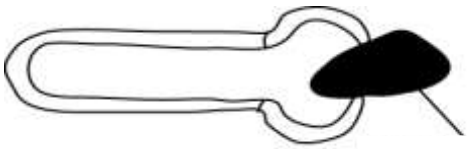
21. Apart from a pair of scissors, draw and name any other **two** double levers in the space provided below.

    _____

    _____

    _____

1. The diagram below is of a machine used for picking charcoal. Indicate on it, with letter F, the position of a fulcrum.



Hot Charcoal

(a) To which type of simple machines does the machine above belong?

_____

(b) State any one use of the simple machine above.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(c) Give **two** other examples of a machine that belongs to the above type of simple machine.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

2. Name the class of lever where the load is placed between the fulcrum and effort.

.....

.....

3. Give another name for fulcrum.

.....

.....

4. Mention any **two** examples of second class levers

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. How does a second-class lever simplify work?

.....

.....

6. In which way is the load different from the effort?

.....

.....

7. What is the difference between effort arm and the load arm?

.....

.....

8. Mention any **one** characteristic of machines grouped under third-class levers.

.....

.....

9. What is the advantage of using a third-class lever?

.....

.....

10. What determines the classes of levers in a machine?

.....

.....

11. Mention any **two** examples of third-class levers

(i) .....

(ii) .....

Activity

1. What is a moment of a force?

   .....

   .....

2. State the condition necessary for the lever to be in equilibrium

   .....

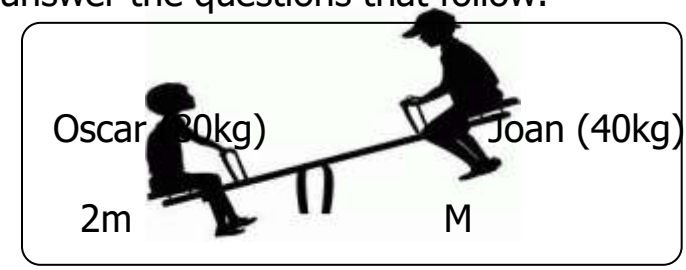
   .....

3. State the law of the lever.

   .....

   .....

4. The diagram below shows two boys playing on a see-saw. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



   (a) In which class of levers is the machine above classified?

   .....

   .....

   (b) Name point marked M.

   .....

   .....

   (c) How far is Oscar from Joan?

   .....

   .....

1. Define the word efficiency of a machine.

   .....

   .....

2. State the reason why the efficiency of a machine is always less than 100%.

   .....

   .....

3. How can the efficiency of a machine be improved?

   .....

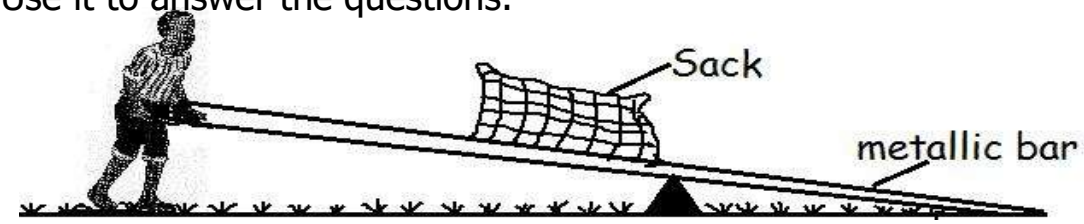
   .....

4. What term is used to mean a slanting surface connecting a lower level to a higher level?

   .....

   .....

5. How do inclined planes simplify work?
   .....
   .....
6. Mention any **two** examples of inclined planes
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Suggest any **two** uses of inclined planes.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. In which way is the inclined plane important to the builders?
   .....
   .....
9. The diagram shows a boy using a metallic bar to raise a bag of coffee. Use it to answer the questions.



   (a) Which type of machine is he using?
   .....
   .....
   (b) What can he do to lift the sack more easily?
   .....
   .....
   (c) Name the force that slows movement in moving parts of a machine.
   .....
   .....
   (d) How is the force in (c) useful in our daily life?
   .....
   .....
1. What name is given to the inclined plane with two sloping surfaces?
   .....
   .....
2. Mention any **two** examples of wedges.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. State any **two** applications of wedges in our homes.
   .....
   .....
4. State the reason why a nail is considered as a wedge.
   .....
   .....

5. What is a screw?
   .....
   .....
6. Mention any two examples of machines that use screws at home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Mention any two uses of screws in our daily life.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Why are bottle tops made of screws?
   .....
   .....
1. What name is given to a machines composing of two rotating wheels fixed together?
   .....
   .....
2. Mention any **two** examples of wheel and axle machines
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. State at least **two** application of wheels and axle in daily life
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Name the special forms of wheels with teeth around their edges.
   .....
   .....
5. State the reason why the special forms of wheels name above is also called toothed wheels.
   .....
   .....
6. State what will happen when the teethed-wheels are connected with chains.
   .....
   .....
7. State any **two** examples of machines that use gear wheels
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Mention any **two** application of using gear wheels
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
9. If a driven wheel has 36 teeth and the driving wheel has 12 teeth, how many revolutions will the driving wheel make in each single revolution of the driven wheel?
   .....

.....

10. Suggest **two** application of conveyor belts in our daily life

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. Name the simple machine which has freely rotating wheel with a grooved rim.

.....

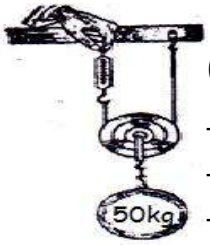
.....

2. Name the part of a pulley system which prevents its rope from sliding.

.....

.....

3. **The diagram below is of a pulley. Study it and answer questions.**



(i) What type of pulley is shown in the diagram above?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(ii) Calculate the effort needed to raise the load shown in the diagram above.

.....

.....

State any two types of pulleys.

.....

.....

Name the type of pulley where the block in attached to a frame and only the wheel moves.

.....

.....

4. How does a single fixed pulley change the direction of force?

.....

.....

5. Find the effort applied to pull a load of 75kgf using a single fixed pulley

.....

.....

6. Which type of pulley acts as a second-class lever with the fulcrum and effort at either side of the wheel?

.....

.....

7. Identify **one** way pulleys are useful on a construction site.

.....

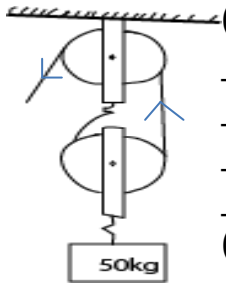
.....

8. Suggest any **two** applications of pulleys in our daily life

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. The diagram below is of a pulley system. Use *it use to answer questions that follow.*



(a) Name the types of pulley system shown above

_____

_____

_____

_____

(b)Use an arrow to show the direction of effort.

_____

_____

_____

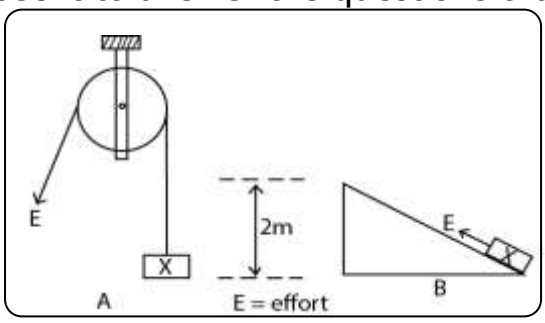
_____**(c)** If the mechanical advantage of the machine is 2 and the load being carried by the machine is 50kg. Find the effort needed to raise that load._____

__(i)

.....

(ii) .....

The diagram bellow show two types of simple machines labelled A and B. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name each of the machines shown in the diagram

(i) **A**:

_____

_____

(ii)

B_____

_____

(b) Which of the two machines would you choose to use to lift the load **X** to a height of two metres?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(c) Give a reason for your choice of machine in (b) above._____

1. What name is given to the force that tends to oppose motion between objects?

.....

.....

2. Which type of friction exists in liquids and gases?

.....

.....

3. Mention any two application of friction as a useful force.
   .....
   .....
4. Which type of force enables a match-stick to light when it is struck at the side of its box?
   .....
   .....
5. Why do tyres of cars wear out more quickly on tarmac roads than marram roads?
   .....
   .....
6. How do road builders increase friction on the surface of the road?
   .....
   .....
7. Give one way in which friction is useful to a person riding a bicycle.
   .....
   .....
8. Apart from using more energy, name **one** other disadvantage of friction as a nuisance force.
   .....
   .....
9. What force makes a pencil to reduce in length as one writes?
   .....
   .....
10. Name any **one** form of energy produced by the force in (a) above as one writes.
    .....
    .....
11. Whenever John opens or closes his door, the hinges makes noise. What can he do to stop the noise when he is opening the door?
    .....
    .....
12. Apart from the method state above, mention any **two** other ways of reducing friction.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
13. State **two** ways of increasing friction.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....

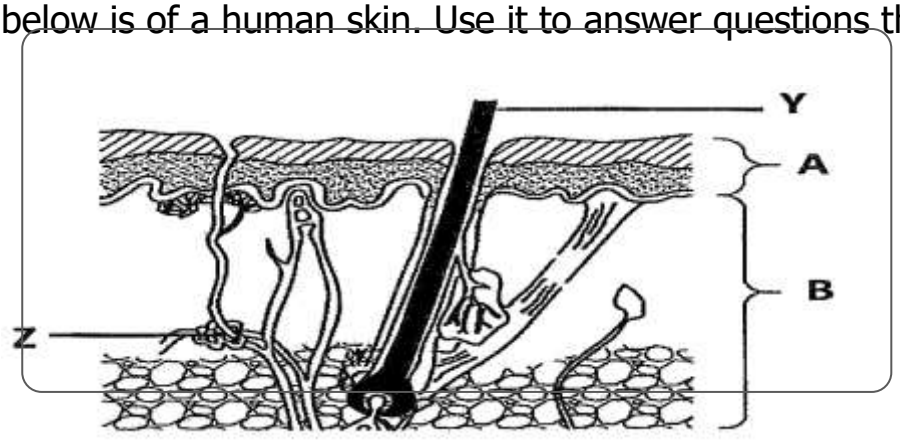
_THEME: HUMAN BODY
TOPIC 5: EXCRETORY SYSTEM

1. Table below shows human body organs, the system to which they belong and the organ functions. Study and complete it correctly.

Organ	System	Organ function
Heart	Circulatory	_____
_____	Excretory	Formation of urine
Pancreas	_____	Produces pancreatic juice
Epididymis	Reproductive	_____

2. Name the outermost layer of the human skin.
   .....
   .....
3. State any **one** waste product removed by the skin.
   .....
   .....
4. Apart from removing wastes, mention **two** other functions of the human skin.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Name the human body system to which lungs, kidneys and the skin belong.
   .....
   .....
6. Apart From the skin, give any one example of an excretory organ.
   .....
   .....
7. Why is it a bad practice to apply soil or cow dung on any burnt area of our skin?
   .....
   .....
8. In which **one** way is the function of the skin similar to that of lungs?
   .....
   .....

The diagram below is of a human skin. Use it to answer questions that follow.



1. Name the layers of the skin marked with letter A and B
   (a) A_____
   (b) B_____
2. Give the function of the part labelled Y and Z
   .....
   .....
3. State the reason why the rate of sweating is lower in cold days than in hot days.
   .....
   .....
4. Name the process through which heat is lost from the skin.
   .....
   .....
5. State any **two** diseases of the skin.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Suggest **two** common disorders of the skin
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Mention **two** ways in which we can care of the skin.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Why should wounds and cuts on the skin be well covered with sterilized bandages?
   .....
   .....
9. Name any **two** plant materials that we can use to clean our bodies.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
1. What is the main function of the kidney in the body?
   .....
   .....
2. Mention **two** waste products excreted by the kidney.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Which part of the urinary system act as the passage of urine to the urinary bladder?
   .....
   .....
4. Apart from the kidney, mention other **two** organs of urinary system.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Name the process by which urine is formed in the kidney.

.....

.....

6. Name the artery that supply oxygenated blood to the kidney.

.....

.....

7. Suggest **two** diseases of the kidney.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. Why is liver said to be the most important organ found in the body?

.....

.....

2. Which immunisable disease affects the liver?

.....

.....

3. Apart from the above disease, state **two** other diseases of the liver.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Name the artery that supplies blood to the liver.

.....

.....

5. Which body organ regulates blood sugar?

.....

.....

6. Apart from regulating blood sugar, mention other **two** functions of liver.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. Name the waste product excreted by liver.

.....

.....

8. Name the liver disease which forms pus in the liver.

.....

.....

9. Give any **two** ways in which the human liver can be kept in proper working condition.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

10. What causes diabetes?

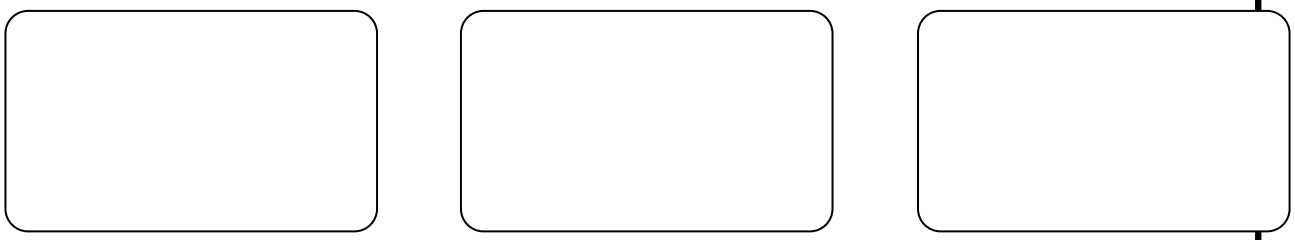
.....

.....

THEME: MATTER AND ENERGY

TOPIC 8: LIGHT ENERGY

1. What is energy?
   .....
   .....
2. Name the form of energy which enables us to see objects.
   .....
   .....
3. How do we see objects?
   .....
   .....
4. State **two** examples of natural sources of light.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. In the spaces given below, draw any **three** sources of artificial light.



_____ _____

_____

6. Name the main natural source of light in the environment.
   .....
   .....
7. Why is moon not considered as the natural source of light?
   .....
   .....
1. Define luminous sources of light.
   .....
   .....
2. Give any **two** examples of luminous objects.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. What are incandescent sources of light?
   .....
   .....
4. State any **two** examples of incandescent sources of light.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

5. What are non-luminous objects?

.....

.....

6. Mention **two** examples of insects which produce light at night
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Mention any **two** examples of non-luminous objects.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. State any **two** importance of light in human life.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

1. Define the term rectilinear propagation of light.

.....

.....

2. Why does light travel in straight line?

.....

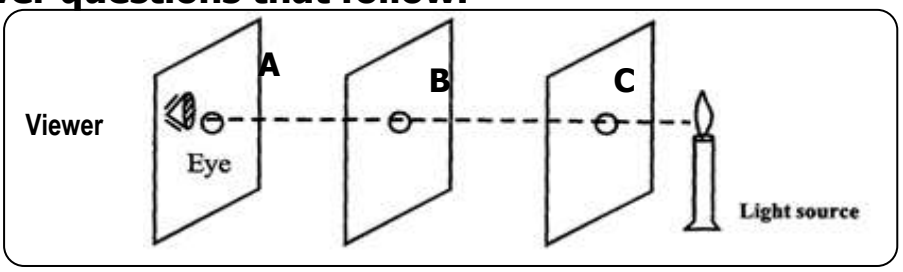
.....

3. Name the medium in which light travels:
   a) Slower: .....
   b) Faster: .....
4. Why does light travel faster than sound?

.....

.....

5. The experiment below was done by the P7 candidates. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) What was the experiment about?

.....

.....

b) What do you think will happen to the viewer when card B is slightly raised up?

.....

.....

c) Name the artificial source of light used during the experiment.

.....

.....

1. Define the word ray of light.

.....

.....

2. What name is given to a group of light rays?

.....

.....

3. Name the type of beam of light where the light rays from the source spread out.

.....

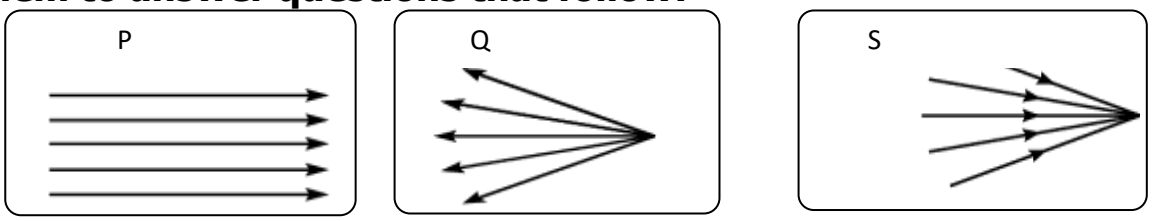
.....

4. Mention **two** examples of objects which use the type of beam of light above.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. In which medium does light travel faster than sound?

.....

.....

6. **The illustrations below show different types of light rays. Use them to answer questions that follow:**



(a) Name the following rays of light.
   (i) Q: .....
   (ii) S: .....

(b) Suggest the type of lens that can be used to make light rays move as shown is R above.

.....

.....

1. Mention **two** groups of materials which affect light.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
2. What are transparent objects?

.....

.....

3. State any **two** examples of transparent objects.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. How are transparent objects different from opaque objects?

.....

.....

5. Give any **two** examples of :

(b) translucent objects

.....

.....

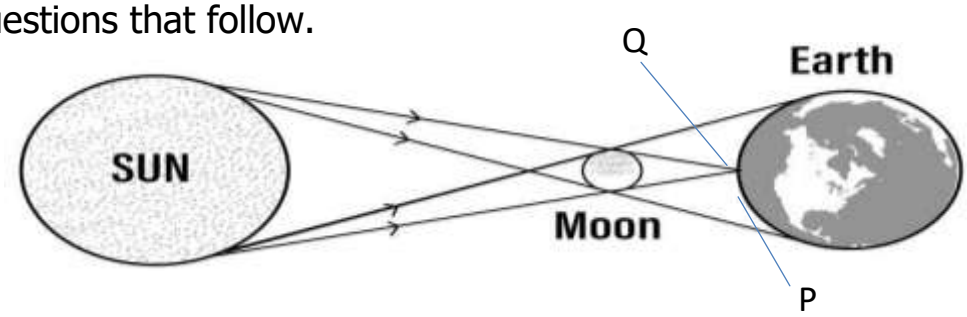
(c) opaque objects

.....

.....

6. In the box below, draw any one opaque object.

1. The diagram below shows a type of eclipse. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the type of eclipse shown in the diagram above.

.....

.....

(b) Name the shadows marked P and Q

P

_____

___

Q_____

_____

(c) What happens to a person who would be in part X during the eclipse?

.....

.....

2. What type of objects does not form shadows?

.....

.....

3. At what time of the day is shadows shortest?

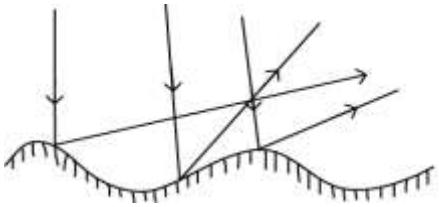
.....

.....

1. Draw a diagram showing how a shadow is formed. label your diagram correctly

1. What is reflection of light?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

   The diagram below shows reflection of light. Study and use it to answer questions 2 and 3.



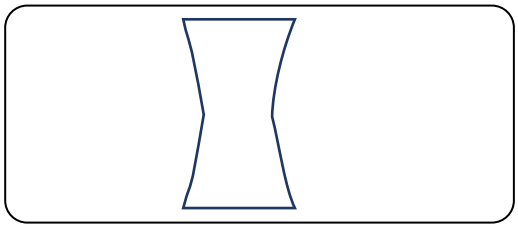
2. What type of reflection is shown above?
   .....
   .....
3. Why are the rays reflected as shown in the diagram?
   .....
   .....
4. Why do plane mirrors produce regular reflection of light?
   .....
   .....
5. Give **two** ways in which reflection of light is important to man
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Mary washes a black and white cloth and hangs them on the sun to dry.
   a) Which cloth will dry first?
   .....
   .....
   b) State the reason to support your answer.
   .....
   .....
   c) Why do you think the white cloth will dry last?
   .....
   .....

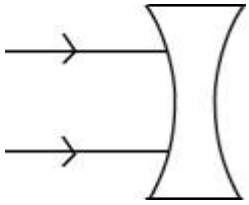
1. What is an image?
   .....
   .....
2. State **two** characteristics of images formed by plane mirrors.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

3. Mention any **two** uses of plane mirrors.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. State the difference between plane and curved mirrors.
   .....
   .....
5. Write down **two** types of curved mirrors.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Suggest **two** characteristics of images formed by concave mirrors.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Mention **two** importance of concave mirrors.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Write another name for convex mirrors.
   .....
   .....
9. Mention **two** characteristics of images formed by convex mirrors.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
10. Outline any **two** uses of convex mirrors.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
1. What is refraction of light?
   .....
   .....
2. Give **one** example of where refraction of light can be a disadvantage.
   .....
   .....
3. State any **two** examples of refraction of light
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. State the reason why ruler put in a cup full of water will appear bent.
   .....
   .....
5. What causes refraction?
   .....
   .....
6. State any **two** laws of refraction.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

7. Mention any **two** effects of refraction.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. State any **two** effects of mirages
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

1. Complete the rays through the lens in the diagram below.





2. Name **the** types of lenses marked A and B.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. How important is the curved surfaces of the lenses?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Which type of a lens is thicker in the middle and thinner at the edges?
   .....
   .....
5. Name the lens which is thinner in the middle and thicker at the edges.
   .....
   .....
6. State any **two** uses of lenses
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Name the type of lens used in magnifying glasses.
   .....
   .....
8. Why is a concave lens used to correct short sightedness?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
9. Give any **two** examples of optical instruments
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
10. What happens to light rays when they meet a convex lens?
    .....
    .....
11. Name the type of lens used to correct long sightedness.
    .....
    .....
12. In the space provided below, draw a lens used to correct short sightless.

13. How does the lens shown below affect light rays?

.....

.....

1. What causes dispersion of light?

.....

.....

2. Name the device that splits white light into seven colours.

.....

.....

3. In which way are primary colours different from secondary colours?

.....

.....

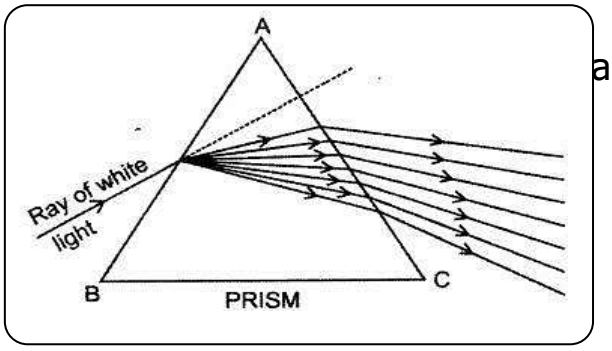
4. Name the secondary colour got by mixing:
   Red + Green: .....
   Red + Magenta: .....
5. State the reason why white is referred to as the universal colour.

.....

.....

6. State at least **two** characteristics of an image formed by a pin hole camera.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

8. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the optical instrument shown above.

_____

_____

B

A

D

(b) Name the colors marked with letter

(i) A_____

(ii) B_____

(c) What type of color is:

(i) B_____

(ii)D_____

(d) Mention any other **two** colours in the same type with colour B

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. Why is a camera grouped under optical instrument?

   .....

   .....

2. Apart from camera and microscope, name any **one** other optical instrument that uses a lens.

   .....

   .....

3. How is the retina of human eye similar to the film of a camera?

   .....

   .....

4. Which part of camera regulates the amount of light energy entering the lens?

   .....

   .....

5. Name the type of lens used in a camera.

   .....

   .....

6. Which part of a camera is used for moving the lens forward or backward?

   .....

   .....

7. Which part of the eye functions like a film in a camera?

   .....

   .....

8. State any **two** characteristics of images formed by a camera.

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

1. **The table below shows part of human eye in A and that of a lens camera in B.**

A	**B**
Iris	Shutter
Pupil	Film
Eye lid	Diaphragm
Retina	Aperture

For each of the parts of the human eye, write the part of the lens camera from B which performs a similar function.

(a) Iris

.....

(b) Pupil

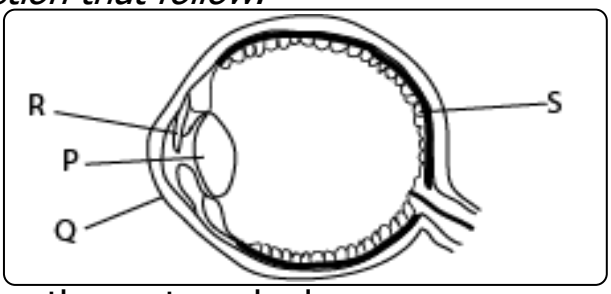
.....

(c)Eye lid .....

(d) Retina.....

.....

2. The diagram below shows a human eye. *Study it and use it to answer question that follow.*



(a) Name the part marked:

(i) P: .....

(ii) Q: .....

(d) What is the function of the part marked R?

.....

.....

3. Name the part of skeleton which protects the eyes

.....

.....

4. Name the sense organ for sight.

.....

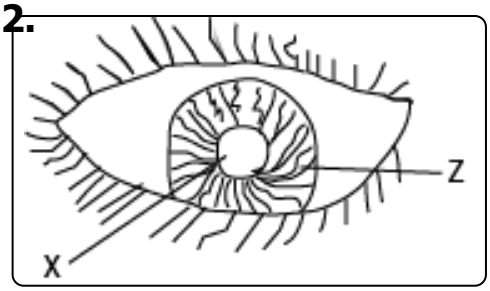
.....

5. Name the part of the eye where images are formed.

.....

.....

The diagram below is of a human eye. Use it to answer question 1 and 2.



1. Name the part marked with letter X

.....

.....

2. Give the use of the part marked with letter Z.

.....

.....

1. Name the part that cover and protect the eyes.

.....

.....

2. Apart from cleaning up eyes, mention any **one** other importance of tears in the eyes.

   .....

   .....

3. What name is given to the thin layer which lies inside the eyelid?

   .....

   .....

4. Mention **two** importance of iris to the eyes.

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

In the space below, draw a structure of a human eye and name the following parts

a) The eyelids.
b) Cornea.
c) Choroid
d) Iris

1. Name the type of lens found in both the human eyes and the photographic camera.

   .....

   .....

2. Mention **two** similarities between human eyes and photographic camera.

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

3. Mention **two** characteristics of images formed by the eyes.

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

4. Write down **two** similarities between human eyes and photographic camera.

   (i) .....

   (ii) .....

5. In which way does the diaphragm control the amount of light entering in the camera?

   .....

   .....

6. Name the part of a human eye which plays the same role as shutter of camera.

   .....

   .....

1. What term is used to mean the inability for an eye to focus certain distance normally?

   .....
   .....
2. What do you understand by the word short sightedness?

   .....
   .....
3. Why are some people able to see only near objects clearly but cannot see distant objects?

   .....
   .....
4. State any **one** way of correcting short sightedness.

   .....
   .....
5. Name the type of lens used in the wearing spectacles for correcting short sightedness.

   .....
   .....
6. What name is given to a condition when certain people can see distant objects clearly but cannot see nearby objects?

   .....
   .....
7. Why are long sightedness corrected by wearing spectacles with convex lenses instead of concave lenses?

   .....
   .....
8. What is astigmatism?

   .....
   .....
9. How can the above eye defect be corrected?

   .....
   .....
1. State any **one** eye disease which is spread by houseflies.

   .....
   .....
2. Name the eye infection which causes blindness in young children.

   .....
   .....
3. State **three** types of conjunctivitis.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Suggest **two** signs of conjunctivitis in children.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

5. Name the germ which causes trachoma.

.....

.....

6. State **two** ways in which trachoma is spread

(i) .....
(ii) .....

7. Mention **two** signs and symptoms of trachoma.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

8. Name the eye infection caused by a tiny filaria worm.

.....

.....

9. Mention **two** signs and symptoms of the above infection.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

10. State **two** ways of preventing and controlling the above infection.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

1. What term is used to mean the inflammation of the margin of the eyelid?

.....

.....

2. Name the disease that causes the lens of the eye to become grey and opaque.

.....

.....

3. Name the deficiency disease that affects the human eye.

.....

.....

4. Which eye problem is caused by the above deficiency disease?

.....

.....

5. Name the eye problem caused by an injury to the cornea.

.....

.....

6. State **two** characteristics of images formed by the eye.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

7. Name the eye defect which is caused by:
An elongated eyeball and a too thick lens.

.....

.....

A short eyeball and a too thin lens.

.....

.....

8. Give any **two** diseases that affect the human eye.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. State any **two** ways you would care for your eyes.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

THEME: THE ENVIRONMENT

TOPIC 7: INTERDEPENDENCE OF THINGS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

1. What scientific term is used to mean man and his surroundings?

.....

.....

2. State any **two** types of environment.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Name the type of environment which consists of living things only.

.....

.....

4. The diagram below is of a tree. Use it to answer questions below.

(a) On which component of the environment above grow

.....

.....

(b) Name the type of environment to which it belongs.

.....

.....

(c) Apart from plants, mention **two** other components in the same type.

.....

.....

(d) How important are the trees to:

The soil:

.....

.....

(i) Water sources:

.....

.....

(ii) The air:

.....

.....

5. Name any **two** living organisms found in the:

(a) Air

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(b) Soil

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Which type of environment consists of non living things only?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. State **two** examples of invisible living things found in the environment.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

8. Suggest **one** way in which we can be able to observe the above stated invisible living things.

.....

.....

9. Name the animal that changes its colour according to that of the environment.

.....

.....

10. State **two** reasons why the above stated animal changes its colour according to its environment.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

11. State **two** reasons why people are considered living component of environment.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

12. Give any **one** animal fibre found in the environment.

.....

.....

1. Why is soil referred to as a non-living component of the environment?

.....

.....

2. State the reason why land is considered to be the most important resource of all.

.....

.....

3. Mention any **two** useful resources found on land.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Give any two **uses** of land to a man as a resource

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. Which component of environment is the combination of Hydrogen and oxygen?

.....

.....

6. Name main source of water in our environment.

.....

.....

7. Mention any other sources of water apart from the above stated one.

.....

.....

8. Why is water referred to as a renewable resource?

.....

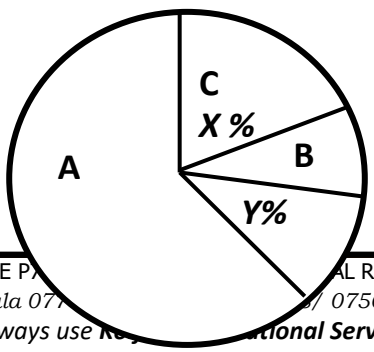
.....

9. Wind is the moving air. What do you understand by the term air?

.....

.....

10. The diagram below is of a tree. Use it to answer questions below.



a) Name the component of air marked with letter A and B.

A:…… B: ……

b) Name the percentage of air represented by letter **Y**.

……

……

c) By using a pencil, shade the component of air which supports burning.

……

……

d) State any **two** uses of component of air marked with letter **B**.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

11. Name the component of air with the least percentage.

……

……

12. Which component of air is used in the preservation of soft drinks such as sodas?

……

……

13. State any **two** ways in which air supports life of both plants and animals in the environment.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

Below is a diagram of a bird. Use it to answer questions that follow.

1. State **one** way in which plants depend on the bird above.

……

……

2. In which way is a cat similar to some birds in conserving plats?

……

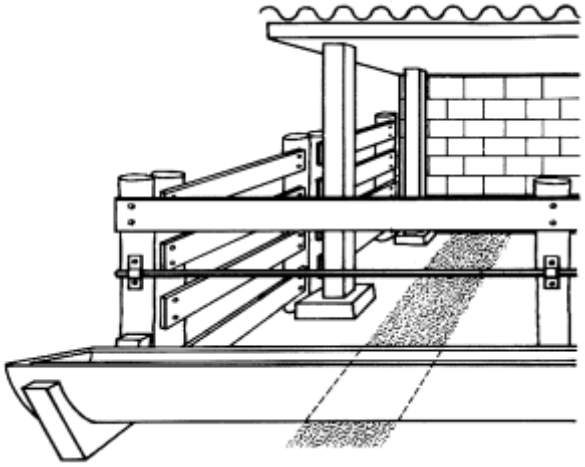
.....

3. Give **two** ways in which the above bird depends on plants.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow



a) Name the farm structure above.

.....

.....

b) Mention **one** animal which lives in the structure.

.....

.....

c) State any **two** ways in which animals benefit from the structure above.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

d) Give any **two** component of environment used in making the structure above.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Mention **two** examples of animals which depend on other animals for food.

(i) .....

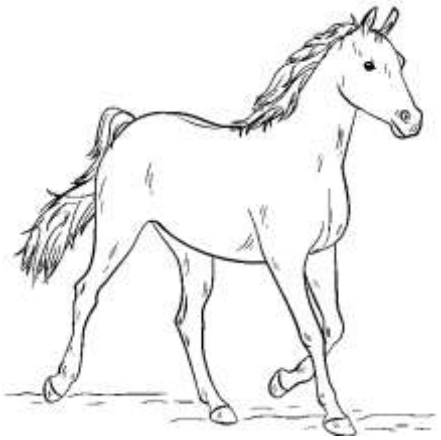
(ii) .....

5. Mention any **two** examples of animals which depend on plants for food.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. **Study the diagrams below and use them to answer questions that follow.**



Animal **A** Animal **B** Animal **C**

7. Give any **one** way in which:

a) Animal A and animal C benefits from Animal B

.....

.....

b) Animal A benefits from Animal C

.....

.....

c) Animal B benefits from both Animal A and C.

.....

.....

8. State **one** way in which animal B benefits from:

a) Animal A but not Animal C

.....

.....

b) Animal C but not Animal A:

.....

.....

1. Define Interdependence.

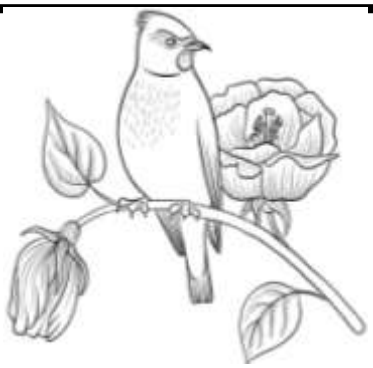
.....

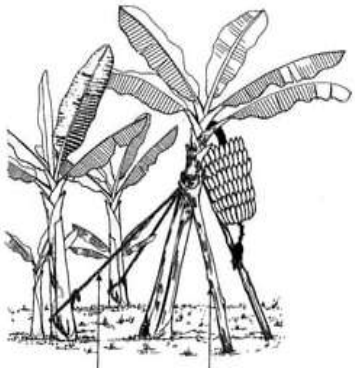
.....

2. State the feeding relationship in which plants depend on other plants for survival.

.....

The diagrams below are of different plants. Use them to answer questions that follow.





X **Y** **Z**

a) State any **two** ways in which plant in picture **Y** benefits from **X** and **Z**.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

b) How does plant in picture **Z** benefit from bird **Y**?

.....

.....

c) State **two** ways in which plant in picture **X** benefits from plant in picture **Z.**

(i) .....

(ii) .....

d) State **two** ways in which plants depend on other plants

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Give any **two** ways how plants depend on non-living things.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

Below is a diagram of fire. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

4. How are plants useful in the process above?

.....

.....

5. State any **two** effects of fire on the plant population.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Mention **two** examples of raw materials we get from plants.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Suggest **two** ways in which animals depends on non-living things
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Mention any **two** ways in which non-living things depend on living things
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
1. The diagram below is of a food chain. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

   (a) Name the producer.
   .....
   .....
   (b) Which living organism in the diagram is herbivorous?
   .....
   .....
   (c) Why is the organism in (b) above herbivorous?
   .....
   .....
   (d) Name **one** way in which plants benefit from the goats.
   .....
   .....
2. Give the importance of plants in a food chain.
   .....
   .....

3. The illustration below shows a food chain

Arrange the following organisms in the correct order of a food chain.

Hen ⟶ eagle ⟶ Caterpillar ⟶ Cabbage

   (a) Which of the above living thing is both a predator and a prey?
   .....
   .....
   (b) What do the arrows represent in the illustration above?
   .....

.....

(c) Which of the above organism is;

(i) primary consumer: .....

(ii) tertiary consumer: .....

(d) Why is cabbage said to be a producer?

.....

.....

(e) Name the source of energy needed by the producer to make its own food.

.....

.....

(f) Using the above organisms, construct a food chain.

.....

.....

1. What term is used to mean the growing of crops, keeping livestock and planting trees on the same farm?

.....

.....

2. State any **two** importance of agro-forestry to farmers who practiced them.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Mention any **two** health benefits of trees to people and animals

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. State any **two** characteristics of indigenous trees

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. Mention any **two** examples of indigenous species of trees planted in Uganda.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Mention **two** effects of climate on trees.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. State any **two** effects of trees on climate.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. Name the breed of trees which are introduced in the Africa from outside countries

.....
.....

2. Suggest any **two** characteristics of exotic trees.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

3. Mention any **two** importance of exotic breeds of trees.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

4. Suggest any **two** qualities of good seeds for planting

(i) .....
(ii) .....

5. State **one** reason why seeds to be propagated should be mature.

_____
_____
_____

6. Define the word pests.

.....
.....

7. Mention any **two** pests that can attack trees in agro forestry farm.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

8. Suggest **two** ways of controlling pests in a nursery bed.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

9. State any **two** symptoms of a tree attacked by a pest.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

10. Mention **two** reasons why planting materials should be obtained from healthy parent tree.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

1. What name is given to a place where seedlings are grown before transplanting?

.....
.....

2. Suggest **two** requirements for starting a tree nursery bed.

(i) .....
(ii) .....

3. Suggest **two** ways of preparing land for tree nursery bed.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Mention any **two** examples of vegetable crops planted in the nursery bed first.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. State **two** reasons why some seedlings are planted in nursery bed first.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. State **one** reason why we cover seeds put in the nursery bed.
   .....
   .....
7. Mention **two** advantages of a seed bed to a farmer.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Give **one** way in which a farmer can care for crops in nursery bed.
   .....
   .....

1. Define row cropping.
   .....
   .....
2. Mention any **two** examples of crops planted in row.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Suggest any **two** advantages of row planting to the farmer.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Apart from row planting, mention any other one method of planting crops in the garden.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Give any **two** ways of caring for the seedlings.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. What is transplanting?

_____

_____

_____

7. State any **two** reasons for carrying out transplanting in the evening.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

8. Suggest any **two** weather conditions that can affect seedlings in the nursery bed.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. Write down any **two** reasons for caring for trees

(i) .....

(ii) .....

10. Name the chemical used for killing weeds.

.....

.....

11. Mention any **two** materials used for mulching the garden.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. What is weeding?

.....

.....

2. Mention **two** garden tools used for weeding.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. State **two** reasons why we weed our crops regularly.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. How does mulching support the growth of weeds?

.....

.....

5. Mention **two** importance of weeds to people.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Suggest **two** disadvantages of weeds

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. Mention **two** things that weeds compete with crops and trees for.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

8. How do weeds increase the cost of crop productions?

.....

.....

9. Mention **two** methods of controlling weeds in the maize garden.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

10. In which way do traditional herbalists benefit from weeds?

.....

.....

1. Define mulching.

.....

.....

The diagram below demonstrates a crop growing practice. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

2. Name the crop growing activity above.

.....

.....

3. Mention **two** advantages of the above practice.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. State **two** demerits of such practice to the crops in the garden.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. In which way can the above practice reduce soil erosion?

.....

.....

6. What are mulches?

.....

.....

7. Mention **two** examples of mulches.

(i) .....

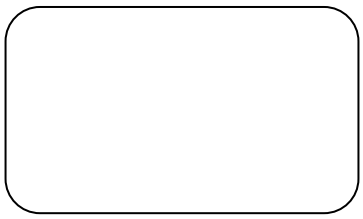
(ii) .....

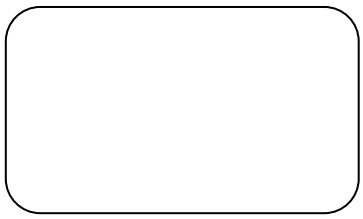
8. Suggest **two** sources of mulches Latigo can use to mulch his pineapple garden.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. In the spaces provided below, draw any **two** garden tools used for mulching.





1. What term is used to mean the cutting off of excess growing branches from a plant?

.....

.....

2. Mention **two** importance of pruning

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Why should pruning be done towards the end of a dry season?

.....

.....

4. State **two** garden tools used for pruning.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. Mention **two** parts of the plant that can be pruned.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Define the term thinning.

.....

.....

7. State any **two** advantages of thinning

(i) .....

(ii) .....

8. Mention **two** practices that reduce overcrowding of crops in the garden.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. Define the word crop pests.

.....

.....

2. State **two** signs and symptoms of pests and diseases control in trees.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Mention any **two** importance of pests to farmers.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Mention any **two** disadvantages of pests
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Mention **two** values of spacing of trees
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Mention **two** methods of harvesting trees
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. How is pollarding different from lopping?

   .....

   .....

1. State **one** reason why timber meant for building should be placed together on flat surface.

   .....

   .....

   Wood for firewood needs to be split and allowed to dry.
2. Suggest the reason why they are supposed to be dried.

   .....

   .....
3. Mention **two** tools used for splitting firewood.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Tick the source of firewood: Plants Forests
5. Why should wood meant for fencing and electricity poles have their barks removed?

   .....

   .....
6. Why should timber be stored in a cool dry place?

   .....

   .....
7. Mary left firewood outside and it rained on it.

State the main problem she will experience immediately as she starts cooking.

.....

.....

8. How can you help Sarah to solve such similar problems?

.....

.....

9. Mention **two** advantages of agro forestry in Uganda.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

10. State **two** problems faced by farmers who practice agro forestry.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

11. Suggest **two** possible solutions to the problems stated above.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. What is wood lot?

.....

.....

2. Mention any **two** importance of the wood lot project to the school.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Suggest **two** factors to be considered when starting a wood lot project at home.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Define the term record keeping

.....

.....

5. State any **two** things record to keep should show.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Mention any **two** importance of keeping farm records

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. State **two** problems solved by record keeping in a farm.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

8. Apart from money, mention **two** records of a farm kept in a bank.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

THEME: THE COMMUNITY POPULATION AND FAMILY LIFE
TOPIC 8: POPULATION AND HEALTH

1. In which way is population different from human population?
   .....
   .....
2. What term is used to mean the state of complete physical , mental and social well being of a human being?
   .....
   .....
3. What causes sickness?
   .....
   .....
4. Mention **two** common sicknesses in your community.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Mention any **two** examples of common improper social habits.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.

a) Name the health worker marked with letter **A** and **B**.
b) A: .....
c) B: .....

d) Name the clinical instrument marked with letter **Y**.

.....

.....

e) State the use of the clinical instrument marked with letter **Y.**

.....

.....

f) Why do patients go to the health centres?

.....

.....

6. State **two** common causes of common sickness in a home.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. Mention **two** types of diseases.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

8. Write another name for transmissible diseases.

.....

.....

9. State any **two** types of pathogens.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

10. State **two** ways in which communicable diseases are spread from one person to another.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

11. State **two** causes of inadequate water supply.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

12. Mention **two** effects of low water supply in an area.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

13. State **two** ways of overcoming inadequate water supply in our community.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. Which communicable disease in human affects both the skins and the skeletal system?

.....

.....

2. What are water borne diseases?

.....

.....

3. Mention **two** examples of water borne diseases.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Suggest **two** sources of water borne diseases.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. Define water contact diseases.

.....

.....

6. State **two** examples of water contact diseases.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

7. Briefly explain what you understand by water cleaned diseases.

.....

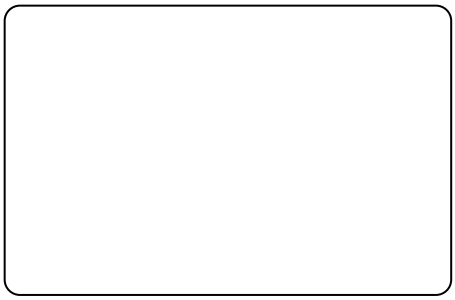
.....

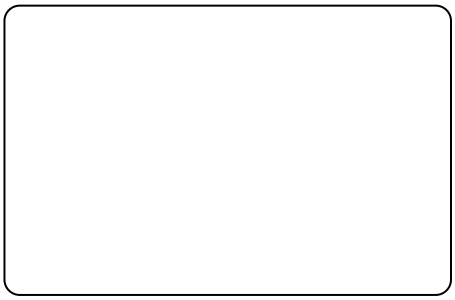
8. Mention **two** examples of water cleaned diseases

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. Draw and name any **two** water habitat vectors





....

10. State any **two** examples of water habitat vector diseases.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. What is poor sanitation?

.....

.....

2. State **two** causes of poor sanitation.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. State **two** communicable diseases associated with poor sanitation.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Suggest **two** ways of controlling diseases caused by poor sanitation.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. State **two** effects of poor sanitation.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Mention **two** parts of a home which require maximum sanitation.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. In which way can shortage of latrines in an area cause poor sanitation?
   .....
   .....
8. Which element of primary health care promotes sanitation?
   .....
   .....
9. Write **two** activities that help to promote good sanitation in a home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
10. How does proper sanitation control communicable diseases?
    .....
    .....

1. What do you understand by food security?
   .....
   .....
2. Mention **two** factors that support food security in our community.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. What term is used to mean the condition when the food available is not enough to meet the daily nutritional needs of the people in an area?
   .....
   .....
4. State **two** human behaviours that lead to inadequate food supply in a home.
   (i) .....

(ii) .....

5. Mention **two** natural calamities that can cause food insecurity.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. State **two** ways in which rapid increase in number of locusts can lead to food insecurity in an area.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Suggest **two** ways of promoting food security.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Mention **two** sources of food that we eat.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

1. Define the word cancer.
   .....
   .....
2. Suggest two examples of cancers which attack human beings.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Name **two** internal parts of the body affected by cancer.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. What causes lung cancer?
   .....
   .....
5. Mention **two** diseases caused by:
   Poor personal hygiene
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
   Alcoholism and drug abuse
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Mention **two** diseases treated by eating foods containing a balanced diet.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. State **two** causes of common sickness in a home and community.
   (i) .....

(ii) .....

8. Suggest **two** ways of avoiding such sickness in a home and community.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
9. Mention **two** examples of community health and social problems.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
1. State **two** signs of a sick person.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
2. Who is an invalid?
   .....
   .....
3. What is the difference between a convalescent and a sick person?
   .....
   .....
4. How to care for the sick, invalid and convalescent:
   .....
   .....
5. Why do sick people need plenty of extra fluids to drink?
   .....
   .....
6. State the reason for giving balanced diet to the sick people.
   .....
   .....
7. State **two** things we should help the sick people to keep clean while at home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
1. What is anti – social behaviour.
   .....
   .....
2. Mention **two** examples of anti social behaviour commonly practiced in your area.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Define the word drug abuse
   .....
   .....

4. Mention **two** causes of drug abuse
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Suggest **two** groups of people who practice drug abuse.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Write down **two** effects of drug abuse.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. What do you understand by the word **wandering**?
   .....
   .....
8. Suggest **two** major causes of wandering in children.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
1. What is truancy?
   .....
   .....
2. State **two** causes of truancy amongst Ugandan children.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

Below is a diagram of a school staff. Study and use it to answer questions that follow.

a) Name the school staff shown above.
   .....
   .....

b) State any **two** ways in which the above stated person can cause truancy.
   (i) .....

(ii) ……

c) Mention any **two** a teacher can help you to avoid truancy.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

3. State **two** mediate outcomes of truancy to a school aged girl child.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

4. Mention any **two** delayed outcomes of truancy to a school aged children.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

1. Define the word truancy as being a part of anti-social behavior.

……

……

2. State **two** causes of truancy among school children.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

3. Suggest **two** possible effects of truancy to the school children.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

4. What is anti – social behaviour?

……

……

5. State any **two** examples of anti social behaviour in the community.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

6. Mention **two** causes of anti social behaviour among Ugandan youths.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

7. What name is given to a person who commits an anti- social act, which is against the law?

……

……

8. State **two** effects of anti-behaviour and delinquency.

(i) ……

(ii) ……

9. Suggest **two** ways of preventing anti- social behaviour and delinquency among youth.

(i) ……

(ii) .....

1. Define the term **sexual deviation**.

.....

.....

2. Give any **two** examples of sex deviations commonly practiced in your community.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

3. Mention **two** groups of people who practice sexual deviation.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

4. Suggest **two** causes of sexual deviations

(i) .....

(ii) .....

5. Write down any **two** ways of avoiding sexual deviations in our community.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

6. Define the following terms

Bestiality

.....

.....

Homosexuality

.....

.....

Bisexuality

.....

.....

7. Mention **two** dangers of sexual deviations among youths in Uganda.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

8. In which ways can bad friends cause sexual deviations?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

9. Suggest **two** common places where sexual deviations are practiced.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

1. Define the word incest.

.....
.....

2. Mention **two** reasons why people carryout incest.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

   Masturbation is very common in teenagers.
3. Who is a teenager?

   .....
   .....
4. State **two** reasons why teenagers masturbate.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Suggest **two** ways how teenagers masturbate?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Mention **two** effects of masturbation.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Name the cancer which can be caused as a result of masturbation.

   .....
   .....
8. Mention **one** effect of using sharp objects to carryout masturbation in women.

   .....
   .....
9. Write STDs in full.

   .....
   .....
10. State **two** STDs that chance of contracting can be reduced by masturbation.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
11. Name **two** body parts that can be masturbated.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
1. Write **two** activities that help to promote good sanitation in our school.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

2. State any **two** activities that should be carried out to ensure proper sanitation in the old man`s home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Define the following terms:
   Population
   .....
   .....
   Health
   .....
   .....
   Sanitation:
   .....
   .....
   Malnutrition
   .....
   .....
4. State any **two** causes of inadequate food supply in a home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Mention any **two** signs and symptoms of malnutrition in an adult.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Mention any **two** effects of inadequate food in the population.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Write down **two** ways how we can solve the problem of inadequate food supply in a home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Give any **two** weather disasters which cause food shortage.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
1. Name the place where we stay and live.
   .....
   .....
2. State **two** reasons why people should stay in clean and healthy homes
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

3. Mention **two** practices that can promote a healthy home.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Define the term health survey.
   .....
   .....
5. State **two** reasons for carrying out health survey in our community.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. Mention **two** information gathered during a health survey.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. State **two** importance of health surveys.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

1. Define health education.
   .....
   .....
2. State **two** ways you as a pupil can inform and educate the people about their health.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. State **two** importance of health education.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Mention any **two** importance of maintaining good health.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Give any **two** groups of people who can carry out heath education.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. State **two** activities a P.7 child can perform to educate community on their health.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

1. Define demography.
   .....
   .....

2. State **two** kinds of information gathered about population.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. Mention **two** importance of demography.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. State **two** health services provided at the health centre.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
5. Mention **two** examples of people who provide health services to people.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
6. State the main reason for collecting housing information.
   .....
   .....
7. State **two** immunization information gathered about population.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
8. Why is it important to immunize children?
   .....
   .....

1. What name is group of school members who come together to improve health of people in a school?
   .....
   .....
2. State **two** activities of a school health club.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
3. State **two** members of a school health club.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
4. Define health parades.
   .....
   .....
5. You are a health prefect in your school. Give **two** activities you would do during a health parade.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

6. State any **two** ways in which health parades are important in primary schools.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
7. Give any **two** activities that a teacher can do during a health parade in a school to promote health.
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....

ANSWERING TIPS

- ✓ *Read the questions fully and get the question demand*
- ✓ *Write the straight forward answer using clean and smart handwriting*
- ✓ *Proofread your work to eliminate spelling mistakes, grammars and other*

APPRECIATION

- ✓ *We appreciate you for enduring the challenges, barriers, problems and sufferings you encountered during the primary education course till the half completion. The full completion is declared after the release of PLE results.*
- ✓ *We appreciate you for that endurance. Kindly gain confidence and write Exams with courage, strengths and determination just like you have been taught Science for 7 years. You're brave enough to pass the PLE examinations.*
- ✓ *We all have hope in you alone.* ***SUCCESS IN THE PLE EXAMS***