

(TOKYO)



PERFECT EDUCATION SERVICES - KAMPALA  
**PRIMARY SEVEN PRE-PLE SET II EXAMINATION**  
**2024**

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

*Time Allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes*

Index No.

EMIS No.					Personal No.		

Candidate's Name .....

Candidate's Signature .....

EMIS No. ....

District Name .....

Read the following instructions carefully:

1. This paper has two sections A and B. section A has 40 questions and section B has 15 questions.
2. Answer all questions. All answers to both sections A and B must be written in the spaces provided.
3. All answers must be written using a blue or black ball point pen or ink. Any work written in pencil other than graphs and diagrams will not be marked.
4. Unnecessary changes in your work may lead to loss of marks.
5. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss of marks.
6. Do not fill anything in the table indicated: "For Examiners' Use Only." and boxes inside the question paper.

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY		
Qn. No.	MARKS	EXR'S NO.
1 - 10		
11 - 20		
21 - 30		
31 - 40		
41 - 43		
44 - 46		
47 - 49		
50 - 52		
53 - 55		
TOTAL		

Turn Over

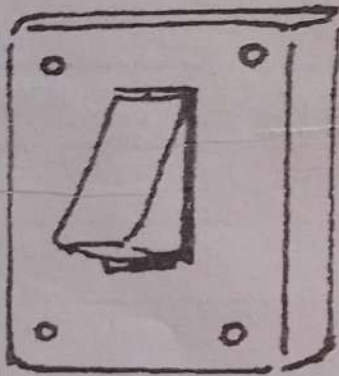


SECTION A: 40 MARKS

Questions 1 to 40 carry one mark each

1. Which body system supplies food around the body?  
.....
2. State one way how charcoal is produced.  
.....
3. Give any one sign that shows that soil is infertile.  
.....
4. Name the part of the cow that provides milk to calves.  
.....
5. Give one way in which flowers are useful to flowering plants.  
.....

The diagram below shows part of a circuit. Use it to answer questions 6 and 7



6. Identify the part of the electric circuit drawn above.  
.....
7. Give the function of the above part.  
.....
8. State any one way in which people can prevent partial deafness.  
.....
9. Construct a food chain using the organisms below: **goat, couch grass, bacteria, lion.**  
.....
10. State any one way in which people re-use old polythene bags in your community.  
.....
11. In which one way is the skeleton useful to the circulatory system?  
.....
12. Mention any one way of controlling diseases in free range system of keeping poultry.  
.....
13. Give a reason why a worker bee dies soon after stinging a person.  
.....

14. How does soap help to clean clothes during washing?

15. Write the normal body temperature in a Celsius scale.

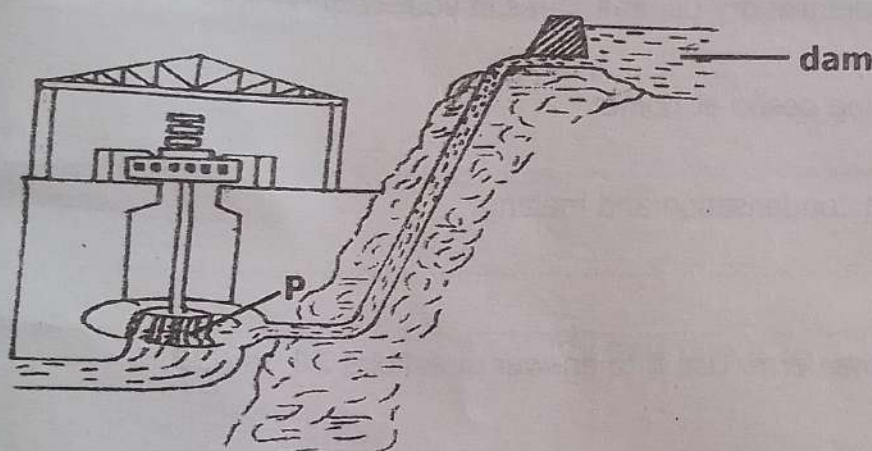
16. Which excretory waste is removed from the body by the kidneys?

John was playing in the kitchen and accidentally stepped on a hot piece of firewood.

17. Identify the type of injury John sustained.

18. State the first aid that would be administered to John.

The diagram below shows how electricity is generated. Use it to answer questions 19 and 20.



19. Name the type of electricity generated above.

20. Give the function of device P.

21. Give **one** function of veins in the human body.

22. Mention the renewable resource used as fuel in homes.

23. Give **one** way in which food taboos are dangerous to people.

24. Give **one** way in which transplanting seedlings is important.

25. State **one** way in which images are formed.

26. Mention **one** danger of tooth decay to a person.



27. State the importance of leaving the pit hole of the Ventilated Improved Pit latrine open.

28. Name the fungus used in fermentation of alcohol.

29. Which force makes an object to partly float in water?

30. How is human respiration useful to plants in the environment?

31. Mention any **one** example of a water cleaned disease.

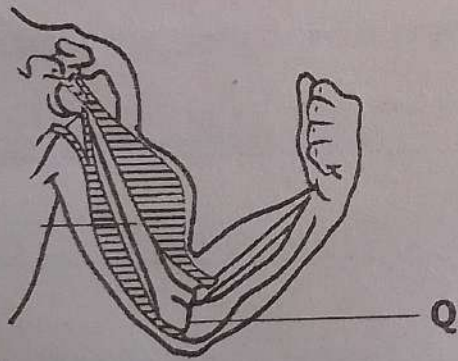
32. State any **one** way saliva helps to ease swallowing of food into the gullet.

33. Give **one** way in which people use dry banana fibres in your community.

34. Write the method of preparing posho at home.

35. Give **one** similarity between condensation and melting.

The diagram below shows a human arm. Use it to answer questions 36 and 37.



36. Name the joint located at Q.

37. Use letter K and line segment indicate the biceps muscles.

38. Mention any **one** example of a crop rich in proteins.

39. Give **one** way of keeping essential drugs safe at home.

40. Give the human body part greatly affected by near drowning.



SECTION B: 60 MARKS

Questions 41 to 55 carry four marks each.

41. (a) State any **two** ways in which friction is a useful force in our daily life.

(i).....

(ii).....

(b) Explain how each of the following reduces friction in simple machines;

(i) Grease .....

(ii) Ball bearings .....

42. (a) Apart from sanitation, give **two** other elements of Primary Health Care that helps to control the spread of diseases.

(i).....

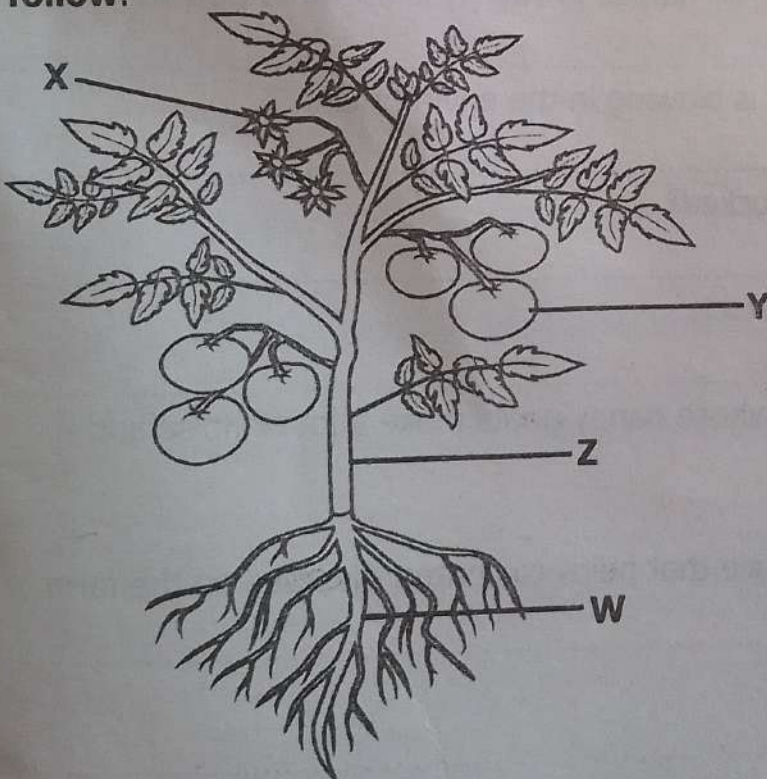
(ii).....

(b) Mention any **two** principles of primary health care.

(i).....

(ii).....

43. The diagram below shows a plant. Study and use it to answer questions that follow.



(a) Name parts **W** and **X**.

(i) **W**: ..... (ii) **X**: .....

(b) Give **one** way in which part **Z** is useful to plants.



(c) State **one** way in which part **Y** helps in the control of scurvy in infants.

44. (a) Name the exotic breed of rabbits kept for its fine fur.

(b) Mention any **two** external parasites that affect rabbits.

(i).....

(ii).....

(d) State any **one** way of controlling internal parasites in rabbits.

45. Okot lives near Mpologoma swamp in Budaka district. His home fetches water from this swamp. In four steps, describe how Okot can get safe water for drinking. (4 Marks)

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

(iv).....

46. (a) Identify the component of air that occupies;

(i) 0.03% in the atmosphere .....

(ii) 78% in the atmosphere .....

(b) Give **one** way in which the component of air named in (a) (i) is useful to people.

(c) Write any **one** sign that shows that wind is blowing in the environment.

47. (a) Which group of livestock is usually docked?

(b) Give the importance of docking such livestock.

(c) What advice would you give to a farmer whose nanny goats make a lot of noise and mount other goats?

(d) Write any **one** animal management practice that helps to control diseases on the farm.

48. (a) Name the state of matter that flows.

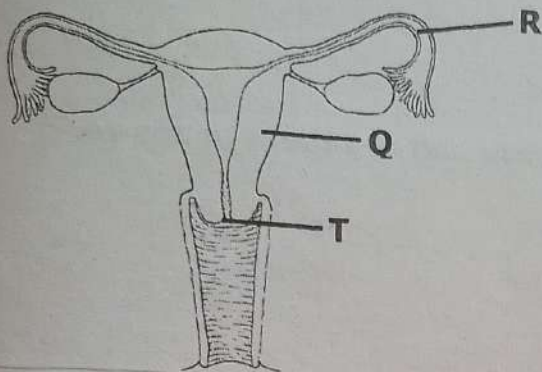
(b) By what method does heat travel through the above state of matter.

(c) State any **one** way in which heat is useful to crop farmers.



(e) Give **one** other natural source of heat on earth apart from the sun.

49. The diagram below shows the structure of the female reproductive system. Use it to answer questions that follow.



(a) Name the part labelled **Q** and **R**.

(i) **Q**: ..... (ii) **R**: .....

(b) Give the function of part **T**.

(c) Which disorder to the system occurs in part **R**?

50. (a) Give **one** characteristic of loam soil that makes it suitable for crop growing.

(b) State any **two** ways mulching gardens helps to conserve soil.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(c) Apart from mulching, give **one** other method of soil conservation.

51. (a) Mention any **two** types of pit latrines in your community.

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

(b) Give the importance of each of the following parts on pit latrines.

(i) Vent pipe: .....

(ii) Pithole: .....

52. (a) The table below shows parts of the digestive system in part **A** and their function in part **B**.

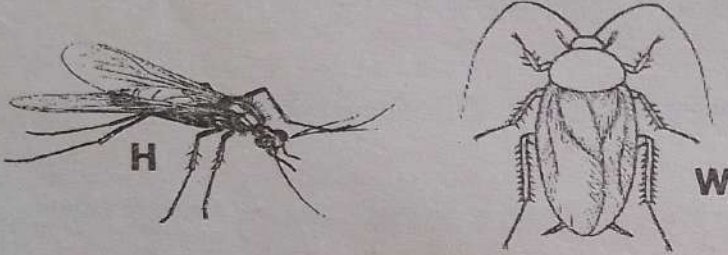
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Colon	Produces juice that contains lipase which breaks down fats.
Mouth	Where final digestion takes place
Duodenum	Absorbs water from undigested food
Ileum	Where digestion of fats begins
	Produces saliva



From the table above select the correct function of each part of the digestive system and write in the spaces provided below.

- (a) Colon: .....
- (b) Mouth: .....
- (c) Duodenum: .....
- (d) Ileum: .....

**53. The diagrams below show two vectors. Study and use them to answer questions that follow.**



- (a) Identify the vector marked **W**.
- .....
- (b) Give any **one** way in which vectors **W** and **H** differ in the way they spread diseases.
- .....
- (c) Mention any **one** characteristic that enables vector **H** to spread germs.
- .....
- (d) Give any **one** way of controlling vector **W** in our homes.
- .....

**54. (a) List **one** example of a bird of prey apart eagles.**

.....

(b) Explain **one** way how birds are adapted to flight. **(02 Marks)**

.....

(c) Why are birds grouped as warm-blooded vertebrates?

.....

**55. (a) Define the following terms**

(i) Refraction of light .....

.....

(ii) Reflection of light .....

.....

(b) Mention any **one** optical instrument that works on the principle of refraction.

.....

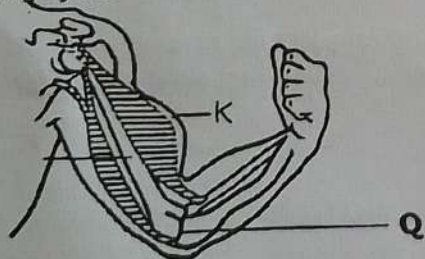
(c) Give **one** application of reflection of light in our daily life.

.....



## PREP PLE 2 INTEGRATED SCIENCE MARKING GUIDE - 2024

1. the circulatory system
2. By burning wet wood in a limited supply of oxygen.
3. Stunted growth of plants// yellowing of leaves// poor root growth// drying/ wilting of crops// reduced yields// increased weed growth// low humus content// diseased crops.
4. Udder
5. **Flowers help plants to;** reproduce// develop into seeds// fruits.
6. Switch
7. Completes or breaks the circuit.
8. **By;** removing wax regularly// ear syringing.
9. Couch grass                      goat                      lion                      bacteria
10. Used as flower vases// planting in crops// storing seeds// making crafts.
11. The skeleton protects the heart and lungs// produce blood cells.
12. Through regular vaccination// deworming// isolate infected birds// observe hygiene in the poultry house.
13. Due to damage of the abdomen.
14. Soap removes dirt/ stains// loosens dirt.
15. 37°C
16. Urine
17. Burns
18. Dip the affected part in clean cold water// Pour water around the affected area.
19. Hydro electricity
20. It turns/ rotates/ drives generators to produce electricity.
21. Veins carry blood back to the heart from all body parts.
22. Plants
23. **Food taboos;** may lead to deficiency diseases// poor feeding.
24. Promotes proper growth of seedlings// creates space in the nursery bed// enables other seedlings to enough sunlight// nutrients// Reduces competition for nutrients// Reduces overcrowding/ disease spread.
25. By reflection of light.
26. **Tooth decay;** damages teeth// causes teeth loss// causes severe pain// poor chewing of food// bad breath.
27. To allow free air circulation.
28. Yeast
29. Buoyancy/ upthrust force
30. Respiration helps the body to produce energy.
31. Diarrhea// cholera dysentery// typhoid// bilharzia
32. Saliva; lubricates/ softens/ moistens food// aids formation of bolus.
33. For making crafts// mats// thatching houses// making ropes
34. Mingling// steaming
35. Both are physical changes// reversible// form no new substance.
36. Hinge joint



- 37.
38. Beans// soya beans// ground nuts// Bambara nuts// peas// cow peas
39. Keeping drugs in a lockable facility// in well-sealed containers/ packets// keep them out of reach of children.
40. Lungs
41. (a) Helps in writing// erasing// walking// setting fire// washing clothes// gripping things// climbing// production of static electricity.....  
(b) (i) Grease makes the surface smooth/ slippery.  
(ii) Ball bearings prevent/ reduce contact between moving parts.
42. (a) Immunization// personal hygiene// oral and dental health// control of communicable diseases// control of diarrhoeal diseases  
(b) Health for all// equitable distribution of health needs// involvement of all members// prioritize health needs// should be affordable// should be acceptable// should be cheap



43. (a) **W** - roots **X** - flowers  
 (b) Conducts/ transports water// holds the plant upright// holds leaves, branches, fruits// stores food// exposes leaves to sunlight// for propagation.  
 (c) It contains vitamin C that fights scurvy.
44. (a) Angora rabbits  
 (b) Ticks// fleas// mites  
 (c) By deworming
45. (a) Pour the water in a clean container.  
 (b) Leave the water to settle so that impurities go down.  
 (c) Filter or decant the water.  
 (d) Boil the filtered or decanted water to kill germs. Then cool it and later drink.
46. (a) (i) Carbon dioxide  
 (ii) Nitrogen  
 (b) For preserving food// extinguishing/ stopping/ putting out fire.  
 (c) Raising of dust// shaking of leaves// carrying of light things in air// winnowing// flying kites// turning of the windmill.
47. (a) Sheep  
 (b) To ease mating.  
 (c) Take goats for insemination// service// take it to he-goat to mate.  
 (d) Spraying acaricides// dipping in acaricides// deworming// deticking// hoof trimming.
48. (a) Liquid state  
 (b) Convection  
 (c) **Heat is used to** dry harvested crops// preserve harvested crops.  
 (d) Volcanic eruption// hot springs
49. (a) **Q** - Uterus **R** - fallopian tube/ oviduct  
 (b) Closes the lower end of the cervix// protects the uterus// regulates menstrual flow.  
 (c) Ectopic pregnancy
50. (a) **Loam soil has;** a lot of humus// moderate aeration.  
 (b) **Mulches;** preserve water in the soil// Rot/decay to form humus.  
 (c) Terracing// bush fallowing// planting legumes// Agroforestry// crop rotation
51. (a) Ventilated Improved Pit latrine/ VIP latrines// ordinary pit latrines// Ecosan latrines  
 (b) (i) Vent pipe lets out bad smell/ odour from the latrine  
 (ii) Pit hole helps faeces to be dropped into the pit.
52. (a) **Colon:** Absorbs water from undigested food.  
 (b) **Mouth:** Produces saliva.  
 (c) **Duodenum:** Where digestion of fats begins  
 (d) **Ileum:** Where final digestion takes place
53. (a) Mosquito  
 (b) **W** spreads germs through bites/ sucking blood while **H** spreads germs through food contamination walking/ spitting/ walking/ vomiting on food.  
 (c) Has proboscis for sucking blood// Has sharp mouth piercing mouth parts for sucking blood.  
 (d) Draining stagnant water// rearing fish in ponds// filling potholes// pour oil on stagnant water// slashing bushes// spraying insecticides.
54. (a) Kites// falcons// hawks  
 (b) Birds of prey have hollow bones✓ to reduce body weight.✓  
 • Birds of prey have a streamlined body shape✓ to overcome viscosity/ friction in air.✓  
 • Birds of prey have wings✓ for flying✓.  
 • Birds of prey have a nictating membrane✓ that covers eyes during flight.✓  
**Note:** Award one mark for adaptation and one mark for importance of the adaptation.  
 (c) Why are birds grouped as warm-blooded vertebrates?
55. (a) (i) Refraction of light is the bending of light rays as they move from one transparent medium to another. // Bending of light rays.  
 (ii) Reflection of light is the bouncing of light as it strikes a surface.  
 (b) Lens camera// eye// magnifying glass// microscope// binoculars// spectacles// lens  
 (c) **Reflection;** enables animals to see/ To see// helps mirrors// periscopes/ kaleidoscope to work// To view images when shaving/ driving// Used when carrying out scientific experiments.