

PRIMARY SIX TOPICAL QUESTIONS

TOPIC: THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

1. What is reproduction?

2. Give one importance of reproduction to living things.

3. State the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction.

4. What is fertilization?

5. Where does fertilization take place in the human body?

6. What is the difference between conception and implantation?

7. Why are pregnant women advised to go for antenatal care clinic?

8. How is menstruation different from ovulation?

9. Why would you advise a girl who has started menstruation to abstain from sex?

10. Arrange the following in the correct order of occurrence.

Conception, ovulation, fertilization, implantation, conception

11. Why do babies cry after birth?

12. Why do doctors turn the baby upside down immediately after birth?

13. Why are pregnant women referred to as vulnerable groups of people?

14. What is teenage pregnancy?

15. State any one way you can care for your reproductive system.

16. Which element of PHC is promoted when pregnant women go for antenatal?

17. Write one cause of sterility in women.

18. What is family planning.

19. Explain the meaning of the term child spacing.

20. How is family planning important to a country?

21. Give any one problem faced by parents with many children.

22. How does prolonged breast feeding help in child spacing?

23. Besides preventing STDS, how else are condoms useful to people who use them?

24. What is the effect of gonorrhoea to a female reproductive system?

25. Write STI in full.

26. Which STD causes insanity if not treated early?

27. Why is it important for a husband and his wife to be treated together if they have got gonorrhoea?

28. How does gonorrhoea infection increase the chances of a person getting AIDS?

29. How is the spread of syphilis similar to that of gonorrhoea?

30. Mention one fungal STD.

31. Name the disease that causes ectopic pregnancy and barrenness.

32. Which artificial family planning method control the spread of STDs?

33. Which element of PHC enables parents to control family size and over population?

34. What are gonads?

35. What is the gestation period of a man?

36. Why does a pregnant mother need a balanced diet?

37. After birth, the umbilical cord is tied with two knots, it is then cut leaving the two knots on the baby side. Give one reason why this is done.

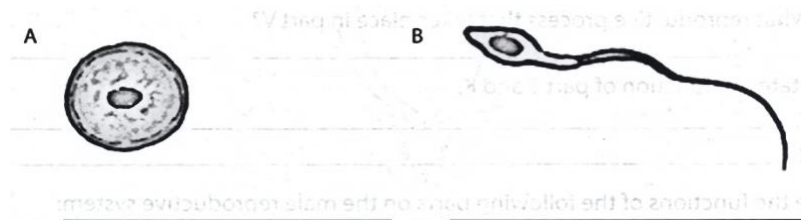
38. Suggest one cause of impotence in men.

39. How may an adolescent girl protect herself against teenage pregnancy?

40. What happens to the ovum if fertilization does not take place?

SECTION B.

41. Below is a diagram of two reproductive cells. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

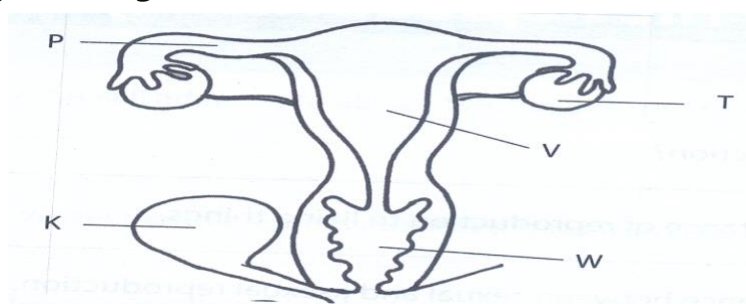


a) Name the reproductive cell A and B.

A _____ B _____

b) How is the function of the anthers in a flower similar to that testes in human?

42. Study the diagram below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts labelled;

P _____ and W _____

b) What reproductive process takes place in part V?

c) State the function of part T?

43. State the function of the following parts on the male reproductive system.

a) testes _____

b) epididymis _____

c) sperm duct _____

d) prostate gland and seminal vesicle _____

44. Mention any two signs of pregnancy in women.

i) _____

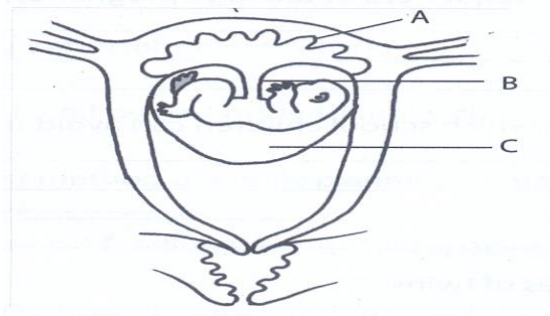
ii) _____

b) Why are pregnant women advised to eat food rich in:

a) vitamins? _____

b) proteins? _____

45. The diagram below shows a developing foetus in the uterus.



a) Name the parts marked with letter B and C.

B _____ C _____

b) State any one way in which part marked A and B is used to the foetus.

A _____

B _____

c) Why is part C important during pregnancy?

d) Give a reason why the umbilical cord is cut using a new and sterilized blade.

46. a) Give any two factors that lead to teenage pregnancy.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention any one consequence of teenage pregnancy.

c) State any one way in which school going children can avoid teenage pregnancy.

47. Mention any two types of twins

i) _____

ii) _____

b) How are the following twins formed,

i) identical twins _____

ii) fraternal twins _____

48. Identify any two disorders of the reproductive system.

- i) _____
ii) _____

b) Give two importances of family planning to a woman.

- i) _____
ii) _____

49. Identify any two natural family planning methods.

- i) _____
ii) _____

b) Give two artificial family planning methods.

- i) _____
ii) _____

50. Give any two ways in which a baby can get HIV/AIDS from the mother.

- i) _____
ii) _____

b) State two ways in which an HIV positive pregnant woman can protect her unborn baby from getting HIV/AIDS.

- i) _____
ii) _____

51. Write two secondary sex characteristics in both boys and girls.

- i) _____
ii) _____

b) State two primary sex characteristics in boys.

- i) _____
ii) _____

52. Differentiate between adolescence and puberty.

b) Identify two primary sex characteristics in girls.

- i) _____
ii) _____

c) Give any one example of an emotional change in adolescents.

53. Mention two dangerous signs of pregnancy.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) List down any two requirements of an expectant mother in preparation for delivery.

i) _____ ii) _____

54. List two things which happen to the zygote

a) after fertilization.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Briefly explain the following terms:

i) Implantation

ii) Ovulation

55. a) Why is the withdrawal method a poor method as far as birth control is concerned?

b) Before using a condom, what do you have to check first?

c) List down two advantages of family planning.

i) _____

ii) _____

TOPIC: WATER AND SANITATION/ SCIENCE AT HOME AND IN OUR COMMUNITY.

1. Why is water obtained by filtration or decantation not good for drinking?

2. What method can be used to obtain pure water?

3. Pure or distilled water is not good for drinking yet it safe. Give a reason why.

4. How is a dustbin important in a classroom?

5. why should the hole of a pit latrine not be too large?

6. Why is it necessary to wear clean clothes all the time?

7. Mention any one factor considered when cleaning clothes.

8. Why should a living house have proper ventilation?

9. Why is it bad to keep a burning charcoal (sigiri) in a living house at night?

10. What is meant by rehydration?

11. How can rehydration be carried out in a dehydrated person?

12. Why is sugar added when making ORS?

13. What is sanitation?

14. Why should the hole of a VIP latrine be left open?

15. Mr. Engin' s pit latrine produces a lot of bad smell. What can he do in order to reduce the bad smell?

16. State one danger of sharing a living house with domestic animals.

17. How can you care for a VIP latrine?

18. Why is chlorine and potassium permanganate added to water?

19. How does boiling water prevent water borne diseases?

20. State the importance of bacteria in a pit latrine.

21. Write VIP in full.

22. Name the type of latrine that separates faeces from urine.

23. Why is it necessary to cover the hole of a pit latrine when not in use?

24. Why should a pit latrine be situated at least 10metres from a living house?

25. What is the importance of having a latrine at home.

26. Why are flush toilets not common in rural areas?

27. Why do people spread their beddings under sunshine?

28. Mention one activity done to keep our clothes dry.

29. Write down one parasite that can be found in dirty beddings.

30. Why is it important to serve food on dry plates?

31. Why do we wash our hands after visiting a latrine?

32. How can good sanitation help to reduce vectors in our environment?

33. Why is it necessary to have a dustbin in a home?

34. Write ORS in full.

35. What is the recommended amount of sugar and salt for one litre of water?

36. Why is it not advisable to use hard papers and leaves in toilets?

37. Why should human beings live in houses?

38. Give any one disease that may occur due to poor sanitation.

39. Why is smoking a bad practice of keeping modern toilets clean?

40. Give one reason why some latrines are called ventilated improved pit latrine.

SECTION B.

41. a) State two ways by which water in the community gets contaminated.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify any two methods of obtaining clean water from dirty water.

i) _____

ii) _____

42. Besides a dustbin, mention any other two elements a clean home should have.

i) _____

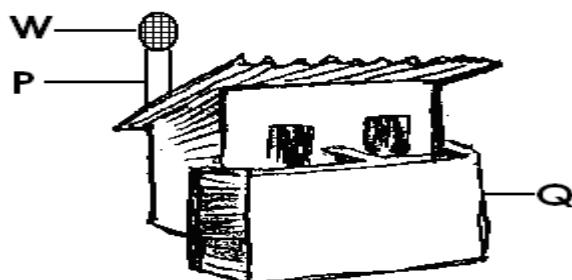
ii) _____

b) State the importance of the following when promoting sanitation.

i) A rag _____

ii) Rake _____

43. Below is a diagram of a VIP latrine.



a) Name parts labelled P and Q.

P _____

Q _____

b) State the importance of the following parts.

i) vent pipe _____

ii) spiral walls _____

44. State the function of the following on a flush toilet or water closet.

a) handle _____

b) water tank _____

c) toilet bowl _____

d) septic tank _____

45. a) Give any two advantages of a VIP latrine over an ordinary pit latrine.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State any two challenges faced by people who use water closet or flush toilets.

i) _____

ii) _____

46. Why are the following activities done when cleaning clothes?

a) sorting _____

b) soaking _____

c) rinsing _____

d) wringing _____

47. State the importance of the following on a living house.

i) door _____

ii) windows _____

iii) ventilators _____

b) Why are ventilators put on a higher level on top of windows and doors?

48. Give two reasons why we need to iron our clothes.

i) _____

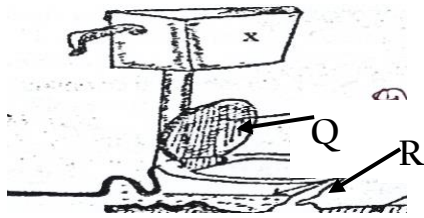
ii) _____

b) State two dangers of poor sanitation in a home.

i) _____

ii) _____

49. Below is a diagram of a flush toilet. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name parts labelled with letters Q and R.

Q _____ R _____

b) Why should toilets have a lid?

c) Why is flushing important?

50. In four steps, explain how you can make ORS locally at home.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

51. a) Mention two major causes of dehydration.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State any two signs of dehydration.

i) _____

ii) _____

52. Name two steps taken when cleaning clothes.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) What is the recommended distance of a pit latrine?

i) from a living house.

ii) from a water source.

53. a) Name the vector that is common in latrines.

b) Why does the above vector breed in latrines?

c) How is the vector you have named important in a latrine?

d) How does severe uncontrolled diarrhea affect the body.

54. a) Besides a pit latrine, mention any two other types of latrines.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) State two ways of preventing drinking water from contamination.

i) _____

ii) _____

55. Identify any two items that can be used to store drinking water at home.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Identify any two properties of safe water.

i) _____ ii) _____

TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS (PLANT LIFE)

1. Besides animals, name one other living component in the environment.

2. How are conifers different from other non-flowering plants?

3. In which way is a moss plant similar to a mushroom?

4. How are flowering plants different from non-flowering plants?

5. Which type of roots grow from the radicle of a seed embryo?

6. What type of roots does an onion plant have?

7. In which way are buttress roots similar to prop roots?

8. How else are roots useful to sweet potato plants besides sucking water and mineral salts. _____

9. Plants have leaves, state the main function of leaves to plants.

10. How are the stomata useful to a leaf?

11. Which part of a fish has a similar function to the stomata of a leaf.

12. What is a simple leaf?

13. Name one plant whose leaves are used for propagation.

14. What are compound leaves?

15. What term is used to mean the arrangement of veins in a leaf?

16. Why is a sugarcane not called a stem tuber yet it stores its food in the stem?

17. Why can't photosynthesis take place at night?

SECTION B

31. a) Identify two main groups of plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give two characteristics of plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

32. Give two examples of spore bearing non – flowering plants.

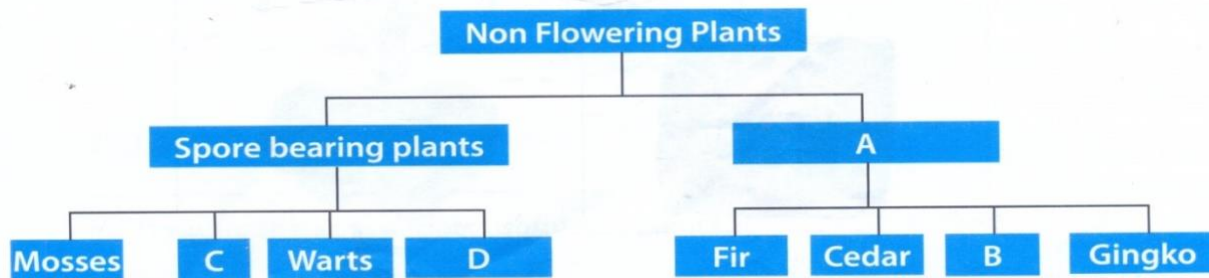
i) _____

ii) _____

b) Besides cypress, list down any two examples of coniferous plants.

i) _____ ii) _____

33. Study the table below and complete it correctly.



Name plants labelled;

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

34. a) Give two importances of conifers to people.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) There are two types of roots, name them.

i) _____ ii) _____

35. a) Identify the two main system of a flowering plant.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Mention any two parts that make up the shoot system of a plant.

i) _____ ii) _____

36. State the importance of the following parts of the shoot system.

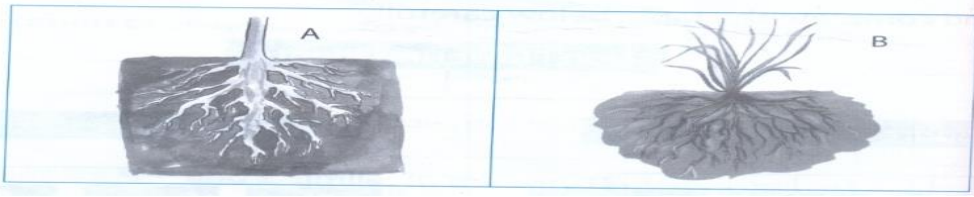
a) terminal bud _____

b) axillary bud _____

c) flower _____

d) stem _____

37. Identify the type of root systems below.



A _____ B _____

b) Which group of plants have the type of root systems marked A and B.

A _____

B _____

38. a) Besides the root systems, state any other two differences between dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give two uses of roots to plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

39. a) State two importances of roots to people.

i) _____

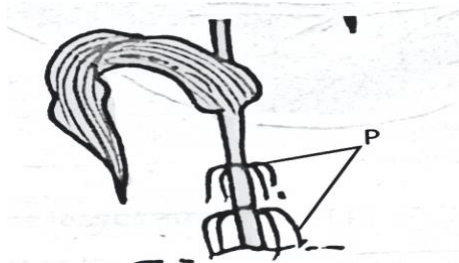
ii) _____

b) Besides sweet potatoes, give two other examples of storage roots.

i) _____

ii) _____

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



a) Name the roots marked P.

P _____

b) How are the above roots useful to a plant?

c) Give two examples of plants with such roots.

i) _____ ii) _____

41. a) Mention any two uses of leaves to plants.

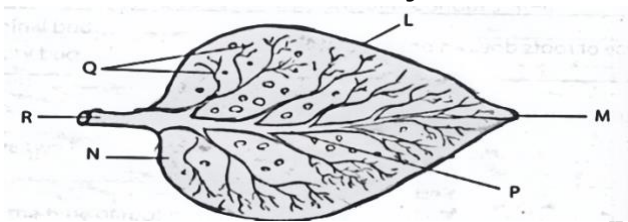
i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give two examples of plants whose leaves store food.

i) _____ ii) _____

42. Below is a structure of a leaf. Study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name part marked:

L _____ P _____

b) State the function of the parts marked.

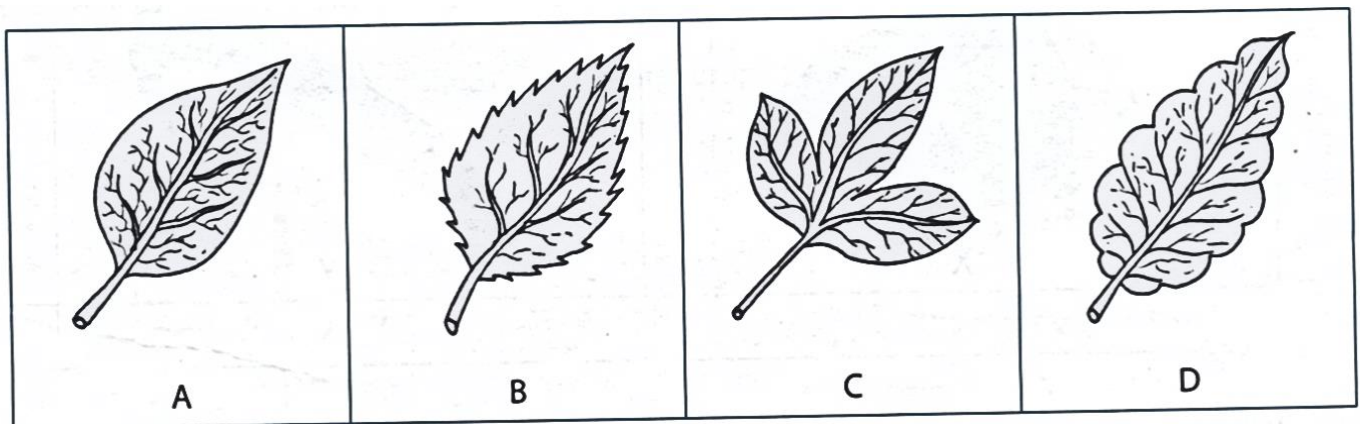
Q _____

R _____

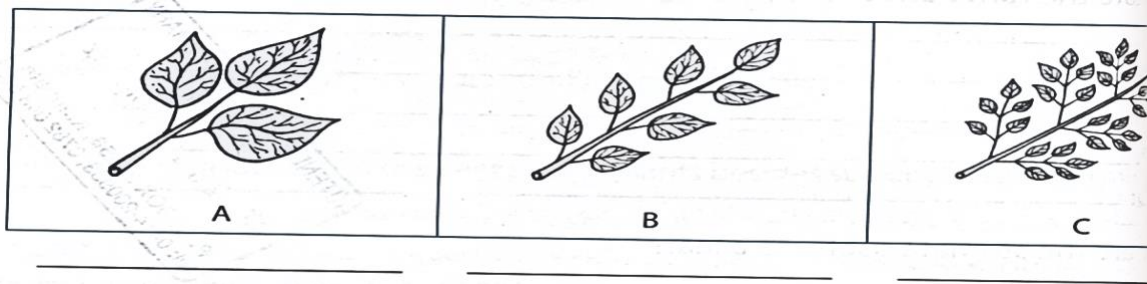
M _____

P _____

43. a) Identify the simple leaves drawn below

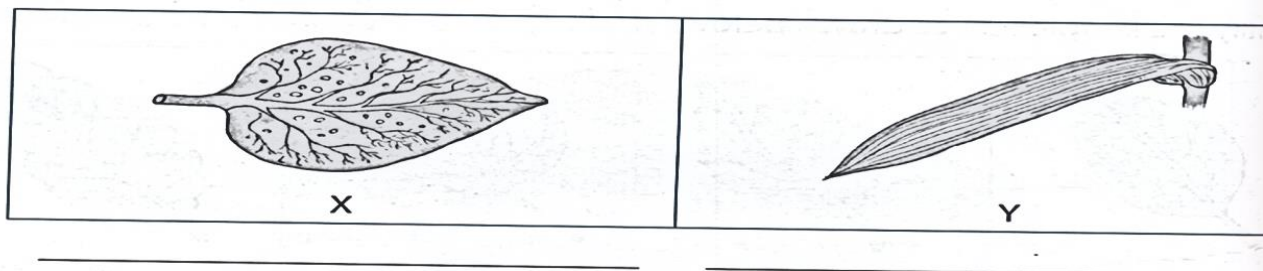


44. a) Name the type of compound leaves shown.



b) Give one example of plants with leaves marked A.

45. a) Identify the types of leaf venation below.



b) Which group of flowering plants has the type of leaf venation marked;

X _____ Y _____

46. a) By what process do leaves make food for plants?

b) Name two raw materials used by plants to make starch.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Why does the process you have named in a) above usually take place at day time?

47. a) State one way by which animals benefit from photosynthesis.

b) How do animals contribute to the process of photosynthesis in plants?

c) State the role of the following during photosynthesis

i) chlorophyll _____

ii) sunlight _____

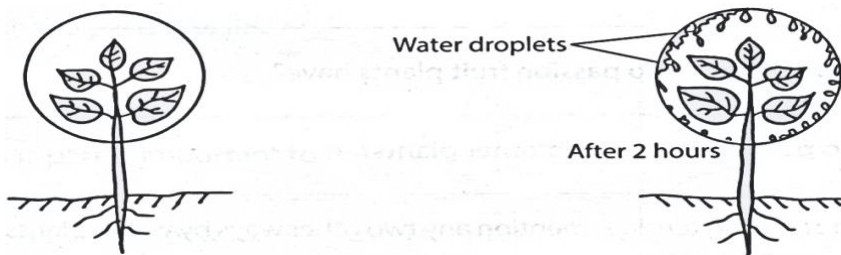
48. a) Besides photosynthesis, name two other processes that take place in leaves.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Why is it dangerous to have a potted plant in a bedroom at night.

49. a) What is transpiration?

b) The illustration below show transpiration in plants.



i) By what process are the water droplets formed inside the polythene bag?

ii) How is the above process useful to plants?

iii) In which way is the above process important in nature?

50. a) State one negative effect of excess transpiration to plants.

b) State three ways by which plants control the rate of transpiration.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

SCIENCE MADE EASY.

TOPIC: RESOURCES AND ENERGY RESOURCES.

1. Name the energy resource obtained from animal dung and urine.

2. Why is water grouped under renewable resources?

3. In which way does the use of biogas conserve the environment?

4. Apart from running wind mills, give one other way wind is used as an energy resource. _____

5. Give one way in which the use of solar energy is good to our environment.

6. Give one way in which energy from animals can be used.

7. Mention any one natural energy resource found under the ground and is used as fuel.

8. Suggest any one way in which the use of solar energy help in protection of the environment. _____

9. Mention any one non renewable resource in the environment.

10. Why are minerals regarded as non – renewable resources?

11. Give one use of water as an energy resource.

12. What type of mechanical energy does wind possess?

13. In which way is energy from wind useful to a crop farmer?

14. What is meant by the term conservation?

15. State one way of conserving wood fuel.

16. In which way does the use of clay charcoal stove reduce the pressure on the cutting down of trees? _____

17. By what process is biogas produced?

18. What type of energy is possessed by water in a dam?

19. Name the mineral used in production of nuclear energy.

20. Why is petroleum regarded as a fuel?

21. What form of energy is stored in plants?

22. State one danger of using petroleum as a fuel.

23. What process enables plant wastes and animal wastes in a biogas digester to produce biogas? _____

24. How is animal energy important to a crop farmer?

25. Why are surfaces of solar energy painted black?

26. Strong wind can capsize boats. How can this problem be solved by people travelling by water? _____

27. Give one reason why resources need to be conserved.

28. How does covering food during cooking help to conserve wood fuel?

29. Give one characteristic of non-renewable resources.

30. What are renewable resources?

31. Define a resource.

32. How is air an important resource?

33. How are wetlands important in the environment?

34. Give one example of a non – metallic mineral.

35. What are energy resources?

36. Identify one example of renewable resource.

37. From which mineral is the metal for making filaments of electric bulb extracted?

38. Which mineral is popularly used to make electrical wires?

39. Which metal is commonly used in temperature measuring instruments?

40. State one way in which trees are able to reduce air pollution.

SECTION B

41. a) State two ways of managing wastes properly.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State two dangers of poor waste management.

i) _____

ii) _____

42. a) What is a fuel?

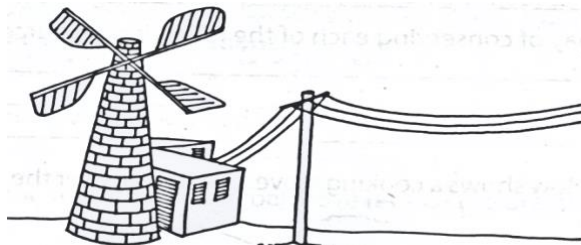
b) Give two examples of wood fuel.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Why is a coal referred to as a fossil fuel?

43. The diagram below shows how electricity is produced.



a) What source of energy is used to produce the electricity shown above?

b) What name is given to the electricity produced using the above source of energy?

c) Why is the above source of energy said to be an energy resource?

d) Besides production of electricity, how else is the source of energy you have named in a) useful to people.

44. a) How is rain different from rainfall?

b) Mention any two type of harvesting rain.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) By what process are nimbus clouds formed?

45. a) How are plastics and glass wastes dangerous to soil.

b) State one way of conserving each of the following resources.

i) Minerals _____

ii) Plants _____

iii) Animals _____

46. a) What are fossil fuels?

b) Give two examples of fossil fuel.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Name the solid fossil fuel.

47. How are silk worms important to textile industries?

b) Give two examples of animal fibres.

- i) _____
ii) _____
c) State one example of a plant fibre.

48. Identify two ways of conserving non – renewable resources.

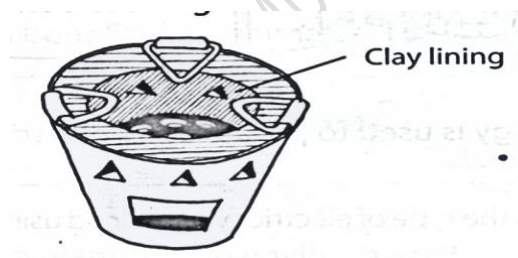
- i) _____
ii) _____
b) Give one way of conserving water as a resource.

c) How do people use water as an energy resource.

49. Mention two examples of metallic minerals.

- i) _____ ii) _____
b) Outline two uses of metallic mineral.
i) _____
ii) _____

50. The diagram below shows a cooking stove. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



- a) Name the fuel commonly used in the above stove.

b) State the importance of clay lining in the above stove.

c) How does the use of the above stove conserve wood fuel?

d) Besides using the above stove, how else can we conserve wood fuel?

51. a) Briefly explain the term environmental degradation.

b) Identify one natural cause of environment degradation.

c) State one way in which man has degraded the environment.

d) Give one way of controlling environmental degradation.

52. a) In which way is rusting a useful process in the environment?

b) Suggest one thing that may be done to plastic bottles as a way of protecting the environment. _____

c) Define pollution. _____

d) Give one form of environmental pollution.

53. a) How can the following renewable resources be replaced in the environment?

i) water _____

ii) soil _____

iii) animals _____

b) What metal is the filament of the bulb?

54. What is an environmental conservational club?

b) Give any two activities which can be carried out by an environmental club.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Why would the use of wood ash be as a substitute?

55. Match the following types of electricity with their sources.

i) Hydroelectricity

Uranium

ii) Thermal electricity

Hot springs

iii) Nuclear electricity

Fast flowing water

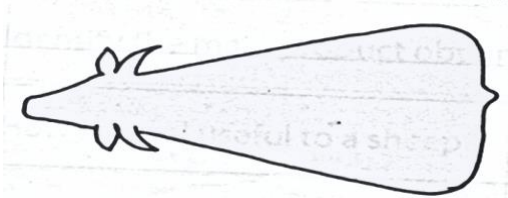
iv) Geothermal electricity

Fossil fuel

TOPIC: CATTLE KEEPING

1. How is a bull different from a cow?

2. Below is a type of cattle. Name the type of cattle.



3. Apart from the above type of cattle, state any other type of cattle.

4. How are dual purpose cattle different from beef cattle?

5. Why do farmers prefer rearing Friesian cattle to Ankole cattle?

6. Give a reason why farmers prefer keeping cross breeds cattle to exotic breeds.

7. Give the meaning of the term breed of cattle.

8. From which cattle product is glue made?

9. How best can a farmer improve on his local breeds of cattle?

10. In terms of body shape, how is a beef cattle different from dairy cattle?

11. Why is inbreeding discouraged in management of cattle breeding?

12. How do farmers control inbreeding on their farm?

13. How do farmers restore the qualities in cattle that may be disappearing from the flocks? _____

14. What is a heifer?

15. State one reason why cattle should be fed properly.

16. Why are cattle referred to as ruminant animals?

17. Where does digestion take place in a cow?

18. State the use of a drenching gun to a cattle farmer.

19. Apart from ticks, name any other cattle pest.

20. Give any one way in which the tickborne disease can be controlled on a farm.

21. Mention one method of milking cattle.

22. why is zero grazing suitable in urban areas than rural areas?

23. How is inbreeding different from cross breeding?

24. How do farmers control the breeding of poor quality animals on their farm?

25. Apart from removing dirt, why should the udder and teats be washed with warm water before milking?

26. What name is given to mean the type of cattle kept for meat production?

27. Give the meaning of the word type of cattle.

28. Give one reason why animals which have been fed on hay need a lot of water.

29. How is hay different from silage?

30. Why do most farmers prefer hand milking to machine milking?

31. What is the importance of applying milking jelly on the teats of a cow just before milking? _____

32. Why is it not good to scare an animal while milking it?

33. Of what importance is a strip cup to a dairy farmer?

34. Give one reason why branding is made on such parts of an animal like the head, ears and legs. _____

35. What is the purpose of salting skins or hides before drying them?

36. Briefly what is drying off?

37. Why is drying off important in cow?

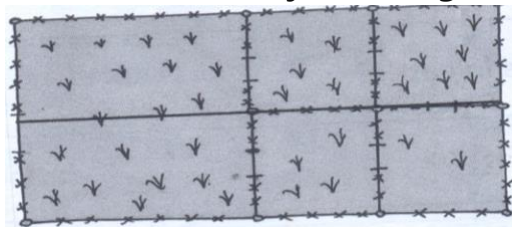
38. Briefly, what is a quarantine?

39. Which organism causes food and mouth disease?

40. How does cross breeding improve local breeds of animals?

SECTION B

41. The diagram below shows a system of grazing cattle.



a) Name the system of grazing cattle shown in the diagram above.

b) Besides restricting animals, give two other advantages of this system.

c) State any one disadvantage of this system of grazing cattle shown in the diagram.

42. a) What causes mastitis in cattle?

b) Give two signs of mastitis.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) State one way of controlling mastitis in cattle.

43. Give any one sign you would see on cattle suffering from the following diseases.

a) Anthrax _____

b) East coast fever _____

c) Nagana _____

d) Foot and mouth _____

44. Give the meaning of the following terms as used in cattle rearing.

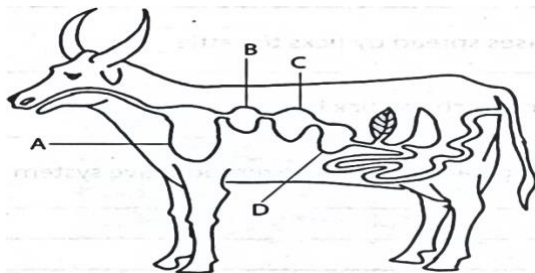
i) Insemination _____

ii) Steaming up _____

iii) Castration _____

b) Why is steaming up important in cattle?

45. Below is the digestive system of a cow. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Name parts labelled B and A.

A _____ B _____

b) Identify any two local breeds of cattle.

i) _____ ii) _____

46. a) State any two diseases spread by ticks to cattle.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Mention any two ways of controlling cattle diseases.

i) _____ ii) _____

47. a) Outline any four steps used to obtain clean milk from a cow. (2mks)

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____ iv) _____

b) Mention any two ways of preserving milk.

i) _____ ii) _____

48. How are the following parts of a female reproductive system of a cow useful?

a) Oviduct _____

b) Uterus _____

c) Ovary _____

d) Vulva _____

49. Mention any two examples of beef cattle.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) List down two examples of dairy cattle.

i) _____ ii) _____

50. Give the meaning of the term

i) grazing _____

ii) pasture _____

b) Mention any two systems of rotational grazing.

i) _____

ii) _____

51. a) What scientific name is given to a pregnant cow?

b) Name any two types of feeds given to cattle.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Give the importance of a cattle crush on a farm.

52. a) In one sentences, give the meaning of the following terms.

i) Deworming _____

ii) Dehorning _____

iii) Disbudding _____

b) Give any one advantage of dehorning animals.

53. a) What is castration in animal management?

b) State two reasons why farmers castrate their animals.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Write any one material used by farmers to castrate their animals.

54. a) Mention any two types of insemination (mating)

i) _____ **ii)** _____

b) Give two advantages of artificial insemination over natural insemination.

i) _____

ii) _____

55. a) Identify two farm practices which may harm cattle.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give the meaning of the term:

i) heat period _____

ii) dry period _____

TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS (INVERTEBRATES)

1. State one characteristic common to all vertebrates.

2. To which group of invertebrates does a slug belong?

3. How does a tapeworm differ from a hookworm in the way they feed?

4. How are fresh water snails dangerous to man?

5. Why do earthworms come out of soil after raining?

6. Why are earthworms called hermaphrodites?

7. How do tape worms enter our bodies?

8. Which worm enters the skin through the skin of bare foot?

9. Give any one characteristic which is common to a spider and a tick.

10. How is feeding in a centipede different from that of a millipede?

11. Mention any one importance of crustaceans to man.

12. State the importance of a web to a spider.

13. Why are scorpions called arachnids?

14. How do scorpions differ from spiders in terms of reproduction?

15. State one similarity between insects and arachnids.

16. What term refers to the different growth states of an insect?

17. Why are male anopheles mosquitoes unable to spread malaria?

18. Why is it easier to control AIDS than controlling malaria?

19. How do mosquitoes protect themselves?

20. How are butterflies important to people?

21. Give one way in which molluscs are different from other invertebrates.

22. How are tapeworms different from hookworms in the way they are transmitted?

23. Name the vector that spreads bilharziasis to people.

24. How is the habitat of coelenterates similar to that of tadpoles?

25. To which group of invertebrates does a housefly belong?

26. How is a locust different from a tsetse fly in terms of life cycle?

27. How is a butterfly different from a hen in reproduction?

28. How are spiracles different from gills in function?

29. Name one factor that can influence the presence of animals in an area.

30. How are protozoans different from metazoans?

31. Which characteristic of living thing enables them to pass out waste materials?

32. How does the amoeba reproduce?

33. Give any one example of the coelenterates.

34. How are the snails different from slugs?

35. How does a snail take in oxygen?

36. How can snails be of an advantage to man?

37. Under what group of arthropods are the lobsters?

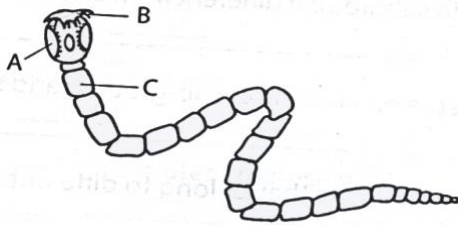
38. On which part of an insect are the wings attached?

39. Which insect pollinates flowers that produce scent at night?

40. How does a housefly pass on germs to our food?

SECTION B.

41. Below is a head of a tapeworm.



a) How is part A different from c in their functions?

42. a) What are arthropods?

b) Write any two characteristics of arthropods.

- i) _____
ii) _____

43. To which group of arthropods does each of the following belong?

- a) housefly _____
b) millipede _____
c) spider _____
d) crab _____

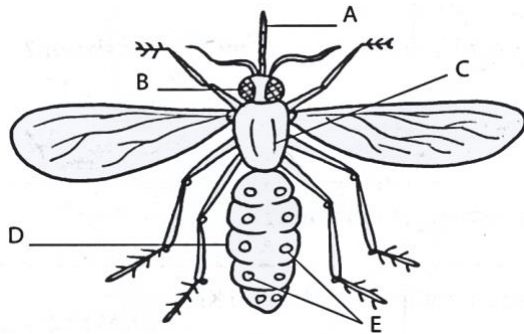
44. a) Mention one disease spread by ticks to.

- i) man _____
ii) cattle _____

b) Give two ways of controlling ticks in cattle.

- i) _____
ii) _____

45. Below is the structure of an insect.



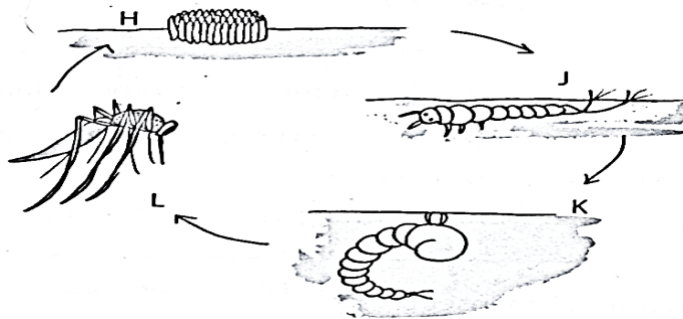
a) Name part A and C

A _____ C _____

b) Write one function of part A

c) How are structures labelled E useful to an insect.

46. Below is a diagram showing a life cycle of a mosquito.



a) Identify the type of mosquito whose life cycle is shown.

b) Name the stage labelled K.

c) How is the movement of J different from L?

d) In which environment is stage H, J and K?

47. Write the cause of each of the following diseases.

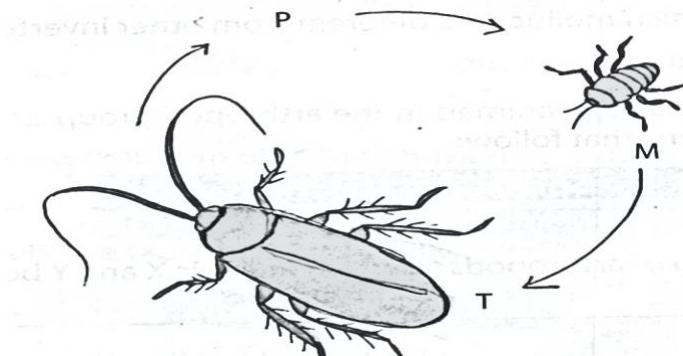
i) malaria _____

ii) filariasis / elephantiasis _____

ii) yellow fever _____

b) How do mosquitoes protect themselves?

48. The diagram below shows a life cycle of an insect.



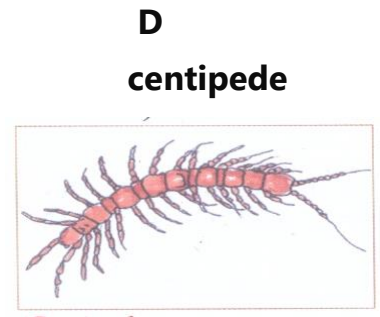
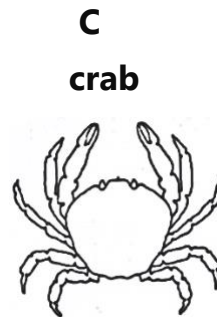
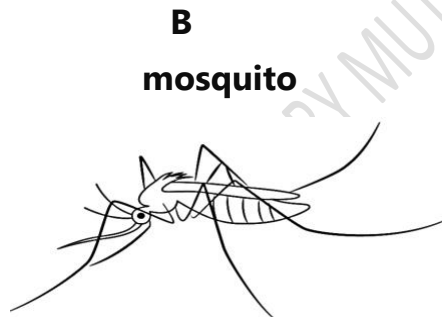
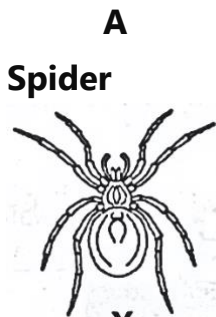
a) Name state marked M and T.

M _____ T _____

b) How is stage M different from state T?

d) What type of life cycle is illustrated?

49. Below is a list of organisms.



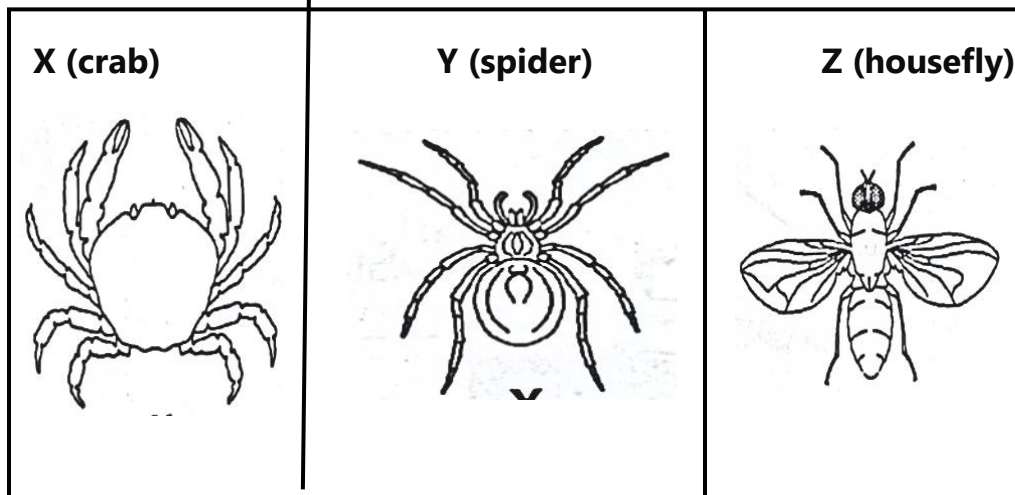
a) To which group of arthropods does diagram C belong?

b) How is organism A different from organism B in terms of respiration?

c) How does organism D protect itself?

d) Give another organism which belongs to group A.

50. The diagram below shows animals in the arthropod group. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the group of arthropods to which animals X and Y belong.

X _____ Y _____

b) Give any one reason why animal Y does not belong to the same group as animal Z.

c) How are animals X, Y and Z similar in the way they reproduce?

51. a) What are social insects?

b) Give two examples of social insects.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Identify one example of a solitary insect.

52. a) Name two insects which undergo complete metamorphosis.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Draw a life cycle of a tsetse fly.

53. Match the item in A with B

A

a) Frog

b) Nile perch

c) Spider

d) Locust

a) Frog _____

b) Nile perch _____

c) Spider _____

d) Locust _____

B

Gills

Spiracle

Moist skin

Lung book

54. Complete the table below correctly

Vector	Disease
Housefly	
	Leprosy
Tsetse fly	
	River blindness

TOPIC: ALCOHOL, SMOKING AND DRUGS IN SOCIETY.

1. What is alcohol?

2. Mention one type of alcohol.

3. How is alcohol useful in hospitals?

4. Give one reason why people drink alcohol.

5. What term refers to the condition when a person is totally addicted to alcohol?

6. State one effect of methanol alcohol to a person.

7. What name is given to the process that turns fruit juice, sugar and water into alcohol?

8. How is yeast useful during fermentation?

9. Which gas is given off during fermentation?

10. Apart from making alcohol, how else is the process of fermentation useful to human beings? _____

11. How do alcoholics affect their families?

12. State one way of avoiding alcoholism.

13. How does alcoholism lead to poverty?

14. Mention one stomach disease caused by alcoholism.

15. Which law prohibits a P.7 pupil from taking alcohol?

16. Identify the disease of the liver caused by excessive drinking of alcohol.

17. State the traffic law against alcohol.

18. By what process is alcohol made from fruit juice?

19. What is smoking?

20. Why do people smoke?

21. Name the body organ greatly affected by smoking.

22. How is smoking dangerous to a family?

23. State one danger of sitting near an active smoker.

24. What piece of advice can you give to a friend to help him to stop the habit?

25. What is an essential drug?

26. Besides curing a disease, mention any other characteristics of an essential disease.

27. Why should drugs be kept out of children's reach?

28. State one danger of buying drugs from local shops and markets.

29. Mention one recommended place where drugs should be bought.

30. Explain the meaning of the term drug prescription.

31. Mention one danger of taking unprescribed drugs.

32. How is drug misuse different from drug abuse?

33. Besides taking a wrong dose, how else are drugs misused?

34. State one danger of self-medication.

35. State any one reason why people abuse drugs.

36. What is drug dependency?

37. Why is nicotine called a drug of dependency?

38. How do drugs addicts affect their families?

39. What term refers to a condition where a person depends on a drug for normal functioning of the body?

40. What is drug addiction?

SECTION B

41. a) Mention any two crops used to produce alcohol.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Identify two physical processes involved in distillation of alcohol.

i) _____

ii) _____

42. a) Mention any two body organs affected by alcoholism.

i) _____

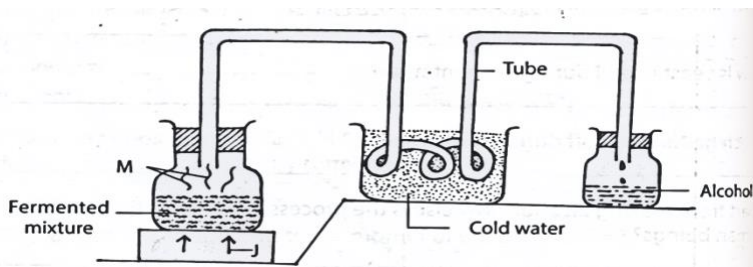
ii) _____

b) Identify two methods of making alcohol.

i) _____

ii) _____

43. Below is a method of producing alcohol.



a) Name the method used in the diagram.

b) What does the arrow labelled J represent?

c) Why is the tube passed through cold water?

d) Why is the delivery tube coiled?

e) What scientific term is given to the alcohol collected in the bottle?

44. a) Identify two harmful substances found in tobacco.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) State any two effects of cigarette smoking by pregnant women to their unborn babies.

i) _____

ii) _____

45. a) Give the mean of each of the following;

i) active smoking _____

ii) passive smoking _____

b) Mention any two respiratory diseases caused by smoking.

i) _____ ii) _____

46. a) Give any two examples of essential drugs.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Any two life skills which help one to prevent drug abuse.

i) _____ ii) _____

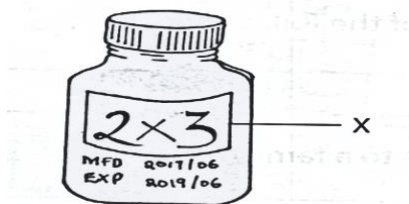
47. a) Give two drugs which are commonly abused in Uganda.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) State any two ways of abusing drugs.

i) _____ ii) _____

48. Below is a tin showing a certain drug.



a) What term is given to the information labelled X

b) How many times should a person take this drug in a day?

c) State any two reasons why drugs are prescribed by medical workers.

i) _____

ii) _____

49. a) Give any two ways in which drugs dependency can affect an individual.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State any two ways in which an individual can avoid drug dependency.

i) _____

ii) _____

50. a) Identify any two health problems that can result from drug abuse.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give any two life skills which help one to prevent drug abuse.

i) _____ ii) _____

51. a) Give one reason why drugs are kept;

i) away from moisture and sunlight.

ii) out of the reach of children.

b) State any two ways in which people in a family can misuse drugs.

i) _____

ii) _____

52. a) Briefly give the meaning of the following:

i) under dose _____

ii) over dose. _____

b) Give one danger of each of the above;

i) under dose _____

ii) over dose _____

53. a) Define the following terms as used in drugs.

i) Drug abuse _____

ii) Drug misuse _____

b) State any two importance of drug prescription.

i) _____

ii) _____

54. a) Write any two reasons why people drink alcohol.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention any one reason why the government does not stop the making of alcohol.

c) Suggest any one way you can avoid alcohol.

TOPIC: CLASIFICATION OF ANIMALS (VERTEBRATES)

1. State one characteristic common to all vertebrates.

2. What type of skeleton do vertebrates have? _____

3. Which of the following animal is warm blooded.

Frog, lizard, rat, snail

4. Why is a fish said to be cold blooded?

5. State one common characteristic in reptiles.

6. How are reptiles like chameleons useful in our environment?

7. Mention one similarity between reptiles and amphibians.

8. Identify one reptile that lives both on land and in water.

9. How is reproduction in reptiles different from that of amphibians?

10. State the first aid for a snake bite.

11. Which type of snake is a python?

12. How are lizards able to walk on ceilings and walls without falling?

13. Mention one importance of geckos in our homes.

14. State one difference between a tortoise and a turtle.

15. How are amphibians different from reptiles in terms of fertilization?

16. How are amphibians important in our environment?

17. State one similarity between amphibians and fish.

18. How are eggs of frogs fertilized?

19. How are frogs adapted to living in water?

20. Give one way in which the breathing of a tadpole is different from that of a toad.

21. Mention one way a tadpole is similar to fish.

22. Below is a diagram of a stage of development of a frog



How is _____ part labelled P useful to the frog at that stage? _____

23. Give one way in which the fertilization of the eggs of a toad is different from that of a crocodile? _____

24. State one difference between toads and frogs.

25. Why are fish called aquatic animals?

26. Mention any one importance of fish to man.

27. How are fish adapted to staying in water?

28. Why is the body of a fish streamlined?

29. How does a fish benefit from its slippery body?

30. Give one similarity between fish and reptiles.

31. Why does a fish die soon after being taken out of water?

32. Mention one example of a bony fish.

33. How does a fish take in oxygen?

34. Apart from using scales, how else does a fish protect itself from its enemies?

35. Which part of a fish is compared to the human ear?

36. Give one way of preserving fish.

37. How is a swim bladder important to a lung fish?

38. Which food value is got from eating fish?

39. Fishing can be done using a bait and a hook. State the importance of a bait.

40. State the importance of a hook.

SECTION B

41. To which group of vertebrates does each of the following belong?

a) frog _____

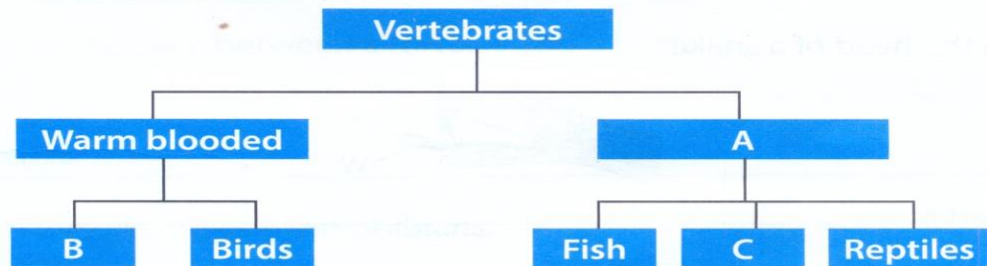
b) rat _____

c) Nile perch _____

d) sparrow _____

e) snake _____

42. The diagram below shows classification of vertebrates.



Name the group of animals shown by letters

A _____

B _____

C _____

43. Below is a head of a snake.



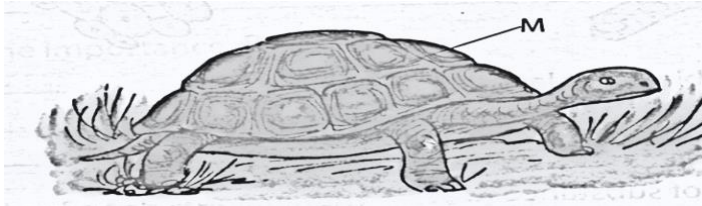
a) Name part k. _____

b) How is part W useful to a snake?

c) Mention any two examples of poisoned snakes

i) _____ ii) _____

44. a) Name the reptile shown below.



b) How is part marked useful to the reptile.

c) Identify two characteristics of reptiles.

i) _____

ii) _____

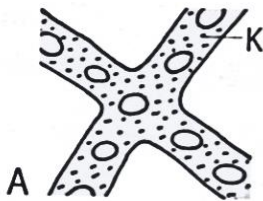
45. a) Mention any two examples of amphibians.

i) _____ ii) _____

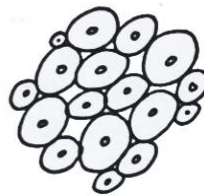
b) What are amphibians?

c) Name the amphibian which commonly lives on land.

46. Below are spawn of amphibian.



B



a) Identify the amphibian that lays eggs in:

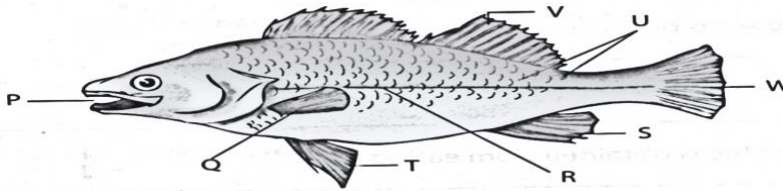
A _____

B _____

b) State one function of substance K.

c) What happens to the tail of a tadpole as it grows older?

47. a) Below is a diagram of a fish.



a) Name part T and S.

T _____ S _____

b) State the function of the part labelled:

P _____

U _____

R _____

S _____

48. a) Mention two ways of conserving fish.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify two groups of fish.

i) _____ ii) _____

49. The diagram below show the gill of a fish.

a) Write the name given to part P, Q and R.

P _____ R _____

Q _____

b) Give the functions of the above parts.

P _____

Q _____

R _____

50. a) How are the gill filaments of a fish adapted to their work?

b) How do fish feed?

c) Give one reason why some male fish set up colonies in water.

d) Give one reason why fish migrate.

51. a) How does a tadpole breathe?

b) Which amphibians have tails throughout their lives?

c) Give two differences between a tadpole and an adult frog or toad.

i) _____

ii) _____

52. a) Suggest two ways in which man can make use of amphibians.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) List down two reptiles which do not lay eggs.

i) _____ ii) _____

53. a) Outline two ways in which amphibians are similar to fish.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give two differences between fish and amphibians.

i) _____

ii) _____

54. a) How do reptiles move?

b) How does a chameleon protect itself?

c) How are reptiles able to regulate their body temperature?

d) In which way is a lizard similar to fish.

55. a) What are constrictors?

b) Give two examples of constrictors.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) How can you tell that one was bitten by a poisonous snake?

TOPIC: THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

1. Mention the organ of the blood circulatory system.

2. How is the skeletal system important to the circulatory system?

3. State one structural difference between an artery and a vein.

4. State one similarities between veins and capillaries in terms of structure.

5. Why do veins have valves?

6. State the main role of blood capillaries in the body.

7. Why is blood called a tissue?

8. Give one reason why blood should be screened before transfusion.

9. How is a person in blood group AB different from a person in blood group O?

10. How do arteries resist the pressure of blood during circulation?

11. What is blood? _____
12. What name is given to the muscular tubes through which blood flows?

13. What are blood capillaries?

14. Name the artery which carries deoxygenated blood.

15. Which vein carries oxygenated blood?

16. Name the iron rich in compound which makes up the red blood cells?

17. What is the function of haemoglobin in red blood cells?

18. Where are red blood cells manufactured?

19. Where are white blood cells manufactured?

20. Briefly, what is blood transfusion?

21. Who is a blood donor?

22. Who is a blood recipient?

23. John is a patient with blood group AB, write down the blood group which can possibly be his donor.

24. What is the function of the heart?

25. What term is used to refer to a single heart beat?

26. Briefly, what is the meaning of pulse rate?

27. What is the pulse rate of a normal resting adult person?

28. Why do ventricles have thicker walls than auricles/atriaums?

29. What is another name for auricles?

30. Which system is responsible for transporting blood in the body?

31. What is an angina?

32. Why is the left side of the heart made of thicker walls?

33. Which of the circulatory disease is associated with accumulation of fats in the body?

34. Why does blood from all body cells go to the lungs?

35. How does AIDS lower the immune system of an HIV victim?

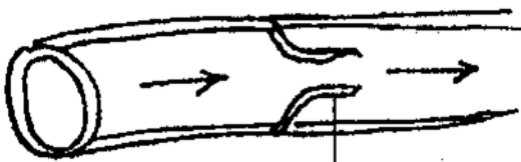
36. How is the pulmonary artery different from other arteries in the human body?

37. State the main role of blood capillaries in the body.

38. Give one structural difference between a red and white blood cell.

39. In the space below, draw the blood compound that transports oxygen in the body.

40. Name the blood vessel below.



SECTION B

41. a) Write any two importances of blood circulation.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) What blood vessel carry blood:

i) away from the heart? _____

ii) towards the heart? _____

42. Below are different types of blood vessels.



a) Identify each blood vessel.

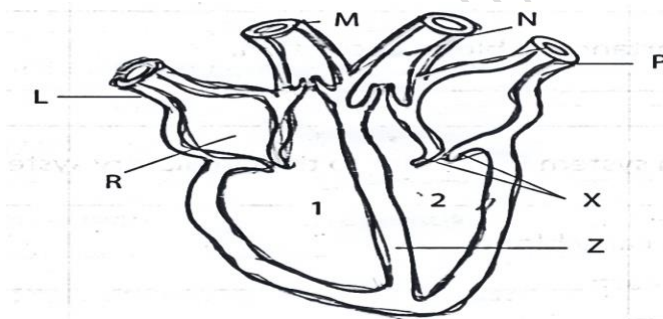
L _____ M _____

b) Give reasons to support your answers in (a) above.

L _____

M _____

43. The diagram below is of a human heart.



a) Name parts marked

L _____ R _____

M _____ Z _____

b) Give the difference between the blood in region 1 and the blood in region 2.

c) Put arrows in part N and P to show the direction of the movement of blood.

d) State the function of part X.

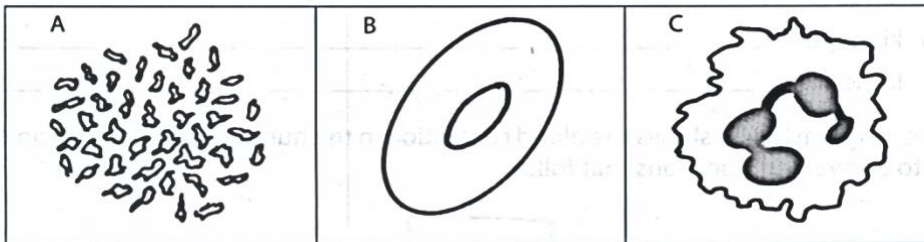
e) How does the above organ benefit from the skeletal system?

f) How is the heart adapted to its function?

g) Mention one way of promoting the proper working of the heart.

h) How is the pulmonary vein different from other veins?

44. Below are different types of blood cells.



a) Name the blood cells A, B, C

A _____

B _____

C _____

b) State the importance of each of the blood cells A, B and C.

A _____

B _____

C _____

c) How is blood cell B and C adapted to their function?

B _____

C _____

d) Identify one disease that destroys blood cells.

B _____ C _____

e) Which blood component is responsible for transporting digested food, hormones and heat? _____

45. a) Give two ways you can increase the volume of blood in the body.

i) _____

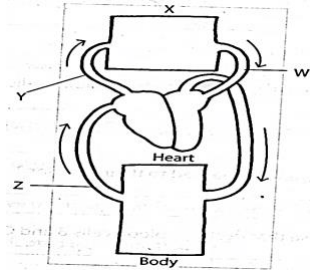
ii) _____

b) State a reason why blood goes to the following organs;

i) kidney _____

ii) liver _____

46. The diagram below shows blood circulation in the human. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the organ marked with letter X.

b) Which blood vessel is marked with letter W?

c) State the similarity between blood vessel Y and blood vessel Z.

d) Why does blood vessel W bring blood back to the heart?

47. a) Write down the name of;

i) largest artery in the body _____

ii) largest vein in the body _____

b) Name two components of blood.

i) _____ ii) _____

48. a) Name two functional differences between arteries and veins.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Give any one common cause of loss of blood in the body.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) How are the white blood cells able to defend the body against diseases?

49. a) Which instrument is used by doctors to listen to the heart beat?

b) Name two groups of blood vessels.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) What adaptation enables blood to flow in one direction within the veins?

50. a) What name is given of the liquid part of blood.

b) Give two habits that can improve the proper working of the heart.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Why does the heart of a person running 100metres beat faster?

51. Name four components of blood plasma.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

TOPIC: ACCIDENTS AND FIRST AID.

1. What is an accident?

2. Who is a casualty?

3. What is first aid?

4. How is a first aid kit different from a first aid box?

5. State the main reason for giving first aid.

6. How is a stretcher useful to a first aider?

7. What skin injury is caused by steam?

8. How is a burn different from a scald?

9. Why is it dangerous to burst blisters caused by burns?

10. State one sign of a compound fracture.

11. How are splints useful in giving first aid for fracture?

12. What term refers to an external matter that enters the body through a natural opening or wound? _____

13. What first aid would you give to someone who has taken paraffin?

14. What is the major cause of child poisoning?

15. Why is it not advisable to make someone who swallowed paraffin to vomit?

16. Why should drugs be kept away from children's reach?

17. What first aid would you give to a person who has been bitten by a poisonous snake? _____

18. Why is a sling used when giving first aid to a person with a broken hand?

19. State one danger of accidents to people.

20. How can children protect themselves from falls?

21. Write one sign of dislocation.

22. Give the difference between a sprain and a strain.

23. State the similarity between a burn and a scald.

24. Which first aid can be given to a person who has sustained a sprain?

25. State one way of controlling cases of poisoning in our homes.

26. Why are first aid boxes painted with bright colours?

27. Give the importance of a zebra crossing on a road.

28. Give the brief meaning of fever.

29. Why is it dangerous to leave children play near water bodies?

30. What is convulsion?

SECTION B

31. a) Write down any common accident at:

i) home _____

ii) at school _____

b) Write the following abbreviations in full as used in first aid.

i) ABC _____

ii) RICE _____

32. a) Mention any two qualities of a good first aider.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Write down two responsibilities of a first aider.

i) _____

ii) _____

33. Which item of first aid is used to;

a) clean wounds _____

b) prevent contacts with body fluids _____

c) fasten bandages _____

d) support the fractured limbs (arm) _____

34. a) What is fainting?

b) State the main cause of fainting.

c) Write any one condition that may cause fainting.

d) Why is the fainting victim made to lie on the back facing up while raising the legs?

35. How is near drowning different from drowning?

b) What is the first aid for someone who has near drowned?

c) What first aid can a P.7 girl provide to her elder brother who has fallen in water.

d) Mention one place where drowning may take place.

36. a) Write one cause of road traffic accidents.

b) Suggest two ways of controlling road traffic accidents.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Identify one place where pedestrians can cross a busy road.

37. State the first aid you would give to a person with a foreign body in these areas.

a) ear _____

b) throat _____

c) nose _____

d) eye _____

38. What are foreign bodies?

b) State one danger of foreign bodies in body openings.

c) Name one foreign body that can be found in the nose.

d) Give one way of preventing foreign bodies in the ears.

39. Identify the type of fracture shown in the diagram below.



b) Give one sign of a fracture among children.

c) What first aid is given to a person who has got a fracture.

d) What type of fracture is common in young children.

40. a) Give two reasons for giving first aid.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Identify two components of a first aid kit.

i) _____

ii) _____

41. a) Write down two causes of nose bleeding.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Why is a person whose nose is bleeding advised to:

i) bend forward his / her head?

ii) pinch the soft part of his / her nose?

44. a) Briefly what is a wound?

b) Give any two types of wounds.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Give the difference between an incised wound and a lacerated wound.

45. Briefly what is choking?

b) Suggest two ways of preventing choking.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) What first aid can you give to a child with choking?

46. a) Briefly explain the following.

i) First degree burn _____

ii) Second degree burn

iii) Third degree burn

Identify two things which can cause a burn.

47. The diagram below shows a man who had near drowned in water being given first aid by a pupil who was passing by.

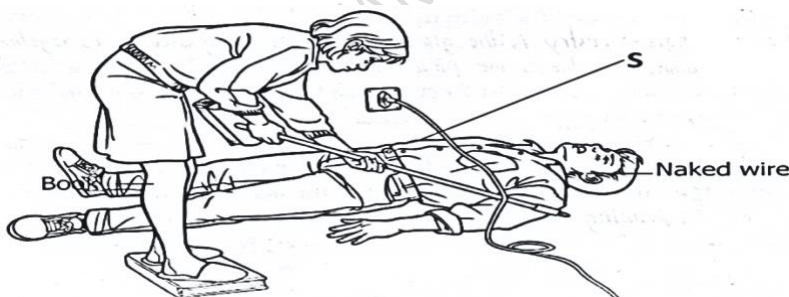


a) Name the condition illustrated above that will require the pupil to give a kiss of life to the man.

b) Mention any one place at home where near drowning can occur.

c) In two brief sentences, explain how the pupil would administer the first aid in order to save the life of a man.

48. The diagram below shows a lady helping a victim of an electric shock. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) From which material should part S be made of?

b) Why is the lady standing on the book?

c) What name is given to the victim's body reaction to electric current?

d) What first aid would you give to the victim in the above diagram?

49. The diagram below shows a lady helping a casualty who has fainted.



a) State the major cause of the accident shown in the diagram above.

b) Give any one condition that may cause such an accident to occur.

c) Why should the first aider raise the patient's legs on the stool as illustrated in the diagram above? _____

d) Why should the person be put in an open place?

50 a). What type of blood is needed by a person who has fainted?

b) State the appropriate first aid for the following accidents.

i) Fracture _____

ii) Poisoning _____

c) What can happen to an accident victim if not given first aid?

51 .The following are some of the tools used in giving first aid management. Use them to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the first aid tool marked A

b) Identify one way tool marked B can be used during first aid.

c) For which accident victims is tool A commonly applied?

d) What is the main reason for giving first aid?

52. Why is it not advisable to;

a i) crowd around a fainted person?

ii) induce vomiting to a victim poisoned by paraffin?

b) How can a boy of P.4 years rescue an adult from drowning?

c) State the appropriate first aid for a person for a person rescued from drowning?

BY MUTAKA SEMU

SCIENCE MADE EASY.

TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS (VERTEBRATES)

1. State one characteristics common to all birds.

2. To which group of birds does a crested crane belong?

3. Give one example of a bird of prey.

4. How are scavenger birds useful in our environment?

5. Below is a beak of a bird.



To which group of bird does it belong?

6. Why is an ostrich unable to fly?

7. Why are eagles called birds of prey?

8. State one importance of birds to people.

9. Why are turkeys and ducks called domestic birds?

10. How is a foot of a duck different from that of a hen.

11. How do scavenger birds differ from birds of prey in terms of feeding?

12. Mention one adaptation of birds to flying.

13. How are weaver birds a danger to crop farmers?

14. State one difference between birds and mammals.

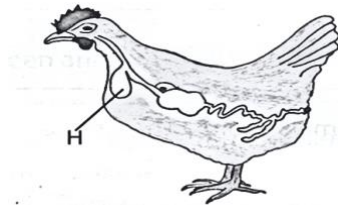
15. Give one way in which claws are important to birds.

16. How is a kite able to spot its prey from a distance?

17. Write one use of feathers to birds besides using them for flying.

18. How are sunbirds important to crop farmers?

19. Name part marked H



20. Mention one characteristic common to all mammals.

21. Why is a cat called a mammal?

22. How is a bat different from other mammals?

23. In which group of mammals is man?

24. State one similarity between mammals and reptiles in terms of reproduction.

25. Why is a duck billed platypus regarded as a mammal yet it reproduces by laying eggs? _____

26. How are sea mammals able to survive in cold ocean water?

27. How is the feeding of a hyena different from that of a lion?

29. Why are the giraffes called herbivorous animals?

29. State the importance of a pouch to a kangaroo.

30. Why are mammals said to be homoeothermic?

31. Mention one mammal that lives in water on land in Uganda.

32. How are soft pads on the foot of carnivorous mammals important?

33. Which mammal uses sound reflections to move at night?

34. To which group of birds does a horn bill belong?

35. How is breathing in mammals similar to that of bird?

36. How is protection in cobras different from that of terrapins?

37. Why are snakes grouped under reptiles in the classification table?

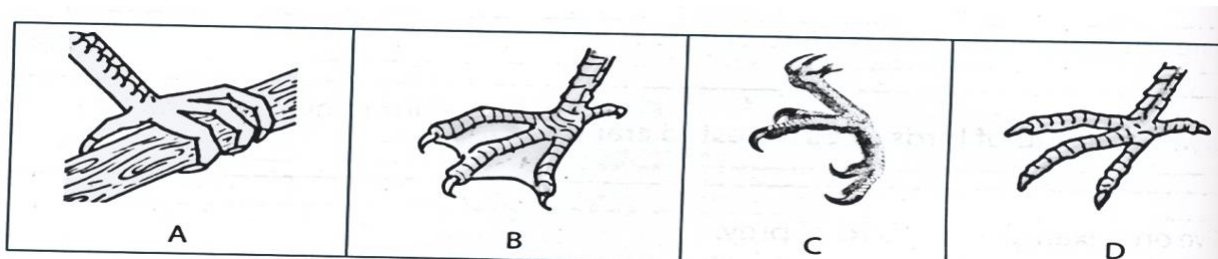
38. How are monotremes different from all other mammals in the way they produce?

39. Identify one characteristic of nonliving things.

40. Why are climbing birds normally found on trees?

SECTION B

41. Below are feet of different birds. Study them and use them to answer the questions that follow.



a) Identify the group of birds to which foot labelled C belong.

b) Mention one bird with foot labelled D.

c) How are birds with feet A adapted to their feeding habits?

d) Identify the group of birds with feet B.

42. Give one example of each of the following groups of mammals.

a) ungulate _____

b) cetacean _____

c) chiropterans _____

d) marsupial _____

43. Give one example of each of the following groups of mammals.

a) hedge hog _____

b) Zebra _____

b) dog _____

d) cow _____

44. The table below shows a group of animals arranged in sub groups K, P, Q and R.

K	P	Q	R
sparrow	chameleon	man	toad
eagle	snake	dog	frog
duck	tortoise	whale	nwt

a) To which group of animal kingdom do all the above animals belong?

b) Identify the class represented by letter;

P _____

Q _____

c) How are animals in sub group R different from animals in subgroup P?

d) State one similarity between animals in sub – group K and sub group Q.

45. The following is a list of animals that belong to different classes of vertebrates. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

Monkey parrot, crocodile, tilapia

a) In which class of vertebrates does a crocodile belong?

b) Name the class of vertebrates which is not represented in the above list.

c) Identify any one animal from the above list which is cold blooded.

d) How is the reproduction of tilapia different from that of a parrot?

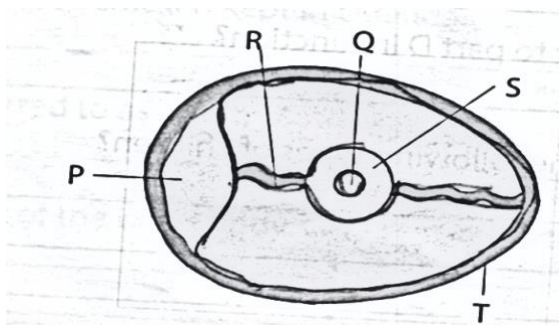
46. a) What are flightless birds?.

b) Give two examples of flightless birds.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Outline any characteristic of flightless birds.

47. The diagram below is of a cross section of an egg.



a) Name parts labelled R and P

R _____ P _____

b) Apart from protecting the inner parts, give one other function of part T.

c) Which letter indicates the part that develops into a chick?

48. Give an example of the following birds;

a) Wading birds _____

b) Birds of prey _____

c) Seed eaters _____

d) Scavengers _____

49. Outline two dangers caused by birds.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State two importances of birds in the environment.

i) _____

ii) _____

50. a) What is the different between monkeys and apes?

b) State one example of;

i) monkey _____

ii) an ape _____

c) Give one group of the primates.

51. a) What are ruminants?

b) List two examples of ruminants.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Identify one example of a non-ruminant animal.

52. Use the table of animals below to answer questions that follow.

List A

Rat

Squirrel

Mouse

List B

vulture

crow

marabou

List C

snake

tortoise

crocodile

a) Name the class of vertebrates represented in list A.

b) How are animals in list B similar to those in list C?

c) Mention any one class of vertebrates which is not represented in the table above.

d) How are animals in List B important in the environment?

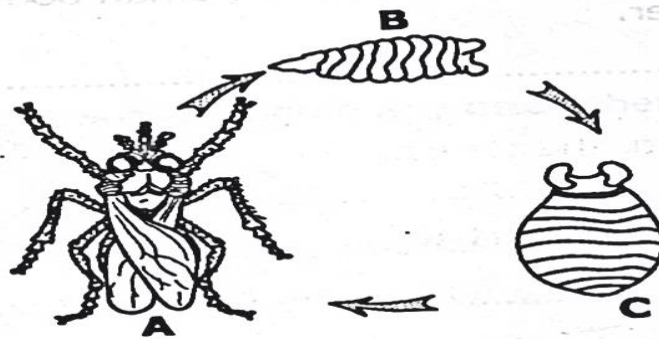
53. a) Sea mammals are warm blooded animals. How are they able to maintain their body temperature? _____

b) Mention any one example of a sea mammal.

c) In which group of vertebrates is a tilapia?

d) What type of fertilization is found in a fish?

54. The diagram below shows the life circle of a vector. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the vector whose life circle is shown above.

b) Name the stage marked B.

c) What does stage A feed on?

d) How does the vector whose life cycle is shown above spread diseases?

55. Use the list of organisms below to answer questions that follow.

crab, millipede, cray fish, centipede, mosquito, hookworm.

a) Mention the two organisms in the list that belong to crustaceans

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Which characteristic is common in all the above organisms?

c) How is a hookworm different from all other organisms?

TOPIC: PLANTS

1. What do we call the reproductive part of a plant?

2. How do flowering plants reproduce?

3. What name is given to a group of sepals?

4. How is a fruit useful to plants?

5. What do we call the plant response to stimuli?

6. Where are seeds of coniferous plants stored?

7. Which part of a maize grain absorbs and supplies food to the embryo?

8. Name the part of the root system that enables a plant to absorb water and mineral salt from the soil? _____

9. Apart from looking at the roots, how else can you tell that a plant is a legume.

10. Give one importance of chlorophyll during the process of photosynthesis.

SECTION B:

11. a) Mention any two factors that determine the rate of transpiration.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) How are desert plants like cactus adapted to living in desert areas yet they are hot and dry most of the time.

i) _____

ii) _____

12. a) Identify any two types of stems.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Give two importance of stem to plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

13. a) Which type of stem do passion fruit plants have?

b) Why do passion fruits climb other plants?

c) Apart from using tendrils, mention any other two ways by which plants climb others.

i) _____

ii) _____

14. a) Give three examples of plants with creeping stems.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____

b) Why is it not easy to mulch a garden of sweet potatoes?

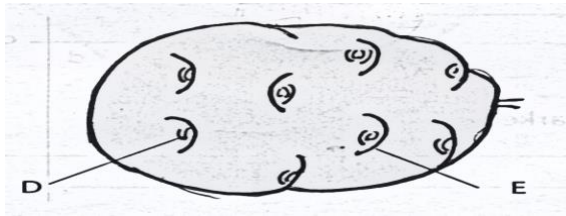
15. a) What are stem tubers?

b) Give one example of a stem tuber.

c) How is an Irish potato propagated?

d) What food value do we get from eating Irish potatoes?

16. The diagram below shows an Irish potato tuber.



a) Name the parts labelled;

D _____ E _____

b) How is part D important to Irish potato?

c) Why is the Irish potato tuber used for propagation?

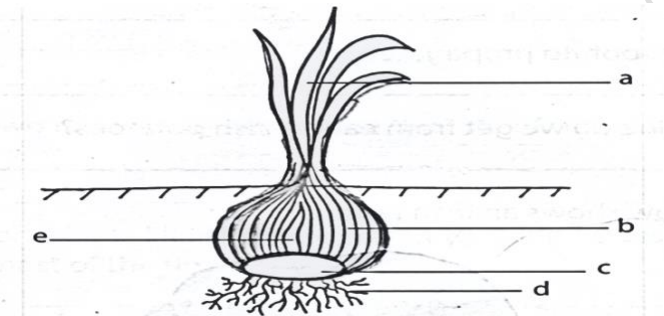
17. a) Give one example of each of the following underground stems.

i) Rhizomes _____

ii) bulbs _____

iii) corms _____

18. Below is the diagram of an onion plant.



a) Name parts labelled;

C _____ E _____

b) How are the leaves marked A, different from leaves marked B in function?

c) State the function of the roots marked C.

d) Why are roots marked D called adventitious roots?

e) Name two ways of propagating onions.

i) _____

ii) _____

19. a) Give two examples of crops propagated using suckers.

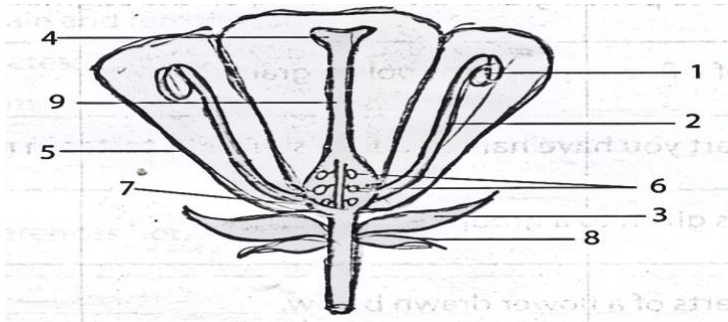
i) _____ ii) _____

b) Besides the use of suckers, state two other methods used to propagate pineapples.

i) _____

ii) _____

20. Use the diagram of a flower below to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked;

2 _____ 4 _____

b) What do parts marked 6 and 7 become after fertilization?

c) How is part 5 useful to the flower?

21. What is pollination?

b) How is the process of pollination useful to a plant?

c) Mention any two non – living agents of pollination.

i) _____ ii) _____

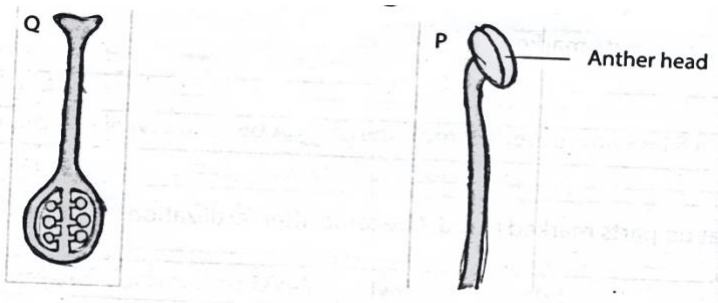
22. a) What happens to pollen grains after landing on the stigma?

b) Which part of a flower produces pollen grains?

c) How is the part you have named above similar to testes in male humans?

d) Give one use of flowers to people.

23. a) Identify the parts of a flower drawn below.



Q _____ P _____

b) How do the following plants avoid self-pollination?

i) pawpaw plants _____

ii) maize plants _____

24. a) Write any two characteristics of wind pollinated flowers?

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State any two characteristics of insect pollinated flowers.

i) _____

ii) _____

25. a) Explain the term fertilization.

b) Name the male and female gametes in a flower.

i) male gametes _____

ii) female gametes _____

c) How is self-pollination different from cross pollination?

26. a) Give two differences between a seed and a fruit.

i) _____

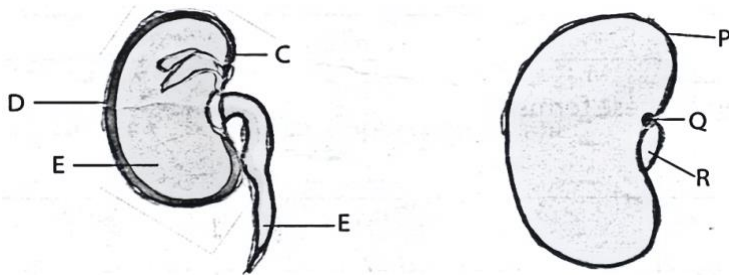
ii) _____

b) Explain the meaning of these terms:

i) seed dormancy _____

ii) seed viability _____

27. Name the parts of a bean seed below;



28. Draw a maize grain and name the following parts.

cotyledon, testa, endosperm, stalk scar

29. a) How are the following parts useful to a bean seed?

i) micropyle _____

ii) hilum _____

b) In which way is the cotyledon of a legume different from that of a maize grain?

30. a) What is germination?

b) Mention the two types of germination.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) How are the following factors useful during germination?

i) moisture _____

ii) oxygen _____

iii) warmth _____

31. a) Give two factors that can lead to seed dormancy.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) Mention any two qualities of a viable seed.

i) _____

ii) _____

32. Identify the stimulus in each of the following type of tropism:

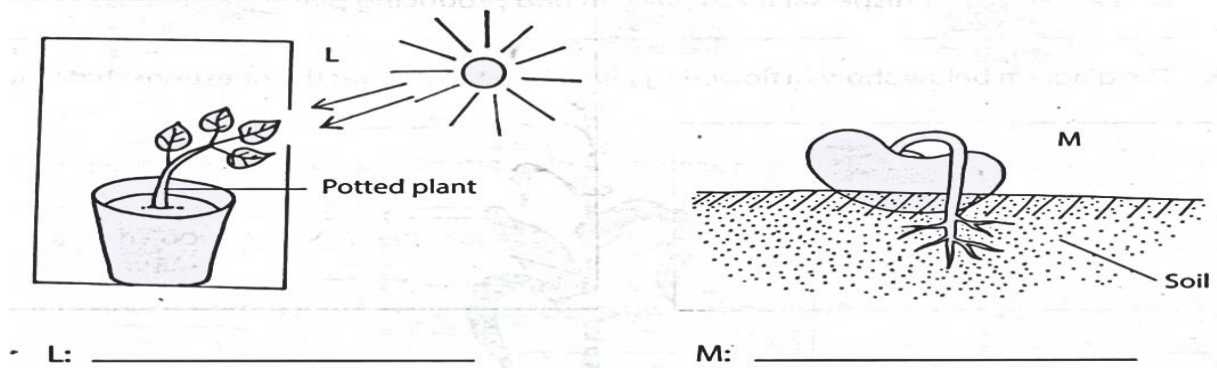
i) photo tropism _____

ii) geotropism _____

iii) thigmo tropism _____

iv) hydro tropism _____

33. a) Name the type of tropism drawn below



b) How is hydrotropism important to plants?

c) What is meant by chemotropism?

34. Explain the term seed dispersal.

b) In which two ways is seed dispersal important to plants?

i) _____

ii) _____

c) How are the seeds drawn below dispersed?

i) _____

ii) _____

35. Give one characteristics of seeds dispersed by:

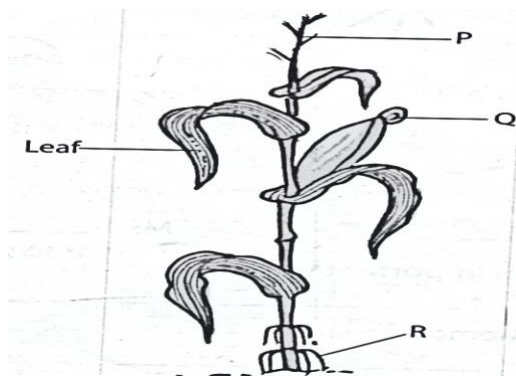
i) animals: _____

ii) wind: _____

iii) water: _____

b) Which type of dispersal takes place in pod producing plants like beans?

36. The diagram below shows a flowering plant. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



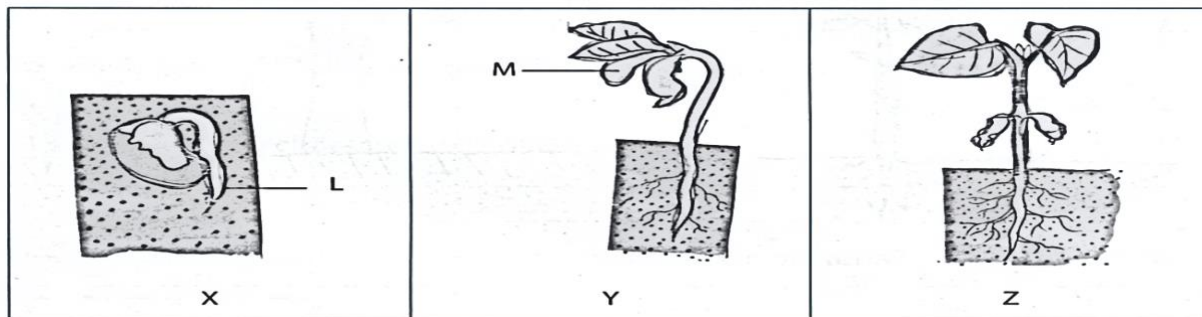
a) To which group of flowering plants does the plant above belong?

b) How is the flower marked P useful to the plant?

c) In which way are roots marked R important to the plant?

d) Why do flowers marked P and Q develop at different times?

37. The diagram below show stages of germination. Study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the type of germination shown above.

b) Why does part marked L come out first during germination?

c) How is part marked M useful to the growing embryo?

d) what do we call the first leaves that appear during seed germination?

38. a) What is vegetative propagation?

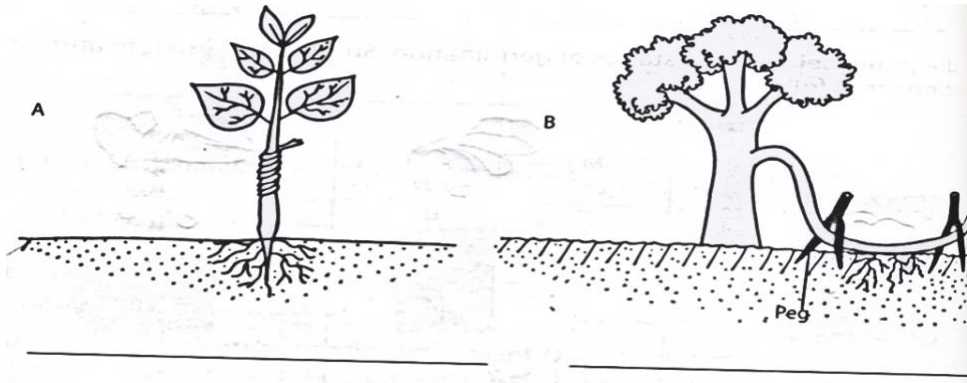
b) Mention any two artificial methods of vegetative propagation.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) State one advantage of artificial vegetative propagation.

39. Identify the vegetative propagation methods drawn below.



40. a) Give any two qualities of seeds that can germinate.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State any two farm practices which help in controlling insect pests.

i) _____

ii) _____

SCIENCE MADE EASY.

TOPIC: SOUND ENERGY

1. Name the form of energy that stimulates the sense of hearing.

2. Identify one natural source of sound.

3. How is sound produced?

4. Differentiate between music and noise.

5. How do human beings produce sound?

6. How does sound travel?

7. Why does sound travel fastest in solid state?

8. Explain why sound can't travel through a vacuum.

9. How are echoes formed?

10. It took 6 seconds to hear an echo of a man cutting a tree. How far was the man from where he was cutting the tree? (speed of sound in air is 330m/sec)

11. To which group of musical instrument does a hand bell belong?

12. How can sound stored in sol-fa notation be reduced?

13. How does a whistle produce sound?

14. Besides being forms of energy, how is sound similar to heat?

15. There is wax in the middle ear. State its importance.

16. How can one care for his / her ears?

17. State one effect of too much wax in the ear.

18. Which part of the fish is compared to the human ear?

19. Explain why we hear clearly at night and early morning.

20. Why is it dangerous to clean our ears using sharp objects?

21. How is the ear drum adapted to its function?

22. Why are walls of theatres and studios covered with soft porous materials?

23. Why is a flute grouped under wind musical instruments?

24. Give one relationship between frequency and pitch of sound.

25. What term is used to refer to the reflected sound?

26. identify one problem caused by echoes.

27. What is ultra sound?

28. Which animal is able to produce ultra sound?

29. State one domestic appliance which can be used to reduce stored sound.

SECTION B

41. Explain the meaning of the following terms in relation to sound energy.

- a) amplitude _____
- b) vibration _____
- c) frequency _____
- d) volume _____

42. a) Mention two factors which can affect the speed of sound.

- i) _____ ii) _____

b) State two differences between sound and light.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

43. a) What is meant by pitch of sound.

b) Mention three factors that affect the pitch of sound.

- i) _____ ii) _____
- iii) _____

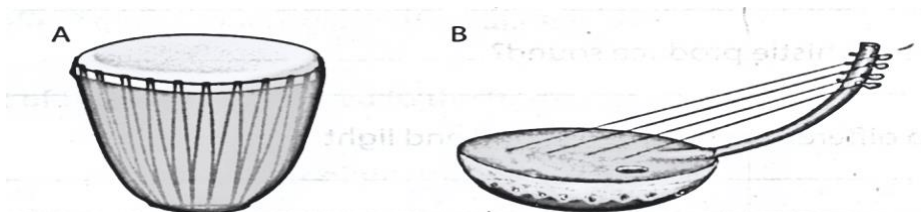
44. a) State the importance of echoes to:

- i) pilots _____
- ii) sailors _____
- iii) bats _____

b) How can echoes be controlled in music studios?

- i) _____
- ii) _____

45. The diagram below shows two common musical instruments.



a) Identify the two musical instruments labelled A and B

- A _____ B _____

b) How does each of the above instruments produce sound?

- A _____
- B _____

c) To which group of musical instruments does:

A belong _____

B belong _____

d) How can you increase the pitch of sound?

e) Why are drums put under the sunshine before playing them?

46. a) Identify two methods of storing sound.

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Mention any two devices used to store recorded sound.

i) _____ ii) _____

47. a) State two ways of reproducing sound stored on compact discs.

i) _____

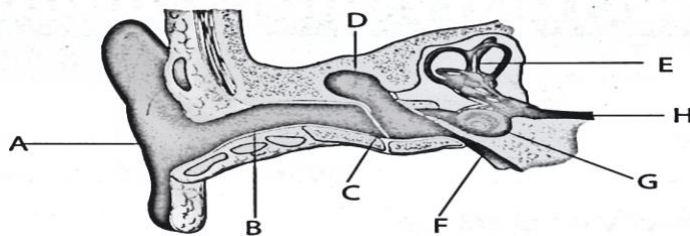
ii) _____

b) State two importances of storing sound.

i) _____

ii) _____

48. The diagram below show the mammalian ear.



a) Name parts labelled G and F.

G _____ F _____

b) State the functions of parts labelled A and H.

A _____

H _____

49. a) Which part of the ear amplifies and send the sound vibration to the inner ear?

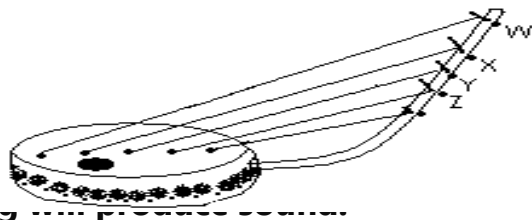
b) Identify any two diseases of the ear.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) Identify one way in which man makes use of echoes.

50. The diagram below shows a musical instrument.



a) Which string

i) of the lowest pitch when plucked?

ii) of the highest pitch when plucked?

b) What will happen to the pitch of sound if string Y is;

i) tightened?

ii) loosened?

51. Identify one type of musical instrument.

b) Give one example of each of the following kinds of musical instruments.

i) wind musical instruments.

ii) string musical instruments.

iii) Percussion musical instrument.

52. In the table below, part A shows items used to describe sound and part B has the meaning of the terms.

Part A

Part B

Volume

number of vibrations per second

Pitch

reflected sound

Frequency

loudness or softness of sound

Echo

highness or lowness of sound

Use the meaning in B to match the terms below.

Volume _____

Pitch _____

Frequency _____

Echo _____

53. a) Apart from using sol-fa notation, mention any two other ways of storing sound.

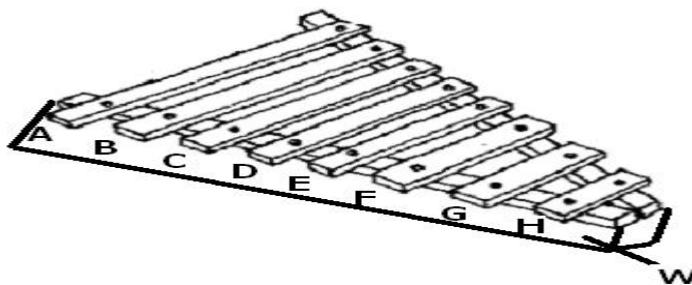
i) _____

ii) _____

b) Name two instruments used to reduce the sound stored by sol-fa notation.

i) _____ ii) _____

54. Below is a musical instrument. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the musical instrument above.

b) How does the instrument above produce sound?

c) Identify the part which will produce sound of the highest pitch.

d) Give a reason to support your answer in c) above.

55. a) Give the difference between frequency and volume of sound.

b) Give one natural source of sound.

c) How are echoes important in our daily life?

d) State one way wind affects the speed of sound.

SCIENCE MADE EASY.

TOPIC: THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

1. Name the blood vessel that supplies the lungs with deoxygenated blood from the heart. _____
2. Which respiratory organs flattens and contracts when we breath in?

3. Which tube allows movement of air in and out of the lungs?

4. State the difference between respiration and breathing.

5. Give one bad eating habit that leads to food choking.

6. How is Asthma different from tuberculosis?

7. Name the respiratory disease that attacks the skeletal system as well.

8. Why is the trachea made up of rings of cartilage?

9. What happens to the ribcage when we breath in?

10. Name the process in the human body that needs oxygen to take place.

11. What is the function of the epiglottis?

12. Write down another name for air sacs.

13. By what process does oxygen get into the blood stream from the air sacs?

14. Which blood vessel leads oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart?

15. What is the function of the diaphragm?

16. Give one reason why the nostrils are lined with hairs.

17. Of what importance is the mucus on the walls of the trachea and bronchi?

18. Outline one habit which is dangerous to respiratory system.

19. What fluid lubricates the lungs to prevent friction between the lungs and ribs?

20. What is breathing?

21. Give one reason why we should breathe through the nose.

22. Why is it not advisable to breathe through the mouth?

23. Give one reason why blood is pumped to the lungs before being circulated to all body parts. _____

24. State the difference between air we breathe in and air we breathe out.

25. Mention the importance of breathing to the human body.

26. Name the part of the skeleton that protects the lungs.

27. Apart from the lungs, name any other organ protected by the part named in no. 26 above. _____

28. Where does respiration take place in the human body?

29. State the function of the lungs in the human body.

30. How do people use the energy produced during respiration in their bodies?

31. Why is tuberculosis called a droplet infection?

32. Write COVID 19 in full.

33. Give a reason why it is not advisable to stay in congested areas.

34. How useful is immunization in the prevention of respiratory diseases in infants?

35. Give a reason why tuberculosis is immunized against at birth.

36. Give one disadvantage of smoking to an individual.

37. Write one health habit you would tell a friend who has cough and flue to do.

38. Give the importance of having a handkerchief in the promotion of personal hygiene.

39. Where does gaseous exchange take place in the lungs?

40. Why is it necessary for the trachea to stay open all the time?

SECTION B.

41. State the role of the lungs during excretion.

b) Name the lung disease with the following signs and symptoms, prolonged cough, fever, loss of weight and spitting mucus.

c) In which way is smoking dangerous to the lungs?

d) Mention any one life skill that can help a P.7 candidate avoid smoking.

42. a) State the importance of each of the following when breathing.

i) cilia _____

ii) pleural fluids _____

b) State any one way the alveoli are adapted to gaseous exchange.

c) Why do lungs expand during breathing in?

43. Name the respiratory organs in each of the following organisms.

a) birds _____

b) earthworms _____

c) insects _____

d) fish _____

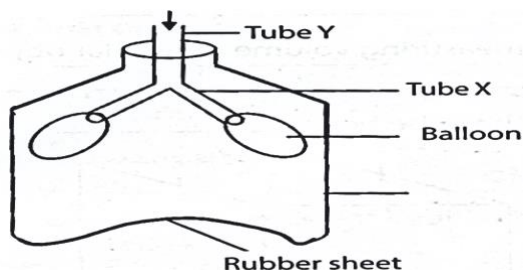
44. State the role of oxygen during respiration.

b) Why is the amount of oxygen exhaled less than inhaled?

c) Why do we exhale more carbon dioxide than we inhale?

d) Mention any one thing that happens to air in the nose during inhalation.

45. The diagram below shows the breathing mechanism made by a P.7 class. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) What breathing process is represented above?

b) What do the following represent in the human body?

Tube Y _____

Rubber sheet _____

c) Why does one breath faster during physical exercise?

46. Name any two airborne immunisable diseases of the lungs.

i) _____ **ii)** _____

b) Give any one sign of each of the following diseases.

i) Tuberculosis _____

ii) Diphtheria _____

47. a) Mention any two signs of tuberculosis that are similar to those of AIDS.

i) _____

ii) _____

b) State any two diseases of the lungs prevented using DPT vaccine.

i) _____

ii) _____

48. a) Name any one disease of the lungs in the following categories.

i) Airborne disease caused by bacteria. _____

ii) Airborne disease caused by viruses _____

iii) childhood immunisable disease of the lungs _____

b) Name the vaccine administered against Hemophilus influenza B.

49. Which disease is caused by the corona virus.

b) Name two symptoms of the above disease.

i) _____

ii) _____

c) How can the above disease be controlled from spreading?

50. a) What happens to the lungs during;

i) inhalation _____

ii) exhalation _____

b) Which gas is given off during respiration in animals?

c) Mention what will happen to lime water if the gas in b) above is mixed with it.

51. The following table shows the composition of air we breathe in and out

Component breathed in		breathed out
Oxygen	20%	16.5%
Nitrogen	78%	78%
Carbon dioxide	0.03%	4.5%
Rare gases	0.97%	

0.97%

a) Which gas reduces during breathing out?

b) Which gas increases when breathing out?

c) Which gas does not change when breathing out?

d) Why do you think the gas in a) above reduced?