

KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA



SET II- PRE MOCK EXAMINATION 2023

PRIMARY SEVEN

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index Number:

Random Number						Personal Number		

Candidate's Name: _____

Candidate's Signature: _____

School Random Number: _____

District ID Number: _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNLESS YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Read and follow these instructions carefully:

1. Do not write your school or district name anywhere on this paper.
2. This paper has two sections: **A** and **B**. Section A has **40** questions and section B has **15** questions. The paper has **10** printed pages.
3. Answer all questions. **All** answers to both sections **A** and **B** must be shown in the spaces provided.
4. All answers must be written using a **blue** or **black** ball point pen or ink. Any answer written in pencils other than on graphs and diagrams will not be marked.
5. No calculators are allowed in the examination room.
6. Unnecessary changes in your work and handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to **loss of marks**.
7. Do not fill anything in the table indicated: "**FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY**" and boxes inside the question paper.

FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY

QN. NUMBER	MARKS	EXAMINER'S INITIAL
1 -10		
11 - 20		
21 - 30		
31 - 40		
41 - 43		
44 - 46		
47 - 49		
50 - 53		
54- 55		
TOTAL		

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Turn over

SECTION A (40 Marks)
(Questions 1 to 40 carry one mark each)

1. Which vitamin do we obtain from morning sunshine?

2. Name any **one** plant that has an underground stem.

3. Name the energy resource obtained from running water.

4. What is hydrotropism?

5. Give any **one** health advantage of keeping fingernails short.

6. Which deficiency disease will a child get due to lack of vitamin C in their diet?

7. Why do plants in hot areas have thin leaves?

8. How can we control tooth decay?

9. State the importance of a forked hoe on a farm.

10. Give the main reason why people keep bees.

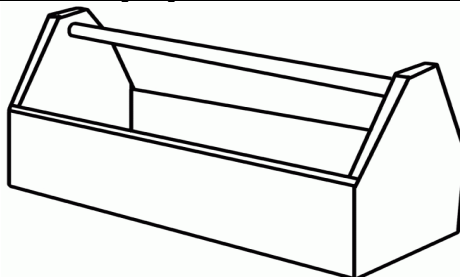
11. Where in man does digestion of starch take place?

12. In which way are animals important to plants?

13. Mention any **one** cause of dehydration in children.

14. Give **one** reason why heat travels fast through metals.

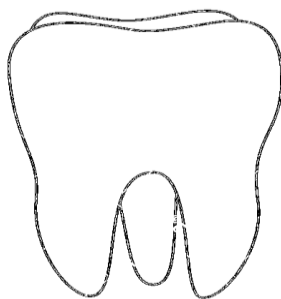
The diagram below is of farm equipment. Use it to answer question 15.



15. State the function of farm equipment shown above.

16. Give any **one** activity you can do to promote sanitation at school.
-
-
17. Which type of immunity does a child get from taking breast milk?
-
-
18. Mention any **one** reason why poultry keepers put litter in poultry houses.
-
-
19. Which type of germination do most cereals undergo?
-
20. How is a shadow formed?
-
-
21. By what process does yeast reproduce?
-
-
22. To which body system does the skin belong?
-
-
23. Suggest the first aid suitable for a person whose hand has been burnt with hot porridge.
-
-

Study the experiment below and use it to answer questions 24 and 25.



24. Name the type of tooth shown above.
-
25. State any **one** function of the part of the tooth shown above.
-
-
26. Name any **one** insect that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis.
-
-
27. Name the type of soil that has large pores.
-
28. State any **one** advantage of crop rotation.
-
-

29. State any **one** example of animal which protect itself against enemies by coiling.
-
30. What is de-beaking as known in poultry keeping?
-
31. Which part of a good living house lets used air out?
-
32. What process will you use to recover salt which has dissolved in water?
-
33. In which way are bees important to flowering plants?
-
34. How is polio vaccine administered to babies?
-
35. How does paint put on an iron bar prevent the iron bar from rusting?
-
36. Write PHC in full.
-

Study the diagram below and use it to answer the questions 37 and 38.



37. Name the compound leaf shown above.
-
38. Which part of a leaf allows transpiration to take place?
-
39. How are small stones found in the gizzard useful to a bird?
-
40. Mention the domestic animal that is commonly affected by African swine fever.
-

SECTION B

- 41 Below is a diagram of an animal. Use it to answer the questions that follow.**



- a) Name the animal above.
-
- b) Why is the above animal grouped under vertebrates?
-

c) State **two** common characteristics that make it successful in feeding.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

42a) Mention any **two** exotic breeds of chicken kept for egg production.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Why do poultry keepers prefer exotic birds to local ones for egg production?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

43a) Why are vaccines introduced in peoples bodies?

(b) Mention any **two** types of vaccines.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Why is DPT referred to as a triple vaccine?

44. (a) What is swarming as known in bee keeping?

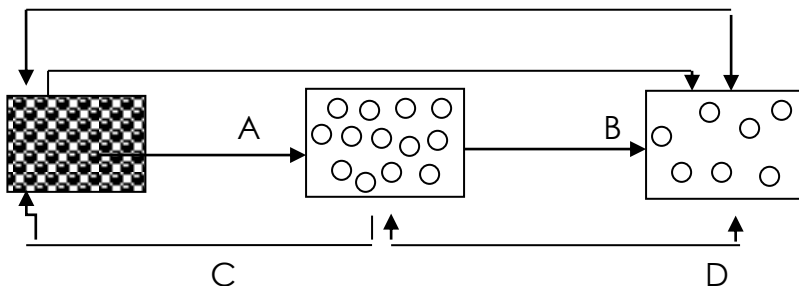
(b) Mention any **two** conditions under which bees swarm.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) State the importance of bee farming in a community.

45 The diagram below shows changes in the three states of matter. Study it carefully and answer questions that follow.



a) In which state of matter is vapour?

(b) Name the processes marked **A** and **C**.

A _____

C _____

(c) Which form of energy enables the process marked **B** to take place?

46a) Mention any **two** bad farming practices that lower the quality of soil.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Give any **two** ways a farmer can keep soil fertile for a long time

(i) _____

(ii) _____

47.(a) Mention **one** example of a stem tuber.

(b) Give any **two** effects of diseases on tuber crops.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) State any **one** way of controlling diseases of tuber crops.

48 (a) Name the structure used by the bacteria to move.

a) Identify **one** place where bacteria are found.

b) State any **one** use of bacteria to man.

c) State any **one** danger of bacteria to man.

49 Changes in our environment are grouped as; biological, chemical and physical changes.

a) In which group of changes would you put **rusting**?

b) In which group would you put **earth quakes**?

c) Why is the breaking of a piece of wood classified as a physical change?

d) What is a chemical change?

50 (a) Mention **two** diseases common in both goats and sheep

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Suggest **two** ways farmers can control the above diseases in their goats and sheep.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

51. (a) Apart from weaning babies, mention **two** other groups of people who need special care in a community

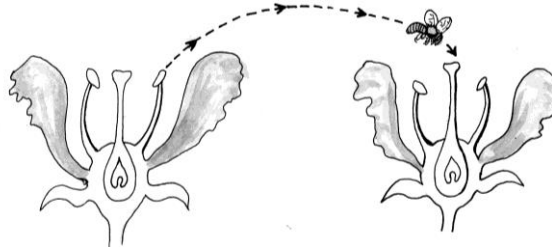
(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Why do vulnerable people need special feeding?

(c) State any **one** food taboo in a community.

52 The diagram below shows the type of pollination. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the type of pollination shown above.

b) State any **one** example of pollinator which carries out the type of pollination named above.

c) Mention any **one** plant which carryout cross pollination.

d) Apart from the above type of pollination, mention any **one** other type of pollination.

53 (a) What is the use of a rain gauge?

(b) Mention the rain bearing clouds.

(c) Mention **two** diseases that come as a result of too much rain in an area.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

54 (a) Name any **two** sources of protein in our environment.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Give **one** reason why people need to include foods rich in proteins in their diet.

(c) Give **one** sign or symptom of a person whose body lacks enough protein.

55. (a) State the importance of eyes on a human body.

(b) Give any **two** disorders of human eyes.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Suggest **one** way of keeping human eyes healthy.

KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
MARKING GUIDE FOR P7 SCIENCE PRE MOCK SET II 2023

Section A

1. Vitamin D
2. Potatoes; rhizomes; corms;
3. Hydro electricity
4. Plant response to water as a stimulus
5. Easy cleaning; Prevents germs from hiding under the nails; Short finger nails don't cause injury to the body when scratching the skin.
6. Scurvy
7. Plants have thin leaves to reduce water loss through transpiration.
8. By brushing teeth after eating each meal.
9. Used to dig in stony soils.
10. To get honey
11. In the mouth
12. Animals breathe out carbon dioxide that plants need to make their own food.
13. Excessive diarrhoea
14. Because the molecules (atoms) of metals are closely packed together.
15. Used as container for feeding poultry
16. -sweeping school compound and classrooms; cleaning toilets; collecting rubbish;
17. Natural immunity
18. To absorb moisture from poultry droppings; To prevent eggs from breaking; To keep the poultry house warm.
19. Hypogeal germination
20. A shadow is formed when an opaque object blocks the path of light. Or when rays of light fall on an opaque object.
21. By cell budding (Reject budding)
22. Excretory system
23. By dipping the burnt hand in cold water
24. Molar tooth.
25. Air exerts pressure; Air has weight

26. Grasshoppers; crickets; cockroaches
27. Sand soil
28. Controls pests; keeps soil fertile; controls spread of weeds in the garden
29. Millipede
30. Cutting short the top part of a bird's beak
31. ventilators
32. Heating the solution till it evaporates and remains with salt crystals.
33. Bees help in the pollination of flowers.
34. By dripping drops of the vaccine in the mouth of a child.
35. Paint prevents contact of moisture and oxygen with the iron bar.
36. Primary Health Care
37. Compound trifoliate leaf
38. stomata
39. They crush hard food into small digestible particles
40. pigs

Section B

41 –

- a) A – Chameleon
- b) It has backbones (it has vertebral column)
- c) It has sticky forked tongue for trapping insects it feed on/ it camouflages
- d) bile

42 –

- a) white leg horn; brown egger; Ancona; Minorca; sykes
- b) They grow and maure faster than the local breeds

They lay more eggs in short time than the local breeds.

43. –

- a) To increase the bodies' resistance to particular (specific) diseases.
- b) Toxoid; (poisonous substances) Attenuated (weak disease-causing germs)
Dead organism vaccines
- c) Because it is used to immunize three infant killer diseases.

44–

- a) Swarming is the massive movement of bees from one place to another.
- b) Moisture in the hive/Excessive heat/Bad smell in the hive/Noise near the hive
- c) Creates employment
Provides honey
Provides wax for making candles and other products
It is a source of money for the farmer.

45–

- (a) gas
- (b) A- condensation; C- sublimation
- (c) heat energy

46–

- a) Bush burning (slash and burn)
Monocropping
Overuse of pesticides, herbicides and inorganic fertilizers
- b) By adding organic manure/Practicing crop rotation/Controlling soil erosion

47–

- a) Yams; Irish potatoes
- b) rotting of tubers/leaf yellowing/leaf curling/low quality tubers/spotted leaves/stunted shoots

c) Spraying/early planting/planting disease-resistant varieties/pruning out infested parts

48–

- a) -Used to strengthen body's immune system
-In digestion, breaking down enzymes, promotion of absorption of nutrients
-Some bacteria can produce insulin needed in the body to break down sugars.
-Used as a natural pest control.
-In fermentation processes.
-Breaking down sewage.
-Cleaning up oil spills.
-Production of anti-biotic
-Making food supplements
-Convert waste into fuel
- b) Cause diseases to man
Spoilage of food (decomposition)

49–

- a) Chemical change
- b) Physical change
- c) Because the original substance can be regained when pieces are put together.
- d) A change in which the properties of a substance can't be regained or restored.

50–

- a) Pneumonia; foot rot; foot and mouth; nagana; mastitis; dysentery; rift valley disease; coccidiosis; heart water; anthrax
- b) Vaccinating; deworming regularly; keeping good sanitation and hygiene; seeking the services of a vet regularly.

51. –

- a) The sick; the elderly; the disabled; the convalescents; breast feeding mothers; pregnant mothers & their unborn babies
- b) Because their body immunity is low so they need supplementary nutrition to raise it.
- c) Eating fish among the herdsmen; Muslims and SDAs don't eat pork on religious grounds
Married women in Buganda used not to eat grasshoppers, eggs, chicken and pork
Some clans in Buganda don't eat certain foods because they taken as their totems and clan symbols.

52–

- a) Cross pollination
- b) Bees/ moth, sunbirds
- c) Pawpaws, beans
- d) Self pollination.

53.–

- a) To measure the amount of rain received in an area.
- b) Nimbus; cumulo-nimbus
- c) Cholera; dysentery; diarrhoea

54.–

- a) Animal meat; chicken; fish; eggs; grasshoppers; beans; g-nuts; peas
- b) To maintain body tissue (muscle mass) in good shape.
- c) Muscle wasting/emanciation
Weight loss/Low immunity (increased body infections)/Irritability and skin rash
/Changes in hair texture/Shock and eventual death

55.–

- a) For vision/Relief of tension and stress through weeping
- b) Squintedness/Blindness/Short-sightedness/Long sightedness/Astigmatism
- c) Regular washing with clean water
Avoid looking in bright light directly
Avoid reading in deam or very bright light
Not reading letters from too close or far from you./Eat a balanced diet/Visit an oculist regularly for routine checkup/Avoid touching eyes with bare hands.

