

## SCIENCE TOPICAL WORK

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ STREAM: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Define the following terms.

a) Poultry: - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Poultry Keeping: - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) Foul vices: - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d) Culling: - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Give three things found in a deep litter house

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Why do poultry farmers put litter on the floor of the house where birds live?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How can a farmer control the spread of coccidiosis on a poultry farm?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why is it dangerous to eat raw eggs?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What are endo parasites?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. How can endo parasites be controlled and prevented on a poultry farm?

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8. Identify two bad habits in poultry.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Give one reason why birds kill and eat other fellow birds in a poultry house.

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10. Which special feed is given to the following types of birds?

i) Layers of eggs to be hatched into chicks: \_\_\_\_\_

ii) Chicks from 9 weeks onwards: \_\_\_\_\_

iii) Chicks of one day old: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Why do some birds lay eggs with soft shells?

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12. Why are oyster shells and bones good ingredients in the making of layers mash?

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13. What are pure breeds of chicken?

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14. Give two types of pure breeds of chicken commonly kept.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

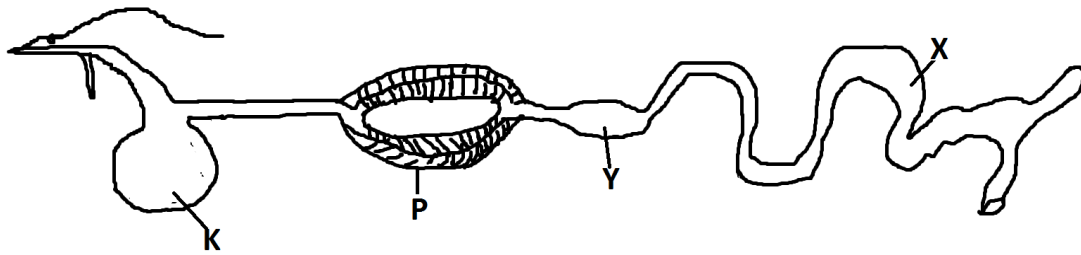
15. Which breed of chicken is obtained as a result of crossing another pure breed for a common purpose? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Why do some farmers keep local breeds of poultry other than exotic ones?

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



a) Give the function of part marked X in the digestion process.

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b) Which part of the digestive system of a bird carries out mechanical digestion?

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18. What is brooding?

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19. Why should a farmer care for the chicks in a brooder?

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20. Give two activities a farmer can do to cater for the chicks in a brooder.

i) 

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ii) 

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21. Give two advantages of natural brooding.

i) 

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ii) 

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22. State three disadvantage of overcrowding the birds in a small poultry house.

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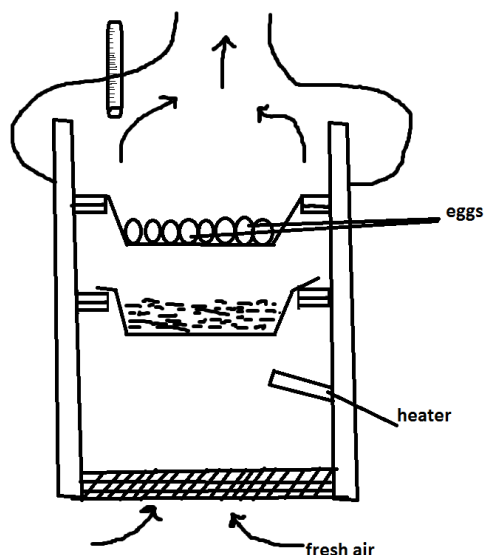


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23. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the machine drawn.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Why is fresh air needed in the machine?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

24. a) Why should the laying nest be put in dark places?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Give two types of poultry records.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

25. What do flock records indicate on a poultry farm?

\_\_\_\_\_

26. What name is given to layers which have stopped laying eggs?

\_\_\_\_\_

27. How does de-beaking control egg eating?

\_\_\_\_\_

28. What is cross breeding?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

29. Why is it important to have a poultry house ventilated?

\_\_\_\_\_

30. What can you do to the birds whose rate of laying eggs is low?

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31. Why is it important to have perches in a deep litter house?

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32. State any one disadvantage of a battery cage system of keeping poultry.

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33. Give one characteristic of a good egg.

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34. How can you tell that chicks are feeling cold in a brooder?

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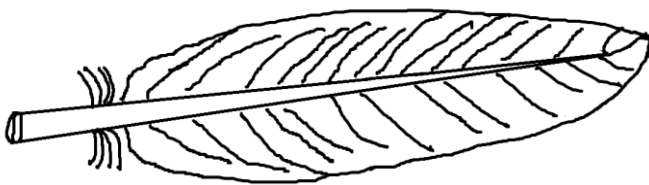
35. What may cause a fertilized egg not to hatch?

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36. Apart from giving birds body exercises, give another importance of hanging green plants in poultry houses. \_\_\_\_\_

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



a) Name the type of feather drawn. \_\_\_\_\_

b) How can people benefit from that type of feather?

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c) Give one use of the feather to the bird.

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d) Give one adaptation of the feather to perform its function.

38. Give one characteristic of a body feather which enables it to keep warm.

39. Why is free range system a common system in rural areas?

40. Give two factors one who wants to start a poultry farm should consider before.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

## BEES

1. What is apiculture?

2. What name is given to a female sterile bee? \_\_\_\_\_

3. State the difference between social insects and solitary insects.

4. Give one reason why bees swarm.

5. Define the following terms.

i) Swarming: \_\_\_\_\_

ii) Swarm: \_\_\_\_\_

6. What does sitting a hive mean in bee keeping?

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7. Identify one factor a bee keeper should consider before establishing an apiary?

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8. How can a bee keeper protect bees from their enemies?

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9. What is honey harvesting?

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10. Why is harvesting honey done in the evening?

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11. Give one use of honey in;

a) Home: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Industry: \_\_\_\_\_

12. What is complete metamorphosis?

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13. Which is the most useful stage of bees to a farmer? \_\_\_\_\_

14. What is the importance of a worker bee in the hive?

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15. Give one similarity between a queen bee and a worker bee?

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16. What name is given to the special food given to the queen bee?

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17. Why are worker bees called sterile bees?

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18. What does a pupa develop into in the life cycle of a bee?

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19. What happens during the marriage flight of bees?

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20. What can farmers do to care for the bees during a dry season?

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21. Write down two products from bees other than honey.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

22. What do bees use to suck nectar? \_\_\_\_\_

23. What is the use of propolis in a bee hive?

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24. Name any two methods of extracting honey from the combs.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

25. How do bees protect themselves from their enemies?

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26. Why is a honey harvester advised to carry smoke with him?

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27. How is honey useful in a pharmaceutical industry?

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28. Why is it dangerous to establish an apiary in a school?

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29. Why should a person ready to harvest honey put on a face veil on an overall?

30. Why is it advisable to leave some honey combs in the beehive while harvesting?

## MEASUREMENTS

1. Define the following terms:

a) volume: \_\_\_\_\_

b) weight: \_\_\_\_\_

mass: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write the standard units of the following units.

a) Mass: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Weight: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Density: \_\_\_\_\_

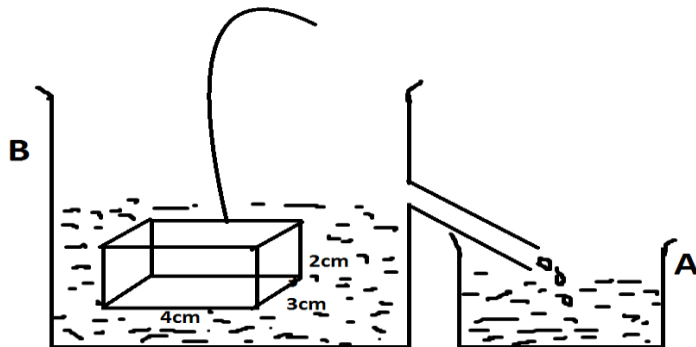
3. Give one difference between mass and weight.

4. The density of an object is 6g/cc. if its mass is 12g, what is the volume of the object?

5. Why does a piece of wood float when put on water?

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6. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow:



a) What method of measuring volume is shown?

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b) What is the volume of water in beaker B?

c) Why does the block in A have the same volume with water in B?

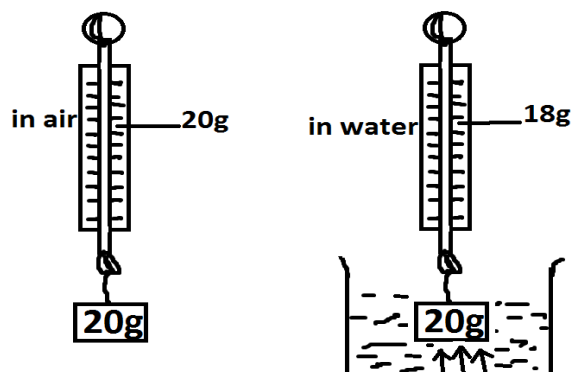
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d) If the density of block is 10g/cc, find its mass.

7. Oga was playing with a coin near a water pond and it fell in the water. Why did it sink?

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8. Kinyozi carried out an experiment as shown below to find out the weight of a block while in air and while in water.

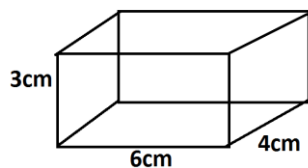


a) Why does the brick weigh less in water than in air?

b) What name is given to the force marked F acting on the block?

9. Why do objects on the moon weigh less than here on earth?

10. Identify the two methods one can use to measure the volume of the glass block below.

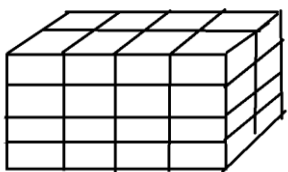


i) \_\_\_\_\_

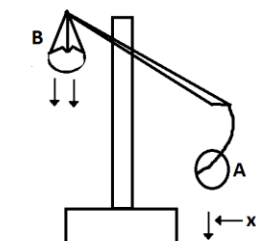
ii) \_\_\_\_\_

11. Change 4 litres to  $\text{cm}^3$

12. Find the volume of the wooden block below.



13. Below is a diagram of a beam balance.



a) Name the force acting that is marked X.

b) How useful is that force to a meat seller?

c) if the mass of meat at B is 2Kg, calculate the total weight acting.

## IMMUNIZATION

1. What is vaccination?

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2. Apart from the six traditional early childhood immunisable diseases, name the other two additional to make eight.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is a vaccine?

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4. Name any two vaccines administered at birth.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Which infant immunisable disease is likely to attack a child whose umbilical cord is cut using an untidy object? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Why are newborn babies not given DPT vaccine at birth?

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7. Why are pregnant mothers immunized with TT vaccine?

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8. How can the immune system of young children be strengthened against measles?

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9. Why is the government of Uganda carrying out massive immunization against measles among children? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Polio vaccine is given in 4 doses, which dose is given at birth?

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11. Which immunisable disease has been eradicated in the world due to constant immunization? \_\_\_\_\_

12. Why is it still difficult to kick polio out of Uganda completely?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Which disease does one have to be immunized against before being allowed to cross the border? \_\_\_\_\_

14. How can school children help in promoting immunization programmes in the community?  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. How is pertusis spread from one person to another?  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. Why is it advisable to sterilize sharp objects before use?  
\_\_\_\_\_

17. Give two ways family members can participate in the immunization programme.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

18. Which body systems are attacked by measles?  
\_\_\_\_\_

19. Apart from vaccination, how else can polio be prevented and controlled?  
\_\_\_\_\_

20. Give one symptom of tuberculosis.  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. How is measles spread?  
\_\_\_\_\_

22. Why is it dangerous to use unsterilized instruments to cut the umbilical cord of a baby?  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. Why is it important to keep the child health card and not destroy it?

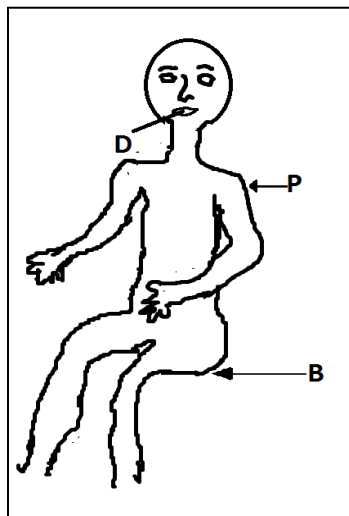
24. How are vaccines obtained?

25. What is a cold chain?

26. Why are vaccines supposed to be kept under cold conditions?

27. How is measles vaccine administered?

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



a) Name the immunization site marked B.

b) Name the three diseases immunized against from site marked B.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

c) Name the vaccine administered at B. \_\_\_\_\_

d) Why is the vaccine referred to as a triple vaccine?

29. Why is polio called an infant immunisable disease?

30. How can a child acquire immunity against mumps naturally?

31. What do you understand by the following terms?

i) Natural passive immunity: \_\_\_\_\_

ii) Natural active immunity: \_\_\_\_\_

32.a) Write UNEPI in full.

b) What role has the above organization played in the life of young children?

## **DIGESTION**

1. Identify the two types of digestion that take place in a human digestive system.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name one enzyme that works under acidic condition.

3. Why is it advisable to drink water after a meal or before beginning to eat a meal?

4. Why should food in the mouth be chewed properly before swallowing?

5. Why is hydrochloric acid in the stomach important?

6. Apart from the hormone called insulin, which juice is produced by the liver?

7. How is peristalsis important in the process of digestion?

8. Match the parts with the parts and the juices produced.

PART	JUICE
gastric walls	saliva
intestinal walls	gastric
salivary glands	pancreatic juice
Pancreas	mucus

9. Name any two enzymes found in the pancreatic juice.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

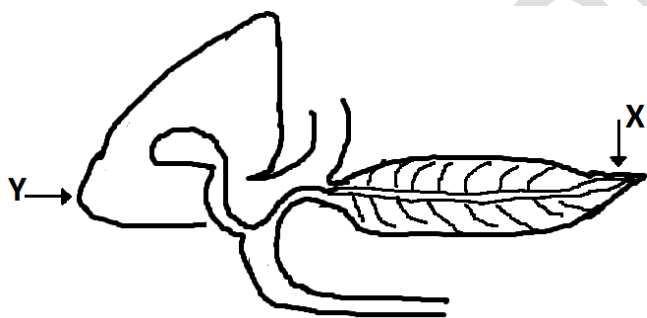
10. Which enzyme helps to clot milk in the stomach of young children?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. How is the epiglottis important in the process of digestion?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Below is part of the digestive system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked:

i) Y – \_\_\_\_\_ X – \_\_\_\_\_

b) What is the function of the juice produced by Y

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Name at least two enzymes which act on the food in the part drawn.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_



13. Identify one adaptation of the villi to the absorption of digested food.

\_\_\_\_\_

15. What is the function of large intestines in the process of digestion?

\_\_\_\_\_

16. Why is it advisable to eat a dietary meal after a main meal?

\_\_\_\_\_

17. What is the use of roughages in the process of digestion?

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Write down at least one use of the following digested food in the body.

a) Amino acid: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Glucose: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Vitamins: \_\_\_\_\_

d) Fats and oils: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Why do our bodies need iron?

\_\_\_\_\_

20. What are digestive disorders?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21. What causes indigestion?

\_\_\_\_\_

22. Identify two eating habits that help to prevent digestive disorders.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

23. Write down the end products of the following in the digestion process:

i) Proteins: \_\_\_\_\_

ii) Carbohydrates: \_\_\_\_\_

24. Write down one characteristic of enzymes.

\_\_\_\_\_

25. How is salivary amylase important in the digestive system?

\_\_\_\_\_

26. Suggest one way digestive system diseases can be prevented in a community.

\_\_\_\_\_

27. What are deficiency diseases?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

28. State one cause of anaemia in people.

\_\_\_\_\_

29. State one function of the liver.

\_\_\_\_\_

30. What is the difference between alimentary canal and digestive system.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

31. Write down two digestive disorders.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

32. What is constipation?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

33. Identify two causes of ulcers.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

## APICULTURE

1. Define the following terms as applied in bee keeping;

a) Colony: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Apiary: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Apiculture: \_\_\_\_\_

d) Royal jelly: \_\_\_\_\_

e) Propolis: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Outline four reasons why people keep bees.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mama Kalungi is a hair dresser. How does she benefit from bees?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mention any two products we get from bee wax.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why are honey bees referred to as social insects?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Name the three types of bees.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

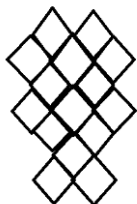
7. How do bees protect themselves?

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8. What is the main role of a queen bee?

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9. Name the type of bee that builds the structure below.



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10. What scientific name is given to the larva stage of a bee?

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11. Define the term swarming.

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b) Under what condition may bees swarm?

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12. Of what importance is a queen excluder in a modern beehive?

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## MATTER AND ENERGY

1. What is matter?

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2. Identify three states of matter you know.

i) 

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ii) 

---

iii) 

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3. How does the arrangement of molecules in solids differ from those of gases?

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4. State two characteristics (properties) of solids.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

5. In which state of matter is

a) Kerosene: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Ash: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Air: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Why is gas called matter?

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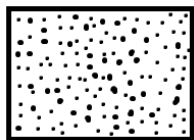
7. Define the following terms.

a) Volume: \_\_\_\_\_

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b) Mass: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Identify the state of matter in which the arrangement of molecules are shown below



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10. List down any two examples of matter in

a) Liquid form:

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

b) Solid form

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

c) Gaseous form

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

12. Why do liquids flow when poured down?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. In which state of matter are molecules far apart.

\_\_\_\_\_

14. What are cohesion forces?

\_\_\_\_\_

15. Write briefly about the following:

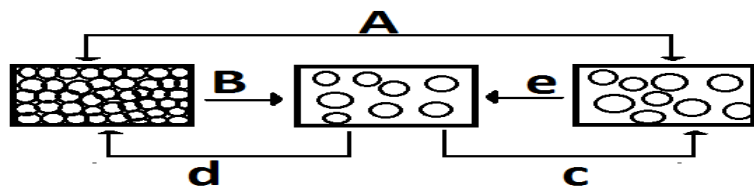
a) Melting: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Evaporation: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Freezing: \_\_\_\_\_

d) Condensation: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Below is a diagram showing the process in the changes of states of matter



a) Identify the processes marked A, B, C.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Give an example of matter in liquid state. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Give three ways in which evaporation useful in our daily life.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

18. Name the two useful processes involved in rainfall formation.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

## ENERGY

1. What is energy?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. List down the two types of energy possessed by objects.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is kinetic energy?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What type of energy is possessed by:

A book resting on a table? \_\_\_\_\_

5. A moving aeroplane? \_\_\_\_\_

6. List down any four forms of energy produced by objects.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_ iv) \_\_\_\_\_

7. State two forms of energy produced by a burning candle.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

8. What is heat?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. State the main natural source of heat you know. \_\_\_\_\_

10. List down three other natural sources of heat in our surroundings.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

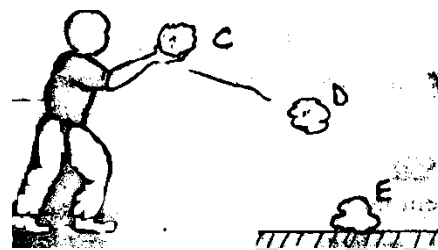
11. Identify three artificial sources of heat in our surroundings.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

12. Give three uses of heat energy to man.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

13. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



14a) Identify the form of energy possessed by the ball at A and B.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) State the form of energy produced by the ball at C. \_\_\_\_\_

c) What two forms of energy can be produced when the goal keeper catches the speeding ball with gloves?

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_



# TEMPERATURE

1. Explain the term temperature.

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2. Give the difference between temperature and heat.

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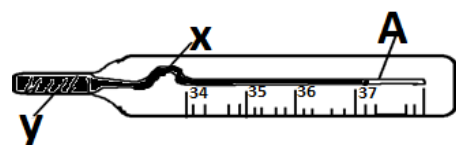
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3. Identify the instrument used to measure temperature.

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4. The diagram below shows an instrument used to measure the human body temperature.



a) Identify the parts marked A, Y.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Of what importance is part marked X to the instruments?

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c) Give two advantages of using liquid Y in the instrument over alcohol.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

d) Why should a health worker shake the instrument before taking the temperature of a patient? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Identify any two places on the body where such an instrument can be placed when measuring the temperature.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Apart from the above thermometer, name three other types of thermometers you know.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

7. In which units is temperature measured? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Convert the following from degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit.

a)  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$

b)  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$

c)  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$

d)  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$

e)  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$

f)  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$

9. The temperature of a patient increased from normal by  $3^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the Celsius scale.

a) What was the patient's new temperature?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Convert the new temperature to  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

10. Change the following temperature to  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

a)  $32^{\circ}\text{F}$

b)  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$

c)  $86^{\circ}\text{F}$

d)  $95^{\circ}\text{F}$

e)  $104^{\circ}\text{F}$

11. Complete the following table correctly.

	Degrees centigrade	Degrees Fahrenheit
Freezing point of water		32
Boiling point of water	$100^{\circ}\text{C}$	

12. What form of energy can cause matter change from one state to another.

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## BURNING AND RUSTING

1. What is burning?

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2. Why is burning called a chemical change?

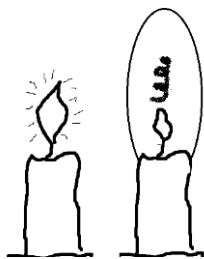
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3. How is burning similar to rusting?

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4. What part of air is used up during burning? \_\_\_\_\_

5. A burning candle was put on the table for some time and later was covered with a glass as shown below.



a) Which part of air is supporting the candle to burn? \_\_\_\_\_

b) Why does the candle go off after some minutes in C?

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c) Which gas has remained in the glass at C? \_\_\_\_\_

d) Give two forms of energy produced by the burning candle.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

6a) How is a fire extinguisher useful in a school?

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7b) Name the component of air used in fire extinguishers.

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8. Why are fire extinguishers painted with bright colours?

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9. Besides using fire extinguishers, state three other ways of putting out fire.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Under what two conditions can a metal rust?

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

11. Suggest three dangers of rusting in metals.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

12. How can rusting be prevented in metal? Give three ways.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

13. How does painting of metals prevent rusting?

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# SOIL

1a) Define the following terms;

a) Land reclamation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Soil exhaustion: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Soil profile: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. State any two importances of soil to plants.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

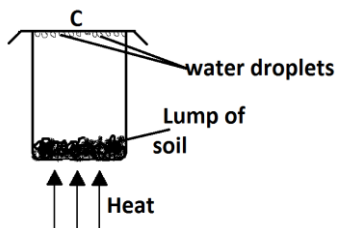
3. Identify any three components of soil.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

4. What does the experiment below prove about soil?



5. What component of soil is formed through decomposition of plant and animal materials?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. By what process is soil formed from rocks?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Mention three layers of soil.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Identify the soil layer which is suitable for plant growth.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Mention the three types of soil.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Which type of soil has;

- a) Highest capillarity: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Low water retention: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Highest drainage: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Suggest the suitable type of soil for each of the following

- a) Plant growth: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Modeling: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Construction: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Define the term soil erosion.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Mention any three agents of soil erosion.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

14. State any four cases of soil erosion.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_

15. Outline any two types of soil erosion.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

16. Suggest two methods that can be used to control soil erosion in hilly areas.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_

17. What is mulching?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. State the main reason why farmers practice mulching.

\_\_\_\_\_

19. State any three examples of mulches.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

20. Define the term crop rotation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. State any four advantages of crop rotation to a farmer.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_



iv) \_\_\_\_\_

22. How does crop rotation help to control pests in the garden?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. Suggest three ways of maintaining soil fertility.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

24. Mention any two examples of natural fertilizers.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

25. List down any three advantages of using natural fertilizers.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

26. What are artificial fertilizers?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

27. Suggest any two examples of artificial fertilizers.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

28. List down any minerals used to make artificial fertilizers.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

29. Mention any two disadvantages of using artificial fertilizers.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

30. Why is loam regarded as the best soil for growing crops? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **BACTERIA AND FUNGI**

1. State the reason why bacteria are called micro organisms.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mention any two places where bacteria can be found.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. How do bacteria feed?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. By what means do bacteria reproduce? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Name the bacteria that cause typhoid. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Suggest any two ways in which bacteria can be useful in the environment.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

7. In which way can bacteria be harmful to man?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Name the bacteria that convert nitrogen to nitrates?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Why are bacteria called single celled organisms.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Why are fungi called saprophytes?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. How do fungi reproduce

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12. Mention any three examples of fungi

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

13. State any three ways how fungi are useful to man.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

14. Suggest the importance of gills to a mushroom

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15. Why can't a mushroom make its own food?

---

16. State any two ways in which fungi are harmful to man?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

17. Mention any two differences between bacteria and fungi.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

---

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

---

18. Suggest any two ways of controlling bacterial infections.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

## GROWING CROPS

1. Name any two root crops.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What are root crops?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why should a lot of care be taken when digging soil around the root crops?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why should the weeding of sweet potatoes be done with a hand and not a hoe?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. How can a farmer encourage seed germination in seed beds?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. In which way is thinning important?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Name one pest for each of the crops below.

a) Cassava: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Sweet potatoes: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Yams: \_\_\_\_\_

8. What disease is spread by a white fly to cassava?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. State a sign of the disease named in (8) above.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. State the characteristic of root crops which damage leaves and stems.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Name any two pests which damage root crops.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

12. State one characteristic of root crop pests which dig and bite roots.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. What happens to roots when pests bite them?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. State any one effect of pests and diseases of root crops.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

15. Give two methods of controlling pests.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

16. What should a farmer do to diseased plants removed from the garden?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. State two ways of harvesting sweet potatoes.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

18. How should dried sliced cassava and sweet potatoes be stored?

\_\_\_\_\_

19. Give two ways how keeping records on a farm can help a farmer.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

20. What is the record of any money spent or received called?

\_\_\_\_\_

21. Name any two science based clubs in schools.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

22. State any three aims of science based clubs in schools.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

23. In which way is the young farmer's club helpful?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Explain the term  
nutrition. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. State any two reasons why we eat food.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is a food  
taboo? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Suggest any three examples of food taboos.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Define food beliefs.

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---

6. Mention any two examples of food beliefs.

- i) 

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- ii) 

---

7. State two advantages of food taboos.

- i) 

---
- ii) 

---

8. Give one way in which food taboos are a disadvantage to people.

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9. Why is breast milk regarded as the best food for babies?

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10. Identify any three advantages of breast milk to a baby.

- i) 

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- ii) 

---
- iii) 

---

11. Mention three examples of vulnerable groups of people.

- i) 

---
- ii) 

---
- iii) 

---

12. List down any three disadvantages of bottle feeding.

- i) 

---

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

13. Define the term weaning.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. Write down any three advantages of breast feeding to a mother.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

15. Define the term malnutrition.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. What are deficiency  
diseases? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

17. Suggest the best way deficiency diseases can be prevented in babies.

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Identify any four examples of deficiency diseases.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_ iv) \_\_\_\_\_

19. What advice would you give to a mother whose baby is suffering from scurvy?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



20. A baby has the following signs; swollen moon face, brown hair, and swollen stomach.  
Which disease does the baby suffer from? \_\_\_\_\_

## CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

1. State the meaning of the term biological change.

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2. Mention any four examples of biological changes.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_

3. What are chemical changes?

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---

4. State four examples of chemical changes.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Explain the characteristics of the above type of change.

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6. Define the term physical change.

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7. Give any three examples of physical changes.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Mention any two characteristics of physical change.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

9. What type of change takes place when wood burns into ash?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. State the type of change that takes place when a chameleon changes colour.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Identify any two changes caused by man in the environment.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

12. Mention any two negative effects of change in the environment.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

13. Explain any three ways of managing changes in the environment.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

## PRIMARY HEALTH CARE; PHC

1. Write PHC in full. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. State any four elements of PHC.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mention any two principles of PHC.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

4. How does a family help to promote PHC?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. State one way how a primary five pupil can promote sanitation at school.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Suggest any four ways of controlling diseases without using drugs.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

7. State any two importances of physical exercises to the body.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Mention any two importances of health committees in promoting PHC.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Which element of PHC helps to control each of the following

a) Over population: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Infant killer diseases: \_\_\_\_\_

10. State the disease that can easily affect the community with poor sanitation.

\_\_\_\_\_

## **KEEPING OF GOATS, PIGS AND SHEEP**

1. Identify at least two reasons why people keep goats.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write down any two terms used in goat rearing.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the gestation period of any goat?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Name any one breed of goats kept for milk production.

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5. How is it an advantage to keep goats other than other animals?

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6. Identify any two methods of grazing goats.

i) 

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ii) 

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7. Why do farmers rear Somali goats?

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8. Write short notes on each of the following terms.

a) Kidding: 

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b) Jamming: 

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c) Docking: 

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d) Shearing: 

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9. Identify any three terms used in sheep rearing.

i) 

---

ii) 

---

iii) 

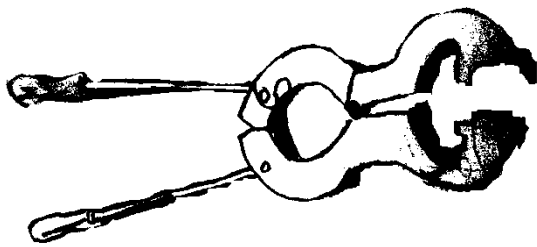
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10. What is castration?

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11. Name the method of castration drawn below.



12. Identify any two worms that attack pigs.

i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_

13. How is a hog different from a boar?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. Mention three reasons for keeping records on a farm.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

15. List down at least two records kept in piggery.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

16. What is the gestation period of a sow? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How is gilt different from gilt?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Explain briefly the meaning of the following.

a) Steaming up: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Gestation period: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

19. Mention four benefits of steaming up.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_

20. Name any three products got from pigs.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

22. Why should a pigsty have a slanting floor?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. Identify any one viral disease that attacks pigs.

\_\_\_\_\_

24. What is the recommended age for weaning piglets?

\_\_\_\_\_