

**SECTION A (40 Marks)**

NO	ANSWER
1.	Carbon dioxide.
2.	To remove dirt and germs.
3.	Vertebrates.
4.	Bottle feeding.
5.	In case the mother is dead, when the mother is not a round, has AIDS, has severe breast cancer, a baby refuses breast milk.
6.	Cuts.
7.	For protection/defence.
8.	By providing/building/hanging more hives to a void overcrowding, by avoiding direct sunlight into the hive, by a voiding direct smoke into the hive, avoid bad smell to near the hive, avoid too much noise around the hive .
9.	Maize grains have one cotyledon.
10.	They are easy to clean, they do not smell, they can be put inside the house and vehicles.
11.	By reducing the effort required to move an object.
12.	By ironing beddings, by spreading the beddings in the sunshine.
13.	The child is born with natural immunity against measles that lasts up to around 9 months.
14.	For proper disposal of human wastes, for defecation and urination.
15.	Scrubbing the floor, by removing cobwebs, by sweeping the floor.
16.	To promote health of its members.
17.	Take a lot of fluids, take oral rehydration solution.
18.	They cure diseases, they should be affordable, meet people's common health needs, be accessible, be effective to cure diseases, have a value for money etc.
19.	They obstruct light and form shadows.
20.	By deworming animals, drain grazing areas to control liver flukes, keep the animals' shelter and troughs clean.
21.	To prevent constipation, to allow easy digestion of food, to reduce the risk of colon cancer, to add bulk to the diet.
22.	Capillaries.
23.	When the bulb is not fixed properly, dry cells are not arranged properly, cover is not fixed properly.
24.	Battery or cage system.
25.	Birds are protected from wild animals, eggs are easy to collect, diseased birds are easily identifies, it is easy to identify unproductive birds, eggs don't get lost, records on individual birds can easily be kept.
26.	Mulches rot/ decompose to form humus.
27.	Insects, small stones, small seeds, iron filling, dust etc.
28.	Direct current.
29.	Hydrometer.
30.	For easy cleaning, for easy flow of urine.
31.	In solids/ solid state.
32.	Agro-forestry.
33.	They are used for tearing food.
34.	Solid state.
35.	Heat energy.
36.	Bushes around home, presence of vectors in the compound, of rubbish in the compound, bad smell in the compound.
37.	Crustaceans.
38.	Strong wind destroys houses, crops, trees, causes soil erosion.
39.	Yeast.
40.	In the body cells.

**Section B (60 Marks)**

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| 41. | (a) (i) Lungs expand. (ii) Ribs move upwards and outwards.<br>(b) (i) Oxygen. (ii) Carbon dioxide.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 42. | (a) Long sightedness (Hypermetropia)<br>(b) Having small or short eye balls, having too thin eye lens.<br>(c) By wearing spectacles with convex lens.<br>(d) Short sight (Myopia), old age sight (presbyopia), astigmatism, colour blindness.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 43. | (a) By mulching, by cover cropping, by bush fallowing, by terracing, by afforestation, by strip cropping, by growing legumes.<br>(b) They lead to soil pollution, kill organisms living in soil, block air from entering the soil, polythene papers prevent water from sinking into the soil, they lead to soil exhaustion etc.                                                                                  |
| 44. | (a) Through air, through poisoned food, through animals bites (snakes, rapid dogs), injections, swallowing (orally)<br>(b) Paraffin, jik, petrol, rat/insect, poison, pesticides, snake venom, herbicides, acaricides, expired drugs etc.<br>(c) To dilute the poison in the stomach.                                                                                                                            |
| 45. | (a) (i) For removing wax/ for cleaning the ears.<br>(ii) For removing plaque between the teeth.<br>(b) Cutting finger nails short.<br>(c) It removes dirt and germs from clothes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 46. | (a) Filtration.<br>(b) Soil, sand, leaves, animal wastes etc.<br>(c) To kill germs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 47. | (a) Cassava mosaic, leaf spot, bacterial blight, brown streak disease, bacterial wilt, sweet potato mosaic etc.<br>(b) Yellowing of leaves, stunted growth, rotting of the tubers, wilting of the leaves, dark brown patches on the leaves, while and yellow spots on the leaves.                                                                                                                                |
| 48. | (a) (i) Is giving birth to young rabbits by a doe.<br>(ii) Is the practice of keeping and managing rabbits.<br>(b) (i) Doe. (ii) Buck                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 49. | (a) Through interviews, through observation.<br>(b) It helps leaders to identify the health problems in the society, they help to tell how big a health problem is, the surveys help to improve on health conditions in the community.<br>(c) Immunisation.                                                                                                                                                      |
| 50. | (a) Saliva. (b) Stomach. (c) Fats. (d) Intestinal juice/ succus entericus.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 51. | (a) Personal hygiene.<br>(b) It controls the spread of germs, it prevents skin diseases, removes dirt from the body, prevents breeding of disease vectors, it helps one to be healthy, it prevents bad body smell etc.<br>(c) He will suffer from typhoid, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea.                                                                                                                        |
| 52. | (a) Exotic breeds mature quickly than local breeds, exotic breeds produce more meat and milk than local breeds.<br>(b) Boran cattle, Nsanga cattle, Ankole long horned cattle, small East African Zebu.<br>(c) To improve animals with poor qualities.                                                                                                                                                           |
| 53. | (a) Rust.<br>(b) Rusting<br>(c) By painting metals, by galvanizing, by oil and greasing the surface of the metal, by alloying, by using tar.<br>(d) Presence of oxygen, water/ moisture.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 54. | (a) The rougher the surface, the greater the force of friction/ the heavier the load, the greater the force of friction/ whenever friction occurs heat is produced/ friction does not increase with an increase in surface area.<br>(b) Viscosity friction.<br>(c) It helps in stopping bicycles using brakes.                                                                                                   |
| 55. | (a) A sperm cell.<br>(b) It helps the sperm cell to swim in semen.<br>(c) Avoid cleaning the vagina with long finger nails and soap, avoid wearing tight underwear, avoiding sharing body towels, avoid nylon made panties, abstain from sex until marriage, observe good hygiene during menstruation, always wash all the under wears clean, wash the fore penis with clean water, shaving the long pubic hair. |