

MOTHERCARE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

REVISION WORK TERM I - 2020

P.7 INTEGRATED SCIENCE

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS 15 MINUTES

Index No:

Random No.					Personal No.		

Candidate's Name :

MARKING GUIDE

Candidate's Signature :

SCIENCE SET III

School Random No. :

Stream:

District ID :

Read the following instructions carefully.

1. This paper is made up of two sections **A** and **B**.
2. Attempt **all** questions. All answers to both sections **A** and **B** must be written in the spaces provided.
3. All answers must be written using a blue or black ball point pen or ink. Diagrams should be drawn in pencil.
4. Unnecessary alteration of work may lead to loss of marks.
5. Any handwriting that cannot be easily read may lead to loss of marks.
6. Do not fill any thing in the boxes indicated **for Examiner's use only**.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
SECTION	EXRS MARKS	T/L MARKS	OFFICE
A			
B			
TOTAL			

SECTION A.

1. Name the component of soil which helps to dissolve mineral salts.

- Water.

The diagram below shows an item that is commonly found at home.



Used for harvesting water.

2. Give any one use of the above item at home.

- Used for storing water/keeping water for drinking.

3. Apart from gumboro, mention one other example of viral disease in poultry.

- Fowl pox // Avian influenza.

4. In which way do crop pests lower crop yields?

- Pests damage leaves of crops // They damage roots of crops.

5. Name the type of chicken reared mainly for egg production.

- Layers // Layers chicken.

6. How is maize propagated?

Using seeds // Using maize grains.

7. State any one way of controlling foot rot disease in cattle.

By trimming the hooves of cattle // By removing dirt between toes of animals.

8. Mention any one source of the raw materials used for making mats.

Wetlands // Swamps // Lakes // Rivers.

9. Why is sandy soil not good for crop growing?

It lacks humus that supports crop growth.

10. State any one disadvantage of rearing exotic breeds of chicken.

They are not easily attacked by diseases // They need a lot of care. They are not resistant to harsh weather conditions.

11. Name the type of soil commonly used in the making of tiles.

Clay soil.

12. Mention the external body organ used for hearing.

Ear

13. Why is cassava called a root tuber?

- It stores food in the swollen underground roots.

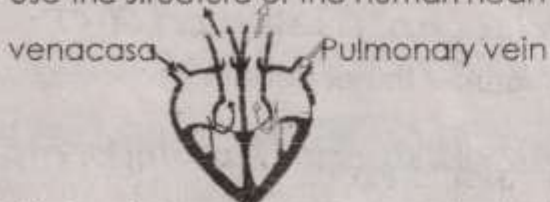
14. What happens to the diaphragm when one breathes in?

-It becomes flat // It flattens.

15. State any one water impurity.

Dirt // germs // stones // small roots // Small leaves.

Use the structure of the human heart below and answer question 16.



16. How is the above organ adapted to its function?

-It has strong cardiac muscles to withstand the high pressure.

17. What type of change is rusting?

-Chemical change.

18. State any one effect of HIV to the body's immune system.

HIV weakens body immunity // It lowers the immune system.

19. Give any one use of chemical changes in our daily life.

Helps people to cook food // Boil water // iron clothes //

20. How is skeletal system useful to the circulatory system?

-It protects circulatory organs // Manufactures blood cells.

21. Name the class of food which is made by the help of nitrogen.

Proteins.

22. Apart from immunization, state one other way of controlling the spread of Tuberculosis.

-Drinking properly boiled milk // Isolating and treating victims.

23. State any one local material from trees which is used for brushing our teeth.

-A short small stem.

The diagram below shows an accident. Use it to answer question 24.



24. Name the kind of accident shown in the diagram above.

-Snake bite

25. State the vector for diarrhoea.

Cockroach // Housefly.

26. How does sun drying help to preserve cassava?

Heat from the sun drains moisture out of cassava.

27. State any one way the body can acquire natural immunity.

Through breast feeding // Through feeding on a balanced diet.

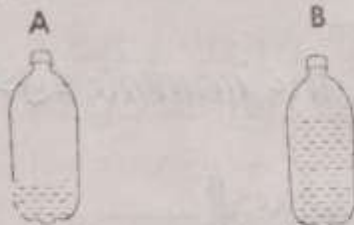
28. State any one effect of smoking by a pregnant mother to her unborn baby.

May lead to miscarriage.
It leads to poor growth of unborn baby // May lead to stillbirth.

29. Name the component of electric circuit which is used as a safety device in case of high voltage.

- Fuse.

The diagram below shows musical instrument. Use them to answer questions.



30. What can you do to make bottle A produce the same pitch of sound as bottle B.

Adding the amount of water ^{of bottle A} to the same level like that in bottle B.

31. In which way do scavenger birds help to control easy spread of diarrhoea diseases?

By eating carion // Left over meat which may rot and attract ^{houseflies}

32. Name the standard unit for measuring weight.

- Newtons.

33. State one way of reducing echoes in cinema halls.

- By putting soft wood // thick curtains on the walls of the halls.

34. Give a reason why birds of prey lack crop.

- The food they eat is already moistened // By putting thick carpets on the floor of the cinema halls.

35. Apart from overflow can, state one other instrument used in the measurement of volume of an irregular object.

- A measuring cylinder // a string.

36. Name the group of birds with spoon shaped beaks and fully webbed feet.

- Swimming birds.

37. What energy change takes place in a dry cell is in use?

chemical energy changes to electric energy.

The diagram below shows a beak of a bird. Use it to answer question 38.



- It has strong curved talons for gripping prey.

38. Why would you group the above bird under birds of prey?

It has a strong ~~hooked~~ hooked beak. It has a good eye sight to spot its prey.

39. Why is distilled water not so useful to the body when taken?

- It lacks mineral salts.

40. Name the male reproductive cell in plants.

- Pollen.

SECTION B

41. In one sentence give the meaning of the word, 'Heat'.

- Heat is a form of energy that increases temperature of an object/body.

b) State any two effects of heat on matter.

i) Heat makes matter melt. Heat changes shape of matter.

ii) Heat makes matter expand.

c) How do electricians control the effect of contraction on electric wires?

By insulating electric wires. By leaving them to sag. By fixing them loosely.

42. a) State any one use of anemometer.

- It is used to measure speed of wind.

b) State the element of weather which:

i) enables us to dry harvested crops.

Sunshine

ii) enables us to plant seeds.

Rainfall/Rain.

c) How is rainfall important to a crop farmer?

It provides water that enables crops grow well to make food.

It provides used by seeds to germinate.

It provides water used by plants during photosynthesis.

43. a) How does heat travel through each of the following states?

i) solid state - Conduction

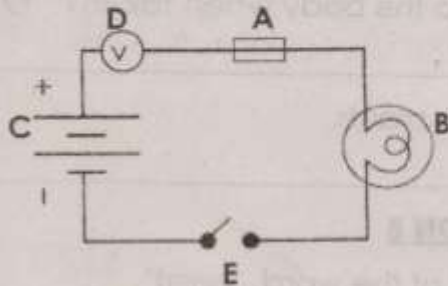
ii) liquid state - Convection

b) How useful is the process of heat transfer in i) and ii) above to people?

i) It enables people to boil water // It drives away bad smell.

ii) It enables people to cook food // Enables smoke move out of chimney in a kitchen.

44. The diagram below shows an electric circuit. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Name the parts of the circuit.

i) A Fuse ii) C Dry cells.

b) Give any one condition which may make part B to fail to work when part E is closed. When dry cells are too old // When the filament is burnt.
- When dry cells are wrongly arranged // When the conducting wire is damaged.

c) What is the reading in part D when E is closed?

3 Volts. // Three volts.

45. Use the table about various animals and use it to answer the questions.

P	Q	R	S
lion	turkey	tilapia	frog
seal		sardines	toad
bat			

a) To which group of vertebrates do animals in group P belong?

Mammals.

b) State any one similarity between animals in group P and those in group Q. Animals in group P and Q under go internal fertilization.
Animals in group P and Q are warm blooded animals.

c) State any one way of caring for animals in group R.

- By providing food to them.

d) Name any one other animal which is missing in group S.

- Newt // Salamander

46. a) State any one way a housefly is able to spread germs.

- It has a hairy body that enables it to spread germs.

b) Mention one example of a diarrhoeal disease.

Diarrhoea // Dysentery // Typhoid // Cholera // Bilharziasis.

c) Give any two ways of controlling vectors at home.

- i) By spraying them using insecticides // By slashing bushes
- ii) By destroying breeding places at home // By removing stagnant water vessels.

47. a) State any one water borne immunisable disease among infants.

- Polio // Typhoid // Cholera.

b) In which one way does immunization help to protect children against childhood immunisable diseases.

- Immunisation boosts up body immunity against childhood killer diseases.

c) State the two vaccines that can be given to children at birth.

i) BCG vaccine

ii) Polio vaccine.

48. a) Name any one source of food in the community.

Animals // Plants // water.

b) How does poor feeding affect human health?

It leads to deficiency diseases // Retarded growth

c) Give two methods used in preservation of food.

i) Smoking // Refrigeration // Tinning // Canning.

ii) Salting // Sun drying.

49. Use the diagram of items commonly found at home.



a) Of the two items, name one which is used to kill germs.

Item A // Soap.

b) Mention any two reasons for spreading beddings in sunshine.

i) For heat from the sun to kill germs.

ii) To remove dampness from beddings.

c) Give any one benefit of bathing daily.

It prevents skin diseases // To prevent body smell.
It Promotes personal hygiene.

50. a) A part from fertilization, name one other important process that occurs in the oviduct.

- Conception

b) Give any one disease and disorder of the reproductive system.

i) disease Syphilis // Gonorrhoea // Candidiasis // Trichomonas.

ii) disorder Ectopic pregnancy // Barrenness // Low sperm count.

c) State any one way of caring for the reproductive system.

Washing them regularly // Bathing regularly // Wearing clean
Pants.

51. a) Give any one reason for giving first aid.

- To save life // To reduce pain // To stop bleeding // To promote
- To prevent further injury. quick recovery.

b) Give any one effect of accidents to the human health.

- It leads to lameness // Over bleeding // Death.

c) Give any two ways of controlling accidents in busy roads.

i) By putting road signs // Deploying law enforcing

ii) By putting humps Personal in busy roads.

The diagram below shows a type of joint in the human skeletal system. Use

it to answer the questions that follow.



52. a) Name the type of movable joint shown in the diagram.

Ball and socket joint.

b) With the help of an arrow and letter S, indicate the fluid that lubricates the joint.

c) Apart from reducing friction, give another function of cartilage found at the ends of bones at the joints.

- It cushions the bones at the joint.

d) Give any one importance of joints to arthropods.

- They enable them move.

53. a) State any one use of the following as energy resources;

i) water - Produces hydro electricity used for cooking, lighting etc.

ii) plants - Provides fire wood and charcoal used for cooking.

b) State any one way of conserving plants as energy resource apart from carrying out afforestation.

Use of solar electricity // Using biogas

- Using electricity for cooking // Using natural gas

c) How are plants as energy resources replaced in the environment?

- Through propagation.

54. Complete the table below.

Organ	Digestive juice	Function
Mouth	i) Saliva	Softens
i) Stomach	Gastric juice	Contains pepsin which digest proteins.
iii) Pancreas	iv) Pancreatic juice	contains pepsin, lipase and amylase enzymes.

55. a) Name any one example of magnetic and non-magnetic materials.

i) magnetic material Iron // Cobalt // ~~Aluminum~~ // Nickel.

ii) nonmagnetic animals Wood // Paper // Rubber // Stones // glasses

b) Give any one property of magnets A freely suspended bar magnet rests facing N-S directions // Magnetism is strongest at the poles

c) What happens to a magnet when it is broken into pieces?

The piece develops the opposite pole present.

- Magnetism can pass through non-magnetic materials.
- Magnetism flows from North to South pole.

End