

MOTHELCARE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

REVISION WORK TERM 1 - 2020

P.7 INTEGRATED SCIENCE

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS 15 MINUTES

Index No:

Random No.					Personal No.		

VI

Candidate's Name : MARKING GUIDE

Candidate's Signature : _____

School Random No. : _____ Stream: _____

Examiner's ID : _____

Read the following instructions carefully.

This paper is made up of two sections A and B.

Attempt all questions. All answers to both sections A and B must be written in the spaces provided.

All answers must be written using a blue or black ball point pen or ink. Diagrams should be drawn in pencil.

Unnecessary alteration of work may lead to loss of marks.

Any handwriting that cannot be easily read may lead to loss of marks.

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. Give any one reason why people take alcohol // To quench thirst // To celebrate
- To fit in peers (groups) // To forget problems // victory.
2. What name is given to the first set of teeth a child develops?
- Milk teeth.
3. Why are pedestrians encouraged to cross the busy road at a zebra crossing?
- To prevent road traffic accidents // To prevent themselves
from being knocked by vehicles.
4. Point out one PIASCY message that may help to protect school children from getting HIV.
- Abstain from sex until marriage // HIV/AIDS has no cure.
5. State any one example of a chemical change?
- Burning // Rusting // Digestion
6. The diagram below shows a head of a bird.

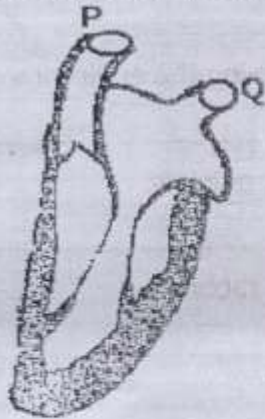


Under what group of perching birds does the bird with such beak belong?

- Nectar sucking birds // Nectar suckers.
7. Mention one example of amphibians.
- Toad // Frog // Newt // Salamander.
8. Mention one habit that is likely to affect the efficiency of one's lungs.
- Smoking
9. Akello's baby was seen to have a runny nose, red eyes, sore mouth, rash on the body and dry cough. Which childhood immunisable disease is Akello's child likely to be suffering from?
- Measles.
10. How are insect pollinators attracted to flowers at night?
- They are attracted by scent // They have high sense
to smell flowers.
11. What term can be used to describe animals that have a backbone?
- Vertebrates.
12. How can a farmer improve soil fertility in his garden?
- By carrying out crop rotation // Bush fallowing
- By adding manure // By adding fertilizers.
- By mulching gardens.

3. Which part of a flower produces pollen grains?
 - Anther ~~Anther~~ head.
14. Point out one way one can promote oral health. By carrying dental flossing
 - By brushing teeth regularly By rinsing the mouth
regularly.
15. How does overgrazing lead to soil erosion?
 - It leaves the soil bare exposing it to the
agents of soil erosion,
16. What is a mixture?
 - Is a substance made by mixing other substances
17. Mention the form of energy which is useful to the eye.
Light energy Light.
18. In which component of a clean home is faeces deposited?
 - In a latrine In a toilet.

The diagram below shows the left hand side of the heart.



19. State the similarity in the blood carried by blood vessel P and that of Q.
 - Both vessel P and Q carry oxygenated blood.
20. How is reproduction in reptiles similar to that in birds?
 - Both reproduce by laying eggs.
21. What important fibre do we get from sheep that is used in a textile industry?
 - Wool.
22. Give one seed which is a source of proteins to human bodies.
 - Groundnuts soya beans Beans Peas
23. Mention one disease that spreads through the order of the 6F's?
 - Diarrhoea Dysentery cholera Typhoid
24. How can one make water safe for drinking?
 - By boiling water By adding chlorine (chlorination).

25. Name the gas that the body uses to generate energy from the food we eat.
- Oxygen.
26. Why do objects float on water?
- They are less dense than water.
27. Why are plants called producers in a food chain?
- They make food for other organisms in a food chain.
28. Write one way in which water can be used as an energy resource.
- Water is used to produce hydro electricity.
29. ^{Which} Why organism spreads sleeping sickness?
- Tsetse fly
30. Point out one behaviour Aaron can use to identify a cow on heat. ^{animals.} ~~Animals~~
- Mucus discharge out of the vagina || Restlessness
- A cow makes a lot of noise (mooing).
31. What is science?
- Science is the study of living and non-living things.
32. How does the use of a solar cooker help in conserving the environment?
- It conserves trees in the env't || It does not pollute air in the environment.
33. State any one characteristic of seeds dispersed by animals.
- They have hooks for attachment.
34. How long is the gestation period of a doe (female rabbit)?
- 30 days || One month.
35. What treatment is best for a dehydrated person?
Giving a victim oral Rehydration solution.
36. Which element of Primary health Care is put in practice when a school child washes his hands after visiting a latrine?
- ~~Personal Hygiene~~ Water and sanitation.
37. Why is a free-range system of keeping poultry taken to be a cheaper method?
- It saves money for buying food
38. A P.1 class was brought out for a free activity. Name one game they can play using wind.
- Playing with kites || Flying kites.
39. Point out one factor you would consider when choosing a site for an apiary.
- A place free from noise || Presence of flowers || Presence of water.
40. State the danger of having stagnant water around the compound.
- Stagnant water acts as a breeding place for mosquitoes.

ACTION B

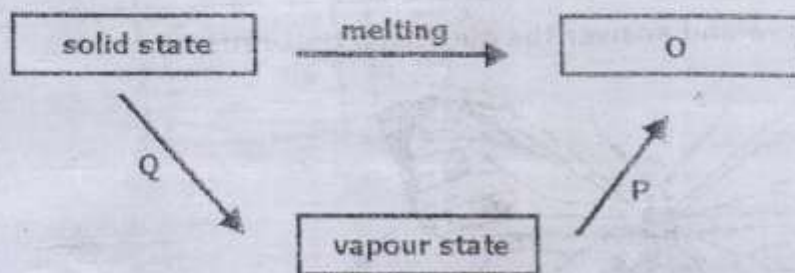
41(a) Mention two processes by which soil is formed.

- (i) - Decomposition of organic matter.
- (ii) - Weathering of rocks.

(b) Which farming methods are destructive to the soil?

- (i) - Mono cropping // over grazing
- (ii) - Burning grass/bushes // over cultivation

42. The diagram below represents changes of states of matter.



(a) Name the state of matter marked **O**.

- Liquid // Liquid state.

(b) What form of energy is responsible for the change of state marked **Q**?

- Heat energy.

(c) How is the change of state marked **P** important in a water cycle?

- It condenses vapour into rain.

(d) What type of change is melting?

- Physical change.

43(a) What is an insulator of heat?

- Is an object which does not allow heat to pass through.

(b) Name two insulators commonly used.

(i) - Dry wood // Plastic // Leaves.

(ii) - Papers // Rubber

(c) Identify the type of accident that can be controlled by use of insulators.

- Burns // scalds // Electric shocks

44(a) Name the tissues that hold bones together in the human body.

- Ligament

(b) Why is the skeleton in human bodies considered important?

- It gives the body shape // Protect delicate body organs
It helps in body movement // Makes blood cells.

(c) A skeleton provides protection to delicate parts of the body. How are the following parts protected?

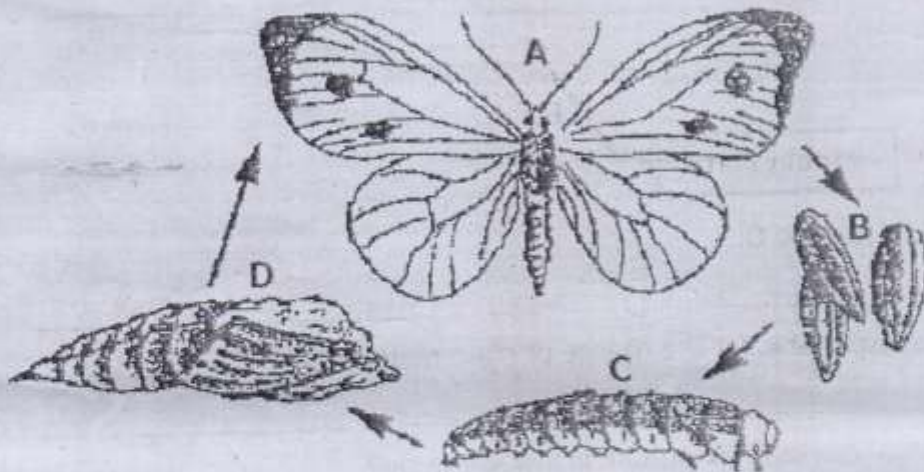
(i) Brain

- By the skull.

(ii) The heart

- By the ribs // Ribcage.

45(a) Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



(a) What type of life cycle is shown in the diagram above?

- Complete life cycle // Complete metamorphosis.

(b) How is stage A important in the environment?

- It pollinates flowers.

(c) Give one way stage C is dangerous in the environment.

- It destroys the leaves of the crops.

(d) Why is stage B laid on leaves of plants?

- There is temperature that favours eggs to hatch.

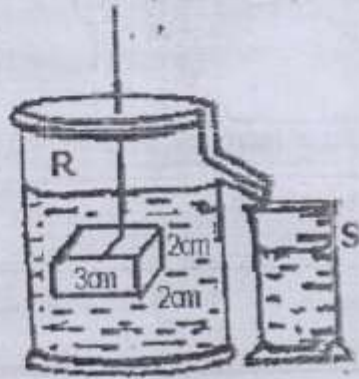
46(a) What is first aid?

- Is the first help given to a casualty before being to the hospital.

(b) What immediate thing would you do to help a person who is near drowning?

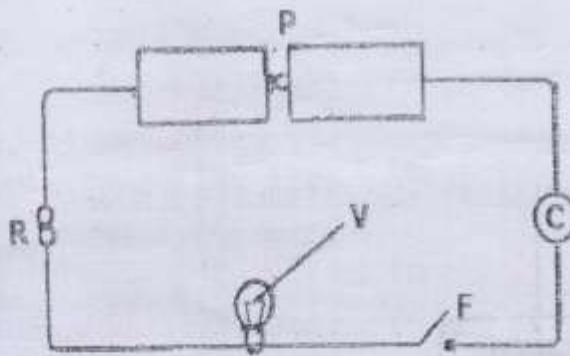
- Removing a victim from water // Making alarm.

- (c) How are ^{clutches} crutches helpful to a person recovering a fractured leg?
They help a victim in movement // They help a fractured person to move.
- (d) Name any other tool used in first aid management.
Safety pin // Razor blades // Splints // Stretcher // A pair of Scissor.
47. The experiment below was set up by a P.5 class.

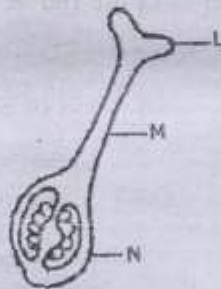


- (a) Name container R.
- An overflow can // Eureka.
- (b) How much water is in container S?
 $V = L \times W \times H$
 $= 3 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} = (3 \times 2 \times 2) \text{ cm}^3 = 12 \text{ cm}^3$
 $\therefore V = 12 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ or } 12 \text{ cc}$
- (c) What will happen to the level of water in container R when the block is removed?
- It will decrease // The level of water will decrease.
- (d) Calculate the density of the object if it has a mass of 36 grams. or reduce.
 $D = \frac{M}{V}$
 $D = \frac{36 \text{ gms}}{12 \text{ cc}} = \frac{36 \text{ gms}}{12 \text{ cc}} = 3 \text{ g/cc}$
Density = 3 g/cc
48. Use simple sentences to define the following:
- (a) Immunity - Is the ability of the body to resist germs that cause diseases.
- Is the ability of the body to resist germs.
- (b) Poultry vices
- Are bad habits of Poultry.
- (c) Photosynthesis
- Is the process by which plants make their own food.
- (d) Convection
- Is the process by which heat goes through liquids and gases.

- 49(a) The diagram below shows an electric circuit. Study it carefully and answer questions about it.

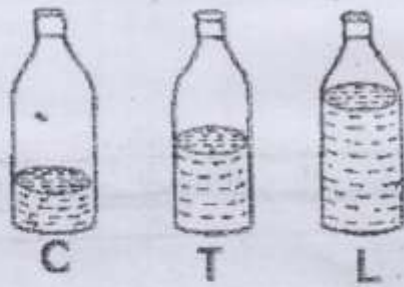


- (a) Name part marked **F**.
- Switch.
- (b) Give the function of part marked **R**.
- Part 'R' breaks the circuit in case of high voltage.
- (c) What form of energy is contained in part marked **P**?
- Chemical energy.
- (d) Why should part marked **V** fail to produce light when **F** is closed?
- Due to poorly arranged dry cells in part marked P.
50. The diagram below shows part of a flower. Use it to answer question 50.



- (a) Name the part marked **L**.
- Stigma.
- (b) What general name is given to the part of the flower shown aside?
- Pistil
- (c) One of the characteristics of fruits is the possession of two scars. Mention the scar formed when part **M** falls off.
- Style Scar,
- (d) How are brightly coloured petals useful to a flower?
- They attract pollinators (insect pollinators).

1. Study the diagram and answer the questions about it.



(a) Which of the bottles, when air is blown into them, will produce sound of the highest pitch?

- Bottle L.

(b) Give a reason for your answer in (a) above. *The space left is smallest, the smaller the size, the higher the pitch*

- It has a small space for air vibration.

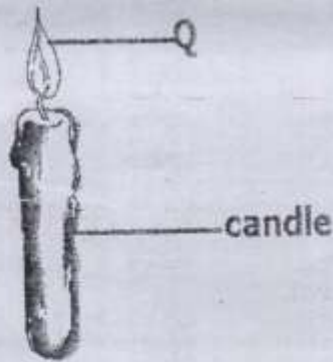
(c) How can you make the bottles to produce the same sound pitch of sound?

- By putting the same level of water in all bottles.

(d) What does the term "volume of sound" mean?

- Volume is the loudness or softness of sound.

52. The diagram shows a burning candle. Use it to answer the questions about it.



(a) Name two forms of energy given off at Q.

(i) - Heat energy

(ii) - Light energy

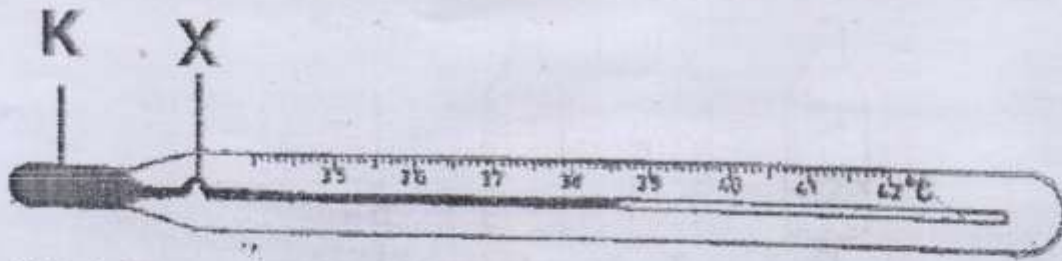
(b) Which component of air supports the candle to burn?

- Oxygen.

(c) Identify one other process in living things that uses the same gas as in the experiment above.

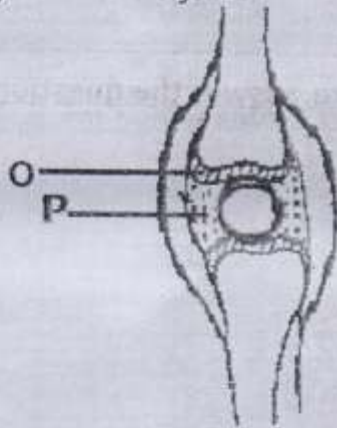
- Respiration.

53(a) The diagram below shows a clinical thermometer.



- (a) What is the use of the above instrument?
- To measure the body temperature of humans.
- (b) Name liquid marked K.
- Bulb.
- (c) In a human heart, which part carries out a similar function as part marked X?
- Valves.
- (d) Give the importance of part marked X.
- To prevent backward flow of mercury.

54(a) The diagram shows a joint.



- (a) Name the type of movable joint shown.
- Hinge joint.
- (b) Identify one part of the body where the above joint is located.
- At the knee || At the elbow.
- (c) Which force is reduced by fluid P?
- Friction.
- (d) How is O important in a joint? bones at a joint
- It cushions the joint allowing free movement at a joint.
- It helps in cushioning the bones at a joint.

55. Study the table below showing groups of animals.

Q	R	T
Ostrich	Rabbit	Frog
An eagle	Sheep	Newts
Duck	Bat	Salamander

- (a) Give one general name for animals in group T.
- Amphibians // Amphibian.
- (b) State one characteristic of animals in group R that is not in other groups.
- They produce their youngones alive // They breathe through lungs.
- (c) How are animals in group Q similar to group R? // They care for their youngones. Animals in group Q and R are vertebrates.
- (d) Why is a bat regarded as a mammal not as a bird? // They are warmblooded.
- A bat has mammary glands while birds do not have mammary glands.
- A bat has fur on its body while birds have feathers on their bodies.