

PRIMARY SEVEN & SIX CREATIVE REVISION BOOKLET SCIENCE



NAME:

SCHOOL:

CLASS:

YEAR:

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CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 1

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all questions**
- 2. Write answers in a good handwriting.**
- 3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil**

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. What do we call the study of living things and non-living things?

2. Write any four examples of living things in your environment

3. Mention any three characteristics of living things.

4. Why is a house referred to as a non living thing?

5. Identify any four groups of living things.

6. What are domestic animals?

7. How are the following domestic animals useful to people?

a) dog: _____

b) cattle: _____

c) goats: _____

8. Name two domestic animals that provide raw materials for making leather products like shoes and bags.

9. What do we call animals that live in the bush?

10. Give two examples of animals that live in the bush.

11. State one way animals in the bush depend on one another.

12. Why do animals make sounds sometimes? Give two reasons

13. Name the habitat of the following animals.

a) wild rabbits: _____

b) cow: _____

c) fish: _____

14. Give two dangers of wild animals to people.

15. What is meant by the term "soil"?

16. Mention the two methods of soil formation.

17. Identify any three components of soil apart from humus.

18. By what process are the following soil components formed?

a) rock particles: _____

b) humus: _____

19. How are bacteria and fungi useful in the process of soil formation?

20. Why is water needed in the soil? Give two reasons.

21. State two importance of air found in the soil.

22. Give two examples of living organisms that use soil as their habitat.

23. Besides using soil as a habitat how else do living organisms benefit from soil?

24. Give two importance of living organisms to the soil.

25. Why are earthworms usually seen coming out of the soil after it has rained?

26. Name the three types of soil.

27. Identify the best type of soil for:

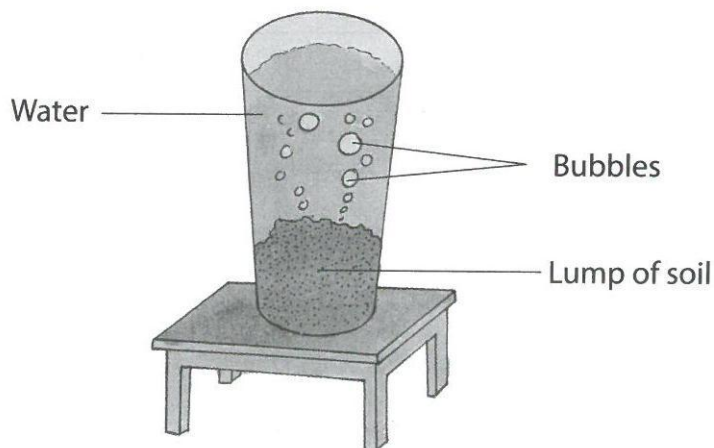
a) growing crops: _____

b) pottery: _____

c) building permanent houses: _____

28. Which type of soil is commonly used to scrub utensils like saucepans at home?

29. A class carried out an experiment using soil as shown below.



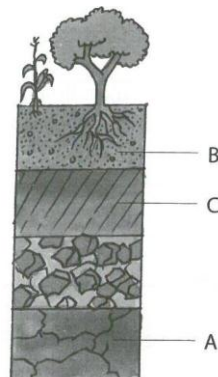
What was the experiment intended to prove?

30. Why did the air escape from the soil when it was dropped into the water?

31. Besides pots, name two other products made from clay soil.

32. What is soil profile?

33. The diagram below shows a soil profile. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the layer marked A.

b) Why is the layer marked B good for crop growing?

c) What process makes soil nutrients to sink deeper into layer marked C?

34. Name the type of soil with large and rough particles.

35. (a) What is soil erosion?

a) Mention any two agents of soil erosion.

b) Give two ways in which soil erosion can be controlled in a compound

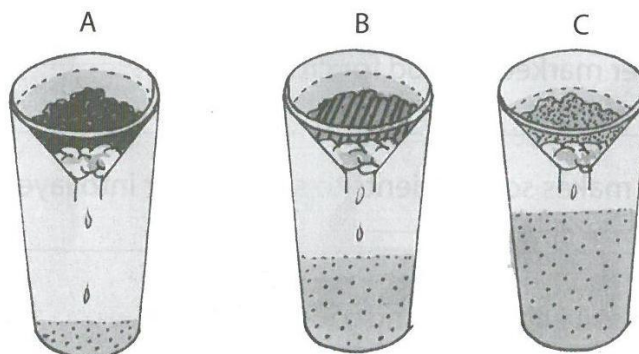
36. Leaching is one of the causes of soil exhaustion. How does leaching lead to soil exhaustion?

37. How does dumping of plastic and polythene materials affect soil?

38. Soil conservation is the protection and maintenance of soil fertility. State two ways of conserving soil.

39. Give one way in which plants depend on soil for their growth.

40. Equal amount of water was poured into soil samples A, B, and C as shown below.



a) Which type of soil is found in funnel B?

b) Why did the soil you have named in (a) above allow more water to pass through it?

c) State one use of soil marked A.

41. Give two importance of clay pots at home.

42. a) What is mulching?

b) Give two advantages of mulching gardens.

c) In which way is mulching a disadvantage?

43. a) In which way does bush fallowing conserve soil?

b) State one way a farmer can maintain moisture in the soil

44. a) What are fertilizers?

b) Give one example of each of the following;

i) Organic fertilisers:

ii) Inorganic fertilisers:

c) State one advantage of using artificial fertilisers.

45. a) What name is given to the manure got from animal wastes?

b) Give one importance of each of the following components of soil.

i) water: _____

ii) air: _____

iii) humus: _____

iv) rock particles: _____

46. a) What is crop rotation?

b) State one advantage of crop rotation.

c) Why does a farmer need to include legumes in crop rotation?

d) Why is it dangerous for a farmer to keep planting the same kind of crops on the same garden season after season?

47. a) Why is it not necessary to mulch a garden of sweet potatoes?

b) How does mulching do the following?

i) conserve soil moisture

ii) improve on soil fertility

iii) control the growth of weeds

48. a) Explain these terms

i) soil texture

ii) soil structure

b) How is sand soil different from clay soil in terms of texture?

49. a) Give two examples of soil pollutants.

b) How are the following substances dangerous to soil?

i) Polythene: _____

ii) Oil: _____

50. a) What is meant by the term silting?

b) State one cause of silting.

c) Give one example of a material that causes siltation.

d) How is silting dangerous to the water body?

51. Give one way in which people use sand soil.

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 2

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 4. Answer all questions**
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NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. Name the energy resource obtained from animal dung and urine.

2. Why is water grouped under renewable resources.

3. In which way does the use of biogas conserve the environment?

4. Apart from running windmills, give one other way wind is used as an energy resource.

5. Give one way in which the use of solar energy is good to our environment.

6. Give one way in which energy from animals can be used.

7. Mention any one natural resource found under the ground and is used as fuel

8. Suggest any one way in which the use of solar energy helps in protection of the environment.

9. Mention any one non renewable resource in the environment.

10. Why is the resource you have named in (9) above said to be non-renewable?

11. Give one use of water as an energy resource.

12. What type of mechanical energy does wind possess?

13. In which way is energy from wind useful to a crop farmer?

14. What is meant by the term conservation?

15. State one way of conserving wood fuel.

16. In which way does the use of clay charcoal stove reduce the pressure on the cutting down of trees?

17. By what process is biogas produced?

18. What type of energy is processed by water in a dam?

19. Name the mineral used in production of nuclear energy.

20. Why is petroleum regarded as a fossil fuel?

21. State one danger of using petroleum as fuel.

22. What form of energy is stored in plants?

23. What process enables plant wastes and animal wastes in a bio-digester to produce biogas?

24. How is animal energy important to a crop farmer?

25. Why are surfaces of solar panels painted black?

26. Strong wind can capsize boats. How can this problem be solved by people traveling by water?

27. a) Give one reason why resources need to be conserved.

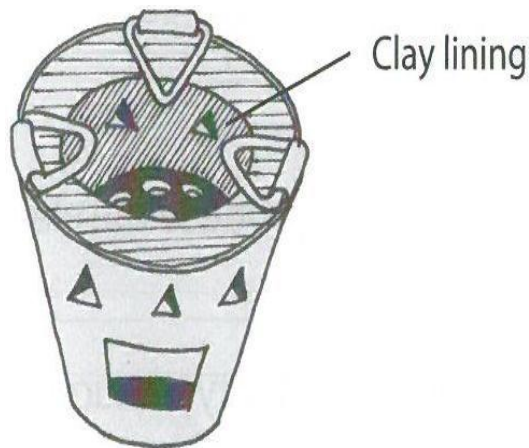
b) State one way of conserving each of the following resources:

i) Minerals: _____

ii) Plants: _____

iii) Animals: _____

28. The diagram below shows a cooking stove. Use it to answer the questions that follow:



a) Name the fuel commonly used in the above stove.

b) State the importance of clay lining in the above stove.

c) How does the use of the above stove conserve wood fuel?

d) Besides using the above stove, how else can we conserve wood fuel?

29. a) Why is soil regarded as a renewable resource?

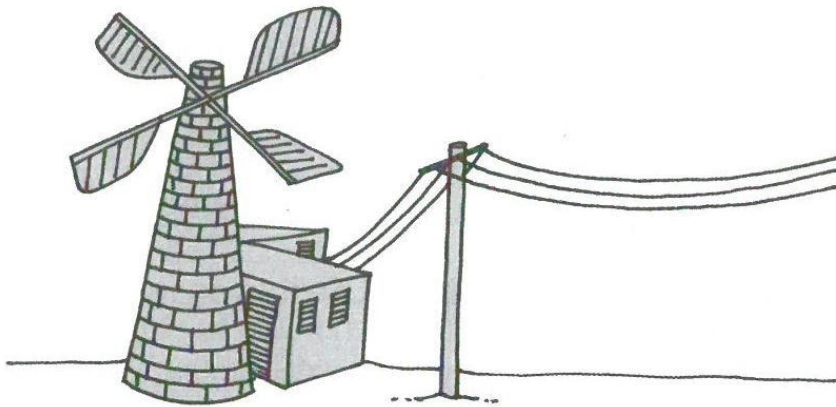
b) How is soil renewed?

30. a) How is rain different from rainfall?

b) Mention any two ways of harvesting rain.

c) By what process are nimbus clouds formed?

31. The diagram below shows how electricity is produced.



a) What source of energy is used to produce the electricity shown above?

b) What name is given to the type of electricity produced using the above source of energy?

c) Why is the above source of energy said to be an energy resource?

d) Besides production of electricity, how else is the source of energy you have named in (a) useful to people?

32. a) What is fuel?

b) Give two examples of wood fuels.

c) Why is coal referred to as a fossil fuel?

33. How can the following renewable resources be replaced in the environment,

i) Water: _____

ii) Soil: _____

iii) Animals: _____

34. How does covering food during cooking help to conserve wood fuel?

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SET 3

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 7. Answer all questions**
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NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. What is meant by the term interdependence?

2. In which way do plants benefit from animals?

3. State two ways how animals depend on plants.

4. How is the sun useful to plants in the environment?

5. What is meant by the term food chain?

6. Identify the two main components of a food chain apart from the producer.

7. State the main source of energy in a food chain.

8. a) Which group of organisms are referred to as producers in a food chain?

b) Why are the organisms you have named in (a) above called producers?

9. Consumers are divided into primary, secondary and tertiary consumers. Give one example of each.

a) Primary consumers: _____

b) Secondary consumers: _____

c) Tertiary consumers: _____

10. a) What do we call a group of organisms that cause rotting or decay in the food chain?

b) Give two examples of the organisms mentioned above.

c) How useful are the organisms you have named in (b) above during soil formation?

11. a) What is a habitat?

b) What do we call a community of organisms in a habitat?

c) Name the habitat for the following organisms.

i) Fish: _____

ii) Earthworms: _____

12. Given the food chain below:-

Grass -> antelopes —> lions —> bacteria

a) What do the following organisms represent in the food chain?

i) Grass: _____

ii) Lions: _____

b) What would happen to the population of lions if grass dried out?

c) Give a reason for your answer in (b) above.

d) What does the arrow represent in a food chain?

13. Given the list of organisms below, construct a simple food chain: caterpillars, bacteria, chicken, eagle, maize.

14. a) What is agroforestry?

b) Mention any two qualities of trees to be used in agroforestry.

15. State any four importance of agroforestry.

16. a) Mention any two ways animals benefit from trees in agroforestry.

b) In which ways do plants benefit from animals?

c) How do animals like monkeys make use of trees growing around them?

17. In which way do trees help to purify air in the atmosphere?

18. a) Trees are a source of wood fuel, explain briefly how charcoal is made from trees.

b) How does a farmer benefit from agroforestry?

19. There are two types of trees grown, mention any one type.

20. Write any two examples of indigenous trees and exotic trees.

a) Indigenous trees: _____

b) Exotic trees: _____

21. a) Which group of trees produce hard wood timber?

b) Give one reason why most farmers prefer growing exotic trees to indigenous ones. _____

22. a) What is a nursery bed?

b) State any two ways you can care for tree seedlings in a nursery bed.

c) Give two example of tree seedlings raised from the nursery bed.

23. a) Explain the following terms:

i) Seedling: _____

ii) Hardening off: _____

iii) Transplanting: _____

b) Why is it advisable to transplant seedlings in the evening?

24. a) What do we call a well prepared garden where seedlings are planted for further growth?

25. a) Give two reasons why weeding is necessary in a tree garden.

b) Mention any two methods of weeding.

26. Draw and name the garden tools used for;

a) Watering seedlings

b) Transplanting

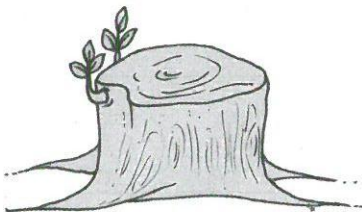
c) cutting big trees

d) weeding

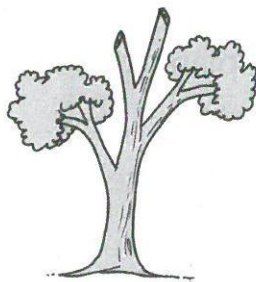
27. a) What is harvesting?

b) Mention any three ways of harvesting crops.

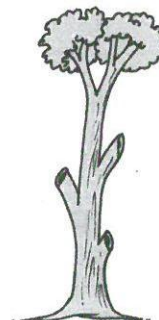
28. a) Identify the methods of harvesting wood illustrated below.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)

- i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____

b) What is the best method of harvesting wood for timber?

29. a) What is meant by the term wood seasoning?

b) Why is seasoning carried out in timber?

30. a) Give two reasons why school gardens are important.

b) Give two reasons why it is necessary to keep farm records.

31. The diagram below is of a food chain. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a) Which of the organisms is a producer?

b) Identify the living organism in the food chain which is herbivorous.

c) Why is the organism you have named in (b) said to be herbivorous

d) State one way in which plants benefit from the sheep.

e) How are plants important in the food chain?

32. a) State two ways in which animals depend on other animals.

b) Give any two ways in which plants depend on other plants.

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PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 4

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

10. Answer all questions

11. Write answers in a good handwriting.

12. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. Identify one natural change in the environment.

2. What is weather?

3. Identify the element of weather necessary for:

a) drying harvested crops: _____

b) winnowing: _____

4. In which type of weather is the item below commonly used?



5. How are clothes able to dry on a windy day?

6. Mention any one change caused by man that affects the environment.

7. Identify one factor that determines weather.

8. By what process are clouds formed?

9. Name the type of clouds that is puffy white like cotton wool.

10. How are nimbus clouds useful to crop farmers?

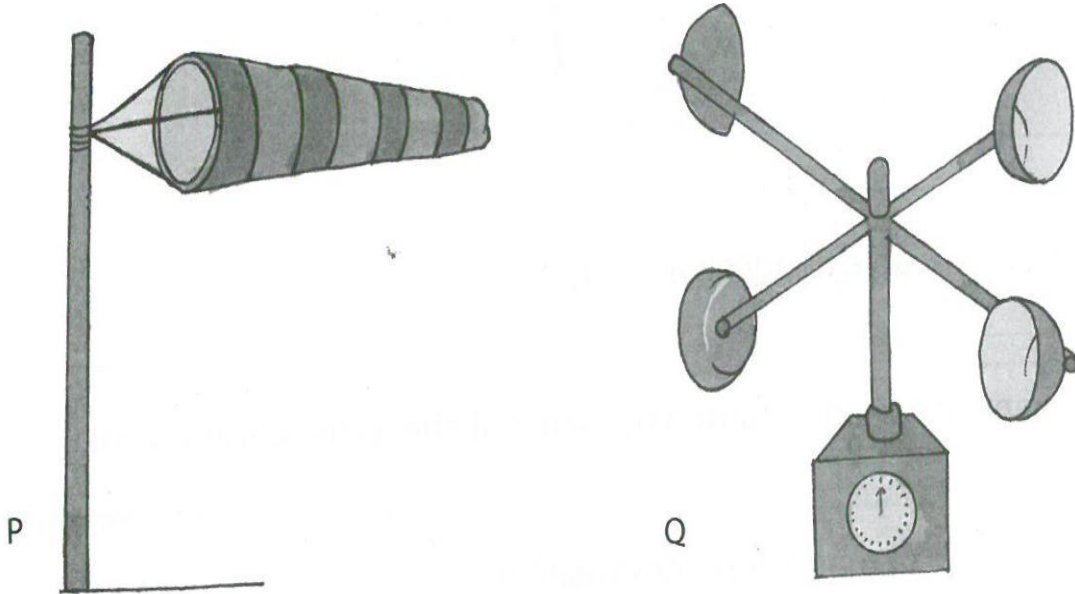
11. How does too much sunshine affect cattle keepers?

12. The table below shows weather instruments and what they measure. Match the item in list A with that of list B.

List A	List B
a) Wind vane	Amount of rainfall
b) Barometer	Speed of wind
c) Rain gauge	Amount of air pressure
d) Anemometer	Direction of wind

13. How is a hygrometer different from a hydrometer in their use?

14. The diagram below shows two weather instruments.

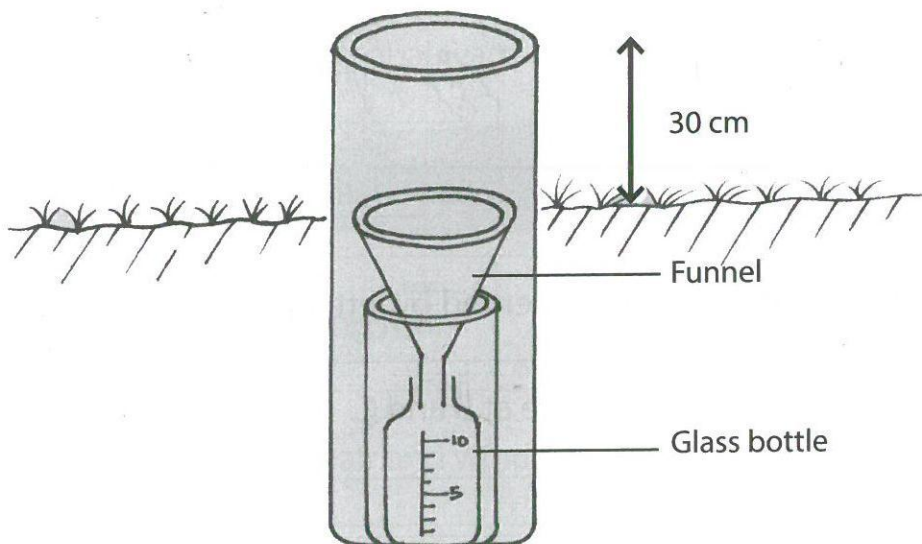


a) Identify the above instruments:

b) P: _____

c) Q: _____

15. The diagram below shows a weather instrument.



a) Name the weather instrument shown in the diagram above.

b) What is the use of the instrument above at a weather station?

c) Give the reason why people are advised to:

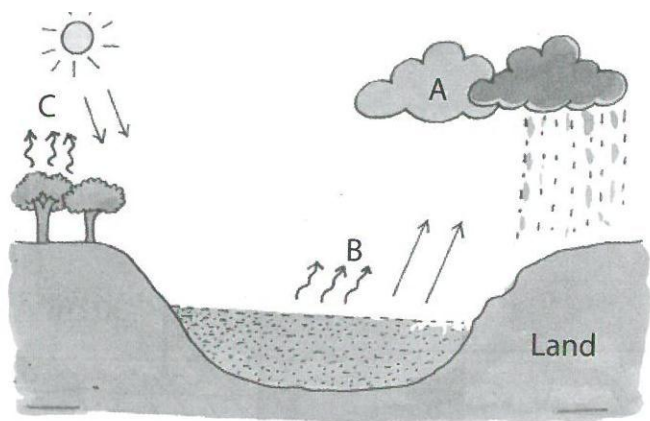
i) Raise the instrument 30 cm above the ground when using it.

ii) Put the instrument in an open ground when using it.

d) In what units is rainfall measured?

16. How is a weather forecast important to crop farmers?

17. The diagram below shows the water cycle, study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the type of clouds represented by letter A.

b) State the processes taking place at B and C.

B: _____

C: _____

c) What is the importance of the sun in the above diagram?

d) State the difference between rain and rainfall

18. What is the role of plants in the water cycle?

19. What is temperature?

20. Name any one scale in which temperature is measured?

21. State the difference in units used to measure temperature and heat.

22. Apart from mercury, mention one other liquid found in the minimum and maximum thermometer.

23. Give two importance of rainfall to plants.

24. State any importance of conservation

25. How are trees able to reduce global warming?

26. Why is rainfall measured in millimetres?

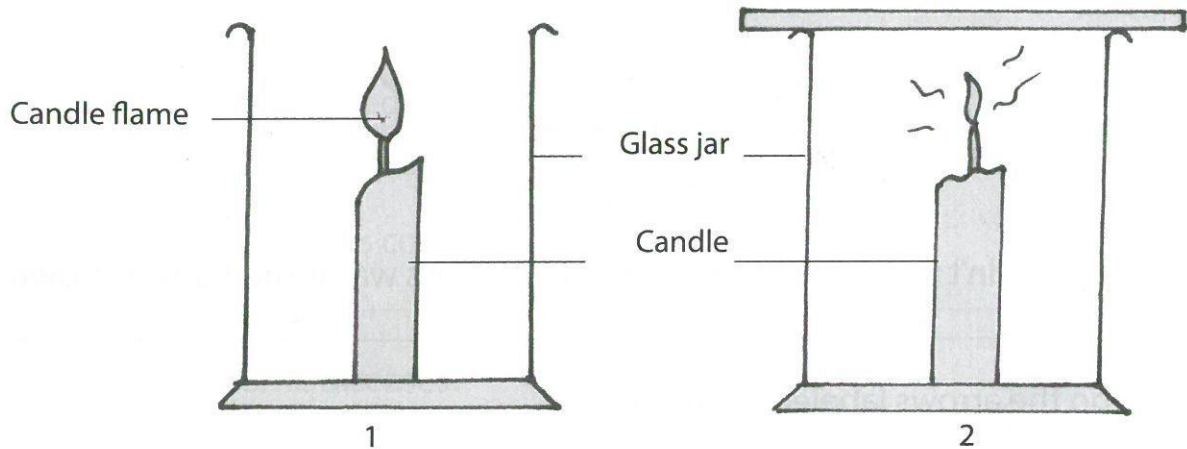
27. Mention one way of conserving fish.

28. State the difference between air and wind.

29. Which component of air is necessary for respiration of animals?

30. Why is carbon dioxide used in the preservation of soft drinks?

31. The diagrams numbered 1 and 2 below show an experiment done by a P.5 class. Diagram 1 shows a burning candle in an open jar. In diagram 2 the jar was covered as shown.



a) What would happen to the flame in diagram 2 if the cover was removed after a short time?

b) Give a reason for your answer in question (a) above.

c) If the cover had been left on the jar in diagram 2 for a long time, what would have happened to the flame?

d) Give a reason for your answer in question (c) above

32. Identify the property of air demonstrated when a person:

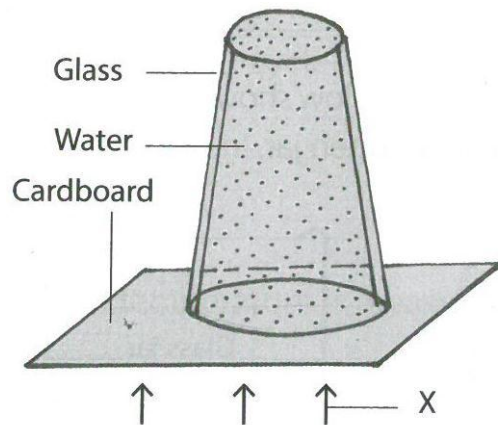
i) pumps air into the ball: _____

ii) drinks soda using a straw: _____

iii) takes in air into the lungs and they expand: _____

33. Explain how you can tell a ripe fruit from a raw fruit with the help of their covers.

34. In the experiment below, a glass full of water was inverted on a cardboard



a) Why didn't the water pour out when the glass was turned upside down?

35. What do the arrows labeled X indicate?

36. a) Two objects, a paper and a rubber were dropped from the same height which one reached the ground first?

b) Give a reason for your answer in (a) above.

37. What is the main natural source of water?

38. Write any two properties of pure water.

39. Give any two uses of water to:

a) People: _____

b) Plants: _____

40. Give a reason why people boil water for drinking.

41. Apart from boiling, how else can water be made safe for drinking?

42. Why is distilled water not recommended for drinking?

43. Mention one method used to prepare water for washing clothes.

44. State one way water gets contaminated.

45. What are waterborne diseases?

46. Give one example of each of the following diseases.

a) Water cleaned diseases: _____

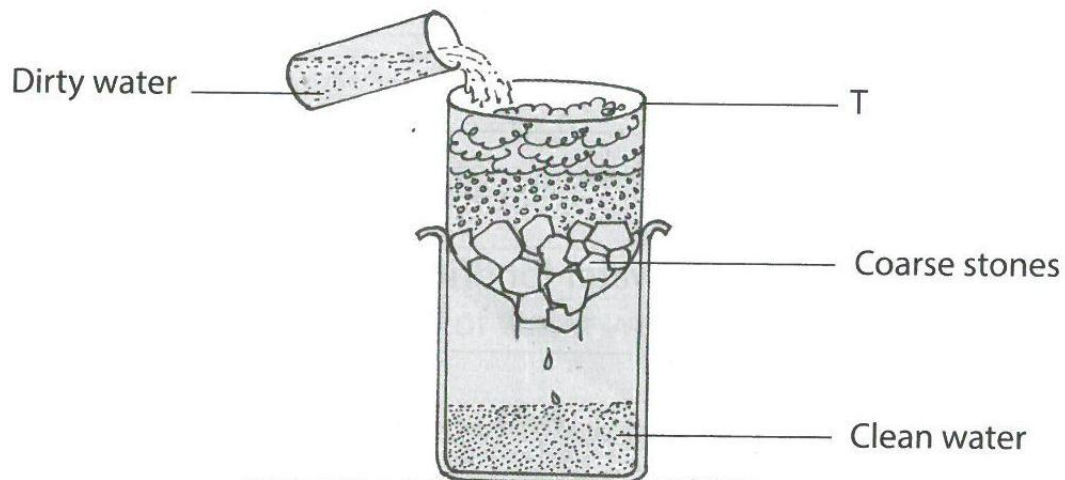
b) Water habitat diseases: _____

c) Water contact diseases: _____

47. State the disadvantage of using hard water for washing clothes.

48. State one difference between boiling and evaporation.

49. The diagram below shows a simple method of making water clean. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the method shown above.

b) Apart from the coarse stones, name any two other local materials which are placed in container T.

c) Why should the clean water obtained in container T be boiled before drinking?

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 5

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

13. Answer all questions

14. Write answers in a good handwriting.

15. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. Explain the following terms as used in science.

a) Population: _____

b) Health: _____

c) Sanitation: _____

d) Health concerns: _____

2. State any four ways of maintaining good sanitation at home.

3. Identify the population and health concerns in a community.

4. a) What is meant by poor sanitation?

b) State any two indicators of poor sanitation in a place.

c) Mention any one disease that can break out due to poor sanitation.

5. a) What do we call behaviour that is not acceptable in a society?

b) Give any two examples of such behaviour in a society.

c) State any one effect of the behaviour you have named in (a) above.

6. a) What are sexual deviations?

b) Mention any one example of sexual deviations in a society.

c) Suggest one way of overcoming sexual deviations in a society

7. a) Give one danger of poor water supply in an area.

b) Mention any three water associated diseases.

8. Mention any two activities that promote healthy lifestyles.

9. a) What are deficiency diseases?

b) Mention any two deficiency diseases.

c) Which deficiency disease affects the thyroid glands?

10. a) Why is HIV/AIDS said to be infectious?

b) What is the best way a P.7 pupil can avoid contracting HIV/AIDS?

c) Why is it easier to prevent HIV/AIDS than malaria?

d) Why is it advisable for a married couple to go for treatment of gonorrhea together in case they are infected?

11. a) Mention any two elements of a clean home.

b) State any two ways a family can maintain hygiene at home.

12. a) What are anti-social behaviours?

b) Give any two examples of anti-social behaviours commonly practiced in schools.

c) As a prefect how can you help control anti-social behaviours at your school?

13. a) Some families do not have enough food to feed on. State any two causes of this problem.

b) How does the problem of inadequate food affect children in a family?

c) How can a family solve the problem of inadequate food?

14. a) Poor sanitation can lead to the outbreak of diarrheal diseases, mention any two examples of diarrheal diseases.

b) Which vector is responsible for the spread of diarrheal diseases?

c) How can the vector you have named in (b) above be controlled in the environment? _____

15.a) Why is polio called a water borne disease?

b) What is the best way of controlling the spread of polio?

c) Mention any two non-childhood diseases which are immunisable.

16.a) What term is used to mean the study of the changing number of births, diseases and deaths in an area over a period of time.

b) Give any two importance of the above programme to the government.

17.a) Write any two activities of a school health committee.

b) Mention any two activities carried out on a health parade.

18. a) What is health education?

b) Mention any two ways of passing out health information to the community.

c) How does health education control the spread of HIV/AIDs?

19.a) Suggest two activities that can promote PHC in a school.

b) What element is promoted in PHC when one feeds on a balanced diet?

c). Identify any two activities that health committees can do in your village in order to promote health.

20. Give any two activities that a teacher can do during a health parade in a school to promote health.

21. Give one way in which proper disposal of wastes is important in the environment.

22. Give one way in which the spread of Hepatitis B can be controlled.

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 6

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all questions**
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NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. What is meant by the term immunity?

2. How does a baby acquire artificial immunity?

3. Give two reasons why infants need to be immunised.

4. What name is given to the special drugs introduced into the body to make it resistant to some diseases?

5. Mention any two types of vaccines.

6. Mention the two methods used to administer vaccines.

7. Identify any two vaccines administered to babies orally.

8. Why is BCG vaccine given to babies immediately after birth?

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17. Write any two information found on a child health card.

18. State the importance of the child health card to the following:

a) Parents: _____

b) Health worker: _____

25. Why is immunisation carried out free of charge in Uganda?

26. a) Which vaccine is given to babies at 9 months of age?

b) Why is the vaccine you have named in (a) given at 9 months?

27. Besides immunisation, how else can polio be prevented?

28. Why should TB patients be treated in isolation?

29. Besides being air borne, state two other ways through which tuberculosis is spread.

30. Give ways in which school children can promote immunisation their community.

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PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 7

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 4. Answer all questions**
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NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. What are vectors?

6. Why is it necessary to boil water meant for drinking?

7. Why is it not safe to drink unboiled water?

8. Mr. Lule's family disposes rubbish everywhere in the compound and they lack a latrine,

a) Name the vector that is likely to breed there.

b) Mention any two diseases the family is likely to suffer from as a result of this

a) Culex mosquito: _____

b) Tiger mosquito: _____

c) Cockroach: _____

d) Simulium fly _____

12. Mention any two types of germs.

13. In which way are germs dangerous to human health?

14. State any two ways by which germs spread.

15. What do we call diseases that can spread from infected people to healthy ones?

16. Give two examples of infectious and non infectious diseases.

a) Infectious diseases:

b) Non infectious diseases:

17. Study and complete the table below correctly.

Vector	Disease	Germ
Housefly	Trachoma	
	Dengue fever	Virus
Fresh water snail		Schistosome
Cat		Virus

18. Identify the body part affected by each of the following diseases:

a) Ringworm: _____

b) Tuberculosis: _____

19. Where does a housefly breed?

20. Write 4Fs in full in correct order.

21. How is a housefly able to spread germs?

22. Name the eye disease spread by a housefly

23. How can we protect ourselves from mosquito bites at night?

24. Why is leprosy called a contagious disease?

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 8

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all questions**
- 2. Write answers in a good handwriting.**
- 3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil**

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. What is personal hygiene?

8. Write any two disorders of the teeth.

9. What element of PHC is promoted by cleaning the teeth regularly?

10. Why is it dangerous to keep long finger nails

20. Besides a dustbin, mention any three other elements a clean home should have.

21. State the importance of the following when promoting sanitation:

a) A broom: _____

b) A rag: _____

c) A rake: _____

30. Why should the hole of a VIP latrine be left open?

31. a) Name the vector that is common in latrines.

b) Why does the above vector breed in latrines?

40. State any two challenges faced by people who use water closet or flush toilets.

41. Why are flush toilets not common in rural areas or villages?

42. Why should the hole of a pit latrine not be too large?

43. Explain the following:

- a) water borne diseases: _____
- b) water habitat diseases: _____
- c) water contact diseases: _____
- d) water cleaned diseases: _____

44. Give two examples of each of the above diseases.

- a) water borne diseases:

47. Why are the following activities done when cleaning clothes?

- a) sorting: _____
- b) soaking: _____
- c) rinsing: _____
- d) wiring: _____

48. Give two reasons why we need to iron our clothes.

56. State any two causes of diarrhea

57. How does severe uncontrolled diarrhoea affect the body?

58. What is dehydration?

59. Mention two major causes of dehydration.

64. Why is sugar added when making ORS?

65. Name the two important salts lost during diarrhoea.

66. In four steps, explain how you can make O.R.S locally at home.

67. Write two examples of intestinal worms that affect human beings.

68. State two ways by which worms enter into our bodies.

69. What do hook worms feed on while in the body?

b) Why does a person with hookworms suffer from anaemia?

c) How can we prevent hookworm infection?

70. a) How do tape worms get into the body?

a) Name the worm above:

76. What is P.H.C?

77. State any four elements of P.H.C.

78. Principles of P.H.C are basic rules that guide people in promoting P.H.C. State any two principles of P.H.C

79. State any four roles of an individual in promoting P.H.C.

80. What roles can a family play in promoting P.H.C?

b) How can a community protect a water source from contamination?

83. How are the following groups of people important in promoting community health?

a) village health committee:

b) health workers (doctors and nurses):

84. Why should a sick person be treated immediately?

85. a) Mention any three good healthy life styles.

b) State one activity that promotes bad health.

86. How are the following activities dangerous to one's health.

a) smoking:

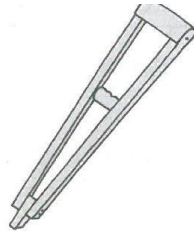
b) alcoholism:

90. Who are people with special needs?

91. Give four examples of people with special needs in your community.

92. How can you care for the blind people in your community?

93. How is the equipment below useful to a disabled person?



94. Besides the above equipment, mention one other equipment a disabled person can use to ease movement.

101. Write four of the 5Hs in full.

102. Give two examples of each of the following forms of food,

a) solid food:

b) liquid food:

b) provides energy:

c) keeps the body healthy:

d) keeps the body warm:

108. Besides carbohydrates, which other class of food provides energy?

109. Mention any two food stuffs that provide us with the following:-

a) Carbohydrates

b) vitamins:

c) proteins:

113. Why are we encouraged to eat fresh fruits and vegetables?

114. How are the following mineral salts useful in the body?

a) calcium: _____

b) sodium: _____

c) iron: _____

115. A baby has swollen moon face, little brown hair and swollen legs and hands.
What deficiency disease is the baby suffering from?

116. What advice would you give to the mother of the above baby?

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 9

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all questions**
- 2. Write answers in a good handwriting**
- 3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil**

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. What is alcohol?

2. Mention one type of alcohol.

3. How is alcohol useful in hospitals?

4. Give one reason why people drink alcohol.

9. How is yeast useful during fermentation?

10. Which gas is given off during fermentation?

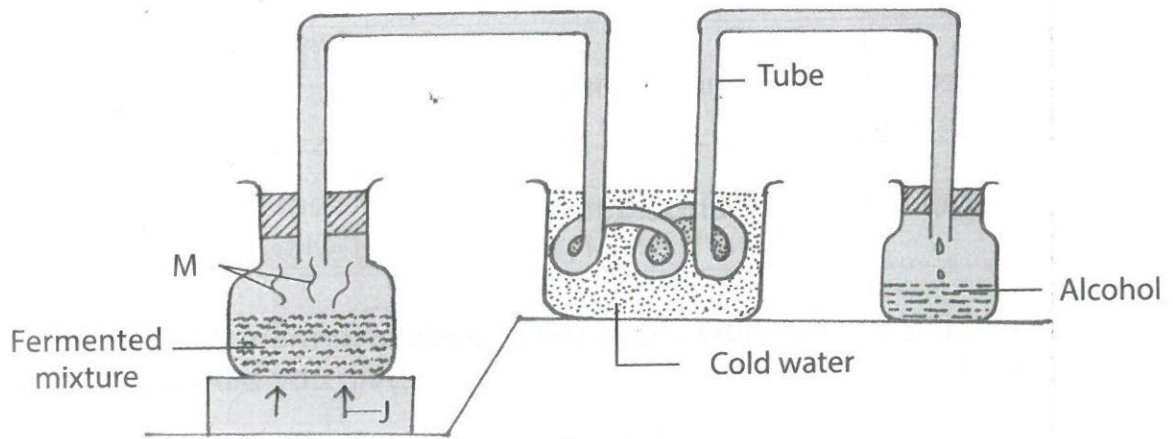
11. Apart from making alcohol, how else is the process of fermentation useful to human beings?

18. Which law prohibits a P.7 pupil from taking alcohol?

19. Identify the disease of the liver caused by excessive drinking of alcohol.

20. State the traffic law against alcohol.

21. Below is a method of producing alcohol.



a) Name the method used in the diagram.

24. Why do people smoke?

25. Identify two harmful substances found in tobacco

26. Name the body organ greatly affected by smoking tobacco.

27. State any two effects of cigarette smoking by pregnant women to their unborn

32. What piece of advice can you give to a friend to help him to stop the habit?

33. What is an essential drug?

34. Give any two examples of essential drugs.

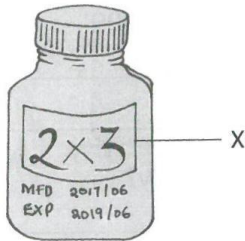
35. Besides curing a disease, mention any other characteristic of an essential drug.

36. Why should drugs be kept out of children's reach?

37. State one danger of buying drugs from local shops and markets.

38. Mention one recommended place where drugs should be bought.

39. Explain the meaning of the term drug prescription



45. Besides taking a wrong dose, how else are drugs misused?

46. State one danger of self medication.

47. Give two drugs which are commonly abused in Uganda.

48. State any two ways of abusing drugs.

49. State any one reason why people abuse drugs.

50. What is drug dependency?

51. Why is nicotine called a drug of dependency?

52. Give any two ways in which drug dependency can affect an individual.

53. State two ways in which an individual can avoid drug dependence.

54. Give any two life skills which help one to prevent drug abuse.

55. How do drug addicts affect their families?

56. What term refers to a condition where a person depends on a drug for normal functioning of the body?

57. Identify any two health problems that can result from drug abuse.

58. a) Give one reason why drugs are kept:

i) away from moisture and sunlight

ii) out of reach of children

b) State any two ways in which people in a family can misuse drugs.

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 10

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all questions**
- 2. Write answers in a good handwriting**
- 3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil**

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. State one characteristic common to all vertebrates.

2. To which group of vertebrates does each of the following belong?

a) frog: _____

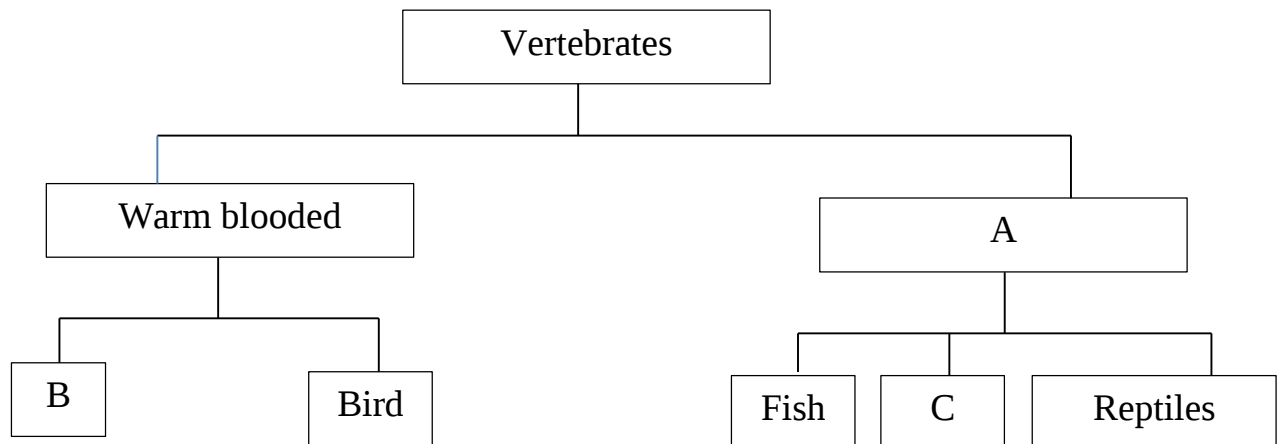
b) rat: _____

c) Nile perch: _____

d) sparrow: _____

e) snake: _____

3. The table below shows classification of vertebrates.



- a) Name the group of animals shown by letters:

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

4. What type of skeleton do vertebrates have?

5. Which of the following animals is warm blooded: frog, lizard, rat and snail.

6. Why are fish said to be cold blooded?

7. State one common characteristic in reptiles.

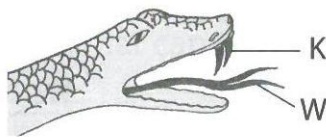
8. How are reptiles like chameleon useful in our environment?

9. Mention one similarity between reptiles and amphibians.

10. Identify one reptile that lives on both land and in water.

11. How is reproduction in reptiles different from that of amphibians?

12. Below is the head of a snake.



Name part K:

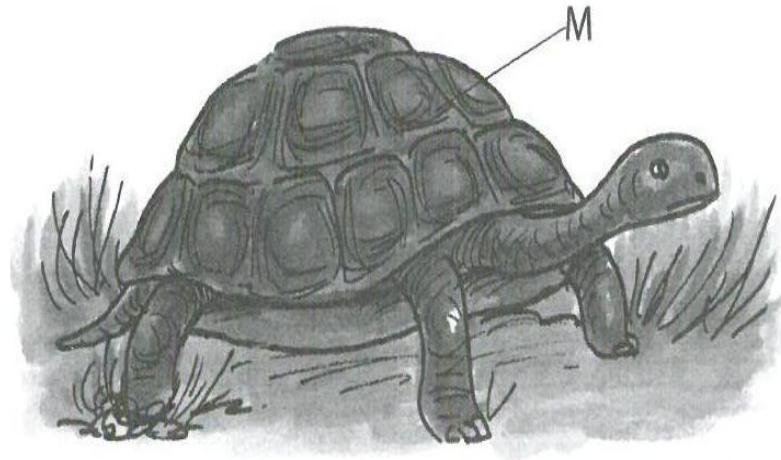
13. How is part W useful to a snake?

14. Mention any two examples of poisonous snakes.

15. State the first aid for snake bite.

16. Which type of snake is a python?

17. Name the reptile shown below.



18. How is part marked M useful to the reptile?

19. How are lizards able to walk on ceiling and walls without falling?

20. Mention one importance of geckos in our homes.

21. State one difference between a tortoise and a turtle.

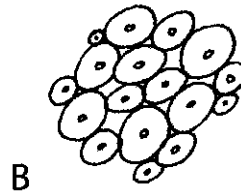
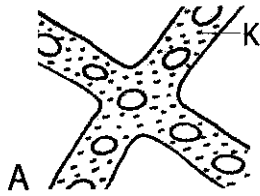
22. Mention two examples of amphibians.

23. How are amphibians important in our environment?

24. State one similarity between amphibians and fish.

25. How are amphibians different from reptiles in terms of fertilisation?

26. Below are spawn of amphibian.



27. Identify the amphibian that lays eggs in:

A: _____

B: _____

28. State one function of substance K.

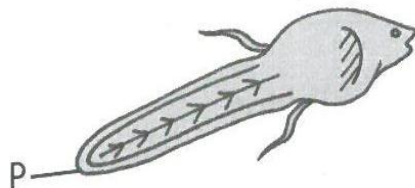
29. How are eggs of frogs fertilised?

30. How are frogs adapted to living in water?

31. Give one way in which the breathing of a tadpole is different from that of a toad.

32. Mention one way a tadpole is similar to a fish.

33. Below is a diagram of a stage of development of a frog.



How is part labeled P useful to the animals at that stage?

34. Give one way in which the fertilization of the eggs of a toad is different from that of a crocodile?

35. State one difference between frogs and toads

36. Why are fish called aquatic animals?

37. Mention any one importance of fish to man.

38. How are fish adapted to staying in water?

39. Why is the body of a fish streamlined?

40. How does a fish benefit from its slippery body?

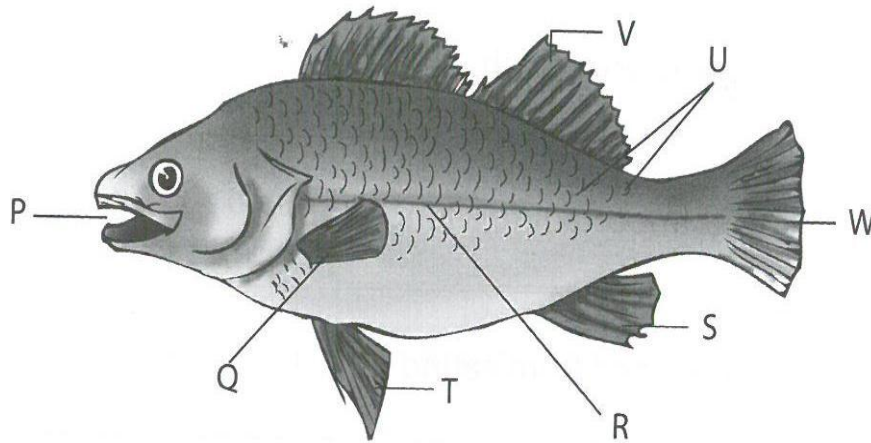
41. Give one similarity between fish and reptiles.

42. Why does a fish die soon after being taken out of water?

43. How does the rearing of fish help in controlling malaria?

44. Mention one example of bony fish.

Below is a diagram of a fish.



45. Name the parts labeled T and S.

T: _____

S: _____

46. State the function of the parts labelled:

P: _____

U: _____

R: _____

S: _____

47. How is the use of part W different from that of part V?

48. How does a fish take in oxygen?

49. Apart from using scales, how else does a fish protect itself from its enemies?

50. Which part of a fish is compared to the human ear?

51. Fishing can be done using a bait and a hook. State the importance of

a) bait: _____

b) hook: _____

52. Give one way of preserving fresh fish.

53. Mention two ways of conserving fish.

54. How is a swim bladder important to a lung fish?

55. Which food value is obtained from eating fish?

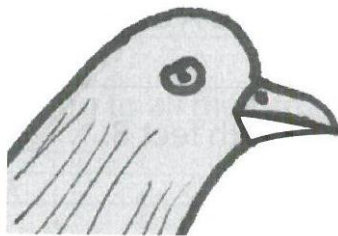
56. State characteristics common to all birds.

57. To which group of birds does a crested crane belong?

58. Give one example of a bird of prey.

59. How are scavenger birds useful in our environment?

60. Below is a beak of a certain bird.



To which group of birds does it belong?

61. Why is an ostrich unable to fly?

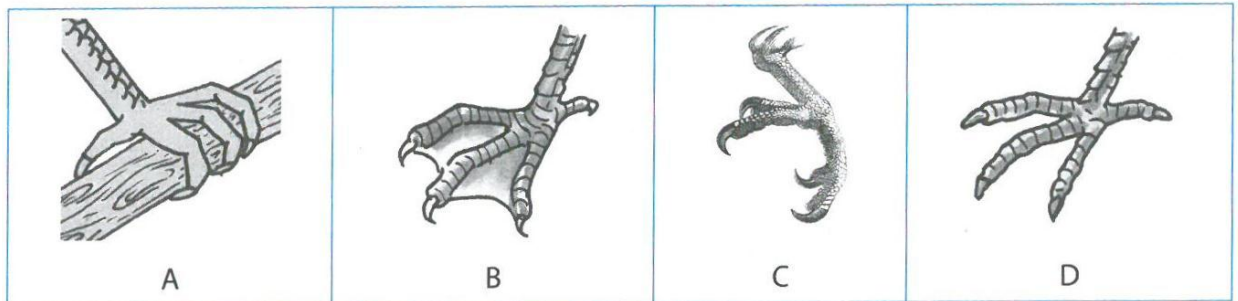
62. Why are eagles called birds of prey?

63. State one importance of birds to people.

64. Why are turkeys and ducks called domestic birds?

65. How is a foot of a duck different from that of a hen?

66. Below are feet of different birds. Study them carefully and use them to answer the questions that follow.



a) Identify the group of birds to which foot labeled C belongs.

b) Mention one bird with foot labeled D.

c) How are birds with feet labeled A adapted to their feeding habits?

d) Identify the group of birds with feet B.

67. How do scavenger birds differ from birds of prey in terms of feeding?

68. Mention one adaptation of birds to flying.

69. How are weaver birds a danger to crop farmers?

70. State one difference between birds and mammals?

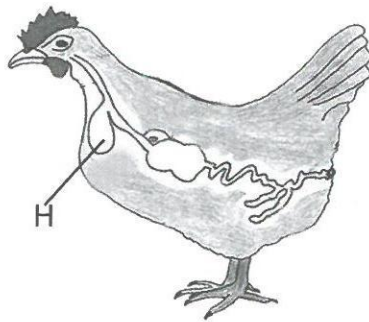
71. Give one way in which claws are important to birds.

72. How is a kite able to spot its prey from a distance?

73. Write one use of feathers to birds besides using them for flying.

74. How are sun birds important to crop farmers?

75. Name part marked H.



76. Mention one characteristic common to all mammals.

77. Why is a cat called a mammal?

78. How is a bat different from other mammals?

79. In which group of mammals is man?

80. State one similarity between mammals and reptiles in terms of reproduction.

81. Why is a duck billed platypus regarded as a mammal yet they reproduce by laying eggs?

82. Give one example of each of the following groups of mammals.

a) ungulate: _____

- b) Cetaceam: _____
- c) chiroptera: _____
- d) marsupial: _____

83. How are sea mammals able to survive in cold ocean water?

84. How is the feeding of a hyena different from that of a lion?

85. Why are giraffes called herbivorous mammals?

86. How do the following mammals protect themselves?

- a) hedgehog: _____
- b) zebra: _____
- c) dog: _____
- d) cow: _____

87. State the importance of pouch to a kangaroo.

88. Why are mammals said to be warm blooded (homoeothermic)?

89. Mention one mammal that lives in water and on land in Uganda.

90. How are soft pads on the foot of carnivorous mammals important?

91. Which mammal uses sound reflections to move at night?

92. The table below shows a group of animals arranged in subgroups K, P, Q and R.

K	P	Q	R
Sparrow	Chameleon	Man	Toad
Eagle	Snake	Dog	Frog
Duck	Tortoise	Whale	Newt

a) To which group of animal kingdom do all the above animals belong?

b) Identify the class represented by letter:

P: _____

Q: _____

93. How are animals in subgroup R different from animals in sub-group P?

94. State one similarity between animals in sub-group K and sub-group Q.

95. The following is a list of animals that belong to different classes of vertebrates.

Use it to answer the question that follow. Monkey, Parrot, Crocodile, Tilapia

a) In which class of vertebrates does a crocodile belong?

b) Name the class of vertebrate which is not represented in the above list.

c) Identify any one animal from the above list which is cold blooded.

d) How is the reproduction of tilapia different from that of a parrot?

96. State one characteristic common to all invertebrates.

97. To which group of invertebrates does a slug belong?

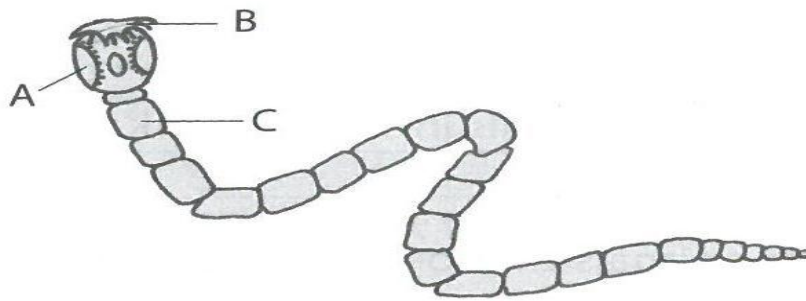
98. How does a tape worm differ from a hook worm in the way they feed?

99. How are fresh water snails dangerous to man?

100. Why do earth worms come out of soil after raining?

101. Why are earth worms called hermaphrodites?

102. Below is the head of a tape worm



a) How is part A different from C in their functions?

103. How do tape worms enter our bodies

104. Which worm enters our bodies through the skin or bare foot?

105. Identify any two molluscs without a body shell.

106. What are arthropods?

107. Write any two characteristics of arthropods.

108. To which group of arthropods does each of the following belong?

a) housefly: _____

b) millipede: _____

c) spider: _____

d) crab: _____

109. Give any body characteristic which is common to a spider and a tick.

110. How is feeding in a centipede different from that of a millipede?

111. Mention one importance of crustaceans to man.

112. State the importance of a web to a spider.

113. Why are scorpions called arachnids?

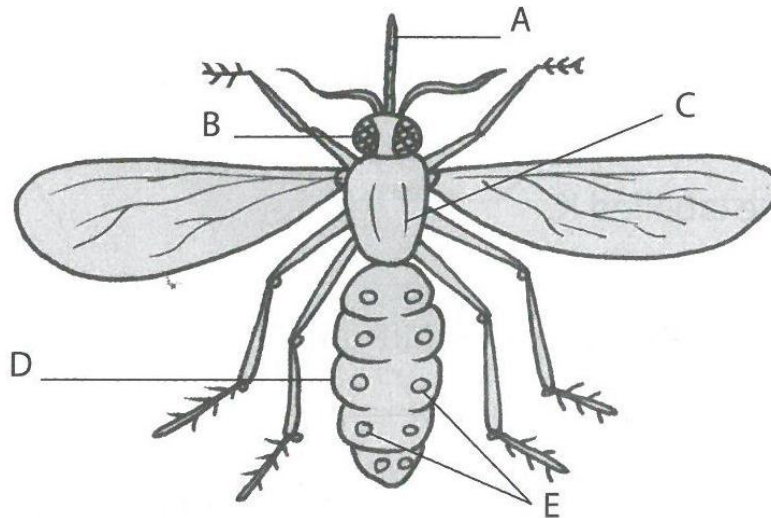
114. How do scorpions differ from spiders in terms of reproduction?

115. Mention one disease spread by ticks to:

a) man: _____

b) cattle: _____

116. Below is the structure of an insect.



a) Name part A and C.

A _____ B _____

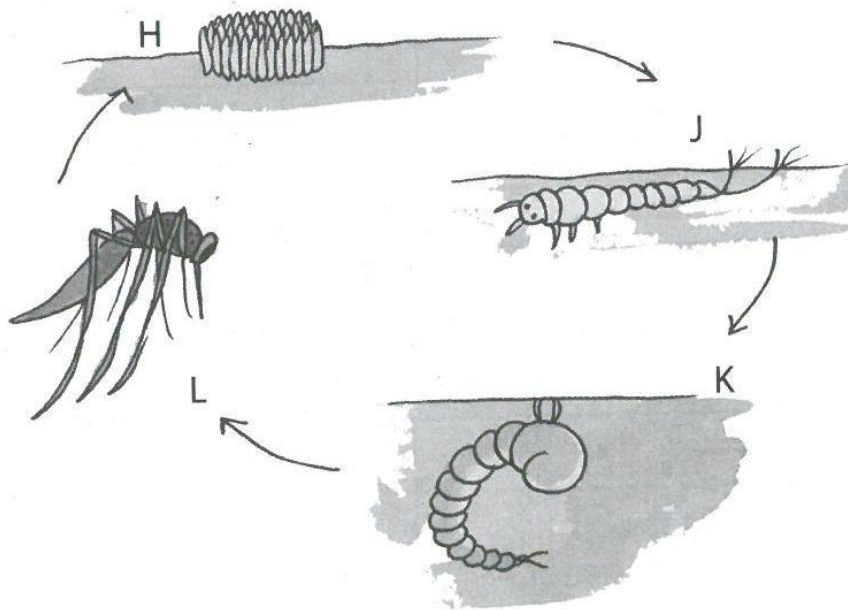
b) Write one function of part A.

c) How are structures labeled E useful to an insect?

117. State one similarity between insects and arachnids.

118. What term refers to the different growth stages of an insect?

119. Below is a diagram showing a life cycle of a mosquito.



a) Identify the type of mosquito whose life cycle is shown?

b) Name the stage labelled K.

c) How is the movement of J different from L?

d) In which environment is stage H, J and K?

120. Why are male anopheles mosquitoes unable to spread malaria?

121. Write the causes of each of the following diseases.

a) malaria:

b) filariasis (elephantiasis):

c) yellow fever:

122. Write one way of controlling mosquitoes.

a) biologically: _____

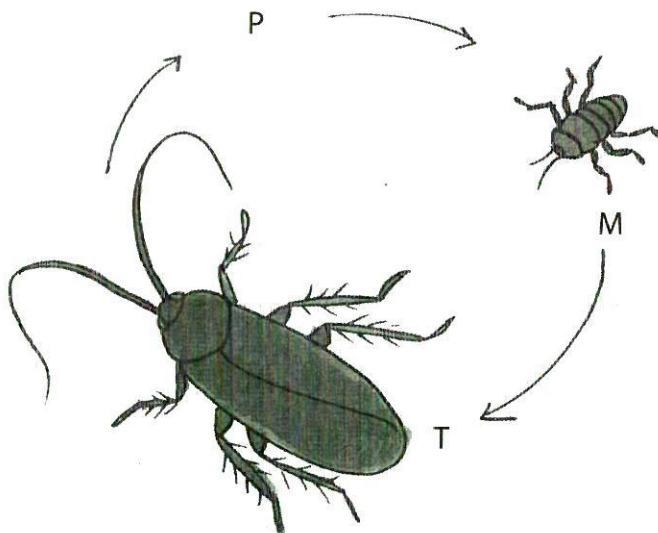
b) chemically: _____

123. Why is it easier to control HIV/AIDS than controlling malaria?

124. How do mosquitoes protect themselves?

125. How are butterflies important to people?

126. The diagram below shows a life cycle of an insect.



a) Name stages marked M and T.

b) How is stage M different from stage T?

c) Draw the stage marked with letter P.

d) What type of life cycle is illustrated?

127. Below is a list of organism

A	B	C	D
Spider	Mosquito	Crab	Centipede

a) To which group of arthropods does organism C belong?

b) How is organism A different from organism B in terms of respiration?

c) How does organism D protect itself?

128. Give one way in which mollucs are different from other invertebrates.

129. The diagram below shows animals in the arthropod group. Study and use them to answer the questions that follow:

Crab	Spider	Housefly
X	Y	Z

a) Name the group of arthropods to which animals X and Y belong:

i) X: _____

ii) Y: _____

b) Give any one reason why animal Y does not belong to the same group as animals Z.

c) How are animals X, Y, and Z similar in the way they reproduce?

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 11

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all questions**
- 2. Write answers in a good handwriting**
- 3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil**

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

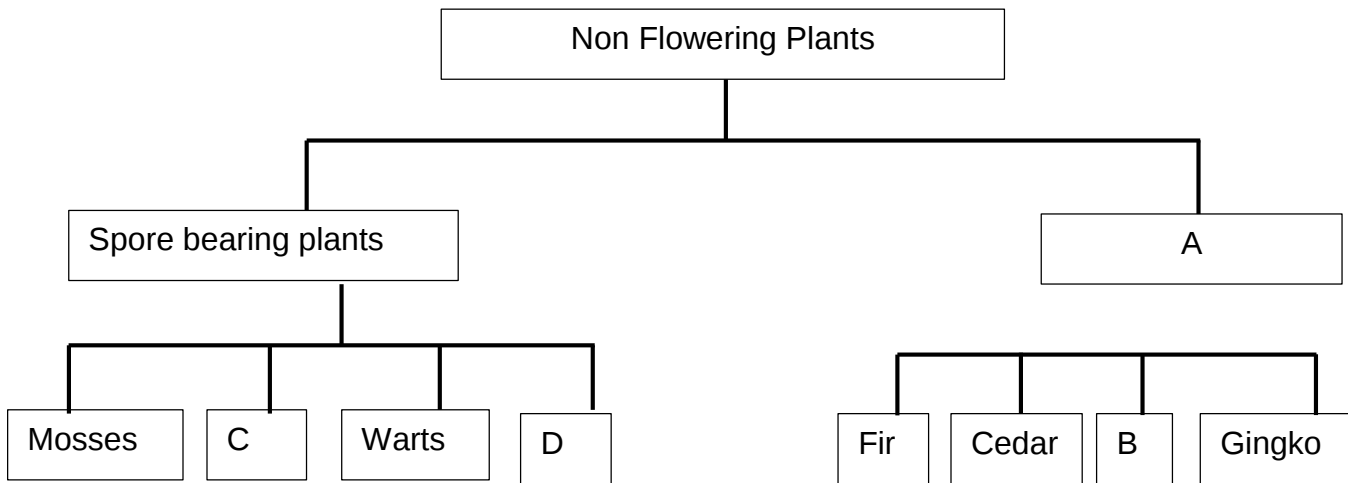
- 1. Besides animals, name one other living component of the environment.**

- 2. Give two characteristics of plants.**

- 6. Besides cypress, list down any three other examples of coniferous plants.**

7. How are conifers different from other non-flowering plants?

8. Study and complete the table below carefully.



9. Give two importances of conifers to people.

14. Mention any four parts that make up the shoot system of a plant.

15. State the importance of the following parts of the shoot system:

a) terminal bud: _____

b) axillary bud: _____

c) flower: _____

d) stem: _____

16. There are two types of root systems in plants. Name them.

17. Identify the type of root systems below.

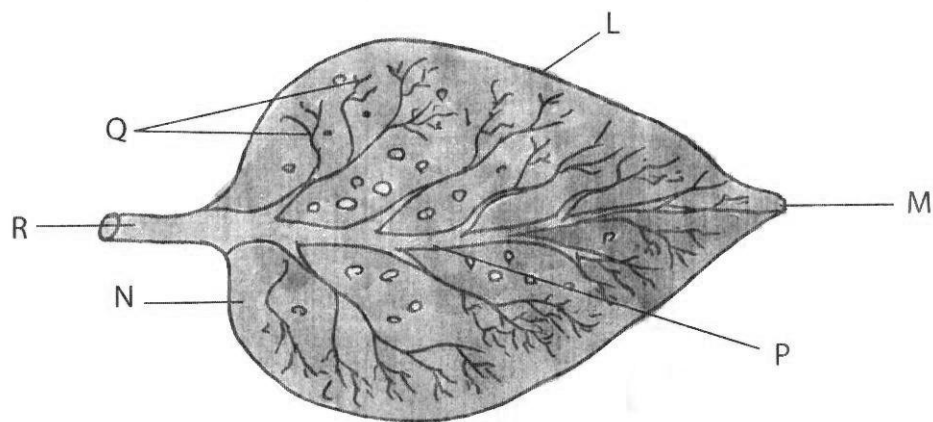
21. Which type of roots grow from the radicle of a seed embryo?

22. State two importances of roots to people.

23. What type of roots does an onion plant have?

26. How else are roots useful to sweet potato plants besides sucking water and mineral salts?

30. Below is the structure of a leaf. Study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.

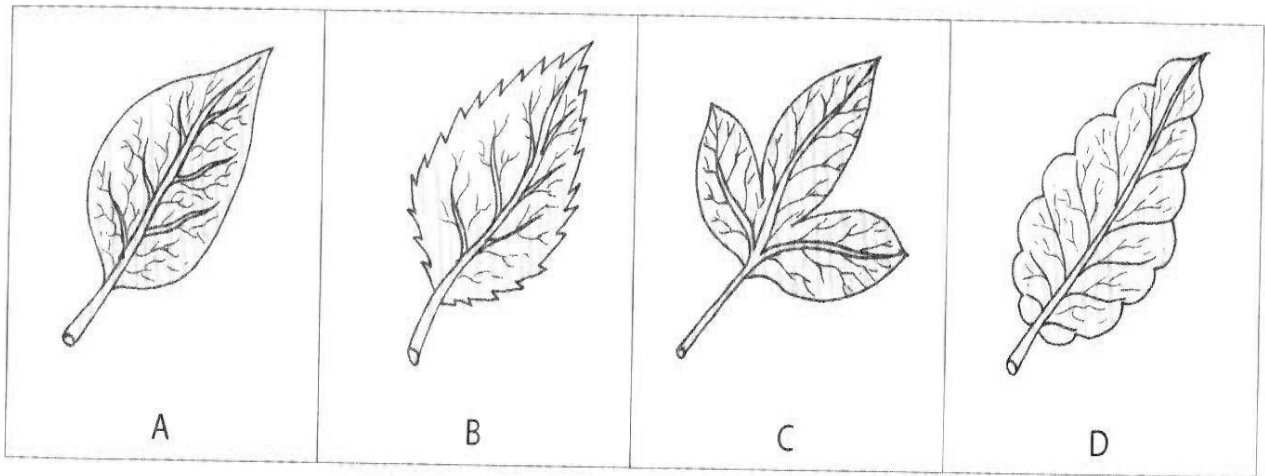


M: _____
P: _____
Q: _____

32. Which part of a fish has similar functions to the stomata of a leaf?

33. What is a simple leaf?

34. Identify the simple leaves drawn below:

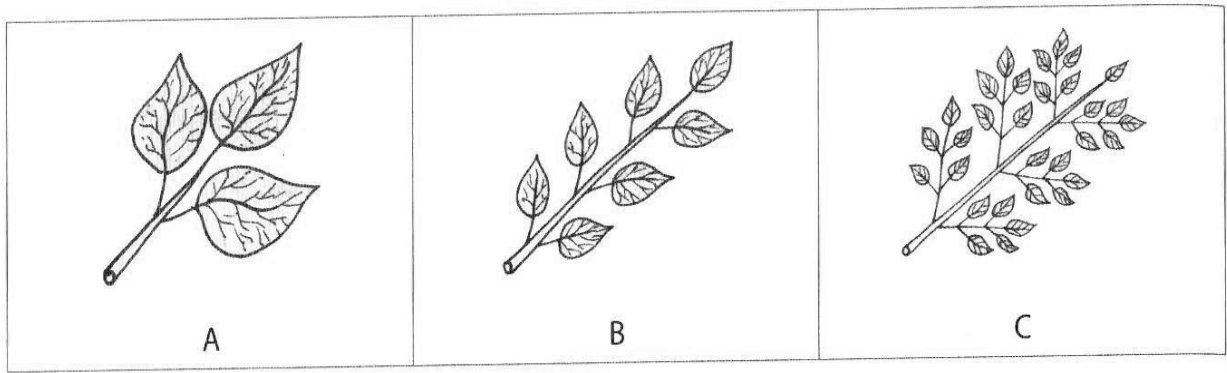


35. Name one plant whose leaves are used for propagation.

36. Give two examples of plants whose leaves store food.

37. What are compound leaves?

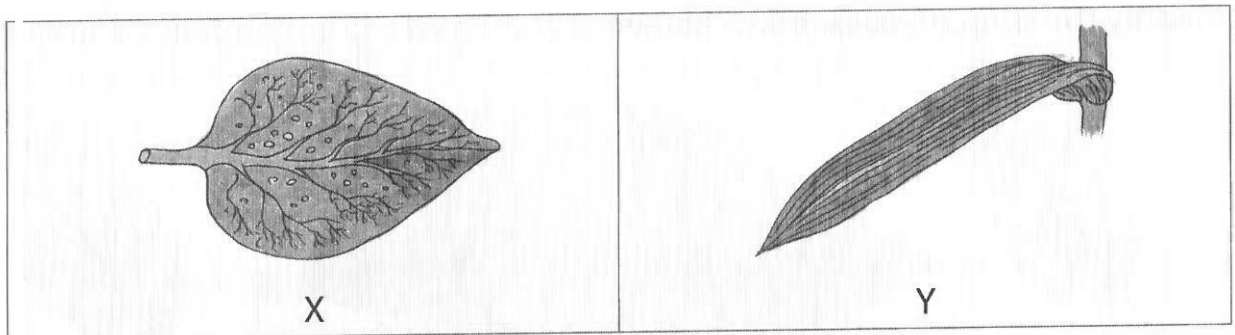
38. Name the types of compound leaves shown.



39. Give two examples of plants with leaves marked A.

40. What term is used to mean the arrangement of veins in a leaf?

41. Identify the types of leaf venation below.



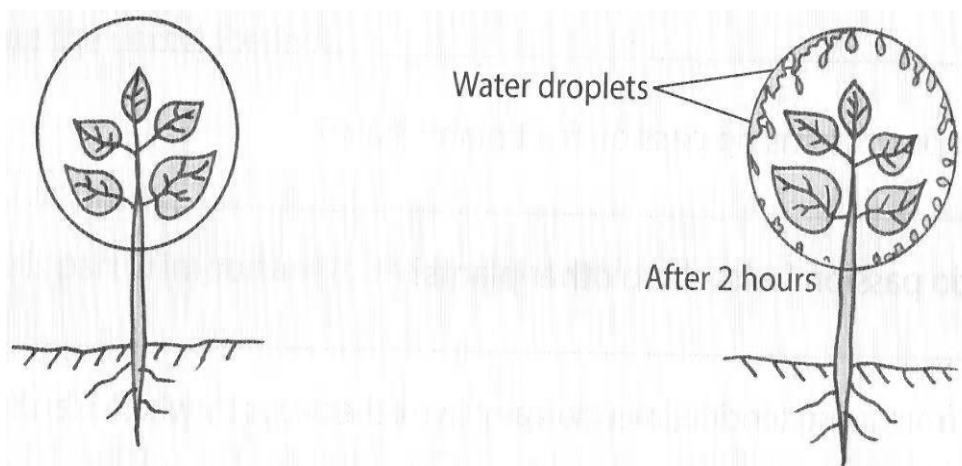
42. Which group of flowering plants has the type of leaf venation marked?

a) X: _____:

b) Y: _____

46. a) What is transpiration?

b) The illustrations below show transpiration in plants.



i) By what process are the water droplets formed inside the polythene bag?

ii) How is the above process useful to plants?

iii) In which way is the above process important in nature?

47. a) State one negative effect of excess transpiration to plants.

b) State three ways by which plants control the rate of transpiration.

48. a) Mention any two factors that determine the rate of transpiration.

b) How are desert plants like cactus adapted to living in desert areas yet they are hot and dry most of the time?

49. a) Identify any two types of stems.

b) Give two importances of stems to plants.

50. a) What type of stems do passion fruit plants have?

b) Why do passion fruits climb other plants?

c) Apart from using tendrils, mention any two other ways by which plants climb others.

51. 51. a) Give three examples of plants with creeping stems.

b) Why is it not necessary to mulch a garden of sweet potatoes?

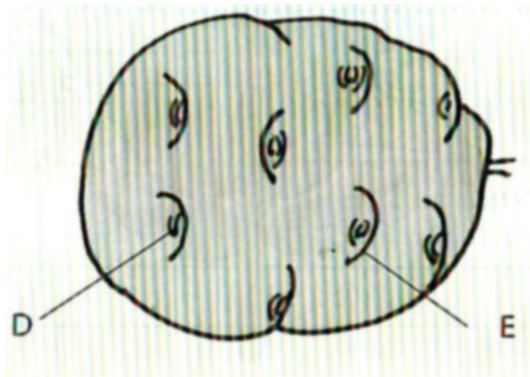
52. 52. a) What are stem tubers?

b) Give one example of a stem tuber.

c) How is an Irish potato propagated?

d) What food value do we get from eating Irish potatoes?

53. The diagram below shows an Irish potato tuber:



a) Name the parts labeled

D: _____

E: _____

b) How is part D important to the Irish potato?

c) Why is the Irish potato tuber used for propagation?

54. Why is a sugarcane stem not called a stem tuber yet it stores food?

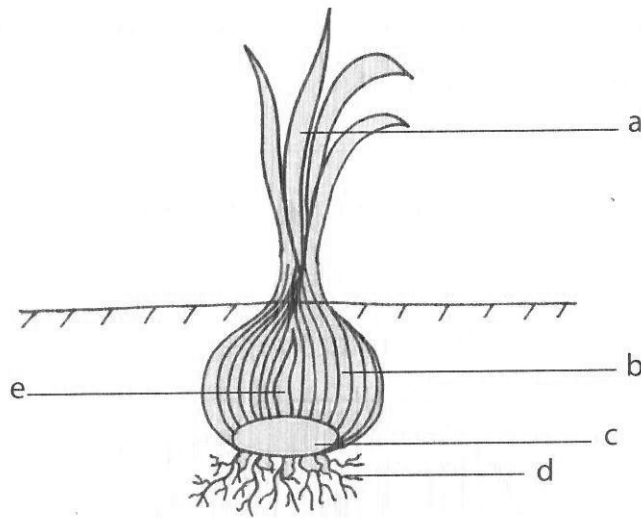
55. Give one example of each of the following underground stems.

a) rhizomes: _____

b) bulbs: _____

c) corms: _____

56. Below is the diagram of an onion plant.



a) Name the parts marked

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

D: _____

E: _____

b) How are the leaves marked A, different from the leaves marked B in function?

c) State the function of roots marked C.

d) Why are the roots marked D called adventitious roots?

57. State two ways of propagating onions.

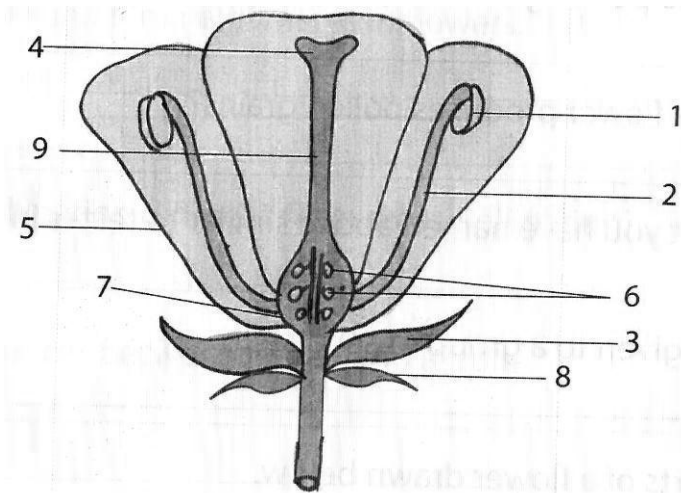
58. a) Give two examples of crops propagated using suckers.

b) Besides use of suckers, state two other methods used to propagate pineapples.

59. a) What do we call the reproductive part of a plant?

b) How do flowering plants reproduce?

60. Use the diagram of a flower below to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked:

2: _____

4: _____

8: _____

9: _____

b) What do parts marked 6 and 7 become after fertilization?

i) 6: _____

ii) 7: _____

c) How is part 5 useful to the flower?

61. a) What is pollination?

b) How is the process of pollination useful to a plant?

c) Mention any two non-living agents of pollination?

62. Give four uses of flowers to people.

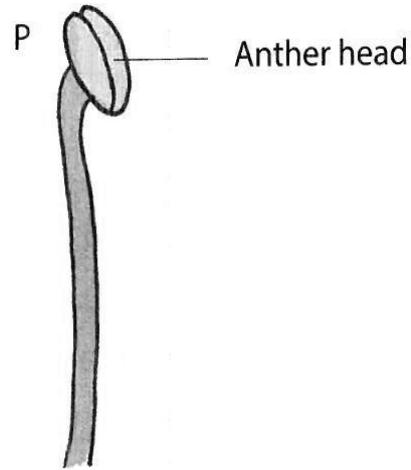
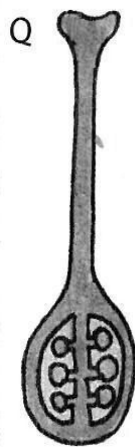
63. a) What happens to pollen grains after landing on the stigma?

b) Which part of a flower produces pollen grains?

c) How is the part you have named above similar to testes in male humans?

d) What name is given to a group of sepals?

64. a) Identify the parts of a flower drawn below.



Q: _____

P: _____

b) In which part of a flower does fertilisation occur?

65. a) Write any two characteristics of wind pollinated flowers and insect pollinated flowers?

i) Wind pollinated flowers.

ii) Insect pollinated flowers.

66. a) Explain the term fertilisation.

b) Name the male and female gametes in flowers.

i) male gametes: _____

ii) female gametes: _____

c) How is self pollination different from cross pollination?

67. a) Give two differences between a seed and a fruit.

b) How is a fruit useful to plants?

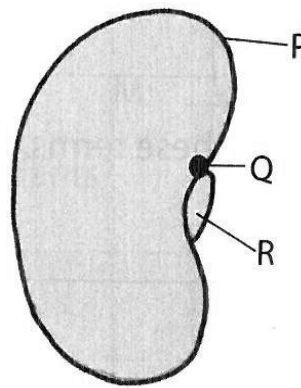
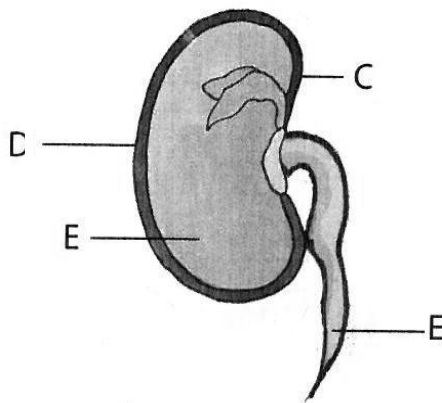
68. How do the following plants avoid self-pollination?

i) pawpaw plants: _____

ii) maize plants: _____

69. a) Give one difference between monocotyledonous seeds and dicotyledonous seeds.

b) Name the parts of a bean seed below.



C: _____

P: _____

D: _____

Q: _____

E: _____

R: _____

F: _____

70. Draw a maize grain and name the following parts.

a) cotyledon

b) testa

c) endosperm

d) stalk scar

71. a) How are the following parts useful to a bean seed?

i) micropyle: _____

ii) hilum: _____

b) In which way is the cotyledon of a legume different from that of a maize grain?

72. a) What is germination?

b) Mention the two types of germination.

c) How are the following factors useful during germination?

i) moisture: _____

ii) oxygen; _____.

iii) warmth: _____

73. a) Explain the meaning of these terms.

i) seed viability

ii) seed dormancy

b) Give two factors that can lead to seed dormancy.

c) Mention any two qualities of a viable seed.

74. a) What do we call the plant response to stimuli?

b) Identify the stimulus in each of the following types of tropism:

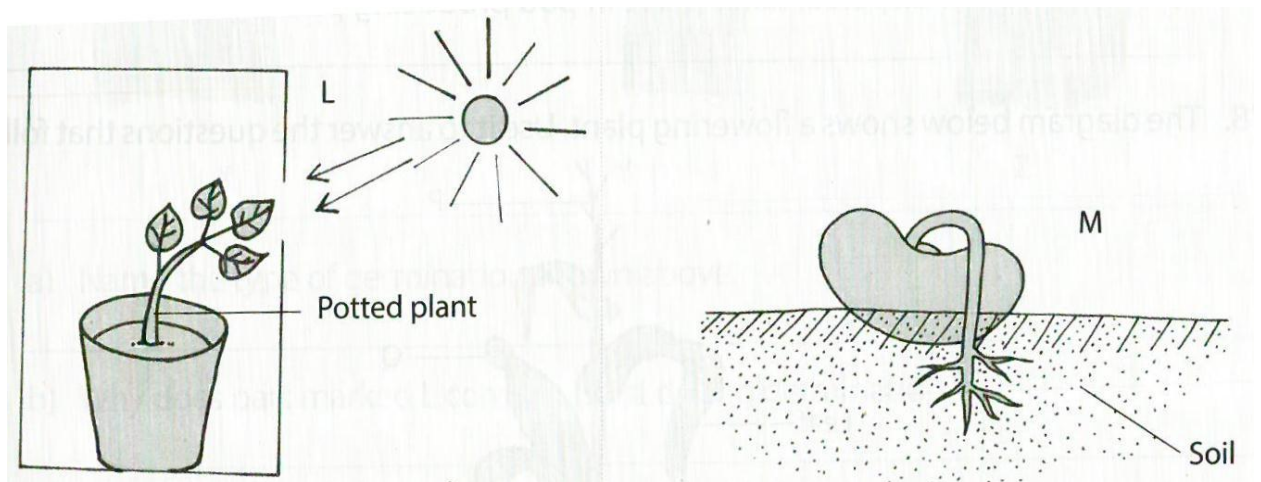
i) phototropism:

ii) geotropism:

iii) thigmotropism:

iv) hydrotropism:

75. a) Name the types of tropism drawn below.



L: _____

M: _____

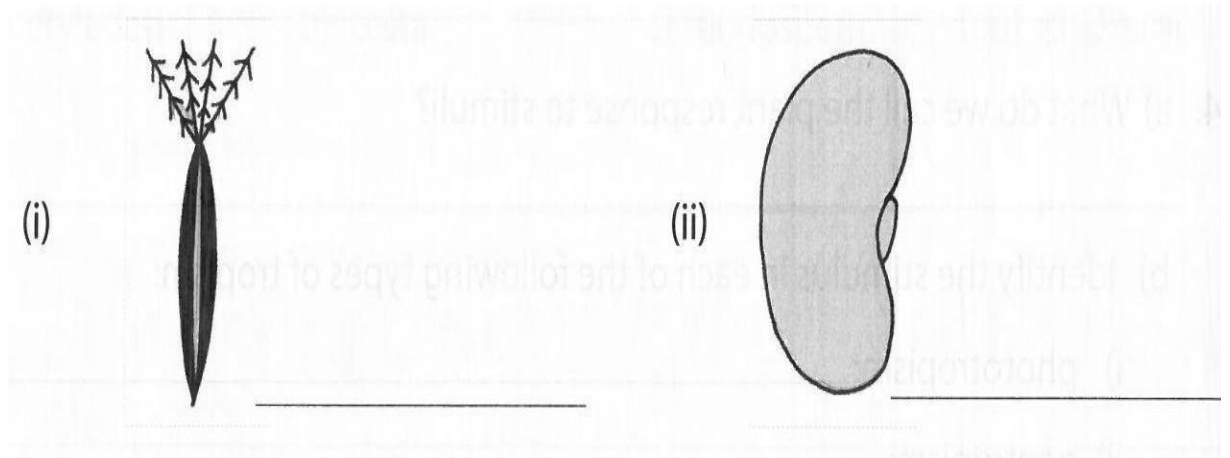
b) How is hydrotropism important to plants?

c) What is meant by chemotropism?

76. a) Explain the term seed dispersal.

b) In which two ways is seed dispersal important to plants?

c) How are the seeds drawn below dispersed?



77. a) Give one characteristic of seed dispersed by:

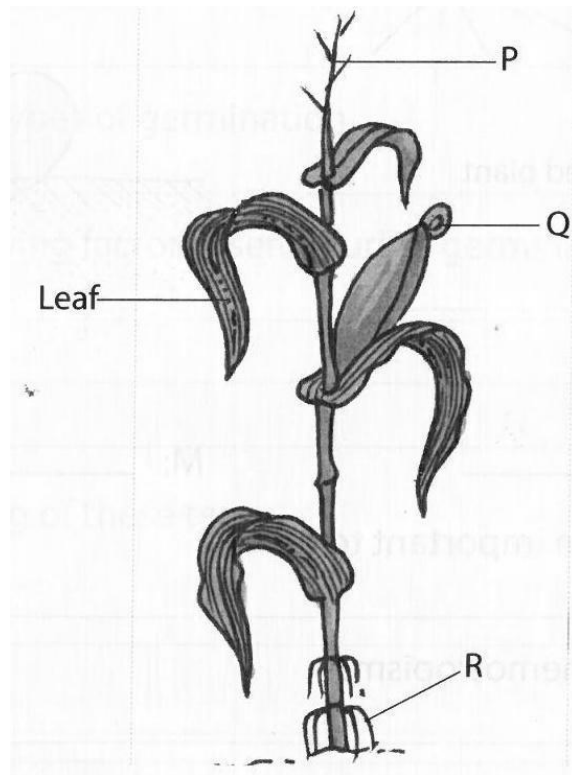
i) wind:

ii) animals:

iii) water:

b) Which type of dispersal takes place in pod producing plants like beans?

78. The diagram below shows a flowering plant. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



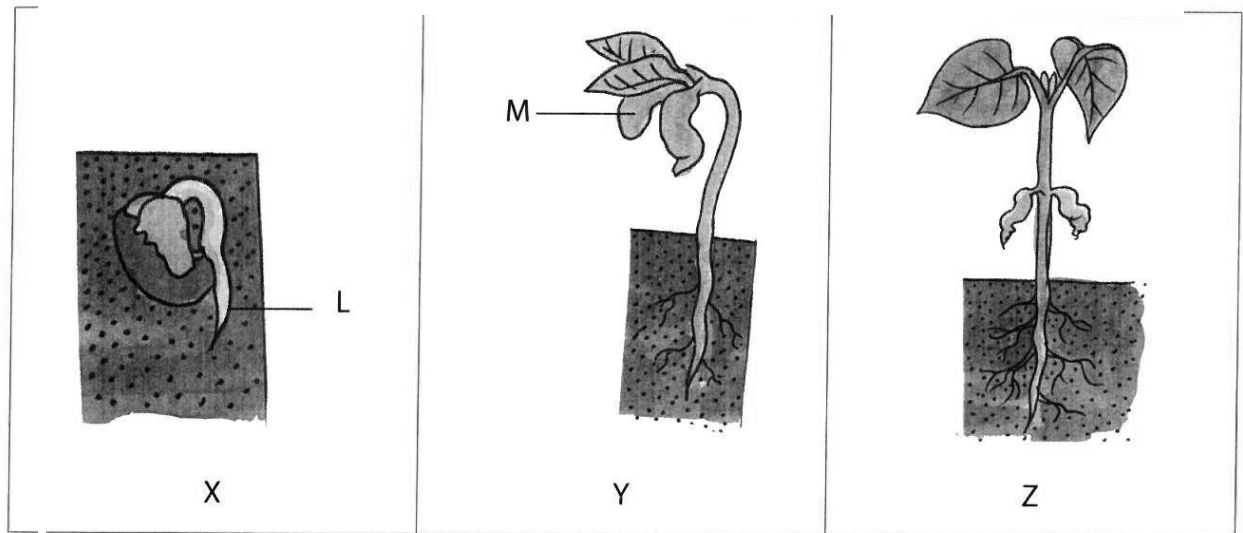
a) To which group of flowering plants does the plant above belong?

b) How is the flower marked P useful to the plant?

c) In which way are roots marked R important to the plant?

d) Why do flowers marked P and Q develop at different times?

79. The diagrams below show stages of germination. Study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the type of germination shown above.

b) Why does part marked L come out first during germination?

c) How is part marked M useful to the growing embryo?

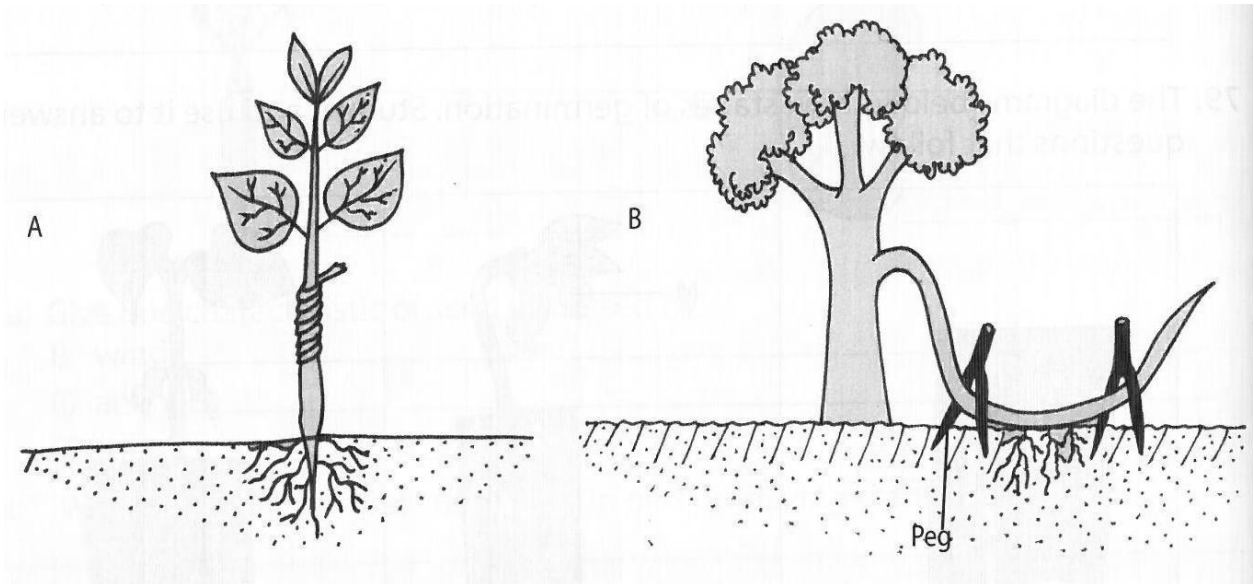
d) What do we call the first leaves that appear during seed germination?

80. a) What is vegetative propagation?

b) Mention any two artificial methods of vegetative propagation.

c) State one advantage of artificial vegetative propagation.

81. Identify the vegetative propagation methods drawn below.



82. Which part of a maize grain absorbs and supplies foods to the embryo?

83. Where are seeds of coniferous plants stored?

84. a) Give any two qualities of seeds that can germinate.

b) State any two farm practices which help in controlling insect pests.

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 12

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all questions**
- 2. Write answers in a good handwriting**
- 3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil**

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. What are bacteria?

2. Why are bacteria said to be microscopic living organisms?

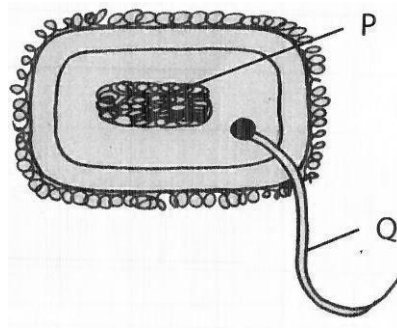
3. To which group of living things do bacteria belong?

4. Mention any two characteristics of bacteria.

5. How are aerobic bacteria different from anaerobic bacteria?

6. Under what favourable conditions do bacteria reproduce rapidly? (Give two conditions)

7. The diagram below shows the structure of a bacterium. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked P and Q.

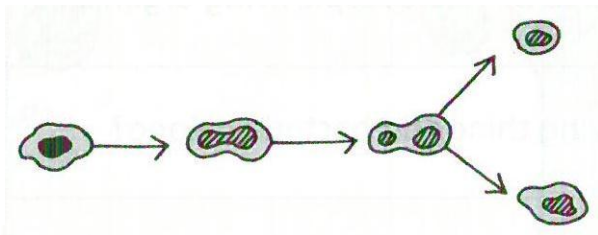
P: _____

Q: _____

b) How is the structure marked Q useful to a bacterium?

8. Mention any three types of bacteria.

9. The illustrations below shows the mode of reproduction in bacteria. Use it to answer questions 9 and 10.

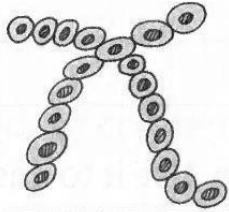


What name is given to the above method of reproduction?

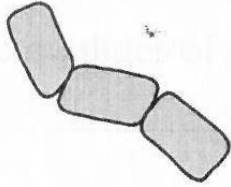
10. Besides bacteria, name one other organism that reproduces in the same way as above.

11. Identify the types of bacteria drawn below.

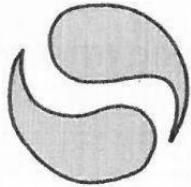
A



B



C



12. Give four importance of bacteria in the environment.

13. Mention any three dangers of bacteria to people.'

14. How are bacteria useful in the beer industry?

15. Mention any one milk product produced using bacteria.

16. How are bacteria useful in a pit latrine?

17. Give two examples of bacterial diseases under the following categories.

a) immunisable diseases

b) sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

c) water borne diseases

18. How are the following important in the control of bacteria?

a) antibiotics:

b) antiseptics:

c) disinfectants:

19. Give two examples of bacterial diseases in:

a) plants:

b) animals:

20. Suggest any two ways of preventing bacterial diseases without using drugs.

21. How can the effect of bacteria on milk be controlled?

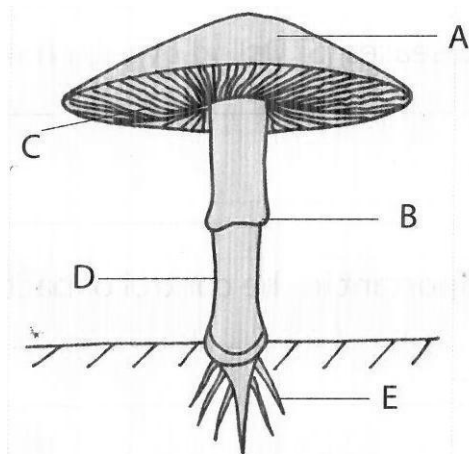
22. How does smoking control the effect of bacteria in food preservation?

23. Mention any four examples of fungi?

24. How do most fungi reproduce?

25. In which way is yeast different from other fungi?

26. The diagram below shows a mushroom. Study it carefully and use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked A, B and D.

A: _____

B: _____

D: _____

b) How are parts marked C and E useful to the mushroom?

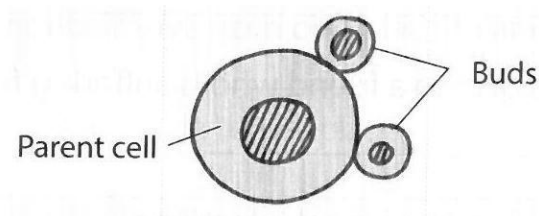
C: _____

E: _____

c) How are the cells produced at C useful to the mushroom?

27. Which fungus is used in making of antibiotics?

28. Name the mode of reproduction shown below.



29. Which fungus undergoes the above method of reproduction?

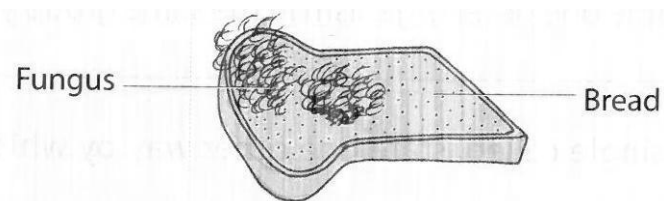
30. Give any two importance of fungi to people.

31. Besides making alcohol, how else is yeast useful to people.

32. What role is played by yeast when making alcohol by fermentation?

33. What role is placed by yeast during the baking of bread?

34. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow:



a) Name the fungus above:

b) How is the above fungus dangerous in food?

35. Why do fungi like mushrooms and toadstools usually grow in kraals and on old tree stumps?

36. Fungi cause diseases to people. Name any two fungal diseases that affect people.

37. How is ringworm spread?

38. What advice would you give to a friend who is suffering from athletes' foot?

39. Suggest one way of preventing fungal infections.

40. State any one similarity and difference between fungi and bacteria.

a) similarities: _____

b) differences: _____

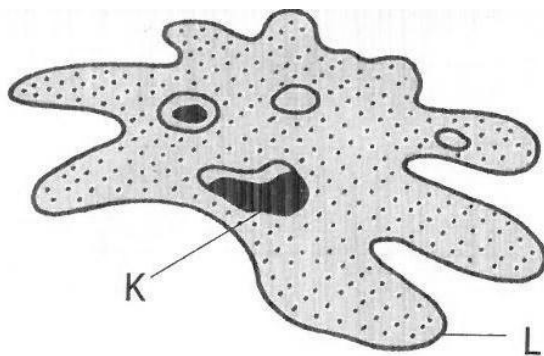
41. Name the fungal disease that can be spread through sexual intercourse.

42. To which group of living things does an amoeba belong?

43. Besides amoeba, name one other organism in the same group you have named above.

44. Apart from being single celled, state one other way by which amoeba are similar to bacteria.

45. Below is the diagram of an amoeba. Use it to answer the questions that follow:



a) Name the part marked K.

b) How does an amoeba move from one place to another?

c) State one danger of amoeba to people.

46. Match the list in A correctly to the items in B.

A	B
Vibrio cholera	Typhoid
Gonococcus	Dysentery
Salmonella Typhi	Gonorrhea
Amoeba	Cholera

47. Give one way in which bacteria are useful to a crop farmer.

48. a) Name one organism that makes fresh meat go bad.

b) How do the following methods preserve fresh meat?

i) Refrigeration:

ii) Smoking:

iii) Salting:

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 13

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all questions**
- 2. Write answers in a good handwriting**
- 3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil**

NAME: _____ **INDEX NO.** _____

1. Explain these terms:

a) Poultry:

b) Poultry keeping:

2. Give three examples of poultry.

3. Mention any two reasons why people keep poultry.

4. How is poultry keeping important to a crop farmer?

5. Give any three physical differences between a hen and a cock.

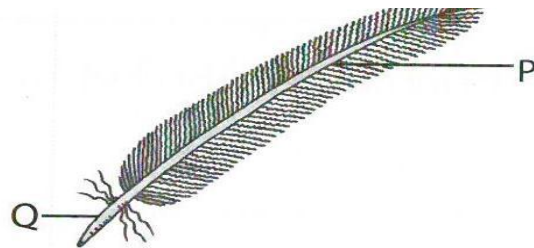
6. What is a type of chicken?

7. Name the three types of chicken kept in Uganda.

8. Why is a turkey referred to as poultry?

9. Feathers cover most of the bird's body. Give two importance of feathers to birds.

10. The diagram below shows a type of feather. Use it to answer the questions about it.



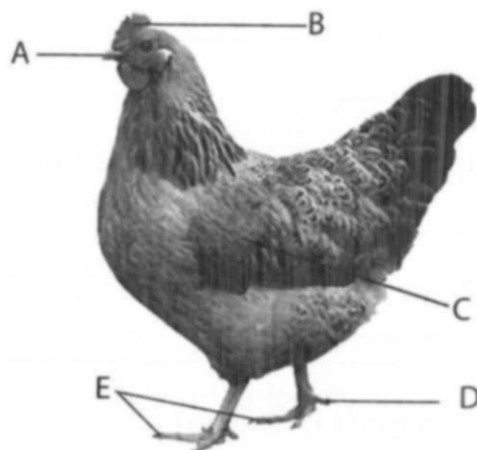
a) Name the parts marked P and Q.

P: _____ Q: _____

b) On which part of the body is the above type of feather found?

c) In which way are feathers useful to people?

11. The diagram below shows parts of a domestic fowl.



a) Name the parts marked B, C and D.

B: _____ C: _____ D: _____

b) How is part A similar to part D in function?

12. Why do farmers keep the following types of chicken?

a) broilers: _____

b) layers: _____

c) dual purpose: _____

13. What is a breed of chicken

14. Give any two characteristics of local breeds of chicken.

15. Write any two characteristics of exotic breeds of chicken.

16. Mention any two examples of exotic breeds of chicken.

17. Give two examples of each of the following types of chicken.

a) broilers:

b) dual purpose:

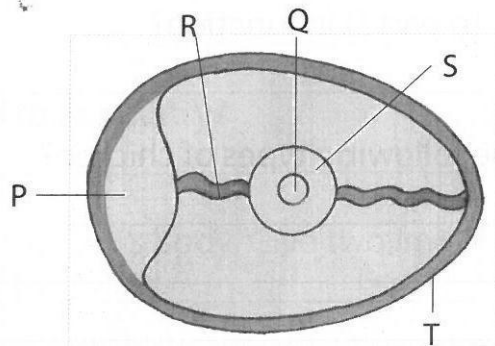
c) layers:

18. How can the quality of local breeds of chicken be improved by farmers?

19. How do birds reproduce?

20. What type of fertilisation do birds undergo?

21. The diagram below shows a fertilised egg of a hen. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked Q and R.

Q: _____ R: _____

b) How are the parts marked P and S useful to the egg?

P: _____

S: _____

22. What food value do we get from eating eggs?

23. Explain the following terms:

a) incubation

b) incubation period

24. State the incubation period of the following domestic birds.

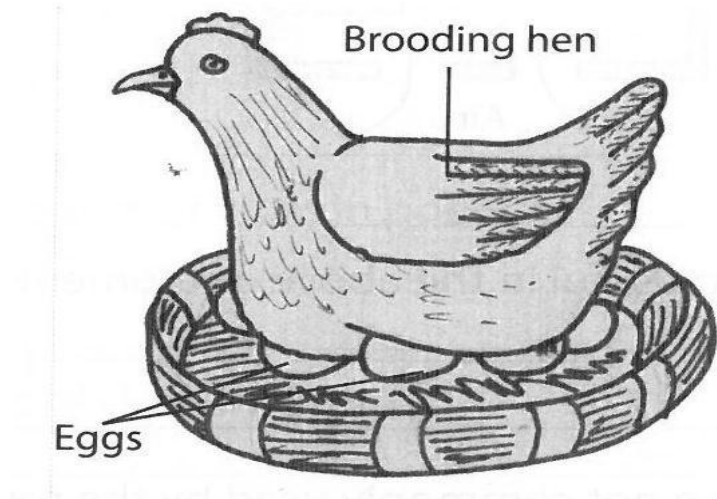
a) hen:

b) turkey:

c) pigeon:

25. Identify the two types of incubation.

26. What type of incubation is illustrated below?



27. Write any two advantages of the above type of incubation.

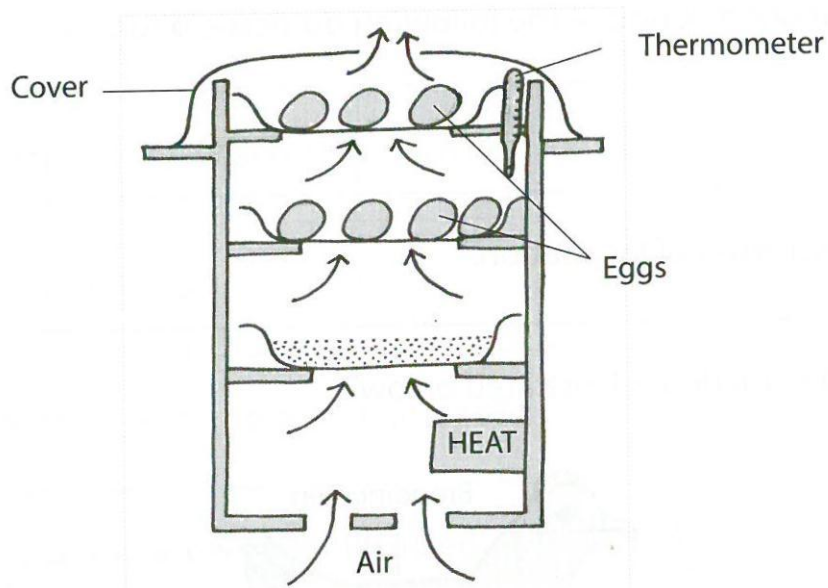
28. Mention any one disadvantage of the above type of incubation.

29. What is artificial incubation?

30. What do we call the machine where eggs are incubated during the artificial incubation?

31. Why is artificial incubation said to be the best method of incubation for commercial purposes?

32. a) Name the equipment shown below as used by poultry farmers.



b) How are the following useful in the above equipment?

i) thermometer:

ii) water:

33. Why is artificial incubation not commonly used by the rural farmers?

34. Define the term brooding.

35. Name the two types of brooding.

36. a) In which type of brooding does the hen take care of the chicks?

b) Mention any two advantages of the above type of brooding.

c) Write any two disadvantages of natural brooding.

37. What is a brooder?

38. Write any two advantages and disadvantages of artificial brooding.

a) Advantages

b) Disadvantages

39. a) What are fowl vices?

b) Mention any two causes of vices in poultry.

c) Give two examples of vices in poultry.

d) State two ways of controlling vices in poultry.

40. How do the following practices control poultry vices?

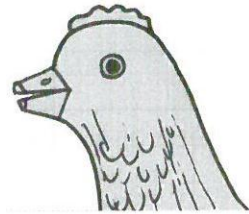
a) hanging green vegetables:

b) placing laying nests in dark areas:

c) debeaking:

d) proper feeding:

41. a) Identify the poultry management practice shown below.



b) How is the above practice useful in poultry management?

42. Mention the four systems used in rearing poultry.

43. a) Which system of rearing poultry is the commonest in the rural areas?

b) Give a reason for your answer above.

44. Why is deep litter the commonest system used by most commercial farmers?

45. Mention one poultry disease caused by each of the following germs.

a) virus:

b) bacteria:

c) protozoa:

46. a) What is the best way of preventing diseases among poultry?

b) How does culling control poultry diseases?

47. a) What are parasites?

b) Give one example of each of the following types of parasites in poultry.

i) endo parasites:

ii) ectoparasites:

c) How are endo parasites controlled in poultry?

48. a) What are farm records?

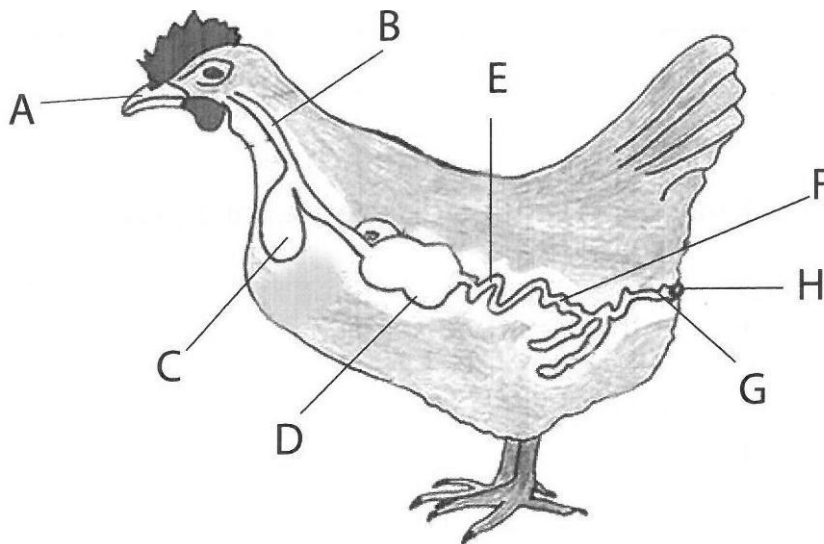
b) Give two reasons why a poultry farmer should keep records.

49. a) Mention any four examples of records kept on a poultry farm.

b) Give any two problems that can be faced by a farmer who doesn't keep records.

50. Write any two factors one must consider when starting up a poultry keeping project.

51. The diagram below shows the digestive system of a domestic bird.



a) Name the parts labeled A and F. A:

A: _____ F: _____

b) How is part marked A useful to the bird during digestion?

c) Name the small stones found in part D.

d) What important process takes place at part labelled E?

52. Mention any two problems faced by poultry farmers in Uganda.

53. a) State any two differences between the external parts of a hen and that of a cock.

b) Write down any one product got from poultry birds.

c) Give any one way in which farmers can improve on the quality of their local breeds of chicken.

54. Why are honey bees called social insects?

55. Name the solitary bee in the environment.

56. Explain these terms as used in bee keeping.

a) apiculture: _____

b) colony: _____

c) swarming: _____

57. Name the three types of bees found in a hive.

58. State the role of the queen bee in a hive.

59. What structure enables a queen bee to lay eggs?

60. Name the special food on which a queen bee is fed.

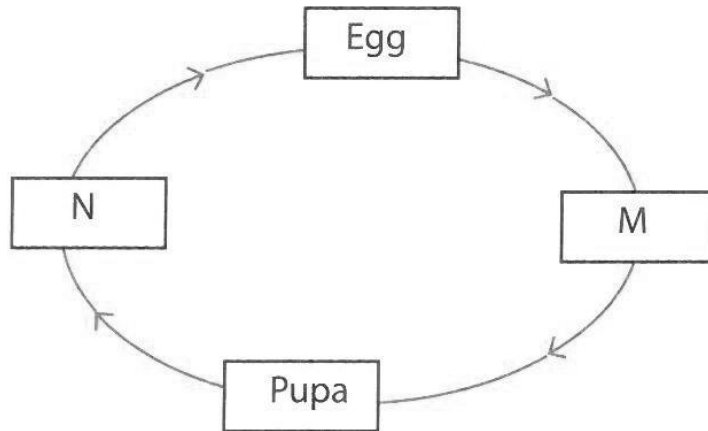
61. Which type of bee mates with the queen bee?

62. Why are the drone bees rarely found in a hive?

63. State any two roles of the worker bee in a hive.

64. Which type of bee makes a buzzing sound during flight?

65. Below is the life cycle of a honeybee.



a) What type of life cycle does a honey bee undergo?

b) Name the stages marked M and N

M: _____ N: _____

66. What is a swarm?

67. What term is used to mean the massive movement of bees from one place to another looking for a new hive?

68. Give three reasons why bees swarm.

69. Suggest any two ways a bee keeper can prevent swarming in bees.

70. Give two factors to consider when siting a bee hive.

71. Why should a bee hive be placed in an area with flowering plants?

72. How does too much noise affect bees?

73. What is a hive?

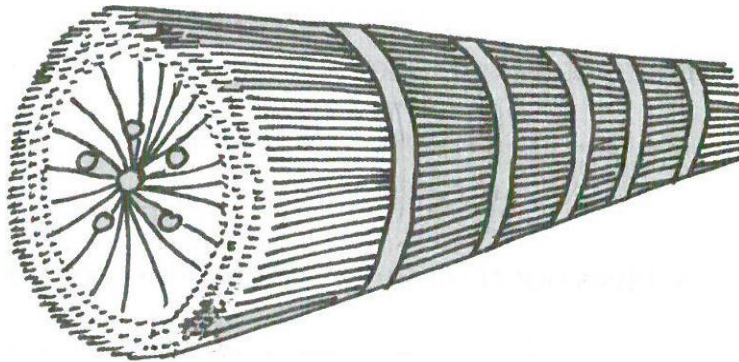
74. Name any two natural places where bees live.

75. Give two examples of traditional and modern bee hives.

a) traditional hives:

b) modern hives:

76. a) The diagram below shows a traditional bee hive. Name it.



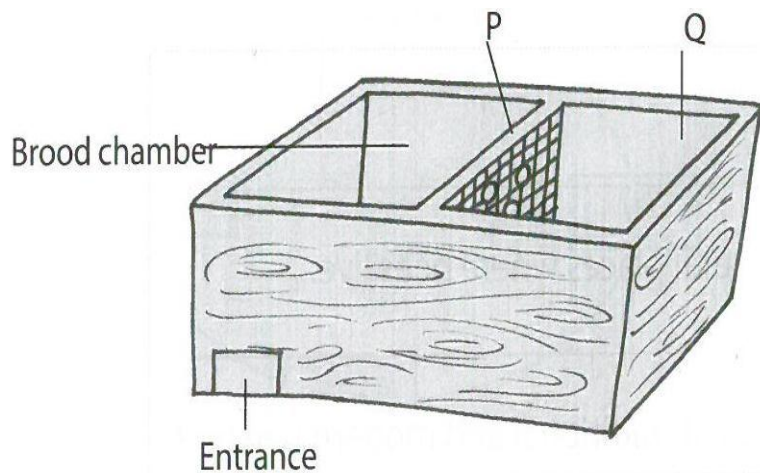
b) Mention any two local materials used to make the above hive.

c) Why is the above hive smeared with cow dung?

77. Give any two advantages of traditional bee hives.

78. Mention any two disadvantages of using traditional bee hives.

79. The diagram below shows parts of a modern bee hive. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked P and Q.

P: _____ Q: _____

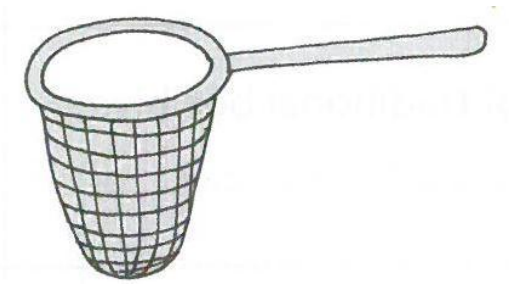
b) How is part P useful in the hive?

80. Give any two advantages of using modern bee hives.

81. Why are modern bee hives not commonly used by most bee keepers?

82. Stocking a bee hive means encouraging bees to occupy an empty hive. State any two ways of stocking a hive.

83. Name the farm equipment drawn below.



84. How is the above tool useful to a beekeeper?

85. Why is honey usually harvested in the evening?

86. Mention any four items needed by a person who is going to harvest honey.

87. What is meant by the term extracting honey?

88. Mention any two methods of extracting honey.

89. Identify any two enemies of bees.

90. How can hives be protected from ants?

91. List down any two products got from bees.

92. How is honey useful to people? (Give two ways)

93. What food value is got from honey?

94. In which way does eating of honey prevent marasmus?

95. Mention two products made from bee wax.

97. Besides nectar, what other substance do bees collect in the environment?

98. Name the two raw materials bees use to make honey.

99. How does a crop farmer benefit from a nearby apiary?

100. Which type of bees is commonly seen on flowers?

104. Give any two differences between a worker bee and a queen bee.

105. How are the following equipment important to a honey harvester?

a) bucket: _____

b) bee veil: _____

c) smoker: _____

d) overall: _____

106. Mention any two local materials that can be used to produce smoke during honey harvesting.

107. Give two disadvantages of harvesting honey using fire.

108. In which way are bees dangerous to human beings?

109. Give any two advantages of modern bee hives over traditional ones?

110. Which type of bees develop from unfertilised eggs?

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

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 14

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions
2. Write answers in a good handwriting
3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

1. Give two reasons why people rear goats.

2. Explain these terms as used in goat rearing.

a) Nanny goat:

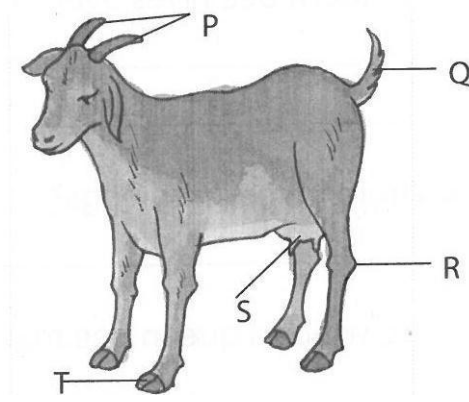
b) Kidding:

c) Browsing:

d) Billy goat

3. Why is it easier to rear goats than bigger animals like cattle?

4. The diagram below shows the external parts of a goat.



- a) Name the parts marked P, T, and R.
b) P: _____ T: _____ R: _____
5. How are parts marked P, Q and S useful to the goat?
P: _____
Q: _____
S: _____
6. How is goat rearing beneficial to crop farmers?

7. What is meant by a breed of goats?

8. Give two examples of the following types of breeds of goats.
a) local breeds:

b) exotic breeds:

9. What main product is got from angora goats?

10. Mention any two breeds of goats kept for mainly milk production.

11. Mention any two meat breeds of goats.

12. Give two advantages of rearing exotic breeds of goats over local ones.

13. How best can a goat farmer improve on his local breeds of goats?

14. Give the meaning of the following terms.

a) Heat period:

b) Gestation period:

15. Mention three signs of heat period in a nanny goat.

16. Give any two qualities of a good milk breed of goats.

17. What is steaming up?

18. How is steaming up useful to a pregnant nanny goat?

19. What do we call the first milk produced by a nanny goat after birth?

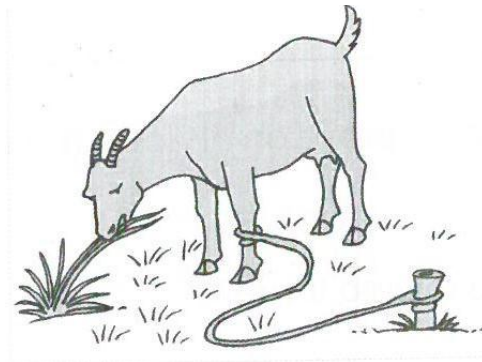
20. Mention any three methods of rearing goats.

21. Why is free range grazing not commonly used in town areas?

22. Name the system of goat rearing where many goats can be kept in a small shelter.

23. How are goats commercially important to farmers?

24. Identify the grazing method shown below.



25. Give two advantages of using the above method of grazing goats.

26. State two advantages of zero grazing.

27. Explain these terms as used in sheep rearing.

a) shearing: _____

b) lambing: _____

c) docking: _____

28. Give two ways sheep rearing is beneficial to a farmer.

29. Besides wool, mention any two main products got from sheep.

30. Give two examples of local and exotic breeds of sheep.

a) local breeds:

b) exotic breeds:

31. Mention two breeds of sheep kept for wool production.

32. Why are the following practices carried out in sheep?

a) shearing: _____

b) docking: _____

33. Name one dual purpose breed of sheep.

34. What is the gestation period of an ewe?

35. What is castration?

36. Give two importance of castration.

37. Mention any two methods of castrating male animals.

38. Give two methods of controlling ecto parasites in sheep.

39. What farm practice prevents foot rot in farm animals?

40. How is drenching different from dosing?

41. Identify the main product obtained from merino sheep.

42. How is wool useful to a sheep?

43. Why is shearing usually done during the dry season.

44. Mention any two diseases that affect sheep and goats caused by the following germs.

a) bacteria:

b) virus:

c) protozoa:

45. State the best method of preventing diseases in farm animals.

46. What is piggery?

47. Besides income, why else do people rear pigs?

48. In which way is a sow different from a boar?

49. Why is it difficult to castrate a male pig using the loop method?

50. How is farrowing different from lambing?

51. List down any four examples of exotic breeds of pigs.

52. Identify the two systems commonly used in rearing pigs.

53. State two advantages and disadvantages of the intensive system of rearing pigs.

a) advantages

b) disadvantages

54. In which way is the extensive system of rearing pigs disadvantageous to crop farmers?

55. Mention any three diseases that attack pigs

56. Why should a pig sty have a slanting floor?

57. How is steaming up important in a pregnant sow?

58. What is tooth clipping?

59. Give a reason why piglets need to be tooth clipped.

60. Give two reasons why pigs should be fed.

61. Mention any two types of manufactured feeds given to pigs.

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 15

DURATION: 2HOURS

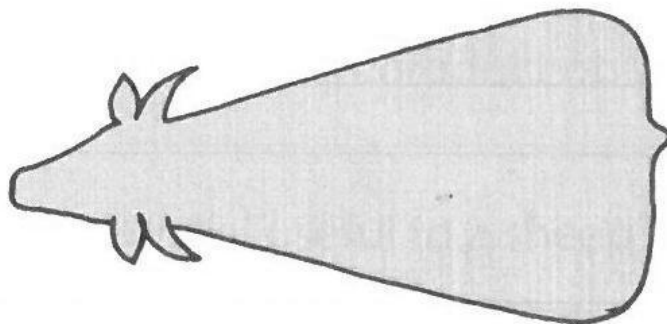
INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions
2. Write answers in a good handwriting
3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

1. How is a bull different from a cow?

2. Below is the type of cattle. Name the type of cattle.



3. Apart from the above type of cattle, state any other type of cattle.

4. How are dual purpose cattle different from beef cattle?

5. Why do farmers prefer rearing Friesian cattle to Ankole cattle?

6. Give a reason why farmers prefer keeping cross breeds cattle to exotic breeds.

7. Give the meaning of the term breed of cattle.

8. From which cattle product is glue made?

9. Identify any two local breeds of cattle.

10. How best can a farmer improve on his local breeds of cattle?

11. In terms of body shape, how is beef cattle different from a dairy cattle?

12. Why is inbreeding discouraged in management of cattle breeding?

13. How do farmers control inbreeding on their farms?

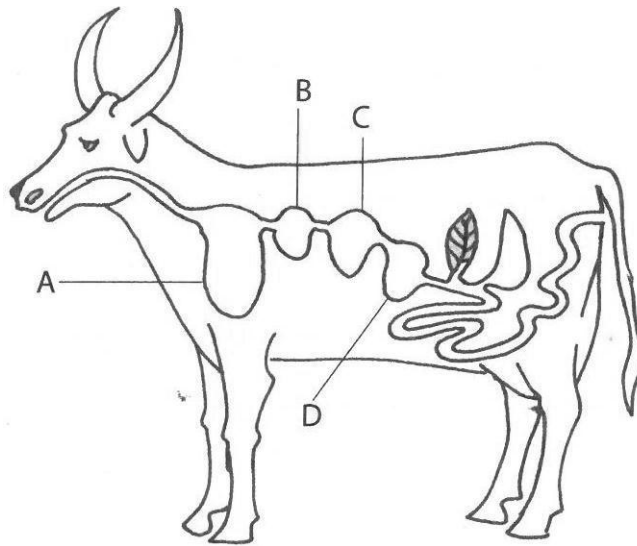
14. How do farmers restore the qualities in cattle that may be disappearing from the flock?

15. What is a heifer?

16. State one reason why cattle should be fed properly.

17. Why are cattle referred to as ruminant animals?

18. Below is the digestive system of a cow, use it to answer questions that follow.



Name the parts labelled A, B, C and D.

A: _____ B: _____

C: _____ D: _____

19. Where does digestion take place in a cow?

20. Give the meaning of the following term as used in cattle rearing.

a) insemination: _____

b) steaming up: _____

c) castration: _____

on heat: _____

21. Apart from labour, give any two other requirements for starting a livestock farm.

22. Mention any two signs that enables a farmer to identify his cow on heat.

23. State the use of a drenching gun to a cattle farmer.

24. Apart from ticks, name any other cattle pests.

25. State any two diseases spread by ticks to cattle.

26. Give any one way in which the tick borne diseases can be controlled on a farm.

27. How are the following parts of a female reproductive system of a cow useful?

a) oviduct: _____

b) uterus: _____

c) ovary: _____

d) vulva: _____

28. a) Mention one method of milking cattle.

b) Outline any four steps used to obtain clean milk from a cow.

29. State how the following equipment are useful to a livestock farmer.

a) strip cup: _____

b) lactometer: _____

30. Mention any three ways of preservation of milk.

31. Give any one sign you would see on cattle suffering from the following diseases.

a) Anthrax: _____

b) East coast fever: _____

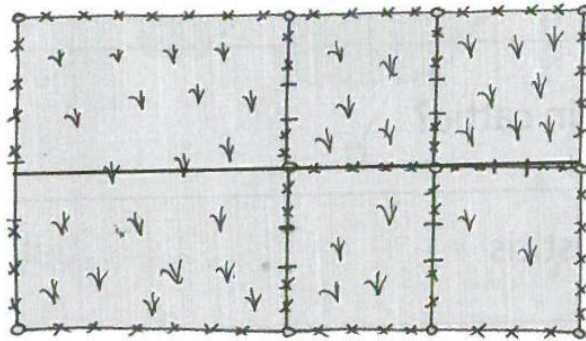
c) Nagana: _____

d) Foot and mouth: _____

32. Identify any two viral diseases that can attack cattle in Uganda.

33. Mention any two ways of controlling cattle diseases.

34. The diagram below shows a system of grazing cattle.



a) Name the system of grazing cattle shown in the diagram above.

b) Besides restricting the animals, give two other advantages of this system of grazing cattle.

c) State any one disadvantage of this system of grazing cattle shown in the diagram.

35. Why is zero grazing suitable in urban areas than rural areas?

36. State any three reasons why farmers keep records of their livestock.

37. Identify any three problems faced by cattle farmers in Uganda.

38. Mention any two practices that can harm cattle at:

a) home:

b) transit:

39. How is inbreeding different from cross breeding?

40. Why is inbreeding discouraged in the management of cattle?

41. How do farmers control the breeding of poor quality animals on their farms?

42. a) What causes mastitis in cattle?

b) Give two signs of mastitis

c) State any one way of controlling mastitis.

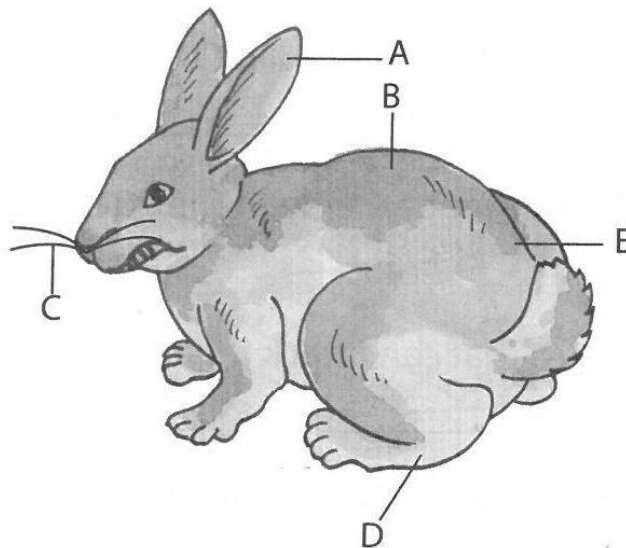
43. Apart from removing dirt, why should the udder and teats be washed with warm water before milking?

44. Give any two reasons why people rear rabbits.

45. Mention any two advantages of rearing rabbits.

46. Identify any three common breeds of rabbits reared in Uganda.

47. Below is the external part of a rabbit, use it to answer questions that follow:



a) Name the parts labeled

A: _____ B: _____ C: _____

D: _____ E: _____

48. What name is given to a:

a) female rabbit: _____

b) male rabbit: _____

49. Identify one breed of rabbit kept for

a) meat: _____

b) fur: _____

50. What name is given to the house for rabbits?

51. Why should a rabbit house be raised from the ground.

52. Give one reason why a rabbit hutch needs to be cleaned.

53. Mention any two local feeds given to rabbits.

54. What is the gestation period of a doe?

55. What do you understand by the term kindling in rabbit keeping?

56. Why is it bad to keep the buck together with the litter?

57. Mention any three diseases that can attack rabbits.

58. Which disease of rabbits can also affect poultry?

59. Identify the rabbit disease that:

a) develops wounds on ears:

b) makes fur rough and leads to diarrhoea:

c) causes difficult in breathing:

60. Mention any two signs of pneumonia in rabbits.

61. Why is it important to isolate the sick rabbit from the healthy ones?

62. Mention any two external parasites that affect rabbits.

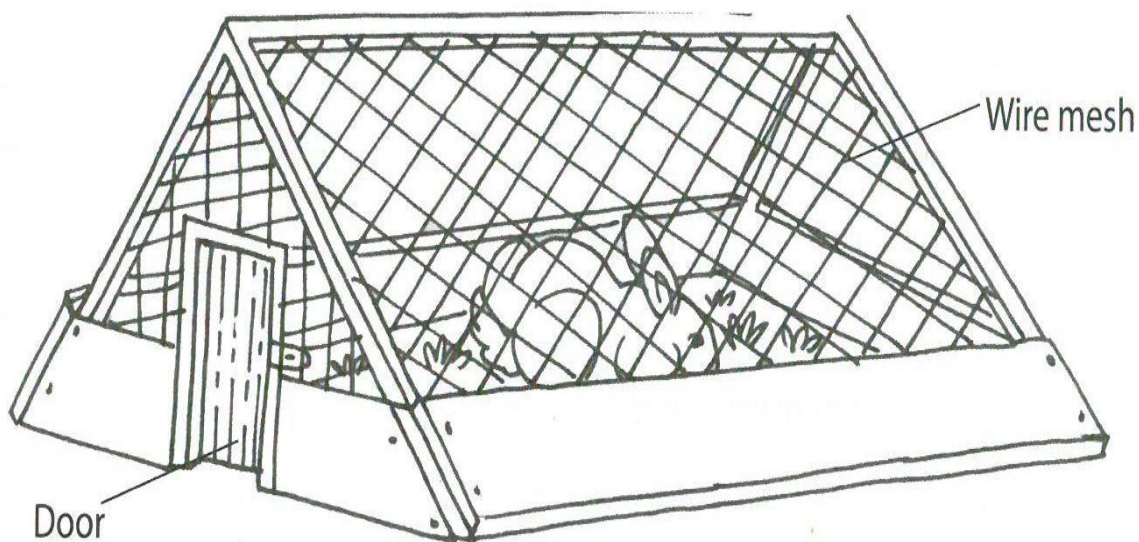
63. How can a farmer prevent the spread of diseases in rabbits.

64. Write any two signs of a health rabbit.

65. Suggest any two reasons why a farmer should keep records on a rabbit farm.

66. Identify any two types of records kept .on a rabbit farm

67. The diagram below shows a rabbit house.



68. a) Give any two reasons why a wire mesh is used in building a rabbit house.

69. b) Write any two materials which can be used to construct a rabbit house.

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 16

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions
2. Write answers in a good handwriting
3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

1. What is meant by the term digestion?

2. Explain these terms as used in digestion:

a) peristalsis:

b) the alimentary canal:

c) enzymes:

3. Give three reasons why we eat food.

4. Identify the two types of digestion in man.

5. How are enzymes useful during food digestion?

6. Write any two characteristics of enzymes.

7. Some enzymes work under acidic conditions while others work under alkaline conditions. Give two examples of enzymes that work under each:

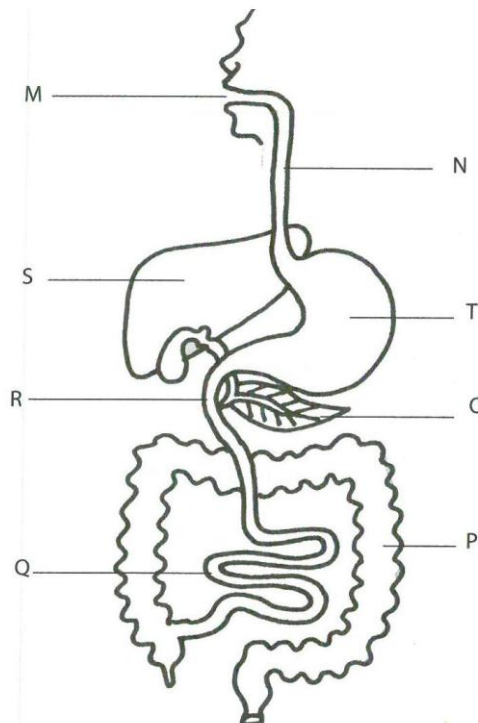
a) acidic conditions:

b) alkaline conditions:

8. Why are we advised to chew food properly before swallowing?

9. Give two importance of food in the body.

10. The diagram below shows the digestive system of man. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked O and R.

O: _____

R: _____

b) State the important processes that take place at parts marked Q and P.

P: _____

Q: _____

11. Give the role of the following during digestion of food:

a) saliva: _____

b) teeth: _____

c) tongue: _____

d) bile juice: _____

12. In which part of the alimentary canal does digestion of food begin?

13. Name the part of the digestive system where digestion of food ends.

14. By what process does food move through the gullet to the stomach?

15. How is food prevented from entering the trachea during swallowing?

16. Name the digestive juices produced in each of the following parts:

a) mouth: _____

b) stomach: _____

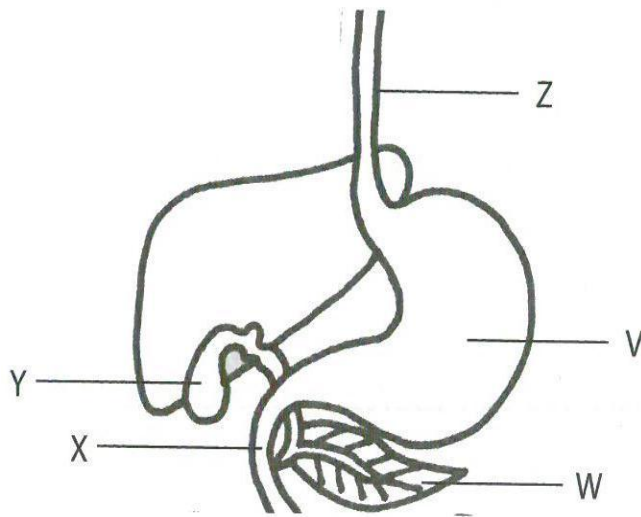
c) pancreas: _____

17. Which enzymes are responsible for the digestion of carbohydrates (cooked starch) in the mouth?

18. Why can't digestion of carbohydrates take place in the stomach?

19. State any two roles played by the hydrochloric acid produced in the stomach.

20. The diagram below is part of the human digestive system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the part marked Z.

b) State the function of the part marked Y.

c) Name the class of food whose digestion begins at part marked X.

d) How is part marked W useful during digestion?

21. What structures enable the ileum to absorb digested food?

22. a) State the end product of digestion of the following classes of food,

i) carbohydrates: _____

ii) proteins: _____

iii) Fats and oils: _____

b) Why are vitamins and mineral salts not digested along the alimentary canal?

23. Give two other functions of the liver besides producing bile juice.

24. Give two adaptations of the ileum to food absorption.

25. In which way are the villi adapted to absorption of digested food? (Give 2 ways)

26. Name the blood vessel that transports absorbed food from the ileum to the liver.

27. Which digestive juice is produced by the intestinal walls?

28. Mention any two enzymes produced in the ileum.

29. Why is digestion of food said to end in the ileum?

30. Mention any two diseases and disorders that affect the digestive system.

a) diseases:

b) disorders

31. Mention any three healthy practices that can keep the digestive system in proper working conditions.

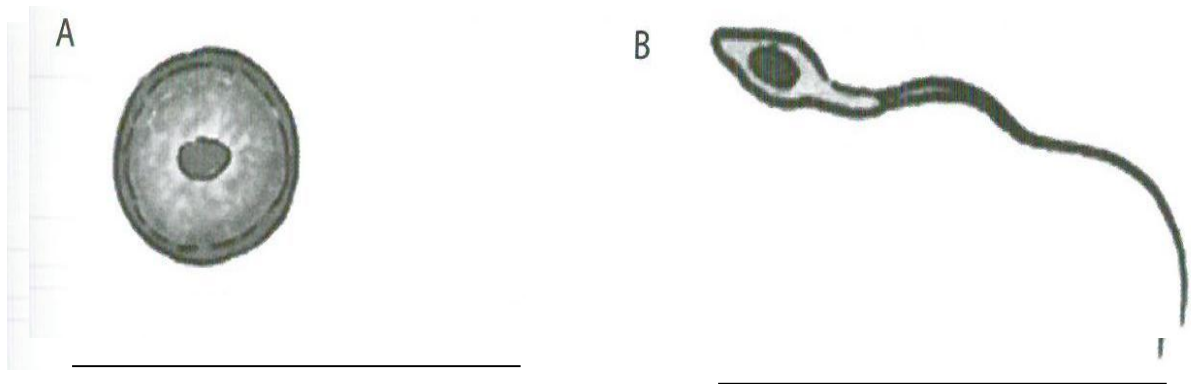
32. In which way are roughages important in one's diet?

33. What is reproduction?

34. Give one importance of reproduction to living things.

35. State the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction.

36. Below is a diagram of two reproductive cells. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the reproductive cell A and B

A: _____

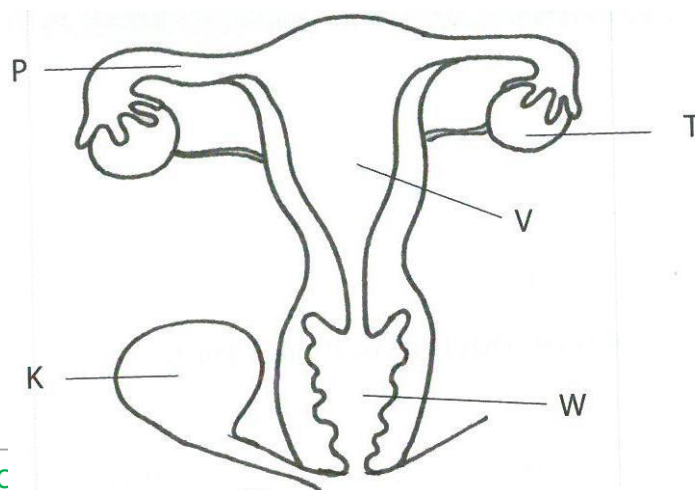
B: _____

b) How is the function of anthers in a flower similar to that of testes in human?

37. What is fertilisation?

38. Where does fertilization take place in people?

39. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow:



42. Why are pregnant women advised to go for antenatal care clinic?

43. How is menstruation different from ovulation?

44. Mention any two signs of pregnancy.

45. Why are pregnant women advised to eat foods rich in:

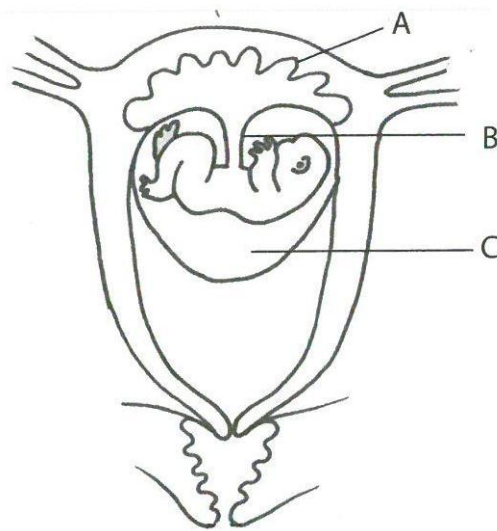
a) proteins: _____

b) vitamins: _____

46. Why would you advise a girl who has started menstruating to abstain from sex?

47. Arrange the following in their correct order of occurrence. Conception, ovulation, fertilization, implantation.

48. The diagram below shows a developing foetus in the uterus.



50. Why do doctors turn the baby upside down immediately after birth?

51. Why are pregnant women referred to as vulnerable group of people?

55. State any four ways in which school children can avoid teenage pregnancy.

56. Mention any two types of twins.

57. State any one way you can care for your reproductive organ.

58. Which element of PHC is promoted when pregnant woman go for antenatal?

59. Write one cause of sterility in women.

60. How are the following twins formed:

a) identical twins: _____

b) fraternal twins: _____

61. Identify any two disorders of the reproductive system.

62. What is family planning?

63. Explain the meaning of the term child spacing.

73. Which STD causes insanity (madness) if not treated early?

80. What is the best way you can avoid HIV/AIDS?

81. Identify the common way the AIDs virus spreads.

82. What is the quickest way of finding ones HIV status?

83. Mention one fungal STD.

84. Why is it easier to control AIDS than Malaria?

85. How does TASO help the AIDS victim?

a) Give any two possible ways in which a baby can get HIV/AIDS from the mother?

b) State two ways in which an HIV positive pregnant woman can protect her unborn baby from getting HIV/AIDS.

86. Why do HIV/AIDS patients need guidance and counseling?

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

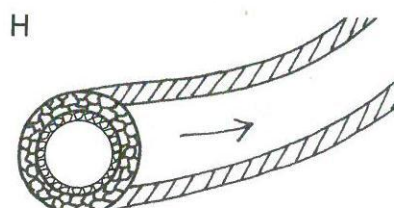
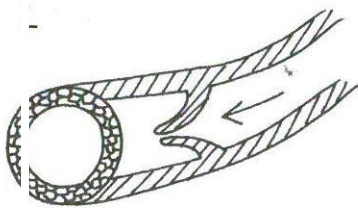
SET 17

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions
2. Write answers in a good handwriting
3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____



L: _____

H: _____

A line drawing of the human heart from an anterior view. The right ventricle is on the left, labeled '1', and the left ventricle is on the right, labeled '2'. The interventricular septum is labeled 'Z'. The right atrium is labeled 'R' and the left atrium is labeled 'L'. The superior vena cava is labeled 'M' and the inferior vena cava is labeled 'N'. The pulmonary artery is labeled 'P'. The pulmonary veins are labeled 'X'.

L: _____ R: _____

M: _____ Z: _____

f) How is the heart adapted to its function?

g) Mention one way of promoting the proper working of the above organ.

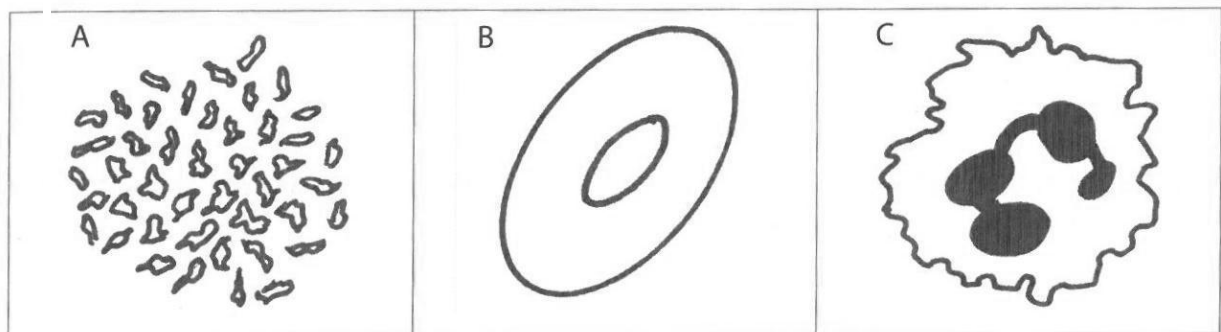
h) How is the pulmonary vein different from other veins?

i) Why is the left hand of the heart made of thicker walls than the right hand side?

j) Identify any two diseases of the heart.

11. Why is blood called a tissue?

12. Below are different types of blood cells.



a) Name the blood cells A, B, C

A: _____ B: _____ C: _____

b) State the importance of each of the above blood cells. A, B, C

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

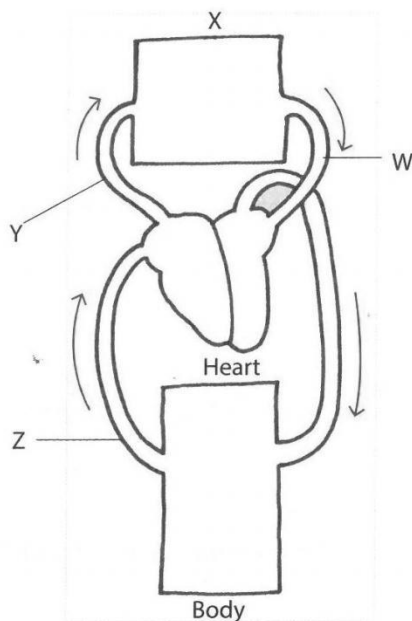
16. State a reason why blood goes to the following organs;

a) lungs: _____

b) kidneys: _____

c) liver: _____

17. The diagram below shows the blood circulation in the human body. Study it and use it to answer the questions that follow.



24. Why do animals with an exoskeleton moult?

25. How is the backbone an important bone to the body?

26. Name any two bones that form the hinge joint of the knee in the human body.

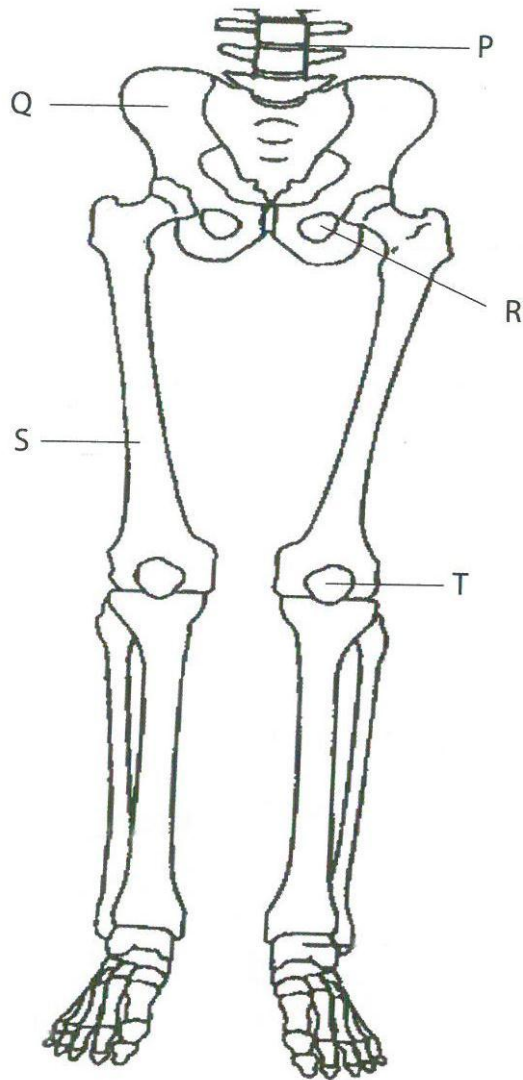
27. Identify one example of the long bone in the body.

28. Mention one substance necessary for the growth of strong bones.

29. Which bone connects the radius to the scapula?

30. How is a tendon different from a ligament in terms of function?

31. The diagram below shows part of the human skeleton.



a) Name the parts:

P: _____

Q: _____

b) How is the movement of the joint at R different from that at T

c) How is bone marked Q different from bone S.

32. How is a joint adapted to friction free movement?

33. State the importance of joints to a boy of primary one

34. Mention one injury that may affect joints.

35. Why are joints of the skull saw like?

36. Give one place of the human body where each of the following joints is found.

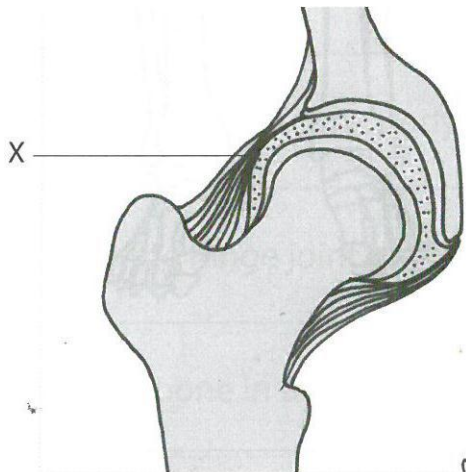
a) Ball and socket joint: _____

b) Hinge: _____

c) Gliding joint: _____

d) Pivot joint: _____

37. The diagram below shows part of a joint.



a) Name the part marked with letter X.

b) Use letter W to label the part that reduces friction in the joint apart from the synovial fluid?

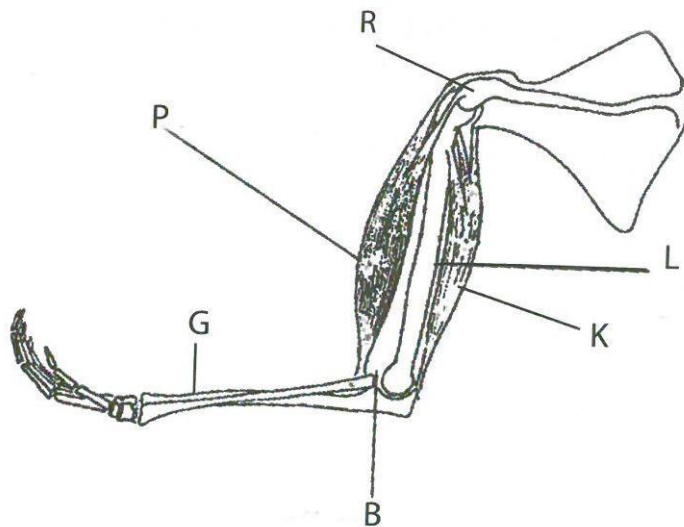
38. State the main similarity between a hinge joint and a ball and socket joint.

39. What is a muscle?

40. How are muscles useful to the body?

41. Give one example of an involuntary muscle.

42. The diagram below is of a human arm. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Name the muscle K and P.

K: _____

P: _____

b) How is muscle K and P similar.

c) What happens to muscle K and P when the arm is raised?

d) Name the bone marked Land G.

52. Mention one non communicable disease of the skeletal system.

53. State the importance of having a good posture to the human body.

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 18

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions
2. Write answers in a good handwriting
3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

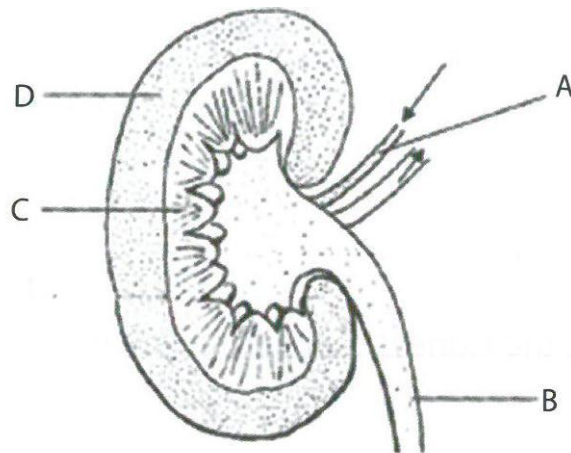
5. Give one importance of excretion to the body.

6. Why are faeces not regarded as excretory products?

7. Which excretory product is removed by the skin?

8. Why is the liver called an excretory organ?

9. The kidneys filter blood, which part of the kidney filters blood?



11. a) Which organ removes urine from the body?

b) To which body system does the organ that removes urine from the body belong?

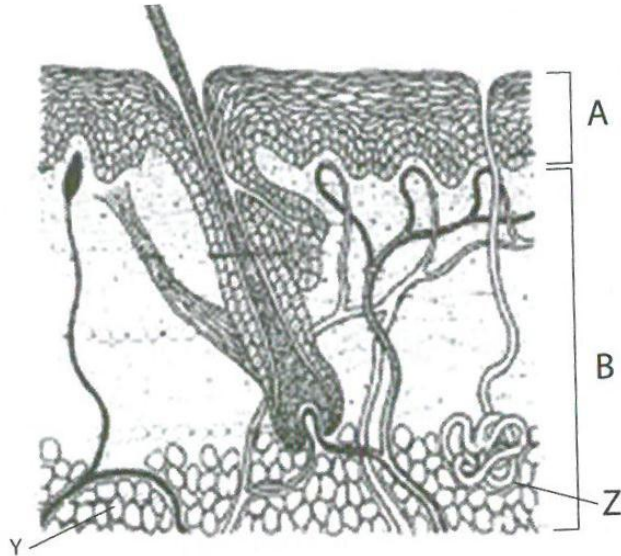
c) Where does urine collect before it is removed from the body?

d) Name one substance found in urine.

12. a) Mention any three functions of the human skin.

b) How does the skin regulate body temperature on cold days?

13. The diagram below is of a human skin. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the layers A and B

A: _____ B: _____

b) Give the function of the parts labeled Y and Z.

Y: _____

Z: _____

c) Write any two diseases that affect the human skin.

e) State two ways of caring for the human skin.

14. a) Besides excreting bile pigment state any two other functions of the liver in the body.

b) Name the viral immunisable disease that affects the liver.

c) How does the liver help in preventing of diabetes?

15. Complete the table below correctly.

Excretory system	Excretory product
	Carbondioxide and water vapour
Kidneys	
	Sweat
Liver	

16. a) Mention any two components of sweat.

b) Name the pigment that determines the skin colour.

c) How does lack of the pigment you have named in (b) above affect the body?

17. State any two ways the skin regulates body temperature on hot days.

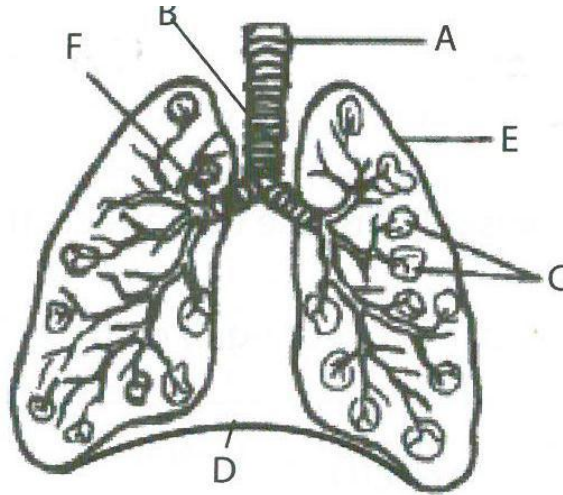
18. a) Name the outer most layer of the human skin.

b) How is the cornified layer adapted to its function?

c) State the importance of sweating to the body.

d) Which plant process has a similar effect like sweating in people?

19. The diagram below shows the human lungs.



a) Why are the lungs called excretory organs?

b) Name the parts marked D and F.

D: _____ F: _____

c) Why is part marked B made of rings of cartilage?

20. a) What is respiration?

b) Where does respiration take place in the human body?

c) Give one importance of respiration to the body?

d) Mention any one disease and disorder of the respiratory system.

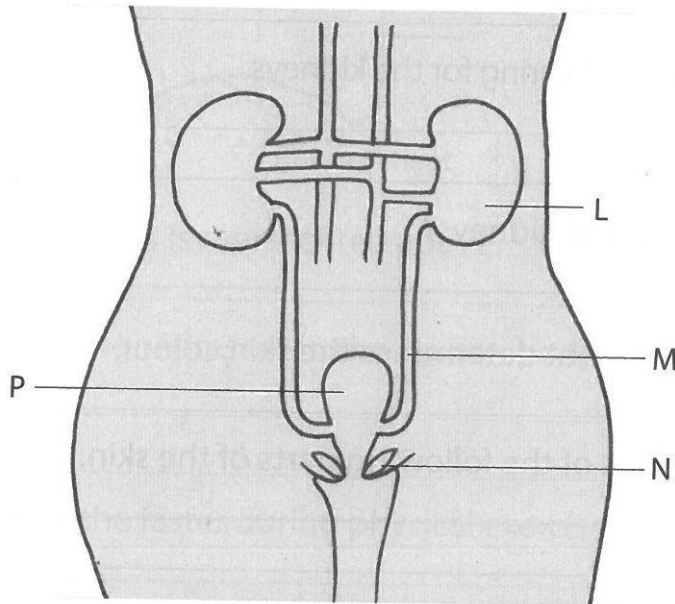
21. a) State the role of the lungs during excretion.

b) Name the lung disease with the following signs and symptoms, prolonged cough, fever, loss of weight and spitting mucus.

c) In which way is smoking dangerous to the lungs?

d) Mention any one life skill that can help a P.7 candidate avoid smoking.

22. The diagram below shows the urinary system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked L and M.

L: _____ M: _____

b) How are parts marked N and P useful to the above system?

N: _____ P: _____

23. a) State the importance of each of the following when breathing,

i) cilia: _____

ii) pleural fluids: _____

b) What happens to the ribs when we breathe in?

c) State one way the alveoli are adapted to gaseous exchange.

d) Why do lungs expand during breathing in?

24. a) Mention any one process involved in the formation of urine.

b) In which part of the kidney does re-absorption take place?

c) Mention any two diseases that affect the kidney.

25. a) Why is it dangerous to eat plenty of raw salt in food?

b) State any two ways of caring for the kidneys.

c) Which STD affects the kidneys?

26. a) Name the pigment that determines the skin colour.

b) State the functions of the following parts of the skin,
i) sweat glands: _____
ii) pores: _____

27. Name the respiratory organs in each of the following organisms,

a) birds: _____
c) earth worms: _____
c) insects: _____
d) fish: _____

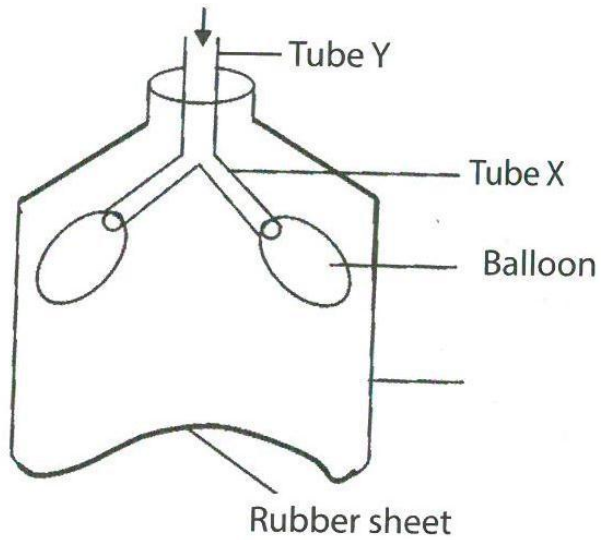
28. a) State the role of oxygen during respiration.

b) Why is the amount of oxygen exhaled less than that inhaled?

c) Why do we exhale more carbon dioxide than we inhale?

d) Mention any one thing that happens to air in the nose during inhalation.

29. The diagram below shows the breathing mechanism made by a P.7 class. Use it



31. Explain these terms as used in measurements:

- a) mass: _____
- b) weight: _____
- c) volume: _____

32. State the basic unit of measuring weight.

33. Give the difference between mass and volume in terms of units.

34. What are regular objects?

35. What method is used in measuring volume of regular objects?

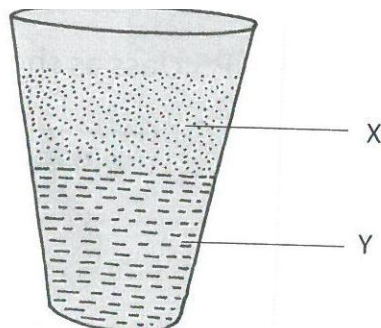
38. Give any three examples of floating objects.

39. Why is a stone referred to as an irregular object?

40. Besides a stone, give two other examples of irregular objects.

41. Why does a brick sink when placed in a bucket full of water?

42. Two liquids were put in a clear container as shown below.



a) Why does liquid X float on liquid Y?

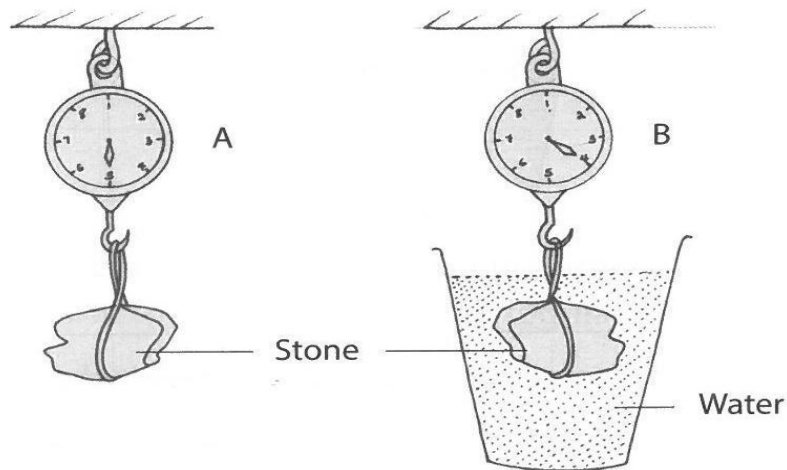
45. In which unit is capacity measured?

46. Name the instrument used in measuring the density of liquids.

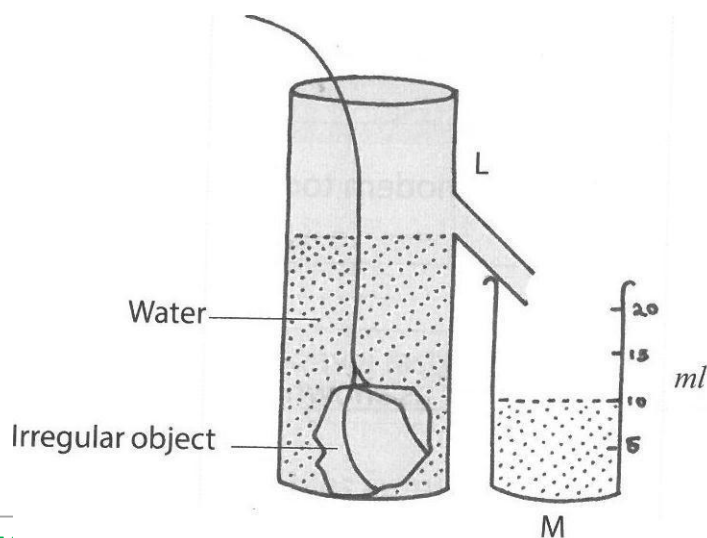
47. Give two examples of tools used in measuring mass.

48. Why does an object thrown in space fall back to the earth?

49. An experiment was carried out by a P.5 class as shown below.



a) Why does the same stone behave as in B when placed in water?



a) Name the container labelled:

M: _____ L: _____

b) Which method of finding volume is shown above?

c) Why is the above method used in finding volume of irregular objects?

d) If the above object has density of 5g/ml, calculate its mass.

54. Why is the measuring cylinder used in measuring volume of irregular objects instead of an ordinary glass cup?

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

56. Mention any one factor that determines the weight of an object

57. An object has density of 11g/cc and mass of 22gm. Find its volume.

58. State the basic unit of the following:

a) length: _____

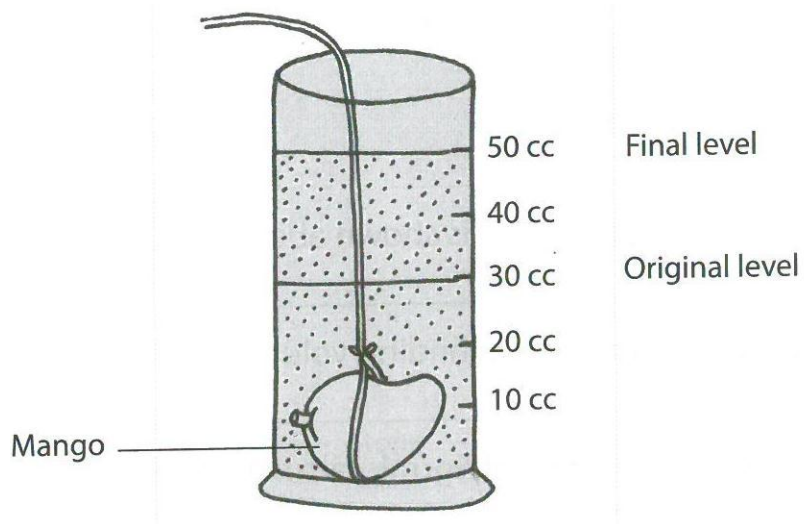
b) area: _____

59. Mention any one traditional and modern tools used in measuring length.

a) traditional tools:

b) modern tools:

60. A class carried out an experiment as shown below. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



- a) What is the volume of the mango above?
-
- b) Why is the amount of water displaced by the mango said to be equal to its volume?
-
- c) How much water was in the measuring cylinder before the mango was lowered into the measuring cylinder?
-
- d) Write cc in full.
-
61. What determines the sinking or floatings of an object in water.
-

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 19

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions
2. Write answers in a good handwriting
3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

1. State one property of matter.

2. In which state of matter does heat travel fastest?

3. Which method of heat transfer enables farmers to dry their harvested crops?

4. What is meant by the term energy?

5. Mention any two natural sources of heat besides the sun.

6. Give two uses of heat to people.

7. In which way is the sun useful in the formation of rain?

8. A sweater is an insulator of heat how does it keep a person warm during cold days?

9. Besides liquids, name one other state of matter through which heat is transferred by convection.

10. Why is a book called matter?

11. Which method of heat transfer enables us to iron our clothes?

12. Name the physical process that changes ice to water.

13. Why are ventilators usually placed on higher levels than doors and windows on a house?

14. In which way does sun drying preserve maize?

15. State one effect of heat on a metal.

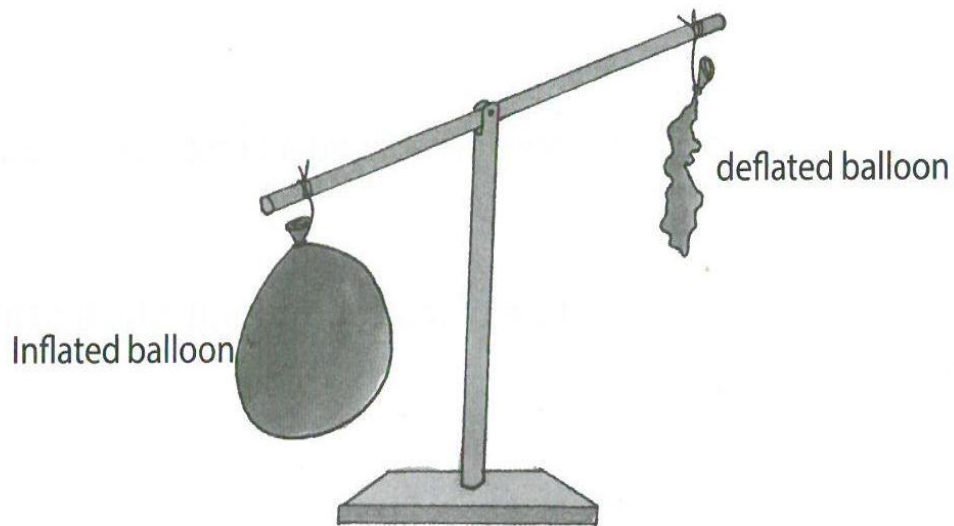
16. What state of matter is smoke?

17. Name the type of energy possessed by water at 100°C .

18. By what process is dew formed at night?

19. What process makes dew to disappear during hot days?

20. What property of matter is illustrated below?



25. Apart from painting, give one other way in which metals can be prevented from rusting.

c) Besides boiling water, how else is the method of heat transfer you have mentioned above useful in daily life?

d) How can the above water be made to boil quickly?

27. Why is wood said to be an insulator of heat?

28. Name the fastest method of heat transfer.

29. Why is silver not commonly used in making of cooking utensils yet it is the best conductor of heat?

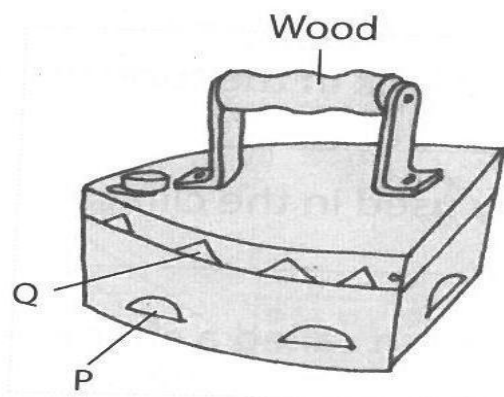
30. An experiment was carried out by a P.5 class as shown below.

a) How can proper air circulation be made possible on the above house?

b) Besides letting in cool air, how else are the windows useful on a living house?

40. Why is it dangerous to sterilise a clinical thermometer using heat?

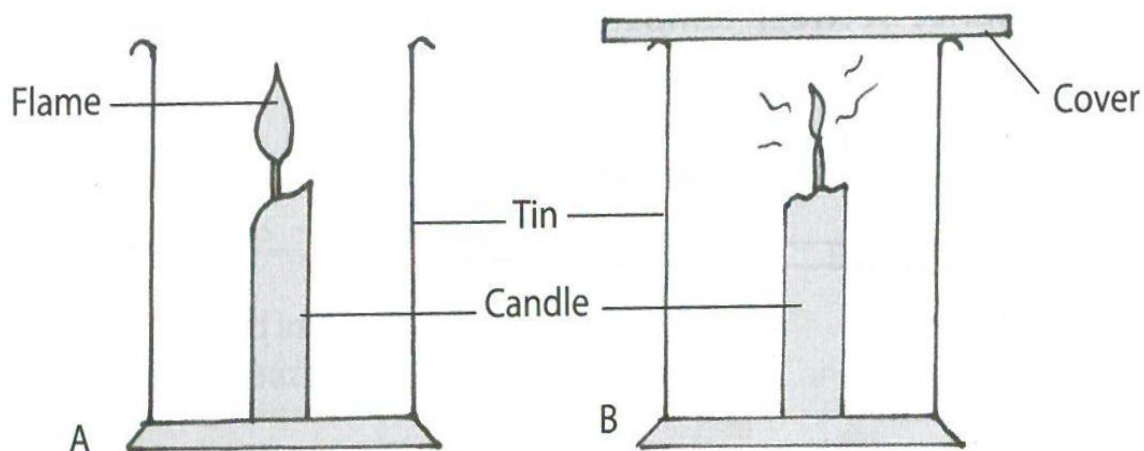
41. The diagram below shows an iron box. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



c) Which part of a house has similar functions to that of the holes marked Q?

42. Give one state of matter.

43. A candle was burning as in A. When it was covered with a tin as shown in B, it kept burning for a short while and stopped.



a) Why did the candle keep burning for a short time after it was covered as in B?

b) Why did the candle stop burning after a short while?

44. a) What is the use of a clinical thermometer?

b) Give a reason why there is a kink in the tube of a clinical thermometer.

d) Why is mercury commonly used in the clinical thermometer?

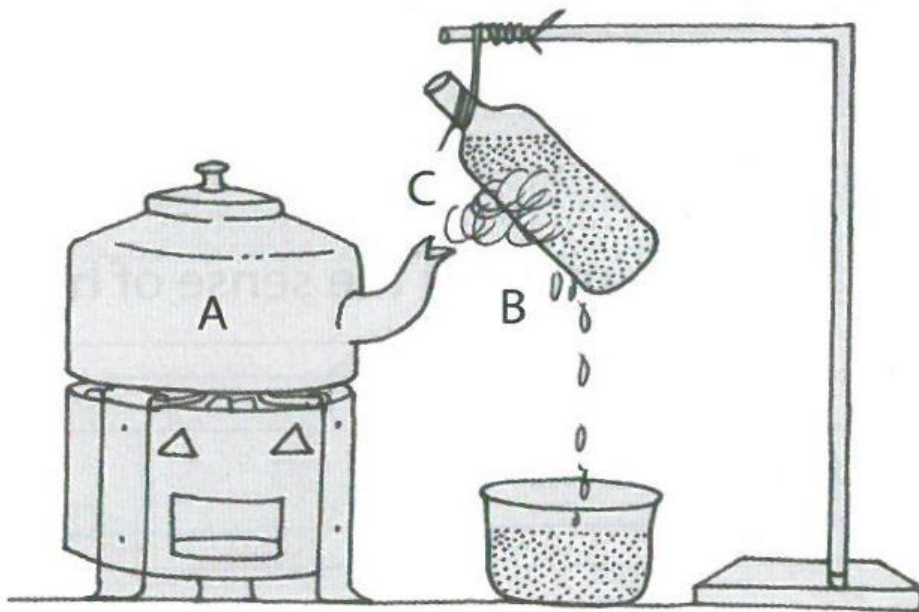
45. Why is the burning of wood to ash called a chemical change?

46. How is melting similar to evaporation?

47. Why does smoke go up when firewood is burning?

48. Give a difference between freezing and condensation

49. The diagram below is of an experiment carried out in a class. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

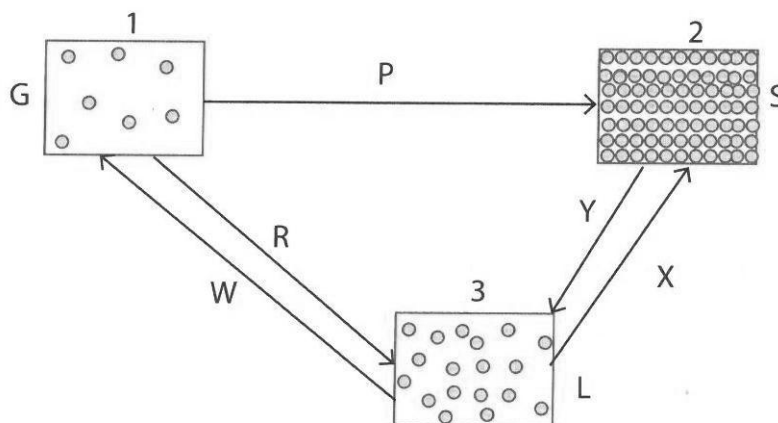


a) What natural process in the environment is shown by the above experiment?

b) What form of energy enables process C to take place?

c) Which process takes place at part marked B?

50. The illustrations below show the changes in states of matter. Answer question about it carefully.



a) Name the state of matter labeled 3.

b) Identify the processes labeled P and X.

P: _____ X: _____

c) How is the state of matter marked 3 formed from 2?

d) Why are the above processes referred to as physical changes?

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 20

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions
2. Write answers in a good handwriting
3. All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

1. Name the form of energy that stimulates the sense of hearing.

2. Identify one natural source of sound.

3. How is sound produced?

4. Differentiate between music and noise.

5. How do human beings produce sound?

6. How does sound travel?

7. Why does sound travel fastest in solid state?

8. Explain why sound can't travel through a vacuum.

9. Mention any two factors that can affect the speed of sound.

10. Explain the meaning of the following terms as used in sound energy.

a) an echo: _____

b) pitch: _____

c) volume: _____

d) frequency: _____

e) vibration: _____

f) amplitude: _____

11. Mention any three factors that affect the pitch of sound.

12. How are echoes formed?

13. State the importance of echoes to:

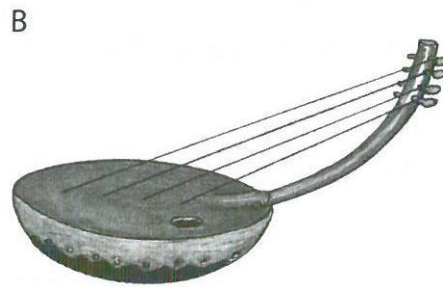
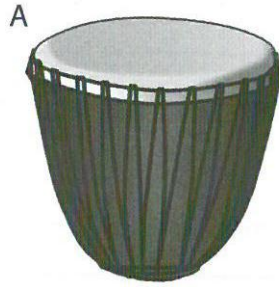
a) pilots: _____

b) sailors: _____

c) bats: _____

14. How can echoes be controlled in music studios?

15. It took 6 seconds to hear an echo of a man cutting a tree. How far was the man from where he was cutting the tree? (Speed of sound in air is 330m/s).

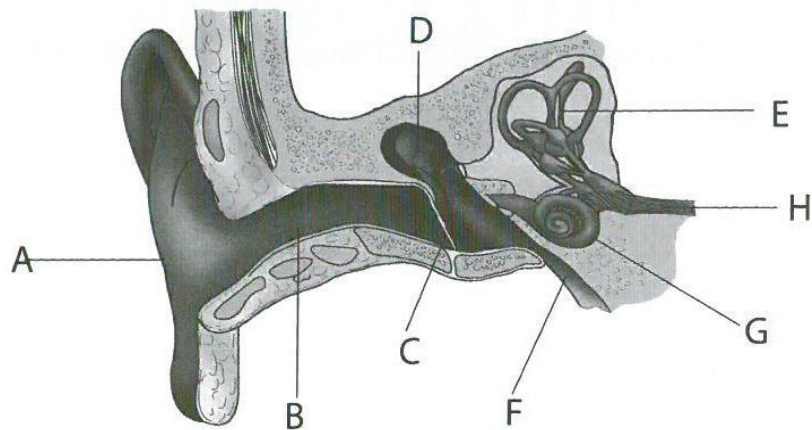


18. Identify two methods of storing sound.

19. Mention any four devices used to store recorded sound.

25. Besides being forms of energy, how is sound similar to heat?

26. The diagram below shows the human ear.



a) Name the parts marked:

A: _____	B: _____
C: _____	D: _____
E: _____	F: _____
G: _____	H: _____

b) State the functions of parts labeled F, G, E.

F: _____

G: _____

E: _____

c) Which part amplifies and sends the sound vibration to the inner ear?

d) Identify any two diseases of the ear.

34. What type of electricity is lightning?

35. Name the type of electricity produced by a generator.

36. Mention one source of electricity.

37. State one advantage of using electricity for cooking.

38. How are electrons different from current in the way they flow?

39. Why do the people installing electricity wear rubber gloves?

44. State two causes of short circuits?

45. Mention any one sign of a short circuit.

46. How can a short circuit be prevented?

47. The diagram below is of a dry cell.

51. Apart from a flat iron, give any other appliance used at home that changes electric energy to heat energy.

52. State any one function of each of the following parts in a simple electric circuit.

a) wire: _____

b) battery: _____

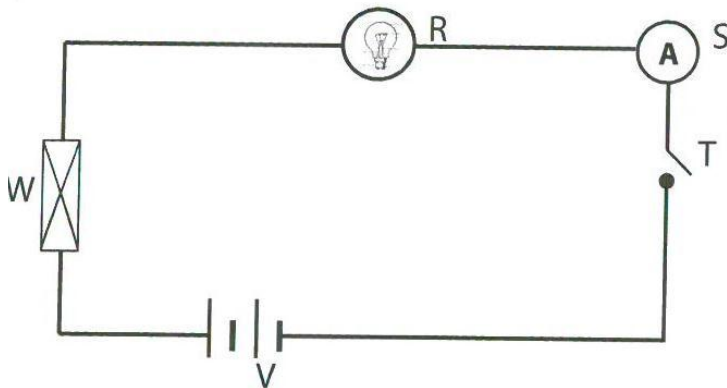
53. Mention any one reason why copper wires are commonly used to distribute electricity from one point to another.

54. State the difference between solar and thermal electricity.

55. State one advantage of solar electricity over the thermal electricity.

60. Mention one condition that can make a bulb fail to function even when the switch is on.

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



Name part labeled R and T.

R: _____ T: _____

62. State the function of part W and S.

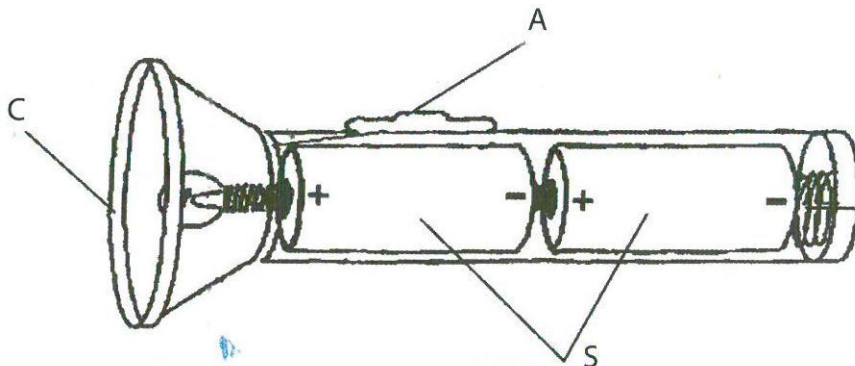
W: _____

S: _____

63. Calculate the voltage of the circuit.

64. Indicate on the diagram above the flow of current

65. The diagram below shows a torch.



73. Why are materials made of iron said to be magnetic?

74. How are magnets important to the following:

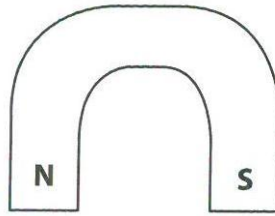
a) pilots: _____

b) doctors: _____

c) teachers: _____

75. Identify two non magnetic materials

76. Below is a shape of a magnet.



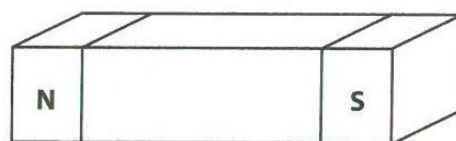
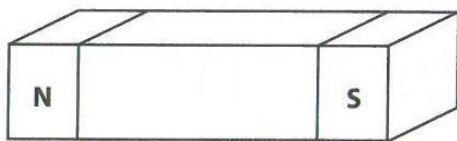
a) Name the magnet shape shown. _____

b) Draw lines offeree on the magnet above.

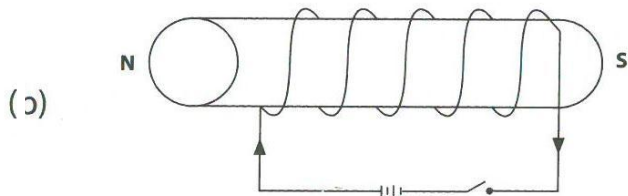
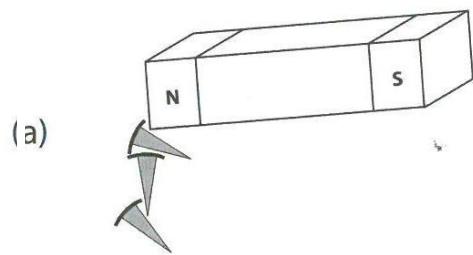
77. How are magnets found in a radio important?

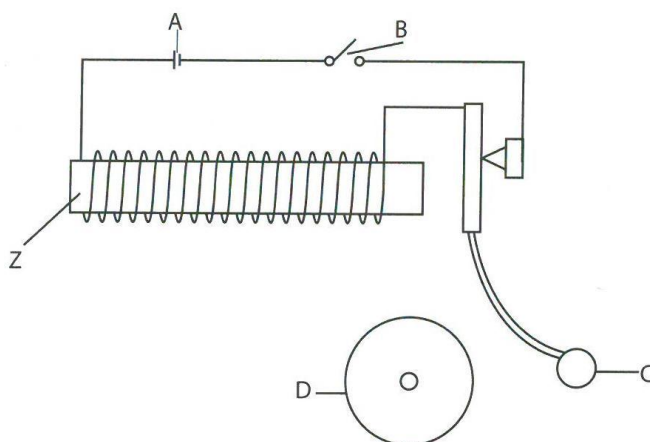
78. Give one reason why a magnet can't attract pieces of wood.

79. Below are two bar magnets places close to each other. Use arrows to show what will happen to the two bar magnets?



80. State any three magnetic properties.





a) Name the parts marked.

A: _____ C: _____

b) What will happen to Z when B is closed?

c) How useful is part D on the electric bell?

d) Which form of energy is used to run an electric bell?

84. Why is a fuse made of a thin wire?

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 21

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all questions

Write answers in a good handwriting

All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

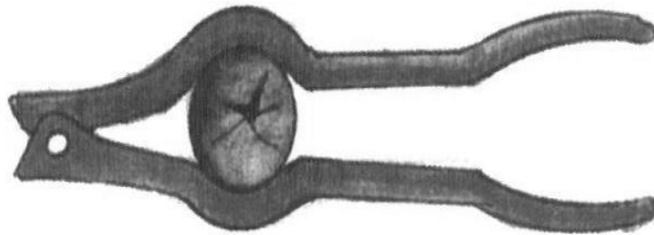
NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

1. Why is a hoe regarded as a simple machine?

2. How does a machine simplify work?

3. To what group of simple machine does a panga belong?

4. The diagram below shows a simple machine;



- a) Indicate with letter E the position of effort.

5. What class of lever is illustrated in 4) above?

6. Name the turning point of a machine.

7. State the use of a wedge as a simple machine.

8. To which class of levers does a wheelbarrow belong?

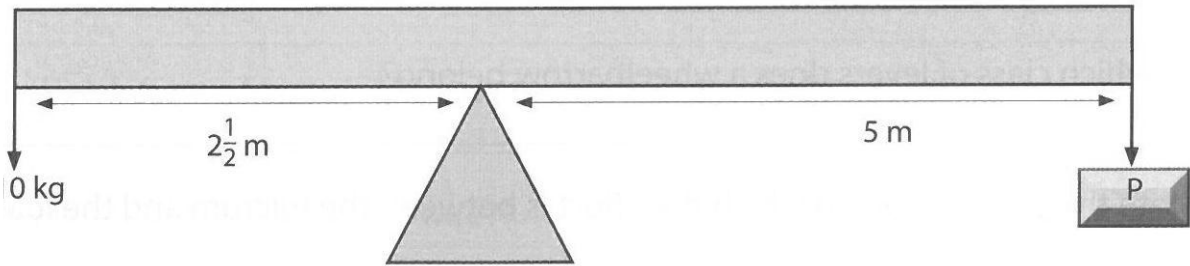
9. State the class of lever in which the effort is between the fulcrum and the load.

16. David applied Vaseline on a paper why did he find it difficult to write on the paper using a pen?

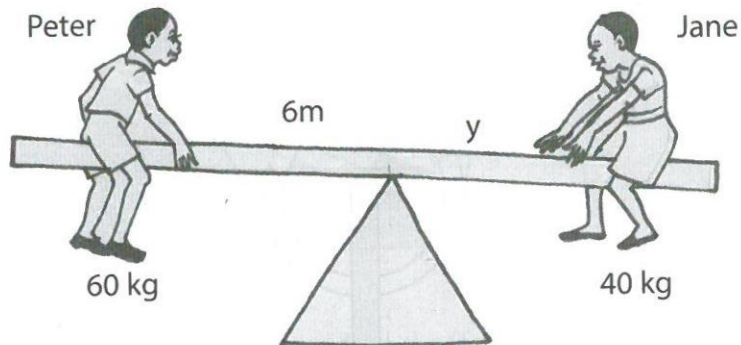
17. State one disadvantage of friction force in nature.

18. Why do bicycle tyres wear out more quickly on a tarmac road than a murram road?

19. The diagram below shows a lever which is balanced. Calculate the weight of P.

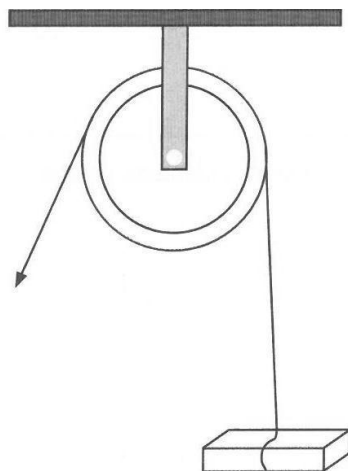


20. Peter and Mary sat on the seasaw as shown below.



a) How far should Jane sit from Peter to balance?

21. The diagram below shows a pulley system.

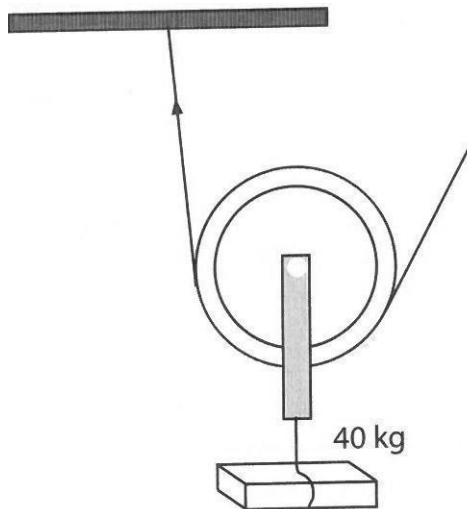


a) Identify the pulley system above:

b) Use an arrow to show the direction of the effort.

c) Calculate the size of the effort needed to raise the load.

22.

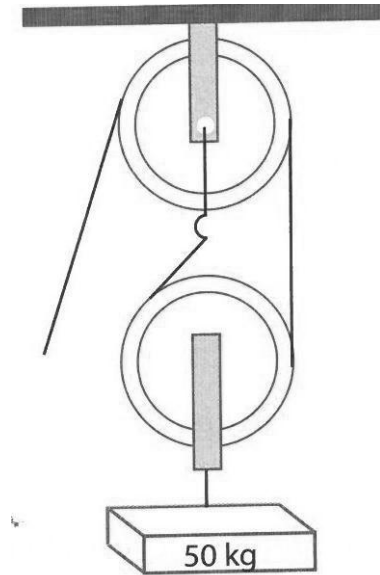


a) Identify the pulley system above:

b) Use an arrow to show the direction of the effort.

c) Calculate the size of the effort needed to raise the load.

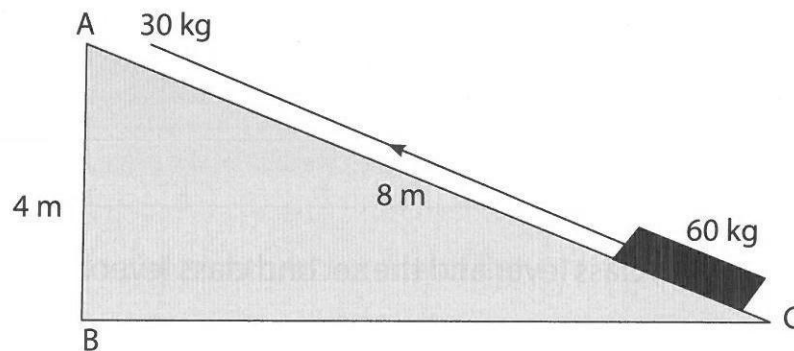
23.



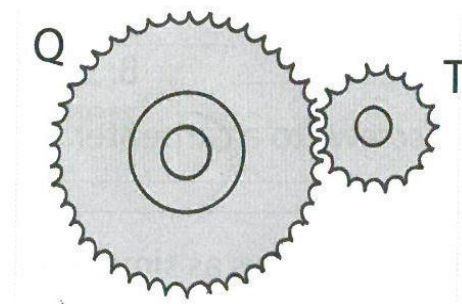
a) Name the pulley system above:

b) If the mechanical advantage of the machine is 2 and the load carried by the machine is 50 kg, find the effort needed to raise the load.

24.



25. Study the tooth and wheel below and use them to answer questions that follow:



a) To which group of simple machine do the tooth and wheel belong?

b) Use an arrow to show the direction of the revolution.

c) Mention one item where the above machines are found.

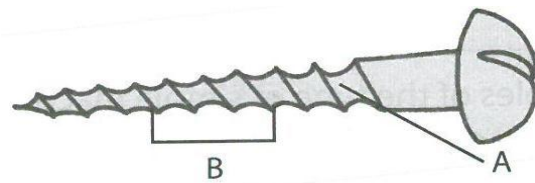
d) If wheel Q has 45 teeth and T has 15 teeth, how many revolutions does wheel T make when Q turns once?

26. Show the difference between the first class lever and the second class lever by drawing and naming the diagram.

a) First class lever

b) Second class lever

27. Below is a screw



a) Name parts labeled

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 22

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all questions

Write answers in a good handwriting

All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

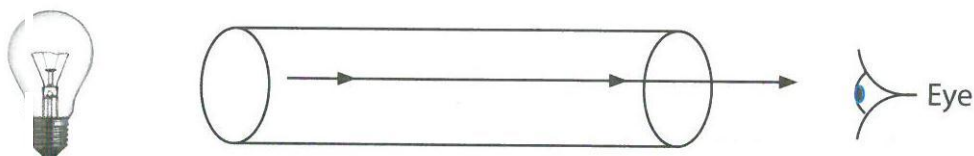
NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

1. Mention one natural source of light.

2. What name is given to a path taken by light?

3. Explain how we are able to see things.

4. What does the diagram below show about light?

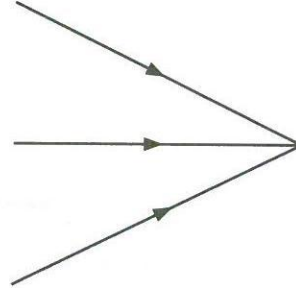
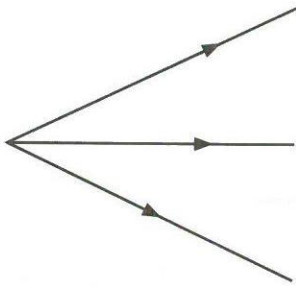


5. What do we call a group of light rays?

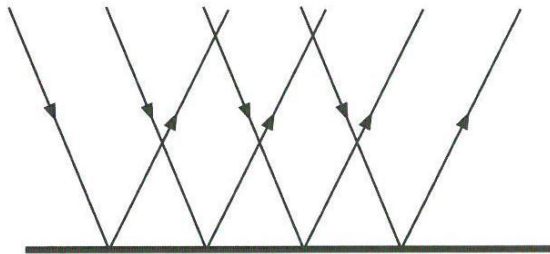
6. Write two ways man benefits from light.

7. Why can't we see around corners?

8. Identify the beams below.



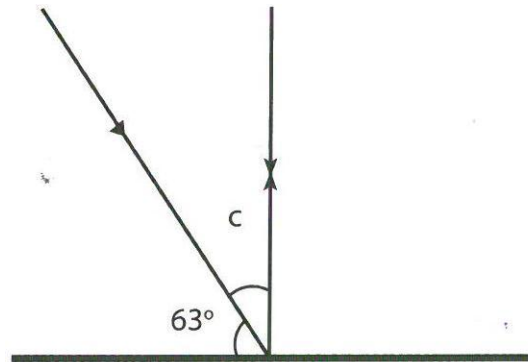
13. Identify the type of reflection shown below.



14. Why do plane mirrors form regular reflections?

15. State any two laws of reflection.

16. Complete the diagram correctly.

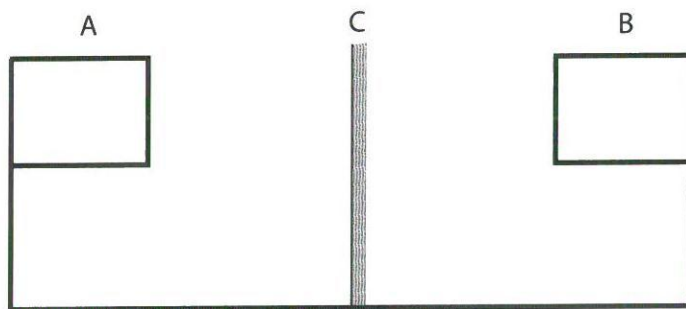


17. Calculate the value of c .

18. In which way is a concave mirror different from a convex mirror?

19. State two properties of images formed by a plane mirror.

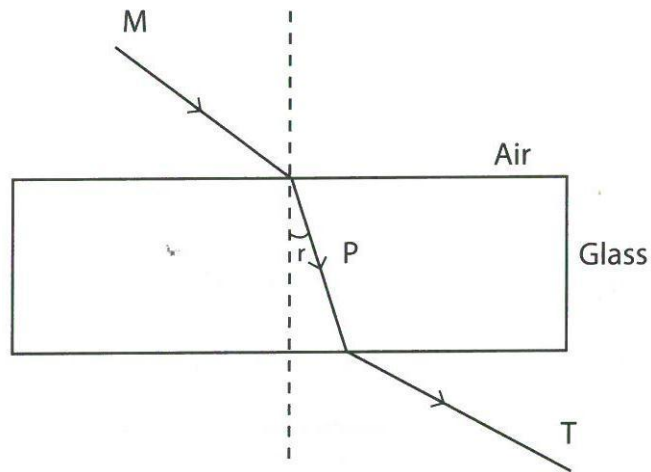
20. Below is a diagram showing reflection of light. Name the parts labeled A, B, C.



A: _____ B: _____ C: _____

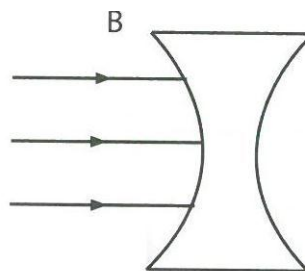
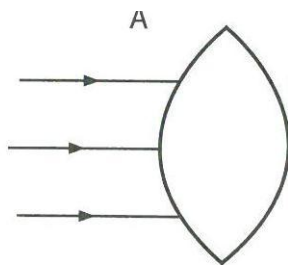
21. Why can't walls form images?

22. State the difference between reflection and refraction of light.



27. What do you understand by the term dispersion of light?

28. Complete the diagrams below by showing how each lens affects a beam of light.



29. What type of beam is produced by each lens?

A: _____ B: _____

30. Identify any two optical instruments that use lens A.

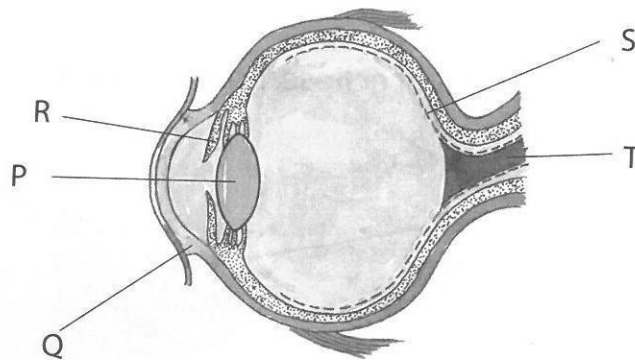
a) Name the optical instrument.

b) What type of mirrors are used in the diagram?

c) How is the instrument useful in our daily life?

35. State any two differences between the human eye and a camera.

36. The diagram below shows the human eye.



a) Name the parts marked P and Q:

P: _____ Q: _____

b) State the functions of part R and S.

R: _____

S: _____

c) Mention one characteristic of an image formed at S.

a) Name the type of eclipse shown in the diagram above.

b) Name the shadows marked P and Q.

P: _____

Q: _____

c) What happens to a person who would be in part X during the eclipse?

d) How is a lunar eclipse formed?

39. a) What germ causes trachoma?

b) State any two signs of trachoma

c) Suggest one way of preventing trachoma.

CREATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

PRIMARY SEVEN ASSESSMENT TEST (SCIENCE)

SET 23

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all questions

Write answers in a good handwriting

All drawings should be done using sharp pencil

NAME: _____ INDEX NO. _____

7. State the main reason for giving first aid.

8. Mention and two qualities of a good first aider.

9. Write two responsibilities of a first aider.

10. Write the following abbreviations in full as used in first aid

a) ABC: _____

b) RICE: _____

11. Which item of first aid kit is used to;

a) Clean wounds:

b) Prevent contact with body fluids:

17. State the first aid for burn and scald?

Burn: _____

Scald: _____

21. How are splints useful in a first aid for a fracture.

22. What term refers to an external matter that enters the body through a natural body opening or wound.

23. What first aid would you give to a child who has taken paraffin?

24. a) Write one cause of road traffic accidents.

b) Suggest two ways of controlling road traffic accidents.

c) Mention any two places pedestrians can cross a busy road.

25. What is the major cause of child poisoning?

27. Why is it not advisable to make someone who swallowed paraffin to vomit?

28. Why should drugs be kept away from children's reach?

29. Write down the first aid you would give to a person who has been bitten by a poisonous snake on the lower part of the leg.

30. Why is a sling used when giving first aid to a person with a broken hand?

31. Why is it a bad practice to apply cow dung on any burnt area of our skin?

END