



SMART STAR EXAMINATIONS BOARD

P.4

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

TERM III

LEARNER'S WORKBOOK

BASED ON

STANDARD CURRICULUM

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TOPICAL BREAKDOWN

TOPIC 1: Communicable intestinal diseases and worm infections

- ✓ Definition of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- ✓ Examples of communicable diseases

Intestinal diseases

- ✓ Causes
- ✓ Signs
- ✓ Symptoms
- ✓ Prevention and control

Dehydration

- ✓ Description
- ✓ Causes
- ✓ Signs
- ✓ Control
- ✓ Effects of dehydration

Making ORS

- ✓ Description
- ✓ Steps followed when preparing ORS
- ✓ Materials used to make ORS
- ✓ Description of terms

Intestinal worms

- ✓ Tape worms
- ✓ Hook worms
- ✓ Pin worms
- ✓ Thread worms

TOPIC 2:

- ✓ Common vectors and diseases
- ✓ Definition of vectors / germs
- ✓ Life cycle of vectors
- ✓ Diseases
- ✓ Prevention and control
- ✓ Examples of vector

TOPIC 3

- ✓ Accidents
- ✓ Definition of terms
- ✓ Examples of accidents
- ✓ Effects of accidents
- ✓ First aid
- ✓ Prevention and control
- ✓ Road accidents

Rabbit keeping

- ✓ External parts of a rabbit
- ✓ Types of breeds of rabbits
- ✓ Characteristics of exotic breeds
- ✓ Characteristics of local breeds
- ✓ Examples of exotic breeds
- ✓ Types of hutches
- ✓ Diseases of rabbits
- ✓ Feeding rabbits
- ✓ Keeping rabbits
- ✓ Importance of keeping rabbits

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

TOPIC 1: Communicable intestinal diseases and worm infections

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Lesson 1: Communicable diseases

These are diseases that can be spread from one infected person to a healthy one.

How communicable diseases spread

- ✓ Through air
- ✓ Through drinking contaminated water
- ✓ Through contaminated food
- ✓ Through insect bites
- ✓ Through body contact with an infected person

Note: All communicable diseases are caused by germs.

Examples of communicable diseases

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
| ✓ diarrhoea | ✓ Tuberculosis | ✓ Scabies |
| ✓ dysentery | ✓ Whooping cough | ✓ Ebola |
| ✓ cholera | ✓ Measles | ✓ Malaria |
| ✓ typhoid | ✓ Tetanus | ✓ Yellow fever |
| ✓ COVID-19 | ✓ Bilharziasis | ✓ Elephantiasis etc |

Non-communicable diseases

These are diseases which cannot be spread from one infected person to a healthy one.

What causes non-communicable diseases?

- ❖ By smoking
- ❖ By poor nutrition / poor feeding
- ❖ They are passed on from parents to their children through genes

Examples of non-communicable diseases

- lung cancer
- emphysema
- asthma
- sickle cell
- anaemia
- leukemia / blood cancer
- kwashiorkor
- marasmus
- scurvy
- goitre
- anaemia

ACTIVITY

1. What are communicable diseases?

2. State any three ways communicable diseases spread?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. Give any three examples of communicable diseases.

i) _____ iii). _____

ii). _____

4. What are non-communicable diseases?

5. Name any two causes of communicable diseases.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Give any three examples of communicable diseases apart from lung cancer.

i) _____ iii). _____

ii). _____

7. Why is lung cancer called a non-communicable disease?

CORRECTION

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Dysentery

Dysentery is a watery stool with blood stains.

Types of dysentery

- Amoebic dysentery
- Bacillary dysentery

What causes amoebic dysentery?

Bacteria

NB: dysentery is common in places with poor sanitation.

How does dysentery spread?

- Through eating contaminated food.
- Through drinking contaminated water.

How dysentery can be controlled

- ✓ Avoid eating contaminated food.
- ✓ Avoid drinking contaminated water
- ✓ By washing hands before eating food
- ✓ By proper disposal of faeces.

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is a watery stool.

What causes diarrhoea?

- ✓ bacteria
- ✓ virus

How diarrhoea spreads

- ✓ Through drinking contaminated water.
- ✓ Through eating contaminated food
- ✓ Through 4Fs

NB: 4Fs stand for

- ✓ Faeces
- ✓ Flies
- ✓ Fingers
- ✓ Food

How to control diarrhoea

- ✓ By covering leftover food
- ✓ By washing hands before eating food
- ✓ By boiling water for drinking
- ✓ By proper disposal of human faeces
- ✓ By proper disposal of rubbish
- ✓ By washing fruits before eating

ACTIVITY

1. Name any three examples of diarrhoeal diseases.

i) _____ iii). _____

ii). _____

2. What is dysentery?

3. Name one clear sign of dysentery.

4. What causes the following types of dysentery?

i). Amoebic dysentery

ii). Bacillary dysentery

5. Give two ways how dysentery spreads.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. How can dysentery be controlled?

7. Give any two causes of diarrhoea.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. How does diarrhoea spread?

9. Write 4Fs in full.

i) _____ iii). _____

ii). _____ iv). _____

10. Give any two ways of controlling diarrhoea.

i) _____

ii) _____

11. Name the condition when a person passes out watery stool frequently.

12. Mention the vector that spreads cholera in the 4Fs.

13. Give the importance of covering food.

14. Musa passes out watery stool with blood stains. Which disease is Musa suffering from?

15. Give any one problem people are likely to face when there is poor disposal of faeces.

CORRECTION

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Typhoid

It is caused by a germ called salmonella typhi

It affects intestines

How typhoid spread

- ✓ By drinking contaminated water
- ✓ By eating contaminated food

How to prevent and control typhoid

- ✓ By boiling water for drinking
- ✓ By proper disposal of human faeces
- ✓ By washing hands with clean water and soap after using the latrine
- ✓ Wash hands with soap before eating food.

Signs of typhoid

Diarrhoea

Intestinal ulcers

Severe vomiting

Cholera

- Cholera is caused by bacteria called vibrio cholera
- Cholera can kill within 24 hours

Signs of cholera

- Severe diarrhoea
- Severe vomiting
- Dehydration

How cholera spreads

- By eating contaminated food
- By drinking contaminated food
- Through 4fs

How to control the spread of cholera

- Covering food
- Boiling drinking water
- By washing hands with clean water and soap
- Avoid eating cold food

ACTIVITY

1. Name the bacterium that causes typhoid.

2. How does typhoid spread?

3. How can typhoid be controlled?

i)

ii)

4. Give any two signs of typhoid.

i)

ii)

5. Which bacterium causes cholera?

6. Name two signs of cholera.

7. How does cholera spread?

8. How can people control the spread of cholera?

i)

ii)

9. Why do people boil water for drinking?

10. Write one effect of diarrhoea to people.

11. Which disease is likely to break out due to poor disposal of faeces?

12. What id the danger of keeping finger nails long.

13. Why should people keep the environment clean?

14. Mention any three elements of a clean home.

i)

ii)

iii)

15. How is soap important when washing clothes?

16. Name any two activities you can do to prevent the spread of cholera.

i)

ii)

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

The 4Fs germ path

-this is a path through which germs pass from faeces to human body

The vector that contaminates food in the 4Fs germ path is a housefly.

Common diseases that are spread through the 4Fs include:

- a). diarrhoea
- b). dysentery
- c). cholera
- d). typhoid

The 4Fs stands for

- ✓ Faeces
- ✓ Flies
- ✓ Fingers
- ✓ Food

ACTIVITY

1. Name two germs that contaminate food.

i). _____ ii). _____

2. State any two ways in which food gets contaminated.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Write 4Fs in their correct order.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

4. Name any three diseases that spread through 4Fs.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

5. Name the vector that contaminates food through 4Fs.

6. How are houseflies able to spread germs?

7. Why is it dangerous to eat food without washing hands?

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 5

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Dehydration

Dehydration is the condition when the body lacks enough water and mineral salts.

Causes of dehydration

- ✓ Severe diarrhoea
- ✓ Severe vomiting
- ✓ Severe burns and scald

Mineral salts lost during dehydration

- ✓ Sodium
- ✓ Potassium

NB: Dehydration may lead to death

Effects of dehydration

- ❖ Death

Write 3Ds

Diarrhoea, Dehydration, Dysentery

Signs of dehydration

- ✓ Sunken eyes
- ✓ Dry lips
- ✓ Little or no urine is passed out of the body.
- ✓ Sunken fontanelle (soft spot on the baby's head)
- ✓ A pinch of the skin goes back to shape slowly.

What is rehydration?

Rehydration is the replacement of water and mineral salts in the body.

ACTIVITY

1. What is dehydration?

2. Name the three causes of dehydration.

i)

ii)

iii)

3. Name two mineral salts lost through dehydration.

i)

ii)

4. What is the effect of dehydration?

5. Write 3Ds in full.

6. Give any three signs of dehydration.

i)

ii)

iii)

7. What is rehydration?

8. Give any two ways the body can be rehydrated.

i)

ii)

9. How is dehydration different from rehydration?

10. Differentiate dehydration from rehydration.

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

PREPARING ORS

ORS stands for Oral Rehydration Salts / Solution

Materials used to make ORS

- ✓ Sugar
- ✓ Salt
- ✓ Boiled water

NB: A solute is a substance that dissolves in a solvent

Examples of solutes used to make ORS

- ✓ Sugar
- ✓ Salt

NB: Solvent is a liquid that dissolves in a solute.

Examples of solvents

- ✓ Water
- ✓ Milk

Why is water called a universal solvent?

Water dissolves most solutes

NB: A solution is a mixture of a solute and a solvent.

Steps taken when preparing ORS locally at home.

1. Wash your hands with clean water and soap
2. Measure one litre of clean safe water for drinking into a clean container.
3. Add one leveled tea spoonful of salt and 8 leveled tea spoonful of sugar.
4. Stir the mixture to form a solution

Steps taken when preparing ORS from sachets / packets

1. Wash your hands with clean water and soap
2. Measure one litre of clean safe water into a clean container.
3. Empty ORS sachets into clean safe water.
4. Stir the mixture to form a solution

How to prevent ORS from contamination?

Wash your hands with clean water and soap.

Prepare ORS in clean containers.

Why do we wash our hands before preparing ORS?

To prevent contamination of ORS solution

ACTIVITY

1. Write ORS in full.

2. Name the three materials used to prepare ORS.

i)

ii)

iii)

3. What is a solute?

4. Name the two solutes used in preparation of ORS.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. What is a solvent?

6. Give any one solvent you know.

7. Why is water called a universal solvent?

8. What is a solution as used in ORS?

9. In four sentences briefly describe how ORS are prepared locally at home.

10. Give two ways how contamination of ORS can be prevented.

i) _____

ii) _____

11. Why do we wash our hands with clean water and soap before preparing ORS?

12. Why is ORS given to a dehydrated person?

13. Name the condition when the body lacks enough water and mineral salts.

14. Give any two things given to a dehydrated person.

i) _____

ii) _____

15. Why should a dehydrated person be given plenty of water to drink?

16. Why is ORS given to a person with diarrhoea?

17. Why is sugar used when preparing ORS?

18. If one had no sugar and salt but wanted to prepare ORS, name any other substance that may be used instead of sugar and salt.

19. Give any three causes of dehydration.

i)

ii)

iii)

20. How can dehydration be controlled apart from giving the victim ORS to drink?

21. Write SSS in full.

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 7

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

INTESTINAL DISEASES

- ✓ Typhoid
- ✓ Diarrhoea
- ✓ Dysentery
- ✓ Cholera

Intestinal worms

- ✓ Tape worms
- ✓ Hook worms
- ✓ Pin worms
- ✓ Thread worms

Signs of worm infestation

- ✓ Worms in faeces
- ✓ Itching around the anus
- ✓ Diarrhoea
- ✓ Anaemia / malnutritional diseases
- ✓ Dry cough

Hook worms

Hook worms feed on blood which leads to anaemia.

How hook worms enter into our bodies

By wearing shoes

By drinking clean boiled water

By proper disposal of human faeces

By regular deworming

Effects of hook worms

They lead to anaemia

NB: Hook worms are commonly found in blood.

ACTIVITY

1. Name any three intestinal diseases.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

2. State any three intestinal worms.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. Give any three signs of worm infestation.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

4. What do hook worms feed on?

5. How do hook worms enter into our bodies?

6. Give any two ways of preventing hook worm infestation.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Mention any effect of hook worm infestation in the human body.

8. Where in the body are hook worms commonly found?

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 8

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Tape worms

Tape worms feed on digested food.

How tape worms enter into our body?

By eating under cooked pork

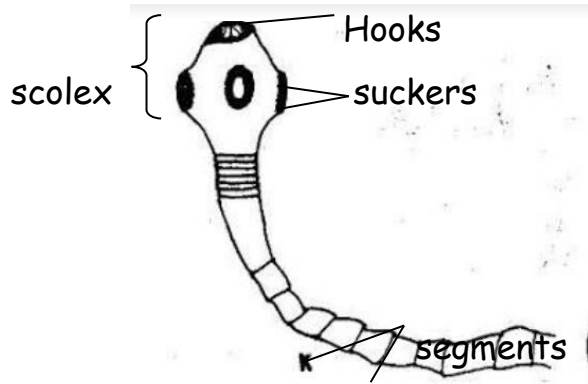
How to prevent and control tape worms?

By eating well cooked meat/pork.

By regular deworming

By proper disposal of human faeces

A diagram showing a tape worm



NB: The head of a tape worm is called scolex

NB: How are the following parts of a tape worm useful?

1. **Hooks**

Hooks are used for attachment on the walls of the intestines.

2. **Suckers**

Suckers are used for attachment on the walls of the intestines.

3. **Segments**

Segments are used for absorbing digested food.

Effects of tape worms on human health

- ✓ They lead to malnutritional diseases.
- ✓ They can cause intestinal obstruction
- ✓ **NB:** tape worms are commonly found in the small intestines.

Signs of tape worm infestation

Segments of tape worms in faeces

ACTIVITY

1. What do tape worms feed on?

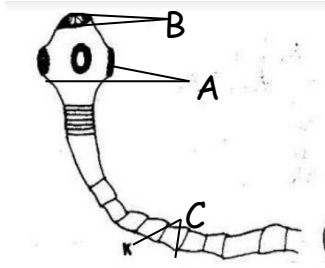
2. How do tape worms enter into our bodies?

3. Give any two ways tape worms infestation can be prevented.

i)

ii)

4. Use the diagram of a tape worm below to answer the following questions.



- a). Name the parts marked with letters A, B and C.

i). A _____

ii). B _____

iii). C _____

- b). Give the function of the following parts to a tape worm.

i). A

ii). B

iii). C

5. What name is given to the head of a tape worm?

6. Give two effects of tapeworm infestation on human health.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Where in the body are tape worms commonly found?

8. Give one sign of tapeworm infestation in the human body.

TOPIC 1: Communicable intestinal diseases and worm infestation

1. What are communicable diseases?

2. Name any one example of a diarrhoeal disease.

3. State any one way in which cholera is spread.

4. Identify any one way of controlling the spread of cholera in the community.

5. Which vector spreads diarrhoea to people?

6. Give any one way in which typhoid is spread.

7. Identify any one way of controlling the spread of typhoid in the community.

8. How did dysentery spread?

9. State any one sign of dysentery.

10. Why do we boil water for drinking?

SECTION B

11a). What is dehydration?

b). Write any two signs of a dehydrated baby.

i) _____

ii) _____

c). Identify any one cause of dehydration.

12a). Name any two solutes used to prepare ORS.

i) _____ ii). _____

b). Why is Oral Rehydration solution given to a dehydrated person?

c). Identify any one mineral salt lost from the body through diarrhoea.

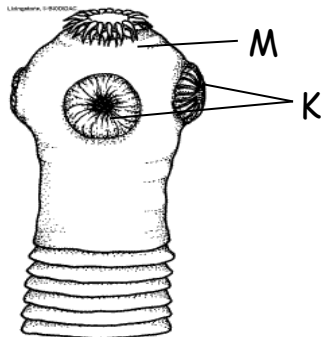
13a). Mention any two examples of intestinal worms in humans.

- i) _____
ii) _____

b). State any one sign of worm infestation in humans.

c). Give any one way in which worms enter our bodies.

14. The diagram below shows a tape worm, use it to answer questions that follow.



a). Name the structures marked K and M:-

- i). K _____ ii). M _____

b). Give the function of structures marked K to a tapeworm.

c). How does a tapeworm enter our bodies?

15. In four sentences, briefly explain how to prepare ORS locally.

TOPIC ONE: COMMUNICABLE INTESTINAL DISEASES AND WORM INFESTATION.

1. Define communicable diseases.

2. What are communicable intestinal diseases?

3. Why is typhoid described as a communicable disease?

4. What term is used to describe diseases that make a person to pass out watery feaces?

5. Give three examples of diarrhoea diseases.

(i) (ii)

(iii)

6. Mention three groups of germs that may cause diarrhoea diseases.

i). ii).

iii).

7. How is diarrhoea different from dysentery?

8. Give two effects of diarrhoea to an individual

(i)

(iii)

9. What do the 3Ds stand for?

10. Name the two types of dysentery.

(i) (ii)

11. State one sign of dysentery in human beings.

12. Why is dysentery more dangerous than diarrhoea?

13. List any two signs of Cholera.

- (i)
- (iii)

14. State one way a P.4 pupil can help to control the spread of cholera, dysentery and typhoid in a home.

15. How are the diseases cholera, dysentery and typhoid similar?

16. What do the 4Fs stand for in germ path?

17. Which of the 4Fs in germ path is a human body waste?

18. Complete the 4Fs below by filling in the missing information.

_____	flies	food	_____
-------	-------	------	-------

19. List three ways of controlling intestinal communicable diseases.

- i). _____ ii). _____
- iii). _____

20. How does boiling of water make it safe for drinking?

21. Give one way a bad smell from a pit latrine can be prevented.

22. (a) What is dehydration ?

(b) List any two causes of dehydration.

- (i)
- (ii)

(c) State any three signs of dehydration in a child.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

23. Give any two effects of dehydration to an individual.

.....

.....

24. How is dehydration different from rehydration?

.....
.....

25. How can the condition of dehydration be prevented?

.....

26. In four steps, explain how you can mix O.R.S locally.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

27. Name the two solutes used to make O.R.S. locally.

(i) (ii)

28. Identify the solvent used to make O.R.S.

.....

29. What is the use of sugar in O.R.S. to a dehydrated person?

.....

30. Give the importance of salt in used to make ORS.

.....

31. Write SSS in full as related to the treatment of diarrhoea.

.....

32. Identify two mineral salts lost during diarrhoea.

(i) (ii)

33. Why should the person preparing ORS wash hands first?

.....

34. How can one prevent contaminating ORS during preparation?

.....

35. Apart from taking ORS, how else can dehydration be prevented in people with serious diarrhoea ?

35. Why are dehydrated people given ORS?

36. Mention four examples of intestinal worms in human beings.

(i) (ii)

36. (iv)

37. How do tape worms enter a person's body?

39. What kind of worms enter the body through eating unwashed fruits and vegetables?

40. (a) How do hook worms enter one's body?

(b) What do hook worms feed on when they enter one's body?

(c) Give the use of hooks to a hook worm.

(d) Why do hook worms cause anaemia when they enter one's body?

41. List any three common signs of worm infestation in human beings.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

42. How can worm infestation be treated?

.....

.....

43. Write any four possible ways of preventing intestinal worm infestation.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

TOPIC 2: LESSON 1

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Vectors and diseases

Vectors are living organisms that spread germs that cause diseases.

Examples of vectors and diseases

	Vector	Disease
1.	Cockroach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cholera• Typhoid• Dysentery• Diarrhoea
2.	Houseflies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cholera• Typhoid• Dysentery• Diarrhoea• Trachoma• Polio
3.	Tsetse fly	Sleeping sickness
4.	Female Anopheles mosquito	Malaria
5.	Female culex mosquito	Elephantiasis

6.	Female Tiger Mosquito	Yellow fever
7.	Black flies	Riverblindness
8.	Rat flies	Bubonic plague
9.	Ticks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typhus fever • Relapsing fever
10.	Rabid dogs / cats	Rabies
11.	Water snails	Bilharziasis

How vectors spread diseases to people

- ✓ Through bites
- ✓ Through food contamination
- ✓ Through body contact

Cockroaches

Cockroaches easily die when they move in flour because their spiracles are blocked by the flour.

Ways of controlling cockroaches

- Spray cockroaches with insecticides
- Covering food to prevent contamination

How do cockroaches spread?

By using hairy bodies

Diseases spread by cockroaches

- Typhoid
- Diarrhoea
- Dysentery
- Cholera
- Amoebic dysentery

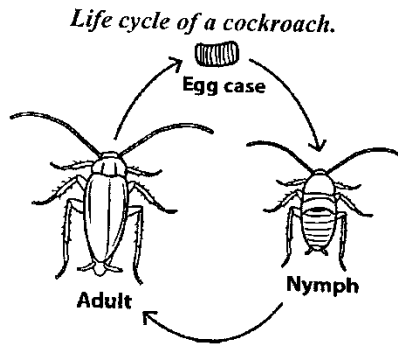
The life cycle of a cockroach

Cockroaches undergo incomplete life cycle i.e the stages of development

NB: cockroaches protect themselves by producing a bad smell.

Egg → Nymph → Adult

A diagram showing the life cycle of a cockroach



NB: Structural differences between an adult cockroach and a nymph

An adult cockroach has been developed wings while the Nymph has under developed wings.

ACTIVITY

1. Name any three diseases spread by the following vectors.

a). Cockroaches

i). _____ ii). _____

iii). _____

b). Houseflies

i). _____ ii). _____

iii). _____

2. How do vectors spread diseases to people?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. Why do cockroaches die when they move in maize flour?

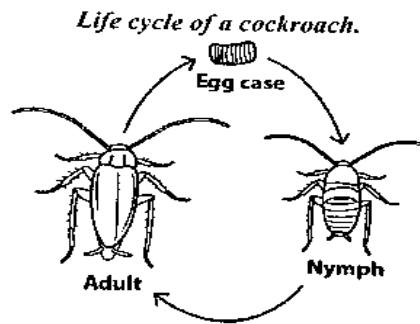
4. How do cockroaches spread germs?

5. What type of life cycle do cockroaches undergo?

6. What scientific name is given to the second stage in the life cycle of a cockroach?

7. How do cockroaches protect themselves from their enemies?

8. The diagram below shows the life cycle of a vector. Use it to answer the following questions



a). Name the vector with the above life cycle.

b). Name the stages marked with letters A, B and C.

i). A _____

ii). B _____

iii). C _____

c). Name one disease spread by the above vector.

d). Identify the type of life cycle shown above.

9. Give the structural differences between an adult cockroach and the Nymph.

10. Which stage in the life cycles of a cockroach is more dangerous to people?

11. How are feelers useful to a cockroach?

12. Why are cockroaches called insects?

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 2

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Mosquitoes

Types of mosquitoes

- i). Culex mosquito
- ii). Anopheles mosquito
- iii). Aedes / tiger mosquito

NB:

- Mosquitoes lay their eggs in stagnant water / still water
- The larva stage of a mosquito is called **wriggler**.
- The pupa stage of a mosquito is called **lumber**
- Female mosquitoes suck blood using a **stylet**.
- Male mosquitoes suck nectar from flowers
- Mosquitoes undergo complete metamorphosis / life cycle

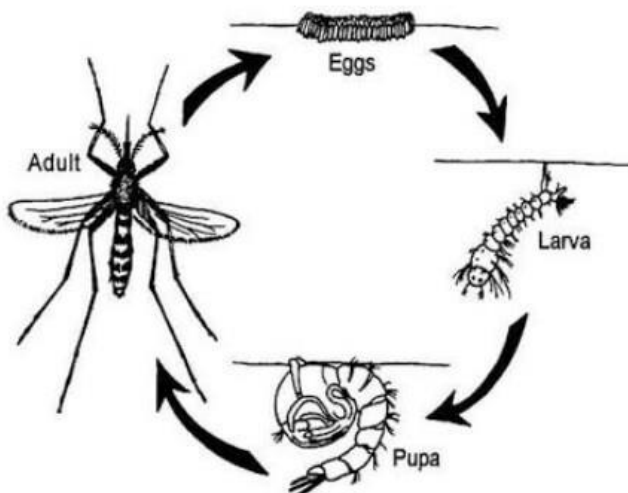
A culex mosquito

Female culex mosquitoes spread elephantiasis

Elephantiasis is caused by filarial worms.

NB: Male mosquitoes don't spread diseases because they do not feed on human blood.

The life cycle of a culex mosquito



ACTIVITY

1. Where do female mosquitoes lay their eggs?

2. What scientific name is given to the larva stage of a mosquito?

3. What scientific name is given to the pupa stage of a mosquito?

4. Name three types of mosquitoes.

i) _____ iii). _____

ii). _____

5. What do male mosquitoes feed on?

6. Why can't male mosquitoes spread diseases?

7. What structures do mosquitoes use to suck blood?

8. Which stage of a mosquito is dangerous?

9. Which part of a mosquito is used for balancing during flight?

10. Name the normal stage of a mosquito.

11. Which disease is spread by female culex mosquito?

12. What causes elephantiasis?

13. Why is a mosquito called an insect?

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 3

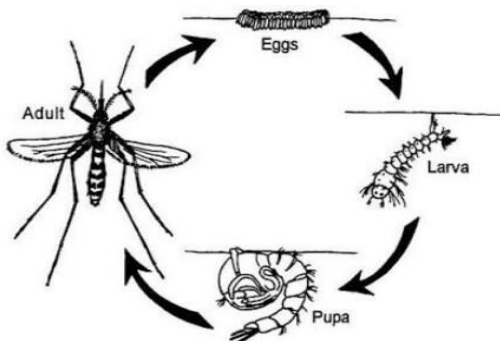
SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Anopheles mosquitoes

- ✓ Female anopheles mosquitoes spread malaria.
- ✓ Malaria is caused by plasmodia germ.
- ✓ Plasmodia germ destroys the red blood cells.
- ✓ Female anopheles mosquito uses a stylet to pierce the skin to suck blood.
- ✓ Plasmodia germ is a protozoan germ.
- ✓ Ale anopheles mosquitoes feed on nectar and other plant juices.
- ✓ Female anopheles mosquitoes suck blood which contains iron to help in the development of the eggs.
- ✓ The anopheles mosquitoes undergo a complete metamorphosis

The life cycle of an Anopheles mosquito



ACTIVITY

1. Which blood cells are attacked by plasmodia germs?

2. Which part do female anopheles mosquitoes use to suck blood from the host?

3. Name the vector that spreads malaria parasites to people.

4. Name the germ that causes malaria.

5. State the group of germs that cause malaria.

6. Name the condition that results from destruction of red blood cells by plasmodia germs.

7. What do male mosquitoes feed on?

8. Why can't male anopheles mosquitoes spread malaria?

9. How important is blood in the body of a female anopheles?

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Signs and symptoms of malaria

- ✓ Fever
- ✓ Rapid breathing
- ✓ Vomiting
- ✓ Headache and general body weakness
- ✓ Shivering
- ✓ Sweating

Prevention and control of malaria

- ✓ By sleeping under a treated mosquito net
- ✓ Spray adult mosquitoes with insecticides
- ✓ Cutting tall grass in the compound
- ✓ Draining stagnant water
- ✓ Destroying all breeding places for mosquitoes
- ✓ Putting screens on ventilators to prevent mosquitoes from entering the house.

Medicine used to treat malaria

- Quinine
- Coartem

NB: How does keeping fish in ponds control malaria?

Fish feeds on the eggs and larvae of mosquitoes which spread malaria

Fever is the condition when the body temperature goes beyond normal i.e 37°C.

NB: How does oiling stagnant water control malaria

Oil prevents the larvae of mosquitoes from breathing.

ACTIVITY

1. Why should people sleep under a treated mosquito net?

2. Give any three ways of controlling the spread of malaria.

i)

ii)

iii)

3. Give three signs of malaria infection.

i)

 iii).

ii).

4. How does keeping fish in ponds help to control malaria?

5. What is fever?

6. What is the normal body temperature of a person?

7. Why should screens be put on ventilators of houses?

8. Where do mosquitoes lay their eggs?

9. How does oiling stagnant water help to control malaria?

10. Name any two medicine used by health workers to treat malaria.

i)

ii)

11. Why should people cut tall grass in their compounds at home?

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 5

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Tiger mosquitoes spread yellow fever or dengue fever.

Yellow fever is caused by virus

Tiger mosquito undergoes a complete life cycle e.g

Eggs → Larva → Pupa → Adult

The larva of a mosquito breathes through siphon tubes.

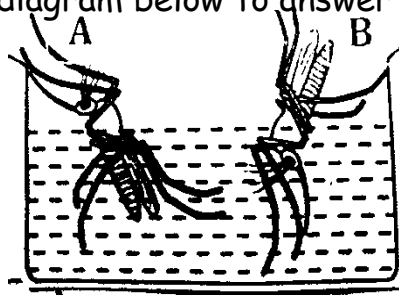
ACTIVITY

1. What name is given to the larva stage of a mosquito?

2. Name the disease spread by female tiger mosquito.

3. What germ causes yellow fever?

4. Complete the life cycle of a tiger mosquito by filling in the gaps.
Eggs, _____, Pupa, _____, Adult
5. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



- a). Which mosquito dies first?

- b). Give a reason for your answer.

6. State the function of the wire mesh which is put on the ventilators on a house.

7. Mention one way mosquitoes protect themselves from enemies.

CORRECTIONS

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SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 6

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Tsetseflies

Tsetseflies undergo internal fertilization

It produces hatched larvae which develop into pupa.

NB: A tsetsefly does not lay eggs.

- ✓ The female tsetse fly feeds on blood
- ✓ Tsetse flies spread germ called **trypanosomes** which cause sleeping sickness to people.
- ✓ Tsetse flies spread Nagana to animals.
- ✓ Tsetse flies are commonly found in thick bushy areas or forests.
- ✓ Tsetseflies undergo complete cycle.
- ✓ The larva grows in the abdomen and later produced into dry sand soil.

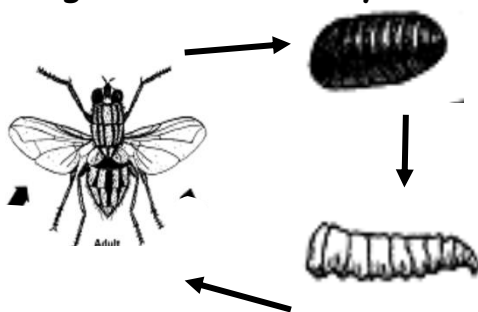
How to control tsetseflies

- ✓ By using tsetse fly traps.
- ✓ By spraying insecticides to kill adult tsetseflies
- ✓ By clearing bushes

Signs of sleeping sickness

- ✓ Loss of body weight
- ✓ Feeling sleepy

The diagram shows life cycle of a tsetsefly



ACTIVITY

1. What type of fertilization do tsetseflies undergo?

2. Name any two places where tsetseflies normally breed from?

li) _____

ii) _____

3. What type of life cycle do tsetseflies undergo?

4. Write two signs of sleeping sickness.

i) _____

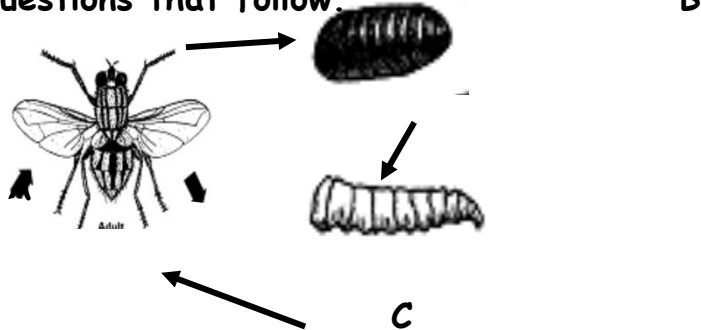
ii) _____

5. Name the germ that causes sleeping sickness

6. What disease does a tsetsefly spread to animals?

7. How can tsetseflies be controlled in an area?

8. The diagram below shows the life cycle of a tsetse fly. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a). Name the stages marked A, B, C

i). A _____

ii). B _____ iii). C _____

b). What type of life cycle is shown above?

9. Where do tsetse flies lay their eggs?

CORRECTIONS

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SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 7

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

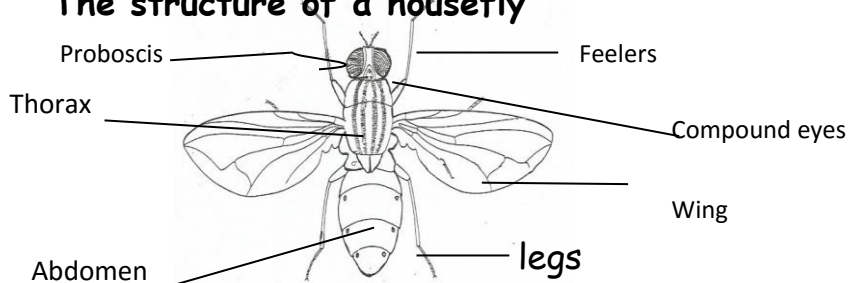
Diseases spread by houseflies

- Diarrhoea
- Dysentery
- Cholera
- Typhoid
- Polio

How do houseflies spread germs?

Using their hairy body

The structure of a housefly

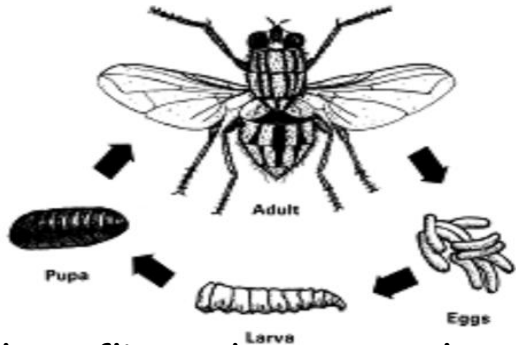


- ✓ The female houseflies lay their eggs in rotting bodies, manure, heaps and faeces
- ✓ The larva stage of a housefly is called maggot
- ✓ The maggots help to reduce the volume of faeces in latrines

NB: Why do houseflies lay their eggs in rotting matter?

For their larvae to get food

The life cycle of a housefly



NB: The houseflies undergo a complete metamorphosis i.e

Under goes 4stages of development

i.e Eggs Larva Pupa Adult

ACTIVITY

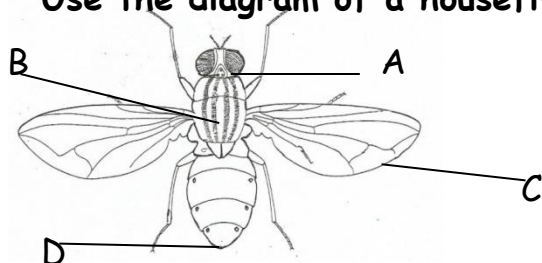
1. Why is a housefly called a vector?

2. Which stage in the life cycle of a housefly is dangerous to human health?

3. Give a reason for your answer in number 2 above.

4. What do houseflies use for breathing?

5. Use the diagram of a housefly below to answer the questions that follow.



- a). Name the parts marked with A, B, C and D
- i). A _____

ii). B _____

iii). C _____

iv). D _____

b). Use an arrow and letter y to show the part used for feeling.

7. How is a housefly able to carry germs?

8. Write the 4Fs in their order.

i) _____ iii). _____

ii). _____ iv). _____

9. Give the danger of poor disposal of human faeces.

10. Why is it not advisable to pour Kerosene in a pit latrine?

11. Where are spiracles found on the body of a housefly?

12. What type of life cycle do houseflies undergo?

13. What name is given to an adult housefly?

14. Name any two diseases spread by a housefly.

i) _____

ii) _____

15. Name the vector that spreads trachoma to people.

16. What health problem is likely to break up due to lack of latrines?

17. Give a reason why people suffering from cholera are given ORS.

18. Why should people with cholera be isolated?

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 8

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Black fly

Black flies are commonly found along fast flowing river banks.

Black flies breed in fast flowing river water.

Black flies undergo complete metamorphosis i.e

Eggs Larva Pupa Adult

NB: Black flies are also known as simulium flies or Jinja flies

- ✓ Black flies spread river blindness or onchocerciasis
- ✓ The germ that causes riverblindness is called onchocerca

NB: People who stay along fast flowing rivers normally get river blindness

ACTIVITY

1. What name is given to the disease spread by black fly?

2. Where does a black fly lay its eggs?

3. What type of metamorphosis do black flies undergo?

4. What helps the eggs of a Jinja fly to hatch into Larva?

5. How can black flies be controlled?

6. Complete the life cycle of a black fly correctly.

Egg, _____, Pupa, _____

7. Name the germ that causes riverblindness.

CORRECTIONS

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DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 9

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Ticks

✓ Ticks are parasites

- ✓ They suck blood of their host
- ✓ They are external parasites

Diseases spread by ticks to people

- ✓ Typhus fever
- ✓ Relapsing fever

NB: Rickettsia is the germ that causes typhus fever

Diseases spread by ticks to animals.

- ✓ Heart water
- ✓ East coast fever
- ✓ Anaplasmosis
- ✓ Red water

Method of controlling ticks

- ✓ By spraying animals
- ✓ By paddocking
- ✓ By dipping
- ✓ By dipping animals

Itch mites

- ✓ Itch mites spread worms which cause scabies.
- ✓ Itch mites live under the skin of animals.
- ✓ They can spread through direct body contact, with sharing beddings and clothes

ACTIVITY

1. What do ticks feed on?

2. Name the two diseases spread by ticks to people.

i)

ii)

3. Mention three diseases spread by ticks to animals.

i)

ii)

iii)

4. How can people control ticks?

5. Name the disease spread by itch mites.

6. How can scabies be controlled?

7. Apart from dogs, name two other hosts for ticks.

8. Name the germs that cause typhus fever.

9. Why do farmers dip their cows?

10. How can itch mites be controlled among people?

11. Why is it not good to share a house with domestic animals?

CORRECTIONS

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TOPIC TWO: VECTORS AND DISEASES.

1. What are vectors?

2. Mention any four examples of vectors.

(i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

3. Why is a cockroach called a vector?

4. What kind of life cycle does a cockroach undergo?

5. List any two diseases spread by cockroaches.
(i)
(ii)
6. Why is a cockroach called a true insect?
.....
7. State two ways of controlling diseases spread by cockroaches.
(i)
(ii)
8. What is the second stage of development in a cockroach called?
.....
9. How is a nymph different from an adult cockroach?
.....
10. Draw the egg structure of a cockroach.
11. Apart from a cockroach, give other two insects that undergo three stages of growth.
(i) (ii)
12. How are houseflies able to spread disease causing germs?
.....
13. Why do houseflies lay their eggs on rotting matter?
.....
14. A housefly under goes a complete metamorphosis. List the stages of this life cycle.
(i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)
15. Name the two stages in the life cycle of a housefly which are inactive.
(i) (ii)

16. How is the larva of a housefly useful to people with pit latrines?

17. List any three diseases spread by houseflies.

(i) (ii)

(iii)

18. In which three ways can diseases spread by a housefly be prevented?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

19. Name the vector that spreads scabies.

20. State two ways through which scabies spread.

(i) _____ .

(ii) _____

21. Give any two ways scabies can be prevented.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

22. Mosquitoes feed on blood, what do they use to suck blood from the bodies of people.

23. Where do mosquitoes lay their eggs?

24. Identify the mosquito that spreads germs which cause each of these diseases.

(i) Malaria :

(ii) Elephantiasis :

(iii) Yellow fever :

25. Name the germ that causes each of these diseases

(a) Malaria :

(b) Elephantiasis :

(c) Yellow fever :

26. What blood cells are affected by the malaria parasites?

28. List four ways that can be used to control the spread of malaria in our communities

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

29. How does the draining of stagnant water help to control the spread of Malaria?

30. Why are people advised to sleep under mosquito nets?

31. How does pouring oil on stagnant water kill mosquito larva?

32. How does sleeping under a mosquito net help to control the spread of malaria?

33. Write any three symptoms of malaria.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

34. Name the disease spread by tsetse flies to:

(i) Man :

(ii) Cattle :

35. Give two ways tsetse flies can be controlled.

(i)

(ii)

36. Match the diseases in list A with the vectors that spread them in list B.

List A

List B

Diseases

Vectors

i). River blindness

rat fleas

ii). Rabies

water snail

iii). Relapsing fever

blackfly

iii). Bubonic plaque

mad dog

v). Bilharziasis

tricks

37. What does a tick use for breathing?

38. Name the three types of lice.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

39. How does the closing of doors and windows early in the evening help to reduce on the spread of Malaria?

CORRECTIONS

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SAMPLE HANDWRITING

TOPIC 3: LESSON 1

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

ACCIDENT, POISONING AND FIRST AID

ACCIDENTS

An accident is a sudden happening that causes harm or injury to the body.

Causes of accidents at home / school

- ✓ Playing rough games
- ✓ Fells
- ✓ Handling sharp objects without care
- ✓ Taking expired drugs
- ✓ Eating poisoned food

Common accidents at school / home and on the road

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| ✓ Burns | ✓ Animal bites |
| ✓ Scald | ✓ Sprains |
| ✓ Cuts | ✓ Strains |
| ✓ Fractures | ✓ Nose bleeding |
| ✓ Dislocations | ✓ Fainting |
| ✓ Electric shocks | |

NB: A casualty is a person who has got an accident

ACTIVITY

1. What is an accident?

2. Give any one cause of accidents at school.

3. Give any two common accidents at school.

i)

ii)

4. Mention any two accidents at home.

i)

ii)

5. What name is given to a person who has got an accident?

CORRECTIONS

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SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 2

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

First Aid

First Aid is the immediate help given to a casualty.

Reasons why we give First Aid

- ❖ To save life
- ❖ To stop bleeding if any
- ❖ To prevent further injury
- ❖ To promote quick recovery
- ❖ To reduce pain

Qualities of a good first aider

- ❖ Should be knowledgeable
- ❖ Should be empathetic
- ❖ Should be quick
- ❖ Should be gentle
- ❖ Should be observant

ACTIVITY

1. What is meant by the term First Aid?

2. Give two reasons why casualties are given first aid.

i)

ii)

3. State any two qualities of a good first aider.

i)

ii)

CORRECTIONS

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DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 3

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

First Aid kit / box

First Aid box

A first aid box is a container where first aid tools are kept.

First aid kit

A first aid kit is a set of materials for giving first aid.

Places where first aid boxes are commonly found

- ❖ Homes
- ❖ Schools
- ❖ Taxis
- ❖ Offices
- ❖ Hospitals
- ❖ Petrol stations

Items found in a first aid box

1. Safety pins - For fastening the bandage

2. Cotton wool - For cleaning wounds
3. Gauze - For dressing wounds
4. Surgical spirit- For cleaning wounds
5. Razor blades - for cutting bandage
6. Pain killers - For relieving pain
7. Bandages - For dressing wounds
For tying around broken bones
8. Gloves - For protection while dressing wounds
9. Liniment - For relieving pain

NB: A first aid box is painted with bright colours for easy identification.

ACTIVITY

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms.

a). First aid box

b). First aid kit

2. Name any two places where a first aid box is found.

i)

ii)

3. Mention any two items found in a first aid box.

i)

ii)

4. Give the difference between a first aid box and a first aid kit.

5. Why is a first aid box painted with bright colours?

6. Give the use of the following first aid tools.

a). Surgical spirit

b). Cotton wool.

c). Gauze

CORRECTIONS

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SAMPLE HANDWRITING

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LESSON 4

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

ACCIDENTS

Fractures

A fracture is a broken bone in the body.

Types of fractures

- ✓ Simple fracture
- ✓ Compound fracture
- ✓ Green stick fracture
- ✓ Comminuted fracture

Compound fracture

The broken bone comes out if the skin

A diagram showing a compound fracture



Simple fracture

The broken bone remains inside the skin

A diagram showing a simple fracture



Green stick fracture

The bone cracks or bends but remains inside the skin

NB: Green stick fracture is common in children because they have weak bones.

A diagram showing a green stick fracture



Comminuted fraction

The bone breaks into many small pieces.

First aid for fractures

Apply splints around the broken bone.

NB: Splints hold the broken bone in one position / right position

ACTIVITY

1. Briefly explain the term fracture.

2. Write any two types of fractures.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Which type of fracture is common in children?

4. Why are splints tied around broken bones?

5. State the first aid for fractures.

6. Identify the type of fractures shown in the diagram below.



CORRECTIONS

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SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 5

Burns and scalds

A burn is an injury on the skin caused by dry heat

Causes of burn

- ✓ Skin contact with hot objects
- ✓ Skin contact with naked live wires
- ✓ Skin contact with fire
- ✓ Skin contact with acids

Scalds

A scald is an injury on the skin caused by wet heat.

Causes of scalds

- ✓ Skin contact with steam
- ✓ Skin contact with hot water
- ✓ Skin contact with hot milk
- ✓ Skin contact with hot cooking oil

First aid for burns and scalds

Dip the injured part in clean water.

Prevention and control of burns and scald

- ✓ Keep sources of heat away from children's reach
- ✓ Avoid touching red hot objects with bare hands
- ✓ Avoid keeping petrol in the house.
- ✓ Avoid using children to cook or boil water.
- ✓ Cook food from raised places

ACTIVITY

1. What is meant by the term:-

a). burn

b). scald

2. Give any one cause of burns at home.

3. State the first aid for burns.

4. State the difference between burns and scalds.

5. Give any two ways of preventing burns at home

i)

ii)

6. Give the cause of scalds.

CORRECTIONS

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SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 6

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Sprains and strains

SPRAIN

A sprain is a torn ligament.

Strain

A strain is a torn tendon

Signs and symptoms of strains/sprain

- ✓ Pain at the injured part
- ✓ Swelling around the injured part

First aid for sprain and strain

Apply ice cubes around the injured part

NB: A dislocation is when the bone moves from its normal position.

ACTIVITY

1. What is a sprain?

2. Give any one sign of a sprain.

3. Give the meaning of a strain.

4. Mention the first aid you would give someone with a strain / sprain.

5. What is a dislocation?

6. How is a strain different from a a sprain?

CORRECTIONS

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

LESSON 70

Poisoning

Poisoning is the accident of taking poison in the body

How poison enters the body

- ✓ Through food
- ✓ Through animal bites
- ✓ Through air we breathe in

First aid for poisoning

- ✓ By drinking plenty of milk
- ✓ By drinking plenty of water

NB: Water and milk dilute the poison

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

Causes of road accidents

- ✓ Speeding vehicles
- ✓ Playing on roads
- ✓ Overloading vehicles
- ✓ Bad roads
- ✓ Driving under the influence of alcohol
- ✓ Driving vehicles under poor mechanical condition
- ✓ Bad weather

How to prevent road accidents

- ✓ Putting road signs on roads
- ✓ Crossing busy roads at a zebra crossing point
- ✓ Avoid over loading vehicles
- ✓ Avoid speeding vehicles
- ✓ Avoid playing near the road
- ✓ Repairing damaged roads

✓ Repairing vehicles

ACTIVITY

1. Give the meaning of poisoning.

2. Mention the first aid for poisoning.

3. Why is water given to a person who has drunk poison?

4. Mention one way poison can enter the body.

5. State one way of controlling poisoning at home.

6. Give any two causes of road accidents.

i)

ii)

7. State any two ways road accidents can be controlled.

i)

ii)

8. Why is it dangerous to drive vehicles in poor mechanical condition?

CORRECTIONS

TOPIC THREE: ACCIDENTS, POISONING AND FIRST AID

1. Define an accident.

2. What do we call a person who gets involved in an accident?

3. Who is a casualty ?

4. Mention any three places where accidents occur.

(i) (ii)

(iii)

5. List any four causes of accidents.

(i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

6. Identify the accident that can be caused by bad eating habits like eating hurriedly.

7. Mention at least four common accidents that can occur at home.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

8. What is first aid?

9. State the major reason for giving first aid.

10. List any three reasons for giving first aid.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

11. Give the effect of severe bleeding to an individual.

12. What do we call a person who gives first aid?

13. Write any three qualities of a good first aider.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

14. State the first aid you would give to a person with:

- (a) Simple cut :
- (b) Deep cut :

15. How is a sprain different from a strain ?

16. Give one sign of a sprain on an individual.

17. Why do people apply a cold compress on the sprained joint as first aid ?

18. Define a fracture.

19. Mention the two types of fractures.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____

20. How can you tell that a person has got a compound fracture?

21. Babies below six months don't get fractures but get a green stick. Why is this so

22. State one sign of a fracture.

23. Write any one symptom of a fractured limb.

24. How are splints useful in giving first aid for a fractured limb?

25. Draw the types of fractures drawn below.

broken bone

broken bone

26. Why should the burnt or scalded part of the body be placed in cold water as first aid ?

27. What is the use of an arm sling to a person with a fractured arm?

28. List three accidents that can happen on the way to and from school.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

29. Mention three bodies that cause traffic accidents.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

30. Write any four causes of traffic accidents.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

31. State any three ways of avoiding accidents.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

32. Where should school children cross busy roads from ?

33. What does the highway code state ?

34. Who are pedestrians ?

35. Give any three safety rules on the road.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

36. Give one similarity between an arm string and a splint.

37. (a) What is a poison ?

(b) Give any three causes of body poisoning.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

38. State the first aid you can give to a person who has been poisoned by insecticide or rat poison.

39. Why should a person who has drunk paraffin, petrol or bleach be given a lot of milk or fruit juice to drink ?

40. What is the danger of making a person who has drunk petrol or paraffin to vomit ?

41. State the first aid for snake bite.

42. Give the importance of tying a tourniquet slightly above the snake bite.

43. List three ways of preventing poisoning.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

44. What is the danger of keeping poisonous chemicals in soda bottle ?

45. How is a first aid box different from a first aid Kit ?

46. List any four components of a first aid box.

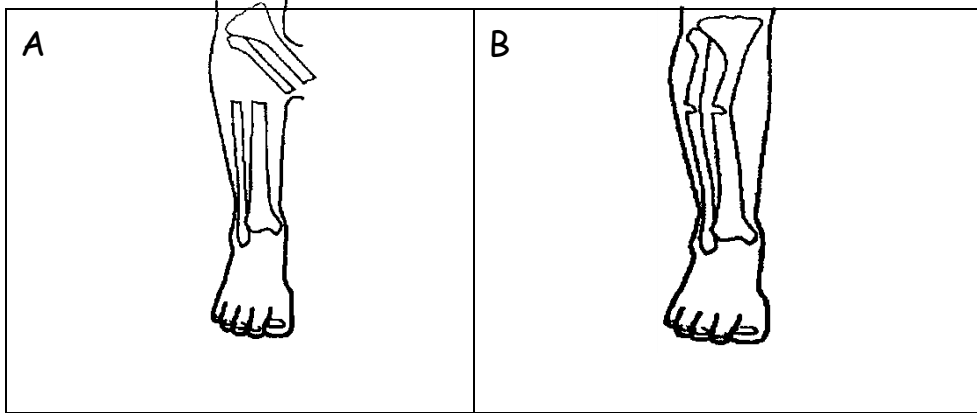
(i) _____ (ii) _____

(iii) _____ (iv) _____

47. Complete the table below by giving the name and use of these first aid box components.

Component	Name	Use
		(i)
		(i)
		(i)

48. Identify the following types of fractures



i). A _____

ii). B _____

b). Why should a person who has drunk paraffin be given plenty of drinking water?

c). State one Sign of poisoning

DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

TOPIC: **KEEPING RABBITS**

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

TERMS RELATED TO RABBITS

1. Rabbitary - Is the rearing of domestic rabbits.
2. Buck - A male rabbit
3. Doe - A female rabbit
4. Kit/Kitten - The young one of a rabbit
5. Litter - A group of rabbits born at the same time by the same mother.
6. Kindling - is the act of giving birth in rabbits.

ACTIVITY

1. Briefly explain the meaning of the following terms.

a). Rabittary

b). Hutch

c). Kindling

d). Litter

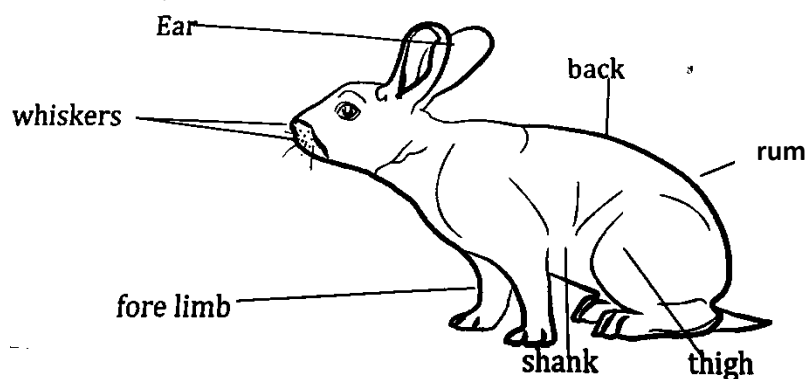
2. What name is given to the:-

a). a male rabbit

b). a female rabbit

c). a kit

External parts of rabbits



Reasons why people keep rabbits

- ✓ For meat
- ✓ For fur
- ✓ For income
- ✓ People keep rabbits as pets
- ✓ Their droppings are used to make manure

Products for from rabbits

- ✓ Meat
- ✓ Fur
- ✓ Skins
- ✓ Droppings
- ✓ Urine

ACTIVITY

1. Give the use of ears to rabbits.

2. How is fur useful to the bodies of rabbits?

3. Give any two reasons why people keep rabbits.

i)

ii)

4. Mention any one edible product of rabbits.

5. State ne reason why people prefer keeping rabbits to goats.

6. Which rabbit product improves soil fertility?

CORRECTIONS

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DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

BREEDS OF RABBITS

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

A breed is a group of animals with similar characteristics.

Types of breeds of rabbits

1. Local breeds
2. Exotic breeds

Characteristics of local breeds of rabbits

- ✓ They have different body colours
- ✓ They mature slowly
- ✓ They are small in size
- ✓ They produce poor quality meat

Characteristics of exotic breeds of rabbits

- ✓ They mature faster
- ✓ They are of the same colour
- ✓ They are big in size

Examples of exotic breeds of rabbits

- ✓ Chinchilla rabbits
- ✓ Angora rabbits
- ✓ Ear lop rabbit

- ✓ Newzealand white rabbit
- ✓ Rex rabbit
- ✓ Californian rabbit
- ✓ Flemish giant

ACTIVITY

1. What is meant by a breed of rabbits?

2. State one characteristic of local breeds of rabbits.

3. Write any one characteristic of exotic breeds of rabbit.

4. Why do people prefer keeping exotic breeds of rabbits to local breeds?

5. Mention two exotic breeds of rabbits kept in Uganda.
i) _____
ii) _____
6. Name the two types of breeds of rabbits.
i) _____
ii) _____

CORRECTIONS

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Housing rabbits

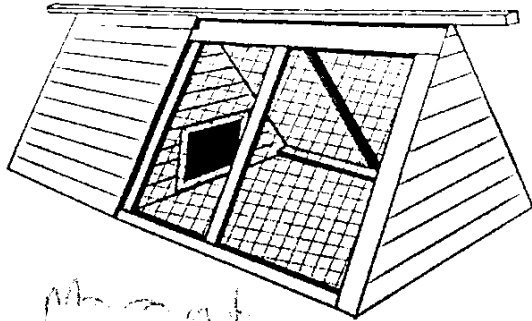
A hutch is a house for domestic rabbits.

Types of hutches

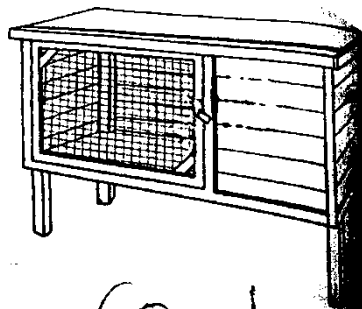
- ✓ Morant hutch
- ✓ Caged hutch
- ✓ Traditional hutch

Diagrams showing different types of hutches

Morant hutch



Caged Hutch



NB: The hutch should be raised above the ground to protect rabbits from predators

The wire mesh allows free air circulation.

Feeding rabbits

Examples of rabbit feeds

Green grass

Cabbage leaves

Sweet potatoes leaves

Green leafy vegetables

Maize bran

Rabbit

Fish meals

NB: Rabbits needs a block of salt to click to give them mineral slats

The gestation period of a rabbit is 30 days.

ACTIVITY

1. Give one importance of housing rabbits.

2. Name any two types of hutches.

i)

ii)

3. Why should a hutch be raised from the ground??

4. State the reason why a hutch is made using wire mesh.

5. Name one material used to make a rabbit hutch.

6. State one reason why rabbits should be fed well.

7. Name any two examples of rabbit feeds.

i)

ii)

8. Of what importance is a block of salt in a rabbit diet?

9. What is the gestation period of a rabbit?

CORRECTIONS

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DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Diseases in rabbits

- ✓ Ear canker
- ✓ Snuffles
- ✓ Pneumonia
- ✓ Coccidiosis
- ✓ Colds
- ✓ Scours

Parasites of rabbits

- ✓ Fleas
- ✓ Mites
- ✓ Ticks
- ✓ Lice
- ✓ Tape worms
- ✓ Hook worms

Ways of controlling diseases in rabbits

- ✓ Isolate sick rabbits
- ✓ Keep the hutch clean and dry
- ✓ Regular vaccination

How to control parasites

Regular spraying

Regular deworming

ACTIVITY

1. Name any three diseases that attack rabbits.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
2. State any one internal parasites that attack rabbits apart from hook worms.

3. Mention any three external parasites that affect rabbits.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
4. How do farmers control external parasites in rabbits?

5. How can internal parasites be controlled in rabbit?

6. Give any two ways a farmer can control diseases in rabbits.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
7. Name any two breeds of rabbits.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____

CORRECTIONS

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DATE _____

SAMPLE HANDWRITING

RECORD KEEPING ON A RABBIT FORM

SPELLING GAME

PREDICTED WORD	CORRECTION

Types of farm records

- ✓ Breeding records
- ✓ Inventory records
- ✓ Health records
- ✓ Production records
- ✓ Feeding records
- ✓ Marketing records

Reasons why farmers keep records

- ✓ To easily get loans from banks
- ✓ To know the profit and losses
- ✓ To plan for the farm
- ✓ To be taxed fairly by the government
- ✓ To know the history of the farm

ACTIVITY

1. Give any three types of farm records.

- i) _____
- i) _____
- iii) _____

2. Why should farmers keep records?

TOPIC 4: KEEPING RABBITS

1. What name is given to the rearing of domestic rabbits?

2. Give any one reason why people keep rabbits.

3. Name any one product got from rabbits.

4. What name is given to a young one of a rabbit?

5. What is kindling in rabbit keeping?

6. Give any one advantage of keeping rabbits over other domestic animals.

7. Why should rabbit hutches be raised from the ground?

8. How important is it to deworm rabbits?

9. What rabbit disease attacks human beings as well?

10. What name is given to a male rabbit?

SECTION B

11a). Name any two types of rabbits.

i)

ii)

b). Mention any two breeds of rabbits.

i)

ii)

12a). Give any two diseases that attack rabbits.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

b). How can diseases in rabbits be controlled?

- i) _____
- ii) _____

13a). State any two parasites for rabbits.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

b). How can farmers control parasites in rabbits?

- i) _____
- ii) _____

14. Mention any two types of farm records.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

b). Give any two importance of keeping farm records.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

15a). Name any two types of rabbit hutches.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

b). Why should rabbit hutches have wire mesh?

c). Why should the hutches be kept clean and dry?

TOPIC FOUR: ANIMAL LIFE (KEEPING RABBITS)

1. Write three external parts of a rabbit apart from ears and eyes.

- (i) _____ (ii) _____

(iii) _____

2. How are whiskers useful to a rabbit?

State the name given to the following.

(a) Male rabbit :

(b) Female rabbit :

(c) Young ones of rabbit :

(d) House of domestic rabbits :

3. Write any four uses of rabbits.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

4. Give three advantages of keeping rabbits over other domestic animals.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

5. What do we call the habitat of a wild rabbit ?

6. State the two breeds of rabbits.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

7. Write two characteristics of each of the following.

(i) Local breeds of rabbits.

(1)

(2)

(ii) Exotic breeds of rabbits.

(1)

(2)

9. List three examples of exotic breeds of rabbits.

(i) (ii)

(iii)

10. Give any four qualities of a good rabbit hutch.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

11. How can you protect the rabbits from dampness ?

.....

12. Why should a rabbit hutch be raised on poles ?

.....

13. State three reasons for constructing hutches for rabbits.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

14. Write three enemies of rabbits.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

15. Name three types of rabbit hutches.

(i) (ii)

(iii)

16. Use the diagram of rabbit hutches below to answer questions.

wire mesh

wire mesh

(a) Name the types of rabbit hutches shown by letters K and L.

(i) K (ii) L

(b) Why should the biggest part of a rabbit hutch be made of wire mesh ?

17. Define the following terms as used in rabbit keeping.

(a) Kindling :

(b) Litter :

18. List four signs of a doe on heat.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

19. Why should a doe be separated from a buck towards the time of kindling ?

20. State the gestation period of a doe.

21. Define the term breeding.

22. Mention any five materials that can be used to feed rabbits ?

(i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

(v)

23. What are pellets ?

24. Why should rabbits be fed on salt ?

25. Give three signs of diseases in rabbits.

(i)

(ii)

26. List any four diseases that attack rabbits.

(i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

27. Identify two diseases that attack both rabbits and poultry.

(i) (ii)

28. What rabbit disease attacks human beings as well ?

29. Which disease makes rabbits to sneeze a lot, pass out mucus from the

nose and die suddenly ?

30. Name the rabbits disease that makes their ears itch, develop wounds and bend downwards.

31. Write any four ways of controlling rabbit diseases.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

32. Why should sick rabbits be separated from healthy ones ?

33. What do we call the doctor who treats sick animals ?

34. Define a parasite.

35. Mention three examples of external parasites for rabbits.

(i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

36. What are the commonest internal parasites in rabbits ?

(i) (ii)

37. State three ways of controlling parasites in rabbits.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

38. Give three examples of worms that affect rabbits.

(i) (ii)

(iii)

39. What is the importance of spraying rabbits with chemicals ?

40. How is deworming important in rabbits ?

41.(a) What are farm records ?

(b) List three examples of records kept on a rabbit farm.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

42. Under what kind of records would you put the following.

- (i) Amount of food given to rabbits. _____
- (ii) Number of rabbits born by the doe. _____
- (iii) Treatment done on sick rabbits. _____

43. State any three importance of keeping records on the farm.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)