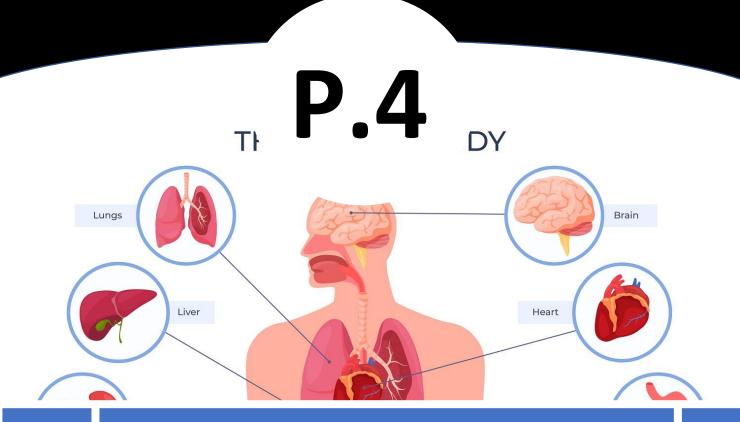
Science

Tekart Revision Topical Questions



Name:

School:

Year:

Tekart Revision Series

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TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR P.4 TERM 1

	TOPIC: PLANT LIFE
1.	Define the following terms. (i) Flowering plants
	(ii) Non flowering plants
2.	Mention any two examples of flowering plants?
3.	ii)
4.	What is leaf venation?
5.	Name the two types of leaf venation.
6.	ii)
7.	Identify the main function of leaves to plants.
8.	State any three uses of leaves to people. i)ii)
9.	iii)Suggest the function of foliage leaves to an onion.
10.	Define the term transpiration.
11.	Suggest any two factors that affect the rate of transpiration. i)

12.	ii)
13.	State the reason why plants with weak stems climb others.
14.	What is photosynthesis?
15.	Identify the main product of photosynthesis.
16. photo	List down the two raw-materials needed during the process of osynthesis. i)
17. photo	ii)Besides vapour, name any three other bi-products of osynthesis. i)
ii)	
iii) 18.	How does man benefit from the process of photosynthesis?
19.	Why is transpiration important to the environment?
20.	Suggest any two uses of a stem to a plant.
21.	State the gas needed during photosynthesis.
22.	How is chlorophyll useful during photosynthesis?
23.	Give one example of an insect pollinator.
24.	What type of leaf venation is in sorghum plants?
25.	In the space below, draw a stamen and label all the parts.

26.	Define the term germination.
27.	State the two types of germination. (i)(ii)
28. gern	Besides moisture, give any other two conditions needed for nination to take place.
29.	How are flowers important to pants?
30.	Of what importance are ovules to plants?
31.	Why is a maize grain said to be a monocot?
32. (a)	Write down one example of the following; Cereals
(b)	Monocotyledonous seeds
(c)	Dicotyledonous seeds
(d)	Leguminous
33.	Of what value are the following parts to a flower? a) Petals
	(b) Sepals
34.	Why are petals of a flower brightly coloured?
35.	What is pollination?
36.	Mention any one type of pollination.

37.	Suggest any one agent of pollination.			
38.	Write down any one example of an insect pollinator.			
39.	How is a moth able to pollinate flowers at night?			
40.	Define the term tropism.			
41.	Give any two kinds of tropism. i)ii)			
	TOPIC: GROWING CROPS			
1.	What name is given to plants with root nodules?			
2.	Mention any one example of a root tuber.			
3.	Identify any one example of a crop grown in a nursery bed. What is a nursery bed?			
4.				
5.	In the space below, draw a garden tool used for transplanting.			
6.	Define the term crop rotation.			
7.	Identify any two reasons why farmers practice crop rotation.			
8.	What is mulching?			
9.	State the main reason why farmers mulch their gardens.			

12.13.14.15.	Give any one example of a pest that destroys crops in the store Mention one way of preserving food in villages. State the use of rat guards put on a granary.
14.	State the use of rat guards put on a granary.
15.	
	Suggest one use of weeds to people.
	TOPIC: WEATHER CHANGES
1.	Define the term weather.
2. (i) (ii) (iii)	Mention any four elements of weather.
(iv) 3.	Identify four types of weather.
4. (i)	Name two examples of each of the water sources below; a) Natural sources of water
(ii) (i)	b) Artificial sources of water
(ii) 5.	Name the three processes included in the water cycle.

6.	Name the instrument used to measure the amount of rainfall.
7.	State any two uses (advantages) of rainfall
8.	Suggest any two dangers of too much rainfall.
9.	Why are nimbus clouds important to farmers?
10 vaj	Name the instrument used to measure the amount of water our in the atmosphere.
11.	Define the term temperature.
12.	Suggest the use of a kink on a clinical thermometer.
13.	State the normal temperature of the human body.
14 the	Name any one part on the human body where the clinical ermometer can be placed when measuring temperature.
15	Why is a Stevenson screen painted white?
16	State the use of the anemometer in a weather station.
18	i) ii) iii) iv) State any three changes of strong wind. (i) (ii)
	(iii)

19. Match the following weather instruments in list A to their functions in list B A B a) Anemometer b) Wind sock C) Wind vane To measure the amount of rainfall To show the direction of wind To measure the strength of wind d) Rain gauge To measure the speed of wind To measure the amount of sunshine a) Anemometer			
a) Anemometer b) Wind sock c) Wind vane wind d) Rain gauge To measure the amount of rainfall To show the direction of wind To measure the strength of To measure the speed of wind To measure the amount of sunshine To measure the amount of sunshine			
b) Wind sock c) Wind vane wind d) Rain gauge To show the direction of wind To measure the strength of To measure the speed of wind To measure the amount of sunshine To measure the amount of sunshine			
c) Wind vane wind d) Rain gauge To measure the strength of To measure the speed of wind To measure the amount of sunshine a) Anemometer			
wind d) Rain gauge To measure the speed of wind To measure the amount of sunshine a) Anemometer			
d) Rain gauge To measure the speed of wind To measure the amount of sunshine a) Anemometer			
To measure the amount of sunshine a) Anemometer			
a) Anemometer			
b) Wind sock			
c) Wind vane			
d) Rain gauge			
d) Rail gaage			
20. Name any two liquids that can be used in a thermometer.			
21. Why is water not commonly used in thermometers?			
22. Define the term humidity.			
22 Why do booth workers shake the clinical thermometer before			
23. Why do health workers shake the clinical thermometer before			
using it on another person?			
TOPIC: PERSONAL HYGIENE			
1. What is personal hygiene?			
2 Suggest any two importance of personal hygiene			
2. Suggest any two importance of personal hygiene.			
(i) (ii)			
3. State any two ways of keeping our bodies clean.			

4.	List down any four items used to promote personal hygiene.		
	i) ii)		
	iii)iv)		
5.	Why are the following habits important to an individual? a) Cutting finger nails short		
	b) Grooming hair		
	c) Washing hands before eating		
6.	Suggest one reason why people iron clothings and beddings.		
7. Idei	A primary four child ate an unwashed mango in the morning. ntify any two diseases he is likely to suffer from. (i)		
8.	Why are people advised to wash their hands with soap?		
9.	In the space below, draw and name two items washed with so		
10.	Why should people brush their teeth regularly?		

SCIENCE P.4 TERM 2

Topic 1: Our food

	•
1. Wh	at is food?
2. Sta	te one use of food in our bodies.
3. Give	e one way man obtains food.
4. Wh	at is a balanced diet?
5. Wh	at food value is suitable for a carpenter?
6. Wh	y do we need proteins in our bodies?
 7. Nar	me the deficiency disease that makes a child develop bow-le
8. Hov	w is calcium important in our bodies?
9. Wh	at are roughages?
10.	How can marasmus be prevented?
11.	State one importance of breast milk to a baby.
12.	Give one sign of malnutrition.

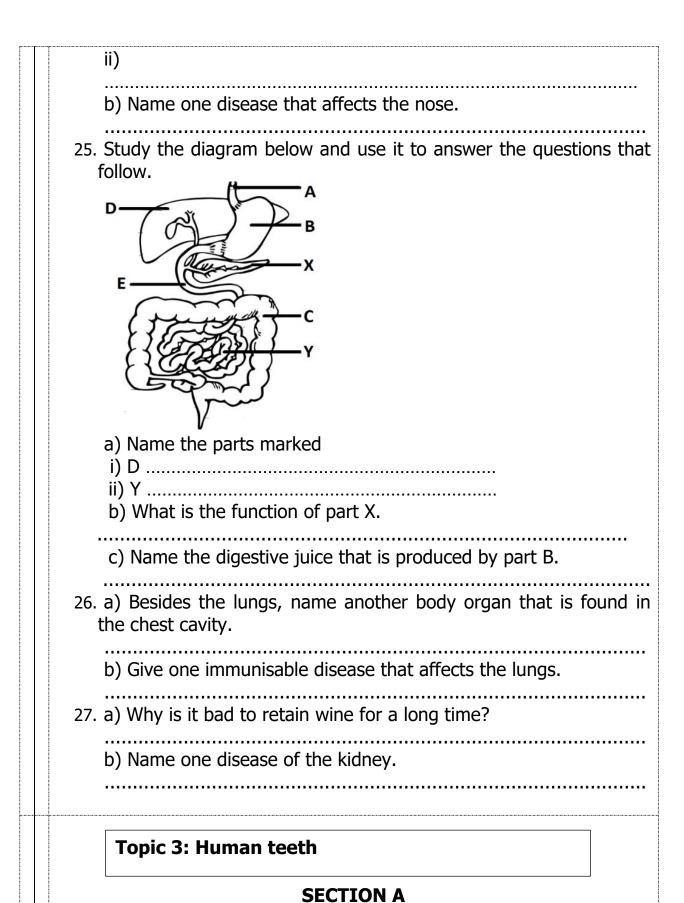
 13.	State one way food gets contaminated.
14.	What is food security?
15.	Give one local method of preparing matooke.
16. 	What is food preservation?
17. 	Why are we advised to wash hands before eating food?
18.	How best can we control deficiency diseases?
19.	What causes anaemia?
20.	Write any one foodstuff that is a source of proteins.

			7
		SECTION B	
21	The diagrams	below show a variety	of food stuffs
	AMIL		
	А	В	С
fo i) ii ii b	oodstuffs shown ab) A i) B ii) C	ove. 	et after lacking the food
ij)	two of the 5Hs.	
23.	a)What is a ba	lanced diet?	
i)	o) Write in full the 3	Gs in a balanced diet.	
ii	i̇́)	of carbohydrates in the	
b	o) Name one source	of carbohydrates.	
24. a	n) What vitamin is m	nade by the help of m	orning sunshine?
1	o) Why should bab protein foods?	oies and young child	lren be given plenty of

Topic 2: Body organs.
1. What body organ is used for vision?
2. Name the smallest unit of a living thing.
3. How are the eyelids useful?
4. How useful is the earwax?
5. Which part of the ear gathers sound waves?
6. What is the role of the cilia found in the nose?
7. Which part of a skeleton protects the brain?
8. Name one disease that may affect the brain.
The diagram below shows a body organ. Use it to answer the questions 9 and 10.
y X
9. What is the function of the body organ shown in the diagram below?

10.	Name part Y
11.	What gas is given out through lungs?
12.	Where in the body are the lungs found?
13.	Name one disease of the lungs.
14.	What digestive liquid is produced by the liver?
	What harmful substance should be avoided to keep the body organs working well?
16.	How many chambers does the heart have?
17.	State the main function of the heart.
18.	What is the main function of the body organ shown below?
19.	Name part marked Y.
	To what other body organ does part Y lead?

21.List down any two functions of the human skin.
ii
22. The diagram below shows an eye.
i) Name part marked b
ii) State the function of part b.
23. a) Besides hearing, give another function of the ears.
b) Why is it bad to use sharp objects to clean our ears?
c) Identify one item that can be used to remove ear wax from the ears
d) In which part of the ear is the earwax found?
24. a) Give two things that happen to the air as it is passing through the nose. i)



1. Name the second set of teeth.
2. How many teeth does an adult person have?
3. State the function of incisor teeth.
4. How are canine teeth adapted to their function?
5. Study the diagram of a tooth shown below.
Enamel
X Dentin
M. W. W. W.
Gum
/8011111/ A 111111111111111111111111111111
0/11-11/1900
Root ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PR
0 11:111 1001 111:11000
011110111111111111111111111111111111111
I I
Name the region marked X.
6. What is the main function of the tooth shown in the diagram above?
7. Name the hardest part of a tooth.

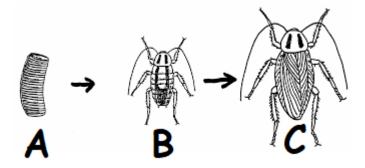
. What mir	neral salt helps	s in the format	tion of teeth?	
0. Name th		ve part of a to	oth.	
_		SECTION ows a human		
i) X				
ii) Y b) Why is		ost sensitive p	 art of a tooth?)
c) What t	type of tooth i			
		low about the Canines		
	e the table be	low about the	dental formula	
12. Complete	e the table be	low about the Canines	dental formula	Molars
12. Completo	e the table be Incisors a)	low about the Canines c) 2	dental formula premolars	Molars g)
i) avii) gvii) g	b)	low about the Canines c) 2	dental formula premolars 4 e) f) i) c	9) h) 12
i) avii) gvii) gi) Caninii) Premo	b)	low about the Canines c) 2 d) iii	dental formula premolars 4 e) f) i) c vi)f ollowing types	Molars g) h) 12

	. a) How is dental amalgam useful?
	b) What type of germs cause dental caries?
	c) Name the brownish substance that forms on the outer surface of the teeth if we do not clean them well.
15	a) Besides brushing regularly, how else can we take care of our teeth?
	b) What do we call a thin thread-like material that is used to remove food particles between the teeth?
	c) State one reason why we brush our teeth.
7	opic 4: Sanitation
1	opic 4: Sanitation SECTION A
	-
1.	SECTION A
1. 2.	SECTION A What is sanitation?
1. 2. 3.	SECTION A What is sanitation? How is sanitation important in a community?
1. 2. 3.	What is sanitation? How is sanitation important in a community? State one activity done at home to promote sanitation.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	What is sanitation? How is sanitation important in a community? State one activity done at home to promote sanitation. Give one element of a good home.

0 What are same?	
8. What are germs?	
9. How are germs harmful to ma	
10. Give one area where germs a	•
	_
	ion B the following items in maintaining
sanitation.	the following items in maintaining
As,	2
12.List down the 4Fs in their corr	ect order
	ii)
	iv)
13. a) Give two types of germs.	
b) State two ways how we car	a control germs
•	
ii) a) How can rotting be bad?	
ii)ii	
11 /	
•	
b) Suggest any two advantage	
b) Suggest any two advantage i)ii)	es of rotting.
b) Suggest any two advantage i)	es of rotting.

	b) Typhoidc) Trachoma
	TOPICAL TEST TERM III P.4 SCIENCE Test 1. COMMON VECTORS AND DISEASES
1.	What is a vector?
2.	Outline any four common insect vectors you know. (i)
4.	Name the disease which is spread by the following vectors; (i) culex vectors (ii) tsetse flies
	(iii) rat fleas
5.	How do cock roaches protect themselves against enemies?
6.	Define the term communicable diseases.
7.	State any three examples of communicable diseases. i)
8.	What are air borne diseases?
9.	Suggest any two examples of air borne diseases. (i) (ii)

10.	(i)	o examples of water borne diseases.
11.	Define non infectious disea	ises.
12.	Name the germ that cause	s malaria.
13.	How can the spread of ma	laria be controlled?
14.	State the difference betwee	en germs and vectors.
15.	What name is given to the	second stage of a cockroach?
		
SEC	TION B	
		st A to their causes in list B.
		st A to their causes in list B. B
	Match the diseases in li	
	Match the diseases in li	В
	Match the diseases in li A (i) plague	B itch mites
	Match the diseases in li A (i) plague (ii) scabies	B itch mites virus
16.	Match the diseases in li A (i) plague (ii) scabies (iii) athletes foot	B itch mites virus bacteria
16. (i)	Match the diseases in li A (i) plague (ii) scabies (iii) athletes foot (iv) Polio	B itch mites virus bacteria
(i) (ii)	Match the diseases in li A (i) plague (ii) scabies (iii) athletes foot (iv) Polio plague	B itch mites virus bacteria
	Match the diseases in li A (i) plague (ii) scabies (iii) athletes foot (iv) Polio plague scabies	B itch mites virus bacteria

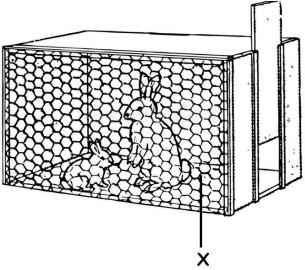


- a. Name the type of life cycle shown in the diagram above.
- b. Identify the name of the stage marked with letter B.
- c. Mention any two diseases transmitted by cockroaches.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
- 18a. Define the term parasite.
 - b. Give any two examples of parasites.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
 - c. Suggest one reason why ticks are not regarded as insects.
- 19. A female anopheles mosquito is said to be a vector.
- a. State the reason why it's called a vector.
- b. Identify the disease spread (transmitted) by the above vector.
- c. Suggest any two ways the disease mentioned in (b) above is controlled in homes.
 - (i) ______
- 20a. What name is given to the larva stage of a housefly?
- b. Identify the eye disease transmitted by a housefly in humans.
- c. Besides the disease named in (b) above, give any two diseases

	transmitted by a house fly in humans. (i)
	(ii)
1	Test 2. RABBIT KEEPING
1.	What is rabbitary?
2.	Name the habitat for a wild rabbit.
3.	What name is given to the young one of a rabbit?
4.	A group of young rabbits born together at the same time by the same doe is called.
5. rabb	Identify the name given to the housing structure of a domestic it.
6.	Suggest any one reason why people keep rabbits.
7.	Mention any one example of exotic breeds of rabbits.
8.	Identify any one material used in the construction of a hutch.
9.	Besides a marrant hutch, give any other type of a hutch.
10.	Define the term kindling in rabbitary.
11.	What is the gestation period of a rabbit?
12. eat.	Suggest the name given to the manufactured feeds that rabbits
13.	State any one disease that attacks rabbits.
14.	Suggest any one way of controlling diseases in rabbits.

- 15. What is weaning as applied in rabbitary?
- 16. Velma's rabbit was found shivering, with a high body temperature and had difficulty in breathing. Which disease was the rabbit suffering from?
- 17. Identify any one example of records kept in rabbit farming.
- 18. Mention the disease which is common in rabbitary and poultry.

Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



- 19. What name is given to the above structure?
- 20. Name part marked with letter X on the structure above.
- 21. Suggest the function of part marked X on the structure.

	SECTION B
22a.	What do you understand by the term "litter" in rabbit keeping?
b.	State any one example of exotic breeds of rabbits.
C.	Mention one way a farmer can care for rabbits.
d.	Identify any one product got from rabbits.
23a.	Why do we keep rabbits?
b.	Define the term kindling in rabbit keeping.
c.	Name any two diseases that affect rabbits. (i) (ii)
24a.	Suggest one reason why you think it is cheaper to keep rabbits than cows.
b. on.	List down any two locally available materials that rabbits can feed (i)
c. groui	(ii) Suggest the reason why a hutch should be raised from the nd.
25a. b. drink	Kid is to goat as is to rabbit. Why should rabbits be given small blocks of salt in water for ing?
c.	Suggest the reason why a hutch should be kept clean.
	Suggest the reason why a nutch should be kept clean.

Why is it important to give first aid to a casualty? 1. Define the term accidents. 2. Suggest the use of splints during the process of administering 3. first aid. Identify the type of fracture shown in the diagram below. 4. What first aid can be given to the above fracture? 5. Besides the above type of fracture, name any other type of 6. fracture you know. Define the term poisoning. 7. Apart from over speeding, give any other cause of road accidents. 8. Name any one common accident at school. 9. 10. How can one control road accidents? Why is it not good to make a person who has taken corrosive 11. poison to vomit? Suggest any one quality of a good first aider. 12. What is a burn?

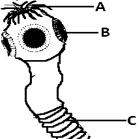
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13.

14.	State one first aid for burns.
15.	State the difference between a sprain and a strain.
16.	In the space below, draw a simple fracture.
17.	State the use of a stretcher in first aid administration.
18.	Suggest any one cause of poisoning at home.
19.	What is dislocation?
20.	State the main reason why people give first aid.
	SECTION B
21a.	What is first aid?
b.	Suggest any two reasons why we give first aid.
	(i) (ii)
C.	Mention any one item used to give first aid.
22a.	List down any four common accidents at home and school. (i)
	(ii)
	(iii) (iv)
23a.	The sudden happening that causes harm to the body is called.
b.	Mention any two ways one can control road accidents.

i	(ii)
c.	State any one danger (effect) of accidents to the body.
24a.	Who is a casualty?
b.	State the importance of a stretcher in giving first aid.
c.	What is a fracture?
d.	Name the type of fracture common in children.
25a.	How does a burn differ from a scald?
b.	Give any two components of a first aid box. (i)
c.	(ii) State the use of safely pins in giving first aid.
	est 4.Communicable intestinal diseases and worm fections
!	
1. 2.	fections
1. 2.	What do you understand by the term diarrhea? Suggest any one way in which diarrheoa is spread in our nunities. The frequent passing out of watery stool with blood stains is
1. 2. comr	What do you understand by the term diarrhea? Suggest any one way in which diarrheoa is spread in our nunities. The frequent passing out of watery stool with blood stains is
1. 2. comr 3. called	What do you understand by the term diarrhea? Suggest any one way in which diarrheoa is spread in our nunities. The frequent passing out of watery stool with blood stains is

The diagram below shows the head of a worm. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



- 7. What name is given to part marked with letter A?
- 8. Suggest the function of the part shown by letter B.
- 9. Name the type of worm with the above head.
- b. What does the above worm feed on?
- 10. How many leveled teaspoons of sugar are required when preparing ORS?
- 11. Why are intestinal worms referred to as parasites?
- 12. How do hook worms enter our bodies?
- 13. State the difference between hookworms and tapeworms in their mode of feeding.
- 14. Write ORS in full.
- 15. Mention any one mineral salt lost during diarrhea.
- 16. Name the type of intestinal worm shown below.
- 17. Write S.S.S in full.
- 18. Why should one put on shoes when walking in a dirty environment?

19. them	State the reason why it is advisable to wash fruits before eating ?
20. paras	Suggest the term used to describe an organism or which a site depends.
S	SECTION B
i	What name is given to a condition when the body lacks enough in it?
b.	List down any two causes of the condition named in (a) above. (i)
	(ii)
c.	Identify any one mineral salt lost from a dehydrated person.
22a.	Write ORS in full.
b.	Mention any two requirements needed in the preparation of ORS. (i) (ii)
23.	The diagram below shows the head of a tape worm. Study it and answer the questions that follow. A B

b. State the function of part marked with letter A.

Name the part marked with letter C.

a.

C.	How does the above worm enter into our bodies?
d.	Besides the above worm, give any other intestinal worm.
24a.	Suggest any three ways of preventing intestinal worm infections. (i) (ii) (iii)
b.	Jucent was found eating un washed mango. Suggest one disease she is most likely to get.
25	Write the 4Fs in full in their order.
25	Write the 4Fs in full in their order.