CREAMHILL SCHOOLS – MULAGO

PRIMARY FOUR

SCIENCE

Dear Parent/Guardian;
Below is part of the work that was left to complete term one's work. Encourage the child to copy the notes into their class work books and later attempt the questions that follow. Teachers will handle it from there when we resume business.

Week four lesson three.
Seed germination

- It is the growing of a seed into a seedling.
- A seedling is a young plant.

Conditions for germination

- Water
- Warmth
- Oxygen

Importance of each condition
Water: -it softens the testa for the embryo to pass.
-water dissolves the stored food in the cotyledon.
Oxygen: it is used for respiration.
Warmth: provides the right temperature for germination.
The process of germination

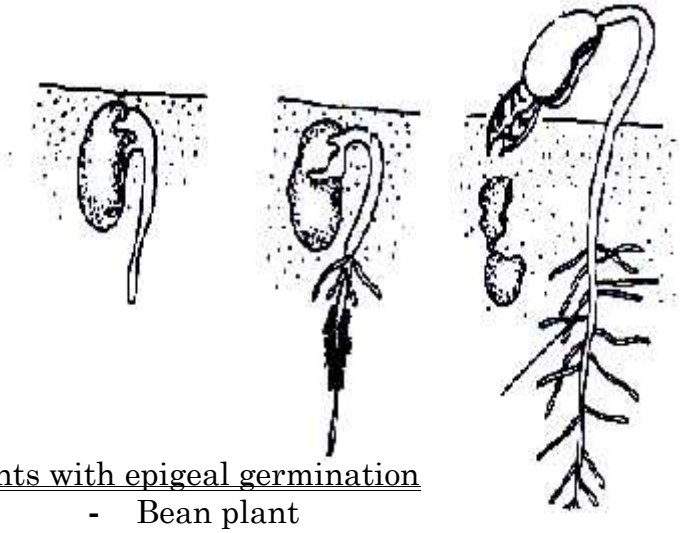
- Water enters the seed through the micropyle.
- The testa softens, swells and allows the radicle to pass through.
- The cotyledon can either remain in the ground or come out of the ground according to the type of germination.

Types of germination

- Epigeal germination.
- Hypogeal germination.

Epigeal germination

The type of germination where the cotyledon comes out of the ground/ soil

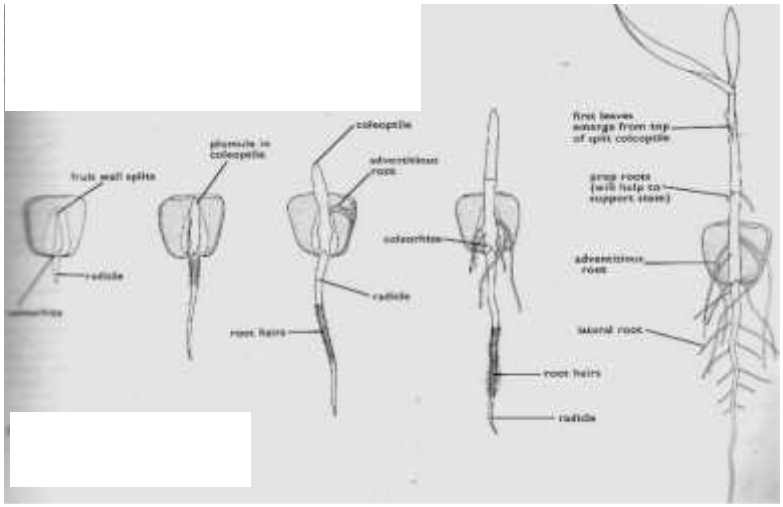


Plants with epigeal germination

- Bean plant
- Soya plant
- Pea plant
- Groundnut plant

Hypogeal germination

It is the type of germination where the cotyledon remains in the soil.



Plants with hypogeal germination:

- Maize plant
- Wheat plant
- Sorghum plant
- Millet plant
- Oat plant

Week four lesson four

Uses of seeds to people and other animals

- Some seeds are eaten
- Some are sold
- For feeding poultry
- For decoration
- For planting.

GROWING CROPS

Types of crops

1. Cereals
2. Legumes
3. Root crops
4. Fruit crops
5. Vegetables
6. Plantation crops

Cereals

Examples

1. Maize
2. Millet
3. Rice
4. Sorghum
5. Wheat
6. Oats

Legumes

These are plants with nodules on their roots and seeds in pods.

Examples

1. Beans
2. Peas
3. Soya beans

Legumes have root nodules that keep nitrogen fixing bacteria.
Legumes make the soil fertile.

Root crops

They are i) root tubers
Ii) stem tubers

Root tubers

These are plants which store food in swollen underground roots.

Examples

1. Cassava
2. Sweet potatoes
3. Carrots
4. Yams

Stem tubers

These are plants which store their food in swollen underground stems.

Examples

1. Cocoyam
2. Irish potatoes

Fruit crop

A fruit is a well developed fertilised ovary.

Examples of fruit crops
1. Jackfruit
2. Mango
3. Oranges
4. Pineapple
5. Apple
6. Bananas
7. Avocado
8. Grapes
9. Guavas
10. Pawpaw

Vegetable crops

Types of vegetable crops

Leafy vegetables: are vegetables whose leaves are eaten.

Examples
1. Cabbage
2. Spinach
3. Amaranthus (dodo)
4. Bbuga

Fruit vegetables

Fruit vegetables are vegetables whose fruits are eaten.

Examples
1. Tomatoes
2. Egg plants
3. Pepper
4. Bitter berries (Sodom's apple)

Root vegetables:
are vegetables whose roots are eaten.

Examples
1. Carrots

Plantation crops

Examples
1. Coffee
2. Cocoa
3. Tea
4. Cotton

Week four lesson seven

Groups of crops

There are three groups of crops namely;
1. Annual crops
2. Perennial crops
3. Bi-annual crops.

Annual crops

These are crops that grow and die within a year.

Examples

1. Maize
2. Sorghum
3. Peas
4. Ground nuts
5. Cassava
6. Beans
7. Tomatoes
8. Cabbage
9. Spinach

Perennial crops

Crops that last for many years

Examples

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Cocoa
4. Bananas

Week five lessen one and two

Garden tools

	GARDEN TOOL	USE
1	 Hoe	· Digging · Planting · Weeding · Harvesting
2	 Spade	· Mixing manure · Lifting soil
3	 Rake	· Leveling soil · Collecting weeds

4	Wheel burrow 	· Carrying soil · Carrying manure · Carrying harvest

5	Slasher 	· Cutting grass · Cutting weeds
6	Axe 	· Cutting big trees · Chopping wood
7	Panga 	· Cutting small branches · Cutting trees · Harvesting sugar cane
8	Forked hoe 	· Digging hard ground · Digging stony ground
9	Watering can 	· Watering crops · Watering seedlings
10	Garden fork 	· Mixing manure
11	Shovel 	· Transplanting · Carrying seedlings

12	Pick axe 	· Digging in rocky ground · Digging in stony soils
13	Secateur 	· Pruning crops
14	Pruner	· Pruning crops
15	Hand fork 	· Light weeding · Removing seedlings from soil
16	Sprayer 	· Spraying crops
17	Knives 	· Harvesting · Pruning · Peeling
18	Tape measure 	· Spacing crops in the garden

<u>Care for garden tools</u>

- Keeping in cool dry places.
- Replacing broken handles.
- Cleaning after use.
- Sharpening cutting tools.

<u>Preventing garden tools from rusting</u>

- Keeping in cool dry places.
- Painting metallic tools.

- Greasing metallic tools.

Conditions needed for rusting
- Moisture
- Oxygen.

Effects of rusting on garden tools
- It weakens garden tools.
- It makes cutting tools blunt.

Advantage of rusting to a farmer
- It increases mineral salts in the soil.

Week five lesson three

Nursery bed

A nursery bed is a small garden where seedlings are grown before they are transplanted.

Importance of a nursery bed
1. It gives a farmer time to prepare the main garden.
2. It protects seedlings from heavy rain drops.
3. It protects seedlings from strong sunshine.
4. It helps farmers to select healthy seedlings.

Examples of plants grown in a nursery bed
1. Tomatoes
2. Coffee
3. Onions
4. Passion fruits.

Transplanting

Transplanting is the transfer of seedlings from a nursery bed to the main garden.

Transplanting is always done in the evening.

Why seedlings should be transplanted in the evening.
1. It prevents wilting of the seedlings.
2. There is little loss of water from the soil through evaporation.

Garden tool used for transplanting

Gap filling

The planting of seeds or seedlings where they did not germinate in the garden

Week five lesson four

Land preparation

It is done in the dry season to;

- Prevent the weeds from germinating again after digging and ploughing.
- Avoid the soil from sticking onto the how or plough

Ways of preparing land

- Digging
- Ploughing
- Slashing/clearing
- Cutting big trees
- Harrowing
- De-trashing

Garden tools / implements used in preparing land

- Hoes
- Ox ploughs
- Tractors
- Slashers
- Rakes
- Panga
- Axe

Importance of preparing land

1. To soften the soil
2. Digging and ploughing allows water into the soil.
3. It makes planting easy.
4. Digging and ploughing allows air into the soil.
5. Cutting away big trees opens space for crops to get enough sunlight.

2) Selecting viable planting materials

a) Examples of planting materials

1. Seeds
2. Suckers
3. Stem cuttings
5. Bulbs.

b) Quality of good planting materials.

1. They should be mature.
2. They should not be damaged.
3. They should be free from pests.
4. They should be free from diseases.
5. They should not be too old.
6. They should be of the same variety.

Importance of selecting planting materials

1. It prevents wastage of land
2. It ensures quality plants.
3. It prevents wastage of time.
4. It prevents wastage of labour

Planting and sowing

- This is the putting of planting materials in the soil to germinate.
- Planting is done during wet/rainy season.

Reasons for planting crops in wet season

- There is enough water for seed germination.
- The soil is soft for easy growth of roots.

Week five lesson five

Row planting

This is when planting materials are put in the soil in lines.

Illustration

Advantages of row planting

- It makes it weeding easy.
- It makes harvesting easy.
- It controls the easy spread of pests and diseases.
- It avoids wastage of seeds and other planting materials.
- It allows proper spacing of crops.

Disadvantages of row planting

- It needs a lot of labour.
- It is time consuming.

Examples of plants planted by row planting

- Maize
- Cassava
- Beans
- Pineapples
- Potatoes

Broad casting method

This is the putting of seeds in the soil while scattering them.

Advantages of broadcasting methods
1. It saves time.
2. It does not need a lot of labour.
3. It does not waste nutrients in soil.

Disadvantages broadcasting method
1. It makes weeding difficult.
2. It makes harvesting difficult.
3. Pests and diseases can easily spread.

Week five lesson six
Crop growing practices
Caring for crops
These are ways in which farmers care for their crops in the garden
1. Thinning
2. Watering
3. Weeding
4. Manuring
5. Applying fertilizers
6. Staking
7. Mulching
8. Providing shade
9. Pruning
10. Gap filling
11. Spraying
12. Crop rotation
13. Harvesting



Thinning
The removal of excess seedlings from a planting hole or nursery bed

Importance of thinning
1. Reduces competition for sunlight, nutrients, space and water
Watering
The providing of water to crops or seedlings during the dry season or soon after transplanting

Importance of water to plants

1. For seed germination
2. For making food
3. For dissolving nutrients for roots to taken in

Activity:

Draw the garden tool for watering crops

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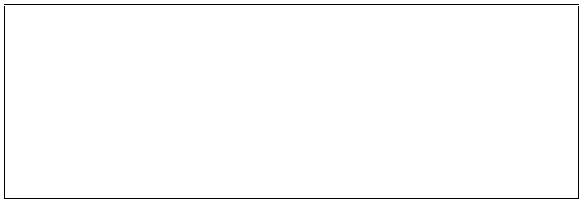


Weeding

It is the removal of unwanted plants from the garden.

A weed

A weed is an unwanted plant in a garden.

Examples of weeds

1. Spear grass
2. Elephant grass
3. Black jack
4. Star grass
5. Wandering Jew
6. Couch grass
7. Guinea grass
8. Star grass

Activity

Draw a garden tool for weeding

Week five lesson seven

Dangers of weeds in a garden

1. They compete for light, water, nutrients and space with the crops
2. They encourage easy spread of pests.
3. There encourage easy spread of crop diseases.
4. They make harvesting difficult

Ways of controlling weeds

1. Slashing
2. Spraying /using herbicides
3. Uprooting
4. Crop rotation
5. Mulching
6. Digging

Advantages of weeding a garden

1. It reduces the competition for light, nutrients, water and space in the garden
2. It makes harvesting easy.
3. It controls the easy spread of pests.
4. It prevents the easy spread of crop diseases.

Uses of weeds to people

1. Some weeds are used as mulches
2. Some weeds are used as herbal medicine.
3. Some weeds are used to feed animals like cattle e.g. elephant grass.

Week six lesson one

Manuring

It is the putting of fertilizers in the soil to make it more fertile.

Sources of manure

- Animal dung and urine
- Plant remains
- Green plants

Types of manure (natural fertilizers)

Compost manure

It is got from plant materials and animal wastes.

Green manure

It is got from ploughed buried and rotten green materials like legumes.

Farm yard manure

It is got from farm animal wastes, urine and decayed material.

Organic mulches

It is got through mulching using dry plant materials.

Mulching

- Mulching is the covering of top soil with dry plant materials.
- Mulches are plant materials used for mulching.

Examples of mulches

- Elephant grass
- Coffee husks
- Banana leaves
- Chopped stems of bananas

Advantages of mulching

- It keeps water (moisture) in the soil.
- It controls soil erosion.
- It makes the soil fertile.
- It controls the rapid growth of weeds.

Disadvantages of mulching

- Mulching keeps pests
- Some mulches can grow into weeds
- Mulching is a fire hazard
- It is tiresome

Pruning

Pruning is the removal of unwanted parts from a plant.

Advantages of pruning

- It reduces the easy spread of crop diseases.
- It reduces competition for sunlight,water,nutrients and air.
- It improves on crop yields.

Activity

Draw the garden tool used for pruning

Thinning

It is the removal of excess plants in the garden/nursery bed.

Advantages of thinning

- It reduces competition for crop nutrients.
- It reduces the easy spread of pests
- It reduces the spread of crop diseases.
- It improves on crop yields.

Week six lesson two.

Control of pests

A pest is an animal that destroys crops.

Examples of crop pests

- Army worms
- Birds
- Rats
- Termites
- Maize stalk bore
- Locusts
- Squirrels
- Aphids
- Cotton stainer
- Snails
- Banana weevil
- Maize weevil

Dangers of pests to crops

- They weaken plants
- They lead to low produce
- They lead to poor growth of crops
- They destroy crops
- Some spread crop diseases.

Ways of controlling crop pests

- Spraying pesticides
- Using scare crows
- By crop rotation
- Planting pest free materials
- Regular weeding
- Uprooting and burning infected crops
- Proper spacing

CROP DISEASES

Some crop diseases

- Cassava mosaic
- Leaf rot
- Tomato blight
- Leaf curling
- Groundnut Rosette
- Leaf spot
- Maize streak

Ways of controlling crop diseases

- By crop rotation
- Spraying chemicals
- Uprooting and burning of infected crops
- Planting healthy materials.
- Proper spacing
- Early planting

Week six lesson three.

Crop rotation

It is the growing of different types of crops on the same piece of land seasonally.

Advantages of crop rotation

- Keeps the soil fertile
- Controls soil erosion
- Controls crop pests
- Controls crop diseases

N.B. 1) Legumesare alternated with non-leguminous plants.
Why?

Because they make soil more fertile since legumes add Nitrogen to the soil.
Leguminous plants have root nodules which keep
Nitrogen fixing bacteria

2) Shallow rooters are alternated with deep rooters.
Why?

This balances the use of nutrients from soil at different levels

Uses of water in soil

- It makes the soil soft for roots to grow easily.
- It is used for seed germination.
- Plants use water to make food.
- It softens the ground for easy weeding.
- Cools the plants during transpiration.
- It dissolves nutrients in the soil for roots to absorb.

Harvesting

It is the collecting of ready (mature) crops from the garden
It is done during the dry season for easy drying of harvesting crops.

Some garden tools used for harvesting

TOOL	PURPOSE
 Sickle	A sickle is used for harvesting cereal crops.
 Hoe	A hoe is used for harvesting root crops.
 Panga	A panga is used for harvesting sugar cane, bananas.

Methods of harvesting crops

1. Hand picking (e.g. coffee, oranges, etc)
2. Cutting stems (e.g. sugar cane, bananas)
3. Uprooting (e.g. ground nuts, cassava)
4. Digging (e.g. potatoes)

Week six lesson four

Storing of food

Food storage is the keeping of food safely for future use.

Reasons why farmers store food

1. To be eaten in dry season
2. For planting in next season
3. To be sold when market prices are better.

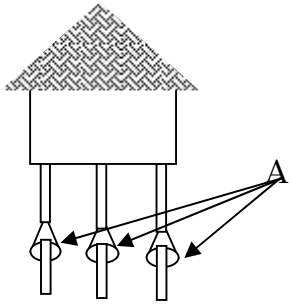
Places where food can be stored

1. In granaries
2. In silos
3. In refrigerators / freezers

Qualities of a good store

1. It should be well ventilated
2. The roof should be leak proof
3. It should have rat guards
4. It should be clean and dry.

A diagram showing a granary



N.B

A. Rat guards prevent rats from entering the store.

B. Leak proof roof prevents damping and rotting of the seeds.

Exercise:

a) Name and give the use of the labeled parts.

_____

b) Give two dangers of storing grains in a wet food store.

_____

WEATHER CHANGES

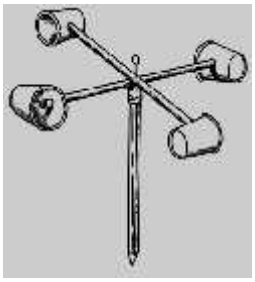
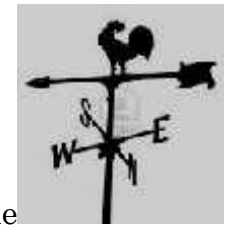
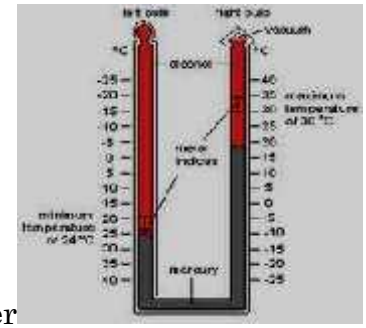
- Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a given place.
- It is also the condition of the atmosphere at a given time.

2. Elements/ factors of weather
   - Sunshine
   - Temperature
   - Cloud cover
   - ainfall
   - ind movements
   - umidity

3. Types of weather
   - Cloudy weather
   - Rainy weather
   - Sunny weather
   - indy weather

Weather instruments

These are instruments used to measure different elements of weather.

WEATHER INSTRUMENT	USE
Rain gauge 	Measures the amount of rainfall received in a given place.
Anemometer 	Measures the speed of wind.
Wind vane 	Shows the direction of wind.
Six's thermometer 	Measures the maximum and minimum temperatures of the day.
Wind sock 	Shows the direction of wind.
Barometer	Measures atmospheric air pressure.

	
Hygrometer 	Measures the humidity in the atmosphere

Week six lesson seven

Sources of water

a. Natural sources of water

- Rivers
- Swamps
- Lakes
- ainfall

b. Artificial sources of water

- Taps
- Tanks
- Bore holes
- ells

2. Properties of water

- t has no colour
- It has no taste
- It has no smell
- t takes the shape of the container

Uses of water to people and other animals

- Used for cooking
- For drinking
- For washing cloths
- For watering crops
- Water is a habitat for water animals.

Uses of water to plants

- It is used for germination
- For photosynthesis
- For transpiration
- It dissolves mineral salts.

3. Water in air
This is called water vapour

Formation of water vapour

- Through evaporation from water bodies
- Through transpiration

Importance of water vapour

- It changes into clouds on condensation which results in rain

Rain

The drops that fall down from the clouds in the sky
Rainfall
The water collected on the ground from the rain drops
Week seven lesson one.

The water cycle
This is the process by which rain is formed.
It involves:

- Evaporation
- Transpiration
- Condensation

♣ Evaporation is the change of water from liquid to gas.
♣ Transpiration is the loss of water from a plant to the atmosphere through leaves as vapour.
♣ Condensation is the change of state from gas to liquid.

During the water cycle
A - The sun heats the water bodies and vegetation
B - Evaporation takes place from the water bodies and transpiration takes place in plants
C - The water vapour rises up into the sky and condenses to form clouds
D - The clouds become heavy and fall down as rain.

A—Heat from the sun
B—Evaporation from water bodies
C—Transpiration from vegetation
D—Condensation forming clouds
E—Rain

Week seven lesson two

Clouds

Clouds are formed when water vapour in the sky condenses.

Types of clouds

i. Cirrus—highest and lightest clouds
ii. Stratus
iii. Cumulus
iv. Nimbus—heaviest clouds

Effects of clouds on the environment

i. Clouds block direct sunlight
This reduces the brightness in our environment.

ii. Clouds lower the temperature in our environment by reducing heat from the sun.
iii. Clouds bring rain.

Effects of rain on the environment

i. Rain reduces temperature in the environment
ii. Rain reduces dust
iii. Rainfall softens soil.

Wind

Wind is moving air.

Effects of wind in the environment

- Strong wind is an agent of soil erosion.
- Strong wind breaks down crops and trees.
- Strong wind blows off roofs of houses.
- Wind is an agent of pollination.
- Wind is an agent of seed dispersal.

Uses of wind to people and plants

- Used for sailing engineless boats.
- For generating electricity.
- For flying kites'
- For winnowing.
- Plants use wind for pollination.
- For seed dispersal.

Uses of sunshine in the environment

- For drying harvests.
- For warmth'
- For solar electricity.

Effects of sunshine in the environment

- Strong sunshine dries up water bodies.
- Strong sunshine dries up plants in the garden.
- Strong sunshine dries and hardens the soil.

Temperature

- Temperature is the hotness or coldness of an object or place.
- The instruments used for measuring temperature are:

. six thermometer for measuring the highest and the lowest temperature of the day.
. clinical thermometer for measuring human body temperature.

- Temperature is measured in degrees.

Week seven lesson four

The weather chart

1. It is a chart that shows the daily weather changes in our environment.
2. A weather chart is produced through observation and recording.

The elements of weather in a weather chart include;
1. How much rainfalls
2. How much cloud is in the sky
3. How strong the wind is
4. How hot is the sunshine
5. How worm or cool is the air in our surroundings.

An examples of a weather chart

Element of weather	Temperature	Cloud cover	Rainfall	Cloud cover	Wind movement	Sunshine
MON						
TUE						
WED						
THUR						
FRI						

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Briefly explain the term weather.

_____
_____

2. Mention four elements of weather.

i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____
iv) _____

3. Identify four types of weather.

i) _____
ii) _____

iii) _____
iv) _____

4. Match the items in A with those in B.

A	**B**
Thermometer	Day's highest and lowest temperature
Barometer	Rainfall
Six's thermometer	Temperature
Rain gauge	Air pressure
Anemometer	Speed of wind

5. How do people manage the following changes in their environment?
   a) Strong wind
   _____
   b) High temperatures
   _____
   c) Very low temperatures
   _____
   d) Flooding
   _____

6. Name two examples of each water source below;
   a) Natural sources of water
      i) _____
      ii)_____
   b) Artificial sources of water
      i) _____
      ii)_____

7. Mention two properties of water
      i) _____
      ii)_____

8. Describe, in four sentences, how rain is formed
   - _____
   - _____
   - _____
   - _____

9. How do the following affect temperature in the environment?
   a) Clouds

_____

   b) Rain

_____

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Personal hygiene is the way we keep our bodies clean.
It is the general cleanliness of the body.

Importance of personal hygiene

- It controls the spread of germs.
- It prevents bad body smell.
- It prevents skin diseases
- It prevents teeth diseases
- It prevents lice, mites and ticks.

Ways of keeping good personal hygiene

- Bathing every day
- Cutting finger and toe nails short
- Brushing teeth every day
- Washing hands after visiting the toilet or latrines.
- Washing hands after a physical task like digging, picking rubbish, etc.
- Washing hands before eating food.
- Washing clothes regularly
- Washing beddings regularly
- Combing hair daily.
- Ironing clothes and beddings.

Items used to keep the body clean

- Soap
- Clean water
- Sponge
- Tooth brush
- Comb
- Towel
- Razor blade
- Basin
- Sandals
- Tooth paste

5. Dangers of poor personal hygiene.

- The body smells bad.
- Jiggers, mites, ticks and lice can breed and affect the body.
- The teeth may develop tooth decay.
- Diarrhea diseases can spread easily.
- Accidental injuries from long finger nails to self or others.

6. Diseases brought by poor personal hygiene.

DISEASES	**CAUSE**
Tooth decay	Bacterial
Scabies	Itch mite
Dysentery	Bacteria Amoeba
Diarrhoea	Virus / Bacteria
Ring worm	Fangus
Trachoma	Chlamydia

Name: _____**Date:** _____

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Briefly explain personal hygiene.

_____

_____

2. Name four items used in keeping good personal hygiene.
   i) _____ iii) _____
   ii) _____ iv) _____

3. . Why is it important to keep good personal hygiene?
   i) _____ iii) _____
   ii) _____ iv) _____

4. . State four ways of keeping personal hygiene.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
   iii)_____
   iv) _____

5. . Name the diseases that affect the following parts of the body.
   a) Eyes _____
   b) Skin _____
   c) Teeth _____

6. Suggest four ways of keeping good personal hygiene.
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii)_____
   iv)_____

7. Why are the following habits important to the individual?
   a) Cutting finger nails

_____

   b) Combing hair

_____

   c) Washing hands before eating

_____

   d) Washing hands after using a toilet or latrine.

P.4 SICENCE HOMEWORK TERM I

EXERCISE I

ctivity 1

1. Name the second stage of the life cycle of a cockroach.
2. What does a mushroom use gills for?
3. Give one danger of sharing a house with domestic animals.
4. Name the gas with the highest percentage.
5. (a) What type of seed germination is shown?
   (b) Name one example of seed that undergoes this type of germination.
6. State one activity done to promote personal hygiene.
7. Name the first stage in a village food path.
8. How do insects reproduce?
9. Why do people cut down trees?

Activity 2

1. Give one activity which helps to keep our bodies clean.
2. Name the best season for harvesting crops.
3. Name one pest that attacks stored crops.
4. Name the air that is used to put off fire.
5. What instrument measures the human body temperature?
6. Mention one common food crop.
7. Apart from oxygen, name any other component of air.
8. Why do we wash our hands after visiting the latrine?
9. State any one use of seeds.
10. Name any one toot crop.

EXERCISE II

Activity 1

1. Name one activity done by farmers during a dry season.
2. Write one member of a nuclear family.
3. Give the sense organ for feeling.
4. In which one way is wind useful to people.
5. Which part of a plant grows into a fruit?
6. State any one common accident at school.
7. Why should school children cut their finger nails short?
8. Name any one source of food.
9. How does a Chameleon move?
10. Write down one use of a dustbin at school.

Activity 2

1. Give any one use of leaves to a plant.
2. What name is given to the;
   a) Female part of a plant.
   b) Male part of a plant.
3. State any one use of feathers to a bird.
4. Name the food crop below;
   b) Where does the above food crop store its food?

5. Name any one component of soil.

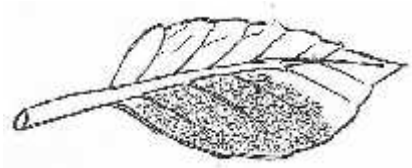
6. Suggest one way of making soil more fertile.

7. Name one item used to make our fingers clean.

8. Draw any one material used to clean your body.

EXERCISE III

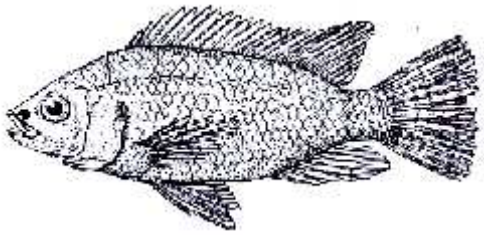
Activity 1

1. Name one domestic animal with two legs.
2. Mention one way germs can be removed from our bodies.
3. Why do insects like bees visit flowers?
4. Which component of soil makes it fertile?
5. Draw air has weight.
6. How do farmers care for rabbits?
7. What is the difference between flowering and non – flowering plants?
8. 

Name one plant with such a leaf.

9. Identify one way in which leaves are useful.
10. Which component of air supports burning?

Activity 2

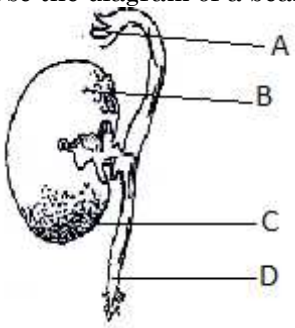
1. Explain the term pollination.
2. 

    a) Identify the habitat for the animal above.
    b) What food value do we get from this animal?
3. Which garden tool is used to cut down big trees?
4. Why can't a male anopheles mosquito spread malaria.
5. Why is chlorophyll important in the process of photosynthesis?
6. Why do we sweep our classrooms?
7. In which way can mulching be dangerous?
8. Mention one danger of wind to people.
9. Identify one food stuff that provides energy.

EXERCISE IV

Activity 1

Use the diagram of a bean seed below and answer the following questions.



1. Name the parts marked A, B, and D
2. Which type of germination does the above seed undergo?
3. Give other two plants which undergo the same type of germination.
4. What will part A and B develop into after germination?
5. Mention any two conditions of germination.
6. Name the part of a bean seed which allow water to enter during germination.
7. Identify any three pests that destroy crops in the garden.
8. Give two ways of controlling pests that attack the crops.
9. Identify the plant shown in the diagram above.
10. Which gas is given off during photosynthesis?
11. Why are plants unable to make food at night?

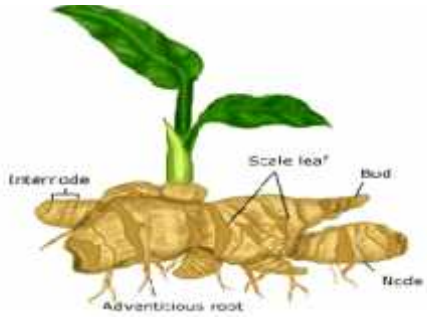
Activity 2

1. Which part of a leaf has the same function as the spiracles of an insect?
2. State the uses of leaves to

a) People

b) plants

3. Mention two examples of crops whose leaves are eaten by people.
4. Name the type of stem showed below.



5. Identify the plant shown in the diagram above.
6. Which gas is given off during photosynthesis?
7. Why are plants unable to make food at night?
8. What is photosynthesis?
9. Mention three conditions needed for photosynthesis to take place.
10. Define upright stems.

EXERCISE V

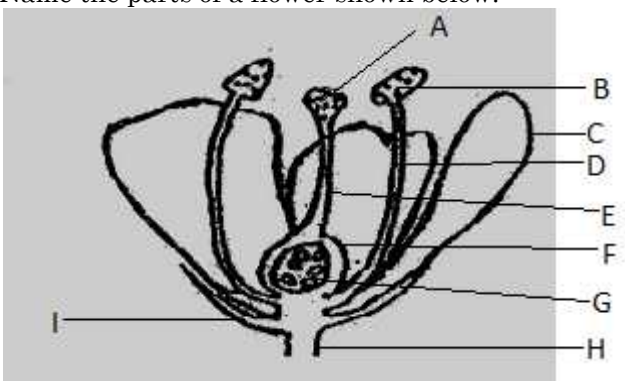
Activity one

1. Write down the two raw materials of photosynthesis.
2. How are plants useful to people?
3. Identify the reproductive part of a plant.
4. Draw any two types of roots below.
5. Give any two uses of roots to a plant.
6. Name type of roots that give extra support to a plant.
7. Write down any three uses of roots to people.
8. Name any two plants which grow in dry areas/ deserts.
9. Mention the three main parts of a plant.
10. Identify any two plants found in the school compound.

Activity two

1. Draw a flowering plant and name these parts.
   Stem, flower, bud, fruit and leaves.

2. How are roots useful to
   a) a plant
   b) people?
3. Name the parts of a flower shown below.



4. Which part of these plants do we eat?
   i. Sugarcane
   ii. irish potato
5. Identify any two plants with climbing stems.