

SCIENCE TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS CLASS 6

HUMAN BODY

1. What is the function of the following parts?

- a) Urethra.....
- b) Scrotum.....
- c) Penis.....
- d) Sperm duct.....
- e) Ovary.....
- f) Birth canal.....

2. Which part of the reproductive system?

- a) Are the sperms produced?
- b) Sperms stored.....
- c) Carry the sperms from the testis to the urethra?
- d) Pass sperms and urine to the outside.....
- e) Fertilization take place?
- f) Implantation take place?
- g) Ovulation take place?

3. The fusion of the male and the female sex cells is called?

4. The attachment of the zygote in the uterine walls is called?

5. The periodic release of ova after every 28 days is called?

6. The sheet of muscle separating the uterus and the vagina is called?

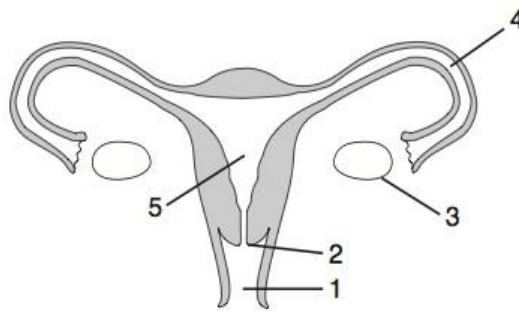
7. The shedding of the uterine walls if fertilization does not take place is called?

8. Changes which affect the feelings and behaviors of teens are called?

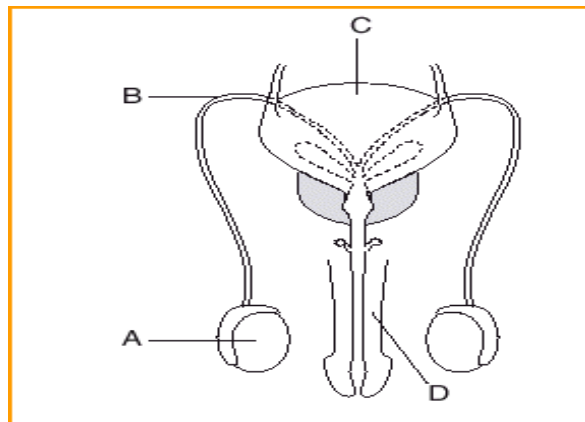
9. List 4 physical changes that take place in both boys and girls during teenage

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

Label the system below



Label the male reproductive system



10. Chemical substances released by the body that promote growth are called?

HEALTH EDUCATION:

11. List 5 communicable diseases.....

12. Malaria is caused by a parasite called?

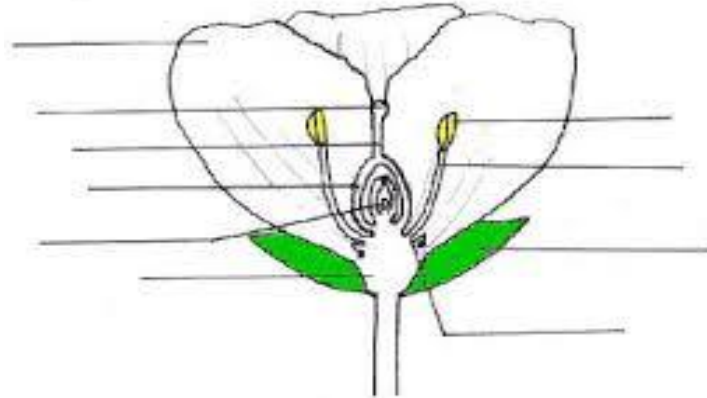
13. Which cells in the body are destroyed by the malaria parasite?

14. Malaria is communicable. (True/false)
15. List 5 signs of malaria
16. Loss of water in the body is called?
17. The best way to prevent the spreading of malaria is by?
18. List 4 other ways of preventing malaria
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
19. The bacteria that causes TB mainly attacks the
20. List 5 symptoms of TB
21. The best method of preventing the spreading of TB is by.....
22. The Vaccine for polio is called.....
23. BCG vaccine prevents.....
24. Which vaccine is given?
 - a) In four doses.....
 - b) At the age of 6 wks., 10wks and 14 wks.?.....
 - c) At the age of 9 months a baby is vaccinated against.....
25. Why is the anti-polio vaccine called oral
26. Germs that enter the body through rusty objects cause.....
27. Tetanus booster is usually given after everyyears
28. List 4 importance's of HIV testing
29. Counseling done before an HIV test is carried out is called?
30. HIV counseling and testing is done in
31. What is stigma in relation to HIV and AIDS infection.....

PLANTS:

32. The reproductive part of the plant is called.....

33. Label the parts of the flower shown below



33. Which part of a flower?

- a) Attract insects.....
- b) Produce pollen grains.....
- c) Receive pollen grains.....
- d) Protects the flower during bud stage?
- e) Does the pollen tube develop?
- f) Does fertilization take place?

34. The male parts of a flower are also called....., namely.....

35. List the parts which make up the pistil

36. Which plant has male and female flowers in separate plants.....

37..... plant has male and female flowers in the same plant.

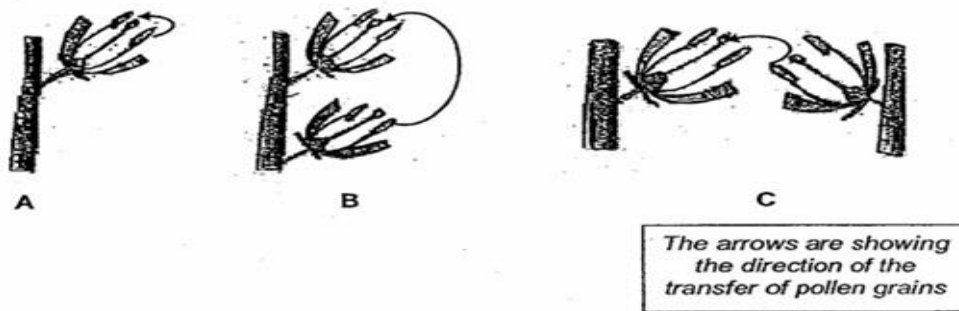
38. Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to stigma in a flower is called?

39. The type of pollination labeled B is called.....

40. The following are features of a flower

- i. Sticky pollen
- ii. Bright petals
- iii. Large flower
- iv. Feathery stigma
- v. Large pollen grains

The flower above is likely to be pollinated by?



41. Pollination C is called?

42. The two main agents of pollination are.....and.....

43. After fertilization in a flower the ovary becomesand the Ovules becomes.....

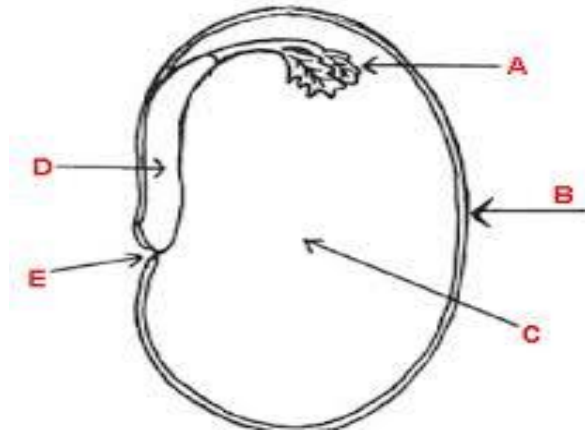
44. Label the parts of the seed below

45. List the functions of the micropyle.

a).....

b).....

46. A fruit has.....scars, A seed has Scars.

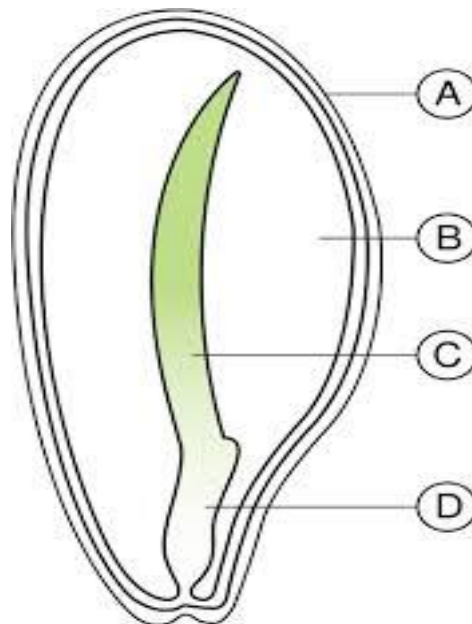


47. Which part of the seed;

- a) Store food.....
- b) Forms the embryo.....
- c) Is called the seed coat.....

47. Label the monocot seed below

Which part stores food.....



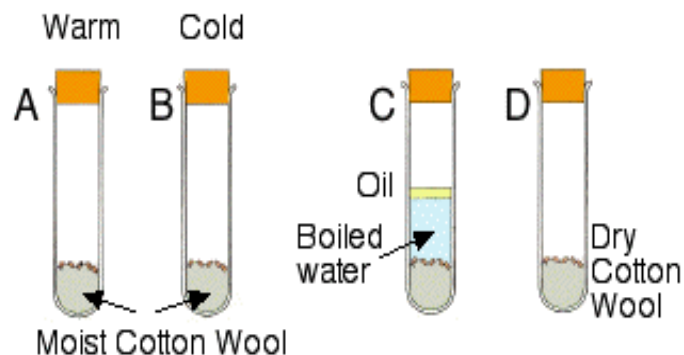
48. The growth of a seed into a seedling is called.....

49. List the conditions necessary for germination.....,,.....

50. Arrange the following processes of germination from the first to the last

- i. The radical comes out
- ii. The seed swells
- iii. The seed absorbs moisture
- iv. The testa bursts open
- v. The plumule forms the shoot

51. Which condition for germination is missing in test tube C...?



Water in test tube C is boiled mainly to.....

52. Which two test tubes can be used to show that moisture is necessary for germination.....

53. Which test tubes will the seeds NOT germinate?

SOLAR SYSTEM:

54. There are Planets in the solar system

55. The Is at the Centre of the solar system

56. The sun is a star. (True/False)

57. List five differences between stars and planets

Stars	Planets
a)	
b)	
c)	
d	
e)	

58. Which planet;

- a) IS the smallest.....
- b) Is the largest.....
- c) is closest to the sun.....
- d) Has a ring around it.....
- e) Is the furthest from the sun.....

59.and..... are called the inner planets

60. The path followed by the planets to revolve round the sun is called?

61. Which planet can be seen in the sky at night after sunset?

Which planet is also called the morning star?

63. Why do stars appear smaller as viewed from the earth?

64. The sun appears bigger than the other stars because?

65. The brightness and colour of a star depends on.....
.....and.....

66. Rocks floating on the space are called?

67. Bright heavenly bodies that moves slowly and steadily across the sky at night are called?
.....

68. Shooting stars are not stars. (True/False).

69. Arrange the process in the correct order when modeling the solar system.

- i. Model the planets using clay/wax/plasticine
- ii. Paste manila paper In a soft board
- iii. Draw circles to show orbits
- iv. Use thorns or pins to fix the planets

70. A..... is the instrument used to observe the stars in the sky.

NOTE: The questions to be researched and done in A4 exercise books. The books will be checked when schools resume.

STAY SAFE.