

PRIMARY 3 SCIENCE

TERM TWO WORKBOOK

Student Name.				
Academic Year:				

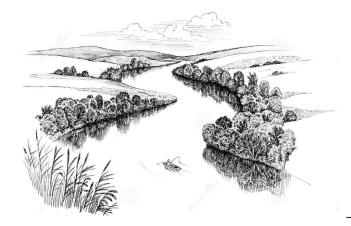
Student Name:

Unit 4: Water

Lesson 1: Sources of water

1.	What is	the	main	natural	source	of water	on earth?

2. Name the natural source of water below.



_		•				
3.	Mention	any tour	other	natural	sources	ot water.

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C.____
- D.
- 4. Draw the following man made sources of water.

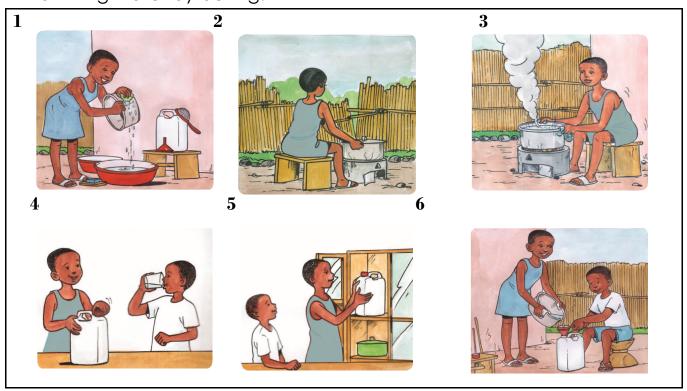
water tap	well

	spring	borehole
Charle E.		
State five	artificial sources of water.	
l		
II		
III		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

LESSON 2: Water Hygiene

Α.	
E	
•	you seen dirty water in your community? Describe what you have What was making it dirty?
3 State f	ive other ways water sources can be made dirty
D	

4. Observe the pictures below and explain the whole process of preparing drinking water by boiling.



1.	
6.	

LESSON 3: Water purification

1. What is water pollution?
2. State any three methods of purifying water
3. Name the tool.
4. How can we make water safe for drinking?
5. Name the chemical that is commonly used for treating water.
6. The process of adding chlorine in water to make it safe is called what?
7. What method is used below to purify water?

LESSON 4: Water storage

1. Outline the steps for safe storage of drinking water.
2. Suggest two places that drinking water should be kept.
3. Name the local way for safe storage of drinking water.
Additional Work: Where do you store your water at home? Explain how you know it is a safe way to store the water.
Why is it important to know how to clean and store water safely? Why is it dangerous to not know this information?

Unit 5: Soil LESSON 1: Components of soil

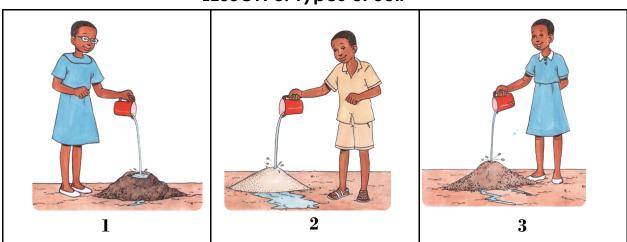
1.	What is soil?
2.	Write down four things which make up soil. •
	•
	•
3.	Explain how humus is formed.
4.	Give one reason why air is important in the soil.
•	
5.	Give one reason why humus is important in the soil.
6.	What is weathering?
7.	Name the process by which animals and plants remains decompose to form humus.

LESSON 2: Soil profile

1.	What is the soil profile?
2.	Write down four soil profile layers.
3.	The diagram below is soil profile layers. Name them. Soil Profile A B C
	A
	В
	C
	D

b. Why is that layer of soil more important?

LESSON 3: Types of Soil



1.	. Name the type of soils in pictures 1, 2 and 3 above.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
2.	. Explain the difference in your observations in pictures,	
	a. Picture 1;	
	b. Picture 2;	
	c. Picture 3;	

Activity II:

1.	Name the type of soil is good for growing crops.
2.	Which type of soil can become waterlogged?
3.	Which type of soil allows water to pass through it easily?
4.	Why is sandy soil not good for growing crops?
5.	Why is loam soil good for growing crops? Please provide 3 reasons in your
	answer and explain them thoroughly.

Lesson 4: Importance of soil

1. Match the types of soil with their uses.			
a. Loam soil	modelling		
b. Clay soil	construction		
c. Sand soil	growing of crops		
2. Mention any three kitchen u	tensils made from clay soil.		
·	community. Explain why soil is so important. on soil so much? Please give at least 6		

LESSON 5: Soil Erosion

- 1. What is soil erosion?
- 2. Identify any three agents of soil erosion.

1



2



- 3. Name the activities carried out in pictures 1 and 2 that cause soil erosion.
 - Picture 1:

Picture 2:

4. Name 5 other causes of soil erosion apart from the ones mentioned above.

5.	Define the following terms.
	a. Deforestation
	b. Overgrazing
	itional Work: What issues can erosion cause for a community? cribe as many issues as you can imagine.

Lesson 6: Ways of controlling soil erosion

1. The pictures below show some ways of controlling soil erosion.

1



2



3



4



5



2. Name the control measures being practiced in pictures 1,2,3,4 and 5

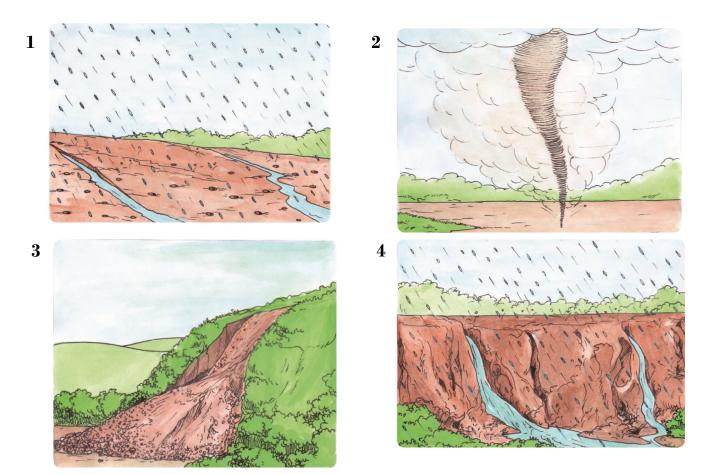
1				
١.				

3. Suggest three ways that can be used to control soil erosion apart from the ones shown in the pictures above.

I		
1.		

4. Write short notice on the following.
a. Mulching
b. Afforestation
5. Your family wants to begin farming on this hill. You know that erosion
can be a problem especially in hilly areas. Draw, label and describe at least 2 ways your family can protect against erosion.
6. How do terraces control soil erosion?

Lesson 7: Types of soil erosion



Name the types of soil erosion named 1, 2, 3 and 4.

- 4.
- 2. Circle the correct answers. What type of soil erosion that occurs when rain drops hits bare soil
 - a. Sheet erosion
 - c. Rill erosion

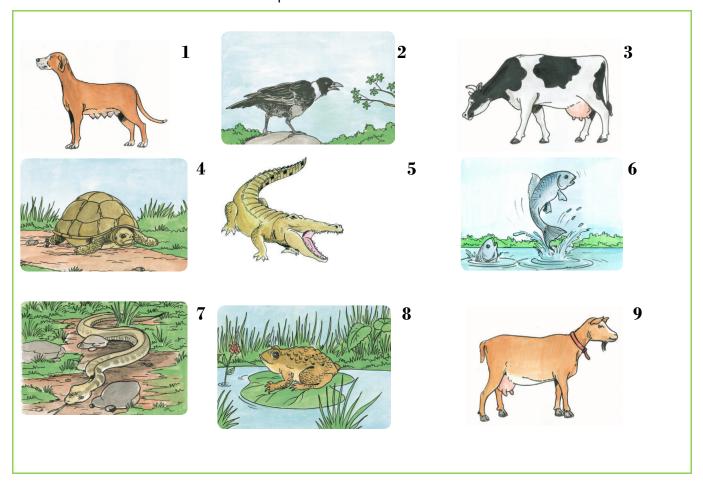
- b. Splash erosion
- d. Gulley erosion

3	_ is formed when topsoil is uniformly washed away by
running water.	,
A. Sheet erosion	
B. Rill erosion	
C. Gulley erosion	
D. Splash erosion	
4. Name the type c	of erosion that forms shallow channels on the ground.
A. Sheet erosion	
B. Gully erosion	
C. Splash erosion	
D. Rill erosion	
5. Name the type oground.	of erosion where deep channels are formed on the
A. Rill erosion	
B. Sheet erosion	
C. Gully erosion	
D. Splash erosion	

UNIT 6: GROUPING OF ANIMALS

LESSON 1: Vertebrate animals

1. Name the animals in pictures below.



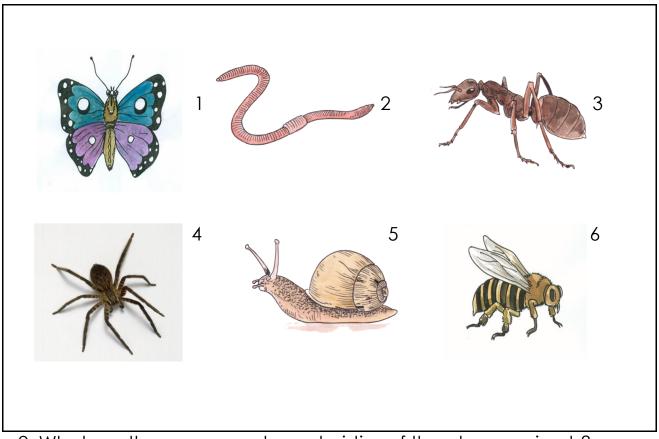
2. Identify the common characteristics between the above animals.

3. Do snakes and fish have bones in their bodies?

4. What are vertebrate animals?
5. Suggest four other animals with backbones apart from the ones in the picture above in "1a".

LESSON 2: Invertebrate animals

1. Name the animals in the pictures below.



2. What are the common characteristics of the above animals?

- 3. What are invertebrate animals?
- 4. Suggest four other living organisms without backbones apart from the ones in the picture above in "a".

Lesson 3: Vertebrate and Invertebrate Animals

1	Croun	tha	following	animals to	whore they	, bolong in the table
١.	GIOUP	$\Pi \Pi \Theta$	TOHOWING	ariirriais 10	where mey	y belong in the table.

earth worm, snake, eagle, owl, snail, elephant, ants mosquitoes, spider, cow, tsetse fly, butterfly, dog, sheep,

Vertebrates	Invertebrates

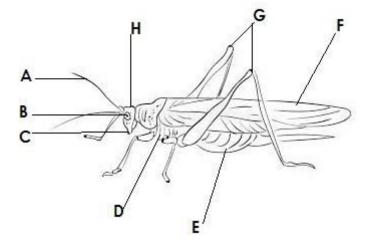
- 2. Suggest any other four examples of vertebrate animals.
- 3. State other four examples of invertebrates.

- 4. Identify the animal that is kept for wool production.
- 5. What covers the skin of a snake?

6. What covers the skin of an eagle?	
7. In the space below draw a toad.	
8. How does a goat feed its young ones?	
9. Name the invertebrate that has a soft slippery body and no legs.	
10. Describe he body of an earthworm?	
11. How does a snake move from one place to another?	

LESSON 4: Insects

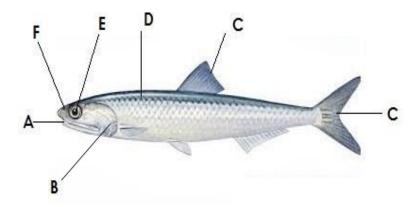
- 1. Why is a bee called an insect unlike a spider?
- 2. How many wings and legs does an insect have?
- 3. Below is a picture of an insect. Label the parts.



A

4. Insects can be useful to the environment. Name 4 insects that are useful and describe how they benefit us.
5. Identify any four harmful insects in the environment, explain the way they can harm the environment.
6. How does a bee protect itself from enemies?

LESSON 5: A fish



1. Name parts labelled with letters A, B, C, D, E, F and G

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

E

F ______

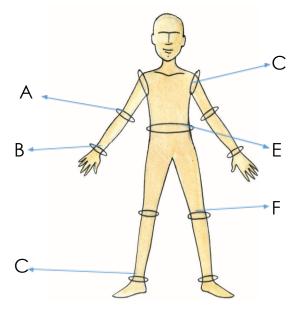
G _____

- 2. What is a habitat of a fish?
- 3. How does a fish move in water?
- 4. What helps a fish to move in water easily?
- 5. What does a fish use for breathing?
- 6. Apart from fish, name other two animals that live in water.

UNIT 7: MUSCLES AND BONES

LESSON 1: Body joints

- 1. What is a bone?
- 2. Define a joint.
- 3. Below is a picture of a human body with marked joints.



4. Name the marked joints

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

E_____

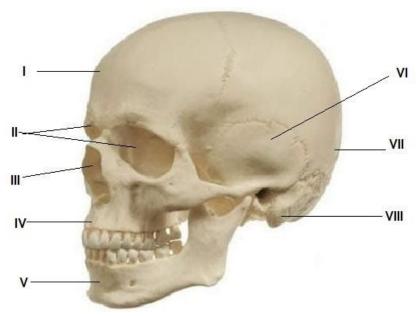
F _____

LESSON 2: Main bones of the head

1. Name the three main bones of the body.

2. Below is the human skull. Use the words below to name the parts.

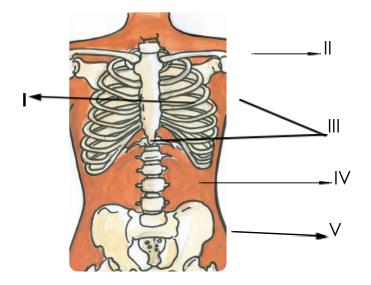
lower jawbone upper jawbone eye sockets nasal bone frontal bone occipital bone parietal bone temporal bone



١.			
VI.			
VII.			
VIII.			

LESSON 3: Main bones of the trunk

- 1. What is the trunk?
- 2. Study the diagram below and name the labelled parts.



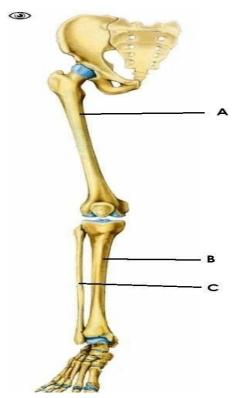
Name the labelled parts:

IV.

- l. _____
- II. _____
- III. _____
- V.

LESSON 4: Bones of the leg

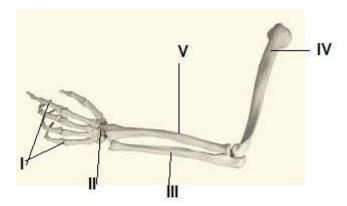
1. Below is a diagram showing bones of the leg. Name the labelled parts.



Α	
D	
D _	
С	

LESSON 5: Bones of the arm

1. Below is a diagram showing bones of the arm.



Name the bones labelled:

l	
II.	
٧.	

Lesson 6: Functions and hygiene of the bones

1.	. Match the following correctly.				
a.	Backbone	protects the reproductive organs.			
b.	The skull	protects the spine.			
c.	The ribs	protects the brain.			
d.	The pelvis	protects the heart and brain.			
2.	Identify four functions of the bo	ones in the body.			
3.	Give three practices that can be bones.	be done to maintain proper hygiene of			
4.	Mention any two common bor	ne diseases.			