

SCIENCE TOPICAL WORK

NAME: _____ STREAM: _____

1. Define the following terms.

a) Poultry: - _____

b) Poultry Keeping: - _____

c) Foul vices: - _____

d) Culling: - _____

2. Give three things found in a deep litter house

i) _____ ii)
_____ iii)

3. Why do poultry farmers put litter on the floor of the house where birds live?

4. How can a farmer control the spread of coccidiosis on a poultry farm?

5. Why is it dangerous to eat raw eggs?

6. What are endo parasites?

7. How can endo parasites be controlled and prevented on a poultry farm?

8. Identify two bad habits in poultry.

i) _____ ii)

9. Give one reason why birds kill and eat other fellow birds in a poultry house.

10. Which special feed is given to the following types of birds?

i) Layers of eggs to be hatched into chicks: _____

ii) Chicks from 9 weeks onwards: _____

iii) Chicks of one day old: _____

11. Why do some birds lay eggs with soft shells?

12. Why are oyster shells and bones good ingredients in the making of layers mash?

13. What are pure breeds of chicken?

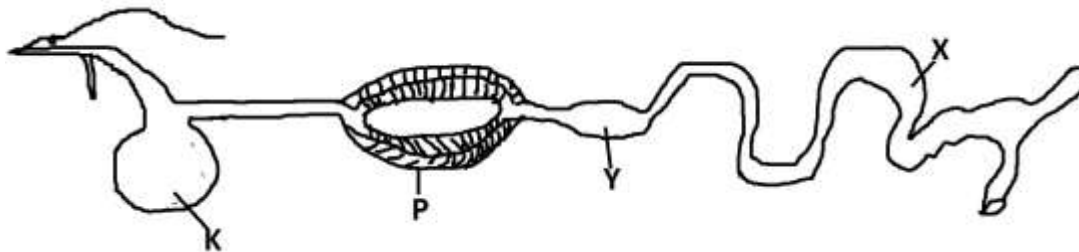
14. Give two types of pure breeds of chicken commonly kept.

i) _____ ii) _____

15. Which breed of chicken is obtained as a result of crossing another pure breed for a common _____ purpose?

16. Why do some farmers keep local breeds of poultry other than exotic ones?

17. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



a) Give the function of part marked X in the digestion process.

b) Which part of the digestive system of a bird carries out mechanical digestion?

18. What is brooding?

19. Why should a farmer care for the chicks in a brooder?

20. Give two activities a farmer can do to cater for the chicks in a brooder.

i) _____ ii) _____

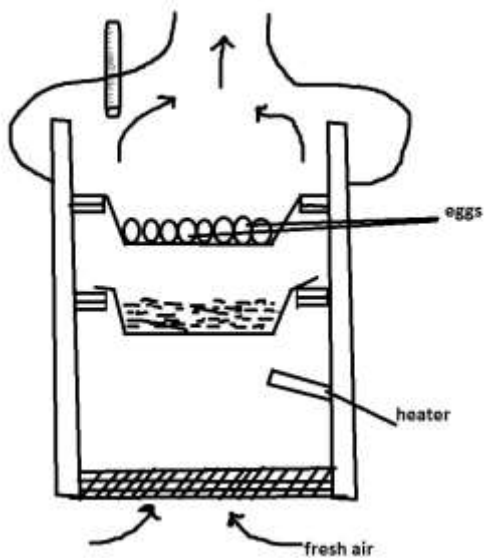
_____ 21.

Give two advantages of natural brooding.

i) _____ ii)

22. State three disadvantage of overcrowding the birds in a small poultry house.

23. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the machine drawn.

b) Why is fresh air needed in the machine?

24. a) Why should the laying nest be put in dark places?

b) Give two types of poultry records.

i) _____ ii)

25. What do flock records indicate on a poultry farm?

26. What name is given to layers which have stopped laying eggs?

27. How does de-beaking control egg eating?

28. What is cross breeding?

—

—

29. Why is it important to have a poultry house ventilated?

30. What can you do to the birds whose rate of laying eggs is low?

31. Why is it important to have perches in a deep litter house?

32. State any one disadvantage of a battery cage system of keeping poultry.

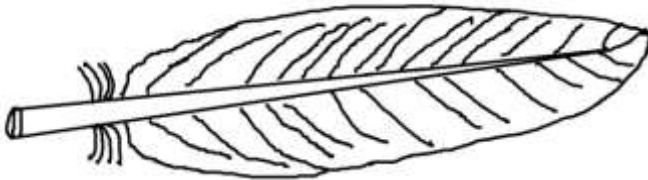
33. Give one characteristic of a good egg.

34. How can you tell that chicks are feeling cold in a brooder?

35. What may cause a fertilized egg not to hatch?

36. Apart from giving birds body exercises, give another importance of hanging green plants in poultry houses.

___ 37. Use the diagram below to answer questions that follow.



a) Name the type of feather drawn. _____

b) How can people benefit from that type of feather?

c) Give one use of the feather to the bird.

d) Give one adaptation of the feather to perform its function.

38. Give one characteristic of a body feather which enables it to keep warm.

39. Why is free range system a common system in rural areas?

40. Give two factors one who wants to start a poultry farm should consider before.

i) _____ ii)

BEES

1. What is apiculture?

2. What name is given to a female sterile bee? _____

3. State the difference between social insects and solitary insects.

4. Give one reason why bees swarm.

5. Define the following terms.

i) Swarming: _____

ii) Swarm: _____

6. What does sitting a hive mean in bee keeping?

7. Identify one factor a bee keeper should consider before establishing an apiary?

8. How can a bee keeper protect bees from their enemies?

9. What is honey harvesting?

10. Why is harvesting honey done in the evening?

11. Give one use of honey in;

a) Home: _____

b) Industry: _____

12. What is complete metamorphosis?

13. Which is the most useful stage of bees to a farmer? _____

14. What is the importance of a worker been in the hive?

15. Give one similarity between a queen bee and a worker bee?

16. What name is given to the special food given to the queen bee?

17. Why are worker bees called sterile bees?

18. What does a pupa develop into in the life cycle of a bee?

19. What happens during the marriage flight of bees?

20. What can farmers do to care for the bees during a dry season?

21. Write down two products from bees other than honey.

i) _____ ii) _____ 22. What

do bees use to suck nectar? _____

23. What is the use of propolis in a bee hive?

24. Name any two methods of extracting honey from the combs.

i) _____ ii)

25. How do bees protect themselves from their enemies?

26. Why is a honey harvester advised to carry smoke with him?

27. How is honey useful in a pharmaceutical industry?

28. Why is it dangerous to establish an apiary in a school?

29. Why should a person ready to harvest honey put on a face veil on an overall?

30. Why is it advisable to leave some honey combs in the beehive while harvesting?

MEASUREMENTS

1. Define the following terms:

a) volume:

—

b) weight:

_ mass:

2. Write the standard units of the following units.

a) Mass: _____

b) Weight: _____

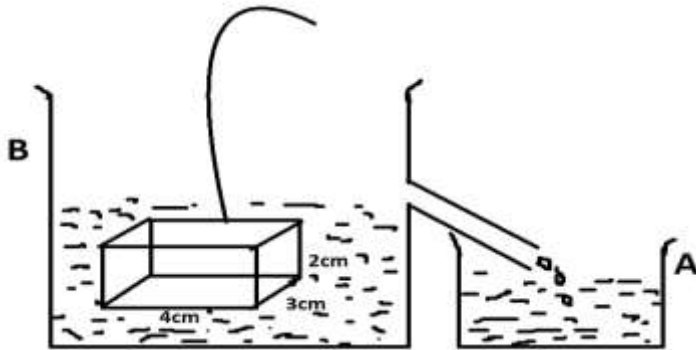
c) Density:

3. Give one difference between mass and weight.

4. The density of an object is 6g/cc. if its mass is 12g, what is the volume of the object?

5. Why does a piece of wood float when put on water?

6. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow:



a) What method of measuring volume is shown?

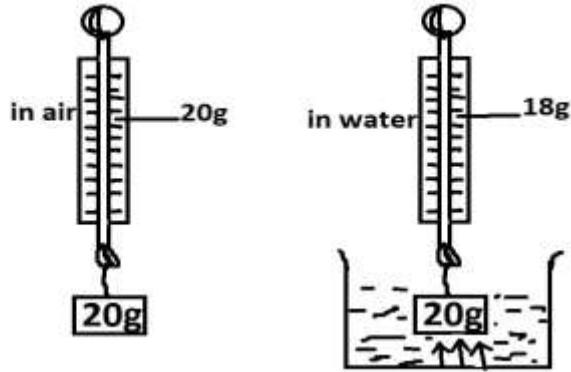
b) What is the volume of water in beaker B?

c) Why does the block in A have the same volume with water in B?

d) If the density of block is 10g/cc, find its mass.

7. Oga was playing with a coin near a water pond and it fell in the water. Why did it sink?

8. Kinyozi carried out an experiment as shown below to find out the weight of a block while in air and while in water.

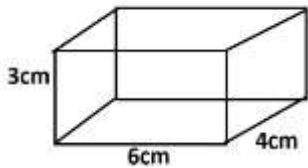


a) Why does the brick weigh less in water than in air?

b) What name is given to the force marked F acting on the block?

9. Why do objects on the moon weigh less than here on earth?

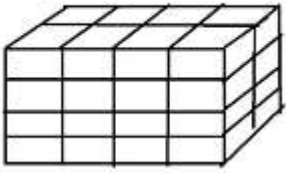
10. Identify the two methods one can use to measure the volume of the glass block below.



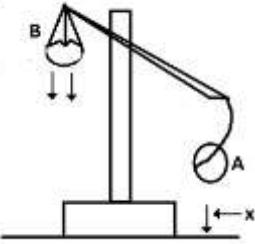
i) _____ ii)

11. Change 4 litres to cm^3

12. Find the volume of the wooden block below.



13. Below is a diagram of a beam balance.



a) Name the force acting that is marked X.

b) How useful is that force to a meat seller?

c) if the mass of meat at B is 2Kg, calculate the total weight acting.

IMMUNIZATION

1. What is vaccination?

2. Apart from the six traditional early childhood immunisable diseases, name the other two additional to make eight.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. What is a vaccine?

4. Name any two vaccines administered at birth.

i) _____ ii) _____

5. Which infant immunisable disease is likely to attack a child whose umbilical cord is cut using _____ an _____ untidy _____ object?

6. Why are newborn babies not given DPT vaccine at birth?

7. Why are pregnant mothers immunized with TT vaccine?

8. How can the immune system of young children be strengthened against measles?

9. Why is the government of Uganda carrying out massive immunization against measles among _____ children?

10. Polio vaccine is given in 4 doses, which dose is given at birth?

11. Which immunisable disease has been eradicated in the world due to constant immunization?

12. Why is it still difficult to kick polio out of Uganda completely?

13. Which disease does one have to be immunized against before being allowed to cross the border?

14. How can school children help in promoting immunization programmes in the community?

15. How is pertussis spread from one person to another?

16. Why is it advisable to sterilize sharp objects before use?

17. Give two ways family members can participate in the immunization programme.

i) _____ ii)

18. Which body systems are attacked by measles?

19. Apart from vaccination, how else can polio be prevented and controlled?

20. Give one symptom of tuberculosis.

21. How is measles spread?

22. Why is it dangerous to use unsterilized instruments to cut the umbilical cord of a baby?

23. Why is it important to keep the child health card and not destroy it?

24. How are vaccines obtained?

—

—

25. What is a cold chain?

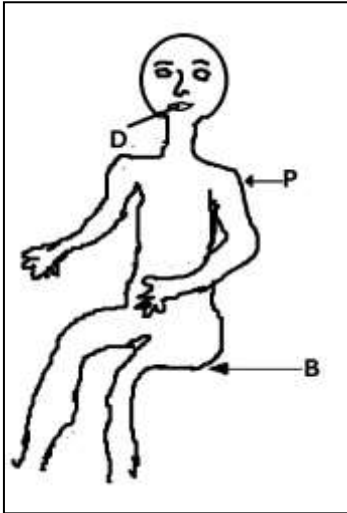
—

—

26. Why are vaccines supposed to be kept under cold conditions?

27. How is measles vaccine administered? _____

28. Use the diagram below to answer questions that follow.



a) Name the immunization site marked B.

b) Name the three diseases immunized against from site marked B.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____

c) Name the vaccine administered at B. _____

d) Why is the vaccine referred to as a triple vaccine?

29. Why is polio called an infant immunisable disease?

30. How can a child acquire immunity against mumps naturally?

31. What do you understand by the following terms?

i) Natural passive immunity:

—

ii) Natural active immunity:

—

32.a) Write UNEPI in full.

b) What role has the above organization played in the life of young children?

DIGESTION

1. Identify the two types of digestion that take place in a human digestive system.

i) _____ ii)

2. Name one enzyme that works under acidic condition.

3. Why is it advisable to drink water after a meal or before beginning to eat a meal?

—

4. Why should food in the mouth be chewed properly before swallowing?

5. Why is hydrochloric acid in the stomach important?

6. Apart from the hormone called insulin, which juice is produced by the liver?

7. How is peristalsis important in the process of digestion?

8. Match the parts with the parts and the juices produced.

PART	JUICE
gastric walls	saliva
intestinal walls	gastric
salivary glands	pancreatic juice
Pancreas	mucus

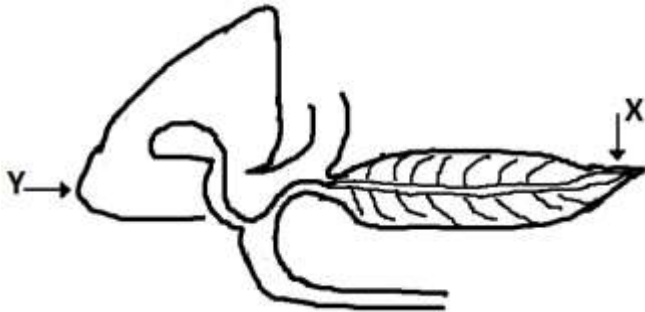
9. Name any two enzymes found in the pancreatic juice.

i) _____ ii) _____

10. Which enzyme helps to clot milk in the stomach of young children?

11. How is the epiglottis important in the process of digestion?

12. Below is part of the digestive system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts marked:

i) Y – _____ X – _____

b) What is the function of the juice produced by Y

c) Name at least two enzymes which act on the food in the part drawn.

i) _____ ii)

13. Identify one adaptation of the villi to the absorption of digested food.

15. What is the function of large intestines in the process of digestion?

16. Why is it advisable to eat a dietary meal after a main meal?

17. What is the use of roughages in the process of digestion?

18. Write down at least one use of the following digested food in the body.

a) Amino acid: _____

b) Glucose: _____

c) Vitamins: _____

d) Fats and oils: _____

19. Why do our bodies need iron?

20. What are digestive disorders?

21. What causes indigestion?

22. Identify two eating habits that help to prevent digestive disorders.

i) _____ ii)

23. Write down the end products of the following in the digestion process:

i) Proteins: _____
ii) Carbohydrates: _____

24. Write down one characteristic of enzymes.

25. How is salivary amylase important in the digestive system?

26. Suggest one way digestive system diseases can be prevented in a community.

27. What are deficiency diseases?

28. State one cause of anaemia in people.

29. State one function of the liver.

30. What is the difference between alimentary canal and digestive system.

31. Write down two digestive disorders.

i) _____ ii) _____

32. What is constipation?

33. Identify two causes of ulcers.

i) _____ ii)

APICULTURE

1. Define the following terms as applied in bee keeping;

a) Colony: _____

b) Apiary: _____

c) Apiculture: _____

d) Royal jelly: _____

e) Propolis: _____

2. Outline four reasons why people keep bees.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

_____ iv)

3. Mama Kalungi is a hair dresser. How does she benefit from bees?

4. Mention any two products we get from bee wax.

i) _____ ii)

5. Why are honey bees referred to as social insects?

6. Name the three types of bees.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

7. How do bees protect themselves?

8. What is the main role of a queen bee?

9. Name the type of bee that builds the structure below.



10. What scientific name is given to the larva stage of a bee?

11. Define the term swarming.

b) Under what condition may bees swarm?

12. Of what importance is a queen excluder in a modern beehive?

MATTER AND ENERGY

1. What is matter?

2. Identify three states of matter you know.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

3. How does the arrangement of molecules in solids differ from those of gases?

4. State two characteristics (properties) of solids.

i) _____ ii)

5. In which state of matter is

a) Kerosene: _____

b) Ash: _____

c) Air: _____

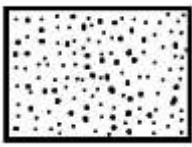
6. Why is gas called matter?

7. Define the following terms.

a) Volume: _____

b) Mass: _____

9. Identify the state of matter in which the arrangement of molecules are shown below



_____ 10.

List down any two examples of matter in

a) Liquid form:

i) _____ ii) _____ b) Solid

form

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Gaseous form

i) _____ ii) _____

12. Why do liquids flow when poured down?

13. In which state of matter are molecules far apart.

14. What are cohesion forces?

15. Write briefly about the following:

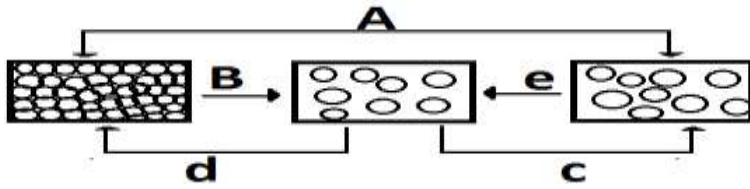
a) Melting: _____

b) Evaporation: _____

c) Freezing: _____

d) Condensation: _____

16. Below is a diagram showing the process in the changes of states of matter



a) Identify the processes marked A, B, C.

A: _____ B: _____

C: _____

b) Give an example of matter in liquid state. _____

17. Give three ways in which evaporation useful in our daily life.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

18. Name the two useful processes involved in rainfall formation.

i) _____ ii) _____

ENERGY

1. What is energy?

2. List down the two types of energy possessed by objects.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. What is kinetic energy?

4. What type of energy is possessed by:

A book resting on a table? _____

5. A moving aeroplane? _____

6. List down any four forms of energy produced by objects.

i) _____ ii) _____ iii)

_____ iv) _____

7. State two forms of energy produced by a burning candle.

i) _____ ii) _____

8. What is heat?

9. State the main natural source of heat you know. _____

10. List down three other natural sources of heat in our surroundings.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

11. Identify three artificial sources of heat in our surroundings.

i) _____ ii) _____ iii)

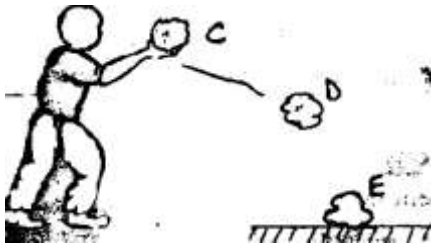
_____ 12. Give three uses of heat energy to man.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

_____ 13.

Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



14a) Identify the form of energy possessed by the ball at A and B.

b) State the form of energy produced by the ball at C. _____

c) What two forms of energy can be produced when the goal keeper catches the speeding ball with gloves?

i) _____ ii) _____

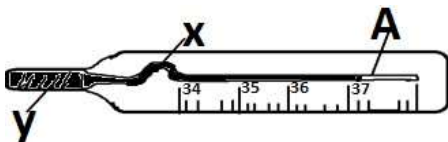
TEMPERATURE

1. Explain the term temperature.

2. Give the difference between temperature and heat.

3. Identify the instrument used to measure temperature.

4. The diagram below shows an instrument used to measure the human body temperature.



a) Identify the parts marked A, Y.

A: _____ Y: _____

b) Of what importance is part marked X to the instruments?

c) Give two advantages of using liquid Y in the instrument over alcohol.

i) _____ ii)

d) Why should a health worker shake the instrument before taking the temperature of a patient? _____

5. Identify any two places on the body where such an instrument can be placed when measuring the temperature.

i) _____ ii) _____

6. Apart from the above thermometer, name three other types of thermometers you know.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

7. In which units is temperature measured? _____

—

8. Covert the following from degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit.

a) 20°C b) 0°C c) 25°C

d) 45°C e) 18°C f) 100°C

9. The temperature of a patient increased from normal by 3°C on the Celsius scale.

a) What was the patient's new temperature?

b) Convert the new temperature to $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

10. Change the following temperature to °C

a) 32°F b) 212°F c) 86°F

d) 95°F e) 104°F

11. Complete the following table correctly.

	Degrees centigrade	Degrees Fahrenheit
Freezing point of water		32
Boiling point of water	100° C	

12. What form of energy can cause matter change from one state to another.

BURNING AND RUSTING

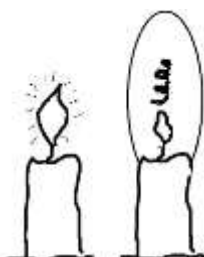
1. What is burning?

2. Why is burning called a chemical change?

3. How is burning similar to rusting?

4. What part of air is used up during burning? _____

5. A burning candle was put on the table for some time and later was covered with a glass as shown below.



a) Which part of air is supporting the candle to burn? _____

b) Why does the candle go off after some minutes in C?

c) Which gas has remained in the glass at C? _____

d) Give two forms of energy produced by the burning candle.

i) _____ ii) _____

6a) How is a fire extinguisher useful in a school?

7b) Name the component of air used in fire extinguishers.

8. Why are fire extinguishers painted with bright colours?

9. Besides using fire extinguishers, state three other ways of putting out fire.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

10. Under what two conditions can a metal rust?

i) _____ ii) _____

11. Suggest three dangers of rusting in metals.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)
_____ 12.

How can rusting be prevented in metal? Give three ways.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

13. How does painting of metals prevent rusting?

SOIL

1a) Define the following terms;

a) Land reclamation: _____

—

b) Soil exhaustion: _____

—

c) Soil profile: _____

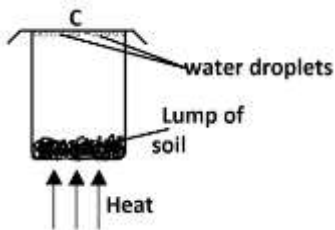
2. State any two importances of soil to plants.

i) _____ ii)

3. Identify any three components of soil.

i) _____ ii)
_____ iii)
_____ 4.

What does the experiment below prove about soil?



5. What component of soil is formed through decomposition of plant and animal materials?

6. By what process is soil formed from rocks?

7. Mention three layers of soil.

i) _____ ii)
_____ iii)

8. Identify the soil layer which is suitable for plant growth.

9. Mention the three types of soil.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

10. Which type of soil has;

a) Highest capillarity: _____

b) Low water retention: _____

c) Highest drainage: _____

11. Suggest the suitable type of soil for each of the following

a) Plant growth: _____

b) Modeling: _____

c) Construction: _____

12. Define the term soil erosion.

13. Mention any three agents of soil erosion.

i) _____ ii) _____ iii)

14. State any four cases of soil erosion.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

_____ iv)

15. Outline any two types of soil erosion.

i) _____ ii) _____

16. Suggest two methods that can be used to control soil erosion in hilly areas.

i) _____ ii)

17. What is mulching?

18. State the main reason why farmers practice mulching.

19. State any three examples of mulches.

i) _____ ii) _____ iii)

20. Define the term crop rotation.

21. State any four advantages of crop rotation to a farmer.

i) _____ ii)
_____ iii)

iv) _____

22. How does crop rotation help to control pests in the garden?

23. Suggest three ways of maintaining soil fertility.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

24. Mention any two examples of natural fertilizers.

i) _____ ii) _____

25. List down any three advantages of using natural fertilizers.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

26. What are artificial fertilizers?

27. Suggest any two examples of artificial fertilizers.

i) _____ ii) _____

28. List down any minerals used to make artificial fertilizers.

29. Mention any two disadvantages of using artificial fertilizers.

i) _____ ii)

30. Why is loam regarded as the best soil for growing crops? _____

BACTERIA AND FUNGI

1. State the reason why bacteria are called micro organisms.

2. Mention any two places where bacteria can be found.

i) _____ ii)

3. How do bacteria feed?

4. By what means do bacteria reproduce? _____

5. Name the bacteria that cause typhoid. _____

6. Suggest any two ways in which bacteria can be useful in the environment.

i) _____ ii)

7. In which way can bacteria be harmful to man?

8. Name the bacteria that convert nitrogen to nitrates?

9. Why are bacteria called single celled organisms.

10. Why are fungi called saprophytes?

11. How do fungi reproduce

12. Mention any three examples of fungi

i) _____ ii) _____ iii)

13. State any three ways how fungi are useful to man.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

14. Suggest the importance of gills to a mushroom

15. Why can't a mushroom make its own food?

16. State any two ways in which fungi are harmful to man?

i) _____ ii)

_____ 17.

Mention any two differences between bacteria and fungi.

i) _____

ii) _____

_____ 18.

Suggest any two ways of controlling bacterial infections.

i) _____ ii)

GROWING CROPS

1. Name any two root crops.

i) _____ ii)

2. What are root crops?

3. Why should a lot of care be taken when digging soil around the root crops?

4. Why should the weeding of sweet potatoes be done with a hand and not a hoe?

5. How can a farmer encourage seed germination in seed beds?

6. In which way is thinning important?

7. Name one pest for each of the crops below.

a) Cassava: _____

b) Sweet potatoes: _____

c) Yams: _____

8. What disease is spread by a white fly to cassava?

9. State a sign of the disease named in (8) above.

10. State the characteristic of root crops which damage leaves and stems.

11. Name any two pests which damage root crops.

i) _____ ii) _____

12. State one characteristic of root crop pests which dig and bite roots.

13. What happens to roots when pests bite them?

14. State any one effect of pests and diseases of root crops.

15. Give two methods of controlling pests.

i) _____ ii) _____

16. What should a farmer do to diseased plants removed from the garden?

17. State two ways of harvesting sweet potatoes.

i) _____ ii) _____

18. How should dried sliced cassava and sweet potatoes be stored?

19. Give two ways how keeping records on a farm can help a farmer.

i) _____ ii) _____

20. What is the record of any money spent or received called?

21. Name any two science based clubs in schools.

i) _____ ii) _____

22. State any three aims of science based clubs in schools.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

23. In which way is the young farmer's club helpful?

FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Explain the term

nutrition. _____

2. State any two reasons why we eat food.

i) _____ ii)

3. What is a food

taboo? _____

4. Suggest any three examples of food taboos.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

5. Define food beliefs.

6. Mention any two examples of food beliefs.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

7. State two advantages of food taboos.

- i) _____ ii)
- _____

8. Give one way in which food taboos are a disadvantage to people.

9. Why is breast milk regarded as the best food for babies?

10. Identify any three advantages of breast milk to a baby.

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

11. Mention three examples of vulnerable groups of people.

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

12. List down any three disadvantages of bottle feeding.

- i) _____
- ii) _____ iii)

13. Define the term weaning.

14. Write down any three advantages of breast feeding to a mother.

- i) _____ ii)
- _____ iii)

15. Define the term malnutrition.

16. What are deficiency diseases? _____

17. Suggest the best way deficiency diseases can be prevented in babies.

18. Identify any four examples of deficiency diseases.

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

19. What advice would you give to a mother whose baby is suffering from scurvy?

20. A baby has the following signs; swollen moon face, brown hair, and swollen stomach.
Which disease does the baby suffer from? _____

CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

1. State the meaning of the term biological change.

2. Mention any four examples of biological changes.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

_____ iv)

3. What are chemical changes?

4. State four examples of chemical changes.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

_____ iv)

5. Explain the characteristics of the above type of change.

6. Define the term physical change.

7. Give any three examples of physical changes.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

8. Mention any two characteristics of physical change.

i) _____ ii)

9. What type of change takes place when wood burns into ash?

_____ 10.

State the type of change that takes place when a chameleon changes colour.

11. Identify any two changes caused by man in the environment.

i) _____ ii)

_____ 12.

Mention any two negative effects of change in the environment.

i) _____ ii)

_____ 13.

Explain any three ways of managing changes in the environment.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE; PHC

1. Write PHC in

full. _____

2. State any four elements of PHC.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

_____ iv)

3. Mention any two principles of PHC.

i) _____ ii)

4. How does a family help to promote PHC?

5. State one way how a primary five pupil can promote sanitation at school.

6. Suggest any four ways of controlling diseases without using drugs.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

iv) _____

7. State any two importances of physical exercises to the body.

i) _____ ii)

_____ 8.

Mention any two importances of health committees in promoting PHC.

i) _____ ii)

9. Which element of PHC helps to control each of the following

a) Over population: _____

b) Infant killer diseases: _____

10. State the disease that can easily affect the community with poor sanitation.

KEEPING OF GOATS, PIGS AND SHEEP

1. Identify at least two reasons why people keep goats.

- i) _____ ii)
_____ 2.

Write down any two terms used in goat rearing.

- i) _____ ii)

3. What is the gestation period of any goat?

4. Name any one breed of goats kept for milk production.

5. How is it an advantage to keep goats other than other animals?

6. Identify any two methods of grazing goats.

- i) _____ ii)

7. Why do farmers rear Somali goats?

8. Write short notes on each of the following terms.

a) Kidding: _____

b) Jambing: _____

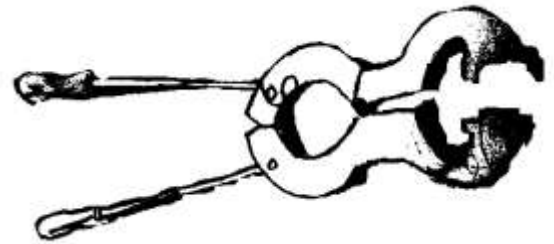
c) Docking: _____

d) Shearing: _____

9. Identify any three terms used in sheep rearing.

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

10. What is castration?



11. Name the method of castration drawn below.

12. Identify any two worms that attack pigs.

- i) _____ ii) _____

13. How is a hog different from a boar?

14. Mention three reasons for keeping records on a farm.

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

15. List down at least two records kept in piggery.

i) _____ ii)

_____ 16.

What is the gestation period of a sow? _____

17. How is gilt different from gilt?

18. Explain briefly the meaning of the following.

a) Steaming _____ up:

—

b) Gestation
period: _____

—

19. Mention four benefits of steaming up.

i) _____ ii)

_____ iii)

_____ iv)

20. Name any three products got from pigs.

i) _____ ii) _____ iii)

22. Why should a pigsty have a slanting floor?

23. Identify any one viral disease that attacks pigs.

24. What is the recommended age for weaning piglets?
