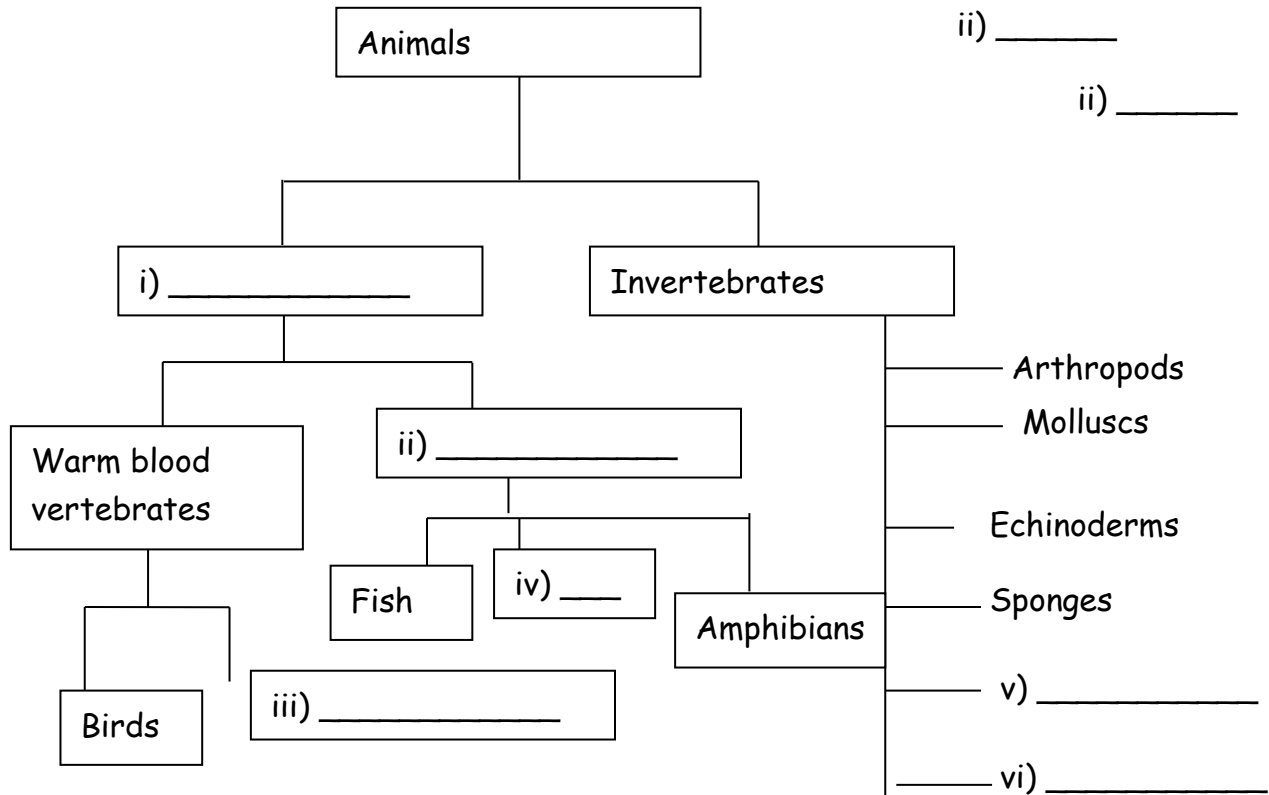


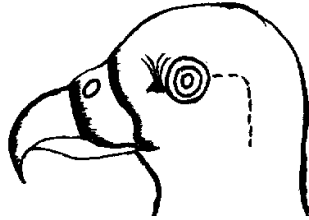
**YUDESI DAY & BOARDING NURSERY & PRIMARY SCHOOL
P.6 INTEGRATED SCIENCE HOLIDAY PACKAGE TERM 1, 2020**

1. What are vertebrates?
2. State two characteristics of vertebrates.
3. Why are people grouped under vertebrates?
4. Study the table below and complete it by filling in the blank spaces.



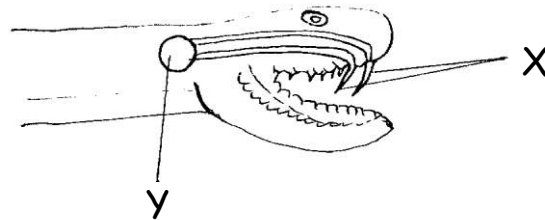
5. What are homoiotherms?
6. Name one group of vertebrate which is warm blooded.
7. State two examples of scavenger birds.
8. How are the birds mentioned in (7) above useful in the environment?
9. Give a reason why birds have a streamlined body shape.
10. What name is given to a layer which protects the bird's eye from foreign bodies during flight?
11. How do birds reproduce?
12. State one factor that can make an egg fail to hatch.

13. Why does the egg shell of an egg porous?
14. Name the type of feather birds use for flight.
15. Name the group of birds to which a bird with such a beak belongs.



- b) State two examples of birds with the above beak.
- c) How is the beak of the bird above adapted to tearing flesh?
16. Which birds is both a scavenger and a bird of prey?
17. Name one example of a nectar sucking bird.
18. How are nectar sucking birds adapted to feeding on nectar?
19. Give two reasons why an ostrich is unable to fly.
20. Why are birds called oviparous animals?
21. State two adaptations of birds to flying.
22. What are mammals?
23. State two groups of mammals apart from monotremes.
24. Give one example of a monotreme.
25. How are monotremes different from other groups of mammals?
26. How is a whale adapted to life in cold water?
27. Apart from a whale, name two other examples of sea mammals.
28. Give a reason why people hunt for whales.
29. Name the mammal that lives both on land and in water.
30. How are rodents adapted to feeding on root tuber crops?
31. What are ungulates?
32. Name one type of ungulates.
33. Why is a cow said to be a ruminant?
34. Name two groups of vertebrates which are cold blooded.
35. What are poikilothermic animals?
36. Give one reason why most reptiles moult.
37. State two groups of reptiles.
38. Why are snakes move with their tongues out?

39. How do snakes move?
40. Identify the type of snake drawn below.



- b) Name the parts marked X and Y.
- c) Give one example of the above type of a snake.
41. How are crocodiles able to get their prey in water?
42. Name the lizard which is commonly seen in the houses at night.
43. How is the above lizard useful in a house?
44. State one adaptation which makes a gecko to be able to walk upside down on a ceiling and on mirrors or glasses.
45. Give two reasons why a chameleon camouflages.
46. Name two examples of amphibians.
47. How do amphibians reproduce?
48. How are the eggs of amphibians fertilized?
49. Give two differences between a frog and a toad.
50. What name is given to the young one of an amphibian?
51. Why do amphibian hibernate (aestivate) during the dry season?
52. Name two examples of each of the following types of fish.
 - i) bony fish
 - ii) cartilaginous fish
53. How is a fish similar to a tadpole in the way they breathe?
54. Give a reason why a fish dies as soon as it is removed from water.

Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

A	B	C	D
Tilapia	Duck billed platypus	Monkey	Frogs
Nile perch	Spiny ant eater (Echidna)	Bush baby	Toads
Epiceratodus		Baboon	Newts
Dipon		People	salamanda

55.a) How are organisms in A similar to those in B?

b) Name the group of mammals represented by organisms in C.

c) How are organisms in B similar to those in C?

d) Give one characteristic which is common in all the organisms above.

56.a) What are invertebrates?

b) Name two groups of invertebrates.

c) Which mollusc is a vector to human health?

d) Name the disease spread by the mollusc above?

e) Give one use of tentacles to a slug.

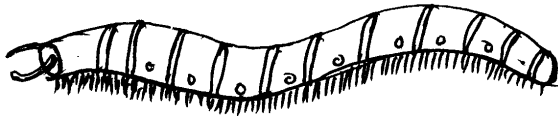
57.a) Name two types of worms.

b) Name the invertebrate which is a hermaphrodite.

c) How is the feeding in tape worms different from that in hookworms?

58.a) What are arthropods?

b) Name the arthropods shown below.



c) State the group of arthropods where the above organisms belong.

59.a) State two reasons why a spider is not an insect.

b) Which arachnid is a vector to cattle?

c) How useful is a web to a male spider?

60.a) What is metamorphosis?

b) State one type of metamorphosis.