

INTEGRATED SCIENCE 1

1. An example of a third class lever is
  - A. wheelbarrow
  - B. sugar tongs
  - C. pair of scissors
  - D. crowbar
2. The release of a mature egg from an ovary into the fallopian tube in humans is called
  - A. copulation
  - B. ejaculation
  - C. menstruation
  - D. ovulation
3. The blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart is known as
  - A. pulmonary artery
  - B. pulmonary vein
  - C. vena cava
  - D. aorta
4. An example of a plant micro-nutrient is
  - A. calcium
  - B. copper
  - C. magnesium
  - D. potassium
5. What is the colour of the neutral wire in a three-pin plug?
  - A. Blue
  - B. Brown
  - C. Green
  - D. Yellow
6. In the pin-hole camera, the image formed is always
  - A. erect and bright
  - B. erect and blurred
  - C. inverted and real
  - D. inverted and virtual
7. The part of the flower that develops into a fruit is the
  - A. ovary
  - B. ovule
  - C. stamen
  - D. style
8. The number of elements in the compound  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  is
  - A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 4
  - D. 5
9. The reason why alum is added to water during treatment is to
  - A. kill germs
  - B. give taste to water

- C. make water colourless
- D. make suspended particles settle

10. Which of the following animal parasites could be controlled by hand picking?

- A. Liver fluke
- B. Tapeworm
- C. Tick
- D. Roundworm

11. A stick which is partially immersed in water appeared to be bent due to

- A. absorption
- B. reflection
- C. refraction
- D. transmission

12. One difference between metals and non-metals is that metals

- A. have low density
- B. are not malleable
- C. have luster
- D. have low melting points.

13. The cultivation of different crops on different plots of a farmland in a definite cycle is called

- A. land rotation
- B. shifting cultivation
- C. crop rotation
- D. mixed cropping

14. Iodine deficiency in humans could result in a disorder known as

- A. diabetes
- B. goiter
- C. kwashiorkor
- D. scurvy

15. A substance is termed combustible if it

- A. easily catches fire
- B. dissolves common salt
- C. sublimates at room temperature
- D. boils at 100°C.

16. Micro-organisms that cause diseases are collectively called

- A. bacteria
- B. infections
- C. pathogens
- D. viruses

17. Which type of energy is lost when sweat evaporates from the human body?

- A. Sound energy
- B. Mechanical energy
- C. Chemical energy
- D. Heat energy

18. Which of the following gases is involved in the rusting of iron?

- A. Hydrogen
- B. Oxygen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Carbon dioxide

19. The feeling of soil between fingers is used to determine the
- texture of the soil
  - drainage of the soil
  - capillarity of the soil
  - water holding capacity of the soil.
20. Sodium hydroxide is an example of a base because it
- has sour taste
  - has a pH less than 7
  - turns wet blue litmus paper red
  - turns wet red litmus paper blue
21. Which of the following plants has its leaves modified for storing food?
- Ginger
  - Onion
  - Pineapple
  - Tomato
22. Gases enter and leave the leaf of a plant through the
- mesophyll cells
  - stomata
  - pith
  - palisade cells
23. Which of the following vegetable crops is cultivated for its leaves?
- Carrot
  - Lettuce
  - Okro
  - Pepper
24. An example of a body that does not produce its own light is the
- moon
  - sun
  - star
  - fire fly
25. Which of the following devices converts electrical energy into sound energy?
- Electric heater
  - Electric fan
  - Washing machine
  - Loudspeaker
26. Transplanting of young seedlings is usually done in the evening because
- darkness promotes rapid growth
  - seedlings require less nutrients
  - pest attack is minimal
  - transpiration is minimal
27. A mixture of sugar and water could be separated by
- decantation
  - evaporation
  - filtration
  - sublimation

28. Which of the following processes results in the formation of new substances?
- A. Cooling water to form ice
  - B. Adding saliva to cooked yam
  - C. Dissolving sugar in water
  - D. Mixing iron dust and sand
29. Photosynthesis is important to living organisms because it produces
- A. glucose and oxygen
  - B. glucose and carbon dioxide
  - C. oxygen and carbon dioxide
  - D. water and carbon dioxide
30. Global warming is caused by the
- A. circulation of oxygen in the atmosphere
  - B. excessive release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
  - C. release of hydrogen into the atmosphere
  - D. circulation of nitrogen in the atmosphere
31. The warning and safety signs on chemical containers are usually represented by a symbol placed within a
- A. circle
  - B. rectangle
  - C. square
  - D. triangle
32. In which of the following structures in a living cell is cellulose found?
- A. Chloroplast
  - B. Mitochondrion
  - C. Cell membrane
  - D. Cell wall
33. Elements that could easily lose electrons to form cations are
- A. metals
  - B. non-metals
  - C. semi-metals
  - D. noble gases
34. The conversion of agricultural produce from its original form to other desirable forms is termed
- A. preservation
  - B. processing
  - C. recycling
  - D. storage
35. The function of the hair in the nose of humans is to
- A. make breathing easier
  - B. keep nose moist
  - C. filter dust from the air breathed in
  - D. keep the nose warm
36. A metal that is used as a thermometric liquid is
- A. aluminium
  - B. copper
  - C. mercury
  - D. silver
37. The joule is the S.I unit for
- A. energy

- B. force
- C. power
- D. pressure

38. Which of the following gases supports combustion?

- A. Hydrogen
- B. Oxygen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Carbon monoxide

39. The form of energy which flows from one point to another due to temperature differences is known as

- A. mechanical energy
- B. heat energy
- C. solar energy
- D. nuclear energy

40. Which of the following resources does not produce energy?

- A. Coal
- B. Sand
- C. Water
- D. Wind