SCIENCE MNMONICS

TEETH(84812)

INCISOR=8

CANINE=4

PRE MOLAR=8

MOLARS=12

HEART

VENACAVA= BOHE(body to heart)

AORTA= HEBO(heart to body)

pulmonary artery = HELU(heart to lung)

PULMONARY VEIN=LUHE(lung to heart)

ARTERIES	VEINS
Have narrow lumen	Have wide lumen
Thick walls	Thin walls
Have no valves	Have valves
Carry blood under high pressure	Carry blood under low pressure
Carry blood away from the heart	Carry blood to the heart
Carry oxygenated blood except pulmonary artery	Carry deoxygenated blood except pulmonary vein

POLIO- 0 6 10 14=0 at birth,6 week,10week,14week

DPT =6,10,14

STAGES OF HIV/AIDS (WISF)

W-widow

I-incubation

S-symptomatic

F –full blown

ANIMALS

AMPHIBIANS(FRONTS)

FRO-frog

N-newts

T-toad

S-salamander

REPTILES(GETULICHATOCROSNA)

GE-gecko

TU-turtle

LI-lizard

CHA-chameleon

TO-tortoise

CRO-crocodile

SNA-snake

METHODS OF GRAZING

(ROHESTA)

RO-rotational

HE-herding

STA-stall

METHODS OF ROTATIONAL GRAZING

(STRIPATE)

STI-strip

PA-paddocking

TE-tethering

FODDER CROPS

(MONSWE)

M-Maize

O-Oat

N-nappier grass

SWE-sweet potato vein

PARASITE

TICKS=CASHEGO(cattle,sheep,goat)

FLEA=PIPORA(pig,poulty rabbit

INTERNAL PARASITES AND PARTS THEIR ATTACK

LUNGWORMS=BRASTOLU(brain,stomach,lungs)

LIVERFLUKE=LULI(lungs,liver)

BEAKS	ADAPTATIONS	BIRDS
flesh eaters	Strong,sharp,curved	Hawks &eagle
grain eaters	Blunt,short,cone shaped	Hen
Filter feeders	Broad,flat,serreted	Duck
Nectar	Slender,curved	Sun birds

ADAPTATIONS OF ANIMALS TO FLYING

1.presence of wings

2.streamlined bodies

3.hollow bones

ADAPTATIONS OF ANIMALS TO SWIMMING

1.presence of fins

2.webbed feet

3. streamlined bodies

PLANTS

GREEN NON FLOWERING PLANTS

(ALIMOFECO)

A-algae

LI-lichen

mo-moss

FE-fern

CO-conifers (cypress,cedar,pine)

NON GREEN PLANTS

(TOMURIPEDAMUYEPUA)

TO-toadstool

MU-mushroom

RI-ringworm

PE-penicillin

DA-dandruff

MO-mould

YE-yeast

PU-puffball

A-athletes foot

FEMALE PARTS OF FLOWER

(SOSO)

S-stigma

O-ovary

S-style

O-ovules

MALE PARTS OF A FLOWER (FA)

F- filament

A-anthers

CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR GERMINATION

(WOW)

W-warmath

O-oxygen

W-water

CEREALS (MASOMIRIBAWHE)

MA-maize

SO-sorghum

MI-millet

RI-rice

BA-barley

WHE-wheat

LEGUMES

green grams

groundnut

beans

peas

French beans

INSECT POLLINATED FLOWERS	WIND POLLINATED FLOWERS
Large in size	Small in size
Have scent	No scent
Have nectar	No nectar
Heavy pollen grains	Light pollen grains
Brightly coloured petals	Dull petals
The parts of the flower are firmly attached	The parts are loosely attached to the flower
Have sticky pollen grains	Powder like pollen grain

PARTS OF THE SEED AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

DICOT SEED

PARTS	FUNCTION
Testa	Protects inner parts of the seed
Microphyle	Allows water and air to enter into the seed
Cotyledon	Stores food
Hilum	Attaches the seed to pod
Radicles	grows into roots
Plumule	Grows into shoot

MONOCOT SEED

PARTS	FUNCTIONS
Testa	Protects the inner parts of the seed
Endosperm	Stores food
Radicles	Grows into root
Plumule	Grows into shoot

STAGES OF GERMINATION

seed absorbs water.

seed swells and bursts

radicles comes out

plumule comes out

PROCESSES OF FERTILAZION IN PLANTS

pollination

formation of pollen tube

pollen tube breaks

fusion

FIELD PEST (STAWECUA)

STA-stalkborer

WE-weaver bird

CU-cutworms

A-aphids

ENVIRONMENT

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENT

(WASAP)

W-water

A-air

S-soil

A-animals

P-plants

SOLAR SYSTEM

PLANETS

MY-mercury

VERY-venus

EDUCATED-earth

MUM-mars

JUST-jupiter

SHOWED-saturn

US-uranus

NOUNS-neptune

FROM SMALLEST TO LARGEST

MY -mercury

MUM-mars

VISITED-venus

EUROPE-earth

UNITL-uranus

NEXT-neptune

SATURDAY-saturn

JUNE-jupiter

SOIL

COMPOST PIT LAYERS

DOES-dry grass

TEACHER-top soil

ANN-ash

FARM-farmyard

KENYA-kitchen refuse

MAIZE-maize stalk

PROPERTIES OF MATTER

THREE STATE OF MATTER

(SOLIGA)

SO-solids

LI-liquids

GA-gases

CHARACTERISTICS OF MATTER

S-SVM

L-VM

G-M

I.E

SOLIDS-SVM (shape,volume &mass are definite)

LIQUIDS-VM(volume&mass are definite)

GASES-M(mass is definite)

USES OF OXYGEN(GB2)

G-germination

B-breathing

B-burning

USES OF CARBON DIOXIDE

putting out fire

photosynthesis

making soft drinks

MAGNETIC METALS (TINSCCA)

T-tin

I-iron

N- nickel

S-steel

C-chromium

C-cobalt

A-alinico

NON MAGNETICS METALS (ZACBS)

Z-ZINC

A-ALUMINIUM

C-COPPER

B-BRASS

S-SILVER

HEAT TRANSFER

CO-conduction-solid

RA-radiation-vacuum

CO-convection-gases&liquids

EFFECT OF HEAT ON MATTER

INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE(MEA)

MELTING AND EVAPORATION

DECREASE IN TEMPERATURE (FREECON)

FREEZING AND CONDENSATION

ENERGY

SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY

dry cells

car batteries

geothermal generators

petrol-diesel generators

bicycle dynamo

hydro electric generators

wind turbines

ENERGY TRANSFORMATION

RADIO=CEMKS(CHEMICAL,ELECTRICAL,MAGNETIC,KINETIC,SOUND)

SIMPLE CIRCUIT=CEHL(CHEMICAL,ELECTRICAL,HEAT,LIGHT)

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC=CEM(CHEMICAL,ELECTRICAL,MAGNETIC)

MAKING WORK EASIER

FRICTION

- friction is force that opposes motion.
- it moves in opposite direction.

ADVANTAGES OF FRICTION

- skating
- walking
- writing
- erasing
- braking
- sharpening
- griding

DISADVANTAGES OF FRICTION

Causes wearing out of things

Makes work difficult

Produces unwanted heat

Hinders motion

LEVERS –FLE

F –fulcrum-1st class lever (crowbar and claw hammer)

L-load-2nd class lever (wheelbarrow)

E-effort-3rd class lever (spade)

FORMS OF FORCE

Friction

Weight

interia

Gravity

ITEMS	UNITS	INSTRUMENT
FORCE	Newtons	Spring balance
MASS	Grams,kilograms,tonnes	Beam balance

INCLINED PLANES

Staircase

ladder

a road winding up a hill

PROPERTIES OF A SINGLE FIXED PULLEY

1. Load distance and effort distance are equal.

2. Load and effort move in opposite direction.

3. It makes work easier by changing the direction of force.

4. Friction is ignored.