

## **P.5 Science class work Notes Week Three (22/June/2020)**

Monday

### **FLOATING AND SINKING.**

**Floating is** when an object is put on water or any liquid and it stays on top of it.

Why do some objects float on water?

\_ They are less dense than the density of water or liquids

OR

\_Their density is less than the density of water or liquids.

### **Examples of objects that float on water.**

- cork
- wood
- plastic
- petrol
- rubber
- feather
- leaf
- clothes
- papers
- paraffin
- oil
- boats e.t.c.

### **SINKING**

Sinking is when an object is put is immersed in a liquid or water and it goes to the bottom of water.

Why do some object sink in water?

\_Their density is greater than the density of water.

OR

**\_They are denser than water.**

**Examples of objects that sink in water.**

\_Stones

\_Sand

\_Soil

\_Metal

\_Glass

\_Coin

\_Nails

\_Keys e.t.c.

**ACTIVITY.**

- 1.What is floating?
- 2.Give two examples of floating objects.
- 3.Why does a leaf float on water?
- 4.Explain the term sinking?
- 5.Give one example of an object that floats on water.

**Tuesday**

Comparing densities of other liquids with water.

1. When you mix water with mercury, water floats on top because water is less dense than mercury.
2. When you mix water with oil, oil floats on top because it is less dense than water.
3. When oil is mixed with water and mercury, mercury goes to the bottom, followed by water then oil on top.

### **UPTHRUST FORCE ( BOUYANCY).**

This is the force that makes objects weigh less when put in water than on air.

QN. Why do objects weigh less when put in liquids?

This is due to up thrust force.

### **ACTIVITY.**

- a. Name any one liquid which floats on water.
- b. Write down one liquid that sinks in water.
- c. Why do some liquids float on water?
- d. What happens to mercury when mixed with water?
- e. Name the force that makes objects weigh less when in water than in air.

Wednesday

### **THEME III : HUMAN HEALTH**

TOPIC : IMMUNISATION AND IMMUNITY.

IMMUNITY.

Immunity is the ability of the body to resist disease causing germs.

Types of immunity.

- a. Natural immunity.
- b. Artificial immunity.

How the body gets immunity.

\_Through breast feeding.

-Through immunisation.

\_After recovering from an illness.

#### ARTIFICIAL IMMUNITY.

\_This is the type of immunity got through immunisation.

\_This is done by injection or oral method.

#### NATURAL IMMUNITY.

\_This is the type of immunity made by the body without vaccines.

Ways how the body acquires natural immunity.

- a.After recovering from an illness.
- b.From the mother to the during breast feeding.
- c.From the pregnant woman to her in born baby.

Importance of immunity.

- 1.It keeps the body health and productive.
- 2.It reduces death rates.
- 3.It strengthens the immune system of the body.

#### **ACTIVITY.**

- 1.Name the term that is used to mean the ability of the body to resist germs?
- 2.Name the two types of immunity.
- 3.Which type of immunity does the body acquire through immunisation?
- 4.State any one way in which a child acquires immunity.
- 5.Give one importance of immunity.

Thursday

## VACCINES.

These are medical substances which are introduced into the body to cause it produce antibodies against disease causing germs.

## ANTIBODIES.

These are chemicals produced by white blood cells to defend the body against diseases.

Storage of vaccines.

All vaccines should be kept in cool dry place .Why?

- To prevent contamination.
- To prevent them from being destroyed by sunlight.

## **Examples of vaccines.**

- Poliovaccine.
- Measles vaccine.
- BCGvaccine.
- DPTvaccine.
- Hibvaccine.
- Hep Bvaccine.
- Tetanus toxoidvaccine.

## **ACTIVITY.**

- 1.What are vaccines?
- 2.Give two examples of vaccines.
- 3.What are vaccines made of?
- 4.Why should vaccines be kept in a cool dry place?
- 5.What are antibodies?

## **TYPES OF VACCINES.**

- 1.Killed vaccines.

2. Attenuated\living vaccines.

3. Toxoids.

### 1. **TOXOIDS.**

These are made from chemicals or toxins produced by bacteria in the body.

These toxins are made harmless before they are injected in the body e.g tetanus toxoid.

2. Attenuated living vaccine.

These are bacteria or vaccine which are grown in animals like horses.

They are then got from the horse, made weak before they are injected in body e.g BCG vaccine, Measles vaccine e.t.c.

BCG in full is : Bacille Calmette Guerin.

Killed vaccines.

\_These are killed bacteria or viruses that have been grown in a suitable host cells.

\_They are made harmless before they are injected into a person e.g cholera vaccine and Salk anti polio vaccine

Note: Vaccines are kept in a special container called a vaccine carrier.

### **ACTIVITY.**

1. Name one type of vaccine.

2. Write BCG in full.

3. Name the special container in which vaccines are kept.

4. Give one example of toxoid.

Friday

### **IMMUNISATION.**

\_This is the introduction of vaccines into the body to make it produce antibodies against disease causing germs.

Methods of immunisation.

1. Oral method.

2. Injection method.

### **Why does the government of Uganda carry out immunisation?**

- To raise a health population.
- To reduce mortality rate.
- To reduce incidents of sickness among people.

Why is immunisation in Uganda free?

\_To enable all parents to take their children for immunisation.

### **Importance of immunisation.**

- It reduces infant mortality rate.
- It boosts the immunity of the body.
- It promotes the good health among people.
- It helps to promote children against the killer diseases.

### **ACTIVITY.**

1. What is immunisation?

2. Mention one method of immunisation.

3. Give one reason why the government of Uganda carries out immunisation.

4. Write one importance of immunisation.

5. Why is immunisation free in Uganda?