SCIENCE MNEMONICS FOR EASY GRASPING
SCIENCE MNEMONICS

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTERIES</th>
<th>VEINS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have narrow lumen</td>
<td>Have wide lumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thick walls</td>
<td>Thin walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no valves</td>
<td>Have valves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry blood under high pressure</td>
<td>Carry blood under low pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry blood away from the heart</td>
<td>Carry blood to the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry oxygenated blood except pulmonary artery</td>
<td>Carry deoxygenated blood except pulmonary vein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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(\textit{cattle,sheep,goat})

FLEA=PIPORA(\textit{pig,poultry rabbit})
INTERNAL PARASITES AND PARTS THEIR ATTACK

LUNGWORMS = **BRASTOLU** (brain, stomach, lungs)

LIVERFLUKE = **LULI** (lungs, liver)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEAKS</th>
<th>ADAPTATIONS</th>
<th>BIRDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flesh eaters</td>
<td>Strong, sharp, curved</td>
<td>Hawks &amp; eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grain eaters</td>
<td>Blunt, short, cone shaped</td>
<td>Hen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter feeders</td>
<td>Broad, flat, serrated</td>
<td>Duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectar</td>
<td>Slender, curved</td>
<td>Sun birds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 FLOWERERING 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSECT POLLINATED FLOWERS</th>
<th>WIND POLLINATED FLOWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large in size</td>
<td>Small in size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have scent</td>
<td>No scent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have nectar</td>
<td>No nectar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy pollen grains</td>
<td>Light pollen grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brightly coloured petals</td>
<td>Dull petals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The parts of the flower are firmly attached</td>
<td>The parts are loosely attached to the flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have sticky pollen grains</td>
<td>Powder like pollen grain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARTS OF THE SEED AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

DICOT SEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTS</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Testa</td>
<td>Protects inner parts of the seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microphyle</td>
<td>Allows water and air to enter into the seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotyledon</td>
<td>Stores food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilum</td>
<td>Attaches the seed to pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radicles</td>
<td>grows into roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumule</td>
<td>Grows into shoot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MONOCOT SEED

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<tr>
<th>PARTS</th>
<th>FUNCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Testa</td>
<td>Protects the inner parts of the seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endosperm</td>
<td>Stores food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radicles</td>
<td>Grows into root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumule</td>
<td>Grows into shoot</td>
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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
SOLID-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-1<sup>st</sup> class lever (crowbar and claw hammer)

L-load-2<sup>nd</sup> class lever (wheelbarrow)

E-effort-3<sup>rd</sup> class lever (spade)

FORMS OF FORCE

Friction

Weight

interia

Gravity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>INSTRUMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FORCE</td>
<td>Newtons</td>
<td>Spring balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASS</td>
<td>Grams,kilograms,tonnes</td>
<td>Beam balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.