

Learner's Name.....

Stream..... L.I.N.....



BULO PARENT'S SECONDARY SCHOOL- BUTAMBALA
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR THE COMPETENCE BASED
CURRICULUM
TERM ONE 2022
BIOLOGY
SENIOR TWO
2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS

- *Answer all questions*
- *In section A, write the letter corresponding to the most correct alternative in the box drawn against each question.*
- *In section B, write the answer to each question in the spaces provided.*

For Teacher's Use Only	
Section	Marks Scored
A	
B	
C	
Total Score	
Identifier	
Descriptor	

SECTION A (Compulsory Section)

Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)

Write the letter representing the most correct alternative in the box drawn against each question.

1. Both living and nonliving things are made of building units called.....

A. Cells
B. Viruses
C. Nucleus
D. Atoms

2. The following are all benefits of studying biology in secondary school except;

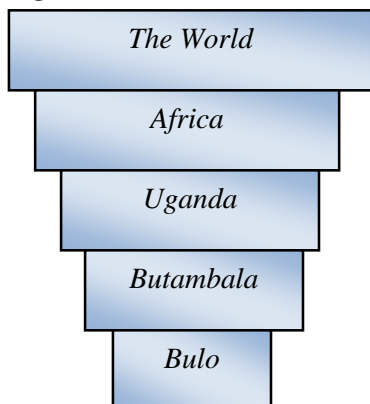
A. Pursuing a career in health or environmental science
B. Creating awareness of our own bodies
C. Development of a skill of problem solving
D. Growing in faith of salvation

3. Which of the following life processes ensures survival of the species for generations?

A. Locomotion
B. Reproduction
C. Sensitivity
D. Growth

4. Figure 1 shows a ranking of levels of location on planet earth.

Figure 1



A level of biological classification ranking similarly to a country is;

A. Kingdom
B. Phylum
C. Class
D. Order

5. A continued listing of the locations in figure 1 would end in arrival at the home. This would be an ideal representation of;

- A. Family
- B. Genus
- C. Order
- D. Species

6. The internationally recognized biological name of a tomato plant is *Solanum lycopersicum*. The two parts of the name are obtained from;

- A. Class and order
- B. Genus and class
- C. Genus and species
- D. Family and species

7. What would you consider the key step in using this library in figure 2 conveniently?

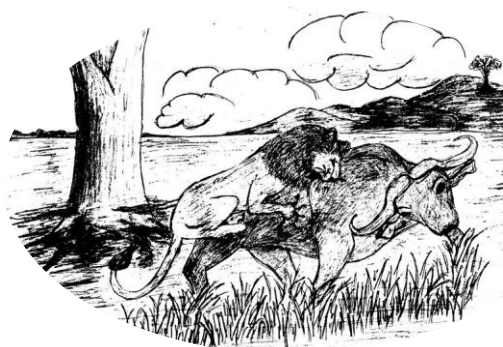
Figure 2



- A. Naming and sorting
- B. Sorting and naming
- C. Organizing and sorting
- D. Observing and naming

8. Look at figure 3 below. Which life processes are represented in the picture?

Figure 3



- A. Nutrition and growth
- B. Nutrition and locomotion
- C. Sensitivity and growth
- D. Nutrition, sensitivity and growth

9. Plants differ from animals in the way they feed. This is true because;
- A. Plants acquire food from dead animals while animals make their food
 - B. Animals require light to get food while plants use light
 - C. Animals feed on already made food while plants make their food
 - D. Plants capture light energy while animals transform light energy

10. In figure 4, Leaf A and leaf B differ in features of their lamina. The most distinguishing feature of the lamina is;



A



B

Figure 4

A. leaflets	lobes
B. lobes	leaflets
C. Parallel pattern of veins	Netlike pattern of veins
D. Ovate shape	Lanceolate shape

11. A student arranged the set of items shown in figure 5.

Figure 5



Which kingdom of living things is represented in such a collection?

- A. Protocista
- B. Animalia
- C. Monera
- D. Fungi

12. Which one of the following cell organelles is comparable to the engine of a motorcycle?

- A. Cell wall
- B. Cytoplasm
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Nucleus

13. Figure 6 shows a stem of a shrub. What would you consider the most appropriate function of such a stem?

Figure 6



- A. Support
- B. Protection from herbivores
- C. Conduction of water and salts
- D. Positioning leaves for capturing light.

☐

14. The following are all branches of biology except;

- A. Botany
- B. Zoology
- C. Anthropology
- D. Ecology

☐

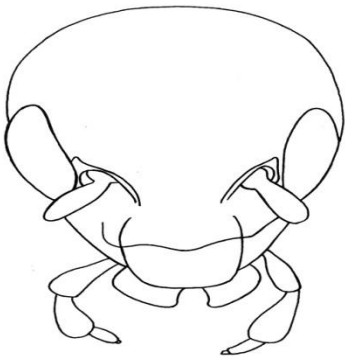
15. Animal cells specialized for movement have;

- A. Much cytoplasm
- B. Contractile filaments
- C. Much oxygen
- D. Large mitochondria

☐

16. Observe figure 7 showing features of the head region of an insect.

Figure 7



If you are to suggest food items for such an insect, you would first choose;

- A. Solids and liquids
- B. Solids and pastes
- C. Liquids and pastes
- D. Liquids only

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17. Which of the following is the most destructive stage of a butterfly?

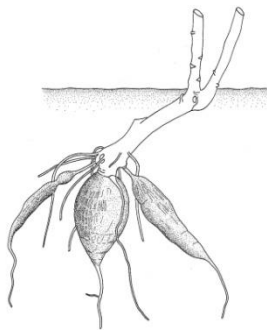
- A. Eggs
- B. Larva
- C. Pupa
- D. Adult

☐

18. The major difference between dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants is that;

Dicotyledonous plants	Monocotyledonous plants	
A. Floral whorls in 3s	Floral whorls occur in 5s	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Floral whorls occur in 5s	Floral whorls occur in 3s	
C. Large inconspicuous flowers	Small conspicuous flowers	
D. Often small and scented	Often large and unscented	

19. In figure 8, the part of a plant most important to a herbivorous animal is;



- A. Roots
- B. Stem
- C. Leaves
- D. Fruit

☐

20. The following are characteristics of arthropods except;

- A. Jointed appendages
- B. Exoskeleton
- C. Moulting
- D. Laying eggs enclosed in calcified shells.

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SECTION B (20 marks)

Write the answers to these questions in spaces provided

21. Figure 8 shows a longitudinal section of a dicotyledonous leaf. Observe it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

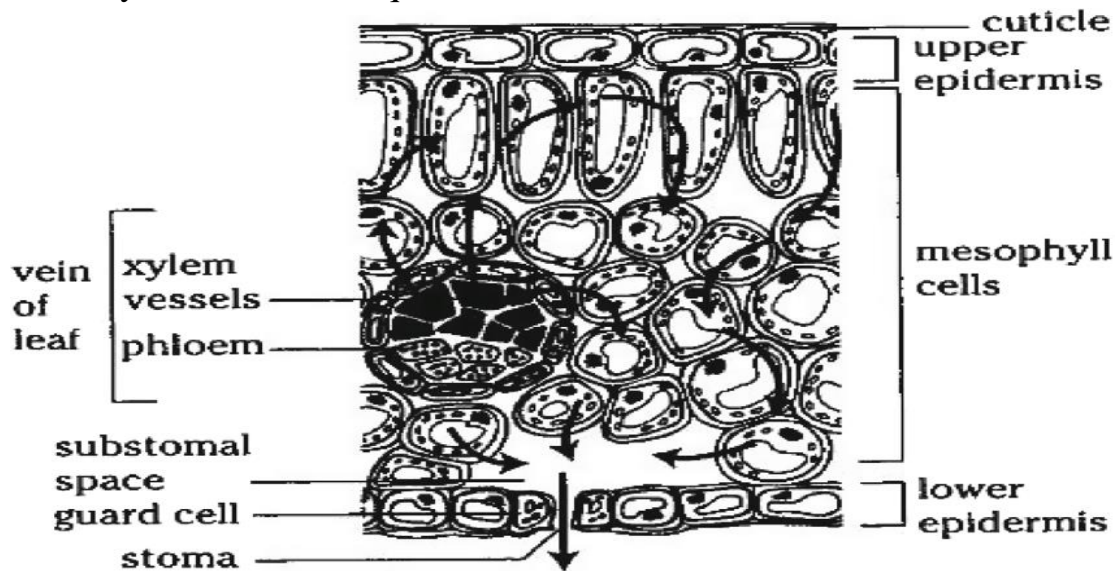


Figure 8

- a. Name the two main cell layers found in the leaf tissues. (2 marks)

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- b. Identify the observable differences in cell structure of the two cell layers mentioned in (a) above. (4 marks)

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- c. If u ever observed a leaf on a tree during a shiny day;
 - i. describe the appearance of a leaf cuticle (1 mark)

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- ii. What do you consider as the importance of cuticles on leaf surfaces?
(1 marks)

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- d. Consider the two layers of the mesophyll.

- i. Describe the differences in cell structure and arrangement between the two layers
(4 marks)

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- ii. What do you consider as an adaptation of each mesophyll layer to its function basing on the descriptions in (d)(i) above? (2marks)

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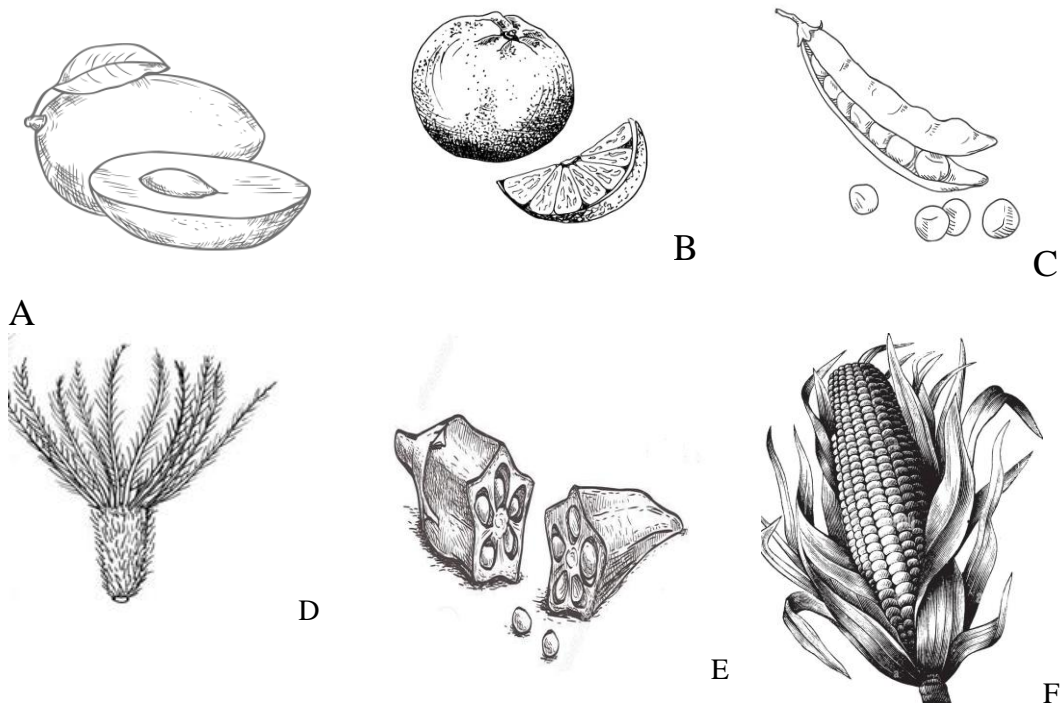
- e. Explain the appearance of epidermal cells on both upper and lower surfaces of the leaf.
(3 marks)

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- f. What is the suitability of epidermal cells for their role in leaf physiology?
(1 mark)

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22. Observe fruits A, B, C, D, E and F. in figure 9.



a. Outline the basic features of each fruit.

(6 marks)

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b. Use the features of each fruit you have described to construct a dichotomous key for identifying each fruit.

(6 marks)

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END