

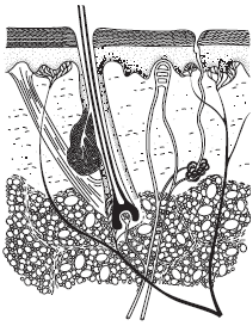
SENIOR TWO MID-TERM ONE BIOLOGY EXAMINATION

1 HOUR and 30 MINUTES

SECTION A

*All questions are compulsory (OBJECTIVE COMPETENCY BASED
QUESTIONS APPROACHES)*

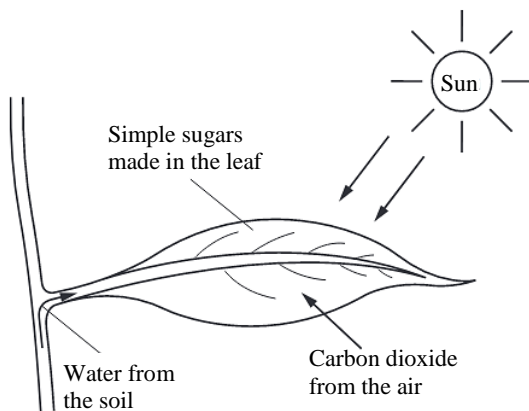
1. The diagram below shows part of the skin.



What is the correct level of organization for the skin?

- A. cell
- B. organ
- C. organ system
- D. tissue

2. The diagram below shows a leaf on a plant.



Which characteristic of life is represented by this diagram?

- A. excretion

- B. nutrition
- C. respiration
- D. sensitivity

3. Humans are mammals because

- A. they suckle their young.
- B. they have umbilical artery.
- C. they have posterior vena cava.
- D. they have umbilical vein.

4. What is the correct way of naming the species shown below, according to the binomial system?

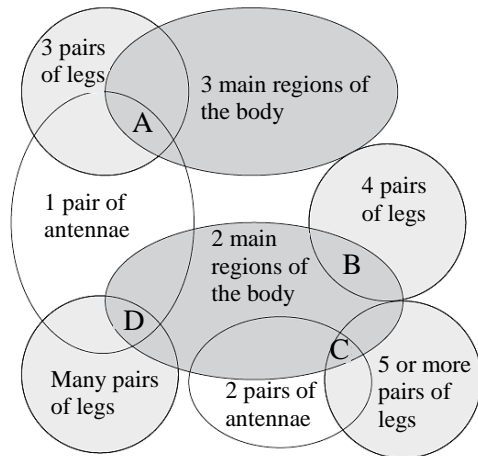


- A. *Homo sapiens*
- B. *Homo Sapiens*
- C. human being
- D. sapiens

5. Which one of the following is characteristic of monocotyledons?

- A. Leaf sheath.
- B. Net venation.
- C. Prominent tap root.
- D. Cork layer.

6. The diagram shows some of the features used to classify animals in the phylum arthropods. In the diagram, which letter, A, B, C or D, could represent insects?



7. The diagram shows an animal whose scientific name is *Falco peregrinus*.



To which species does it belong?

- A. bird
- B. *F. peregrinus*
- C. *Falco*
- D. vertebrate

8. Which one of the following is the correct order arrangement from the smallest to the largest group of organisms?

- A. Species, order, genus, class, phylum.
- B. Species, class, order, genus, phylum.
- C. Species, class, order, genus, phylum.
- D. Species, genus, order, class, phylum.

9. Which of the following protozoa has cilia?

- A. Amoeba.
- B. Euglena.
- C. Paramecium.
- D. Plasmodium.

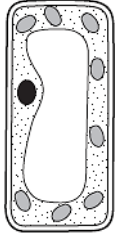
10. At which of the following level of classification can organisms interbreed and produce fertile offsprings?

- A. Class.
- B. Species.
- C. Phylum.
- D. Kingdom.

11. Which of the following classes has the highest number of species?

- A. Crustacean.
- B. Arachnida.
- C. Insecta.
- D. Myriapoda.

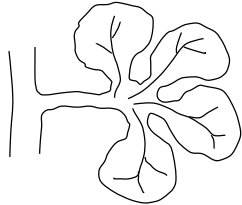
12. The diagram shows a plant cell.



Which structure identifies this as a plant cell rather than an animal cell?

- A. cell membrane
- B. cell wall
- C. cytoplasm
- D. nucleus

13. The type of plant leaf shown in the illustration below is

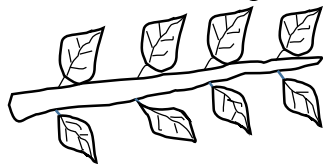


- A. Compound palmate.
- B. Compound pinnate.
- C. Simple palmate.
- D. Simple pinnate.

14. Which one of the following features is used to determine whether leaves are compound?

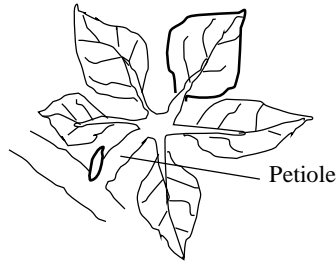
- A. Type of venation.
- B. Presence or absence leaflets.
- C. Type of stalk.
- D. Nature of margin.

15. The best description of the leaf in the illustration below is



- A. Pinnate and parallel veined.
- B. Palmate and net-veined.
- C. Pinnate and net-veined.
- D. Bipinnate and parallel veined.

16. The illustration below shows a leaf type



Which type of leaf is shown in the illustration above?

- A. Compound bipinnate.
- B. Compound trifoliate.
- C. Compound pinnate.
- D. Compound palmate.

17. In the classification of insects, Diptera means?

- A. Two wings.
- B. Two pairs of wings.
- C. Hind wings.
- D. Fore wings.

18. Which one of the following sets of products are all made by bees?

- A. Bee bread, Bee pollen, Beeswax and nectar.
- B. Bee bread, honey, Beeswax and nectar.
- C. Bee bread, Bee pollen, Beeswax and honey.
- D. Honey, Bee pollen, Beeswax and nectar.

19. Which one of the following do bees use for carrying pollen from the flowers to their hives?

- A. Pollen sac
- B. Pollen tin
- C. Pollen cup
- D. Pollen baskets.

20. In the study of insects, apterygota means?

- A. Insects with chewing mouth parts.
- B. Insects with wings.
- C. Insects without wings.
- D. Insects with sucking mouth parts.

SECTION B

All questions are compulsory

21. What is the meaning of the following terms used in the study of plant leaves

(a) Simple leaf

(b) Compound leaf

(c) Leaf morphology

SECTION C

22. One day during holidays your grandma told you of she doesn't why God confused her all her life. She was wondering why some leaves look like one leaf and sometimes she can see one leaf and calls it many leaves. Write a letter to your grandma telling her about leaves in terms of some leaves being simple leaf, compound leaf, compound pinnate leaf, compound bipinnate leaf, and compound tripinnate leaf. Make sure to draw each of those leaves to remind her of the different leaves she sees around her.