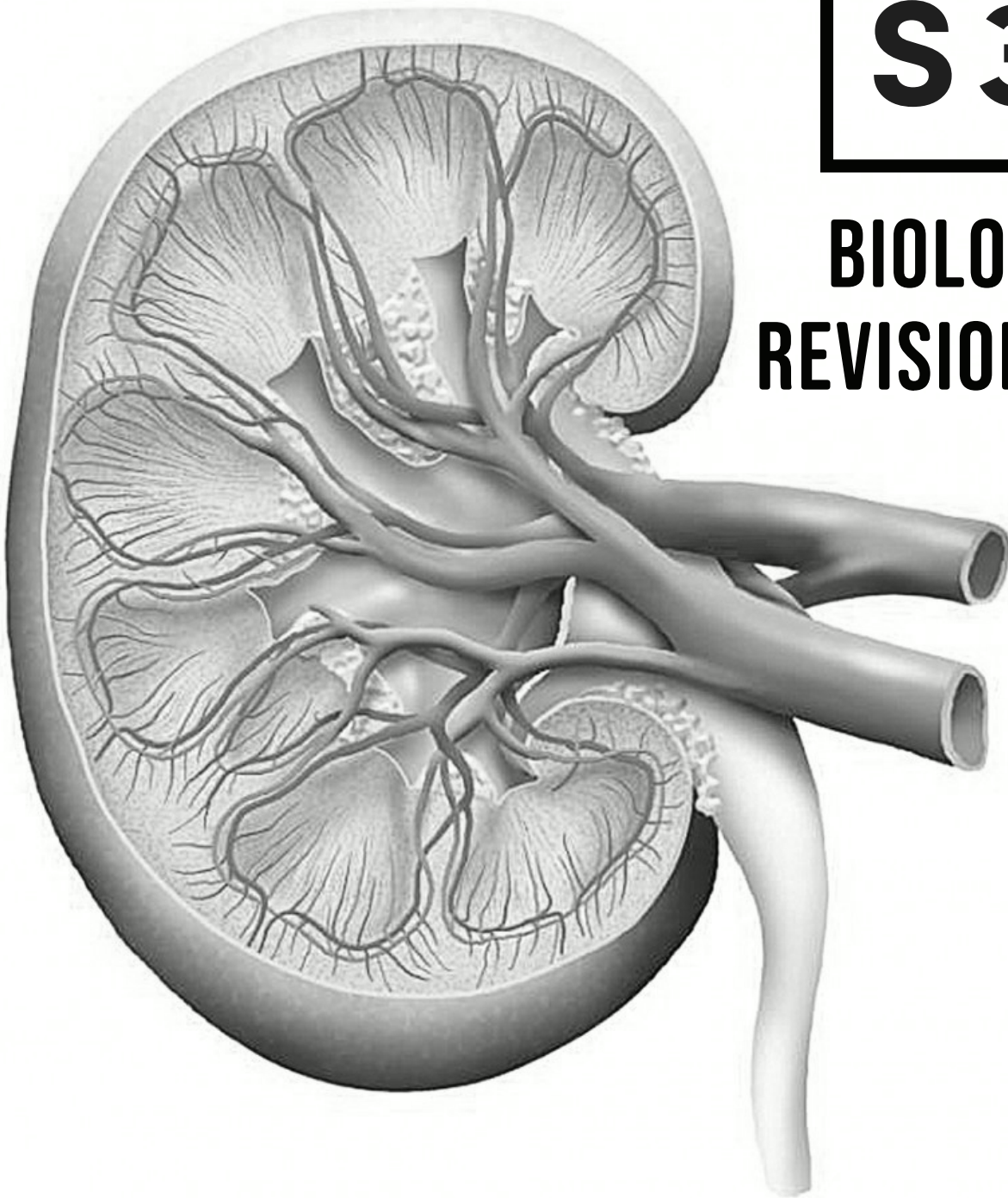


BIOLOGY REVISION KIT



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1 Organisms at Work

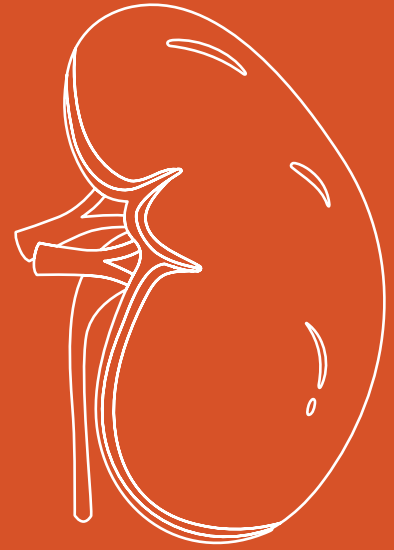
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Contents



THEME

01



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INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. _____ are growth inhibitors and induces dormancy, ageing and abscission

- A Auxin
- B Gibberellin
- C Cytokinin
- D Absciscic Acid

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The correct answer is D because Absciscic acids are growth inhibitors and induces dormancy, ageing and abscission

2. _____ stimulates both the release of milk from nipples and contraction of uterus during birth

- A Oxytocin
- B Prolactin
- C Lactate
- D Luteinizing hormone

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

The correct answer is (A) Oxytocin stimulates both the release of milk from nipples and contraction of uterus during birth

3. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) prevents _____ loss in the body by increasing the re-uptake of water in the kidneys and reducing blood flow to sweat glands.

- A Thyroid
- B Adrenal
- C Pituitary
- D Hypothalamus

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The correct answers is D. ADH is a hormone that helps the body to retain water by increasing water reabsorption by the kidneys

4. The three processes involved in the formation of urine are: Tubular secretion, Ultrafiltration and selective reabsorption. Arrange the processes accordingly.

- A Tubular secretion, Ultrafiltration, selective reabsorption
- B Selective reabsorption, Tubular secretion, Ultrafiltration
- C Ultrafiltration, Tubular secretion, selective reabsorption
- D Ultrafiltration, selective reabsorption, Tubular secretion

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The correct answers are D. Ultrafiltration, selective reabsorption, Tubular secretion.

5. What does ADH stand for?

- A Anti-diluted hormone
- B Antidiuretic hormone
- C Anti-diagnoses hormone
- D Anti-disease human

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

The correct answers is B

ADH stands for Anti diuretic hormone

6. Where is ADH produced?

- A The kidneys
- B The liver
- C The hypothalamus
- D The pituitary gland

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

The correct answer is C

ADH is produced in the hypothalamus which is a part of the brain.

7. These are kidney diseases except

- A Cirrhosis
- B Oedema
- C Diuresis
- D Nephritis

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

The correct answer is A Nephritis, Oedema and Diuresis are kidney diseases.

8. The bile is secreted by_____

- A Lungs
- B Pancreas
- C Stomach
- D Liver

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Bile is produced in the liver.

9. The functions of the liver include

- A Destroying old red blood cells
- B Production of fibrinogen
- C Deamination
- D All of the above

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Liver performs all the functions.

10. The removal of amino groups from amino acids is called _____

- A Assimilation
- B Emulsification
- C Ingestion
- D Deamination

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Deamination

11. Jaundice affects the liver. True or False

- A True
- B False

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **True**.

Explanation

Jaundice damages liver cells, thereby reduces the ability of the liver to extract bilirubin from the blood to form bile.

12. Which hormone is released from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland?

- A ADH and GH
- B ACTH and TSH
- C ADH and Oxytocin
- D TRH and CRH

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! ADH and Oxytocin are released from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

13. _____ hormone controls the rate of metabolism in the body.

- A Thyroxine
- B Adrenaline
- C Renin
- D Estrogen

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

The correct answer is A. Thyroxine is the hormone that controls the rate of metabolism.

14. _____ is the master gland of the endocrine system

- A Pineal
- B Pituitary
- C Thyroid
- D Thymus

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct. Pituitary gland is regarded as the master gland of the body because it regulates the activity of the endocrine glands.

15. Which plant hormone ripens fruit?

- A Ethylene
- B Auxin
- C Gibberelin
- D Cytokinin

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Ethylene hormone stimulates ripening of fruits. .

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. Which of the following statements are true?

- A Roots anchor the plant to the ground, absorb water and nutrients, and store sugars and carbohydrates.
- B The stem carries water and nutrients to the leaves, moves food to other parts of the plant, and provides support for the plant.
- C Leaves can be compound, made of a single leaf blade connected by a petiole to the stem, or simple, divided into separate leaflets attached to the stem.
- D Flowers have stigma, a sticky knob at the top of the pistil and the style, a long, tube-like structure, connected to the ovary, which contains ovules.
- E Fruits are ripened ovaries that, after fertilization, swell and become either soft and fleshy, or hard and dry to protect the developing seeds.

Correct Answer

The correct answers are **A, B, D, E**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Leaves can be simple, made of a single leaf blade connected by a petiole to the stem, or compound, divided into separate leaflets attached to the stem.

2. Which type of neuron transmits a signal from a sense organ to the CNS?

- A Sensory
- B Relay
- C Motor
- D Association

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Ethylene hormone stimulates ripening of fruits. .

3. Which type of neurone transmits a signal from the CNS to an effector such as a muscle?

- A Sensory
- B Relay
- C Motor
- D Association

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Motor neurones send signals from the CNS to an effector.

4. What is a synapse?

- A A type of reflex action
- B A gap between two neurones
- C A long fibre in a nerve cell.
- D An involuntary action

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Synapse (neuronal junction) is a gap between two neurones filled with chemicals called neurotransmitters which diffuse across the gap, causing the next neurone to transmit an electrical impulse.

5. Which of these is not a reflex response?

- A Moving a hand off something hot.
- B Sneezing
- C Blinking
- D Picking up a pencil

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The correct answer is D because all other actions are reflex except picking up a pencil.

6. Which part of the nervous system is not involved in producing reflex action?

- A Brain
- B Spinal cord
- C Receptors
- D Neuron

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Reflex action does not involve the conscious part of the brain. This is why it is so fast.

7. The Nervous system is broadly divided into _____ and _____

Correct Answer

Central Nervous System(CNS) and Peripheral Nervous System(PNS)

8. Which of these is not a part of neurone?

- A Nucleus
- B Axon
- C Dendrite
- D Lobe

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Lobe is not a part of neurone while others are.

9. _____ sends signals away from neurone whereas _____ receive signals from other neurones.

- A Synapses and Dendrites
- B Axon and Dendrites
- C Axon and Synapses
- D Dendrites and Axon

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct. Dendrites is where a neurone receives input from other cells while Axon is the output structure

10. Which of these is not part of the fore brain?

- A Cerebrum
- B Cerebellum
- C Thalamus
- D Hypothalamus

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B.**

Explanation

Cerebellum is not part of fore brain, it is part of hind brain

11. The spinal cord is continuous with which part of the brain?

- A Pons
- B Medulla oblongata
- C Cerebellum
- D Mid brain

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B.**

Explanation

Yes, option "B" is the correct answer. Spinal cord begins at the bottom of the brain stem (at the foramen magnum called the medulla) and ends in the lower back region.

12. An injury sustained by the hypothalamus is most likely to interrupt _____

- A Coordination during locomotion
- B Short term memory
- C Regulation of body temperature
- D Decision making

Correct Answer

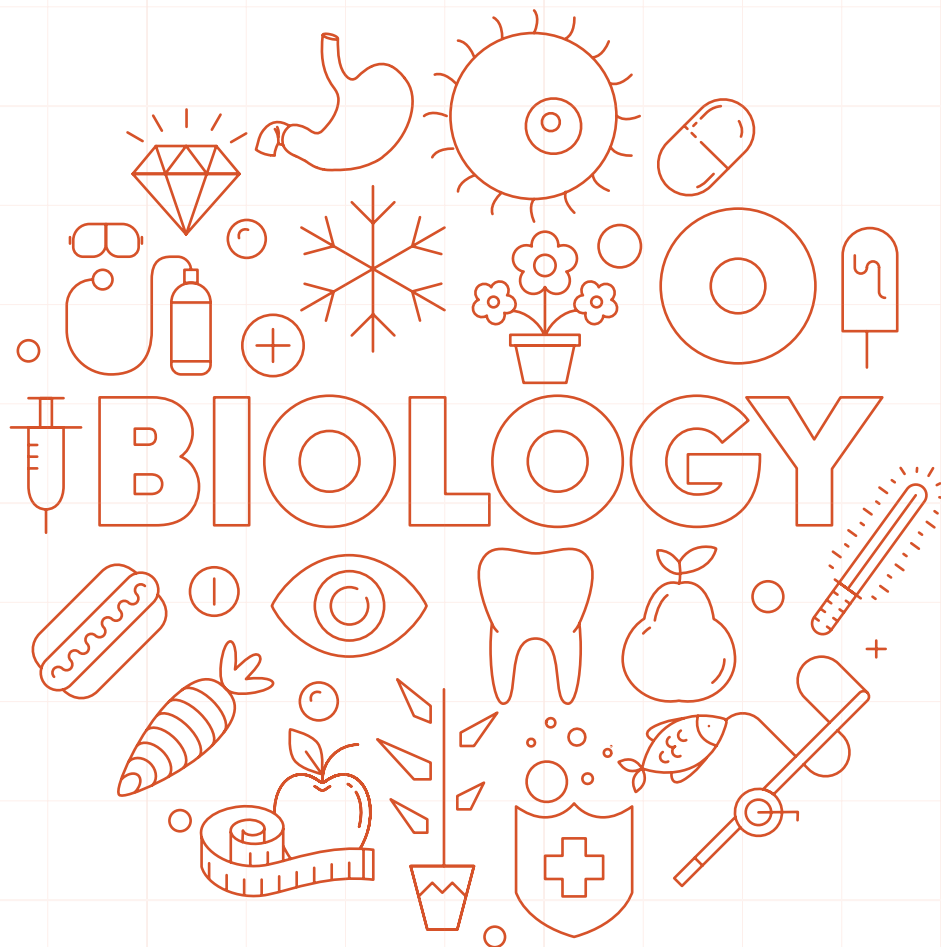
The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! One of the functions of hypothalamus is to regulate body temperature.

SENSE ORGANS

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. Which of the following statements are true?

- A Roots anchor the plant to the ground, absorb water and nutrients, and store sugars and carbohydrates.
- B The stem carries water and nutrients to the leaves, moves food to other parts of the plant, and provides support for the plant.
- C Leaves can be compound, made of a single leaf blade connected by a petiole the stem, or simple, divided into separate leaflets attached to the stem.
- D Flowers have a stigma, a sticky knob at the top of the pistil, and the style, a long, tube-like structure, connected to the ovary, which contains ovules.
- E Fruits are ripened ovaries that, after fertilization, swell and become either soft and fleshy, or hard and dry to protect the developing seeds.

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A, B, D, E.**

Explanation

The correct answers are: (A), (B), (D), and E.

Compound leaves are not made of a single leaf blade attached by petiole to the stem, and simple leaves are not divided into separate leaflets.

2. Organs involve in the sensation of the body is known as _____

- A Organ system
- B Muscular system
- C Nervous system
- D Sense organs

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D.**

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Sense organs such as ear, nose, tongue.....involve in the sensation of the body

3. _____ is the part of the eye which is involved in focusing light on the retina.

- A Sclera
- B Choroid
- C Cornea
- D Retina

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Cornea functions like a window that controls and focuses the entry of light into the eye.

4. The innermost layer of the human eye is _____

- A Sclera
- B Choroid
- C Cornea
- D Retina

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! The retina is the innermost part of the eye on which image is formed.

5. Colour blindness is due to defect in _____

- A Rods
- B Cones
- C Rods and cons
- D Rhodopsin

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

The correct answer is option "B". Cones and rods are photoreceptors, however, cones are responsible for colour vision.

6. Sense of smell is perceived by _____

- A Pituitary
- B Hypothalamus
- C Olfactory lobe
- D Cerebrum

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

The correct answer is option "C" because the olfactory lobe is responsible for the sense of smell

7. Which of these is not one of the sense of taste _____

- A Sandy
- B Sweet
- C Salty
- D Sour

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Sandy is not part of the sense of taste. The four senses of taste are sweet, bitter, sour and salty

8. The two main layers of the mammalian skin are _____ and _____

Correct Answer

Dermis and Epidermis

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! The two layers of skin are the dermis and epidermis.

9. The sense of smell and _____ are linked.

- A taste
- B sight
- C feel
- D sound

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! The senses of smell and taste are directly related because they both use the same types of receptors. Whatever affects one affects the other.

10. _____ is the pigment that gives the skin its colour.

- A Melanin
- B Chlorophyll
- C Carotene
- D Haemoglobin

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

The Melanin gives the skin its colour.

11. The colourful part of the eye is known as _____

- A Iris
- B Cornea
- C Pupil
- D Eye ball

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, option A is the correct. Iris is the colored part of the eye which helps regulate the amount of light entering the eye.

12. Find the incorrect match

- A Middle ear – amplifies sound waves
- B Hair cells – present on basilar membrane
- C Saccule and utricle – maintain static equilibrium
- D Cristae – performs hearing function

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Cristae responds to changes in the rate of movement of the head. It is the sensory organ of rotation.



THEME

02



Organisms at Work

The Organism and Its Environment
Continuity of Life

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. The two types of ecological succession are _____ and _____

Correct Answer

The two types of ecological succession are primary and secondary.

2. The total number of organisms of the same species living together in a given area at a particular time is _____

- A Population
- B Populace
- C Population Density
- D Community

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Population is the total number of organisms of the same species living together in a given area at a particular time.

3. _____ is defined as the number of individual organisms per unit area of the habitat.

- A Population
- B Populace
- C Population Density
- D Community

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Population is the total number of individual organisms per unit area of the habitat.

4. During ecological succession, when are pioneer species found?

- A During early stages
- B During late stages
- C At the very end
- D Never

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Pioneer species are the first set that appear during succession

5. _____ involves the movement of individuals or animals out of their locality to another place for settlement in a new habitat

- A Immigration
- B Migration
- C Emmigration
- D Movement

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Emmigration is moving out of a locality.

6. _____ is defined as a situation which occurs when a population in a given habitat increase beyond a point where the resources in the habitat such as space and food are not enough to support all the individuals in the population.

- A Population
- B Overcrowding
- C Succession
- D Community

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Overcrowding is a situation in which the population is more than the resources available.

7. Which of these is not an anti-social behaviour in animals?

- A Fighting
- B Cannibalism
- C Predation
- D Reproduction

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Reproduction is not an anti-social behaviour

8. What type of succession occurs when a previously occupied area is re-colonized following a disturbance that kills much or all of its community?

- A Primary
- B Secondary
- C Pioneers
- D Intermediate

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B.**

Explanation

Secondary succession occurs on a previously colonised area.

9. Which of these is not a pioneer specie?

- A Shrubs
- B Fungi
- C Bacteria
- D Lichens

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A.**

Explanation

The correct answer is option A. Shrubs are intermediate species.

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. Which of the following contribute to an increase in population size?

- A Decreased mortality rate
- B Increased emigration
- C Increased competition
- D Decreased reproductive capacity

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

The correct answer is option A. Decrease in mortality (death) rate will cause increase in population

2. _____ is the process by which the sperm duct of a man is cut off or tied up to prevent fertilization.

- A Preventive
- B Tubal ligation
- C Depo-Provera
- D Vasectomy

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Vasectomy is the cutting or tying of the sperm duct.

3. Family planning methods can be broadly divided into _____ and _____

State the answer

Correct Answer

Natural and Artificial

4. _____ is the process by which the fallopian tube of a woman is cut off or tied up to prevent fertilization.

- A Preventive
- B Tubal ligation
- C Depo-Provera
- D Vasectomy

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Tubal ligation is woman sterilization while vasectomy is that of man.

5. Density-independent factors include the following except _____

- A Availability of food
- B Flood
- C Drought
- D Storm

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Density-independent factors are factors that are not affected by population of organisms.

6. The abiotic factors which affect population size include all of the following except _____

- A Competition
- B Temperature
- C Water
- D Space

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Competition is not an abiotic factor as it occurs in living organisms

7. The following are examples of artificial methods of family planning except

- A Condom
- B Rhythm method
- C Ligation
- D Contraceptive pills

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Rhythm/calendar/safe period method is a natural method.

8. Human beings are able to control the population by all of the following ways except

- A Family planning
- B Birth control
- C Use of contraceptives
- D Predator-prey relationship

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The correct answer is option D. Predator-prey relationship is found among animals. Predator-prey relationship is not a method used by human.

9. A factor which limits population growth is called _____

- A Unlimiting factor
- B Limiting factor
- C Coordinating factor
- D Biotic factor

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

A factor which limits population growth is called limiting factor

10. What is the full meaning of I.U.D in family planning?

State the answer

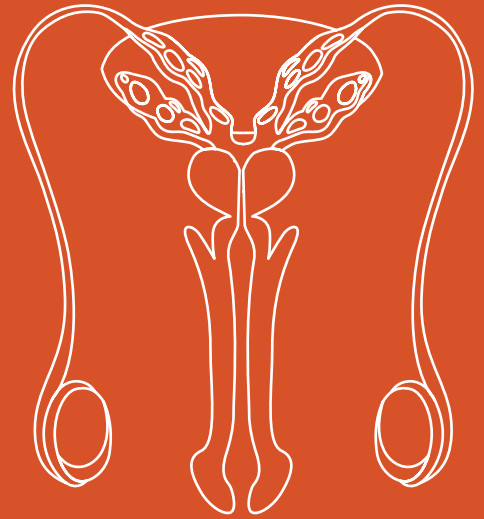
Correct Answer

IUD stands for Intra-Uterine Device



THEME

03

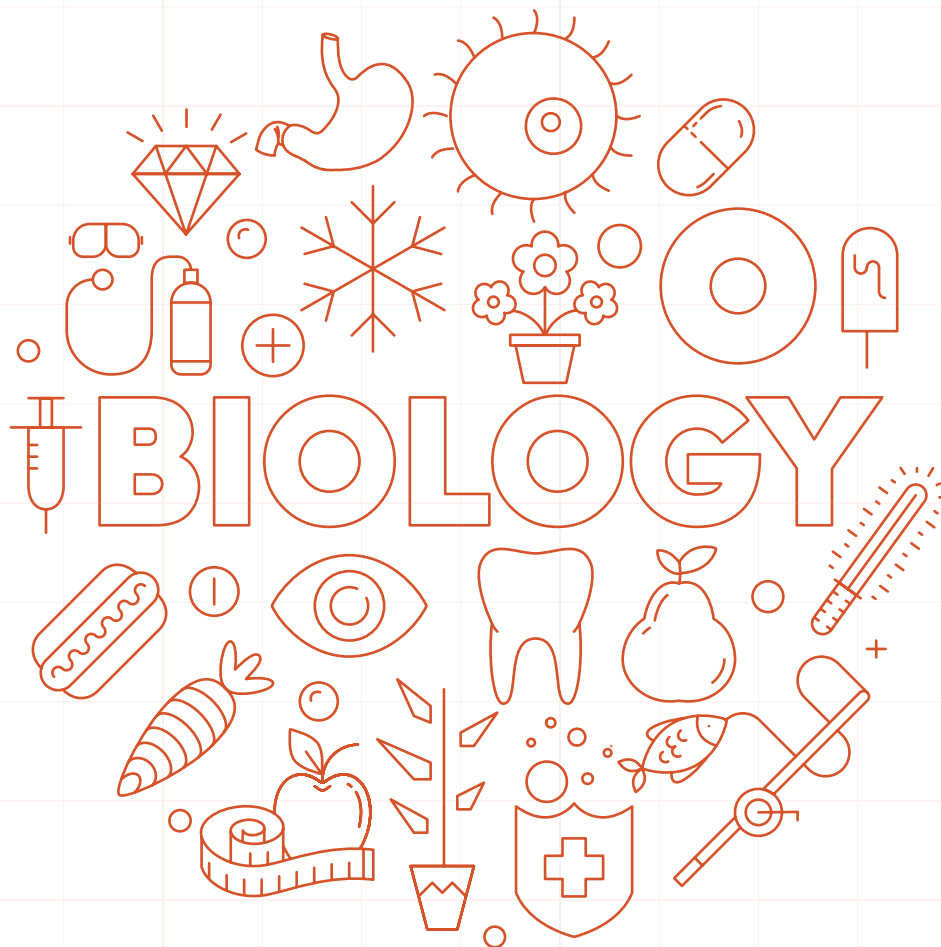


Organisms at Work

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INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. After fertilization, the zygote increases in size and travels down the fallopian tube to become embedded in the walls of the womb. This process is known as_____

- A Ovulation
- B Implantation
- C Conception
- D Menstruation

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! The attachment of foetus to the wall of the uterus is termed implantation.

2. Eggs/ Ova are produced in the _____

- A Kidneys
- B Gametes
- C Testes
- D Ovaries

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Ovary (ovaries) produce eggs

3. This carries the ovum to the uterus_____

- A Vagina
- B Ovary
- C Cervix
- D Fallopian tube

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D.**

Explanation

Fallopian tube/Oviduct connects the ovary to the uterus

4. Which of the following is not part of the female reproductive system?

- A Vagina
- B Urethra
- C Prostate gland
- D Ovary

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C.**

Explanation

Prostate gland is in male reproductive system not female.

5. Where in the female reproductive system is fertilization most likely to occur?

- A Vagina
- B Fallopian tube
- C Uterus
- D Cervix

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Normal fertilization takes place in the fallopian tube

6. _____ is the site for sperm maturation.

- A Epididymis
- B Ductus deferens
- C Spermatic cord
- D Urethra

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Epididymis is the site for sperm maturation

7. The fluid from which of the following accessory gland neutralizes the acidity in a vagina of the female?

- A Seminal vesicle
- B Prostate gland
- C Cowper's gland
- D Urethra

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Cowper's glands are located near the base of the penis. After getting sexual stimulation, these glands secrete alkaline fluid which neutralizes the acidity of

8. _____ is an organelle that helps the sperm to penetrate the ovum.

- A Acrosome
- B Zona pellucida
- C Megalis
- D None of the above

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Acrosome is a special kind of organelle with a cap-like structure that covers the anterior portion of the head of the spermatozoon. It helps the sperm to penetrate the ovum.

9. The _____ is a temporary organ that connects a mammalian mother to its foetus

- A Placenta
- B Chorion
- C Endometrium
- D None of the above

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Placenta is the organ that connects the mother to the foetus .

10. _____ is the innermost membrane that is filled with fluid which protects the embryo from rocking, shock and desiccation.

- A Chorion
- B Amnion
- C Alantois
- D Stomach

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Amnion is the innermost membrane that protects the embryo from shock, rocking

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. Seeds develop from _____

- A Ovary
- B Embryo
- C Ovule
- D Embryo Sac

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Seeds are formed from the ovule.

2. During seed germination, seed coat ruptures due to _____

- A Differentiation of cotyledons
- B Massive glycolysis in endosperm and cotyledons.
- C Sudden increase in cell division.
- D Massive imbibition of water

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

The imbibition (uptake) of water makes the seed coat rupture

3. Seed dormancy allows the plants to_____

- A Overcome unfavourable climate conditions.
- B Develop healthy seeds
- C Reduce viability
- D Prevent deterioration of seeds

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A.**

Explanation

Dormancy is a period of inactivity which preserves the seed during unfavourable condition.

4. Fruits are mature _____ while seeds are mature _____

Correct Answer

After fertilization, ovary forms fruit while ovule forms seed. The correct answers are Ovary and Ovule.

5. The transfer of mature pollen grains from the anther to the stigma is called _____

- A Fertilization
- B Pollination
- C Adoption
- D Diffusion

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A.**

Explanation

Pollination is the transfer of pollen from anther to stigma.

6. The fusion of female reproductive nucleus with the male reproductive nucleus is known as _____

- A Regeneration
- B Excretion
- C Fertilization
- D Pollination

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C.**

Explanation

Fertilization is the union /fusion of male and female gametes.

7. The two nuclei at the end of the pollen tube are called _____ and _____

- A Tube and generative
- B Sperm and ovum
- C Generative and stigma
- D Tube and sperm

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A.**

Explanation

The nuclei in pollen tube are tube and generative.

8. The male reproductive parts of a flower, the stamens are collectively known as _____

- A Androecium
- B Filament
- C Anther
- D Gynoecium

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Group of stamens is known as Androecium.

9. Another name for gynoecium is _____

- A Pistil
- B Stigma
- C Androecium
- D Style

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct. Gynoecium is also Pistil/Carpel, the female part of a flower.

10. _____ is a source of stored food for the growing seed.

- A Plumule
- B Radicle
- C Embryo
- D Endosperm

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Endosperm is the source of food for the growing seed.

FRUITS

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements are true?

- A Roots anchor the plant to the ground, absorb water and nutrients, and store sugars and carbohydrates.
- B The stem carries water and nutrients to the leaves, moves food to other parts of the plant, and provides support for the plant.
- C Leaves can be compound, made of a single leaf blade connected by a petiole the stem, or simple, divided into separate leaflets attached to the stem.
- D Flowers have stigma, a sticky knob at the top of the pistil and the style, a long, tube-like structure, connected to the ovary, which contains ovules.
- E Fruits are ripened ovaries that, after fertilization, swell and become either soft and fleshy, or hard and dry to protect the developing seeds.

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Ethylene hormone stimulates ripening of fruits. .

2. A true fruit develops from _____

- A The ovary only
- B Ovary and ovule only
- C The ovule only
- D The embryo sac only.

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

A true fruit develops from a fertilized ovary only.

3. Tomato fruit is a _____

- A Drupe
- B Berry
- C Pome
- D Pepo

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B.**

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Berry has thin membranous epicarp with meso and endo-carp forming a fleshy edible mass within which lie one or more seeds.

4. Which of the following is not a dry indehiscent fruit?

- A Legume
- B Cypsela
- C Samara
- D Caryopsis

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A.**

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Legume is dry dehiscent fruit.

5. Which of the following is a simple dry dehiscent fruit?

- A Berry
- B Drupe
- C Caryopsis
- D Siliqua

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Siliqua is a simple dry dehiscent fruit.

6. A fruit that develops from the ovary and other floral parts is called a ----- fruit.

- A True
- B Aggregate
- C False
- D Simple

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

False fruits are formed from ovary and other floral parts.

7. A fruit that develops from an inflorescence is known as a ----- fruit.

- A Aggregate
- B Simple
- C Composite
- D True

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Composite (multiple) fruits develop from inflorescence (several) flowers

8. The following except one belong to the same class of fleshy fruits A. coconut B. apple
C. oil palm fruit D. mango

- A Coconut
- B Apple
- C Beans
- D Mango

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Beans is a legume, dry fruit.

9. The following are dispersed by explosive mechanism except _____

- A Tridax
- B Cowpea
- C Flamboyant
- D Okra

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A.**

Explanation

Tridax is indehiscent and dispersed mostly by wind.

10. A fruit which develops without fertilization is described as _____ fruit.

- A Simple
- B Aggregate
- C Multiple
- D Parthenocarpic

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D.**

Explanation

Parthenocarpic fruits are special fruits formed without fertilization.

11. Air spaces are characteristics of seeds or fruits dispersed by _____

- A Birds
- B Water
- C Wind
- D Explosive mechanism

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B.**

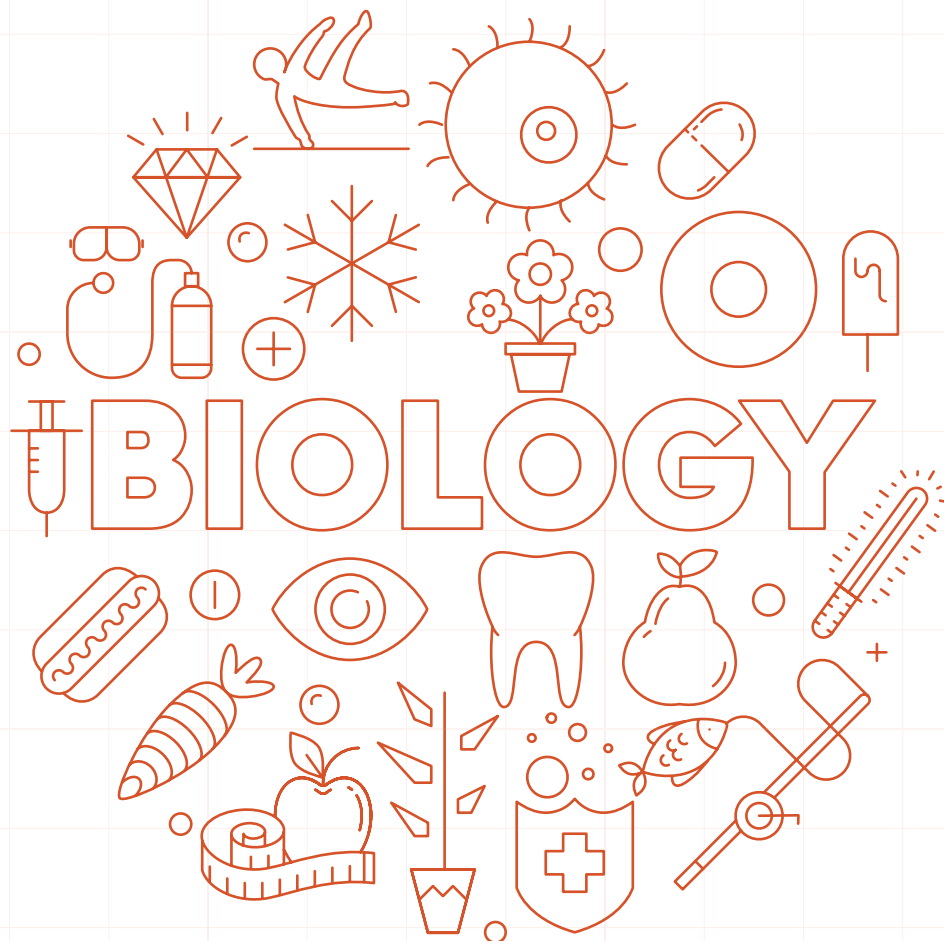
Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Air spaces give the buoyancy required in water.

REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIORS

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE

1. State the different types of courtship behaviours in different animals
2. Explain the terms; courtship and territorialism in animals



INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

1. Reproductive behaviours in animals include the following except

- A Pairing
- B Territoriality
- C Pollination
- D Display
- E Seasonal Migration

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Pollination is not a behaviour in animals, it is in plants.

2. Which of these animals exhibit seasonal migration?

- A Cattle egret
- B Peacock
- C Lizard
- D Turkey
- E Dog

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! Cattle egret exhibits seasonal migration

3. When two mature animals, of opposite sex go away from the rest in twos, this is referred to as -----

- A Seasonal migration.
- B Display
- C Territoriality
- D Pairing
- E Display

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Pairing occurs when a mature male and female go away from the fold for the sake of mating and reproduction.

4. Which of these uses flashes of light when flying around to seek mate?

- A Birds
- B Cricket
- C Fireflies
- D Fish
- E Housefly

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Male Fireflies flashes light when flying to attract mate.

5. Which of these animals preen?

- A Birds
- B Cricket
- C Fireflies
- D Fish
- E Housefly

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Yes, that's correct! To preen is to use beak to arrange feathers and clean plumage.

6. _____ is the behavior by which animal lay claim and defends an area against others of its species and sometimes members of other species

- A Pairing
- B Seasonal Migration
- C Display
- D Territoriality

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Territoriality involves defending a territory.

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

1. The basic hereditary unit is the -----

- A Cell
- B Nerve
- C Gene
- D Nucleus
- E Chromosome

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C.**

Explanation

Gene is the basic physical and functional unit of heredity

2. ----- is the transmission and expression of characters or traits from parents to offspring.

- A Variation
- B Heredity
- C Chromosome
- D Inheritance
- E Back cross

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **B.**

Explanation

Heredity is the transmission of character from parent to offspring

3. _____ is when an organism has one set of chromosomes in the cell.

- A Haploid
- B Heredity
- C Monohybrid
- D Diploid
- E Dihybrid

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A**.

Explanation

Haploid is a cell with one set of chromosomes.

4. _____ trait is expressed in an offspring when two individuals with contrasting characters are crossed.

- A Good
- B Bad
- C Recessive
- D Dominant
- E Mono

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Dominant trait manifests when cross with contrasting trait.

5. _____ is the site or location of a gene in the chromosome

- A Gene
- B Hybrid
- C Loci
- D Homozygous
- E Diploid

Correct Answer

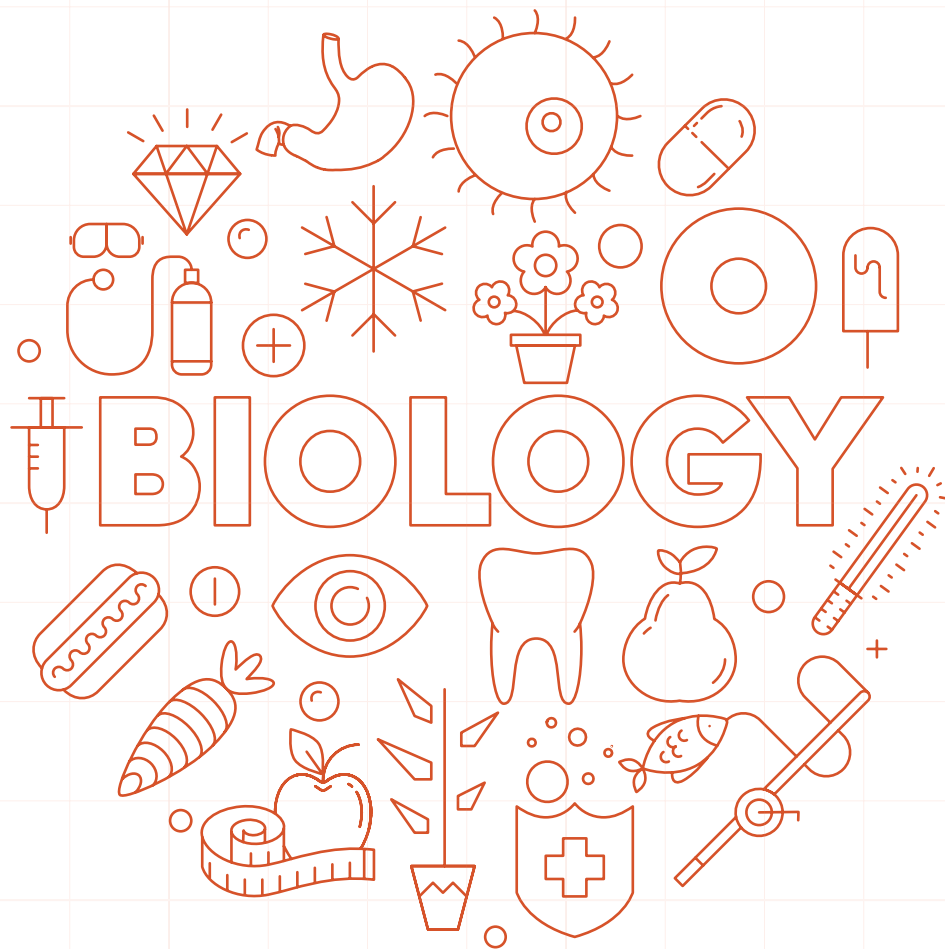
The correct answer is **C.**

Explanation

Loci is the position of gene in a chromosome

VARIATION AND EVOLUTION

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is not a continuous variation?

- A Height
- B Weight
- C Skin colour
- D Ability to smell
- E Hair colour

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Ability to smell is discontinuous variation.

2. Variation factor used in determining of paternity is _____

- A Fingerprint
- B Skin colour
- C Blood group
- D Behaviour
- E Height

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Blood group can be used to determine paternity, though with DNA fingerprint.

3. _____ variation is defined as different ways individuals vary in behaviour and function of its parts.

- A Discontinuous
- B Morphological
- C Physiological
- D Continuous
- E Attitude

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C**.

Explanation

Physiological variation refers to all functions and activities of a living organism.

4. Which of the following is not one of the applications of the knowledge of variation?

- A Determination of paternity
- B Crime detection
- C Blood transfusion
- D Determination of genotype
- E Classification of human race

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Knowledge of variation is applied in all except D

5. The blood group that is referred to as “universal donor” is _____

- A A
- B B
- C AB
- D O
- E C

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Blood group o is universal donor because it has no A, B antigens.

EVOLUTION

INTERACTIVE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. The main force that regularly produces evolutionary change is _____

- A gene flow
- B genetic variation
- C mutation
- D natural selection
- E mimicry

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Natural selection is the only force that regularly produces adaptive evolutionary change.

2. Organic evolution proposes that life started from _____

- A Air
- B Fresh water
- C Land
- D Marine water
- E Forest

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **D**.

Explanation

Organic evolution proposes that life started from marine water

3. Which of the following biologists proposed the theory of inheritance of acquired characteristics?

- A Lamarck
- B Darwin
- C Wallace
- D De Vries
- E John

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A.**

Explanation

Lamarck proposed the theories of inheritance of acquired characters and use and disuse

4. Which of the following evidences is not used to support the theory of evolution?

- A Analysis of fossil records
- B Embryology
- C Mutation
- D Vestigial organs
- E Biochemical similarities

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **C.**

Explanation

That's correct! Mutation is not an evidence of evolution

5. _____ are remains of organisms preserved in rocks.

- A Fossils
- B Evolution
- C Embryology
- D Analogous
- E Homologous

Correct Answer

The correct answer is **A.**

Explanation

Fossils are remains of organisms preserved in rock.

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