UMMUL QURA HIGH SHOOL

Arowona Bus-Stop Amuloko Akanran Road, Ibadan.

THIRD-TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS: SSS 1 **SUBJECT**: Biology. **DURATION**: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Instruction: Answer all question in section A and any ***three*** questions in section B.

Section A: **OBJECTIVES**

1. The highest level of organization of life is exhibited in a/an -----.
   A. system
   B. cell
   C. tissue
   D. organ
2. The study of life which include both plants and animals is -----.
   A. ecology
   B. biology
   C. entomology
   D. anatomy
3. The final products of anaerobic respiration in plants is/are -----.
   A. lactic acid only
   B. ethanol and carbon dioxide
   C. water only
   D. carbon dioxide and water
4. A mango plant grows upward with the aid of -----.
   A. auxin
   B. gibberellin
   C. cytokinnin
   D. ethylene
5. A collection of cells that are similar in structure and perform similar functions is -----.
   A. organ
   B. system
   C. tissue
   D. cell
6. The locomotive organs used by amoeba is -----.
   A. cilia
   B. pseudopodia
   C. flagella
   D. tentacle
7. The science of organisms' classification is known as -----.
   A. taxonomy
   B. binomial nomenclature
   C. pseudopodia
   D. ceremony
8. A feature common to both plants and animals are -----.
   A. presence of chlorophyll
   B. growth
   C. both are autotrophic
   D. both store glucose as starch
9. The following are reptiles ***except*** ----.
   A. snakes
   B. lizards
   C. toads
   D. crocodiles
10. The following belong to class of insects ***except*** ----.
    A. housefly
    B. butterfly
    C. spiders

D. grasshopper

11. Green plants manufacture their food by synthesizing organic material from ----- and -----.
    A. oxygen, water
    B. carbon dioxide and water
    C. light and chlorophyll
    D. carbon dioxide and oxygen
12. Plants that produce their own food themselves are known as -----.
    A. autotrophs
    B. heterotrophs
    C. plant synthesis
    D. all of the above
13. The symbol for copper element is ----.
    A. C
    B. Cu
    C. Ca
    D. Ag
14. The scientist who discovered the honey-comb structure of the cell was ----.
    A. Robbert Hooke
    B. Felix Dujardin
    C. Mathias Schleidin
    D. Theodore Schwann
15. The only primary growth in plants is brought about by the activities of the –-----.
    A. endodermis
    B. meristerm
    C. epidermis
    D. mesophyll
16. The living materials of the cell consist of ----.
    A. cytoplasm and nucleus
    B. cytoplasm and cell membrane
    C. cytoplasm and vacuoles
    D. nucleus and cell membrane
17. The purpose of protein in the diet of a mammal is to -----.
    A. promote growth and repair of warn out cells
    B. breakdown molecules
    C. regulate the flow of chyme
    D. serves as co-factors for the enzymes
18. The organelles which eliminates water from the body of a protozoan is the -----.
    A. plasma membrane
    B. nucleus
    C. contractile vacuoles
    D. cell wall
19. Which of the following organisms is an endoparasite?
    A. mice
    B. mosquito
    C. ascaris
    D. dodder
20. An organism that operates at the cellular level of organization carries out its physiological activities by using its -----.
    A. cell membrane
    B. cytoplasm
    C. cell wall
    D. nucleus
21. The inorganic components of bone consist of -----.
    A. magnesium, sodium and calcium

B. magnesium, phosphorus and calcium
C. sodium, phosphorus and calcium
D. potassium, magnesium and calcium

22. The axial skeleton is composed of the ----.
A. skull and vatebral column
B. limb and girdles
C. atlas and axis
D. radius and ulna

23. Muscles are attracted to bones by means of -----.
A. tendons
B. ligaments
C. cartilage
D. nerve

24. During sexual reproduction in paramecium, how many times does the zygote divide to produce eight nuclei?
A. 4
B. 3
C. 2
D. 1

25. Kerb's cycle occurs in the ----.
A. mitochondria
B. cytoplasm
C. nucleus
D. ribosome

26. The process whereby electrons are emitted from chlorophyll and returned to it unchanged is known as ----.
A. non-cyclic phosphorylation
B. photochemical reaction
C. phosphorylation
D. cyclic phosphorylation

27. Which of the following methods is appropriate for the cultivation of cassava?
A. Budding
B. Fragmentation
C. Root cutting
D. Stem cutting

28. Which of the following structures is a tissue?
A. Vessel element
B. Blood
C. Sieve tube element
D. Erythrocyte

29. Which of the following cells are not regarded as specialization cell?
A. Sperm cells
B. Root too cells
C. Muscle cells
D. somatic cells

30. The main raw materials required for photosynthesis are -----.
A. oxygen and water
B. oxygen and carbon dioxide
C. oxygen and chlorophyll
D. carbon dioxide and water

31. Which of the following substances must be present in the soil for growth of a healthy green plants?
A. Amino acids
B. Carbon
C. Glucose salt
D. Magnesium

32. In the binomial system of naming organisms, the second name is called the ----- name.
A. scientific
B. specific

C. common
D. genetic

33. The bone of the head is called ----.
    A. limb bone
    B. skull
    C. girdle
    D. pelvic
34. Plant hormones include the following ***except*** ----.
    A. insulin
    B. auxin
    C. cytokinnin
    D. gibberellin
35. Which of the following organelles is not found in plant cell?
    A. Ribosome
    B. Centriol
    C. Mitochondria
    D. Cell membrane
36. A meal consisting of yam and a lot of vegetables is not balanced because it does ***not*** contain -----.
    A. carbohydrates
    B. proteins
    C. vitamins
    D. minerals
37. Which of the following statements about sexual reproduction is correct? It -----.
    A. always involves one parent but the offspring are genetically different from the parents
    B. may involve two parents but the offspring is always identical to one parent.
    C. always involves one parent and offspring are genetically identical to the parent
    D. involves two parents but the offspring is not genetically identical to any of the parents
38. The following organisms have structures of movement *except* ----.
    A. amoeba
    B. spirogyra
    C. volvox
    D. paramecium
39. A farmer who wants to keep seeds for three years before planting and want to prevent them from sprouting out uses ----.
    A. auxin
    B. gibberelin
    C. abscisin
    D. cytokinnin
40. An example of an organism that exists as a colony is ----.
    A. euglena
    B. spirogyra
    C. volvox
    D. paramecium
41. Muscles act in opposite directions in order to -----.
    A. cause a bone movement
    B. prevent dislocation at joint
    C. prevent muscle fatigue
    D. regulate bodily activities
42. Flaccidity in plant is associated with -----.
    A. cessation of photosynthesis
    B. wilting
    C. turbidity

D. discoloration

43. Which of these organisms cannot exist freely on its own?
    A. Chlamydomonas
    B. Eudorine
    C. Euglena
    D. Plasmodium
44. The organisms that carry out both autotrophic and heterotrophic modes of nutrition is ------.
    A. chlamydomonas
    B. eudorine
    C. euglena
    D. spirogyra
45. Which of the following cell organelles is the site for the production of ATP?
    A. Lysosom
    B. Nucleus
    C. Mitochondria
    D. Ribosome
46. An example of osmosis in plants is the -----.
    A. movement of water through the xylem
    B. loss of water vapour through the stomata
    C. translocation of food through the phloem
    D. absorption of water from the soil by the root
47. Which of the following statements is true about arthropods ------.
    A. prothorax bears only legs
    B. mesothorax bears only legs
    C. metathorax bears only wings
    D. prothorax bears only wings
48. The scientist who introduced binomial nomenclature in the classification of organisms was ----.
    A. Charles Darwin
    B. Carolus Linnacu
    C. John Ray
    D. Louis Pastemer
49. The source of energy required by plants during food production is –----.
    A. photosynthesis
    B. chlorophyll
    C. sunlight
    D. microorganisms
50. One major difference between plants and animal's nutrition is the ability of plants to synthesise ------.
    A. food for plants and animals
    B. eater for plant
    C. water for animals
    D. food for plant only

Section B: **THEORY**

1. (a) What is Biology? 1 mark
   (b) State ***four*** importance of Biology. 2 marks
   (c) Mention ***three*** four branches of government Biology with their definitions.2 marks
2. (a) Define Osmosis. 1 mark
   (b) Mention ***five*** kingdom of organisms. 2 marks
   (c) State ***three*** reasons why we study Biology. 3 marks
   (d) What is Skeleton? 1 mark
3. (a) State and explain ***four*** biological importance of skeleton to living organisms .4 marks
   (b) State ***five*** differences between plants and animals. 5 marks
   (c) List and explain the types of skeleton. 3 marks
   (d) Mention ***six*** characteristics of living things and explain any three. 4 marks
4. (a) Write ***three*** differences between meiosis and mitosis. 3 marks
   (b) Explain the following with the aid of diagrams;
      i. Layering
      ii. Budding in plants
      iii. Fragmentation 6 marks
   (c) State the ***three*** bone cells. 1.5 mark
   (d) Explain the skull in detail. 2.5 marks

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THIRD-TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS: SSS 1 **SUBJECT**: Biology Practical. **DURATION**: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. (a-i) Identify specimen **A**, **B, C, D** and **E**.

   (a-ii) State ***four*** bones that makes up specimen **A**.

   (a-iii0 Specimen **A** is joined to other body part by which joint?

   (a-iv) Which part of specimen B is movable?

   (a-v) Draw specimen **C** with a size of 8 – 10 *cm*.

   (b-i) Specimen ***D*** is located at what part of the body?

   (b-ii) Name any bone present in specimen **E**.

   (b-iii) State ***four*** economic importance of bone.

   (b-iv) Mention types of skeleton

   (b-v) List the types of ribs

2. Identify specimens F, G, H, I and J.
   State four importance of specimen F to life.
   State four econominc importance of specemen G.
   The bearer of specemen G belongs to which of kingdom.
   Which type of skeleton is exhibited by the bearer of specemen G?
   Specemen H belongs to which kingdom and phylum?
   Mention five economic importance of specimen H.
   State three reasons for your answer in (ii).
   State the types of specimen I.
   Mention four economic importance of specimen I.
   Specimen J is propagated by what?
   What is vegetative propagation?
   List the types of reproduction.