

# Revision Sheet | Secondary Stage of (6-8)

1<sup>st</sup> Semester | 2023-2024

**Subject:** Biology

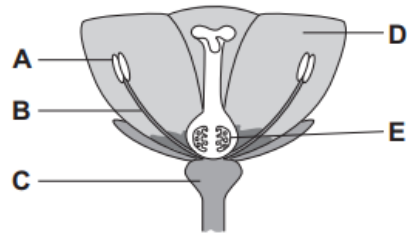
**Objectives:**

- To review the material for the final exam

## Circle the correct answer :

**Q1. Flowers are the reproductive parts in flowering plants :**

**Which letters show the male parts of this flower .**

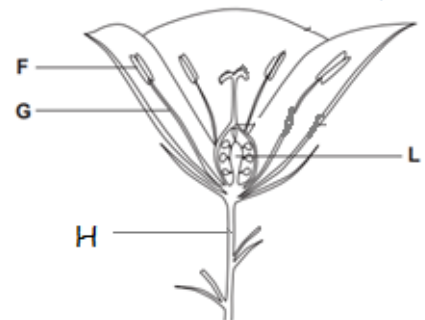


- a. D,E
- b. E,A
- c. B,C
- d. A,B**

**Q2. Flowers are the reproductive parts in flowering plants :**

**Which letter shows the female part of this flower .**

- a. F
- b. H
- c. L**
- d. G



**Q3. The style allows the passage of the pollen grain to the ovary.**

- a. True
- b. false (the male gamete not the pollen grain)**

**Q4. Which part of the flower collects pollen grains :**

- a. Anther
- b. Filament
- c. Stigma**
- d. Style

**Q5. Joe bought a potted plant. He kept it well watered and closer to sunlight but some of the leaves turned yellow between the veins . He then thought that the plant did not have enough minerals .**

**Which mineral is missing :**

- a. Magnesium**
- b. Potassium
- c. Phosphorus
- d. Nitrogen



**Q6. Some pollen grains are small and light in weight .**

**What is the advantage of them having spikes ?**

- a. To stick on insects**
- b. To be carried by wind
- c. To grow pollen tubes
- d. To produce large amounts of pollens

**Q7. Some pollen grains are spiky and sticky .**

**What kind of flower produce them ?**

- a. Wind pollinated flowers
- b. Insect pollinated flowers**
- c. Both wind and insect pollinated flowers
- d. Cross pollination

**Q8. What happens in the process of fertilization .**

- a. Pollens move from the stigma to the anther
- b. Pollens move from the anther to the stigma
- c. Male gamete fuses with female gamete**
- d. Eggs move from the anther to the stigma

Q9. After fertilization what will happen to the petals and sepals:

- a. They will turn into a flower
- b. They will turn into a seed
- c. They will fall away
- d. They will turn into a fruit

Q10. If the seeds are hollow from inside like coconut they will be dispersed by :

- a. Wind
- b. Animal
- c. Water
- d. Exploding pods

Q11. If the seeds have juicy fruits which turn bright red when they ripen they will be dispersed by :

- a. Wind
- b. Animal
- c. Water
- d. Exploding pods

Q12. Sara investigates how the distance between seedlings affects their growth .

She put the plants in the same place and gave them the same amount of water .

The table shows her results.

Do her results support the idea that seed dispersal is important ?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Cannot tell
- d. Some information is missing

Distance between seedlings (cm)	Average height of seedlings (cm)
1	3
5	7
10	12

As the distance between seedlings increases the average height of seedling increases . No competition between the seedlings .

Q13. The deficiency symptoms that will appear on plants if they do not have enough nitrogen .

- a. They become very small.
- b. Older leaves turn yellow
- c. Leaf tips turn brown and older leaves turn purple
- d. Plants become very small and older leaves turn yellow

Q14. Cross pollination gives the plant's offspring a greater variety of characteristics.

- a. True
- b. false

Q15. Seeds start to germinate when they have :

- a. Water and oxygen
- b. Water and suitable temperature
- c. Oxygen and suitable temperature
- d. Water , oxygen and suitable temperature

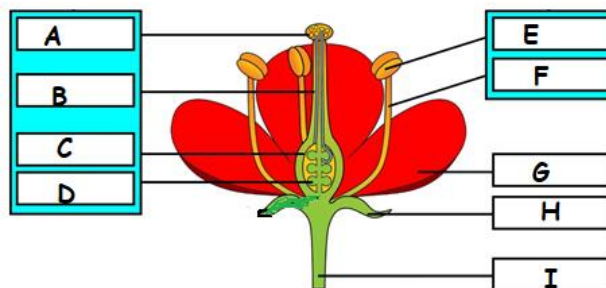
Q16. Seed dispersal reduces the competition between plants .

- a. True
- b. false

Q17. The diagram attached represent parts of a flower .

Which letters represent the non reproductive parts.

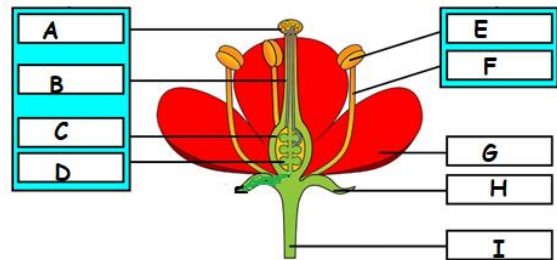
- a. A,B,C
- b. E,F
- c. A,B,C,D
- d. G,H,I



**Q18.** The diagram attached represent parts of a flower .

What is the function of part G.

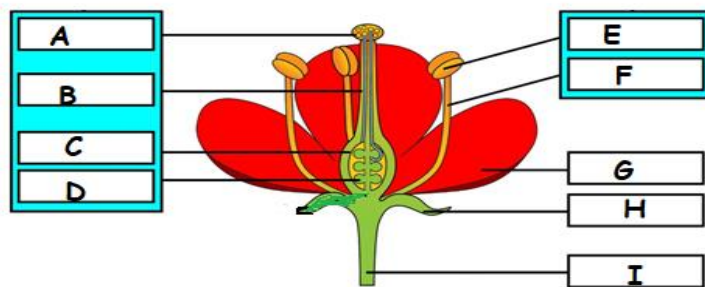
- a. Protect the flower when it is in bud
- b. Attract insects for pollination**
- c. Contains the female gamete
- d. Produces nectar



**Q19.** The diagram attached represents parts of a flower

Which letter represents the part that contains the male gametes:

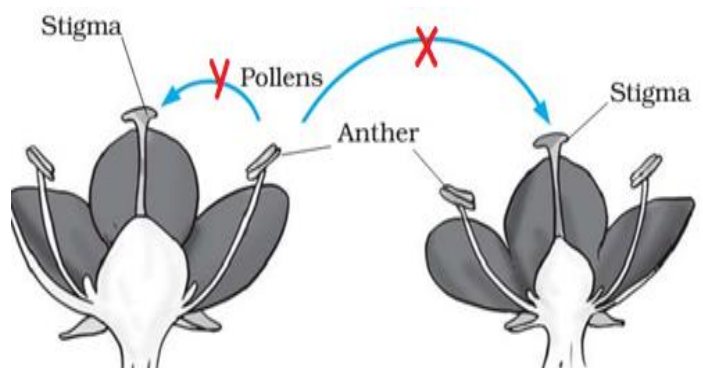
- a. A
- b. E**
- c. D
- d. C



**Q20.** The arrows X AND Y on the attached diagram show the movement of pollens in the same flower or between two flowers of the same species .

Which arrow shows cross pollination :

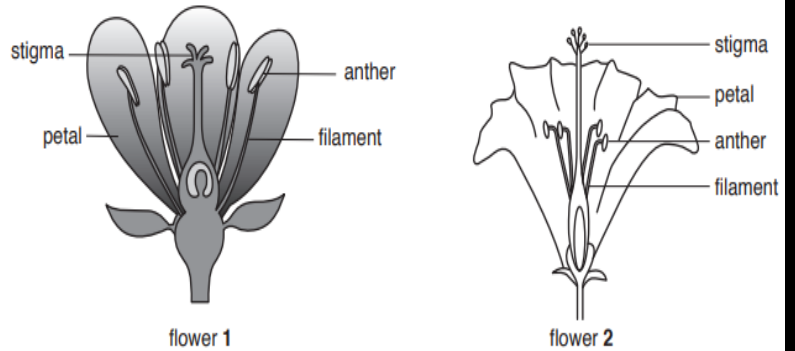
- a. X**
- b. Y
- c. X and y
- d. X and y do not represent pollination



Q21. The figure attached shows vertical sections of two different flowers. They are both pollinated by insects.

Which flower would have less chance of self-pollination:

- a. Flower 1
- b. Flower 2**
- c. Flower 1 and flower 2
- d. Both flowers have the same chance of self - pollination

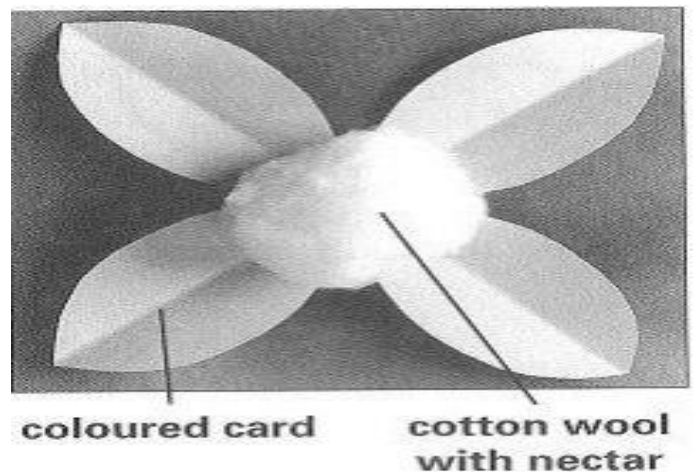


Q22. Kate and Simeon want to find out **which colored flowers** bees will visit most. They make model flowers of different colors.

Kate and Simeon make their own nectar using 40g of sugar and 100cm<sup>3</sup> of water. They put 10 drops of nectar in the center of each model flower. They put their flowers outside then count the bees that visit the flowers.

Choose the variable that is changing in this experiment .

- a. Amount of nectar
- b. Colored cards**
- c. Amount of sunlight
- d. Number of bees



**Q23. A student grew three identical seedlings at different temperatures in order to compare the rates of growth.**

**Which temperature gave the fastest growth?**

- a. 20 °C
- b. 30 °C**
- c. 40 °C
- d. 50 °C



20 °



30 °



40 °

Temperature	height of seedling (mm)	
	Day 0	Day 10
20	10	24
30	10	29
40	10	17

**Q24. A student grew three identical seedlings at different temperatures in order to compare the rates of growth.**

**How the results could be made more reliable ?**

- a. By repeating the investigation**
- b. By keeping all variables the same
- c. By changing all variables
- d. By keeping only one variable the same .



20 °



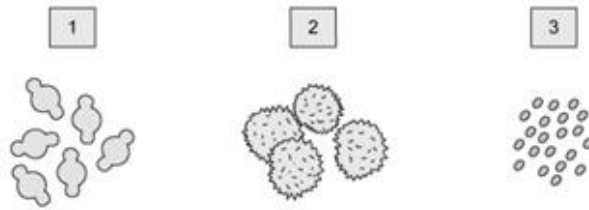
30 °



40 °

Temperature	height of seedling (mm)	
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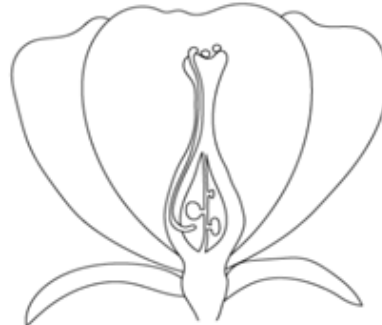
25. The diagrams show 3 different species of pollen grains as they appear under a microscope. The diagrams are all to the same scale.



Which pollen grains are involved in insect pollination?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 2 only**
- D. All of them

26. The diagram below shows a flower.

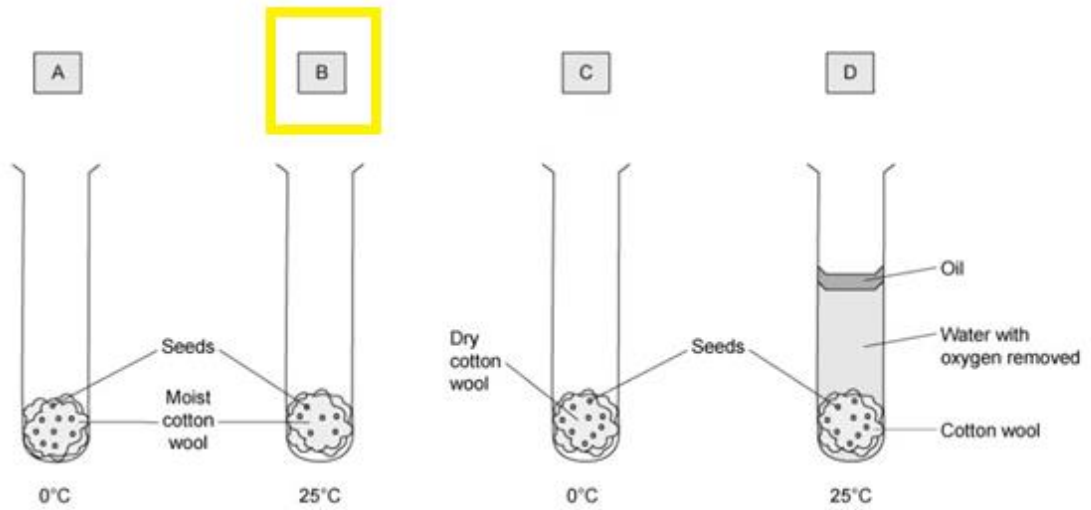


Which of these processes have taken place?

	pollination	fertilisation
<b>A</b>	no	no
<b>B</b>	no	yes
<b>C</b>	yes	yes
<b>D</b>	yes	no



27. An experiment was set up with four test tubes as shown in the diagram below and placed in the dark.



In which conditions would the seeds germinate first?