 <p>AL AIN JUNIORS SCHOOL BRITISH SYSTEM</p>	ETE 1 Sample- Nov/Dec 2019							
	Subject	BIOLOGY				Grade	7 ABCDEF	
	Date	/12/19	R.No.		Time		T. Marks	
	Name							
Teacher / Head's Signature:				Parent's Signature:				

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your answer in the space provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Answer **all** questions.

The number marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

SECTION A

(15)

Q1. Choose the correct option and Circle the corresponding alphabet.

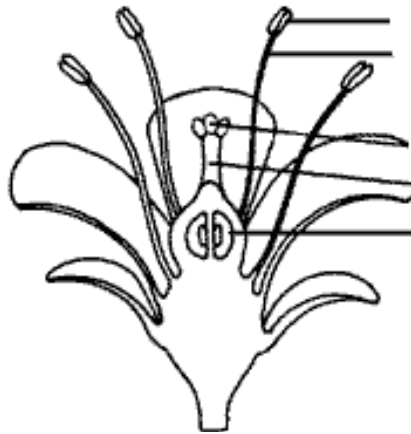
[1 mark each]

- Pollen grains stick to
 - chlorophyll.
 - anther
 - stigma
 - ovule
- The can only be found in plant cells
 - chloroplast
 - nucleus
 - cell membrane
 - ribosomes
- Unicellular organism that make its own food is
 - nerve cell
 - cats
 - euglena.
 - bacteria
- Pollination that happen between two plant of the same species is called
 - Self pollination
 - cross pollination
 - unicellular
 - multicellular
- The process of transfer of pollen for anther to stigma called
 - fertilisation.
 - pollination
 - germination
 - dispersal
- Chemicals used to destroy insects are
 - insecticide
 - fertilisers
 - pesticide
 - both.a and b
- Compound that present in insecticide and confuses bees is
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Nicotine
 - Sulphate
 - pollen
- Amoeba and euglena are two organisms of
 - human
 - eukaryotes.
 - plants
 - animals.
- Transfer of electrical impulses around the body is carried by
 - red blood cells
 - nerve cells
 - sperm cell
 - white blood cell
- Ovules develop into fruits after
 - pollination.
 - fertilisation.
 - flowering.
 - all of the above.

11. All of the following are structures in animal cell **except**
 a. cell membrane . b. cell wall c. nucleus d. ribosomes
12. Seeds dispersed by animal are
 a. heavy b. spiky. c. float . d. light
13. After the seed is successfully dispersed it
 a. germinate b. pollinated . c. fly d. die
14. Group of tissues working together are called
 a. organ b. tissue . c. organ system .d. bigger cell
15. Photosynthesis is carried out in
 a. bacterium b. nerve cells c. egg cell d. leaf cells

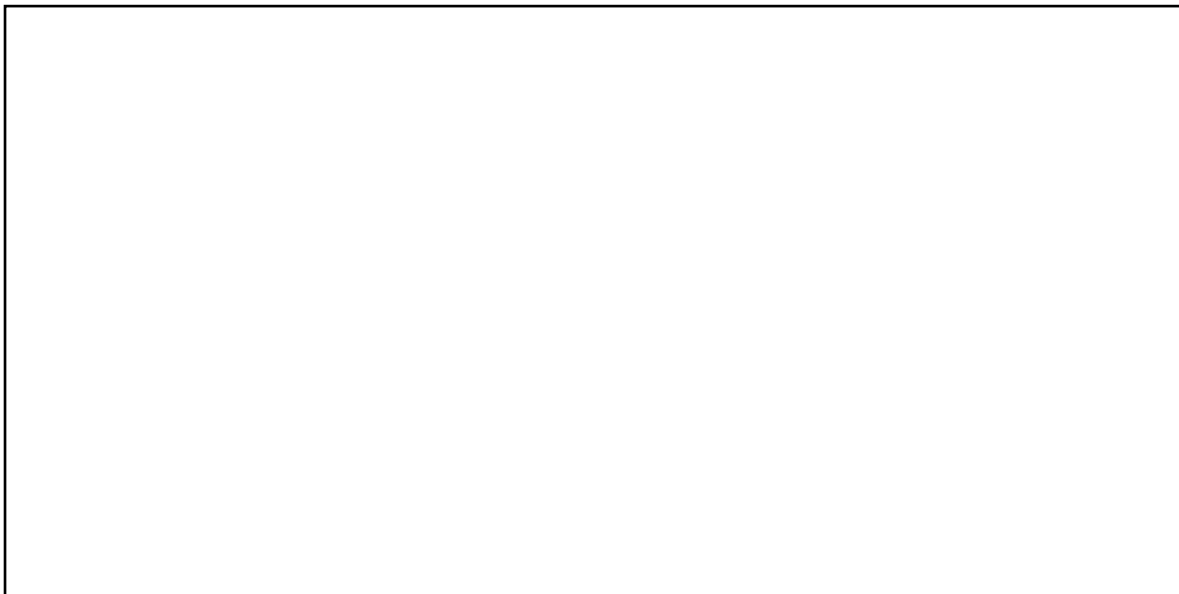
SECTION B

16. The picture below depicts a flower. Look carefully at the flower and answer the following questions.



- (i) Is it a flower or a plant and support you answer with explanation?
 _____ (2)
- (ii) How many petals does it have?
 _____ (2)
- (iii) What happens to ovary after fertilisation?
 _____ (2)

(18) Draw and label an animal cell



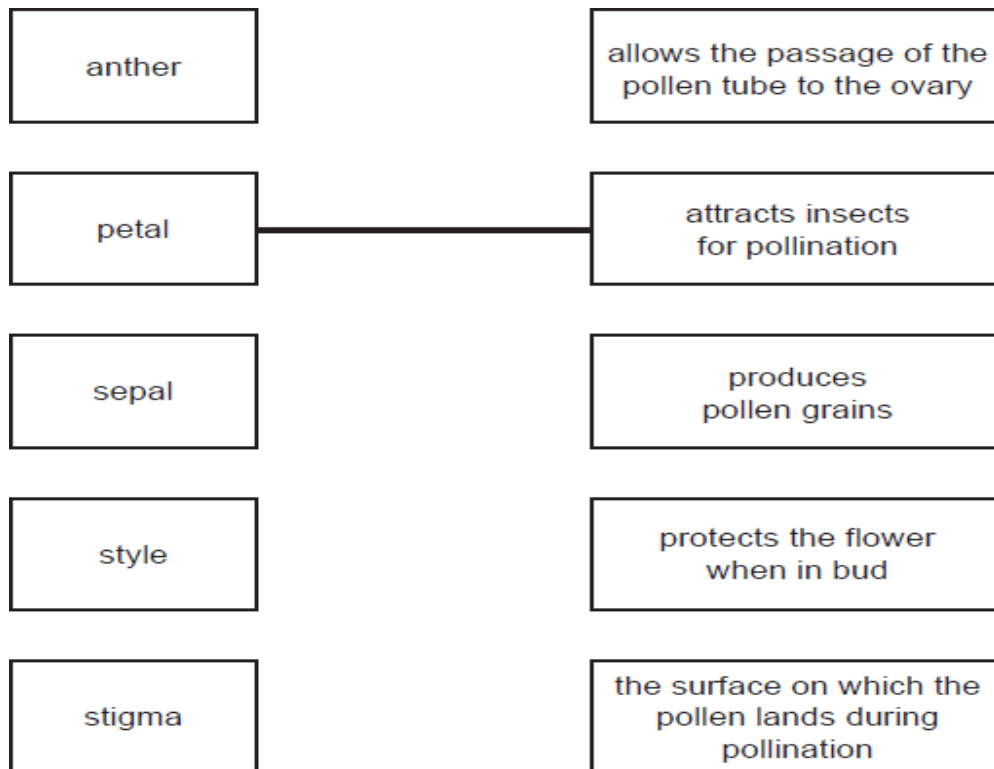
(i) Differentiate between amoeba and bacteria .

(2)

(ii) Mention the function of ribosomes

(2)

19 Using straight lines, match the names of the flower parts with their functions.



(i) Mention an organ system and explain its function

(2)

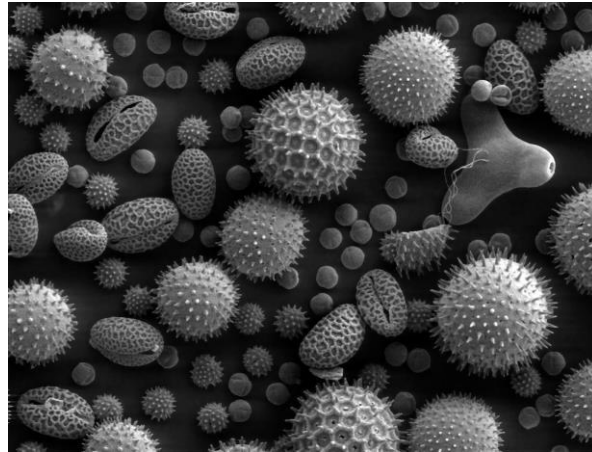
(ii) Explain why muscle cell has lots of mitochondria

(2)

(iii) Explain the function of sperm cell

(2)

20 Given below is an electron micrograph picture of different types of pollen grains.



(i) Define Pollination (1)

(ii) Differentiate between self and cross pollination in flowering plants. (1)

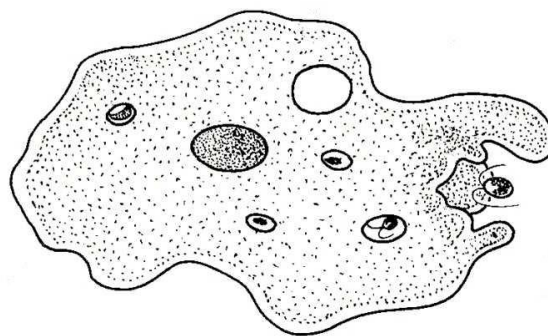
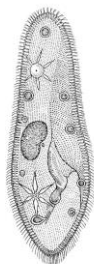
(iii) Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given below. (3)
You may use the same word twice or none

<i>Female</i>	<i>Flower</i>	<i>Seed</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Ovary</i>	<i>Fertilized</i>	<i>Ovule</i>
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In each pollen grain is a _____ pollen nucleus .Inside each ovule is a _____ ovule nucleus. Once it is _____, the ovule grows into a _____ . After fertilisation most parts of the _____, wither and die. The _____ gets bigger and forms the fruit.

SECTION C

(22) Given below pictures of unicellular organisms



(i) Explain how the two organisms shown above get their food

(2)

(ii) How can we observe these organisms

(2)

(iii) What safety precautions would he adopt to ensure laboratory safety?

(4)

(23) Draw a neat graph showing the growth of pollen tube

