

**SAMPLE PAPER FOR END OF TERM 1 EXAMINATION**

**2019 /2020**



|                       |                |              |          |             |  |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|--|----------------------|
| <b>SUBJECT</b>        | <b>BIOLOGY</b> |              |          |             |  |                      |
| <b>DATE</b>           |                | <b>GRADE</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>TIME</b> |  | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS</b> |
| <b>STUDENT'S NAME</b> |                |              |          |             |  |                      |

**HOD'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**

**Choose the correct answer and place a tick [✓] in the box given**

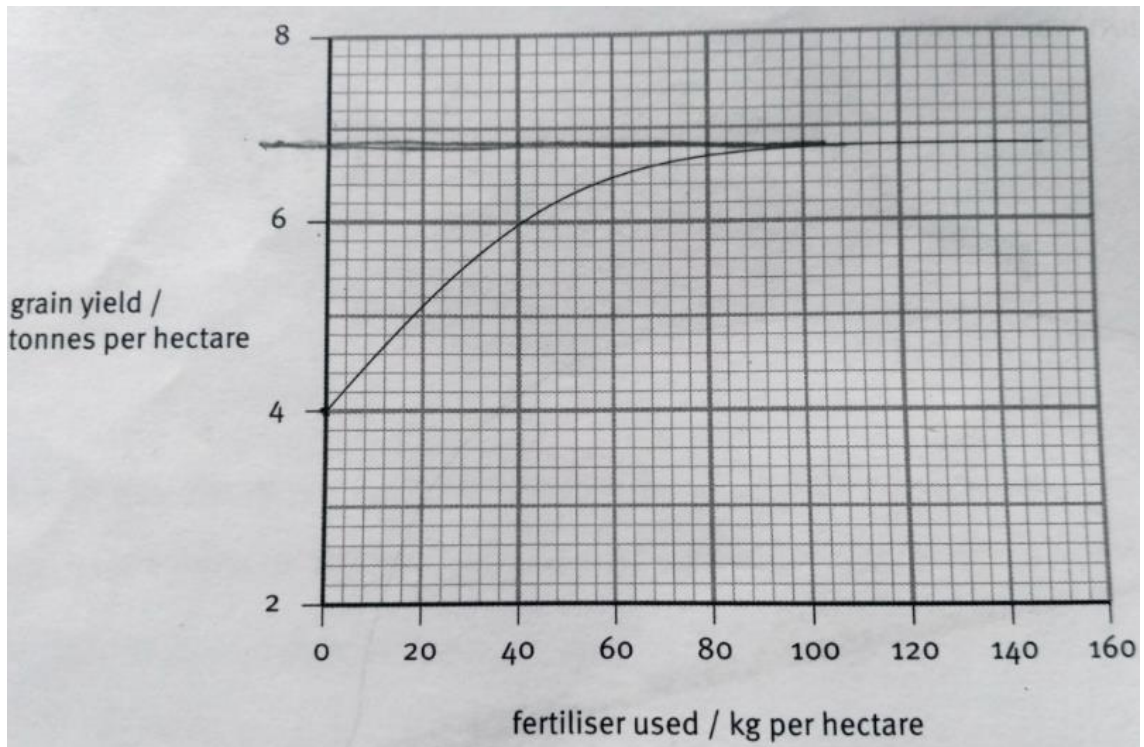
**[ 1 mark each ]**

- Pollen grains are produced by  
a. chlorophyll.                      b. anther                      c. stigma                      d. ovule
- The ..... can only be found in plant cells and it gives it its green color  
a. Chloroplast.                      b. nucleus                      c. cell membrane                      d. ribosomes
- ..... are flowers that have male **or** female flowers.  
a. bisexual                      b. unisexual                      c. reproductive                      d. colourful
- Flowers have **both** male and female parts are called  
a. unisexual                      b. bisexual.                      c. unicellular                      d. multicellular
- The process where the female gametes and male gametes fuse together called  
a. fertilisation.                      b. pollination                      c. germination                      d. dispersal
- Flowers pollinated by insects must be  
a. colorful                      b. dull                      c. scented                      d. both.a and c
- The ..... tube transfer pollen from stigma to ovule  
a. embryo.                      b. female gametes                      c. ovary                      d. pollen
- Nitrate and magnesium are two examples of  
a. sugar                      b. chemicals                      c. fertilisers                      d. water
- ..... is the sticky part of a flower  
a. nectary                      b. petals                      c. sepals                      d. stigma

10. Ovaries develop into fruits after  
 a. pollination.                      b. fertilisation.                      c. flowering.                      d. all of the above.

**Section-B**

1. An experiment was carried out on a farm to find out how adding different amounts of nitrate.



- a. The farmer is not able to buy more than 60 kilos of fertilizer is more expensive The farmer decides that there was no need to add more than about 60 kg of fertilizer per hectare. Explain how the results of the experiment support this.

.....  
 .....  
 .....[3]

- b. Grains increases when nitrate containing fertilizer id added.

Give reasons;

.....  
 .....  
 .....[3]

c. Some times plants leaves become yellow. State the reasons.

.....  
.....  
.....[2]

d. Name two examples of mineral salts that are needed by plants.

.....  
.....[2]

e. Explain why a plant does not have enough magnesium will not grow well.

.....  
.....[2]

2. Ameen and ahmed planted a rose plant in their backyard. Ameen watered his rose every morning and evening but ahmed did not.

a. Suggest what will happen to ahmed's rose plant.

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.....[2]

b. Explain the importance of water for plants.

Water for support

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.....[2]

Water for cooling

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.....[2]

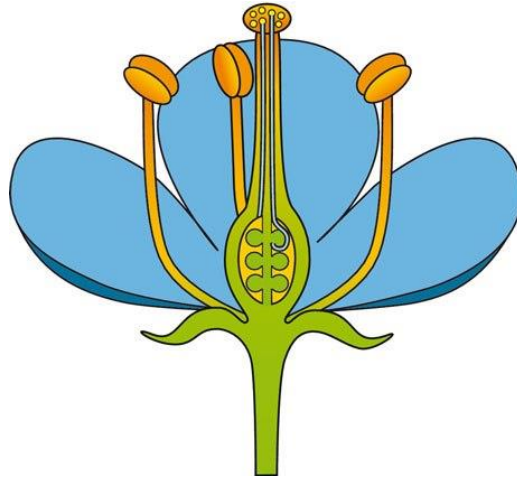
Water for photosynthesis

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.....  
.....[2]

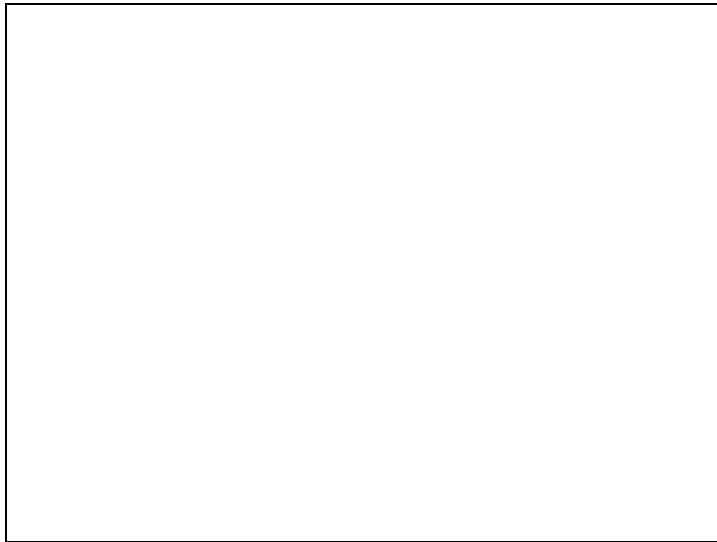
Water for transport

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.....  
.....[2]

3. The picture below is a complete flower



a. Draw and label the male reproductive part of the flower and label it.



b. Draw and label the female part of the flower and label it.



c. Name the part in a flower which attracts the bees and how does it attract.

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.....  
.....

d. Name the male and female reproductive part of the flower.

.....

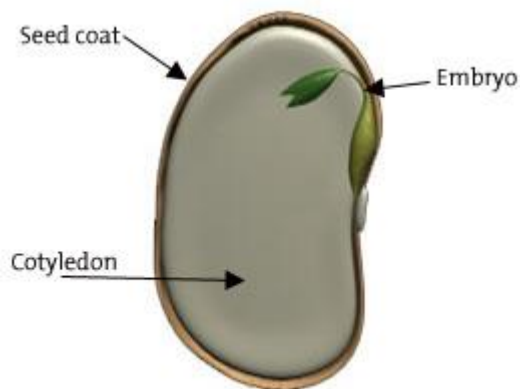
e. Explain what happens to the flower from pollination to seed formation?

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f. Name what will be formed after fertilization.

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4. The picture below shows the seed structure.



a. What is the other name of seed coat and describe its function?

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b. Describe the function of cotyledons?

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.....

5. The picture below shows the seed which will be dispersed.



a. Identify how these types of seeds will be dispersed.

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b. Explain in detail why the seeds have to be dispersed.

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c. How different seeds are adapted for dispersal.

Wind dispersal

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Animal dispersal

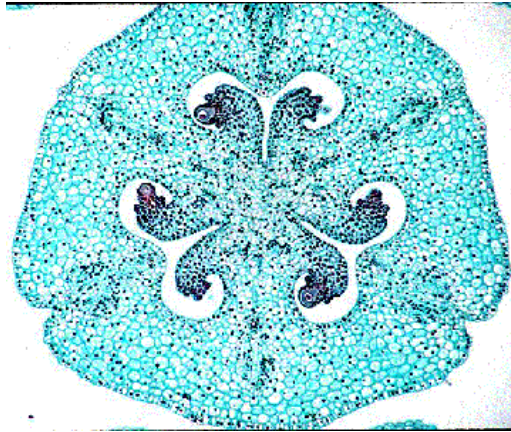
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.....

Bird dispersal

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.....

**SECTION C**

(22) Given below is a picture of a flower ovary



(i) Name tool we use to observe the picture above

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(1)

(ii) Explain the function of an ovary

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(2)

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

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(4)

(iv) Differentiate between ovary and ovule after fertilisation.

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(4)

(23) Given below a picture of pollen tube under microscope



(i) Mention the function of pollen tube

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(2)

(ii) In your opinion what will happen if pollen tube didn't grow?

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(2)

(iii) Draw a neat labelled diagram, showing the process of fertilisation

(5)

