

ST. MARGARET COLLEGE MAKERERE
END OF TERM II EXAMS 2014

S1 BIOLOGY

1½ hours

Name:..... Stream:.....

Instructions:

Attempt **all** questions.

Write neatly.

Answers to Section A should be written in the table below, and Section B, write your answers in the spaces provided.

1.		7.		13.		19.		25.	
2.		8.		14.		2.		26.	
3.		9.		15.		21.		27.	
4.		10.		16.		22.		28.	
5.		11.		17.		23.		29.	
6.		12.		18.		24.		30.	

SECTION A(30 Marks)

- Which one of the following cell organelles is responsible for the respiration in cells?
A. cell vacuole
B. Lysosome
C. Mitochondrion
D. Ribosome
- Which one of the following animals is not a mammal?
A. A bat
B. Owl
C. Fox
D. camel
- Which one of the following organisms is a vector for bilharzias?
A. Mosquito
B. Water snails
C. Tick
D. Rats
- Which one of the following are locomotory structures for amoeba?
A. Psuedopodia
B. Cilia
C. Tentacles
D. Flagella
- Which of the following parts of a plant cell provide shape and rigidity?
A. Protoplasm

- B. Nucleus
 - C. Cell wall
 - D. cell membrane
6. Which one of the following sets of organisms belong to the same group?
- A. Butterfly, beetles and starfish
 - B. Crab, tapeworm and liver fluke
 - C. Scorpion, mite and spider
 - D. Jellyfish, slug and sea urchin
7. Which one of the following organisms reproduces by budding?
- A. Yeast
 - B. Amoeba
 - C. Spirogyra
 - D. Mucor
8. Which one of the following parasites is transmitted by female anopheles mosquito to humans?
- A. Filaria worm
 - B. Trypanosoma
 - C. Plasmodium
 - D. Schistosoma
9. The following organisms belong to phylum mollusca except
- A. octopus.
 - B. corals.
 - C. squids
 - D. slug
10. Which of these characteristicsto all insects?
- A. Complete metamorphosis and possession of three pairs of legs.
 - B. Possession of three pairs of legs and body divided into three main parts.
 - C. Possession of one pair of wings and having three pairs of jointed legs.
 - D. Complete metamorphosis and body divided into three main parts.
11. Which one of the following tissues has storage function in plants?
- A. Xylem
 - B. Cambium
 - C. Parenchyma
 - D. Epidermis
12. The gas produced during respiration process is
- A. oxygen
 - B. nitrogen
 - C. carbon dioxide
 - D. methane

13. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of cellular organization from largest to smallest?
 - A. Cell → tissue → organ → organism.
 - B. Cell → organ → tissue → organism.
 - C. Organism → organ → tissue → cell.
 - D. Organism → cell → tissue → organ.
14. Which one of the following is the level of classification at which organisms interbreed to produce viable offspring?
 - A. Kingdom
 - B. Phylum
 - C. Genus
 - D. Species
15. Which one of the following is not a reptile?
 - A. Snake
 - B. Salamander
 - C. Turtle
 - D. Alligator
16. Medium and high power magnification are in operation when
 - A. coarse adjustment knob is used.
 - B. fine adjustment knob is used.
 - C. diaphragm is narrow.
 - D. diaphragm is wide open.
17. What would be the final magnification of the object if the student used a microscope with eyepiece lens of 10X and objective lens of 40X?
 - A. 400X
 - B. X400
 - C. X40
 - D. 50X
18. Which one of the following characteristics distinguishes birds from other animals?
 - A. Possession of feathers
 - B. Possession of light bones
 - C. Having sharp vision
 - D. Absence of teeth

Use the figure below to answer questions 19, 20 and 21.

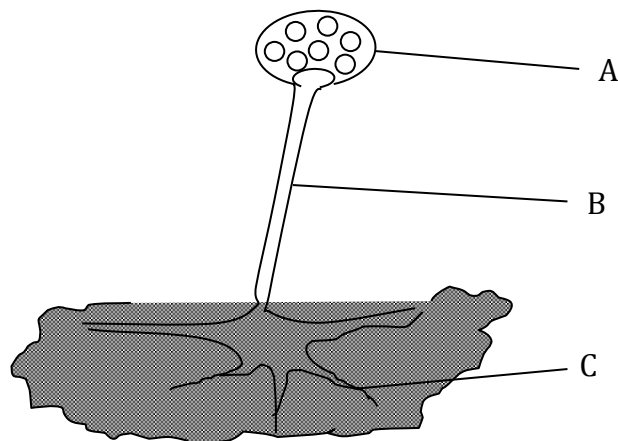


Fig. 1 3

19. The organism has cells which differ from those of plant by having
 - A. cell wall made of chitin
 - B. cell wall made of cellulose
 - C. cells that make food without light
 - D. multicellular cells

20. The parts labelled A, B and C are
 - A. sporangium, sporangiospore and roots respectively.
 - B. sporangium, sporangiospore and rhizoids respectively.
 - C. cap, stipe and hypae respectively.
 - D. head, stalk and myecium respectively.

21. The organism above reproduces sexually by
 - A. spores
 - B. conjugation
 - C. budding
 - D. fragmentation

22. The term used to refer to all chemical reactions that occur in bodies of organisms is
 - A. locomotion.
 - B. secretion.
 - C. metabolism.
 - D. catabolism.

23. The term used to refer to grouping and naming of living things is
 - A. taxonomy
 - B. nomenclature
 - C. irritability
 - D. diversity

24. Which one of the following processes occurs in the chloroplast?
 - A. Photosynthesis
 - B. Respiration
 - C. Gaseous exchange
 - D. cell division

25.



Fig 2

This specialized cell is

- A. tracheid cell
- B. root hair cell

- C. guard cell
 - D. sieve tube cell
26. Which one of the following tissues of animals transmits impulse in body?
- A. Blood tissue
 - B. Brain tissue
 - C. Muscle tissue
 - D. Nervous tissue
27. Which one of the following bacteria causes cholera?
- A. *Vibrio species*
 - B. *Salamonella species*
 - C. *Azotobacter species*
 - D. *Eschericia coli*
28. Which one of the following groups of animals do liver flukes belong
- A. platyhelminthes
 - B. nematode
 - C. ceolenterata
 - D. mollusca
29. Algae belong to phyla/division
- A. phycophyta
 - B. bryophyte
 - C. pteridophyta
 - D. spermatophyte
30. The study of cells is termed as
- A. cytology.
 - B. zoology.
 - C. ecology.
 - D. genetics.

SECTION B

31. (a) Draw and label the structure of paramecium. **(06 Marks)**

(b) State how paramecium;

(i) locomotes

(01 Mark)

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(ii) regulates water in its body.

(01 Mark)

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(c) Give two economic importance of protozoas.

(02 Marks)

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32. (a) Define taxonomy.

(01 Mark)

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(b) State four reasons why we classify living things.

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(d) Classify man from largest grouping to the smallest grouping.

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END