ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

First Term Test – 2018

Sub: _____Life Science_____ Class: ____ 8 _____ F. M. ____ 90 _____

Duration: ____2 hrs 30 mins___ Date: _____20/04/18_____

Group A

1. Multiple Choice Questions: 1x5=5
   a. Body fights infection with the help of i) plasma ii) globen iii) antigen iv) antibody.
   b. Heart is protected by the i) interarterial septum ii) tricuspid valve iii) bicuspid valve iv) pericardium.
   c. Upward movement of water in plants is called i) translocation ii) ascent of sap iii) transpiration iv) ion change.
   d. Blood clotting is a function of i) erythrocyte ii) thrombocyte iii) leukocyte iv) plasma.
   e. A caterpillar is a i) larva ii) pupa iii) cocoon iv) embryo.

2. Match the columns: 1x5=5

A	B
1. Testis	a. Female reproductive part
2. Pollen	b. Serotum
3. Gymnosperm	c. Factor D
4. Rh factor	d. No nucleus
5. Erythrocyte	e. Filament

3. Fill in the blanks: 1x5=5
   a. Yeast cells produce small outgrowths called _____.
   b. The plumule develops into the _____.
   c. The gymnosperm bears _____.
   d. The main constituent of plasma is _____.
   e. Heart muscles are called _____.

Group B

4. Very short answers: 2x5=10
   a. What is epiblema?
   b. What is serum?
   c. What is hybridization?
   d. Define pollination.
   e. What is binary fission?

5. Answer any five: 3x5=15

a. What is translocation of food? Name a part involved in it.
b. What is the function of xylem and phloem?
c. What is the main function of blood capillaries?
d. What is germination? State the factors of germination.
e. Describe cross pollination.
f. Describe grafting.
g. Define zygote. Describe life cycle.

Group C

6. Answer any eight: 5x8=40

a. Describe with diagram different structures of a complete flower.
b. What is germination? Describe with an experiment the different conditions necessary for germination.
c. What are the different stages of growth in human life? State the changes we see in the 2^{nd} stage of growth.
d. Mention the advantages of vegetative reproduction. How have we put it to use?
e. What is metamorphosis? Describe it with reference to the lifecycle of a butterfly.
f. Give the diagrammatic reproduction of the inside of the human heart.
g. What is blood? What is its functions?
h. Define osmosis. How it helps the plants? What is active absorption?
i. Draw a transverse section of a sunflower stem and label it.
j. What do you mean by blood group? How this helps mankind? What is Rh factor? Why is it given such a name?

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First Term Test – 2018

Sub: Life Science **Class:** 8 **F. M.** 90

Duration: 3 hr **Date:** 20/04/18

Group A

1. Multiple Choice Questions: 1x5=5
   a. antibody.
   b. pericardium.
   c. ascent of sap
   d. thrombocyte
   e. larva

2. Match the columns: 1x5=5

A	B
1. Testis	Scrotum
2. Pollen	Filament
3. Gynoecium	Female reproductive plant
4. Rh factor	Factor D
5. Erythrocyte	No nucleus

3. Fill in the blanks: 1x5=5
   a. Budding
   b. Shoot
   c. Ovule
   d. Water
   e. Cardiac

Group B

4. Very short answers: 2x5=10
   a. Hairs of root, the outgrowth on the skin of roots.
   b. Protein in plasma and blood.
   c. Obtaining new variety by artificial pollination.
   d. Transfer of pollen from androecium to gynoecium
   e. Under favorable conditions bacteria divides from one to two.
5. Answer any five: 3x5=15
   a. The movement of food through phloem
   b. Ascent of sap- translocation of food.
   c. To connect arteries to veins and send nutrients to cells.

d. The awakening of embryo in the seed under favorable conditions, air, water, light
e. Pollination between two different flowers of same plant or different plants.
f. Method of attaching a scion with a stock
g. Fertilized embryo. n+n= 2n zygote

Group C

6. Answer any eight: 5x8=40
   a. Diagram of a complete flower- calyx, corolla, androecium, gynoecium
   b. Embryo of plants in the seed grows to become plant under favorable conditions- 3 pea experiment
   c. Infancy, adolescence, adulthood. Change in body structure, mental unrest…
   d. Needs small space, can be done easily, needs less seeds. More production, use to increase production in forms
   e. Change in forms in a lifecycle from larvae to adulthood. Larvae- pupa- adult
   f. Page 3, fig- 1.2
   g. Fluid conductive tissue- transport, immunity, osmoregulation
   h. The movement of solvent molecules across semipermeable membrane for the cone gradient helps in absorption of water
   i. Page 6, fig- 1.6(a)
   j. A,B, AB & O group helps for transfusion, D factor is called Rh due to Rhesus Macaque

S.S. 24/4/19