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ANNEE SCOLAIRE 2026 -2027

OCTOBER 2026

TIME ALLOCATION: 1H: 30 mins

STUDENT'S NAME	
SEQUENCE	1st SEQUENCE
SUBJECT	BIOLOGY
CLASS	F5
TEACHER'S NAME	MENGE BELTINE .O.

PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

1. The molecule that carries hereditary information in most living organisms is
   A. ATP
   B. DNA
   C. starch
   D. glycogen
2. A gene is best described as
   A. a type of cell
   B. a section of DNA carrying information for a specific character
   C. a complete chromosome
   D. a reproductive organ
3. A chromosome is mainly composed of
   A. DNA associated with proteins
   B. glucose and lipids
   C. starch and proteins
   D. water and mineral salts
4. A cell containing two complete sets of chromosomes is described as
   A. haploid
   B. diploid
   C. triploid
   D. anucleate
5. The type of cell division responsible mainly for growth and replacement of worn-out cells is
   A. meiosis
   B. mitosis
   C. fertilisation
   D. binary fission
6. One important result of mitosis is the production of
   A. four genetically different haploid cells
   B. two genetically similar daughter cells
   C. two haploid gametes
   D. four diploid gametes
7. During mitosis, the chromosomes become clearly visible because they
   A. disappear
   B. condense
   C. dissolve
   D. leave the nucleus permanently
8. Meiosis is important in sexual reproduction because it produces
   A. diploid body cells
   B. haploid gametes
   C. identical daughter cells
   D. tissues for growth
9. A normal diploid cell of an organism has 46 chromosomes. The gametes produced by meiosis would contain
   A. 5
   B. 10
   C. 23
   D. 46

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10. Which process reduces the chromosome number by half?

A. Mitosis
B. Meiosis
C. Growth
D. Repair

11. Genetic variation among products of meiosis is promoted mainly by

A. chromosome pairing and exchange of genetic material
B. absence of DNA
C. production of identical cells
D. cell enlargement only

12. Which statement correctly compares mitosis and meiosis?

A. Both produce four haploid cells
B. Mitosis maintains chromosome number while meiosis reduces it
C. Mitosis occurs only in reproductive organs
D. Meiosis produces genetically identical cells

13. Reproduction is the biological process by which organisms

A. obtain oxygen
B. Give rise to new individuals of their kind
C. remove wastes
D. increase body temperature

14. Which of the following is an example of asexual reproduction?

A. Fertilisation in humans
B. Binary fission in Amoeba
C. Fusion of male and female gametes
D. Pollination followed by fertilisation

15. Asexual reproduction usually involves

A. one parent and no fusion of gametes
B. two parents and fusion of gametes
C. meiosis followed by fertilisation
D. production of genetically different offspring only

16. Which of the following is an advantage of asexual reproduction?

A. It always produces genetic variation
B. It can rapidly increase the number of individuals
C. It requires two parents
D. It requires fertilisation

17. A major disadvantage of asexual reproduction is that

A. offspring are usually genetically similar to the parent
B. it is always slow
C. it requires pollination
D. it produces no offspring

18. Sexual reproduction is important in changing environments because it generally

A. produces genetically identical offspring
B. produces genetic variation among offspring
C. involves only one parent
D. prevents adaptation

19. Which statement about gametes is correct?

A. They are normally diploid
B. They are produced by meiosis and are normally haploid
C. They are produced only by mitosis
D. They contain no chromosomes

20. An organism reproduces by producing genetically similar offspring from a single parent. This is most likely

A. sexual reproduction
B. asexual reproduction
C. cross-fertilisation
D. meiosis followed by fertilisation

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PART B: STRUCTURAL QUESTIONS (20 marks)

QUESTION 1 [5 marks]

(a) Define a chromosome. [1 mark]

(b) What is a gene? [1 mark]

(c) Distinguish between haploid and diploid cells. [2 marks]

(d) State two example of a haploid cell in animals. [1 mark]

QUESTION [5 marks]

A young plant grows rapidly at its root tip because new cells are continuously formed.

(a) Name the type of cell division mainly responsible for this growth. [1 mark]

(b) State two biological importance(s) of this type of cell division. [2 marks]

(c) State two features of the daughter cells produced by this division in relation to the parent cell. [2 marks]

QUESTION 3 [5 marks]

A Form 5 student observes that reproductive cells contain half the chromosome number of the body cells of the same organism.

(a) Name the type of cell division that produces these reproductive cells. [1 mark]

(b) Explain why the chromosome number is reduced during this division. [1 mark]

(c) State two ways in which meiosis contributes to variation in offspring. [2 marks]

(d) State one importance of having haploid gametes in sexual reproduction. [1 mark]

QUESTION 4 [5 marks]

A farmer wants to multiply a crop rapidly while another farmer wants to maintain variation in a crop population.

(a) Distinguish between sexual and asexual reproduction. [2 marks]

(b) State one advantage and one disadvantage of asexual reproduction. [2 marks]

(c) State one major advantage of sexual reproduction to a population. [1 mark]

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Good luck!