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ANNEE SCOLAIRE 2026 -2027

OCTOBER 2026 TIME ALLOCATION: 1H: 30 m

STUDENT'S NAME	
SEQUENCE	1st SEQUENCE
SUBJECT	BIOLOGY
CLASS	F4
TEACHER'S NAME	MENGE BELTINE .O.

PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The main reason a multicellular plant needs a transport system is to
A. produce seeds only
B. move substances between different parts of the plant
C. prevent all water loss
D. increase the number of leaves

2. The tissue mainly responsible for transporting water and mineral salts from roots to leaves is the
A. phloem
B. epidermis
C. xylem
D. cambium

3. A plant absorbs most of its mineral salts from the soil mainly through the
A. root hairs
B. stomata
C. flowers
D. fruits

4. The movement of water from the soil into a root hair cell is mainly associated with
A. osmosis
B. photosynthesis
C. transpiration
D. translocation

5. Which condition would most ely increase the rate of water loss fr a leaf?
A. High humidity
B. Still air
C. High temperature
D. Darkness

6. Transpiration is the loss of ter vapour from a plant mainly through e
A. stomata
B. root hairs
C. xylem vessels
D. phloem sieve tubes

7. A leafy shoot placed in front of fan wilts faster mainly because the fan
A. reduces photosynthesis
B. increases the rate of evaporation om the leaves
C. blocks water absorption
D. destroys the xylem

8. The organic food manufacture in leaves is transported mainly through e
A. xylem
B. phloem
C. cortex
D. epidermis

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9. The movement of manufactured organic food from leaves to other parts of a plant is called

A. transpiration
B. translocation
C. guttation
D. diffusion

10. A farmer notices that a plant wilts during a very hot afternoon but recovers in the evening. The most likely immediate cause is

A. excessive water loss by transpiration
B. increased food production
C. increased mineral absorption
D. permanent damage to the roots

11. Which sequence correctly shows the general pathway of water from the soil to the leaves?

A. Root hair → cortex → xylem → leaf
B. Leaf → phloem → cortex → root hair
C. Root hair → phloem → xylem → leaf
D. Cortex → stomata → root hair → xylem

12. Which part of a root mainly contains the xylem and phloem?

A. Epidermis
B. Root hair
C. Vascular tissue/stele
D. Root cap

13. In a typical young stem, vascular bundles contain

A. xylem and phloem
B. stomata and guard cells only
C. root hairs and chloroplasts
D. pollen grains and ovules

14. Which observation would provide evidence that a plant is losing water by transpiration?

A. A leaf produces starch
B. A transparent bag around leafy shoots becomes misty with water droplets
C. Roots become longer
D. Flowers open

15. In an experiment demonstra ng transpiration, a control plant is en useful because it

A. provides a basis for comparison
B. increases the amount of water los
C. prevents the plant from respiring
D. supplies mineral salts

16. A plant with damaged xylem woul be expected to have difficulty

A. transporting water and mineral lts upward
B. transporting manufactured food
C. producing pollen only
D. absorbing light

17. If the stomata of a leaf close, he immediate effect is likely to be

A. increased transpiration
B. reduced transpiration
C. increased water absorption by roc
D. increased translocation only

18. Which environmental combina on would generally favour a high rat of transpiration?

A. Cool, humid and still air
B. Warm, dry and windy air
C. Cold, humid and dark conditions
D. Cool, wet and windless condition

19. A student cuts a stem and obse es coloured water appearing in partic ar vascular tissues. This practical ma ly demonstrates the role of

A. xylem in water transport
B. phloem in food transport
C. epidermis in transpiration
D. cortex in photosynthesis

20. Which statement best explains w a plant may wilt when water loss exc ds water uptake?

A. Cells lose water and become ss turgid
B. Cells produce too much food
C. Xylem changes into phloem
D. Stomata permanently disappear

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PART B: STRUCTURAL QUESTIONS (20 marks)

QUESTION 1 [5 marks]

A farmer observes that a young tomato plant remains healthy when regularly watered, but begins to wilt after several days without sufficient water.

(a) Define transport [1 mark]

(b) State two substances that are transported from the roots to the leaves. [2 marks]

(c) Name the tissue responsible for transporting these substances. [1 mark]

(d) State one importance of root hairs in water and mineral uptake. [1 mark]

QUESTION 2 [5 marks]

A Form 4 student covers the soil of a potted plant with a plastic sheet and encloses the leafy shoot in a transparent plastic bag. After some time, water droplets appear inside the bag.

(a) Name the process responsible for the water loss from the leaves. [1 mark]

(b) Through which structures does most of this water leave the leaf? [1 mark]

(c) Explain why the soil is covered during the experiment. [1 mark]

(d) Give two environmental factors that can affect the rate of transpiration. [2 marks]

QUESTION 3: Internal structure and transport tissues [4 marks]

Two cross-sections of a young plant are examined. One is identified as a root and the other as a stem.

(a) Name the vascular tissues found in the stem and root and state their functions. [4 marks]

QUESTION 4 [6 marks]

Explain the mechanism by which water and mineral salts are transported from the surrounding soil to the leaves of a multicellular plant.

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GOOD LUCK!