Conquer SCIENCE

Over 650 Multiple-choice and Structured Questions

For Primary Levels 5/6

Upper Block

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SAMPLE

Name: _____

Class: _____

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Conquer SCIENCE For Primary Levels 5/6

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Exercise 1

Topic: Reproduction In Plants

THEME CYCLES

For each question from 1 to 10, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4) and write the correct option in the brackets provided.

1. Which of the following does not reproduce from seeds?

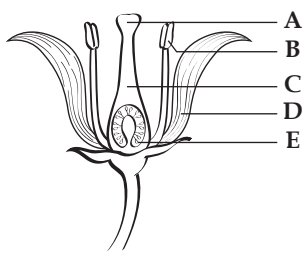
   (1) tomato
   (2) apple
   (3) bird's nest fern
   (4) orange ( )

2. Which of the following shows the correct order of growth of an apple tree?

   (1) seed → young plant → adult plant with flowers
   (2) adult plant → seed → flower
   (3) young plant → adult plant → spores
   (4) apple → flower → seed ( )

3. The diagram shows the cross-section of a flower.

   The female part of a flower is made up of the structures labelled _____.

   (1) A, C and E only
   (2) B, C and E only
   (3) B, D and E only
   (4) A, C, D and E only ( )

4. During pollination, _____ are transferred to the style of a flower.

   (1) ovules
   (2) anthers
   (3) spores
   (4) pollen grains ( )

5. Seeds and spores are similar because they _____.

   (1) are small and light
   (2) can grow into new organisms
   (3) are produced in large numbers to ensure survival
   (4) need agents like animals or water to disperse them ( )

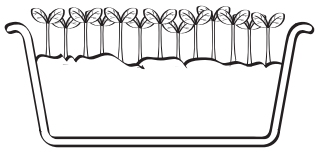
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6. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

(1) The anther and the filament are the male parts of the flower.
(2) The ovary produces the pollen grains.
(3) A flower will develop into a fruit.
(4) The ovule is found inside the ovary. ( )

7. Brandon grew his plants in a small pot. He placed the pot outside and watered the plants every day.



After a few weeks, the plants died. What is the likely reason for this to happen?

(1) overcrowding
(2) not placed under sunlight
(3) not enough water
(4) unfertilised soil ( )

8. The seed below is dispersed by wind because _____.



A. it has a wing-like structure
B. it is flat
C it is found in windy areas
D. it is light

(1) A and B only
(2) A, B and C only
(3) A, B and D only
(4) A, B, C and D ( )

9. Which of the following takes place during fertilisation in plants?

(1) The joining of pollen grains and stigma
(2) The joining of pollen grains and ovary
(3) The joining of male cells and egg cells
(4) The joining of male cells and ovules ( )

10. Which of the following is **incorrect**?

	Plant	Method of dispersal
(1)	balsam	explosive action
(2)	papaya	animals
(3)	strawberry	explosive action
(4)	coconut	water

( )

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NAME: ..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARKS 10

Exercise 2

Topic: Reproduction In Plants

THEME CYCLES

For each question from 1 to 10, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4) and write the correct option in the brackets provided.

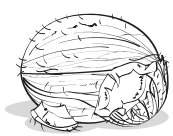
1. The purpose of seed dispersal is for the seeds to _____.

   (1) germinate at the same time
   (2) move to the same place and grow
   (3) move further away from the parent plant
   (4) compete with one another for minerals in the soil ( )

2. Fabian has two beakers with some moist cotton wool at the bottom. He puts a green bean in each of the beakers. He then leaves one beaker on the window ledge and the other beaker in a cupboard. After a few days, he observes that _____.

   (1) both beans will start to germinate
   (2) only the bean on the window ledge will start to germinate
   (3) only the bean in the cupboard will start to germinate
   (4) both beans will not germinate ( )

3. How is the fruit shown on the right dispersed?



coconut

   (1) by wind
   (2) by water
   (3) by animals
   (4) by explosive action ( )

4. Fruit that are dispersed by man and animals usually _____.

   (1) can float on water
   (2) have fibrous husks
   (3) have hooks or stiff hairs
   (4) have wing-like structures and are light ( )

5. Where must the baby plant obtain its food from in order to continue to grow?

   (1) flower (2) roots (3) seed coat (4) seed leaf ( )

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6. The pictures below show the different stages of a seed growing into an adult plant.



A **B** **C** **D**

The correct order of its growth is _____.

(1) B, A, C, D (2) B, A, D, C (3) D, C, A, B (4) D, C, B, A ( )

7. The _____ contains pollen sacs which produces the pollen grains.

(1) style
(2) anther
(3) stigma
(4) filament ( )

8. Which of the following describes pollination?

(1) Pollen grains landing on the stigma
(2) Pollen grains growing pollen tubes down the style
(3) Male reproductive cells entering the ovules
(4) Male reproductive cells fusing with the female egg cells ( )

9. Which the following fruit is dispersed in the same way as the coconut fruit?

(1) angsana
(2) mimosa
(3) rubber
(4) nipah ( )

10. Which of the following plants can produce new plants without going through the process of fertilisation or pollination?

(1) papaya
(2) tomato
(3) banana
(4) cucumber ( )

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Exercise 3

Topic: Reproduction In Plants

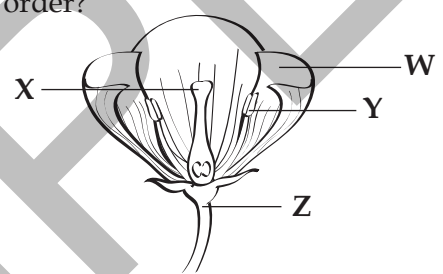
THEME CYCLES

For each question from 1 to 10, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4) and write the correct option in the brackets provided.

1. Study the cross-section of a flower shown below carefully.

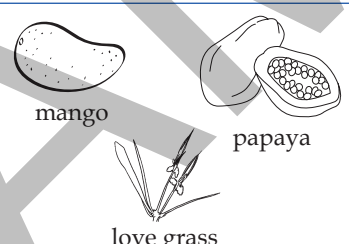
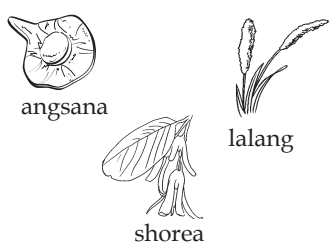
   Fertilisation is likely to take place if a bee visits the flower and touches two of its parts in the correct order. What is the correct order?

	First part	Second part
(1)	X	Z
(2)	Y	X
(3)	Y	W
(4)	Z	W



( )

2. Look at the two groups of fruit below.

Group X	Group Y
	

How are the fruit classified?

(1) Fruit in Group X reproduce from seeds but fruit in Group Y reproduce from spores.
(2) Only the seeds of the fruit found in Group X will grow into new plants.
(3) Only the fruit in Group X have seeds.
(4) The seeds and fruit in Group X are dispersed by animals and those in Group Y are dispersed by wind. ( )

SAMPLE

CYCLES

Exercise 1

1. (3) 2. (1) 3. (1) 4. (4) 5. (2)
6. (2) 7. (1) 8. (3) 9. (3) 10. (3)

Exercise 2

1. (3) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (3) 5. (4)
6. (1) 7. (2) 8. (1) 9. (4) 10. (3)

Exercise 3

1. (2) 2. (4) 3. (2) 4. (2) 5. (2)
6. (4) 7. (3) 8. (3) 9. (4) 10. (2)

Exercise 4

1. (a) (i) pollination
   (ii) fertilisation
   (b) Huge quantities of pollen grains must be released to ensure that the chances of them landing on the stigma of the plants of its kind are higher.
2. (a) The higher the temperature, the lesser the time taken for the fruit to split.
   (b) Rubber fruit E splits with the greatest force.
3. (a) It is overcrowding.
   (b) They are the colour of the leaves and the height of the seedlings. (*Accept any other reasonable answers.*)

Exercise 5

1. (a) It is dispersed by water.
   (b) It has a fibrous husk and is waterproof.
2. (a) It is likely to be dispersed by wind.
   (b) The fruit has hair-like structures that will allow it to be carried easily by wind / float in the air.
3. (a) False
   (b) True
   (c) False
   (d) Not possible to tell

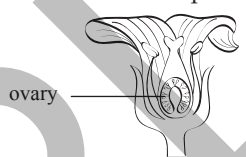
Exercise 6

1. (a) Set-ups A and B could produce fruit.
   (b) Set-up C would not produce fruit. It did not have a stigma for the pollen to land on. Its style is also missing. The style is important because it is through it which the pollen tubes grow and fuse with the ovary.
2. (a) It is the wind.
   (b) It has large feathery stigmas and its anthers and filaments are hanging out.
3.

	Plant part	Function
X	petal	It attracts insects to pollinate the flower.
Y	stigma	It serves to receive the pollen grains because it is often sticky.
Z	anther	It produces the pollen grains.

Exercise 7

1. (a) They were Set-ups 1 and 2.
   (b) She should use Set-ups 1 and 3 or Set-ups 2 and 4.
2. It is pollinated by insects. The brightly-coloured petals and its sweet scent will attract the insects to the flower.
3. (a) Flower X can self-pollinate as there are both male and female parts in the flower.
   (b)



Exercise 8

1. (2) 2. (4) 3. (4) 4. (3) 5. (1)
6. (4) 7. (3) 8. (2) 9. (4) 10. (1)

Exercise 9

1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (4) 4. (3) 5. (4)
6. (4) 7. (1) 8. (4) 9. (4) 10. (4)

Exercise 10

1. sperm, ovum/egg, fertilisation, womb
2. (a) penis
   (c) ovary/ovaries
   (b) testis/testes
   (d) womb
3. X: pollen/pollen grains
   Y: ovum/egg

Exercise 11

1. (a) fertilisation
   (b) fuse/join
2. (a)

A	B	C	D
penis	testis	ovaries	womb

   (b) The female sex cell is the egg/ovum. The male sex cell is the sperm.
3. The remaining sperms will eventually die.

Exercise 12

1. (2) 2. (4) 3. (2) 4. (2) 5. (4)
6. (3) 7. (3) 8. (2) 9. (2) 10. (3)

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