Quarter 2

**SUMMATIVE TEST 2**

**WEEK 5-6**

SCIENCE 7

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ LRN: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**MELC/S:**

* Differentiate asexual from sexual reproduction in terms of:

1 Number of individuals involved;

2 Similarities of offspring to parents

* Differentiate biotic from abiotic components of an ecosystem
* Describe the different ecological relationships found in an ecosystem

**Directions:** Read the questions carefully and choose the letter of the correct answer from the given choices.

\_\_\_\_\_1. What part of the flower is the most attractive that it uses to attract insects?

A. Ovary C. Sepals

B. Petals D. Style

\_\_\_\_\_2. What do you call the part of the flower that supports or holds the anther up?

A. Filament C. Stamen

B. Pollen D. Style

\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of the following parts of the flower refers to the sex cells produced by the ovary?

A. Anther C. Style

B. Ovules D. Pollen grains

\_\_\_\_\_4. Which of the following does NOT belong to the group??

A. Filament C. Stigma

B. Ovary D. Style

\_\_\_\_\_5. In what organ of the plant does reproduction occur?

A. Flower C. Roots

B. Leaf D. Stem

\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following organisms uses pollination as its mode of sexual reproduction?

A. Frog C. Spyrogyra

B. Rabbit D. Gumamela flower

\_\_\_\_\_7. Which of the following refers to the male reproductive part of a flower?

A. Petal C. Sepal

B. Pistil D. Stamen

\_\_\_\_\_8. Which species can produce offspring that are genetically different from their parents?

A. A species that has few variations

B. A species that reproduces sexually

C. A species that reproduce asexually

D. A species that competes with a similar species

\_\_\_\_\_9. In what part of the flower are the pollen grains produced?

A. Anther C. Ovary

B. Filament D. Stigma

\_\_\_\_\_10. Which of the following statement/s differentiate/s asexual from sexual reproduction?

| 1. In sexual reproduction, two-parent cells are needed to produce a new individual.   II. In asexual reproduction, only one parent cell is needed to produce a new individual.  III. In sexual reproduction, only one parent cell is involved, while in asexual reproduction, two-parent  cells are involved. |
| --- |

A. I and II C. I and III

B. II and III D. III only

\_\_\_\_\_11. Alexander plants a group of seeds that all came from the same plants. When

seeds grow and bloom, the resulting flowers are of different sizes and colors. What

can Alexander conclude from his experiment?

A. Alexander used soil that had other seeds in it.

B. The species of plants must reproduce sexually.

C. The species of plants must reproduce asexually.

D. The flowers changed colors because of its environment.

\_\_\_\_\_12. Flowers are the reproductive organs of plants. How will you differentiate flowers from the reproductive organs of animals?

A. Flowers need pollinators like bees to reproduce; animals do not.

B. Flowers are shed from time to time; nothing is shed from animals

C. Flowers have male and female parts; animals have either male or female parts.

D. There is no difference between flowers and the reproductive organs of animals.

\_\_\_\_\_13. Jean was asked by her science teacher to give an example of an organism that can reproduce sexually. She answered yeast. Is Jhen correct about her answer?

A. No, because the yeast needs one parent cell to reproduce.

B. Yes, because the yeast needs one parent cell to reproduce.

C. No, because the yeast needs two parent cells to reproduce.

D. Yes, because the yeast needs two parent cells to reproduce.

\_\_\_\_\_14. A sperm cell unites with an egg cell to form a zygote. Which process is taking place?

A. Asexual reproduction C. Pollination

B. Fertilization D. Vegetative propagation

\_\_\_\_\_15. How would you compare sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction?

A. Asexual reproduction has many forms while sexual reproduction has only two.

B. Sexual reproduction produces offspring that are identical to the parent while asexual

reproduction produces offspring that are not identical to the parent.

C. Asexual reproduction happens only in plants while sexual reproduction happens only in humans.

D. Sexual reproduction requires two parent cells to form an offspring while asexual reproduction

needs only one parent cell to produce offspring.

**B.**

\_\_\_\_\_1. A plant needs water, radiant energy, minerals, oxygen, and carbon dioxide to live. How are these requirements needed by plants categorized?

A. Climate C. Biotic components

B. Minerals D. Abiotic components

\_\_\_\_\_2. Which of the following represents an abiotic component of the environment?

A. Flowing lava C. Sprouting mongo seeds

B. Cat nursing its young D. Growing grasses on mountain

\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of the following are needed in setting up an aquarium as a mini ecosystem?

A. A number of fish and water only

B. Combination of water, sand, soil, and light

C. Population of fish, snails, and plants only

D. Communities of different species of organisms, water, sand, soil, and sunlight

\_\_\_\_\_4. On which abiotic factors would varieties of fish and seaweeds rely for their survival?

A. Insects and sun C. Water and temperature

B. Water and corals D. Solid particles and temperature

\_\_\_\_\_5. Which of the following is an abiotic factor produced by plants?

A. Flower C. Oxygen

B. Fruit D. Stem

\_\_\_\_\_6. Which ecosystems below would you find the highest rate of photosynthesis?

A. Aquarium which contained water, fish, and plants

B. Fish pond which comprised of mudfish and water lily

C. Forest surrounded by tall trees, ferns, shrubs and animals

D. Lake comprises of different varieties of fish, alligators, and water cabbage

\_\_\_\_\_7. The distribution of the different types of organisms in an ecosystem is affected by environmental changes. Verify which of these factors is more likely to affect the distribution of oxygen?

| I. Amount of sunlight III. Availability of nutrients from soil  II. Amount of precipitation IV. A number of different kinds of plants |
| --- |

A. I & II only C. II, III, & IV only

B. I, II & III only D. I, II, III, & IV

\_\_\_\_\_8. One of the following statements describes biotic factors in an ecosystem correctly. Which one is it?

A. Gases and water in an area

B. Non-living things in an organism's environment

C. Plants, animals, fungi and bacteria in an environment

D. Solid materials such as rock and soil found everywhere

\_\_\_\_\_9. An aquarium contains fish, snail and hydrilla plants. The organisms mentioned belong to which of the following?

A. Biotic factors

B. Abiotic factors

C. Both abiotic and biotic factors

D. Neither abiotic nor biotic factors

\_\_\_\_\_10. Your aquarium contains greater number of fish and few hydrilla plants. You feed the fish regularly but after few days you noticed that an increased number of fish died. Which of the following most likely caused this?

A. More food intake by the fish

B. Less energy is absorb from the environment

C. Lack of food and water for the fish to survive

D. Shortage of oxygen as life support for the fish to live

\_\_\_\_\_11. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

| I. All animals and bacteria in the environment are biotic components.  II. All living things and non-living things in an environment are abiotic components |
| --- |

A. I only C. I and II

B. II only D. Neither I nor II

\_\_\_\_\_12. Which abiotic factors are found in the atmosphere?

A. Pebbles and air C. Bacteria and Coronavirus

B. Eagles and bacteria D. Oxygen and carbon dioxide

\_\_\_\_\_13. Our cells need this kind of abiotic factor in order to survive. Which of the following factors may cause death when it is absent for an hour?

A. Food C. Oxygen

B. Nitrogen D. Water

\_\_\_\_\_14. An ecosystem like the forest is comprised of several biotic and abiotic components. What components can be found in the forest?

A. I and II only C. II and IV only

B. II and III only D. I, II, III and IV

15. Which of the following statements below regarding abiotic factors are TRUE?

| I. Abiotic components include plants, decomposers, air, sunlight and water.  II. Abiotic components comprise things such as temperature, rocks, soil and minerals.  III. Abiotic factors such as sunlight and water sustain life for living organisms in our environment. |
| --- |

A. I , II and III C. I and III only

B. I and II only D. II and III only

**C.**

\_\_\_\_\_1. What is a feeding relationship where one organism hunts and one is hunted?

A. Commensalism C. Decomposition

B. Competition D. Predation

\_\_\_\_\_2. Which of the following statements describes a predator?

| I. It is the hunter. II. It is bigger and stronger than the prey. III. It usually harms or kills the prey. IV. It is benefited during prey–predator relationship. |
| --- |

A. I, II, III, IV C. I, II, IV only

B. I, II, III only D. II, III, IV only

\_\_\_\_\_3. What organism lives in or out of the host?

A. Commensal C. Parasite

B. Decomposer D. Predator

\_\_\_\_\_4. Which one is hunted and eaten in a particular feeding relationship?

A. Commensal C. Host

B. Competitor D. Prey

\_\_\_\_\_5. What relationship describes a close interaction between two different species?

A. Commensalism C. Parasitism

B. Mutualism D. Predation

\_\_\_\_\_6. Which relationship that an organism benefits and the other is unaffected?

A. Commensalism C. Parasitism

B. Mutualism D. Predation

\_\_\_\_\_7. A clownfish uses a sea anemone as a safe place to live. While living there, the clownfish provides food for the anemone. This is an example of what type of relationship?

A. Competition C. Internal parasitism

B. Commensalism D. External parasitism

\_\_\_\_\_8. A mosquito feeds on the blood of different organisms. This usually causes discomfort to the organism and sometimes disease and death. What relationship do they have?

A. Mutualism C. Internal parasitism

B. Competition D. External Parasitism

\_\_\_\_\_9. Which of the following statements describes commensalism?

| I. One organism benefits the other is unaffected.  II. Orchid finds space and shelter on a tree.  III. It is a prey–predator relationship  IV. Commensal benefits from the relationship. |
| --- |

A. I, II, III, IV C. I, II, IV only

B. I, II, III only D. II, III, IV only

\_\_\_\_\_10. A feeder fish usually follows behind sharks to pick up food scraps that they leave behind. The fish gets food and the shark is unaffected. What relationship do feeder fish and sharks have?

A. Hosting C. Commensalism

B. Mutualism D. Internal Parasitism

\_\_\_\_\_11. Between two organisms where one benefits while the other is harmed or killed, the relationship can be called predation.

A. Yes, because prey is bigger and stronger than the predator.

B. Yes, because the predator is bigger and stronger than the prey.

C. No, because the prey and predator have to give and take relationship.

D. No, because both prey and predator are not affected.

\_\_\_\_\_12. Which one is NOT correctly matched?

A. Orchid - Epiphyte C. Mosquito - Endoparasite

B. Mosquito - Ectoparasite D. Intestinal worm – Endoparasite

\_\_\_\_\_13. What is the study of interactions between organisms and the interactions that organisms have with their environment?

A. Biology C. Ecosystem

B. Ecology D. Zoology

\_\_\_\_\_14. Is the relationship between a host and parasite called mutualism?

A. Yes, because both are benefited.

B. Yes, because it is a give-and-take relationship.

C. No, because the host depends on the parasite.

D. No, because the parasite depends on the host.

\_\_\_\_\_15. Which of the following statements best describes competition?

| I. Organisms compete for different resources.  II. Organisms compete for similar resources.  III. Lions and hyenas compete for the same prey.  IV. Organisms also compete for space and territory. |
| --- |

A. I, II, III, IV C. I, II, IV only

B. I, II, III only D. II, III, IV only

**ANSWER KEY**

1. B

2. A

3. B

4. A

5. A

6. D

7. D

8. B

9. A

10. A

11. B

12. A

13. A

14. B

15. D

B.

1.D

2.A

3.D

4.C

5.C

6.C

7.D

8.C

9.A

10.D

11. A

12. D

13. C

14. D

15. D

C.

1.C

2.B

3.B

4.D

5.C

6.A

7.C

8.C

9.C

10.B

11.A

12.D

13.C

14.D

15.C