

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Larbi Ben M'hidi University – Oum El Bouaghi
Faculty of Exact Sciences and Nature of Life Sciences
Department of Nature and Life Sciences

Module: English

Teacher: Ababsa Malak

Level: L1

Examination duration: one and a half hours

Name:

Group:

Second-term English exam

Multiple-Choice Questions (20 questions × 1 point)

1. What is soil mainly composed of? • A) Only rocks and stones • B) Only water and air • C) Minerals, organic matter, air, and water • D) Only sand 2. Which layer is the topmost layer of the soil profile? • A) A Horizon • B) B Horizon • C) O Horizon • D) C Horizon 3. What does the O Horizon mainly contain? • A) Weathered rock • B) Decomposed leaves and plant material • C) Clay and iron • D) Sand only 4. Why is the O Horizon usually dark in color? • A) Because it contains many stones • B) Because of the high concentration of organic material • C) Because it is very dry • D) Because it is deep underground	5. What is the main function of the O Horizon? • A) To store groundwater • B) To supply nutrients to plants • C) To support bedrock • D) To produce oxygen 6. The A Horizon is also called: • A) Parent material • B) Subsoil • C) Topsoil • D) Bedrock 7. Which horizon is most important for plant root growth? • A) O Horizon • B) A Horizon • C) C Horizon • D) B Horizon only 8. The B Horizon is known as: • A) Organic layer • B) Topsoil • C) Subsoil • D) Parent rock 9. The C Horizon is also called: • A) Parent material • B) Organic layer • C) Subsoil
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10. What is the main function of stems?

- A) To absorb water from the air
- B) To provide support and transport materials
- C) To produce pollen
- D) To store oxygen

11. Where does photosynthesis mainly take place?

- A) In the roots
- B) In the stems
- C) In the leaves
- D) In the flowers

12. Why do cacti have leaves reduced to spines?

- A) To absorb more sunlight
- B) To conserve water
- C) To produce more flowers
- D) To protect against animals only

13. Which part of the flower attracts insects and butterflies?

- A) Sepals
- B) Stamens
- C) Petals
- D) Filaments

14. The male part of the flower is called:

- A) Petal
- B) Stamen
- C) Sepal
- D) Ovary

15. What is the outer layer of the pericarp called?

- A) Mesocarp
- B) Endocarp
- C) Exocarp
- D) Seed coat

16. Which part of the seed provides nutrients during germination?

- A) Seed coat
- B) Embryo
- C) Endosperm
- D) Root

17. What is photosynthesis?

- **A) The process by which plants absorb minerals from soil**
- **B) The process by which plants convert light energy into chemical energy (glucose)**
- **C) The process by which plants release carbon dioxide**
- **D) The process by which plants reproduce**

18. Which gas do plants take in during photosynthesis?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Nitrogen
- C) Carbon dioxide
- D) Hydrogen

19. Where do the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis occur?

- A) In the stroma
- B) In the thylakoid membranes
- C) In the nucleus

D) In the mitochondria

20. A plant absorbed carbon dioxide and water, uses sunlight as its energy, and produces sugar and oxygen as leftovers. What does this look like in chemistry?

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GOOD LUCK IN YOUR EXAM

GOOD LUCK IN YOUR EXAM
If you could see yourself through our eyes, you'd realise just how truly
Powerful you are
You are capable of achieving anything you put your mind to Do Your best
& let Allah do the rest





Second-Term English Exam – Solutions

Module: English (AGRO) | Teacher: Ababsa Malak | Level: L1

Part 1: Soil Science

Q#	Question	Correct Answer	Explanation
1	What is soil mainly composed of?	C	Soil is a mixture of minerals, organic matter, air, water, and living organisms — not just one component.
2	Which layer is the topmost layer of the soil profile?	C	The O Horizon(organic layer) sits at the very top, above the A Horizon.
3	What does the O Horizon mainly contain?	B	It consists mostly of decomposed leaves, plant material, and humus.

4	Why is the O Horizon usually dark in color?	B	The high concentration of organic matter / humus gives it a dark brown or black color.
5	What is the main function of the O Horizon?	B	It supplies nutrients to plants as organic matter decomposes.
6	The A Horizon is also called:	C	Topsoil— it is the upper mineral layer rich in organic material.
7	Which horizon is most important for plant root growth?	B	The A Horizon (topsoil) is where most biological activity and root growth occur.
8	The B Horizon is known as:	C	Subsoil— it accumulates minerals leached from above.
9	The C Horizon is also called:	A	Parent material— it is partially weathered rock and the source of upper soil layers.

Part 2: Plant Anatomy & Physiology

Q#	Question	Correct Answer	Explanation
10	What is the main function of stems?	B	Stems provide structural support and transport water, nutrients, and sugars between roots and leaves.
11	Where does photosynthesis mainly take place?	C	Photosynthesis occurs primarily in the leaves, specifically in chloroplasts.
12	Why do cacti have leaves reduced to spines?	B	Reduced leaf surface area minimizes water loss (transpiration), helping conserve water in arid environments.
13	Which part of the flower attracts insects and butterflies?	C	Petals are often brightly colored and scented to attract pollinators.
14	The male part of the flower is called:	B	The stamen (anther + filament) is the male reproductive organ.

15	What is the outer layer of the pericarp called?	C	Exocarpis the outermost layer; mesocarp is the middle, and endocarp is the inner layer.
16	Which part of the seed provides nutrients during germination?	C	The endosperm stores starch and other nutrients for the developing embryo.
17	What is photosynthesis?	B	It is the process by which plants convert light energy into chemical energy (glucose).
18	Which gas do plants take in during photosynthesis?	C	Plants take in carbon dioxide (CO ₂) and release oxygen.
19	Where do the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis occur?	B	They take place in the thylakoid membranes inside chloroplasts.
20	A plant absorbs CO ₂ and water, uses sunlight, and	—	$6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{light energy} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$

	produces sugar and oxygen. What does this look like in chemistry?		
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Quick Answer Key

1						7			1
C						B			B
11	2	3	4	5	16	7	8	9	20
C					C				$6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$

Good luck with your studies! 🍀

sciences agronomiques (ingénieur)/Semestre 02/technique de communication et d'expression en langue						
Matricule	Note	Absent	Absence Justifiée	Observation	Section	Groupe
252534009108	11,5					section 1/
252534047301	18					section 1/
242434047502	16					section 1/
252534029906	16,5					section 1/
252534005910	19					section 1/
252534005713	10					Section 1/
252534081813	11					section 1/
252534082008	15					section 1/
252534031818	13,5					section 1/
252534029413	17					section 1/
252534035420	14					section 1/
252534019518	14,5					section 1/
252531879518	20					section 1/
252534007003	13					section 1/
252534067509	15,5					section 1/
252534062816	11					section 1/
252534031109	12					section 1/
252534065308	14					section 1/
252534005905	17					section 1/
252534020009	18					section 1/
252534064709						section 1/
252534076205	18					section 1/
252534051309	10					section 1/
242434007413	15					section 1/
252534007914	17					section 1/

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