This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

SE01 Exam

10NOV2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Life Science
Class :	7A, 7B, 7C and 7E
Teacher :	Hazar Al Gharib
Duration :	1 hour

Please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper NOT on the questions' sheet.

You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Lined paper

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

I- Identify the letter of the choice that best completes or answers the statement. (1pt. each)

1. What is the skeletal system?

A. All the bones in the body
B. All the muscles and tendons
C. All the body's organs, both soft and hard tissue
D. All the bones in the body and the tissues that connect them

2. How many bones does an adult have?

A. 104
B. 206
C. 370
D. 1,043

3. Where is the biggest bone in your body?

A. In your finger
B. In your belly
C. In your leg
D. In your arm

4. If you had no bones, you would look most like _____.

A. a horse
B. a pencil sharpener
C. a skeleton
D. a beanbag

5. Muscles are attached to bones through _____.

A. cartilage
B. ligaments
C. tendons
D. smooth muscles

6. Which of the following is not part of the skeletal system?

A. Skull
B. Heart
C. Spine
D. Rib cage

7. What is the purpose of cartilage?

A. To protect bones
B. To allow bones to move smoothly
C. To provide a cushion between bones
D. All of the above

8. Besides the brain, the skull protects _____.

A. the lungs
B. the diaphragm
C. the body's cells
D. the sense organs

9. The bone is a dry and non-living supporting structure.

A. True
B. False

II- Answer with true or false. If false, correct the underlined word(s). (1 pt. each)

1. Muscle cells are everywhere in the body and make up the skeletal system.

2. Ligaments connect muscles to bones.

3. Bone marrow is a part of the skeletal system and makes skin cells.

4. To grow strong bones we have to eat cheese and yogurt.

III- Fill in each blank with the suitable word(s). (1pt. each)

The three types of muscle tissue found in the human body are skeletal, __1.__, and __2.__.

Many of the bones in your body protect organs that are made of __3.__ tissue.

The skeletal and muscular systems work together to provide __4.__ to the body.

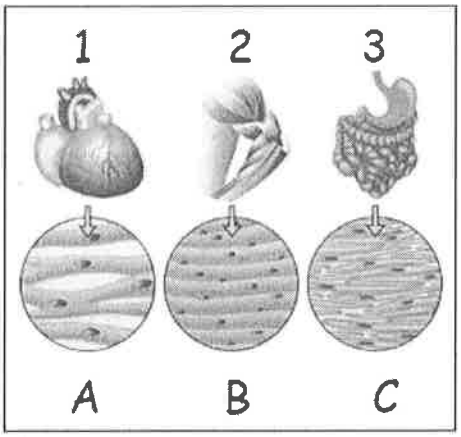
IV- Study the figure below which shows the three types of muscle tissue in the human body. Then, answer the questions that follow. (1 pt. each)

1. Refer to your knowledge to explain why a muscle is a tissue?

2. Refer to the figure to indicate whether muscle A is a cardiac or skeletal muscle. Justify your answer.

3. Refer to the figure to explain why muscle C is a smooth muscle.

4. Refer to your knowledge and the figure to fill in the table with one or more than one of the following words:



Skeletal – Cardiac – Smooth

Voluntary muscle	a.
Involuntary muscle	b.
Muscle attached to bones	c.
Muscle cells are large and contain many nuclei.	d.
Muscle cells are spindle-shaped and non-striated.	e.
Muscle that facilitates propelling food through the digestive tube.	f.

V- Give the right scientific term for each of the following statements. (1 pt. each)

1. The organ that stores most of the calcium in the body.

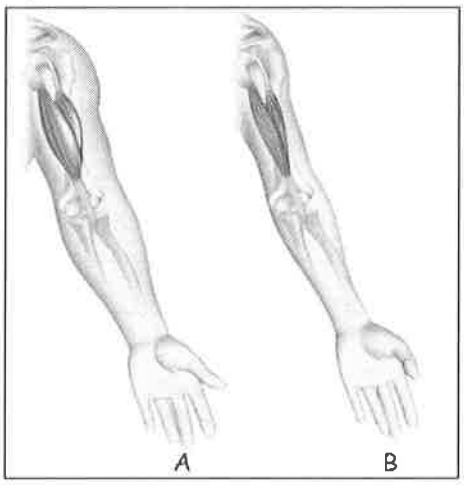
2. The hard and outer layer of bone.

3. The muscle tissue that continually and automatically operates in the human body.

4. The longest bone in the human body.

VI- Refer to the text and figure below to answer the questions that follow. (1 pt. each)

Muscular dystrophy is a genetic disorder caused by a change in one or more genes. The gene changes in muscular dystrophy affect proteins that strengthen and protect muscles. This causes weakness of the muscles and decrease in the functional muscle mass. Overtime, the weakness gets worse and can cause trouble walking and doing daily activities. Muscular dystrophy could be present at birth, develop during childhood, or develop during adulthood. There is no cure for muscular dystrophy, but treatments are available to slow muscle damage and maintain strength.



1. Define muscular dystrophy.

2. What does muscular dystrophy **affect** and **cause**?

3. Compare the muscle mass of the biceps in figure A to that in figure B.

3. Based on your comparison, indicate whether figure A or B represents a biceps with muscular dystrophy. Justify your answer.

4. Based on your knowledge, mention two treatment plans humans could apply to slow muscle damage and maintain muscle strength.

SE01/2025 2026/Life Science/7ABCE /43 16min.

I. 1. D 3. C 5. C 7. D 9. B 9
2. B 4. D 6. B 8. D

II. 1. False, muscular system 7
2. False, bones
3. False, blood cells
4. True

III. 1. Cardiac 3. soft 4
2. Smooth 4. movement

IV. 1. because it is made up of a group of similar cells working together to accomplish a task. 1

2. Cardiac muscle since it exists in the wall of the heart. 2

3. Since it exists in the wall of a soft and hollow organ. 1

4 a. Skeletal 7
b. cardiac and smooth
c. Skeletal
d. skeletal
e. smooth
f. smooth

V. 1. Bone
2. compact bone
3. Cardiac muscle
4. femur

VI. 1. It is a genetic disorder caused by a change in one or more genes. 1

2. It affects proteins that strengthen and protect muscles; thus, causing weakness of the muscles and decrease in the functional muscle mass. 2

3. The muscle mass of the biceps in figure A is bigger than in figure B. 1

both in B

4. Figure B, since muscular dystrophy causes a decrease in the functional muscle mass. 2

4.5. physical therapy, gene therapy, medications, diet rich in proteins... 2