

BIO101 List of Questions

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Q1 Plant with tiny and long stems with or without branches are called

- ☐ Shrubs
- ☐ herbs
- ☐ Climbers
- ☐ trees

Q2 Plants in this group are of medium size but with hard and woody stem are called

- ☐ Shrubs
- ☐ herbs
- ☐ Climbers
- ☐ trees

Q3 Plants that are small and have soft stems are called

- ☐ Shrubs
- ☐ herbs
- ☐ Climbers
- ☐ trees

Q4 When the stem lies prostrate on the ground it is called

- ☐ Trailers
- ☐ procumbent
- ☐ diffuse.
- ☐ decumbent.

Q5 if the stem has many branches and trail at direct directions, it is said to be

- ☐ Trailers
- ☐ procumbent
- ☐ diffuse.
- ☐ decumbent.

Q6 The stem that is erect, cylindrical and has no branches is called

- ☐ flowers
- ☐ caudex.
- ☐ shoots
- ☐ leaves

Q7 those stems above the ground

- ☐ plant
- ☐ aerial
- ☐ mango
- ☐ cashew

Q8 Certain level of _____ is needed for a seed to germinate.

- ☐ protoplasm
- ☐ germinate
- ☐ Temperature
- ☐ breeding

Q9 The process of _____ of seed begins when the seed absorbs moisture.

- ☐ absorption
- ☐ moisture
- ☐ germination
- ☐ Monocot

Q10 _____ is pollination associated with insects.

- ☐ Entomophily
- ☐ Allogamy
- ☐ Cleistogamy
- ☐ Homogamy

Q11 _____ is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

- ☐ RNA
- ☐ DNA
- ☐ HIV
- ☐ SNA

Q12 The _____ is the basic unit of structure and function in living organisms.

- ☐ Atom
- ☐ Cell
- ☐ Organs
- ☐ Food

Q13 _____ is Living organisms respond to forces or anything external, even internal, i.e. any stimuli in the environment, it could be change of weather

- ☐ Assimilation
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Responsiveness
- ☐ Reproduction

Q14 _____ is All cells of living organisms multiply or divide. This multiplication or division enables the organism to perpetuate their species.

- ☐ Ingestion

- ☐ Assimilation
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Reproduction

Q15 _____ is All living things feed one way or the other. They take in food for many reasons, chief among these is for energy purposes.

- ☐ Assimilation
- ☐ Ingestion
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Reproduction

Q16 -----is Living organisms utilise food (nutrients) to maintain life.

- ☐ Assimilation
- ☐ Ingestion
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Reproduction

Q17 All living organisms get rid of unwanted products (waste) is known as

- ☐ Assimilation
- ☐ Ingestion
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Excretion

Q18 ____ are the most ancient group of organisms that appeared about 3,500 million years ago.

- ☐ Bacteria
- ☐ Diseases
- ☐ Fungi
- ☐ Virus

Q19 Virus particles bud off from the cell surface membrane of the host by ____.

- ☐ exotics
- ☐ exocytosis
- ☐ acid
- ☐ acidic

Q20 Whenever the cell divides, it also makes a ____ of the viral DNA. Increasing the number of infected cells.

- ☐ Duplicate
- ☐ copy
- ☐ Insert
- ☐ Move

Q21 The viral ____ is released into the cytoplasm of the host cell, together with the enzyme reverse transcriptase.

- ☐ DNA
- ☐ RNA
- ☐ SNA
- ☐ OPD

Q22 ____ glycoprotein attaches to a specific receptor protein in the cell surface membrane.

- ☐ Disease
- ☐ Virus
- ☐ Toxic
- ☐ Flame

Q23 The structure of ____ consist of either DNA or RNA

- ☐ Cell
- ☐ virus
- ☐ Plant
- ☐ Food

Q24 In plant cell, the ____ (not the cell wall) act as the differentially permeable membrane.

- ☐ membrane
- ☐ ectoplasm
- ☐ Cytoplasm
- ☐ Nucleus

Q25 The ____ is the structure that allows the molecules to pass from one solution to the other.

- ☐ Cell
- ☐ membrane
- ☐ Cytoplasm
- ☐ Nucleus

Q26 ____ cells have chlorophyll, cellulose and starch

- ☐ Animal
- ☐ Plant
- ☐ Food
- ☐ Acid

Q27 The diameter of a typical animal cell is about ____

- ☐ one hundredth of a millimetre
- ☐ Two hundredth of a millimetre
- ☐ Three hundredth of a millimetre
- ☐ Four hundredth of a millimetre

Q28 ____ cells have adrenaline, thyroxine and the organelle centriole

- ☐ Food

- ☐ Animal
- ☐ Cell
- ☐ Goods

Q29 The ____ is the basic unit of structure and function in living organisms.

- ☐ Tissue
- ☐ Cell
- ☐ Organs
- ☐ Plant

Q30 ____ simply put is increase of materials in an organism

- ☐ Increase
- ☐ Big
- ☐ large
- ☐ Growth

Q31 Living organisms utilize ____ to maintain life

- ☐ Food
- ☐ Energy
- ☐ Solar
- ☐ Water

Q32 The organism needs ____ to carry out all the other activities associated with living things.

- ☐ energy
- ☐ Power
- ☐ Cell
- ☐ Organs

Q33 Which of these is not classified as algae?

- ☐ Spirogyra
- ☐ amoeba
- ☐ diatoms
- ☐ euglena

Q34 The tip of the root has a covering called

- ☐ root hair
- ☐ root head
- ☐ root cover
- ☐ root cap

Q35 Which of these is not a characteristic of the root

- ☐ bears no bud
- ☐ bears unicellular hair
- ☐ greenish in colour
- ☐ have no nodes

Q36 The stem develops from

- ☐ Leaves
- ☐ branches
- ☐ plumule
- ☐ root nodes

Q37 Leaves and Branches develops from the

- ☐ internodes
- ☐ plumule
- ☐ nodes
- ☐ plumage

Q38 Stems above the ground are called ----- stem

- ☐ a boreal
- ☐ aerial
- ☐ vegetative
- ☐ underground

Q39 A young undeveloped shoot consisting of a very short stem and tender leaves is best referred to as a

- ☐ bud
- ☐ node
- ☐ pore
- ☐ seedling

Q40 Fungi belong to which of these groups?

- ☐ eukaryotes
- ☐ coelenterates
- ☐ myriapoda
- ☐ prokaryote

Q41 Fungi can be said to be mainly ----- organism

- ☐ multicellular
- ☐ unicellular
- ☐ variegated
- ☐ etiolate

Q42 The study of fungi is referred to as

- ☐ anthropology

- ☐ astrology
- ☐ mycology
- ☐ entomology

Q43 The fungus used as food by humans is

- ☐ Agaricus
- ☐ Yeast
- ☐ Aspergillus
- ☐ Penicillium

Q44 Water is absorbed in plants by the

- ☐ root hairs
- ☐ root
- ☐ stem
- ☐ root and stem

Q45 Which of these fruits is a capsule?

- ☐ pea
- ☐ cotton
- ☐ mustard
- ☐ maize

Q46 A root possess all except one of these

- ☐ a cap
- ☐ unicellular hairs
- ☐ nodes and internodes
- ☐ descends below the soil

Q47 A virus is predominantly composed of

- ☐ glycol-protein
- ☐ glycogen
- ☐ fats
- ☐ proteins

Q48 Which of the following is not a character of living things?

- ☐ growth
- ☐ excretion
- ☐ regulation
- ☐ crying

Q49 The two kinds of living things are

- ☐ plant and animal
- ☐ plant and soil
- ☐ plant and water
- ☐ plant and fis

Q50 The product of light energy is used as

- ☐ material
- ☐ game
- ☐ money
- ☐ food

Q51 Living things belong to

- ☐ one group
- ☐ two groups
- ☐ three groups
- ☐ four groups

Q52 Living things feed for

- ☐ energy
- ☐ fighting
- ☐ filling space
- ☐ death

Q53 In living things, new ones must be

- ☐ reduced
- ☐ reclaimed
- ☐ redistributed
- ☐ produced

Q54 In living things, one of these statements is correct

- ☐ waste must be accumulated
- ☐ waste must be recircled
- ☐ waste must be removed
- ☐ waste must be doubled

Q55 Which of these statements best describe a character of living things?

- ☐ utilise energy from the environment
- ☐ generate energy from the environment
- ☐ destroy energy from the environment
- ☐ multiply energy from the environment

Q56 Cinnabar eyes is a sex-linked recessive characteristic in fruit flies. If a female having cinnabar eyes is crossed with

- ☐ 1

- ☐ 0.5
- ☐ 0.25
- ☐ 0.75

Q57 What is the chromosomal system for sex determination in birds?

- ☐ Z-W
- ☐ X-Y
- ☐ Y-X
- ☐ X-0

Q58 Morgan and his colleagues worked out a set of symbols to represent fly genotypes. Which of the following are representative?

- ☐ AaBb \diamond ? AaBb
- ☐ XY or XX
- ☐ vg+vgse+se \diamond ? vgvgsese
- ☐ +2 \diamond ? +3

Q59 Why did the improvement of microscopy techniques in the late 1800s set the stage for the emergence of modern genetics?

- ☐ It revealed new and unanticipated features of Mendel's pea plant varieties
- ☐ It allowed the study of meiosis and mitosis, revealing parallels between behaviors of genes and chromosomes.
- ☐ It allowed scientists to see the DNA present within chromosomes.
- ☐ It led to the discovery of mitochondria. E) It showed genes functioning to direct the formation of enzymes.

Q60 The process by which phage reproduction is initiated in lysogenized culture is called

- ☐ Infection
- ☐ Integration
- ☐ Repression
- ☐ Induction

Q61 A cell has mitochondria, ribosomes, smooth and rough ER, and other parts. Based on this information, it could not be

- ☐ cell from a pine tree.
- ☐ a grasshopper cell
- ☐ a yeast (fungus) cell.
- ☐ a bacterium.

Q62 You would expect a cell with an extensive Golgi apparatus to

- ☐ make a lot of ATP.
- ☐ secrete a lot of material.
- ☐ move actively.
- ☐ perform photosynthesis.

Q63 Bacterial cell are prokaryotic; in comparison to a typical eukaryotic cell they would

- ☐ be smaller.
- ☐ have a smaller nucleus.
- ☐ lack a plasma membrane.
- ☐ have fewer internal membranous ompartments.

Q64 Most types of virus particles show which types of symmetries?

- ☐ Complex and bilateral
- ☐ Cuboid and helical
- ☐ Complex and helical
- ☐ Cuboid and bilateral

Q65 Femaleness is promoted in cucurbits by using:

- ☐ IAA
- ☐ GA c.
- ☐ Cytokinin
- ☐ Ethylene

Q66 Deficiency of which element causes chlorosis:

- ☐ Magnesium
- ☐ Calcium
- ☐ Chlorine
- ☐ Sodium

Q67 Emerson found red drop in wavelength is

- ☐ 660nm
- ☐ 670nm
- ☐ 680nm
- ☐ 680-700nm

Q68 Splitting of water in photosynthesis is called:

- ☐ Dark reaction
- ☐ Photolysis
- ☐ electron transfer
- ☐ Phototropism

Q69 Wilting occurs when

- ☐ Xylem is blocked
- ☐ Phloem is blocked
- ☐ Cambium is blocked
- ☐ all of the option

Q70 Transpiration is measured by:

- ☐ Porometer

- ☐ Potetometer
- ☐ Potometer
- ☐ Sonometer

Q71 Transpiration pull causes an increase in:

- ☐ DPD
- ☐ TP
- ☐ WP
- ☐ Water potential

Q72 Alga rich in protein is

- ☐ Ulothrix
- ☐ Chlorella
- ☐ Oscillatoria
- ☐ Spirogyra

Q73 Fucoxanthin is found in

- ☐ brown algae
- ☐ green algae
- ☐ red algae
- ☐ blue-green algae

Q74 Ulothrix is found in

- ☐ hot sandy desert
- ☐ slow running water
- ☐ rocky places
- ☐ sea

Q75 Simplest type of reproduction in plants is found in

- ☐ Ulothrix
- ☐ Nostoc
- ☐ Chlamydomonas
- ☐ Spirogyra

Q76 Asexual reproduction in Spirogyra

- ☐ takes place by zoospore formation
- ☐ has not been recorded
- ☐ takes place by hypnospore formation
- ☐ takes place by aplanospore formation

Q77 Spirogyra differs from moss-protonema in having

- ☐ branched filaments
- ☐ discoid chloroplasts
- ☐ rhizoidal branches
- ☐ pyrenoids

Q78 Agar-Agar is derived from

- ☐ algae
- ☐ bryophytes
- ☐ gymnosperms
- ☐ fungi

Q79 In Ulothrix, reduction division takes place at the time of

- ☐ formation of spores
- ☐ formation of gametes
- ☐ germination of zygote
- ☐ formation of zoospores

Q80 Parasitic alga is

- ☐ Ulothrix
- ☐ Spirogyra
- ☐ Cephaleuros
- ☐ Chlamydomonas