



HONORÉ

Question 1

..... is the type of mutation that can lead to abrupt speciation?

- A. Point mutation
- B. Chromosomal aberration
- C. Gene mutation
- D. Spontaneous mutation

ANSWER: B

by HONOURER



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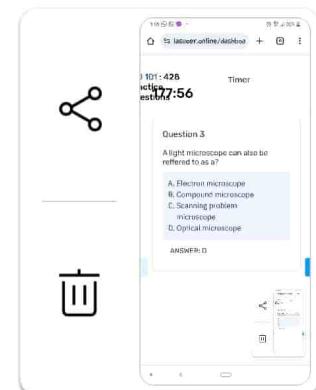
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Question 4

A megasporocyte mother cell is always

- A. Haploidiploid
- B. Haploid
- C. Diploid
- D. None of the aforementioned

ANSWER: C





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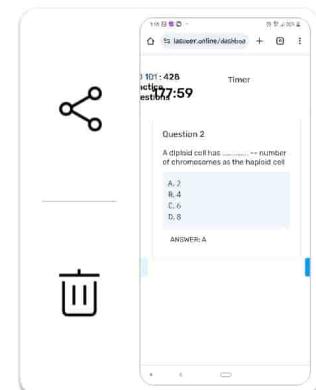
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Question 3

A light microscope can also be referred to as a?

- A. Electron microscope
- B. Compound microscope
- C. Scanning problem microscope
- D. Optical microscope

ANSWER: D





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Question 2

A diploid cell has -- number of chromosomes as the haploid cell

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

ANSWER: A



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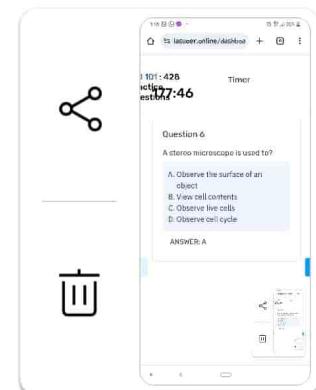
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Question 7

A trait that overpowers and hides another trait is called

- A. Recessive traits
- B. Overpowering trait
- C. Dominant
- D. Complex trait

ANSWER: C





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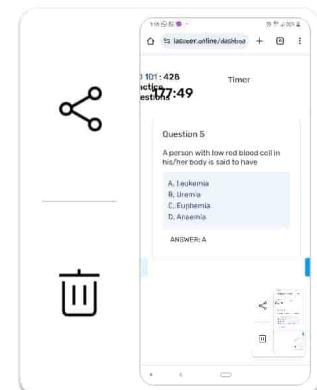
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Question 6

A stereo microscope is used to?

- A. Observe the surface of an object
- B. View cell contents
- C. Observe live cells
- D. Observe cell cycle

ANSWER: A





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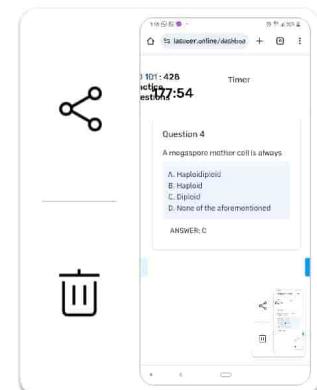
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Question 5

A person with low red blood cell in his/her body is said to have

- A. Leukemia
- B. Uremia
- C. Euphemia
- D. Anaemia

ANSWER: A





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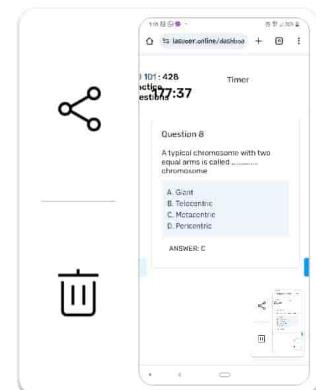
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Question 10

After a normal mitotic division
..... number of daughters are formed

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

ANSWER: A





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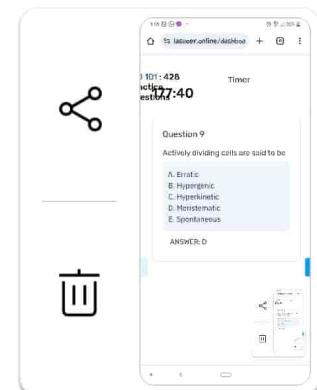
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Question 8

A typical chromosome with two equal arms is called
chromosome

- A. Giant
- B. Telocentric
- C. Metacentric
- D. Pericentric

ANSWER: C





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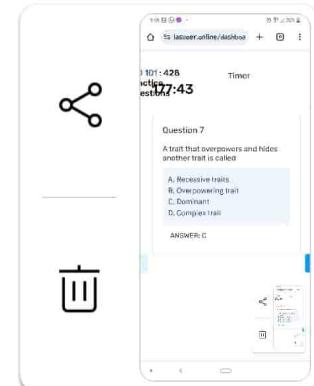
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Question 9

Actively dividing cells are said to be

- A. Erratic
- B. Hypergenic
- C. Hyperkinetic
- D. Meristematic
- E. Spontaneous

ANSWER: D





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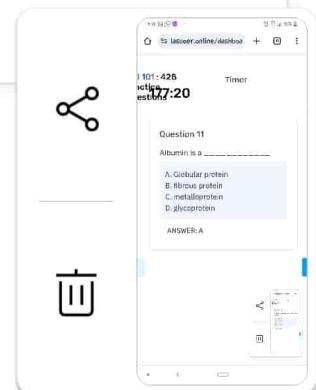
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Question 13

All the followings are advantage that the Coelomate have over Acoelomate EXCEPT

- A. Reproductive and digestive organs can evolve more complex shapes and functions.
- B. All of the above
- C. Genetic flow
- D. Natural selection

ANSWER: B





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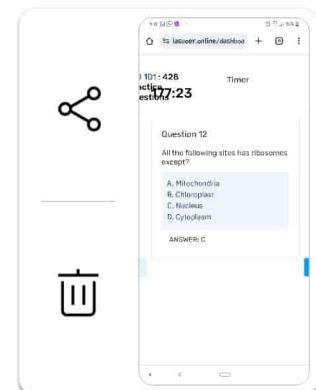
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Question 11

Albumin is a _____

- A. Globular protein
- B. fibrous protein
- C. metalloprotein
- D. glycoprotein

ANSWER: A





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Question 12

All the following sites has ribosomes except?

- A. Mitochondria
- B. Chloroplast
- C. Nucleus
- D. Cytoplasm

ANSWER: C



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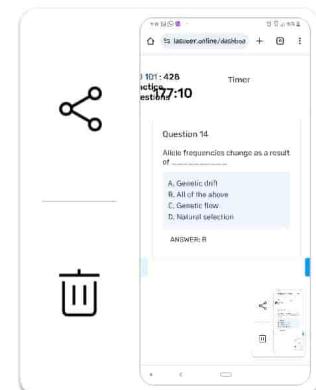
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Question 16

An individual's collection of genes is called

- A. Phenotype
- B. Genotype
- C. Traits
- D. None of the choices

ANSWER: B





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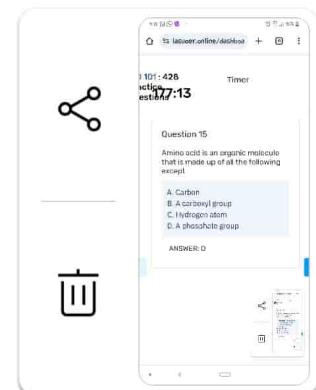
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Question 14

Allele frequencies change as a result
of _____

- A. Genetic drift
- B. All of the above
- C. Genetic flow
- D. Natural selection

ANSWER: B





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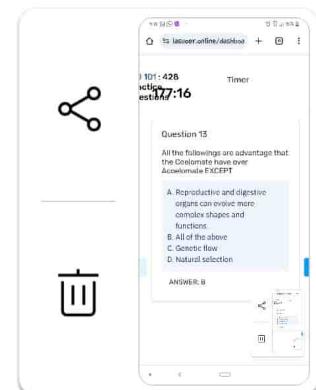
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Question 15

Amino acid is an organic molecule that is made up of all the following except

- A. Carbon
- B. A carboxyl group
- C. Hydrogen atom
- D. A phosphate group

ANSWER: D





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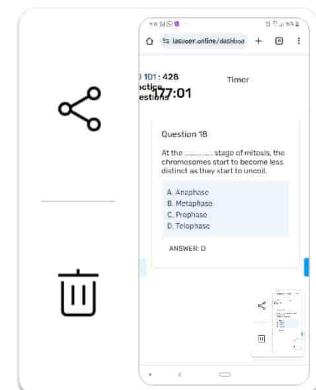
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Question 19

At the centre of a matured embryo sac is the _____ nuclei

- A. Antipodal
- B. Ovum
- C. Polar
- D. Synergid

ANSWER: C





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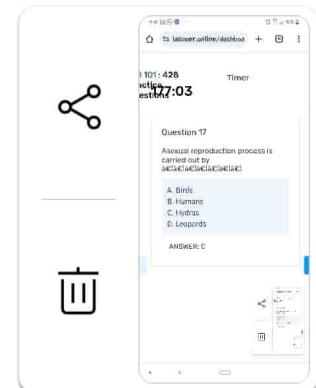
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Question 18

At the stage of mitosis, the chromosomes start to become less distinct as they start to uncoil.

- A. Anaphase
- B. Metaphase
- C. Prophase
- D. Telophase

ANSWER: D





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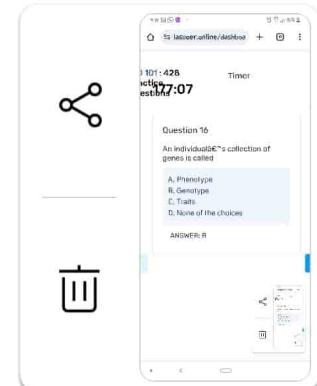
Question 17

Asexual reproduction process is carried out by

â€¢â€¢â€¢â€¢â€¢â€¢â€¢â€¢â€¢â€¢

- A. Birds
- B. Humans
- C. Hydras
- D. Leopards

ANSWER: C





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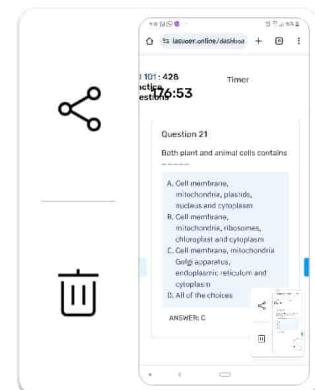
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Question 22

Chromosome condenses and is made visible at

- A. Anaphase
- B. Chiaphase
- C. Metaphase
- D. Prophase
- E. Telophase

ANSWER: D



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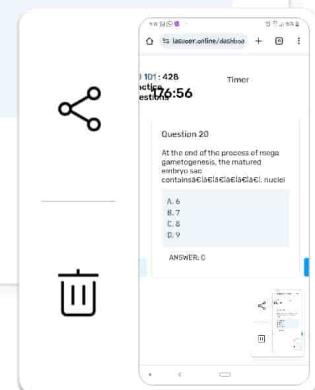
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Question 21

Both plant and animal cells contains

- A. Cell membrane,
mitochondria, plastids,
nucleus and cytoplasm
- B. Cell membrane,
mitochondria, ribosomes,
chloroplast and cytoplasm
- C. Cell membrane, mitochondria
Golgi apparatus,
endoplasmic reticulum and
cytoplasm
- D. All of the choices

ANSWER: C



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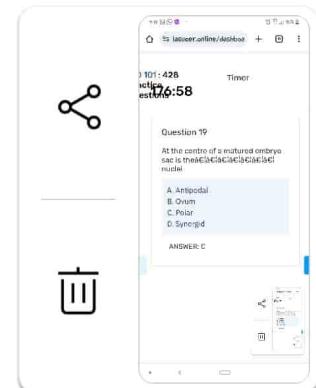
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Question 20

At the end of the process of mega gametogenesis, the matured embryo sac contains 8 nuclei.

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

ANSWER: C





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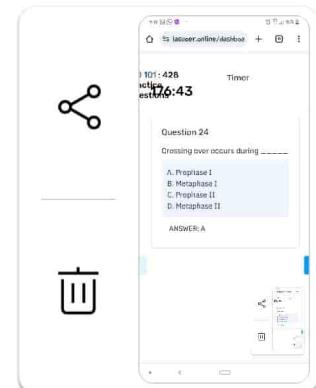
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Question 25

Cytokinesis process proceeds immediately after

- A. Gap1 phase
- B. Gap 2
- C. Metaphase
- D. Telophase

ANSWER: D





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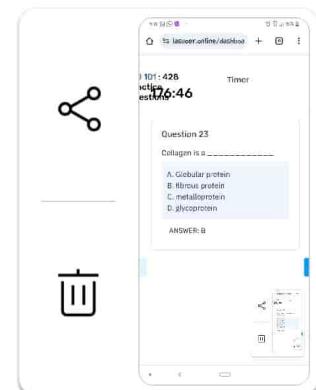
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Question 24

Crossing over occurs during _____

- A. Prophase I
- B. Metaphase I
- C. Prophase II
- D. Metaphase II

ANSWER: A





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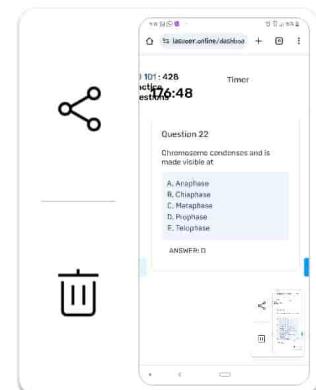
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Question 23

Collagen is a _____

- A. Globular protein
- B. fibrous protein
- C. metalloprotein
- D. glycoprotein

ANSWER: B





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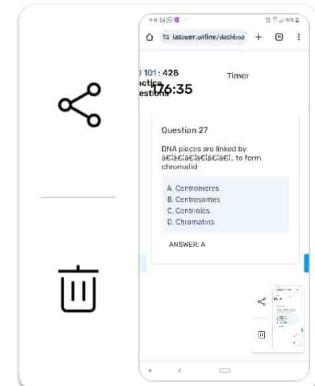
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Question 28

Downâ€™s syndrome is caused due to

- A. Monosomy of 21st chromosome
- B. Disomy of 21st chromosome
- C. Trisomy of 21st chromosome
- D. An extra X chromosome in female

ANSWER: C





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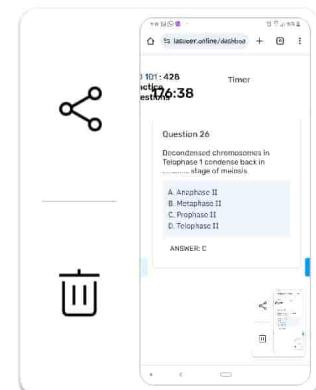
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Question 27

DNA pieces are linked by _____ to form chromatid

- A. Centromeres
- B. Centrosomes
- C. Centrioles
- D. Chromatins

ANSWER: A





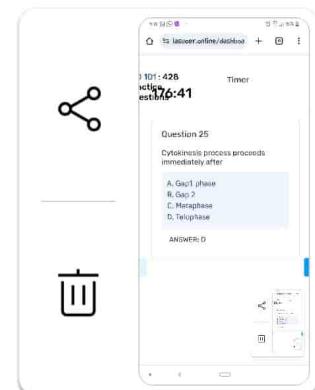
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Question 26

Decondensed chromosomes in
Telophase 1 condense back in
..... stage of meiosis

- A. Anaphase II
- B. Metaphase II
- C. Prophase II
- D. Telophase II

ANSWER: C





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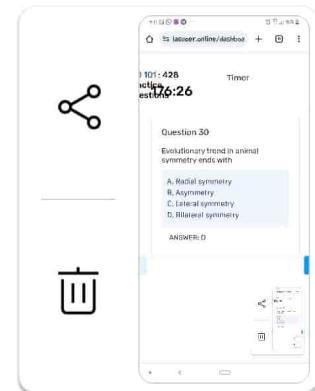
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Question 31

Food substances, water and mineral salts are stored in the ____

- A. Cytoplasm
- B. Cell membrane
- C. Ribosomes
- D. Nucleolus
- E. Vacuole

ANSWER: E





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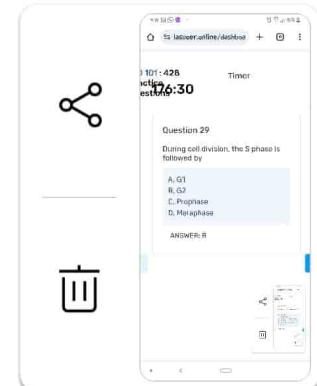
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Question 30

Evolutionary trend in animal symmetry ends with

- A. Radial symmetry
- B. Asymmetry
- C. Lateral symmetry
- D. Bilateral symmetry

ANSWER: D





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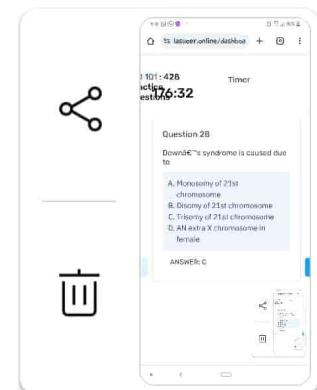
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Question 29

During cell division, the S phase is followed by

- A. G1
- B. G2
- C. Prophase
- D. Metaphase

ANSWER: B





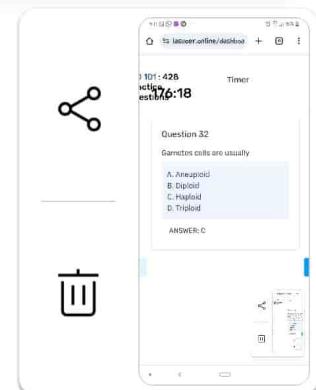
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Question 33

Gametogenesis is a process whereby living organisms set aside half of their genome in readiness for sexual reproduction. This process is aided by what type of cell division?

- A. Anaphase
- B. Telophase
- C. Mitosis
- D. Meiosis

ANSWER: D





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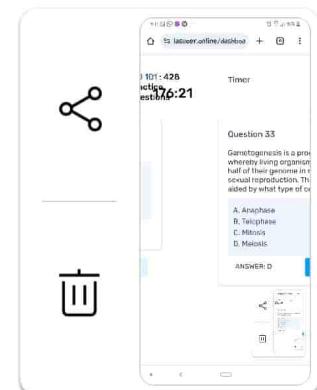
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Question 32

Gametes cells are usually

- A. Aneuploid
- B. Diploid
- C. Haploid
- D. Triploid

ANSWER: C





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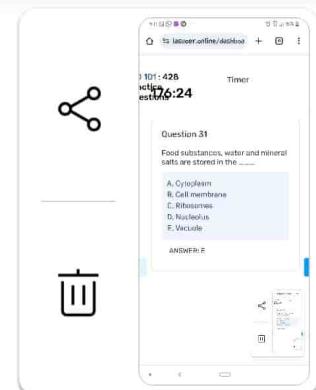
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Question 33

Gametogenesis is a process whereby living organisms produce half of their genome in order to engage in sexual reproduction. This process is aided by what type of cell division?

- A. Anaphase
- B. Telophase
- C. Mitosis
- D. Meiosis

ANSWER: D





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Question 35

Genes are located in

- A. Chromatin
- B. DNA
- C. Histones
- D. RNA
- E. Tubulins

ANSWER: B



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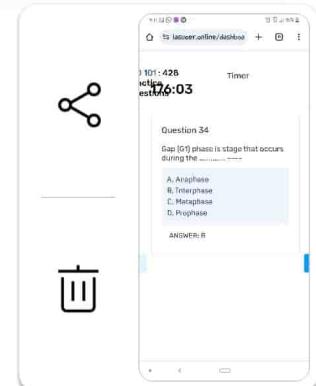
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Question 36

Given an organism with haploid chromosome number of 32 ($n=32$). What will be the somatic chromosome number in this same organism?

- A. $n = 32$
- B. $n = 24$
- C. $2n = 64$
- D. $2n = 32$

ANSWER: C





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Question 34

Gap (G1) phase is stage that occurs during the ----

- A. Anaphase
- B. Interphase
- C. Metaphase
- D. Prophase

ANSWER: B



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Question 39

How many Nucleotide bases occur in a Nucleic acid

- A. Five
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Six

ANSWER: C





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Question 37

Growth is measured as a unit of size per

- A. Age
- B. Time
- C. Length
- D. Width

ANSWER: B





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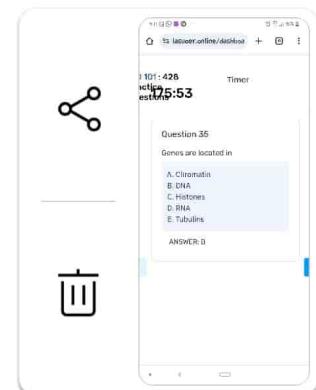
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Question 38

Haemoglobin is a

- A. Globular protein
- B. fibrous protein
- C. metalloprotein
- D. glycoprotein

ANSWER: A





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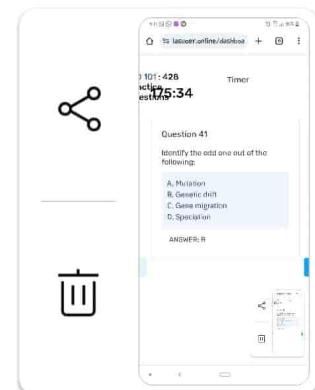
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Question 42

In a somatic cell cycle there are two major phases

- A. Anaphase and metaphase
- B. Anaphase and mitosis
- C. Interphase and metaphase
- D. Interphase and mitosis

ANSWER: D





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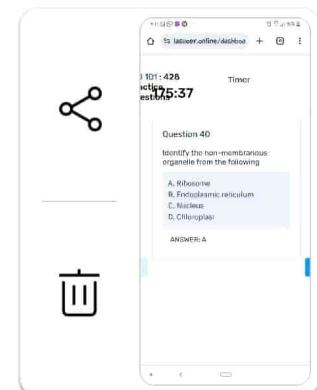
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Question 41

Identify the odd one out of the following:

- A. Mutation
- B. Genetic drift
- C. Gene migration
- D. Speciation

ANSWER: B





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Question 40

Identify the non-membranous organelle from the following

- A. Ribosome
- B. Endoplasmic reticulum
- C. Nucleus
- D. Chloroplast

ANSWER: A



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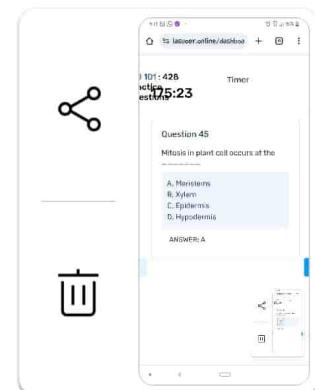
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Question 44

Mitochondria in human sperm cell
are occupied at _____

- A. Mid piece
- B. Sperm tail
- C. Sperm head
- D. No mitochondria in the sperms

ANSWER: A





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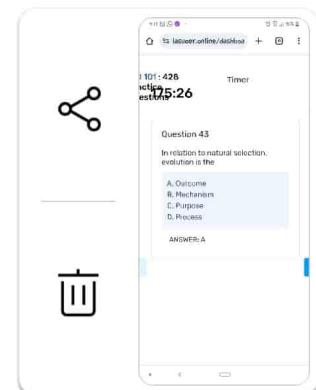
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Question 45

Mitosis in plant cell occurs at the

- A. Meristems
- B. Xylem
- C. Epidermis
- D. Hypodermis

ANSWER: A





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Question 43

In relation to natural selection, evolution is the

- A. Outcome
- B. Mechanism
- C. Purpose
- D. Process

ANSWER: A

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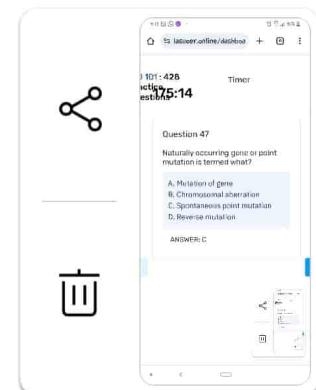
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Question 48

Naturally occurring gene or point mutation is termed what?

- A. Mutation of gene
- B. Chromosomal aberration
- C. Spontaneous point mutation
- D. Reverse mutation

ANSWER: C





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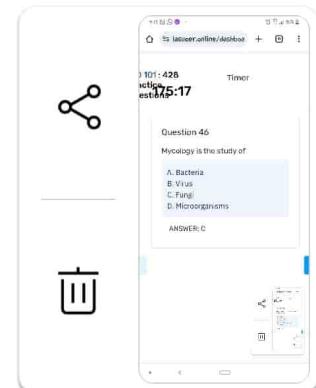
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Question 47

Naturally occurring gene or point mutation is termed what?

- A. Mutation of gene
- B. Chromosomal aberration
- C. Spontaneous point mutation
- D. Reverse mutation

ANSWER: C





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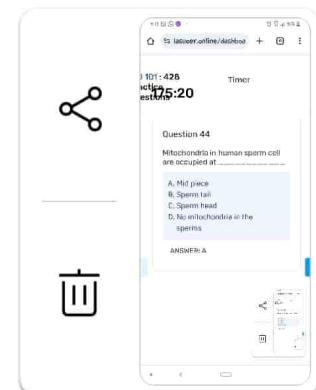
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Question 46

Mycology is the study of

- A. Bacteria
- B. Virus
- C. Fungi
- D. Microorganisms

ANSWER: C





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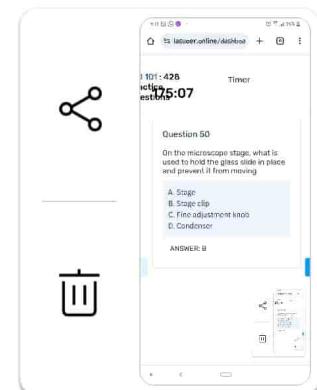
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Question 51

One of the significance of meiosis is

-
- A. Genetic stability
 - B. Growth
 - C. Genetic variation
 - D. Gamete formation

ANSWER: D





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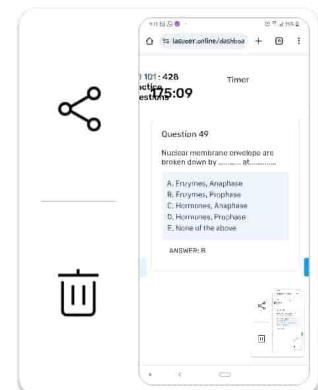
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Question 50

On the microscope stage, what is used to hold the glass slide in place and prevent it from moving

- A. Stage
- B. Stage clip
- C. Fine adjustment knob
- D. Condenser

ANSWER: B





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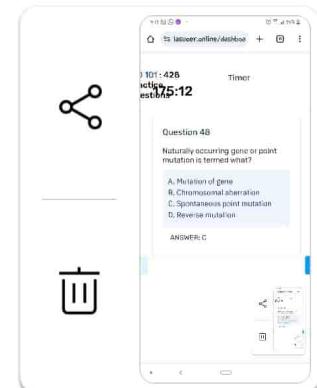
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Question 49

Nuclear membrane envelope are broken down by at.....

- A. Enzymes, Anaphase
- B. Enzymes, Prophase
- C. Hormones, Anaphase
- D. Hormones, Prophase
- E. None of the above

ANSWER: B





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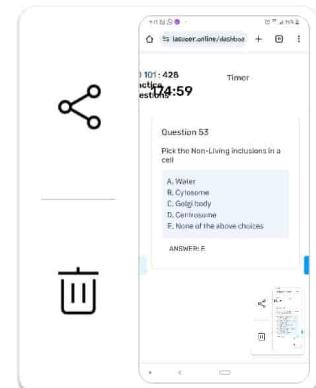
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Question 54

Pick the odd one out

- A. Nucleoplasm
- B. Nucleolus
- C. Chromosome
- D. Nuclear arm
- E. Nucleus

ANSWER: E



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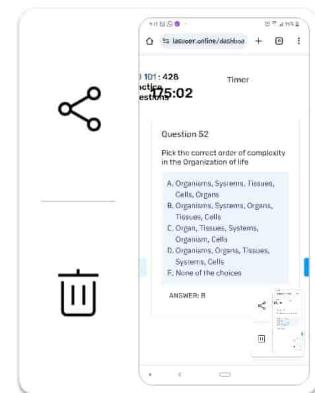
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Question 53

Pick the Non-Living inclusions in a cell

- A. Water
- B. Cytosome
- C. Golgi body
- D. Centrosome
- E. None of the above choices

ANSWER: E





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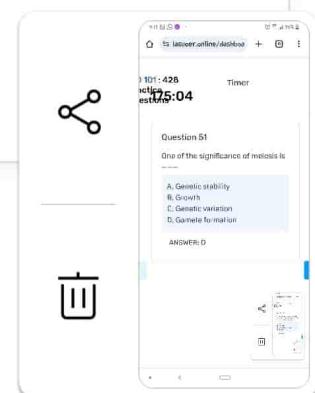
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Question 52

Pick the correct order of complexity
in the Organization of life

- A. Organisms, Systems, Tissues,
Cells, Organs
- B. Organisms, Systems, Organs,
Tissues, Cells
- C. Organ, Tissues, Systems,
Organism, Cells
- D. Organisms, Organs, Tissues,
Systems, Cells
- E. None of the choices

ANSWER: B





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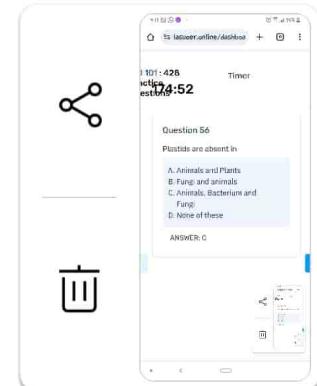
174:48

Question 57

Primates include

- A. Jaguar
- B. Apes
- C. Aardvark
- D. Bats

ANSWER: B





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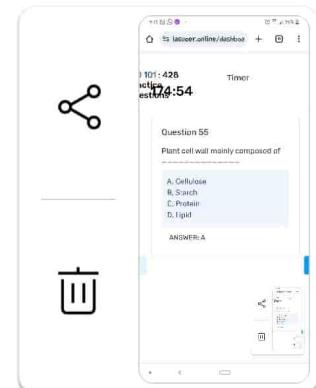
174:52

Question 56

Plastids are absent in

- A. Animals and Plants
- B. Fungi and animals
- C. Animals, Bacterium and Fungi
- D. None of these

ANSWER: C





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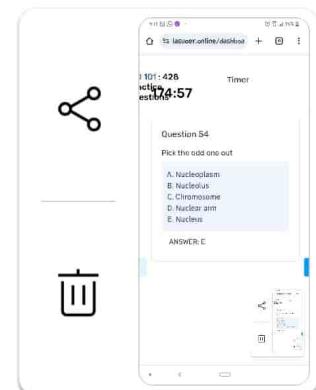
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Question 55

Plant cell wall mainly composed of

- A. Cellulose
- B. Starch
- C. Protein
- D. Lipid

ANSWER: A





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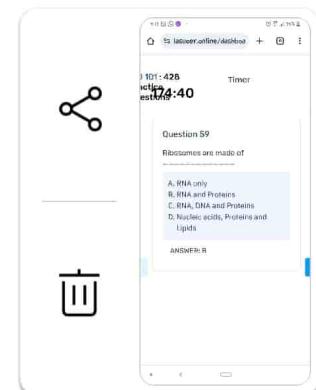
Timer

Question 60

Ribosomes are present in

- A. Eukaryotes only
- B. Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes
- C. Prokaryotes
- D. Eukaryotes, Prokaryotes and Viruses

ANSWER: B





101 : 428

Timer

Practice

Questions

174:40

Question 59

Ribosomes are made of

-
- A. RNA only
 - B. RNA and Proteins
 - C. RNA, DNA and Proteins
 - D. Nucleic acids, Proteins and Lipids

ANSWER: B



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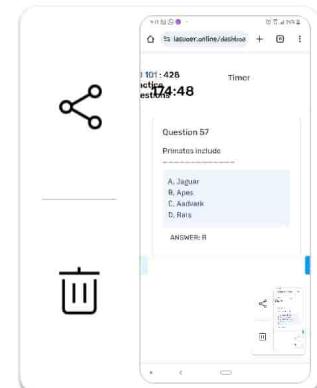
174:46

Question 58

Reproduction is a
..... process

- A. Chemical
- B. Physical
- C. Biological
- D. Physiochemical

ANSWER: C





101 : 428

Timer

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174:06

Question 61

Set of genes for any traits in organisms are called

- A. Alleles
- B. Characters
- C. Gametes
- D. Syngens
- E. Types

ANSWER: D

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101 : 428
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174:10

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Question 60

Ribosomes are present in

- A. Eukaryotes only
- B. Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes
- C. Prokaryotes
- D. Eukaryotes, Prokaryotes and Viruses

ANSWER: B

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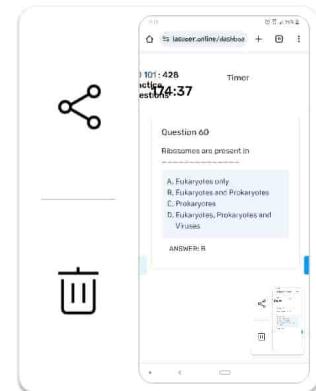
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Question 61

Set of genes for any traits in organisms are called

- A. Alleles
- B. Characters
- C. Gametes
- D. Syngens
- E. Types

ANSWER: D





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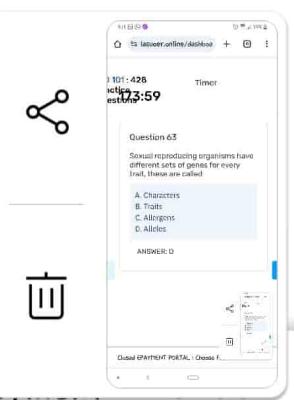
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Question 64

Sister chromatids split apart at the

- A. Centroid
- B. Centromere
- C. Centrosome
- D. Centronesis

ANSWER: B



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101 : 428
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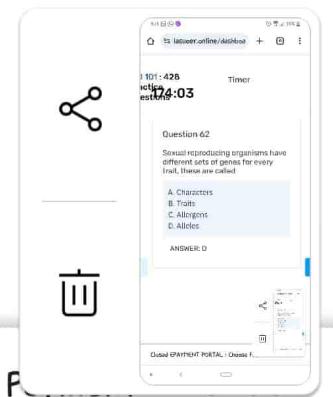
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Question 63

Sexual reproducing organisms have different sets of genes for every trait, these are called

- A. Characters
- B. Traits
- C. Allergens
- D. Alleles

ANSWER: D



Closed EPAYMENT PORTAL : Choose P



101 : 428
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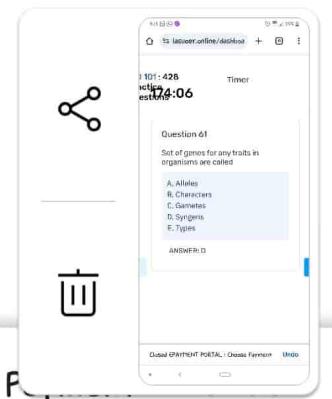
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Question 62

Sexual reproducing organisms have different sets of genes for every trait, these are called

- A. Characters
- B. Traits
- C. Allergens
- D. Alleles

ANSWER: D



Closed EPAYMENT PORTAL : Choose P



101 : 428
Practice
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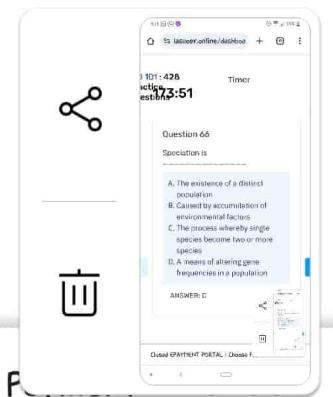
Timer

Question 67

Term used in Botany for development of embryo or seed without fertilization occurring is

- A. Aggregation
- B. Agitation
- C. Apomixis
- D. Embryogenesis
- E. All of the above

ANSWER: C



Closed EPAYMENT PORTAL : Choose P...



101 : 428
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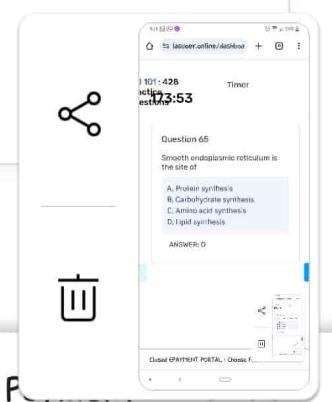
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Question 66

Speciation is

- A. The existence of a distinct population
- B. Caused by accumulation of environmental factors
- C. The process whereby single species become two or more species
- D. A means of altering gene frequencies in a population

ANSWER: C



Closed EPAYMENT PORTAL : Choose P



101 : 428
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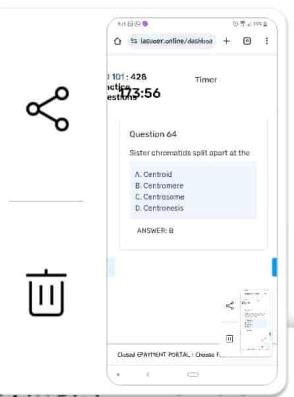
Timer

Question 65

Smooth endoplasmic reticulum is the site of

- A. Protein synthesis
- B. Carbohydrate synthesis
- C. Amino acid synthesis
- D. Lipid synthesis

ANSWER: D



Closed EPAYMENT PORTAL : Choose F...

101 : 428
Practice
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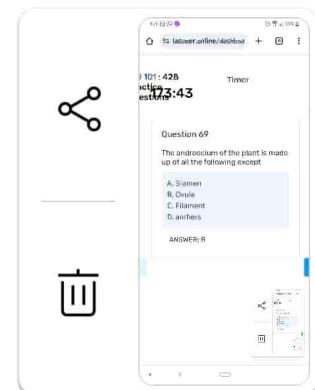
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Question 70

The cell cycle is a series of events involving the following

- A. Cell development and division
- B. Cell elongation and growth
- C. Cell growth and division
- D. Cell division and shrinkage

ANSWER: C





) 101 : 428

Timer

Practice

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173:43

Question 69

The androecium of the plant is made up of all the following except

- A. Stamen
- B. Ovule
- C. Filament
- D. anthers

ANSWER: B





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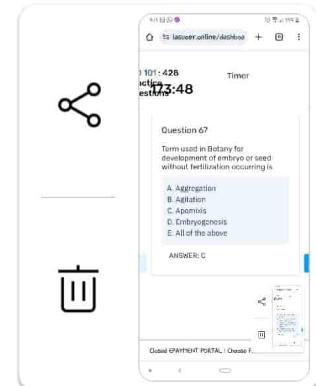
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Question 68

The "Brain of the Cell" is _____

- A. Cell membrane
- B. Nucleus
- C. Cytoplasm
- D. Ribosomes
- E. None of the above

ANSWER: B





101 : 428
Practice
estions
173:33

Timer

Question 73

The evolutionary road leading to humans transcends from all the following except?

- A. Hand modification that increased manipulative skills
- B. Less reliance on smell, more on vision
- C. Shift from omnivorous to specialized eating habits
- D. Brain expansion and reorganisation

ANSWER: C





101 : 428
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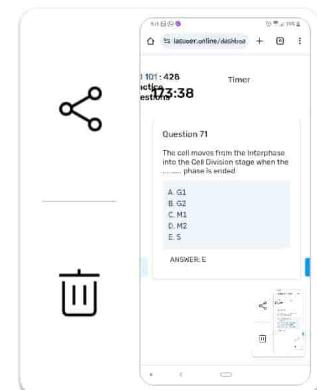
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Question 72

The cell theory is not applicable to

- A. Bacteria
- B. Algae
- C. Virus
- D. Fungi

ANSWER: C





101 : 428
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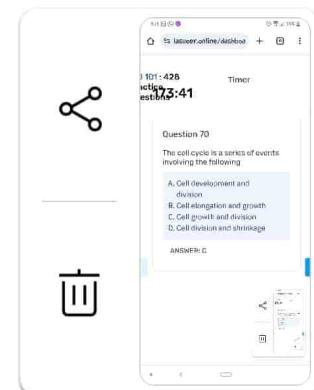
Timer

Question 71

The cell moves from the Interphase into the Cell Division stage when the phase is ended

- A. G1
- B. G2
- C. M1
- D. M2
- E. S

ANSWER: E





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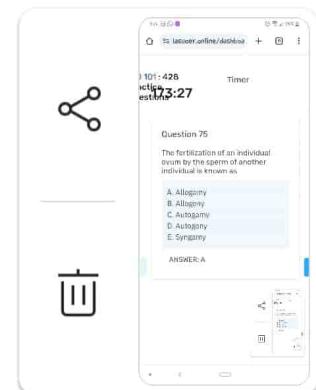
Timer

Question 76

The fertilization of an ovum from one individual with the spermatozoa of another is known as

- A. Allogamy
- B. Automogamy
- C. Cleistogamy
- D. Geitogamy

ANSWER: A



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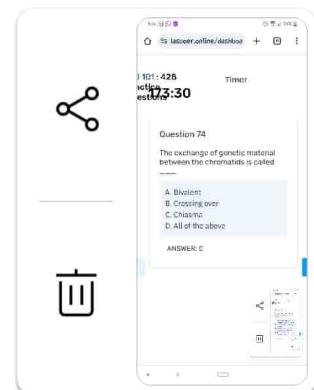
Timer

Question 75

The fertilization of an individual ovum by the sperm of another individual is known as

- A. Allogamy
- B. Allogeny
- C. Autogamy
- D. Autogeny
- E. Syngamy

ANSWER: A





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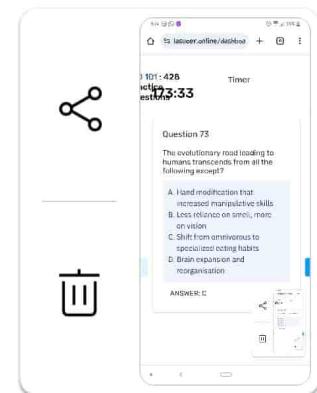
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Question 74

The exchange of genetic material between the chromatids is called

-
- A. Bivalent
- B. Crossing over
- C. Chiasma
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: C





101 : 428
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173:18

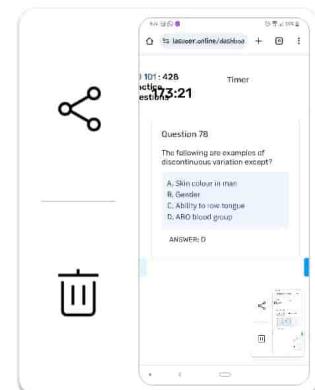
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Question 79

The formation of sex cells in animals
is called _____

- A. Morphogenesis
- B. Ontogenesis
- C. Embryogenesis
- D. Gametogenesis

ANSWER: D





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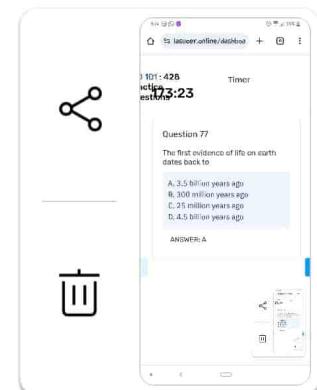
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Question 78

The following are examples of discontinuous variation except?

- A. Skin colour in man
- B. Gender
- C. Ability to roll tongue
- D. ABO blood group

ANSWER: D





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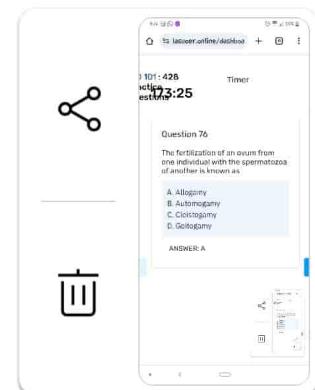
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Question 77

The first evidence of life on earth
dates back to

- A. 3.5 billion years ago
- B. 300 million years ago
- C. 25 million years ago
- D. 4.5 billion years ago

ANSWER: A



101 : 428
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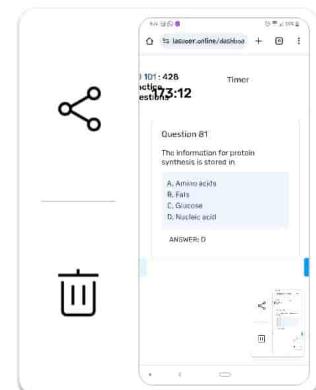
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Question 82

The irreversible increase in size and height of living organisms is termed

- A. Growth
- B. Development
- C. Gestation
- D. Maturity

ANSWER: A





101 : 428
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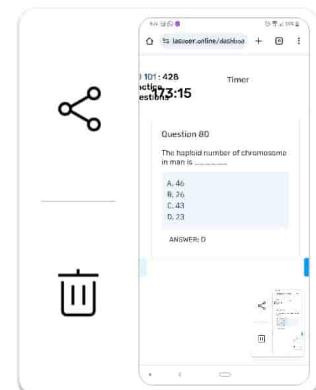
Timer

Question 81

The information for protein synthesis is stored in

- A. Amino acids
- B. Fats
- C. Glucose
- D. Nucleic acid

ANSWER: D





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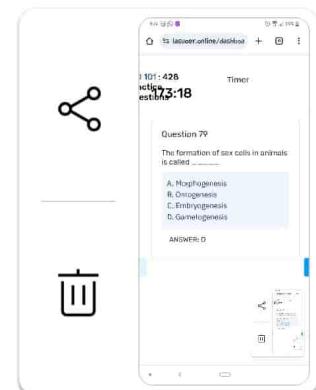
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Question 80

The haploid number of chromosome in man is _____

- A. 46
- B. 26
- C. 43
- D. 23

ANSWER: D





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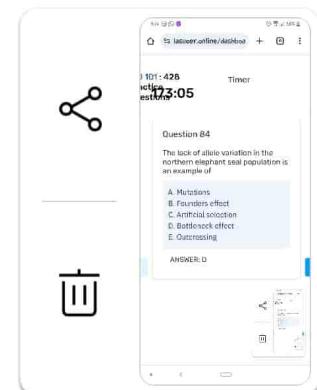
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Question 85

The longest phase in the Cell cycle is

- A. Gap 1 phase
- B. Gap 2 phase
- C. S-phase
- D. Mitotic

ANSWER: A





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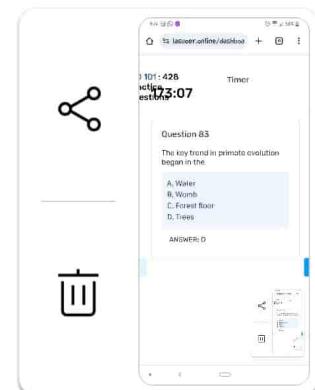
Timer

Question 84

The lack of allele variation in the northern elephant seal population is an example of

- A. Mutations
- B. Founders effect
- C. Artificial selection
- D. Bottleneck effect
- E. Outcrossing

ANSWER: D





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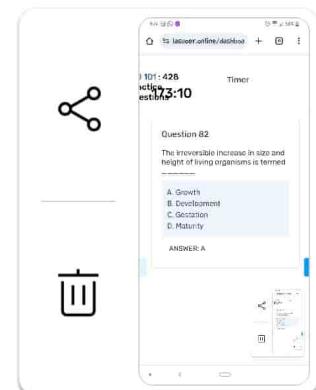
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Question 83

The key trend in primate evolution began in the

- A. Water
- B. Womb
- C. Forest floor
- D. Trees

ANSWER: D





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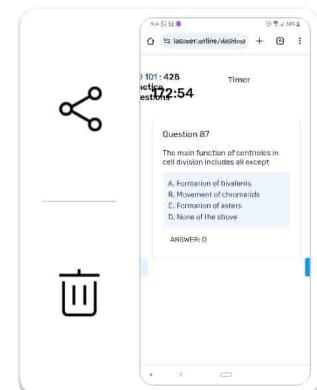
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Question 88

The main function of centrosome is

-
- A. Osmoregulation
 - B. Protein synthesis
 - C. Formation of Spindle fibre
 - D. Secretion

ANSWER: D





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172:54

Question 87

The main function of centrioles in cell division includes all except

- A. Formation of bivalents
- B. Movement of chromatids
- C. Formation of asters
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: D



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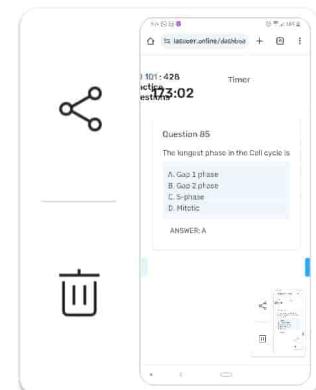
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Question 86

The main feature of meiosis is

-
- A. Cell multiplication
 - B. Cell differentiation
 - C. Cell enlargement
 - D. Cell reduction

ANSWER: D





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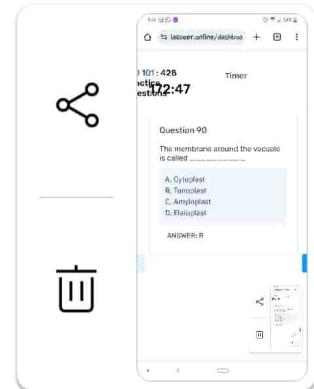
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Question 91

The Mitochondria functions in all of the following except

- A. Production of energy currency of the cell
- B. Site of cellular respiration
- C. Regulation of cellular metabolism
- D. Protein synthesis

ANSWER: D



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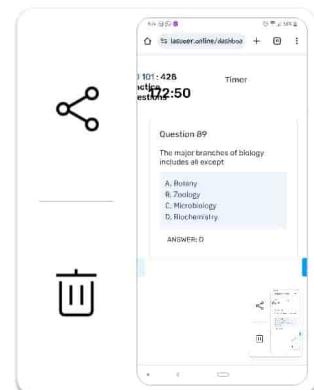
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Question 90

The membrane around the vacuole
is called _____

- A. Cytoplasm
- B. Tonoplast
- C. Amyloplast
- D. Elaioplast

ANSWER: B





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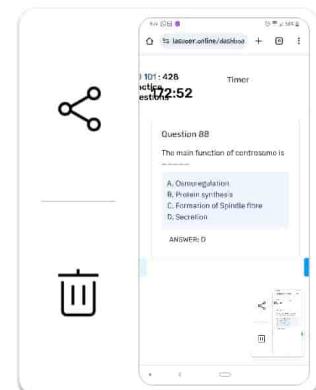
Timer

Question 89

The major branches of biology includes all except

- A. Botany
- B. Zoology
- C. Microbiology
- D. Biochemistry

ANSWER: D





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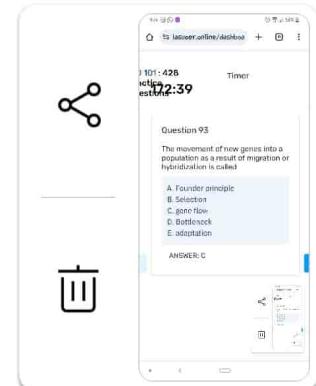
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Question 94

The number of chromosomes per nucleus of the product of meiosis is number?

- A. Somatic
- B. Haploid
- C. Diploid
- D. Double

ANSWER: B





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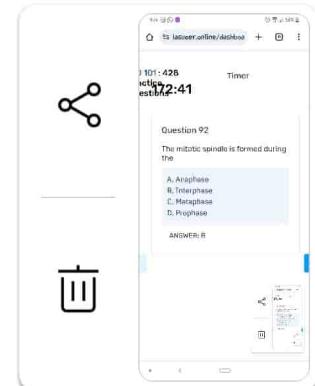
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Question 93

The movement of new genes into a population as a result of migration or hybridization is called

- A. Founder principle
- B. Selection
- C. gene flow
- D. Bottleneck
- E. adaptation

ANSWER: C





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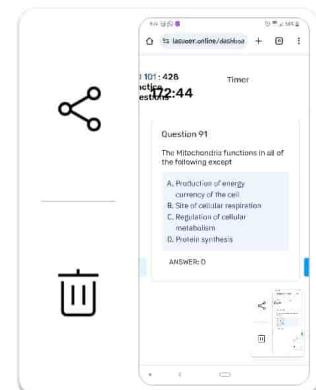
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Question 92

The mitotic spindle is formed during the

- A. Anaphase
- B. Interphase
- C. Metaphase
- D. Prophase

ANSWER: B





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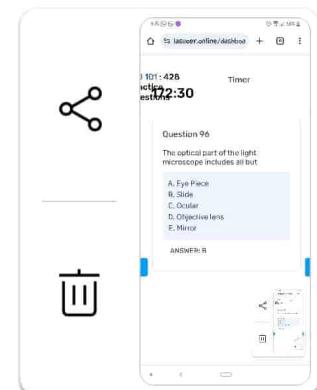
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Question 97

The organelle responsible for life on this planet is

- A. Mitochondria
- B. Chloroplast
- C. Nucleus
- D. Ribosomes

ANSWER: B





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Practice
estions
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Timer

Question 96

The optical part of the light microscope includes all but

- A. Eye Piece
- B. Slide
- C. Ocular
- D. Objective lens
- E. Mirror

ANSWER: B





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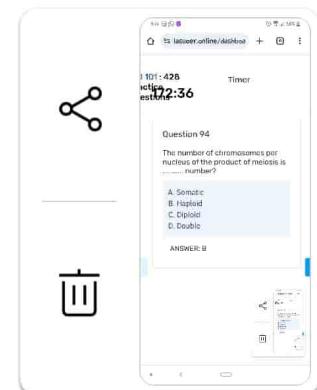
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Question 95

The only source of new alleles is

- A. Mutation
- B. Genetic drift
- C. Genetic flow
- D. Natural selection

ANSWER: A





101 : 428
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estions
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Timer

Question 100

The phases of a cell cycle are

- A. Growth and Division
- B. G1 and G2
- C. Interphase and S phase
- D. Mitosis and Meiosis

ANSWER: A





101 : 428

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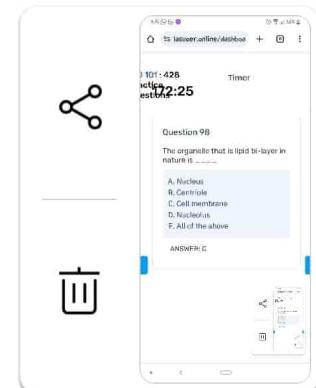
172:23

Question 99

The pairing of homologous chromosomes during meiosis is called ____

- A. Bivalent
- B. Pairing
- C. Crossing over
- D. Synapsis

ANSWER: B





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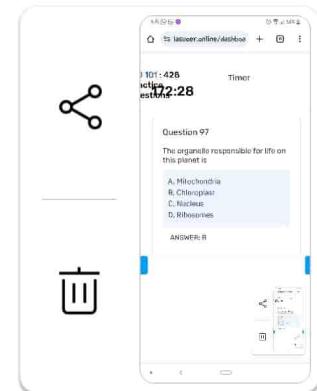
172:25

Question 98

The organelle that is lipid bi-layer in nature is _____

- A. Nucleus
- B. Centriole
- C. Cell membrane
- D. Nucleolus
- E. All of the above

ANSWER: C





101 : 428
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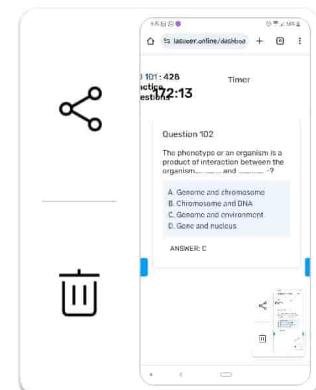
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Question 102

The phenotype or an organism is a product of interaction between the organism..... and -?

- A. Genome and chromosome
- B. Chromosome and DNA
- C. Genome and environment
- D. Gene and nucleus

ANSWER: C





101 : 428
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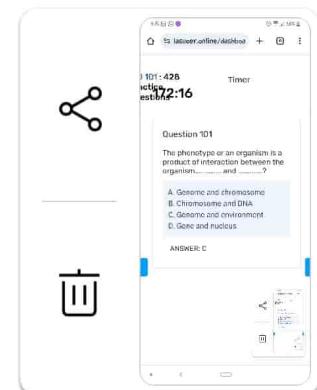
Timer

Question 102

The phenotype or an organism is a product of interaction between the organism..... and -?

- A. Genome and chromosome
- B. Chromosome and DNA
- C. Genome and environment
- D. Gene and nucleus

ANSWER: C





J 101 : 428
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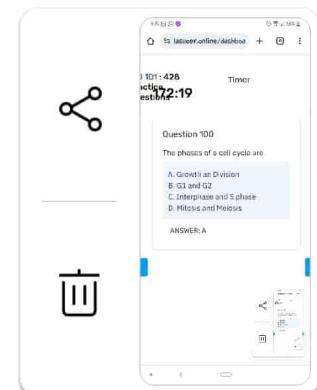
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Question 101

The phenotype of an organism is a product of interaction between the organism..... and

- A. Genome and chromosome
- B. Chromosome and DNA
- C. Genome and environment
- D. Gene and nucleus

ANSWER: C





101 : 428
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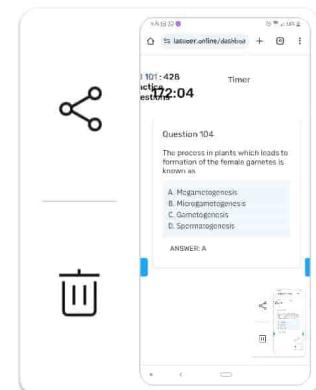
Timer

Question 105

The repeating units in both DNA and RNA are called

- A. Amino acids
- B. Nucleic acid
- C. Nucleotides
- D. Hydrogen bonds

ANSWER: C





) 101 : 428
Practice
estions
172:04

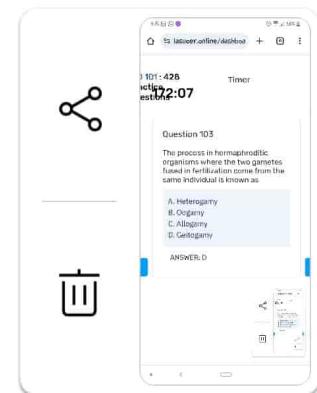
Timer

Question 104

The process in plants which leads to formation of the female gametes is known as

- A. Megametogenesis
- B. Microgametogenesis
- C. Gametogenesis
- D. Spermatogenesis

ANSWER: A





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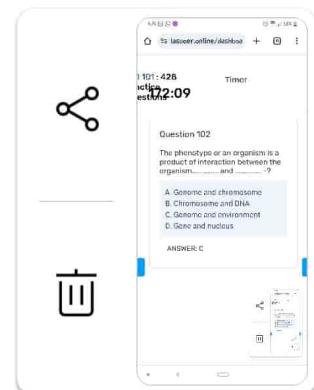
Timer

Question 103

The process in hermaphroditic organisms where the two gametes fused in fertilization come from the same individual is known as

- A. Heterogamy
- B. Oogamy
- C. Allogamy
- D. Geitogamy

ANSWER: D





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Practice
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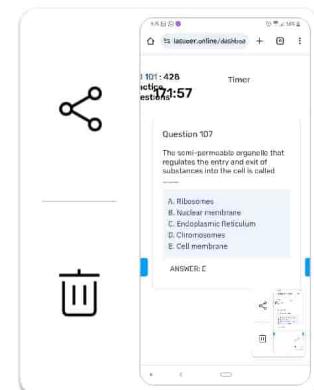
Timer

Question 108

The sugar that is in the backbone of DNA is called

- A. Deltaglucose
- B. Ribose
- C. Fructose
- D. Deoxyribose

ANSWER: D



101 : 428
Practice
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Timer

Question 107

The semi-permeable organelle that regulates the entry and exit of substances into the cell is called

-
- A. Ribosomes
 - B. Nuclear membrane
 - C. Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - D. Chromosomes
 - E. Cell membrane

ANSWER: E





101 : 428
Practice
estions
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Timer

Question 106

The RNA molecule is a

- A. Double stranded molecule
- B. Double helix
- C. Single stranded molecule
- D. None of the choices

ANSWER: C





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Timer

Practice
Questions

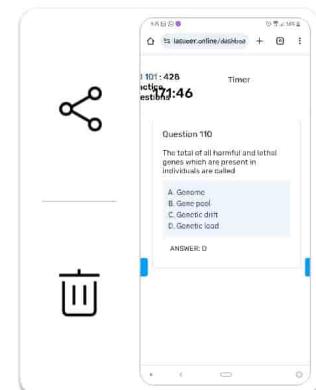
171:43

Question 112

Theory of inheritance of the acquired character was proposed by

- A. Lamark
- B. Darwin
- C. Weinsmann
- D. Correns

ANSWER: A





101 : 428
Practice
Questions
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Timer

Question 110

The total of all harmful and lethal genes which are present in individuals are called

- A. Genome
- B. Gene pool
- C. Genetic drift
- D. Genetic load

ANSWER: D



J 101 : 428
Practice
estions
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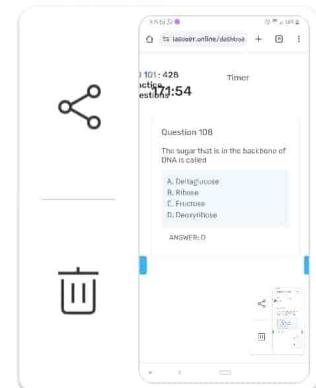
Timer

Question 109

The sugar that is the backbone of RNA is

- A. Deoxyribose
- B. Fructose
- C. Ribose
- D. Sucrose

ANSWER: C





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Practice
estions
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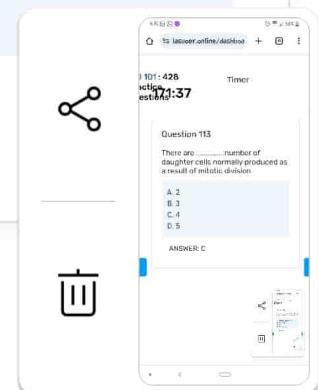
Timer

Question 114

This event does not occur during the prophase

- A. Microtubule extend between centrosomes pushing them apart
- B. Nuclear membrane starts to break by action of enzymes
- C. Nucleolus aggregates and solidifies
- D. Golgi and endoplasmic reticulum fragment and disperse to periphery

ANSWER: C





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Practice
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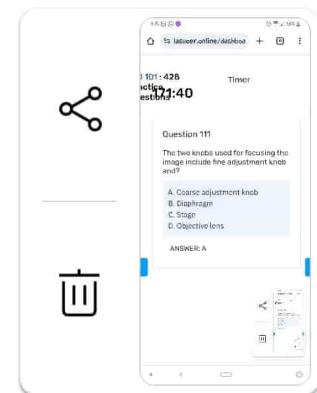
Timer

Question 113

There arenumber of daughter cells normally produced as a result of mitotic division

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

ANSWER: C





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Practice
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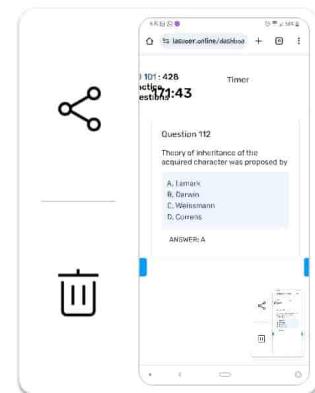
Timer

Question 111

The two knobs used for focusing the image include fine adjustment knob and?

- A. Coarse adjustment knob
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Stage
- D. Objective lens

ANSWER: A





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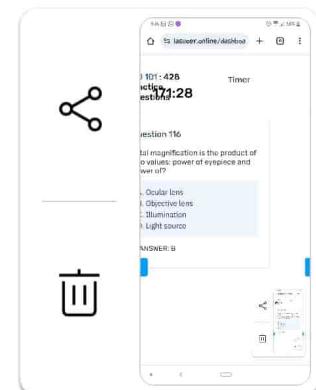
Timer

Question 116

Total magnification is the product of two values: power of eyepiece and power of?

- A. Ocular lens
- B. Objective lens
- C. Illumination
- D. Light source

ANSWER: B





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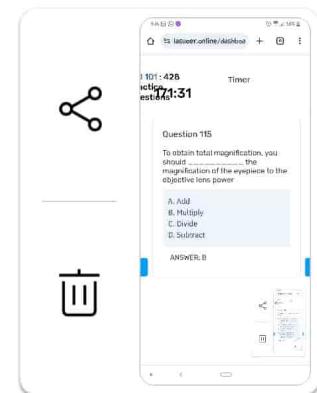
Timer

Question 116

tal magnification is the product of
o values: power of eyepiece and
wer of?

- A. Ocular lens
- B. Objective lens
- C. Illumination
- D. Light source

ANSWER: B





) 101 : 428
Practice
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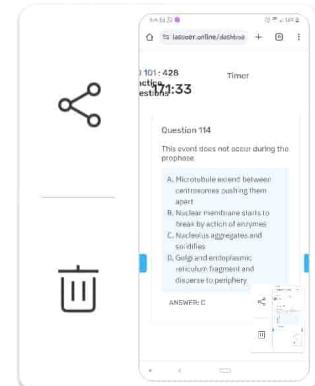
Timer

Question 115

To obtain total magnification, you should _____ the magnification of the eyepiece to the objective lens power

- A. Add
- B. Multiply
- C. Divide
- D. Subtract

ANSWER: B





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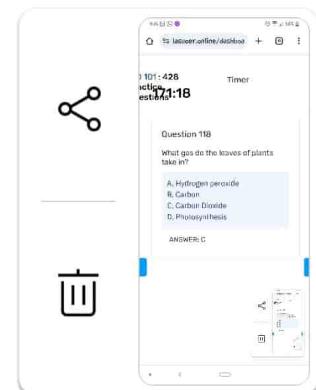
Timer

Question 119

What is ecology

- A. The global ecosystem
- B. An organisms genetic material
- C. All organisms in a given area
- D. The scientific study of how organisms interact with their environment

ANSWER: D





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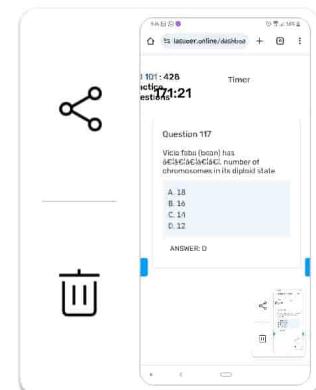
Timer

Question 118

What gas do the leaves of plants take in?

- A. Hydrogen peroxide
- B. Carbon
- C. Carbon Dioxide
- D. Photosynthesis

ANSWER: C





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Practice
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Timer

Question 117

Vicia faba (bean) has 18 chromosomes in its diploid state

- A. 18
- B. 16
- C. 14
- D. 12

ANSWER: D





J 101 : 428
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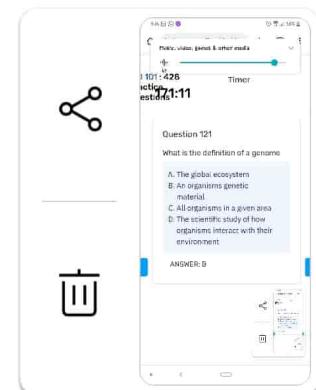
Timer

Question 122

What is the major source of heritable variation?

- A. Gene
- B. Chromosome
- C. Mutation
- D. Chemicals

ANSWER: B



Music, video, games & other media

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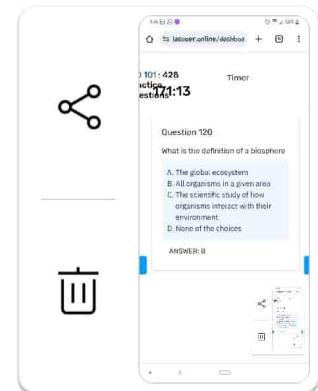
101 : 428 Timer
171:11

Question 121

What is the definition of a genome

- A. The global ecosystem
- B. An organisms genetic material
- C. All organisms in a given area
- D. The scientific study of how organisms interact with their environment

ANSWER: B





171:13

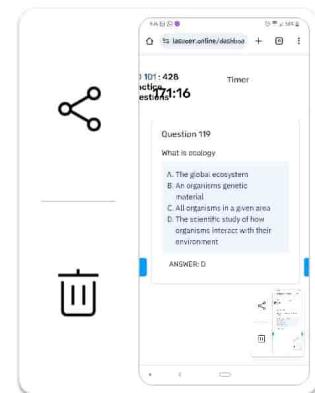
Timer

Question 120

What is the definition of a biosphere

- A. The global ecosystem
- B. All organisms in a given area
- C. The scientific study of how organisms interact with their environment
- D. None of the choices

ANSWER: B





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Practice
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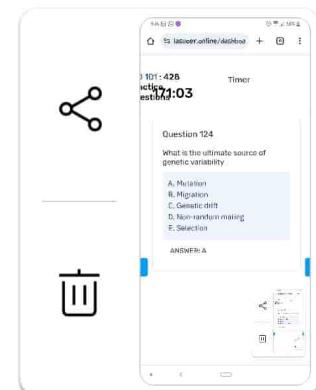
Timer

Question 125

What nucleotide base does RNA contain that DNA does not

- A. Thymine
- B. Uracil
- C. Adenine
- D. Cytosine

ANSWER: B





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estions
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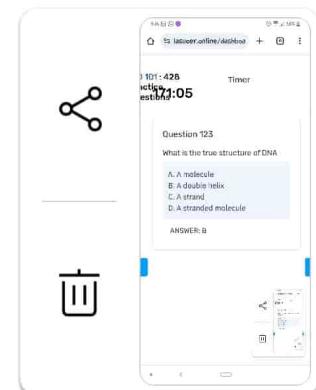
Timer

Question 124

What is the ultimate source of genetic variability

- A. Mutation
- B. Migration
- C. Genetic drift
- D. Non-random mating
- E. Selection

ANSWER: A





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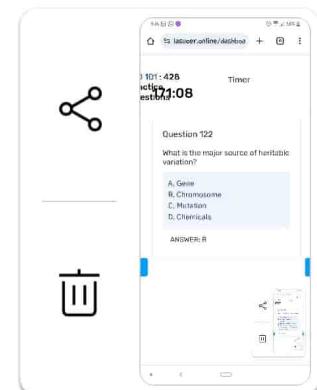
Timer

Question 123

What is the true structure of DNA

- A. A molecule
- B. A double helix
- C. A strand
- D. A stranded molecule

ANSWER: B





) 101 : 428
Practice
estions
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Timer

Question 128

Which expression represents the frequency of the homozygous recessive genotype, using the Hardy-Weinberg principle,

- A. p^2
- B. $2pq$
- C. Q
- D. q^2

ANSWER: D





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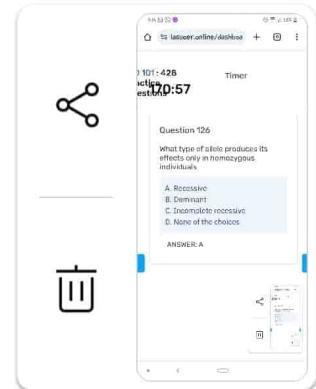
Timer

Question 127

What unique ability does DNA have because it is double stranded

- A. It serves as genetic material in all viruses
- B. None of the choices
- C. It can move around the cells
- D. It can serve as a template for its own copying

ANSWER: D





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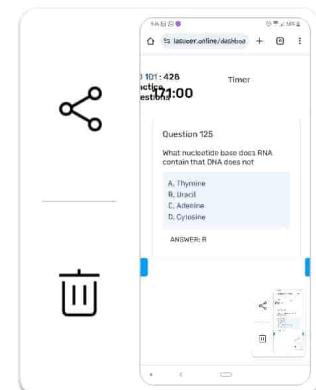
Timer

Question 126

What type of allele produces its effects only in homozygous individuals

- A. Recessive
- B. Dominant
- C. Incomplete recessive
- D. None of the choices

ANSWER: A





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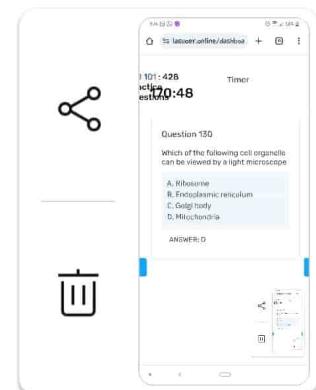
Timer

Question 131

Which of the following is a double membrane bound organelle

- A. Mitochondria
- B. Chloroplast
- C. Nucleus
- D. All of these

ANSWER: D





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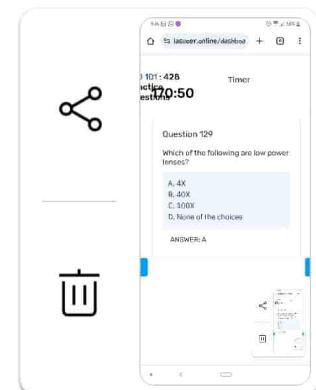
Timer

Question 130

Which of the following cell organelle can be viewed by a light microscope

- A. Ribosome
- B. Endoplasmic reticulum
- C. Golgi body
- D. Mitochondria

ANSWER: D





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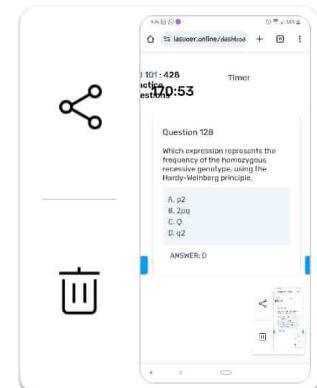
Timer

Question 129

Which of the following are low power lenses?

- A. 4X
- B. 40X
- C. 100X
- D. None of the choices

ANSWER: A





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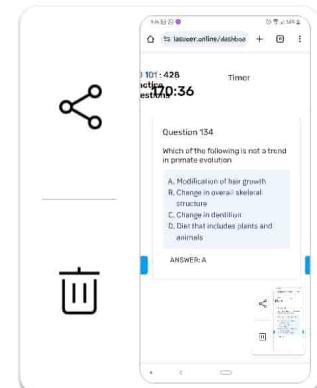
Timer

Question 133

Which of the following is NOT a trend in primate evolution

- A. Larger body size
- B. Increasing brain size
- C. Upright standing
- D. Reliance on sense of smell

ANSWER: D





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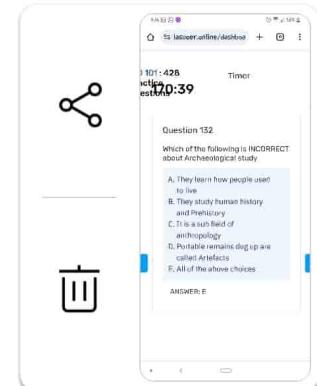
Timer

Question 134

Which of the following is not a trend in primate evolution

- A. Modification of hair growth
- B. Change in overall skeletal structure
- C. Change in dentition
- D. Diet that includes plants and animals

ANSWER: A





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Question 132

Which of the following is INCORRECT about Archaeological study

- A. They learn how people used to live
- B. They study human history and Prehistory
- C. It is a sub field of anthropology
- D. Portable remains dug up are called Artefacts
- E. All of the above choices

ANSWER: E



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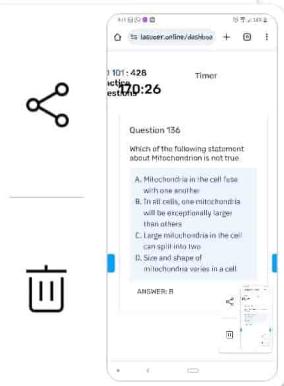
Timer

Question 137

Which of the following statements about Cephalization is INCORRECT

- A. It is an evolutionary trend
- B. One end of An organism's body becomes concentrated in Nervous tissues
- C. It occurs in all invertebrates
- D. It helps in the development of a brain

ANSWER: C





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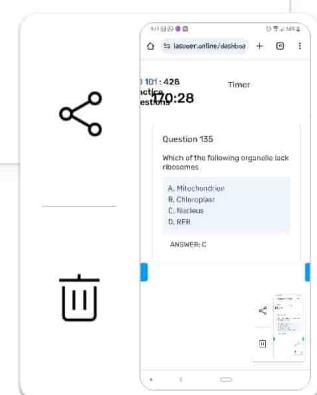
170:26

Question 136

Which of the following statement about Mitochondrion is not true

- A. Mitochondria in the cell fuse with one another
- B. In all cells, one mitochondria will be exceptionally larger than others
- C. Large mitochondria in the cell can split into two
- D. Size and shape of mitochondria varies in a cell

ANSWER: B





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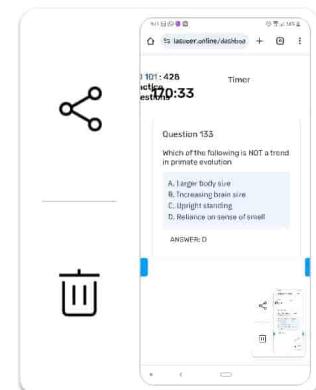
170:28

Question 135

Which of the following organelle lack ribosomes

- A. Mitochondrion
- B. Chloroplast
- C. Nucleus
- D. RER

ANSWER: C





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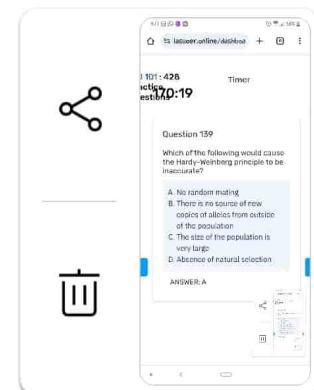
Timer

Question 140

Which of these is a correct type of mutation

- A. Transcription
- B. Polymerase
- C. Substitution
- D. Addition

ANSWER: C





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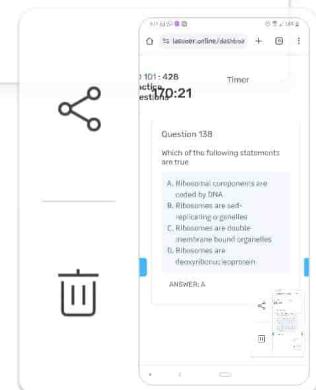
Timer

Question 139

Which of the following would cause the Hardy-Weinberg principle to be inaccurate?

- A. No random mating
- B. There is no source of new copies of alleles from outside of the population
- C. The size of the population is very large
- D. Absence of natural selection

ANSWER: A





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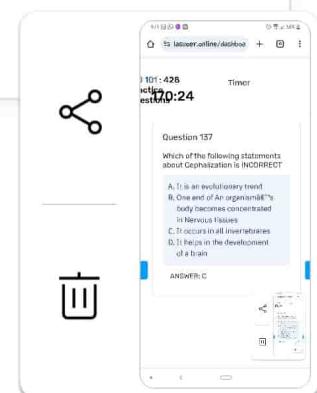
Timer

Question 138

Which of the following statements are true

- A. Ribosomal components are coded by DNA
- B. Ribosomes are self-replicating organelles
- C. Ribosomes are double membrane bound organelles
- D. Ribosomes are deoxyribonucleoprotein

ANSWER: A





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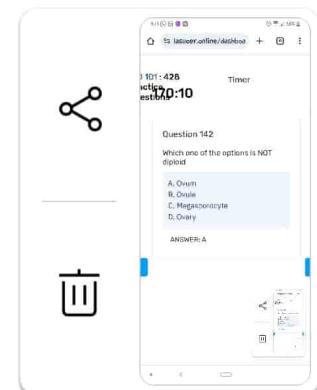
Timer

Question 143

Which part of the microscope are objective lenses attached

- A. Stage
- B. Eyepiece
- C. Base
- D. Nose piece

ANSWER: D





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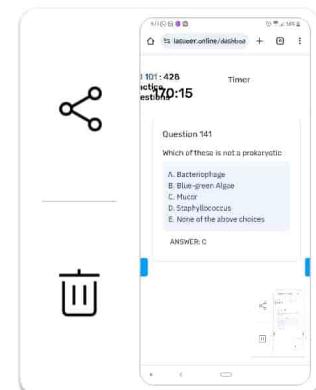
Timer

Question 142

Which one of the options is NOT diploid

- A. Ovum
- B. Ovule
- C. Megasporocyte
- D. Ovary

ANSWER: A





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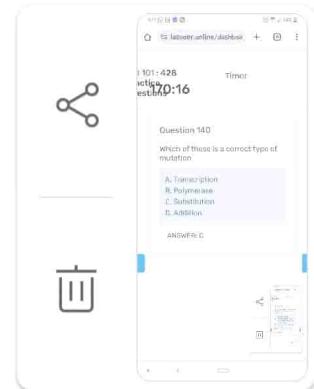
Timer

Question 141

Which of these is not a prokaryotic

- A. Bacteriophage
- B. Blue-green Algae
- C. Mucor
- D. Staphylococcus
- E. None of the above choices

ANSWER: C





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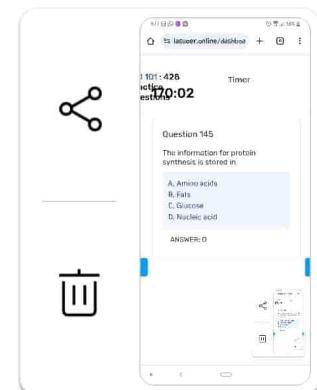
Timer

Question 146

How many Nucleotide bases occur in a Nucleic acid

- A. Five
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Six

ANSWER: C





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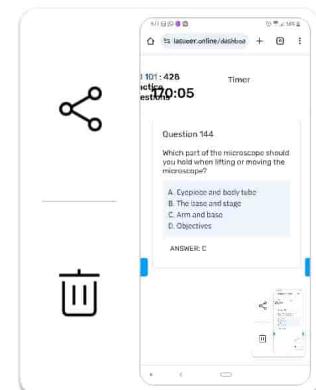
Timer

Question 145

The information for protein synthesis is stored in

- A. Amino acids
- B. Fats
- C. Glucose
- D. Nucleic acid

ANSWER: D





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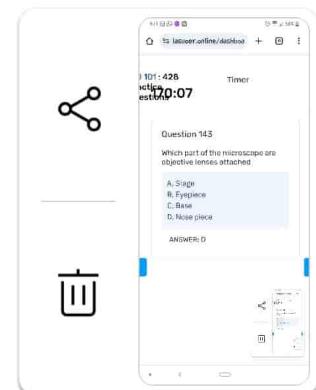
Timer

Question 144

Which part of the microscope should you hold when lifting or moving the microscope?

- A. Eyepiece and body tube
- B. The base and stage
- C. Arm and base
- D. Objectives

ANSWER: C



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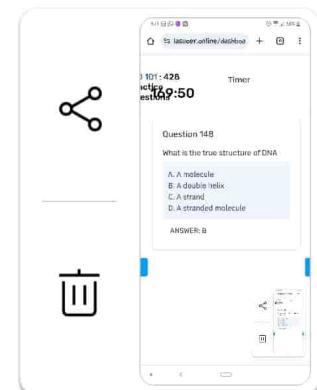
Timer

Question 149

The sugar that is the backbone of RNA is

- A. Deoxyribose
- B. Fructose
- C. Ribose
- D. Sucrose

ANSWER: C





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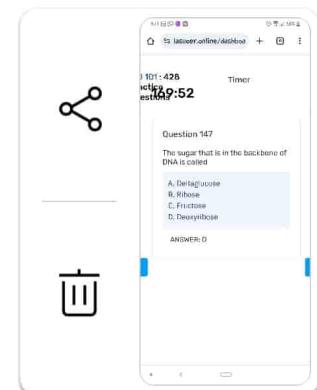
Timer

Question 148

What is the true structure of DNA

- A. A molecule
- B. A double helix
- C. A strand
- D. A stranded molecule

ANSWER: B





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Question 147

The sugar that is in the backbone of DNA is called

- A. Deltaglucose
- B. Ribose
- C. Fructose
- D. Deoxyribose

ANSWER: D



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Question 152

The repeating units in both DNA and RNA are called

- A. Amino acids
- B. Nucleic acid
- C. Nucleotides
- D. Hydrogen bonds

ANSWER: C





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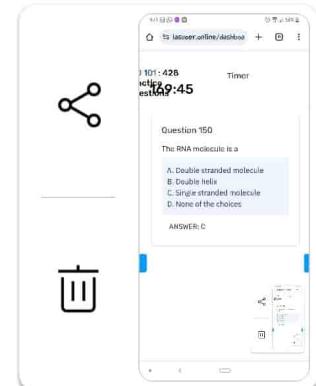
169:42

Question 151

What unique ability does DNA have because it is double stranded

- A. It serves as genetic material in all viruses
- B. None of the choices
- C. It can move around the cells
- D. It can serve as a template for its own copying

ANSWER: D





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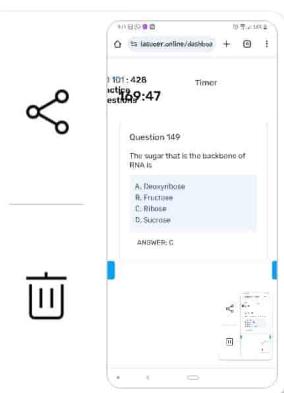
169:45

Question 150

The RNA molecule is a

- A. Double stranded molecule
- B. Double helix
- C. Single stranded molecule
- D. None of the choices

ANSWER: C



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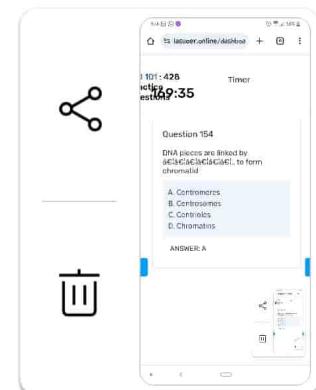
Timer

Question 155

During cell division, the S phase is followed by

- A. G1
- B. G2
- C. Prophase
- D. Metaphase

ANSWER: B





) 101 : 428

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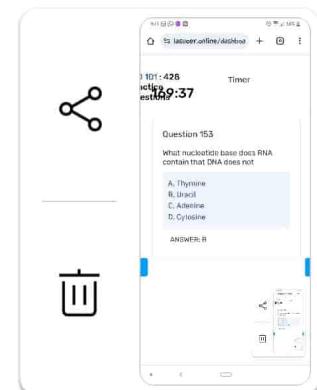
169:35

Question 154

DNA pieces are linked by _____ to form chromatid

- A. Centromeres
- B. Centrosomes
- C. Centrioles
- D. Chromatins

ANSWER: A





) 101 : 428
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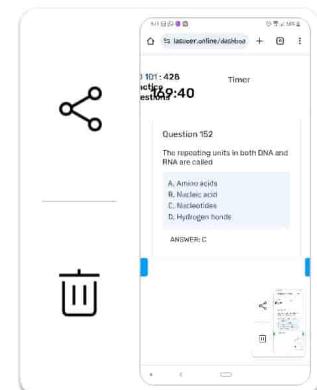
Timer

Question 153

What nucleotide base does RNA contain that DNA does not

- A. Thymine
- B. Uracil
- C. Adenine
- D. Cytosine

ANSWER: B





101 : 428
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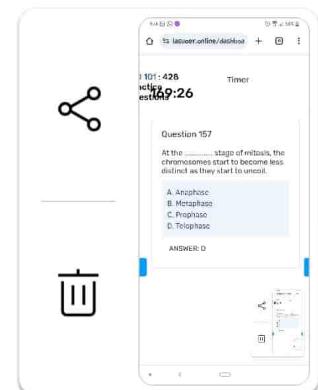
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Question 158

The only source of new alleles is

- A. Mutation
- B. Genetic drift
- C. Genetic flow
- D. Natural selection

ANSWER: A





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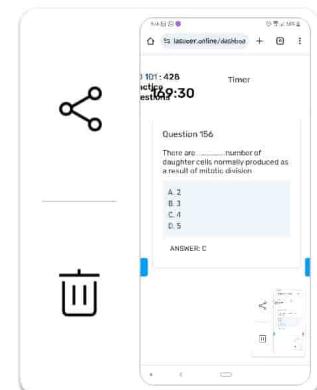
Timer

Question 157

At the stage of mitosis, the chromosomes start to become less distinct as they start to uncoil.

- A. Anaphase
- B. Metaphase
- C. Prophase
- D. Telophase

ANSWER: D





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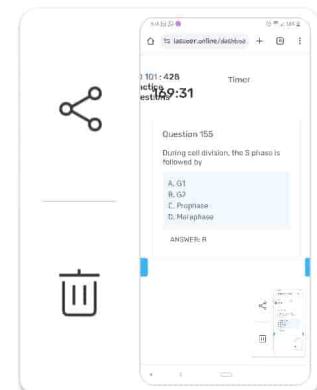
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Question 156

There arenumber of daughter cells normally produced as a result of mitotic division

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

ANSWER: C



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Timer

Question 161

The key trend in primate evolution began in the

- A. Water
- B. Womb
- C. Forest floor
- D. Trees

ANSWER: D





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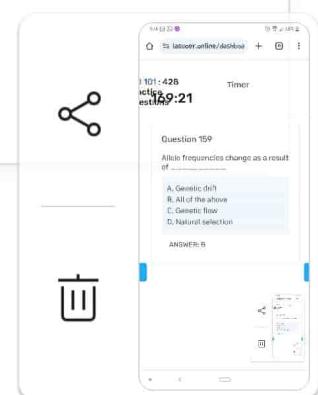
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Question 160

Speciation is

-
- A. The existence of a distinct population
 - B. Caused by accumulation of environmental factors
 - C. The process whereby single species become two or more species
 - D. A means of altering gene frequencies in a population

ANSWER: C





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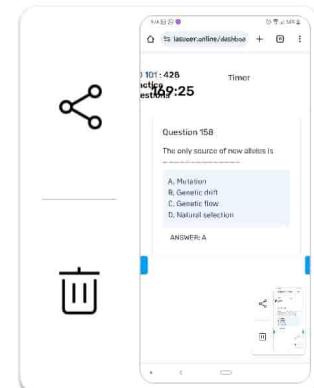
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Question 159

Allele frequencies change as a result
of _____

- A. Genetic drift
- B. All of the above
- C. Genetic flow
- D. Natural selection

ANSWER: B





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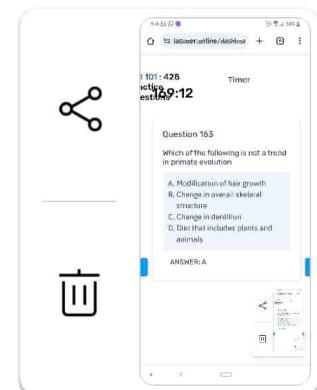
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Question 164

Primates include

- A. Jaguar
- B. Apes
- C. Aardvark
- D. Bats

ANSWER: B





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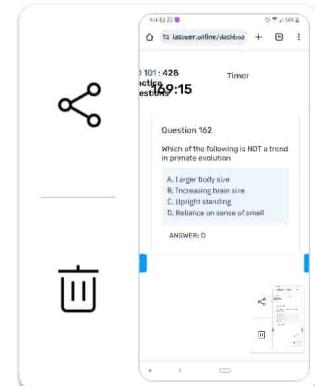
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Question 163

Which of the following is not a trend in primate evolution

- A. Modification of hair growth
- B. Change in overall skeletal structure
- C. Change in dentition
- D. Diet that includes plants and animals

ANSWER: A





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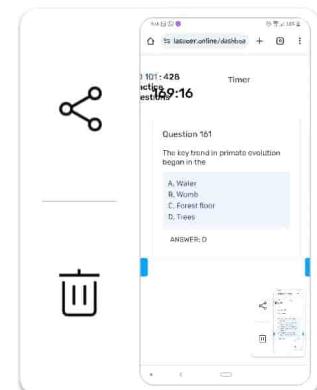
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Question 162

Which of the following is NOT a trend in primate evolution

- A. Larger body size
- B. Increasing brain size
- C. Upright standing
- D. Reliance on sense of smell

ANSWER: D





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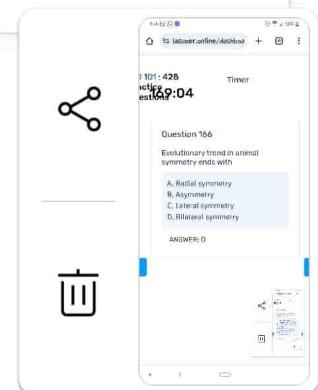
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Question 167

Which of the following statements about Cephalization is INCORRECT

- A. It is an evolutionary trend
- B. One end of An organism's body becomes concentrated in Nervous tissues
- C. It occurs in all invertebrates
- D. It helps in the development of a brain

ANSWER: C





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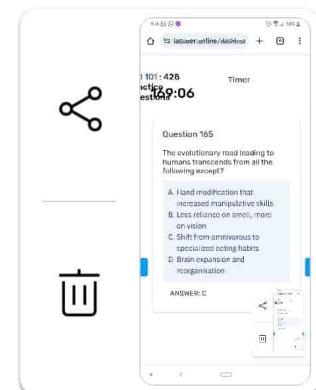
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Question 166

Evolutionary trend in animal symmetry ends with

- A. Radial symmetry
- B. Asymmetry
- C. Lateral symmetry
- D. Bilateral symmetry

ANSWER: D





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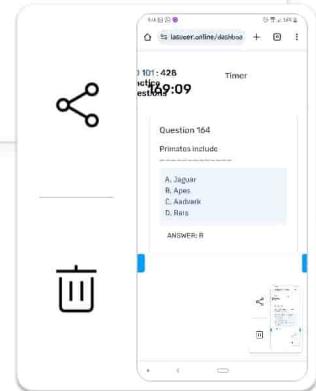
169:06

Question 165

The evolutionary road leading to humans transcends from all the following except?

- A. Hand modification that increased manipulative skills
- B. Less reliance on smell, more on vision
- C. Shift from omnivorous to specialized eating habits
- D. Brain expansion and reorganisation

ANSWER: C





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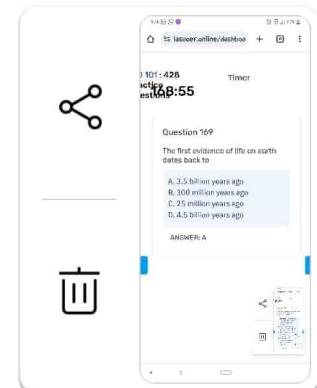
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Question 170

Which of the following cell organelle can be viewed by a light microscope

- A. Ribosome
- B. Endoplasmic reticulum
- C. Golgi body
- D. Mitochondria

ANSWER: D





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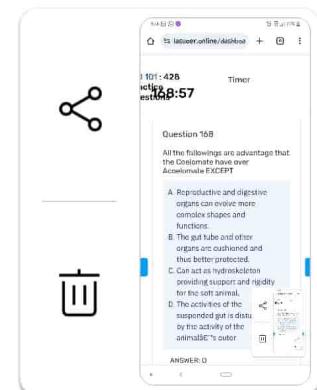
168:55

Question 169

The first evidence of life on earth dates back to

- A. 3.5 billion years ago
- B. 300 million years ago
- C. 25 million years ago
- D. 4.5 billion years ago

ANSWER: A





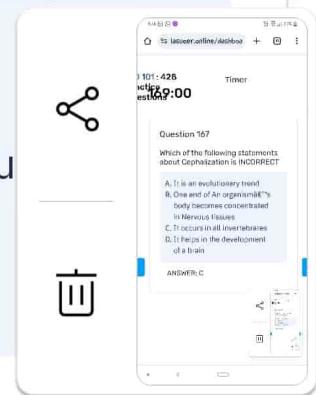
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Question 168

All the followings are advantage that the Coelomate have over Acoelomate EXCEPT

- A. Reproductive and digestive organs can evolve more complex shapes and functions.
- B. The gut tube and other organs are cushioned and thus better protected.
- C. Can act as hydroskeleton providing support and rigidity for the soft animal.
- D. The activities of the suspended gut is disturbed by the activity of the animal's outer



ANSWER: D



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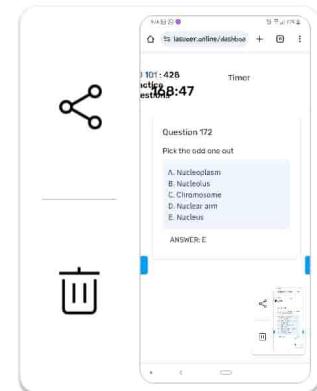
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Question 173

Pick the Non-Living inclusions in a cell

- A. Water
- B. Cytosome
- C. Golgi body
- D. Centrosome
- E. None of the above choices

ANSWER: E





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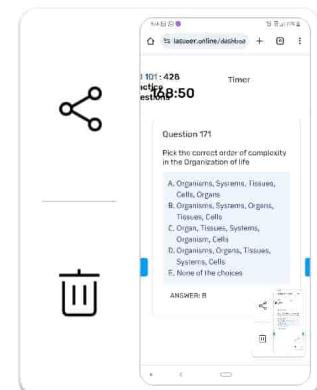
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Question 172

Pick the odd one out

- A. Nucleoplasm
- B. Nucleolus
- C. Chromosome
- D. Nuclear arm
- E. Nucleus

ANSWER: E





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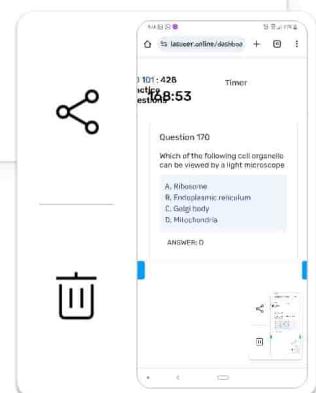
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Question 171

Pick the correct order of complexity in the Organization of life

- A. Organisms, Systems, Tissues, Cells, Organs
- B. Organisms, Systems, Organs, Tissues, Cells
- C. Organ, Tissues, Systems, Organism, Cells
- D. Organisms, Organs, Tissues, Systems, Cells
- E. None of the choices

ANSWER: B





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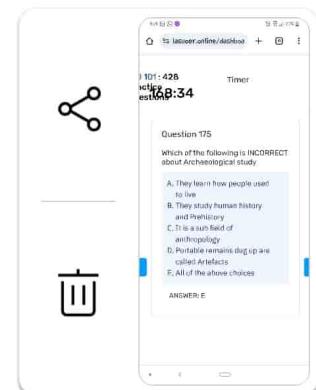
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Question 176

The optical part of the light microscope includes all but

- A. Eye Piece
- B. Slide
- C. Ocular
- D. Objective lens
- E. Mirror

ANSWER: B





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Question 175

Which of the following is INCORRECT about Archaeological study

- A. They learn how people used to live
- B. They study human history and Prehistory
- C. It is a sub field of anthropology
- D. Portable remains dug up are called Artefacts
- E. All of the above choices

ANSWER: E



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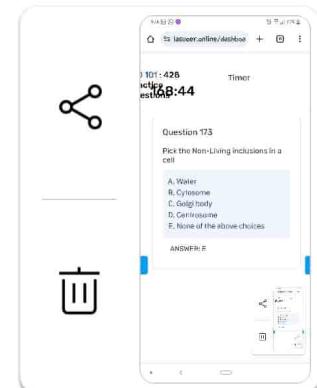
168:42

Question 174

Which of these is not a prokaryotic

- A. Bacteriophage
- B. Blue-green Algae
- C. Mucor
- D. Staphylococcus
- E. None of the above choices

ANSWER: C





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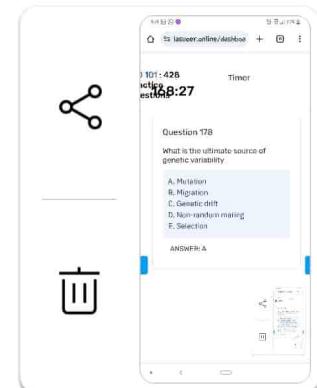
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Question 179

The lack of allele variation in the northern elephant seal population is an example of

- A. Mutations
- B. Founders effect
- C. Artificial selection
- D. Bottleneck effect
- E. Outcrossing

ANSWER: D





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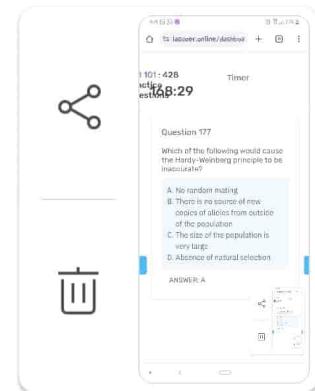
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Question 178

What is the ultimate source of genetic variability

- A. Mutation
- B. Migration
- C. Genetic drift
- D. Non-random mating
- E. Selection

ANSWER: A





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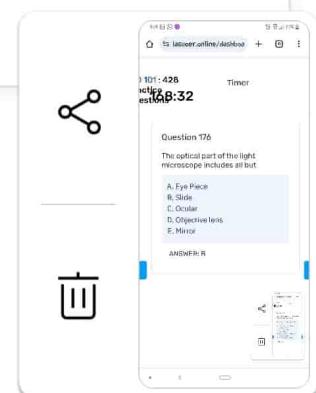
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Question 177

Which of the following would cause the Hardy-Weinberg principle to be inaccurate?

- A. No random mating
- B. There is no source of new copies of alleles from outside of the population
- C. The size of the population is very large
- D. Absence of natural selection

ANSWER: A





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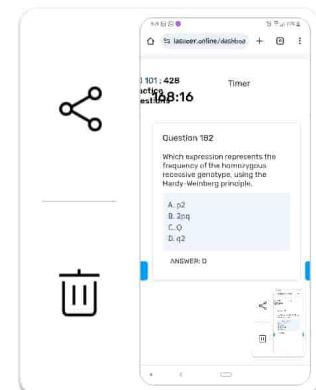
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Question 181

In relation to natural selection,
evolution is the

- A. Outcome
- B. Mechanism
- C. Purpose
- D. Process

ANSWER: A





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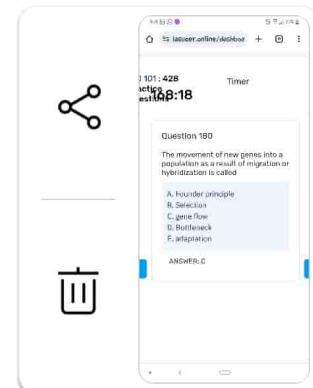
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Question 182

Which expression represents the frequency of the homozygous recessive genotype, using the Hardy-Weinberg principle,

- A. p^2
- B. $2pq$
- C. Q
- D. q^2

ANSWER: D





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Question 180

The movement of new genes into a population as a result of migration or hybridization is called

- A. Founder principle
- B. Selection
- C. gene flow
- D. Bottleneck
- E. adaptation

ANSWER: C



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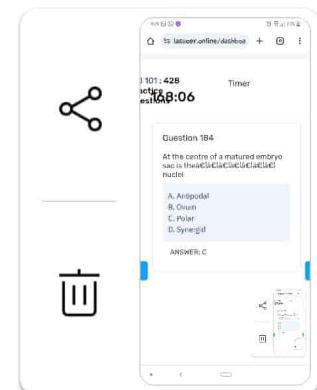
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Question 185

Which one of the options is NOT diploid

- A. Ovum
- B. Ovule
- C. Megasporocyte
- D. Ovary

ANSWER: A





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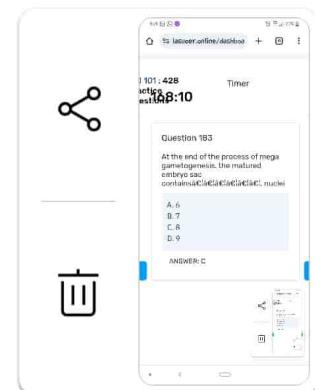
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Question 184

At the centre of a matured embryo sac is the _____ nuclei

- A. Antipodal
- B. Ovum
- C. Polar
- D. Synergid

ANSWER: C





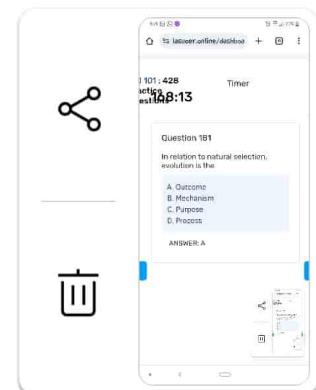
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Question 183

At the end of the process of mega gametogenesis, the matured embryo sac contains 8 nuclei

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

ANSWER: C





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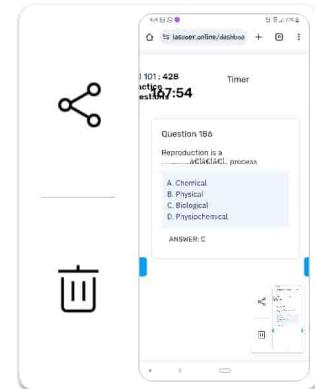
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Question 186

Reproduction is a
..... process

- A. Chemical
- B. Physical
- C. Biological
- D. Physiochemical

ANSWER: C





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Question 186

Reproduction is a
..... process

- A. Chemical
- B. Physical
- C. Biological
- D. Physiochemical

ANSWER: C





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Question 185

Which one of the options is NOT diploid

- A. Ovum
- B. Ovule
- C. Megasporocyte
- D. Ovary

ANSWER: A



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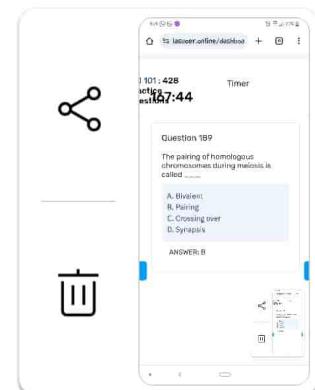
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Question 188

Sexual reproducing organisms have different sets of genes for every trait, these are called

- A. Characters
- B. Traits
- C. Allergens
- D. Alleles

ANSWER: D





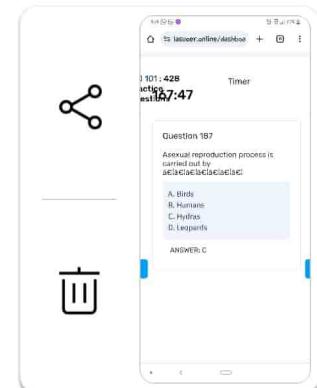
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Question 189

The pairing of homologous chromosomes during meiosis is called ____

- A. Bivalent
- B. Pairing
- C. Crossing over
- D. Synapsis

ANSWER: B





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Question 187

Asexual reproduction process is carried out by

- A. Birds
 - B. Humans
 - C. Hydras
 - D. Leopards

ANSWER: C





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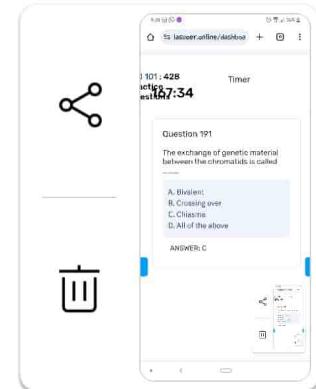
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Question 192

The main feature of meiosis is

-
- A. Cell multiplication
 - B. Cell differentiation
 - C. Cell enlargement
 - D. Cell reduction

ANSWER: D





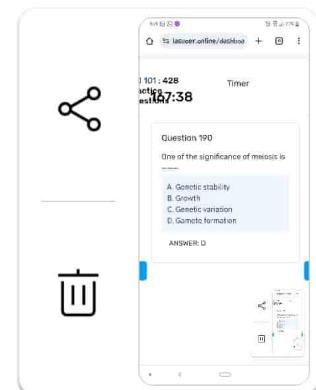
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Question 191

The exchange of genetic material between the chromatids is called

-
- A. Bivalent
 - B. Crossing over
 - C. Chiasma
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: C





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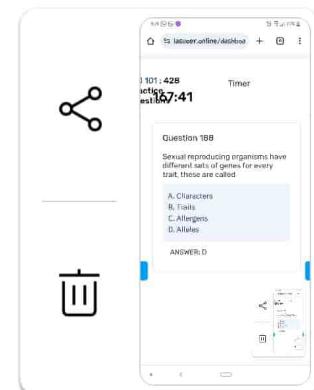
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Question 190

One of the significance of meiosis is

-
- A. Genetic stability
 - B. Growth
 - C. Genetic variation
 - D. Gamete formation

ANSWER: D





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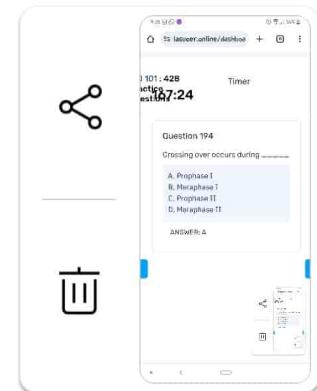
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Question 195

The main function of centrioles in cell division includes all except

- A. Formation of bivalents
- B. Movement of chromatids
- C. Formation of asters
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: D





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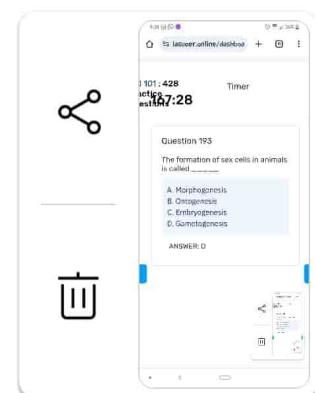
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Question 194

Crossing over occurs during _____

- A. Prophase I
- B. Metaphase I
- C. Prophase II
- D. Metaphase II

ANSWER: A





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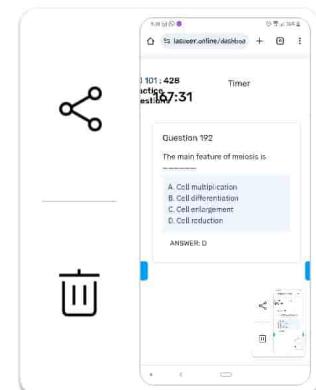
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Question 193

The formation of sex cells in animals
is called _____

- A. Morphogenesis
- B. Ontogenesis
- C. Embryogenesis
- D. Gametogenesis

ANSWER: D





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Question 200

In a somatic cell cycle there are two major phases

- A. Anaphase and metaphase
- B. Anaphase and mitosis
- C. Interphase and metaphase
- D. Interphase and mitosis

ANSWER: D



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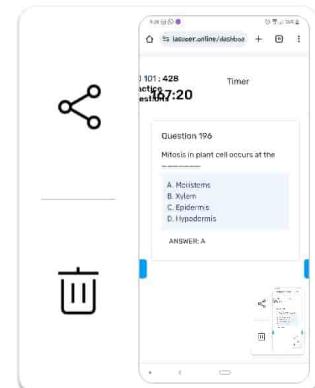
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Question 197

The haploid number of chromosome in man is _____

- A. 46
- B. 26
- C. 43
- D. 23

ANSWER: D





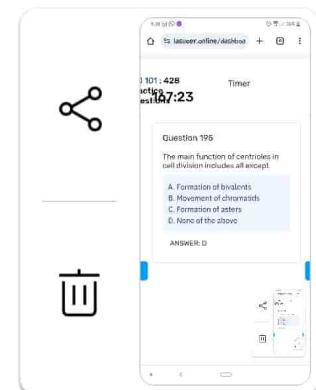
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Question 196

Mitosis in plant cell occurs at the

- A. Meristems
- B. Xylem
- C. Epidermis
- D. Hypodermis

ANSWER: A





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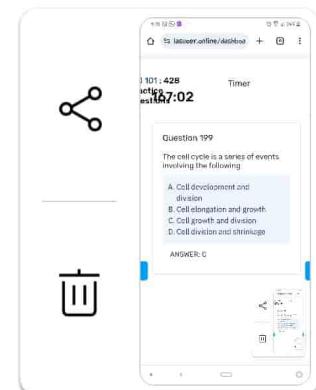
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Question 198

The irreversible increase in size and height of living organisms is termed

-
- A. Growth
- B. Development
- C. Gestation
- D. Maturity

ANSWER: A





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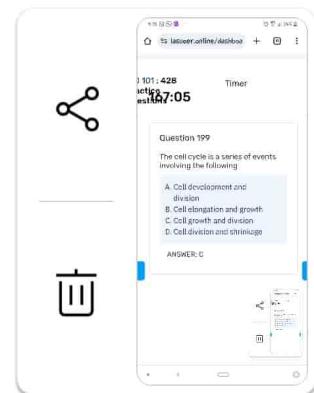
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Question 199

The cell cycle is a series of events involving the following

- A. Cell development and division
- B. Cell elongation and growth
- C. Cell growth and division
- D. Cell division and shrinkage

ANSWER: C





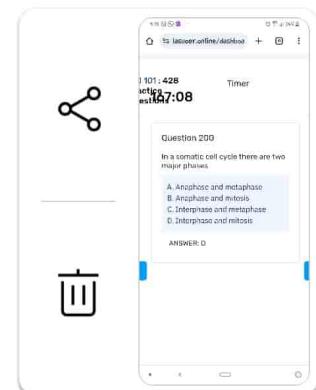
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Question 199

The cell cycle is a series of events involving the following

- A. Cell development and division
- B. Cell elongation and growth
- C. Cell growth and division
- D. Cell division and shrinkage

ANSWER: C





HONORÉ