

eExam Question Bank

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Show 150 entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Those who do not have a gene for factor VIII suffers from the disease called <input type="text"/>	Haemophilia					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mendel second law states that: Each member of a pair of <input type="text"/> may combine randomly with either of another pair.	alleles					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mendel first law states that: The characteristics of an organism are controlled by genes occurring in pairs. A pair, Of such genes, only one can be carried in a single <input type="text"/>	gamete					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Dihybrid inheritance is when <input type="text"/> pairs of characters are inherited	two	2				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Albinism is controlled by <input type="text"/> genes obtained from both parents	recessive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two types Of seed germination are <input type="text"/> and epigeal	hypogeal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The plumule develops to form the <input type="text"/>	shoot					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When an allele influences the appearance of the phenotype even in the presence of an alternative allele, the allele is said to be <input type="text"/>	Dominant					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a kind of cell division that consist of two successive divisions	Meiosis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Each member of a pair of alleles may combine randomly with either of another pair. This describes Mendel,s <input type="text"/> law	second	2nd					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a disease in which those who are suffering from it do not have the ability to clot blood.	Haemophilia						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The characteristics of an organism are controlled by <input type="text"/> occurring in pairs	genes	gene					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Middle lamella cement cell <input type="text"/> together	walls	wall					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> contain the genetic material (DNA).	Chromosomes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The prominent structure in the cell is <input type="text"/>	Nucleus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plant cells are made up of <input type="text"/> and Secondary walls	Primary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Kneel-jerk is a typical example of <input type="text"/>	Co-ordination						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fission involves division of <input type="text"/> into one or more parts	Cell						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All cells of living things multiply or <input type="text"/>	Divide						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Growth is an increase of <input type="text"/> in an organism.	Materials						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Photosynthesis is an example of <input type="text"/> process.	anabolic						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of utilization of nutrients by living things is called <input type="text"/>	metabolism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Based on oxygen requirement, living things may be classified as <input type="text"/> and Anaerobic	Aerobic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A gene could be Dominant or <input type="text"/>	Recessive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The saprotrophs obtain their food from decaying and <input type="text"/> matter	Dead						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mutualists are also called <input type="text"/>	Symbionts						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> source carbon requirements from inorganic matter.	Autotrophs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organisms that synthesise organic requirements by utilising light are called <input type="text"/>	Phototrophs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Eukaryotes, the DNA is <input type="text"/>	Linear						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The virus is about <input type="text"/> times smaller than bacteria.	50						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Salmonellosis is a <input type="text"/> infection	Bacterial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The source of the Hepatitis A virus is the <input type="text"/>	Blood						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Faecal-oral to mouth route of infection is for <input type="text"/> virus.	Mumps						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the source of Herpes viridae.	Skin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Human immune deficiency virus causes <input type="text"/>	AIDS						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the reproduction of the HIV-AIDS virus, whenever the cell divides, it also makes a copy of the viral <input type="text"/>	DNA						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Viral RNA is released into the host cytoplasm together with an enzyme called <input type="text"/>	Reverse transcriptase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Virus enters the cell by <input type="text"/>	Endocytosis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In plant cell, the <input type="text"/> act as semipermeable membrane	Ectoplasm						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A selective passage of membrane is also said to be <input type="text"/>	Semi-Permeable						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The half of a chromosome is called <input type="text"/>	Chromatid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cytokinesis is also called <input type="text"/>	Mitosis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> named the protoplasm	Purkyne						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Regardless of the size or shape of cells, they must contain cytoplasm and <input type="text"/>	Nucleus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Epithelial cells are found in <input type="text"/>	Plant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cell surface membrane is a character of <input type="text"/> cell.	Animal						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rigid cell wall is a character of <input type="text"/> cell.	Plant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plant cells contain <input type="text"/> ___, Cellulose , and Starch	Chlorophyll						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cytoplasm of a plant cell contains <input type="text"/> .	Organelles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Photosynthesis requires <input type="text"/> energy	Solar	Sunlight					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Red algae are also called the <input type="text"/>	Rhodophyta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Agaricus campestris belongs to phylum <input type="text"/>	Basidiomycota						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Cocci are also called <input type="text"/> ___ bacteria	Spherical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Blue-green bacteria are <input type="text"/> organisms	Photoautotrophic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nitrosomonas and <input type="text"/> bacteria are involved in nitrogen cycle	Nitrobacter						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cytomegalovirus causes <input type="text"/> in its victims	Blindness						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the route of Hepatitis B	Transplacental						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS) is a symptom of <input type="text"/>	AIDS						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cryptosporidiosis is a <input type="text"/> infection	Protozoan						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mendel had many experiments using <input type="text"/>	Peas						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Some seeds are dispersed by water because	they have protective membranes	they are hairy	they have light weight	they have dry and flat structures.	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following factors is not important for seed germination?	healthy seeds	temperature	pressure	oxygen	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Examples of seeds that exhibit epigeal germination are	mango	kolanut	groundnut	all of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these seeds exhibit hypogeal germination?	cowpea	cashew	kolanut	pea	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Germination in a plant present in salt-lakes and sea-coast is	ovipary	vivipary	ovirypary	none of the above.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is true about mitosis?	It is a kind of cell division	It preserves the number of chromosomes	It is a diploid	All of the above.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In dihybrid inheritance	two pairs of traits are inherited	three pairs of traits are inherited	four pairs of traits are inherited	many pairs of traits are inherited.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In meiosis, chromosomes	segregate and assort randomly	segregate and assort linearly	segregate and assort independently	segregate and assort dependently.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is true about meiosis?	homologous chromosomes segregate	a gamete receives one of each type of chromosome	genes occur in pairs	all of the above.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fusion of male and female gametes result in _____	a zygote	a zygospor	a zygomorph	a zygosphere	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Excretion in living things is resultant from	cell activities in the nucleus	cell activities in the nucleolus	cell activities in the cell-wall	cell activities in the cytoplasm	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reproduction in living things involve	multiplication only	division only	subtraction and multiplication	multiplication and division	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ability to feel hot or cold is a feature of one of these	stone	battery	table	flower	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Based on oxygen requirement, living things can be divided into _____ broad groups	one	two	three	four	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is needed to breakdown complex compounds	force	water	energy	power	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is needed to produce offsprings	force	male	energy	female	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is true of the cell concept?	new cells can come from anywhere	new cells can come from pre-dated cells	new cells can come from pre-existing cells	new cells can come from pre-frozen cells.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cell surface membrane serves as	carrier to the cell	courier to the cell	cover to the cell	barrier to the cell.	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nucleus contains all these substances except	chromatin	chromosomes	DNA	chromatid	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mitochondrion is the site of	reproduction	anaerobic respiration	aerobic respiration	coordination	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The function of a centriole in an animal cell is	cell magnification	cell filling	cell division	cell multiplication	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ invented the compound microscope	Jansen	Dolland	Hooke	Robert	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ultrastructure of a cell is better revealed by	a dissecting microscope	a unilocular microscope	a binocular microscope	an electron microscope	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cell division takes place at the _____ of stem	distal	middle	terminal	semi-terminal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cytokinesis is	separation of the nucleolus from the nucleus	separation of the nucleus	separation of the cytoplasm	separation of the DNA	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a phase of cell division?	cataphase	metaphase	anaphase	prophase	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The chromosomes become shorter and fatter during	early metaphase	late metaphase	early prophase	late prophase	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements best describe early metaphase?	two pair of chromosomes twist up	chromosomes reach their destination	chromosomes become shorter and fatter	chromosomes arrange themselves on spindle equator	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is correct about early telophase?	the cells pair up	the cells separate	the cells start to constrict across the middle	the cells fuse together	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following organelles is common to plant and animal cell?	chloroplasts	cellulose wall	tonoplast	mitochondria	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these components is present in a prokaryotic cell?	mitochondria	ribosomes	nuclearenvelope	chloroplasts	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A selective passage of membrane is done by a process called	plasmolysis	photolysis	osmosis	deplasmolysis.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The outward loss of water under the action of concentrated solution is called _____	deplasmolysis	plasmolysis	osmosis	electrophoresis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Viruses are parasites because	they live with another living organism	they live for another living organism	they live in another living organism	they live alone	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A virus is predominantly composed of	fats	glycogen	protein	glyco-protein	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the life cycle of a virus the DNA copy enters the nucleus of the host cell and inserts itself into the host _____	RNA	DNA	RNA + DNA	Nucleus	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The period of inactivity during virus reproduction is also known as _____ period	lag	potency	latency	dormant	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The period of inactivity during the HIV/AIDS reproduction lasts an average of	two years	three years	four years	five years	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	During transcription, one of these processes take place	a section of DNA is copied to make DNA	a section of DNA is copied to make the host nucleus	a section of DNA is copied to make RNA	a section of DNA is copied to make leucocytes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Why can you not grow and observe virus in a culture?	because they are too small	because they are incompatible with culture media	because they cannot grow on their own cell	because they grow on their own cell	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientists culture virus in the laboratory using	chick amnion	adult chicken	chick embryo	chick fluid	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The source of transmission of corona virus is the _____	skin	faeces	blood	nasopharyn.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Partial limb paralysis is caused by the	influenza virus	harpes virus	polio virus	rubella virus	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tuberculosis is a - _____ infection	protozoal	viral	fungal	bacterial	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The drugs used for management of HIV/AIDS are collectly called	antibiotics	viral drugs	retroviral drugs	multiviral drugs	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements is correct about prokaryotes?	they are bacteria	forms are mainly unicellular	cell division is mostly by binary fission	all of the above.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Organisms that source carbon from organic matters are called	phototrophs	chemotrophs	heterotrophs	autotrophs	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rhizobium live in	root of legumes	root of grasses	root of ferns	root of cones	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The saprotrophs are mainly	viruses and fungi	fungi and actinomyces	bacteria and fungi	bacteria and nematodes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two widely known nitrifying bacteria are	bacillus and pseudomonas	nitrosomonas and treponema	nitrosomonas and nitrobacter	nitrosomonas and clostridium.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The characteristics of an organism is determined by	Gametes	Chromosomes	Genes	Nucleus	C	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reproduction in living things is of _____ type	five	four	three	two	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reproduction in living things involve _____	multiplication only	division only	subtraction and multiplication	multiplication and division	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Byproducts if left in living things cause _____	growth to the cell	development to the cell	reduction to the cell	harm to the cell	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Excretion in living things is resultant from _____	cell activities in the nucleus	cell activities in the nucleolus	cell activities in the cell-wall	cell activities in the cytoplasm	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a character of living things?	growth	excretion	extension	regulation	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Growth in a multicell organism	increases the number of protoplasm	increases the number of its nucleus	increases the number of its cells	increases the number of the organism	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Growth in a unicell organism	increase its nucleus	increase its protoplasm	increase its cell-wall	increases its cells	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every living cell is made up of _____	cytoplasmic membrane	nucellus	protoplasm	cytochrome	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are _____ aspects of metabolism	five	four	three	two	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

[Previous](#)
[1](#)
[Next](#)