

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In amphibians, the <input type="text"/> are protected from water-borne dirt by nictitating membranes.	eyes					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In reptiles, the use of lungs permits use of atmospheric air for <input type="text"/>	respiration					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pisces use <input type="text"/> for locomotion in water	fins					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Pisces, stream-lined shape with no neck minimizes friction during passage in <input type="text"/> -	water					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Webbed feet facilitate <input type="text"/> -	swimming					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Oval stream-lined shape with no neck is a characteristic feature of <input type="text"/>	amphibians					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> have beaks	Birds					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In birds, <input type="text"/> provide a dry and extremely light covering for the body, as well as good insulating layer.	Feathers					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sweat glands in the <input type="text"/> cool body on hot days.	skin					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lungs enable mammals to use atmospheric <input type="text"/> -	air					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The echinoderms are found only in the <input type="text"/> habitat.	marine					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sea stars, brittle stars, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers are examples of the phylum <input type="text"/>	echinodermata					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The five classes of arthropods are diplopoda, chilopoda, arachnida, insecta and <input type="text"/>	crustacean					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A rigid exoskeleton is a characteristic of the phylum <input type="text"/>	arthropoda					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Octopus is an example of a class of mollusc called <input type="text"/>	Cephalopoda					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three classes of the phylum mollusca are gastropoda, pelycopoda and <input type="text"/>	cephalopoda					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organism that possesses a mantle and radula is <input type="text"/>	snail					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Leeches are example of the phylum <input type="text"/>	annelida					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A roundworm called Ascaris lumbricoides is found in <input type="text"/>	human					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most common roundworm is <input type="text"/>	Ascaris					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The body of roundworms is covered by a layered <input type="text"/>	cuticle					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In tapeworms, the hooks and suckers on the <input type="text"/> is used as an attachment device	scolex					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tapeworm is known as Taenia <input type="text"/>	solium					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sheep liver fluke is called Fasciola <input type="text"/>	hepatica					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phylum platyhelminthes is divided into three classes namely: turbellaria, trematoda and <input type="text"/>	cestoda						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three main classes of the phylum Cnidaria are hydrozoa, scyphozoa and <input type="text"/>	anthozoa						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two body forms in the phylum Cnidaria are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	polyp, medusa						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Invertebrate marine animals that have tentacles surrounding their mouth belong to the group of organisms called <input type="text"/>	Cnidaria						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The colors of sponges act as a <input type="text"/> from the sun's harmful UltraViolet rays	protection						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three classes of the poriferans are Calcarea, Hexatinella and <input type="text"/>	Demospongia						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Porifera or sponges means <input type="text"/> bearing	pore						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Animal kingdoms have <input type="text"/> number of phyla	10						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Spermatophytes consist of <input type="text"/> and angiosperms	gymnosperms						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Division Bryophyta is divided into <input type="text"/> numbers of classes	3						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> were the earliest land plants and are a transitional group between terrestrial and aquatic plants	Bryophytes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fungal kingdom is classified into <input type="text"/> number of phyla	4						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Fungi exist in two fundamental forms: the <input type="text"/> and single celled budding forms	filamentous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The plant body of fungi, except the unicellular forms, is commonly made of an interwoven mass of very fine and delicate threads called <input type="text"/>	hyphae						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Slime molds belong to the division of protists called <input type="text"/>	Myxomycota						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The brown algae belong to the division <input type="text"/>	phaeophyta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chlamydomonas is an example of a division of algal protist called <input type="text"/>	chlorophyta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Euglena belongs to the division of algal protist called <input type="text"/>	Euglenophyta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The algal protists are divided into <input type="text"/> number of groups	5						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In paramecium, <input type="text"/> is used for defence	trichocyst						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Extra water out of the cell of paramecium is carried out through the <input type="text"/>	contractile vacuoleces						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Paramecium is a <input type="text"/> protozoan	ciliate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Trypanosoma gambiense is an example of the division of protozoan called <input type="text"/>	Zoomastigofora						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plasmodium is an example of the division of protozoan called <input type="text"/>	apicomplexa						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The protozoans are classified into <input type="text"/> number of divisions	4						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Protists are classified into <input type="text"/> number of groups	3						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In eubacteria, the capsule is made up of complex <input type="text"/>	sugar						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Apart from plasmids, the rest of the cytoplasm of eubacteria is filled with <input type="text"/>	ribosomes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second kingdom in the six kingdom classification of living things is the kingdom called <input type="text"/>	Eubacteria						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Based on the type of cell wall structure bacteria can be classified into <input type="text"/> positive and Gram negative	Gram						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A "strepto" bacteria means that the cells of that bacteria is arranged in <input type="text"/>	chains						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bacterial cells have three main shapes. These are: cocci, bacilli and <input type="text"/>	spirilli						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The kingdom "Eubacteria" are known as the <input type="text"/> bacteria	true						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Based on their habitat, a group of archaeobacteria that are found in areas with very high salt concentrations like sea is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Halophiles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Archaeobacteria are about 1/10th of a micrometer to about <input type="text"/> micrometer in size	15						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Archaeobacteria are autotrophs and they use CO ₂ in atmosphere as a source of <input type="text"/> for a process called carbon fixation	carbon					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not a procedure to stain bacteria for examination with light microscope	Make a smear of the bacteria culture	Air-dry the film by waving it around for a while	Heat-fix the smear by waving it over a bunsen flame	non of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an adaptive feature of eubacteria?	Capsule protects the cell against environmental dangers	Outer membrane increases the potential surface area for photosynthesis	Formation of endospore	Possession of true roots for anchorage	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Angiosperms are referred to as ----- plants	flowering	seedless	hibiscus	algal	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following differentiates eubacteria from archaeobacteria?	Eubacteria occur in various shapes	Eubacteria are single celled organisms	Peptidoglycan is present in eubacteria	eubacteria has ten subunit RNA polymerase core	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Apart from the outer membrane, many eubacteria have yet another coating layer called a	tablet	capsule	coatex	plasmallema	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Eubacteria have prokaryotic chromosomes, which have circular DNA molecules called	plasmids	chlorophyll	pyrenoids	chloroplast	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Based on their carbon and energy sources, eubacteria are	autotrophic	heterotrophic	photoautotrophic	all of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gram-negative bacteria appear _____ when stained with violet and red dye.	blue	green	purple	red	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When stained with violet and red dye, gram-positive bacteria appear -----	purple	red	green	black	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A "staphylo" bacteria have its cells arranged in ----- like grapes.	chain	cluster	pair	non of the options	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Based on their habitat, archaeobacteria is grouped into all of the following except	Methanogens	Halogens	Thermoacidophiles	Halophiles	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Based on their habitat, archaeobacteria live in extreme environmental condition such as	very high temperatures	absence of oxygen	absence of light	all of the options	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Based on their structure, archaeobacteria has all of these organelles except	nuclei	mitochondria	endoplasmic reticula	all of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not classified among the phyla of archae?	Polychaeota	Crenarchaeota	Nanoarchaeota	Eurychaeota	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a form or shape of archaeobacteria?	cocci	bacilli	spiral	all of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The archaeobacteria are non-pathogenic ----- that live in and around other organisms	bryophytes	bacterias	fungi	virus	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a diagnostic feature of the archaeobacteria?	Archaeobacteria have no peptidoglycan in their cell walls	Their The cell wall is made up of glycoproteins and polysaccharides	They have a very different lipid bilayer making up the cell membranes	non of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Insects belong to the phylum	nematoda	arthropoda	mollusca	annelida	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first kingdom in the six kingdom classification of living things is	archebacteria	fungi	bryophytes	bacteria	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Snails belong to the phylum	annelida	nematoda	mollusca	platyhelminthes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Earthworms belong to the phylum	nematoda	platyhelminthes	protozoan	annelida	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Roundworms belong to the phylum	nematoda	platyhelminthes	reptilia	protozoa	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Flukes and Tapeworms belong to the phylum	nematoda	platyhelminthes	reptilia	pisces	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The phylum Cnidaria include all of the following except	jellyfish	anemones	corals	snakes	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Porifera are also known as _____	saprophytes	sponges	spikes	reptiles	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sixth kingdom classification of living things shows that they are	all plants	all animals	plants and animals	lower animals	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Diagnostic features of angiosperms include all of the following except	The seeds are naked	Seeds are covered by the flower or a fruit	No archegonium present	Germination is long	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gymnosperms produces naked -----	seeds	fruits	cones	flowers``	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are ----- classes of the Pteridophytes	1	3	4	5	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a diagnostic feature of the kingdom pteridophyta?	The sporophyte is the dominant and conspicuous generation	The gametophyte generation of Pteridophytes is small and found in wet places	The sporophyte is differentiated into true roots, stems and leaves	dry scaly leaves	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Riccia and Marchantia are	fungi	protozoans	bryophytes	pteridophytes	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first division in the plant kingdom are the -----	bacterias	bryophytes	pteridophytes	fungi	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The plant kingdom includes the Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, the Gymnosperms and the Angiosperms. They all possess chlorophyll and are therefore ----	heterotrophic	autotrophic	chemotrophic	parasitic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a phyla of the fungi kingdom?	Ascomycota	Deuteromycota	Zygomycota	Chilopoda	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a diagnostic feature of fungi?	The fungi are eukaryotes	They are multi-cellular organisms except yeast which is unicellular	All are heterotrophs and never contain chloroplasts as such do not photosynthesise	They have true roots	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The collection of hyphae is called -----	mycology	mythology	mitochonria	mycelium	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following divisions of living organism posses chlorophyl?	protozoans	protists	fungi	pteridophytes	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an adaptive feature of the slime mould?	Formation of cysts in adverse conditions.	Green pigment Chlorophyll for photosynthesis'	Some have holdfast for anchorage	Possession of phloem tissues	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of these are groups of slime moulds except	Plasmoidal slime moulds	Cellular slime moulds	The slime nets	Slime trap	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Slime molds are often brightly-colored in	yellow or orange	blue or black	green or blue	black	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Slime mold is an example of which of these types of protists?	algal-like protists	fungus-like protists	protozoan protists	non of the options	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The division rhodophyta are referred to as the ----- algae	green algae	red	blue	black	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is a filamentous alga. Its cells form long, thin strands that, in vast numbers, contribute to the familiar green, slimy 'blanket weed' in ponds. This description best fits which of these organisms?	amoeba	spirogyra	euglena	plasmodium	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The division chlorophyta are referred to as the ----- algae	green algae	blue algae	red algae	purple algae	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the absence of light, euglena can obtain nutrition by a process called -----	cytokinesis	cytology	phagocytosis	cytosis	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Euglena have a light-sensitive ----- or stigma near their anterior ends which senses the light level in the environment	flagellum	eye spot	nucleus	nucleolus	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these organism has flagella on its anterior end?	paramecium	amoeba	euglena	flies	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a division of the algal protists?	Dinoflagellata	Euglenophyta	Rhizopoda	Chlorophyta	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In paramecium, waste disposal is carried out through the -----	oral groove	pseudopodia	anal pores	contractile vacuole	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A hair like appendages that help the paramecium move food into the oral groove is called -----	pellicle	cilia	pseudopodia	plasmallema	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A membrane covering that protects the paramecium like skin is called ----	cuticle	pellicle	cilia	coating	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is true?	paramecium has permanent shape	amoeba has permanent shape	paramecium has pseudopodia	paramecium has no cilia	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these organism is referred to as "slipper animalcle"	amoeba	plasmodium	typanosoma	paramecium	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is an example of the division Ciliophora?	amoeba	plasmodium	paramecium	trypanosoma	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Amoeba belongs to which of these divisions of Protozoans?	Rhizopoda	Apicomplexa	Ciliophora	Zoomastigophora	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a division of the protozoans?	Rhizopoda	Apicomplexa	Zoomastigophora	Oligochatae	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Protists are classified into	Protozoan Protists	Algal Protists	Fungal Protists	all of the options	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Protists are found anywhere there is water	soil	grass	water	mud	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- are the first group of eukaryotic organisms	Archaeobacteria	Eubacteria are single celled organisms	Protists	bacterias	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The essence of staining is to help in	recognizing the organism only	identifying the organism only	recognizing and identification of the organism	killing the organism	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

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