

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:




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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _divide cells into many interconnected compartments.	membranes					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ribosomes are specially abundant in the <input type="text"/> cells.	dividing					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All cells in a plant has the potential to exchange substances through the <input type="text"/> _.	plasmodesmata					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cells that adjoin one another are held together by <input type="text"/> _.	pectins					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most easily observed part of a plant cell is the <input type="text"/> _.	cell wall					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the nucleotide triphosphate involved in membrane production.	CTP					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pigment type which does not absorb any wavelength of light is <input type="text"/> _.	White					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organelle that enables plants to convert lipids to carbohydrates is <input type="text"/> _.	Julius Sachas					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organelle that enables plants to convert lipids to carbohydrates is <input type="text"/> _.	glyoxysomes					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The largest filaments in the cytoskeleton are <input type="text"/> --	microtubules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The energy input that sustains life on earth is <input type="text"/> --	sunlight						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The equation of photosynthesis is the <input type="text"/> of that of respiration.	reverse						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cells rely on <input type="text"/> to start their reactions.	enzymes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All cells use <input type="text"/> for energy transformation.	ATP						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The quantitative measure of the disorder created by any spontaneous reaction is <input type="text"/> --	entropy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Making the mental connections to take advantage s of accidental observations is involved in the <input type="text"/> side of science.	creative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Posing hypothesis in scientific method requires a type of reasoning called <input type="text"/> --	abduction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> makes an end to the scientific method for a particular experiment.	conclusion						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sweet potatoes were once considered strong <input type="text"/> --	aphrodisiacs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The oldest giant sequoia is about <input type="text"/> years old.	3200	three thousand, two hundred					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The distance moved by a photon during a complete vibration is referred to as the photon's <input type="text"/> --	wavelength					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The light driven splitting of water in the absence of carbon dioxide is known as the <input type="text"/> reaction.	Hill					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> asserted that the oxygen released during photosynthesis came from water rather than carbon dioxide.	Van Niel					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> first demonstrated that plants produce oxygen.	Joseph Priestly					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> pigment absorb all wavelengths of light.	black					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During photosynthesis, the chlorophyll <input type="text"/> --	traps radiant energy	absorbs sunlight energy				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sequence of events leading to seed germination begins with <input type="text"/> --	imbibition					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Commercial compounds that inhibit the synthesis of gibberellins are called <input type="text"/> --	growth retardants					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most active naturally occurring auxin in plants is <input type="text"/> --	Indole – 3 – acetic acid					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The chemiosmosis theory of ATP synthesis was formulated by <input type="text"/> --	Peter Mitchel					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organic compounds made in one part of a plant and transported to another part of the plant where they elicit a response are called <input type="text"/> --	hormones					eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first law of thermodynamics is the law of <input type="text"/> --	conservation of energy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> enhances the exchange of materials among organelles.	cyclosis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fluid inside chloroplasts is called <input type="text"/> --	stroma						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be used to make organic acids that can be exported from the glycosomes.	cetyl-CoA						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The dictyosomes are otherwise called <input type="text"/> --	golgi body						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sequence of electron carrier is known as the electron <input type="text"/> --	transport chain						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The metabolic pathway by which organisms liberate stored energy are referred to as <input type="text"/> respiration.	cellular						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the final product of glycolysis.	pyruvic acid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plants that use only the Clavin cycle to fix carbon dioxide are called <input type="text"/> plants.	C3						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is used to reduce carbon dioxide to carbohydrates during photosynthesis.	NADP+						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stripping of electrons from water during photochemical reactions is managed by <input type="text"/> -	Manganese						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During photosynthesis <input type="text"/> harnesses the flow of proton to make ATP.	ATP - synthase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chemiosmosis in chloroplasts is otherwise known as <input type="text"/> -	photophosphorylation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In plants chemical energy is used to make sugar in the <input type="text"/> -	stroma						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The green colour of leaves is due to the presence of <input type="text"/> -	chloroplasts						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The smallest filaments in the cytoskeleton are <input type="text"/> filaments.	actin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a barrier that protects the cell from harmful substances.	plasma membrane						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theme that plants share part of a common ancestry was best explained in the most important science book ever written titled <input type="text"/> -	the origin of species						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cell was first discovered in the year <input type="text"/> --	1665						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _discovered penicillin.	Fleming						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The red and yellow pigments in tomatoes are known as <input type="text"/> --	xanthophylls						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vitamin A is a precursor of <input type="text"/> --	retinal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most common carotenoid is <input type="text"/> --	beta carotene						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chlorophyll a occur in all photosynthetic organisms except <input type="text"/> --	photosynthetic bacteria						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The synthesis of chlorophyll and other pigments in plants is stimulated by <input type="text"/> --	light						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following organelles is surrounded by only one membrane?	Nucleus	Chloroplasts	Mitochondria	Micro-bodies	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conversion of energy from one form to another occurs through a set of chemical reactions collectively called:	Catabolism	Metabolism	Anabolism	Chemosynthesis	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following may be involved in discoveries? I. Seriousness, II.Creativity III.Certainty, IV.Luck	I Only	II Only	II and IV	II and III	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is fibre not used for?	To produce tea	To make cigarette	To produce paper	To make money	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a reason why we study botany?	to understand botany in general	to appreciate living organisms	to learn the facts and processes of doing botany	to appreciate what the botanists do	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a feature of the photochemical reactions?	oxidizes water	release oxygen	produce ATP	reduce NAD+	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Noncyclic photophosphorylation involve which of the following photosystems? I. photosystem I, II. photosystem II	I only	II only	I and II	none of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Raw materials required by green plants to manufacture their food are	Mainly fluids	Inorganic substances	Living materials	Mainly gases	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is the carbohydrate produced by Calvin cycle?	starch	glucpse	sugar	sucros	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is / are the products of the photochemical reaction? I. ATP, II. NADP, III. carbohydrates	I only	III only	I and II	I and III	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not part of the cytoplasm?	chromatin	hyloplasm	micro bodies	spherosomes	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cork is useful in making stoppers for wine bottle because:	They are hard enough to prevent leakages	They are rigid	They lack glycoproteins	Suberized tissues inhibit water loss	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following organelles is not part of the cytoplasm?	Mitochondrion	Nucleus	Endoplasmic reticulum	Ribosomes	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of these regions does plasmodesmata occur?	Secondary pit-fields	Xylem vessles	Pholem vessles	Primary pit-fields	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a major content of vacuoles?	Lipids	Proteins	Growth hormones	Enzymes	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which type of filament is the same for both plants and animals?	Microtubules	Acton filaments	Intermediate filaments	Plasmodesmata filaments	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a cytoskeletal filament?	Acton filament	Microtubules	Plasmodesmata	Intermediate filaments	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following tissue ia an exception to the general occurrence of plasmodesmata?	Water absorbent	Water conducting	Food absorbent	Food conducting	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements is not true of enzymes?	they are biocatalysts	they are globular proteins	they increase the energy of activation of reactions	they regulate energy transformations	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe the intermediate filaments?	they are hollow filaments	they are made of fibrous proteins wound into coils	they are made of two types of globular proteins	they consists of two interwined strands of globular proteins	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following processes converts chemical energy into mechanical energy?	pushing a rock	winding a watch	exploding a knockout	combustion	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not being transported by dictyosomes to plasma membrane?	polysaccharides	glycoproteins	pectin	hemicellulose	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who reported that chlorophyll occurs in chloroplast and that photosynthesis forms carbohydrates only in light?	Jean Senebier	Nicholass de Saussure	Julius Sachas	T. W. Engelmann	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a major similarity between chloroplasts and mitochondria?	Both contain DNA	Both are semi-autonomous	They are the same size	Both produce ATP	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following enzymes catalyzes the breakdown of hydrogen peroxide?	Oxidase	Peroxidase	Catalase	Hydrogenase	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe chlorophyll b?	a grass – green pigment whose structure includes an atom of magnesium	accessory pigment that occur in all photosynthetic organisms	a blue – green pigment that absorbs maximally at 453 – 642 nm	accessory pigment in red algae and cyanobacteria	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a means by which autotrophs radically changed the planet and its remaining organisms?	decreasing atmospheric concentrations of oxygen	diminishing the green house effect	decreasing atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide	filling the atmosphere with a waste product that some other organisms ultimately found essential for life oxygen	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following compounds supplies the hydrogen used to reduce nitrate to ammonia?	NADH	NADPH	FADH2	CH4	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The role of chlorophyll during photosynthesis is:	Hydolysis of water	Trapping of radiant energy	To catalyze the chemical reaction	To enable carbon iv oxide react with water.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following pairs of compounds are similar?	ATP and ADP	ATP and NAD+	ATP and Mg+	ADP and NADP+	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following organisms does cyclic photophosphorylation occur?	green plants	algae	prokaryotes	bacteria	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following organelles synthesizes phospholipids?	rough endoplasmic reticulum	) micro bodies	ribosomes	smooth endoplasmic reticulum	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The secondary cell wall function as:	support tissue	adipose tissue	xylem vessel	phloem vessel	A	eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is the carbohydrate produced by Calvin cycle?	starch	glucose	sugar	sucrose	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is /are the function(s) of the membrane system? I. binding site of phosphoprotein, II. biochemical process, III..produce other membranes	I only	II only	I and III	II and III	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientific method begins with:	Reasoning	Predicting	Observation	Concluding	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the uses of cherry tree except:	Prepare a tea to ease pains of child birth	To make textile	To cure coughs	To cure dysentery	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following are the largest filaments in the cytoskeleton?	Actin filaments	Microtubules	Intermediate filaments	Posterior filaments	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is / are function(s) of the dictyosomes? I. cell division, II. Production of ydrogen peroxide, III. Building of new cell wall	I only	II only	I and II	II and III	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first stable product of photochemical reactions is a:	6- carbon compound	3- carbon compound	4 – carbon compound	2 – carbon compound	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not among the dazzling array of carotenoid colours?	chocolate	orange	grey	violet	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe chlorophyll b?	a grass – green pigment whose structure includes an atom of magnesium	accessory pigment that occur in all photosynthetic organisms	a blue – green pigment that absorbs maximally at 453 – 642 nm	accessory pigment in red algae and cyanobacteria	C	eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following organisms does cyclic photophosphorylation occur?	green plants	algae	prokaryotes	bacteria	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Raw materials required by green plants to manufacture their food are	Mainly fluids	Inorganic substances	Living materials	Mainly gases	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The role of chlorophyll during photosynthesis is:	Hydrolysis of water	Trapping of radiant energy	To catalyze the chemical reaction	To enable carbon iv oxide react with water.	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following pairs of compounds are similar?	ATP and ADP	ATP and NAD+	ATP and Mg+	ADP and NADP+	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who concluded that "all plnts are aggregates of fully individualized , independent separate beings namely the cells themselves"?	Mathias Jakob Schleiden	Robert Hooke	Theodora Schwann	Rudolf Virchow	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following represent the energy stocks of cells? I. ATP, II. Starch, III. Fat	I only	II only	I and III	II and III	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the uses of biotechnology except:	To make drugs	To produce fertilizer	To make beverages	To produce plant resistant herbicides	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Whch of these statements best describe a cytoskeleton?	Cytoskeleton is a rigid structure	Cytoskeleton has limited functions in the cell	A network of filaments that forms a mechanical support in the cell	Cytoskeleton is most easily observed part of a plant cell	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a part of a cell wall?	Secondary cell wall	Middle Lamella	Plasmodesmata	Plasmalemma	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following best describe reactions that increase entropy?	Endergonic	Endothermic	Exergonic	Exothermic	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describes the term bioenergetics?	Ability to do work	Energy available in sunlight	Energy relationships of living organisms	An essential component of living organisms	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Where is light absorbed and converted into chemical energy in plants? I. thylaloid , II. grana, III. stroma	I only	I and III	I and II	II and III	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The secondary cell wall function as:	support tissue	adipose tissue	xylem vessel	phloem vessel	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following organelles synthesizes phospholipids?	rough endoplasmic reticulum	micro bodies	ribosomes	smooth endoplasmic reticulum	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries