

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The primary result of mitosis is the division of the parent cell's genome into <input type="text"/>	two daughter cells					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During mitosis, each daughter cell receives a <input type="text"/> of the original DNA	copy					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mitosis occurs exclusively in <input type="text"/> cells, but occurs in different ways in different species	eukaryotic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The end of <input type="text"/> marks the end of the M-phase	cytokinesis					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All living cells contain <input type="text"/>	ribosomes					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Several related proteins whose concentrations rise and fall during the course of the eukaryotic cell cycle are referred to as <input type="text"/>	cyclin	cyclins				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the matured plant cell the major part of the cell-cavity is occupied by a large central <input type="text"/> , which stores substances like organic acids and salts	vacuole					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The presence of <input type="text"/> in plant cells support their autotrophic habit and makes them quite distinct from animal cells	chloroplasts					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At the onset of prophase, <input type="text"/> condenses together into a highly ordered structure called a chromosome	chromatin					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cytoplasm is also referred to as <input type="text"/>	cytosol						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anaphase begins with the separation of the centromeres, and the pulling of chromosomes to opposite poles of the <input type="text"/>	spindle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At metaphase, the <input type="text"/> align at the metaphase plate	chromosomes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cells of flowering plants lack <input type="text"/>	centrioles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The preprophase band disappears during nuclear envelope disassembly and spindle formation in <input type="text"/>	prometaphase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In highly vacuolated plant cells, the <input type="text"/> has to migrate into the centre of the cell before mitosis can begin	nucleus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	DNA is a permanent storage place for <input type="text"/> information	genetic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> play an essential role in both mitosis and meiosis	nucleic acids						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of amino acids required for human life to exist that are found in protein is <input type="text"/>	twenty	20					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Protein primary structure is held together by covalent or peptide bonds, which are made during the process of protein <input type="text"/>	biosynthesis	translation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In mitosis, the chromosomes contained inside the nucleus of the parent cell are <input type="text"/>	duplicated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Amino acids have a <input type="text"/> bond	two-carbon						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> allows water, oxygen, carbondioxideto pass into and out of cell	Cell wall						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Higher temperatures reduce the strength of <input type="text"/> of proteins	hydrogen bonds						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sequence of amino acids in a protein is determined by the sequence of <input type="text"/> in the gene encoding it	nucleotides						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the three-dimentional structure of a protein is disrupted, the protein is said to be <input type="text"/>	denatured						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	RNA directs the <input type="text"/> of new proteins using the genetic information it has transported	synthesis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cytosine, thymine, and uracil are all <input type="text"/>	pyrimidines						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cell is the <input type="text"/> _functional unit of all living things	structural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Adenine and guanine are <input type="text"/>	purines						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A protein may shift between several similar structures in performing its biological function. This process is also <input type="text"/>	reversible						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Glycosylamines made by attaching a nucleobase to a ribose or deoxyribose ring are called <input type="text"/>	Nucleosides						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	mRNA is used to transfer genetic information through <input type="text"/> membranes	plasma						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the father of atomic theory	Democritus						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The double helix formation of DNA ensures that no <input type="text"/> occur	disorders	disorder					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Proteins that may enable a newly-synthesized protein to acquire its final shape faster and more reliably than it otherwise would are called <input type="text"/>	molecular chaperones						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cell wall is absent in <input type="text"/> cell	animal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The model plant used in the study and understanding of the molecular control of plant pattern formation is <input type="text"/>	Arabidopsis thaliana	Arabidopsis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All cells are basically the same in <input type="text"/> composition	chemical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> execute nearly all cell functions, are the building blocks from which cells are built and constitute most of a cell's dry matter.	Proteins						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An antibody can immobilize an <input type="text"/> for it to be destroyed by white blood cells	antigen						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> confer strength and rigidity to biological components, which would otherwise be unable to support themselves	Structural proteins						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mice were cloned from <input type="text"/> cells in 1998	somatic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The microscope was invented by <input type="text"/>	Galileo						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Golgi bodies were discovered by <input type="text"/>	Camilo Golgi						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Eukaryotic cells have <input type="text"/> nucleus	membrane enclosed						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first description of cell is generally attributed to <input type="text"/>	Robert Hooke						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Athanasius Kircher was a a main pioneer of <input type="text"/> usage	microscope						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Neuron theory is cell theory as applied to the <input type="text"/> system	Nervous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1981, the embryonic <input type="text"/> line was established for mouse	stem cell						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A prokaryotic cell is a primitive cell which lacks <input type="text"/> nucleus	memberane delimited						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the cell was first discovered and named, there was no indication of the <input type="text"/> and other organelles found in most living cells	nucleus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cytokinesis occurs usually <input type="text"/> cell division	after						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are not eukaryotes	Bacteria						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The longest part of cell cycle is the <input type="text"/>	interphase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The nucleus is an essential constituent of <input type="text"/> cells	living						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mitosis was introduced in <input type="text"/>	1882						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1897, <input type="text"/> was another term used for endoplasmic reticulum	Ergastoplasm						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Living organisms were first described and called <input type="text"/> by van Leeuwenkoek	animacules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> the chromosome theory was developed	1883						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The site of protein synthesis in a cell is the <input type="text"/>	ribosome						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Golgi bodies were discovered in <input type="text"/>	1898						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If part of the liver is removed, continuous <input type="text"/> of the cell would ensure that it reaches its former size	division						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is mostly produced during the S phase	histone						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are solid rods made of globular proteins and are an important component of the cytoskeleton	Microfilaments						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cell was first described in <input type="text"/>	1665						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The living parts of a cell does not include <input type="text"/>	cell wall						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is an interphase chromosomal material	chromatin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a quarternary protein structure, several amino acid chains from the tertiary structure fold together in a <input type="text"/>	blob						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During mitosis, the area where two chromatids are in contact with each other is known as the <input type="text"/>	centromeres						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In prokaryotes, the cell cycle occurs via <input type="text"/>	binary fission						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> proteins is necessary in the functioning of contractile proteins	Structural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A protein is determined by the sequence of its <input type="text"/>	amino acid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Protein helix shape is found in <input type="text"/>	wool fibre						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cyclins determine [] specificity of cyclin-dependent kinases	substrate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] Is a membraneous organelle composed of flattened, sac-like cisternae stacked on each other	golgi apparatus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bacterial cells have no ___ to which ribosomes are bound	endoplasmic reticulum	chromatin	endoplastin	oxytosis	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following are messenger proteins?	Haemoglobin and ovalbumin	Actin and collagen	Enzymes and elastin	Oxytocin and somatotropin	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ___ is an area near the centre of the cell where the DNA of the cell is confined	nuclear structure	nuclear	structure	cytolic	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary structure of protein is	the sequence of amino acid in the chain	a disulphide bridge	the sequence of RNA-DNA process	an assemblage of actin molecules	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nucleic acid has the ability to	create identical copies of itself	carry electrically charged ions	break down a cell component	delineate a cell	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Enzyme activities are regulated by these factors except	Temperature	pH level	Salt concentration	Catalysts	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Why can't prokaryotes be properly said to undergo mitosis?	Prokaryotes cannot be properly said to undergo mitosis because they lack a true nucleus and only have a single chromosome with several centromere because they lack a nucleus and only have a single chromosome with no centromere.	Prokaryotes cannot be properly said to undergo mitosis because they lack a nucleus and only have a single chromosome with no centromere.	Prokaryotes cannot be properly said to undergo mitosis because they lack a nucleus .	Prokaryotes cannot be properly said to undergo mitosis because they only have a single chromosome with no centromere.	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following proteins are responsible for movement?	Hormonal proteins	Structural proteins	Contractile proteins	transport proteins	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The toughness of a protein is shown by	the thickness of the nuclear membrane	the complexity of its amino acid sequence	the thickness of the cell wall	the complexity of the ribosomes	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who definitely refuted the aristotelian doctrine of spontaneous generation?	Lazzaro Spallanzani	Rudolph Virchow	Louis Pasteur	Theodor Schwann	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the sequence of creation of a protein?	Quarternary structure - primary structure - secondary structure - tertiary structure	Primary structure - secondary structure - tertiary structure - quarternary structure	Quarternary structure - tertiary structure - primary structure - secondary structure	Quarternary structure - tertiary structure - secondary structure - primary structure	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The tertiary protein structure is	dipole-dipole interactions	Hydrogen bonding	folding and bending of the protein molecule caused by interaction of the R groups	covalent bonding	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Building of proteins begins as	folds driven by covalent interaction	a crescent of polypeptides	a straight chain of amino acids	a helix of reidues	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The plasma membrane contains the following except	bilayer arranged proteins and lipids	a semi-permeable layer	transport system for ions and sugars	transport system for amino acids	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The secondary protein structure is formed	by the twisting of the original chain, which then begins to curl up slowly	after the primary structure	after each of the amino acids in the amino acid chain interacts with the others and twists	all of the above	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are features of an animal cell except	cell membrane	nuclear membrane	chloroplast	golgi body	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ribosomes of prokaryotes travel faster in the centrifuge than that of prokaryotes because	they have a lower sedimentary coefficient than prokaryotes	they have a lower Svedberg value, which enable them travelfaster in the centrifuge	they have a higher sedimentary coefficient than prokaryotes and the higher the Svedberg value, the faster the ribosome travels in the centrifuge	None of the options	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cell wall contains cellulose and lignin that makes it	a rigid and protective structure	a flexible and elastic structure	a rigid and collapsible structure	a flexible and protective structure	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ribosomes of prokaryotes have a sedimentation coefficient of ____, while those of eukaryotes have sedimentation coefficient of ____	60S, 70S	70S, 90S	70S, 80S	80S, 70S	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Lived between 384-322 BC and known for his experimental approach and numerous dissections. He was drwn to animal classification and some of his classifications stand till today. Who was he?	Jean-Baptiste De Lamark	Aristotle	Leeuwenhoek	Hooke	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identification of synapses between neurons was made possible by	the swiss embryologist, Wilhelm His	Santigo Ramon	August Forel	the electron microscope	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Basically, a neuron is characterized by	somatic cells, nerve prolongation and axon	a soma, dendrites and axon	a soma, nerve prolongation and axon	an axon, dendrites and nerve prolongation	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are prokaryotes that can survive in nature without their cell walls except	Animal pathogenic bacteria	Thermoplasma	Fungi	Archaea spp	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rudolf Virchow's famous conclusion "omnis cellulae cellula" means	cells develop only from pre-existing cells	cells develop partly from pre-existing cells	cells co-exist	cell no longer develop	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following are connective tissues?	Cartilage and collagen	Tendons and ligaments	Nails and hair	Insulin and casein	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rigidity of the plant cell walls is conferred by	osmotic pressure	cell turgidity	Cytoplasmic pressure	cellulose and lignin	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	DNA are found in natural form while RNA is	multiple stranded, double stranded	single stranded, double stranded	double stranded, single stranded	single stranded, multiple stranded	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bacteria could be grouped into 2 based on	based on the extra-cellular structures outside their cell wall	their gram stain reaction in the cell wall region	their DNA composition	their cytoplasmic membrane and environmental reaction	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What are plasmids?	Circular chromosomes	Nuclear content	Cytoplasmic content	Extra-chromosomal DNA	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ribosome is	a structural unit in the nucleus	a structural unit in the cytoplasm	a structural unit in the cell wall	a structural unit in the cell membrane	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The The Thermoplasmas naturally lack cell walls. How do they survive?	They are able to survive without cell walls because they have unusually tough cytoplasmic membranes	They are able to survive without cell walls because they cause a variety of infectious diseases in humans and other animals.	They are able to survive because they live in osmotically protected habitats such as the animal body.	Options A and C	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Specimen A has a clear membraned nucleus, no cell wall and chloroplast was absent, but many small vacuoles were observed. Specimen B had no distinct, clear membrane but has rigid cell wall. Identify specimens A and B	Specimen A is a plant cell while specimen B is an animal cell	Specimen A is an animal cell while specimen B is a bacterial cell	Specimen A is a bacterial cell while specimen B is a plant cell	Specimen A is an animal cell while specimen B is a plant cell	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a basic difference between plant and animal cells?	Plant cells have chloroplasts, enhancing their autotrophic nature while animal cells lack chloroplasts	Plant cell walls are reinforced structures containing cellulose and lignin	Plant and animal cells are basically similar	Plant cells have a large vacuole while animal cells have smaller vacuoles, if they are present	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	RNA exists in the following basic forms	transfer RNA (tRNA), occupied RNA (oRNA) and ribosomal RNA (rRNA)	real RNA (rRNA), top RNA (tRNA) and milling RNA (mRNA)	messenger RNA (mRNA), transfer RNA (tRNA) and ribosomal RNA (rRNA)	missing RNA (mRNA), trip RNA (tRNA) and real RNA (rRNA)	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cytoplasmic membrane is composed of	proteins and phospholipids	phospholipis and carbohydrates	fats and phospholipids	carbohydrates and fats	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stages of mitosis proper are _____	anaphas,e prometaphase, prophase, metaphase and telophase	prometaphase, prophase, anaphase, metaphase, and telophase	telophase, prometaphase, metaphase, anaphase and prophase	prophase, prometaphase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What happens to cells whose walls have been completely removed ?	They are incapable of normal growth and division.	They are incapable of normal cell division.	They are incapable of normal growth.	They are incapable of normal cell growth, division and establishment	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are absent in prokaryotes except	membrane enclosed nucleus	mitochondria	endoplasmic reticulum to which ribosomes are bound	protein molecules in cell membrane	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cell cycle is	the series of events that take place in a cell leading to its division and replication	the series of events that take place in a cell leading to its duplication and replication	a one time event that happens in the life time of an organism	circular movements of a cell on a pivot	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The M phase of the cell cycle is divided into	cytokinesis and anakinesis	cytokinesis and mitokinesis	karyokinesis and cytokinesis	morphokinesis and cytokinesis	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not correct about the regulation of cell cycle?	Each of the molecular events that conctrol the cell cycle occurs in a sequential manner and it is not possible to reverse the cycle	Regulation of cell cycle involves the detection and repair of genetic damage	The molecular events that control the cell cycle are not directed in any specific order	Regulation of cell cycle involves the prevenstion of uncontrolled cell division	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not true about mitosis?	During mitosis, the pairs oc chromosomes condense and attach to fibers that pull the sister chromatids to opposite sides of the cell	Mitosis is immediately followed by cytokinesis	Errors in mitosis can either kill a cell or cause mutations	Motosis is the process in which a prokaryotic cell separates the chromosomes in its cell nucleus into two identical sets in two daughter nuclei	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rate of biosynthetic ativities is	same at the Gap 1 phase and the M phase	higher at the Gap 1 phase than at the M phase	lower at the Gap 1 phase than at the M phase	higher at the Gap 1 phase than at the M phase	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not correct?	Plants lack centrioles	All animal cells have a centriole	Cells that contain centrioles also have a series of smaller microtubules that extend from the centrioles to the cell membrane	The cell membranes of prokariotes assumes the function of the spindle and centrioles during binary fission	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When does the cell proceed to anaphase?	The cell proceeds to anaphase when every chromosome is attached to a cluster of microtubules and the kinetochores have lined up along the metaphase plate.	The cell proceeds to anaphase when every cluster of microtubules and the kinetochores have lined up along the metaphase plate.	The cell proceeds to anaphase when every kinetochore is attached to a cluster of microtubules and the chromosomes have lined up along the metaphase plate .	The cell commences with anaphase and then proceeds to metaphase	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Saccharomyces cerevisiae (yeast) undergo ___mitosis, while animals undergo ___mitosis	closed, open	long, short	short, long	strong, weak	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cleavage furrow refers to	the pinching of the cell membrane to form two daughter cells	the period that precedes the mitotic phase	The alignment of the chromosomes in a line spanning the cell	the process immediately after karyokinesis	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the options is not correct about telophase?	Telophase "cleans up" the after effect of mitosis	At telophase, both mitosis and cell division are complete	Telophase is a reversal of prophase and prometaphase events	The nonkinetochore microtubules continue to lengthen, thereby elongating the cell even more, at telophase	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How are old cells managed in an animal organism?	The vacuole eats up the cell content	Lysosomes, which break down larger food molecules into smaller ones, digest old cell parts	Ribosomes control the development of old cell parts	The nuclear membrane extends to envelope cell contents, resulting in lysis	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nucleus is	a large oval organelle that controls cell activities	a selectively permeable organelle that controls movement of materials in/out of a cell	a network of tubes or membranes that produce proteins	small bodies free or attached to endoplasmic reticulum	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cell wall is	present in all cells	present in all animal cells but absent in plant cells	present in plant cells but absent in animal cells	absent in all cells	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The decisions of individual cells to enter the cell cycle depend on cell-to-cell communication and on perception of various signals and include the following except	internal position and development cues	nutrients and hormones	proliferation and differentiation	light and temperature	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the cell theory, the cell was considered as	the fundamental unit of life only	just the basic element of pathological progress	the fundamental unit of life and also the basic element of pathological process	the basic unit of DNA	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When does Telophase occur?	When the chromosomes reach the poles of their respective spindles, the nuclear envelope reforms, chromosomes uncoil into chromatin form, and the nucleolus which had disappeared during Prophase reforms.	When the chromosomes reach the spindles of their respective poles, the nuclear envelope reforms, chromatins uncoil and the nucleolus which had disappeared during Prophase reforms.	When the chromosomes reach the poles of their respective spindles, the protoplasm's envelope reforms, the cytoplasm increases in volume, and the nucleolus disintegrates.	When the chromatins reach the spindles of their respective poles the nuclear envelope reforms, chromosomes uncoil into chromatin form, and the nucleolus which had disappeared during Prophase reforms.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mitosis (M) phase is	the period of dormancy of the cell	a period during which the cell grows, accumulate nutrients needed for mitosis and duplicate itself	the period during which the cell multiplies into several distinct daughter cells	the period during which the cell splits into two distinct daughter cells	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stages of mitosis are	prophase, Telophase, anaphase, early metaphase and late metaphase	Prirphase, prometaphase, metaphase, early anaphase and telophase	Telophase, anametaphase, prophase and metaphase	prophase, prometaphase, metaphase, early anaphase and telophase	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	factors that influence cell division rates include the following except	change in temperature and pH	functional maturity	DNA content	nutrient levels	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Basic features common to prokaryotes and eukaryotes are	replication of the DNA must occur, cytokinesis	replication of the DNA must occur, and concludes by segregation of the original and replica cell	replication of the DNA, segregation of the original and its replica follows, the cytokinesis occurs	the original and replica cells segregate, then splitting of the cells	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Apoptosis is	cellular senescence	pogrammed cell death	cell differentiation	cell enlargement	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gap 0 phase is	a state of quiescence	a state of reversal	a state of progression	a state of division	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not correct about prometaphase?	Each chromosome forms two kinetochores at the centromere	The activity of the molecular motor in the kinetochore, coupled withpolymerisation and depolymerisation of microtubules, provide the pulling force necessary separate the two chromatids of the chromosome	Most nonkinetochore microtubules disintegrate as they migrate towards one another at the poles	The nuclear envelope disassembles and microtubules invade the nuclear space	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which phase comes after prophase?	Post-prophase	Metaphase	Prephase	Anaphase	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1658, that maggots and other living creatures developed in decaying tissues was shown by ____	The Jesuit priest Athanasius Kircher	Jan Swammerdam	a Dutchman, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek	the Dutch naturalist	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Prokaryotes cannot be said to truly undergo mitosis for the following reason	they have a single chromosome	they lack a nucleus	their chromosome has no centromere	all the options above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What prevents the cell from undergoing mitosis during the Gap 2 phase?	the chromatids in the chromosomes	the high rate of protein transcription	the inhibition of protein synthesis	the nuclear division	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The metaphase checkpoint ensures that	everything is ready for DNA synthesis	the cell is ready to complete cell division	the cell is ready to enter the mitosis phase and divide	the cell has left the cycle and has stopped dividing	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are vegetative cells except	blood cell	skin cell	egg cell	hair cell	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the eukaryotic cell cycle, the interphase is	a period during which the cell senses and rapidly duplicate itself	a period during which the cell grows, accumulate nutrients needed for mitosis and duplicate itself	Options A and B	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How can chromosomes be viewed?	Chromosomes can be viewed through a magnifying lense.	Chromosomes can be viewed through a light microscope at the least magnificationmagnification.	Chromosomes can be viewed through a light microscope at high magnification.	Chromosomes are better imagined because a process of identification has not yet been developed.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Binary fission is	an asexual reproduction	a sexual reproduction	both asexual and sexual reproduction	cytokinesis	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the development of the cell theory, which of the following is not correct?	The cell is the unit of stucture, physiology and organization in living things	The cell retains a dual existence as a distinct entity and a building block in the construction of organisms	Cells form by spontaneous generation freely	All cells arise from pre-existing cells, through which hereditary information is passed during cell division	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is incorrect about cell division?	Cell division is the process by which a cell divides to form two or more new cells	Cell division is used as a means of reproduction in organisms that reproduce asexually, while sexually reproducing organisms form gametes	Cell division is the source of tissue growth and repair in multicellular organisms	There is one type of cell division in eukaryotic organisms called mitosis	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If part of the liver is removed	the liver deteriorates and eventually dies	the liver cells will divide continuously until the liver reaches its former size	the liver cells will suddenly lose their capacity to divide because they would have advanced into "functional maturity"	nothing happens	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct sequence in cell cycle	DNA replication,growth, cell division and growth	growth, cell division, growth and DNA replication	cell division, growth, DNA replication and growth	growth, DNA replication, growth and cell division	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1955, Eagle systematically defined the nutritional needs of ____	plant cells in culture	animal cells in culture	tissue cultures	cell cloning	B	eExam

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