

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↓↑	A ↓↑	B ↓↑	C ↓↑	D ↓↑	Answer ↓↑	Remark ↓↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A way to represent the structure of a flower using specific letters is called <input type="text"/> formular	floral					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In flowerng plants, the female spores is referred to as the <input type="text"/>	ovules					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In flowerng plants, the male spores is referred to as the <input type="text"/>	Pollen	Pollen grain				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The integument is a layer of tissue found in all seeds; it is produced by the parent plant, and develops into the seed <input type="text"/>	coat					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The periderm consists of three different layers: • Phellogen, Phellogen and <input type="text"/>	Phellem					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as the meristematic cell layer responsible for the development of the periderm	Phellogen					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A lateral meristem called <input type="text"/> produces the cork and part of plant bark	cork cambium					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The source of both the secondary xylem (inwards, towards the pith) and the secondary phloem (outwards) is the vascular <input type="text"/>	cambium					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Secondary phloem is laid down by the vascular <input type="text"/> to the inside of the established layer(s) of phloem	cambium						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	phloem sap moves from sugar sources to sugar sinks by means of <input type="text"/> pressure	turgor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pressure flow hypothesis was a hypothesis proposed by Ernst Munch in the year <input type="text"/>	1930						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Pressure flow hypothesis explained the mechanism of <input type="text"/>	phloem translocation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three types of companion cells are ordinary companion cells, transfer cells and <input type="text"/> cells	intermediary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Xylem <input type="text"/> consists mainly of water and inorganic ions, although it can contain a number of organic chemicals as well	sap						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> xylem is the xylem that is formed during primary growth from procambium	Primary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any any edible underground plant structure is referred to as root <input type="text"/>	crops						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pattern of development of a root system is termed root <input type="text"/>	architecture						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A portion of a root swells for food or water storage, e.g. sweet potato. This type of root is called <input type="text"/> root	tuberous						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Roots of parasitic plants that can absorb water and nutrients from another plant are called <input type="text"/> roots	haustorial					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> roots are roots that have undergone secondary thickening and have a woody structure	coarse					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A true root system consists of a primary root and <input type="text"/> roots	secondary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In roots, the cork cambium originates in the <input type="text"/> which is a component of the vascular cylinder	pericycle					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Primary growth are growths from <input type="text"/> meristem	apical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At germination, roots grow downward due to <input type="text"/>	gravitropism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A characteristic in which a plant has marked or big changes in leaf size, shape, and growth habit between juvenile and adult stages is known as <input type="text"/>	Heteroblasty					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A characteristic in which a plant has small changes in leaf size, shape, and growth habit between juvenile and adult stages is known as <input type="text"/>	Homoblasty					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Craspedodromous and Camptodromous are two subtypes of <input type="text"/>	venation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pinnately compound leaves have the leaflets arranged along the main or <input type="text"/>	mid-vein					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Palmately compound leaves have the leaflets radiating from the end of the <input type="text"/> ___, like fingers of the palm of a hand	petiole						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The middle vein of a compound leaf or a frond, when it is present, is called a <input type="text"/>	rachis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The longest type of leaf is a leaf from <input type="text"/> trees, measuring at nine feet long.	palm						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> usually move sap, with dissolved sucrose, produced by photosynthesis in the leaf, out of the leaf	phloem						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> brings water and minerals from the roots into the leaf	Xylem						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The patterns of the veins is referred to as <input type="text"/>	venation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vascular tissue of the leaves are called <input type="text"/>	veins						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mechanism of plants to shed leaves is called <input type="text"/>	abscission						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plants that lack <input type="text"/> cannot photosynthesize	chlorophyll						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In most flowering plants the mesophyll is divided into two layers: <input type="text"/> and Spongy layers	Pallisade						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most of the interior of the leaf between the upper and lower layers of epidermis is a parenchyma or chlorenchyma tissue called the <input type="text"/>	mesophyll						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the outer multi-layered group of cells covering the leaf	epidermis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The transport of soluble organic material made during photosynthesis is known as <input type="text"/>	translocation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phloem is the innermost layer of the <input type="text"/>	bark						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a situation where fruits is produced or sets without fertilization, it is called <input type="text"/>	Parthenocary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In vascular plants, the two types of transport tissue are xylem and <input type="text"/>	phloem						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The epidermis is usually transparent and coated on the outer side with a waxy <input type="text"/> that prevents water loss	cuticle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Roots that have undergone secondary thickening and have a woody structure are refered to as <input type="text"/> roots	coarse						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pneumatophores are also refered to as <input type="text"/> roots.	aerating						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Growth from the lateral meristems is known as <input type="text"/> growth	secondary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Growth from apical meristems is known as <input type="text"/> growth	primary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plant epidermal hairs are also called <input type="text"/>	trichomes						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first root that comes from a plant is called the <input type="text"/>	radicle					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aerial roots are roots that grows above the <input type="text"/>	ground					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The epidermis is covered with pores called <input type="text"/>	stomata					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Leaves of Ferns are refered to as <input type="text"/>	Fronds					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A leaf is an above-ground plant organ specialized mostly for <input type="text"/>	photosynthesis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stoma complex regulates the exchange of gases and <input type="text"/> between the outside air and the interior of the leaf	water vapor					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Shoots generally refer to <input type="text"/> and other structures like leaves and flowers.	stems					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stem is normally divided into nodes and <input type="text"/>	leaves					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phytomorphology is the general term for the study of the <input type="text"/> form and external structure of plants	physical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic function of xylem is to absorb and distribute <input type="text"/> throughout the body of plants.	water					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not true of monocot plants?	Herbaceous in nature	Flower parts are in multiples of three	Bundles of vascular tissue are scattered throughout the stem	Leaves have no parallel venation	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A flower may be regarded as a modified ----- if it has shortened internodes and bearing at its nodes structures that may be highly modified leaves.	root	leaf	stem	non of the options	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a flower has no stem but forms in the axil of a leaf, the flower is said to be	dominant	sessile	strictured	sleepy	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When one flower is produced, the stem holding the flower is called a	Pedicel	Whorl	Peduncle	Meristem	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not classified as main part of a flower?	Corolla	Androecium	Peduncle	Gynoecium	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A collection of sepals is refered to as	inflorescence	corolla	gynoecium	calyx	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A collection of flowers is termed	corolla	calyx	gynoecium	inflorescence	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary purpose of a flower is	adaptation	nutrition	response to stimulus	reproduction	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The joining of the sperm to the ovules is called	reproduction	irritability	fertilization	innoculation	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Entomophilous flowers are flowers that are ----- pollinated	wind	man	water	insect	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Anemophilous flowers are - ----- pollinated	insect	water	wind	bird	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A flower whose pollen is usually small-grained, very light, and of little nutritional value is an exmple of ----- ---- flower	canterkerous	hyrophillic	entomophiilous	anemophilous	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these may not best describe the use of flowers?	use for funeral	use for new births or Christenings	use as as a gift of remembrance	non of the options	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A fruit is a ripened -----	ovule	seed	ovary	flower	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the process of fruit development, the fusing of the sperm and egg protoplasm is termed	Plasmolysis	cytokinesis	Karyogamy	Plasmogamy	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the process of fruit development, the union of the sperm and egg nucleus is termed	Plasmolysis	Cytology	Karyogamy	dialysis	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mesocarp is the ----- -- layer of the Pericarp	outer	inner	middle	uppermost	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these plant hormone causes ripening?	adrenaline	ethene	ethylene	oxyceline	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not classified as a basic type of fruit?	Simple fleshy fruit	Complex fruit	Aggregate fruit	Multiple fruit	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fruits in which part or all of the pericarp (fruit wall) is fleshy at maturity are called	Simple fleshy fruit	Complex fleshy fruit	Aggregate fleshy fruit	Multiple fleshy fruit	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In plant origin and evolution, by the end of the Devonian period, a variety of early seed plants collectively known as ----- appeared	acassia	Sphenopteris	lyginopterid	pteridophytes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of these periods or age was their an increase in the number and kinds of seed plants	Devonian	Carboniferous	paleozoic	non of the options	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these had several features that are typical of many modern angiosperms?	Koonwarra angiosperm	Westphalia angiosperm	Devonian angiosperm	paleozoic angiosperm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these played a prominent role in how the angiosperms evolved into the largest and most diverse group of plants?	Mammals	Insects	Reptiles	Amphibians	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Seed plants are said to be - ----- because they have 2 different spore sizes .	homosporous	hemisporous	oligosporous	heterosporous	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In seed plants, the gametophyte is usually microscopic and is retained within the tissues of the	sporophyte	gametophyte	vascular tissues	pallisade mesophyll	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In seed plants, The megasporangium is surrounded by layers of sporophyte tissue called the	corolla	perianth	sepal	integument	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In seed plants, Microspores germinate within the sporophyte tissue and this become -----	ovule	ovary	pollen grains	integument	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In plants, microgametophyte can also be refered to as	flowers	ovules	ovary	pollen grains	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gymnosperms have .	covered fruits	naked seeds	covered seeds	non of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Microspores are produced within protective structures called -----	sporophyte	integument	Megasporangia	microsporangia	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is contained in a seed cone?	pollen grains	ovaries	seeds	ovule	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The male gametophyte consist of two cells. The small cell is called	tube cell	generative cell	regenerative cell	sperm cell	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The transfer of pollen to the vicinity of the egg is known as	fertilization	pollination	polarization	oogenesis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sporophyte and gametophyte are the ----- -- structures in the gymnosperms	vegetative	fertilization	growth	reproductive	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The seeds of angiosperms are covered by a	flowers	leaves	fruit	leaflets	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The largest group of plants of all plant species is the	bryophytes	pteridophytes	angiosperms	gymnosperm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The monocotyledonous (monocots) and the dicotyledonous plants (dicots) are the two groups classified under	gymnosperm	pteridophytes	angiosperms	all of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is an opening which permits pollen to enter and provide sperm to fertilize the egg cell?	seed hole	micropyle	integument	macropyle	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a characteristic of dicots?	Have two cotyledons	Have vascular tissue in the stem in form of rings	Net-veined leaves	Parallel-veined leaves	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Spermatophytes means	seedless plants	conifers	seed plants	bryophytes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Flowering plants are	seedless plants	seed plants	pteridophytes	cones	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Spermatophytes are also known as	pteridophytes	phanerogams	bryophytes	cycads	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a spermatophyte?	cycads	ginkgo	mosses	conifers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Angiosperms are referred to as ----- plants	flowering	seedless	hibiscus	algal	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Flowering plants belong to the group -----	Cycadophyta	Magnoliophyta	Pinophyta	Gnetophyta	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these possesses naked seeds?	gymnosperms	angiosperms	bryophytes	algae	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pine trees are referred to as	cycads	ginkgos	hibiscus	conifers	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these plants looks like palm trees with unbranched trunks and large crowns of pinnately divided leaves?	conifers	ginkgos	gnetophytes	cycads	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these plants have covered seeds?	cycads	ginkgo	gymnosperms	angiosperms	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these plants are sources for paper products and lumber materials?	bryophytes	cycads	ginkgos	conifers	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these plants constitute much of what we eat, part of cloths we wear, furniture and medicine?	bryophyte	pteridophytes	flowerless plants	flowering plants	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Life on land is shaped largely by the activities of	bryophytes	mosses	creepers	seed plants	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Since the beginning of the Mesozoic period, most trees and forests have consisted of	seed plants	bryophytes	pteridophytes	seedless plants	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A seed fern called Elkinsa polymorpha is the oldest	bryophyte	pteridophyte	seed plant	flowering plant	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fossils of Elkinsa polymorpha are ----- seed bearing shoots	microscopic	small	medium	big	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The earliest seed plants produced their seeds along their	trunks	leaves	branches	roots	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first fossils of vascular plants are ----- years	up to 400million	more than 400million	up to 300million	up to 200million	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Angiosperms first appeared in the fossil record about --- ----- years ago	135million	120million	100million	50million	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a characteristic of monocots?	Have two cotyledons	Have vascular tissue in the stem in form of rings	Net-veined leaves	Parallel-veined leaves	D	eExam

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