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Technology for Self Reliance

Biology Questions

1.	The ability of organisms to maintain a constant internal environment is known asA. diuresis B. endosmosis C. plasmolysis D. homeostasis	
2.	The relationship between a herbivore and the bacteria which live in their caecum is known as A. Parasitism B. Symbiosis C. Commensalism D. Ssaprophytism	
3.	Loam is the best type of soil for crop production because A. it has a high percentage of clay which prevents leaching B. it has high humus content C. it is porous and has good water retention capacity D. gravels which obstructs implements are absent from it	
4.	Which of the following can be considered as a direct evidence of evolution? A. Comparative embryology B. Classification C. Comparative anatomy D. Fossil record	
5.	An organism which operates at the cellular level of organisation carries out its physiological activities using its	by
6.	A typical plant cell is mainly distinguished from an animal cell by the possession of A. chloroplast and nucleus B. cell wall and cytoplasm C. chloroplast and cell wall D. cell wall and mitochondrion	
7.	Excretion in <i>Paramecium</i> sp. is by diffusion because	
8.	A pulse is best described as	
9.	The relationship between the retina and the brain is similar to that between the A. cochlea and auditory nerve B. cochlea and brain C. cochlea and semi circular canal D. eardrum and brain	
10.	Transportation of water in the xylem tissue involves the following except A. root pressure B. transpiration pull C. capillary action D. translocation	
11.	The distribution of organisms in a fresh water habitat like a stream or pond is determined by the following factors except	



12.	Renewable natural resources of the environment that can be conserved include the following except A. soil B. wildlife C. water D. petroleum
13.	The following are greenhouse gases except A. carbon dioxide B. chlorofluorocarbon C. methane D. oxygen
14.	Rural-urban migration in developing countries can be prevented by A. increasing the number of years in schools C. having boarding schools in rural areas D. even distribution of facilities in both regions
15.	The parameters of size, height, weight and colour in a population of living things are examples of A. environmental variations B. non-heritable variations C. continuous variations D. discontinuous variations
16.	Fingerprints are useful in crime detection because
17.	A man heterozygous for albino gene marries a woman who is also heterozygous for the gene. Both have normal skin colour. The probability that they will have an albino child is
18.	Which of the following statements reflects the mechanism of natural selection? A. There are variations within every species B. Individuals of every species are genetically identical C. No organism in a species dies before sexual maturity D. Organisms with selective advantages are less likely to survive
19.	In evolution, analogous structures are significant because they show
20.	The bicuspid valve is located between the A. left auricle and left ventricle B. aorta and left ventricle C. superior vena cava and inferior vena cava C. right auricle and right ventricle
21.	The pigment in the malpighian layer responsible for skin colouration is known as A. haemoglobin B. haemocyanin C. haemoerythrin D. melanin



22.	The brain and the spinal cord make up the
23.	Which of the following specialised structures are stimulated by touch, pressure, pain, heat and cold? A. relay neurones B. receptors C. synapse D. myelin sheath
24.	Which of the following does not occur during photosynthesis? A. Energy from sunlight is absorbed B. Carbon dioxide is evolved C. Water is split D. Oxygen is given off
25.	Even though some flowering plants contain accessory pigments which give them colours, they still contain the pigment A. melanin B. chlorophyll C. xanthophylls D. carotene
26.	In a water cultured experiment, a plant showed poor growth and yellowing of the leaves. These symptoms were probably due to the absence of
27.	Terrestrial organisms which are capable of maintaining their body temperatures constant within fairly close limits are referred to as A. thermoclines B. eurytherms C poikilotherms D. homotherms
28.	During blood transfusion, agglutination may occur as a result of the reaction between A. similar antigens and antibodies B. two different antigens C. two different antibodies D. contrasting antigens and antibodies
29.	Which of the following is not a constituent of DNA? A. Phosphate B. Cytosine C. Deoxyribose D. Uracil
30.	Species can be defined as the group of organisms that
31.	Which of the following has the most primitive respiratory system? A. Fish B. Rat C. Toad D. Lizard
32.	Which of the following constitutes the main internal tissue of a leaf? A. Cuticle B. Mesophyll C. Vascular tissue D. Lower epidermis



33.	Which of the following organisms is at the tissue level of organization? A. Euglena B. Volvox C. Hydra D. Chlamydomonas					
34.	A dehiscent fruit formed from several fused carpels with many seeds is classified as A. an achene B. a nut C. a legume D. a capsule					
35.	Pests can be controlled without the subsequent danger of polluting the ecosystem by A. introducing a population of species similar to that of the pest B. increasing the population of the natural enemies of the pest C. eliminating the natural enemies of the pest D. keeping the population of natural enemies of the pest constant					
36.	The term used in describing the effective management of natural resources by man is A. conservation B. preservation C. utilization D. development					
37.	One of the methods of preventing measles is by A. attacking the secondary host B. vaccinating young children C. providing clean water supply D. attacking the vectors					
38.	Group instinct or social behaviour is not displayed in A. soldier ants B. bees C. chickens D. weaver birds					
39.	The scientist who discovered the honey-comb structure of cell was A. Louis Pasteur B. Mathias Schleiden C. Theodore Schwann D. Robert Hooke					
40.	Which of the following is not true about a bacterial colony growing on an agar plate? A. Bacterial cells found in one colony often belong to one species B. They are visible without the aid of the microscope C. Different colonies have different colours D. Only one species of bacterial colony can grow on a culture at any time					
41.	Hydra is able to perform all the following functions except					
	A. feeding B. movement C. photosynthesis D. egestion					
42.	When a person's urine contains a high concentration of urea, it could be as a result of A. a drop in body temperature B. having diabetes mellitus C. eating a meal rich in proteins D. drinking a large amount of water					
43.	How many conjugants are involved in sexual reproduction of <i>Paramecium</i> ? A. 1 B. 2 C 4 D. 8					



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44.	Biosphere is best described as A. all parts of the earth where life exist B. the non-living parts of an ecosystem C. all components of an ecosystem D. all the members of a single species in a habitat
45.	An importance of food web is that living organisms A. use web to collect food B. can live on their own C. have to form a web D. depend on one another for their existence
46.	Which of the following features enables tapeworm to live successfully in the small intestine of human? A. Possession of flame cells for excretion B. A long neck for forming young proglottids C. Hooks and suckers for strong attachment D. The absence of segmentation and appendages
47.	If a piece of abandoned farmland went through a series of floral and faunal changes and become established with a permanent plant and animal population, it could be said to have undergone A. evolution B. succession C. transformation D. competition
48.	Which of these physiological variations is sex-linked? A. Albinism B. Blood groups C. Sickle –cell anaemia D. Haemophilic condition
49.	The ability of some individuals to taste phenylthiocarbamide (PTC) is a A. morphological adaptation B. morphological variation C. physiological adaptation D. physiological variation
50.	The theory of evolution by natural selection was first put forward by A. Aristotle B. Darwin C. Linnaeus D. Boyle
51.	Which of the following statements is correct about the chromosomes in the gametes? At the end of the second meiotic division A. each gamete contains only paternal hereditary information B. chromosomes contain a random mixture of parental and maternal chromosomes C. chromosomes in the four gamete cells are diploid in number D. chromosomes contain only maternal hereditary information
52.	Which of the following traits in humans can be affected by environmental factors? A. Skin colour B. Eye colour C. Baldness D. Tongue-rolling



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64.	The role of ATP include all the following activities except A. provision of energy to do work in living things B. transmission of nerve impulse C. keeping the body warm in homoiothermic animals D. producing water during aerobic respiration	
65.	Which of the following statement defines plasmolysis? A. Shrinking of a plant cell in solution B. Shrinking away of cytoplasm from an animal cell membrane C. Shrinking away of cytoplasm from the plant cell wall D. Shrinking of the vacuole and leaving the cytoplasm attached to the	cell wall
66.	Which of the following instruments is used to measure the speed of a A. Simple float B. Secchi disc C. Quadrat frame	stream? D. Rain guage
67.	Which of the following factors is not associated with aquatic habitats A. Salinity B. Turbidity C. Temperature D. Edaphic	?
68.	Which of the following juices contains the enzyme ptyalin? A. Gastric juice B. Pancreatic juice C. Succus	D. Saliva
69 one in	A faster colour change of a dry cobalt chloride paper affixed to the loval dicate that A. sunlight slows down water loss from the upper surface B. the lower surface of the leaf has more stomata C. sunlight causes the stomata on the upper surface to close D. stomata are not present on the upper surface of a leaf	wer surface of a leaf than the upper
70.	Which of the following describes an example of fertilization in higher A. Fusion of sperm and egg nuclei B. Ejaculating of sperm into a female body C. Male gametes germinating in the pollen tube D. A pollen grain landing on a sticky stigma	organism?
71.	Trees in savannah habitats usually have heavy thick bark which main! A. reduces the rate of transpiration B. protect them from the scorching sun C. protect them from heavy winds D. resist bush fires	y
72.	The epidermis of the mammalian skin is an example of a tissue becau A. prevent light from passing through them B. have similar structure and function C. prevent excessive loss of water D. are impregnated with keratin	se the cells

During the process of osmosis, a semi-permeable membrane allows



73.

	A. only solute molecules to pass through it B. both solute and solvent molecules to pass through it C. only solvent molecules to pass through it D. only gaseous molecules to pass through it				
74.	Support in young herbaceous plants is provided by A. translocation B. guttation C. turgidity D. osmosis				
75.	The ventricles of the mammalian heart have thicker muscular walls than the auricles because the A. ventricles are larger B. ventricles pump blood to longer distances C. ventricles receive more blood D. auricles have smaller capacity				
76.	Which of the following organisms is not considered as a parasitic plant? A. Cassytha B. Rhizopus C. Dodder D. Mistletoe				
77.	Siphons and gills are structures in aquatic organisms used for A. gaseous exchange B. buoyancy C. excretion D. movement				
78.	The first step in carrying out ecological studies in a terrestrial habitat is A. quadrat sampling B. mapping the area C. collection of organisms D. measuring abiotic factors				
79.	Which of the following substances is not an excretory product in mammals? A. Carbon dioxide B. Water C. Faeces D. Urea				
80.	The long necks and legs of the present day giraffes were some of the basis of A. Darwin's theory of evolution B. Mendel's theory of inheritance C. Lamarck's theory of evolution D. De Vries theory of evolution				
81.	If a heterozygous red flowered plant (Rr) was self fertilized, the offspring would be expected to be A. all red flowered plants B. all white flowered plants C. ³ / ₄ red flowered, ¹ / ₄ white flowered plants D. ³ / ₄ white flowered, ¹ / ₄ red flowered				
82.	The blood group in humans referred to as a universal recipient is A. O B. A C. B D. AB				



33. 34.	A. Cholera Variation is a factorial A. differentiates	B. Malaria	not be spread by an ins C. Trypanosomiasi		. Measles	
2∕1	A. differentiates	ctor which				
)T.	C. enables organ	between individuals rganism to live with cisms to adapt to the ernal features of an or	others nvironment			
35.	A. Water weed—B. Water weed—C. Water weed—		on→Tadpole ow→Heron w→Tadpole	h) and is visited	by Heron (bird), what would	d b
36.			e following structures		sms except D. chloroplast and plastids	
37.			ganism is termed C. Response	D. Stimul		
38.		interbreed to produce B. Family	fertile offspring belor C. Species	ng to the same D. Order		
39.	Yeast is added to A. Ethanol	o the dough during th B. Carbon die	e preparation of bread oxide C. Heat	because it prod D. Carbol		
90.	A. focus the objet B. focus the objet	nent of the light micro ect under high power ect under low power ght into the microsco e upwards	Ŷ			
91.		llowing blood vessels B. Artery C. Ve		les		
92.	The main functi A. defence	on of a queen in a ter B. feeding		reproduction		
93.	A. many organis B. many organis C. more energy i	ms are present at the ms occur at the highe s conserved at lower	r trophic level		because	



94.	Which of the t	following enzyr B. Pepsin	nes does not belo C. Trypsin	ong to proteases? D. Erepsin		
95.	The site of pro	oduction of ATP B. cyt	in a cell is	C. Golgi body	D. mitocho	ondrion
96.	In testing for s A. kill the cell D. decolourise	ls B. sof	the leaf is boiled ten the leaf		enetrate the le	af
97.	A. aid clotting B. carry oxyge	of blood on round the bod t numerous bloo	ly	e blood cells (WBC) is tr	rue? They	
98.	A termite with A. queen	a relatively lar B. soldier	ge head and pow C. king	erful jaws is likely to be D. termitarium	a	
99.	The character A. recessive		ed in an organism notype	n in the presence of a con C. dominant	ntrasting chara D. phenoty	
100.	Which of the A. Plasmodium		zoans feed parasi ramecium	tically? C. Euglena	D. Chlamy	domonas
101.			n is a function of nd environment	 C. homozygous and er	nvironment	D. heterozygosity
102	Which of the a		ted conditions us B. Haemophil	sually shows incomplete ia C. Tongue roll		D. Baldness
103.	A. reduction of B. depletion of C. screening of	chlorofluorocard f oxygen concer f the ozone layer f ultra violet ray carbon dioxide	ntration in the atr r rs	nosphere		
104.	A. Thallophyta B. Bryophyta, C. Bryophyta,	a, Bryophyta, Pt Thallophyta, Pt Pteridophyta, S	nd in plants is eridophyta and S eridophyta and S permatophyta an , Pteridophyta an	permatophyta permatophyta d Thallophyta		
105.		following canno nt of long necks		rect observation of Natu	ral Selection i	n recent times?



	B. Selective breeding in cattle C. Insecticide resistance of some mosquitoes D. Industrial melanism in moths
106.	To avoid over-fishing in a lake the following measures may be helpful except A. limiting fishing periods B. regulating the size of nets C. fishing throughout the year D. fish breeding exercise
107.	Filaments of <i>Spirogyra</i> placed in a beaker of tap water in a dark cupboard died because A. the filaments could not photosynthesize B. the plant was overloaded C. the temperature was too high D. conjugation could not take place
108.	Shrubs do not survive on newly weathered soils because A. the top soil is shallow B. drainage on such soil is poor C. humus is absent from the soil D. the soil tends to be sandy
109.	The passage of nerve impulse across a synapse is facilitated by the secretion of A. progesterone B. thyroxine C. insulin D. acetylcholine
110	What is the correct hierarchy in the classification of organisms? A. Order, Family, Kingdom, Species, Class, Phylum, Genus B. Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Family, Order, Genus, Species C. Phylum, Kingdom, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species D. Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species
111.	Which of the following parts of the skeleton does not have a protective function? A. Ribs B. Carpals C. Skull D. Pelvis
112.	Which of the following actions is not a function of adrenalin? It increases A. body blood sugar by conversion of liver glycogen into glucose B. the constriction of the pupil of the eye C. the rate of heart beat D. the dilation of the pupil of the eye
113.	The presence of glucose in the urine of a patient is an indication of malfunctioning of the A. pancreas B. liver C. spleen D. gall bladder
114.	Which of the following structures is not a skeletal material?
_	



	A. Chitin	B. Cartilage	C. Bone	D. Muscle
115.	The overall reaction in A. $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow C_3H_4O_3$ B. $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2C_3H_4O$ C. $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2C_3H_4O$ D. $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2C_3H_4O$	₃ + 4H +2ATP ₃ + 4H +ADP	arized as	
116.	In plant cells the role of A. nucleolus	of the membrane is playe B. cell wall C. cyto	-	ochondrion
117.	Evidence for evolution A. fossil records B. comparative anatom C. mutation of genes D. geographical distrib		xcept	
118.	A. Storage of some vita B. Conversion of glyco	gen into glucose ess nitrogenous substanc		
119.	A situation whereby so A. aestivation	ome mammals remain ina B. dormancy	active throughout dry and C. burrowing	l hot seasons is known as D. incubation
120.	Root hairs absorb wate A. diffusion	er from the soil by B. osmosis	C. plasmolysis	D. translocation
121.	During prolonged exer A. pyruvic acid	rcises, glucose in the mus B. lactic acid	scle is converted to C. hydrochloric acid	D. acetic acid
122.	A. whipping of its flage	action ofellum B. beating of i	ts cilia C. rotating of	the flagellum
123.	In aerobic respiration o A. cytoplasm	xidative phosphorylatior B. mitochondria	takes place in theC. lysosome	D. ribosome
124.	The ability of organism A. diuresis	s to maintain a constant B. endosmosis	internal environment is k C. plasmolysis	nown as D. homeostasis
125.	The relationship between A. parasitism	en an herbivore and the b B. symbiosis	pacteria which live in the C. commensalism	ir caecum is known as D. saprophytism



126.	Which of the following is not an evidence of evolution? A. fossil B. anatomy C. genetics D. behaviour
127.	Which of the following is not true of a fruit? A. may contain many seeds B. is a mature ovary C. is covered by the pericarp D. may develop from the receptacle
128.	Which of the following are not causative organisms of plant diseases? A. fungi B. viruses C. nematodes D. cercariae
129.	The haploid number of chromosome in man isA. 23 B. 46 C. 24 D. 48
130. freely	Species can be defined as the group of organisms that
131.	Which of the following is not true about gene mutation? It A. introduces new traits into a population B. causes changes in the DNA C. may have unnoticeable effect on the phenotype D. always affects the chromosome
132.	Which of the following constitutes the main internal tissue of a leaf? A. cuticle B. vascular tissue C. lower epidermis D. mesophyl
133.	Which of the following is the function of the hormone secreted in the Islet of Langerhans? A. is used in protein metabolism B. is involved in sugar synthesis C. controls the fluid content of the body D. aids the rate at which glucose is converted to glycogen
134.	Blood in mammals transport oxygen because it contains the pigment calledA. haemoglobin B. haemocyanin C. haemoerythrin D. melanin
135.	Which of the following is not an adaptation of the small intestine for absorption of digested food?
-	 A. villi are well supplied with blood and lymph vessels C. villi are numerous and thin-walled B. small intestine leads into the large intestine D. small intestine has large surface area



136.	The tra	anslocation of foo xylem	od mat B.	erials in plants to cambium	takes pla C.	ce in thephloem	D.	parenchyma			
137.	Pest can be controlled without the subsequent danger of polluting the ecosystem by A. introducing a population of species similar to that of the pest B. increasing the population of the natural enemies of the pest C. eliminating the natural enemies of the pest D. keeping the population of the natural enemies of the pest constant										
138.	The ac	ctivities of an org	anism	which affect the	e surviva	l of another organ	nism in	a habitat can be described as			
•	A. a	abiotic factors	В. е	edaphic factors	C.	climatic factors	D.	biotic factors			
139.	All he	reditary character	rs in a	cell are passed	on from p	parent-cell to dau	ghter-ce	ell through the process of			
•	A. ı	nitosis	B.	meiosis	C.	fertilization	D.	implantation			
140.		of the following Nitrosomonas	fixes B.	atmospheric nit	•	Nitrobacter	D.	putrefying bacteria			
141.	The sp		urons t B.	through which is dendrites	mpulses C.	cross by means o	f chemi D.	cal reaction are calledaxons			
142.	A. bra	ne autonomic nervain and spinal comments and spinal comments and pa	d	B. spinal co	ord and s	pinal nerves		orain and cranial nerves			
143.		cientist who disco Louis Pasteur	overed B.	the honey-comb Robert Hooke		re of the cell was Mathias Schleid		D. Thoedore Schwann			
144.	Which	of the following	proce	sses will not int	roduce c	arbon dioxide int	o the atı	mosphere?			
•	A.	photosynthesis		B. brea	thing	C.	respirat	ion D. putrefaction			
145.	A. B. C.	they are visible w bacterial cells for different colonies	vithout and in s have	the aid of micr one colony ofte different colour	oscope n belong s	olony growing on to one species n a culture at any		plate?			



146.	Which of the following method of reproduction is common to Paramecium and Amoeba? A. conjugation B. fragmentation C. binary fission D. budding
147.	Which of the following is not a function of the mammalian skeleton? It A. gives the body its shape B. provides a framework on which internal organs are suspended C. provides attachment for muscles D. contracts and relaxes to bring about movement
148.	The stems of young herbaceous plants are kept upright mainly by A. osmotic pressure B. turgor pressure C. root pressure D. suction pressure
149.	Different tissues in plants contribute to the support of the parts as a result of the following characteristics except
150.	Breathing movement in mammals is accompanied by regular movement of the diaphragm and theA. pleural cavity B. vertebral column C. clavicle D. intercostals muscles
151.	The increase in width of blood vessels in the mammalian skin at high temperatures is known asA. vasodilation B. vasoconstriction C. shivering D. sweating
152.	Which of the following reagents is used for the test for starch? A. Millon's reagent B. Fehling's solution C. iodine solution D. Benedict's solution
153.	Changes in energy flow between organisms in a habitat can be represented by a A. pyramid of numbers B. pyramid of energy C. pyramid of biomass D. food chain
154.	Thrombocytes are blood cells responsible for initiating A. phagocytosis of bacteria B. immunity to certain infectious diseases D. synthesis of ribosomes C. clotting of blood
155.	The genetic make up of an organism is described as its A. phenotype B. genotype C. allele D. character
156.	A dry indehiscent fruit containing one seed and possessing a hairy pappus is described asA. a cypsela B. a nut C. a follicle D. an achene
157.	Which of the following statements is not associated with the theory of natural selection? A. There is a struggle for existence B. There is competition among the offsprings C. Nature selects those that survive to reproduce their kind D. Food and other needs are abundant



158.	Which of the following statements about the modifications of pentadactyl fore-limb is not correct? A. Wings are modified for flying in birds B. Flippers are modified for grasping in sharks C. Arms are adapted for grasping and holding in human beings D. Flippers are modified for swimming in whales
159.	The organelle which eliminates water from the body of protozoa isA. plasma membrane B. contractile vacuole C. cell wall D. nucleus
160.	Spirogyra is regarded as a multicellular plant because A. Its cells are linked together by cytoplasmic strands C. The cylindrical cells are linked end to end D. It is an alga containing large vacuoles
161.	Muscle are attached to bones by means of A. ligaments B. cartilage C. connective tissue D. tendons
162.	The pulmonary vein carries A. oxygenated blood from right ventricle to the lungs B. oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left auricle C. deoxygenated blood from the lungs to the right auricle D. oxygenated blood from the lungs to the right auricle
163.	The upper part of the trachea in mammals is calledA. palate B. epiglottis D. larynx D. bronchus
164.	Growing radicles of seedlings are
165.	Over-secretion of thyroxin is likely to lead to A. thinness of body B. sluggishness C. dwarfism C. cretinism in infants
166.	The part of the brain responsible for the control of voluntary movement and interpretation of sensations is the
	A. cerebrum B. cerebellum C. medulla oblongata D. optic lobe
167.	Which of the following is not seen in the transverse section of a young monocotyledonous stem?A. parenchyma B. phloem C. xylem D. cambium



68.	In testing for a reducing sugar, the food substance is usually warmed with
	A. sulphuric acid B. Millon's reagent C. Sudan 111 D. Benedict's solution
69.	The phenomenon whereby some organisms with certain features get established in an environment is known as
	A. mutation B. colonization C. natural selection D. artificial selection
70.	The part of the alimentary system of a bird where grinding of maize occurs is the? A. Crop B. Stomach C. Gizzard D. Rectum
71.	Fewer number of trees is characteristics of the savannah zones of Nigeria because A. There is too much sunlight B. There is limited amount of rainfall B. They are usually exposed to grazing animals D. The farmers always engage in bush burning
72.	Which of the following is not true of the nucleus of a living cell? It contains A. Nucleoplasm B. Ribosomes C. Chromosomes D. Nucleolus
73.	The theory of use and disuse of organs was propounded by A. Gregor Mendel B. Jean Lamarck C. Robert Hooke D. Charles Darwin
74.	Which of the following is not likely to be found in the cell of a ripe tomato fruit? A. Plastids B. Chlorophyll C. Cellulose cell wall D. Mitochondrion Which of the following is the function of bright coloration of petals in flowers? – A. Beautifying the environment B. Providing warning coloration for insects C. Production of chloroplasts for photosynthesis D. Attracting pollinating insects
76.	Which of the following is the most sensitive spot of the retina? A. Conjunctiva B. Cornea C. Blind spot D. Yellow spot
77.	Predation is an example of a factor in an ecological system referred to as A. Edaphic B. Abiotic C. Topographic D. Biotic
78.	Which of the following is not an example of a heterotrophic mode of nutrition? A. Holophytism B. Symbiosis C. Parasitism D. Saprophytism
79.	Which of the following is not a structural adaptation of desert plants for water conservation? A. Tiny leaves B. Sunken stomata in leaves C. Scale leaves D. Broad leaves with numerous stomata
80.	The burning of farmlands should be discouraged because it



	A. makes bush clearing more difficultC. destroys some plant pests		destroys	il ome weeds		
181.	Blood groups and tongue- rolling are examples A. continuous variation B. discontinuo D. environmental variation			C.	adaptive	variation
182.	How many chromosomes are found in the huma A. 46 B. 23	an ovi C.	um? 24	D.	48	
183.	Which of the following is the precise location o A. Centriole B. Centrosome	of the	gene? C.	Chromosome	D.	Ribosome
184.	Which of the following is not a type of finger produced A. Whorl B. Compound	rints? C.		D.	Simple	
185.	The organ which is sensitive to light in Euglena A. Gullet B. Chloroplast	is the		oot D.	Flagellı	um
186.	Which of the following disease is caused by def A. Malaria B. Diabetes mellitus		-	llin in the body? Hepatitis	D.	Cholera
187.	Which of the following organs is associated wit A. Lung B. Stomach C. K			of proteins? D. Liver		
188.	Ultrafiltration in the kidney takes place in the A. Bowman's capsule B. Loop of				D.	Pyramid
189.	The following agencies are responsible for cons A. Forestry departments B. Nigerian C Natural Resources D. Nigerian Red Cross Society			•	Iinistry o	f Agricultural and
190.	In which of the following processes is carbon do A. During photosynthesis B. Respiration		_	en out? C. Burning of fu	iels D.	Decay of organisms
191.	The property of clay soil that prevents it from so A. possession of chemically weathered granit		_	•		n much water



	C. tendency of becoming water logged D. high capillary spaces between the soil particles
192.	The offspring produced when pure strains interbreed is described asA. hybrid B. genotype C. allele D. phenotype
193.	One of the factors that must be considered for safe blood transfusion is A. Social class of the donor B. Age of the recipient C. Nationality of the recipient D. Rhesus factors of the donor and recipient
194.	Identical twins inherit their genes from A. the same ovum and different sperms B. the same sperm and different ova C. different sperms and many ova D. the same ovum and the same sperm
195.	The order of evolutionary trend in plants is A. Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta B. Bryophyta, Thallophyta, Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta C. Spermatophyta, Pteridophyta, Bryophyta and Thallophyta D. Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Spermatophyta and Thallophyta
196.	Which of the following occurrences cannot be taken as a direct observation of Natural Selection in recent times? A. Industrial melanism in moths B. Selective breeding in cattle C. Insecticide resistance of some mosquitoes D. Development of long necks in giraffes
197.	Which of the following is not true of termite workers? They A. build and repair the nest B. produce enzymes to digest cellulose C. search for food to feed the colony D. look after the nymph
198.	In the binomial system of naming organisms the second name is known as A. Scientific name B. Common name C. Generic name D. Specific name
199.	Which of the following features does not necessarily place Paramecium at a higher level of organisation over Amoeba? A. Presence of cilia B. Absence of pseudopodia C. Presence of micro and meganuclei D. Presence of more than one food vacuole
200.	Primary growth in plants is brought about by the activity of theA. Meristem B. Epidermis C. Mesophyll D. Endodermis
201.	The passage of nerve impulse across a synapse is facilitated by the secretion of



	A. Thyroxine B. Acetylcholine C. Insulin D. Progesterone
202.	Which of the following parts of the skeleton does not have a protective function? A. Ribs B. Carpals C. Skull D. Pelvis
203.	Analysis of the gut content of an animal showed that it contained small pieces of bone, seeds, roughage and insects. The animal is likely to be a/an
204.	Filaments of Spirogyra placed in a beaker of tap water in a dark cupboard died because A. Conjugation could not take place B. The temperature was too high C. The filaments could not photosynthesize D. The plant was overflooded
205.	Which of the following physical factors is likely to affect the distribution of plants in a pond? A. Light B. Humidity C. Wind D. Temperature
206.	The effects of environmental degradation caused by human activities can be controlled by the following except A. Reclaiming the land B. converting mining pits into fish ponds C. Resettling indigenous inhabitants D. Educating people
207.	A vaccine is introduced into a person's body to A. destroy all disease-causing organisms in the body C. enhance the production of red blood cells B. stimulate the body to produce antibodies D. isolate disease-causing pathogens
208.	Biuret's test is carried out on a food substance to indicate the presence of A. Vitamins B. Fats C. Proteins D. Starch
209.	The dominant stage in the life cycle of a fern is theA. Antheridium B. Gametophyte C. Prothallus D. Sporophyte
210.	The smallest branches on the cell body of a neurone are calledA. Dendrites B. Dendrons C. Ganglia D. Schwann cell
211.	Which of the following features of the tadpole indicates that the animal is herbivorous? Possession ofA. Operculum B. Muscular tail C. Long coiled intestine D. Internal gills
212.	What is the probability of producing a child of blood group O by a woman of blood group O and a man of



	blood group A? A. 25% B. 50% C. 75% D. 100%
213.	A population which exceeds the carrying capacity and then collapses is represented graphically as aA. Bell-shaped curve B. Skewed curve C. S-shaped curve D. Linear curve
214.	The folded portion of mitochondrion is called A. Partition B. Cell membrane C. Nucleolus D. Cristae
215.	Support in young herbaceous plants is provided by A. Turgidity B. Osmosis C. Guttation D. Translocation
216.	Gaseous exchange occurs through the following structures in some organisms except
217.	Which of the following organisms is not considered a parasitic plant? A. Cassytha B. Rhizopus C. Dodder D. Mistletoe
218.	Which of these factors are common to both aquatic and terrestrial habitats? A. Light, rainfall and turbidity B. Light, temperature and tide C. Light, rainfall and temperature D. Rainfall, turbidity and salinity
219.	Variation is a factor in which A. differentiates between individuals of the same species B. qualifies an organism to live with others C. enables organisms to adapt to the environment D. state the external features of an organism
220.	Which of the following organisms feed both autotrophically and heterotrophically? A. Hydra B. Paramecium C. Mucor D. Euglena
221.	The part of the ear in mammals responsible for the detection of sound is the A. Utriculus B. Tympanum C. Cochlea D. Semi-circular canal
222.	Which of the following group embraces the rest? A. Class B. Kingdom C. Phylum D. Species
223.	When both ovaries of the human female ovulate simultaneously and both ova are fertilized, thenA. fraternal twins are produced B. identical twins are produced



	C. Siamese twins are produced D. the children produced are genetically identical
224.	Which of the following adaptations is not found in fruits and seeds dispersed by the wind? A. Small and light body B. Turfs of hairs C. Wings of pericarp D. Spongy coats
225.	Which of the following pairs of organisms are photosynthetic? A. Amoeba and Paramecium B. Volvox and Rhizopus C. Chlamydomonas and Euglena D. Nostoc and Plasmodium
226.	Which of the following substances pass through the root cell membrane by osmosis? A. Cell sap B. Carbon dioxide C. Oxygen D. Water
227.	Which of the following organisms causes syphilis? A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis B. Bordetalla pertusis C. Treponema pallidum D. Clostridium tetapi
228.	Which of the following takes place when a person's body temperature rises above 37oC? A. Sweating and vasoconstriction B. Panting and vasoconstriction C. Sweating and vasodilation
229.	Which of the following is not a correct base pairing on the DNA strand? A. Adenine, Thymine B. Cytosine, Guanine C. Guanine, Cytosine D. Uracil, Thymine
230.	Which disease is sex-linked and mainly afflicts male offspring? A. Sickle cell anaemia B. Haemophilia C. Diabetes D. Malaria
231.	Which of the following substances has the highest amount of energy in joules per unit weight? A. Carbohydrates B. Proteins C. Fats D. Vitamins
232.	Which of the following statements about ribosomes is not correct? Ribosomes A. are responsible for protein synthesis B. contain a large amount of ribonucleic acid <rna> C. release enzymes for the digestion of bacteria D. are attached to endoplasmic reticulum</rna>
233.	A bacterial cell differs from eukaryotic cell by having noA. Cell wall B. Nuclear membrane C. Nuclear material D. Cell membrane
234.	Which of the following is a common excretory product in both plants and animals? A. Urine B. Oxygen C. Mineral salt D. Carbon dioxide



235.	Which of the following structures of the human body provides the best surface for diffusion? A. Skin B. Stomach C. Alveolus D. Oesophagus
236.	Viruses are pathogen of the following diseases except A. Measles B. Smallpox C. Poliomyelitis D. Tuberculosis
237.	Which of the following organisms exhibits extracellular digestion? A. Moulds B. Green plants C. Algae D. Bryophyes
238.	Which of the following is an example of continuous variation? A. Human blood groups B. Sex differences in humans C. Haemoglobin types D. Height in humans
239.	Which of the following pairs of scientists discovered the Rhesus factor in human blood? A. Hooke and Lavine B. Landsteiner and Lavine C. Darwin and Landsteiner D. Hooke and Darwin
240.	A sudden loss of black pigment from the skin of an African can be attributed to A. a blending of black and white gene B. a recombination of genes C. loss of the epidermis D. mutation in the skin
241.	The glomerular filtrate contains the following substances exceptA. Water B. Urea C. Blood corpuscles D. Glucose
242.	Sickle cell anaemia has persisted in the human race due to A. Lack of proper medical care for sicklers B. Carriers being more resistance to malaria C. Mosquito vectors D. Wildlife intermediate host
243.	Amoeba obtains all its oxygen requirements A. from oxidising food substances B. through diffusion of air into its body C. from air trapped in vacuoles D. through an air cavity in the ectoplasm
244.	Which of the following organisms has the largest area-to-volume ratio? A. Man B. Earthworm C. Amoeba D. Spirogyra
245.	The organs constantly in touch with the liver are
246.	The first stable product of photosynthesis is

Technology for Self Reliance Starch C. Oxygen Water B. Glucose D. 247. All the available places on earth which support life constitute the -----Lithosphere B. Atmosphere C. Biosphere D. Hydrosphere 248. Which of the following best describes the adaptation of the earthworm to its habitat? Possession of a few bristles for defence B. Living in burrow during the day to prevent desiccation Burrowing into soft soil to store food D. Possession of segmented body to reduce movement During blood transfusion, agglutination could be prevented if a patient having blood group O is given blood 249. from group -----AB B. Α C. D. 250. Terrestrial plants exchange gases through the following except -----chloroplast B stomata C. lenticels The secchi disc is used to measure -----251. A. speed of flow of water B. specific gravity of water C. turbidity of water D. depth of water 252. Soil factors in an ecosystem are referred to as ----topographic B. climatic C. biotic D. edaphic 253. Which of the following habitat cannot be used for the study of succession? Abandoned farmland A. Savanna grassland В. C. A pond D. Well cultivated land 254. In fishes, the brooders return to their parents' mouth for ----respiration A. feeding B. \mathbf{C} protection D. breeding During prolonged exercise glucose in the muscle is converted to -----255. A. pyruvic acid lactic acid В. C. ethanol D. co-enzyme 256. In animals, the main protective covering is found in the -----A. adipose tissues B. epithelial tissues C. bone tissues D. connective tissues 257. Which of the following behavioural patterns describes adaptive coloration? B. Hibernation C. Aestivation A. Counter shadding D. Aggregation Which of the following organisms will have the highest biomass? 258. C. Hawk A. Small fish B. **Planktons** D. Big fish Which of the following is found in meiosis but not in mitosis? 259.

100	A.	Chromatids	B.	Prophase	C.	Spindle fibres	D.	Crossing over
260.		ch of the following Phloem B. Xy		cures transport water C. Cambium		m the roots to t		
261.	Whic	· ·		example of a reflex	acti			
	A.	Sneezing	B.	Biting	C.	Talking	D.	Dancing
262.	Whic	ch of the following	is a p	roduct of brewing	when	yeast is used a	s a fermen	ting agent?
	A.	Sucrose and glucos	se	B. Ethanol		C. Malt	D.	Oxygen
263.	Whic	ch of the following	organ	isms is viviparous	?			
	A.	Lizard	B.	Grasshopper	C.	Snail D.	Sheep	
264.	Filter	red blood from the	kidne	y is carried back to	the	circulatory syst	em througl	n the
	A.	Hepatic portal vei	n	B. renal arto	ery	C. renal	vein	D. pulmonary vein

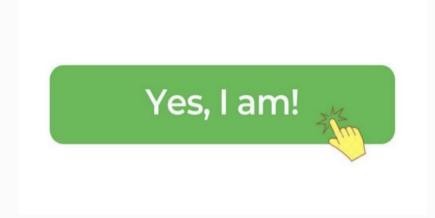


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Biology Answers

1. D	2. B	3. B	4.A	5. D	6. C	7. C	8. C	9. B	10. D	11. A	12. D	13. D	14. D
15. C	16. C	17. B	18.A	19. D	20.A	21. D	22. C	23. B	24. B	25. B	26. C	27. D	28. D
29. D	30. C	31.A	32. B	33. C	34. D	35. B	36. A	37. B	38. C	39.D	40. C	41.C	42. C
43. B	44.A	45. D	46.C	47.B	48. D	49. D	50. B	51.B	52.A	53. B	54.C	55.D	56.D
57. C	58. B	59.A	60.B	61.A	62.B	63. B	64. D	65. C	66.A	67. D	68. D	69. B	70.A
71. D	72. B	73. C	74. C	75. B	76. B	77. A	78. B	79. C	80. C	81. C	82. D	83. D	84. A
85. B	86. D	87.D	88. C	89. B	90.A	91. C	92. D	93. C	94.A	95. D	96. D	97. D	98. B
99. C	100.A	101. B	102. C	103. B	104.A	105. C	106. C	107.A	108. C	109 D	110. D	111. B	112.B
113. A	114. D	115. B	116. C	117. C	118. D	119. A	120. B	121.A	122.A	123. B	124. D	125. B	126. D
127. C	128. D	129.A	130. B	131. B	132. D	133. D	134.A	135. B	136. C	137. B	138. D	139. A	140. B
141. C	142. D	143. B	144.A	145. C	146. C	14 7 . D	148. B	149.A	150. D	151.A	152. C	153. B	154. C
155. B	156. A	157. D	158.B	159. B	160.A	161. D	162. B	163. C	164.A	165. B	166.A	167. D	168. D
169. C	170. C	171. B	172.A	173. B	174. B	175. D	176. D	177.D	178.A	179.D	180.B	181.B	182.A
183.C	184.B	185.C	186.B	187.D	188.A	189.D	190.A	191.C	192.B	193.D	194.D	195. A	196.C
197.B	198.D	199.A	200.A	201.B	202.B	203.D	204.C	205.A	206.B	207.B	208.C	209.D	210.A
211.C	212.B	213.B	214.D	215.A	216.D	217.B	218.C	219.A	220.C	221.B	222.B	223.A	224.D
225.C	226.D	227.C	228.C	229.D	230.A	231.C	232.C	233.C	234.D	235.C	236.D	237.A	238.D
239.B	240.D	241.C	242.A	243.B	244.C	245.D	246.B	247.C	248.B	249.C	250.A	251.C	252.D
253.D	254.C	255.B	256.B	257.A	258.C	259.D	260.B	261.A	262.B	263.D	264.C		

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