

AL HUDA SCIENCE ACADEMY

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Most Important MCQs of Biology

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1. Which branch of Biology focuses on the study of the structure and function of cells?

A. Cytology | B. Microbiology | C. Histology | D. Ecology

Answer: A

2. The study of the processes of heredity and variation in living organisms is known as:

A. Ecology | B. Genetics | C. Anatomy | D. Embryology

Answer: B

3. Heart pumps blood, stomach digests food and kidneys excrete wastes. The statement comes from:

A. Physiology | B. Anatomy | C. Morphology | D. Histology

Answer: A

4. Which branch of Biology involves the study of the classification of organisms?

A. Taxonomy | B. Physiology | C. Palaeontology | D. Biogeography

Answer: A

5. Study of internal physical structure of organisms is called:

A. Anatomy | B. Physiology | C. Embryology | D. Genetics

Answer: A

6. The examination of fossils helps scientists to know the:

A. The age of earth | B. About climate | C. Evolutionary history | D. About drugs

Answer: C

7. The microscopic study of tissues:

A. Ecology | B. Histology | C. Anatomy | D. Embryology

Answer: B

8. Study of diseases, their causes and effects is called:

A. Immunology | B. Pathology | C. Pharmacology | D. Palaeontology

Answer: B

9. The study of the transmission of characteristics from parents to offspring is called:

A. Biotechnology | B. Genetics | C. Geology | D. Information technology

Answer: B

10. Meaning of "logos" is:

A. Activity | B. Structure | C. Thinking | D. Physiology

Answer: C

11. Coral reef support a wide variety of:

A. Marine biology | B. Histology | C. Both | D. None of these

Answer: A

12. The branch deal with the study of form and structure of living organisms is called:

A. Cell biology | B. Physiology | C. Morphology | D. Genetics

Answer: C

13. In which sura Allah say about creation of man?

A. Sura-Ambia | B. Sura-Rehman | C. Sura Al-momionon | D. All of these

Answer: D

14. Which step comes between making hypothesis and doing experiments?

A. Making deductions | B. Making observations | C. Summarizing results | D. Analysing data

Answer: A

15. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the scientific method?

A. It relies on evidence | B. It involves formulating hypotheses | C. Hypothesis will always be correct | D. It requires rigorous testing

Answer: C

16. Choose the correct sequence of steps of scientific method:

A. Observations - hypothesis - deduction - experiments | B. Observations - hypothesis - law - theory | C. Hypothesis - observations - deduction - experiments | D. law - theory - deduction - observations

Answer: A

17. Experiments are very important in scientific method because a researcher...

A. Always gets correct results | B. Disproves many hypotheses and gets some hypotheses proved | C. Is sure that he will prove the hypotheses | D. Gets a chance to work in the laboratory

Answer: B

18. Identifying and defining a problem that scientists want to investigate through scientific inquiry:

A. Recognition of a problem | B. Observation | C. Hypothesis | D. Deduction

Answer: A

19. Tentative answer of scientific problem is called:

A. Observation | B. Hypothesis | C. Deduction | D. Experiment

Answer: B

20. For biological research, scientific method is called:

A. Scientific method | B. Biological method | C. Deduction | D. Observation

Answer: B

21. Number of steps of biological method are:

A. Four | B. Five | C. Six | D. Seven

Answer: D

22. Sense organs are.....in numbers:

A. Five | B. Six | C. Seven | D. Eight

Answer: A

23. Logical results of hypothesis are called:

A. Deduction | B. Experiments | C. Hypothesis | D. Observations

Answer: A

24. The most basic step of biological method is:

A. Experimentation | B. Observation | C. Deduction | D. Hypothesis

Answer: B

25. A good hypothesis must be:

A. Proven right | B. Complex | C. Testable and potentially falsifiable | D. Based in a single observation

Answer: C

26. The scientific method in which biological problems are solved is termed as:

A. Physical method | B. Biological method | C. Chemical method | D. Statistical method

Answer: B

27. Following are the characteristics of a good hypothesis, EXCEPT:

A. Should be a complex statement | B. Should be a tentative data | C. Should be testable | D. Should agree with available observations

Answer: A

28. Which of the following is essential skill for biologist?

A. Data analysis | B. Observation | C. Experimentation | D. All of these

Answer: D

29. What is supported by extensive evidence and have been repeatedly validated by multiple researches and studies:

A. Observation | B. Hypothesis | C. Theory | D. Law

Answer: C

30. A scientific law is a uniform:

A. Repeated approval by experiments | B. Constant fact of nature | C. Both A and B | D. A new hypothesis

Answer: B

31. When new hypothesis is again proved by experiments, the original hypothesis becomes a:

A. Theory | B. Law | C. Principle | D. None

Answer: A

32. When new hypotheses are again proved by experiments, the original hypothesis becomes a:

A. Law | B. Theory | C. Example | D. None of these

Answer: B

33. The international biodiversity day is:

A. 21st May | B. 22nd May | C. 21st June | D. 22nd June

Answer: B

34. Which of the following help to regulate the climate:

A. Amoeba | B. Protozoa | C. Algae | D. Bacteria

Answer: C

35. Out of total kinds of organisms, how many are the kinds of plants?

A. 0.5 million | B. 1 million | C. 1.5 million | D. 2 million

Answer: A

36. The branch of biology which deals with classification is:

A. Taxonomy | B. Systematic | C. Botany | D. Genetics

Answer: A

37. How many types of organisms have biologists named and classified?

A. 1 Million | B. 2 Million | C. 4 Million | D. 6 Million

Answer: B

38. Which of the following taxonomic ranks represents the broadest rank?

A. Species | B. Genus | C. Kingdom | D. Domain

Answer: D

39. Who devised the Linnaean system of taxonomic ranks in 1735:

A. Darwin | B. Carl Linnaeus | C. Mendel | D. Ronald Ross

Answer: B

40. Which rank was added to the taxonomic ranks in 1977:

A. Domain | B. Kingdom | C. Phylum | D. Class

Answer: A

41. The highest taxonomic rank is:

A. Domain | B. Kingdom | C. Phylum | D. Class

Answer: A

42. The most specific level of classification:

A. Order | B. Class | C. Genus | D. Species

Answer: D

43. The order of fruit fly is:

A. Insecta | B. Diptera | C. Drosophila | D. Drosophila

Answer: B

44. The human belongs to which family:

A. Primates | B. Hominidae | C. Fabales | D. Fabaceae

Answer: B

45. What is the genus of pea:

A. Fabales | B. Fabaceae | C. Pisum | D. P. Sativum

Answer: C

46. Who is considered the father of modern taxonomy?

A. Albert Einstein | B. Gregor Mendel | C. Charles Darwin | D. Carl Linnaeus

Answer: D

47. Which one is the basic unit of classification?

A. Kingdom | B. Phylum | C. Class | D. Species

Answer: D

48. Rank that includes related genera:

A. Family | B. Order | C. Class | D. Phylum

Answer: A

49. Which characteristic is unique to organisms in the domain Archaea?

A. Cell walls made of peptidoglycan | B. Presence of a nucleus | C. Ability to live in extreme environments | D. Lack of ribosomes

Answer: C

50. Which of these statements is NOT related to bacteria?

A. Do not have a nucleus | B. Cell wall made of peptidoglycan | C. Most are heterotrophic | D. Have chlorophyll in their chloroplast

Answer: D

51. Which of these organisms belongs to the domain Eukarya?

A. Escherichia coli | B. Yeast | C. Coronavirus | D. None of these

Answer: B

52. Which organism produces oxygen during photosynthesis:

A. Archaea | B. Bacteria | C. Plants | D. Both A and C

Answer: C

53. Which of the following cells are larger and contain more complex structures?

A. Archaea cells | B. Bacterial cells | C. Eukarya cells | D. None of these

Answer: C

54. The cells of which domain containing nucleus and other membrane bound organelles:

A. Archaea | B. Bacteria | C. Eukarya | D. All

Answer: C

55. The parasite Entamoeba histolytica causes:

A. Malaria | B. Amoebiotic dysentery | C. Sleeping sickness | D. None of these

Answer: B

56. Protozoans are:

A. Heterotrophic | B. Ingest food | C. Have cell wall | D. Both A and B

Answer: D

57. Which domain include Prokaryotic organism that are thermophilic and halophilic?

A. Bacteria | B. Archaea | C. Eukarya | D. Protista

Answer: B

58. Cell wall of Bacteria made up of:

A. Cellulose | B. Chitin | C. Peptidoglycan | D. None of the above

Answer: C

59. Which kingdom includes organisms that are primarily unicellular, eukaryotic, and often heterotrophic?

A. Archaea | B. Protista | C. Fungi | D. Plantae

Answer: B

60. Why are fungi included in heterotrophic organisms?

A. Have chitin in cell wall | B. Absorb nutrients | C. Reproduce by spores | D. Cannot prepare food

Answer: B

61. Who classified organisms into two groups i.e. plants and animals:

A. Aristotle | B. Abu Usman Umar Al-Jahiz | C. Andrea Caesalpinia | D. Tournefort

Answer: A

62. Plant like protists are called:

A. Algae | B. Protozoa | C. Fungi | D. Eubacteria

Answer: A

63. The organisms of which kingdom are eukaryotic, heterotrophic organisms:

A. Kingdom Protista | B. Kingdom Fungi | C. Kingdom Plantae | D. Kingdom Archaea

Answer: B

64. The organisms of which kingdom are autotrophs:

A. Kingdom Protista | B. Kingdom Fungi | C. Kingdom plantae | D. Kingdom Animalia

Answer: C

65. Cell wall of Plants made up of:

A. Cellulose | B. Chitin | C. Peptidoglycan | D. Lipids

Answer: A

66. Antibiotic that derived from Fungi is:

A. Penicillin | B. Siphonariidae | C. Tetra cyclone | D. Aspirin

Answer: A

67. Cell of Fungi made up of:

A. Chitin | B. Cellulose | C. Peptidoglycan | D. Lipids

Answer: A

68. Sleeping sickness disease is caused by:

A. Entamoeba | B. Plasmodium | C. Trypanosoma | D. All of the above

Answer: C

69. Viruses consists of:

A. DNA | B. RNA | C. Protein coat | D. All

Answer: D

70. Viroids are acellular particles composed of:

A. RNA | B. DNA | C. Proteins | D. All

Answer: A

71. Coronavirus identified in late 2019 in:

A. Wuhan | B. Shanghai | C. Shenzhen | D. Hong Kong

Answer: A

72. COVID-19 is a pandemic of:

A. Digestive illness | B. Respiratory illness | C. Circulatory illness | D. Excretory illness

Answer: B

73. Which of the following includes in the symptoms of COVID-19:

A. Fever | B. Cough | C. Fatigue | D. All

Answer: D

74. Which one is acellular?

A. Bacteria | B. Fungi | C. Cyanobacteria | D. Viruses

Answer: D

75. Viruses are assigned to the kingdoms:

A. Plantae | B. Protista | C. Fungi | D. Not include in any kingdom

Answer: D

76. The common characteristics of viruses, prions and viroids is:

A. Respiration | B. Protista | C. Infectious nature | D. Exertion

Answer: C

77. Which character of viruses make their resemblance with living organisms?

A. They can be crystallized | B. They can not live outside host body | C. They contain DNA and RNA | D. All of the above

Answer: C

78. In the scientific name first part refers to:

A. Class | B. Order | C. Genus | D. Species

Answer: C

79. The system of scientific naming of organisms is called:

A. Biodiversity | B. Classification | C. Domain | D. Binomial Nomenclature

Answer: D

80. Who was the founder of the scientific naming system of organisms:

A. Aristotle | B. Carolus Linnaeus | C. Ibn Rushd | D. Abi Ali Sina

Answer: B

81. The scientific name of tiger is:

A. Allium cepa | B. Solanum tuberosum | C. Apis cerana | D. Panthera Tigris

Answer: D

82. Scientific name of tomato is:

A. Solanum tuberosum | B. Solanum esculentum | C. Apis cerana | D. Panthera Tigris

Answer: B

83. At the time of printing of a scientific name it should be typed in:

A. Italics | B. Bold letters | C. Underlined | D. Can be write in any way

Answer: A

84. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by:

A. Aristotle | B. Carolus Linnaeus | C. Darwin | D. R.H Whittaker

Answer: B

85. Scientific name of onion is:

A. Bauhinia cepa | B. Allium cepa | C. Bauhinia rebens | D. Oryza sativa

Answer: B

86. The scientific name of human being:

A. Homo sapiens | B. Pisum sativum | C. Amanita muscaria | D. E.coli

Answer: A

87. What are the two parts of binomial nomenclature?

A. Genus and family | B. Species and Kingdom | C. Genus and Species | D. Phylum and Class

Answer: C

88. Which one is the basic unit of life:

A. Atom | B. Molecule | C. Cell | D. Tissue

Answer: C

89. The building blocks of living organisms are:

A. Atoms | B. Molecules | C. Cells | D. Tissues

Answer: C

90. What is not true about prokaryotic cells:

A. Nuclear material is submerged | B. Plasma membrane lack cholesterol | C. Plasma membrane has sufficient cholesterol |

D. Non-membranous organelles are present

Answer: C

91. Which of the following organelles have double membrane:

A. Vacuole, nucleus | B. Vacuole, nucleus | C. Chloroplasts, mitochondrion | D. Lysosome, chloroplasts

Answer: C

92. Waste material began to accumulate in plants cell due to the absence of:

A. Lysosome | B. Vacuole | C. Golgi apparatus | D. Both a and b

Answer: B

93. The process of cellular respiration occurs in:

A. Nucleus | B. Mitochondria | C. Ribosomes | D. Golgi apparatus

Answer: B

94. The smooth endoplasmic reticulum (SER) is primarily involved in the synthesis of:

A. Proteins | B. Lipids | C. Carbohydrates | D. Nucleic acids

Answer: B

95. Ribosomes are composed of:

A. RNA and protein | B. DNA and protein | C. Carbohydrates and lipids | D. RNA and carbohydrates

Answer: A

96. Which cell organelle is involved in packaging and modifying protein?

A. Nucleus | B. Mitochondria | C. Golgi apparatus | D. Endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: C

97. Which cell organelle is responsible for breaking down waste materials?

A. Golgi apparatus | B. Nucleus | C. Mitochondria | D. Lysosome

Answer: D

98. Which of the following cell structures is involved in maintaining cell shape?

A. Cytoskeleton | B. Centrioles | C. Nucleus | D. Lysosome

Answer: A

99. Which specialized region of the nucleus is responsible for ribosome assembly?

A. Nucleoplasm | B. Nucleolus | C. Chromatin | D. Chromatin

Answer: B

100. What is the main function of the nuclear pores?

A. Regulation of cell division | B. Protein synthesis | C. Control of pH of the cell | D. Control of transport of molecules

Answer: D

101. Which of the following cellular structures is found in animal cells and helps in cell division?

A. Cell membrane | B. Centriole | C. Plasmodesma | D. Vacuole

Answer: B

102. Cell was discovered by Robert Hooke in:

A. 1556 | B. 1565 | C. 1656 | D. 1665

Answer: D

103. Nucleus in cell was discovered by:

A. Robert Hooke | B. Robert brown | C. Jean Baptiste de Lamarck | D. Margulis

Answer: B

104. It provides shape, strength, protection and support:

A. Cell wall | B. Cell membrane | C. Cytoplasm | D. Vacuole

Answer: A

105. Cellulose in cell wall is arranged in a:

A. Criss Cross | B. Hemicellulose | C. Pectin | D. All

Answer: A

106. Fungus cell wall contains:

A. Chitin | B. Peptidoglycan | C. Cellulose | D. Pectin

Answer: A

107. The channels in cell wall that allows exchange of molecules:

A. Plasmodesma | B. Nuclear pores | C. Channel proteins | D. Both a and c

Answer: A

108. According to fluid mosaic model lipids make a bilayer in which molecules are submerged:

A. Carbohydrates | B. Nucleic acid | C. Protein | D. Water

Answer: C

109. All cells have thin and elastic structure around the cytoplasm:

A. Cell membrane | B. Cell wall | C. Cisternae | D. Cristae

Answer: A

110. Ribosomes are the sites of:

A. Lipids synthesis | B. Protein synthesis | C. Synthesis of sugars | D. Synthesis of nucleic acid

Answer: B

111. Detoxification of lipids and chemicals is the function of:

A. Golgi apparatus | B. SER | C. RER | D. Lysosomes

Answer: B

112. Flattened sacs in the cytoplasm is called:

A. Cristae | B. Grana | C. Thylakoid | D. Cisternae

Answer: D

113. The liquid part of the cytoplasm without organelles is called:

A. Nucleus | B. Mitochondria | C. Golgi apparatus | D. Cytosol

Answer: D

114. In 1906, Golgi was awarded noble prize for:

A. Physiology | B. Medicine | C. Both | D. Biotechnology

Answer: C

115. Secretions of Golgi vesicles and modification of molecules:

A. Lysosome | B. Golgi apparatus | C. Ribosomes | D. Endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: B

116. Cytoplasm is a complex of:

A. Water | B. Protein | C. Enzymes | D. All

Answer: D

117. The jelly like material inside nuclear envelope is:

A. Sarcoplasm | B. Axoplasm | C. Cytoplasm | D. Nucleoplasm

Answer: D

118. DNA is also called:

A. Gene | B. Chromosome | C. Hereditary material | D. Chromatid

Answer: C

119. The inner membrane of mitochondrion form folds called:

A. Cisternae | B. Cristae | C. Grana | D. Thylakoid

Answer: B

120. Mitochondria is referred as:

A. Powerhouse of cell | B. Factory of proteins | C. Factory of ribosomes | D. Brain of cell

Answer: A

121. The pigment found in chloroplasts is:

A. Carotenoids | B. Carotenes | C. Chlorophyll | D. Xanthophyll

Answer: C

122. A sac like structure which make granum is called:

A. Thylakoid | B. Cisternae | C. Cristae | D. All of these

Answer: A

123. The site of enzyme synthesis in cell is:

A. Lysosome | B. SER | C. Golgi bodies | D. Ribosomes

Answer: D

124. Phospholipids for cell membrane formation are synthesized in:

A. Mitochondria | B. Cytoplasm | C. Endoplasmic reticulum | D. Smooth ER

Answer: D

125. The chloroplast functions in:

A. ATP synthesis | B. Protein synthesis | C. Photosynthesis | D. DNA replication

Answer: C

126. The membranous structure in the chloroplast is:

A. Thylakoids | B. Stroma | C. Granum | D. Intergranum

Answer: A

127. Single membrane bounded organelles with digestive enzymes:

A. Ribosomes | B. Lysosomes | C. Chromosomes | D. Nucleosomes

Answer: B

128. Inside the nucleus, granular material is called:

A. Cytoplasm | B. Protoplasm | C. Nucleoplasm | D. Cell sap

Answer: C

129. Which of following organisms is a prokaryote?

A. Amoeba | B. Mushroom | C. Escherichia coli | D. Human

Answer: C

130. Cilia flagella are connected with:

A. Centromere | B. Centrosome | C. Chromosome | D. Ribosome

Answer: B

131. Plants cell wall composed of number of layers:

A. 1 | B. 2 | C. 3 | D. 4

Answer: C

132. Nucleolus is bounded by:

A. None/Single | B. Double membrane | C. Cell wall | D. Triple membrane

Answer: A

133. Chromatin is composed of:

A. DNA and RNA | B. RNA and proteins | C. Proteins and DNA | D. None of these

Answer: C

134. When was Golgi apparatus discovered?

A. 1789 | B. 1898 | C. 1998 | D. 1768

Answer: B

135. Golgi was awarded Nobel prize in:

A. 1809 | B. 1806 | C. 1909 | D. 1906

Answer: D

136. In a multicellular plant, which cell type produces glucose?

A. Xylem | B. Phloem | C. Epidermal | D. Mesophyll

Answer: D

137. Primary pigment responsible for capturing sunlight:

A. Melanin | B. Chlorophyll | C. Hemoglobin | D. Carotene

Answer: B

138. Stem cells present in bone marrow differentiate into:

A. Blood cells | B. Skin cells | C. Nerve cells | D. Gametes

Answer: A

139. In which phase of cell cycle, maximum growth occurs?

A. M phase | B. S phase | C. G1 phase | D. G2 phase

Answer: C

140. In which phase of cell cycle, chromosomes duplicate?

A. Mitosis | B. G1 phase | C. G2 phase | D. S phase

Answer: D

141. Which phase of cell cycle is also called growth phase?

A. G1 phase | B. S phase | C. G2 phase | D. M phase

Answer: A

142. Total no of chromosomes during S phase:

A. double | B. Four times | C. Remains same | D. Unpredictable

Answer: A

143. In G0 phase the stoppage in division may be:

A. Temporary | B. Permanent | C. For specific time | D. Temporary/permanent

Answer: D

144. Interphase lasts for about of the total time:

A. 60% | B. 70% | C. 80% | D. 90%

Answer: D

145. At which stage of mitosis do chromosomes line up in the center?

A. Prophase | B. Metaphase | C. Anaphase | D. Telophase

Answer: B

146. Nuclear membrane reforming around two sets of chromosomes:

A. Anaphase | B. Telophase | C. Prophase | D. Metaphase

Answer: B

147. How does the centrosome contribute to mitosis?

A. Initiates replication | B. Makes mitotic spindle | C. Forms envelope | D. Duplicates organelles

Answer: B

148. Centrosomes make mitotic spindle in:

A. Animal cells | B. Plant cells | C. Prokaryotic cells | D. All of these

Answer: A

149. Mitosis occurs in which cells of eukaryotes:

A. Neurons | B. Somatic cells | C. Muscle cells | D. Red blood cells

Answer: B

150. Who discovered the events of mitosis:

A. Louis pasteur | B. Walther Flemming | C. Ronald Ross | D. Carolus Linnaeus

Answer: B

151. Which of the following is false about prophase:

A. Envelope breaks | B. Nucleolus breaks | C. Duplicates | D. Remains near nucleus

Answer: D

152. Unfolding of chromosomes (to chromatin) occurs in:

A. Prophase | B. Metaphase | C. Anaphase | D. Telophase

Answer: D

153. Hydra reproduces asexually by means of:

A. Binary fission | B. Fragmentation | C. Budding | D. All of the above

Answer: C

154. Chromosome number in a zygote relative to parent:

A. Half | B. Same as parent | C. Double | D. Unpredictable

Answer: B

155. During cell division spindle fibers attach to:

A. Centromere | B. Telomere | C. Upper arm | D. Lower arm

Answer: A

156. What is the primary purpose of mitosis?

A. Gametes | B. Repair tissue | C. Growth | D. B and C

Answer: D

157. Our body consist of about cells:

A. 200 billion | B. 200 trillion | C. 200 million | D. 10000 billion

Answer: B

158. Which event is unique to meiosis but not mitosis?

A. DNA replication | B. Alignment | C. Crossing over | D. Nuclear division

Answer: C

159. Why is meiosis-II necessary after meiosis-I?

A. Replicate | B. Reduce number | C. Separate sister chromatids | D. Recombination

Answer: C

160. Meiosis was discovered in 1876 by:

A. Walther Flemming | B. Oscar Hertwig | C. Louis pasteur | D. Carolus Linnaeus

Answer: B

161. X-shaped structure formed during meiosis:

A. Synapsis | B. Tetrad | C. Chiasmata | D. Crossing over

Answer: C

162. The number of chromosomes is maintained by:

A. Mitosis | B. Meiosis | C. Budding | D. Fragmentation

Answer: B

163. Genetically different zygote is formed as a result of:

A. Mitosis | B. Meiosis | C. Budding | D. Fragmentation

Answer: B

164. The longest phase of meiosis is:

A. Interphase I | B. Prophase I | C. Interphase II | D. Prophase II

Answer: B

165. The primary purpose of meiosis is:

A. Diploid cells | B. Haploid cells | C. Repair DNA | D. Synthesis protein

Answer: B

166. Meiosis was discovered in:

A. 1976 | B. 1676 | C. 1876 | D. 1576

Answer: C

167. Crossing over take place in:

A. Prophase-II | B. Prophase-I | C. Prophase | D. None of these

Answer: B

168. Gametes are produce by:

A. Mitosis | B. Meiosis | C. Binary fission | D. Budding

Answer: B

169. What is the smallest unit of matter?

A. Molecule | B. Cell | C. Atom | D. Tissue

Answer: C

170. What is the subcellular level called?

A. Cell | B. Tissue | C. Organelle | D. Organ

Answer: C

171. What is a group of similar cells called?

A. Organ | B. Tissue | C. Organ system | D. Organism

Answer: B

172. What is an example of an organ in animals?

A. Heart | B. Liver | C. Kidney | D. All of the above

Answer: D

173. What is the primary function of the ribosomes?

A. Protein synthesis | B. Cell division | C. Energy production | D. Waste removal

Answer: A

174. The most complex level of organization is:

A. Tissue level | B. Organ level | C. Organ System level | D. Organism level

Answer: D

175. The smallest unit with characteristics of life is:

A. Organelle | B. Cell | C. Tissue | D. Organ

Answer: B

176. The tissue which covers body surface and lines cavities:

A. Muscle tissue | B. Vascular tissue | C. Epithelial tissue | D. Epidermal tissue

Answer: C

177. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" said by:

A. Abu Ali Sina | B. Aristotle | C. Ibn Rushd | D. Abu Usman Umar

Answer: D

178. Interaction of various organ system brings:

A. Consciousness | B. Thinking | C. Adaptation | D. All of the above

Answer: D

179. Which structure is at a different level from others?

A. Kidney | B. Liver | C. Neuron | D. Lung

Answer: C

180. Biological organization means:

A. Study organisms | B. Study branches | C. Study science | D. Study at different levels

Answer: D

181. In a leaf, which tissue is responsible for photosynthesis?

A. Xylem | B. Mesophyll | C. Epidermis | D. Phloem

Answer: B

182. Primary function of the xylem tissue in a leaf:

A. Transport sugars | B. Transport water | C. Synthesize chlorophyll | D. Control stomata

Answer: B

183. Responsible for the transport of food in plant body:

A. Xylem tissue | B. Palisade | C. Phloem tissue | D. Spongy

Answer: C

184. Primary function of the flower in a plant:

A. Transport water | B. Supporting growth | C. Reproduction | D. Regulating gas

Answer: C

185. What is the primary function of roots in plants?

A. Photosynthesis | B. Absorbing water/minerals | C. Reproduction | D. Storage

Answer: B

186. What is the primary site of photosynthesis in plants?

A. Roots | B. Stems | C. Leaves | D. Flowers

Answer: C

187. What is the function of the phloem in leaves?

A. Transporting water | B. Conducting sugars | C. Gas exchange | D. None

Answer: B

188. Which part plays a crucial role in plant's sexual reproduction:

A. Roots | B. Stems | C. Leaves | D. Flowers

Answer: D

189. Stomata are tiny pores that regulates:

A. Gas exchange | B. Water vapour loss | C. Nutrients | D. Both A and B

Answer: D

190. The tissue contain cells rich in chloroplasts are:

A. Epidermal tissue | B. Mesophyll tissue | C. Xylem tissue | D. Phloem tissue

Answer: B

191. Root system involves in:

A. Anchoring the plant | B. Sexual reproduction | C. Transpiration | D. Movement of water

Answer: A

192. Which structure is not an organ?

A. Artery | B. Flower | C. Spinal cord | D. Xylem

Answer: D

193. Which tissue transport water in plants?

A. Xylem | B. Phloem | C. Epidermal | D. Mesophyll

Answer: A

194. Epithelial tissue in stomach wall produces:

A. Mucus | B. Pepsinogen | C. Hydrochloric acid | D. All of these

Answer: D

195. Stomach wall tissue with blood vessels and nerves?

A. Epithelial | B. Muscle | C. Inner connective | D. Connective

Answer: A

196. Which organ pumps blood throughout the body:

A. Heart | B. Lungs | C. Brain | D. Liver

Answer: A

197. Which organ is the control center of the body?

A. Heart | B. Lungs | C. Brain | D. Liver

Answer: C

198. Which organ breaks down food using enzymes?

A. Stomach | B. Intestines | C. Pancreas | D. Liver

Answer: A

199. Which of the following is NOT a function of the liver?

A. Filtering blood | B. Producing bile | C. Storing glucose | D. Regulating blood pressure

Answer: D

200. Kidneys filter waste products from:

A. Blood | B. Lymph | C. Extracellular fluid | D. All of the above

Answer: A

201. Epithelial tissue secretes:

A. Mucus | B. Pepsinogen | C. HCl | D. All

Answer: D

202. What is the main function of the nervous system?

A. Digesting food | B. Circulating blood | C. Controlling/cooling | D. Plastids

Answer: C

203. What is the normal body temperature?

A. 35°C | B. 37°C | C. 39°C | D. 40°C

Answer: B

204. What hormone regulates blood sugar levels?

A. Insulin | B. Glucagon | C. Adrenaline | D. Thyroxine

Answer: A

205. Role of the endocrine system in homeostasis?

A. Regulating temp | B. Maintaining BP | C. Coordinating | D. Producing hormones

Answer: D

206. During hard exercise, the rate of respiration:

A. Increase | B. Decrease | C. Remain normal | D. Both A and C

Answer: A

207. Biomolecule carrying genetic information?

A. Protein | B. Carbohydrate | C. Lipid | D. Nucleic acid

Answer: D

208. What is the main function of carbohydrates?

A. Structural support | B. Energy storage | C. Synthesize proteins | D. Regulate traffic

Answer: B

209. Percentage of lipids in dry mass of protoplasm?

A. 5% | B. 10% | C. 15% | D. 20%

Answer: C

210. Where is DNA located in eukaryotic cells?

A. Cytoplasm | B. Nucleus | C. Mitochondria | D. Chloroplast

Answer: B

211. Complex molecules formed from smaller ones:

A. Catabolism | B. Metabolism | C. Anabolism | D. Respiration

Answer: C

212. Difference between mono and polysaccharides?

A. Mono are single sugars | B. Poly are sweet | C. Mono in cell walls | D. Poly dissolve easily

Answer: A

213. What is true about cellulose?

A. Sweet in taste | B. Digestible by human | C. Structural support | D. Soluble in water

Answer: C

214. What does "carbohydrate" mean?

A. Hydrated proteins | B. Hydrated carbons | C. Hydrated lipids | D. Hydrated nucleic acids

Answer: B

215. General formula for carbohydrates?

A. $(CH_2O)_n$ | B. $(CH_2O_2)_n$ | C. $(C_2H_2O)_n$ | D. $(C_2H_4O)_n$

Answer: A

216. Polysaccharide found in cell walls of plants?

A. Starch | B. Glycogen | C. Cellulose | D. Chitin

Answer: C

217. Monosaccharide which is essential part of DNA?

A. Ribose | B. Deoxyribose | C. Glucose | D. Fructose

Answer: B

218. Most abundant carbohydrate is:

A. Glucose | B. Starch | C. Cellulose | D. Chitin

Answer: C

219. Meaning of saccharides is:

A. Sugar | B. Fruits | C. Salts | D. Minerals

Answer: A

220. Protein involved in oxygen transport?

A. Insulin | B. Hemoglobin | C. Collagen | D. Keratin

Answer: B

221. Component of amino acid determining properties?

A. Amino group | B. Carboxyl group | C. R group | D. Hydrogen group

Answer: C

222. Proteins involved in defence against pathogens?

A. Antibodies | B. Myosin | C. Fibrinogen | D. Haemoglobin

Answer: A

223. Which of the following is NOT a function of proteins?

A. Transport oxygen | B. Carry genetic info | C. Digesting food | D. Fight pathogens

Answer: B

224. What is the building block of proteins?

A. Amino acids | B. Carbohydrates | C. Lipids | D. Nucleic acids

Answer: A

225. What is the main component of cell membranes?

A. Carbohydrates | B. Proteins | C. Lipids | D. Nucleic acids

Answer: C

226. Which amino acid has the simplest R group?

A. Alanine | B. Glycine | C. Serine | D. Threonine

Answer: B

227. Total number of amino acids in the body?

A. 150 | B. 170 | C. 190 | D. 200

Answer: D

228. Which of the following are the units of most lipids?

A. Amino acids | B. Fatty acids/glycerol | C. Nucleotides | D. Simple sugars

Answer: B

229. What are lipids composed of?

A. Glycerol/proteins | B. Glycerol/fatty acids | C. Glycerol/carbs | D. Glycerol/nucleic acids

Answer: B

230. What is the function of lipids in the body?

A. To provide energy | B. Synthesize proteins | C. Regulate temp | D. Break down carbs

Answer: A

231. What is the main source of lipids in plants?

A. Leaves | B. Roots | C. Seeds | D. Stems

Answer: C

232. Energy obtained from one gram of fat?

A. 5 Kcal/g | B. 9 Kcal/g | C. 13 Kcal/g | D. 17 Kcal/g

Answer: B

233. Lipids are insoluble in:

A. Alcohol | B. Ether | C. Benzene | D. Water

Answer: D

234. Which components make up a nucleotide?

A. Sugar/Phosphate/Base | B. Amino acid/Sugar/Base | C. Fatty acid/Sugar/Base | D. Protein/Sugar/Base

Answer: A

235. Base found in RNA but not in DNA?

A. Adenine | B. Thymine | C. Uracil | D. Guanine

Answer: C

236. What are nucleic acids composed of?

A. Amino acids | B. Nucleotides | C. Carbohydrates | D. Lipids

Answer: B

237. Sugar present in DNA?

A. Ribose | B. Deoxyribose | C. Sucrose | D. Glucose

Answer: B

238. What is the function of DNA?

A. Provide energy | B. Synthesize proteins | C. Store genetic info | D. Regulate temp

Answer: C

239. What is the function of ribosomes?

A. Synthesize proteins | B. Store genetic info | C. Provide energy | D. Regulate temp

Answer: A

240. RNA transfers specific amino acids to ribosomes?

A. mRNA | B. tRNA | C. rRNA | D. DNA

Answer: B

241. Statement regarding genes which is FALSE?

A. Located on chromosomes | B. DNA sequence | C. Each cell has single copy | D. Produces protein

Answer: C

242. This is a heredity material:

A. DNA | B. RNA | C. tRNA | D. rRNA

Answer: A

243. Carries genetic info from DNA to ribosomes?

A. mRNA | B. iRNA | C. rRNA | D. DNA

Answer: A

244. Watson and Cricks proposed DNA model in?

A. 1950 | B. 1953 | C. 1956 | D. 1959

Answer: B

245. When did Watson and Crick get the Nobel Prize?

A. 1953 | B. 1962 | C. 1956 | D. 1959

Answer: B

246. Process of copying DNA sequence into mRNA?

A. Transcription | B. Translation | C. Replication | D. Mutation

Answer: A

247. Process of forming proteins from mRNA sequence?

A. Transcription | B. Translation | C. Replication | D. Mutation

Answer: B

248. Where does protein synthesis occur in a cell?

A. Nucleus | B. Mitochondria | C. Ribosomes | D. Lysosomes

Answer: C

249. Biochemical reactions to maintain life?

A. Catabolism | B. Anabolism | C. Metabolism | D. Mutualism

Answer: C

250. Reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized:

A. Anabolism | B. Metabolism | C. Catabolism | D. Digestive reactions

Answer: A

251. Which best defines an enzyme?

A. Food breaker | B. Metabolism regulator | C. Protein speeder | D. Energy stor

Answer: C

252. Prosthetic groups are:

A. Required by all | B. Proteins | C. Loosely attached | D. Tightly bound

Answer: D

253. Where do intracellular enzymes operate?

A. Outside cells | B. Inside cells | C. Bloodstream | D. Digestive fluids

Answer: B

254. Which is true about enzyme?

A. Not all are protein | B. All are vitamins | C. All are proteins | D. All proteins are enzyme

Answer: C

255. What is true about cofactors?

A. Break H-bonds | B. Facilitate activity | C. Increase activation energy | D. Made of proteins

Answer: B

256. Region on enzyme recognizing substrate:

A. Cofactor | B. Activator | C. Inhibitor | D. Active site

Answer: D

257. Enzymes convert the substrate into:

A. Reactants | B. Products | C. Inhibitors | D. Biomolecules

Answer: B

258. True according to induced fit model?

A. Active site changes shape | B. Substrate changes shape | C. No shape changes | D. Binds elsewhere

Answer: A

259. Model proposed by Emil Fischer in 1894?

A. Induced fit | B. Lock and key | C. Binding model | D. Flexibility model

Answer: B

260. Model proposed by Daniel Koshland in 1958?

A. Lock and key | B. Induced fit | C. Activation model | D. Product model

Answer: B

261. Emil Fischer proposed the model in:

A. 1697 | B. 1958 | C. 1894 | D. 1858

Answer: C

262. Enzymes are sensitive to which factor?

A. Temperature | B. pH | C. Light intensity | D. Salt concentration

Answer: B

263. Where does trypsin function in the body?

A. Stomach | B. Small intestine | C. Brain | D. Heart

Answer: B

264. Change in pH can alter active site by:

A. Ionization of amino acids | B. Shape of substrate | C. Ionization of cofactor | D. Ionization of coenzyme

Answer: A

265. Pepsin enzyme works in:

A. Stomach | B. Large intestine | C. Small intestine | D. Heart

Answer: A

266. Pepsin produced in:

A. Oral cavity | B. Stomach | C. Large intestine | D. Small intestine

Answer: B

267. How does competitive inhibitor affect enzyme?

A. Binds substrate | B. Changes shape | C. Blocks active site | D. Blocks cofactors

Answer: C

268. Bind to enzymes and decrease activity:

A. Activation | B. Inhibition | C. Catalysis | D. Synthesis

Answer: B

269. Inhibitors resemble the enzyme's substrate?

A. Competitive inhibition | B. Non-competitive | C. Allosteric | D. Irreversible

Answer: A

270. Inhibitor that binds to the active site?

A. Competitive interference | B. Non-competitive | C. Both a and b | D. None

Answer: A

271. These are antibiotics:

A. Competitive interference | B. Non-competitive | C. Oils | D. Nucleic acids

Answer: A

272. From ATP, which bonds are broken for energy?

A. P-P bonds | B. C-H bonds | C. C-N bonds | D. C-O bonds

Answer: A

273. The major energy currency of all cells is:

A. ADP | B. ATP | C. AMP | D. P-bonds

Answer: B

274. Study of energy transformations in living things:

A. Cytology | B. Bioenergetics | C. Physiology | D. Taxonomy

Answer: B

275. Ribose is:

A. 3-carbon sugar | B. 4-carbon sugar | C. 5-carbon sugar | D. 6-carbon sugar

Answer: C

276. Which sugar is included in ATP?

A. Glucose | B. Fructose | C. Ribose | D. Maltose

Answer: C

277. The number of ATP sub-units is:

A. 2 | B. 3 | C. 4 | D. 5

Answer: B

278. Nitrogenous base in ATP molecule:

A. Ribose | B. Adenine | C. Phosphate group | D. None

Answer: B

279. Calories released per mole when P-bond breaks?

A. 7.2 | B. 7.3 | C. 3.7 | D. 2.7

Answer: B

280. Acquisition of electrons is called:

A. Oxidation | B. Reduction | C. Redox | D. All are correct

Answer: B

281. Light reactions of photosynthesis occur in:

A. Plasma membrane | B. Cytoplasm | C. Stroma | D. Thylakoids

Answer: D

282. Wavelengths absorbed to maximum by chlorophyll?

A. Green/blue | B. Green/red | C. Red/blue | D. Only green

Answer: C

283. Where do dark reactions occur?

A. Stroma | B. Thylakoids | C. Outer membrane | D. Cytoplasm

Answer: A

284. Molecule donating electrons in light reactions?

A. NADPH | B. Water | C. Oxygen | D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: B

285. Mechanism of ATP synthesis is:

A. Phosphorylation | B. Photosynthesis | C. Respiration | D. Glucose

Answer: A

286. Identify raw materials of photosynthesis:

A. Sunlight | B. CO₂ | C. Water | D. All of these

Answer: D

287. Dark reactions were discovered by:

A. Melvin Calvin | B. Abu Ali Sina | C. Darwin | D. Jabir Bin Hayan

Answer: A

288. Substances that absorb visible light:

A. Pigments | B. Resins | C. Dye | D. Photocell

Answer: A

289. Percentage of light absorbed by plant leaf?

A. 01% | B. 02% | C. 03% | D. 04%

Answer: A

290. When yeast ferments glucose, products are:

A. Alcohol and CO₂ | B. Alcohol/Water | C. Lactic acid | D. CO₂ and H₂O

Answer: A

291. Aerobic process producing most ATP?

A. Glycolysis | B. Krebs cycle | C. Electron transport chain | D. Fermentation

Answer: C

292. Common byproduct of anaerobic respiration in animals?

A. Oxygen | B. Water | C. Lactic acid | D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: C

293. Glycolysis is the breakdown of:

A. Fructose | B. Glucose | C. Lactose | D. Maltose

Answer: B

294. In aerobic respiration pyruvic acid changes to:

A. Glucose | B. Fructose | C. Acetyl CoA | D. Citric acid

Answer: C

295. Alcoholic fermentation occurs in:

A. Bacteria | B. Yeast | C. Man | D. Bacteria and Yeast

Answer: D

296. Tired because skeletal muscles accumulate:

A. Lactic acid | B. Ethyl alcohol | C. Lactic acid/CO₂ | D. Alcohol/CO₂

Answer: A

297. Where does the Krebs cycle occur?

A. Nucleus | B. Mitochondria | C. Chlorophyll | D. Ribosome

Answer: B

298. Main purpose of fermentation?

A. Produce oxygen | B. Produce energy | C. Synthesize protein | D. All of the above

Answer: B

299. Soy sauce is made by:

A. Bacteria | B. Fungus | C. Algae | D. Virus

Answer: B

300. Breakdown of glucose in first step of respiration:

A. Electrolysis | B. Hydrolysis | C. Glycolysis | D. All

Answer: C

301. Plant nutrient required in large amount?

A. Iron | B. Zinc | C. Potassium | D. Boron

Answer: C

302. Element required for chlorophyll formation?

A. Phosphorus | B. Calcium | C. Magnesium | D. Sulphur

Answer: C

303. Process where plants get their food:

A. Respiration | B. Photosynthesis | C. Oxidation | D. Gaseous Exchange

Answer: B

304. Which is an example of macro nutrients:

A. Calcium | B. Zinc | C. Chlorine | D. Boron

Answer: A

305. Macro nutrient regulating stomata:

A. Potassium | B. Calcium | C. Sulphur | D. Oxygen

Answer: A

306. Which element is a micronutrient for plants?

A. Nitrogen | B. Zinc | C. Carbon | D. Phosphorus

Answer: B

307. Primary function of root hairs is:

A. Transport | B. Storage | C. Surface area for absorption | D. Synthesis

Answer: C

308. Water moves from soil to root cells by:

A. Osmosis | B. Active transport | C. Diffusion | D. Bulk flow

Answer: A

309. Responsible for the transport of food:

A. Xylem | B. Calcium | C. Phloem | D. Magnesium

Answer: C

310. Xylem and Phloem collectively called:

A. Pericycle | B. Endodermis | C. Vascular bundle | D. Epidermis

Answer: C

311. Zone of cells inside root epidermis:

A. Endoderm | B. Cortex | C. Xylem | D. Phloem

Answer: B

312. Transpiration is regulated by:

A. Mesophyll | B. Guard cells | C. Xylem | D. Phloem

Answer: B

313. Ion playing role in opening of Stomata?

A. Sodium | B. Potassium | C. Calcium | D. Magnesium

Answer: B

314. Loss of water in form of vapours:

A. Respiration | B. Transpiration | C. Diffusion | D. Osmosis

Answer: B

315. Roles of stomata in plants:

A. Exchange | B. Absorption | C. Transpiration | D. Exchange/Transpiration

Answer: D

316. When Stomata remain open?

A. Guard cells turgid | B. Guard cells soft | C. No water | D. None

Answer: A

317. Stomata are present:

A. Lower leaf surface | B. Stems | C. Roots | D. Petals

Answer: A

318. Uptake of water/minerals takes place through:

A. Epidermal cells | B. Root cap | C. Root | D. Root hair

Answer: D

319. Continuous water column created in xylem due to:

A. Attraction | B. Narrow diameter | C. Adhesion | D. All of these

Answer: D

320. Most plants transport food in form of:

A. Glucose | B. Sucrose | C. Starch | D. Maltose

Answer: B

321. True according to pressure flow mechanism?

A. Water creates pressure | B. Pulled from sink | C. Gravity movement | D. Low to high

Answer: A

322. Two-way passage of food:

A. Xylem | B. Phloem | C. Epidermis | D. Cortex

Answer: B

323. Pressure flow mechanism is about:

A. Translocation of food | B. Transport of water | C. Stomata | D. Transpiration

Answer: A

324. Xylem transport of water and salts is:

A. One-way | B. Two-way | C. Three-way | D. Conditional

Answer: A

325. Mechanism explaining transport of food:

A. Cohesion Tension | B. Pressure Flow | C. Photosynthesis | D. Respiration

Answer: B

326. During daytime, all plant cells are carrying out:

A. Diffusion | B. Osmosis | C. Active transport | D. Respiration

Answer: D

327. During daytime, green parts of plants are carrying out:

A. Respiration | B. Diffusion | C. Osmosis | D. Photosynthesis

Answer: D

328. Take in oxygen, release carbon dioxide:

A. Day | B. Night | C. All the time | D. None

Answer: C

329. Wood stem surface cover with:

A. Cuticle | B. Epidermis | C. Bark | D. Stomata

Answer: C

330. How many types of transpiration?

A. Two | B. Three | C. Four | D. Five

Answer: B

331. Rubber plants excrete:

A. Latex | B. Resins | C. Gums | D. Mucilage

Answer: A

332. Waste product of plant at night?

A. Oxygen | B. Carbon dioxide | C. Both | D. None

Answer: B

333. Succulent organs are present in:

A. Xerophytes | B. Hydrophytes | C. Mesophytes | D. Halophytes

Answer: A

334. Which is an example of Hydrophytes:

A. Rose | B. Grass | C. Cacti | D. Water Lily

Answer: D

335. Which is NOT an example of Mesophytes:

A. Cacti | B. Rose | C. Clover | D. Maize

Answer: A

336. Submerged in fresh water:

A. Xerophytes | B. Halophytes | C. Mesophytes | D. Hydrophytes

Answer: D

337. Example of Xerophytes is:

A. Cactus | B. Rose | C. Sea grasses | D. Water lily

Answer: A

338. Reproduced by binary fission:

A. Yeast | B. Bacteria | C. Rhizopus | D. Plants

Answer: B

339. Primary method of reproduction in yeast?

A. Binary fission | B. Spores | C. Budding | D. Fragmentation

Answer: C

340. Spore formation in fungi:

A. Sexual | B. Two kinds | C. Dry environments | D. Harsh conditions

Answer: D

341. Propagation through runners:

A. Potato | B. Strawberry | C. Onion | D. Ginger

Answer: B

342. Propagates through tubers?

A. Onion | B. Potato | C. Ginger | D. Garlic

Answer: B

343. Aboveground horizontal stem (leaves/roots at nodes):

A. Stolon | B. Bulb | C. Rhizome | D. Corm

Answer: A

344. Does NOT help vegetative propagation?

A. Rhizome | B. Corm | C. Runner | D. Flower

Answer: D

345. Essential for continuation of species:

A. Respiration | B. Cloning | C. Reproduction | D. Location

Answer: C

346. Amoeba reproduces asexually by:

A. Budding | B. Binary fission | C. Fragmentation | D. Spores

Answer: B

347. Method where buds are formed:

A. Regeneration | B. Fragmentation | C. Budding | D. Binary fission

Answer: C

348. Sugarcane reproduces using:

A. Stolon | B. Tuber | C. Rhizomes/Cutting | D. Suckers

Answer: C

349. Spores are produced in:

A. Capsule | B. Sporangium | C. Bud | D. Sporangiophore

Answer: B

350. Horizontal underground stem:

A. Tuber | B. Bulb | C. Rhizome | D. Corm

Answer: C

351. Rhizopus reproduces asexually by:

A. Binary fission | B. Budding | C. Spore formation | D. Endospores

Answer: C

352. Formed inside bacterial cells:

A. Cysts | B. Spores | C. Endospore | D. All

Answer: C

353. Structure of Rhizopus in reproduction:

A. Bud | B. Node | C. Sporangium | D. All

Answer: C

354. Artificial vegetative propagation:

A. Bulbs | B. Corms | C. Rhizomes | D. Grafting

Answer: D

355. Used to increase crop production:

A. Artificial propagation | B. Natural | C. Cutting | D. Grafting

Answer: A

356. Almond, Plum and cherries:

A. Cutting | B. Grafting/Suckers | C. Suckers | D. Bulbs

Answer: B

357. Responsible for producing pollen?

A. Stigma | B. Anther | C. Ovary | D. Petal

Answer: B

358. Forms female gametophyte:

A. Pollen | B. Ovule | C. Anther | D. Sepal

Answer: B

359. Male gametophyte is:

A. Pollen grain | B. Embryo sac | C. Ovary | D. Carpel

Answer: A

360. Which structure is triploid (3n)?

A. Egg | B. Fusion nucleus | C. Endosperm nucleus | D. Sperm

Answer: C

361. Embryo sac is formed inside:

A. Filament | B. Anther | C. Style | D. Ovule

Answer: D

362. Double fertilization involves:

A. Two gametes | B. Two eggs | C. Egg and Fusion nucleus | D. Egg and Tube cell

Answer: C

363. Which generation producing spores:

A. Sporophyte | B. Gametophyte | C. Both | D. None

Answer: A

364. Unit of corolla:

A. Carpals | B. Petals | C. Stamens | D. Sepals

Answer: B

365. Female reproductive organ:

A. Stamen | B. Carpel | C. Sepal | D. Petal

Answer: B

366. Transfer of pollen:

A. Pollination | B. Fertilization | C. Cross | D. Self

Answer: A

367. Zygote develops into:

A. Zygote | B. Embryo | C. Both | D. None

Answer: B

368. Zygote in flowering plants develops into:

A. Endosperm | B. Embryo | C. Microphyte | D. Seed coat

Answer: B

369. Which flower structure Produce pollen?

A. Anther | B. Petal | C. Carpel | D. Stigma

Answer: A

370. Second whorl of flower:

A. Calyx | B. Corolla | C. Andrecium | D. Gynoecium

Answer: B

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