

☒ eExam Question Bank

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☐	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
☐	FBQ	In amphibians, the are protected from water-borne dirt by nictitating membranes.	eyes					eExam
☐	FBQ	In reptiles, the use of lungs permits use of atmospheric air for	respiration					eExam
☐	FBQ	Pisces use for locomotion in water	fins					eExam
☐	FBQ	In Pisces, stream-lined shape with no neck minimizes friction during passage in	water					eExam
☐	FBQ	Webbed feet facilitate	swimming					eExam
☐	FBQ	Oval stream-lined shape with no neck is a characteristic feature of	amphibians					eExam
☐	FBQ	 have beaks	Birds					eExam
☐	FBQ	In birds, provide a dry and extremely light covering for the body, as well as good insulating layer.	Feathers					eExam
☐	FBQ	Sweat glands in the cool body on hot days.	skin					eExam
☐	FBQ	Lungs enable mammals to use atmospheric	air					eExam

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☐	FBQ	The echinoderms are found only in the habitat.	marine					eExam
☐	FBQ	The sea stars, brittle stars, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers are examples of the phylum	echinodermata					eExam
☐	FBQ	The five classes of arthropods are diplopoda, chilopoda, arachnida, insecta and	crustacean					eExam
☐	FBQ	A rigid exoskeleton is a characteristic of the phylum	arthropoda					eExam
☐	FBQ	Octopus is an example of a class of mollusc called	Cephalopoda					eExam
☐	FBQ	The three classes of the phylum mollusca are gastropoda, pelycopoda and	cephalopoda					eExam
☐	FBQ	The organism that possesses a mantle and radula is	snail					eExam
☐	FBQ	Leeches are example of the phylum	annelida					eExam
☐	FBQ	A roundworm called Ascaris lumbricoides is found in	human					eExam
☐	FBQ	The most common roundworm is	Ascaris					eExam
☐	FBQ	The body of roundworms is covered by a layered	cuticle					eExam
☐	FBQ	In tapeworms, the hooks and suckers on the is used as an attachment device	scolex					eExam
☐	FBQ	Tapeworm is known as Taenia	solium					eExam
☐	FBQ	The sheep liver fluke is called Fasciola	hepatica					eExam

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☐	FBQ	The phylum platyhelminthes is divided into three classes namely: turbellaria, trematoda and 	cestoda					eExam
☐	FBQ	The three main classes of the phylum Cnidaria are hydrozoa, scyphozoa and 	anthozoa					eExam
☐	FBQ	The two body forms in the phylum Cnidaria are and 	polyp, medusa					eExam
☐	FBQ	Invertebrate marine animals that have tentacles surrounding their mouth belong to the group of organisms called 	Cnidaria					eExam
☐	FBQ	The colors of sponges act as a from the sun's harmful UltraViolet rays	protection					eExam
☐	FBQ	The three classes of the poriferans are Calcarea, Hexatinella and 	Demospongia					eExam
☐	FBQ	Porifera or sponges means bearing	pore					eExam
☐	FBQ	Animal kingdoms have number of phyla	10					eExam
☐	FBQ	Spermatophytes consist of and angiosperms	gymnosperms					eExam
☐	FBQ	The Division Bryophyta is divided into numbers of classes	3					eExam
☐	FBQ	The were the earliest land plants and are a transitional group between terrestrial and aquatic plants	Bryophytes					eExam
☐	FBQ	The fungal kingdom is classified into number of phyla	4					eExam

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☐	FBQ	The Fungi exist in two fundamental forms: the and single celled budding forms	filamentous					eExam
☐	FBQ	The plant body of fungi, except the unicellular forms, is commonly made of an interwoven mass of very fine and delicate threads called	hyphae					eExam
☐	FBQ	Slime molds belong to the division of protists called	Myxomycota					eExam
☐	FBQ	The brown algae belong to the division	phaeophyta					eExam
☐	FBQ	Chlamydomonas is an example of a division of algal protist called	chlorophyta					eExam
☐	FBQ	Euglena belongs to the division of algal protist called	Euglenophyta					eExam
☐	FBQ	The algal protists are divided into number of groups	5					eExam
☐	FBQ	In paramecium, is used for defence	trichocyst					eExam
☐	FBQ	Extra water out of the cell of paramecium is carried out through the	contractile vacuole					eExam
☐	FBQ	Paramecium is a protozoan	ciliate					eExam
☐	FBQ	Trypanosoma gambiense is an example of the division of protozoan called	Zoomastigofora					eExam
☐	FBQ	Plasmodium is an example of the division of protozoan called	apicomplexa					eExam

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☐	FBQ	The protozoans are classified into number of divisions	4					eExam
☐	FBQ	Protists are classified into number of groups	3					eExam
☐	FBQ	In eubacteria, the capsule is made up of complex 	sugar					eExam
☐	FBQ	Apart from plasmids, the rest of the cytoplasm of eubacteria is filled with 	ribosomes					eExam
☐	FBQ	The second kingdom in the six kingdom classification of living things is the kingdom called 	Eubacteria					eExam
☐	FBQ	Based on the type of cell wall structure bacteria can be classified into positive and Gram negative	Gram					eExam
☐	FBQ	A "strepto" bacteria means that the cells of that bacteria is arranged in 	chains					eExam
☐	FBQ	Bacterial cells have three main shapes. These are: cocci, bacilli and 	spirilli					eExam
☐	FBQ	The kingdom "Eubacteria" are known as the bacteria	true					eExam
☐	FBQ	Based on their habitat, a group of archaeobacteria that are found in areas with very high salt concentrations like sea is referred to as 	Halophiles					eExam
☐	FBQ	Archaeobacteria are about 1/10th of a micrometer to about micrometer in size	15					eExam

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☐	FBQ	Archaeobacteria are autotrophs and they use CO ₂ in atmosphere as a source of for a process called carbon fixation	carbon					eExam
☐	MCQ	One of the following is not a procedure to stain bacteria for examination with light microscope	Make a smear of the bacteria culture	Air-dry the film by waving it around for a while	Heat-fix the smear by waving it over a bunsen flame	non of the options	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not an adaptive feature of eubacteria?	Capsule protects the cell against environmental dangers	Outer membrane increases the potential surface area for photosynthesis	Formation of endospore	Possession of true roots for anchorage	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Angiosperms are referred to as ----- plants	flowering	seedless	hibiscus	algal	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following differentiates eubacteria from archaeobacteria?	Eubacteria occur in various shapes	Eubacteria are single celled organisms	Peptidoglycan is present in eubacteria	eubacteria has ten subunit RNA polymerase core	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Apart from the outer membrane, many eubacteria have yet another coating layer called a	tablet	capsule	coatex	plasmallema	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Eubacteria have prokaryotic chromosomes, which have circular DNA molecules called	plasmids	chlorophyll	pyrenoids	chloroplast	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Based on their cabon and energy sources, eubacteria are	autotrophic	heterotrophic	photoautotrophic	all of the options	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Gram-negative bacteria appear ----- when stained with violet and red dye.	blue	green	purple	red	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	When stained with violet and red dye, gram-positive bacteria appear -----	purple	red	green	black	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	A "staphylo" bacteria have its cells arranged in ----- like grapes.	chain	cluster	pair	non of the options	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Based on their habitat, archaeobacteria is grouped into all of the following except	Methanogens	Halogens	Thermoacidiophiles	Halophiles	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Based on their habitat, archaeobacteria live in extreme environmental condition such as	very high temperatures	absence of oxygen	absence of light	all of the options	D	eExam

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☐	MCQ	Based on their structure, archaeobacteria has all of these organelles except	nuclei	mitochondria	endoplasmic reticula	all of the options	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of the following is not classified among the phyla of archae?	Polychaeota	Crenarchaeota	Nanoarchaeota	Eurychaeta	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is a form or shape of archaeobacteria?	cocci	bacilli	spiral	all of the options	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The archaeobacteria are non-pathogenic ----- that live in and around other organisms	bryophytes	bacterias	fungi	virus	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not a diagnostic feature of the archaeobacteria?	Archaeobacteria have no peptidoglycan in their cell walls	Their The cell wall is made up of glycoproteins and polysaccharides	They have a very different lipid bilayer making up the cell membranes	non of the options	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Insects belong to the phylum	nematoda	arthropoda	mollusca	annelida	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The first kingdom in the six kingdom classification of living things is	archebacteria	fungi	bryophytes	bacteria	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Snails belong to the phylum	annelida	nematoda	mollusca	platyhelminthes	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Earthworms belong to the phylum	nematoda	platyhelminthes	protozoan	annelida	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Roundworms belong to the phylum	nematoda	platyhelminthes	reptilia	protozoa	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Flukes and Tapeworms belong to the phylum	nematoda	platyhelminthes	reptilia	pisces	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The phylum Cnidaria include all of the following except	jellyfish	anemones	corals	snakes	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Porifera are also known as -----	saprophytes	sponges	spikes	reptiles	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The sixth kingdom classsification of living things shows that they are	all plants	all animals	plants and animals	lower animals	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Diagnostic features of angiosperms include all of the following except	The seeds are naked	Seeds are covered by the flower or a fruit	No archegonium present	Germination is long	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The gymnosperms produces naked -----	seeds	fruits	cones	flowers``	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	There are ----- classes of the Pteridophytes	1	3	4	5	C	eExam

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☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not a diagnostic feature of the kingdom pteridophyta?	The sporophyte is the dominant and conspicuous generation	The gametophyte generation of Pteridophytes is small and found in wet places	The sporophyte is differentiated into true roots, stems and leaves	dry scaly leaves	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Riccia and Marchantia are	fungi	protozoans	bryophytes	pteridophytes	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The first division in the plant kingdom are the -----	bacterias	bryophytes	pteridophytes	fungi	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The plant kingdom includes the Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, the Gymnosperms and the Angiosperms. They all possess chlorophyll and are therefore ----	heterotrophic	autotrophic	chemotrophic	parasitic	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not a phyla of the fungi kingdom?	Ascomycota	Deuteromycota	Zygomycota	Chilopoda	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not a diagnostic feature of fungi?	The fungi are eukaryotes	They are multi-cellular organisms except yeast which is unicellular	All are heterotrophs and never contain chloroplasts as such do not photosynthesise	They have true roots	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The collection of hyphae is called -----	mycology	mythology	mitochonria	mycelium	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following divisions of living organism posses chlorophyl?	protozoans	protists	fungi	pteridophytes	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not an adaptive feature of the slime mould?	Formation of cysts in adverse conditions.	Green pigment Chlorophyll for photosynthesis'	Some have holdfast for anchorage	Possession of phloem tissues	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	All of these are groups of slime moulds except	Plasmodial slime moulds	Cellular slime moulds	The slime nets	Slime trap	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Slime molds are often brightly-colored in	yellow or orange	blue or black	green or blue	black	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Slime mold is an example of which of these types of protists?	algal-like protists	fungus-like protists	protozoan protists	non of the options	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The division rhodophyta are referred to as the ----- algae	green algae	red	blue	black	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	It is a filamentous alga. Its cells form long, thin strands that, in vast numbers, contribute to the familiar green, slimy 'blanket weed' in ponds. This description best fits which of these organisms?	amoeba	spirogyra	euglena	plasmodium	B	eExam

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☐	MCQ	The division chlorophyta are referred to as the ----- algae	green algae	blue algae	red algae	purple algae	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	In the absence of light, euglena can obtain nutrition by a process called -----	cytokinesis	cytology	phagocytosis	cytosis	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Euglena have a light-sensitive ----- or stigma near their anterior ends which senses the light level in the environment	flagellum	eye spot	nucleus	nucleolus	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these organism has flagella on its anterior end?	paramecium	amoeba	euglena	flies	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not a division of the algal protists?	Dinoflagellata	Euglenophyta	Rhizopoda	Chlorophyta	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	In paramecium, waste disposal is carried out through the -----	oral groove	pseudopodia	anal pores	contractile vacuole	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	A hair like appendages that help the paramecium move food into the oral groove is called -----	pellicle	cilia	pseudopodia	plasmallema	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	A membrane covering that protects the paramecium like skin is called ----	cuticle	pellicle	cilia	coating	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is true?	paramecium has permanent shape	amoeba has permanent shape	paramecium has pseudopodia	paramecium has no cilia	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these organism is referred to as "slipper animalcle"	amoeba	plasmodium	typanosoma	paramecium	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is an example of the division Ciliophora?	amoeba	plasmodium	paramecium	trypanosoma	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Amoeba belongs to which of these divisions of Protozoans?	Rhizopoda	Apicomplexa	Ciliophora	Zoomastigophora	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not a division of the protozoans?	Rhizopoda	Apicomplexa	Zoomastigophora	Oligochatae	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Protists are classified into	Protozoan Protists	Algal Protists	Fungal Protists	all of the options	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Protists are found anywhere there is water	soil	grass	water	mud	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The ----- are the first group of eukaryotic organisms	Archaeobacteria	Eubacteria are single celled organisms	Protists	bacterias	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The essence of staining is to help in	recognizing the organism only	identifying the organism only	recognizing and identification of the organism	killing the organism	A	eExam

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