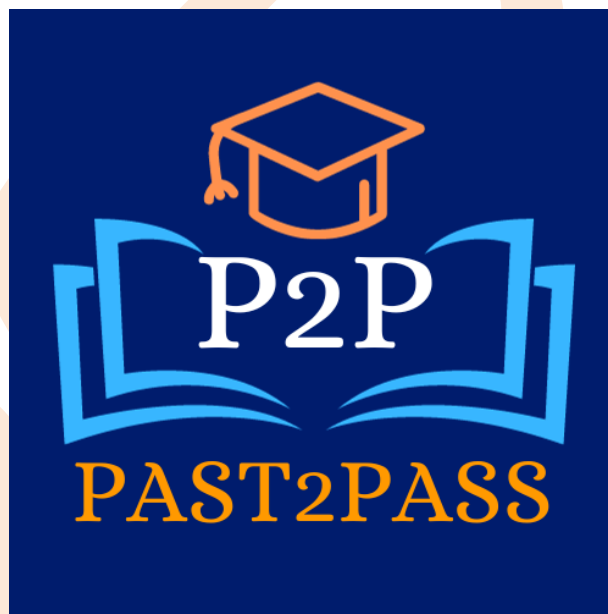


University of Ibadan (UI)
Post UTME
Past Questions and Answers
Biology



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1. _____ is an end product of digestion of fat. (A) Glucose (B) Fatty acid (C) Amino acid (D) Fructose (E) Galactose# B
2. Asexual reproduction in Hydra sp. is commonly by _____. (A) Binary fission b. Fragmentation c. Budding d. Separation (E) Regeneration C
3. Benedict's solution is used to test for _____. (A) Carbohydrate (B) Lipid (C) Protein (D) Vitamins (E) Minerals C
4. Pepsin is an enzyme that digests _____. (A). Starch (B). Sugar (C). Lipid (D). Fat (E). Protein E
5. The breakdown of large organic molecules into smaller simpler soluble molecules is called — (A) Excretion (B) Digestion (C) Absorption (D) Reproduction (E) Ingestion# B
6. The enzyme that curdles milk is _____. (A). Pepsin (B). Ptyalin (C). Renin (D). Amylase (E). Trypsin C
7. Which is the enzyme that begins digestion of starch in the mouth? (A) Ptyalin (B) Maltase (C) Amylase (D) Sucrase (E) Lactase A
8. A group of interacting populations in a particular habitat can be described as _____. (A) biome (B) biosphere (C) community (D) population ecosystem (E) environment. C
9. A habitat can be defined as _____. (A) a group of animals and plants living within a common boundary. (B) a place in which plants and animals live. (C) a community living together in the same place. (D) different areas, with a common animal and plant population. (E) None of the above. B
10. A symbiotic relationship in which one organism is completely dependent on another organism is called _____. (A) Parasitism (B) Commensalisms (C) Mutualism (D) Saprophytism (E) Competition A
11. An association between two organisms where both members benefit is known as _____. (A) symbiosis. (B) commensalism. (C) ammensalism. (D) mutualism. (E) saprophytism. D
12. An instrument used in measuring the speed of wind is (A) a barometer (B) a wind gauge (C) a wind vane (D) an anemometer (E) a hydrometer. D
13. At times hyenas feed on remains of animals killed by other animals. At other times, hyenas themselves kill animals for food. Therefore hyenas may best be described as — (A) scavengers and herbivores (B) scavengers and parasites (C) scavengers and predators (D) herbivores and predators e. herbivores and parasites C
14. Autecology is defined as the study of interrelationship of (A) many species of organisms and their environment (B) same species of organisms and their environment. (C) organisms in the atmosphere. (D) organisms under the earth's surface. (E) None of the above. # B
15. Autotrophs are also described as — (A) Consumers (B) Decomposers (C) Carnivores (D) Producers (E) Herbivores D
16. If three 30cm lengths of glass tubing are tightly packed with clay, sand and loamy soils respectively and then stood in a beaker of water for one week the level of water will be (A) Lowest in the tube with clay (B) The same in all the tubes (C) Lowest in the tube with loamy soil (D) Highest in the tube with sandy soil (E) Lowest in the tube with sandy soil E
17. In a community bacteria and fungi are referred to as — (A) producers (B) consumers (C) scavengers (D) tertiary consumers (E) decomposers E

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18. Puddles, Ponds, Rivers, Seas and Oceans are grouped together as — (A) Ecosystem (B) Biosphere (C) Aquatic habitat (D) Terrestrial habitat (E) Marine environment# C
19. The feeding pattern in an ecosystem is called..... (A) Pyramid of energy (B) Food web (C) Food chain (D) Pyramid of member (E) Ecology B
20. The orderly changes that occur slowly and naturally in plant and animal communities in a given area over a period of time until a stable community is established is called — (A) Transformational change (B) ecological succession. (C) survival of the fittest. (D) weather change (E) environmental change. B
21. The sign + is used to indicate an association where an organism gains, while 0 is used where an organism is unaffected. An association indicated as +0 is known as — (A) predation (B) commensalism (C) parasitism (D) competition (E) ammensalism# B
22. The sum total of all the roles an organism plays in a habitat is referred to as (A) ecology. (B) ecosystem. (C) habit. (D) habitat. (E) niche E
23. Which of the following factors does not control population growth? (A) Food shortage (B) Emigration (C) Predation (D) Abundance of food (E) Natural disaster D
24. Which of the following statements best describe an ecosystem? (A) A place where living organisms can live successfully. (B) The interactions between living organism in a habitat and the non-living part of the environment. (C) A biological association between a plant and an animal. (D) A system of grouping organisms in a habitat. (E) None of the above. B
25. Which of these represents a correct food chain in nature? (A) Crustacea → diatom → fish → man (B) Diatom → crustacea → fish → man (C) Fish → crustacea → man → diatom (D) Diatom → fish → crustacea → man (E) None of the above. B
26. _____ is involved in the mechanism of expelling water from the protozoans during the process of _____ (A) Contractile vacuole, Osmoregulation (B) Contractile vacuole, Phagocytosis (C) Food vacuole, Ultrafiltration (D) Food vacuole, Pinocytosis (E) Cell membrane, Pinocytosis@ A
27. _____ is used for photosynthesis in *Euglena* sp. (A) Reservoir (B) Nucleus (C) Chloroplast (D) Paramylon granule (E) Pellicle# C
28. A heart with four chambers is found in _____ (A) Fishes (B) Insects (C) Snails (D) Rats (E) Worms D
29. Animal cell does not have a _____ (A) Membrane (B) Nucleolus (C) Food Vacuole (D) Cell wall (E) Golgi body# D
30. Beriberi is caused by deficiency of vitamin _____ (A) A (B) D (C) K (D) E (E) B E
31. Compound eyes are found in which of the animals below (A) Rat (B) Cow (C) Snail (D) Ant (E) Jelly fish D
32. Dental formula of man consist of (A) $i\ 2/2, c\ 2/2, pm\ 2/2, m\ 3/3$ (B) $i\ 1/1, c\ 2/2, pm\ 2/2, m\ 3/3$ (C) $i\ 2/2, c\ 1/1, pm\ 3/2, m\ 2/2$ (D) $i\ 2/2, c\ 1/1, pm\ 2/2, m\ 2/2$ (E) $i\ 2/2, c\ 1/1, pm\ 2/2, m\ 3/3$ E
33. During digestion of food, passage of chyme through the duodenum enables it to become a watery liquid called _____ (A) Digested food (B) Chymatic product (C) Chyle (D) Soluble food (E) Dissolved food C

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34. Emulsification of fat and oils is caused by _____ (A) Lipase (B) Ptyalin (C) Trypsin (D) Maltase (E) Bile E
35. Every mammal has (A) One Kidney (B) Two pairs of Kidneys (C) One pair of Kidneys (D) Four Kidneys (E) None of the above C
36. Faeces is removed from the body in a process called (A) Digestion (B) Egestion (C) Elimination (D) Excretion (E) Evacuation B
37. Glomerulus is found in the _____ (A) Ovary (B) Testes (C) Brain (D) Kidney e). Stomach# D
38. In the respiratory system of man, diffusion of gases takes place in (A) Trachea (B) Bronchi (C) Alveoli (D) Bronchioles (E) None of the above C
39. Incisors are used for (A) Tearing food (B) Cutting food (C) Grinding food (D) Shearing food (E) Crushing food B
40. Nematocysts are produced by special cells found in (A) Nematodes (B) Annelids (C) Platyhelminthes (D) Cnidarians (Coelenterates) (E) Arthropods# D
41. One of the following is not a function of the skin (A) Excretion (B) Protection (C) Homeostasis (D) Reproduction (E) Absorption of vitamin D D
42. Open circulatory system is found in _____ (A) Lizard (B) Toad (C) Fish (D) Insect (E) Chicken D
43. Ovary is to the female reproductive system as _____ is to the male reproductive system (A) Penis (B) Urethra (C) Testis (D) Cowper's gland (E) Prostate gland C
44. Possession of pinna is a characteristic feature of (A) Mammals (B) Reptiles (C) Fishes (D) Amphibians (E) All of the above A
45. Tadpoles respire with (A) Lungs (B) Nostril (C) Gills (D) Spiracles (E) Siphon C
46. The excretory organ in the earthworm is..... (A) Malphigian tubule (B) Stoma (C) Nephridium (D) Flame cells (E) Gills C
47. The nerves that connect the eyes to the brain are called — (A) Cranial nerves (B) Optical nerves (C) Sensory nerves (D) Olfactory nerves (E) Optic nerves. E
48. The nerves that connect the eyes to the brain are called — (A) Cranial nerves (B) Optical nerves (C) Sensory nerves (D) Olfactory nerves (E) Optic nerves. E
49. The parasympathetic nervous system is involved in (A) Dilation of pupil of the eye (B) Control the activities of smooth muscles (C) Dilatation of the skin (D) Controls thinking in mammals (E) Increased metabolism# B
50. The part of the alimentary system of a bird where grinding of food occurs is (A) Crop (B) Stomach (C) Cloaca (D) Rectum (E) Gizzard E
51. The part of the ear that contains receptors that convert the fluid motion into action potential is called — (A) Auditory nerve (B) Ossicles (C) Semicircular canals (D) Cochlea (E) Oval window D
52. The thoracic region of the vertebral column is made up of _____ vertebrae. (A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 4 (D) 12 (E) 10 D
53. Which of the animal below is poikilothermic? (A) Toad (B) Chicken (C) Bat (D) Lion (E) Dove A

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54. Which of the structures below is found in reptiles and birds (A) Scales (B) Legs (C) Beaks (D) Claws (E) All of the above A
55. Which of these animals is photosynthetic? (A) *Paramecium* sp. (B) *Amoeba* sp. (C) *Euglena* sp. (D) *Hydra* sp. (E) None of the above C
56. Which of these organs regulate the amount of sugar in the blood? (A) Liver (B) Kidney (C) Spleen (D) Lung (E) Pancreas# E
57. The basis for growth and asexual reproduction is (A) meiosis (B) cytokinesis (C) mitosis (D) Cytogenesis (E) Cell elongation. C
58. The process which ensures that the chromosome number for each species of organism remain constant from generation to generation is called (A) fission (B) fusion (C) meiosis (D) mitosis (E) oogenesis C
59. Which of the following is a major factor in variation among organisms? (A) Inbreeding (B) Backcrossing (C) Test crossing (D) Sexual reproduction (E) Gene dominance D
60. _____ is an example of an invertebrate (A) Millipede (B) Fish (C) Toad (D) Snake (E) Skin# A
61. _____ is the odd one in the list below (A) Mosquito (B) Bee (C) Moth (D) Tick (E) Beetle D
62. _____ are flatworms (A) Platyhelminthes (B) Annelida (C) Nematoda (D) Diplopoda (E) Chilopoda# A
63. _____ is an example of a unicellular organism (A) *Amoeba* sp. (B) *Hydra* sp. (C) *Ascaris* sp. (D) *Taenia* sp. (E) *Obelia* sp. A
64. _____ level is the highest level of organization in animals. (A) System (B) Tissue (C) Organ (D) Cellular (E) Protoplasmic A
65. Crocodiles are _____ (A) Fishes (B) Amphibians (C) Mammals (D) Birds (E) None of the above# E
66. The mutation theory of organic evolution was propounded by (A) Gregor Mendel (B) Hugo de Vries (C) Jean Lamarck (D) Charles Darwin (E) Robert Hookes. D
67. The theory of natural selection was developed by (A) Lamarck and Darwin (B) Darwin and Wallace (C) Wallace and Mendel (D) Mendel and Lamarck (E) Hooke and Darwin. B
68. Which is the odd animal in the list below? (A) Lizards (B) Snakes (C) Turtles (D) Tortoise (E) Toad E
69. Which of the following sources is not an evidence of evolution? (A) Fossil records B. Comparative anatomy C. Comparative embryology (D) Human behavior (E) None of the above D
70. _____ is an endoparasite (A) Earthworm (B) Tapeworm (C) Mosquito (D) Housefly (E) Tsetse fly B
71. The causative agent of bird flu is a (A) Virus (B) Bacteria (C) Fungus (D) Protozoan (E) Rickettsia A
72. In lower plants like mosses, the structure which performs the functions of roots of higher plants is called (A) root hairs (B) rootlets (C) hyphae (D) rhizoids (E) thalli. D

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73. One common feature of fungi, algae, mosses and ferns is that they are (A) photosynthetic (B) show alternation of generation (C) can survive harsh weather conditions (D) have no seeds (E) conjugate D
74. The following are major groups of the plant kingdom EXCEPT (A) Bryophyta (B) Chlorophyta (C) Pteridophyta (D) Spermatophyta (E) Thallophyta B
75. _____ is a form of sexual reproduction (A) Grafting (B) Budding (C) Fission (D) Conjugation (E) Regeneration D
76. Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra is called (A) Fertilization (B) Symbiosis (C) Conjugation (D) Reproduction (E) Mutualism C
77. The carrier of the hereditary characters in plants is the (A) Cell (B) nucleus (C) chromosome (D) chloroplast (E) gene E
78. All are necessary for photosynthesis except _____ (A) Water (B) Chlorophyll (C) Sunlight (D) Carbon dioxide (E) Oxygen E
79. Growing yam tendrils climb for support. This growth response is (A) haptotropism (B) geotropism (C) phototropism (D) hydrotropism (E) chemotropism. A
80. Which is the correct order in an evolutionary sequence for the following plant groups? (A) Bacteria → ferns → algae → mosses → seed plants. (B) Bacteria → ferns → mosses → algae → seed plants. (C) Bacteria → algae → mosses → ferns → seed plants. (D) Bacteria → mosses → algae → ferns → seed plants. (E) Seed plants → ferns → mosses → algae → bacteria. C
81. ----- is not part of the whorls of a flower. (A) calyx (B) corolla (C) androecium (D) Antheridium (E) Gynoecium# D
82. A dry fruit which can break into several parts each containing one seed is a (A) caryopsis (B) aggregate fruit (C) legume (D) follicle (E) schizocarp E
83. A dry indehiscent, winged fruit formed from one carpel is known as a (A) Schizocarp (B) Caryopsis (C) Samara (D) nut (E) Follicle C
84. A true fruit is formed from (A) fertilized ovary and other floral parts (B) a fertilized ovary (C) a fertilized ovary and calyx (D) a fertilized and fleshy receptacle (E) an unfertilized ovary and other floral parts B
85. Irish potato is a (A) bulb (B) tap root (C) rhizome (D) root tuber (E) stem tuber D
86. One major difference between an Angiosperm and a Gymnosperm is that seeds in Gymnosperms are borne in (A) Cones (B) fruits (C) flowers (D) ovary (E) ovule A
87. Reserved food material in the seed is stored in the (A) epicarp (B) endocarp (C) endosperm (D) mesocarp (E) all parts C
88. What type of fruit is a mango fruit? (A) Berry (B) Hesperidium (C) Drupe (D) Nut (E) Mango fruit C
89. Which of the following species exhibit an aerial root? (A) Ficus (B) Centrosema (C) Antigonon (D) Lantana (E) Dahlia A
90. Which of these plants has an emerginate apex? (A) Bauhinia (B) Pistia (C) Ixora (D) Musa (E) Terminalia A
91. Which plant stores food in its roots? (A) Cassava (B) cocoyam (C) Irish potato (D) onion (E) yam. A

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92. An example of Vascular tissues is ----- (A) Trichome (B) Xylem (C) Stomata (D) Epidermis (E) Parenchyma B
93. The living part of phloem tissue is (A) sieve plate (B) companion cell (C) sieve element (D) cytoplasm# B
94. Which of the following tissues are made up of dead cells (A) meristems (B) xylem vessels (C) cambium (D) mesophyll (E) palisade B
95. A plant vacuole contains (A) dissolved chemicals, sugars, salts, pigments and crystals (B) waste products of metabolism, DNA, RNA and crystals (C) pigments, crystals, DNA and waste products of metabolism (D) RNA, DNA, sugars and salts A
96. Excessive loss of water in plants is known as (A) Osmosis (B) Osmoregulation (C) Transpiration (D) Excretion C
97. Starch granules in plants is equivalent to _____ granules in animals (A) Food (B) Chromatin (C) Lysosome (D) Mitochondria (E) Glycogen E
98. Which of the following is a plant excretory product? (A) Oil (B) Cytokinin (C) Resin (D) amino acids (E) gibberellins. C
99. A plant which grows on another without causing harm to the host plant is called — (A) a parasite (B) a saprophyte (C) an epiphyte (D) a predator (E) a prey. # C
100. Plants which can survive in places where water supply is limited are (A) bryophytes (B) mesophytes (C) xerophytes (D) hydrophytes (E) pteridophytes. C