**SENIOR BIOLOGY QUIZ QUESTIONS**

1. What name is given to an appendage on the last abdominal segment of an insect which enables it to place its eggs below the surface?

**ANS: OVIPOSITOR**

1. What do we call an alteration of one nucleotide in a chromosomal DNA molecule?

**ANS: POINT MUTATION**

1. Name the process by which materials move out of the cell by means of a vesicle.

**ANS**: **EXOCYTOSIS**

1. Mention a hereditary disease in which one or more of the clotting factors are missing from the blood.

**ANS: HEMOPHILIA**

1. What name is given to a shoot which is grafted into another plant’s stem?

**ANS: SCION**

1. What is a pathogen?

**ANS: DISEASE CAUSING ORGANISM OR VIRUS**

1. What is the name of the pathogen that causes AIDS?

**ANS: HUMAN IMMUNO-DEFICIENCE VIRUS OR HIV**

1. What is an antitoxin?

**ANS: ANTIBODY FORMED IN RESPONSE TO A TOXIN**.

1. What is the other name for the disease schistosomiasis?

**ANS: BILHARZIA**.

1. What is a vector?

**ANS: AN ORGANISM THAT TRANSMITS A PATHOGEN**.

1. What is the Point of attachment between a muscle and a bone called?

**ANS: TENDON**

1. What does the term endoskeleton mean?

**ANS: INTERNAL SKELETON**.

1. What term is used to describe two sets of muscles which oppose each other at each side of a joint?

**ANS: ANTAGONISTIC MUSCLE SYSTEM**.

1. What is the scientific name of the “LOCK JAW” disease?

**ANS: TETANUS**

1. What kind of muscle lines the walls of arteries?

**ANS: SMOOTH MUSCLE.**

1. Name the hormone that is released when the body is given a shock.

**ANS: ADRENALINE**

1. Name the vector of malaria parasite.

**ANS: FEMALE MOSQUITO**

1. What type of skeleton does a caterpillar have?

**ANS: HYDROSTATIC SKELETON**

1. What is the name of the joint found at the elbow?

**ANS: HINGE JOINT.**

1. What type of joint is found between the scapula and the humerus?

**ANS: BALL AND SOCKET JOINT**

1. What term is used to describe the ability of an organism to resist infection by a pathogen?

**ANS: IMMUNITY**

1. What term is used to refer to the type of reproduction in which a parent breaks into two pieces?

**ANS: REGENERATION**

1. What is the progressive change in form and complexity of an organism along its life cycle called?

**ANS: DEVELOPMENT**

1. It is possible to draw a curve of absolute growth against time in plants. what is the region or phase in which there is maximum growth called?

**ANS: EXPONENTIAL PHASE**

1. A normally growing plant has two types of buds. Name these two types of buds.

**ANS: APICAL AND LATERAL BUDS**

1. What term is given to a situation where two or more hormones work together on a system and produce an effect greater than the effect of two hormones if they were working in isolation?

**ANS: ANTAGONISM OR SYNERGISTICS**

1. The commonest naturally occurring auxins in plants are known as IAA. What do the letters IAA stand for?

**ANS: INDOLE ACETIC ACID**

1. What do we call the speed of an enzyme –catalysed reaction?

**ANS: ENZYME TURNOVER**

1. What is the scientific name of vitamin B5?

**ANS: PANTOTHENIC ACID**

1. Lack of vitamin A affects the conjunctiva and the cornea, a condition known as xerophthalmia. What is the direct translation of the term xerophthalmia in English?

**ANS: DRY EYE**

1. What enzymes convert trypsinogen into trypsin?

**ANS: ENTEROKINASE**

1. What do we call the outermost coat of the gut?

**ANS: SEROSA**

1. What do we call the relationship where one partner benefits but the other organism receives no harm or benefit?

**ANS: COMMENSALISM**

1. What is the other name for the chief cells that secrete pepsinogen and prorenin in the stomach?

**ANS: ZYMOGEN CELLS**

1. What do we call the type of growth which occurs when anabolism exceeds catabolism?

**ANS: POSITIVE GROWTH**

1. What type of growth occurs when an organism grows at the same rate as the rest of the body?

**ANS: ISOMETRIC GROWTH**

1. Seeds commonly require a cold period before germination will occur. this is common among cereals. what is the name of the process which the seed undergoes?

**ANS: PRECHILLING**

1. What is the onset of growth of the embryo, usually after a period of dormancy called?

**ANS: GERMINATION**

1. Broadly speaking, there are two centres of activity in the germinating seed. name the two centres.

**ANS: STORAGE CENTRE (FOOD RESERVE) AND GROWTH CENTRE (EMBRYO)**

1. In the grasses, which are monocotyledons, the plumule is protected by the sheat. What is this sheath called?

**ANS: COLEOPTILE**

1. What do we call a group of cells which retain the ability to divide by mitosis, producing daughter cells which grow and form the rest of the plant body?

**ANS: MERISTEMS**

1. What basic type of meristematic tissue gives rise to the epidermis?

**ANS: PROTODERM**

1. The pattern of leaf arrangement on the stem varies. What is this arrangement pattern called?

**ANS: PHYLOTAXIS**

1. At the very tip of the apical meristem is a group of initial meristematic cells from which all other cells in the root can be traced. What is this zone called?

**ANS: QUISCENT ZONE**

1. What is the other name for the lateral meristem cork cambium?

**ANS: PHELLOGEN**

1. Deficiency of a growth hormone causes a condition called…

**ANS: DWARFISM**

1. What name is given to a life supporting environment which includes all the living organisms interacting together**?**

ANS: ECOSYSTEM

1. State the name given to the largest ecosystem.

ANS: BIOSPHERE

1. What name is given to living elements of a habitat which affect the ability of a group of organisms to survive?

ANS: FACTORS

1. What term refers to the process by which communities of animals and plants colonise an area and after some time are replaced by other more varied organisms?

ANS: SUCCESSION

1. What name is given to a complex system of interrelated food chains?

ANS: FOOD WEB

1. What term is given to the synthesis and storage of organic molecules as a result of photosynthesis in the ecosystem?

ANS: PRIMARY PRODUCTION

1. What occurs when materials present only in minute amounts in the environment accumulate in increasing quantities in the members of a food chain?

ANS: BIOLOGICAL MAGNIFICATION

1. Carbon dioxide is not the only green house gas, methane, oxides of nitrogen and CFCs also increase the green house effects. What do the letters CFC stand for?

ANS: CHLOROFLUORO-CARBONS

1. Name the bacterium which is responsible for converting soil ammonia to nitrites.

ANS: NITROSOMAS

1. What is exponential growth?

ANS: A TYPE OF POPULATION GROWTH WHERE THE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS (POPULATION) DOUBLES IN SIZE DURING A CONSTANT PERIOD OF TIME.

1. State the formula used to calculate the birth rate in a given population.

ANS: BIRTH RATE =NUMBER OF BIRTHS/NUMBER OF ADULTS IN THE POPULATION

1. What term refers to a competition for resources between members of the same population or species in an ecosystem?

ANS: INTRASPECIFIC COMPETITION

1. What term refers to the contamination of the ecosystem by substances which interfere with cycles?

ANS: POLLUTION

1. Which gas is probably the limiting factor on the production of new biomass in most ecosystems?

ANS: NITROGEN

1. Name one gas produced from the burning of fuels that reacts with water in the atmosphere to produce acid rain.

ANS: SULPHUR DIOXIDE OR NITROGEN OXIDES

1. The tendancy by the plasma membrane to gain water is called…

ANS: OSMOTIC POTENTIAL

1. A fully turgid cell will always have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as its osmotic potential.

ANS: ZERO

1. What name is given to polypeptides responsible for energy production in the mitochondria?

ANS: ATPASE

1. What name is given to a tissue that transports water to the leaves?

ANS: XYLEM

1. What name is given to the movement of ford substances from the stems to growing tissues and storage tissues?

ANS: TRANSLOCATION

1. Mention any environmental factor that can directing effect the rate of transpiration in plants.

ANS: TEMPERATURE; HUMIDITY; LIGHT INTENSITY; SPEED OF WIND

1. What is the collection name of both the Xylem and Phloem?

ANS: VASCULAR BUNDLE

1. What substance is glucose stored as in the muscles?

ANS: GLYCOGEN

1. Why does the heat rate increase during respiration

ANS: TO INCREASE THE SUPPLY OXYGEN AND GLUCOSE TO THE RESPIRING CELLS

1. What is the waste product of anaerobic respiration in a human being?

ANS : LACTIC ACID

1. What name is given to the amount of oxygen need to oxides lactic acid to carbon dioxide.

ANS: OXYGEN DEBT

1. In what organelle of an animal cell does aerobic respiration take place?

ANS: MITOCHONDRIA

1. Mention on characteristic of the arteries that enables them to carry blood under high pressure?

ANS: HAVE THICK OUTER WALLS; THICK LAYERS OF MUSCLE AND ELASTIC FIBRES

1. Mention any way someone can check how hard the human heat is working.

ANS: PULSE RATE; MEASURING BLOOD PLEASURE;

1. What name it given to a straw - colored liquid that transports dissolved substances around the body such as hormones, nutrients and waste products.

ANS: PLASMA

1. Name the hormone that regulates the level of glucose in the blood.

ANS: INSULIN

1. What do we call the process in which hydrogen is added into the oils to form a hardened fat?

ANS: HYDROGENATION

1. What is the scientific name for vitamin k?

ANS: QUINONE

1. A blood clot formed in another vessel and carried with the blood to the heart is called…

ANS: AN EMBOLUS

1. A point on the surface of the body e.g. wrist, neck or ankle where blood pressure can be felt is called…

ANS: PULSE POINT

1. A material which by increasing its quantity brings about a decrease in the rate of the process is called…

ANS: INHIBITING FACTOR

1. Name the hormone responsible for mammalian gland growth and lactation in mammals.

ANS: PROLACTIN

1. The total number of molecules converted by enzymes into products is called…

ANS: TURN OVER NUMBER

1. A state of a plant at which the rate of carbohydrate breakdown equals the rate of carbohydrate build up is called…

ANS: COMPENSATION POINT