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ZENITH PDF BIOLOGY QUESTION

1) The division of the cytoplasm is known as _____(a) Cytokinesis (b) Cytolamesis (c) Sitolainesis (d) Cetolainesis: **Option A**

2) A living cell can perform the following functions except (a) Respiration (b) Excretion (c) Metabolism (d) No answer: **Option D**

3) The following organelles are used for transport in the cell except (a) Endoplasmic reticulum (b) Golgi apparatus (c) Cell membrane (d) Lysosome: **Option D**

4) The smallest and the most numerous organelle in the cell is known as (a) Lysosomes (b) Chromosome (c) Centrosome (d) Ribosome: **Option D**

5) The largest organelles in the cell is called _____(a) Nucleolus (b) Nucleus (c) Nucleoplasm (d) Nucleotide: **Option A**

6) The site for protein synthesis is _____ (a) Ribosome (b) Lysosome (c) Endoplasmic reticulum (d) Golgi body

7) The site for physiological activities in the cell is known as _____(a) Nucleus (b) Chromosomes (c) Chromomere (d) Nucleolus: **Option is A**

8) Karyokinesis is the division of _____ (a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Nucleus (d) No answer: **Option A**

9) _____controls the entry and exist materials in the cell? (a) Cell wall (b) Cell sap (c) Cell membrane (d) Cambium: **Option C**

10) Which of the following is not part of the make up of a cell wall (a) Pectin (b) Suberin (c) Legnin (d) Peptone: **Option D**

11) A cell that can differentiate to many cell types is said to be a _____(a) Pluripotent (b) Totipotent (c) Plurapstence (d) Totapotence: **Option A**

12) A cell that can differentiate to all cell types is said to be (a) Pluripotent (b) Totipotent (c) Plurapotent (d) Totapotent: **Option B**

13) Mitotic cells are _____in nature (a) Haploid (b) Diploid (c) Tetrad (d) Bivalent: **Option B**

14) Centromeric division occurred in the following phases except (a) Anaphase of mitosis (b) Anaphase II of meiosis II (c) A&B (d) Anaphase I of meiosis: **Option D**

15) Homoogous chromosomes aligns at the equator at (a) Metaphase of mitosis (b) Metaphase II of meiosis (c) Metaphase I of meiosis (d) All of the above: **Option B**

16) The point of attachment of two sister chromatids is known as (a) Chromomere (b) Chromopled (c) Centrosome (d) Centromere: **Option D**

17) Meiosis is _____in nature (a) Hapolid (b) Diploid (c) Polyploidy (d) A & B: **Option A**

18) (i) Leptotene, Zygotene, pachytene
(ii) Leptotene, pactytene, zygotene
(iii) zygotene, diplotene, diakinesis
(iv) zygotene, diplotene, leptotene
Which of the following is arranged in a sequential order (a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and II (d) IV I, II, III and IV: **Option B**

19) Condensation of chromosomes take place at (a) Prophase of mitosis (b) Prophase I of meiosis (c) Prophase II of meiosis (c) Leptotene: **Option A**

20) At what stage of meiosis is the homologous chromosome is seen as tetrad (a) Leptonemal (b) Diakinesis (c) Zygonemal (d) Pachytene

21) The points crossing over of the arms of hologous chromosome is known as (a) Chiasince (b) Chiasmata (c) Chrismata (d) Stoma: **Option B**

22) The nuclear envelope disappears at what stage of prophase I of meiosis (a) Leptotene (b) Zygotene (c) Diakinesis (d) Diplotene: **Option C**

23) The brief period of rest between telophase and the next set of cell division is known as (a) Interphase (b) Interkinesis (c) Cytolamesis (d) Karyolainesis: **Option B**

24) The content of the cells is highly indistinguishable at what stage of cell division (a) Interphase (b) Prophase (c) Late prophase (d) Early interphase: **Option A**

25) The liquid portion of the cell is known as (a) Cytoplasm (b) vacuole (c) Contractile (d) Inclusion: **Option A**

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26) The non-living part of the cell is known as _____(a) Exclusions (b) Inclusions (c) Excretions (d) Metabolism: **Option B**

27) _____daughter cells are formed at the end of meiosis (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 1: **Option A**

28) _____daughter cells are formed at the end of meiosis I (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 1: **Option B**

29) Cell theory was postulated in the year (a) 1838 (b) 1839 (c) 1840 (d) 1841: **Option B**

30) Which of the following cells is dead at maturity (a) Xylem (b) Parenchyma (c) Collenehyma (d) Phloem: **Option A**

31) The water conducting tissues is called (a) Xylem (b) Phloem (c) Fiber (d) Sclereids: **Option A**

32) The study of microorganism is known as _____(a) Mycology (b) Microbiology (c) Zoology (d) Botany. **Option B**

33) The study of tissue is _____(a) Histology (b) History (c) Histochemistry (d) Histochemical. **Option A**

34) The simplest organism is at _____level of organization (a) Cytoplasmic (b) Protoplasmic (c) Cytokinetic (d) Protoplasm: **Option B**

35) What gives sclerenchyma it hardness is the presence of _____(a) Pectin (b) Lignin (c) Suberin (d) a &b. **Option B**

36) _____provides plastic support for young plant (a) Xylem (b) Phloem (c) Collenchyma (d) Parenchyma. **Option C**

37) Terminalisation of chiasma occur at _____(a) Diakinesis (b) Leptotene (c) Zygotene (d) Diplotene: **Option A**

38) 'Plastids do not develop' this is typical of _____(a) Collenchyma (b) Parenchyma (c) Selercyelyma (d) Xylem. **Option A**

39) Selerenehymatous cells are alive at maturity (a) Yes (b) No (c) Maybe (d) Either a or b. **Option B**

40) _____and_____are types of serenehyma (a) Selerids and fibre (b) Tracheid and fibre (c) Tracheid and salaried (d) No answer. **Option A**

41) _____is referred to as the site for respiration in an animal cell (a) Mitochondria (b) Mitonchondrion (c) Mitochondrium (d) Mytochondria. **Option A**

42) Autotrophs can otherwise be called (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Degraders (d) Decomposers: **Option A**

43) The role of an organism in an ecosystem is known as (a) Status (b) Niche (c) Responsibility (d) Nico: **Option B**

44) _____is an example of biotic factors (a) Predation (b) Air (c) Soil (d) Carbondioxide: **Option A**

45) _____is otherwise known as mutual feeding system (a) Symbiosis (b) Commensalism (c) Predation (d) Preying: **Option A**

46) _____is the father microbiology (a) Anton van leeuwenhoele (b) Louis pasteur (c) Robert hook (d) Theodor sehioann: **Option A**

47) _____discovered the nucleus (a) Robert hook (b) Robert brown (c) Robert Koch (d) Robert Charles: **Option B**

48) All cell developed from pre-existing in Latin means (a) Omnis cellular e cellular (b) Omnis potent e cellular (c) Pluripotent e cellular (d) Totipotent cellular e cellular. **Option A**

49) The energy produced in the mitochondrion is always released into the cell inform of _____ (a) HADP (b) ADIP (c) HTP (d) ADP. **Option C**

50) "Cell is the structural and functional unit of life" This is part of the cell theories? (a) Yes (b) Not really (c) No (d) Normal definition. **Option A**

51) The detailed structure of a biological specimen is known as (a) Ultrasound (b) Ultrasound (c) Ultrastructure (d) Altrasound. **Option C**

52) Nucleus was discovered in the year (a) 1831 (b) 1665 (c) 1666 (d) 1832. **Option B**

53) Cell was first discovered by _____in the year _____(a) Robert brown 1836 (b) Robert hook 1665 (c) Robert Koch 1839 (d) Robert Charles: **Option B**

54) The first compound microscope was unveiled in 1590 by _____(a) Francis and Zacharias Jansen (b) Francis and Zacharias Hunter (c) Francis and Zacharias Finney (d) John C. Maxwell: **Option A**

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55) The transportation of water in plant is carried out by (a) Phloem (b) xylem (c) Cainbium (d) Parenchyma: **Option B**

56) the giving off of water vapour from the internal tissue of a living plant is known as (a) Transportation (b) Translocation (c) Transpiration (d) All of the above: **Option C**

57) All the following are factors affecting the rate of transpiration except (a) Light (b) Temperature (c) Humidity (d) None of the above: **Option D**

58) Uptake and transport of water in the plant takes what order?
(a) Cortex → Root hair → Pericyle → Endoderm
(b) Root hair → Epidermal cell → Cortex→ endoderm
(c) Epidemal cell → Cortex→ Pericycle →Endoderm
(d) Pericycle → Endoderm → Root hair → Cortex
Option A

59) The major means of transportation in animal is (a) Glands (b) Ducts (c) Blood (d) All of the above. **Option C**

60) _____are referred to as body soldiers (a) Erythrocyte (b) Leucocyte (c) Thrombocyte (d) Plasma: **Option B**

61) Polymorphs and Lymphocytes are types of _____(a) White blood cell (b) Red blood cell (c) Plasma (d) Hemoglobin. **Option A**

62) Nucleus is present in the following cells except (a) White blood cell (b) Red blood cell (c) Polymorphs (d) Lymphocytes. **Option B**

63) Blood plasma contains a protein called _____(a) Fibronogen (b) Collagen (c) Axim (d) Cytocin. **Option A**

64) The following are examples of animal tissue except (a) Nervous (b) Epithetical (c) Connective (d) Vascular. **Option D**

65) The muscular tissue are derived from (a) Mesoderm (b) Endoderm (c) Ectoderm (d) Body layer. **Option A**

66) Epithelial tissue are derived from (a) Body germ layer (b) Endoderm (c) Ectoderm (d) Mesoderm. **Option**

67) The regulation of constant internal environment is _____(a) Homeostasis (b) Osmoregulation (C) Poikilothermic (d) Osmotic pressure. **Option A**

68) Another name for filament is called (a) Hyphae (b) Septa (c) Cycle (d) Capsid. **Option A**

69) Viruses are non-living things (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes and no (d) No answer. **Option C**

70) Urial particles are enclosed in a protein coat or _____(a) Capid (b) Capsid (c) Capsule (d) Copusules. **Option B**

71) The cross wall present in hyphae is known as (a) Septate (b) Scepter (c) Cytic (d) Coenocytic. **Option A**

72) _____has the capacity to cause chemical change in an organce matter (a) Animacules (b) Plastid (c) Plasmid (d) Germs. **Option A**

73) The situation whereby the body system resist to any foreign material is known as _____ (a) Defense (b) Immunity (c) Active (d) Passive. **Option B**

74) Which of the following organisms is not photosynthetic nature (a) Cyanobacteria (b) Bluegreen algae (c) Euglena (d) Paramecium. **Option D**

75) Bacteria are ubiquitous (a) Yes (b) No (c) A&B (d) No answer. **Option A**

76) The foreign material in the body of an organism is known as (a) Antigen (b) Antibodies (c) Auntibodies (d) Forex. **Option A**

77) _____are proteins found in blood serum and related fluid (a) Antigen (b) Antibodies (c) Auntibodies (d) Antifluids. **Option B**

78) _____is another name for immunoglobulin (a) Antigen (b) Antibodies (c) Auntitodies (d) Antifluids. **Option B**

79) Which of the following organisms is rod-like in structure (a) Staphylococcus (b) Baccillus (c) Stretococcus (d) All of the above. **OptionB**

80) _____is a cross between offspring of an organism and either of its two parents (a) Back cross (b) Test cross (c) Front cross (d) Crossing. **Option A**

81) An alternative form of gene is known as _____(a) Alleles (b) Trait (c) Genome (d) Genre. **Option A**

82) The cross between offspring of an organism an it recessive parent is known as _____(a) Test cross (b) Parent cross (c) Back cross (d) a & c. **Option B**

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83) The physical expression of a trait is known as (a) Genotype (b) Phenotype (c) Recessive (d) Dominant. **Option B**

84) Another name of plasma membrane is _____ (a) Plasmalemma (b) Cell membrane (c) Nuclear envelope (d) a & b. **Option D**

85) The _____in animals acts as a selectively permeable membrane in plant (a) Nuclear membrane (b) Cell wall (c) Plasma membrane (d) No answer. **Option D**

86) The inner expression of a character is known as (a) Genotype (b) Phenotype (c) Recessive (d) Dominant. **Option A**

87) The character that is physically expressed in organisms is (a) Dominant (b) Recessive (c) Receptive (d) Dominance. **Option A**

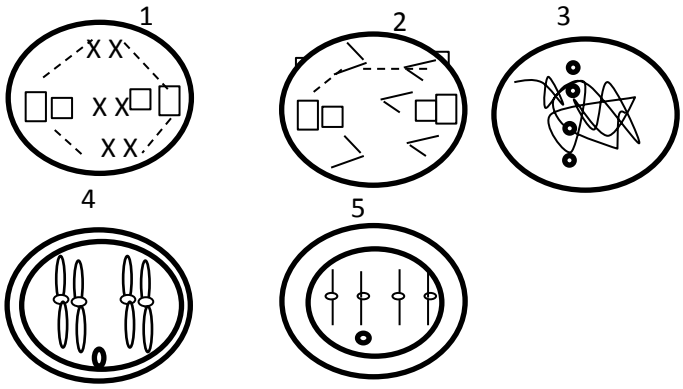
88) The epithelial that tissue is present in the salivary gland is known as _____(a) Cuboidal (b) Squamous (c) Columnar (d) Pseudostratified. **Option A**

89) The space between two neurons is known as _____(a) Synapse (b) Axon (c) Dendrites (d) Cell body. **Option A**

90) The neuron is divided into axon, dendrites and _____(a) Synapse (b) Aton (c) Neurones (d) Cell body. **Option D**

91) _____daughter cells are formed at the end of meiosis II (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 1. **Option A**

Use the following structures to answer questions 92-100



92) Diagram 1 represents a cell at (a) Anaphase of mitosis (b) Metaphase of mitosis (c) Metaphase II of meiosis (d) Metaphase I of meiosis

93) Which of the diagrams represents a cell at zygotine (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) 4

Which of the follow diagrams represent a cell at

94) Pachytene (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 **Option C**

95) Interphase (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d0 5 **Option B**

96) Anaphase II of meiosis (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 3 **Option A**

97) Anaphase of mitosis (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 **Option B**

98) Anaphase I of meiosis (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) No answer. **Option D**

99) At the end of meiosis II how many daughter cells are formed (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) 4 **Option D**

100) At the end of meiosis I how many daughter cells are formed (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 **Option B**

101) The arrangement of the chrolerophyll and other pigments in the thylakoids is termed (a) Photolysis (b) Photosystem (c) Grana (d) Chroma. **Option A**

102) The major organs of photosynthesis in plant is . .....(a) Stroma (b) Grana (c) Thylakoid (d) Leaves. **Option D**

103) Chloroplast is found in _____.layer of the leave (a) Upper layer (b) Muddle layer (c) Lower layer (d) Not cuticle. **Option B**

104) Stacks of thylakoid is known as _____(a) Stroma (b) Grana (c) Stoma (d) Chloroplast. **Option B**

105) The principal means of passive transport is _____(a) Osmosis (b) Diffusion (c) Osmoregulation (d) Homeostasis. **Option B**

106) Which of the following affects the rat of diffusion (a) Temperature (b) Size (c) Charges (d) None of the above. **Option D**

107) A hypertonic solution is one that has a _____solute concentration (a) High (b) Low (c) Neutral (d) Lowest. **Option A**

108) Animal cell placed in hypertonic solution will undergo (a) Plasinolysis (b) Creation (c) Turgidity (d) Rupturing. **Option B**

109) Plant cell placed in hypertonic solution will undergo (a) Plasnolysis (b) Crenatun (c) Turgidity (d) Rupturing. **Option A**

110) A hypotonic solution is one the has a _____solute concentration (a) High (b) Low (c) Lower (d) Highest. **Option B**

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111) Animal cell placed in hypotonic solution will _____(a) Prupture (b) Shrink (c) Plasinolyse (d) Crenate. **Option A**

112) A cell in which the cells are under pressure is said to be (a) Hard (b) Brittle (c) Turgid (d) Turbid. **Option C**

113) Most cells in the body are _____(a) Hypertonic (b) Hypotonic (c) Isotonic (d) Extra tonic. **Option C**

114) _____transport is used to move was in molecules against a concentration gradient (a) Passive (b) Active (c) Diffusion (d) Osmosis. **Option B**

115) Endocytosis is divided into _____major types (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 **Option A**

116) The process by which a cell engulfs materials to bring it into the cell is known as _____ (a) Bndocytosis (b) Exocytosis (c) Phagocytosis (d) Pinocytosis. **Option A**

117) The process of engulfing macroprilecules in liquid form is known as (a) Pinocytosis (b) Exocytosis (c) Phagocytosis (d) Endocytosis. **Option A**

118) _____moves materials to the outside of a cell (a) Exocytosis (b) Endocytosis (c) Phagocytosis (d) Pinocytocysis. **Option A**

119) Of the sunlight reaching the surface of the leaf _____is used for photosynthesis (a) 1% (b) 2% (c) 3% (d) 57%. **Option A**

120) Of the sunlight reaching the surface of the leaf _____ is reflected (a) 1% (b) 2% (c) 3% (d) 15%. **Option D**

121) The two stages of photosynthesis are _____and____ reactors a (a) Light and dark (b) Calvin and dark (c) Calving and light (d) Light and photo. **Option A**

122) The dense fluid content of the chloroplast is called (a) Stroma (b) Grana (c) Gramum (d) Stromata. **Option A**

123) _____reactions takes place in the stroma (a) Photo (b) Light (c) Dark (d) No answer. **Option C**

124) Which of the following elements is not a micronutrients (a) Manganese (b) Zinc (c) Boron (d) Magnessium. **Option D**

125) Which of the following is not a macronutrient (a) N (b) P (c) K (d) N. **Option D**

126) The growth substances involve in phototropism are called _____(a) Phycobiling (b) Auxins (c) Auxymes (d) Filaments. **Option B**

127) The plant growth regulator involved in the growth of stain is known as (a) Gibberellins (b) Gyberelin (c) Giberellins (d) Gubberellins. **Option A**

128) A group of plant growth regulators found in regions width very active cell division is _____ (a) Abscisie acid (b) Cytokinins (c) Gibberethins (d) Autins. **Option B**

129) _____is referred to a community (a) Ecosystem (b) Ecology (c) Population (d) Crowd. **Option A**

130) An assemblage of population of different organisms together with the non-living component is known as _____(a) Ecosystem (b) Community (c) Population (d) Crowd. **Option D**

131) _____is an example of an ecosystem (a) Pond (b) Lack (c) Firest (d) All of the above. **Option D**

132) All the biotic and abiotic conditions that surround the living organisms is known as _____(a) Niche (b) Community (c) Environment (d) Habitat. **Option**

133) Part of the earth and it atmosphere inhabitable by living organisms is _____(a) Biosphere (b) Atmosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Lithosphere. **Option A**

134) The place where an organism lives is ..... (a) House (b) Habitat (c) Niche (d) Community. **Option B**

135) A group of individuals of a single species living and capable of interbreeding together in a geographical location is known (as) (a) Community (b) Population (c)Niche (d) No answer. **Option B**

136) Competition occur when resources are (a) High (b) Limited (c) Enormous (d) No really high . **Option B**

137) Soil profile is an example of (a) Biotic factors (b) Physical factors (c) Edaphic factors (d) Abiotic. **Option C**

138) Parasitism can occur between same species (a) Yes (b) No (d) Maybe (d) I don't know. **Option B**

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139) Feeding at the expense of another is termed (a) Parasitism (b) Cenineusalism (c) Symbiosis (d) Mutualism. **Option A**

140) Predation helps in moving energy in an ecosystem (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure. **Option A**

141. A long-term adjustment of two or more unrelated species that have close ecological relationship is known as _____ (a) Eccolution (b) Co-evolution (c) Adaptation (d) Co-adaptation. **Option B**

142. A series of energy transfer by organisms from each trophic well feeding on the another is known as (a) food web (b) Food chain (c) Predation (d) Feeding. **Option B**

143) The combination of various food chain for (a) Trophic level (b) Food web (c) Energy level (d) Feeding level. **Option B**

144) The step in the movement of energy through an ecosystem is _____(a) Trophic level (b) Food web (c) Energy level (d) Feeding level. **Option A**

145) The gradual changes of the vegetation community over time is known as (a) Ecological evolution (b) Ecological succession (c) Evolution (d) Succession. **Option B**

146) _____is alternatively known as mutualism (a) Symbiosis (b) Commensalism (c) Predation (d) Parasitism. **Option A**

147. Escherichia coli in the human intestine is an example of (a) Commensalism (b) Mutualism (c) Symbiosis (d) Paratism. **Option A**

148. Association between fungi and plant roots is known as (a) Mycorrhea (b) Mycorrhia (c) Mychorrhzia (d) Mychorrhiza. **Option D**

149. Allelochemical are .....substances (a) Growth (b) Inhibitory (c) Respiratory (d) Excretory. **Option B**

150. Etability in a community is described with the word (a) Climax (b) Equilibrium (c) Equivalence (d) Energy. **Option A**

151. The forebrain is divided into hypothalamus, thalamus and the .....(a) Cerebrum (b) Cerebellum (c) Medutha. (d) Pons varolli **Option A**

152. The two halves of cerebrum is connected by a band of fibres known as (a) Occiptial (b) Tempral (c) Corpus callosum (d) Carpos callosum. **Option C**

153. The cerebrum is divided into frontal, pariental, ceptual and .....(a) Temporal (b) Permanent (c) Corpus callosum (d) Medulla oblongata. **Option A**

154. the two avoid stmetric attached to the back of the brain is .....(a) Frontal (b) Thalami (c) Parental (d) Temporal. **Option B**

155. The part of the brain that controls involuntary action is (a) Fore brain (b) Hind brain (c) Mid brain (d) Medulla. **Option B**

156. The part of the brain that control certain reflexes like sight and bearing is .....(a) Hind brain (b) Fore brain (c) Medulla (d) Mid brain. **Option D**

157. The construction and dilation of blood vessels is antrolled by (a) Medulla oblongata (b) Pons varolli (c) Cerebellum (d) Thalamus. Option A

158. Optic nerves deal with the sense of (a) Smell (b) Sight (b) Sight (c) Leaping (d) Touch. **Option B**

159. Auditory nerves deal with the sense of (a) Smell (b) Sight (c) Hearing (d) Touch. **Option C**

160. Olfactory nerves deal with the sense of (a) Smell (b) Sight (c) Hearing (d) Touch. **Option A**

161. The simplest form of response in the nervous system is (a) Reflex (b) Rapid (c) Sympatric (d) Slow. **Option A**

162. Cellular respiration takes place in the ..... (a) Chloroplast (b) Golgi body (c) Nucleus (d) Mitoehondria. **Option D**

163. .....is involved the process of blood clothing (a) Plackets (b) Oocytes (c) Plasma (d) Basophil. **Option A**

164. All artiries carry oxygenated blood except (a) Renal artery (b) Pulmonary artery (c) Connary artery (d) Right artery. **Option B**

165. All veins carry deoxygenated blood except (a) Pulmonary veins (b) Posterior vena cava (c) Anlerior vend cava (d) Left canted. **Option A**

166. .....is a filamentous structure amposed of protein and tightly coiled DNA (a) Chromoure

(b) Centromere (c) Chromosome (d) centrosome. **Option C**

167. Organisms that derive energy from inorganic reactions are known as (a) Chemotrophs (b) Autotrophs (c) Autoantoplis (d) Chernolithotrophs. **Option A**
168. A fibre-like extension of a nerve cell is know as (a) Axone (b) Axonn (c) Azones (d) Axon. **Option D**
169. The upper angle formed by a leaf and the stan from which if grows is known as (a) Axil (b) Afile (c) Axcles (d) Axily. **Option A**
170. Gramlocydes are grouped into all of these except (a) Neutophils (b) Eosinophils (c) Basophils (d) Agramlocytes. **Option D**
171. A cross mooloing individuals with two different pairs of traits is known as (a) Monohybrid cross (b) Dehybrid (c) Heterozygms. **Option B**
172. Which of the following characteristics is a discontinuous variable (a) Coat colour in mice (b) Height (c) Weight (d) No answer**. Option A**
173. The crossing where an individual is used to cross itself is known as (a) Back cross (b) Front cross (c) Test cross (d) Tact cross. **Option C**
174. In illustrating crosses or result of crosses the diagram used in known as (a) Punnett square (b) Punet square (c) Punette square (d) Punnete square. **Option A**
175. The fundamental physical and functional hereditary unit is called (a) Genome (b) Gene (c) DNA (d) RNA. **Option B**
176. .....are specialized cells that contain haploid number of chromosomes (a) Sperms (b) Egg cell (c) Pollengrams (d) Gamete. **Option D**
177. The creation of a new tissue layer by the movement of cells in the early embryo is ..... (a) Gastrulation (b) Blastulation (c) Mutation (d) A and C. **Option A**
178. A predictable set of consequences associated with a specific chromosome mutation is ..... (a) Chromosomal aberration (b) Genetic disorder (c) Genetic aberration (d) Chromosomal disorder. **Option B**
179. A member of a pair of homologous chromo simes is know as (a) Homologs (b) Daughter cells (c) Sister chromatids (d) All of the above. **Option A**
180. The excretory unit of kidney is known as ..... (a) Nephron (b) Neuron (c) Neurones (d) Nephrones. **Option A**
181. .....is an internal body cavity lying between the gut and the outer body wall musculature (a) Intestine (b) Coelim (c) Dermis (d) Epiderus. **Option B**
182. The antidiuretic hormone produced in the hypothalamus is known as (a) Glomemlus, (b) Pancreatic (c) Vasopressin (d) Juice. **Option C**