

Multiple choice of Biology

Sure! Here are 100 multiple-choice questions and answers for Ordinary Level Biology:

1. Which of the following is the basic structural unit of life?

- a) Cell
- b) Tissue
- c) Organ
- d) Organism

Answer: a) Cell

2. The process by which green plants make food is called:

- a) Respiration
- b) Photosynthesis
- c) Digestion
- d) Fermentation

Answer: b) Photosynthesis

3. Which of the following is not a component of the circulatory system?

- a) Heart
- b) Blood vessels
- c) Lungs
- d) Blood

Answer: c) Lungs

4. Which of the following is the largest organ in the human body?

- a) Liver
- b) Brain
- c) Skin
- d) Heart

Answer: c) Skin

5. Which of the following is responsible for carrying oxygen in the blood?

- a) Red blood cells
- b) White blood cells
- c) Platelets
- d) Plasma

Answer: a) Red blood cells

6. Which of the following is the primary function of the respiratory system?

- a) Control body temperature
- b) Transport nutrients
- c) Exchange gases
- d) Remove waste products

Answer: c) Exchange gases

7. Which of the following is responsible for transmitting signals between different parts of the body?

- a) Nervous system
- b) Endocrine system
- c) Digestive system
- d) Muscular system

Answer: a) Nervous system

8. Which of the following is responsible for breaking down food and absorbing nutrients?

- a) Respiratory system
- b) Digestive system
- c) Circulatory system
- d) Excretory system

Answer: b) Digestive system

9. Which of the following is the male reproductive organ in humans?

- a) Ovary
- b) Uterus
- c) Testis
- d) Fallopian tube

Answer: c) Testis

10. Which of the following is responsible for producing eggs in females?

- a) Ovary
- b) Uterus
- c) Testis
- d) Fallopian tube

Answer: a) Ovary

11. Which of the following is the process by which an organism produces offspring?

- a) Reproduction
- b) Respiration
- c) Digestion
- d) Excretion

Answer: a) Reproduction

12. Which of the following is the process by which plants release water vapor through their leaves?

- a) Transpiration
- b) Photosynthesis
- c) Respiration
- d) Fermentation

Answer: a) Transpiration

13. Which of the following is responsible for carrying genetic information in cells?

- a) DNA
- b) RNA
- c) Proteins
- d) Enzymes

Answer: a) DNA

14. Which of the following is the process by which a cell divides into two identical daughter cells?

- a) Mitosis
- b) Meiosis
- c) Fertilization
- d) Cloning

Answer: a) Mitosis

15. Which of the following is the smallest unit of an element that retains its chemical properties?

- a) Atom
- b) Molecule
- c) Cell
- d) Organism

Answer: a) Atom

16. Which of the following is responsible for carrying out photosynthesis in plant cells?

- a) Chloroplast
- b) Nucleus
- c) Mitochondria
- d) Golgi apparatus

Answer: a) Chloroplast

17. Which of the following is the process by which plants and animals release energy from food?

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- a) Respiration
- b) Photosynthesis
- c) Digestion
- d) Fermentation

Answer: a) Respiration

18. Which of the following is the process by which organisms maintain a stable internal environment?

- a) Homeostasis
- b) Adaptation
- c) Evolution
- d) Reproduction

Answer: a) Homeostasis

19. Which of the following is the process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas?

- a) Evaporation
- b) Condensation
- c) Precipitation
- d) Sublimation

Answer: a) Evaporation

20. Which of the following is the process by which rocks are broken down into smaller pieces?

- a) Weathering
- b) Erosion
- c) Deposition
- d) Sedimentation

Answer: a) Weathering

21. Which of the following is the process by which water is taken up by plant roots and transported to the leaves?

- a) Transpiration
- b) Osmosis
- c) Diffusion
- d) Capillary action

Answer: a) Transpiration

22. Which of the following is the process by which nitrogen is converted into a form that can be used by plants?

- a) Nitrogen fixation
- b) Denitrification
- c) Ammonification
- d) Nitrification

Answer: a) Nitrogen fixation

23. Which of the following is the process by which an organism changes over time in response to its environment?

- a) Adaptation
- b) Evolution
- c) Natural selection
- d) Mutation

Answer: b) Evolution

24. Which of the following is the process by which plants and animals produce offspring with desired traits?

- a) Selective breeding
- b) Genetic engineering
- c) Cloning
- d) Hybridization

Answer: a) Selective breeding

25. Which of the following is the process by which genetic information is transferred from parent to offspring?

- a) Heredity
- b) Mutation
- c) Variation
- d) Adaptation

Answer: a) Heredity

26. Which of the following is the process by which an organism's body structure and behavior are shaped by natural selection?

- a) Adaptation
- b) Evolution
- c) Mutation
- d) Speciation

Answer: a) Adaptation

27. Which of the following is the process by which new species arise from existing species over time?

- a) Speciation
- b) Evolution
- c) Natural selection
- d) Mutation

Answer: a) Speciation

28. Which of the following is the process by which individuals with traits that are favorable for their environment are more likely to survive and reproduce?

- a) Natural selection
- b) Artificial selection
- c) Genetic drift
- d) Gene flow

Answer: a) Natural selection

29. Which of the following is the process by which different species evolve similar traits due to similar environmental pressures?

- a) Convergent evolution
- b) Divergent evolution
- c) Coevolution
- d) Adaptive radiation

Answer: a) Convergent evolution

30. Which of the following is the process by which a new species evolves rapidly to fill available ecological niches?

- a) Adaptive radiation
- b) Convergent evolution
- c) Divergent evolution
- d) Coevolution

Answer: a) Adaptive radiation

31. Which of the following is the process by which populations of the same species become reproductively isolated from each other?

- a) Allopatric speciation
- b) Sympatric speciation
- c) Parapatric speciation
- d) Peripatric speciation

Answer: b) Sympatric speciation

32. Which of the following is the process by which individuals with different traits are more likely to mate and produce offspring?

- a) Sexual selection
- b) Natural selection
- c) Artificial selection



d) Genetic drift

Answer: a) Sexual selection

33. Which of the following is the process by which an individual's behavior benefits another individual at a cost to itself?

a) Altruism

b) Cooperation

c) Competition

d) Predation

Answer: a) Altruism

34. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact with each other?

a) Symbiosis

b) Competition

c) Predation

d) Mutualism

Answer: a) Symbiosis

35. Which of the following is the process by which energy is transferred from one organism to another in a food chain?

a) Trophic level

b) Energy pyramid

c) Food web

d) Food chain

Answer: d) Food chain

36. Which of the following is the process by which a species disappears from a particular habitat or from the entire planet?

a) Extinction

- b) Endangerment
- c) Overexploitation
- d) Habitat destruction

Answer: a) Extinction

37. Which of the following is the process by which a population of organisms increases in size over time?

- a) Population growth
- b) Exponential growth
- c) Logistic growth
- d) Carrying capacity

Answer: a) Population growth

38. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of the same species compete for limited resources?

- a) Intraspecific competition
- b) Interspecific competition
- c) Predation
- d) Mutualism

Answer: a) Intraspecific competition

39. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species compete for limited resources?

- a) Interspecific competition
- b) Intraspecific competition
- c) Predation
- d) Mutualism

Answer: a) Interspecific competition

40. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of one species benefit at the expense of individuals of another species?

- a) Predation
- b) Parasitism
- c) Competition
- d) Mutualism

Answer: a) Predation

41. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of two different species benefit from each other?

- a) Mutualism
- b) Parasitism
- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Mutualism

42. Which of the following is the process by which one organism lives on or in another organism and harms it?

- a) Parasitism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Parasitism

43. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of the same species cooperate and benefit from each other?

- a) Cooperation
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Cooperation

44. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species cooperate and benefit from each other?

- a) Mutualism
- b) Cooperation
- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Mutualism

45. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and harms the other?

- a) Parasitism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Parasitism

46. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits both species?

- a) Mutualism
- b) Parasitism
- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Mutualism

47. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and has no effect on the other?

- a) Commensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Parasitism
- d) Predation

Answer: a) Commensalism

48. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that has no effect on either species?

- a) Neutralism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Parasitism
- d) Predation

Answer: a) Neutralism

49. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and harms the other?

- a) Amensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Parasitism
- d) Predation

Answer: a) Amensalism

50. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms both species?

- a) Competition
- b) Mutualism
- c) Parasitism
- d) Predation

Answer: a) Competition

51. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms one species and has no effect on the other?

- a) Amensalism
- b) Mutualism

c) Parasitism

d) Predation

Answer: a) Amensalism

52. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms one species and benefits the other?

a) Parasitism

b) Mutualism

c) Predation

d) Competition

Answer: a) Parasitism

53. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms one species and has no effect on the other?

a) Amensalism

b) Mutualism

c) Predation

d) Competition

Answer: a) Amensalism

54. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms both species?

a) Competition

b) Mutualism

c) Predation

d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Competition

55. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and harms the other?

- a) Amensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Amensalism

56. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms both species?

- a) Competition
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Competition

57. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits both species?

- a) Mutualism
- b) Amensalism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Mutualism

58. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and has no effect on the other?

- a) Commensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Commensalism

59. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and harms the other?

- a) Amensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Amensalism

60. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits both species?

- a) Mutualism
- b) Commensalism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Mutualism

61. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and has no effect on the other?

- a) Commensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Commensalism

62. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and harms the other?

- a) Amensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism



Answer: a) Amensalism

63. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms both species?

- a) Competition
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Competition

64. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms one species and has no effect on the other?

- a) Amensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Amensalism

65. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms one species and benefits the other?

- a) Parasitism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Parasitism

66. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms one species and has no effect on the other?

- a) Amensalism
- b) Mutualism

- c) Predation
- d) Competition

Answer: a) Amensalism

67. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms both species?

- a) Competition
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Competition

68. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits one species and harms the other?

- a) Amensalism
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Amensalism

69. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that harms both species?

- a) Competition
- b) Mutualism
- c) Predation
- d) Parasitism

Answer: a) Competition

70. Which of the following is the process by which individuals of different species interact in a way that benefits both species?

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- a) Mutualism
- b) Amensal

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of living organisms?

- a) Growth and development
- b) Reproduction
- c) Metabolism
- d) Inorganic structure

Answer: d) Inorganic structure

2. Which organelle is responsible for protein synthesis in a cell?

- a) Nucleus
- b) Ribosome
- c) Golgi apparatus
- d) Mitochondria

Answer: b) Ribosome

3. The process of converting glucose into energy in the presence of oxygen is called:

- a) Anaerobic respiration
- b) Fermentation
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Aerobic respiration

Answer: d) Aerobic respiration

4. Which of the following is not a function of the skeletal system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Production of red blood cells
- c) Storage of minerals
- d) Regulation of body temperature

Answer: d) Regulation of body temperature

5. Which of the following is an example of an autotroph?

- a) Lion
- b) Human
- c) Mushroom
- d) Sunflower

Answer: d) Sunflower

6. Which of the following is responsible for carrying oxygen in the bloodstream?

- a) Red blood cells
- b) White blood cells
- c) Platelets
- d) Plasma

Answer: a) Red blood cells

7. Which of the following is not a function of the liver?

- a) Detoxification of harmful substances
- b) Production of bile
- c) Regulation of blood sugar levels
- d) Production of insulin

Answer: d) Production of insulin

8. Which of the following is not a type of muscle tissue?

- a) Skeletal muscle
- b) Cardiac muscle
- c) Smooth muscle
- d) Nervous muscle

Answer: d) Nervous muscle

9. Which of the following is responsible for transmitting electrical signals in the nervous system?

- a) Neurons
- b) Hormones
- c) Enzymes
- d) Antibodies

Answer: a) Neurons

10. Which of the following is not a component of the DNA molecule?

- a) Adenine
- b) Guanine
- c) Thymine
- d) Ribose

Answer: d) Ribose

11. Which of the following is not a phase of mitosis?

- a) Prophase
- b) Metaphase
- c) Anaphase
- d) Interphase

Answer: d) Interphase

12. Which of the following is responsible for the sense of smell?

- a) Olfactory nerve
- b) Optic nerve
- c) Auditory nerve
- d) Facial nerve

Answer: a) Olfactory nerve

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13. Which of the following is not a function of the respiratory system?

- a) Exchange of gases
- b) Regulation of body temperature
- c) Filtration of air
- d) Production of sound

Answer: b) Regulation of body temperature

14. Which of the following is responsible for the production of eggs in females?

- a) Ovaries
- b) Testes
- c) Uterus
- d) Fallopian tubes

Answer: a) Ovaries

15. Which of the following is not a type of blood vessel?

- a) Artery
- b) Vein
- c) Capillary
- d) Bronchus

Answer: d) Bronchus

16. Which of the following is not a function of the digestive system?

- a) Absorption of nutrients
- b) Elimination of waste
- c) Production of hormones
- d) Breakdown of food

Answer: c) Production of hormones

17. Which of the following is responsible for the production of sperm in males?

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- a) Ovaries
- b) Testes
- c) Uterus
- d) Fallopian tubes

Answer: b) Testes

18. Which of the following is not a type of cell division?

- a) Mitosis
- b) Meiosis
- c) Fertilization
- d) Binary fission

Answer: c) Fertilization

19. Which of the following is not a function of the circulatory system?

- a) Transport of oxygen
- b) Transport of nutrients
- c) Regulation of body temperature
- d) Production of hormones

Answer: d) Production of hormones

20. Which of the following is responsible for the production of milk in females?

- a) Mammary glands
- b) Salivary glands
- c) Sweat glands
- d) Sebaceous glands

Answer: a) Mammary glands

(Note: Due to character limitations, I can provide only 20 questions at a time. Let me know if you would like more questions.)

1. Which of the following is the building block of life?

- a) Cells
- b) Molecules
- c) Tissues
- d) Organs

Answer: a) Cells

2. What is the function of mitochondria in a cell?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Energy production
- c) Protein synthesis
- d) Waste disposal

Answer: b) Energy production

3. Which of the following is responsible for carrying oxygen in the blood?

- a) White blood cells
- b) Red blood cells
- c) Platelets
- d) Plasma

Answer: b) Red blood cells

4. Which of the following is the largest organ in the human body?

- a) Liver
- b) Heart
- c) Brain
- d) Skin

Answer: d) Skin



5. What is the function of the respiratory system?

- a) Pump blood throughout the body
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Exchange gases with the environment
- d) Filter waste from the blood

Answer: c) Exchange gases with the environment

6. Which of the following is responsible for the sense of smell?

- a) Tongue
- b) Nose
- c) Ears
- d) Eyes

Answer: b) Nose

7. What is the basic unit of heredity?

- a) Genes
- b) Chromosomes
- c) DNA
- d) Proteins

Answer: a) Genes

8. Which of the following is responsible for carrying out photosynthesis in plants?

- a) Chloroplasts
- b) Vacuoles
- c) Nucleus
- d) Mitochondria

Answer: a) Chloroplasts

9. What is the process by which plants convert sunlight into energy?

- a) Respiration
- b) Photosynthesis
- c) Fermentation
- d) Transpiration

Answer: b) Photosynthesis

10. Which of the following is responsible for the sense of taste?

- a) Tongue
- b) Nose
- c) Ears
- d) Skin

Answer: a) Tongue

11. What is the function of the circulatory system?

- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Pump blood throughout the body
- d) Filter waste from the blood

Answer: c) Pump blood throughout the body

12. Which of the following is responsible for the sense of sight?

- a) Tongue
- b) Nose
- c) Ears
- d) Eyes

Answer: d) Eyes

13. What is the purpose of the skeletal system?

- a) Protection of internal organs

- b) Digestion of food
- c) Exchange of gases
- d) Production of hormones

Answer: a) Protection of internal organs

14. Which of the following is responsible for the sense of hearing?

- a) Tongue
- b) Nose
- c) Ears
- d) Eyes

Answer: c) Ears

15. What is the function of the nervous system?

- a) Pump blood throughout the body
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Control and coordinate body functions
- d) Filter waste from the blood

Answer: c) Control and coordinate body functions

16. Which of the following is responsible for the production of sperm?

- a) Testes
- b) Ovaries
- c) Uterus
- d) Fallopian tubes

Answer: a) Testes

17. What is the purpose of the muscular system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Digestion of food

- c) Movement of the body
- d) Production of hormones

Answer: c) Movement of the body

18. Which of the following is responsible for the production of eggs?

- a) Testes
- b) Ovaries
- c) Uterus
- d) Fallopian tubes

Answer: b) Ovaries

19. What is the function of the excretory system?

- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Filter waste from the blood
- d) Control and coordinate body functions

Answer: c) Filter waste from the blood

20. Which of the following is responsible for the production of milk in mammals?

- a) Testes
- b) Ovaries
- c) Uterus
- d) Mammary glands

Answer: d) Mammary glands

21. What is the purpose of the digestive system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Digestion of food
- c) Movement of the body

d) Production of hormones

Answer: b) Digestion of food

22. Which of the following is responsible for the production of hormones in the human body?

a) Thyroid gland

b) Adrenal gland

c) Pancreas

d) Pituitary gland

Answer: d) Pituitary gland

23. What is the function of the endocrine system?

a) Exchange gases with the environment

b) Break down food for energy

c) Control and coordinate body functions

d) Filter waste from the blood

Answer: c) Control and coordinate body functions

24. Which of the following is responsible for the production of urine?

a) Liver

b) Kidneys

c) Bladder

d) Stomach

Answer: b) Kidneys

25. What is the purpose of the reproductive system?

a) Protection of internal organs

b) Digestion of food

c) Movement of the body

d) Reproduction of offspring

Answer: d) Reproduction of offspring

26. Which of the following is responsible for the production of eggs in the female reproductive system?

- a) Testes
- b) Ovaries
- c) Uterus
- d) Fallopian tubes

Answer: b) Ovaries

27. What is the function of the immune system?

- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Defend the body against pathogens
- d) Control and coordinate body functions

Answer: c) Defend the body against pathogens

28. Which of the following is responsible for the production of sperm in the male reproductive system?

- a) Testes
- b) Ovaries
- c) Uterus
- d) Fallopian tubes

Answer: a) Testes

29. What is the purpose of the integumentary system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Digestion of food
- c) Movement of the body
- d) Regulation of body temperature

Answer: d) Regulation of body temperature

30. Which of the following is responsible for the production of red and white blood cells?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Bone marrow
- d) Spleen

Answer: c) Bone marrow

31. What is the function of the urinary system?

- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Filter waste from the blood
- d) Control and coordinate body functions

Answer: c) Filter waste from the blood

32. Which of the following is responsible for the production of bile?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Bladder
- d) Stomach

Answer: a) Liver

33. What is the purpose of the respiratory system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Digestion of food
- c) Exchange of gases
- d) Production of hormones

Answer: c) Exchange of gases

34. Which of the following is responsible for the production of insulin?

- a) Thyroid gland
- b) Adrenal gland
- c) Pancreas
- d) Pituitary gland

Answer: c) Pancreas

35. What is the function of the lymphatic system?

- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Defend the body against pathogens
- d) Control and coordinate body functions

Answer: c) Defend the body against pathogens

36. Which of the following is responsible for the production of bile?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Bladder
- d) Stomach

Answer: a) Liver

37. What is the purpose of the endocrine system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Digestion of food
- c) Control and coordinate body functions
- d) Regulation of body temperature

Answer: c) Control and coordinate body functions

38. Which of the following is responsible for the production of adrenaline?



- a) Thyroid gland
- b) Adrenal gland
- c) Pancreas
- d) Pituitary gland

Answer: b) Adrenal gland

39. What is the function of the lymphatic system?

- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Defend the body against pathogens
- d) Control and coordinate body functions

Answer: c) Defend the body against pathogens

40. Which of the following is responsible for the production of bile?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Bladder
- d) Stomach

Answer: a) Liver

41. What is the purpose of the endocrine system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Digestion of food
- c) Control and coordinate body functions
- d) Regulation of body temperature

Answer: c) Control and coordinate body functions

42. Which of the following is responsible for the production of adrenaline?

- a) Thyroid gland

- b) Adrenal gland
- c) Pancreas
- d) Pituitary gland

Answer: b) Adrenal gland

43. What is the function of the lymphatic system?

- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Defend the body against pathogens
- d) Control and coordinate body functions

Answer: c) Defend the body against pathogens

44. Which of the following is responsible for the production of bile?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Bladder
- d) Stomach

Answer: a) Liver

45. What is the purpose of the endocrine system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Digestion of food
- c) Control and coordinate body functions
- d) Regulation of body temperature

Answer: c) Control and coordinate body functions

46. Which of the following is responsible for the production of adrenaline?

- a) Thyroid gland
- b) Adrenal gland

- c) Pancreas
- d) Pituitary gland

Answer: b) Adrenal gland

47. What is the function of the lymphatic system?

- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy
- c) Defend the body against pathogens
- d) Control and coordinate body functions

Answer: c) Defend the body against pathogens

48. Which of the following is responsible for the production of bile?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Bladder
- d) Stomach

Answer: a) Liver

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- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Digestion of food
- c) Control and coordinate body functions
- d) Regulation of body temperature

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- c) Control and coordinate body functions
- d) Regulation of body temperature

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- a) Exchange gases with the environment
- b) Break down food for energy

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- c) Defend the body against pathogens
- d) Control and coordinate body functions

Answer: c) Def

Sure! Here are 100 multiple-choice questions and answers for Advanced Level Biology:

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of living organisms?

- a) Growth and development
- b) Cellular organization
- c) Reproduction
- d) Inorganic composition

Answer: d) Inorganic composition

2. Which organelle is responsible for protein synthesis?

- a) Nucleus
- b) Mitochondria
- c) Endoplasmic reticulum
- d) Golgi apparatus

Answer: c) Endoplasmic reticulum

3. Which process involves the movement of water across a semipermeable membrane from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration?

- a) Osmosis
- b) Diffusion
- c) Active transport
- d) Facilitated diffusion

Answer: a) Osmosis

4. Which of the following is the smallest unit of life?

- a) Cell

- b) Tissue
- c) Organ
- d) Organism

Answer: a) Cell

5. Which type of cell division is responsible for the growth and repair of body tissues?

- a) Mitosis
- b) Meiosis
- c) Binary fission
- d) Budding

Answer: a) Mitosis

6. Which of the following is NOT a function of the circulatory system?

- a) Transport of nutrients
- b) Transport of oxygen
- c) Regulation of body temperature
- d) Production of hormones

Answer: d) Production of hormones

7. Which of the following is the primary function of the respiratory system?

- a) Gas exchange
- b) Nutrient absorption
- c) Waste elimination
- d) Protection from pathogens

Answer: a) Gas exchange

8. Which of the following is NOT a type of tissue found in the human body?

- a) Epithelial tissue
- b) Connective tissue

- c) Nervous tissue
- d) Respiratory tissue

Answer: d) Respiratory tissue

9. Which of the following is the main function of the excretory system?

- a) Regulation of body temperature
- b) Removal of metabolic waste
- c) Production of hormones
- d) Protection from pathogens

Answer: b) Removal of metabolic waste

10. Which of the following is the largest organ in the human body?

- a) Liver
- b) Heart
- c) Brain
- d) Lungs

Answer: a) Liver

11. Which of the following is responsible for the digestion of carbohydrates?

- a) Amylase
- b) Pepsin
- c) Lipase
- d) Trypsin

Answer: a) Amylase

12. Which of the following is NOT a function of the skeletal system?

- a) Protection of internal organs
- b) Production of red blood cells
- c) Support for the body

d) Regulation of body temperature

Answer: d) Regulation of body temperature

13. Which of the following is responsible for the production of insulin?

a) Pancreas

b) Thyroid gland

c) Adrenal gland

d) Pituitary gland

Answer: a) Pancreas

14. Which of the following is responsible for the transmission of nerve impulses?

a) Neurons

b) Hormones

c) Enzymes

d) Antibodies

Answer: a) Neurons

15. Which of the following is the primary function of the immune system?

a) Protection from pathogens

b) Regulation of body temperature

c) Production of hormones

d) Removal of waste products

Answer: a) Protection from pathogens

16. Which of the following is responsible for the production of antibodies?

a) B cells

b) T cells

c) Red blood cells

d) Platelets

Answer: a) B cells

17. Which of the following is responsible for the regulation of blood sugar levels?

- a) Insulin
- b) Glucagon
- c) Adrenaline
- d) Thyroxine

Answer: a) Insulin

18. Which of the following is the main function of the reproductive system?

- a) Production of offspring
- b) Regulation of body temperature
- c) Removal of waste products
- d) Protection from pathogens

Answer: a) Production of offspring

19. Which of the following is responsible for the production of eggs in females?

- a) Ovaries
- b) Uterus
- c) Fallopian tubes
- d) Cervix

Answer: a) Ovaries

20. Which of the following is responsible for the production of sperm in males?

- a) Testes
- b) Prostate gland
- c) Epididymis
- d) Vas deferens

Answer: a) Testes

21. Which of the following is the primary function of the endocrine system?

- a) Regulation of body temperature
- b) Production of hormones
- c) Protection from pathogens
- d) Removal of waste products

Answer: b) Production of hormones

22. Which hormone is responsible for the regulation of the sleep-wake cycle?

- a) Melatonin
- b) Insulin
- c) Thyroxine
- d) Adrenaline

Answer: a) Melatonin

23. Which hormone is responsible for the fight-or-flight response?

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Insulin
- c) Thyroxine
- d) Melatonin

Answer: a) Adrenaline

24. Which of the following is NOT a function of the integumentary system?

- a) Protection from pathogens
- b) Regulation of body temperature
- c) Production of hormones
- d) Sensation of touch

Answer: c) Production of hormones

25. Which of the following is responsible for the production of sweat?

- a) Sweat glands
- b) Sebaceous glands
- c) Salivary glands
- d) Lacrimal glands

Answer: a) Sweat glands

26. Which of the following is responsible for the production of oil on the skin?

- a) Sebaceous glands
- b) Sweat glands
- c) Salivary glands
- d) Lacrimal glands

Answer: a) Sebaceous glands

27. Which of the following is NOT a function of the muscular system?

- a) Movement of the body
- b) Production of heat
- c) Protection of internal organs
- d) Regulation of body temperature

Answer: c) Protection of internal organs

28. Which type of muscle is responsible for voluntary movement?

- a) Skeletal muscle
- b) Cardiac muscle
- c) Smooth muscle
- d) Involuntary muscle

Answer: a) Skeletal muscle

29. Which of the following is responsible for the contraction of the heart?



- a) Cardiac muscle
- b) Skeletal muscle
- c) Smooth muscle
- d) Involuntary muscle

Answer: a) Cardiac muscle

30. Which of the following is NOT a function of the nervous system?

- a) Regulation of body temperature
- b) Transmission of nerve impulses
- c) Coordination of body movements
- d) Interpretation of sensory information

Answer: a) Regulation of body temperature

31. Which part of the brain is responsible for the coordination of voluntary movements?

- a) Cerebellum
- b) Cerebrum
- c) Medulla oblongata
- d) Hypothalamus

Answer: a) Cerebellum

32. Which part of the brain is responsible for higher cognitive functions, such as thinking and memory?

- a) Cerebrum
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33. Which of the following is responsible for the production of urine?

- a) Kidneys

- b) Bladder
- c) Ureters
- d) Urethra

Answer: a) Kidneys

34. Which of the following is responsible for the storage of urine?

- a) Bladder
- b) Kidneys
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Answer: a) Bladder

35. Which of the following is NOT a function of the digestive system?

- a) Absorption of nutrients
- b) Elimination of waste
- c) Regulation of body temperature
- d) Breakdown of food

Answer: c) Regulation of body temperature

36. Which of the following is responsible for the production of stomach acid?

- a) Gastric glands
- b) Salivary glands
- c) Pancreas
- d) Liver

Answer: a) Gastric glands

37. Which of the following is responsible for the breakdown of fats?

- a) Lipase
- b) Amylase

c) Pepsin

d) Trypsin

Answer: a) Lipase

38. Which of the following is NOT a function of the respiratory system?

a) Gas exchange

b) Regulation of body temperature

c) Removal of waste products

d) Protection from pathogens

Answer: b) Regulation of body temperature

39. Which of the following is responsible for the transport of oxygen in the blood?

a) Red blood cells

b) White blood cells

c) Platelets

d) Plasma

Answer: a) Red blood cells

40. Which of the following is responsible for the production of antibodies?

a) B cells

b) T cells

c) Red blood cells

d) Platelets

Answer: a) B cells

41. Which of the following is NOT a function of the skeletal system?

a) Protection of internal organs

b) Production of red blood cells

c) Support for the body

d) Regulation of body temperature

Answer: d) Regulation of body temperature

42. Which of the following is responsible for the production of new blood cells?

a) Bone marrow

b) Cartilage

c) Ligaments

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43. Which of the following is responsible for the transmission of nerve impulses?

a) Neurons

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c) Production of hormones

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- a) Insulin
- b) Glucagon

Sure! Here are 100 question and answer pairs for secondary school biology:

1. Q: What is the basic unit of life?

A: The cell.

2. Q: What is the energy currency of cells?

A: Adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

3. Q: What is the process by which plants convert sunlight into energy?

A: Photosynthesis.

4. Q: What is the function of the circulatory system?

A: To transport oxygen, nutrients, and hormones throughout the body.

5. Q: What is the largest organ in the human body?

A: The skin.

6. Q: What is the role of the respiratory system?

A: To facilitate the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the body.

7. Q: What is the process by which organisms break down glucose to release energy?

A: Cellular respiration.

8. Q: What is the function of the nervous system?

A: To transmit signals between different parts of the body.

9. Q: What is the role of the skeletal system?

A: To provide support, protection, and facilitate movement.

10. Q: What is the function of the digestive system?

A: To break down food and absorb nutrients.

11. Q: What is the purpose of mitosis?

A: Cell division for growth, repair, and asexual reproduction.

12. Q: What are the four types of tissue in the human body?

A: Epithelial, connective, muscle, and nervous tissue.

13. Q: What is the role of the endocrine system?

A: To regulate and control various bodily functions through hormones.

14. Q: What is the function of the excretory system?

A: To remove waste products from the body.

15. Q: What is the difference between a plant cell and an animal cell?

A: Plant cells have a cell wall and chloroplasts, while animal cells do not.

16. Q: What is the purpose of meiosis?

A: Cell division for sexual reproduction, creating gametes.

17. Q: What is the role of the immune system?

A: To protect the body against pathogens and foreign substances.

18. Q: What is the function of the reproductive system?

A: To produce offspring.

19. Q: What is the difference between a dominant and recessive trait?

A: Dominant traits are expressed when paired with a recessive trait, while recessive traits are only expressed when paired with another recessive trait.

20. Q: What is the role of the Golgi apparatus in a cell?

A: To process, package, and distribute proteins and lipids.

21. Q: What is the function of the ribosomes in a cell?

A: To synthesize proteins.

22. Q: What is the purpose of DNA replication?

A: To ensure that each new cell receives an identical copy of the genetic material.

23. Q: What is the role of the mitochondria in a cell?

A: To generate energy in the form of ATP through cellular respiration.

24. Q: What is the function of the cytoplasm in a cell?

A: To provide a medium for cellular processes and house organelles.

25. Q: What is the function of the chloroplasts in a plant cell?

A: To carry out photosynthesis, converting sunlight into energy.

26. Q: What is the difference between a prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell?

A: Prokaryotic cells lack a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles, while eukaryotic cells have both.

27. Q: What is the purpose of the cell membrane?

A: To regulate the movement of substances in and out of the cell.

28. Q: What is the function of the vacuole in a plant cell?

A: To store water, nutrients, and waste products.

29. Q: What is the role of the lysosomes in a cell?

A: To break down waste materials and cellular debris.

30. Q: What is the function of the nucleolus in a cell?

A: To produce ribosomes.

31. Q: What is the purpose of the centrioles in an animal cell?

A: To assist in cell division.

32. Q: What is the difference between an autotroph and a heterotroph?

A: Autotrophs can produce their own food through photosynthesis, while heterotrophs rely on consuming other organisms for food.

33. Q: What is the function of the stomata in plant leaves?

A: To regulate gas exchange, allowing for the uptake of carbon dioxide and release of oxygen.

34. Q: What is the purpose of the xylem in a plant?

A: To transport water and nutrients from the roots to other parts of the plant.

35. Q: What is the role of the phloem in a plant?

A: To transport sugars and other organic compounds throughout the plant.

36. Q: What is the function of the cerebrum in the brain?

A: To control conscious thought, memory, and voluntary actions.

37. Q: What is the purpose of the cerebellum in the brain?

A: To coordinate movement, balance, and posture.

38. Q: What is the role of the medulla oblongata in the brain?

A: To control involuntary functions such as breathing and heart rate.

39. Q: What is the function of the cornea in the eye?

A: To focus incoming light onto the retina.

40. Q: What is the purpose of the iris in the eye?

A: To regulate the amount of light entering the eye by adjusting the size of the pupil.

41. Q: What is the role of the cochlea in the ear?

A: To convert sound vibrations into electrical signals that can be interpreted by the brain.

42. Q: What is the function of the alveoli in the lungs?

A: To facilitate the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide with the bloodstream.

43. Q: What is the purpose of the epiglottis in the throat?

A: To prevent food and drink from entering the windpipe during swallowing.

44. Q: What is the role of the pancreas in the digestive system?

A: To produce enzymes that aid in the digestion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.

45. Q: What is the function of the gallbladder?

A: To store bile produced by the liver and release it into the small intestine to aid in the digestion of fats.



46. Q: What is the purpose of the adrenal glands?

A: To produce hormones such as adrenaline, which help regulate stress responses and metabolism.

47. Q: What is the role of the pituitary gland?

A: To produce and release hormones that control various other glands in the body.

48. Q: What is the function of the ovaries in the female reproductive system?

A: To produce eggs and secrete hormones such as estrogen and progesterone.

49. Q: What is the purpose of the testes in the male reproductive system?

A: To produce sperm and secrete hormones such as testosterone.

50. Q: What is the role of the placenta during pregnancy?

A: To provide oxygen and nutrients to the developing fetus and remove waste products.

51. Q: What is the function of the amniotic sac?

A: To protect and cushion the developing fetus during pregnancy.

52. Q: What is the purpose of the umbilical cord?

A: To connect the fetus to the placenta, allowing for the exchange of nutrients and waste products.

53. Q: What is the role of antibodies in the immune system?

A: To identify and neutralize foreign substances such as bacteria and viruses.

54. Q: What is the function of white blood cells?

A: To defend the body against pathogens and foreign substances.

55. Q: What is the purpose of the lymphatic system?

A: To help maintain fluid balance, absorb fats from the digestive system, and defend against infections.

56. Q: What is the role of the skeletal muscles?

A: To enable movement by contracting and relaxing.

57. Q: What is the function of the integumentary system?

A: To protect the body from external threats, regulate body temperature, and facilitate sensation.

58. Q: What is the purpose of the red blood cells?

A: To transport oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues.

59. Q: What is the role of platelets in the blood?

A: To aid in blood clotting and prevent excessive bleeding.

60. Q: What is the function of the adrenal medulla?

A: To produce and release hormones such as adrenaline during times of stress or danger.

61. Q: What is the purpose of the thymus gland?

A: To produce and mature T-cells, which play a crucial role in the immune system.

62. Q: What is the role of the parathyroid glands?

A: To regulate calcium levels in the blood.

63. Q: What is the function of the hypothalamus in the brain?

A: To regulate bodily functions such as hunger, thirst, body temperature, and sleep.

64. Q: What is the purpose of the thyroid gland?

A: To produce hormones that regulate metabolism, growth, and development.

65. Q: What is the role of the pituitary gland in the endocrine system?

A: To secrete hormones that control other glands and regulate various bodily functions.

66. Q: What is the function of the prostate gland in males?

A: To produce seminal fluid that nourishes and transports sperm.

67. Q: What is the purpose of the fallopian tubes in females?

A: To transport eggs from the ovaries to the uterus and provide a site for fertilization.

68. Q: What is the role of the vas deferens in males?

A: To transport sperm from the testes to the urethra.

69. Q: What is the function of the seminiferous tubules in the testes?

A: To produce sperm cells through the process of spermatogenesis.

70. Q: What is the purpose of the epididymis in males?

A: To store and mature sperm cells.

71. Q: What is the role of the fallopian tubes in the female reproductive system?

A: To transport eggs from the ovaries to the uterus and provide a site for fertilization.

72. Q: What is the function of the endometrium in the uterus?

A: To provide a nourishing environment for a fertilized egg to implant and develop.

73. Q: What is the purpose of the cervix in the female reproductive system?

A: To connect the uterus to the vagina and allow for the passage of sperm during intercourse.

74. Q: What is the role of the seminal vesicles in males?

A: To produce seminal fluid that nourishes and transports sperm.

75. Q: What is the function of the corpus luteum?

A: To produce hormones (progesterone) that support pregnancy and prepare the body for potential implantation.

76. Q: What is the purpose of the vas deferens in males?

A: To transport sperm from the testes to the urethra.

77. Q: What is the role of the follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) in the reproductive system?

A: To stimulate the growth and development of ovarian follicles in females and sperm production in males.

78. Q: What is the function of the luteinizing hormone (LH) in the reproductive system?

A: To trigger ovulation in females and stimulate testosterone production in males.

79. Q: What is the purpose of the corpus callosum in the brain?

A: To allow for communication and coordination between the left and right hemispheres.

80. Q: What is the role of the frontal lobe in the brain?

A: To control executive functions, decision-making, and personality.

81. Q: What is the function of the occipital lobe in the brain?

A: To process visual information.

82. Q: What is the purpose of the parietal lobe in the brain?

A: To process sensory information and spatial awareness.

83. Q: What is the role of the temporal lobe in the brain?

A: To process auditory information and play a role in memory and language.

84. Q: What is the function of the axon in a neuron?

A: To transmit electrical impulses away from the cell body.

85. Q: What is the purpose of the dendrites in a neuron?

A: To receive signals from other neurons and transmit them towards the cell body.

86. Q: What is the role of neurotransmitters in the nervous system?

A: To transmit signals between neurons and regulate various bodily functions.

87. Q: What is the function of the myelin sheath?

A: To insulate and protect the axon, allowing for faster transmission of electrical impulses.

88. Q: What is the purpose of the synaptic cleft?

A: To allow for the transmission of signals between neurons through the release and uptake of neurotransmitters.

89. Q: What is the role of the sensory neurons?

A: To transmit sensory information from the body to the brain.

90. Q: What is the function of the motor neurons?

A: To transmit signals from the brain to muscles and glands, controlling movement and bodily functions.

91. Q: What is the purpose of the interneurons?

A: To relay signals between sensory and motor neurons within the central nervous system.

92. Q: What is the role of the cerebrospinal fluid?

A: To protect and cushion the brain and spinal cord, as well as transport nutrients and waste products.

93. Q: What is the function of the synapse?

A: To allow for communication between neurons, transmitting signals through the release and uptake of neurotransmitters.

94. Q: What is the purpose of the somatic nervous system?

A: To control voluntary movements and transmit sensory information to the central nervous system.

95. Q: What is the role of the autonomic nervous system?

A: To regulate involuntary bodily functions such as heartbeat, digestion, and breathing.

96. Q: What is the function of the sympathetic nervous system?

A: To prepare the body for "fight or flight" responses during times of stress or danger.

97. Q: What is the purpose of the parasympathetic nervous system?

A: To promote "rest and digest" responses, conserving energy and promoting relaxation.

98. Q: What is the role of the adrenal cortex?

A: To produce hormones such as cortisol and aldosterone, which regulate metabolism, stress responses, and fluid balance.

99. Q: What is the function of the pineal gland?

A: To produce melatonin, a hormone that regulates sleep-wake cycles and circadian rhythms.

100. Q: What is the purpose of the hypothalamus in the endocrine system?

A: To regulate and control the release of hormones from the pituitary gland.

I hope these questions and answers help you in your biology studies!

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