

Biology Questions with Answers

Question 1 (Unit 1)

What is the basic unit of life in all living organisms?

1. Cell
2. Tissue
3. Organ
4. Organ system

Correct Answer: 1. Cell

Question 2 (Unit 1)

Which part of the cell controls all cell activities and contains genetic material?

1. Cytoplasm
2. Cell membrane
3. Nucleus
4. Mitochondria

Correct Answer: 3. Nucleus

Question 3 (Unit 1)

What is a group of similar cells working together called?

1. Organ
2. Organ system
3. Tissue
4. Organism

Correct Answer: 3. Tissue

Question 4 (Unit 1)

Which of these is NOT a part of an animal cell?

1. Cell wall
2. Cell membrane
3. Nucleus

4. Cytoplasm

Correct Answer: 1. Cell wall

Question 5 (Unit 1)

What is the function of mitochondria in a cell?

1. Control cell activities
2. Store water and nutrients
3. Produce energy
4. Support and protect the cell

Correct Answer: 3. Produce energy

Question 6 (Unit 1)

What is the jelly-like substance inside a cell called?

1. Nucleus
2. Cell membrane
3. Cytoplasm
4. Vacuole

Correct Answer: 3. Cytoplasm

Question 7 (Unit 1)

Which cell part is found only in plant cells and gives them support?

1. Chloroplast
2. Cell wall
3. Nucleus
4. Mitochondria

Correct Answer: 2. Cell wall

Question 8 (Unit 1)

What do we call a group of organs working together?

1. Cell
2. Tissue
3. Organ system
4. Organism

Correct Answer: 3. Organ system

Question 9 (Unit 1)

Which part of a plant cell carries out photosynthesis?

1. Mitochondria
2. Nucleus
3. Chloroplast
4. Vacuole

Correct Answer: 3. Chloroplast

Question 10 (Unit 1)

What is the function of the cell membrane?

1. Control cell activities
2. Store genetic material
3. Control what enters and leaves the cell
4. Produce proteins

Correct Answer: 3. Control what enters and leaves the cell

Question 11 (Unit 1)

Which organ pumps blood around the body?

1. Brain
2. Lungs
3. Heart
4. Liver

Correct Answer: 3. Heart

Question 12 (Unit 1)

What type of tissue covers the outside of the body and lines organs?

1. Muscle tissue
2. Nervous tissue
3. Epithelial tissue
4. Connective tissue

Correct Answer: 3. Epithelial tissue

Question 13 (Unit 1)

Which of these is an example of an organ?

1. Blood
2. Skin
3. Bone cell
4. Nerve

Correct Answer: 2. Skin

Question 14 (Unit 1)

What is the function of the vacuole in plant cells?

1. Photosynthesis
2. Store water and nutrients
3. Produce energy
4. Control the cell

Correct Answer: 2. Store water and nutrients

Question 15 (Unit 1)

Which organ system includes the brain and spinal cord?

1. Circulatory system
2. Nervous system
3. Respiratory system
4. Digestive system

Correct Answer: 2. Nervous system

Question 16 (Unit 1)

What is the main difference between plant and animal cells?

1. Plant cells have mitochondria
2. Animal cells have a nucleus
3. Plant cells have chloroplasts and cell walls
4. Animal cells have cytoplasm

Correct Answer: 3. Plant cells have chloroplasts and cell walls

Question 17 (Unit 1)

Which organ is responsible for breathing?

1. Heart
2. Kidneys
3. Lungs
4. Stomach

Correct Answer: 3. Lungs

Question 18 (Unit 1)

What is the function of red blood cells?

1. Fight infection
2. Carry oxygen
3. Help blood clot
4. Carry nerve signals

Correct Answer: 2. Carry oxygen

Question 19 (Unit 1)

Which tissue type contracts to produce movement?

1. Nervous tissue
2. Muscle tissue
3. Epithelial tissue
4. Connective tissue

Correct Answer: 2. Muscle tissue

Question 20 (Unit 1)

What process do cells use to divide and make new cells?

1. Photosynthesis
2. Respiration
3. Mitosis
4. Digestion

Correct Answer: 3. Mitosis

Question 21 (Unit 4)

Which scientist developed the system of classification we use today?

1. Charles Darwin
2. Carl Linnaeus
3. Isaac Newton
4. Gregor Mendel

Correct Answer: 2. Carl Linnaeus

Question 22 (Unit 4)

What is the largest classification group?

1. Species
2. Genus
3. Kingdom
4. Family

Correct Answer: 3. Kingdom

Question 23 (Unit 4)

Which kingdom includes organisms that can photosynthesize?

1. Animalia
2. Fungi
3. Plantae
4. Protista

Correct Answer: 3. Plantae

Question 24 (Unit 4)

What characteristic do all vertebrates share?

1. Wings
2. Backbone
3. Six legs
4. Fur

Correct Answer: 2. Backbone

Question 25 (Unit 4)

Which of these is a characteristic of arthropods?

1. Moist skin
2. Jointed legs
3. Backbone
4. Flowers

Correct Answer: 2. Jointed legs

Question 26 (Unit 4)

Which of these animals is a mammal?

1. Shark
2. Frog
3. Eagle
4. Dolphin

Correct Answer: 4. Dolphin

Question 27 (Unit 4)

What is the scientific naming system called that uses two names?

1. Common naming
2. Binomial nomenclature
3. Trinomial naming
4. Classification system

Correct Answer: 2. Binomial nomenclature

Question 28 (Unit 4)

Which kingdom includes organisms like mushrooms and moulds?

1. Plantae
2. Animalia
3. Fungi
4. Protista

Correct Answer: 3. Fungi

Question 29 (Unit 4)

Which of these is an invertebrate?

1. Dog
2. Eagle
3. Snail
4. Human

Correct Answer: 3. Snail

Question 30 (Unit 4)

What is the smallest classification group?

1. Kingdom
2. Genus
3. Species
4. Family

Correct Answer: 3. Species

Question 31 (Unit 4)

Which group of animals has feathers?

1. Mammals
2. Birds
3. Reptiles
4. Fish

Correct Answer: 2. Birds

Question 32 (Unit 4)

What characteristic do all mammals share?

1. Lay eggs
2. Have fur/hair and produce milk
3. Have scales
4. Live in water

Correct Answer: 2. Have fur/hair and produce milk

Question 33 (Unit 4)

Which classification group comes between family and species?

1. Kingdom
2. Phylum
3. Genus
4. Order

Correct Answer: 3. Genus

Question 34 (Unit 4)

What is the main characteristic of amphibians?

1. Live only on land
2. Live only in water
3. Live both in water and on land
4. Have feathers

Correct Answer: 3. Live both in water and on land

Question 35 (Unit 4)

Which of these is a reptile?

1. Frog
2. Salmon
3. Lizard
4. Robin

Correct Answer: 3. Lizard

Question 36 (Unit 4)

What is the purpose of classification in biology?

1. To make names sound scientific
2. To organize and identify organisms
3. To make biology harder
4. To count all organisms

Correct Answer: 2. To organize and identify organisms

Question 37 (Unit 4)

Which kingdom contains single-celled organisms with a nucleus?

1. Monera
2. Protista
3. Fungi
4. Plantae

Correct Answer: 2. Protista

Question 38 (Unit 4)

Which group of animals has dry, scaly skin?

1. Amphibians
2. Reptiles
3. Birds
4. Mammals

Correct Answer: 2. Reptiles

Question 39 (Unit 4)

What does 'Homo sapiens' refer to?

1. Modern humans
2. Ancient humans
3. All primates
4. All mammals

Correct Answer: 1. Modern humans

Question 40 (Unit 4)

Which of these is NOT one of the five kingdoms?

1. Animalia
2. Plantae
3. Monera
4. Insecta

Correct Answer: 4. Insecta

Question 41 (Unit 7)

Which of these is a microorganism?

1. Elephant
2. Oak tree
3. Bacterium
4. Butterfly

Correct Answer: 3. Bacterium

Question 42 (Unit 7)

Which microorganism is used to make bread rise?

1. Virus
2. Bacterium
3. Fungus (yeast)
4. Protist

Correct Answer: 3. Fungus (yeast)

Question 43 (Unit 7)

Which of these diseases is caused by bacteria?

1. Influenza (flu)
2. Common cold
3. Tuberculosis
4. COVID-19

Correct Answer: 3. Tuberculosis

Question 44 (Unit 7)

How can the spread of harmful microorganisms be reduced?

1. Never washing hands
2. Sharing drinks
3. Covering mouth when coughing
4. Leaving food uncovered

Correct Answer: 3. Covering mouth when coughing

Question 45 (Unit 7)

What is the process by which bacteria reproduce by splitting into two?

1. Budding
2. Binary fission
3. Spore formation
4. Conjugation

Correct Answer: 2. Binary fission

Question 46 (Unit 7)

Which microorganism is used to make yogurt?

1. Virus
2. Bacteria
3. Fungus
4. Protist

Correct Answer: 2. Bacteria

Question 47 (Unit 7)

What is the name for microorganisms that cause disease?

1. Pathogens
2. Antibodies
3. Antibiotics
4. Probiotics

Correct Answer: 1. Pathogens

Question 48 (Unit 7)

Which of these is NOT a type of microorganism?

1. Bacteria
2. Virus
3. Fungus
4. Tree

Correct Answer: 4. Tree

Question 49 (Unit 7)

What do we call microorganisms that are helpful to humans?

1. Pathogens
2. Beneficial microbes
3. Antibiotics
4. Toxins

Correct Answer: 2. Beneficial microbes

Question 50 (Unit 7)

Which microorganism causes athlete's foot?

1. Bacteria
2. Virus
3. Fungus
4. Protist

Correct Answer: 3. Fungus

Question 51 (Unit 7)

What do antibiotics treat?

1. Viral infections
2. Bacterial infections
3. Fungal infections
4. All infections

Correct Answer: 2. Bacterial infections

Question 52 (Unit 7)

Which of these foods is NOT made using microorganisms?

1. Bread
2. Cheese
3. Yogurt
4. Apple

Correct Answer: 4. Apple

Question 53 (Unit 7)

What is pasteurization?

1. Adding bacteria to food
2. Heating food to kill harmful microorganisms
3. Freezing food to preserve it
4. Adding chemicals to food

Correct Answer: 2. Heating food to kill harmful microorganisms

Question 54 (Unit 7)

Which microorganism is the smallest?

1. Bacteria
2. Virus
3. Fungus
4. Protist

Correct Answer: 2. Virus

Question 55 (Unit 7)

What is fermentation?

1. A process where microorganisms break down sugars
2. A way to kill microorganisms
3. A type of disease
4. A way to grow plants

Correct Answer: 1. A process where microorganisms break down sugars

Question 56 (Unit 7)

Which of these is a viral disease?

1. Tuberculosis
2. Cholera
3. Influenza (flu)
4. Tetanus

Correct Answer: 3. Influenza (flu)

Question 57 (Unit 7)

Why is it important to wash hands before eating?

1. To make food taste better
2. To remove harmful microorganisms
3. To warm up hands
4. To save water

Correct Answer: 2. To remove harmful microorganisms

Question 58 (Unit 7)

What are probiotics?

1. Harmful bacteria
2. Medicines that kill bacteria
3. Beneficial bacteria found in some foods
4. Chemicals that preserve food

Correct Answer: 3. Beneficial bacteria found in some foods

Question 59 (Unit 7)

Which microorganism is used to make antibiotics like penicillin?

1. Bacteria
2. Virus
3. Fungus
4. Protist

Correct Answer: 3. Fungus

Question 60 (Unit 7)

What is the role of decomposer microorganisms in nature?

1. Cause diseases
2. Make food for humans
3. Break down dead organisms and recycle nutrients
4. Produce oxygen

Correct Answer: 3. Break down dead organisms and recycle nutrients

