JAMB BIOLOGY

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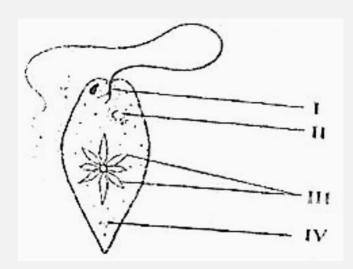
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JAMB BIOLOGY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.1)

Use the diagram below to answer 1 – 2.



- 1. The part labelled II is the _____
- A. nucleus
- B. eyespot
- C. basal granule
- D. contractile vacuole

2. The part responsible for photosynthesis is labelled _____

- A. III
- B. IV
- C. I
- D. II

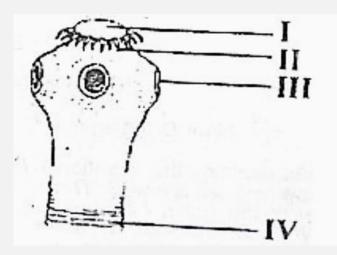
3. The lowest level of organization in living organisms is _____

- A. organ
- B. cell
- C. system
- D. tissue

4. Which of the following is the most complex according to their cellular level of organization?

- A. Heart
- B. Hair
- C. Euglena
- D. Hydra

Use the diagram below to answer questions 5 – 7.



5. The organs for attachments to the lining of the host's intestine are labelled _____

A. II and III B. III and IV

C. I and II

D. I and III

6. The young proglottid is represented by _____

A. III

B. IV

C. I

D. II

7. Which of the following organisms is multi-cellular?

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Spirogyra

C. Amoeba

D. Euglena

8. In bryophytes, sex organs are produced in the _____

A. protonema

B. sporophyte

C. gametophyte

D. rhizoid

9. Seed plants are the most dominant vegetation on land because of _____

A. their motile gametesB. their ability to photosynthesizeC. efficient seed dispersalD. availability of water

10. Which of the following is an arboreal organism?

- A. Elephant
- B. Fish
- C. Antelope
- D. Bird

11. Which of the following will be true of dog II which lost its tail in an accident if it mates with dog III?

A. all its offspring will be born without tails

B. 3/4 of its offspring will be born without tails

C. none of its offspring will be born without a tail

D. 1/4 of its offspring will be born without tails

C. amoeba lacks blood containing **12.** If the dogs are offspring of a monohybrid cross and the gene G haemoglobin for grey head is dominant over as D. amoeba exhibits anaerobic allele g_{i} , the individual whose respiration genotype is likely to be *qq* is _____ **15.** In vascular plants, the sieve tubes and companion cells are A. I present in the _____ B. IV C. III D. II A. cambium B. cortex **13.** $i^2/_1$, $c^0/_0$, pm $3/_2$, m $3/_3$. C. xylem D. phloem general formula The above 16. The stomata of leaves are represents that of _____ similar in function to the _____ A. an omnivore A. pharynx of humans B. a detritus feeder B. scales of fish C. a carnivore C. spiracle of insects D. an herbivore D. trachea of toads **14.** A circulatory system is very 17. The use of moist skin for essential in mammals but not in respiration in amphibians is known smaller organisms like Amoeba as _____ because _____ A. cellular respiration

A. amoeba lives in freshwaterB. diffusion is sufficient totransport materials in Amoeba

B. cutaneous respiration

C. buccal respiration

18. Water in plants is removed as water vapour through the process of _____

D. pulmonary respiration

- A. diffusion
- B. osmosis
- C. evaporation
- D. transpiration

19. An example of an organ of perennation in plants is _____

- A. rhizome
- B. seed
- C. petal of a flower
- D. calyx of flower

20. Alternation of generation is a feature shown in _____

- A. mosses
- B. fungi
- C. grasses
- D. conifers

21. Which of these below correctly describes the growth pattern in plants?

I. Growth is mainly apical. *II.* Growth is specific with definite shape.

III. Growth is throughout life.

A. I, II and III onlyB. II and III onlyC. I and II onlyD. I and III only

22. Coordination and regulation of body activities in mammals are achieved by the _____

A. nerves and muscle

- B. nerves and hormones
- C. nerves only
- D. hormones only

23. The Cerebellum of the Brain controls _____

- A. reflex action
- B. muscular activity
- C. emotional expressions

D. the Endocrine system

24. The part of the brain responsible for peristalsis is the

- A. Olfactory Lobe
- B. Medulla Oblongata
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Thalamus

25. Which of the following instruments is used for measuring atmospheric pressure?

- A. Hydrometer
- B. Hygrometer
- C. Thermometer
- D. Barometer

26. The influence of soil on organisms in a habitat is referred to as _____

- A. edaphic
- B. physiographic
- C. biotic
- D. topographic

27. The genetic make-up of an organism is described as _____

A. alleleB. chromosomeC. phenotype

D. genotype

28. The major limiting factor of productivity in the aquatic habitat is _____

- A. food
- B. temperature
- C. water
- D. sunlight

29. Which of the following group of organisms feeds directly on green plants?

- A. Primary Consumers
- B. Secondary Consumers
- C. Producers
- D. Decomposers

30. A characteristic feature of tropical rain forest is that it _____

A. Contains trees with narrow leaves

B. Contains large number of plant species

C. Contains fewer number of plant species

D. Has total annual rainfall of less than 50cm

31. The study of how and why population size change over time is

- A. Population estimation
- B. Population dynamics
- C. Population ecology
- D. Population Cycle

32. A severe and long dry season is a characteristic feature of _____

- A. Sahel Savanna
- B. Mangrove Swamps
- C. Sudan Savanna
- D. Guinea Savanna

33. Which of the following is a nitrogen fixing blue-green algae of soil?

A. Rhizobium

- B. Nitrosomonas
- C. Clostridium
- D. Anabaena

34. The soil with highest water-retaining capacity is _____

- A. Clayey Soil
- B. Stoney soil
- C. Sandy soil
- D. Loamy Soil

35. The causative agent of Poliomyelitis is _____

- A. Virus
- B. Fungus
- C. Protozoan
- D. Bacterium

36. One of the ways of controlling noise pollution in urban areas is

A. by siting industries away from residential areas

B. that fuel should be completely combusted by engines

C. by planting trees on both sides of the road

D. by wearing ear devices

37. A constituent of the exhaust fumes from electricity generating sets which causes serious pollution is _____

- A. Carbon (II) Oxide
- B. Water Vapour
- C. Ozone
- D. Carbon (IV) Oxide

38. Which of the following is true of smallpox?

A. It is transmitted by bacteriaB. It can effectively be controlled with antibiotics

C. It can effectively be controlled by vaccination

D. It is a water-borne infection

39. A pollutant that is mostly associated with acid rain is _____

A. Nitrogen (IV) Oxide

B. Ozone

C. Fluorine

D. Boron

40. When the adults have reach a certain degree of weakness, the process of binary fission is replaced by conjugation in _____

- A. Paramecium
- B. Euglena
- C. Amoeba
- D. Plasmodium

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JAMB BIOLOGY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.2)

1. Which of the following has the most primitive respiratory system?

- A. insect
- B. fish
- C. snail
- D. mouse

2. One adaptation shown by hydrophytes in fresh water habitats is the _____

A. waxy cuticle on shoot surfaceB. poor development of roots andxylem tissues

C. well-developed roots and supporting system

D. leaves reduced to spines

3. Which of the following use diffusion as the principal method of gaseous exchange?

- A. grasshopper
- B. rat spines
- C. lizard
- D. earthworm

4. The theory which supports the view that the large muscles developed by an athlete will be passed on to the off spring was proposed by _____

- A. Mendel
- B. Darwin
- C. Lamarck
- D. Pasteur

5. The chromosomes of members of the kingdom *Monera* are within the _____

- A. nucleoplasm
- B. nucleus
- C. nucleolus
- D. cytoplasm
- **6.** The mangrove swamp in Nigeria is restricted to the
- A. Sahel savanna
- B. Guinea savanna
- C. Tropical rainforest
- D. Sudan savanna

7. The pancreas secretes enzymes for the digestion of _____

A. fats, proteins and carbohydrates

B. fats, vitamins and cellulose

C. fats, carbohydrates and vitamins

D. proteins, cellulose and minerals

8. The causative agent of bird flu is a _____

- A. protozoan
- B. virus

C. bacterium

D. fungus

9. A water medium is necessary for fertilization in _____

- A. conifers
- B. angiosperms
- C. ferns
- D. fungi

10. An example of a sex-linked trait is the _____

A. colour of the skin in humansB. ability to roll the tongueC. possession of facial hair in adulthumansD. ability to grow, long hair in

11. In which of the following Nigerian states can *montane* vegetation be found?

A. Bauchi

females

- B. Plateau
- C. Taraba
- D. Enugu

12. Which of the following is true of cloning?

A. it is welcomed as an ethically and normally sound science
B. it involves the asexual multiplication of the tissues of the original organism
C. the clone is similar to but not exactly like the original organism
D. only one cell of the original organism is needed to imitate the process

13. The process of shedding the exoskeleton of an arthropod is known as _____

- A. ecdysis
- B. in star formation
- C. metamorphosis
- D. osmosis

14. Which of the following is a major cause of constipation in humans?

- A. lack of roughage
- B. vitamin B
- C. vitamin E
- D. lack of salts

15. In mammals, the organ directly on top of the kidney is the

- A. adrenal gland
- B. prostate gland
- C. pancreas
- D. thyroid gland

16. An accurate identification of a rapist can be carried out by conducting a _____

A. RNA analysis

- B. blood group test
- C. behavioural traits test
- D. DNA analysis

17. An example of a fish that aestivates is _____

- A. croaker
- B. lung fish
- C. shark
- D. cat fish

18. The opening and closing of the stoma are regulated by _____

- A. respiration
- B. osmosis
- C. diffusion
- D. transpiration

19. Which of the following is common to the mosquito, housefly and blackfly?

A. they are parasites of man

B. their immature stages are aquatic

C. they undergo complete metamorphosis

D. their adults have two pairs of wings

20. The organs that will be most useful to giant African rats in finding their way in underground habitats are the _____

- A. nostrils
- B. eyes
- C. vibrissae

D. tails

21. A crucible of 5gm weighed 10gmafter filling with fresh soil. It is then heated in an oven at 100°C for 1 hour. After cooling in a desiccator, the weight was 8gm. The percentage of water in the soil is

- A. 0.8
- B. 0.2
- C. 0.4

D. 0.6

22. The waste product of plants used in the conversion of hide to leather is _____

A. alkaloid

- B. resin
- C. tannin
- D. gun

23. The correct sequence of the movement of urea during formation is _____

A. glomerulus - Bowman's capsule
- convoluted tubule - Henle's loop
- collecting tubule
B. convoluted tubule - glomerulus
- Henle's loop - Bowman's capsule
- collecting tubule
C. glomerulus - Bowman's capsule
- convoluted tubule - Henle's loop
- collecting tubule
D. convoluted tubule - Bowman's
capsule - Henle's loop -glomerulus
- collecting tubule

24. In lizards, the lowing of the gular fold is used to _____

- A. defend their territory
- B. attract mates
- C. frighten enemies
- D. catch insects

25. The photosynthetic pigments include _____

- A. chloroplast and cytochromes
- B. melanin and haemoglobin
- C. chlorophyll and carotenoids
- D. carotenoids and haemoglobin

26. The highest level of ecological organization is the _____

- A. ecosystem
- B. niche
- C. biosphere
- D. population

27. A biotic factor which affects the distribution and abundance of organism in a terrestrial habitat is

A. pH

- B. competition
- C. temperature
- D. light

28. The eye defect that rises because the cornea is not curved smoothly is _____

- A. astigmatism
- B. short-sightedness
- C. long-sightedness
- D. presbyopia

29. Which of the following is an example of parasitism?

A. a squirrel living in an abandonednest of a birdB. mistletoe growing on an orange

tree

C. fungi growing on a dead tree branch

D. cattle egrets taking tasks from the body of cattle

30. The increasing order of the particle size in the following soil types is _____

A. cattle sand – clay-gravel
B. clay - silt sand – gravel
C. silt - clay - sand - gravel
D. clay - sand - silt – gravel

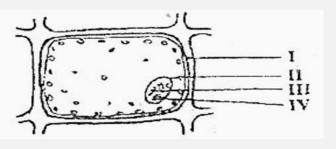
31. Which of following factors can bring about competition population?

- A. emigration
- B. drought
- C. mortality
- D. dispersion

32. Stunted growth and poor root development are a result of a deficiency in _____

- A. phosphorus
- B. calcium
- C. sulphur
- D. iron

Use the diagram below to answer question 33 – 34.



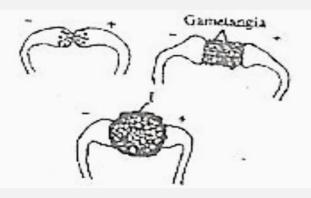
33. The cell organelle solely responsible for respiration is the

- A. nucleus
- B. nucleolus
- C. endoplasmic reticulum
- D. mitochondrion

34. The organelle responsible for heredity is _____

- A. IV
- B. I
- C. II
- D. III

Use the diagram below to answer questions 35 – 36.



35. The process illustrated is _____

A. gametogenesis

B. sexual reproduction in Rhizopus

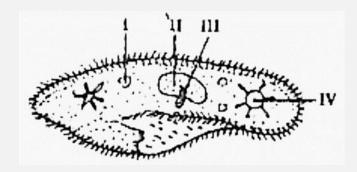
C. sexual reproduction in Spirogyra

D. sporulation

36. The structure labelled I is the

- A. zygospore
- B. conidiophore
- C. sporangium
- D. hypha

Use the diagram below to answer questions 37 – 38.

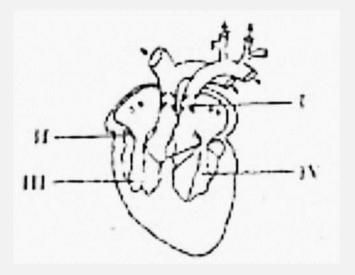


- **37.** The organelle responsible for sexual reproduction is _____
- A. IV
- B. I
- C. II
- D. III

38. The part labelled IV is responsible for _____

- A. respiration
- B. ingestion
- C. locomotion
- D. osmoregulation

Use the diagram below to answer questions 39 – 40.



39. The part labelled I is the _____

- A. pulmonary artery
- B. bicuspid valve
- C. aorta
- D. vena cava

40. Oxygenated blood is pumped to the entire body from the part labelled _____

- A. IV
- В. I
- C. II
- D. III

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JAND DIOLOGI I AS		
1. Which of the following	A. Organic carbon	
structures is a protective adaptive	B. Decomposition	
feature of the Agama Lizard to the	C. Nitrates formation	
environment?	D. Photosynthesis	
A. Nuchal crest	Use the data below to answer	
B. Claws	questions 5 – 6.	
C. Scaly skin		
D. Gular fold	I. Tissues II. System	
	III. Cell IV. Organs	
2. Which of the following adapts an		
insect for feeding?	5. Which is the level of	
	organization of a leaf?	
A. suitable mouthparts		
B. paired antennae	A. IV	
C. segmented body	B. I	
D. jointed appendages	C. III	
	D. II	
3. Which of the following results		
from the cross between Yy and Yy?	6. The correct sequence of	
	increasing level of complexity is	
A. 2Yy:2yy		
B. 2Yy:yy:YY		
C. YY:2Yy:yy	A. IV-II-III	
D. YY:Yy:2yy	B. I-II-III-IV	
	C. IV-III-I-II	
4. Which of the following is NOT	D. III-I-IV-II	
part of the carbon cycle?		

1AMB BIOLOGY PAST OUESTIONS (PT 3)

7. In cellular respiration, energy is stored in the form of _____

- A. heat energy
- B. adenosine diphosphate
- C. adenosine monophosphate
- D. adenosine triphosphate

8. The principal organ for the manufacture of food in autotrophy is the _____

- A. root hair
- B. growing root
- C. mature fruit
- D. green leaf

9. A disease that results from lack of iodine in the diet of humans is

- A. beriberi
- B. scurvy
- C. rickets
- D. goitre

10. The process whereby some organism with certain favourable

features get established in an area

is _____

- A. gene mutation
- B. dispersal
- C. overcrowding
- D. natural selection

11. The rise and fall of ocean water during the day is referred to as

- A. gravity B. a pull
- C. tide
- D. zone

12. Which of the following is a producer in an aquatic habitat?

- A. Nymphaea
- B. Dryopteris
- C. planarian
- D. Similium

13. The relationship that exist between a shark and Remora is

- A. parasitism
- B. commensalism
- C. saprophytism
- D. symbiosis

14. Which of the following is not an inheritable disease?

- A. Poliomyelitis
- B. Sickle-cell anaemia
- C. Mental illness
- D. Haemophilia

15. Which of the finger print types occur most frequently in the population of human beings?

- A. Double-loop
- B. Whorl
- C. Arch
- D. Loop

16. Beriberi results from a deficiency of _____

- A. vitamin A
- B. vitamin E
- C. vitamin B
- D. vitamin C

17. Bacteria which add atmospheric nitrogen to the soil are _____

- A. putrefying bacteria
- B. nitrifying bacteria
- C. nitrogen fixing bacteria
- D. denitrifying bacteria

18. The spines of the hedgehog is an adaptive features for _____

- A. Courtship
- B. defence
- C. water conservation
- D. obtaining food

19. The dental formula of carnivores is represented by _____

A. I $^{0}/_{3}$, C $^{1}/_{1}$, pm $^{4}/_{4}$, m $^{2}/_{3}$ B. I $^{0}/_{2}$, C $^{1}/_{1}$, pm $^{4}/_{4}$, m $^{2}/_{4}$ C. I $^{2}/_{3}$, C $^{2}/_{1}$, pm $^{3}/_{4}$, m $^{2}/_{3}$ D. I $^{3}/_{3}$, C $^{1}/_{1}$, pm $^{4}/_{4}$, m $^{2}/_{2}$

20. Which of the following instruments is used to measure temperature?

- A. Thermometer
- B. Hygrometer
- C. Anemometer
- D. Hydrometer

21. In human, puffiness and water retention in the body is a possible symptom of _____

- A. bladder malfunction
- B. poor digestion
- C. kidney malfunction
- D. obesity

22. The theory of evolution which postulates that all living organisms have a common ancestor was proposed by _____

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Darwin
- C. Lamarck
- D. Mendel

23. Mammals requires roughage in their food to _____

- A. provide energy
- B. slow down aging

C. ease digestion

D. prevent disease

24. Variation can occur among offspring of living organism because _____

A. seeds are produced by selfpollination

B. zygotes are produced by cross fertilisation

C. they are produced by binary fission

D. they are produced without fertilisation

25. The most important biotic factors which affect plants and animals in the habitat are _____

- A. temperature and rainfall
- B. temperature and turbidity
- C. salinity and relative humidity
- D. rainfall and relative humidity

26. The lowest unit of classification is the _____

A. Kingdom

B. class

C. phylum

D. species

27. Two important process involved in the absorption and transport of materials in plants are

- A. flaccidity and turgidity
- B. diffusion and plasmolysis
- C. plasmolysis and capillarity
- D. osmosis and diffusion

28. A series of organism existing in an ecosystem through which energy is transformed can be referred to as _____

- A. food cycle
- B. food chain
- C. pyramid on numbers
- D. food web

29. The cell organelle solely responsible for respiration is the

B. nucleolus

C. endoplasmic reticulum

D. mitochondrion

30. In which part of Nigeria are Mangrove swamps found?

- A. Chad Basin
- B. Niger Delta
- C. Benue Valley
- D. Mambilla Plateau

31. The breeding methods that are useful in selective breeding of animals and plants are _____

A. inbreeding and cross- breedingB. inbreeding and hetero-breeding

- C. inbreeding and out-breeding
- D. inbreeding and self-breeding

32. In a small unicellular organism, diffusion is sufficient for transport because _____

A. the surface area to volume ratio is small

B. they have lungs for diffusion

A. nucleus

C. materials have to move over long distance

D. the surface area to volume ratio is large

33. The function of the spinal cord is to _____

A. stand the body structure erect

B. control involuntary actions

C. transmit impulses to the brain

D. regulates developmental changes

34. The first vertebrates to ventures out of water and lives on land are the _____

A. Pisces

B. Amphibians

C. Reptiles

D. Aves

35. Which of the following factors mostly determine the major biomes of the world?

A. pressure and wind speedB. temperature and wind speed

C. pressure and rainfall

D. Temperature and rainfall

36. All living organisms are constantly involved in a struggle for existence. This was proposed by _____

A. Morgan

B. Darwin

C. Lamarck

D. Wallace

37. Adaptive radiation is illustrated in _____

A. modified insect mouthparts

- B. dentition in mammals
- C. wings in birds and bats
- D. appendages in insects

38. An accurate identification of a rapist can be carried out by it conducting a _____

- A. RNA analysis
- B. DNA analysis
- C. blood group test
- D. behavioural traits test

39. A boy who is fond of swimming in a pond finds himself passing urine with traces of blood. He is likely to have contracted _____

- A. schistosomiasis
- B. onchocerciasis
- C. poliomyelitis
- D. salmonellosis

40. The flippers of a whale and the fins of a fish are examples of _____

- A. divergent evolution
- B. coevolution
- C. continuous variation
- D. convergent evolution

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JAMB BIOLOGY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.4)

1. The piercing and sucking mouth parts are found in _____

- A. grasshoppers
- B. mosquitoes
- C. termites
- D. cockroaches

2. The hormones that regulate plant growth are _____

- A. ethylene and auxins
- B. auxin and gibberellins
- C. cytokinin and abscisic acid
- D. ethylene and gibberellins

3. Which of the following pair of organisms exhibit parasitic association?

- A. insect and plant
- B. cattle and egret
- C. shark and remora
- D. tsetse-fly and cattle

4. Which of the following group of animals can withstand the rigour of the arid land?

A. locust, camel, lizard and snakes
B. monkeys, chameleon,
earthworm and grasshopper
C. monkeys, grasshopper, snail
and snakes
D. lungfish, duck, butterfly and
lizards

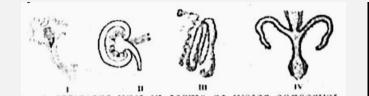
5. Suture joint is found in the _____

- A. hip
- B. ankle
- C. skull
- D. elbow

6. The organelle responsible for osmoregulation in Paramecium is

- A. flame cell
- B. nephridia
- C. contractile vacuole
- D. Malpighian tubule

Use the diagram to answer the questions 7 – 8.



7. The excretory organ of an earthworm is represented by

A. IV

B. I

C. III

D. II

8. The most eminent unit in terms or water conservation is represented by _____

A. IV

B. I

C. III

D. II

9. The most important factor that determines the different types of vegetation is _____

A. light

B. wind

C. temperature

D. rainfall

10. When testing for the presence of starch in a leaf, the reason for dipping the decolourised leaf in hot water is to _____

A. detect the starch

- B. kill the leaf
- C. soften the leaf

D. remove the chlorophyll

11. The relationship between remora and shark can best be described as _____

- A. parasitism
- B. amensalism
- C. mutualism
- D. commensalism

12. The major characteristic of a fresh water habitat is the possession of _____

A. high turbidityB. high densityC. low salinityD. high current

13. The causative organism of cholera is _____

- A. Clostridium sp
- B. shigella sp
- C. vibrio sp
- D. salmonella typhi

14. The process that takes place in the dark stage of photosynthesis is

- A. oxidation of water
- B. photolysis of water
- C. oxidation of carbon (IV) oxide
- D. reduction of carbon (IV) oxide

15. Chlorofluorocarbons are air pollutants that originates from

- A. crude oil refining
- B. coal mining
- C. motor vehicle exhaust
- D. cooling system

16. Which of the following is organ level of organisation?

A. Volvox sp

- B. paramecium caudatum
- C. hydra viridis
- D. onion bulb

17. The simplest form of reproduction is _____

- A. conjugation
- B. budding
- C. spore formation
- D. binary fission

18. Which of the following is a characteristic of wind-pollinated flower?

A. flowers lack nectar

- B. flowers are conspicuous
- C. flowers have perianths
- D. flowers are bisexual

19. The platelets in mammalian blood are responsible for _____

- A. transporting oxygen
- B. initiating clotting
- C. removing carbon (IV) oxide
- D. destroying micro-organisms

20. The process required for formation of gamete in sexual reproduction is _____

- A. implantation
- B. fertilisation
- C. mitosis
- D. meiosis

21. In an experiment to determine the humus in a soil sample the following results were obtained:

Mass of dish - 20g Mass of dry soil - 7.5g Mass of dish + soil after burning = 25g

The percentage of humus in the given sample is _____

A. 9.1

- B. 37.5
- C. 12.5
- D. 33.3

22. The presence of termites and earthworms in soil promote _____

A. porosity and fertility

- B. porosity and aeration
- C. aeration and fertility
- D. acidity and aeration

23. In a 15m² habitat, the total number of Tridax counted using a 1.6m² quadrant thrown randomly 50 times was 400. What is the Tridax?

A. 12

- B. 16 C. 8
- D. 5

24. Which of the following is a sex-link character?

- A. Dwarfism
- B. Albinism
- C. Tongue rolling
- D. Colour blindness

25. The outer-most tissue of the herbaceous roots is the _____

A. cuticle B. pericycle

C. epidermis D. endodermis

26. The respective tissues that transport water and manufactured food in plants are _____

- A. xylem and phloem
- B. phloem and tracheid
- C. phloem and xylem
- D. xylem and tracheid

27. An adaptive feature of plants in the savanna is _____

- A. fissured bark
- B. few grasses
- C. tall trees
- D. long lifespan

28. A grasshopper's cuticle becomes green during the season and black after fire. The reasons for the change is _____

- A. obtain food
- B. predators
- C. secure mates
- D. escape detection

29. Which of the following is the most advance plant?

- A. merchantia
- B. Dryopteris
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Spirogyra

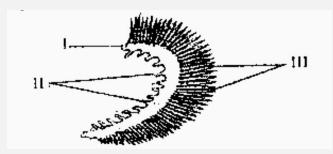
30. The soil type with the least ability to retain nutrients is _____

- A. sandy loam B. clay loam C. loam
- D. sand

31. A humming bird is able to feed on nectar because its beak is

- A. short, slender and ridged
- B. short, strong and conical
- C. long, slender and slightly curved
- D. long, wide and slightly curved

Use the diagram to answer the questions 32 – 33.



32. The part labelled III acts as

- A. water outlet
- B. food strainer
- C. exchange surface
- D. blood transporter

33. The part labelled II is the _____

- A. arch
- B. filament
- C. slit
- D. raker

34. The effect of overcrowding is

- A. immigration
- B. reduced competition
- C. emigration

D. reduced mortality

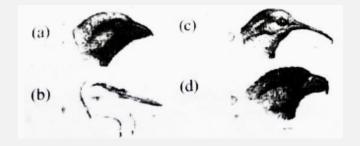
35. The vertebrae that allows the skull to nod and rotate are _____

- A. axis and cervical
- B. atlas and thoracic
- C. axis and atlas
- D. atlas and cervical

36. The component of the cell that determines paternity resides in the

- A. centrosome
- B. ribosome
- C. nucleus
- D. mitochondria

37. Which of the following beak type is an adaption for aquatic feeding?



38. The insect-trapping by the leaves of Venus flytrap is an example of a _____

- A. adaptive coloration
- B. structural adaptation
- C. environmental adaptation
- D. behaviour adaptation

39. Morphological variation in humans include _____

A. height, skin, colour and tongue rolling

B. weight, finger prints and body shape

C. height, weight and blood groupD. skin colour, blood and height

40. Which of the following is correct about blood transfusion?

A. Group AB can only receive from groups A and B and not from groupO.

B. Group O can receive from groups A and B and from AB.

C. Group B can only donate toblood group B and not to AB andO.

D. Group O can donate to groupsA, B and AB but cannot receive.

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JAMB BIOLOGY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.5)

1. A group of closely related organisms capable of interbreeding to produce fertile offspring are known as members of a _____

- A. kingdom
- B. class
- C. family
- D. species

2. A beaker of pond water containing few specimens of Euglena was placed in a dark room for two weeks. At the end of this period, the specimens of Euglena were still alive because they were

A. able to carry out holozoic nutrition

B. able to carry out photosynthesis using carbon dioxide in the pond water

C. better adapted to life in darkness than to life in light

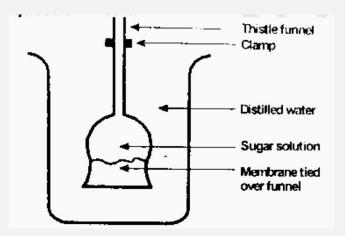
D. not overcrowded

3. The cytoplasm of the cell is considered a very important component because it _____

A. regulates the amount of energy in the cell

- B. suspends all cell organelles
- C. is the outermost part of the cellD. is solely responsible for celldivision

Use the diagram below to answer question 4 – 6.



4. After an hour, the level of water in the thistle funnel will _____

A. rise

- B. fall
- C. remain the same
- D. double

5. The experiment is used to	Д
demonstrate the process of	В
	C
A. transportation	D
B. water culture	
C. diffusion	9
D. Osmosis	
6. In a plant cells, the role of the	
membrane is played by the	
	E C
A. nucleolus	D
B. cell wall	
C. cytoplasm	1
D. mitochondrion	
7. Red blood cells were found to	Д
have burst open after being placed	B
in distil for an hour. This	C
phenomenon is known as	D
A. plasmolysis	1
B. diffusion	S
C haemolysis	n

- C. haemolysis
- D. wilting

8. The curvature movement of plants in response to the stimulus of water is called _____

A. hydrotropism

- B. geotropism
- C. Phototropism
- D. thigmotropism

9. The overall reaction in glycolysis can be summarised as _____

- A. $C_6H_{12}O_5 \rightarrow C_3H_4O_3 + 4H + ATP$ B. $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2CH_4O_3 + 4H + 2ATP$
- $C. C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2CH_4O_3 + 4H + ADP$

 $D. C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2C_3H_4O_3 + 4H + 2ADP$

10. The longest bone in the body is the _____

- A. humerus
- B. femur
- C. scapula
- D. tibia

11. Which of the following structures is not a skeletal material?

- A. Chitin
- B. Cartilage
- C. Bone
- D. Muscle

12. The reason why the flow of blood through the capillaries is very slow is _____

A. because the walls of capillaries are very thin

B. to avoid high — blood pressureC. to ensure that the individualdoes not get dizzy

D. to allow adequate time for exchange of materials

13. Which of the following groups of organisms has kidney as their excretory organ?

A. Fishes, amphibians, birds, manB. Fishes, amphibians, annelids,insects

C. Fishes, reptiles, birds, tapeworms

D. Fishes protozoans, amphibians, man

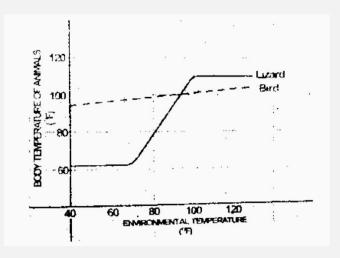
14. Which of the following features is not a characteristic of arteries? Arteries _____

A. possess values at internals throughout their length.

B. have thick muscular and elastic walls

C. carry blood away from the heart D. transport oxygenated blood with the exception of the pulmonary artery

The graph below shows the results of a laboratory investigation which measured the body temperatures of a lizard and a bird under changing artificial conditions.



15. Which of the statements below is valid?

A. The bird's blood was always warmer than that of the lizard.

B. The body temperature of the bird varied less than that of the lizard during changes in environmental temperature.

C. The body temperature of the bird remained constant despite changes in environmental temperature.

D. The body temperature of the lizard was always close to that of the environmental temperature.

16. What physiological term can be used to describe the regulation of the body temperature of the lizard?

- A. Homeostasis
- B. Homeothermy
- C. Poikilothermy
- D. Osmoregulation

17. The reason why hospitals use saline solutions as drip instead of water is _____

A. because salt is a preservativeB. to prevent contamination of the body

C. to maintain the composition of body fluids

D. to increase the number of blood cells

18. The part of the ear which contains nerve cells sensitive to sound vibrations is the _____

- A. cochlea
- B. ampulla
- C. tympanum
- D. malleus

19. Spectacles with convex lenses correct long-sightedness by _____

A. converging the Light rays before they enter the eyeB. diverging the light rays before they enter the eyeC. reducing light intensity before it enters the eyeD. increasing light intensity before it enters the eye

20. A seed of a flowering plant can best be described as _____

- A. radicle and plumule
- B. the developed ovule
- C. the embryo and endosperm
- D. developed ovary

21. Which of the following processes removes carbon from the atmosphere?

- A. Putrefaction
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. volcanic eruption
- D. Burning fuels

22. Which of the following cycles involves the process of precipitation and transpiration?

- A. Water cycles
- B. Carbon cycle
- C. Nitrogen cycle
- D. Oxygen cycle

23. What is the critical limiting factor for plants below the photic zone in an aquatic ecosystem?

- A. Availability of nutrients
- B. Availability of water

C. intensity of light

D. Carbon dioxide concentration

24. Which of the following instruments is used to estimate the number of plants in a habitat?

- A. Pooter
- B. Pitfall trap
- C. Quadrat
- D. Sweep net

25. Which of the following statements is true about sandy soil? It _____

- A. has limited air space
- B. is light and easy to dig
- C. drains slowly
- D. is heavy and poorly aerated

26. Which of the following organisms is a primary consumer?

- A. Dog
- B. Sheep
- C. Grass
- D. Fungus

Study the diagram of a food chain shown below and use it to answer question 27 – 28.

 $P \to Q \to R \to S \to T$

27. The organism designated P in the food chain above is normally sustained by energy from _____

- A. sunlight
- B. carbohydrates
- C. green plants
- D. mineral salts

28. Which of the following statements best describes the organism designated R? It _____

A. feeds on S

B. is a primary consumer

C. is a producer as well as a consumer

D. is a secondary consumer

29. Which of the following diseases is not hereditary?

A. Albinism

B. Scabies

- C. Haemophilia
- D. Colour blindness

30. The immediate product of meiosis in flowering plants is the

A. sporophyte

- B. gametophyte
- C. zygote
- D. pollen grains

31. DNA in eukaryotic cells is contained in the _____

A. central vacuoleB. nucleusC. lysosomeD. golgi body

32. A man who is heterozygous for the disease haemophilia marries a woman who is double recessive for haemophilia. What percentage of their offspring would have the disease?

A. 0%

B. 25%

C. 50%

D. 75%

33. Cytokinesis of mitosis is a process that ensures that _____

A. each daughter cell gets the necessary organelle.

B. there is distribution of a complete set of genes into each daughter cell.

C. daughter cells inherit new genetic combinations.

D. worn out organelles are excluded from daughter cells.

34. An animal which is active during the day is known as a

- A. nocturnal animal
- B. diurnal animal
- C. terrestrial animal
- D. homoatomic animal

35. Evidence of evolution include the following except _____

A. fossil records

B. comparative anatomy

C. mutation of genes

D. geographical distribution of organisms

36. A couple has 10 children, all female. Which of the following best explains the situation?

A. The sex determination was by the man's X chromosome
B. The man's sperm count is low
C. The woman is not capable of producing male children
D. The sex determination was by the man's Y chromosome

37. A biological agent with antiviral property is _____

A. Interferon

- B. enzyme
- C. antibiotic
- D. disinfectant

38. One of the advantages of outbreeding is _____

- A. pest tolerance
- B. disease resistance
- C. fast growth
- D. tall height

39. An individual with blood group AB can receive blood from those in blood group(s) _____

A. A, B, AB, OB. A, AB and O onlyC. AB onlyD. A and B only

40. The stream-lined shape of fishes is an adaptation for _____

- A. Securing mates
- B. easy movement
- C. obtaining food
- D. defence and attack

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JAMB BIOLOGY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.6)

1. The hormone which tones up the muscles of a person in time of danger is from the _____

- A. thyroid gland
- B. pancreas
- C adrenal gland
- D. liver

2. Identical twins are produced under one of the following conditions.

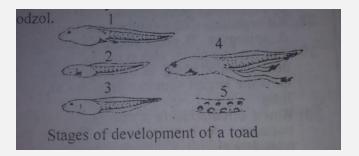
A. Two ova fertilized at the same time by two sperms

B. One ovum fertilized, divides to give two embryos

C. Two ova fertilized by one spermD. One ovum fertilized by two sperms

3. A soil consisting of alumina and iron (II) oxide is known as _____

- A. loamy soil
- B. clayey soil
- C. laterite
- D. podzol



4. Which of the following is the correct order of the developmental stages?

A. $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$ B. $5 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$ C. $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$ D. $5 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$

5. When a mixture of a food substance and Benedict's solution was warmed, the solution changed from blue to brick-red. This indicates the presence of _____

- A. fatty acidB. sucrose
- C. amino acid
- D. reducing sugar

6. An association between the root nodule of a leguminous plant and Rhizobium sp. is known as _____

- A. commensalism
- B. mycorrhiza
- C. parasitism
- D. symbiosis

7. Homologous pairs of chromosomes separate during

- A. Cytolysis
- B. Cleavage
- C. Mitosis
- D. Meiosis

8. Substances manufactured by the leaves are transported to other parts of the plant through the _____

- A. xylem
- B companion cells
- C. sieve tubes
- D. cambium
- **9.** The only vein that carries pure oxygenated blood is the _____

A. renal vein

- B. pulmonary vein
- C. hepatic vein
- D. sciatic vein

10. Tsetse fly is harmful to man because it is associated with the spread of _____

- A. river blindness
- B. malaria
- C. sleeping sickness
- D. leprosy

11. The dental formula represents that of _____

- A. an omnivoreB. a detritus feederC. a carnivore
- D. a herbivore

12. The pollutants that contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer in the atmosphere are _____

- A. radioactive materials
- B. oxides of sulphur
- C. oxides of carbon

D. chlorofluorocarbons

13. The irreversible life process by which new protoplasm is added to increase the size and weight of an organism can be termed _____

- A. anabolism
- B. catabolism
- C. growth
- D. development

14. An example of a caryopsis is

- A. Guava
- B. Maize grain
- C. Coconut
- D. Tomato

15. Osmic acid boiled with a solution of food substance gave a black precipitate. This indicates the presence of _____

- A. fats and oils
- B. proteins
- C. amino acids
- D. starch

16. In the transverse section of a dicot stem, the region lying between the endodermis and the vascular bundle is the _____

A. parenchyma

- B. pericycle
- C. phloem
- D. hypodermis

17. The phloem parenchyma is sometimes used for _____

- A. food storage
- B. supporting the stem
- C. production of the sieve tube
- D. transporting water

18. Which of the following factors is LEAST likely to affect the animals living in a freshwater habitat?

A. TurbidityB. TemperatureC. pHD. Salinity

19. Which of these animals is radially symmetrical?

- A. Squid
- B. Hydra
- C. Snail
- D. Cockroach

20. Which sequence represents the correct order of organisms in a food chain?

1. Toad 2. Mucuna 3. Grasshopper 4. Snake 5. Hawk

- A. $5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$
- B. $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$

C. 2→1→3→4→5

D. $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$

21. Night-blindness results from a deficiency of _____

A. vitamin E

B. vitamin A

C. vitamin K

D. vitamin C

22. Which of the following is a polysaccharide?

A. Glucose.

- B. Sucrose
- C. Maltose
- D. Cellulose

23. The element that is essential for the coagulation of blood is _____

- A. potassium
- B. calcium
- C. phosphorus
- D. iron

24. The soil with the highest water-retaining capacity is _____

- A. clayey soil
- B. stony soil
- C. sandy soil
- D. loamy soil

25. Underground stems which grow horizontally through the soil are _____

A. bulbs

B. rhizomes

C. runners

D. corms

26. A green plant growing in a compost pit is feeding _____

- A. holozoically
- B. parasitically
- C. saprophytically
- D. holophytically

27. The main function of the choroid is _____

- A. protection of the eyeball
- B. transmission of light

C. supply of nutrients to tissues of the eye

D. converging light

28. The mode of nutrition of sundew and bladderwort can be described as _____

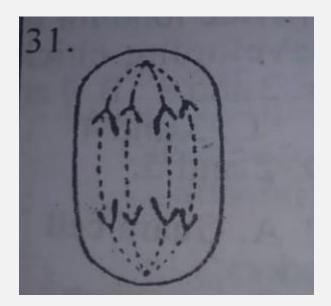
- A. saprophytic
- B. holozoic
- C. chemosynthetic
- D. autotrophic

29. In man, spermatozoa are never found in the _____

- A. testis
- B. urethra
- C. epididymis
- D. prostate gland

30. A good example of a diploblastic organism is _____

- A. amoeba
- B. hydra
- C. earthworm
- D. roundworm



31. What stage during cell division is represented in the figure above?

- A. Prophase
- B. Metaphase
- C. Anaphase
- D. Telophase

32. The association between termites and the cellulose-digesting protozoans in their guts is an example of _____

- A. saprophytism
- B. mutualism
- C. parasitism
- D. commensalism

33. Mammals are capable of producing hypertonic urine mainly because of reabsorption in the

- A. Bowman's capsule
- B. urethra
- C. ureter
- D. loop of Henle

34. Which vertebra has a projection called odontoid process?

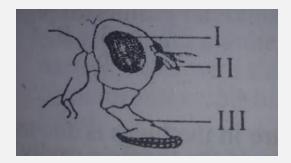
- A. Atlas
- B. Axis
- C. Thoracic
- D. Lumbar

35. The diseases caused by waterborne pathogens include

- A. gonorrhoea and poliomyelitis
- B. typhoid and syphilis
- C. tuberculosis and cholera
- D. typhoid and cholera

36. In Amoeba, osmoregulation is carried out by the _____

- A. pseudopodium
- B. food vacuole
- C. contractile vacuole
- D. nucleus



37. The structure labelled III represents the _____

A. mandible

B. palp

C. proboscis

D. labium

38. Which of the following is a sex-linked character?

- A. Sickle-cell anaemia
- B. Tongue rolling
- C. Skin colour
- D. Colour blindness

39. The nitrifying bacteria, Nitrosomonas, convert ammonia to _____

- A. nitrites
- B. nitric acid
- C. nitrates
- D. nitrous oxide

40. Which of these animals is NOT metamerically segmented?

- A. Tapeworm
- B. Earthworm
- C. Shark
- D. Crayfish

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JAMB BIOLOGY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.7)

 $6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ Sunlight $\rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2\uparrow$ **1.** The process represented by the above equation is _____

- A. protein synthesis
- B. respiration
- C. photosynthesis
- D. transpiration

2. Which one of the following options is not true for Mucor of Rhizopus? It _____

A. grows on moist dead organic matter

B. is a plant

C. has cellulose cell wall

D. reproduces asexually by producing spores

3. The vacuole of a plant cell is

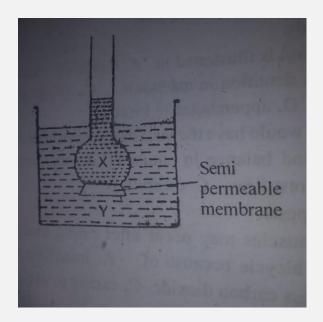
A. a large empty space

B. smaller than that of an animal cell

C. filled with air

D. surrounded by a membrane

4. What would happen if solution Y is more concentrated than solution X in the figure below?



A. The level of X would rise, Y would fall
B. The level of X would rise, Y would rise
C. The levels of X and Y would stay the same
D. The level of Y would rise, X would fall

5. A pyramid of numbers can be defined as _____

A. the number of plants and animals in an ecosystem

B. an arrangement of organisms according to their habitats

C. the numerical relationships of a food chain

D. the number of plants and animals in a population

6. Which of the following instruments is used for determining turbidity of water?

- A. Thermometer
- B. Secchi disc
- C. Rain gauge
- D. Hygrometer

7. In a Biuret test, some protein was mixed with sodium hydroxide solution. Which of the following chemicals should be added to the mixture for a positive result?

- A. Mercurous nitrate
- B. Copper sulphate
- C. Mercuric nitrate
- D. Sodium carbonate

8. Water retention is highest in soils which are rich in _____

A. sand, poor in humus and devoid of clay

B. clay and sand, but poor in humus

C. clay and humus, but poor in sand

D. clay, poor in humus and devoid of sand

9. Viruses are regarded as non-living because they _____

A. can neither reproduce asexually nor sexually

B. cannot survive in their respective environments

C. do not possess characteristics that can be transmitted from one generation to the next

D. can neither respire nor excrete

10. The correct sequence of tissues in the anatomy of a young dicotyledonous stem from the inside to the outside is _____

A. pith, phloem, cambium, xylem, parenchyma, collenchyma and epidermis

B. xylem, phloem, cambium, cortex, endodermis, collenchyma and epidermis

C. pith, xylem, cambium, phloem, collenchyma, parenchyma and epidermis

D. phloem, xylem, cambium,
 cortex, endodermis, collenchyma
 and epidermis

11. Taxism differs from tropism because _____

A. the whole organism is affected

B. it is a directional movement

C. it is a response to multidirectional stimuli

D. part of the organism is affected

12. The lumbar vertebra when compared with a thoracic vertebra has a _____

- A. longer neural spine
- B. wider neural canal
- C. thicker centrum
- D. shorter transverse process

13. Which of the following is formed immediately after the first product of photosynthesis?

- A. Lipid
- B. Starch
- C. Oxygen
- D. Sugar

14. Fibrinogen and prothrombin play important roles in the _____

- A. deamination of proteins
- B. clotting of blood
- C. detoxification of substances
- D. storage of vitamins

15. The flow of air and water in or out of the mesophyll layer of a leaf is controlled by the _____

- A. stomata
- B. lenticels
- C. air spaces
- D. guard cells
- **16.** Flame cells are the _____
- A. excretory system of worms

B. excretory and respiratory systems of flatworms

C. secretory system of flatworms

D. excretory system of flatworms

17. The part of the brain that controls heartbeat and breathing is the _____

- A. olfactory lobe
- B. cerebellum
- C. cerebral hemisphere
- D. medulla oblongata

18. In a tropical rainforest, non-epiphytic ferns and allies occur as

- A. middle storey species
- B. upper storey species
- C. shade-loving species
- D. emergent species

19. The process of deamination is essential for the _____

A. digestion of protein

B. secretion of bile

C. formation of urea

D. formation of antibody

20. The small masses of nervous tissue in which many neurones have their nuclei are called _____

- A. dorsal roots
- B. ventral roots
- C. ganglia
- D. synapses

21. Mammals acclimatize to reduced oxygen content at high altitudes by _____

A. the stimulation of marrow to reduce the amount of erythrocytes produced

B. increasing the rate at which erythrocytes are destroyed

C. the stimulation of marrow to produce more erythrocytes

D. increasing the breakdown of the protein portion of the erythrocytes

22. The inner ear contains two main organs, namely, the _____

A. eardrum and eustachian tube

B. cochlea and semicircular canals

C. oval window and ossicles

D. pinna and cochlea

23. The factor that least affects food shortages in sub-saharan Africa is _____

- A. flooding
- B. pests
- C. mixed cropping
- D. drought

24. In a field experiment, the frequency of water leaf was observed to be 48 after 20 tosses of a 2m² quadrat. What is the density of the plant in the field?

A. 1.2per m²
B. 2.4 per m²
C. 4.8 per m²
D. 9.6 per m²

25. A man and his wife are both heterozygous for the sickle cell trait. The likely percentage of their offspring that will be either carriers or 'sicklers' is _____

A. 75%

- B. 50%
- C. 25%
- D. 100%

26. One adaptation of reptiles to water loss is the presence of _____

A. keratinous scalesB. claws on limbsC. long tailsD. long sticky tongues

27. An evidence of a common ancestry for fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals is the

A. possession of wings by birds and bats
B. cold-bloodedness of fishes, amphibians and reptiles
C. presence of gill clefts in vertebrate embryos
D. possession of scales by fishes and reptiles **28.** One basic similarity between nervous and endocrine system is that they both _____

A. produce widespread effectsB. transmit very fast impulsesC. involve the use of chemical substances

D. produce precise and short-lived effects

29. A crucible of 5 gm weighed 10 gm after filling with fresh soil. It is then heated in an oven at 100°C for 1 hour. After cooling in a desiccator, the weight was 8 gm. The percentage of water in the soil is _____

- A. 80%
- B. 60%
- C. 20%
- D. 40%

30. A boy who is fond of swimming in a pond finds himself passing urine with traces of blood. He is likely to have contracted _____ A. schistosomiasis

- B. onchocerciasis
- C. poliomyelitis
- D. salmonellosis

31. According to Darwin, the driving force behind evolutionary change is _____

A. natural selectionB. genetic driftC. mutationD. gene flow

I. Adoption of appropriate nocturnal habits
II. Burrowing
III. Adjusting their internal body temperature
IV. Possession of many sweat pores

32. Which of the above are ways in which desert animals adapt to extreme heat of the environment?

A. II and III only
B. I and II only
C. I, II and III only

D. I and IV only

33. An example of an endospermous seed is _____

- A. cotton seed
- B. bean seed
- C. maize grain
- D. cashew nut

34. The water cycle is maintained mainly by _____

A. evaporation of water in the environment

B. evaporation and condensation of water in the environment

C. condensation of water in the environment

D. transpiration and respiration in plants

35. An example of a poikilothermic organism is a _____

- A. Lizard
- B. Cockroach
- C. rabbit

D. bird

36. Adaptive radiation is illustrated in _____

- A. modified insect mouthparts.
- B. dentition in mammals.
- C. wings in birds and bats.
- D. appendages in insects.

37. The disaster that would have the least destructive impact on animal life and balance in nature is

- A. chemical pollution
- B. forest fires
- C. oil spillage
- D. grasshopper pests

38. Fatigue of leg muscles may occur after riding many kilometres on a bicycle because of _____

- A. insufficient glucose
- B. excess carbon dioxide
- C. excess protein
- D. insufficient oxygen

39. An example of monohybrid inheritance in man is _____

- A. astigmatism
- B. cretinism
- C. hyperthyroidism
- D. albinism

40. The greatest amount of energy will be obtained by the oxidation of 100kg of _____

- A. meat
- B. butter
- C. sugar
- D. biscuits

DISCLAIMER

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Study these past questions, know their **correct answers** and how each answer was gotten to better prepare for your JAMB Biology exam.

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