



UNN POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
FOR BIOLOGY

This is the accurate and official **UNN Post UTME Past Questions for BIOLOGY**. This is for just two years. If you want the **complete and updated** UNN post utme past questions for all years, then install **myUNN Post UTME app** by [clicking here](#).

BIOLOGY 2005/06 QUESTIONS

- The difference between the cell wall of a plant cell and animal cell is that
 - Plant cell wall contains silica
 - Animal cell contains stomata in its membrane
 - Plant cell is made up of membranes only
 - Plant cell wall contains cellulose
- In mammals, digestion of starch starts in the
 - Stomach
 - Small intestine
 - Mouth
 - Liver
- In the process of pollination of a flowering plant, the pollen grain must touch this structure to start off
 - Petals
 - Calyx
 - Ovary
 - Stigma
- All birds have
 - Two-chambered heart
 - Three-chambered heart
 - Four- chambered heart
 - One- chambered heart
- The list of important types of supporting tissues in plant does not include
 - Collenchymas
 - Cambium
 - Sclerenchyma
 - Being filled with marrow
- Bones of birds are modified for flight by
 - Being long
 - Being cartilaginous
 - Containing air spaces
 - Being filled with marrow
- The waste product of plant like glycosides, tannins alkaloids and plant oils may be stored in the
 - Xylem
 - Cell vacuoles and cell wall of leaves
 - Roots, stem tissues and bark
 - Pith, stomata and root hairs
- The part of the alimentary system of bird where grinding of maize occurs is
 - Crop
 - Gizzard
 - Cloak
 - Rectum
- To study the structure of mammalian kidney in a secondary school you need

- A. To get fresh kidney of a sheep or a pig
 - B. To get a fresh kidney of a man
 - C. To get a fresh kidney of a chick
 - D. To get a fresh kidney of a toad
10. The following are some examples of food chain in the savanna terrestrial ecosystem except
- A. Grass? Zebra? Lion
 - B. Diatoms? Crayfish? Bony fish
 - C. Seeds? Weaverbird? Vulture
11. Reptiles and birds lay eggs on dry land. These are special eggs described as
- A. Ammonic
 - B. Amniotic
 - C. Embryonic
 - D. Chorionic
12. A pollen grain produces two male gametes; one is used to form the zygote while the other forms the endosperm by fusing with
- A. Other pollens
 - B. Embryo sac
 - C. Polar nuclei
 - D. Haploid spore
13. The main vector of malaria parasites is
- A. Culex mosquito
 - B. Chryscops
 - C. Anopheles mosquito
 - D. Aedes mosquito
14. When a plant bearing ripe fruits is swayed by the wind and in the process the seeds are scattered the phenomenon is called
- A. wind dispersal
 - B. censer mechanism
 - C. winged fruits
 - D. explosive mechanism
15. One of these is not amendment of Mendelian genetics
- A. Multiple alleles
 - B. Incomplete dominance
 - C. Sex-linked character
 - D. Single factor inheritance

BIOLOGY 2005/06 ANSWERS

1. The difference between the cell wall of a plant cell and animal cell is that plant cell wall contains cellulose. A typical difference between plant cell and animal cell is the presence of cell wall. While the plant cell contains a cellulose cell wall the animal cell has no cell wall. **Ans. D**

2. In mammals digestion of starch starts in the mouth. Saliva in the mouth contains an enzyme – Ptyalin which digests starch converting it into complex sugars. **Ans. C**

3. In the process of pollination of a flowering plant, the pollen grain must touch the stigmas to start off. The stigma is the structure that receives the pollen grain and it is modified structurally in various ways to carry out that function. **Ans. D**

4. All birds have **four-chambered hearts**. Birds carry out double circulation and have their heart divided into four chambers. Two upper thin-walled auricles and two lower thick-walled ventricles. **Ans. C**

5. The list of important types of supporting tissues in plant does not include **cambium**. The important supporting tissues in plants are: the turgid parenchyma, scleranchyma, collenchymas and xylem. **Ans. B**

6. Bones of birds are modified for flight by containing air spaces. Its skeleton is rigid and the bones have air sacs. Only the vertebrae in the neck are flexible. These features are adaptations for flight. **Ans. C**

7. The waste product of plants like glycosides, tannins, alkaloids and plant oils may be stored in the cell vacuoles and cell walls of leaves. **Ans. B**

8. The part of the alimentary system of bird where grinding of maize occurs is the gizzard. The gizzard is a strong muscular bag and the action of its muscles and the gastric juice churn and break food into small pieces.
Ans. B

9. To study the structure of mammalian kidney in a secondary school you need to get fresh kidney of a sheep or goat.
Ans. A

10. Since the savanna is a highly productive habitat and the herbivore are able to feed on all available plant food in the grassland; the food chains found include all others except “B”
Ans. B

11. Amniotic egg is the type of egg produced by reptiles, birds, and prototherian (egg-laying) mammals, in which the embryo develops inside an amnion. The shell of the egg is either calcium-based or leathery.
Ans. B

12. Fertilization is a unique process in flowering plant. A pollen grain produces two male gametes. In the embryo sac.

One male gamete fertilizes the egg to form a zygote, and the other male gamete fuses with another cell (polar nuclei) to form the food storing tissue (endosperm) in the seed.

This process is called double fertilization.

Ans. C

13. The main vector of malaria parasite is female anopheles mosquitoes. The bites of infected female anopheles mosquito transmit the parasite. Thus is the major vector of malaria parasite.

Ans. C

14. Note that dispersal of seeds and fruits is the scattering of seeds and fruits away from the parent plant to avoid overcrowding, thereby reducing competition for food (nutrients), space, water, and air. Agents of dispersal are wind, water, animals and explosive mechanism. The main methods of wind dispersal use 'censer' mechanism, hairs and plumes, winged and light fruits/seed. In 'censer' mechanism, the seeds are scattered when the plant bearing the ripe fruits sways in the wind. A good example is the capsule of the opium poppy. **Ans. B**

15. Though the Mendelian genetics forms the basis for understanding inheritance patterns, several findings do not comply with his inheritance patterns. These findings include: multiple alleles, incomplete dominance, sex-linked characters, co-dominance, linkage, sex determination, polygenic inheritance and mutation. **Ans. D**

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS

{BIOLOGY 2005/06}

1. D2.C 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.C
7.B 8.B 9.A 10.B 11.B 12.C 13,C 14,B 15.D

BIOLOGY 2006/07 QUESTIONS

- The mitochondrion consists of
 - chemicals that breaks up complex compounds in the cells into simpler compounds.
 - Stores ribonucleic acid
 - Digestive enzymes and hormones
 - Protein phosphorus and fats
- In amoeba, the ectoplasm is bounded by a membrane known as the
 - Plasmasol
 - Plasmagel
 - Plasmalemma
 - Protoplasm
- Centipedes are
 - Equally dangerous as millipedes
 - less dangerous than millipedes
 - more dangerous than all
 - not dangerous at all
- Odontophore is a skeletal structure in the phylum of
 - pisces
 - echinoderms
 - mollusca
 - amphibian
- Wattle is a name of a structure found
 - lizard
 - chameleon
 - Cock
 - Dogfish
- One of these features is the caudal vertebrae in mammal
 - They possess neural canal
 - Their transverse process are poorly developed
 - Their neural spines are gradually lost
 - There are not many articular surfaces

7. The inner ear has two types of coiled structure called cochlea which
 - A. receives sound impulses
 - B. has sensor cell which carry impulses to the spinal cord
 - C. connects to the eusta chain tube
 - D. possess cells sensitive to balance

8. The viruses are the smallest known organisms and are divided into two parts, the outer part and the inner part. The outer part is protein and the inner part is
 - A. nucleus B. vacuole
 - C. particle D. DNA and RNA

9. The thallus of a liches consist of
 - A. a virus and a fungus
 - B. algae cells and fungal hyphae
 - C. bacterial and fungal cells
 - D. soredium and basisiaba

10. The palisade parenchyma is found in the
 - A. stem B. leaf
 - C. flower D. root

11. The tomato fruit is a very example of
 - A. an aggregate fruit B. a drupe
 - C. a berry D. a multiple fruit

12. Crenations occur in the red blood cell when
 - A. it is placed in isotonic solution
 - B. it is placed in hypertonic solution
 - C. osmosis is allowed to occur
 - D. transpiration occur

13. The capillaries act as filters between
 - A. the veins
 - B. the arteries
 - C. venules
 - D. the arteries and the veins

14. The primary openings for gaseous exchange in a plant stem at night are
 - A. openings in the cuticles
 - B. stomata
 - C. lenticels
 - D. branches

15. The outer membrane covering the brain is known as
- A. a brain ventricle
 - B. a choroid
 - C. pia mater
 - D. dura mater

BIOLOGY 2006/07 ANSWERS

1. The mitochondrion consist of chemicals that break up complex compounds in the cells into simple compounds. The mitochondrion which is the power house of the cell is the site of chemical energy conversion for cell activities such as cellular respiration. **Ans. A**

2. In amoeba the ectoplasm is bounded by a thin membrane known as the plasmalemma. The ectoplasm (plasmage) which is a part of cytoplasm is bounded by the above membrane. While plasmasol is the name of the other part of the cytoplasm (or endoplasm) protoplasm is that living part of a cell consisting of the cytoplasm and the nucleus.

Ans. C

3. Centipedes are more dangerous. A centipede has poisonous claws found on its segments which it uses to kill prey but a millipede is a harmless which feeds on dead decaying mater.

Ans. C

4. Odontosphore is a skeletal structure in the phylum of mollusca. It is a structure at the base of the mouth of most mollusks over which the radula is drawn back and forth in breaking up food.

Ans. C

5. Wattle is a name of a structure found in cock. Wattle is that piece of red skin that hangs down from throat of bird.

Ans. C

6. Moving down the vertebral column of a mammal towards the posterior end, transverse processes, articular surfaces, and neural spines all become reduced in size and gradually disappear. **Ans. A**

7. The inner ear has two types of coiled structure called cochlea which receives sound impulses. The cochlea which is a spirally coiled tube that looks like a snail's shell contains part of the auditory nerve and on receiving sound impulses sends them to the brain.

Ans. A

8. The viruses are the smallest known organisms and are divided into two parts: the outer part and the inner part. the outer part is protein and the inner part is DNA and RNA. The virus is the link between living and non-living organism under different conditions. **Ans. D**

9. The lichen is a distinct type of organism in which the thallus (body) is composed of both fungal hyphae (which is a thread-like fungal cells) and algal cells in symbiotic association. The fungal partner is usually an ascomycete and is dominant to the alga which is a green or blue-green alga. **Ans.**

10. The palisade parenchyma is found in the leaf. Parenchyma cells may be modified and more specialized in certain parts of the plant. An example of a tissue that can be regarded as a modified parenchyma is the mesophyll. The mesophyll is the packing tissue found between the two epidermal layers of leaves. And

consist of parenchyma modified to carry out photosynthesis. In dicots there are two distinct layers of mesophyll: palisade mesophyll and spongy mesophyll. **Ans. B**

11. The tomato fruit is a very good example of berry. A berry is a type of fleshy fruit which is a true and simple fruit. The epicarp forms a thin membranous skin and the mesocarp and endocarp forms a fleshy edible mass within which lie one or more seed(s). **Ans. C**

12. Crenation is the contraction of a cell after exposure to a hypertonic solution due to loss of water through osmosis. Crenation occurs because in a hypertonic environment (that is, the cell has a lower concentration of solutes and, therefore, higher water potential than the surrounding extracellular fluid), osmosis (diffusion of water) causes a net movement of water out of the cell, causing the cytoplasm to decrease in its volume. As a result, the cell shrinks and forms abnormal notchings around its edges.

Ans. B

13. The capillaries act as filters between the arteries and veins. The capillaries are microscopic blood vessels that form a network linking the arteriole and venules. **Ans. D**

14. The primary openings for gaseous exchange in a plant stem at night are lenticels. Lenticels are primary openings for gaseous exchange on old stem and root.

15. The outer membrane covering the brain is known as Dura mater. The meninges which envelops the brain and the spinal cord has its outermost membrane Dura mater. **Ans. D**

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS {BIOLOGY 2006/07}

1.A 2.C 3.C 4.C 5.C 6.A 7.A 8.D 9.B 10.B 11.C 12.B 13.D 14.C 15.D

Congratulations you have come to the end of this page.

This is **UNN Post UTME Past Questions for BIOLOGY** is for just two years. If you want the **complete and updated** UNN post utme past questions and answers, then install **myUNN Post UTME app** by [clicking here](#).

Two of many testimonies:

"This is an amazing application. I personally recommend this for all UNN ASPIRANTS as it's not all only educational but also affordable and free (you cannot get this elsewhere). Thank you "All School" for putting this up. It will surely reduce the stress students go through trying to access UNN post-utme past questions and answers. And to think that the app is also accessible offline is equally commendable. I LOVE THIS!!!!" – Obinna, UNN 2020 aspirant who is now a medical student in UNN

"Wow! This app is extraordinary. Especially when you are using the premium mode. Its always available for use, online and offline, no stress, so when am out of data, i can still have access to my app. Also, going through the questions and answering them, helps me know how far i have gone with my studies. And then seeing the question in the format of the post utme exam keeps me at ease, cos i now know how the settings look like. I just love this App, kudos!" – Ifeoma, UNN 2020 aspirant who is now a Nutrition and Dietetics student in UNN

With myUNN post UTME App, you will also get access to UNN Latest News, Helpful Admission Guides and Secrets, and lots more.

[CLICK HERE](#) to install the app NOW!