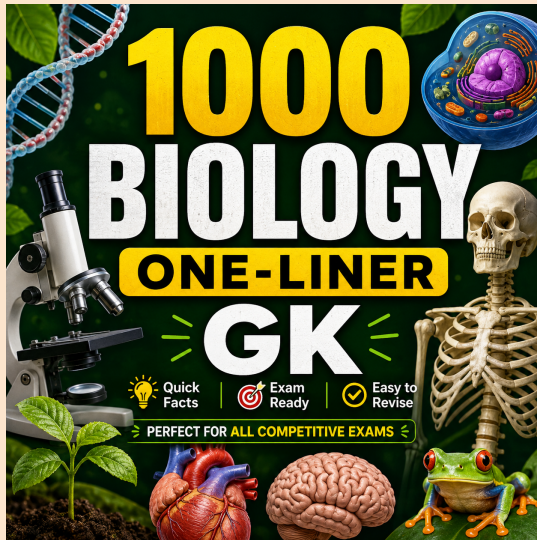




Biology Quiz – 1000 One-Liners.

1. The basic unit of life – **Cell**
2. The powerhouse of the cell – **Mitochondria**
3. Study of fungi – **Mycology**
4. Green pigment in plants – **Chlorophyll**

5. Human blood pH – **7.4**
6. Largest organ in the human body – **Skin.**
7. Smallest bone in the human body – **Stapes.**
8. Blood cells that fight infection – **White Blood Cells.**
9. Study of birds – **Ornithology**
10. Study of insects – **Entomology**
11. Plant that traps insects – **Pitcher plant**
12. First antibiotic discovered – **Penicillin**
13. Father of Genetics – **Gregor Mendel**
14. Organ that filters blood – **Kidney**
15. Universal donor blood group – **O negative**

16. Universal recipient blood group – **AB positive**

17. Largest gland in the human body – **Liver**

18. Longest bone in the human body – **Femur**

19. Study of bacteria – **Bacteriology**

20. Gas essential for photosynthesis – **Carbon dioxide**

21. Gas released during photosynthesis – **Oxygen**

22. Site of photosynthesis in plants – **Chloroplast**

23. Heartbeat regulating organ – **SA Node**

24. Human body's master gland – **Pituitary gland**

25. Vitamin needed for blood clotting – **Vitamin K**

26. Vitamin from sunlight – **Vitamin D**

27. Deficiency of Vitamin C causes – **Scurvy**

28. Deficiency of Vitamin D causes – **Rickets**

29. Deficiency of Vitamin A causes – **Night blindness**

30. Deficiency of Vitamin K causes – **Poor blood clotting**

31. Blood cells carrying oxygen – **Red Blood Cells**

32. Iron-rich pigment in RBC – **Hemoglobin**

33. Disease caused by Plasmodium –

Malaria

34. Disease spread by Aedes mosquito –

Dengue

35. Disease spread by Anopheles mosquito

– **Malaria**

36. Largest muscle in the human body –

Gluteus maximus

37. Number of chromosomes in humans –

46

38. Number of bones in adult humans – **206**

39. Number of bones in newborn – **300**

40. The brain's thinking part – **Cerebrum**

41. Balance controlling part of brain –

Cerebellum

42. Brain–spinal cord connection – **Medulla oblongata**

43. Enzyme in saliva – **Amylase**

44. First vertebrate to walk on land – **Amphibians**

45. Process of cell division – **Mitosis**

46. Reduction division in cells – **Meiosis**

47. Protein-digesting enzyme in stomach – **Pepsin**

48. Protein-digesting enzyme in small intestine – **Trypsin**

49. Hormone regulating sugar level – **Insulin**

50. Disease due to lack of insulin – **Diabetes**

51. Male reproductive cell – **Sperm**
52. Female reproductive cell – **Ovum**
53. Fertilization site in humans – **Fallopian tube**
54. Placenta connects – **Mother and fetus**
55. Germ theory proposer – **Louis Pasteur**
56. First human heart transplant – **1967**
57. Inventor of stethoscope – **René Laennec**
58. Father of Microbiology – **Louis Pasteur**
59. Blood bank inventor – **Dr. Charles Drew**
60. Study of tissues – **Histology**
61. Study of cells – **Cytology**

62. Process of water loss from leaves – **Transpiration**

63. Male hormone – **Testosterone**

64. Female hormone – **Estrogen**

65. Human body temperature in Celsius – **37°C**

66. Human body temperature in Fahrenheit – **98.6°F**

67. Organ storing bile – **Gallbladder**

68. Largest artery – **Aorta**

69. Largest vein – **Vena cava**

70. Voice box in humans – **Larynx**

71. Windpipe in humans – **Trachea**

72. Functional unit of kidney – **Nephron**

73. Organ producing insulin – **Pancreas**

74. Blood circulation discoverer – **William Harvey**

75. Photosynthesis equation proposer – **C. B. van Niel**

76. Outer layer of skin – **Epidermis**

77. Inner layer of skin – **Dermis**

78. Non-green plants – **Saprophytes**

79. Symbiotic association between fungus & algae – **Lichen**

80. Water-conducting tissue in plants – **Xylem**

81. Food-conducting tissue in plants – **Phloem**

82. Energy currency of cell – **ATP**

83. Unit of heredity – **Gene**

84. Shape of DNA – **Double helix**

85. DNA discoverers – **Watson and Crick**

86. RNA sugar – **Ribose**

87. DNA sugar – **Deoxyribose**

88. Eye's light-sensitive layer – **Retina**

89. Blind spot is – **Optic disc**

90. Lens shape in human eye – **Biconvex**

91. Ear balance organ – **Semicircular
canals**

92. Middle ear bones – **Malleus, Incus,
Stapes**

93. Organism with pseudopodia – **Amoeba**

94. Blood clotting protein – **Fibrinogen**

95. First cloned animal – **Dolly the sheep**

96. Largest living animal – **Blue whale**

97. Fastest land animal – **Cheetah**

98. Tallest animal – **Giraffe**

99. Study of viruses – **Virology**

100. Study of environment – **Ecology**

101. Hardest substance in the human body
– **Tooth enamel**

102. Largest cell in the human body –
Ovum

103. Smallest cell in the human body –
Sperm cell

104. Organ that produces red blood cells –
Bone marrow

105. Blood group discovered by – **Karl Landsteiner.**

106. Organism without a nucleus –
Prokaryote.

107. Organism with a nucleus – **Eukaryote.**

108. Longest nerve in the human body –
Sciatic nerve.

109. Largest endocrine gland – **Thyroid gland.**

110. Hormone controlling metabolism –
Thyroxine.

111. Hormone causing 'fight or flight' –

Adrenaline

112. First artificial heart transplant year –

1982.

113. Study of human evolution –

Anthropology.

114. Study of ancient plants – **Paleobotany.**

115. Animals with constant body temperature – **Warm-blooded.**

116. Animals with variable body temperature – **Cold-blooded.**

117. Organisms producing their own food –

Autotrophs.

118. Organisms depending on others for food – **Heterotrophs.**

119. Smallest living unit – **Cell.**

120. First living organism in space – **Fruit fly.**
121. First animal cloned – **Dolly the sheep.**
122. Lifespan of RBC – **120 days.**
123. Lifespan of WBC – **Few hours to years.**
124. Lifespan of Platelets – **8–12 days.**
125. Vitamin B12 deficiency causes – **Pernicious anemia.**
126. Red pigment in plants – **Anthocyanin.**
127. Yellow pigment in plants – **Xanthophyll.**
128. Study of algae – **Phycology.**
129. Study of fish – **Ichthyology.**

130. Science of classifying organisms –
Taxonomy.

131. Father of Biology – **Aristotle.**

132. Father of Zoology – **Aristotle.**

133. Father of Botany – **Theophrastus.**

134. Hormone regulating sleep –
Melatonin.

135. Hormone controlling milk production –
Prolactin.

136. Hormone causing childbirth
contractions – **Oxytocin.**

137. Human body's largest lymphatic organ
– **Spleen.**

138. Human body's natural pacemaker – **SA
node.**

139. Animal with three hearts – **Octopus.**

140. Blood pigment in earthworms –
Hemoglobin.

141. Blood pigment in mollusks –
Hemocyanin.

142. Heart chamber receiving blood from
lungs – **Left atrium.**

143. Heart chamber pumping blood to body
– **Left ventricle.**

144. Number of vertebrae in humans – **33.**

145. Bone protecting the brain – **Skull.**

146. Bone protecting the heart and lungs –
Rib cage.

147. Liquid part of blood – **Plasma.**

148. Site of protein synthesis – **Ribosome.**

149. Cell organelle for digestion –
Lysosome.

150. Lysosome nickname – **Suicidal bag**

151. Organelle responsible for respiration –
Mitochondria

152. Organelle found only in plant cells –
Chloroplast

153. Jelly-like substance inside the cell –
Cytoplasm

154. Boundary of the cell – **Cell membrane**

155. Rigid outer layer in plant cells – **Cell wall**

156. Main component of cell wall in plants –
Cellulose

157. Genetic material in the nucleus – **DNA**

158. Protein synthesis blueprint – **RNA**

159. Only human organ capable of regeneration – **Liver**

160. Longest living cells in the human body – **Neurons**

161. First vaccine developed – **Smallpox vaccine**

162. Inventor of smallpox vaccine – **Edward Jenner**

163. Disease caused by virus – **Polio**

164. Disease caused by bacteria – **Tuberculosis**

165. Disease caused by fungus – **Ringworm**

166. Disease caused by protozoa –
Amoebiasis

167. Disease caused by prion – **Mad cow disease**

168. Plant tissue responsible for growth –
Meristem

169. Plant tissue for food storage –
Parenchyma

170. Process of seed germination –
Imbibition

171. Male part of flower – **Stamen**

172. Female part of flower – **Carpel/Pistil**

173. Part of flower producing pollen –
Anther

174. Part of flower receiving pollen –
Stigma

175. Transfer of pollen – **Pollination**

176. Pollination by wind – **Anemophily**

177. Pollination by insects – **Entomophily**

178. Fruit developing without fertilization –
Parthenocarpy

179. Seedless fruit example – **Banana**

180. Plants that live one season – **Annuals**

181. Plants that live two seasons –
Biennials

182. Plants that live many years –
Perennials

183. Plants growing on other plants –
Epiphytes

184. Example of epiphyte – **Orchid**

185. Plant losing leaves in winter –

Deciduous

186. Plants that keep leaves year-round –

Evergreen

187. Longest living tree – **Bristlecone pine**

188. Fastest growing plant – **Bamboo**

189. Tallest tree – **Coast redwood**

190. Tree with largest seeds – **Coco de mer**

191. Largest flower – **Rafflesia arnoldii**

192. Smallest flowering plant – **Wolffia**

193. Light energy absorbing pigment –
Chlorophyll

194. First step in photosynthesis – **Light reaction**

195. Energy produced by photosynthesis stored as – **Glucose**

196. Organisms that decompose dead matter – **Saprophytes**

197. Relationship where both benefit – **Mutualism**

198. Relationship where one benefits, other is harmed – **Parasitism**

199. Relationship where one benefits, other unaffected – **Commensalism**

200. Study of animal behavior – **Ethology**

201. Animal that can change its sex –
Clownfish

202. Largest reptile – **Saltwater crocodile**

203. Largest amphibian – **Chinese giant salamander**

204. Largest fish – **Whale shark**

205. Smallest fish – **Paedocypris**

206. Mammal that lays eggs – **Platypus**

207. Mammal capable of true flight – **Bat**

208. Fastest bird – **Peregrine falcon**

209. Bird that cannot fly – **Ostrich**

210. Bird with largest wingspan –
Wandering albatross

211. Bird with fastest running speed –
Ostrich

212. Animal with longest gestation period –
Elephant

213. Animal with shortest gestation period –
Opossum

214. Longest-living mammal – **Bowhead whale**

215. Shortest-living insect – **Mayfly**

216. Insect that can lift 50 times its weight –
Ant

217. Social insects living in colonies – **Bees**

218. Insect producing silk – **Silkworm**

219. Insect producing honey – **Honeybee**

220. Process by which caterpillar becomes
butterfly – **Metamorphosis**

221. Hard covering of arthropods –
Exoskeleton

222. Substance making up exoskeleton –
Chitin

223. Organ of respiration in fish – **Gills**

224. Organ of respiration in humans –
Lungs

225. Organ of respiration in earthworm –
Skin

226. Organ of respiration in frog – **Skin and lungs**

227. Gas transported by hemoglobin –
Oxygen

228. Gas stimulating breathing – **Carbon dioxide**

229. Smallest functional unit of lung – **Alveolus**

230. Muscle controlling breathing – **Diaphragm**

231. Number of ribs in human body – **24**

232. Bone connecting arm to body – **Clavicle**

233. Bone connecting leg to hip – **Femur**

234. Bone at base of spine – **Sacrum**

235. Bone at tip of spine – **Coccyx**

236. First cervical vertebra – **Atlas**

237. Second cervical vertebra – **Axis**

238. Type of joint in shoulder – **Ball and socket joint**

239. Type of joint in elbow – **Hinge joint**

240. Type of joint in skull – **Fixed joint**

241. Number of teeth in adult humans – **32**

242. Number of teeth in children – **20**

243. Teeth for cutting food – **Incisors**

244. Teeth for tearing food – **Canines**

245. Teeth for grinding food – **Molars**

246. Outer covering of teeth – **Enamel**

247. Main component of enamel – **Calcium phosphate**

248. Fluid in the eye – **Aqueous humor**

249. Fluid in the inner eye – **Vitreous humor**

250. Transparent front part of the eye –
Cornea

251. Colored part of the eye – **Iris**

252. Part of eye controlling light entry –
Pupil

253. Part of eye for sharp vision – **Fovea**

254. Part of ear collecting sound – **Pinna**

255. Tube connecting ear to throat –
Eustachian tube

256. Part of brain for vision – **Occipital lobe**

257. Part of brain for hearing – **Temporal lobe**

258. Part of brain for touch sensation – **Parietal lobe**

259. Part of brain for speech – **Broca's area**

260. Part of brain for understanding language – **Wernicke's area**

261. Hormone regulating water balance – **ADH (Antidiuretic hormone)**

262. Hormone regulating calcium level – **Calcitonin**

263. Hormone increasing blood sugar –
Glucagon

264. Hormone reducing blood sugar –
Insulin

265. Hormone regulating sleep–wake cycle
– **Melatonin**

266. Hormone stimulating growth – **Growth hormone**

267. Hormone initiating puberty –
Gonadotropins

268. First scientist to see cells – **Robert Hooke**

269. First person to observe microorganisms – **Antonie van Leeuwenhoek**

270. First to classify plants scientifically – **Carl Linnaeus**

271. First to propose natural selection – **Charles Darwin**

272. Darwin's book on evolution – **On the Origin of Species**

273. Theory explaining cell structure – **Cell theory**

274. Scientists who proposed cell theory –
Schleiden and Schwann

275. Scientist who proved cell comes from
pre-existing cells – **Rudolf Virchow**

276. Largest virus – **Mimivirus**

277. Smallest virus – **Parvovirus**

278. Virus causing AIDS – **HIV**

279. Virus causing COVID-19 –
SARS-CoV-2

280. Bacteria without cell wall –
Mycoplasma

281. Bacteria causing tuberculosis –
Mycobacterium tuberculosis

282. Bacteria causing cholera – **Vibrio cholerae**

283. Protozoa causing malaria –
Plasmodium falciparum

284. Protozoa causing sleeping sickness –
Trypanosoma

285. Protozoa causing amoebic dysentery –
Entamoeba histolytica

286. Fungi causing athlete's foot –
Trichophyton

287. Fungi used in bread making – **Yeast**

288. Fungi producing penicillin –
Penicillium

289. Plant hormone promoting growth –
Auxin

290. Plant hormone promoting cell division –
Cytokinin

291. Plant hormone causing fruit ripening –
Ethylene

292. Plant hormone causing seed dormancy
– **Abscisic acid**

293. Plant hormone promoting stem elongation – **Gibberellin**

294. Process of water movement in plants – **Osmosis**

295. Process of root absorbing water – **Absorption**

296. Process of sugar transport in plants – **Translocation**

297. Type of reproduction with one parent – **Asexual reproduction**

298. Type of reproduction with two parents – **Sexual reproduction**

299. Reproduction without fertilization –
Parthenogenesis

300. Reproduction by dividing into two –
Binary fission

Biology Quiz

301. Example of binary fission – **Amoeba**

302. Example of budding – **Yeast**

303. Example of fragmentation – **Spirogyra**

304. Example of regeneration – **Planaria**

305. Example of vegetative propagation –
Potato

306. Example of spore formation – **Ferns**

307. Reproduction involving gametes –
Sexual reproduction

308. Male gamete in plants – **Pollen grain**

309. Female gamete in plants – **Ovule**

310. Fertilized ovule develops into – **Seed**

311. Fertilized egg in animals – **Zygote**

312. Early stage of embryo development –
Blastula

313. Stage after blastula – **Gastrula**

314. Organism with radial symmetry –
Starfish

315. Organism with bilateral symmetry –
Human

316. Body part that can regenerate in lizards
– **Tail**

317. Organism with exoskeleton made of
calcium carbonate – **Crab**

318. Skeleton inside the body –
Endoskeleton

319. Skeleton outside the body –
Exoskeleton

320. Example of cartilage fish – **Shark**

321. Example of bony fish – **Rohu**

322. Fish with electric organ – **Electric eel**

323. Fish that can live without water for days – **Lungfish**

324. Amphibian with tail in adult stage –
Salamander

325. Amphibian without tail in adult stage – **Frog**

326. Reptile with protective shell – **Tortoise**

327. Reptile without limbs – **Snake**

328. Snake with heat-sensing pits – **Pit viper**

329. Longest snake – **Reticulated python**

330. Most venomous snake – **Inland taipan**

331. Largest bird – **Ostrich**

332. Smallest bird – **Bee hummingbird**

333. Flightless bird found in New Zealand –
Kiwi

334. Bird that swims but doesn't fly –
Penguin

335. Bird known for mimicry – **Lyrebird**

336. Only mammal capable of echolocation
– **Bat**

337. Mammal with pouch – **Kangaroo**

338. Animal with blue blood – **Horseshoe
crab**

339. Largest mammal – **Blue whale**

340. Mammal with longest lifespan –
Bowhead whale

341. Fastest marine animal – **Sailfish**

342. Largest sea turtle – **Leatherback
turtle**

343. Deepest diving marine mammal –
Cuvier's beaked whale

344. Tallest land animal – **Giraffe**

345. Largest land animal – **African
elephant**

346. Only flying insect that makes food humans eat – **Honeybee**

347. Insect that transmits malaria –
Anopheles mosquito

348. Insect that transmits plague – **Flea**

349. Insect that transmits sleeping sickness
– **Tsetse fly**

350. Insect that transmits Chagas disease –
Kissing bug

351. Human organ that stores urine –
Urinary bladder

352. Tube carrying urine from kidney –
Ureter

353. Tube carrying urine out of body –
Urethra

354. Main nitrogenous waste in humans –
Urea

355. Main nitrogenous waste in birds – **Uric acid**

356. Main nitrogenous waste in fish –
Ammonia

357. Pigment that gives skin color –
Melanin

358. Pigment that gives hair color –
Eumelanin and Pheomelanin

359. Pigment in red blood cells –
Hemoglobin

360. Muscle that separates chest and
abdomen – **Diaphragm**

361. Muscle type in the heart – **Cardiac
muscle**

362. Muscle type in digestive tract –
Smooth muscle

363. Muscle type attached to bones –
Skeletal muscle

364. Basic contractile unit of muscle –
Sarcomere

365. Protein in muscles – **Actin and Myosin**

366. Smallest unit of nervous system –
Neuron

367. Gap between neurons – **Synapse**

368. Chemical messengers in nervous system – **Neurotransmitters**

369. Protective covering of brain –
Meninges

370. Fluid surrounding brain and spinal cord
– **Cerebrospinal fluid**

371. Disease caused by brain infection –
Meningitis

372. Disease due to lack of dopamine –
Parkinson's disease

373. Disease due to death of brain cells –
Alzheimer's disease

374. Inflammation of joints – **Arthritis**

375. Softening of bones – **Osteomalacia**

376. Loss of bone density – **Osteoporosis**

377. Inflammation of liver – **Hepatitis**

378. Inflammation of pancreas –
Pancreatitis

379. Inflammation of stomach lining –
Gastritis

380. Disease caused by iodine deficiency –
Goitre

381. Disease caused by protein deficiency –
Kwashiorkor

382. Disease caused by lack of calories –
Marasmus

383. Disease caused by iron deficiency –
Anemia

384. Eye defect corrected by convex lens –
Hypermetropia

385. Eye defect corrected by concave lens –
Myopia

386. Eye defect due to uneven cornea –
Astigmatism

387. Age-related loss of near vision –
Presbyopia

388. Complete loss of vision – **Blindness**

389. Color blindness is due to defect in –
Cones

390. Night blindness is due to lack of –
Vitamin A

391. Ear part responsible for balance –
Vestibular system

392. Ear part converting sound to nerve signals – **Cochlea**

393. Smallest bone in the ear – **Stapes**

394. Largest part of the brain – **Cerebrum**

395. Coordination and balance control –
Cerebellum

396. Part of brain controlling heartbeat –
Medulla oblongata

397. Hormone responsible for stress
response – **Cortisol**

398. Hormone causing milk ejection –
Oxytocin

399. Hormone that prepares uterus for
pregnancy – **Progesterone**

400. Hormone responsible for secondary
male traits – **Testosterone**

Biology Quiz

401. Hormone responsible for secondary female traits – **Estrogen**

402. Organ producing estrogen – **Ovary**

403. Organ producing testosterone – **Testis**

404. Organ producing insulin – **Pancreas**

405. Organ producing bile – **Liver**

406. Organ storing bile – **Gallbladder**

407. Organ filtering blood – **Kidney**

408. Structural unit of kidney – **Nephron**

409. Blood vessel carrying blood away from heart – **Artery**

410. Blood vessel carrying blood to heart – **Vein**

411. Smallest blood vessels – **Capillaries**

412. Red blood cell shape – **Biconcave**

413. Lifespan of red blood cells – **120 days**

414. Lifespan of white blood cells – **Few hours to years**

415. Lifespan of platelets – **7–10 days**

416. Blood cells responsible for immunity –
White blood cells

417. Blood cells responsible for clotting –
Platelets

418. Blood cells carrying oxygen – **Red
blood cells**

419. Universal donor blood group – **O
negative**

420. Universal recipient blood group – **AB
positive**

421. Largest artery – **Aorta**

422. Largest vein – **Vena cava**

423. Heart chamber pumping oxygenated blood – **Left ventricle**

424. Heart chamber pumping deoxygenated blood – **Right ventricle**

425. Valve between left atrium and ventricle – **Mitral valve**

426. Valve between right atrium and ventricle – **Tricuspid valve**

427. Number of chambers in human heart –
Four

428. Heartbeat sound is due to – **Closing of valves**

429. Normal resting heartbeat rate – **72 beats per minute**

430. Device for recording heart activity –
Electrocardiograph

431. Device for measuring blood pressure –
Sphygmomanometer

432. Normal human blood pressure –
120/80 mmHg

433. Protein in blood for clotting –
Fibrinogen

434. Liquid portion of blood – **Plasma**

435. Percentage of plasma in blood – **55%**

436. Percentage of blood cells in blood –
45%

437. Main component of plasma – **Water**

438. Process of white blood cell engulfing
microbes – **Phagocytosis**

439. Immunity acquired after infection –
Natural active immunity

440. Immunity acquired from mother –
Passive immunity

441. Immunity through vaccines – **Artificial active immunity**

442. Immunity through antibody injection –
Artificial passive immunity

443. First vaccine developed – **Smallpox vaccine**

444. Inventor of smallpox vaccine – **Edward Jenner**

445. Inventor of rabies vaccine – **Louis Pasteur**

446. Inventor of polio vaccine – **Jonas Salk**

447. Virus causing measles – **Measles virus**

448. Virus causing mumps – **Mumps virus**

449. Virus causing chickenpox –
Varicella-zoster virus

450. Virus causing hepatitis B – **Hepatitis B virus**

451. Bacteria causing diphtheria –
Corynebacterium diphtheriae

452. Bacteria causing tetanus –
Clostridium tetani

453. Bacteria causing typhoid – **Salmonella typhi**

454. Bacteria causing leprosy –
Mycobacterium leprae

455. Parasite causing filariasis –
Wuchereria bancrofti

456. Parasite causing schistosomiasis –
Schistosoma

457. Protozoan causing kala-azar –
Leishmania donovani

458. Disease caused by prions – **Mad cow disease**

459. Mode of reproduction in viruses –
Replication inside host cell

460. Shape of bacterial DNA – **Circular**

461. Organelle responsible for photosynthesis – **Chloroplast**

462. Pigment in chloroplast – **Chlorophyll**

463. Photosynthesis occurs in cell part –
Thylakoid membranes

464. Energy currency of cell – **ATP**

465. Organelle producing ATP –

Mitochondria

466. Organelle called “suicide bag” –

Lysosome

467. Organelle for protein synthesis –

Ribosome

468. Organelle for packaging proteins –

Golgi apparatus

469. Organelle for lipid synthesis – **Smooth**

endoplasmic reticulum

470. Organelle for protein synthesis with

ribosomes – **Rough endoplasmic**

reticulum

471. Organelle for cell division in animals – **Centrioles**

472. Liquid part of cytoplasm – **Cytosol**

473. Membrane controlling entry/exit – **Plasma membrane**

474. Membrane around nucleus – **Nuclear envelope**

475. Structure inside nucleus making ribosomes – **Nucleolus**

476. Genetic material in cells – **DNA**

477. DNA full form – **Deoxyribonucleic acid**

478. RNA full form – **Ribonucleic acid**

479. Shape of DNA – **Double helix**

480. Scientists who discovered DNA structure – **Watson and Crick**

481. Base pairs in DNA –
Adenine–Thymine, Cytosine–Guanine

482. Base pairs in RNA – **Adenine–Uracil, Cytosine–Guanine**

483. Process of making RNA from DNA –
Transcription

484. Process of making protein from RNA –
Translation

485. Site of translation – **Ribosome**

486. Three-letter code for amino acid –
Codon

487. Number of amino acids in genetic code
– **20**

488. Process of cell division for growth –
Mitosis

489. Process of cell division for gametes –
Meiosis

490. Number of chromosomes in humans – **46**

491. Number of chromosome pairs in humans – **23**

492. Chromosomes determining sex – **Sex chromosomes**

493. Male sex chromosomes – **XY**

494. Female sex chromosomes – **XX**

495. Cell with complete set of chromosomes – **Diploid cell**

496. Cell with half set of chromosomes –
Haploid cell

497. First phase of mitosis – **Prophase**

498. Middle phase of mitosis – **Metaphase**

499. Final phase of mitosis – **Telophase**

500. Division of cytoplasm – **Cytokinesis**

Biology Quiz – Continued

501. Stage of meiosis where crossing over occurs – Prophase I

502. Process increasing genetic variation –
Crossing over

503. Cells formed after meiosis in humans –
Gametes

504. Sperm-producing organ in males –
Testis

505. Egg-producing organ in females –
Ovary

506. Site of fertilization in humans –
Fallopian tube

507. Site of embryo implantation – Uterus

508. Membrane surrounding fetus – Amnion

509. Fluid cushioning fetus – Amniotic fluid

510. Organ connecting mother and fetus –
Placenta

511. Time taken for human gestation – 9
months

512. First milk after childbirth – Colostrum

513. Hormone stimulating milk production –
Prolactin

514. Hormone initiating childbirth – Oxytocin

515. Method of birth without vaginal delivery
– Caesarean section

516. Twins from same zygote – Identical
twins

517. Twins from different zygotes –
Fraternal twins

518. Male reproductive cell – Spermatozoon

519. Female reproductive cell – Ovum

520. Outer layer of sperm head – Acrosome

521. Tail of sperm used for – Motility

522. Number of chromosomes in sperm –
23

523. Number of chromosomes in ovum – 23

524. Process of sperm production –
Spermatogenesis

525. Process of egg production –
Oogenesis

526. Hormone regulating menstrual cycle –
FSH and LH

527. Days of ovulation in menstrual cycle –
Day 14 (average)

528. Hormone peaking during ovulation –
Luteinizing hormone

529. Hormone maintaining pregnancy –
Progesterone

530. Hormone triggering menstruation –
Drop in progesterone

531. Surgical removal of uterus –
Hysterectomy

532. Surgical removal of ovary –
Oophorectomy

533. Surgical removal of testis –
Orchidectomy

534. Method of birth control using condoms
– Barrier method

535. Birth control method using hormones –
Oral contraceptive pill

536. Permanent birth control in females –
Tubectomy

537. Permanent birth control in males –
Vasectomy

538. Birth control method based on safe
period – Rhythm method

539. First scientist to use microscope for
cells – Robert Hooke

540. First scientist to observe living cells – Anton van Leeuwenhoek

541. Theory stating all living things are made of cells – Cell theory

542. Scientists who proposed cell theory – Schleiden and Schwann

543. Scientist who added cell division to cell theory – Rudolf Virchow

544. Cell without nucleus – Prokaryotic cell

545. Cell with nucleus – Eukaryotic cell

546. Example of prokaryote – Bacterium

547. Example of eukaryote – Human cell

548. Cell wall in plants made of – Cellulose

549. Cell wall in fungi made of – Chitin

550. Cell wall in bacteria made of –
Peptidoglycan

551. Organelle storing water in plant cell –
Central vacuole

552. Organelle providing turgor pressure –
Vacuole

553. Connection between plant cells –
Plasmodesmata

554. Connection between animal cells –
Gap junctions

555. Energy process in mitochondria –
Cellular respiration

556. Organelle for detoxifying harmful
substances – Peroxisome

557. Organelle that digests worn-out cell
parts – Lysosome

558. Plant tissue transporting water – Xylem

559. Plant tissue transporting food – Phloem

560. Xylem transport is – Unidirectional

561. Phloem transport is – Bidirectional

562. Small pores on leaves – Stomata

563. Cells controlling stomata – Guard cells

564. Loss of water vapor from plants –
Transpiration

565. Process of making food in plants –
Photosynthesis

566. Gas released during photosynthesis –
Oxygen

567. Gas used during photosynthesis –
Carbon dioxide

568. Main source of energy for
photosynthesis – Sunlight

569. First stage of photosynthesis – Light
reaction

570. Second stage of photosynthesis –
Calvin cycle

571. Photosynthesis occurs in – Chloroplast

572. Dark reaction occurs in – Stroma

573. Light reaction occurs in – Thylakoid
membranes

574. Photosynthetic pigment absorbing red and blue light – Chlorophyll a

575. Photosynthetic pigment absorbing blue-green light – Chlorophyll b

576. Pigment giving yellow/orange color – Carotenoids

577. Photosystem active in cyclic photophosphorylation – Photosystem I

578. Photosystem active in non-cyclic photophosphorylation – Photosystem I and II

579. End product of photosynthesis –
Glucose

580. Process of breaking glucose for energy
– Respiration

581. Respiration in presence of oxygen –
Aerobic respiration

582. Respiration without oxygen –
Anaerobic respiration

583. Anaerobic respiration in yeast –
Fermentation

584. End product of fermentation in yeast –
Alcohol and CO₂

585. End product of anaerobic respiration in muscles – Lactic acid

586. Organelle where respiration occurs – Mitochondria

587. Number of ATP produced per glucose in aerobic respiration – 36–38 ATP

588. Number of ATP produced per glucose in anaerobic respiration – 2 ATP

589. First step of respiration – Glycolysis

590. Glycolysis occurs in – Cytoplasm

591. Second step of respiration – Krebs cycle

592. Krebs cycle occurs in – Mitochondrial matrix

593. Final step of respiration – Electron transport chain

594. ETC occurs in – Inner mitochondrial membrane

595. ATP produced in glycolysis – 2 ATP

596. ATP produced in Krebs cycle – 2 ATP

597. ATP produced in ETC – 32–34 ATP

598. Process converting light energy into chemical energy – Photosynthesis

599. Process converting chemical energy into ATP – Cellular respiration

600. Organism making its own food – Autotroph

Biology Quiz

601. Organism depending on others for food – Heterotroph

602. Organism eating only plants –
Herbivore

603. Organism eating only animals –
Carnivore

604. Organism eating both plants and
animals – Omnivore

605. Organism feeding on dead matter –
Detritivore

606. Organism causing decay –
Decomposer

607. Relationship where both benefit –
Mutualism

608. Relationship where one benefits, other unaffected – Commensalism

609. Relationship where one benefits, other harmed – Parasitism

610. Plant parasite example – *Cuscuta*

611. Animal parasite example – Tapeworm

612. Free-living nitrogen-fixing bacteria – *Azotobacter*

613. Symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacteria – *Rhizobium*

614. Process of converting nitrogen gas into ammonia – Nitrogen fixation

615. Process converting ammonia to nitrite
– Nitrification

616. Process converting nitrates to nitrogen
gas – Denitrification

617. Gas responsible for global warming –
Carbon dioxide

618. Gas absorbing UV radiation – Ozone

619. Layer containing ozone – Stratosphere

620. Cause of ozone depletion – CFCs

621. Main greenhouse gases – CO₂, CH₄, N₂O

622. Process by which plants lose water through leaves – Transpiration

623. Process by which plants exude water droplets – Guttation

624. Plant movement toward light – Phototropism

625. Plant movement toward gravity – Geotropism

626. Plant movement toward water – Hydrotropism

627. Plant movement toward touch –
Thigmotropism

628. Hormone promoting cell elongation –
Auxin

629. Hormone promoting cell division –
Cytokinin

630. Hormone causing fruit ripening –
Ethylene

631. Hormone promoting seed germination
– Gibberellin

632. Hormone causing seed dormancy –
Abscissic acid

633. Layer of cells for secondary growth –
Cambium

634. Protective tissue in plants – Cork

635. First product of photosynthesis in C_3
plants – 3-phosphoglycerate

636. First product of photosynthesis in C_4
plants – Oxaloacetate

637. Example of C_4 plant – Maize

638. Example of CAM plant – Pineapple

639. Process of water transport in plants –
Cohesion-tension theory

640. Process of food transport in plants –
Pressure-flow hypothesis

641. Male reproductive organ in flowers –
Stamen

642. Female reproductive organ in flowers –
Carpel

643. Part of stamen producing pollen –
Anther

644. Part of carpel receiving pollen – Stigma

645. Part of carpel connecting stigma and
ovary – Style

646. Part of carpel containing ovules –
Ovary

647. Process of pollen transfer – Pollination

648. Pollination by wind – Anemophily

649. Pollination by insects – Entomophily

650. Pollination by birds – Ornithophily

651. Pollination by water – Hydrophily

652. Fertilization in plants – Fusion of
gametes

653. Double fertilization discovered by –
Nawaschin

654. Endosperm ploidy – Triploid

655. Seed coat develops from –
Integuments

656. Fruit developing without fertilization –
Parthenocarpy

657. Example of parthenocarpic fruit –
Banana

658. Fruit developing from ovary – True fruit

659. Fruit developing from other parts –
False fruit

660. Example of false fruit – Apple

661. Dry fruit that splits open – Dehiscent fruit

662. Dry fruit that does not split –
Indehiscent fruit

663. Fruit developing from many ovaries of
one flower – Aggregate fruit

664. Example of aggregate fruit –
Strawberry

665. Fruit developing from multiple flowers –
Multiple fruit

666. Example of multiple fruit – Pineapple

667. Underground stem storing food –
Tuber

668. Example of tuber – Potato

669. Underground stem with nodes –
Rhizome

670. Example of rhizome – Ginger

671. Underground stem with scale leaves –
Corm

672. Example of corm – Colocasia

673. Underground stem with fleshy leaves –
Bulb

674. Example of bulb – Onion

675. Leaf modification for climbing – Tendril

676. Leaf modification for protection – Spine

677. Root growing from unusual place –
Adventitious root

678. Roots for gas exchange –
Pneumatophores

679. Roots storing food – Tuberous roots

680. Example of tuberous root – Sweet potato

681. Roots providing support – Prop roots

682. Example of prop roots – Banyan tree

683. Roots providing extra support – Stilt roots

684. Example of stilt roots – Maize

685. Movement of seed away from parent plant – Seed dispersal

686. Seed dispersal by wind – Anemochory

687. Seed dispersal by water – Hydrochory

688. Seed dispersal by animals – Zoochory

689. Germination where cotyledons emerge above soil – Epigeal germination

690. Germination where cotyledons remain underground – Hypogeal germination

691. First structure to emerge in germination – Radicle

692. Structure growing upward during germination – Plumule

693. Seed part storing food in monocots –
Endosperm

694. Seed part storing food in dicots –
Cotyledons

695. Covering of monocot endosperm –
Aleurone layer

696. Protective sheath over monocot
plumule – Coleoptile

697. Protective sheath over monocot radicle
– Coleorhiza

698. Growth response independent of
stimulus direction – Nastic movement

699. Daily plant movements according to light – Photonasty

700. Daily plant movements according to temperature – Thermonasty

Biology Quiz

701. Blood's liquid portion – Plasma

702. Red pigment in RBC – Hemoglobin

703. Protein in plasma for clotting –
Fibrinogen

704. Normal lifespan of RBC – 120 days

705. Site of RBC destruction – Spleen

706. Blood cell for immunity – White blood cell (WBC)

707. WBC type producing antibodies – B lymphocytes

708. WBC type killing infected cells – T lymphocytes

709. WBC type involved in allergies – Eosinophils

710. WBC type for phagocytosis –
Neutrophils

711. WBC type releasing histamine –
Basophils

712. Cell fragments for clotting – Platelets

713. Normal human blood pH – 7.35–7.45

714. Universal blood donor group – O
negative

715. Universal blood recipient group – AB
positive

716. Blood group discovery by – Karl
Landsteiner

717. Blood type based on – Antigens on RBC

718. Rh factor discovered in – Rhesus monkey

719. Protein clotting blood – Fibrin

720. Vitamin needed for clotting – Vitamin K

721. Mineral essential for clotting – Calcium

722. Main artery from heart – Aorta

723. Main vein to heart – Vena cava

724. Chamber of heart pumping blood to lungs – Right ventricle

725. Chamber of heart pumping blood to body – Left ventricle

726. Chamber receiving blood from body – Right atrium

727. Chamber receiving blood from lungs – Left atrium

728. Valve between left atrium and ventricle – Mitral (bicuspid) valve

729. Valve between right atrium and ventricle – Tricuspid valve

730. Valve between right ventricle and pulmonary artery – Pulmonary valve

731. Valve between left ventricle and aorta – Aortic valve

732. Blood vessels carrying blood away from heart – Arteries

733. Blood vessels carrying blood to heart – Veins

734. Smallest blood vessels – Capillaries

735. Blood pressure measured with – Sphygmomanometer

736. Normal human blood pressure –
120/80 mmHg

737. Heart sound “lub” due to – AV valves
closing

738. Heart sound “dub” due to – Semilunar
valves closing

739. Pacemaker of heart – SA node

740. Heart rate in adults – 70–75 bpm

741. Increase in heart rate – Tachycardia

742. Decrease in heart rate – Bradycardia

743. Lack of blood to heart muscle –
Ischemia

744. Death of heart muscle tissue –
Myocardial infarction

745. Blockage of coronary artery – Coronary
thrombosis

746. Device to restore heart rhythm –
Defibrillator

747. Process of breathing – Respiration

748. Site of gas exchange in lungs – Alveoli

749. Muscle aiding breathing – Diaphragm

750. Inhalation is – Active process

751. Exhalation is – Passive process

752. Protein carrying oxygen in blood –
Hemoglobin

753. Protein carrying oxygen in muscle –
Myoglobin

754. Oxygen transport in blood –
Oxyhemoglobin

755. CO₂ transport in blood – Bicarbonate
ions

756. Normal breathing rate – 12–20 breaths/min

757. Breathing control center – Medulla oblongata

758. Lack of oxygen – Hypoxia

759. Excess CO₂ in blood – Hypercapnia

760. Inflammation of bronchial tubes – Bronchitis

761. Inflammation of lung tissue – Pneumonia

762. Chronic lung disease from smoking – Emphysema

763. Allergic airway disease – Asthma

764. Infectious lung disease by
Mycobacterium – Tuberculosis

765. Voice-producing organ – Larynx

766. Flap preventing food from entering
airway – Epiglottis

767. Windpipe – Trachea

768. Small airways in lungs – Bronchioles

769. Tiny sacs for gas exchange – Alveoli

770. Surfactant in alveoli reduces – Surface tension

771. Amount of air inhaled in normal breath – Tidal volume

772. Maximum air inhaled after normal inhalation – Inspiratory reserve volume

773. Maximum air exhaled after normal exhalation – Expiratory reserve volume

774. Air remaining in lungs after full exhalation – Residual volume

775. Maximum air lungs can hold – Total lung capacity

776. Gas exchange in tissues – Internal respiration

777. Gas exchange in lungs – External respiration

778. Oxygen carried mostly by – Hemoglobin

779. CO₂ carried mostly as – Bicarbonate ions

780. High altitude causes – Hypoxia

781. Hormone increasing RBC production – Erythropoietin

782. Main site of erythropoietin production –
Kidney

783. Fluid surrounding brain and spinal cord
– Cerebrospinal fluid

784. Brain's largest part – Cerebrum

785. Brain part for balance – Cerebellum

786. Brain part controlling heartbeat and
breathing – Medulla oblongata

787. Brain part controlling temperature –
Hypothalamus

788. Brain part controlling hormone release
– Pituitary gland

789. Protective covering of brain and spinal cord – Meninges

790. Innermost meningeal layer – Pia mater

791. Outermost meningeal layer – Dura mater

792. Middle meningeal layer – Arachnoid mater

793. Functional unit of nervous system – Neuron

794. Gap between neurons – Synapse

795. Chemical messenger between neurons
– Neurotransmitter

796. Neurotransmitter for muscle
contraction – Acetylcholine

797. Neurotransmitter for pleasure/reward –
Dopamine

798. Neurotransmitter for mood – Serotonin

799. Neurotransmitter for fight-or-flight –
Norepinephrine

800. Neurotransmitter for inhibitory signal –
GABA

Biology Quiz

801. Longest cell in the human body –
Neuron

802. Part of neuron receiving signals –
Dendrite

803. Part of neuron sending signals – Axon

804. Fatty covering of axon – Myelin sheath

805. Cells producing myelin in CNS –
Oligodendrocytes

806. Cells producing myelin in PNS – Schwann cells

807. Gaps in myelin sheath – Nodes of Ranvier

808. Speed increase in nerve impulse by myelin – Saltatory conduction

809. Resting neuron membrane potential – -70 mV

810. Ion moving into neuron during depolarization – Na^+

811. Ion moving out during repolarization – K^+

812. Junction between nerve and muscle –
Neuromuscular junction

813. Division of nervous system controlling
voluntary actions – Somatic nervous system

814. Division controlling involuntary actions
– Autonomic nervous system

815. Autonomic division for “fight or flight” –
Sympathetic

816. Autonomic division for “rest and digest”
– Parasympathetic

817. Cranial nerve for smell – Olfactory
nerve (I)

818. Cranial nerve for vision – Optic nerve (II)

819. Cranial nerve for hearing/balance – Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)

820. Cranial nerve controlling heart/lungs – Vagus nerve (X)

821. Organ of sight – Eye

822. Transparent front part of eye – Cornea

823. Colored part of eye – Iris

824. Opening in iris – Pupil

825. Lens function – Focus light on retina

826. Light-sensitive layer – Retina

827. Photoreceptors for dim light – Rods

828. Photoreceptors for color – Cones

829. Nerve carrying signals from eye –
Optic nerve

830. Blind spot in eye – Optic disc

831. Eye fluid in front of lens – Aqueous
humor

832. Eye fluid behind lens – Vitreous humor

833. Nearsightedness – Myopia

834. Farsightedness – Hyperopia

835. Age-related farsightedness –
Presbyopia

836. Irregular curvature of cornea/lens –
Astigmatism

837. Clouding of lens – Cataract

838. Increased intraocular pressure –
Glaucoma

839. Organ of hearing – Ear

840. Outer ear part – Pinna

841. Ear canal – External auditory canal

842. Eardrum – Tympanic membrane

843. Middle ear bones – Malleus, incus,
stapes

844. Organ of balance – Semicircular canals

845. Hearing organ in cochlea – Organ of
Corti

846. Tube connecting ear to throat –
Eustachian tube

847. Sense organ for taste – Tongue

848. Taste receptors – Taste buds

849. Primary tastes – Sweet, sour, salty,
bitter, umami

850. Sense organ for smell – Nose

851. Smell receptors – Olfactory receptors

852. Skin receptor for touch – Meissner's
corpuscles

853. Skin receptor for pressure – Pacinian corpuscles

854. Skin receptor for pain – Nociceptors

855. Skin receptor for temperature – Thermoreceptors

856. Hormone-producing organs – Endocrine glands

857. Master endocrine gland – Pituitary gland

858. Hormone controlling other glands – TSH, ACTH, FSH, LH

859. Hormone for growth – Growth hormone (GH)

860. Hormone for milk production – Prolactin

861. Hormone for water balance – ADH

862. Hormone for childbirth contractions – Oxytocin

863. Gland in neck – Thyroid gland

864. Thyroid hormone – Thyroxine (T_4)

865. Mineral for thyroid function – Iodine

866. Disease from iodine deficiency – Goiter

867. Glands on thyroid – Parathyroid glands

868. Hormone increasing blood calcium –
Parathyroid hormone

869. Hormone lowering blood calcium –
Calcitonin

870. Gland above kidneys – Adrenal glands

871. Hormone for fight-or-flight – Adrenaline

872. Hormone regulating sodium –
Aldosterone

873. Hormone regulating stress – Cortisol

874. Gland behind stomach – Pancreas

875. Hormone lowering blood sugar –
Insulin

876. Hormone raising blood sugar –
Glucagon

877. Hormone from pineal gland –
Melatonin

878. Hormones from ovaries – Estrogen,
progesterone

879. Hormone from testes – Testosterone

880. Gland for immune maturation in children – Thymus

881. Thymus hormone – Thymosin

882. Male gamete – Sperm

883. Female gamete – Ovum

884. Sperm-producing organ – Testis

885. Egg-producing organ – Ovary

886. Site of fertilization – Fallopian tube

887. Site of embryo implantation – Uterus

888. Placenta function – Nutrient/gas exchange

889. Fluid surrounding fetus – Amniotic fluid

890. Birth process – Parturition

891. First milk after birth – Colostrum

892. Menstrual cycle length – 28 days

893. Hormone triggering ovulation – LH

894. Hormone maintaining pregnancy – Progesterone

895. Process of sperm formation –
Spermatogenesis

896. Process of egg formation – Oogenesis

897. Union of sperm and egg – Fertilization

898. Early stage embryo – Zygote

899. Ball of cells after fertilization – Blastula

900. Stage after blastula with three layers –
Gastrula

Biology Quiz – Continued

901. Three germ layers – **Ectoderm, mesoderm, endoderm**

902. Layer forming skin/nervous system – **Ectoderm**

903. Layer forming muscles/bones – **Mesoderm**

904. Layer forming gut lining – **Endoderm**

905. Process of cell specialization – **Differentiation**

906. Programmed cell death – **Apoptosis**

907. Process of cell division for growth –
Mitosis

908. Process of cell division for gametes –
Meiosis

909. Normal human chromosome number –
46

910. Sex chromosomes in male – **XY**

911. Sex chromosomes in female – **XX**

912. Structure holding sister chromatids –
Centromere

913. Spindle fibers attach to – **Kinetochores**

914. Mitosis phase with chromosome alignment – **Metaphase**

915. Mitosis phase with chromatids separation – **Anaphase**

916. Mitosis phase with nuclear envelope reforming – **Telophase**

917. Division of cytoplasm – **Cytokinesis**

918. DNA shape – **Double helix**

919. DNA building blocks – **Nucleotides**

920. DNA sugar – **Deoxyribose**

921. RNA sugar – **Ribose**

922. DNA base pairing – **A–T, G–C**

923. RNA base pairing – **A–U, G–C**

924. DNA to RNA process – **Transcription**

925. RNA to protein process – **Translation**

926. Protein synthesis site – **Ribosome**

927. RNA carrying genetic code – **mRNA**

928. RNA bringing amino acids – **tRNA**

929. RNA forming ribosome – **rRNA**

930. DNA replication enzyme – **DNA polymerase**

931. RNA synthesis enzyme – **RNA polymerase**

932. Protein synthesis start codon – **AUG**

933. Mutation changing one base – **Point mutation**

934. Mutation adding/removing base – **Frameshift mutation**

935. Genetic disorder from extra chromosome 21 – **Down syndrome**

936. Genetic disorder from missing X in females – **Turner syndrome**

937. Genetic disorder from extra X in males – **Klinefelter syndrome**

938. Sex-linked blood clotting disorder – **Hemophilia**

939. Sex-linked vision disorder – **Color blindness**

940. Inheritance study founder – **Gregor Mendel**

941. Mendel's plant – **Pea plant**

942. First filial generation – **F₁ generation**

943. Law of inheritance for allele separation
– **Law of segregation**

944. Law for independent traits – **Law of independent assortment**

945. Physical appearance of trait –
Phenotype

946. Genetic makeup of trait – **Genotype**

947. Identical allele pair – **Homozygous**

948. Different allele pair – **Heterozygous**

949. Allele expressed in heterozygote –
Dominant

950. Allele masked in heterozygote –
Recessive

951. Both alleles expressed equally –
Codominance

952. Trait with blending – **Incomplete dominance**

953. Gene carried on sex chromosome –
Sex-linked gene

954. Diagram predicting offspring traits –
Punnett square

955. Inherited disease from defective hemoglobin – **Sickle cell anemia**

956. Storage of genetic information – **DNA**

957. Energy currency of cell – **ATP**

958. ATP full form – **Adenosine triphosphate**

959. ATP produced in – **Mitochondria**

960. First stage of cellular respiration –
Glycolysis

961. Glycolysis location – **Cytoplasm**

962. Second stage of respiration – **Krebs cycle**

963. Krebs cycle location – **Mitochondrial matrix**

964. Final stage of respiration – **Electron transport chain**

965. ETC location – **Mitochondrial inner membrane**

966. Respiration without oxygen – **Anaerobic respiration**

967. End product of anaerobic respiration in humans – **Lactic acid**

968. End product in yeast – **Ethanol**

969. Photosynthesis equation discovered by – **Jan Ingenhousz**

970. Photosynthesis location – **Chloroplast**

971. Photosynthesis pigment – **Chlorophyll**

972. Light-dependent reaction location – **Thylakoid membrane**

973. Light-independent reaction location – **Stroma**

974. Photosynthesis first stage – **Light reaction**

975. Photosynthesis second stage – **Calvin cycle**

976. Gas taken in during photosynthesis – **CO₂**

977. Gas released during photosynthesis – **O₂**

978. Transport in plants through – **Xylem and phloem**

979. Xylem carries – **Water**

980. Phloem carries – **Food**

981. Loss of water from leaves –
Transpiration

982. Opening for gas exchange – **Stomata**

983. Cells controlling stomata – **Guard cells**

984. Growth toward light – **Phototropism**

985. Growth toward gravity – **Gravitropism**

986. Growth toward water – **Hydrotropism**

987. Plant hormone for cell elongation –
Auxin

988. Hormone for seed germination –
Gibberellin

989. Hormone for ripening – **Ethylene**

990. Hormone for seed dormancy –
Abscisic acid

991. Asexual reproduction in plants –
Vegetative propagation

992. Sexual reproduction in plants –
Pollination

993. Male part of flower – **Stamen**

994. Female part of flower – **Carpel/Pistil**

995. Pollen-producing part – **Anther**

996. Ovule-containing part – **Ovary**

997. Union of pollen and ovule –
Fertilization

998. Seed dispersal by wind –
Anemochory

999. Seed dispersal by animals – **Zoochory**

1000. Study of living things – **Biology**

—