

# CUET Biology Mock Test

1. Which gas is responsible for the greenhouse effect?
  - a) Oxygen
  - b) Carbon dioxide
  - c) Nitrogen
  - d) Hydrogen
  
2. What is the powerhouse of the cell?
  - a) Nucleus
  - b) Ribosome
  - c) Mitochondria
  - d) Endoplasmic reticulum
  
3. Which structure in plants is responsible for transporting water?
  - a) Phloem
  - b) Xylem
  - c) Stomata
  - d) Chloroplast
  
4. Which vitamin is essential for vision?
  - a) Vitamin A
  - b) Vitamin B12
  - c) Vitamin C
  - d) Vitamin K
  
5. Which process converts glucose into energy in cells?
  - a) Photosynthesis
  - b) Respiration
  - c) Fermentation
  - d) Transpiration
  
6. What is the function of platelets in blood?
  - a) Oxygen transport
  - b) Blood clotting
  - c) Immunity
  - d) Energy production
  
7. Which organ removes waste from the blood in humans?
  - a) Liver
  - b) Kidneys
  - c) Stomach
  - d) Lungs

8. Which type of blood vessel carries oxygen-rich blood?
  - a) Veins
  - b) Arteries
  - c) Capillaries
  - d) Lymph vessels
  
9. What is the smallest unit of life?
  - a) Tissue
  - b) Organ
  - c) Cell
  - d) Molecule
  
10. Which part of the plant carries out photosynthesis?
  - a) Root
  - b) Stem
  - c) Leaf
  - d) Flower
  
11. What is the process of converting nitrogen gas into usable compounds for plants?
  - a) Photosynthesis
  - b) Nitrogen fixation
  - c) Respiration
  - d) Transpiration
  
12. What is the term for animals that eat both plants and animals?
  - a) Herbivores
  - b) Carnivores
  - c) Omnivores
  - d) Decomposers
  
13. Which organelle is known as the control center of the cell?
  - a) Mitochondria
  - b) Nucleus
  - c) Ribosome
  - d) Golgi apparatus
  
14. What is the role of antibodies in the immune system?
  - a) Transport oxygen
  - b) Fight infections
  - c) Digest food
  - d) Produce energy
  
15. Which gas do plants release during photosynthesis?
  - a) Carbon dioxide
  - b) Oxygen
  - c) Nitrogen
  - d) Hydrogen
  
16. What is the function of the large intestine?
  - a) Absorb nutrients

- b) Absorb water
  - c) Produce hormones
  - d) Filter blood
17. Which part of the brain regulates body temperature?
- a) Cerebrum
  - b) Hypothalamus
  - c) Cerebellum
  - d) Medulla oblongata
18. What is the function of alveoli in the lungs?
- a) Gas exchange
  - b) Blood circulation
  - c) Producing mucus
  - d) Filtering toxins
19. Which process occurs in the chloroplasts of plant cells?
- a) Cellular respiration
  - b) Photosynthesis
  - c) Protein synthesis
  - d) Fermentation
20. What type of joint is found in the human elbow?
- a) Ball and socket
  - b) Hinge
  - c) Pivot
  - d) Gliding
21. What is the function of the pollen-pistil interaction in sexual reproduction of flowering plants?
- a) To prevent self-pollination
  - b) To recognize compatible pollen grains
  - c) To increase genetic variation
  - d) To promote polyembryony
22. In human females, which hormone triggers ovulation?
- a) Progesterone
  - b) Luteinizing Hormone (LH)
  - c) Estrogen
  - d) Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH)
23. Which of the following is an example of an assisted reproductive technology (ART)?
- a) PCR
  - b) Gene Therapy
  - c) IVF
  - d) DNA Fingerprinting
24. What is the significance of seed dispersal in plants?
- a) Reduces competition
  - b) Ensures pollination

- c) Increases genetic variability
  - d) Prevents dormancy
25. The primary function of the placenta is to:
- a) Nourish the embryo
  - b) Protect the fetus from infections
  - c) Act as a waste disposal system
  - d) Store nutrients
26. Which Mendelian disorder is characterized by the inability to synthesize the pigment melanin?
- a) Hemophilia
  - b) Sickle-cell anemia
  - c) Albinism
  - d) Thalassemia
27. In DNA replication, which enzyme unwinds the double helix?
- a) DNA ligase
  - b) DNA polymerase
  - c) Helicase
  - d) Primase
28. Which of the following does not affect the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium?
- a) Natural Selection
  - b) Gene Flow
  - c) Mutation
  - d) Genetic Code
29. What is the function of restriction enzymes in genetic engineering?
- a) Cutting DNA at specific sites
  - b) Synthesizing mRNA
  - c) Replicating DNA
  - d) Splicing RNA
30. Darwin's theory of natural selection is based on:
- a) Mutation and drift
  - b) Adaptation and survival
  - c) Artificial selection
  - d) Gene recombination
31. Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus?
- a) Tuberculosis
  - b) Malaria
  - c) Dengue
  - d) Typhoid
32. The main function of vaccines is to:
- a) Kill bacteria
  - b) Prevent disease by stimulating immunity

- c) Act as pain relievers
  - d) Cure infections
33. Which of the following is a bacterial disease?
- a) Influenza
  - b) Tuberculosis
  - c) AIDS
  - d) Dengue
34. The role of interferons in the immune system is to:
- a) Increase blood pressure
  - b) Inhibit viral replication
  - c) Transport oxygen
  - d) Produce antibodies
35. Which of the following is an example of bio-control?
- a) Pesticide use
  - b) Ladybird beetle controlling aphids
  - c) Genetic engineering
  - d) Crop rotation
36. What is the purpose of gel electrophoresis?
- a) DNA amplification
  - b) DNA separation
  - c) DNA sequencing
  - d) RNA synthesis
37. What is the function of the lac operon in bacteria?
- a) DNA replication
  - b) Regulation of lactose metabolism
  - c) Protein synthesis
  - d) Gene repair
38. Which genetically modified crop has Bt gene to provide resistance against insects?
- a) Bt Cotton
  - b) Golden Rice
  - c) Hybrid Maize
  - d) High-Yield Wheat
39. PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) is used to:
- a) Cut DNA
  - b) Amplify DNA
  - c) Clone genes
  - d) Sequence RNA
40. Which enzyme is responsible for making recombinant DNA?
- a) Restriction enzyme
  - b) DNA ligase
  - c) Helicase
  - d) RNA polymerase

41. What is the role of transpiration in plants?
- a) Photosynthesis
  - b) Water transport
  - c) Nutrient absorption
  - d) Respiration
42. Which hormone is responsible for regulating blood sugar levels?
- a) Insulin
  - b) Glucagon
  - c) Adrenaline
  - d) Thyroxine
43. What is the primary function of chlorophyll?
- a) Oxygen production
  - b) ATP synthesis
  - c) Capturing light energy
  - d) Breaking down glucose
44. Which part of the brain controls voluntary movements?
- a) Cerebrum
  - b) Medulla
  - c) Cerebellum
  - d) Hypothalamus
45. What is the major excretory product in humans?
- a) Urea
  - b) Ammonia
  - c) Uric acid
  - d) Creatinine
46. What is the function of white blood cells?
- a) Oxygen transport
  - b) Blood clotting
  - c) Immune defense
  - d) Nutrient transport
47. Which part of the nephron is responsible for filtration?
- a) Collecting duct
  - b) Loop of Henle
  - c) Glomerulus
  - d) Proximal tubule
48. What is the term for the study of fossils?
- a) Archaeology
  - b) Paleontology
  - c) Taxonomy
  - d) Geology

49. What is the function of hemoglobin?
- a) Transport oxygen
  - b) Digest food
  - c) Fight infections
  - d) Store iron
50. Which type of reproduction results in offspring that are genetically identical to the parent?
- a) Sexual reproduction
  - b) Asexual reproduction
  - c) Cross-pollination
  - d) Hybridization