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Topic: **Biology**

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Question 1 of 18

Q1: Question
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Pollination is best defined as
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germination of pollen grains
growth of pollen tube in ovule
visiting flowers by insects
transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. germination of pollen grains

B. growth of pollen tube in ovule

C. visiting flowers by insects

D. transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Pollination is best defined as the transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma.

Key Points

Pollination: The process of transfer of pollen (from male reproductive part i.e. anther) to the stigma (from female reproductive part i.e. carpel) of flowering plants is called Pollination.
Fertilization: It is the fusion of male and female gamete.
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Question 2 of 18

Q2: Question
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In transfusion, blood must be compatible not only in blood type but also in
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Rh factor
the number of white cells

the number of red cells
race of donor and recipient
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. Rh factor

B. the number of white cells

C. the number of red cells

D. race of donor and recipient

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct option is the Rh factor.
EXPLANATION:

A blood transfusion is a routine medical procedure in which donated blood is provided to you through a narrow tube placed within a vein in your arm. This potentially life-saving procedure can help replace blood lost due to surgery or injury.
During a blood transfusion, a healthcare professional will place a small needle into the vein, usually in the arm or hand. The blood then moves from a bag, through a rubber tube, and into the person's vein through the needle.
They will carefully monitor vital signs throughout the procedure.
Some doctors believe that hospital patients who fall below 10 g/dL should get a blood transfusion. But recent research found that: Many patients with levels between 7 and 10 g/dL may not need a blood transfusion. One unit of blood is usually as good as two, and it may even be safer.
If you have type AB blood, you can receive any type of blood and you're called a universal recipient. If you have Rh-negative blood, you can only receive Rh-negative blood.
So, In a transfusion, blood must be compatible not only in blood type but also with the Rh factor
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Question 3 of 18

Q3: Question
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Which of the following are not the tastes of the tongue?

1. Sweet

2. Bitter

3. Salty

4. Spicy

5. Umami

6. Sour

7. Pungent

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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2, 5 and 7
1, 3 and 4
4 and 7
3 and 6

Options:

A. 2, 5 and 7

B. 1, 3 and 4

C. 4 and 7

D. 3 and 6

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Option 3.

Key Points

The tongue of a human being has different types of papillae associated with taste buds and are responsible for detecting taste.
These are:
Sweet: This taste is often associated with sugars and is perceived as pleasant.
Bitter: Bitterness is typically associated with compounds that are often considered unpleasant or harsh. It can be found in certain vegetables, coffee, and some medicines.
Salty: Saltiness is perceived when salts are present and can enhance the flavor of many foods.
Umami: Umami is often described as a savory or meaty taste and is associated with glutamate-rich foods such as tomatoes, mushrooms, and some meat and fish.
Sour: Sour taste is usually caused by acidic substances and can be tangy or sharp.
They do not detect the ‘Spicy’ taste (Option-4) and the ‘Pungent’ (Option-7) which is associated with smell. Hence option ‘3’ is correct.
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Question 4 of 18

Q4: Question
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Water reaches great heights in trees because of suction pull caused by
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evaporation
absorption
transpiration
More than one of the above
None of the above

Options:

A. evaporation

B. absorption

C. transpiration

D. More than one of the above

E. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is transpiration.

Key Points

Plants are immobile and do not move.
Plants are characterized by vascular tissue that aids in the movement of water and sucrose.
Plants absorb water from roots and carry it with the help of xylem tissue.
Transpiration is the removal of water from parts of plants, such as leaves.
The water reaches great heights in trees because of suction pull caused by transpiration.
It occurs via the stomatal opening.
It helps in the maintenance of water inside the plant body.

Additional Information
Evaporation:

It is a process in which liquid converts to vapor.
It helps in maintaining the water cycle.
Liquid water is converted to vapor from stagnant water, seas, and oceans.

Absorption:

It is a process by which food substances are absorbed by cells of the intestine.
It is a crucial step of digestion.
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Question 5 of 18

Q5: Question
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Fungi are plants that lack
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carbon dioxide
chlorophyll
sunlight
oxygen
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. carbon dioxide

B. chlorophyll

C. sunlight

D. oxygen

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is chlorophyll.

Key Points

Fungi are plants that lack chlorophyll and also they are distinguished by their unique structure as well as physiological features.
Fungi also have a cell wall that is made up of chitin and get the nutrients through absorption. As there is a lack of chlorophyll in fungi so photosynthesis will not take place.
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Question 6 of 18

Q6: Question
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Most of the enzymes are
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lipids
acids
alkalis
proteins

Options:

A. lipids

B. acids

C. alkalis

D. proteins

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is proteins.

Key Points

Enzymes are mostly made up of Protein.
Enzymes are produced naturally in our body.
The enzymes in our body help to perform very important tasks. These include building muscle, destroying toxins, and breaking down food particles during digestion.
There are three main types of digestive enzymes required for proper digestive system function.
Amylase :- breaks down starches and carbohydrates into sugars
Lipase :- break down lipids, which are fat and oil into glycerol and fatty acid.
Protease :- breaks down proteins into amino acid.

Additional Information

Protein is know as building Block of our body. Because, the main function of protein in the body is to build and repair cells and tissues. This includes supporting muscle development and all other cells in the body.
Sources of protein :- Milk, Egg, Meat, Fish Nuts, Pulses, Soyabean, Apples, Apricots, Blueberries, Cherries and Grapefruit. etc.
Protein deficiency leads to Kwashiorkor and Marasmus diseases in children
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Question 7 of 18

Q7: Question
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In the nighttime, it is advised not to sleep under trees because
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they liberate less amount of oxygen
they liberate harmful gases at night
they liberate carbon dioxide
they liberate carbon monoxide
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. they liberate less amount of oxygen

B. they liberate harmful gases at night

C. they liberate carbon dioxide

D. they liberate carbon monoxide

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct option is they liberate carbon dioxide.
EXPLANATION:
Trees take in Oxygen and omit Carbon-dioxide at night. This will create an insufficiency of Oxygen for a man who is sleeping under the tree.
In the nighttime, it is advised not to sleep under trees because they liberate carbon dioxide.
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Question 8 of 18

Q8: Question
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Chlorophyll absorbs _________ wavelengths of the sunlight.
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red and blue
green and blue
green and red
More than one of the above

Options:

A. red and blue

B. green and blue

C. green and red

D. More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is -red and blue.

Key Points

Chlorophyll
Chlorophyll is the pigment found abundantly in green plants.
It absorbs most efficiently in the blue and red regions of the visible light spectrum.
Sunlight contains a large spectrum of light from red to blue spectrum, including green light.
Chlorophyll absorbs light in the
blue region of the spectrum the most, with peaks around 450 and 650 nanometers
The absorbed red light with a peak at 700 nanometers.
The green region of the spectrum is reflected, giving chlorophyll its green color.
Chlorophyll a and b are the most abundant types of chlorophyll.
Other pigments found in plants, such as carotenoids and phycobilins, also absorb light in different regions of the spectrum
If the plants have large amounts of carotenoids, they appear red as they reflect red light.
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Question 9 of 18

Q9: Question
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At which of the following places the newsprint paper industry is located?
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Durgapur
Nepanagar
Kanpur
Satana
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. Durgapur

B. Nepanagar

C. Kanpur

D. Satana

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Nepanagar.

Key Points

Nepanagar is famous for the Newsprint industry.
Nepanagar is an industrial township in Burhanpur district in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
Nepa Mills Limited which was earlier known as The National News Print Ltd.
It was originally floated by a private entrepreneur in 1947 and the management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1949 and became a Central Government Company in 1959.
It is the first indigenous newsprint manufacturing unit in the country.
The word "NEPA" is coined by the National Environment Protection Authority.
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Question 10 of 18

Q10: Question
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Geodesy is the science that deals with
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dating of terrestrial rock
measurement of dimension of the earth
measurement of elevation and depression of the earth
recording of the changes undergone by the crust
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. dating of terrestrial rock

B. measurement of dimension of the earth

C. measurement of elevation and depression of the earth

D. recording of the changes undergone by the crust

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Geodesy

Key Points

Geodesy

It is the science of accurately measuring and understanding the Earth's geometric shape, orientation in space, and gravity field. Hence, Option 2 is correct.
Geodesy is the science of accurately measuring and understanding three fundamental properties of the Earth: its geometric shape, its orientation in space, and its gravity field- as well as the changes of these properties with time.
By using GPS, geodesists can monitor the movement of a site 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
To measure the Earth, geodesists build simple mathematical models of the Earth which capture the largest, most obvious features.
Geodesists have adopted the ellipsoid as the most basic model of the Earth.
Because the ellipsoid is based on a very simple mathematical model, it can be completely smooth and does not include any mountains or valleys.
When additional detail of the Earth is needed, geodesists use the geoid.
A geoid has a shape very similar to the global mean sea level, but this exists over the whole globe, not just over the oceans.

Additional Information

Cosmology
It is a branch of astronomy concerned with the study of the chronology of the universe.
Physical cosmology is the study of the universe's origin, its large-scale structures and dynamics, and the ultimate fate of the universe, including the laws of science that govern these areas.

Geomorphology
It is the scientific study of the origin and evolution of topographic and bathymetric features created by physical, chemical, or biological processes operating at or near the Earth's surface.
Geography
It is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of the Earth and planets.
Geography (from Greek: γεωγραφ■α, geographia, literally "earth description") is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of the Earth and planets.
The first person to use the word γεωγραφ■α was Eratosthenes (276–194 BC).
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Question 11 of 18

Q11: Question
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How many words, no matter if they are meaningless, can be formed by the letters of the word 'DIARY'?
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24
5
10
More than one of the above
None of the above

Options:

A. 24

B. 5

C. 10

D. More than one of the above

E. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is None of the above.

Key Points

Total number of letters = 5

Number of repeating letters = 0

The total number of words that can be formed are = 5P5

= 5!

= 120

∴ The total number of words that can be formed is 120.

Alternate Method

There are 5 different letters in the word DIARY.
The first place can be filled in 5 ways.
The second place can be filled by any one of the remaining 4 letters. So, second place can be filled in 4 ways.
So, on continuing, the number of ways of filling third place in 3 ways, fourth place in 2 ways, fifth place in 1 way.
Therefore, the number of words that can be formed using all the letters of the word DIARY, using each letter exactly once is 5×4×3×2×1 = 5! = 120
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Question 12 of 18

Q12: Question
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Pine, Fir, Spruce, Cedar, Larch and Cypress are famous timber-yielding plants of which several also occur widely in the hilly regions of India. All these belong to
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gymnosperm
monocotyledons
dicotyledons
angiosperm
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. gymnosperm

B. monocotyledons

C. dicotyledons

D. angiosperm

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct option is Gymnosperm.

Key Points

The gymnosperms are a group of seed-producing plants that includes cycads, Ginkgo, gnetophytes, and conifers.
The gymnosperms are also known as Acrogymnospermae.
Over 150 species of timber are produced in India.
The largest group of living gymnosperms are the conifers (pines, cypresses, and relatives).
After that Cycads, gnetophytes, and Ginkgo biloba (a single living species).

Additional Information
Angiosperm

In these plants, a seed is produced by flowering plants and is enclosed within an ovary.
The lifecycle of these plants is cyclical.
They are generally hardwood type.
The reproductive system is present in flowers in these plants.

Monocotyledons:

Monocotyledons commonly referred to as monocots, are grass and grass-like flowering plants (angiosperms), the seeds of which typically contain only one embryonic leaf, or cotyledon.

Dicotyledons:

The dicotyledons, also known as dicots.
It this group all the flowering plants were formerly divided.
The name refers to one of the typical characteristics of the group: namely, that the seed has two embryonic leaves or cotyledons.

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Question 13 of 18

Q13: Question
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What are salt-loving plants called?
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Mesophytes
Glycophytes
Halophytes
Xerophytes
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. Mesophytes

B. Glycophytes

C. Halophytes

D. Xerophytes

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Halophytes.

Key Points
Salt-loving plants -

They are called Halophytes.
They survive in saline environments and can tolerate salt concentrations of up to 1M NaCl.
They constitute about 1% of the total flora of the world.
Example: Mangroves.

Additional Information
Shade-loving plants:

They are called Sciophytes.
They thrive better in low intensity sunlight.
They are usually found growing as undergrowth of tall plants in a forest.
Example: Black pepper.

Water-loving plants:

They are called Hydrophytes.
They survive either partially or completely submerged in water.
They may also include plants growing in water-logged soil.
Example: Water lily, duckweed.

Sun-Loving Plants:

The sun-loving plants are known as heliophytes or sunstroke plants.
They are adapted to thrive in direct sunlight.

They are common in open fields and meadows.
Some features of heliophytes:
Thicker stems with well-developed xylem.
Shorter internodes with branching.
Thicker leaf blades with smaller stomata.
Leaves with thick cuticle and numerous hairs.
Leaf orientation is not at right angles.
Examples: Banyan, Thyme.

Xerophyte:

A xerophyte is a species of plant that has adaptations to survive in an environment with little liquid water, such as a desert or an ice- or snow-covered region in the Alps or the Arctic.

Glycophytes:

Glycophytes are salt-sensitive plants that do not grow in soil or water of high salinity.
Salt-sensitive plants such as glycophytes do not have the ability to grow and complete their life cycle in salt stress conditions.

Mesophyte:

Mesophytes are terrestrial plants which are neither adapted to particularly dry nor particularly wet environments.
An example of a mesophytic habitat would be a rural temperate meadow, which might contain goldenrod, clover, oxeye daisy, and Rosa multiflora
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Question 14 of 18

Q14: Question
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What is the basis of most useful classification of medications in medical chemistry?
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Pharmacological effect
Molecular targets
Chemical structure
None of the above

Options:

A. Pharmacological effect

B. Molecular targets

C. Chemical structure

D. None of the above

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is Molecular targets.

Key Points

The most useful classification of drugs for medicinal chemists is based on molecular targets.
This classification is based on the target molecules, which are usually biomolecules like carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids.
Drugs that target specific biomolecules tend to have better results.
These drugs possess some common structural features and may have the same mechanism of action on a specific drug target.
There are other ways to classify drugs as well. For example, drugs can be classified based on their chemical structure, pharmacological effect, or drug action.
However, the classification based on molecular targets is considered the most useful for medicinal chemists.

Additional Information
Common examples of molecular targets:

Receptors: Many drugs work by binding to and modulating the activity of cell surface receptors. For example, beta-blockers target beta-adrenergic receptors in the heart to reduce heart rate and blood pressure.
Enzymes: Enzymes are proteins that catalyze chemical reactions in the body. Drugs can inhibit or enhance the activity of specific enzymes to regulate biological processes.
DNA and RNA: Some drugs target nucleic acids. For example, chemotherapy drugs often target the DNA in cancer cells to inhibit their replication.
Proteins in Disease-Related Pathways: In diseases like cancer, drugs may target specific proteins or pathways that are dysregulated in the disease. For example, drugs like Imatinib target the BCR-ABL fusion protein in chronic myeloid leukemia.
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Question 15 of 18

Q15: Question
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Which State in India is the leading producer of thorium?
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Bihar
Jharkhand
Kerala
More than one of the above
None of the above/

Options:

A. Bihar

B. Jharkhand

C. Kerala

D. More than one of the above

E. None of the above/

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is Kerala.

Key Points

Thorium is produced from ilmenite and monazite deposits found along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
Uranium and Thorium are the major nuclear minerals.
However, rich deposits of uranium are found in the states of Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.
Thorium is used to make ceramics, welding rods, camera and telescope lenses, fire brick, heat resistant paint and metals used in the aerospace industry, as well as in nuclear reactions.
Thorium has the potential to be used as a fuel for generating nuclear energy.
Thorium is radioactive and can be stored in bones.
Because of these facts it has the ability to cause bone cancer many years after the exposure has taken place.
Breathing in massive amounts of thorium may be lethal. People will often die of metal poisoning when massive exposure take place.
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Question 16 of 18

Q16: Question
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Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substance with the help of
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bacteria
viruses
nuclear proteins
radioactive substances
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. bacteria

B. viruses

C. nuclear proteins

D. radioactive substances

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct option is bacteria.
Concept:

Biodegradable wastes:

The wastes that can be degraded or decomposed in nature by the action of different microbes and other living things using processes like composting, aerobic digestion, anaerobic digestion, etc are called Biodegradable wastes.
Examples include wood, fruits, vegetables, dead animal and plants, etc.
These wastes majorly include organic matter which can be broken down into simpler organic molecules like carbon dioxide, methane, and water.
However, some Inorganic matters are also included which can be degraded by microbial action like gypsum.

Non-biodegradable wastes:

The wastes that cannot be degraded or decomposed in nature by the action of different microbes and other living things using processes like composting, aerobic digestion, anaerobic digestion, etc are called Non-Biodegradable wastes.
These wastes act as a source of environmental pollution.
Examples include plastic, glass, metallic wastes, etc.

Explanation:

Biodegradable waste is converted into a useful substance through the bioremediation process.
Bioremediation is a branch of biotechnology that employs the use of living organisms, like microbes and bacteria, in the removal of contaminants, pollutants, and toxins from soil, water, and other environments. Bioremediation is used to clean up oil spills or contaminated

groundwater.
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Question 17 of 18

Q17: Question
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Consider the following statements :

1. Lake Victoria is the third largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area.

2. It is one of the great lakes of Africa.

3. It is bordered by four countries—Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya.

4. The only outflow from Lake Victoria is the Nile River, which exits the lake near Jinja, Uganda.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

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1 and 2
2 and 4
3 and 4
1 and 3

Options:

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 4

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 3

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is 1 and 3.

Key Points

Lake Victoria

Lake Victoria is actually the second-largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
It is located in East Africa and is part of the African Great Lakes system. Hence statement 2

is correct.
Lake Superior, one of the Great Lakes of North America, is the largest freshwater lake by surface area, while Lake Victoria comes second in that regard.
It is bordered by Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya, but not Rwanda. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.
Lake Victoria is drained solely by the Nile River near Jinja, Uganda, on the lake's northern shore.
Only outflow from Lake Victoria is the Nile River, which exits the lake near Jinja, Uganda. Hence statement 4 is correct.

Additional Information

Lake Victoria is considered a shallow lake considering its large geographic area with a maximum depth of approximately 80 metres and an average depth of 40 metres.
Lake Victoria formerly was very rich in fish, including many endemics, but a high percentage of these became extinct during the last 50 years.
The main group in Lake Victoria is the haplochromine cichlids with more than 500 species, almost all endemic, and including an estimated 300 that still are undescribed.
The Victoria haplochromines are part of an older group of more than 700 closely related species, including those of several smaller lakes in the region, notably Kyoga, Edward–George, Albert, and Kivu.
In recent history only Lake Kyoga was easily accessible to Victoria cichlids, as further downstream movement by the Victoria Nile is prevented by a series of waterfalls, notably Murchison.
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Question 18 of 18

Q18: Question
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The theory of continental drift was developed by
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J. J. Wilson
A. Wegener
Du Toit
H. Hess
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. J. J. Wilson

B. A. Wegener

C. Du Toit

D. H. Hess

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct option is Alfred Wagner.

Key Points

Continental Drift Theory (Alfred Wegener in 1912):

Continental drift theory was proposed by Alfred Wegener in 1912.
It was first put forward by Abraham Ortelius in 1596 before fully being developed by Albert Wegener.
The theory deals with the distribution of the oceans and the continents.
According to Wegener's Continental Drift theory, all the continents were one single continental mass (called a Supercontinent) – Pangaea and a Mega Ocean surrounded this supercontinent.
The Mega Ocean is known by the name Panthalassa.
Although Wegener's initial theory did not cover mantle convection until Arthur Holmes later proposed the theory.
According to this theory, the supercontinent, Pangaea, began to split some two hundred million years back.
Pangaea first split into 2 big continental masses known as Gondwanaland and Laurasia forming the southern and northern modules respectively.
Later, Gondwanaland and Laurasia continued to break into several smaller continents that exist today.

Continental Drift Theory

Additional Information

Theory hypothesis

Scientist/Philosopher

Gaseous Hypothesis

Immanuel Kant

Nebular hypothesis

Laplace

Planetesimal Hypothesis

Chamberlin and Moulton

Tidal Hypothesis

Jeans and Jefferys

Binary star Hypothesis

Russell

Supernova Hypothesis

Hoyle

Interstellar Dust Hypothesis

Otto Schmidt

Big bang theory

Georges Henri Lemaitre

■ End of MCQ Collection

This comprehensive collection contains **18 questions** on the topic of **'Biology'**.

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