Biology

1.

Ordinary table salt is sodium chloride. What is baking soda?

A. Potassium chloride

B. Potassium carbonate

C. Potassium hydroxide

D. Sodium bicarbonate

Answer: Option D

2.

Ozone hole refers to

A. hole in ozone layer

B. decrease in the ozone layer in troposphere

C. decrease in thickness of ozone layer in stratosphere

D. increase in the thickness of ozone layer in troposphere

Answer: Option C

3.

Pine, fir, spruce, cedar, larch and cypress are the famous timber-yielding plants of which several also occur widely in the hilly regions of India. All these belong to

A. angiosperms

B. gymnosperms

C. monocotyledons

D. dicotyledons

Answer: Option B

4.

Pollination is best defined as

A. transfer of pollen from anther to stigma

B. germination of pollen grains

C. growth of pollen tube in ovule

D. visiting flowers by insects

Answer: Option A

5.

Plants receive their nutrients mainly from

A. chlorophyll

B. atmosphere

C. light

D. soil

Answer: Option D

6.

Movement of cell against concentration gradient is called

A. osmosis

B. active transport

C. diffusion

D. passive transport

Answer: Option B

7.

Photosynthesis generally takes place in which parts of the plant?

A. Leaf and other chloroplast bearing parts

B. stem and leaf

C. Roots and chloroplast bearing parts

D. Bark and leaf

Answer: Option A

8.

Most fish do not sink in water because of the presence of

swim bladder

air bladder

air sacs

air in spongy bones

A. I and II are correct

B. II and III are correct

C. III and IV are correct

D. I, II, III and IV are correct

Answer: Option A

9.

Plants synthesis protein from

A. starch

B. sugar

C. amino acids

D. fatty acids

Answer: Option C

10.

Plants absorb dissolved nitrates from soil and convert them into

A. free nitrogen

B. urea

C. ammonia

D. proteins

Answer: Option A

11.

Out of 900 reported species of living gymnosperms, conifers are represented by about 500 species, About 2,50,000 species of angiosperms (flowering plants) have also been reported in the world. The vast and dominant woodlands in Europe, Asia, North America and mountains such as Himalayas are wooded with

A. all gymnosperms, except conifers

B. only angiosperms

C. only conifers

D. angiosperms and all gymnosperms except conifers

Answer: Option C

12.

One of the following is not a function of bones.

A. Place for muscle attachment

B. Protection of vital organs

C. Secretion of hormones for calcium regulation in blood and bones

D. Production of blood corpuscles

Answer: Option C

13.

Plants absorb most part of water needed by them through their

A. embryonic zone

B. growing point

C. root hairs

D. zone of elongation

Answer: Option C

14.

Photo-oxidation is

A. photorespiration

B. photolysis

C. light and oxygen induced breakdown

D. All of the above

Answer: Option D

15.

Process of cell division can take place by

A. heterosis

B. fusion

C. mitosis

D. None of these

Answer: Option C

16.

Most highly intelligent mammals are

A. whales

B. dolphins

C. elephants

D. kangaroos

Answer: Option B

17.

Plant development is influenced by

A. quality of light only

B. quality and quantity of light

C. quality and duration of light

D. quality, quantity and duration of light

Answer: Option D

18.

Prokaryotic cells lack

A. nucleolus

B. nuclear membrane

C. membrane bound by organelles

D. All of these

Answer: Option D

19.

Photosynthesis takes place faster in

A. yellow light

B. white light

C. red light

D. darkness

Answer: Option B

20.

Nucleus, the genetic material containing rounded body in each cell, was first discovered in 1831 by

A. Robert Hooke

B. Robert Brown

C. Rudolf Virchow

D. Theodore Schwann

Answer: Option B

21.

Primary phloem develops from

A. lateral meristem

B. protoderm

C. extrastelar cambium

D. provascular tissue

Answer: Option D

22.

Other than spreading malaria, anopheles mosquitoes are also vectors of

A. dengue fever

B. filariasis

C. encephalitis

D. yellow fever

Answer: Option B

23.

Plants that grow in saline water are called

A. halophytes

B. hydrophytes

C. mesophytes

D. thallophytes

Answer: Option A

24.

Pyorrhoea is a disease of the

A. nose

B. gums

C. heart

D. lungs

Answer: Option B

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| 25. | O2 released in the process of photosynthesis comes from |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | CO2 | | **B.** | water | | **C.** | sugar | | **D.** | pyruvic acid |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

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| 26. | Placenta is the structure formed |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | by the union of foetal and uterine tissue | | **B.** | by foetus only | | **C.** | by fusion of germ layers | | **D.** | None of these |   **Answer:** Option **A** |

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| 27. | Plants hormone that induces cell division is |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | auxins | | **B.** | gibberellins | | **C.** | kinins | | **D.** | domins |   **Answer:** Option **C** |

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| 28. | Neurospora is used as genetic material because |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | it has short life cycle of 10 days | | **B.** | the product of single meiosis can be easily analysed | | **C.** | meiotic products are linearly arranged in the form of ordered tetrads | | **D.** | is a diploid fungus |   **Answer:** Option **A** |

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| 29. | Phloem is a tissue found in |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | reproductive organs of animals | | **B.** | plants | | **C.** | insects | | **D.** | mammals |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

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| 30. | N2 content is kept constant in the biosphere due to |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | N2 fixation | | **B.** | industrial pollution | | **C.** | nitrogen cycle | | **D.** | absorption of N2 |   **Answer:** Option **C** |

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| 31. | out of proteins, lipids and carbohydrates present in a cell membrane, what is true? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Lipids are maximum | | **B.** | Carbohydrates are minimum | | **C.** | Carbohydrates are maximum | | **D.** | All three are in equal proportion |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

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| 32. | Potato is a modified form (outgrowth) of |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | root | | **B.** | stem | | **C.** | fruit | | **D.** | leaf |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

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| 33. | Of the following taxonomic categories which is the most inclusive (i.e. is the highest in hierarchy)? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Order | | **B.** | Subspecies | | **C.** | Class | | **D.** | Genus |   **Answer:** Option **C** |

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| 34. | Prothrombin which helps in clotting of blood is released by |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | lymphocytes | | **B.** | erythrocytes | | **C.** | monocytes | | **D.** | blood platelets |   **Answer:** Option **D** |

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| 35. | Myopia is connected with |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | ears | | **B.** | eyes | | **C.** | lungs | | **D.** | None of these |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

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| 36. | Most of the red, blue and purple colours of plants are due to a pigment called |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | anthocyanin | | **B.** | carotene | | **C.** | chlorophyll | | **D.** | xanthophylls |   **Answer:** Option **A**  **Explanation:**  Anthocyanin - A blue, violet, or red flavonoid pigment found in plants. |

37.

Plants developing in dry conditions are

A. xerophytes

B. mesophytes

C. lithophytes

D. hydrophytes

Answer: Option A

38.

Plants growing on sand are called as

A. chasmophytes

B. oxylophytes

C. lithophytes

D. psammophytes

Answer: Option D

39.

Our skin, when exposed to excess sunlight, becomes dark. This is because our skin pigments called

A. flavoxanthin

B. melanin

C. carotene

D. Xanthophyll

Answer: Option B

40.

Ramapithecus and Cro-Magnon man are considered

A. ancestors of modern man

B. ancestors of monkey

C. ancestors of lion

D. None of the above

Answer: Option A

41.

Normal adult human male has

A. 10 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood

B. 14 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood

C. 18 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood

D. 24 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood

Answer: Option B

42.

Plants wilt due to excess of

A. transpiration

B. photosynthesis

C. absorption

D. None of these

Answer: Option A

43.

Monotremes are unique mammals because they

A. posses hair

B. give birth to live young

C. secret milk in a pouch

D. lay eggs

Answer: Option D

44.

Poison glands of snakes are homologous to

A. electric organs of fishes

B. stings of rays

C. sebaceous glands of mammals

D. salivary glands of vertebrates

Answer: Option D

45.

Radical vascular bundles are those in which

A. xylem is surrounded by phloem

B. phloem is surrounded by xylem

C. xylem and phloem occur on the same radius

D. xylem and phloem occur on the different radii

Answer: Option D

46.

Plant bends towards the source of light on account of the movement of curvature known as

A. geotropism

B. thigmotropism

C. chemotropism

D. phototropism

Answer: Option D

47.

Plant have \_\_\_\_ while animals lack it.

A. starch

B. cellulose

C. protein

D. fat

Answer: Option B

48.

Osmosis is the flow of solution from higher concentration to a solution of lower concentration through a semi permeable membrane. What is incorrect in this statement?

A. Exact concentration of solution is not given

B. Character of semi permeable membrane is not given

C. The flow of solution is not possible through semi permeable membrane

D. All are incorrect

Answer: Option C