

39,

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Biology

1. Negative Mechanism is the characteristic of A) coupling

the Class of reticulocytosis

© Class

° ?

2. The function of the muscles is to:

Move blood from semilunar valve into pulmonary vein

© Prevent the backward flow of blood from the ventricle

e Push the blood from the right atrium to left atrium

© Push the blood from the left atrium to right atrium

3. Choose the correct pathway for the flow of blood

e Arterioles ---- metarterioles ---- thoroughfare ---channel --- capillaries

e Arterioles ---- thoroughfare ---- channel --- metarterioles --- capillaries

© Thoroughfare ---- channel ---- Arterioles --- capillaries --- metarterioles

e metarterioles ---- Arterioles ---- thoroughfare ---channel--- capillaries

4. Intrinsic factor is secreted by:

° Pancreas

° Liver

© Stomach

e Duodenum

5. Gaseous exchange in plants takes place through the ori

° Stomata Q) AC

© Mesophyll Ny

° endo ?gl

© Xylem

ie ?mn

6. Gaseous exchange in plants takes place through:

Cell

win ie

e Sieve Tubes

o Vessels

7. The only vein in human body carrying oxygenated blood is:

© Femoral

© Pulmonary

e Renal

° Liac

8. The cells which play a very important role in developing immunity are:

eo Monocytes

ø Neutrophils

oe Lymphocytes

© Thrombocytes

9. Which of the following blood vessels have the highest pressure of blood?

e Aorta

e Pulmonary arteries

e@ Pulmonary Veins i cot

o Vena Cava AMM

10. Autoimmune diseases are characterized by,

° attack on self

\ self

ie self destroyed

Antigen self destroyed

11. Urine leaves the kidney through a duct called:

e Urethra

° Pelvis

e Ureter

e Nephron

12. Digestion of which food components starts from oral cavity:

e Proteins

© Fats

e Carbohydrates

° Vitamins

13. In human gut, chylomicrons are formed by the combination of:

© Proteins and carbohydrates

© Fats and proteins

e Fats and carbohydrates A\ CO ori

e Vitamins and fats

14. Dark reaction of ak Angas aves

° Thlykgiq i

° ent

o

NS

15. ich of the following occurs in the body in response to the secretion of glucagon?

e Conversion of glucose to glycogen in liver cells

e Decrease in blood glucose concentration

o Increased uptake of glucose by muscle cells

e Production of cyclic AMP in target cells

16, Almost all of the freshwater animals and most of the marine vertebrates are:

© Osmoconformers

© Osmoregulators

e ?|sotonic to environment

e At dynamic equilibrium to environment

17. In Marine environment, the ion secreted by kidney is:

eo Na

o K

° Mg

e Cl

18. Which organ is called as the body?s thermo co

e Pituitary gland aN

° Kidneys sin

° yore AK

e Adren

19. Sodium nies A of loop

Wa8rone

ADH

e Glucosterone

eç = Thyroxin

20, The multinucleated mass of the bone forming cells is called:

© Osteoclasts

© Osteoblasts

e Osteogenics

e OQsteocytes

21. Chief materials present in the cell walls of plants fungal and prokaryotic cells are:

e Proteins

e ? Lipids

22, Which type of leucoplasts store lipids?

© Amyloplast

© = Elaioplast

Proteinoplast aN cout

Etioplast

23. Which type of movement throu tn energy consuming process?

° Endocyt sis

° ice

esterol a in plasma membrane are the present in -----

e Outer membrane

e Inner membrane

e Both

25. Fibers of extracellular matrix are attached to ---- in plasma membrane:

© Phospholipids

e Carbohydrates

e Glycolipids

e Proteins

26. Organelles involve in the synthesis of plant cell wall:

e Endoplasmic reticulum

° Golgi complex

e Lysosomes

e Peroxisomes

27. Select the pair of organs which contains a large number a ----

e Stomach and liver

© Muscle and Stomach

e Heart and liver

° Liver and muscle

28. Which of the following have nucleus?

fish cell

e White blood cell

e Red blood cell

29. Most abundant organic compounds in mammalian cell are:

e Water

© = Lipids

e Carbohydrates

∅ Proteins

30. Lecithin is formed by combining phosphatidic acid with -----

e Serine

e Choline

e ? Inositol

ø Ethanolamine

31. NAD is an example of \_

ø Mononucleotide

ø Dinucleotide

ø Trinucleotide

e Tetranucleotide

. What would be the size of a protein about 142 amino acids?

e 430

o 460

3. The basic structural framework of all types of membrane are:

ø Glycolipids

© Glycoproteins

ø ? Lipoproteins

ø Nucleoproteins

4. Non-Protein but inorganic detachable co-factor called

e Activator

ø Prosthetic group

ø Co-enzyme

ø Apo-enzyme

5. When inhibitor binds to enzymes other than active site and alters its structure, then it is called:

ø Competitive inhibitor

ø Non-Competitive inhibitor

e ? Reversible inhibitor

e Irreversible inhibitor

6. Cyanides are potent poisons of diving ?org ( gore lfg ----- essential for cellu  
respiration:

e ont

e ie

Nitin

37, W feedback inhibition, which of the following structural part of enzymes is involved?

w

bBo

w

w

w

w

¢ Active site

¢ Binding site

© Catalytic site

¢ Allosteric site

38, Which of the following enzymes does not need a co-factor?

¢ ?Hexokinase

¢ Pepsin

° Alcohol Dehydrogenase

® Carbonic anhydrase

If another molecule, moving a shape very similar to the enzyme?s substrate blinds to its active site,  
it would

then ----- enzyme?s function:

e Fasten

© Inhibit ae cor

e Reverse au



e Decrease

Myofibrils within the sarcomere are made up of ----- and ----- respectively

. myofibrils \ i.e

actin

and tropomyosin

e Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

Vertebrae of the neck are called

☐ Coccygeal vertebrae

☐ Cervical vertebrae

☐ Sacral vertebrae

e Lumbar vertebrae

The correct option about spinal nerve is:

© 31 pairs

☐ Mostly mixed nerves

© Dorsal root contains neurons

☐ Ventral root contains neurons

Which hormone is secreted by variety of cells all over the body?

© Prostaglandin

e Endorphin

e Secretin

Erythropoietin

The estrogen hormone secretion during the oogenesis is stimulated by:

e LH hormone

☐ Inhibition hormone

☐ FSH hormone

☐ Testosterone hormone

In human males, inhibin hormone is produced by:

e Leydig cells

° Hensen's node cells

¢ Sertoli cells

e Interstitial cells

Within the chromosome, each chromatid contains DNA Molecules:

° One

° Two

e Three

° Half

Modification in the organization of the basic pentadactyl limb structure found in vertebrae provides good

evidence for the principle of:

e Adaptive radiation

° Convergent evolution

© Genebic drift

e Inheritance of acquired characters

Which of the following is a genetic disorder in which abnormally thick mucus is produced in the lungs and

other parts of the body?

e Lung cancer

° Chronic

© Cystic fibrosis

e Emphysema

Oxygen released into the atmosphere comes from

¢ COQ

© 120

@ C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

ø C02 and He

End product of glycolysis in yeast is:

ø Ethanol and carbon dioxide

e Lactate

e Pynvate

© AcetylCoA

First infectious disease against which effective methods of prevention developed was a -----

ø Bacterial disease

° Viral disease

ø Protozoan disease

e Viroid disease

infection is caused by a Viroid:

ø Hepatitis A

ø Hepatitis D

e Mad Cow disease

e Mysterious brain infection

Numerous opportunistic diseased might attack a person suffering from which of the following diseases?

ø Meiosis

° Influenza

ø Hepatitis A

e AIDS

A combination of alpha interferon and ribavirin is used for the treatment of hepatitis:

Cysts are not resistant to ----- but spores are:

e Light

e Desication

° pH

° heat

In which phase of bacterial growth, they divide at exponential rate?

☐ Lag phase

☒ Log phase

☐ stationary phase

☐ Decline phase

Which characteristics led to evolution of seed?

☐ Heterogamous condition

☒ Development of heterosnory

☐ Embryo formation

☒ Protection of reproductive cells

The term which is not related to the process of evolution of leaf:

☒ Overtopping

☐ Planation

☐ Heterospory

☐ Fusion

The most successful land adapting plants are:

☐ Mosses

☐ Ferns

☐ Gymnosperms

☐ Angiosperms

Excretory system consisting of protonephridial tubes are present in phylum:

☐ Porifera

☐ Annelida

☐ Platyhelminthes