

No building was made in a day;keep working till it matches your dream

1. The Galapagos Islands are associated with the visit of

- (a) Jean Lamarck
- (b) Charles Darwin
- (c) Gregor Mendel
- (d) Alfred Wallace

Ans. (b)

2. Which of the following was most influential upon Darwin's formulation of theory of natural selection?

- (a) De Vries concept of mutation
- (b) Wallace's paper on survival
- (c) Malthus's essay on population
- (d) Lamarck's on inheritance of acquired characters

Ans. (c)

3. 'Survival of the fittest' was used by

- (a) Charles Darwin
- (b) Jean Baptiste Lamarck
- (c) Hugo deVries
- (d) Herbert Spencer

Ans. (d)

4. After observing the variations HUGO DE VRIES first of all described the mutation in

- (a) *Oenothera lamarckiana*
- (b) *Neurospora crassa*
- (c) *Pisum sativum*
- (d) *Drosophila melanogaster*

Ans. (a)

5. According to scientists, the Big Bang occurred approximately ? years ago.

- (a) 100 million
- (b) 100 thousand
- (c) 1 billion
- (d) 15 billion

Ans. (d)

6. PASTEUR succeeded in disproving the spontaneous generation theory because

- (a) he was lucky
- (b) he was ingenious in drawing out the neck of glass flasks, so as to provide access to air but not to microorganisms
- (c) of the fact that sample of yeast taken by him was dead
- (d) of the clear surrounding of his laboratory

Ans. (b)

7. The first organisms were

- (a) primitive eukaryotes
- (b) aerobic bacteria
- (c) prokaryotic
- (d) photosynthetic

Ans. (c)

8. Why was the primitive atmosphere of Earth more beneficial to the origin of life than the modern atmosphere of Earth?

- (a) The primitive atmosphere had a layer of ozone that shielded the first delicate cells
- (b) The primitive atmosphere was reducing one that facilitated the formation of complex substances from simple molecules
- (c) The primitive atmosphere was an oxidising one that facilitated the formation of complex substances from simple molecules
- (d) The primitive atmosphere has less free energy than the modern atmosphere, and thus newly

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formed organisms were less likely to be destroyed

Ans. (b)

9. Russian scientist who proposed the theory of origin of life was

- (a) Oparin
- (b) Miller
- (c) Haldane
- (d) Fox

Ans. (a)

10. In their laboratory simulation of early Earth, Miller and Urey observed the abiotic synthesis

- (a) amino acids
- (b) coacervates
- (c) DNA
- (d) liposomes

Ans. (a)

11. The richest source of fossils is

- (a) basalt
- (b) granite
- (c) lava
- (d) sedimentary rock

Ans. (d)

12. Biologists who study the sequences of organisms in the fossil record are

- (a) taxonomists
- (b) palaeobiologists
- (c) misologists
- (d) systematists

Ans. (b)

13. Which were dominant in Mesozoic?

- (a) Dinosaurs
- (b) Gymnosperms
- (c) Fishes
- (d) Mammals

Ans. (a)

14. The "Golden age of Reptiles" was

- (a) Late Paleozoic
- (b) Cenozoic
- (c) Mesozoic
- (d) Proterozoic

Ans. (c)

15. The fossil remains of Archaeopteryx is a connecting link between

- (a) amphibians
- (b) reptiles and birds
- (c) fish and amphibians
- (d) reptiles and mammals

Ans. (a)

16. Which of the following set is the evidence of evolution?

- (a) Homologous and vestigial organs
- (b) Analogous and vestigial organs
- (c) Homologous and analogous organs
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a)

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17. Of the following anatomical structures, which is homologous to the wing of a bat?

- (a) The arm of a human
- (b) The wing of a butterfly
- (c) The tail of a fish
- (d) The dorsal fin of a shark

Ans. (a)

18. Which one of the following sets of structures includes only analogous organs?

- (a) Wings of butterfly, housefly and bat
- (b) Hind legs of horse
- (c) Hands of man, monkey and kangaroo
- (d) Mandibles of cockroach, mosquito and honeybee

Ans. (a)

19. Which of the following set represents all vestigial structures in the human body?

- (a) Vermiform appendix, body hair and cochlea
- (b) Wisdom teeth, coccyx and patella
- (c) Coccyx, vermiform appendix and muscles of ear pinna
- (d) Body hair, muscles of ear pinna and atlas vertebra

Ans. (c)

20. The earliest animal to have been domesticated by man most likely the

- (a) horse
- (b) pig
- (c) dog
- (d) cow

Ans. (c)

21. Presence of gill slits in the embryo of all vertebrates supports the theory of

- (a) organic evolution
- (b) recapitulation
- (c) metamorphosis
- (d) biogenesis

Ans. (b)

22. Appearance of ancestral characters in the new borne, such as tail, multiple mammae, etc., are known as

- (a) homologous
- (b) analogous
- (c) atavistic
- (d) vestigial

Ans. (c)

23. Evolution is defined as

- (a) history of race
- (b) development of race
- (c) history and development of race with variations
- (d) progressive history of race

Ans. (c)

24. The book named "Philosophic zoologique" was published in 1809 and was written by:

- (a) Mendel
- (b) Darwin
- (c) De Vries
- (d) Lamarck

Ans. (d)

25. Penguin is a bird that lost the use of its wings by not flying. Such a statement would express the views of

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- (a) Darwin
 - (b) Wallace
 - (c) Lamarck
 - (d) Huxley
- Ans. (c)

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Solved Biology questions and Answers Objective Type

Objective Type Biology Questions and Answers to test your Skills and Serve as practice Test paper
These Biology Questions Contain Botany and Zoology

1. Mesophyll tissue is well differentiated into spongy tissue and palisade tissue in

- (a) Dicot leaves
- (b) Ophytic stem
- (c) Hydrophytic stem
- (d) Monocot leaves

Ans. (a)

2. Lateral meristem is responsible for

- (a) Growth in parenchyma
- (b) Growth in thickness
- (c) Growth in cortex
- (d) Growth in length.

Ans. (b)

3. As a tree grows older, which increases more rapidly in thickness?

- (a) Sapwood
- (b) Cortex
- (c) Phloem
- (d) Heartwood

Ans. (d)

4. What is the other name for the cork tissue?

- (a) Phellogen
- (b) Phelloderm
- (c) Phellem
- (d) Periderm

Ans. (c)

5. Commercial cork is obtained from the species of

- (a) Berberis
- (b) Quercus
- (c) Salix
- (d) Betula

Ans. (b)

6. The cross-section of a trunk of a tree showed 50 annual rings. The age of tree is

- (a) 50 years
- (b) 50 months
- (c) 100 years

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(d) 25 years

Ans. (a)

7. Trees at seashore do not have annual rings because

- (a) There is climatic variation
- (b) There is no marked climatic variation
- (c) There is enough moisture in the atmosphere
- (d) Soil is sandy

Ans. (b)

8. Grafting is not possible in monocots because they

- (a) Have scattered vascular bundles
- (b) Have parallel venation
- (c) Are herbaceous
- (d) Lack cambium

Ans. (d)

9. A tissue is a

- (a) A group of separate organs that are co ordinate in their activities
- (b) Group of similar cells tat function together in a specialized activity
- (c) Layer of cells surrounding an organ
- (d) Sheet of cells, one layer thick

Ans. (b)

10. Which type of tissue forms the inner lining of a blood vessel?

- (a) Epithelial
- (b) Connective
- (c) Muscle
- (d) Nervous

Ans. (a)

11. Epithelial tissue with thin flat cells appearing like packed tiles occur on

- (a) Inner lining of stomach
- (b) Inner lining of fallopian tube
- (c) Inner lining of cheek
- (d) Outer surface of ovary

Ans. (c)

12. The actively dividing layer of columnar cells in the epidermis of man is called as the

- (a) Stratum granulosum
- (b) Stratum lucidum
- (c) Stratum malpighi
- (d) Stratum comeum

Ans. (c)

13. Horns of most mammals are composed of

- (a) Bones
- (b) Cartilage
- (c) Keratin
- (d) Chitin

Ans. (c)

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14. Mammary glands are modified

- (a) Sebaceous gland
- (b) Sweat gland
- (c) Oil gland
- (d) Lymph gland

Ans. (b)

15. Which of the following tissue has matrix, which is the source of its structural and functional performances?

- (a) Connective tissue
- (b) Muscular tissue
- (c) Nervous tissue
- (d) Epithelial tissue

Ans. (a)

16. Ground substances and fibers in the connective tissue are the secretory products of

- (a) Mast cells
- (b) Reticular cells
- (c) Plasma cells
- (d) Fibroblasts

Ans. (d)

17. The camel's hump is composed of a tissue that provides water when oxidized

- (a) Skeletal
- (b) Areolar
- (c) Muscular
- (d) Adipose

Ans. (d)

18. The white fibrous tissue occurs in

- (a) Ligaments
- (b) Cartilage
- (c) Tendons
- (d) Bone

Ans. (c)

19. Ligaments are made up of

- (a) White fibers and some yellow elastic fibers
- (b) White fibers only
- (c) Yellow fibers only
- (d) Yellow fibers and muscle fibers

Ans. (a)

20. The major constituent of vertebrate bone is

- (a) Calcium phosphate
- (b) Potassium hydroxide
- (c) Sodium chloride
- (d) Calcium carbonate

Ans. (a)

21. A bone left in dilute HCl for about three days will

- (a) Crack into pieces

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- (b) Become soft and elastic
 - (c) Dissolve completely
 - (d) Remain as it is
- Ans. (b)

22. Haversian system is typically found in bones of
- (a) Fishes
 - (b) Ayes
 - (c) Reptiles
 - (d) Mammals
- Ans. (d)

23. The bone of a mammal contains Haversian canals, which are connected by transverse canals known as
- (a) Semicircular canals
 - (b) Inguinal canals
 - (c) Volkmann's canals
 - (d) Bidder's canals
- Ans. (c)

24. Blood is
- (a) Acidic
 - (b) Alkaline
 - (c) Variable
 - (d) Neutral
- Ans. (b)

25. Mammalian erythrocytes are
- (a) circular
 - (b) Biconcave
 - (c) Non-nucleated
 - (d) All the above
- Ans. (d)

26. Life span of RBC is
- (a) 50 days
 - (b) 75 days
 - (c) 120 days
 - (d) 100 days
- Ans. (c)

27. Which one of the following blood pigments contains copper?
- (a) Haemoerythrin
 - (b) Haemocyanin
 - (c) Chlorocruorin
 - (d) Haemoglobin
- Ans. (b)

28. Which of the following tissues in a human being uses the greatest amount of energy?
- (a) Vascular tissue
 - (b) Muscular tissue
 - (c) Nervous tissue

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(d) Epithelial tissue

Ans. (b)

29. Striped muscle fiber has

(a) Many nuclei

(b) Two nuclei

(c) No nuclei

(d) One nucleus

Ans. (a)

30. When we lift hand

(a) The triceps contracts and the biceps relaxes

(b) The biceps contracts and the triceps relaxes

(c) Both biceps and triceps contract

(d) Both biceps and triceps relax

Ans. (b)

31. In human, increased heat production is achieved most rapidly by increase the activity of the

(a) sweat gland

(b) Liver

(c) Skeletal muscle

(d) Brain

Ans. (c)

32. Smooth muscle fibers are

(a) spindle-shaped, unbranched, non striated, multinucleate and involuntary

(b) spindle-shaped, unbranched, unstriated, uninucleate and involuntary

(c) Cylindrical, striated, unbranched, multinucleate and voluntary

(d) Cylindrical, unbranched, non-striated, multinucleate and involuntary

Ans. (b)

33. Muscles, which are immune to fatigue, are

(a) Unstriped muscles

(b) Cardiac muscles

(c) Jaw muscles

(d) Skeleton muscles

Ans. (b)

34. Schwann cells and nodes of Ranvier are found in

(a) Neurons

(b) Chondroblasts

(c) Osteoblasts

(d) Gland cells

Ans. (a)

35. Schwann cells and nodes of Ranvier are found in

(a) Neurons

(b) Chondroblasts

(c) Osteoblasts

(d) Gland cells

Ans. (a)

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36. Afferent nerve fiber carries impulses from

- (a) Effectors to central nervous system
- (b) Receptor to central nervous system
- (c) Central nervous system to muscle
- (d) Central nervous system to receptors

Ans. (b)

37. The strongest muscle in the body is present in

- (a) Arm
- (b) Jaw
- (c) Thigh
- (d) Neck

Ans. (b)

38. Cardiac muscle is made of branched fibers that

- (a) Nonstriated and under voluntary control
- (b) Striated and not under voluntary control
- (c) Nonstriated and not under voluntary control
- (d) Striated and under voluntary control

Ans. (b)

39. Which of the following tissues in mammals show the least capacity for regeneration?

- (a) Endothelium of blood vessels
- (b) Skeletal tissue of long bones
- (c) Nervous tissue of brain
- (d) Epithelial tissue

Ans. (c)

40. Nerve impulses are conducted towards the cell body by

- (a) Axons
- (b) Ganglia
- (c) Dendrites
- (d) Neurons

Ans. (c)

41. The study of fish culture is called

- (a) Ophiology
- (b) Ichthyology
- (c) Herpetology
- (d) Pisciculture

Ans. (d)

42. Catla and rohu are examples of

- (a) freshwater fish
- (b) marine fish
- (c) brackish water fish
- (d) none of these

Ans. (a)

43. Silver Revolution is associated with the increase in the production of

- (a) meat
- (b) cereals

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- (c) eggs
 - (d) milk
- Ans. (c)

44. The technique in which the developing embryo (at definite stage) from a pregnant superior breed is removed and transferred to another female with inferior characters, in whose body further development till birth takes place

- (a) Embryo transfer
- (b) Artificial insemination
- (c) Protoplast fusion
- (d) Cloning

Ans. (a)

45. Fever, inflammation of the mucous membranes, particularly the intestines, discharges from the eyes and nose, dehydration, and skin eruptions on the back and flanks; death comes after four to eight days. These are the major symptoms of

- (a) rinderpest
- (b) anthrax
- (c) foot and Mouth Disease
- (d) cholera

Ans. (a)

46. The Jersey bull used for cross breeding is exotic variety from

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) Holland

Ans. (a)

47. The IPN (Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis) and VMS (Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia) are well known infectious diseases of

- (a) fish
- (b) cattle
- (c) poultry
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (a)

48. Mehsana and Jaffarabadi are examples of

- (a) Indian breeds of buffaloes
- (b) breeds of cow
- (c) breeds of sheep
- (d) Indian breeds of goat

Ans. (a)

49. The production of useful aquatic plants and animals like prawns, fish, lobsters, crabs, molluscs, etc., using various types of water resources is called

- (a) aquaculture
- (b) pisciculture
- (c) silviculture
- (d) silver revolution

Ans. (a)

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50. Human genome contains about

- (a) 10,000 nucleotides
- (b) 10,000 genes
- (c) 6 billion nucleotides
- (d) 6 billion genes

Ans. (c)

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Solved Biology questions For PMT

PMT test in India is for Taking Admission in Medical and Dental Colleges

The Test For PMT consists of Objective Biology Consisting of Zoology and botany

Present Test Contains Biology Questions to help You in PMT

1. External protective tissues of plants are

- (a) Cortex and epidermis
- (b) Pericycle and cortex
- (c) Epidermis and cork
- (d) Pericycle and cork

Ans. (c)

2. Bulliform cells are present

- (a) In upper epidermis of dicot leaves
- (b) In lower epidermis of monocot leaves
- (c) In upper epidermis of monocot leaves
- (d) In dicot stem

Ans. (c)

3. The youngest layer of secondary xylem in woody dicot stem is located

- (a) Just outside the vascular cambium
- (b) Just on the inner side of cambium
- (c) Between periderm and primary cortex
- (d) Just outside pith

Ans. (a)

4. The wall of cork cells is mostly impregnated with

- (a) Cutin
- (b) Suberin
- (c) Lignin
- (d) Hemicellulose

Ans. (b)

5. Cork cells are

- (a) Photosynthetic
- (b) Elongated and participate in movement
- (c) Meristematic
- (d) Dead

Ans. (d)

6. Dendrochronology is the study of

- (a) Height of a tree
- (b) Age of a tree by counting the number of annual rings in the main stem

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- (c) Diameter of a tree
 - (d) Age of tree by counting the number of leaves in the main stem
- Ans. (b)

7. The best method to determine the age of tree is
- (a) To measure its diameter
 - (b) To count the number of leaves
 - (c) To count the number of annual rings in the main stem at the base
 - (d) To measure its height
- Ans. (c)

8. If the sign was nailed to the side of a tree 5' above the ground in 1997 how high would the sign be in 2007 if the tree grew 4" taller each year?
- (a) 5' high
 - (b) 8' high
 - (c) 4' 8"
 - (d) 9'4"
- Ans. (a)

9. Safranin stains which element of the tissues?
- (a) Starch elements
 - (b) Lignified elements
 - (c) Bast
 - (d) Protein elements
- Ans. (b)

10. Which types of tissue form the thin surface for the gas exchange in the lungs?
- (a) Epithelial
 - (b) Connective
 - (c) Nervous
 - (d) Muscle
- Ans. (a)

11. Endothelium of the inner surface of blood vessels in vertebrates is
- (a) Simple squamous epithelium
 - (b) Columnar epithelium
 - (c) Cuboidal epithelium
 - (d) Ciliated cells
- Ans. (a)

12. The epithelium best adapted for abody surface subject to abrasion is
- (a) Simple squamous
 - (b) stratified squamous
 - (c) stratified columnar
 - (d) Simple cuboidal
- Ans. (b)

13. In man thickest skin is found in•
- (a) Palm
 - (b) Thigh
 - (c) Sole

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(d) Thumb

Ans. (c)

14. Which type of tissue forms glands?

- (a) Epithelial
- (b) Connective
- (c) Nervous
- (d) Muscle

Ans. (a)

15. Sebaceous glands are found in

- (a) Dermis of skin of mammals
- (b) Epithelium of stomach of frog
- (c) Epithelium of intestine of frog
- (d) Epidermis of skin of mammals

Ans. (a)

16. Which type of tissue forms the framework of the external ear?

- (a) Epithelial
- (b) Connective
- (c) Muscle
- (d) Nervous

Ans. (b)

17. Wrinkling in old age is due to

- (a) Collagen
- (b) Myosin
- (c) Keratin
- (d) Actin

Ans. (a)

18. Which one of the following directly helps in keeping the body warm?

- (a) Sweat glands
- (b) Adipose tissue
- (c) Connective tissue
- (d) Hairs

Ans. (b)

19. The fibrous tissue, which connects the two bones, is

- (a) Connective tissue
- (b) Ligament
- (c) Tendon
- (d) Adipose tissue

Ans. (b)

20. Tendon connects

- (a) Cartilage with muscles
- (b) Bone with muscles
- (c) Ligament with muscles
- (d) Bone with bone

Ans. (b)

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21. Bone forming cells are

- (a) Osteoblasts
- (b) Osteoclasts
- (c) Chondroblasts
- (d) Chondroclasts

Ans. (a)

22. A man was brought up at sea level while his brother spent all his life at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The latter will have

- (a) More active bone marrow
- (b) Lower blood pressure
- (c) Less subdermal fat
- (d) More active sweat glands

Ans. (a)

23. A bone is distinguished from cartilage by the presence of

- (a) Collagen
- (b) Lymph vessels
- (c) Blood vessels
- (d) Haversian canals

Ans. (d)

24. Which one of these is a kind of tissue?

- (a) Lung
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Blood
- (d) Pancreas

Ans. (c)

25. Nissl's granules are found in cyton of nerve cells. These have affinity for basic dyes. The granules are made up of

- (a) Proteins
- (b) DNA
- (c) Amino acids
- (d) RNA

Ans. (d)

26. In camel, erythrocytes are

- (a) Oval and nucleated
- (b) Circular, biconcave and nucleated
- (c) Oval and non-nucleated
- (d) Circular, biconcave, non-nucleated

Ans. (b)

27. Iron in hemoglobin exists as

- (a) Unionized iron atom
- (b) Ferric ions only
- (c) Ferrous ions only
- (d) Ferric or ferrous ions depending upon the oxygenate state of the heme moiety

Ans. (c)

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28. Red cell count is carried out by

- (a) Haemocytometer
- (b) Haemoglobinometer
- (c) Sphygmomanometer
- (d) Electrocardiogram

Ans. (a)

29. Striated muscles are found in

- (a) gall bladder
- (b) Wall of bronchi
- (c) Leg muscles
- (d) Lungs

Ans. (c)

30. Triceps and biceps are examples of

- (a) Antagonistic muscles
- (b) Involuntary muscles
- (c) Sphincter muscles
- (d) Smooth muscles

Ans. (a)

31. Murrah is a high-yielding breed of

- (a) cow
- (b) hen
- (c) buffalo
- (d) sheep

Ans. (c)

32. White Revolution is related to the increase in production of

- (a) egg
- (b) wool
- (c) milk
- (d) meat

Ans. (c)

33. Which of the following is called the "Father of White Revolution" in India?

- (a) Hargobind Khorana
- (b) V. Kurian
- (c) M.S. Swaminathan
- (d) P. K. Sethi

Ans. (b)

34. Inland fisheries is referred to

- (a) culturing fish in freshwater
- (b) trapping and capturing fish
- (c) deep sea fisheries
- (d) extraction of oil from fish

Ans. (a)

35. Foot and Mouth Disease is a highly contagious disease almost exclusive to cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and other cloven-hoofed animals. It is caused by

- (a) fungi

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- (b) bacteria
- (c) protozoa
- (d) Erus

Ans. (d)

36. Anthrax is a serious disease of

- (a) cattle
- (b) poultry
- (c) fish
- (d) all of these

Ans. (a)

37. High milk yielding varieties of cows are obtained by

- (a) super ovulation
- (b) artificial insemination
- (c) use of surrogate mothers
- (d) all of these

Ans. (d)

38. Which of the following is the high milk yielding variety of cow?

- (a) Jamunapari
- (b) Murrah
- (c) Holstein
- (d) Kathiyabari

Ans. (c)

39. Bombay duck and hilsa are examples of

- (a) freshwater fish
- (b) marine fish
- (c) breeds of sheep
- (d) breeds of ducks

Ans. (b)

40. The surface of nerve fibers bears narrow areas called

- (a) Schwann cells
- (b) Schwann nodes
- (c) Nodes of Ranvier
- (d) Nissl's granules

Ans. (c)

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Sample practice objective questions heredity genetics

Practice Genetics Problems

HUMAN GENETICS Practice Quiz multiple choice questions

1. If a couple has three daughters, what are the chances that the fourth child will be a son?

- (a) 100%
- (b) 75%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 0%

Ans. (c)

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2. If a dihybrid pea plant heterozygous for flower colour (red dominant over white) and seed shape (round dominant over wrinkled) undergoes selfing, the types of gametes produced are:

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) 16

Ans. (b)

3. The crossing of a homozygous tall plant with a dwarf would yield plants in the ratio of

- (a) two tall and two dwarf
- (b) one homozygous tall, one homozygous dwarf and two heterozygous tall
- (c) all homozygous dwarf
- (d) all homozygous tall

Ans. (b)

4. Blue eye colour in human is recessive to brown eye colour. The expected children of a marriage between a blue-eyed woman and a brown-eyed male who had a blue-eyed mother are likely to be

- (a) all blue-eyed
- (b) three blue-eyed and one brown-eyed
- (c) all brown-eyed
- (d) one blue-eyed and one brown-eyed

Ans. (d)

5. The genotype of a dominant parent is determined by crossing it with the recessive parent. This cross is called

- (a) back cross
- (b) test cross
- (c) long cross
- (d) out cross

Ans. (b)

6. Chromosome theory of heredity was postulated by

- (a) Charles Darwin
- (b) Gregor Mendel
- (c) Sutton and Boveri
- (d) Har Gobind Khorana

Ans. (c)

7. Continuity of germplasm theory by WEISMANN was proposed in

- (a) 1838
- (b) 1883
- (c) 1865
- (d) 1859

Ans. (b)

8. Allosomes are

- (a) bead like structure on chromosomes
- (b) sex chromosomes
- (c) rounded bodies
- (d) node like structure on chromosomes

Ans. (b)

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9. Mutation is

- (a) a change that is inherited
- (b) a change, which affects the parents only but never inherited
- (c) a change, which affects the offspring of F2 generation only
- (d) a factor responsible for plant growth

Ans. (a)

10. Recessive mutation are expressed normally

- (a) has to express always since it is a mutation
- (b) in heterozygous condition
- (c) neither in homozygous nor in heterozygous condition
- (d) in homozygous condition

Ans. (d)

11. Which of the following is not heritable?

- (a) Point mutation
- (b) Chromosomal mutation
- (c) Somatic mutation
- (d) Gene mutation

Ans. (c)

12. Which of the following is a mutagen?

- (a) SO₂
- (b) CO₂
- (c) CO
- (d) HNO₂

Ans. (d)

13. The plant that was made popular by "DE VRIES mutation theory":

- (a) Triticum vulgare
- (b) Oenothera lamarckiana
- (c) Pisum sativum
- (d) Primula vulgaris

Ans. (b)

14. Which of the following is an example of a point mutation?

- (a) Thalassaemia
- (b) Night blindness
- (c) Sickle cell anaemia
- (d) Down's syndrome

Ans. (c)

15. Mutations used in agriculture are

- (a) lethal and recessive
- (b) artificially induced and recessive
- (c) lethal and dominant
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (b)

16. Inheritance of total colour-blindness is

- (a) X-linked
- (b) XY-linked

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- (c) Y-linked
 - (d) none of these
- Ans. (a)

17. A man is hemophiliac. This indicates that he
- (a) inherited the condition from his father
 - (b) is afraid of sight of blood
 - (c) inherited the condition from his mother
 - (d) is carrying parasite in his blood
- Ans. (c)

18. Genes located on Y-chromosome are
- (a) mutant genes
 - (b) sex-linked genes
 - (c) autosomal genes
 - (d) holoandric genes
- Ans. (d)

19. "Barr body" is derived from
- (a) autosomes in males
 - (b) autosomes in females
 - (c) X-chromosome in female
 - (d) X-chromosome in males
- Ans. (c)

20. Heterosis is
- (a) hybrid incompatibility
 - (b) hybrid vigour
 - (c) structural hybridity
 - (d) hybrid sterility
- Ans. (b)

21. Pure line selection results in retention of desired characters
- (a) for one generation
 - (b) for two generations
 - (c) for several generation
 - (d) permanently
- Ans. (c)

22. Which of the following have equal number of chromosomes?
- (a) Klinefelter's syndrome and Down's syndrome
 - (b) Klinefelter's and Turner's syndrome
 - (c) Turner's syndrome and Down's syndrome
 - (d) Turner's syndrome and gynandromorphy
- Ans. (a)

23. Rh factor derives its name from
- (a) monkey
 - (b) ape
 - (c) rhino
 - (d) human care
- Ans. (a)

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24. The DNA is the genetic material was proved conclusively be

- (a) J.D. Watson
- (b) Hershey and Chase
- (c) Alfred Griffith
- (d) Boveri and Sutton

Ans. (b)

25. Watson and Crick composed the model of DNA structure in

- (a) 1953
- (b) 1943
- (c) 1955
- (d) 1963

Ans. (a)

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Biology mcq questions test

MULTIPLE-CHOICE TESTS OF BIOLOGY

Free Multiple Choice Question In Biology Sample paper

1. Which one of the following is responsible for guttation?

- (a) Root pressure
- (b) Transpiration
- (c) Photosynthesis
- (d) Osmosis

Ans. (a)

2. Which one of the following blood vessels in mammals would normally carry the largest amount of urea?

- (a) Dorsal aorta
- (b) Hepatic portal vein
- (c) Renal artery
- (d) Hepatic artery

Ans. (c)

3. Pressure exerted in the tracheary elements of a xylem as a result of metabolic activity of roots which forces the water into xylem vessel and upwards into the stem for a certain height is

- (a) Osmotic pressure
- (b) Root pressure
- (c) Atmospheric pressure
- (d) Turgor pressure

Ans. (b)

4. In what ways do lymph capillaries differ from blood capillaries?-

- (a) Lymph capillaries contain red blood cells
- (b) Lymph capillaries have a wall of only one cell layer
- (c) Lymph capillaries begin with blind ends throughout interstitial fluid
- (d) Contain plasma

Ans. (c)

5. In a closed circulatory system, blood is completely enclosed within

- (a) The skeleton

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- (b) Sinuses
 - (c) Vessels
 - (d) Hearts
- Ans. (c)

6. Which is the most correct statement?

- (a) Most of the water that filters into Bowman's capsule is reabsorbed
 - (b) One-half of the water that filters into Bowman's capsule is reabsorbed
 - (c) One-half of the glucose that filters into Bowman's capsule is reabsorbed
 - (d) None of the salts that are filtered in Bowman's capsule are reabsorbed
- Ans. (a)

7. In which of the following groups of animal the heart pumps only deoxygenated blood?

- (a) Fishes
 - (b) Reptile
 - (c) Birds
 - (d) Amphibians
- Ans. (a)

8. Which of the following parts of the nephron is least permeable to water?

- (a) Proximal tubule
 - (b) Descending limb of the loop of Henle
 - (c) Ascending limb of the loop of Henle
 - (d) Collecting duct
- Ans. (c)

9. The mechanism of uric acid excretion in nephron is

- (a) Diffusion
 - (b) Ultra filtration
 - (c) Osmosis
 - (d) Secretion
- Ans. (b)

10. Hemoglobin is found in

- (a) All invertebrates
 - (b) Only in vertebrates
 - (c) Earthworm and rabbit
 - (d) Cockroach and earthworm
- Ans. (c)

11. The plasma resembles in its composition the filtrate produced in the glomerulus except for the presence of

- (a) Glucose
 - (b) Amino acids
 - (c) Proteins
 - (d) Chlorides
- Ans. (c)

12. Indicate correct statement for man?

- (a) Arteries always carry oxygenated blood while veins always carry deoxygenated blood
- (b) Arteries are provided with valves while veins are devoid of valves
- (c) Arteries always carry blood away from the heart, while veins always carry blood towards the heart

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(d) Venous blood is returned to left auricle

Ans. (c)

13. Antidiuretic hormone is put into the blood by the

(a) Hypothalamus

(b) Pituitary gland

(c) Liver

(d) Small intestine

Ans. (b)

14. The smallest blood vessel in the body is a

(a) Capillary

(b) Artery

(c) Vena cava

(d) Vein

Ans. (a)

15. The reabsorption of glucose in a nephron occurs in

(a) Loop of Henle

(b) First half of proximal tubule

(c) Distal convoluted tubule

(d) Proximal part of collecting ducts

Ans. (b)

16. Which of the following has no muscular walls?

(a) Artery

(b) Arteriole

(c) Capillary

(d) Vein

Ans. (c)

17. The ultra structure has shown that in glomerulus of a nephron, the process of filtration mainly takes place due to

(a) Podocytes

(b) Pores in blood capillaries

(c) Basement membrane

(d) Endothelium of the blood capillaries

Ans. (b)

18. The cells constituting walls of the blood capillaries are known as

(a) Parietal cells

(b) Haemocytes

(c) Oxyntic cells

(d) Endothelial cells

Ans. (d)

19. What percentage of the water that filters into the nephron is reabsorbed?

(a) 25%

(b) 75%

(c) 85%

(d) 99%

Ans. (d)

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20. Which of the following is NOT reabsorbed from the filtrate to the blood at the proximal tubule?

- (a) Glucose
- (b) Na
- (c) Plasma proteins
- (d) Water

Ans. (c)

21. The exchange of materials between blood and interstitial fluid occurs only at the

- (a) Veins
- (b) Capillaries
- (c) Arteries
- (d) Arterioles

Ans. (b)

22. About how much blood is in the circulatory system of an average person?

- (a) 1 liter
- (b) 2 liters
- (c) 5 liters
- (d) 10 liters

Ans. (c)

23. The proteins present in blood and necessary for developing immunity to diseases are

- (a) Albumins and globulins
- (b) ? and ? globulins
- (c) ? globulins only
- (d) Albumins

Ans. (c)

24. Lack of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) causes water loss from the body by

- (a) Increased water loss through expiration
- (b) Excessive urination
- (c) By combination of all the above factors
- (d) increased sweating

Ans. (b)

25. Both erythrocytes and leucocytes are formed in the

- (a) Bone marrow
- (c) Arterial walls
- (b) Thymus
- (d) Lymph nodes

Ans. (a)

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Biology objective solved sample paper
Biology Sample Paper for 2011
Objective Biology botany Zoology PMT
BIOLOGY

1. A normal man respire in a minute

- (a) 10—15 times
- (b) 14—18 times

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(c) 20—25 times

(d) 25—30 times

Ans. (b)

2. Osmoregulation is control over the

(a) Removal of nitrogen from the body

(b) Concentrations of salt and water in the body

(c) Osmotic properties of cell membranes

(d) PH of the blood

Ans. (b)

3. Lungs have a large number of alveoli for

(a) Having spongy texture and proper shape .

(b) More surface area for diffusion of gases

(c) More space for increasing volume of inspired air

(d) More nerve supply

Ans. (b)

4. A Malpighian tubule empties urine into the

(a) Gut

(b) Coelom

(c) Lymph

(d) Ureters

Ans. (a)

5. Which one of the following events takes place during inspiration in man?

(a) The internal intercostals muscles relax

(b) Due to contraction of external intercostals muscles and flattening of diaphragm the volume of thoracic cavity increases

(c) Due to contraction of external intercostals muscles, and flattening of diaphragm the volume of thoracic cavity decreases

(d) The abdominal muscles contract

Ans. (b)

6. In insects, Malpighian tubules drain materials directly from the

(a) Gut

(b) Haemocoel

(c) Spider

(d) Jelly fish

Ans. (b)

7. Kidneys are not only organs of excretion. Their work is supplemented by

(a) Liver

(b) Heart

(c) Large intestine

(d) Skin

Ans. (a)

8. During inspiration, as a result of contraction of muscles attached to it, the diaphragm

(a) becomes dome-shaped

(b) Flattens

(c) Rotates

(d) Flattens and rotates

Ans. (b)

9. Forced deep breathing for a few minutes by a person sitting at rest may be followed by a temporary cessation of breathing. This is due to

(a) Too much oxygen in blood

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- (b) Too much carbon dioxide in blood
- (c) Both, too much oxygen and very little carbon dioxide in blood
- (d) Little carbon dioxide in blood

Ans. (d)

10. The conversion of protein waste, the ammonia into urea occurs mainly in

- (a) kidney
- (b) Lungs
- (c) Liver
- (d) Intestine

Ans. (c)

11. In man, expired air contains oxygen about

- (a) 4%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 16%
- (d) 20%

Ans. (c)

12. Oxygen is transported in blood mainly by

- (a) Leucocytes
- (b) Erythrocytes
- (c) Thromobocytes
- (d) Blood plasma

Ans. (b)

13. Carbon monoxide has greater affinity for hemoglobin as compare to oxygen

- (a) 1000 times
- (b) 200 times
- (c) 20 times
- (d) 2 times

Ans. (b)

14. Kidney of vertebrates resembles with contractile vacuole of protozoan in

- (a) Expelling out glucose
- (b) Expelling out urea and uric acid
- (c) Expelling out excess of water
- (d) Expelling out salts

Ans. (c)

15. In man percentage of CO₂ transported as bicarbonates is

- (a) 5% to 10%
- (b) 70% to 75%
- (c) 90% to 95%
- (d) 50% to 65%

Ans. (b)

16. About 30% of CO₂ is transported as

- (a) Hcarbamino compounds
- (b) Bicarbonates of Na and K
- (c) Carboxy hemoglobin
- (d) Oxyhemoglobin

Ans. (a)

17. Which of the following is the part of kidney?

- (a) Pelvis
- (b) Ileum

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(c) Somniferous tubules

(d) Cystic duct

Ans. (a)

18. If a respiratory surface dries out, gas exchange will

(a) Increase

(b) Decrease

(c) Stop

(d) Not be affected

Ans. (c)

19. Long loops of Henle correlate with

(a) More concentrated urine

(b) More dilute urine

(c) Urine hypotonic to the blood

(d) Urine isotonic to the blood

Ans. (a)

20. Function of glomerulus in mammalian kidney is

(a) Reabsorption of salts

(b) Urine formation through blood filtration

(c) Urine collection

(d) All of the above

Ans. (b)

21. The function of kidney in mammals is to excrete

(a) Extra urea, extra water and extra amino acids

(b) Extra urea, extra water and carbohydrate

(c) Extra urea, salts and excess water

(d) Extra salts, urea and excess water

Ans. (c)

22. The breathing centre in the brain responds to changes in the

(a) Oxygen concentration of the blood

(b) Carbon dioxide concentration of the blood

(c) Glucose in the mitochondria

(d) Acetyl coenzyme A in the mitochondria

Ans. (b)

23. Which is present in the kidney?

(a) Glomerulus

(b) Ciliated nephron

(c) Middle kidney duct

(d) Nephridia

Ans. (a)

24. Most of the carbon dioxide in the blood is carried in the form of

(a) Carbonic acid.

(b) Bicarbonates

(c) Carbaminohemoglobin

(d) Dissolved CO₂

Ans. (b)

25. Which one of the following binds with hemoglobin irreversibly?

(a) Carbon dioxide

(b) Carbon monoxide

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- (c) Ethane
 - (d) Nitrogen
- Ans. (b)

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Biology Exam Questions
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1. Mechanical tissues are very poorly developed in

- (a) xerophytes
- (b) halophytes
- (c) hydrophytes
- (d) lithophytes

Ans. (c)

2. Desert can be converted into green land by

- (a) halophytes
- (b) psammophytes
- (c) tropical trees
- (d) oxylophytes

Ans. (b)

3. Mangrove plants show vivipary. This is —

- (a) germination of seeds within fruits while still attached to parent plant
- (b) germination of seeds in fruits on the soil
- (c) germination of seeds within fruit on sterile artificial culture medium
- (d) germination of seeds only after dispersal of fruits

Ans. (a)

4. Among the following, which plant is completely devoid of roots?

- (a) Ceratophyllum
- (b) Hydrilla
- (c) Vallisneria
- (d) Azolla

Ans. (a)

5. What is the name given for an association of two species where one is benefited and other remains unaffected or unharmed?

- (a) Parasitism
- (b) Symbiosis
- (c) Commensalism
- (d) Predation

Ans. (c)

6. Occurrence of Zoochlorellae in the body wall of Hydra is an example of

- (a) a predation
- (b) a food chain involving a parasite
- (c) commensalism

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(d) mutualism

Ans. (d)

7. Which one of the following is a protective device?

(a) Competition

(c) Camouflage

(c) Commensalism

(d) Symbiosis

Ans. (b)

8. What is the sequence of species through which the organic molecules in a community pass called?

(a) Pyramid of energy

(b) Nutrient cycle

(c) Food web

(d) Food chain

Ans. (d)

9. A food chain consists of

(a) producers and primary consumers

(b) producers, herbivores and carnivores

(c) producers, consumers and decomposers

(d) producers, carnivores and decomposers

Ans. (c)

10. Which of the following is the correct sequence in food chain?

(a) Fallen leaves bacteria insect larvae birds

(b) Phytoplankton zooplankton fish

(c) Grasses fox rabbit

(d) Grasses chameleon insects birds

Ans. (b)

11. Generally the food chain has how many trophic levels?

(a) One

(b) Two

(c) Three

(d) Three or four

Ans. (d)

12. Correct path of energy flow in a system is

(a) Producers Herbivores Carnivores Decomposers

(b) Producers Carnivores Herbivores Decomposers

(c) Herbivores Producers Carnivores Decomposers

(d) Herbivores Carnivores Producers Decomposers

Ans. (a)

13. When man eats fish, which feeds on zooplanktons, which have eaten small plants.

The producer in the chain is

(a) zooplankton

(b) small plants

(c) man

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(d) fish

Ans. (b)

14. Which is the correct sequence in the food chain in grassland?

(a) Grass wolf deer buffalo

(b) Grass insect bird snake

(c) Grass snake insect deer

(d) Bacteria grass rabbit wolf

Ans. (b)

15. When a big fish eats a small fish, which eats water fleas supported by phytoplankton, the water fleas are

(a) primary consumers

(b) secondary consumers

(c) top consumer in this food chain

(d) producers

Ans. (a)

16. In natural ecosystem, decomposers include

(a) only microscopic animals

(b) only bacteria and fungi

(c) the above two types organisms plus microscopic animals

(d) only the above two types of organisms

Ans. (b)

17. The food chain in which microorganisms break down the energy rich compounds synthesised by producers is

(a) detritus food chain

(b) predator food chain

(c) consumer food chain

(d) parasitic food chain

Ans. (a)

18. An aquatic plant with floating leaves

(a) have stomata on leaf surface

(b) have stomata on lower surface

(c) have stomata

(d) have stomata only on upper surface

Ans. (d)

19. Which is the most stable ecosystem?

(a) Desert

(b) Mountain

(c) Ocean

(d) Forest

Ans. (c)

20. Which of the following is a logical sequence in carbon cycle?

(a) Producer-consumer-decomposer

(b) Decomposer-consumer-producer

(c) Producer-decomposer-consumer

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(d) Consumer-producer-decomposer

Ans. (a)

21. Which of the following structures is thought to be exceptionally rich in hydrolytic enzymes?

- (a) Lysosomes
- (b) Microsome
- (c) Chromosomes
- (d) Endoplasmic reticulum

Ans. (a)

22. The selective digestion of cytoplasmic organelles by the lysosomes is called

- (a) Osmotrophy
- (b) Autophagy
- (c) Heterophony
- (d) Autolysis

Ans. (b)

23. The arrangement of outer and central microtubules in a cilium is called the

- (a) 9 + 1 pattern
- (b) 9 + 2 pattern
- (c) 8 + 2 pattern
- (d) 8 + 1 pattern

Ans. (b)

24. Ureotelic animals are those that eliminate the nitrogenous wastes predominantly in the form of

- (a) Uric acid
- (b) Ammonia
- (c) Amino acids
- (d) Urea

Ans. (d)

25. Animal species living in chronic shortage of water generally excrete uric acid as the principal nitrogenous waste product

- (a) Because uric acid can be stored in the body for long periods
- (b) Uric acid is highly soluble in water and can be easily eliminate
- (c) The kidneys are unable convert uric acid into urea
- (d) Enzymes for the formation of urea are absent

Ans. (a)

26. Which one of the following sets of animals produces the same substance as their chief excretory product?

- (a) Cockroach, camel and lizard
- (b) Man, dog and camel
- (c) Amoeba, ant and antelope
- (d) Fowl, fish and frog

Ans. (b)

27. A freshwater fish must continuously

- (a) Acquire water and get rid of salt
- (b) Get rid of both water and salt
- (c) Acquire both water and salt

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(d) Get rid of water and acquire salt

Ans. (d)

28. A nephridium of an earthworm drains materials directly from the

- (a) Gut
- (b) Coelom
- (c) Lymph
- (d) Blood

Ans. (b)

29. The basic unit of a vertebrate kidney is the

- (a) Ureter
- (b) Nephron
- (c) malpighian tubule
- (d) Islets of langerhans

Ans. (b)

30. Nephrons are connected with

- (a) Respiratory system
- (b) Nervous system
- (c) Circulatory system
- (d) Excretory system

Ans. (d)

31. Which of the following has no blood but respire?

- (a) Earthworm
- (b) Hydra
- (c) Cockroach
- (d) Fish

Ans. (b)

32. Which type of respiratory organs are present in spiders and scorpions?

- (a) Book lungs
- (b) Gill books
- (c) Gills
- (d) Lungs

Ans. (a)

33. The functional respiratory organ of a fully formed tadpole is the

- (a) Skin
- (b) Lung
- (c) Gill
- (d) Air bladder

Ans. (c)

34. In frog, cutaneous respiration takes place

- (a) Only in water, when pulmonary respiration does not take place
- (b) Only in water, but along with pulmonary respiration
- (c) Only on land
- (d) Always

Ans. (d)

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35. At high altitude, RBCs of human blood will

- (a) Increase in number
- (b) Decrease in number
- (c) Decrease in size
- (d) Increase in size

Ans. (a)

36. Presence of large number of alveoli around alveolar ducts opening into bronchioles in mammalian lungs is

- (a) Inefficient system of ventilation with little of residual air
- (b) Inefficient system of ventilation with high percentage of residual air
- (c) An efficient system of ventilation with no residual air
- (d) An efficient system of ventilation with little residual air

Ans. (d)

37. The narrowest and most numerous tubes of lungs are termed as

- (a) Bronchus
- (b) Alveoli
- (c) Bronchioles
- (d) Hilum

Ans. (c)

38. The exchange of gases in a mammal takes place is

- (a) trachea
- (b) Bronchioles
- (c) Bronchi
- (d) Alveoli

Ans. (d)

39. Tidal volume of air in a normal healthy man during inspiration is about

- (a) 300-400 ml
- (b) 500-700 ml
- (c) 900-1000 ml
- (d) 100-250 ml

Ans. (b)

40. After complete exhalation the lungs of a healthy man contains a liter of gas, this quantity is known. as

- (a) Residual volume
- (b) Functional residual capacity
- (c) Total lung capacity
- (d) Dead space

Ans. (a)

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1. 'Physical basis of living' is—

- (A) Cell
- (B) Protoplasm

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(C) Nucleus

(D) Protein

Ans. (B)

2. How many bones are there in a human body?

(A) 206

(B) 205

(C) 150

(D) 300

Ans. (A)

3. Which of the following is a flightless bird?

(A) Peacock

(B) Duck

(C) Emu

(D) Swan

Ans. (C)

4. Which of the following is the best source of vitamin 'A' ?

(A) Apple

(C) Honey

(B) Carrot

(D) Peanut

Ans. (B)

5. The genetic unit of a cell is—

(A) Chromosome

(B) Ribonucleic acid

(C) Lysosome

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(D) Genes

Ans. (D)

6. Who is called the Father of Genetics' ?

(A) Fleming

(C) Lemark

(B) Darwin

(D) Mendal

Ans. (D)

7. House fly spreads—

(A) Filaria

(B) Jaundice

(C) Cholera

(D) T.B.

Ans. (C)

8. Number of eyes in Leech is—

(A) One pair

(B) Two pairs

(C) Three pairs

(D) Five pairs

Ans. (D)

9. The number of segments in leech is—

(A) 26

(B) 33

(C) 36

(D) 40

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Ans. (B)

10. To make half a kilogram of honey, the nectar from how many flowers is collected by the honey bees?

- (A) 10 lakhs
- (B) 20 lakhs
- (C) One thousand
- (D) 5 thousands

Ans. (A)

11. Which of the following is a rich source of protein?

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Gram
- (D) Soya bean

Ans. (D)

12. Vitamin soluble in water is—

- (A) Vitamin A
- (B) Vitamin C
- (C) Vitamin D
- (D) Vitamin K

Ans. (B)

13. All Genes are made up of—

- (A) Ribonucleic Acid
- (B) Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- (C) Nucleic Acids
- (D) Amino Acids

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Ans. (B)

14. In the following plants in which a part of leaf gives rise to a new plant?

- (A) Rose
- (B) Mango
- (C) Bryophyllum
- (D) Banana

Ans. (C)

15. is called the Power house' of cell—

- (A) Mitochondria
- (B) Lisosome
- (C) Ribosome
- (D) Golgi Body

Ans. (A)

16. Which would do maximum harm to a tree?

- (A) The loss of its bark
- (B) The loss of half of its leave.
- (C) The loss of all its leaves
- (D) The loss of half of its branches

Ans. (C)

17. Which of the following is not a fish?

- (A) Hippocampus
- (B) Eel
- (C) Shark
- (D) Whale

Ans. (D)

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18. Which is an edible fungus?

- (A) Penicillium
- (B) Rhizopus
- (C) Mucor
- (D) Agaricus

Ans. (D)

19. Agar-agar is obtained from—

- (A) Fungus
- (B) Gymnosperm
- (C) Pteridophyte
- (D) An algae

Ans. (D)

20. 'Little leaf disease' develops due to deficiency of—

- (A) Copper
- (B) Sodium
- (C) Zinc
- (D) Molybdenum

Ans. (C)

21. RNA is found in—

- (A) Animal cell
- (B) Plant cell
- (C) Virus
- (D) All of the above

Ans. (D)

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22. Mitochondrial membrane is a double layered structure composed of—

- (A) Lipids and proteins
- (B) Lipids and carbohydrates
- (C) Proteins and carbohydrates
- (D) Proteins and Ribonucleic acid

Ans. (A)

23. In Leech, the male and female genital apertures are located respectively in the—

- (A) 7th and 8th segment
- (B) 10th and 11th segment
- (C) 13th and 14th segment
- (D) 18th and 21st segment

Ans. (B)

24. Dental formula of Rabbit is—

- (A) 2, 0, 3, 3/1, 0, 2, 3
- (B) 1, 0, 2, 3/2, 2, 0, 3
- (C) 1, 0, 3, 3/2, 2, 0, 3
- (D) 2, 1, 3, 2/2, 1, 2, 3

Ans. (A)

25. The gestation period of rabbit is—

- (A) 20—25 days
- (B) 25—28 days
- (C) 28—32 days
- (D) 32—38 days

Ans. (C)

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