



BIOLOGY

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BIOLOGY (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

BOARD QUESTION PAPER MARCH

-2020

Part A

1. Cry 1 Ac and Cy 1 Ab encolosed proteins control And respectively.

A. Lepidoptera - Coleoptera

B. Corn borer - Cotton boll worms

C. Cotton boll worms - corn borer

D. Coleopetra - Lepidoptera

Answer: B



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2. The two polypeptides of human insulin are linked together by (A) Phosphodiester bonds (B) Covalent bonds (C) Disulphide bridges (D) Hydrogen bonds

A. Sulphur bond

B. Disulfide bond

C. Peptide bond

D. Hydrogen bond

Answer: B



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3. Rosie is the

A. Transgenic Cow

B. Transgenic Vaccine

C. Transgenic Plant

D. Transgenic disease controller

Answer: A



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4. Organisms breed only once in their lifetime.

A. Bamboo

B. Desert lizard

C. Oysters

D. Kangaroo rat

Answer: A



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5. Select the statement which explains parasitism.

A. One organism is benefited, other is not affected

B. Both the organisms are benefited

C. Both the organisms are affected

D. One organism is benefited, other is affected.

Answer: D





6. The annual net primary productivity of the whole biosphere is approximately..... (dry weight) of organic matter.

- A. 190 billion tons
- B. 150 billion tons
- C. 170 billions tons
- D. 210 billions

Answer: C



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7. The pyramid of biomass in sea is generally.

A. Linear

B. Inverted

C. Upright

D. Cyclic

Answer: B



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8. $\log S = \log C + Z \log A$ equation indicates

.....

- A. Loss of biodiversity
- B. Biodiversity
- C. Species area relationships
- D. Latitudinal gradient

Answer: C



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9. The most important cause driving animals and plants to extinctions is (A) Alien species invasions (B) Over-exploitation (C) Habitat loss and fragmentation (D) Co-extinctions

A. Alien species invasions

B. Over-exploitation

C. Habitat loss and fragmentation

D. Co-extinctions

Answer: C



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10. In India now..... National parks andwild life sanctuaries. (A) 103 - 535 (B) 90 - 448 (C) 75 - 348 (D) 90 - 248

A. 110-548

B. 90-448

C. 75-348

D. 90-248

Answer: B



11. particulate size particles are responsible for causing the greatest harm to human health. (A) PM 2.5 (B) PM 5 (C) PM 10 (D) PM 7

A. PM 2.5

B. PM 5

C. PM 10

D. PM 7

Answer: A



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12. A sexual reproductive structure like gemmules are observed in

A. Sponges

B. Hydra

C. Penicillium

D. Zoospora

Answer: A



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13. In Honeybees the females gamete undergoes development to form new organisms without fertilization is known as (A) Polyembryony (B) Sexual reproduction (C) Parthenogenesis (D) Parthenocarpy

A. Polyembryony

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Parthenogenesis

D. Parthenocarpy

Answer: C



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14. In primate mammals cyclical changes occur during reproduction are called

A. Seasonal breeders

B. Menstrual cycles

C. Menopause

D. Continuous breeders

Answer: B



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15. Pollen grains are well preserved as fossils because of the presence of

A. Lignin

B. Pectin

C. cellulose

D. Sporopollenin

Answer: D



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16. A typical angiosperm embryo sac, at maturity, though..... Is.....

A. 6 nucleate - 7 celled

B. 7 nucleate - 8 celled

C. 8 nucleate - 7 celled

D. 7 nucleate - 6 celled

Answer: C



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17. In some seeds such as black pepper and beet nucellus may be persistent. Such nucellus is known as :

A. Albuminous

B. Non albuminous

C. Perisperm

D. Pericarp

Answer: C



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18. Testicular hormones like androgens are synthesized by (A) Spermatogonia (B) Leydig cells (C) Sertoli cells (D) Spermatozoa

A. Spermatogonia

B. Leydig cells

C. Sertoli cells

D. Sermatozoa

Answer: B



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19. Which hormone is involved in induction of parturition ? (A) Progesterone (B) Thyroid (C) Oxytocin (D) Estrogen

A. Progesterone

B. Relaxin

C. Oxytocin

D. Estrogen

Answer: C



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20. Match the following and choose the correct option.

Column - I	Column - II
(i) <i>Salmonella typhi</i>	(p) Malaria
(ii) <i>Plasmodium</i>	(q) Typhoid
(iii) <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	(r) Ringworm
(iv) <i>Epidermophyton</i>	(s) Amoebiasis

A. (i-q),(ii-r), (iii-s), (iv-p)

B. (i-r), (ii-q), (iii-p), (iv-s)

C. (i-q), (ii-p), (iii-s), (iv-r)

D. (i-p), (ii-q), (iii-r), (iv-s)

Answer: C



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21. The early embryo (upto 8 blastomeres) can be transferred into the fallopian tube is known as

A. IUI

B. IUT

C. ZIFT

D. ICSI

Answer: C



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22. Lactational amenorrhea means :

A. Corpus luteum degenerates

B. Begins of menstruations

C. Absence of menstruation during intense
Lactation

D. Absence of Lactation

Answer: C



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23. Disease like chlamydia, trichomoniasis and syphilis are known as (A) IUP (B) MTP (C) STI (D)

Non infectious diseases

A. IUP

B. MTP

C. STI

D. Non infectious diseases

Answer: C



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24. Expression of only one of the parental characters in the F₁ and expression of both in the F₂, can be explained by (A) Law of dominance (B) Punnett square (C) Law of segregation (D) Multiple alleles

A. Law of dominance

B. Punnett square

C. Law of segregation

D. Multiple alleles

Answer: B



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25.is mendelian disorder. (A)

Klinefelter's syndrome (B) Cystic fibrosis (C)

Turner's syndrome (D) Down's syndrome

A. Klinefelter.s syndrome

B. Cystic fibrosis

C. Turner.s syndrome

D. Down.s syndrome

Answer: B



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26. α -Thalassemia and β -Thalassemia linked genes are located on which chromosomes respectively. (A) On 18 and 11 (B) On 11 and 16 (C) on 16 and 11 (D) On 12 and 18

A. on 18 and 11

B. on 11 and 16

C. on 16 and 11

D. on 12 and 18

Answer: A



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27. N-Glycosidic linkage contains (A)
Triglyceride (B) Dipeptide (C) Disaccharide (D)
Nucleoside

A. Triglyceride

B. Dipeptide

C. Disaccharide

D. Nucleoside

Answer: D



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28. 5-Methyl uracil means (A) Guanine (B) Uracil (C) Thymine (D) Cytosine

A. Guanine

B. Uracil

C. Thymine

D. Cytosine

Answer: C



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29. The Genome containing all the coding and non coding sequence with function is termed as (A) Bacterial artificial chromosomes (B) Sequence Annotation (C) Expressed sequence Tags (D) Yeast artificial chromosomes

A. Baterial arificial chromosomes

B. Sequence Annotation

C. Expressed sequence Tags

D. Yeast artificial chromosomes

Answer: B



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30. The bones of forelimbs have similar anatomical structure is (A) Peripheral evolution (B) Divergent evolution (C) Convergent evolution (D) Radial evolution

A. Peripheral evolution

B. Divergent evolution

C. Converget evolution

D. Radial evolution

Answer: B



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31. Diagrammatic representation of the operation of natural selection two peaks are formed. This condition shows effect of (A)

Disruptive (B) Directional (C) Stabilizing (D)

Distractive

A. Disruptive

B. Directional

C. Stabilising

D. Distractive

Answer: A



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32. The brain capacities of homoerectus was

.....

A. 650-800 CC

B. 1400 CC

C. 900 CC

D. 1200 CC

Answer: C



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33. During evolution evolved into first amphibians.

A. Reptiles

B. Cartilaginous fish

C. Bony fish

D. Lobefins fish

Answer: B



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34. Montreal Protocol is for.....

A. Soil pollution

B. Air pollution

C. Water pollution

D. Ozone depletion

Answer: D



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35. Interferons are considered astype of barrier.

A. Cellular

B. Physiological

C. Physical

D. Cytokine

Answer: C



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36. Colostrum has abundant antibodies

A. Ig M

B. I g G

C. Ig A

D. Ig E

Answer: C



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37. The cancer patients are given substance called biological response modifiers such as

- A. γ -Interferon
- B. β -Interferon
- C. α -Interferon
- D. Δ -Interferon

Answer: C



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38. Rice variety containing over five times iron is made possible due to

- A. Tissue culture
- B. Single cell protein
- C. Biofortification
- D. Mutation

Answer: C



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39. The capacity to generate a whole plant from any cell/explant is called

- A. Somaclones
- B. Micropropagation
- C. Totipotency
- D. Meristem

Answer: C



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40. Superior males of one breed are mated with superior females of another breed is known as.....

A. Interspecific hybridization

B. Cross-breeding

C. Out-breeding

D. MOET

Answer: C



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41. Today a traditional drink is made by fermenting sap from (A) Palms (B) Soya bean (C) Tomato (D) Bamboo shoots

A. Palms

B. Soyabean

C. Tomato

D. Bamboo shoots

Answer: A



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42. Bottle fruit juices brought from market are clearer as compared to those made at home because the bottled juices are clarified by the use of (A) Pectinases and Proteases (B) Proteases (C) Pectinases (D) Streptokinase

A. Pectinases and Proteases

B. Proteases

C. Pectineases

D. Streptokinase

Answer: A



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43. Many members of the genus.....form mycorrhiza. (A) Glomus (B) Saccharomyces (C) Trichoderma (D) Monascus

A. Glomus

B. Saccharomyces

C. Trichoderma

D. Monascus

Answer: A



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44. Flocs means (A) Masses of bacteria associated with fungal filaments to form mesh like structure (B) Anaerobic sludge (C) Activated sludge (D) Primary sludge

A. Masses of bacteria associated with fungal filaments to form mesh like structure

B. Anaerobic sludge

C. Activated sludge

D. Primary sludge

Answer: A



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45. The Lady bird and Dragonflies are useful to get rid of (A) Housefly and Mosquitoes (B) Aphids and Mosquitoes (C) Aphids and rotifers (D) Cockroach and Locust

A. Housefly and Mosquitoes

B. Aphids and Mosquitoes

C. Aphids and rotifers

D. Cockroach and Locust

Answer: B



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46. Fragments of DNA can be separated by a technique known as.....

A. Biolistics

B. Microinjection

C. Selectable marker

D. Gel electrophoresis

Answer: D



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47.have the ability to transform normal cells into cancerous cells.

A. Bacteriophage

B. Retrovirus

C. Rhinovirus

D. T.M.V.

Answer: B



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48. Which enzymes are responsible for breaking the wall of bacterial cell, plant cell and fungus cell respectively ?

A. Chitinase, Cellulase, Lysozyme

B. Cellulase, Chitinase, Lysozyme

C. Lysozyme, Cellulase, Chitinase

D. Lysozyme, Chitinase, Cellulase

Answer: C



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49. The formula of population density is

(A) $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B - I) - (D + E)]$ (B)

$N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B + I) - (D + E)]$ (C)

$$N_{t+1} = N_t + [(D + E) - (B + I)] \quad (D)$$

$$N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B + I) - (D - E)]$$

A. $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B - I) - (D + E)]$

B. $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B + I) - (D + E)]$

C. $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(D + E) - (B + I)]$

D. $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B + I) - (D - E)]$

Answer: B



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50. Eurythermal means (A) Some organisms can tolerate and thrive in a wide range of temperatures. (B) Some organisms are restricted to a narrow range of salinities. (C) Some organisms are tolerant of wide range of salinities. (D) Some organisms can tolerate and thrive in a narrow range of temperatures.

A. Some organisms can tolerate and thrive in a wide range of temperatures.

B. Some organisms are restricted to a narrow range of salinities.

C. Some organisms are tolerate of wide range of salinities.

D. Some organisms can tolerate and thrive in a narroe range of temperatures.

Answer: A



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Part B Section A

1. Explain cell division during gamete formation.



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2. Explain the structure of pollen grain.



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3. Explain the type of natural birth control method.



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4. Explain vaccination and immunisation.



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5. Explain co-dominance in human with example.



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6. Write the biochemical characterisation of Transforming principle in human.



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7. Explain population growth.



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8. Write Carbon Cycle.



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9. Explain the three important levels of biodiversity.



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10. Noise pollution and it's control.



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Part B Section B

1. Give the important features of genetic code.



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2. Explain Hardy-weinberg principle.



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3. Explain innate immunity.



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4. Explain Plant breeding for improved food quality.



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5. Explain Antibiotics.



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6. Write the uses of G.M.O.



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7. Describe productivity as a unit of Ecosystem.



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8. Describe any three causes of Biodiversity losses.



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Part B Section C

1. Describe pregnancy and embryonic development.



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2. What is point mutation ? Describe it with example.



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3. Explain packaging of DNA Helix.



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4. Describe Tissue culture.



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5. Explain Restriction enzymes in detail.





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