



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

SCIENCE OF LIFE

Exercise Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. All organisms are made of

A. cellulose

B. organ

C. cells

D. helium

Answer: C



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2. All organisms require

A. oxygen

B. energy

C. carbon dioxide

D. light

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following is not a stage of life span?

A. maturity

B. death

C. dormancy

D. growth

Answer: C



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4. The oldest living things on earth are

A. Oak trees

B. Bristlecone pine trees

C. Human beings

D. Great blue whales

Answer: B



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5. The chemical process that are involved with the building up and breaking down of food to get and release energy are called

A. genetics

B. reproduction

C. metabolism

D. none of them

Answer: C



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6. The process of producing new individual organism is referred to as

A. photosynthesis

B. maturity

C. metabolism

D. reproduction

Answer: D



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7. Which of the following has a life span closest in years to a human being?

A. oak tree

B. elephant

C. spider

D. dog

Answer: B



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8. The ability to respond to a stimulus is called

A. defence

B. anaesthesia

C. paralysis

D. irritability

Answer: D



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9. The response toward a stimulus is said to be

A. negative tropism

B. avoidance

C. positive tropism

D. none of them

Answer: C



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10. The self-adjusting balance of life functions, such as maintaining temperature are referred to as

A. metabolism

B. homeostasis

C. adaptation

D. none of them

Answer: B



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11. A change that makes an organism better suited to its environment is called

A. homogenous solution

B. metabolic event

C. adaptation

D. none of them

Answer: C



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12. Viruses are not considered to be living organisms because they are not made of

A. nucleic acid

B. protein

C. cells

D. none of them

Answer: C



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13. A population is a group of

A. communities in an ecosystem

B. individuals in family

C. individuals in a species

D. species in a community

Answer: C



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14. Demography is the study of statistics that affects

A. geography

B. family pedigrees

C. local concentrations of individuals

D. population

Answer: D



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15. When a population is small, there is a greater chance of

A. genetic drift

B. gene flow

C. natural selection

D. mutations occurring

Answer: A



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16. Total heat content of a system is

A. entropy

B. kinetic energy

C. enthalpy

D. free energy

Answer: C



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17. Mimicry is a meant for

- A. offence
- B. defence
- C. concealment
- D. all of these

Answer: C



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18. During the occurrence of spontaneous process, free energy

A. increases

B. is not liberated

C. remains constant

D. decreases

Answer: A



19. Animals spending winter in dormant condition is referred to

- A. mimicry
- B. hibernation
- C. camouflage
- D. aestivation

Answer: B



20. Animals which built in thermostat are

A. oligothermic

B. poikilothermic

C. homeothermic

D. biothermic

Answer: C



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21. Bio war employs

A. brazzein

B. maryosa

C. pathogens

D. mustard oil

Answer: C



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22. Which one is exclusive characteristic of living beings?

A. Perception of events happening in environment and their memory

B. Isolated metabolic reactions occurring in vitro

C. Increases in mass from inside

D. Increase in mass from outside and inside

Answer: A



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23. Afforestation should be with

- A. exotic species
- B. indigenous species
- C. bamboos
- D. eucalyptus

Answer: B



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24. Animals and planet are best protected in

A. botanical gardens

B. zoos

C. national parks

D. sanctuaries

Answer: C



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25. First national park at India is

A. Kanha N.P

B. Periyar N.P.

C. Corbett N.P.

D. Bandipur N.P

Answer: C



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26. Planet species on verge of extinction due to overexploitation is

A. Centella

B. Podophyllum

C. Gloriosa

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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27. WWF-N has logo for conservation of

A. Tiger

B. Giant panda

C. Red panda

D. Polar bear

Answer: B



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28. Black Buck is not allowed to be hunted by

A. Bishnois

B. Bhils

C. Ahirs

D. Jats

Answer: A



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29. Which one of the following areas in India, is a hotspot of biodiversity?

A. Gangentci plain

B. Western ghats

C. Eastern ghats

D. Sunderbans

Answer: B



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30. Which one of the following is not used for ex-situ planet conservation?

A. Botanical gardens

B. Field gene banks

C. Seed banks

D. Shifting cultivation

Answer: D



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31. The organization which publishes the Red list species in

A. WWF

B. ICFRE

C. IUCN

D. UNEP

Answer: C



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32. An example of ex-situ conservation is

A. Sacred grove

B. National park

C. Seed bank

D. Wildlife sanctuary

Answer: C



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33. Which one of the following is related to Ex-situ conservation of threatened animals and planets?

A. Biodiversity hotspots

B. Amazon rain forest

C. Himalayan region

D. Wildlife safari parks

Answer: D



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Exercise Choose More Than One Options

1. What are the 3-zones of the biosphere reserve?

A. Mixed zone

B. Forestry zone

C. Transitional zone

D. Buffer zone

Answer: B::D



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2. Biota consist of

A. atmosphere

B. weather

C. fauna

D. flora

Answer: C::D



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3. Biodiversity refers to the totality

A. species

B. genes

C. genus

D. ecosystems

Answer: A::B::D



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4. Name the organism, those do not reproduce

A. Amoeba

B. Mules

C. Fish

D. Sterile worker bees

Answer: B::D



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5. The example of in-situ conservation are

A. National park

B. zoo

C. Biosphere reserve

D. Botanical garden

Answer: A::C



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6. Who first described the concept of biodiversity?

A. Hajwood

B. Norse

C. Baste

D. Memanus

Answer: B::D



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7. Which of the following fall under "the evil quartet"?

A. Coextinction

B. Over exploitation

C. Pollution

D. Habitat loss and fragmentation

Answer: A::B::D



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8. Which of the following are categories of Red List?

A. Vulnerable

B. Extinct

C. Common

D. Rare

Answer: A::B::D



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9. Which of the animals are protected in Kanha National Park?

A. Elephant

B. Crocodile

C. Tiger

D. Deer

Answer: C::D



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10. Why is Jaldapara Sanctuary famous for?

A. Snow leopard

B. Rhino

C. Musk deer

D. Elephant

Answer: B::D



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11. Which of the following biosphere reserves are present in Assam?

A. Nokerk

B. Manas

C. Panchmari

D. Dibru saikhowa

Answer: B::D



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12. Methods for ex-situ conservation are

A. Orchards

B. Cryopreservation

C. National parks

D. Tissue culture

Answer: A::B::D



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13. For protection of wildlife the following projects have been undertaken

A. Tiger Project

B. Hangal Project

C. Rhino Project

D. Cheetah Project

Answer: A::B::C



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14. Some of endangered plant species are

A. Drosera

B. Aloe

C. Azadirachta

D. Mangifera

Answer: A::B



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15. Which of the plant species are considered as sacred in India?

- A. *Mangifera indica*
- B. *Ficus religiosa*
- C. *Osmium sanctum*
- D. *Rauwolfia serpentina*

Answer: B::C



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16. The term _____ is used to refer to any complete and entire living things.



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17. All organism are made of _____



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18. The ability to respond to a stimulus is called _____.



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19. Anything that causes an organism to respond is called _____.



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20. Biodiversity increases from the _____ to the equator.



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21. Biodiversity refers to the totality of _____, _____ and _____ of a region.



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22. Endangered plant species are conserved through _____.



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23. _____ is endangered species of India.



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Exercise True Or False Statement Questions

1. Within the community diversity is referred to as alpha diversity.



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2. According to the Red list, in India 44 plant species are critically endangered.



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3. The hot spots found in India, are situated in Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh.



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4. All organisms are made of cellulose.



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5. Reproduction is the process of producing new individual organisms.



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6. WWF-N has logo for conservation of Red Pands.



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Exercise Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is metabolisms?



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2. Define irritability.



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3. What is unicellular organism?



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4. Name one unicellular-aiga.



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5. Define regeneration.



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6. The enzyme is used for the production of the multiple copies of DNA in PCR, from which bacterium the enzyme extracted?



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7. Mention the types of biodiversity.



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8. Define Growth.



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9. What is biosphere?



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10. What is biota?



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Exercise Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is life?



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2. Define accretion.



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3. What is adaptation?



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4. What is homeostasis?



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5. What is senescence?



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6. Define biodiversity?



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7. Define is Biosphere Hot-Spot?



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8. Define Gamma diversity?



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Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention the differences between anabolism and catabolism.



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2. Describe about the concept of biodiversity.



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3. Mention the importance of biodiversity.



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4. Briefly describe about the purpose of the conservation of endangered species.



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5. State the comparison among α , β and γ - diversity.



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Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write about the classification of biodiversity.



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2. Describe in brief about the different characteristics of life.



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3. Describe about the loss of biodiversity.



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4. What are biosphere Hot-Spot?



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5. Briefly describe about the different conservation methods of biodiversity.



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