BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BHARATI BHAWAN BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

PRACTICALS

Viva Voice

1. Why are plant cells regular in shape ?

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2. Why do we use glycerine for mounting onion peel or cheek cells ?

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3. Why can't we see mitochondria and other cytoplasmic organelles in the cells of the mount ?

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4. What are the three main parts of a cell ?

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5. What is the visible difference between an onion peel cell and a cheek cell ?

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6. Which stain is used for staining plant cells ?

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7. Name the stain used for staining animal cells.

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8. What is the main constituent of cell walls ?

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9. Define tissue

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10. What is the difference between meristematic and permanent tissue ?

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11. Name the plant parts where paranchymatous cells are present.

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12. Example(s) of primary permanent tissue(s) is/are

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13. Name the plant tissue which is dead at maturity

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14. Name the plant tissue which is mainly responsible for mechanical strength

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15. Why are the sclerenchymatous cells hard ?

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16. In which tissue is the cell wall perforated with pits ?

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17. The major components of food are

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18. STARCH- AMYLOSE

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19. What are food adulterants ?

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20. In which form is carbohydrate stored in plants ?

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21. Name some good sources of starch

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22. What harm can be caused by food adulteration ?

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23. Name some common sources of protein.

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24. In which form is carbohydrate stored in animals ?

Watch Video Solution

25. Name the disease caused by eating arhar dal adulterated with Khesari dal.

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26. Most food items are marked with ISI , FPO and Agmarks.What are their full forms ?

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27. Define osmosis

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28. By which process do water molecules diffuse out from a living cell ?

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29. Which molecules can move freely across the semipermeable membrane of plant cells ?

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30. How long does endosmosis continue ?

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31. What is endosmosis ?

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32. Why should e dry the raisins with blotting paper gently after taking them out of water ?

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33. What is a hypotonic solution ?

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34. How is osmosis different from diffusion ?

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35. What are algae ?

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36. Define thallophytes ?

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37. If an alga is devoid of chlorophyll , would you call it a fungus ?

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38. What is the role of pyrenoids present in the chloroplast /

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39. Why is the Spirogyra commonly known as pond silk ?

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40. What makes the Spirogyra filaments slimy to touch ?

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41. What is the most characteristic feature of spirogyra ?

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42. Why are fungi heterotrophic?

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43. What is the botanical name of edible mushroom ?

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44. Can you grow mushrooms in your house ?

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45. Why are mushrooms called saprophytes ?

Watch Video Solution

46. How do fungi differ from algae ?

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47. What are bryophytes ?

Watch Video Solution

48. What is the dominant phase in Funaria ?

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49. What type of leaves do you find in mosses ?

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50. What are sporophylls ?

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51. What is circinate vernation ?

Watch Video Solution

52. How are pteridophytes different from bryophytes /

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53. What are gymnosperms ?

Watch Video Solution

54. How many types of branches are found in Pinus ?

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55. Where are the foliage leaves found in Pinus ?

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56. What is a male cone ?

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57. In how many years does the female cone of Pinus mature ?

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58. What characters of Pinus classify it as a gymnosperm ?

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59. What are angiosperms ?

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60. How will you define a flower ?

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61. Which group of angiosperms has reticulate venation in leaves and vascular bundles arranged in a ring ?

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62. What are the characteristic features of monocots ?

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63. Name the part of the plant which develops from the radicle in dicots .

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64. Name the structure which protects the root tip .

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65. Which part of the embryo forms the root in a plant ?

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66. Why is root said to be positively geotropic ?

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67. What is the primary function of root ?

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68. Which type of root is found in monocots ?

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69. Name the root that develops from any unusual part of the plant body

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70. Name the part of the plant which develops from plumule of embryo

Watch Video Solution

71. Name the part of the stem that lies between two nodes.

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72. What are the main functions of a stem?

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73. In which type of stem are internodes usually hollow ?

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74. What is the difference between simple leaf and compound leaf ?

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75. What is the importance of leaves ?

Watch Video Solution

76. What is the difference between monocot leaves and dicot leaves ?

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77. VENATION

Watch Video Solution

78. What is pedicel ?

Watch Video Solution

79. Define flower.

Watch Video Solution

80. What are angiosperms ?

Watch Video Solution

81. Which type of flowers are usually found in monocots and dicots ?

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82. What are the reproductive organs in a flower?

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83. Where are perianth found ?

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84. What is perianth ?

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85. Why is epidermal peel generally taken from lower surface of the leaf ?

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86. What are the functions of the stomata?

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87. Where are stomata located in monocot plants ?

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88. Which stain is used while preparing a temporary mount of a leaf peel ?

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89. Name the cells which surround a stoma

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90. How are the opening and closing of stomata regulated ?

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91. How do the stomata of dicots and monocots differ ?

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92. Why are there no stomata in submerged aquatic plants ?

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93. Why do we use glycerine for mounting a leaf peel ?

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94. How are stomata differentiated from the surrounding epidermal cells ?

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95. What happens when light falls on chlorophyll molecules ?

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96. What does destarching mean ?

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97. What are the factors that affect the rate of photosynthesis ?

Watch Video Solution

98. Is the rate of photosynthesis same throughout the day ?

Watch Video Solution

99. What is the source of the oxygen liberated during photosynthesis ?

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100. Why do we use a water bath for boiling the leaf in alcohol ?

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101. Why do we boil the leaf in alcohol when we are testing it for starch ?

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102. Which chemical is used to test the presence of starch ?

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103. Why does the uncovered portion of the leaf turn blue-black after putting iodine solution on it ?

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104. Why is the rate of photosynthesis reduced considerably in green light ?

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105. Why do we select germinating seeds for studying respiration ?

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106. Why is KOH solution used in this experiment ?

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107. Why do we use coloured water in this experiment ?

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108. What is the difference between a catabolic process and an anabolic process ?

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109. Which cell organelle is associated with aerobic respiration ?

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110. Respiratory substrate.

Watch Video Solution

111. Define fermentation

Watch Video Solution

112. Differentiate between aerobic and anaerobic respiration

Watch Video Solution

113. What is the difference between the processes of respiration and photosynthesis ?

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114. In which type of respiration, aerobic or anaerobic, more energy is released ?

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115. Which substance is used to make the conical flask airtight ?

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116. Define binary fission

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117. What is budding ?

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118. What is the basic difference between binary fission and budding ?

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119. What are the different modes of reproduction ?

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120. What happens during sexual reproduction ?

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121. Name a multicellular organism that reproduces by budding

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122. Which organelle divides first during binary fission ?

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123. Name the type of nuclear division that occurs during binary fission

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124. By which mode of reproduction are new individuals produced rapidly ?

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125. What type of organism is yeast ?

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126. What is the term used for the process of development of mature embryo from zygote ?

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127. Where is vesicular cell present ?

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128. What is hypophysis ?

View Text Solution

129. What shape is a young dicot embryo ?

View Text Solution

130. How many cells are present in suspensor ?

View Text Solution

131. Which part of the suspensor forms some portion of radicle ?

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132. Why does globular embryo change to heart-shaped structure on maturity ?

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133. Where is embryo located ?

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134. How many cells are present in young globular embryo of dicots ?

View Text Solution

135. Is there any difference between the development of dicot and monocot embryo ?

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Mcqs

1. What type of cells with you observe in an onion peel examined under a microscope ?

A. Dead cells

B. Guard cells and stomata

C. Typical plant cells

D. All of these

Answer: C

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2. On adding a drop of iodine solution to an onion peel ,

A. the cells will shrink

B. the cells will swell up

C. the cell will turn yellow

D. the food stored as starch in the cells will turn blue-black in colour

Answer: D

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3. Why do we cover the onion peel placed on a glass slide with a coverslip ?

A. To protect the objective of the microscope

B. To protect the onion peel cells

C. To protect the glass slide

D. To focus the specimen

Answer: A

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4. Which type of cells are there in the onion peel ?

A. Guard cells

B. Oval cells

C. Epidermal cells

D. None of these

Answer: C

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5. An onion is a modified

A. root

B. stem

C. leaf

D. rhizome

Answer: B

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6. When you observe the onion peel under the high magnification of the microscope after observing it under low magnification what differences do you see ?

A. Cell size appears larger

B. Fewer cells are seen

C. Cell organelles look magnified

D. All of these

Answer: D

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View Text Solution

7. Why do we keep the onion peel on a drop of water ?

A. To keep the cells living and transparent

B. To prevent displacement of the specimen

C. To make the cells larger

D. None of these

Answer: A

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8. What kind of cells are the human cheek cells ?

A. Dead animal cells

B. Living animal cells

C. Cells without nucleus

D. All of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

9. Why is the flat end of a sterile toothpick used to scrape the inside surface of the cheek ?

A. To prevent injury and infection

B. To get more cells

C. To avoid saliva

D. All of these

Answer: A

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10. If the cheek cells are placed on a dirty slide, what do we observe under the microscope ?

A. Cells appear coloured

B. Cells show staining

C. Cells are not visible clearly

D. None of these

Answer: C

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11. The oval dense structure present in the centre of a cheek cell is

A. cytoplasm

B. cell membrane

C. vacuole

D. nucleus

Answer: D

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12. The region between the nucleus and cell membrane in a cheek cell is occupied by

A. protoplasm

B. cytoplasm

C. vacuole

D. None of these

Answer: B

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13. Which of the following is not found in cheek cells ?

A. cytoplasm

B. Nucleus

C. Cell membrane

D. Cell wall

Answer: D

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14. Which of the following features makes plant cells autotrophic ?

A. Plastids

B. Cell walls

C. Lack of centrioles

D. Mitochondria

Answer: A

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15. Compared to the onion peel cells, cheek cells are more irregular in shape due to

A. presence of cell membrane

B. lack of large vacuole

C. lack of cell wall

D. lack of plastids

Answer: C

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16. Which of the following is an example of simple permanent tissue in plants ?

A. Parenchyma

B. Collenchyma

C. Sclerenchyma

D. All of these

Answer: D

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17. Which of the following plant tissues generally have oval or spherical and thin-walled cells ?

A. Collenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Parenchyma

D. None of these

Answer: C

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18. Which of the following simple permanent tissues does not have closely packed cells ?

A. Sclerenchyma

B. Parenchyma

C. Collenchyma

D. All of these

Answer: B

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19. Intercellular spaces are usually found between

A. parenchyma cells

B. collenchyma cells

C. sclerenchyma cells

D. None of these

Answer: A

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20. The main functions of parenchyma tissues are

A. storage and assimilation of food

B. providing mechanical strength

C. storage of waste products

D. All of these

Answer: D

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21. Parenchyma which contains chlorophyll is called:

A. Collenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. chlorenchyma

D. None of these

Answer: C

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22. Which of the following tissue has lignified cells ?

A. Collenchyma

B. Parenchyma

C. Sclerenchyma

D. Chlorenchyma

Answer: C

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23. Mature sclerenchyma cells are

A. living

B. dead

C. not packed closely

D. thickened with cellulose

Answer: B

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24. The main function of sclerenchyma is to

A. synthesize food

B. store food

C. give mechanical support

D. store waste products

Answer: C

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25. Which tissue is found in abundance in fibre-yielding plants jute and flax ?

A. Collenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Parenchyma

D. All of these

Answer: B

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26. A nerve cell is

A. striped

B. nonstriped

C. syncytial

D. elongated

Answer: D

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27. A muscle cell is

A. A provided with an end bulb

B. sheathed

C. myelinated

D. contractile

Answer: D

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28. A nerve cell differs from a muscle cell in

A. genetic constitution

B. the kinds of proteins in the cytoplasm

C. being noncontractile

D. the features stated in (b) and (c)

Answer: B

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29. How many dendrites are there in a hexapolar nerve cell ?

A. Five

B. Four

C. Six

D. Seven

Answer: A

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30. A solution that has a higher solute concentration than another solution is

A. isotonic

B. hypotonic

C. saturated

D. hypertonic

Answer: D

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31. When a cell is placed in a hypertonic solution the net movement of water molecules is

A. into the cell

B. out of the cell

C. into the vacuole

D. out of stomata

Answer: B

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32. A plant cell placed in water will

A. swell up and become turgid

B. swell up and burst

C. lose water and become flaccid

D. Shrink and die

Answer: A

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33. Raisins placed in water swell up due to

A. plasmolysis

B. adsorption

C. exosmosis

D. endosmosis

Answer: D

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34. The membrane which allows the solvent molecules to pass through it and not the solute molecules is called

A. impermeable membrane

B. semipermeable membrane

C. permeable membrane

D. none of the above

Answer: B

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35. Which of the following is a partially permeable membrane in a cell ?

A. Cell wall

B. cytoplasm

C. Cell membrane

D. All of these

Answer: C

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36. Endosmosis takes place when a plant cell is immersed in

A. an isotonic solution

B. a hypotonic solution

C. a hypertonic solution

D. a saturated solution

Answer: B

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37. In osmosis , the net movement of solvent molecules is

A. from a region of their lower concentration to a region of their higher concentration

B. from a region of their higher concentration to a region of their lower concentration

C. always into the cell

D. always out of the cell

Answer: B

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38. When a raisin is placed in a concentrated sugar solution, it

A. swell up

B. shows no change

C. shrinks

D. dies

Answer: C

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39. What is the term used to describe the process in which water from a swollen raisin comes out when

A. endosmosis

B. exosmosis

C. Active transport

D. Reverse osmosis

Answer: B

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40. A partially permeable membrane of a cell facilitates the process of

A. diffusion

B. plasmolysis

C. osmosis

D. imbibition

Answer: C

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41. A raisin placed in a concentrated salt solution, shrinks because

A. salt enters its cells

B. water comes out of its cells to establish an equilibrium

C. the cytoplasm of its cells begins to decompose

D. salt comes out of its cells

Answer: B

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42. At the end of the experiment, 'to determine the percentage of water absorbed by raisins', the raisins are wiped just before weighing. This is to ensure that:

A. our hands do not get wet

B. the raisins lose water before weighing

C. only water absorbed by the raisins is weighed

D. the weighing scale does not get wet

Answer: C

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43. A student soaked 5 g of raisins in beaker (A) containing 25mL of ice-chilled water and another 5 g of raisins in beaker (B) containing 25 mL of tap water at room temperature. After one hour the student observed that:

A. The raisins in ice-chilled water will absorb more water than the raisins in

tap water

B. The raisins in tap water will absorb more water than the raisins in ice-chilled water

C. The amounts of water absorbed by the raisins in both the conditions will be equal

D. No water will be absorbed by the raisins in either condition .

Answer: B

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44. Spirogyra is an example of

A. blue-green algae

B. brown algae

C. red algae

D. green algae

Answer: D

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45. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of Spirogyra ?

A. Thin cell wall

B. Spiral chloroplast

C. Star-shaped chloroplast

D. Filamentous structure

Answer: B

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46. Spirogyra represents

A. multicellular organization

B. filamentous algae

C. photosynthetic aquatic organism

D. All of these

Answer: D

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47. Spirogyra is commonly known as pond silk due to its

A. filamentous structure

B. silklike texture

C. spiral chloroplast

D. presence in ponds

Answer: B

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48. Agaricus is commonly called

A. bread mould

B. black mould

C. mushroom

D. bracket fungi

Answer: C

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49. Which of the following commonly grows on decaying organic matter during the rainy season ?

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Mould

C. Spirogyra

D. Agaricus

Answer: D

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50. Which of the following is a feature of Agaricus ?

A. An umbrella-shaped , white, fleshy structure

B. A mycelial plant body

C. Saprophytic habit

D. All of these

Answer: D

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51. In mushrooms, sexual reproduction occurs by the formation of spores on club-shaped structures called

A. mycelia

B. basidia

C. hyphae

D. sporangia

Answer: B

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52. Which of the following is the group of simplest land plants ?

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: C

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53. True roots and leaves are absent in

A. mosses

B. ferns

C. Pinus

D. angiosperms

Answer: A

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54. Which of the following grow close together forming a velvety, matlike cover over the substratum ?

A. Ferns

B. Mosses

C. Lichens

D. Fungi

Answer: B

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55. The most developed seedless plants are

A. mosses

B. ferns

C. gymnosperms

D. angiosperms

Answer: B

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56. Which of the following characters are found in ferns ?

A. The plant body is differentiated into an aerial shoot system and an underground root system

B. The leaves are divided into leaflets

C. The plants have vascular tissue

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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57. Plants that have seeds , but lack flowers and fruits are

A. pteridophytes

B. ferns

C. gymnosperms

D. mosses

Answer: C

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58. Which of the following is a conifer ?

A. Cycas

B. Pea

C. Pinus

D. Mango

Answer: C

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59. What are the differences between the male and female cones of Pinus ?

A. The male cones are fewer than the female cones .

B. The male cones are larger than the female cones .

C. The male cones are smaller and many more than the female cones

D. None of these

Answer: C

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60. The seeds remain enclosed in a fruit in

A. mosses

B. ferns

C. gymnosperms

D. angiosperms

Answer: D

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61. A rice plant is an example of a

A. dicot

B. monocot

C. gymnosperms

D. Fern

Answer: B

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62. The leaves of a monocot plant have

A. reticulate venation

B. swelling at the base

C. parallel venation

D. All of these

Answer: C

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63. The floral parts are usually pentamerous (5 in number) in

A. dicots

B. monocots

C. gymnosperms

D. all of these

Answer: A

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64. Where do earthworms live ?

A. In cowdung

B. In the soil

C. In the intestine of birds

D. In human excreta

Answer: B

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65. What do earthworm eat ?

A. Soil with organic matter

B. Leaves

C. Insects

D. Bacteria

Answer: A

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66. Which characteristic feature of an earthworm makes it different from leeches ?

A. The mode of locomotion

B. The mode of feeding

C. Musculature of its body

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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67. An earthworm lacks

A. haemoglobin

B. teeth

C. nephridia

D. pharynx

Answer: B

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68. Leeches do not have

A. testes

B. distinct clitellum

C. gut

D. suckers

Answer: B

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69. The body of an earthworm is

A. thin and moist

B. hard and dry

C. yellow

D. black

Answer: A

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70. Earthworms lack

A. nerves

B. heart

C. kidney

D. haemoglobin

Answer: C

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71. The largest cell of the body of an earthworm is in its

A. testis

B. ovary

C. intestine

D. coelomic fluid

Answer: B

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72. Which structure in an earthworm is responsible for absorption ?

A. Typhlosole

B. Gizzard

C. Hepatic caeca

D. pharynx

Answer: A

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73. Which of the following is a true worm ?

A. Flatworm

B. Glow worm

C. Lugworm

D. Roundworm

Answer: D

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74. Cockroaches are closely related to

A. crickets

B. mosquitoes

C. beetles

D. houseflies

Answer: A

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75. Cockroaches live in

A. bright light

B. dark places

C. dry places

D. ponds

Answer: B

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76. The protective layer of the body of a cockroach is made up of

A. keratin

B. tannin

C. chitin

D. cartilage

Answer: C

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77. The female and male cockroaches are

A. equal in size

B. winged

C. wingless

D. omnivorous

Answer: D

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78. Cockroaches are

A. omnivorous

B. insectivorous

C. carnivorous

D. sanguinivorous

Answer: A

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79. A female cockroach lays eggs in a

A. nest

B. mesh

C. cocoon

D. water bag

Answer: C

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80. Which is the mode of feeding of cockroaches ?

A. Sucking blood

B. Sucking milk

C. Biting and chewing

D. Lapping liquid food

Answer: C

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81. Cockroaches are known to be

A. cursorial

B. active fliers

C. sedentary

D. creepy insect

Answer: A

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82. The male and female cockroaches can be distinguished by their

A. antennae

B. eyes

C. anal cerci

D. anal styli

Answer: D

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83. The pores through which air enters the body of a cockroach are called

A. spiracles

B. ostia

C. anus

D. cloaca

Answer: A

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84. During copulation, cockroaches

A. take to flight

B. fight

C. come in head to tail contact

D. come in tail to tail contact

Answer: D

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85. A baby cockroach is called

A. caterpillar

B. nymph

C. wriggler

D. tumbler

Answer: B

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86. The upper lip of cockroach is called

A. maxilla

B. stipes

C. mandible

D. ligula

Answer: C

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87. The total number of segments comprising head and thorax in cockroach is

A. 6

B. 3

C. 9

D. 8

Answer: C

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88. The most distant part of the leg of a cockroach is

A. coxa

B. tibia

C. trochanter

D. tarsus

Answer: D

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89. The heart of a cockroach is

A. ventrally placed

B. tubular

C. laterally placed

D. four-chambered

Answer: B

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90. Which of the following is correct ?

A. All fish have a bony endoskeleton

B. Some fish have a cartilaginous endoskeleton

C. Gills in all fish are covered by an operculum

D. All fish have gills as wall as lungs

Answer: B

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91. Which of the following statements is correct ?

A. All fish are jawless

B. All fish are toothless

C. Some fish have additional breathing organs

D. Fish have haemoglobin in its RBC

Answer: C

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92. All fish lack

A. eyes

B. swim bladders

C. sexual organs

D. limbs

Answer: D

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93. All fish are

A. scaly

B. scaleless

C. devoid of medulla

D. active balancers

Answer: D

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94. The heart of a fish is

A. ventral

B. three-chambered

C. nonmuscular

D. nonpulsatile

Answer: A

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95. The scale of fish are

A. respiratory

B. protective

C. excretory

D. glandular

Answer: B

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96. The organ which regulates the buoyancy of fish in water is called

A. air sac

B. trachea

C. swim bladder

D. barb

Answer: C

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97. All fish lack

A. liver

B. endocrine gland

C. limbs

D. mucous gland

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

98. Birds lack

A. scales

B. urinary bladder

C. wings

D. air sacs

Answer: B

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99. Birds have beaks for

A. building nests

B. fighting

C. catching food

D. all of these

Answer: D

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100. Which of the following statements is correct ?

A. All birds have special vocal sacs called syrinx

B. All birds sing equally well

C. All birds display courtship equally well

D. All birds have solid, heavy bones

Answer: A

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101. Which of the following statements is correct ?

A. All birds can see well at night

B. A swan has to constantly move its legs to float in water

C. Birds lay eggs in water

D. Some birds are cold-blooded

Answer: B

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102. Which of the following statements is correct ?

A. A sparrow is smaller than a pigeon

B. Crows and ravens belong to the same species

C. A kingfisher is larger than an ostrich

D. The beak of a parrot is stronger than that of a kite

Answer: A

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103. Flightless birds are

A. very light

B. very heavy

C. lighter than game birds

D. totally wingless

Answer: B

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104. The greatest variety of birds occurs in

A. Australia

B. South America

C. India

D. North America

Answer: B

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105. Which of these organs of a bird is not found in human ?

A. Pecten

B. Intestine

C. Liver

D. Kidney

Answer: A

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106. Which of the following is the largest bird ?

A. Penguin

B. ostrich

C. Peacock

D. Crane

Answer: B

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107. Which gland in a bird helps it arrange feathers ?

A. Green gland

B. Preen gland

C. Tear gland

D. Liver

Answer: B

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108. Keel in the breastbone of a bird serves to

A. grasp food

B. digest food

C. attach flight muscles

D. perch on the branch

Answer: C

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109. In which part of the body of a bird would you find pecten ?

A. Eye

B. Nose

C. Leg

D. Ear

Answer: A

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110. Which of the following holds true for root ?

A. Positively phototropic

B. Negatively geotropic

C. Positively geotropic and negatively phototropic

D. Positively geotropic and positively phototropic

Answer: C

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111. Root differes from stem due to

A. presence of hairs

B. absence of nodes

C. presence of buds

D. thickness

Answer: B

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112. Absorption of water and minerals in the function of

A. root

B. stem

C. leaf

D. flower

Answer: A

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113. Region of cell division in roots is located just below

A. root cap

B. region of elongation

C. region of maturation

D. root hairs

Answer: A

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114. Fibrous root is a type of

A. tap root

B. Adventitious root

C. secondary root

D. tertiary root

Answer: B

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115. The major function of stem is

A. absorption of water

B. conduction of water

C. to hold branches and leaves

D. photosynthesis

Answer: C

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116. Parallel venation is the characteristics of

A. dicot leaves

B. monocot leaves

C. both dicot and monocot leaves

D. none of these

Answer: B

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117. All the floral parts are arranged on

A. petiole

B. thalamus

C. stamen

D. petals

Answer: B

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118. Calyx and corolla are known as

A. essential whorls

B. accessory whorls

C. secondary whorls

D. reproductive whorls

Answer: B

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119. Flower is a modified

A. vegetative bud

B. leaf

C. shoot

D. axis

Answer: C

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120. Which of the following constitute male reproductive part of a flower ?

A. Calyx

B. Corolla

C. Androecium

D. Gynoecium

Answer: C

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121. The basal swollen portion of the pistil is called

A. filament

B. ovary

C. stigma

D. anther

Answer: B

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122. The presence of trimerous flowers is the characteristics

A. dicots

B. monocots

C. bisexual plants

D. unisexual plants

Answer: B

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123. Which one of the following is true for dicot plants ?

A. Parallel venation

B. Trimerous flowers

C. Pentamerous flowers and reticulate venation

D. none of the above

Answer: C

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124. The body of an adult mosquito is

A. divided into two parts

B. divided into ten parts

C. provided with compound eyes, wings and legs

D. provided with four equal-sized wings

Answer: C

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125. Eggs of mosquitoes are

A. red

B. rounded

C. shelled

D. oval- or cigar- shaped

Answer: D

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126. Which is correct ?

A. Eggs of all types on mosquitoes are of the same shape

B. Larvae of all types of mosquitoes reproduce in water

C. Larvae of mosquitoes never cast off skin

D. Larvae are voracious eaters

Answer: D

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127. The larva of mosquito

A. Breathes air

B. respires by gills

C. wriggles in water

D. has all the above characteristics

Answer: D

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128. The pupa of mosquito is called

A. tumbler

B. grub

C. maggot

D. tadpole

Answer: A

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129. Which is incorrect with respect to mosquitoes ?

A. Different stages of development in mosquito are distinguishable

B. Adult mosquitoes feed on algae

C. Mosquitoes spread diseases suc as malaria and denque

D. Mosquitoes have respiratory trumpets

Answer: B

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130. Small openings found widely scattered on the epidermis of leaves are called

A. lenticels

B. intercellular spaces

C. stomata

D. none of these

Answer: C

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131. In dicot leaves, stomata are generally more on the

A. upper surface

B. lower surface

C. petiole

D. veins

Answer: B

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132. In monocot leaves, stomata are present on the

A. lower surface

B. upper surface

C. lower and upper surface

D. petiole

Answer: C

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133. The stomatal aperture remains surrounded by

A. cuticle

B. epidermal cells

C. guard cells

D. lenticels

Answer: C

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134. Stomata remains closed when guard cells are _____.

A. flaccid

B. turgid

C. bean-shaped

D. dumb-bell-shaped

Answer: B

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135. Major loss of water in transpiration occurs through

A. lenticels

B. cuticle

C. stomata

D. hydathodes

Answer: C

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136. Stomata generally open during the day because the guard cells have

A. help in exchange of gases

B. have thin walls

C. photosynthesize and produce sugars

D. are bean-shaped

Answer: C

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137. Which of the following are function of the stomata ?

A. Absorption

B. Translocation

C. Exchange of gases and transpiration

D. All of these

Answer: C

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138. Presence of more stomata on the lower surface of a dicot leaf helps in

A. enhancement of transpiration

B. reduction of transpiration

C. unequal transpiration from the two surfaces

D. enhancement of photosynthesis

Answer: B

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139. Dumb-bell shaped guard cells are found in

A. gymnosperms

B. dicots

C. monocots

D. xerophytes

Answer: C

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140. Stomatal opening is under the control of

A. epidermal cells

B. palisade cells

C. spongy parenchyma cells

D. guard cells

Answer: D

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141. Which side of the wall of a guard cell is thicker ?

A. Lateral

B. Inner

C. Outer

D. All of these

Answer: B

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142. At which wavelength (colour) of light does the maximum photosynthesis occur in plants ?

A. red

B. Green

C. White

D. Ultraviolet

Answer: A

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143. At which wavelength of light does the least photosynthesis occur in plants ?

A. Violet

B. Blue

C. Green

D. Red

Answer: C

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144. The rate of photosynthesis is the highest when a plant is exposed to

A. continuous high light intensity

B. continuous high high intensity

C. alternating high and low light intensities

D. intermittent light

Answer: D

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145. The light energy absorbed in photosynthesis helps to

A. activate chlorophyll

B. split water

C. reduce carbon dioxide

D. synthesize glucose

Answer: A

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146. The rate of photosynthesis depends upon the

A. quality of light

B. quantity of light

C. quality and quantity of light

D. none of these

Answer: C

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147. A portion of destarched leaf of a potted plant was covered with a black strip of paper. The plant was then exposed to sunlight for six hours and then tested for starch. It was observed that:

A. Respiration will stop

B. Respiration will be enhanced

C. Starch will not be synthesized

D. Starch will be synthesized

Answer: C

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148. The rate of photosynthesis is reduced considerably in green light because

A. green light does not activate chlorophyll molecules

B. chlorophyll molecules absorb only blue and red light

C. green light is reflected by the chlorophyll molecules

D. none of the above happens

Answer: C

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149. Rate of photosynthesis is independent of

A. quality of light

B. duration of light

C. intensity of light

D. none of these

Answer: D

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150. The oxygen liberated during photosynthesis is from

A. carbon dioxide

B. sugar

C. water

D. chlorophyll

Answer: C

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151. Leaves are green because they

A. absorb blue and red light

B. absorb green light

C. do not absorb , but reflect green light

D. absorb and reflect green light

Answer: C

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152. Balance between CO_2 and O_2 is maintained by

A. transpiration

B. Translocation

C. photosynthesis

D. nutrition

Answer: C

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153. The preferred respiratory substrate is

A. glucose

B. sucrose

C. maltose

D. glycogen

Answer: A

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154. Carbon dioxide is released as a product during

A. photosynthesis

B. respiration

C. transpiration

D. ascent of sap

Answer: B

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155. Respiration is

A. an anabolic process

B. a cyclic pathway

C. a catabolic process

D. an aerobic process

Answer: C

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156. Anaerobic and aerobic respiration release

A. ethyl alcohol

B. water

C. energy

D. lactic acid

Answer: B

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157. For the complete oxidation of glucose to carbon dioxide and water organisms undergo

A. aerobic respiration

B. anaerobic respiration

C. fermentation

D. all of these

Answer: A

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158. Germinating seeds help study the rate of respiration as they

A. photosynthesize rapidly

B. absorb CO_2

C. respire actively

D. release O_2

Answer: C

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159. Binary fission is the mode of reproduction in

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Amoeba

D. yeast

Answer: C

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160. The division of one cell into two new similar daughter cells is called

A. binary fission

B. multiple fission

C. sporulation

D. budding

Answer: A

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161. Which of the following is the simplest method of asexual reproduction ?

A. Budding

B. Sporulation

C. Binary fission

D. Multiple fission

Answer: C

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162. During binary fission nucleus divides

A. amitotically

B. mitotically

C. meiotically

D. none of these

Answer: A

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163. Binary fission takes place in

A. unfavourable conditions

B. favourable conditions

C. hot conditions

D. all conditions

Answer: B

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164. The formation of bulblike outgrowths that become detatched from the body of the parent is called

A. binary fission

B. budding

C. sporulation

D. grafting

Answer: B

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165. Yeasts are examples of unicellular

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. bacteria

D. prokaryotes

Answer: B

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166. The buds of yeasts are

A. external

B. internal

C. external and internal

D. none of these

Answer: A

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167. Embryo is formed from

A. male gamete

B. female gamete

C. zygote

D. vegetative cell

Answer: C

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168. The first division of zygote is

A. transverse

B. vertical

C. longitudinal

D. none of the above

Answer: A

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169. Suspensor is formed by transverse divisions of

A. terminal cell

B. basal cell

C. hypophysis

D. vesicle

Answer: B

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170. The lowest cell of suspensor is called

A. vesicle

B. radicle

C. hypophysis

D. root cap

Answer: C

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171. The length of the suspensor is

A. one-celled

B. two-celled

C. three-celled

D. six to ten-celled

Answer: D

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172. The uppermost cell of suspensor swells and forms

A. globular embryo

B. heart-shaped embryo

C. vesicular cell

D. radicle

Answer: C

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173. Hypophysis forms part of

A. stem

B. radicle and root cap

C. embryo

D. vesicle

Answer: B

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174. The mature dicot embryo appears

A. heart-shaped

B. globular

C. straight

D. none of these

Answer: A

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175. What is the basis of having homologous organs ?

A. Organisms living in the same habitat have homologous organs

B. Organisms living in different habitat have homologous organs

C. Organisms lead a sedentary life

D. Organisms are very agile

Answer: B

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176. Study of homologous organs suggests that

A. evolution has stopped

B. evolution is very rapid

C. there is some kind of attempt to exploit different habitats

D. evolution has not taken any advantage of the habitats

Answer: C

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177. Comparative anatomy elucidates

A. the path of evolution

B. speed of evolution

C. pattern of evolution

D. both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

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