



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - NAVBODH BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### Genetic Basis Of Inheritance

1. The genotype of dominant parent is determined by crossing it with the recessive

parent. This cross is known as ..... .

A. back cross

B. out cross

C. test cross

D. reciprocal cross

**Answer: C**



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2. If a heterozygous tall plant is crossed with a homozygous dwarf plant, the proportion of dwarf progeny will be ..... per cent.

A. 100

B. 75

C. 50

D. 25

**Answer: C**



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3. Inheritance of AB blood group is due to .....

.

A. Incomplete dominance

B. polyploidy

C. polygeny

D. codominance

**Answer: D**



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4. Which of the following is an example of multiple alleles ?

A. Height in pea plant

B. Hair colour in cattle

C. Petal colour in four o'clock plant

D. Wing size in Drosophila

**Answer: D**



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5. Which one of the following is true pleiotropic gene ?

A.  $Hb^A$

B.  $Hb^S$

C.  $Hb^D$

D.  $Hb^P$

**Answer: B**



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6. In a cross between red kernelled and white kernelled varieties of wheat showing polygenic inheritance, the phenotypic ratio in  $F_2$  generation will be .....

A. 1 : 6 : 15 : 20 : 15 : 6 : 1

B. 1 : 4 : 6 : 4 : 1

C. 1 : 2 : 1

D. 2 : 1

**Answer: B**



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7. Skin colour in humans is an example of

- A. intragenic interaction
- B. interallelic interaction
- C. quantitative inheritance
- D. pleiotropy

**Answer: C**



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8. A cross used to verify the unknown genotype of  $F_1$  hybrid is a ..... cross.

A. test

B. back

C. dihybrid

D. monohybrid

**Answer: A**



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9. Appearance of new combinations in  $F_2$  generation in a dihybrid cross proves the law of .....

A. dominance

B. segregation

C. independent assortment

D. purity of gamete

**Answer: C**



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10. The phenotypic ratio of incomplete dominance is .....

A. 2:1

B. 1:2:1

C. 1:1:1

D. 1:1:2

**Answer: B**



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11. The genotype of human blood group 'O' will be .....

A.  $I^A I^A$

B.  $I^A I^B$

C. ii

D.  $I^A i$

**Answer: C**



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12. Genotype of human blood group B is .....

A.  $I^{Ai}$

B.  $I^{Bi}$

C.  $I^A I^A$

D. ii

**Answer: B**



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13. The phenotypic ratio of incomplete dominance is .....

A. 1 : 1

B. 3 : 1

C. 1 : 2 : 1

D. 9 : 3 : 3 : 1

**Answer: C**



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14. In *Mirabilis jalapa* when a red variety is crossed with a white variety the offspring resulting from this cross is .....

A. red

B. white

C. pink

D. purple

**Answer: C**



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**15.** For demonstrating the law of independent assortment, one should carry out .....

A. back cross

B. test cross

C. dihybrid cross

D. monohybrid cross

**Answer: C**



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# Gene Its Nature Expression And Regulation

1. The change in the virulence of Diplococcus is called .....

A. transduction

B. transcription

C. translation

D. transformation

**Answer: D**



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2. In prokaryotes, ..... DNA is present.

A. linear

B. single stranded

C. circular

D. large

**Answer: C**



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3. What is the replication of DNA in prokaryotic cells called ?

- A. Alpha replication
- B. Beta replication
- C. Theta replication
- D. Gamma replication

**Answer: C**



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4. c-DNA means.....

A. coiled DNA

B. cytoplasmic DNA

C. complementary DNA

D. circular DNA

**Answer: C**



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5. A 340 Å long segment of DNA molecules has 20 thymine nitrogenous bases, what will be the number of guanine nitrogen bases in the same segment

A. 10

B. 40

C. 80

D. 160

**Answer: C**



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6. The deflection of pitch angle between two successive steps (rungs) of DNA is

A.  $72^\circ$

B.  $54^\circ$

C.  $36^\circ$

D.  $18^\circ$

**Answer: C**



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7. Which of the following technique was used by Wilkins and Franklin for the study of DNA structure ?

- A. Electrophoresis
- B. Chromatography
- C. X-ray crystallography
- D. Microscopy

**Answer: C**



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8. If the codon of a m-RNA is AUG what should be its anticodon on t-RNA ?

A. UAG

B. UAC

C. GUA

D. AUC

**Answer: B**



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9. Which one of the following is a stop codon ?

A. UAG

B. UAC

C. AUG

D. UCA

**Answer: A**



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10. The number of purines in a segment of DNA molecule is 68. What will be the number of pyrimidines in this segment ?

A. 34

B. 43

C. 68

D. 86

**Answer: C**



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11. The number of adenine molecules in a given DNA segment is 25 and the number of cytosine molecules is 45, the total number of nucleotides in the segment is .....

A. 70

B. 140

C. 90

D. 50

**Answer: B**



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12. Nucleoside is a nucleotide without .....

A. sugar

B. nitrogen base

C. hydrogen bond

D. phosphate group

**Answer: D**



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**13.** In an octamer of the nucleosome core DNA consists of \_\_\_\_\_ base pairs.

A. 46

B. 146

C. 246

D. 346

**Answer: B**



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14. Which of the following is transcriptionally active protein ?

A. Heterochromatin

B. Euchromatin

C. NHC

D. Histone

**Answer: B**



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15. Name the process by which all the three types of non-genetic RNAs are produced on DNA template.

A. Translation

B. Transcription

C. Termination

D. Replication

**Answer: B**



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16. As the base sequence present on one strand of DNA decides the base sequence of other strand, this strand is considered as .....

- A. Descending strand
- B. Leading strand
- C. Lagging strand
- D. Complimentary strand

**Answer: D**



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## Biotechnology Process And Application

1. Which of the following enzymes is not a tool for rDNA technology ?

A. Endonucleases

B. Polymerases

C. Lipases

D. Ligases

**Answer: C**



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2. Name the process by which the phenotypically significant mutations are created and cell's genome size is altered.

A. Transposition

B. Transduction

C. Transformation

D. Transfection

**Answer: A**



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3. What is the process of introducing vector into the target bacterial cell known as ?

- A. Transposition
- B. Transduction
- C. Transformation
- D. Transfection

**Answer: C**



4. What is the synonymous word for transposons ?

A. Jumping genes

B. Flying genes

C. Sticky genes

D. Plasmids

**Answer: A**



5. The common form of transposons in humans is known as .....

A. blue sequence

B. ss sequence

C. ds RNA

D. Alu sequence

**Answer: D**



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6. The enzyme affecting the shelf life of Flavr  
savr tomato is .....

A. galactosidase

B. transacetylase

C. permease

D. polygalactouranase

**Answer: D**



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7. In nomenclature of REN (Restriction Endonuclease) Hind III, III stands for .....

- A. genus name
- B. species name
- C. order of discovery
- D. strain of the organism

**Answer: C**



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8. The biological scissors is .....

A. restriction endonuclease

B. gyrase

C. DNA ligase

D. helicase

**Answer: A**



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9. The .....enzyme is used to cut DNA at specific point.

- A. DNA polymerase
- B. Alkaline phosphatase
- C. restriction endonuclease
- D. DNA ligase

**Answer: C**



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10. Transfer of genetic material into a bacterial cell through a viral vector is known as .....

A. transformation

B. transduction

C. transfection

D. translation

**Answer: B**



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11. .... Enzymes are used as biological scissors in r-DNA technology.

A. Restriction endonucleases

B. DNA ligases

C. DNA polymerases

D. Reverse transcriptases

**Answer: A**



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12. What is the correct sequence of the stages in bacteriophage lytic cycle ?

A. Attachment, Penetration, Lysis, Multiplication

B. Attachment, Penetration, Multiplication, Lysis

C. Lysis, Penetration, Multiplication, Attachment

D. Attachment, Lysis, Multiplication, Penetration

**Answer: B**



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**13. Cry' genes are present in .....**

A. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

B. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

C. *Rhizobium* species

D. *Escherichia coli*

**Answer: B**



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14. The biological scissors of DNA are .....

- A. ligases
- B. polymerases
- C. endonucleases
- D. transcriptases

**Answer: C**



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15. \_\_\_\_ is a soil bacterium which causes crown gall tumours in dicotyledonous plants.

A. *Agrobacterium tumifaciens*

B. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

C. *Haemophilus influenzae*

D. *Escherichia coli*

**Answer: A**



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**16.** The process of packing DNA in the heads of virus particles during virion assembly takes place in ..... Minutes.

A. 5

B. 10

C. 15

D. 20

**Answer: C**



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# Enhancement In Food Production

1. Sonalika and Kalyansona are the semi-dwarf, high yielding varieties of .....

A. rice

B. wheat

C. jowar

D. bajra

**Answer: B**



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2. Taichung Native-1 is a variety of rice from  
..... .

A. China

B. Korea

C. Malaysia

D. Taiwan

**Answer: D**



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3. Vijaya, padma, kanti and Jayanti are high yielding varieties of \_\_\_\_\_

A. rice

B. wheat

C. jowar

D. bajra

**Answer: A**



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4. CO-421 and CO-419 are improved varieties of  
..... Developed at Coimbatore.

A. wheat

B. rice

C. sugar cane

D. jowar

**Answer: C**



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5. A wheat variety resistant to hill bunt disease is .....

A. Pusa Shubhra

B. Himgiri

C. Pusa gaurav

D. Pusa swarnim

**Answer: B**



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6. In Brassica (rapeseed, mustard) .....

Variety is resistant to Aphids.

A. Pusa A-4

B. Pusa gaurav

C. Pusa sawni

D. Pusa shubra

**Answer: B**



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7. IARI has developed ..... enriched beans and garden peas.

A. vitamin A

B. calcium

C. protein

D. vitamin C

**Answer: C**



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8. The secondary metabolite anthocyanin is obtained from.....

- A. *Mentha piperata*
- B. *Daucus carota*
- C. *Nicotiana tabacum*
- D. *Datura stramonium*

**Answer: B**



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9. Wheat variety, Atlas-66 is improved for .....

.

A. high proteins

B. high carbohydrates

C. high fats

D. high vitamins

**Answer: A**



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10. Microbe ..... Grown on large scale as a source of single cell protein.

A. Spirulina

B. Erwinia

C. Bollworm

D. Methanobacillus.

**Answer: A**



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11. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of G.M. crop developed for its nutritional value by using soil bacterium Erwinia.

A. IR 8

B. Taichang Native - I

C. Vijaya

D. Golden rice

**Answer: D**



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12. Pusa Shubra is a variety of

A. cauliflower

B. chilli

C. wheat

D. cabbage

**Answer: A**



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13. Tropane' is obtained from .....

- A. *Daucus carota*
- B. *Catharanthus roseus*
- C. *Datura stramonium*
- D. *Mentha piperata*

**Answer: C**



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14. Brown rust of wheat is caused by .....

A. viruses

B. bacteria

C. fungi

D. aphids

**Answer: C**



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15. .... Of wheat is a fungal disease.

A. Tobacco mosaic

B. Brown rust

C. Red rot

D. Black rot

**Answer: B**



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1. The microorganism used in the production of acetic acid is .....

- A. *Aspergillus niger*
- B. *Rhizopus arrhizus*
- C. *Neurospora gossypi*
- D. *Acetobacter aceti*

**Answer: D**



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2. For obtaining ..... Acid the microbe *Aspergillus niger* is used during the fermentation process.

A. citric

B. fumaric

C. acetic

D. malic

**Answer: A**



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3. Fungal hyphae penetrate the cortical cells and form vesicles and arbuscles called ..... .

A. CAM

B. VAM

C. BGA

D. PAR

**Answer: B**



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4. .... Is the microbial source for the enzyme lipase.

A. *Sclerotinia*

B. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

C. *Rhizopus* spp

D. *Trichoderma*

**Answer: C**



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5. The ectomycorrhiza form ..... On the root surface.

A. root tuber

B. mantle

C. root hair

D. vesicles

**Answer: B**



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6. Which of the following bacterial pathogen is not used as herbicide ?

- A. Pseudomonas
- B. Xanthomonas
- C. Agrobacterium
- D. Azotobacter

**Answer: D**



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7. Dead and dried cell mass of microbes having nutritive value is also known as .....

A. BGA ( Blue Green Algae )

B. SCP ( Single Cell Protein )

C. STP ( Sewage Treatment Plant )

D. VAM ( Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhizae )

**Answer: B**



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8. Erythromycin is obtained from .....

A. *Penicillium chrysogenum*

B. *Streptomyces griseus*

C. *Giberella fujikuroi*

D. *Streptomyces erythreus*

**Answer: D**



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9. During Biogas production acetic acid is transformed into the final product by the enzymes of

A. Clostridium

B. Pseudomonas

C. Penicillium

D. Methanobacillus

**Answer: D**



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10. Which one of the following is NOT a mycoherbicide

A. *Phytophthora palmivora*

B. *Xanthomonas* spp

C. *Alternaria crassa*

D. *Fusarium* spp

**Answer: B**



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11. *Trichoderma konigi* is a source of .....  
Enzyme.

A. invertase

B. lipase

C. pectinase

D. cellulase

**Answer: D**



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12. Alcoholic fermentation is brought about by

..... .

A. Lactobacillus

B. Saccharomyces

C. Trichoderma

D. Streptomyces

**Answer: B**



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**13.** Which of the following is not a fat soluble vitamin?

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin K

**Answer: B**



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14. The antibiotic chloromycetin is obtained from .....

A. *Sclerotiana libertine*

B. *Aspergillus niger*

C. *Streptomyces griseus*

D. *Streptomyces venezuelae*

**Answer: D**



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15. Which of the following is white button mushroom ?

A. *Agaricus bisporus*

B. *Pleurotus florida*

C. *Volvoriella volvacea*

D. *Candida species*

**Answer: A**



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16. The microbial source of vinegar is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. *Aspergillus niger*
- B. *Rhizopus arrhizus*
- C. *Acetobacter aceti*
- D. *Streptomyces venezuelae*

**Answer: C**



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17. *Nosema locustae* is ..... pathogen.

A. bacteria

B. fungal

C. protozoan

D. viral

**Answer: C**



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18. Edible fruiting bodies are produced by

.....

A. Yeast

B. Rhizopus

C. Nostoc

D. Agaricus

**Answer: D**



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# Photosynthesis

1. In chlorophyll molecule, the porphyrin ring has metal atom ..... In the center.

A. Mn

B. Zn

C. Fe

D. Mg

**Answer: D**



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2. From the visible spectrum of light, which component is reflected by the green leaves ?

A. Blue

B. Red

C. Green

D. Orange

**Answer: C**



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3. Which of the following is not a chemoautotroph ?

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Thiobacillus

C. Ferrobacillus

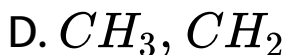
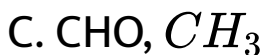
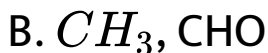
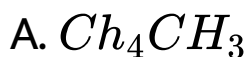
D. Chlorobium

**Answer: D**



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4. Chl a and Chl b have same structure except Chl a has ..... Group while Chl b has ..... group.



**Answer: B**



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5. .... Is the only pigment that can absorb and convert light energy into chemical energy.

A. Chlorophyll-a

B. Chlorophyll-b

C. Chlorophyll-c

D. Chlorophyll-d

**Answer: A**



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6. Chlorophyll-a molecule cannot remain in ionized state for more than ..... seconds.

A.  $10^{-5}$

B.  $10^{-4}$

C.  $10^{-9}$

D.  $10^{-8}$

**Answer: C**



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7. The reduced ..... Transfers the de-energized electrons to the reaction centre of PS I.

- A. plastoquinone
- B. plastocyanin
- C. coenzyme quinone
- D. cytochrome

**Answer: B**



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8. ATP and  $NADPH_2$  possess the assimilatory power for the reduction of  $CO_2$  to .....  
During the dark reaction of photosynthesis.

A. glucose

B. sucrose

C. fructose

D. maltose

**Answer: A**



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9. For the reduction of NADP to  $NADPH_2$  ..... Are required along with the electrons that come from ferredoxin.

A. photons

B. mutons

C. cistrans

D. protons

**Answer: D**



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10. During photosynthesis, the process which occurs first is .....

- A. photolysis of water
- B. ionization of chlorophyll
- C. synthesis of ATP
- D. synthesis of glucose

**Answer: B**



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11. Dark reaction of photosynthesis is .....

- A. synthetic process
- B. independent of light
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. dependent on light

**Answer: C**



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12. In  $C_3$  plants the first product of photosynthesis is .....

A. RuBP

B. PGA

C. OAA

D. PEPA

**Answer: B**



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13. In  $C_4$  plants, the first product of photosynthesis is .....

A. OAA

B. PGA

C. RuBP

D. DPGA

**Answer: A**



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14. In which of the following cells in  $C_4$  pathway, the metabolic  $CO_2$  is fixed ?

A. Bundle sheath cells

B. Mesophyll cells

C. Epidermal cells

D. Cortical cells

**Answer: A**



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15. In HSK pathway, PEPA and RuBP are .....

A. hydrogen acceptors

B.  $CO_2$  acceptors

C. enzymes involved

D. 4-carbon compounds

**Answer: B**



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16. Which of the followig is  $C_4$  plant ?



A. Sunflower

B. Soyabean

C. Sugar cane

D. Spinach

**Answer: C**



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17.  $C_4$  plants are more efficient than  $C_3$  plants because of .....

A. double  $CO_2$  fixation

B. Kranz anatomy

C. presence of OAA

D. presence of pyruvic acid

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Which enzyme accepts  $O_2$  during photorespiration process ?

A. PEP carboxylase

B. Transaminase

C. Pyruvic dehydrogenase

D. RuBisCo

**Answer: D**



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**19.** Which of the following is not a photosynthetic pigment ?

A. Carotene

B. Xanthophyll

C. Phycobillin

D. Anthocyanin

**Answer: D**



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**20. The reaction centre of P. S. II is .....**

A. chl-a, 700

B. chl-a, 680

C. chl-a, 673

D. chl-a, 650

**Answer: B**



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**21. Which of the following are found only in cyanobacteria and red algae ?**

A. Phycobillins

B. Xanthophyll

C. Carotene

D. Chlorophyll

**Answer: A**



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**22.** The action spectrum of chlorophyll shows the highest peak in ..... region.

A. blue

B. red

C. yellow

D. green

**Answer: B**



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**23.** Which of the following alga was used in the study of photosynthesis ?

A. Diatom

B. Chlorella

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Spirogyra

**Answer: B**



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## Respiration

1. In glycolysis, dehydration occurs during the formation of .....



A. 3-PGA

B. 2-PGA

C. PEPA

D. DHAP

**Answer: C**



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2. The adenosine triphosphate (ATP) gain during glycolysis, connecting link and Krebs' cycle respectively are .....

A. 8, 6, 24

B. 8, 24, 6

C. 24, 8, 6

D. 6, 8, 24

**Answer: A**



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**3. Which of the following steps generate ATP without ETS?**

A. pyruvate → Acetyl Co-A

B. a-Ketoglutarate → Succinate

C. Iso-citrate → Oxalosuccinate

D. Succinyl Co-A → Succinate

**Answer: D**



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**4. During respiration, pyruvic acid is formed by**

**Or**

The first phase in the breakdown of glucose in animal cells

A. When oxygen takes part in the process

B. When oxygen does not take part in the process

C. Irrespective of oxygen taking part in the process

D. When mitochondria take part in the process

**Answer: C**



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## 5. Respiratory Quotient

A. 0.7

B. 1

C. 0.9

D. 0.1

**Answer: B**



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6. The final electron acceptor during ETS in respiration is .....

A. hydrogen

B. oxygen

C. FMN

D. ubiquinone

**Answer: B**



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7. How much of the energy released during aerobic respiration is approximately conserved in the form of ATP

A. 0.2

B. 0.4

C. 0.6

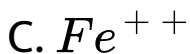
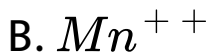
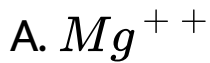
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**Answer: B**



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8. During anaerobic respiration the conversion of pyruvate into acetaldehyde, along with co-enzyme TPP, the cofactor required is



**Answer: D**



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9. Given below are some reactions and the enzymes involved. Identify the CORRECT pairs.

I

1. Fructose 1,6 diphosphate  $\rightarrow$  2PGAL + DHAP
2. Citrate  $\rightarrow$  Cis – aconitate
3. Succinyl Co.A  $\rightarrow$  succinate
4. 2PGA  $\rightarrow$  PEPA

II

- a. Enolase
- b. Thiokinase
- c. Aconitase
- d. Aldolase

A. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

C. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

D. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

**Answer: A**



10. Pyruvate undergoes oxidative decarboxylation to produce .....

- A. 2-PGA
- B.  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate
- C. Succinyl-Co-A
- D. Acetyl Co-A

**Answer: D**



11. R.Q for proteins is about .....

A. 0.7

B. 0.8

C. 0.9

D. 1.0

**Answer: C**



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12. The enzymes required for synthesis of ATP are located on .....

A. oxysomes

B. cristae

C. matrix

D. ribosomes

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

13. Mitochondria are regarded as semiautonomous organelles, due to the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

A. cristae

B. RNA

C. DNA

D.  $F_1$  particles

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

14. Pyruvate undergoes oxidative decarboxylation to form .....

A. acetyl Co-A

B. 3-PGA

C. 2-PGA

D. glucose-6-phosphate

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. Name the process which is common to both aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

A. Krebs cycle

B. Glycolysis

C. Fermentation

D. Terminal oxidation

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** The phase of respiration in which free molecular oxygen is used is called .....

A. TCA cycle

B. glycolysis

C. both (a) and (b)

D. fermentation

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



# Reproduction In Plants

1. The most effective method of vegetative propagation in *Cynodon* is by the production of .....

A. stolon

B. sucker

C. runner

D. offset

**Answer: C**



Watch Video Solution

2. The endosperm cells in an angiospermic plant has 18 chromosomes, the number of chromosomes in its root cells will be ..... .

A. 12

B. 6

C. 18

D. 24

**Answer: A**



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3. The types of pollination exhibited by Vallisneria and Zea mays respectively are .....

- A. anemophily and hydrophily
- B. entomophily and hydrophily
- C. hydrophily and anemophily
- D. hydrophily and entomophily

**Answer: C**



4. The ovule is attached to the placenta by a stalk called .....

- A. integument
- B. funicle
- C. synergid
- D. antipodal cells

**Answer: B**



5. The secondary nucleus is formed by the fusion of .....

- A. two polar nuclei
- B. three nuclei
- C. two synergids
- D. two antipodal cells

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. To produce 500 pollen grains, how many microspore mother cells are required ?

A. 500

B. 125

C. 250

D. 1000

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. The minimum number of meiotic divisions required to produce 120 viable seeds in pea plant is .....

A. 150

B. 60

C. 120

D. 90

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. How many meiotic divisions are required for the formation of 100 seeds ?

A. 25

B. 50

C. 100

D. 125

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



9. For the formation of 50 seeds, how many minimum meiotic divisions are necessary ?

A. 25

B. 50

C. 75

D. 63

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. In bisexual flowers, maturation of gynoecium before androecium is known as .....

A. protandry

B. protogyny

C. gynandry

D. dicliny

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Considering the mode of asexual reproduction, match the Column I with Column II and select the correct option :

I	II
a. Yeast	i. fragmentation
b. <i>Penicillium</i>	ii. zoospores
c. Filamentous algae	iii. budding
d. <i>Chlamydomonas</i>	iv. conidia

A. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

B. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

C. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

D. a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** In angiosperms during development of embryo, the suspensor cell develops from

- A. oospore
- B. integument
- C. endosperm
- D. cotyledon

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** If there are 1280 microspores in a tetralocular anther. How many microspore mother cells will be there in its each pollen chamber

A. 80

B. 160

C. 240

D. 1280

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** A versatile anther is an adaptation for .....

Type of pollination.

A. anemophilous

B. entomophilous

C. hydrophilous

D. ornithophilous

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** If the number of chromosomes in an endosperm cell is 27, what will be the chromosome number in the definitive nucleus ?

**A. 9**

B. 18

C. 27

D. 36

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Anemophilous pollination is mainly observed in

A. Salvia



B. Jasmine

C. Bougainvillea

D. Butea

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

17. Vegetative propagation takes place with the help of leaves in ..... Plant.

A. Kalanchoe

B. Oxalis

C. Cynodon

D. Dahlia

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Endosperm of angiosperm is

A. haploid

B. diploid

C. triploid

D. tetraploid

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** A group of three cells situated at the base of the embryo sac are called ..... cell.

A. tube

B. generative

C. synergid

D. antipodal

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** The female gametophyte in angiosperms is a ..... Nucleated structure.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 8

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

21. When more than 2 male gametes are produced in a pollen tube, it is called

A. syngamy

B. siphonogamy

C. mesogamy

D. polygamy

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

22. .... Is formed in angiosperms by triple fusion.

A. Testa

B. Integument

C. Endosperm

D. Suspensor

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Embryo sac is

A. microgametophyte

B. microsporangium

C. megagametophyte

D. megasporangium

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** During double fertilization second male gamete fuses with .....

A. antipodal cell

B. egg cell

C. secondary nucleus



D. synergids

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Organisms And Environment I

1. Which term was given by Grinnel to describe the functional role of the organisms ?

A. Habitat

B. Niche

C. Ecosystem

D. Factors

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Position of organisms in the environmental gradients is known as ..... .

A. habitat niche

B. trophic niche

C. hypervolume niche

D. stable niche

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

3. Which out of the following is a microconsumer ?

A. Actinomyces

B. Virus

C. Amoeba

D. Human cell

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

4. Spatial pattern determined by the height of plants is called .....

A. zonation

B. stratification

C. speciation

D. succession

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. The rate of increase of biomass is called

..... .

A. gross primary productivity

B. net primary productivity

C. secondary productivity

D. pyramid of biomass

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. The pyramid of ..... In sea is always inverted.

A. biomass

B. energy

C. numbers

D. species

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**7. The major reservoir of carbon on Earth is:**

A. Animal bodies

B. Fruits

C. Oceans

D. Coal mines

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8.** Now-a-days use of DDT as insecticide is banned because

A. bioaccumulation

B. biomagnification



C. uselessness

D. toxicity

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. The permanent removal of forests and woodlands is called .....

A. reforestation

B. afforestation

C. deforestation

D. agroforestry

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** Abundance of phosphate, causing algal overgrowth, resulting in depletion of oxygen and killing other aquatic life is known as ..... .

A. ecological succession

B. eutrophication

C. guano deposits

D. greenhouse effect

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**11.** Guano deposits are rich in ..... .

A. sulphur

B. phosphorus

C. calcium

D. magnesium

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** The pattern of ecosystem in which density and distribution of species vary along a horizontal gradient is .....

A. zonation

B. stratification

C. ecological niche

D. speciation

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** The overgrowth of algae due to phosphate can take up oxygen in water and kill other aquatic life. This is called .....

A. biodegradation

B. biomagnification

C. BOD

D. entrophication

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** An international treaty known as Montreal Protocol was signed to control emission of:

A. UV rays

B. ozone

C. CFC

D. oxygen

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** A fine powder of recycled modified plastic is known as

A. polyblend

B. polythene

C. polyester

D. polymer

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Detritivores break down detritus into smaller particles. This process is called



A. fragmentation

B. leaching

C. catabolism

D. humification

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Ozone depletion is occurring widely in the strato-sphere, it leads to ozone hole caused mainly due to .....

A. ethylene

B. methane

C. CFCs

D.  $CO_2$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** The partially decomposed organic matter is formed by a process called ..... .

A. fragmentation

B. humification

C. mineralization

D. leaching

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19. World environment day is**

A. 21st May

B. 5th June

C. 25th September

D. 13th December

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

## **20. ENERGY FLOW**

A. reverse

B. unidirectional

C. bidirectional

D. multidirectional

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

21. The process of formation of partially decomposed organic matter is called .....

A. fragmentation

B. leaching

C. catabolism

D. humification

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** In a food chain, the herbivores are represented by

A. producers

B. primary consumers

C. secondary consumers

D. decomposers

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** The energy enters the ecosystem through

-----

A. consumers

B. decomposers

C. omnivores

D. producers

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** Which of the following harmful radiation is absorbed by ozone layer of the stratosphere ?

A. X-ray

B. Visible light



C. ultraviolet rays

D. Gamma rays

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** What is the percentage of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR), in the incident solar radiation.

A. 1

B. 0.5

C. 1-5%

D. 2-10%

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Origin And Evolution Of Life

1. Which of the following is not an example of connecting link ?

A. Archaeopteryx

B. Ichthyostega

C. Seymouria

D. Biston betularia

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**2. Common link between apes and man was**

A. Dryopothecus

B. Australopithecus

C. Homo erectus

D. Homo neanderthalensis

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. Vermiform appendix is an example of .....**

**Organ.**

**A. vestigial**

B. homologous

C. sense

D. analogous

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4. Overproduction is the principle of ..... .**

A. Lamarkism

B. Theory of organic evolution

C. Panspermia theory

D. Modern theory of evolution

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**5. Find the odd one out**

A. Baboons

B. Gibbons

C. Macaques

D. Langurs

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Phenomenon of industrial melanism demonstrates

A. natural selection

B. induced mutations

C. reproductive isolation

D. geographical isolation

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Wing of bat and that of ..... are homologous to each other.

A. crow

B. butterfly

C. housefly



D. dragonfly

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Struggle between cow and cow for getting grass is called .....

A. interspecific struggle

B. environmental struggle

C. struggle against natural calamities

D. intraspecific struggle

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Which is a connecting link between fishes and amphibians

A. Archaeopteryx

B. Seymouria

C. Ichthyostega

D. Dinosaur

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** In geological time scale which period showed dominance of reptiles ?

A. Triassic

B. Jurassic

C. Cretaceous

D. Eocene

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**11.** Which epoch showed mammals at height of evolution ?

A. Eocene

B. Oligocene

C. Miocene

D. Pliocene

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**12. Which one is the odd pair ?**

A. Fuhlrott - Neanderthal man

B. MacGregor - Cro-Magnon man

C. Davidson Black - Sinanthropus

D. Dubois-Dryopithecus

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**13. What is Taung Baby ?**

- A. Fossilized skull cap of a child of Australopithecus
- B. The skeleton of a child from Tanzania
- C. The female fossil of Java man
- D. The young one of Proconsul

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**14.** The origin of life on the earth is known as

..... .

A. autobiogenesis

B. abiogenesis

C. protobiogenesis

D. organogenesis

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**15.** Which one of the following is correct chronological order ?

A. Cambrian → Cretaceous →  
Carboniferous

B. Ordovician → Cretaceous →  
Devonian



C. Permian → Cretaceous → Pliocene

D. Silurian → Miocene → Jurassic

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**16.** The most common types of fossils are .....

.

A. moulds

B. casts

C. actual remains

D. models

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**17.** Identify the type of isolation where the members of two populations have different mating behaviour which prevents interbreeding.

- A. Seasonal isolation
- B. Ethological isolation
- C. Mechanical isolation
- D. Habitat isolation

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**18.** Transfer of gene between populations that differ genetically from one another is called

..... .

A. Gene mutation

B. Gene flow

C. Genetic drift

D. Genetic recombination

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**19.** Which of the following is a landmark in the origin of life ?

A. Formation of oxygen

B. Formation of carbohydrates

C. Formation of proteins

D. Formation of water

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**20.** What are the first form of life on the earth called ?

A. Pre-cells or Protobionts

B. Protoproteins

C. Coacervates

D. Chromophores

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**21.** Homologous organs always lead to ..... evolution.

A. convergent

B. divergent

C. parallel

D. radiating

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**22. Find the odd one out :**

A. Caecum

B. Nictitating membrane

C. Coccyx

D. Sacrum

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**23. Who was man with ape-brain ?**

A. Pithecanthropus

B. Dryopithecus



C. Australopithecus

D. Neanderthal man

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

## Chromosomal Basis Of Inheritance

1. Presence of whole sets of chromosomes is called .....

A. aneuploidy

B. ploidy

C. euploidy

D. chromatography

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Out of the following combinations which individual will have maximum genetically active DNA ?

A. 44 + XX

B. 44+ +XY

C. 44+XYY

D. Down's syndrome

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**3. A mature woman has ..... Linkage groups.**

A. 44

B. 22

C. 46

D. 23

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**4.** The pairing of homologous chromosomes is called .....

A. crossing over

B. terminalization

C. synapsis

D. bivalent

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

5. If only one 'X' chromosome is found in a female person , which of the following symptoms she will show ?

A. Epicanthal fold

B. Webbing of neck.

C. Small testis and absence of spermatogenesis

D. Presence of simian crease on the palm

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. If centromere is situated in the middle of the chromosome.

- A. metacentric
- B. acrocentric
- C. submetacentric
- D. acrocentric

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Myopia is an example of .....

- A. complete sex linkage
- B. incomplete sex linkage
- C. recombination
- D. crossing over

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**



8. Which of the following is an example of ZW-ZZ type of mechanism of sex determination ?

A. Honeybee

B. Fish

C. Bird

D. Human being

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. In which of the following disorders number of chromosomes present is 47 ?

A. Turner's syndrome

B. Cushing's syndrome

C. Acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome

D. Down's syndrome

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Which of the following traits is never observed in human females ?

- A. Hypertrichosis
- B. Haemophilia
- C. Colour blindness
- D. Myopia

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Which of the following has a normal vision ?

A.  $XcXc$

B.  $XcY$

C.  $XCxc$

D.  $XcYc$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. Down's syndrome is represented by \_\_\_\_

A.  $n + 1$

B.  $2n + 1$

C.  $3n + 1$

D.  $n - 1$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

13. The shape of the chromosomes vary according to the .....

- A. stages of cell division
- B. height of an individual
- C. weight of an individual
- D. proteins present in it

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

14. Crossing over occurs at the time of .....

A. diplotene

B. pachytene

C. leptotene

D. zygotene

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

15. Small swellings on the surface of the chromosome are called .....

A. centromeres

B. chromomeres

C. chromonemata

D. telomeres

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**



**16.** Find the mismatch pair :

A. Metacentric - V-shaped

B. Sub-metacentric - L-shaped

C. Acrocentric - J-shaped

D. Telocentric - S-shaped

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. The scientific key to understand biology and behaviour of human is .....

A. blue print

B. genome

C. genetic linkage

D. DNA probe

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

2.  $\alpha$ -1 antitrypsin is used in the treatment of

..... .

A. phenylketonuria

B. cystic fibrosis

C. emphysema

D. haemophilia

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

3. Safety of polio vaccine is tested on transgenic .....

A. pigs

B. rabbits

C. fishes

D. mice

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Which of the following is the most appropriate choice as transgenic animal due to its short generation time?

A. Pigs

B. Sheep

C. Mice

D. Cows

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. In gene therapy , DNAase in used to treat.....

A. cystic fibrosis

B. haemophilia

C. pituitary dwarfism

D. insulin dependent diabetes

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. The clot formation can be prevented by treatment with \_\_\_\_\_ in gene therapy:

A. Dnase

B. Recombinant vaccine

C. TPA

D. TGF-B

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. The genetic marker used as key factor in DNA fingerprinting is .....

A. VNTRs

B. Exons

C. Introns

D. DNA probes

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



8. Human blood clotting factor VIII is used to treat .....

A. pituitary dwarfism

B. diabetes mellitus

C. haemophiliacs

D. cystic fibrosis

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. For DNA fingerprinting radioactive probe obtained from ..... Is used in India.

A. Banded krait

B. King cobra

C. Viper

D. Rat snake

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. In DNA fingerprinting technique, radioactive DNA probe is obtained from ..... of female banded krait snake.

- A. X-chromosome
- B. Y-chromosome
- C. X and Y-chromosome
- D. autosome

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. When genomic DNA is fragmented and cloned, the screening of the desired gene is done by using .....

- A. Plasmid DNA
- B. DNA probes
- C. Southern blotting
- D. PCR technique

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

12. Which of the following is useful in the treatment of burns and wound healing ?

A. Tissue plasmogen activator

B. Tissue Growth Factor

C. DNAase

D. Bovine Growth Hormone

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

13. Alec Jeffreys used ..... As genetic marker.

A. HUMULIN

B. Radioactive probe

C. RFLP

D. VNTR

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

14. Humulin is used to treat ..... .

A. Diabetes mellitus

B. Diabetes insipidus

C. Hepatitis

D. Nephritis

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** The modification of original genetic make-up is focussed by .....

A. PCR

B. DNA fingerprinting

C. Electrophoresis

D. Gene therapy

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Pituitary dwarfism is treated with gene therapy by .....



A. Human insulin

B. Tissue growth factor - B

C. Tissue plasminogen activator

D. Human growth hormone producer gene

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**17. VNTR is .....**

A. Variable number of tandem repeats

B. Various number of tandem repeats.

C. Vulnerable number of tandem repeats

D. Variable number of tandem reports

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**18.** Variable Number of Tandem Repeats are  
..... .base pair long

A. 20-30

B. 20-50

C. 20-100

D. 90-100

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**19.** Probability of having similar sets of VNTR's

in any two individuals is .....

A. one in 300 million

B. one in 200 million

C. one in 100 million

D. one in 10000 million

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

## Human Health And Diseases

1. What are the chemicals secreted by damaged mast cells of connective tissue ?

A. pepsin and renin

B. Lysozyme and somatotropin

C. Melanin and coherin

D. Histamine and prostaglandin

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

2. What will be the parents' blood groups if the blood group of a child is AB ?

A. A and O

B. B and O

C. AB and O

D. A and AB

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3.** Erythroblastosis foetalis is caused when mother is .....

A. Rh +ve

B. with antibody 'a'

C. Rh -ve

D. with antibody 'b'

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Releasing ..... Fish is one of the ways to prevent the spread of malaria and filaria.

A. Promfret

B. Tilapia

C. Gambusia

D. Gold fish

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which is the proper sequence in the developmental stages of Plasmodium?



A. Merozoites → Sporozoites →

Trophozoites → Schizonts

B. Trophozoites → Merozoites →

Sporozoites → Schizonts

C. Sporozoites → Merozoites →

Trophozoites → Schizonts

D. Schizonts → Merozoites →

Sporozoites → Trophozoites

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

6. Charas, hashish, ganja are obtained from .....

.

A. *Papaver somniferum*

B. *Erythroxylum coca*

C. *Atropa belladonna*

D. *Cannabis sativa*

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. LSD is derived from .....

A. *Claviceps purpurea*

B. *Erythroxylum coca*

C. *Rapaver somniferum*

D. *Cannabis Sativa*

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

8. HAART is suggested for the treatment of

..... .

A. malaria

B. cancer

C. high cholesterol level

D. AIDS

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

9. Mucous membrane trapping the microbes acts as a .....

- A. physiological barrier
- B. physical barrier
- C. phagocytic barrier
- D. inflammatory barrier

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Trichophyton and Microsporum are the causative agents of .....

A. Dermatophytosis

B. Typhoid

C. Filariasis

D. Leukemia

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

11. Which of the following pairs are CORRECT?

A. Heroin-Stimulant

B. Marijuana-Cardiovascular

C. Cocaine-Hallucinations

D. Morphine-Sedative

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

12. .... Is the infections stage of Plasmodium.

A. Trophozoite

B. Sporozoite

C. Cryptozoite

D. Metacercaria

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**



13. Cocaine alkaloid is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_ plant.

A. Marijuana

B. Papaver somniferum

C. Cannabis sativa

D. Coca

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

14. .... Is a bacteriolytic enzyme, present in tears and is capable of digesting bacterial cell walls.

A. Lysozyme

B. Lysosomes

C. Lipase

D. Somatostatin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. What is produced by sensitized helper T-cells ?

A. Adrenaline

B. Perforin

C. Lysozyme

D. Lymphokine

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

16. Where is antigen D present ?

A. On the Rhesus factor

B. On the surface of red blood cells

C. On the A-antigen

D. On the AB-antigen

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

17. Which out of the following is not a type of cancer ?

A. Carcinoma

B. Sarcoma

C. Lipoma

D. Adenoma

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

18. .... Drug is used for patients who have undergone surgery.

A. Marijuana

B. Smack

C. Morphine

D. Cannabinoids

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. Which of the following is the viral disease of the poultry?

A. Ranikhet

B. Favus

C. CRD

D. Coccidiosis

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Find the odd one out :

A. Aspergillosis

B. Pullorum

C. Favus

D. Thrush

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**



3. In ..... Superior males of one breed are mated with superior females of another breed.

A. out crossing

B. cross breeding

C. out breeding

D. inbreeding

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Mating of two closely related individual within the same breed is called .....

A. inbreeding

B. out breeding

C. outcrossing

D. cross breeding

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which stage in the life cycle of silk moth secretes silk ?

A. Caterpillar

B. Egg

C. Pupa

D. Adult

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

6. .... Is an exotic breed of cow.

A. Gir

B. Sindhi

C. Sahiwal

D. Jersey

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

7. Which one of the following is not an Indian breed of poultry?

A. Chitong

B. Aseel

C. Minorea

D. Brahma

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

8. Which animals are mated by interspecific hybridization to produce a mule?

- A. Zebra and giraffe
- B. Horse and donkey
- C. Cow and horse
- D. Donkey and monkey

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Which hormone is used for MOET methods ?

A. GH

B. LH

C. FSH

D. ICSH

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Which one out of the following is the European honeybee ?

A. *Apis dorsata*

B. *Apis florea*

C. *Apis mellifera*

D. *Apis indica*

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**



11. The good milk producer Indian buffaloes are .....

A. Nagpuri, Murrah and Surati

B. Mehsana, Gir and Sindhi

C. Jersey, Holstein and Nili

D. Murrah, Sahiwal and Brown Swiss

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

12. Inbreeding increases .....

A. homozygosity

B. heterozygosity

C. heterosis

D. hemizyosity

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

1. Closed circulatory system was discovered by

..... .

A. Darwin

B. Mendel

C. Harvey

D. Watson

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Which mammal has nucleated RBCs ?

A. Bear

B. Camel

C. Yak

D. Whale

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Which blood cell is formed in Payer's patches ?

A. Thrombocyte

B. Erythrocyte

C. Leucocyte

D. Platelets

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

4. In which of the following diseases is there pathological increase in number of WBCs?

A. Leucopoiesis

B. Leucopenia

C. Leucocytosis

D. Leukemia

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

5. Which is the correct arrangement of types of WBCs with respect to their number in blood ? (Consider Neutrophil = N, Eosinophil = E, Basophil = B, Monocyte = M and Lymphocyte = L)

A. NLMEB

B. BEMLN

C. NEBLM

D. MEBLN

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

6. What is as oval opening in the interatrial septum of the foetus called ?

- A. Fossa ovalis
- B. Foramen ovale
- C. Ligamentum arteriosum
- D. Ductus arteriosus

**Answer: B**





 [View Text Solution](#)

7. Atrioventricular groove is also called a ..... .

- A. foramen ovale
- B. ligamentum arteriosum
- C. coronary sulcus
- D. ductus arteriosus

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

8. The coronary sinus opens into the .....

A. left atrium

B. right atrium

C. left ventricle

D. right ventricle

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

9. Normal activities of the heart are regulated by .....

A. brain

B. spinal cord

C. modified cardiac muscles

D. hormones

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

10. Which disorder can disappear with rest ?

A. CAD

B. Angina pectoris

C. Hypertension

D. Heart failure

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Heaviness with severe chest pain which may disappear with rest indicates

- A. angina pectoris
- B. atherosclerosis
- C. arteriosclerosis
- D. hyperthyroidism

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. In ECG. 'p' wave represents .....

- A. ventricular repolarization
- B. ventricular depolarization
- C. atrial depolarization
- D. atrial repolarization

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

13. Muscular ridges at inner surface of ventricles are called .....

- A. chordae tendinae
- B. interventricular septum
- C. papillaey muscle
- D. trabeculae carnae

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**14.** The auriculo-ventricular valves need to close to prevent the backflow. But the ventricular pumping is so forceful that these valves need additional support to withstand this force. This support is provided by some special tendons. Which are those tendons ?

- A. Purkinje fibres
- B. chordae tendineae
- C. Achilles tendons
- D. epicardium



**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**15.** Blood is a fluid connective tissue derived from .....

A. ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. epithelium

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** What is the average life span of RBC ?

- A. About 20 days
- B. About 60 days
- C. About 80 days
- D. About 120 days

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. What is the study of blood vessels called ?

A. Hematology

B. Vessel study

C. Angiology

D. Arteriology

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**18.** Which substance is released by thrombocytes while initiating blood clotting reactions ?

A. Thrombokinase

B. Antithrombin

C. Heparin

D. Thromboplastin

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**19.** Which is the correct order in which the proteins participate in clotting of blood ?

A. Prothrombinase → Prothrombin →  
Thromboplastin → Thrombin

B. Thromboplastin → Prothrombinase  
→ Prothrombin → Thrombin

C. Prothrombin → Thromboplastin →  
Thrombin → Prothrombinase

D. Thrombin → Prothrombin →

Thrombo-plastin → Prothrombinase

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**20.** The human heart is situated in a space called .....

A. abdominal cavity

B. mediastinum

C. cranium

D. sacrum

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

**21. What is the meaning of stroke volume ?**

A. Amount of blood in the body

B. Amount of blood put out of the  
ventricles in one minute

C. Amount of blood put out of the ventricles in one beat

D. Pressure of contraction of heart

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**22.** How much amount of blood is put out of the heart during one minute ?

A. Equal to cardiac output



B. Equal to stroke volume

C. Equal to half of blood volume

D. Equal to quarter of blood volume

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**23.** What is the time taken for one cardiac cycle of normal human being ?

A. 0.1 second

B. 0.3 second

C. 0.4 second

D. 0.8 second

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

## Excretion And Osmoregulation

1. Gout, the painful arthritic condition is caused due to excess of ..... Deposition in

joints.

A. urea

B. ammonia

C. guanine

D. uric acid

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. It takes ..... For the entire blood to pass through glomerulus once.

A. 4 seconds

B. 4 minutes

C. 4 hours

D. 40 minutes

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

3. Breakdown of nucleic acids form ..... In small quantity.

A. ammonia

B. uric acid

C. urea

D. guanine

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

4. Glucose is taken back from glomerular filtrate \_\_\_

A. along with concentration gradient

B. against concentration gradient

C. by simple diffusion

D. by tubular secretion

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. The excretory wastes of tadpole larva of frog and adult frog are ..... Respectively.

- A. urea and uric acid
- B. ammonia and urea
- C. urea and ammonia
- D. urea and urea

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Nephritis is also known as ..... disease.

A. Bright's

B. Gull's

C. Grave's

D. Cushing's

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**



7. Conversion of ammonia into uric acid occurs through .....

- A. Ornithine cycle
- B. Guanine cycle
- C. Inosinic pathway
- D. Krebs cycle

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

8. Stones produced from uric acid in people with metabolic disorders are .....

A. cystine

B. struvite

C. oxalate

D. phosphate

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

9. If kidney donor is dead then the transplantation is known as .....

A. lethal

B. cadaveric

C. genetic

D. non-living

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

10. Juxta glomerular cells of kidney secrete the hormone .....

A. Angiotensinogen

B. Angiotensin II

C. Coherin

D. Renin

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

11. Urea splitting bacteria are responsible for .....types of stones.

A. calcium oxalate

B. calcium phosphate

C. calcium carbonate

D. struvite

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. Synthesis of uric acid from ammonia takes place by ..... Pathway.

A. inosinic

B. ornithine

C. purine

D. pyrimidine

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

13. Juxtaglomerular apparatus is formed by

..... And .....

A. Bowman's capsule, glomerulus

B. PCT, glomerulus

C. DCT, Bowman's capsule

D. DCT, glomerulus

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

14. Sodium ion concentration is maintained by the hormone .....

- A. aldosterone
- B. parathormone
- C. calcitonin
- D. thyroxine

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**



15. Glomerular hydrostatic pressure, osmotic pressure of blood and hydrostatic pressure of the glomerular capsule together form .....

A. effective filtration rate

B. net filtration pressure

C. blood pressure

D. glomerular pressure

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

16. Calcitonin and parathormone together maintain ..... ion concentration.

A. Fe

B. K

C. Na

D. Ca

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

17. Which of the following organs are involved in renin-angiotensin mechanism ?

A. Kidney, adrenals, heart, lungs, hypothalamus

B. Kidney, testis, adrenals, brain

C. Stomach, liver, kidneys, hypothalamus

D. Brain, pituitary, kidneys, lungs

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**18.** When the level of urea in blood rises to above 0.05%, then this condition is known as .....

A. Uremia

B. Glucosuria

C. Gout

D. Nephritis

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

19. Which of the animal groups show uricotelism?

A. Snake, rat, terrestrial insect

B. Penguin, reptile, snail

C. Landsnail, bird, lizard

D. Tadpole larva of frog, marine fish, spider

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Control And Coordination

1. The common feature of oculomotor and pathetic nerve is .....

- A. both are sensory nerves
- B. both supply to eye muscles
- C. both arise from medulla oblongata
- D. both innervate face

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Which of the following is a chemical transmitter in synapse of neurons ?

A. Cholesterol

B. ATP

C. Cholinesterase

D. Acetylcholine

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

3. Photoreceptor cells are present in

.....

A. blind spot

B. retina

C. cochlea

D. cornea

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



4. Spinal cord and sympathetic ganglion of autonomous nervous system are connected by

.....

- A. ramus ventralis
- B. ramus communicans
- C. ramus dorsalis
- D. connective

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. The transparent anterior portion of sclera of eye is called\_\_\_\_\_

A. iris

B. lens

C. Ciliary body

D. cornea

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. .... Is a membrane in front of cornea.

A. Iris

B. Conjunctiva

C. Choroid

D. Lens

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

7. The ..... Are responsible for photopic vision.

A. cones

B. rods

C. lens

D. retina

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

8. .... receives the sensory impulses like touch, heat, pain, etc.

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Spinal cord

D. Cranial nerves

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

9. The ..... Lobe of the cerebral hemisphere is the centre of speech, memory and thinking.

A. frontal

B. parietal

C. temporal

D. occipital

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

10. In the frontal lobe of cerebral hemisphere there is .....

- A. auditory area
- B. Wernicke's area
- C. Broca's area
- D. pituitary

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

11. .... Are present in the wall of carotid arteries.

A. Proprioceptors

B. Enteroceptors

C. Baroreceptors

D. Photoreceptors

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**



12. .... Is a shock absorber and protects central nervous system from dessication.

A. Dura mater

B. Arachnoid membrane

C. Cerebrospinal fluid

D. Pia mater

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**13.** In human brain the motor area of speech is present in .....

- A. frontal lobe
- B. parietal lobe
- C. temporal lobe
- D. occipital lobe

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

14. Which area in the cerebral cortex is sensory speech area ?

- A. Broca's area
- B. Wernicke's area
- C. Corpus callosum
- D. Pallium

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

15. .... Acts as the centre of many reflexes of the body.

A. Diencephalon

B. Cerebellum

C. Cerebrum

D. Spinal Cord

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**16.** How many pairs of sympathetic ganglia are present in man ?

A. 12

B. 21

C. 31

D. 8

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

17. Which of the following is the function of oculomotor nerve ?

A. Smell

B. Vision

C. Eyeball movements

D. Taste

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**18.** What is the function of vagus nerve?

A. Pharyngeal contraction

B. Movement of eye

C. Rotation of eyeball

D. Visceral movements

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

19. The nervous band connecting two cerebral hemispheres is .....

A. cerebral peduncle

B. brain stem

C. vermis

D. corpus callosum

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**



20. What is described as 'windows of the brain'?

- A. Receptors
- B. Effectors
- C. Sense organs
- D. Neurons

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

## Part B Hormonal Coordination

1. Lorain dwarfs caused by hyposecretion of GH are .....

- A. mentally abnormal
- B. mentally normal
- C. physically tall
- D. retarded

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

2. Polydipsia and polyuria are the symptoms of deficiency of .....

A. STH

B. ADH

C. MSH

D. FSH

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Which of the following is a true statement?

A.  $T_3$  is more active while  $T_4$  is more potent hormone

B.  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  are both the hormones of testis

C.  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  do not control metabolism

D.  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  are responsible for secondary sexual characters in males

**Answer: A**

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[View Text Solution](#)

4. Which is the odd pair?

A. Thyroxine-Goitre

B. Insulin-Diabetes mellitus

C. ADH-Diabetes insipidus

D. ADH-Acromegaly

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Which of the following hormones is responsible for regulating the blood sugar level in the human body ?

A. Insulin

B. Growth hormone

C. Oxytocin

D. Vasopressin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. .... Maintains basic metabolic rate.

A. Thyroxine

B. ADH

C. GH

D. Oxytocin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. A person suffering from diabetes insipidus shows .....

A. hyperglycemia

B. hypoglycemia

C. polyuria

D. hypertension

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



8. Lowering of blood pressure is related with the producing of .....

A. ADH

B. ANF

C. GH

D. LH

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a hormone that regulates amount of glucose (sugar) in the blood .

A. angiotensin

B. insulin

C. adrenalin

D. erythropoietin

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Which of the following glands is both exocrine and endocrine in nature?

A. Pituitary

B. Thyroid

C. Pancreas

D. Adrenal

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Corticotrope cells from adenohypophysis secrete .....

- A. corticotropins
- B. glucocorticoids
- C. mineralocorticoids
- D. ACTH

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

12. Hyposecretion of STH causes ..... In adults.

A. gigantism

B. dwarfism

C. Simmond's disease

D. acromegaly

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**13.** Which hormone stimulates the formation of milk in females after childbirth?

A. Prolactin

B. Vasopressin

C. Oxytocin

D. ADH

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

14. Which hormone stimulates the release of milk from the mammary gland?

A. Prolactin

B. Estrogen

C. Luteinizing Hormone

D. Oxytocin

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. Cushing's syndrome is characterised by

..... .

A. excessive growth of adrenal gland

B. defective thyroid gland

C. abnormal gonads

D. reduced pancreatic activity

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**



16. Which of the following is not a thyroid hormone?

A.  $T_3$

B.  $T_4$

C. Calcitonin

D. ADH

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

17. Where are parathyroid glands located?

A. Above the thymus

B. In front of the thyroid gland

C. Above the pancreas

D. On the back of thyroid gland

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Which lobular gland is present on the dorsal side of the heart?

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Thymus

D. Adrenal

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

19. The main mineralocorticoid hormone is

.....

A. cortisol

B. cortisone

C. aldosterone

D. androgen

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

20. Which of the following is a catecholamine?

A. Adrenaline

B. Testosterone

C. Estrogen

D. Insulin

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

21. Membrane bound receptors and hormones produce second messengers like .....

A. Renin

B.  $IP_3$

C. ANF

D. GHRF

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

# Human Reproduction

1. Which kind of mammals show the development of placenta ?

A. Prototheria

B. Metatheria

C. Eutheria

D. Monothemata

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

2. .... Contribute about 60% of the total volume of the semen.

A. Prostate gland

B. Cowper's glands

C. Seminal vesicles

D. Bartholin's glands

**Answer: C**



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3. Which is a homologous gland in female for Cowper's glands in males?

- A. Bartholin's gland
- B. Bulbourethral gland
- C. Prostate gland
- D. Mucous gland

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

4. The external layer of connective tissue sheath of human testis is

A. tunica vasculosa

B. tunica vaginalis

C. tunica granulosa

D. tunica albuginea

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which is the outermost layer of human ovum?

- A. Corona radiata
- B. Vitelline membrane
- C. Zona pellucida
- D. Epithelial membrane

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

6. Blastulation starts in the .....

A. ovaries

B. fallopian tubes

C. uterus

D. vagina

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Normally ovulation occurs on the ..... Day of the menstrual cycle.

A. 10th

B. 14th

C. 18th

D. 28th

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Implantation of embryo is completed within  
..... Days after fertilization.

A. 10

B. 12

C. 15

D. 20

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Pregnancy in second trimester is maintained by .....

A. LH (Lutenizing hormone)

B. progesterone

C. estrogen

D. HCG (Human Chorionic Gonadotropin)

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. In which of the following haploid cells a whole genome in human being is present ?

A. Sperm

B. Somatic cell

C. Mature RBC

D. Primary spermatocyte

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



11. The trophoblast cells in contact with embryonal knob are called .....

A. inner mass cells

B. blastomere

C. amniogenic cells

D. cells of Rauber

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

12. Gemmule formation takes place in .....

A. Hydra

B. Spongilla

C. Planaria

D. Human being

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

13. Human placenta consists of ..... only.

A. amnion

B. yolk sac

C. allantois

D. chorion

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**14.** Abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy may occur due to lack of .....

A. aldosterone

B. Testosterone

C. oestrogen

D. progesterone

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15. Which of the following is mesodermal in origin ?**

A. Retina

B. Enamel of teeth

C. Heart

D. Liver

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Chancres are the primary lesions caused by

..... .

A. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

B. *Treponema pallidum*

C. *Plasmodium vivax*

D. *Salmonella typhi*

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**17.** Select the CORRECT pair of endodermal derivatives.

A. Adrenal medulla - Dermis of skin

B. Lungs - Thyroid gland

C. Lymphatic vessel - Vagina

D. Retina - Tonsil

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**18.** ..... Are a pair of lobulated glands which are present at the base of urinary bladder in males.

A. Prostate glands

B. Seminal vesicles

C. Cowper's glands

D. Bulbourethral glands

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Which of the following hormone controls the secondary sexual characteristics in male?



A. Testosterone

B. progesterone

C. Oestrogen

D. Relaxin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** Which cells of the testis provide nourishment to the spermatozoa?

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Interstitial cells
- C. Graafian follicles
- D. Epithelial cells

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21. What is the function of testis?**

- A. It produces sperms

B. It produces male hormone testosterone

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. It secretes progesterone

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

22. .... Refers to the mitotic divisions which the egg undergoes after fertilization.

A. Implantation

B. Fertilization

C. Cleavage

D. Gastrulation

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** As a result of first cleavage, ..... Formed.

A. one cell is

B. two cells are

C. three cells are

D. four cells are

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24. .... Twins can be of different sex.**

A. Fraternal

B. Monozygotic

C. Identical

D. Siamese

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Approximately how many eggs are produced by a normal healthy human female up to the age of 25 years if the age of menarche is 12 years .....

A. 169

B. 416

C. 240

D. 100

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

## Organisms And Environment Ii

1. Adaptations for running are called .....  
Adaptations.

A. cursorial

B. fossorial

C. volant

D. arboreal

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Which of the following animal shows fossorial adaptations?



A. Monkey

B. Bombay duck

C. Rats

D. Cockroach

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**3.** In which type of adaptation, forelimbs are modified into wings?

A. Aquatic adaptation

B. Volant adaptation

C. Arboreal adaptation

D. Cursorial adaptation

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

4. Struggle between cow and cow for getting grass is called .....

- A. interspecific struggle
- B. environmental struggle
- C. struggle against natural calamities
- D. intraspecific struggle

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which type of competition has a potential to alter the populations ?

A. Interspecific competition

B. Intraspecific competition

C. Exploitation competition

D. Apparent competition

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

6. Parasite stealing food gathered by host is called .....

A. epiparasite

B. hyperparasite

C. kleptoparasite

D. social parasite

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

7. In which device a fine spray of water is used for separation of ammonia and sulphur dioxide ?

A. Scrubber

B. Diesel engine

C. Smokers

D. Electrostatic precipitator

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

8. During ..... Type of interaction , both organisms are benefited .

A. mutualism

B. competition

C. commensalism

D. parasitism

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Crippling disease is caused due to poisoning of .....

A. arsenic

B. lead

C. mercury

D. selenium

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**10.** A cuckoo laying eggs in the nest of other species of birds is an example of :



A. adelphoparasitism

B. brood parasitism

C. ectoparasitism

D. hyperparasitism

**Answer: B**



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**11. Mutualism is \_\_\_\_\_**

A. two organisms are benefitted from each other.

B. one organism is benefitted and other is harmed.

C. both are harmed from each other.

D. an association in which one is parasite and other is host.

**Answer: A**



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12. The interaction between ruminants and the bacteria in intestine is .....

- A. predation
- B. parasitism
- C. commensalism
- D. mutualism

**Answer: D**



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13. The parasitism in which the host and the parasite belongs to the same genus or family is .....

- A. kleptoparasitism
- B. adelphoparasitism
- C. hyperparasitism
- D. brood parasitism

**Answer: B**



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**14.** Find the odd one out :

A. Clouded leopard

B. Musk deer

C. Asiatic Wild Ass

D. Cheetah

**Answer: D**



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15. In Maharashtra, there are ..... National Parks and ..... Wildlife Sanctuaries.

A. 80, 441

B. 60, 241

C. 20, 111

D. 5, 11

**Answer: D**



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16. Which one out of the following is not a device that controls air pollution?

- A. Catalytic converter
- B. Electrostatic precipitator
- C. Scrubber
- D. Air conditioner

**Answer: D**



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17. Hot spot method of in situ conservation protects ..... Species in its own habitat.

A. vulnerable

B. rare

C. indeterminate

D. endangered

**Answer: D**



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**18.** In 1950s Minamata disease was caused by  
..... poisoning.

A. lead

B. arsenic

C. mercury

D. cadmium

**Answer: C**



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