BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NAVBODH BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

QUESTION BANK 2021

Chapter 1 Mcq

1. The outer layer of pollen grain is thick and made up of complex ,nonbiodegradable

substance called as.....

A. lignin

B. cellulose

C. pectin

D. Sporopollenin

Answer: D

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2. Sporoderm is made up of .....

A. exosporium and endosporium

B. outer integuments and inner integument

C. testa and tegmen

D. exine and intine

Answer: D

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3. The number of meiotic and mitotic divisions necessary for development of female gametophyte in angiosperms is...

A. 1 meiosis and 2 mitosis

B. 1 mitosis and 3 meiosis

C. 1 meiosis and 1 mitosis

D. 1 meiosis and 3 mitosis.

Answer: D

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4. Identify the odd one with respect to pollinating agent.

A. Baobab

B. Bottle brush

C. Kadamb

D. Sausage

Answer: B

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5. In vitro pollen germination and pollen tube elongation can be induced by----- -

A. boric acid

B. glucose

C. lactose

D. sucrose

Answer: D

6. Self-incompatibility is found in flowers of plants.....

A. Calotropis

B. maize

C. Thea

D. Gloriosa

Answer: C

7. Porogamy refers to entry of pollen tube through.....

A. integuments

B. chalaza

C. micropyle

D. stigma

Answer: C

8. ..... is an example of helobial endosperm.

A. Adoxa

B. coconut

C. Asphodelus

D. sunflower

Answer: C

9. The single shield shaped cotyledon in monocot seed is known as .....

A. coleoptile

B. scutellum

C. aleurone layer

D. perisperm

Answer: B

10. The example of dicot endospermic seed is ....

A. castor

B. pea

C. mango

D. bean

Answer: A

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Chapter 1 Single Sentence Answers

1. Why anther is called as tetrasporangiate structure?

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2. At which stage pollen grains are shed from the anther in Angiosperms?

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3. What is hilum with respect to ovule?

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4. What is protandry?

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Watch Video Solution

5. Name any one plant in which double fertilization was discovered?

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6. Why fertilization process in angiosperms is called as double fertilization?

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7. Which is the most common type of endosperm in angiospermic families?

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8. What is the role of suspensor during the development of embryo?

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9. What is adventive polyembryony?

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10. Name the hormone produced by unfertilised ovary responsible for enlargement of ovary into fruit.

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Chapter 1 2 Marks

1. Draw a well labelled diagram of T.S. anther.

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2. Describe the structure of pollen grain.

3. Draw a well labelled diagram of male gametophyte of angiosperms.

4. Describe the structure of female gametophyte of an angiosperm .

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5. Mention various adaptations for wind pollination.

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6. What are the different adaptations shown by bird pollinated flowers?

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7. Explain heterostyly and herkogamy with suitable example.

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8. Write the significance of double fertilization .

Watch Video Solution

9. Mention significance of fruit and seed formation.

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10. Give an account of polyembryony.

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Chapter 1 3 Marks

1. Describe internal structure of anther (diagram is not expected).

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2. Explain the development of male gametophyte in angiosperms (diagram is not expected).

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3. Explain water pollination in detail with its types.

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4. Give an account of any two biotic agents for pollination along with their adaptations.

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5. Explain any two contrivances or outbreeding devices for pollination.

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6. Describe the process of fertilization in angiosperms with the help of diagram.

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7. Write a note on different types of endosperms in angiosperms.

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8. Describe the development of dicot embryo in flowering plants.

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9. Draw a well labelled diagram of monocot seed you have studied.

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10. Explain various categories of apomixis.

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Chapter 1 4 Marks

1. Describe the structure of anatropus ovule with the help of labelled diagram.

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2. Describe the development of female gametophyte in angiosperm .

Watch Video Solution

3. Give an account of various abiotic agencies used in pollination along with their adaptations for pollination.

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4. Explain pollen-pistil interaction in detail.

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5. Describe the process of double fertilization in angiosperms and add a note on its significance.

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Chapter 2 Mcq

1. The primary sex organ in human males is

A. prostate gland

B. seminal vesicle

C. penis

D. testis

Answer: D

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2. Seminal fluid is ------- in nature.

A. acidic

B. neutral

C. sugary

D. alkaline

Answer: D

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3. Which of the following is not a part of uterus?

A. body

B. cervix

C. fundus

D. cornua

Answer: D

4. Menarch, menstrual cycle and menopause are controlled by-----

A. thyrotropic hormone

B. gonadotropic hormone

C. somatotropic hormone

D. corticotropin

Answer: B

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5. Nebenkern is a part of:

A. acrosome of sperm

B. neck of sperm

C. middle piece of sperm

D. mitochondrion of sperm

Answer: D

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6. Nervous system develops from..... of embryonic layer.

A. endoderm

B. chorion

C. ectoderm

D. mesoderm

Answer: C

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7. The average period of pregnancy in human lasts for..... days of pregnancy.

A. 280

B. 270

C. 266

D. 290

Answer: C

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8. ..... is not a permanent method of birth control.

A. vasectomy

B. tubectomy

C. withdrawal

D. castration

Answer: C

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9. The organism which causes Gonorrhoea is.....

A. Trepenoma

B. Neisseria

C. Entamoeaba

D. Salmonella

Answer: B

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10. How many pairs of testis are present in human male?

A. 2 pairs

B. 1 pair

C. only one testis

D. only one ovary

Answer: B

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Chapter 2 Single Sentence Answers

1. Name the enzyme secreted by the prostate gland.

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2. What is glans penis?

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3. What is atresia with respect to ovary in human females?

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4. Name the hydrolytic enzyme secreted by the acrosome.

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5. What is morula?

Watch Video Solution

6. What is the function of inner cell mass?

Watch Video Solution

7. Name the embryonic layer from which heart, blood and blood vessels develop.

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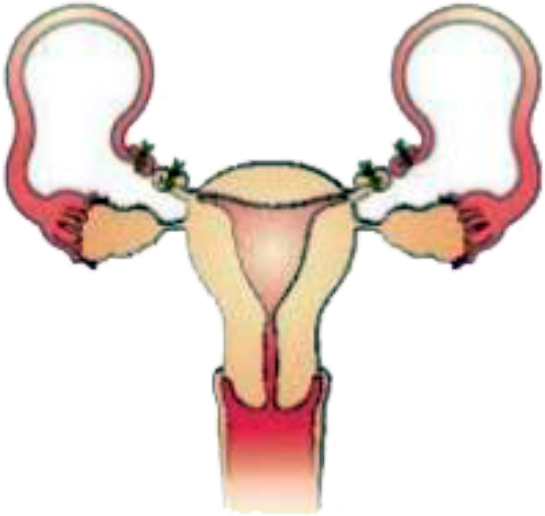
8. Identify the permanent birth control method in given diagram.



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9. What is the use of tablet 'Saheli'?

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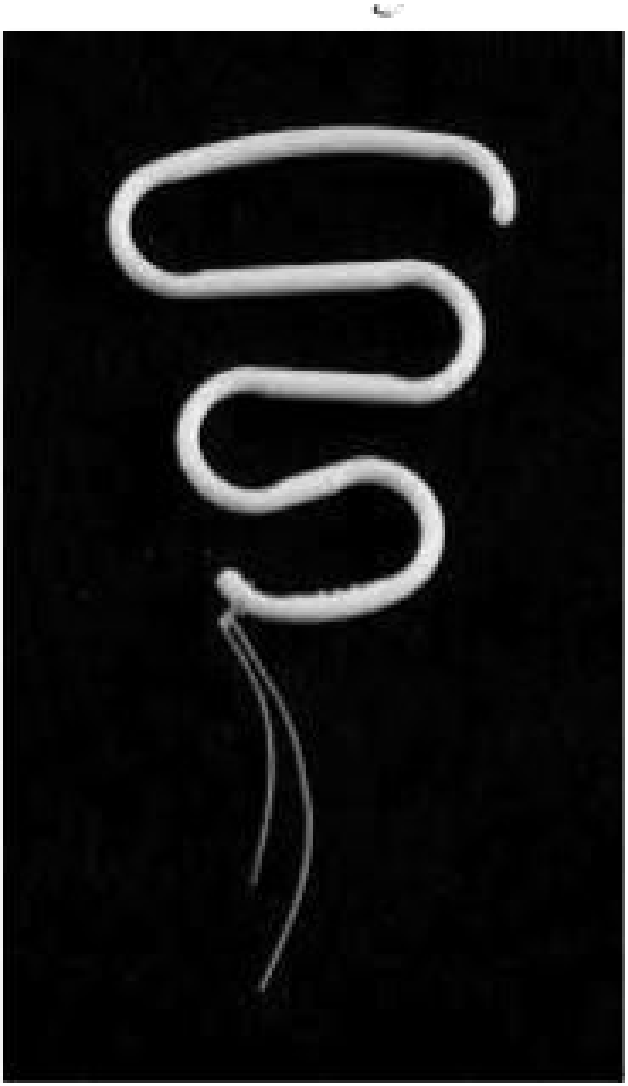
10. Identify the IUD in the given diagram.



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Chapter 2 2 Marks

1. Draw a well labelled diagram of L.S. human testis.

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2. Describe the structure of Graafian follicle.

Watch Video Solution

3. Write a short note on fallopian tube.

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4. Give an account of external genitalia in human females.

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5. Explain the structure of secondary oocyte.

Watch Video Solution

6. Write an account of cleavage during embryonic development in humans.

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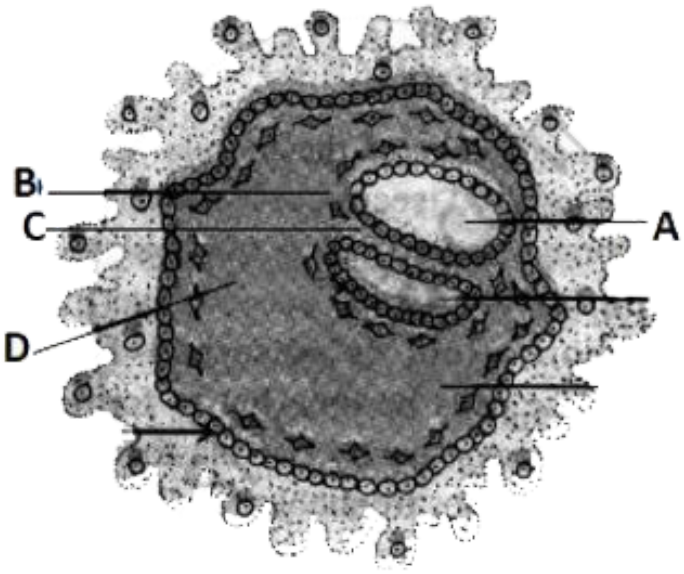
7. Identify the parts labelled in the given diagram.



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8. What is lactation? Which hormone is responsible for its regular secretion?

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9. Mention any two different goals of RCH programme.

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10. What is MTP?

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Chapter 2 3 Marks

1. Describe the histology of testis with help of labelled diagram.

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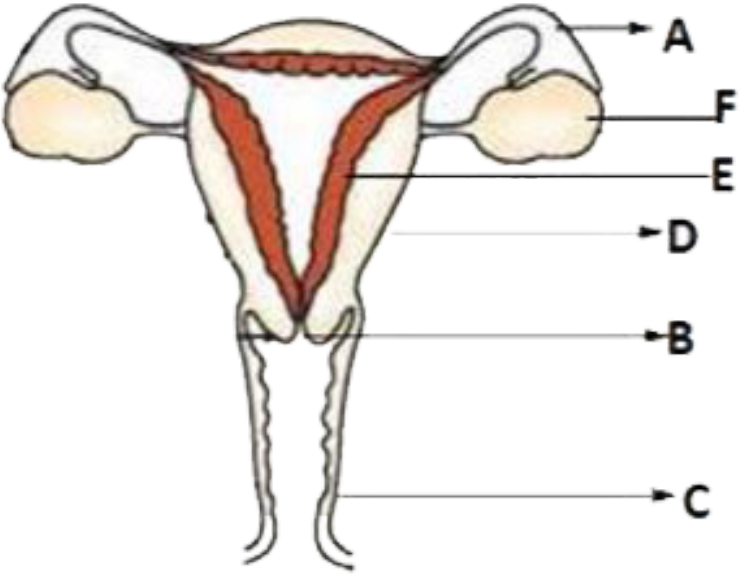
2. Identify the labels from the given diagram.



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3. Describe the histological structure of human ovary (diagram not expected).

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4. Draw a labelled diagram of the microscopic structure of a human sperm.

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5. Describe the process of oogenesis in human female.

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6. Write a note on implantation.

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7. Human pregnancy shows three prominent trimesters. Answer the following question based on these trimester.

i) What is morning sickness during first trimester?

ii) Name the hormone secrete in second trimester.

iii) The organ which secretes hormone in second trimester is...

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8. PROCESS OF PARTURITION

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9. Explain any three measures to achieve goals of RCH.

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10. Explain any three methods that can be used to overcome infertility.

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Chapter 2 4 Marks

1. Write an account of seminal vesicle and bulbourethral gland in male reproductive system.

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2. Explain ovarian cycle with its different phases.

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3. (a) Describe the events of spermatogenesis with the help of a schematic representation.

(b) Write two differences between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.

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4. Explain the mechanism of fertilization and implantation.

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5. Write in detail any four temporary methods of birth control.

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Chapter 3 Mcq

1. The three principles of Mendelism are:

A. Dominance, segregation and independent assortment

B. Linkage, segregation and independent assortment

C. Linkage, dominance and segregation

D. Linkage, dominance and Independent assortment.

Answer: A

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2. Which one of the following is back cross?

A. $F1 \times F1$

B. $F1 \times$ Recessive parent

C. $F1 \times$ Dominant parent

D. $F1 \times$ Any parent

Answer: D

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3. RR (red) Antirrhinum majus is crossed with white (rr) one. Offsprings (Rr) are pink. This is an example of:

A. Dominant -recessive

B. Incomplete dominance

C. Hybrid

D. Supplementary genes

Answer: B

4. Term chromosome was coined by

A. Benda

B. Waldeyer

C. Robert Hooke

D. T.H.Morgan

Answer: B

5. Nullisomy is represented by.....

A. (2n-1)

B. (2n-2)

C. (2n+1)

D. (2n+2)

Answer: B

6. Identify the odd one:-

A. Monoploidy

B. Diploidy

C. Polyploidy

D. Hyperploidy

Answer: D

7. In humans, the sex chromosome complement is

A. XX-XY

B. XX-XO

C. ZZ-ZO

D. ZW-ZZ

Answer: A

8. A family of five daughters only is expecting sixth issue. The chance of its beings a son is

A. zero

B. $25\ \%$

C. $50\ \%$

D. 100 %

Answer: C

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9. In human beings, 45 chromosomes / single X/XO abnormality causes

A. Down's syndrome

B. Klinfelter's syndrome

C. Turner's syndrome

D. Edward's syndrome

Answer: C

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10. Webbed neck is characteristic of ... syndrome.

A. XXX

B. YY

C. XXY

D. XO

Answer:

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Chapter 3 Single Sentence Answers

1. Define inheritance.

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2. What is allelomorph?

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Watch Video Solution

3. Test cross is

Watch Video Solution

4. Define euploidy.

Watch Video Solution

5. Give on example of complete linkage.

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6. How many linkage groups are present in Drosophila melanogaster?

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7. Which genes show straight inheritance?

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8. How drones are produced in honey bees?

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9. What is the reason for 21^{st} trisomy?

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10. Give the example of X- monosomy you have studied.

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Chapter 3 2 Marks

1. Discuss any two points due to which Mendel got success in his experiment?

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2. Give any two points of difference between homozygous and heterozygous. 1 mark each. Explain test cross with suitable chart.

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3. Explain test cross with suitable example and state its ratios.

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4. Explain incomplete dominance with sutiable example.

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5. Explain codominance in colour coat in cattle with checker board method.

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6. Chromosomal Theory Of Inheritance

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7. Write short notes on sex linkage

Watch Video Solution

8. Differentiate between complete linkage and incomplete linkage.

Watch Video Solution

9. Exaplain the mechanism of sex determination in birds. How does it differ from that of human beings ?

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10. Give detail account of thalassemia.

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Chapter 3 3 Marks

1. Enlist dominant and recessive characters in pea plant with respect to position of flower, colour of seed and colour of pod in tabulated form.

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2. Give an account of pleiotropy with suitable example.

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3. Describe the structure of sex chromosomes with the help of labelled diagram.

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4. What is autosomal inheritance? Explain different disorders due to autosomal inheritance.

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5. Explain inheritance pattern of colour blindness with suitable chart.

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6. Write a note on bleeder's disease and its inheritance with suitable chart.

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7. Explain the mechanism of sex determination in humans with suitable chart.

Watch Video Solution

8. Write a note on Down's syndrome.

Watch Video Solution

9. What are the different characters that develop due to Klinfelter's syndrome?

Watch Video Solution

10. Give reasons for development of Turner's syndrome and also mention its symptoms.

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Chapter 3 4 Marks

1. Define inheritance. Give statements for various laws of inheritance.

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2. Explain intragenic and intergenic interaction with the help of example.

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3. Give detail account of sex linked inheritance.

Watch Video Solution

4. Give an account of one Mendelian and one chromosomal disorder you have studied.

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Chapter 4 Mcq

1. Find the odd one out:

A. H_2A

B. H_3

C. H_2B

D. H_1

Answer: D

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2. What happed when heat killed S cells along with live R cells were injected into mice ?

A. Mice died and showed live S-cells

B. Mice survived and showed live S-cells

C. Mice died and showed live R-cells

D. Mice died and showed dead R-cells

Answer: A

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3. Find out the double ring compound :

A. Adenine

B. Uracil

C. Cytosine

D. Thymine

Answer: A

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4. If a DNA has 20 Adenine and 30 cytosine bases. What will be the total number of purine bases in the given sample?

A. 20

B. 50

C. 30

D. 100

Answer: B

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5. Semiconservative mechanism of DNA was detected using:

A. ^{35}S

B. ^{14}C

C. ^{32}P

D. ^{15}N

Answer: D

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6. A template strand of DNA has base sequence CATGATTAC. New strand synthesized on it will be :

A. GATCAUATG

B. GTACTAACG

C. GAACTAATG

D. GTACTAATG

Answer: D

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7. During DNA replication, the separated strands of DNA are prevented from recoiling by

A. DNA primase

B. Sigma factor

C. Rho-factor

D. SSBP

Answer: D

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8. In which of the following synthesis of DNA strand is not involved directly?

A. m RNA

B. t RNA

C. Another DNA strand

D. Protein

Answer: D

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9. Wobble hypothesis is related with

A. Ambiguity in codon

B. Purine pyrimidine equality

C. Genetic code is triplet

D. Degeneracy of genetic code and economy of tRNA molecules in the cell

Answer: D

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10. During elongation of polypeptides chain, sigma factor is

A. Functionless

B. Retained for specific function

C. Released for re-use

D. Required during closing of chain

Answer: A

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11. Enzyme for peptide formation is located in

A. Peptidase

B. Peptidyl transferase

C. Nitrogenase

D. Nitrate reductase

Answer: B

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12. Exon segments rejoined after splicing by

A. RNA primase

B. RNA protease

C. RNA polymerase

D. RNA ligase

Answer: C

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13. In lac operon, lactose acts as

A. Inducer

B. Co-inducer

C. Repressor

D. Co-repressor

Answer: A

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14. A unit lac-operon which in the absence of lactose, suppresses the activity of operator gene is

A. Structural gene

B. Regulatory gene

C. Repressor protein

D. Promoter gene

Answer: B

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15. A DNA segment has 75 cytosine and 40 thymine nucleotides. What shall be the total number of phosphates in the DNA segment?

A. 115

B. 230

C. 75

D. 220

Answer: B

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Chapter 4 Single Sentence Answers

1. What is the principle of DNA profiling?

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2. What is the use of southern blotting in DNA fingerprinting?

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3. Enlist the genes in Lac operon

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4. Operon

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5. AUG codon gives _____ & _____ amino acids in prokaryotes & Eukaryotes respectively.

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6. What is meant by activation of amino acids?

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7. What is the role of Mg++ in Translation?

8. What are the different types of mutations?

9. Enlist the names of enzymes used in semiconservative replication of DNA?

10. Central Dogma of Molecular Biology

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11. Isotopes used for proving semiconservative replication of DNA were :

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12. What is the function of RNA primer?

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13. What is the function of SSBP?

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14. Define RFLP'

Watch Video Solution

15. Define Heterochromatin

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 4 2 Marks

1. Differentiate between Heterochromatin & Euchromatin'

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2. How t-RNA acts as an adapter molecule? Explain in detail with the help of a diagram.

Watch Video Solution

3. Define mutation. State its two types

Watch Video Solution

4. Describe Hershey-Chase experiment in detail.

Watch Video Solution

5. Explain the role of Lactose as inducer in Lac-operon.

Watch Video Solution

6. Draw neat and labelled diagram of Nucleosome.

Watch Video Solution

7. Write a note on: packaging of DNA in prokaryotes.

Watch Video Solution

8. Write a note on: packaging of DNA in Eukaryotes.

9. Explain Avery, McCarty and MacLeod's experiment in detail

10. Draw neat and labelled diagram of Replication Fork.

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Chapter 4 3 Marks

1. Explain the Griffith's experiment in detail with diagram.

Watch Video Solution

2. Discuss the characteristics of genetic code.

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3. Write any three goals of Human Genome Project.

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4. Explain different step involved in DNA Fingerprinting.

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5. Draw a neat and labelled diagram explaining Meselson's and Stahl's experiment.

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6. How Meselson and Stahl explained the concept of Semiconservative Replication of DNA experimentally?

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7. Explain the concept of operon.

Watch Video Solution

8. Give diagrammatic representation of Lac-operon in the presence of inducer.

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9. Define Genomics. Give any two applications of the genomics.

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Chapter 4 4 Marks

1. Describe the process of semiconservative replication of DNA with the help of neat and labelled diagram.

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2. Describe the mechanism of translation with the help of neat and labelled diagram.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

3. Explain processing of hn-RNA with the help of neat and labelled diagram.

Watch Video Solution

4. With respect to lac- operon explain the following terms:-

i) regulator gene

ii) promoter gene

iii) structural gene

iv) inducer

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5. What is DNA fingerprinting? Mention its application.

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Chapter 5 Mcq

1. _____ is considered as connecting link between ape and man.

A. Australopithecus

B. Homo habilis

C. Homo erectus

D. Neanderthal man

Answer: A

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2. Humans are most closely related to _____.

A. Marsupial

B. Lemur

C. Chimpanzees

D. Tarsier

Answer: C

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3. The proportion of an allele in the gene pool to the total number of alleles at a given locus is called _____.

A. gene pool

B. gene frequency

C. gene flow

D. genetic drift

Answer: B

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4. Transfer of a part of chromosome or set of genes to a non-homologous chromosome is called _____.

A. deletion

B. duplication

C. inversion

D. translocation

Answer: D

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5. Any random fluctuation in allele frequency, occurring in the natural population by pure chance is called _____.

A. gene pool

B. gene mutation

C. genetic recombination

D. genetic drift

Answer: D

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Chapter 5 Single Sentence Answers

1. Mendelian population.

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2. Define gene pool.

Watch Video Solution

3. Name the ancestor of human also known as man with ape brain.

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4. Name the ancestor of human nicknamed as Handy man

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5. The ancestor of man whose fossils were found in Shivalik hills:

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Chapter 5 2 Marks

1. Mention any two developments in human which helped him to move around safely on land.

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2. Distinguish New world and old world monkeys based on their tail along with their examples.

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3. What is hybrid sterility?

4. What led to better utilization of hands for holding objects effectively and better motor skills?

5. Describe modern man.

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6. Distinguish between Australopithecus and Neanderthal man

Watch Video Solution

7. Distinguish between Homo erectus and Neanderthal man

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Chapter 5 3 Marks

1. Name any three types of premating isolating mechanisms.

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2. Name any three types of postmating isolating mechanisms.

Watch Video Solution

3. Explain Geographical Isolation

4. Write down the three main concepts of modern synthetic theory.

5. What is chromosomal aberration? Give any two types of aberrations found in population.

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6. Complete the table based on the special features of Human ancestors showing their

cultural and social development.

Ancestors	Special features
Homo erectus	
	Buried their dead
	Made tools from stones

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7. Write a note on Homo habilis

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Chapter 5 4 Marks

1. What is genetic variation? Explain any three factors responsible for genetic variation.

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2. Explain the action of natural selection with reference to industrial melanism

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Chapter 6 Mcq

1. Water present in the form of hydrated oxides of Silicon, Aluminium is called _____

A. Hygroscopic Water

B. Gravitational Water

C. Combined Water

D. Capillary Water

Answer: C

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2. Most plant cells and tissues constitutes _____% water

A. $90 - 95\ \%$

B. $70 - 80\ \%$

C. $10 - 25\ \%$

D. $0 - 20\ \%$

Answer: A

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3. _____ type of tissues are present in epiphytic roots

A. Meristematic

B. Parenchyma

C. Velamen

D. Epithelial

Answer: C

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4. In the zone of absorption, epidermal cells form unicellular hair like extensions called _____

A. Epiblema cells

B. Roots

C. Root hairs

D. Velamen tissues

Answer: C

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5. Outer layer of root hair is made up of _____

A. Cellulose

B. Lignin

C. Starch

D. Pectin

Answer: D

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6. Inner layer of root hair is made up of _____

A. Cellulose

B. Lignin

C. Starch

D. Pectin

Answer: A

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7. Cell wall is

A. Selectively Permeable

B. Freely Permeable

C. Non Permeable

D. Impermeable

Answer: B

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8. Plasma membrane is

A. Selectively Permeable

B. Freely Permeable

C. Non Permeable

D. Impermeable

Answer: A

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9. Root hair is _____ extension of epiblema cells

A. Cytoplasmic

B. Protoplasmic

C. Nucleoplasmic

D. Cellulosic

Answer:

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10. Fine soil particles imbibe or absorb water and hold it. This is called as _____

A. Hygroscopic Water

B. Gravitational Water

C. Combined Water

D. Capillary Water

Answer: A

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Chapter 6 Single Sentence Answers

1. Why water acts as a thermal buffer?

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2. Define : Root hair

Watch Video Solution

3. What is meant by Gravitational water?

Watch Video Solution

4. What is meant by Hygroscopic water?

Watch Video Solution

5. What is meant by Combined water?

Watch Video Solution

6. What is meant by Capillary water?

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7. What is the composition of outer layer of root hair?

Watch Video Solution

8. What is the composition of inner layer of root hair.

Watch Video Solution

9. From which type of cells, root hair is originated

Watch Video Solution

10. Which type of tissue is present in epiphytic roots?

 Watch Video Solution

Chapter 6 2 Mark

1. Why water is called as 'Elixir of Life'?

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2. What are the different types of water?

Watch Video Solution

3. Explain the structure of root hair.

Watch Video Solution

4. In which forms water is available to roots for absorption?

Watch Video Solution

5. Explain the different properties of water.

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Chapter 6 3 Marks

1. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of Root tip showing root hair zone.

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2. Write a note on morphological structure of root.

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3. How roots can act as a water absorbing organ?

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Chapter 6 4 Marks

1. Explain the structure of root hair with the help of neat and labelled diagrams.

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Chapter 7 Mcq

1. A farmer is fed up of weeds in his Wheat farm. Which of the following chemicals he can use to overcome the problem?

A. IBA

B. IAA

C. NAA

D. 2,4 - D

Answer: D

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2. Gibberellins are synthesised from _____.

A. Acetic acid

B. Mevalonic acid

C. Tryptophan

D. Ethephon

Answer: B

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3. First natural cytokinin was obtained from _____.

A. Rice plants

B. Tobacco callus

C. Maize grains

D. Human urine

Answer: C

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Chapter 7 Single Sentence Answers

1. Buyers often complain that a particular fruit merchant uses some chemical to ripen fruits in

his shop.

Name the chemical he must be using to do so.

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2. Why is ABA known as antitranspirant?

Watch Video Solution

3. Name the tissue that transports hormones within the plant body?

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 7 2 Marks

1. Match the column A with B

A	B
i) Epinasty of flower	a)GA3
ii) Natural auxin	b)NAA
iii) Flowering in Litchi	c)IAA
iv) Bolting of Beet	d)Ethylene

Watch Video Solution

2. A gardener wants to give bushy appearance to plants in our college campus.

i) What should he do to achieve the same?

ii) Which property of phytohormones he must be aware of?

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 7 3 Marks

1. Write the name of ____

a) First hormone discovered in plants.

b) Biological name of fungus from which Gibberellins were first isolated.

c) The name given to the first cytokinin by Skoog and Miller.

Watch Video Solution

2. Write the name of ____

a) Gaseous growth hormone known to you.

b) Standard bio assay method for auxins.

c) Hormone that can overcome the requirement of vernalization.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 7 4 Marks

1. Name the phytohormone related with the given phenomenon

a) Apical dominance

b) Bolting of Cabbage

c) Artificial ripening of fruit

d) Acts as Antitranspirant by closing stomata

Watch Video Solution

2. Write full form of

a) IAA

b) IBA

c) NAA

d) 2,4-D

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 8 Mcq

1. In human respiration, chemical energy is released in the form of ___.

A. Acetyl co-enzyme A

B. ADP

C. $ADPH_2$

D. ATP

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. Alveoli provide the surface area for exchange of _____.

A. food

B. enzymes

C. gases

D. hormones

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. The movement of diaphragm, intercostal muscles and rib cage helps in _____.

A. digestion

B. circulation

C. excretion

D. respiration

Answer: D

4. The volume of air that remains in the lungs after maximum respiration is _____.

A. 1000 to 1100 ml

B. 1100 to 1200 ml

C. 2000 to 3000 ml

D. 5200 to 5800 ml

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

5. Find out the example in which due to absence of respiratory pigment transport of respiratory gases does not takes place.

A. Cockroach

B. Scoliodon

C. Frog

D. Human

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following have thickest wall : —

A. Right auricle

B. Right ventricle

C. Left auricle

D. Left ventricle

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

7. The phase of contraction of heart is termed as _____.

A. diastole

B. systole

C. heart beat

D. heart sound

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

8. The free edges of cuspid valves are attached to the papillary muscles of the heart by fibres are called _____.

A. chordae tendinae

B. columnae carneae

C. connecting fibres

D. autorhythmic fibres

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

9. Ventricular depolarization is represented by _____.

A. P wave

B. QRS complex

C. T wave

D. P and T waves

Answer: B

10. The erythropoeitic tissue in adult is mainly found in _____.

A. kidney

B. liver

C. red bone marrow

D. spleen

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 8 Single Sentence Answer

1. Name the cartilage which divides the nasal cavity into right and left nasal chambers.

Watch Video Solution

2. Give the function of epiglottis.

Watch Video Solution

3. Define total lungs capacity.

Watch Video Solution

4. Sachin shows symptoms of inflammation of the sinuses and mucous discharge due to viral and bacterial infection. Identify the disorder.

Watch Video Solution

5. Define haematology.

Watch Video Solution

6. Which type of blood flows through pulmonary veins?

Watch Video Solution

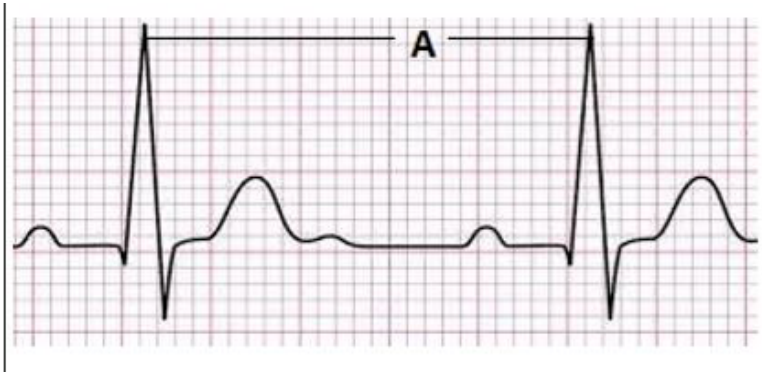
7. In between which layers of pericardium, pericardial fluid is present?

Watch Video Solution

8. How many molecules of haemoglobin are found in each erythrocyte?

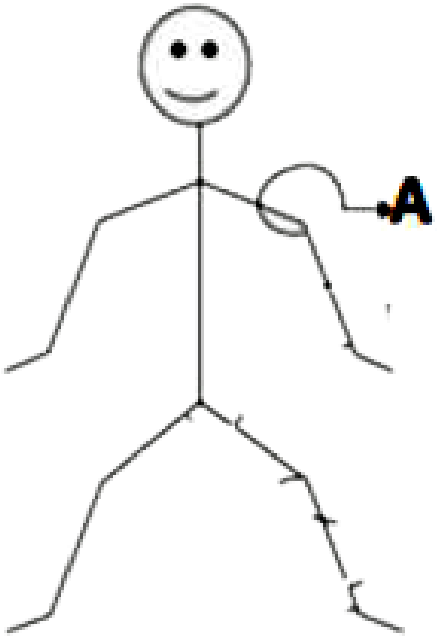
Watch Video Solution

9. Identify 'A' from the following ECG.



Watch Video Solution

10. Identify the pulse point 'A' from below given diagram.



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Chapter 8 2 Marks

1. Fill in the blanks with the help of chart.

Organism	Habitat	Respiratory surface/ organ
Coelenterates	---------	---------
Spiders	---------	---------

Watch Video Solution

2. Define Bohr effect and Haldane effect

Watch Video Solution

3. Give any two effects of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Watch Video Solution

4. Define intracellular transport and extracellular transport.

Watch Video Solution

5. Name the pigment and enzyme found in erythrocytes?

Watch Video Solution

6. Draw diagram of conducting system of human heart. Label SA node and bundle of His.

Watch Video Solution

7. How a portal vein differs from normal vein?

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 8 3 Marks

1. Distinguish between inspiration and expiration.

Watch Video Solution

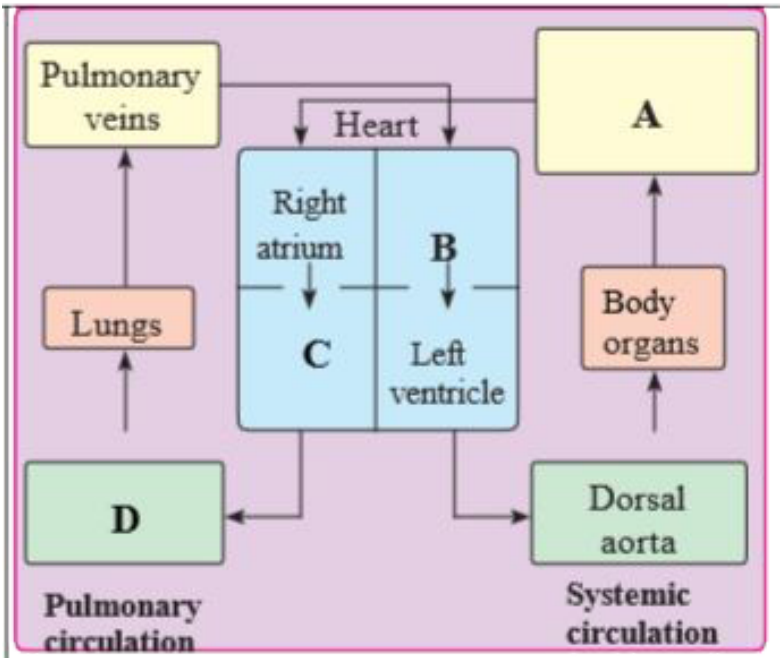
2. Write a note on Hering-Breuer reflex.

Watch Video Solution

3. Define Hamburger's phenomenon. Add a note on it.

Watch Video Solution

4. Draw the chart of double circulation and label A, B, C and D.



Watch Video Solution

5. Write a note on coagulation of blood.

Watch Video Solution

6. Define hypertension. Explain coronary artery disease and angina pectoris.

Watch Video Solution

7. Draw diagrammatic representation of cardiac cycle. Explain ventricular systole.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 8 4 Marks

1. With the help of labelled diagram explain the exchange of gases between alveolus and capillary.

Watch Video Solution

2. With the help of chart identify and write the function of any four leucocytes.

Type	Leucocytes	Name of cell	Function
Granulocytes		----------	----------
		----------	----------
Agranulocytes		----------	----------
		----------	----------
		----------	----------

Watch Video Solution

3. Draw labelled diagram of internal structure of human heart.

Label right atrium, mitral valve, left ventricle and pulmonary semilunar valve.

Write a function of Eustachian and tricuspid valve found in human heart.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 9 Mcq

1. Diffused type of nervous system is seen in _____.

A. Hydra

B. Planaria

C. Cockroach

D. Earthworm

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

2. Planaria shows _____ type of nervous system.

A. nerve net.

B. ladder

C. ganglionated

D. brain

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

3. In order for a stimulus to be effective, the stimulus must have a minimum intensity called _____ stimulus.

A. subliminal

B. depolarised

C. threshhold

D. polarised

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. Resting potential of a nerve is

A. 30 millivolts

B. -30 millivolts

C. 70 millivolts

D. -70 millivolts

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

5. The third ventricle of brain is connected to the fourth ventricle of brain through _____.

A. Foramen of Monro

B. Duct of Sylvius

C. Metacoel

D. Eustachian tube

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

6. Degeneration of dopamine producing neurons in the CNS causes _____ disease.

A. ADHD

B. Alzheimer's

C. Parkinson's

D. Fever

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. _____ is a mineralocorticoid secreted by Adrenal gland.

A. Aldosterone

B. Cortisol

C. Corticoid

D. Androgen

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. _____ has an important role in the development of immune system by maturation of T lymphocytes.

A. Thyroxine

B. Thymosin

C. Aldosterone

D. Parathormone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

9. Hyper secretion of growth hormone in childhood causes _____.

A. Acromegaly

B. Dwarfism

C. Gigantism

D. Goitre

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

10. _____ shows gastric contractions and inhibit the secretion of gastric juice.

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. Entero- gastrone

D. Inhibin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 9 Single Sentence Answers

1. Which cells of PNS secrete myelin sheath around the nerves?

Watch Video Solution

2. Give function of astrocytes in nervous system.

Watch Video Solution

3. What is the covering of nerve fascicule called?

Watch Video Solution

4. How electrical synapse differs from chemical synapse?

Watch Video Solution

5. What is the function of red nucleus?

Watch Video Solution

6. Define Saltatory conduction.

Watch Video Solution

7. Name the hormone secreted by Pars intermedia in lower vertebrates.

Watch Video Solution

8. Which disease is caused by hyper secretion of Glucocorticoids?

Watch Video Solution

9. Which organ acts a temporary endocrine gland in females?

Watch Video Solution

10. Give one role of hormone therapy.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 9 2 Marks

1. 'Injury to medulla oblongata causes sudden death'. Explain why.

Watch Video Solution

2. Which two hormones are responsible for the regulation of calcium and phosphorus in the blood?

Watch Video Solution

3. Describe any two hormones produced by the ovaries

Watch Video Solution

4. Name the glucocorticoid used in treatment of allergy and why?

Watch Video Solution

5. Which hormone is secreted by Pineal gland? What is its function?

Watch Video Solution

6. Sketch and label T.S of Spinal cord.

Watch Video Solution

7. Sketch and label V.S of Pituitary gland.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 9 3 Marks

1. Write a note on meninges of Brain.

Watch Video Solution

2. Describe any three functions of hypothalamus.

Watch Video Solution

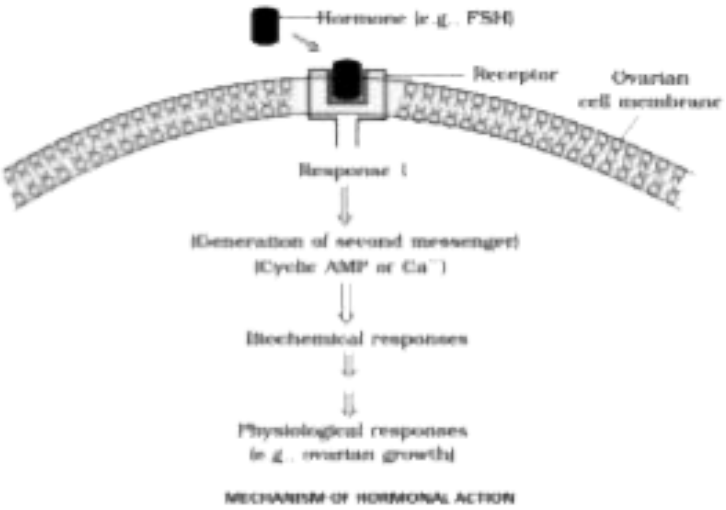
3. Name three Mixed cranial nerves along with their numbers.

Watch Video Solution

4. Distinguish between Cerebrum and Cerebellum.

Watch Video Solution

5. Answer the questions after observing the diagram given below.



MECHANISM OF HORMONAL ACTION

1) What acts as the first messenger?

2) Why can't hormones like catecholamines enter their target cells through plasma membrane?

3) Name the mode of hormone action shown in the diagram.

Watch Video Solution

6. Complete the table based on disorders caused due to under secretion or over secretion of Thyroid gland.

Secretion	Adults	Children
Hypo secretion		
Hyper secretion		

Watch Video Solution

7. Give the names of the hormones released by neurohypophysis.

A boy shows excessive thirst and micturition because of deficiency of a hormone secreted by neurohypophysis. Name the disease he is suffering from.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 9 4 Marks

1. Describe the functional areas of Cerebrum.

Watch Video Solution

2. Distinguish between Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.

Watch Video Solution

3. Describe any four hormones secreted by Adenohypophysis.

Watch Video Solution

4. Write a note on the four different kinds of cell in Pancreas.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 10 Mcq

1. Immunity acquired after an infection is _____ immunity

A. Artificial Acquired

B. Passive

C. Innate

D. Natural Acquired

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. Passive immunity is _____.

A. Acquired through natural overt or latent infection

B. Acquired through Vaccination

C. Acquired through readymade antibodies

D. Acquired by activating immune system of the body

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. 'Pathogens' are _____

A. Substances produced against any disease.

B. Chemical substances produced by the host cells to kill the parasite animal.

C. Disease causing organisms.

D. Cells which kill the parasites

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. Which one of the following diseases is a communicable?

A. Rickets

B. Malaria

C. Diabetes

D. Scurvy

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

5. Which one of the following is the most accurate definition of the term ‘health’?

A. Health is the state of body and mind in a balanced condition.

B. Health is the reflection of a smiling face.

C. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

D. Health is the symbol of economic prosperity.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. AIDS is caused by

A. Fungus

B. Virus

C. Bacterium

D. Helminth worm

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

7. A person preparing food in an unhygienic place can be a major source of spread of disease _____

A. Pneumonia

B. Syphilis

C. Typhoid

D. Cancer

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

8. Carcinoma is cancer of _____ cells.

A. Epithelial

B. Connective tissue

C. Bone

D. Blood

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. Inactive gene that can cause cancer is called _____

A. Transposon

B. Proto-oncogene

C. Tumour promoter gene

D. Tumour suppressor gene

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. antiviral proteins released by cells infected by the virus are called _____

A. histamines

B. interferons

C. pyrogens

D. allergens

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 10 Single Sentence Answers

1. Define ‘Health’, as given by WHO.

Watch Video Solution

2. What are Non-communicable diseases?

Watch Video Solution

3. Name the causative pathogen of Ascariasis.

Watch Video Solution

4. What is ‘serology’

Watch Video Solution

5. Name the vector of malarial pathogen.

Watch Video Solution

6. What are congenital disease?

Watch Video Solution

7. Name the vector of pathogen responsible for filariasis.

Watch Video Solution

8. When a drug addict is not allowed to take drugs he shows certain typical symptoms. What are these symptoms termed as?

Watch Video Solution

9. What is ‘Leukemia’?

Watch Video Solution

10. Define ‘Adolescence’.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 10 2 Marks

1. Enlist the four types of T- lymphocytes, responsible for immune response of our body

Watch Video Solution

2. Enlist any four barriers that contribute to innate immunity.

Watch Video Solution

3. Explain any four therapies used in treatment of cancer

Watch Video Solution

4. Give any four the symptoms of Ascariasis.

Watch Video Solution

5. State the significance of mother's milk to a newborn.

Watch Video Solution

6. Enlist any two features of Acquired immunity.

Watch Video Solution

7. Sketch and label – Structure of Antibody

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 10 3 Marks

1. The immune system of a person is suppressed. In the Elisa test, he was found positive to a pathogen.

(a) Name the disease the patient is suffering from.

(b) What is the causative organism?

(c) Which cells of body are affected by the pathogen?

Watch Video Solution

2. Explain the importance of epithelial surface in innate immunity.

Watch Video Solution

3. Explain any three causes of substance abuse during adolescence.

Watch Video Solution

4. Explain the three stages of adolescence.

Watch Video Solution

5. Give the preventive measures of AIDS

Watch Video Solution

6. a) How is a tumor formed in the body?

b) What are the two types of tumor?

c) Which of these under goes metastasis?

Watch Video Solution

7. Explain the mode of transmission of HIV.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 10 4 Marks

1. Explain the various types of acquired immunity.

Watch Video Solution

2. Explain the clinical manifestation of AIDS.

Watch Video Solution

3. Explain any four therapies used in treatment of cancer

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 11 Mcq

1. Wheat -Atlas 66 has high contents of _____.

A. protein

B. vitamin

C. carbohydrates

D. Fats

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

2. Species of ___ is involved in cheese formation.

A. Penicillium

B. Lactobacillus

C. Saccharomyces

D. Leuconostoc

Answer: A

3. Aspergillus niger is used to prepare vit ___

A. D

B. B2

C. B12

D. C

Answer: D

4. Saccharomyces cerevisiae is used to produce enzyme ___.

A. Invertase

B. Pectinase

C. Lipase

D. Cellulase

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. Select the odd one from given herbicides.

A. Cactoblastis

B. Alternaria

C. Fusarium

D. Phytophthora

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

6. _____ associated with plants like Azolla and Cycas can be used as a biofertilizers.

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Plectonema

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

7. Chloromycetin is obtained from

A. Streptomyces erythreus

B. Penicillium chrysogenum

C. Streptomyces venezuelae

D. Streptomyces griseus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

8. Indian curd is prepared by inoculating milk with _____.

A. Lactobacillus acidophilus

B. Lactobacillus bulgaricus

C. Penicillium roquefortii

D. Penicillium camembertii

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 11 Single Sentence Answer

1. What is biofortification ?

Watch Video Solution

2. Name biofortified wheat variety for high protein content.

Watch Video Solution

3. What is the main function of a fermenter?

Watch Video Solution

4. Name the chamber in which the suspended objects are filtered and removed during sewage

treatment?

Watch Video Solution

5. What is mycorrhiza?

Watch Video Solution

6. Name the tank to which the sewage water is passed after the preliminary treatment?

Watch Video Solution

7. What are flocs with respect to sewage treatment

Watch Video Solution

8. Small part of activated sludge is passed back into primary sedimentation tank.

If the above statement is correct then rewrite as it is and in case it is incorrect then reframe it.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 11 2 Marks

1. Rearrange the names of tanks used in sewage treatment as per the flow of procedure.

a) settling tank

b) Grit Chamber

c) aeration tanks

d) primary sedimentation tank.

Watch Video Solution

2. Give names of two organisations which provide most commonly used models of biogas plants.

Watch Video Solution

3. A young girl is health conscious. Her dietician advised her to include mushrooms in her diet. What must be the reason?

Watch Video Solution

4. Match the column A with B and rewrite correct pairs.

A	B
i. Atlas 66	a) vit A
ii. Rice	b) vit C
iii. Spinach	c) protein
iv. bitter gourd	d) Iron

Watch Video Solution

5. Name two bacteria which are responsible for fermenting dough of idli, dosa.

Watch Video Solution

6. Name two acids produced by using Aspergillus niger?

Watch Video Solution

7. Name two amino acids found in fortified Maize variety?

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 11 3 Marks

1. Match the column A with B and rewrite correct pairs

A	B
I. Mycoherbicides	a) Cactoblastis
II. Bacterial herbicides	b) Alternaria
III. Insects as herbicides	c) Xanthomonas

Watch Video Solution

2. State any three benefits of using Biogas.

Watch Video Solution

3. Write chemical reactions to represent Methanogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

4. Describe the structure of a biogas plant.

Watch Video Solution

5. State any three benefits of mycorrhiza.

Watch Video Solution

6. State any three benefits of Biofertilizers.

Watch Video Solution

7. Match the column A with B and rewrite correct pairs.

A	B
1) citric acid	a) in medicine for solubility of Ca^{++}
2) fumaric acid	b) confectionary
3) gluconic acid	c) in resins as wetting agents

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 11 4 Marks

1. Match the column A with B and rewrite correct pairs.

A	B
a) Penicillium roquefortii	i) Alcohol
b) Lactobacillus bulgaricus.	ii) Cheese
c) Lactobacillus acidophilus	iii) Yoghurt
d) Saccharomyces cerevisiae	iv) curd

Watch Video Solution

2. Explain the process of sewage water treatment before it can be discharged into

natural bodies.

Watch Video Solution

3. Match the column A with B and rewrite correct pairs.

A	B
i. Symbiotic N2 fixing bacteria	a) VAM
ii. Free-living N2 fixing bacteria	b) Rhizobium
iii. Phosphate solubilizer	c) Nostoc
iv. Endomycorrhizae	d) Micrococcus

Watch Video Solution

1. The technique which involves addition or deletion of genes is :

A. genetic engineering

B. gene therapy

C. gene splicing

D. gene piracy

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

2. ECoRI is obtained from...

A. Escherichia coli R13

B. Escherichia coli Ry13

C. Escherichia coli R225

D. Escherichia coli RC

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

3. The enzyme restriction endonuclease ...

A. cuts double strand of DNA

B. joins strand of DNA

C. cuts RNA strand

D. cuts single stranded DNA

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. T_1 plasmid is used for making transgenic plants. It is obtained from

A. Agrobacterium rhizogenes

B. Escherichia coli

C. Agrobacterium T20

D. Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

5. Polymerase chain reaction is most useful in

A. DNA amplification

B. DNA synthesis

C. protein synthesis

D. selective replication of DNA

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

6. In Bt cotton a transgenic plant, Bt refers to....

A. bold cotton

B. Bacillus thuringiensis

C. beta carotene

D. tumor inducing bacteria

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

7. In transgenic crop substance provitamin A is obtained in....

A. rice

B. tomato

C. canola

D. sugarcane

Answer: A

8. In Anaemia the Recombinant protein....is produced by r-DNA technology.

A. Relasein

B. Insulin

C. Erythroprotein

D. Antoitrpsin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

9. In biotechnology GMO refers to....

A. generation mediated organisms

B. genetically modified organisms

C. good modified organisms

D. gross modified organisms

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. First biopatent to genetically engineered bacterium....

A. Pseudomonas

B. Agrobacterium

C. Azatobacter

D. E. coli.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

Chapter 12 Single Sentence Answers

1. In which transgenic plant the substance Flavonoids obtained as antioxidants.

 Watch Video Solution

2. What is Germline therapy?

Watch Video Solution

3. Which Recombinant proteins is obtained for Hepatitis-B by r-DNA technology.

Watch Video Solution

4. What is a plasmid?

Watch Video Solution

5. What is Palindromic sequence?

Watch Video Solution

6. Alu-I is obtained from which organism?

Watch Video Solution

7. What is the role of Taq-polymerase in PCR technology?

Watch Video Solution

8. Bt-cotton shows adverse effect on the population of which butterfly?

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 12 2 Marks

1. What is Biopiracy? Explain it with respect to Turmeric.

Watch Video Solution

2. How Biotechnology is applicable with respect to Genomics?

Watch Video Solution

3. Explain how transgenic fish is commercially beneficial.

Watch Video Solution

4. Write any two human disorders and to cure which recombinant proteins are produced?

Watch Video Solution

5. For production of edible vaccines plants are used. Explain this any one example.

Watch Video Solution

6. Write a note on uses of somatic cell gene therapy.

Watch Video Solution

7. Define vector? write any two examples.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 12 3 Marks

1. Explain traditional use of Biotechnology.

Watch Video Solution

2. Define biotechnology? Which are the basic principles and process of biotechnology?

Watch Video Solution

3. What is gene cloning? Explain different tools used for it.

Watch Video Solution

4. What is Recognition sequence? Explain in brief.

Watch Video Solution

5. Define Biotechnology? How it is used in production of Human insulin.

Watch Video Solution

6. What is GM plant? Write its different advantages.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 12 4 Marks

1. What is PCR? Explain different steps involved in it.

Watch Video Solution

2. Define biotechnology. Give any three application of it?

Watch Video Solution

3. Which are different adverse effect of biotechnology on human health and environment?

Watch Video Solution

4. Explain biopatent and Biopiracy with different examples?

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 13 Mcq

1. An association of individuals of different species living in the same habitat and having functional interactions is

A. biotic community.

B. population.

C. ecosystem.

D. tropical niche.

Answer: A

2. Community is defined as....

A. Group of similar Angiosperms.

B. interacting populations.

C. interacting ecosystem

D. group of mangroves.

Answer: B

3. Regional and local variations within each biome lead to the formation of variety of...

A. Habitats

B. niches

C. species

D. genus

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Maximum absorption of rainfall water is done by....

A. tropical evergreen forest.

B. tropical deciduous forest.

C. coniferous forest.

D. deserts

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. Cattle egret and grazing cattle is an example for :

A. Mutualism.

B. Parasitism.

C. Commensalism.

D. Competition

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. The ecological niche of population is a:

A. geographical area where it lives.

B. set of conditions and resources that it uses.

C. habitat of organisms

D. place of origin of organisms

Answer: B

7. Tropical dense forests are due to

A. high rainfall and low temperature

B. high rainfall and warm temperature

C. low rainfall and high temperature

D. low rainfall and low temperature

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

8. Polar bears show hibernation during...

A. winter

B. summer

C. rainy season

D. favourable conditions

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. In Logistic growth curve lag phase shows...

A. fast growth

B. initial stage of growth

C. stationary phase of growth

D. diminishing phase of growth

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. The number of deaths under ideal conditions is known as

A. Absolute mortality

B. Realized mortality

C. Absolute natality

D. Realized natality

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 13 Single Sentence Answers

1. Define Absolute Mortality.

2. How absolute Natality differs from Realized Natality.

3. What is population ecology?

Watch Video Solution

4. What is spatial niche?

Watch Video Solution

5. What is ESS?

Watch Video Solution

6. Define the term Habitat.

Watch Video Solution

7. Rearrange the terms population, Biome, Community and Organisms in ecological hierarchy

Watch Video Solution

8. What Allen's rule indicates in adaptation?

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 13 2 Marks

1. Show the graphical representation of mean annual rainfall with respect to mean annual temperature.

Watch Video Solution

2. Define the term Biome and population

Watch Video Solution

3. How Habitat differs from Niche?

Watch Video Solution

4. How 'Temperature' as an abiotic factor plays a role in ecology?

Watch Video Solution

5. Define the term Adaptation. State its two advantages.

Watch Video Solution

6. What is Mortality? What are its two types?

Watch Video Solution

7. Define the term population interactions. State its two types

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 13 3 Marks

1. Define Niche with its different types.

Watch Video Solution

2. Define mutualism. Explain its one type.

Watch Video Solution

3. List any three important characteristics of a population and explain.

Watch Video Solution

4. Explain different population interactions with examples.

Watch Video Solution

5. What is Commensalism? Explain it with suitable example.

Watch Video Solution

6. Explain the role of any three abiotic factors affecting the environment.

Watch Video Solution

7. Explain different types of growth models.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 13 4 Marks

1. Define population growth. Explain different types of age pyramids.

Watch Video Solution

2. Which are different biotic and abiotic factors involved in ecology and how they play their role?

Watch Video Solution

3. What is population interaction? Explain the interactions in Mutualism and Competition.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter 14 Mcq

1. Lichens taking roots on bare rocks are an example of _____.

A. climax community

B. pioneer species

C. climax species

D. secondary succession

Answer: B

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2. Growth of new grasses and shrubs on a patch of forest burnt down by forest fire, is a an example of _____

A. secondary succession

B. pioneer species

C. climax species

D. primary succession

Answer: A

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3. All types of ecological succession whether on land or in water always reaches _____

A. climax community

B. pioneer species

C. climax species

D. secondary succession

Answer: A

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Chapter 14 Single Sentence Answers

1. What is sere ? It constitutes how many types of communities .

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2. Ecological succession is

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3. What is climax community?

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Chapter 14 2 Marks

1. Name the types of succession of plants based on the nature of habitat.

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2. Give reasons – 'Primary succession is always slower than secondary succession'

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Chapter 14 3 Marks

1. What are ‘pioneer species’? Give two examples of them.

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Chapter 14 4 Marks

1. Explain the progress of ecological succession in newly formed volcanic island.

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Chapter 15 Mcq

1. Dodo bird, stellar sea cow and passenger pigeon are few examples of extinction due to _____.

A. habitat loss

B. hunting

C. Alien species invasion

D. overexploitation

Answer: D

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2. Select the odd example with respect to types of conservation strategies.

A. Pawra tribals in Satpuda have protected varieties of corn with different coloured kernels.

B. Kanha forest as tiger reserve

C. Crocodile bank of Chennai

D. Sacred groves

Answer: C

3. India boasts a handsome share of ___ % of total biodiversity wealth of the earth.

A. 2.4

B. 8.1

C. 14

D. 22

Answer: B

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Chapter 15 Single Sentence Answers

1. What is ‘Hello Forest’?

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2. Name the Japanese method of plantation adapted by our government.

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Chapter 15 2 Marks

1. Write full form of __

i) IUCN

ii) NBA

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2. Give any four factors that favour high speciation at lower altitudes.

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3. With the help of any one example explain Alien species invasion as one of the causes of Biodiversity losses.

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Chapter 15 4 Marks

1. Describe any four measures to achieve Mission Harit Maharashtra

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