



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - AGRAWAL EXAM CART BIHAR

### ASEXUAL AND SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

Jnv Previous Years 2007 2020 Questions

1. The leaves are green due to \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. ribosome

B. mitochondria

C. chloroplast

D. chlorophyll

**Answer: D**



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2. Hen \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. undergoes external fertilisation

B. is oviparous

C. is viviparous

D. internal fertilisation

**Answer: B**



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**3.** In amoeba reproduction takes place by

\_\_\_\_\_

A. external fertilisation

B. internal fertilisation

C. budding

D. binary fission

**Answer: D**



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4. Insufficient production of \_\_\_\_ in the tadpoles leads to their incomplete development.

A. thyroxin

B. insulin

C. nutrients

D. ducts

**Answer: A**



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**5. Which one of the following is oviparous ?**

A. Human being

B. Dog

C. Cow

D. Hen

**Answer: D**



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**6. Two cells that fuse to give zygote is called -**

A. gametes

B. embryo

C. foetus

D. ovum

**Answer: A**



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7. .... should be present in the water form metamorphosis of tadpoles.

A. Chlorine

B. Carbon

C. Sulphur

D. Iodine

**Answer: D**



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**8. Which of the following reproduces on inside a host cell?**

A. Bacteria

B. Virus



C. Amoeba

D. Fungus

**Answer: B**



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**9. Carrot and radish food obtained from plants are examples of -**

A. stem

B. roots

C. leaves

D. flowers

**Answer: B**



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**10.** The male parts of the flower are called

A. pistils

B. carpels

C. stamens

D. styles

**Answer: C**



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**11.** The swollen part at the base of a flower from which the whorls of the flower radiate is called the

A. thalamus

B. pedicel

C. pistil

D. carpel

**Answer: A**



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**12. Who is known as the father of Genetics?**

A. Lamarck

B. Darwin

C. Mendel

D. Aristotle

**Answer: C**



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**13.** By which organ the respiration in frog happens ?

A. Skin

B. Clones

C. Lungs

D. By all the three above

**Answer: D**



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**14.** The biggest mammal is

A. Elephant

B. Dolphin

C. Human

D. Blue whale

**Answer: D**



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**15.** In which class the modern human is placed?

A. Citibhima

B. Carnivora

C. Primates

D. Insectivora

**Answer: C**



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**16.** The longest bone in human body is -

A. Radius

B. Ulna

C. Femur

D. Tibia

**Answer: C**





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17. The plant with dry (Xerophytic) characteristics is -

A. Cactus

B. Rose

C. Garlic

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



**18.** The colour of leaves is green, due to the presence of -

- A. Green colour
- B. Iron
- C. Chlorophyll
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**19.** For which treatment the usage of ECG is done?

A. Disfunction of kidney

B. Weakness of heart

C. Disease of Brain

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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20. Which of these is not a mammal ?

A. Dolphin

B. Shark

C. Seal

D. Whale

**Answer: B**



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21. Which part of the plant is used to make 'Saffron' from the following?

A. Leaf

B. Petals

C. Calyx

D. Stigma

**Answer: D**



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22. Where the blood is formed in human body?

A. In heart

B. In spleen

C. In liver

D. In bone marrow

**Answer: D**



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23. The work of heart is

A. To provide oxygen for tissues

B. To take oxygen from tissues

C. Secretion of excretory liquids

D. To pump the blood to different organ of  
body

**Answer: D**



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**24.** The colour of human blood is red due to

A. Mayoglobin

B. Haemoglobin

C. Immunoglobin

D. Heptoglobin

**Answer: B**



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**25.** Which of the following processes does not increase  $CO_2$  in air ?



A. Respiration

B. Photosynthesis

C. Burning of petrol

D. Pneumatic depletion of vegetation

**Answer: B**



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**26.** The insect eating fish used for controlling mosquitoes is -

A. Hilsa

B. Labio

C. Gambusia

D. Mistus

**Answer: C**



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**27.** By which physical process, thrombin is related?

A. Excretion

B. Blood Clotting

C. Reproduction

D. Growth

**Answer: B**



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**28.** Which is the example of that plant which has seeds but not fruit ?

A. Plant of cotton

B. Peepal tree

C. Eucalyptus

D. Pine tree

**Answer: D**



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**29.** The work of Haemoglobin in body is

A. Transportation of oxygen

B. Destruction of bacteria

C. Stopping Anemia

D. Use of iron

**Answer: A**



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**30.** It is essential for both photosynthesis and respiration

A. Sun light

B. Water

C. Oxygen

D. Phytochrome

**Answer: D**



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**31. Which of the following test determines or finalizes fatherhood ?**

A. Blood Grouping

B. Tissue Culture

C. DNA

D. Finger printing through genetic code

**Answer: C**



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**32.** In the human body, kidney is the part of which system?

A. Excretory

B. Digestive

C. Respiratory

D. Nervous

**Answer: A**



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**33.** The medicine Atropine is obtained from

A. Vegetation

B. From animals



C. From minerals

D. From all of these

**Answer: A**



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**34. Which is longest bone of the body?**

A. Vertebrae

B. Skull bone

C. Femur

D. Steppes

**Answer: C**



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**35.** Which part of the human body is affected in the disease T.B.?

A. Liver

B. Stomach

C. Lungs

D. Kidney

**Answer: C**



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**36.** The place of blood formation in human body is :

A. Bone Marrow

B. Spleen

C. Heart

D. Liver

**Answer: A**



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**37. Which of the following is called insect?**

A. Cockroach

B. Bedbugs

C. Ant

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**38.** By which method plants make their food ?

- A. Circulation
- B. Absorption
- C. Photosynthesis
- D. Osmosis

**Answer: C**



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**39.** The reason of yellow colour in urine

A. Bile

B. Lymph

C. Cholestrol

D. Urochrome

**Answer: D**



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**40.** Which of the statements given below correct?

(i) Plants convert solar energy in chemical energy

(ii) Producers make their form themselves from inorganic compounds

(iii) Green plants get their food from organic compounds

(iv) All green plants and blue green algae producers

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i), (iii) and (iv)

C. (iii), (iv) and (i)

D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

**Answer: D**



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**41. Which is the longest bone of body?**

A. Femur

B. Vertebrae



C. Bone of cerebrum

D. Stappes

**Answer: A**



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**42.** The biggest part of human brain is

A. Mid-brain

B. Brain stem

C. Cerebrum

D. Cerebellum

**Answer: C**



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**43.** The disease which occurs due to the deficiency of insulin-

A. Cancer

B. Anaemia

C. Diabetes

D. Beri-Beri

**Answer: C**



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**44.** Whose scientific name is 'Homo sapiens'?

A. Frog

B. Human

C. Rose

D. Tiger

**Answer: B**



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**45.** In Typhoid disease which organ of the body is effected?

A. Heart

B. Throat

C. Food pipe

D. Lung

**Answer: C**



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**46.** Which blood group is known as universal donor?

A. A

B. B

C. AB

D. O

**Answer: D**



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**47.** The total number of bones in human is

A. 206

B. 306

C. 106

D. 196

**Answer: A**



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**48.** Bone cartilage is found in -

A. Long arteries

B. Long muscles

C. Long nerves

D. Long bones

**Answer: D**



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**49.** By whose excess the distortion in teeth and bones takes place?

A. Iron

B. Iodine

C. Fluorine

D. Zinc

**Answer: C**



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50. Which of the following organs is most affected by Alcohol ?

A. Liver

B. Kidney

C. Heart

D. Lungs

**Answer: A**



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51. In which main form,  $CO_2$  comes in blood?

- A. Bicarbonate
- B. Carbon mono-oxide
- C. Carbonic acid
- D. Carbonate

**Answer: A**



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52. After vaccination what develops in the body?

- A. Poison
- B. Tissue
- C. Immunity
- D. Plasma

**Answer: C**



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53. An egg laying mammal is

A. Platypus

B. Echidna

C. A and B both

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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54. The muscles get tired due to the deposition of,

A. Lactic acid

B. Oxalic acid

C. Uric acid

D. Pyruvic acid

**Answer: A**



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55. Where the blood is purified ?

A. In Kidney

B. In lungs

C. In liver

D. In heart

**Answer: A**



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**56.** The disease that occurs in human body due to the deficiency of Iodine is

A. Goitre

B. Scurvy

C. Rickets

D. Polio

**Answer: A**



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57. Which gland of human body is known as the master gland?

A. Pancreas

B. Splee

C. Liver

D. Pituitary

**Answer: D**



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**58.** Why the colour of the blood is red?

A. Plasma

B. Haemoglobin

C. Red blood corpuscles

D. White blood corpuscles

**Answer: B**



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**59.** The work of pace maker is

- A. The regularity in urine formation
- B. The regularity of digestion process
- C. To start breathing process
- D. To start heart beat

**Answer: D**



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**60.** The apparatus for measuring the rate of breathing is

- A. Potometer
- B. Oxgenometer
- C. Autometer
- D. Respirometer

**Answer: D**



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61. Who discovered the nucleus ?

A. Robert Hooke

B. Robert Brown

C. Leuwenhoek

D. Khurana

**Answer: B**



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62. The reason for biological development -

A. Customization of generation

B. Variation in living beings due to  
environmental

C. Struggle for survival

D. Fossil

**Answer: C**



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**63. Who is not alive?**

A. Bacteria

B. Virus of Dysentery

C. rose wood

D. Algae

**Answer: C**



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**64.** What is the function of phloem in plants?

- A. Food circulation from leaves to other parts of plants :
- B. Oxygen circulation for respiration
- C. Oxygen circulation of absorbed minerals
- D. Food formation

**Answer: A**



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**65.** Which of the following scientists given the principle of genetics?

A. Sigmund Freud

B. Archemedes

C. Max plank

D. Gregor Mendel

**Answer: D**



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## Important Questions

1. Nissl's granules are present in:

A. muscle cells

B. nerve cells

C. bone

D. cartilage

**Answer: B**



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2. Nutrition includes the study of:

A. the organism's food

B. process of digestion

C. the way an organism obtains food

D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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3. .... is not secreted by stomach.

A. Mucus

B. HCl

C. Digestive juices

D. Bile

**Answer: D**



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4. The metal ion present in chlorophyll is:

A. Fe

B. Mo

C. Mg

D. Cl

**Answer: C**



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5. Which one of the following is not part of the large intestine?

A. Rectum

B. Colon

C. Cecum

D. Duodenum

**Answer: D**



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6. Bile contains no:

A. enzymes

B. organic salts

C. bilirubin

D. biliverdin

**Answer: A**



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7. Which of the following are chiefly digested in the stomach ?

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Fats

D. Lipids

**Answer: B**



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8. Large intestine in man mainly carries out:

A. digestion of fats

B. absorption

C. assimilation

D. digestion of carbohydrates

**Answer: B**



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9. Mode of nutrition in green plants is called :



A. heterotrophic

B. holozoic

C. Autotrophic

D. saprotrophic

**Answer: C**



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**10. In the mouth the food is formed into:**

A. chyme

B. chyle

C. bolus

D. pellets

**Answer: C**



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**11. Appendix is a part of:**

A. ileum

B. duodenum

C. caecum

D. colon

**Answer: C**



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**12. Bile juice is secreted by stored in:**

A. liver, gall bladder

B. pancreas, liver

C. salivary gland, stomach

D. intestine

**Answer: A**



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**13. Bile juice is:**

A. alkaline

B. acidic

C. neutral

D. near acidic

**Answer: A**



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**14.** The three portions of the small intestine, in the correct order, are:

- A. caecum, colon, rectum
- B. ileum, duodenum, jejunum
- C. colon, caecum, rectum
- D. duodenum, jejunum, ileum

**Answer: D**



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**15.** Photosynthesis is one of the type of :

- A. a catabolic reaction
- B. an anabolic-reaction
- C. an energy releasing reaction
- D. none of the above

**Answer: B**



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16. In glycolysis ultimately:

- A. starch is converted into glucose
- B. glucose is converted into fructose
- C. protein is converted into glucose
- D. glucose is converted into pyruv acid

**Answer: D**



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17. Bilirubin and biliverdin are present in

A. pancreatic juice

B. saliva

C. bile

D. intestinal juice

**Answer: C**



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**18.** Function of the liver is to:

A. produce glucagon

B. break down blood cells

C. regulate sodium and potassium levels

D. secrete enzymes into the small intestine

**Answer: B**



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**19.** Products of the liver include:

- A. pepsin, gastrin and bile
- B. bile, proteases and urea
- C. bile, urea and blood proteins
- D. proteases, amylases and lipase

**Answer: C**



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20. The gall bladder functions to:

A. store bile

B. digest fats

C. store urine

D. release sodium bicarbonate

**Answer: A**



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21. Excess ..... in the human body are stored in the adipose tissue.

A. fats

B. proteins

C. vitamins

D. minerals

**Answer: A**



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22. Excess glucose in the human body is stored as.....in the liver.

A. glycogen

B. glucose

C. glycerol

D. glycerine

**Answer: A**



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23. Which acid is secreted by the cells of the gastric glands in the stomach?

A. Hydrochloric acid

B. Sulphuric acid

C. Nitric acid

D. Acetic acid

**Answer: A**



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24. Which organ secretes a chemical compound, which emulsifies fats and makes the food alkaline?

A. liver

B. pancreas

C. stomach

D. large intestine

**Answer: A**



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**25.** The pancreatic duct carries pancreatic juice from the pancreas to the:

A. small intestine

B. large intestine

C. liver

D. stomach

**Answer: A**



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26. In which of the following is fats, carbohydrates and proteins digested ?

A. Small intestine

B. Large intestine

C. Stomach

D. Mouth

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

27. The bile duct carries bile from the liver to the:

A. Small intestine

B. large intestine

C. pancreas

D. stomach

**Answer: A**



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28. Nine-tenth of all photosynthesis of the world is carried out by:

A. herbs

B. algae of oceans

C. trees with large canopy

D. shrubs

**Answer: B**



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29. Reproduction starting from fusion of male and female gametes is called :

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Fertilisation

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**30.** Name the process of fusion of male and female gametes (egg and sperm) to form zygote.

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Fertilisation

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**31.** Fertilisation which takes place inside the female body is called :

A. Internal fertilisation

B. External fertilisation

C. Both of these

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**32.** Fertilisation which takes place outside the female body is called :

A. Internal fertilisation

B. External fertilisation

C. Both of these

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Starfish and frog is an example of:

A. Internal fertilisation

B. External fertilisation

C. Both of these

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**34.** Human and dog is an example of:

A. Internal fertilisation

B. External fertilisation

C. Both of these

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**35.** Name the technique by which baby conceived fertilisation that occurs outside the mother's body.

- A. Test tube baby
- B. Fallopian tube baby
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**36.** Name the stage of the embryo in which all the body parts can be identified

A. Zygote

B. Viviparous

C. Oviparous

D. Foetus

**Answer: D**



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37. Name the animals which give birth to young ones.

A. Viviparous animals

B. Oviparous animals

C. Omnivorous animals

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**38.** Name the animals which lay eggs.

A. Viviparous animals

B. Oviparous animals

C. Omnivorous animals

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**39.** The transformation of the larva into an adult through drastic changes is called :

A. Metamorphosis

B. Metamorphic

C. Fusion

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**40.** Name the type of reproduction in which only a single parent is involved.

- A. Fertilisation
- B. Sexual reproduction
- C. Asexual reproduction
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**41.** Name the method of reproduction in which new individuals develop from buds.

A. Fertilisation

B. Budding

C. Fission

D. Cloning

**Answer: B**



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42. Hydra and yeast is an example of:

A. Budding

B. Fertilisation

C. Fission

D. Cloning

**Answer: A**



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**43.** Name the type of reproduction in which single cells is divided into two halves.

A. Budding

B. Binary fission

C. Fission

D. Cloning

**Answer: B**



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44. Amoeba is an example of:

A. Budding

B. Binary fission

C. Fission

D. Cloning

**Answer: B**



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**45.** Name the process used to create an exact copy of a cell, tissue or an organism.

A. Budding

B. Binary fission

C. Fission

D. Cloning

**Answer: D**



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**46.** Name the first mammal which was cloned.

A. Dolly

B. Laika

C. Lucy

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**47.** Birds, lizard and snake are an example of:

A. Viviparous animals

B. Oviparous animals

C. Transverse animals

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**48.** Cow, dog and human are example of:

A. Viviparous animals

B. Oviparous animals

C. Transverse animals

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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