



BIOLOGY

NCERT - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY(TAMIL)

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Unit 1 Diversity Of Living World

1. Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions?

A. Archaeobacteria

B. Eubacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycobacteria

Answer:



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2. Select the mismatch

A. Frankia

Alnus

B. Rhodospirillum

Mycorrhiza

C. Anabaena

Nitrogen fixer

D. Rhizobium

Alfalfa

Answer:



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3. Which among the following are the smallest living cells, known without a definite cell wall, pathogenic to plants as well as animals and can survive without oxygen?

A. Bacillus

B. Pseudomonas

C. Mycoplasma

D. Nostoc

Answer:



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4. Read the following statements (A to E) and select the option with all correct statements :

A. Mosses and Lichens are the first organisms

to colonise a bare rock.

B. *Selaginella* is a homosporous pteridophyte.

C. Coralloid roots in *Cycas* have VAM.

D. Main plant body in bryophytes is gametophytic, whereas in pteridophytes it is sporophytic.

E. In gymnosperms, male and female gametophytes are present within sporangia located on sporophyte.

A. B, C and E

B. A, C and D

C. B, C and D

D. A, D and E

Answer:



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5. An example of colonial algae is

A. Chlorella

B. Volvox

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra

Answer:



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6. Five Kingdom system of classification suggested by R.H. Whittaker is not based on

A. Presence or absence of a well defined nucleus

B. Mode of reproduction

C. Mode of nutrition

D. Complexity of body organisation

Answer:



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7. Mycorrhizae are the example of

A. Fungitasis

B. Amensalism

C. Antibiosis

D. Mutualism

Answer:



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8. Which of the following shows coiled RNA strand and capsomeres?

- A. Polio virus
- B. Tobacco mosaic virus
- C. Measles virus
- D. Retrovirus

Answer:



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9. Viroids differ from viruses in having :

- A. DNA molecules with protein coat
- B. DNA molecules without protein coat
- C. RNA molecules with protein coat
- D. RNA molecules without protein coat

Answer:



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10. Select the mismatch:

A. Pinus — Dioecious

B. Cycas — Dioecious

C. Salvinia — Heterosporous

D. Equisetum — Homosporous

Answer:



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11. Life cycle of Ectocarpus and Fucus respectively are..... .

- A. Haplontic, Diplontic
- B. Diplontic, Haplodiplontic
- C. Haplodiplontic, Diplontic
- D. Haplodiplontic, Halplontic

Answer:



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12. Zygote meiosis is characteristic of

..... .

A. Marchantia

B. Fucus

C. Funaria

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer:



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13. Which of the following is correctly matched for the product produced by them?

- A. *Acetobacter acetic* : Antibiotics
- B. *Methanobacterium* : Lactic acid
- C. *Penicillium notatum* : Acetic acid
- D. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* : Ethanol

Answer:



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14. Which of the following components provides sticky character to the bacterial cell?

- A. Cell wall
- B. Nuclear membrane
- C. Plasma membrane
- D. Glycocalyx

Answer:



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15. Which of the following statements is wrong for viroids?

- A. They lack a protein coat
- B. They are smaller than viruses
- C. They causes infections
- D. Their RNA is a high molecular weight

Answer:



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16. In bryophytes and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes require..... .

A. Wind

B. Insects

C. Birds

D. Water

Answer:



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17. How many organisms in the list below are autotrophs?

Lactobacillus, Nostoc, Chara, Nitrosomonas,
Nitrobacter, Streptomyces, Saccharomyce
Trypanosoma, Porphyra, Wolffia

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

Answer:





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18. Which of the following would appear as the pioneer organisms on bare rocks?

A. Lichens

B. Liverworts

C. Mosses

D. Green algae

Answer:



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19. Monoecious plant of Chara shows occurrence of..... .

A. Stamen and carpel on the same plant

B. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium
on the same plant

C. Upper oogonium and lower antheridium
on the same plant

D. Antheridiophore and archegoniophore
on the same plant

Answer:



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20. Read the following five statements (A-E) and answer as asked next to them

(a) In *Equisetum*, the female gametophyte is retained on the parent sporophyte

(b) In *Ginkgo*, the male gametophyte is not independent

(c) The sporophyte in *Riccia* is more developed than that in *Polytrichum*

(d) Sexual reproduction in Volvox is isogamous

(e) The spores of slime moulds lack cell walls

How many of the above statement are correct?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. One

Answer:



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21. One of the major components of cell wall of most fungi is

A. Chitin

B. Peptidoglycan

C. Cellulose

D. Hemicellulose

Answer:



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22. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

- A. Cyanobacteria are also called bluegreen algae
- B. Golden algae are also called desmids
- C. Eubacteria are also called false bacteria
- D. Phycomycetes are also called algal fungi

Answer:



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23. Flagellated male gametes are present in all the three of which one of the following sets?

- A. Riccia, Dryopteris and Cycas
- B. Anthoceros, Funaria and Spirogyra
- C. Zygnema, Saprolegnia and Hydrilla
- D. Fucus, Marsilea and Calotropis

Answer:



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24. Ectophloic siphonostele is found in

A. Adiantum and Cucurbitaceae

B. Osmunda and Equisetum

C. Marsilea and Botrychium

D. Dicksonia and maiden hair fern

Answer:



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25. Which part of the tobacco plant is infected by *Meloidogyne incognita*?

A. Flower

B. Leaf

C. Stem

D. Root

Answer:



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26. Select the correct statement:

A. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous

B. Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus all are gymnosperms

C. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees

D. The leaves of gymnosperms are not well adapted to extremes of climate

Answer:



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27. Seed formation without fertilization in flowering plants involves the process of

- A. Sporulation
- B. Budding
- C. Somatic hybridization
- D. Apomixis

Answer:



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28. Chrysophytes, Euglenoids, Dinoflagellates and Slime moulds are included in the kingdom

A. Animalia

B. Monera

C. Protista

D. Fungi

Answer:



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29. The primitive prokaryotes responsible for the production of biogas from the ruminant animals. Include the

A. Halophiles

B. Thermoacidophiles

C. Methanogens

D. Eubacteria

Answer:



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Unit 2 Plant Morphology And Taxonomy Of Angiosperm

1. Leaves are modified into spines in _____

A. Silk Cotton

B. Opuntia

C. Pea

D. Onion

Answer:



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2. Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of

A. Tomato

B. Tulip

C. Indigofera

D. Aloe

Answer:



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3. Perigynous flowers are found in

A. Rose

B. Guava

C. Cucumber

D. China rose

Answer:



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4. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. The seed in grasses is not endospermic
- B. Mango is a parthenocarpic fruit
- C. A proteinaceous aleurone layer is present in maize grain
- D. A sterile pistil is called a staminode

Answer:



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5. An example of edible underground stem is

A. Carrot

B. Groundnut

C. Sweet potato

D. Potato

Answer:



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6. Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in :

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Tomato

D. Potato

Answer:



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7. When the margins of sepals or petals overlap one another without any particular direction, the condition is termed as

- A. Vexillary
- B. Imbricate
- C. Twisted
- D. Valvate

Answer:



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8. An aggregate fruit is one which develops from

- A. Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium
- B. Multicarpellary apocarpous gynoecium
- C. Complete inflorescence
- D. Multicarpellary superior ovary

Answer:



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9. Non-albuminous seed is produced in

A. Maize

B. Castor

C. Wheat

D. Pea

Answer:



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10. Seed coat is not thin, membranous in

A. Coconut

B. Groundnut

C. Gram

D. Maize

Answer:



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11. In china rose the flower are

A. Actinomorphic. Epigynous with valvate aestivation

B. Zygomorphic, hypogynous with imbricate aestivation

C. Zygomorphic, epigynous with twisted aestivation

D. Actinomorphic, hypogynous with twisted aestivation

Answer:



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12. Placentation in tomato and lemon is

- A. Marginal
- B. Axile
- C. Parietal
- D. Free central

Answer:



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13. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Asteraceae

Answer:



14. Phyllode is present in

A. Australian Acacia

B. Opuntia

C. Asparagus

D. Euphorbia

Answer:



15. How many plants in the list given below have composite fruits that develop from an inflorescence? Walnut, poppy, radish, pineapple, apple, tomato.

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Answer:



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16. Cymose inflorescence is present in _____

A. Trifolium

B. Brassica

C. Solanum

D. Sesbania

Answer:



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17. Which one of the following organism is correctly matched with its three characteristics ?

A. Pea : C3 pathway, Endospermic seed, Vexillary aestivation

B. Tomato : Twisted aestivation, Axile placentation, Berry

C. Onion: Bulb, Imbricate aestivation, Axile placentation

D. Maize : C3 pathway, Closed vascular bundles, scutellum

Answer:



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18. How many plants is marginal placentation?

,

Mustard, Gram, Tulip, Asparagus, Arhar, sun hemp ,Chilli ,Colchicine, Onion, Moong, Pea, Tobacco, Lupin

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

Answer:



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19. The Eyes of the potato tuber are

A. Axillary buds

B. Root buds

C. Flower buds

D. Shoot buds

Answer:



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20. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. Flower of tulip is a modified shoot

B. In tomato, fruit is a capsule

C. Seeds of orchids have oil – rich
endosperm

D. Placentation in primrose is basal

Answer:



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21. A drup develops in

A. Tomato

B. Mango

C. Wheat

D. Pea

Answer:



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Unit 3 Cell Biology And Biomolecules

1. Who invented electron microscope ?

A. Janssen

B. Edison

C. Knoll and Ruska

D. Landsteiner

Answer:



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2. Specific proteins responsible for the flow of materials and information into the cell are called

A. Membrane receptors

B. carrier proteins

C. integral proteins

D. none of these

Answer:



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3. Omnis -cellula -e-cellula was given by

A. Virchow

B. Hooke

C. Leeuwenhoek

D. Robert Brown

Answer:



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4. Which of the following is responsible for the mechanical support ,protein synthesis and enzyme transport

A. cell membrane

B. mitochondria

C. dictyosomes

D. endoplasmic reticulum

Answer:



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5. Genes present in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells are found in

A. mitochondria and inherited via egg

cytoplasm

B. lysosomes and peroxisomes

C. Golgi bodies and smooth endoplasmic

reticulum

D. Plastids inherited via male gametes

Answer:



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6. In which one the following would you expect to find glyoxysomes?

A. Endosperm of wheat

B. endosperm of castor

C. Palisade cells in leaf

D. Root hairs

Answer:



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7. A quantosome is present in

A. Mitochondria

B. Chloroplast

C. Golgi bodies

D. ER

Answer:



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8. In mitochondria the enzyme cytochrome oxidase is present in

A. Outer mitochondrial membrane

B. inner mitochondrial membrane

C. Stroma

D. Grana

Answer:



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9. Which organelle is present in higher number in secretory cell

A. Mitochondria

B. Chloroplast

C. Nucleus

D. Dictyosomes

Answer:



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10. Major site for the synthesis of lipids

A. Rough ER

B. smooth ER

C. Centriole

D. Lysosome

Answer:



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11. Golgi complex plays a major role in

- A. post translational modification of proteins and glycosidation of lipids
- B. translation of proteins
- C. Transcription of proteins
- D. Synthesis of lipid

Answer:



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12. Main arena of various types of activities of a cell is

A. Nucleus

B. Mitochondria

C. Cytoplasm

D. Chloroplast

Answer:



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13. The thylakoids in chloroplast are arranged in

- A. regular rings
- B. linear array
- C. diagonal direction
- D. stacked discs

Answer:



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14. Sequences of which of the following is used to know the phylogeny

A. mRNA

B. rRNA

C. tRNA

D. Hn RNA

Answer:



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15. Structures between two adjacent cells which is an effective transport pathway -

- A. Plasmodesmata
- B. Middle lamella
- C. Secondary wall layer
- D. Primary wall layer

Answer:



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16. In active transport carrier proteins are used, which use energy in the form of ATP to

A. transport molecules against concentration gradient of cell wall

B. transport molecules along concentration gradient of cell membrane

C. transport molecules against concentration gradient of cell membrane

D. transport

molecules

along

concentration gradient of cell wall

Answer:



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17. The main organelle involved in modification and routing of newly synthesised protein to their destinations is

A. Mitochondria

B. Glyoxysomes

C. Sphaerosomes

D. Endoplasmic reticulum

Answer:



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18. Algae have cell wall made up of

A. Cellulose, galactans and mannans

B. Cellulose, chitin and glucan

C. Cellulose, Mannan and peptidoglycan

D. Muramic acid and galactans

Answer:



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