BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNITED BOOK HOUSE

MODEL PAPER 9

Exercise

1. Rajaji National Park is in - 21

A. Assam

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Uttarakhand

D. Karnataka

Answer:

2. Botanical gardens provide

A. reservoir for tropical plants

B. beautiful area for recreation

C. natural habitat for wildlife

D. ex-situ conservation of germplasm.

Answer:

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3. The coconut water and the edible part of coconut are equivalent to

A. Embryo

B. Endocarp

C. Mesocarp

D. Endosperm

Answer:

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4. Perisperm differs from endosperm in

A. having no reserve food

B. being a diploid tissue

C. being a hapliod tissue

D. its formation by fussion of secondary nucleus with several sperms.

Answer:

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5. Number of ganglion present in the ventral nerve cord of cockroach --

A. 13

B. 10

C. 9

D. 6

Answer:

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6. Ribosome contains maximum quantity of

A. mRNA

B. Lipids

C. Steriods

D. rRNA

Answer:

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7. The types of amino acids in highest quantity in ribosomes are

A. Glycine and tryptophan

B. Leucine and arginine

C. Histidine only

D. Lysine only

Answer:

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8. Quanta required for assimilation of one molecule of CO_2 / O_2 liberation of photosynthesis are

A. 2

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

Answer:

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9. C_4 plants differ form C_3plants in

A. initial accepotr of CO_2

B. end product

C. photosynthetic pigments

D. assimilatory power.

Answer:

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10. Which of the following gibberellin is best stuidied?

A. GA_1

B. GA_2

C. GA_3

D. GA_9

Answer:

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11. Plant growth is maximum during--

A. afternoon

B. morning

C. evening

D. night

Answer:

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12. Haemoglobin has maximum affinity to

A. CO

B. CO_2

C. O_2

D. N_2

Answer:

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13. Which of the following causes a rightward shift in the O_2 dissociation curve?

A. an increase in hydrogen ion concentration

B. a decrease in pH

C. increased CO_2 concentration

D. all of the above.

Answer:

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14. Compared to a human, a diving mammal of equal size has

A. larger lungs

B. a larger spleen

C. less O_2 stored in blood

D. less blood an adaptation that helps to conserve O_2

Answer:

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15. Name two enzymes which help in protein digestion.

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16. What is ERV?

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17. What is the function of SA node?

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18. Name a minor trace element which increases the absorption of water and calcium.

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19. By which process energy is released in cytoplasm?

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20. What do you mena by protozylem and metaxylem

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21. Why bryophytes are considered as 'amphibians' of plant world?

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22. State two reasons why bat is not a bird.

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23. State two functions of endoplasmic reticulum.

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24. What are the functions of tRNA & mRNA?

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25. Give two example of modified stipules.

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26. Write the differences between respiration and breathing?

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27. Describe alcoholic fermentation with chemical reaction.

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28. Write the anatomical divisions of cerebrum.

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29. What is the vertebrate body plan? Discuss the distinguishing characteristics of Vertebrates.

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30. Give three structural differences between the frog and lizard?

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31. What are the characterstics of permanent of tissue?

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32. State three function of parenechyma.

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33. What do you mean by apocrine. Holocrine and merocrine gland?

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34. The eukaryotic flagella and bacterial flagella differ from each other in that

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35. What are nuclear pores? State its functions.

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36. Write three important features of enzymes.

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37. Define R.Q. What is its value for fats?

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38. Oxidative phosphorylation is

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39. What is the sifnificance of step-wise release of energy in respiration?

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40. State the differences of sympathetic and parasympthetic nervous system.

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41. What are , Telereceptors and osmoreceptors.

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42. What is conditioned relfex action? Give two examples.

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43. What is cell division? Describe the importance of cell division.

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44. Draw the morphology of an ideal eukaryotic chromosome and label the following parts:

Chromatid, centromere, NOR, telomere, Primary constriction, Secondary constriction.

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45. Explain how omosis influences cell-water relations in plants. give example

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46. How K^+ ion regulate opening and closing of stomata.

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47. What is nephritis? Write about the procedure of kidney dialysis.

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