



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CAREER POINT

PRACTICE TEST - 5

Biology

1. Which of the following is a secondary carnivore in an aquatic ecosystem?

A. Phytoplankton

B. Zooplankton

C. Small fish

D. Large fish

Answer: D



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2. Choose the number of correct statements regarding secondary succession

(A) Rate of succession is slow (B) Pioneer

species depends on soil conditions and water availability (C) Climax reach fastly (D) Occurs on bare rock leads to mesopytic conditions (E) Climax community are forest

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

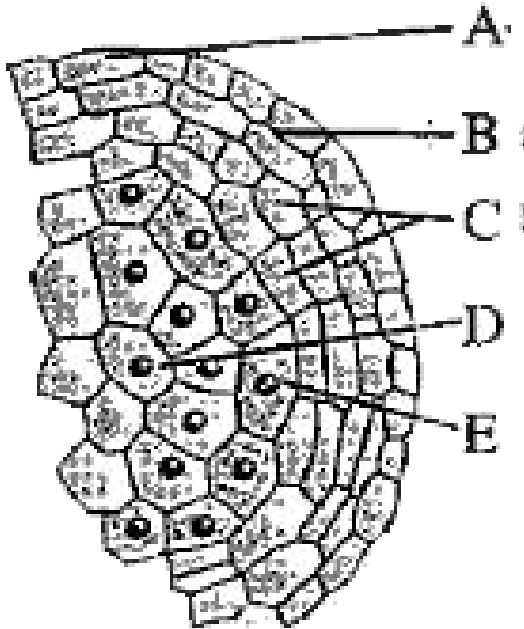
D. 1

Answer: B



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3. Identity A to E in the following diagram -



A. A-Tapetum, B-Microspore mother cell, C-
Middle layer, D-Endothecium, E-Epidermis

B. A-Epidermis, B-Middle layer, C-Microspore mother cell, D-Tapetum, E-Endothecium

C. A-Middle layer, B-Epidermis, C-Tapetum, D-Microspore mother cell, E-Endothecium

D. A-Epidermis, B-Endothecium, C-Middle layer, D-Microspore mother cell, E-Tapetum

Answer: D



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4. Choose the correct statement from the following

A. Cleistogamous flowers always exhibit autogamy

B. Chasmogamous flowers always exhibit geitonogamy

C. Cleistogamous flowers exhibit both autogamy and geitonogamy

D. Chasmogamous flowers never exhibit autogamy

Answer: A



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5. A typical angiosperm anther is -

A. Bilobed

B. Dithecous

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Monothealous

Answer: C



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6. Exine of pollen is made up of

- A. Sporopollenin
- B. Sporogenous tissue
- C. Spongiform tissue
- D. Inorganic material

Answer: A



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7. Which cell is bigger and have abundant food reserve material during microsporogenesis?

- A. Generative cell
- B. Vegetative cell
- C. Vacuole
- D. Spore mother cell

Answer: B



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8. 60% of the angiosperms shed their pollens at the

A. 2-celled stage

B. 3-celled stage

C. 4-celled stage

D. 1-celled stage

Answer: A



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9. Among the sets of terms given below, identify those that are associated with gynoecium -

- A. Pistil, style, ovule, pollens
- B. Ovule, ovary, tapetum, embryo sac
- C. Egg, embryo sac, nucellus, pollens
- D. Stigma, ovule, embryo sac, placenta

Answer: D



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10. Identify the type of ovary in diagram -



A. Multicarpellary apocarpous

B. Multicarpeliary syncarpous

C. Multicarpellary pistillate

D. Monocarpellary apocarpous

Answer: B



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11. Embryo sac is also called -

A. Female gamete

B. Synergids

C. Gametophyte

D. Egg of angiosperm

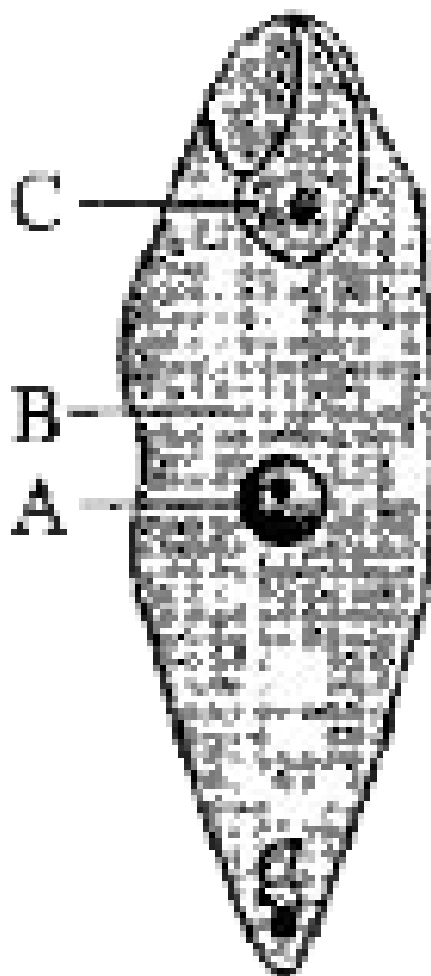
Answer: C



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12. In given diagram of fertilized embryo sac,
Identify A, B, C

Micropyle



Chalaza

- A. A-Zygote, B-Primary endosperm cell, C-PEN
- B. A-PEN, B-Primary endosperm cell, C-Zygote
- C. A-Primary endosperm cell, B-PEN, C-Zygote
- D. A-Polar nuclei, B-Central cell, C-Egg cell

Answer: B



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13. The number of chromosomes in radicle is 16. What will be the number of chromosomes in tube nucleus, antipodal cells, Proembryo and endosperm respectively?

A. 8, 8, 16, 24

B. 8, 8, 16, 16

C. 16, 16, 32, 48

D. 8, 8, 16, 46

Answer: A



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14. In angiosperm functional megaspore develops into

A. Embryo sac

B. Ovule

C. Endosperm

D. Pollen sac

Answer: A



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15. An orthotropous ovule is one in which micropyle and chalaza are -

- A. Right angles of funicle
- B. Parallel of funicle
- C. In straight line of funicle
- D. Parallel along with ovule

Answer: C



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16. Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to stigma of another flower of same plant is called

A. Geitonogamy

B. Chasmogamy

C. Xenogamy

D. Cleistogamy

Answer: A



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17. Majority of plants use -

A. Biotic agent for pollination

B. Non-biotic agent for pollination

C. Air for pollination

D. Animals for pollination

Answer: A



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18. Synergid's filiform apparatus

- A. Guide the pollen tube
- B. Guide the style for development
- C. Present near the micropylar end
- D. Both (1) and (3)

Answer: D



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19. Self-incompatibility is a device for - I. Ensuring cross-pollination II. Preventing self-fertilisation III. Ensuring self-fertilisation IV. Genetic control for self-fertilisation

Choose the correct statements from those given above

A. I, II and III

B. I, II, III and IV

C. I, III and IV

D. I, II and IV

Answer: D



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20. How many of the following are characteristics of dicot embryo

(A) Tigellum (B) Epicotyl (C) Coleorhiza (D)

Scutellum

A. 1

B. 3

C. 1

D. 4

Answer: A



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21.A... egg cell,B.... zygote, ...C... endosperm.

Find out the correct ploidy nature of A, B and

C.

A. A-2n, B-3n, C-4n

B. A-1n, B - 1n, C-3n

C. $A-1n$, $B - 2n$, $C-3n$

D. $A-1n$, $B - 2n$, $C-4n$

Answer: C



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22. How many number of nuclei are involved in fertilization?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

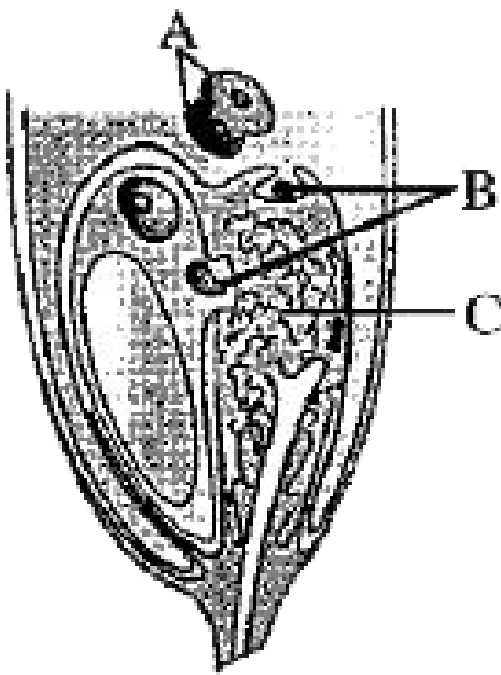
D. 5

Answer: D



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23. Diagram showing discharge of gametes in the egg apparatus. Identify A, B and C



A. A-Polar nuclei, B-Female gametes, C-Synergid cell

B. A-Male gametes, B-Synergid cell, C- Polar nuclei

C. A-Synergid cell, B-Male gametes, C-Polar nuclei

D. A-Polar nuclei, B-Male gametes, C-Synergid cell

Answer: D



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24. For a gene if AA = male plant, BB = female plant. Find out the genotype of endosperm and embryo -

A. AAB, BBA

B. AAB, AB

C. ABB, AB

D. BBA, AAB

Answer: C



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25. Root has 42 chromosome then find out the chromosomal number of synergid -

A. 7

B. 14

C. 21

D. 28

Answer: C



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26. Anthesis is -

A. Development of pollen

B. Development of anther

C. Opening of flower

D. Reception of pollen by stigma

Answer: C



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27. Function of aleurone layer is to -

A. Prepare amylase

B. Prepare protinase

C. Prepare peptidase

D. Prepare food

Answer: A



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28. Scutellum is

A. Cotyledon in dicots

B. Cotyledon in gymnosperm

C. Monocot root

D. Cotyledon in grass family

Answer: D



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29. Coleorhiza is -

A. Lower end of embryonal axis in monocot

B. Lower end of embryonal axis in dicots

C. Lower end of embryonal axis in potato

family

D. Upper end of embryonal axis in monocot

Answer: A



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30. Perisperm is -

A. Remnants of nucellus

B. Remnants of embryo

C. Remnants of endosperm

D. None of these

Answer: A



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31. Apomixis is the development of

- A. Seeds with fertilization
- B. Seeds without fertilisation
- C. Seeds from vegetative cells
- D. Seeds from reproductive cells

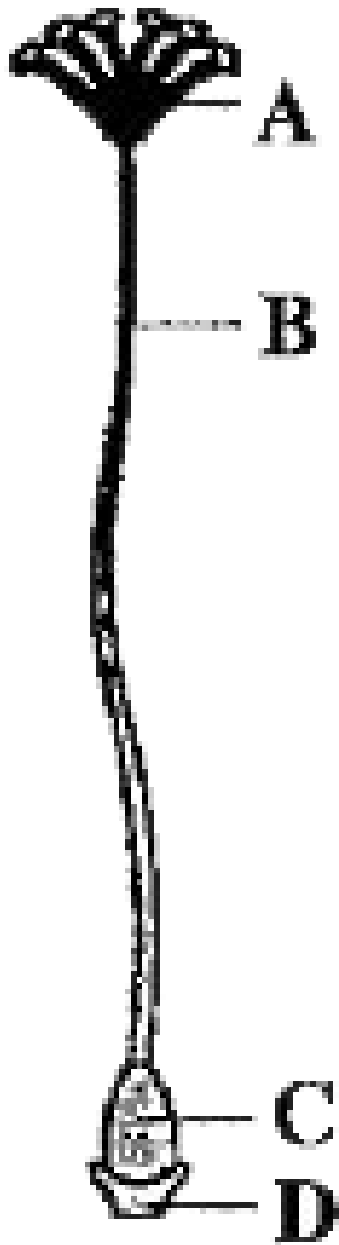
Answer: B



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32. Go through the following figure showing a dissected flower of Hibiscus showing pistil.

Identify A, B, C and D respectively.-



A. Hilum, Carpel, Ovary and Thalamus

B. Stigma, Style, Ovary and Thalamus

C. Stigma, Style, Ovary and Placenta

D. Stigma, Style, Gynophore, Anthopore

Answer: B



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33. The entire collection having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop is called

A. Gene collection

B. Germ collection

C. Germplasm collection

D. Plasma collection

Answer: C



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34. In case of plant breeding cross hybridization is a time consuming and tedious process because -

- A. Pre-existing genetic variability is collected from wild varieties, species and relatives of the cultivated crop species
- B. It involves the selection of plants among the progeny of the hybrids with desired combination of characters
- C. It involves emasculation and bagging techniques to transfer desired pollen grains to a desired plant
- D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: C



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35. A plant showing monoecious condition must lack

A. Xenogamy

B. Geitonogamy

C. Autogamy

D. Dichogamy

Answer: C



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36. Improved rice variety IR - 8 has been introduced in India from -

A. Taiwan

B. Bangladesh

C. Philippines

D. China

Answer: C



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37. Methods of breeding for acquiring disease resistance are- I. Conventional breeding techniques. II. Mutation breeding III. Radiation breeding.

Choose the correct option.

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. I only

D. III only

Answer: A



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38. In cotton, smooth leaf and absence of nector repel

A. Sawfly

B. Bollworms

C. Beetle

D. Jassids

Answer: B



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39. Lysine and tryptophan are -

A. Proteins

B. Non-essential amino acids

C. Essential amino acids

D. Aromatic and no acids

Answer: C



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40. The scientific process by which crop plants are enriched with certain desirable nutrients is called

A. Crop protection

B. Plant breeding

C. Biofortification

D. Bioremediation

Answer: C



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41. India's wheat, yield revolution in the 1960s was possible primarily due to -

A. Hybrid seeds

B. Increased chlorophyll content

C. Mutations resulting in plant height reduction

D. Quantitative trait mutations

Answer: C



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42. High-yielding and disease-resistant varieties are- I. Sonalika II. Kalyan Sona III. Jaya
IV. Ratna

Choose the correct option

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. III and IV

Answer: A



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43. Microbes like Spirulina, Methylophilus methylotropus can be grown on industrial scale as sources of good -

A. Fat

B. Carbohydrate

C. Protein

D. Vitamin

Answer: C



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44. SCP reduces the pressure on agricultural production systems for the supply of the required

A. Vitamins

B. Carbohydrate

C. Minerals

D. Proteins

Answer: D



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45. The capacity of a cell explant to grow into a whole plant is called

- A. Plant culture
- B. Tissue culture
- C. Cellular totipotency
- D. All of these

Answer: C



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46. Somatic hybridization is a technique of -

- A. Natural breeding

B. Natural pollination

C. Artificial pollination

D. Artificial breeding

Answer: D



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47. Micropropagation is -

A. Propagation of microbes in vitro

B. Propagation of plants in vitro

C. Propagation of cells in vitro

D. Growing plants on smaller scale

Answer: B



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48. Somaclones are obtained by -

A. Tissue culture

B. Plant breeding

C. Irradiation

D. Genetic engineering

Answer: A



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49. The plant cell without the cell wall is called

A. Protoplast

B. Cytoplast

C. Nucleoplast

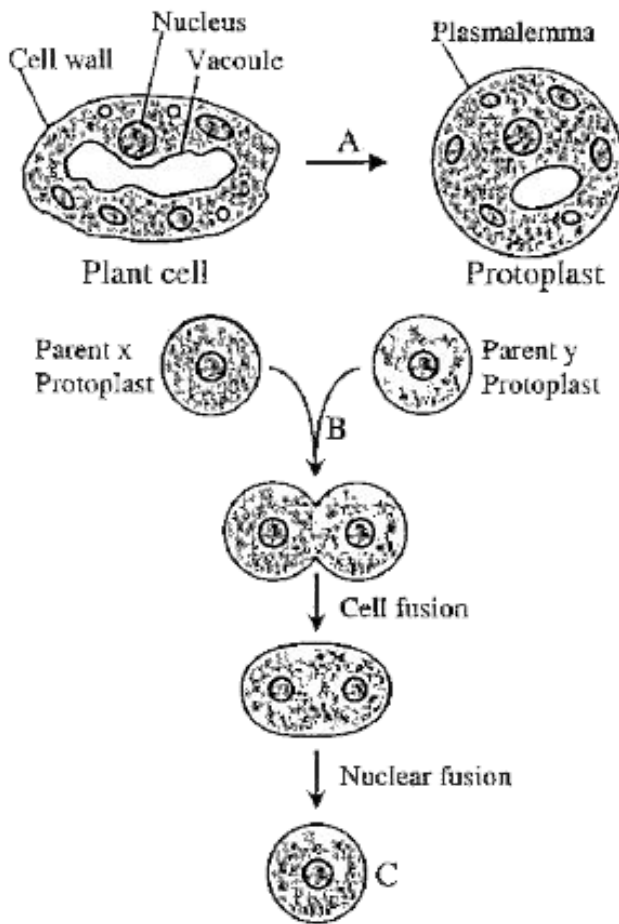
D. None of these

Answer: A



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50. The following diagram refers to protoplast fusion



Here A, B and C refers to

A. A-Cellulase and pectinase, B-Polyethylene glycol, C-Somatic hybrid cell

B. A-Pectinase, B-Cellulase, C-Zygotic cell

C. A - Proteinase, B-Polyethylene glycol, C-

Somatic hybrid cell

D. A-Cellulase, pectinase, B - Proteinase, C-

Germ cell

Answer: A



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51. Part of the plant, which is cultured to obtain virus free clones is -

A. Leaf

B. Root tip

C. Shoot tip

D. Embryo

Answer: C



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52. In order to obtain disease free plants through tissue culture methods the best technique is

- A. Embryo culture
- B. Protoplast culture
- C. Meristem culture
- D. Anther culture

Answer: C



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53. Pomato is a somatic hybrid of -

- A. Potato and onion
- B. Potato and tomato
- C. Potato and brinjal
- D. Potato and garlic

Answer: B



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54. The quickest method of plant breeding is

A. Introduction

B. Selection

C. Hybridisation

D. Mutation breeding

Answer: C



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55. Select the false statement -

A. Hybrid maize, jowar and bajra have been successfully developed in India

B. Saccharum barberi was originally grown in north India, but had poor sugar content and yield

C. Agriculture accounts for approximately 33% of India's GDP and employs nearly 62% of the population

D. None of the above

Answer: D



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56. An explant is -

A. Dead plant

B. Part of the plant

C. Part of the plant used in tissue culture

D. Part of the plant that expresses a
specific gene

Answer: C



57. Ecological hierarchy comprises, which of the following sequence -

A. Population → Species → Community

→ Ecosystem → Biosphere

B. Species → Population → Community

→ Ecosystem → Biosphere

C. Species → Population → Biosphere

→ Community → Ecosystem

D. Species → Population → Biosphere

→ Ecosystem → Community

Answer: B



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58. Which of the following is incorrect about community interactions ?

A. Lichens represents mutualistic relationship

B. Mosquito is not a human parasite

C. All herbivores are predators

D. Human liver fluke have two hosts snail
and toads

Answer: D



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59. Select correct statement regarding the functions of an ecosystem -

A- Predators of ecosystem are major conduit

for energy transfer

B- From the total incident light energy only 0.8-4% energy is available for consumption of consumers

C- About 40% of assimilate is the respiratory loss occurs at carnivore level of food chain

D- Process of decomposition is slow and affected by environment

A. A, B, C,D

B. A,B,D

C. A,C,D

D. A,D

Answer: B



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60. Factors which determine to the large extent the vegetation of any area are -

I. pH of soil. II. Mineral composition of the soil
III. Water holding capacity of soil IV. Weather condition

Choose the correct option

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I, II and III

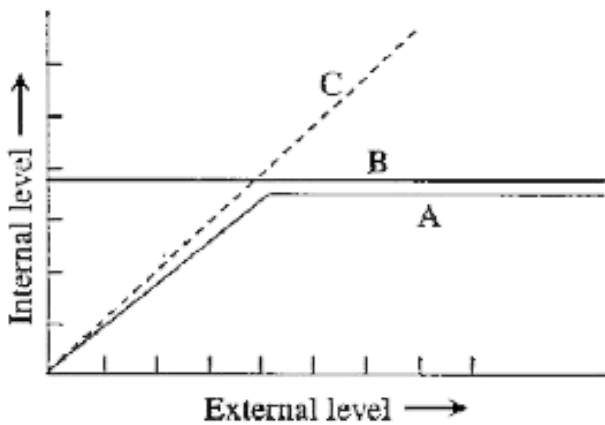
D. I, II, III and IV

Answer: C



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61. Identify the lines present in the given graph A, B and C.



A. A-Partial regulators, B-Regulators, C-

Endotherms

B. A-Partial regulators, B-Ectotherms, C-

Endotherms

C. A-Partial regulators, B-Regulators, C-

Conformers

D. A-Conformers, B-Ectotherms, C-Partial regulators

Answer: C



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62. If a water body have high amount of DDT
it's "Biochemical Oxygen Demand' (B.O.D.) will

A. Decrease

B. Not affected

C. Increase

D. First decrease than increase

Answer: B



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63. If in a pond there are 20 lotus plants of last year and through reproduction 8 new plants are added. Then the birth rate is -

A. 0.8 offspring per lotus per year

B. 0.2 offspring per lotus per year

C. 0.4 offspring per lotus per year

D. 0.6 offspring per lotus per year

Answer: C



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64. Which of the following is suitable equation for geometric kind of population growth form

A. $\frac{dN}{dt} = r$

B. $\frac{dN}{dt} = r \left(\frac{N - K}{k} \right)$

C. $\frac{dN}{dt} = rN$

D. $\frac{dN}{dt} = r \left(\frac{1 - N}{k} \right)$

Answer: C



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65. Secondary productivity is -

A. The rate of formation of new organic matter by consumers

- B. Greater than primary productivity
- C. 5% less than primary productivity
- D. Equal to the gross primary productivity

Answer: A

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66. During N_2 cycle ammonification is performed by

A. *Bacillus ramosus*

B. Nitrococcus

C. Azospirillum

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: A



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67. A much small fraction of energy flows in a terrestrial ecosystem through

A. Grazing food chain

B. Detritus food chain

C. Complex food chain

D. Food web aquatic ecosystem

Answer: A



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68. 'Spirullina' is now commonly used as nutrient substitute, as spirullina is rich in -

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Fats

D. Nucleic Acid

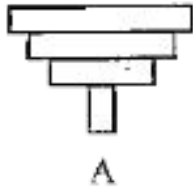
Answer: B



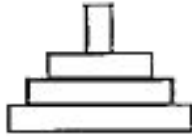
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69. Which of the following representations show the Pyramid of numbers in a grassland

ecosystem?



A



B



C

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. none of these

Answer: B



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70. Percentage of Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR) that is captured by plant in synthesis of organic matter is -

A. 50-80%

B. 40-60%

C. 70-100%

D. 2-10%

Answer: D



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71. A pyramid of number in grassland ecosystem shows -

A. There are always a large number of producers at the bottom and fewer top consumers

B. There are always a large number of top consumers and fewer producers

C. There are an equal number of producers and consumers

D. There are more top consumer than primary consumers

Answer: A



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72. The expanded form of IUCN is -

A. International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

B. International Union of Climate

Conservation and Natural Resources

C. International Union of Change in Climate

and Natural Resources

D. International Union of Conservation of

Natural Resources

Answer: A



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73. Amongst animals, insects comprise.

A. Less than 70%

B. Equal of 70%

C. More than 70%

D. None of these

Answer: C



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74. A keystone species is the one that

A. Causes other species to become extinct

B. Exerts a strong influence on an ecosystem

C. Has a weak influence on an ecosystem

D. Has a higher likelihood of extinction than a non-keystone species

Answer: B



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75. A species becomes prone to extinction due to

A. Drastic environmental changes and population characteristics

B. Large body size and large population size

C. Drastic environmental changes and mass extinction

D. Population characteristics and pollution

Answer: A



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76. Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) was introduced in Indian water to reduce pollution. It is an example of

- A. Disturbance and degradation
- B. Coextinctions
- C. Alien species invasions
- D. Over-exploitation

Answer: C



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77. According to the species area relation concept -

A. Most species within any given area are

endemic

B. The larger the area, the greater the

extinction rate

C. Larger species required larger habitat area than do the smaller species

D. The number of species in an area increases with the size of that area

Answer: D



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78. A plant species is extinct from the forest near by to your village. Which is the probable cause of this biodiversity loss?

A. Pollution

B. Alien species invasion

C. Habitat loss

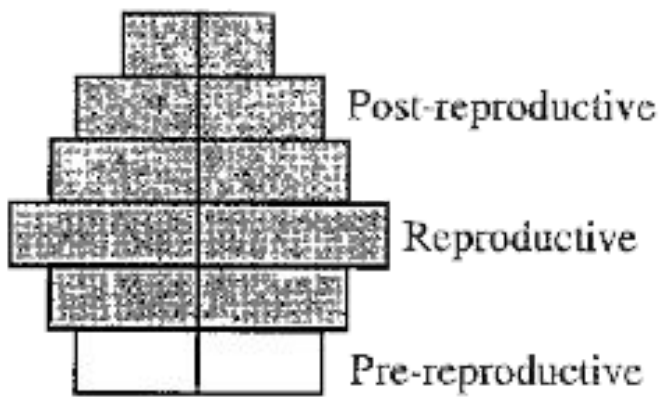
D. Coextinction

Answer: C



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79. What type of human population is represented by the following age pyramid ?



- A. Stable population
- B. Declining population
- C. Expanding population
- D. Vanishing population

Answer: B



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80. Motor vehicles equipped with catalytic converter should use unleaded petrol because lead

- A. In petrol inactivates the catalyst
- B. Increases the burning of petrol
- C. Decreases the efficiency of vehicles
- D. Is a heavy metal

Answer: A



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81. BOD of Eutrophicated lake is -

A. Lower

B. Higher

C. Dependent on climate

D. May be lower or higher

Answer: B



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82. Algal blooms imparts a distinct colour to water due to -

A. Their pigments

B. Excretion of coloured substance

C. Absorption of light by algal cell wall

D. Formation of coloured chemicals in water facilitated by physiological degradation of algae

Answer: A



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83. Most organisms overcome the unfavourable conditions by escaping time in suspend condition Which of the following is not a way to suspend

A. Hiberation

B. Aestivation

C. Diapause

D. Cold hardening

Answer: D



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84. The natural phenomenon of keeping earth warm due to presence of certain gases in the atmosphere is called

- A. Global warming
- B. Ozone depletion
- C. Green house effect
- D. El-Nino effect

Answer: C



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85. Which one of the following is the correct percentage of the two out of the total of four greenhouse gases that contributes to the total global warming ?

A. CFCs 14%, CH_4 20%

B. CO_2 40%, CFCs 30%

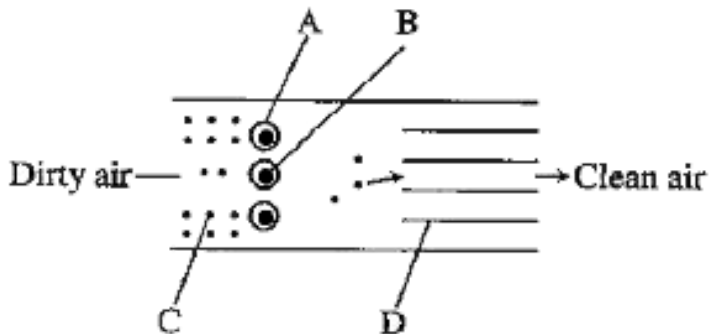
C. N_2O 6% , CO_2 86%

D. CH_4 20 % , N_2O 18 %

Answer: A

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86. The below diagram shows electrostatic precipitator. Identify A, B, C, D and select the correct option.



A. A-Dust particle, B-Negatively charged wire, C-Discharge corona, D-Collection plate grounded

B. A-Discharge corona, B-Collection plate grounded, C-Dust particle, D-Negatively charged wire

C. A-Discharge corona, B-Negatively charged wire, C-Dust particle, D-Collection plate grounded

D. A-Discharge corona, B-Dust particle, C-

Negatively charged wire, D-Collection

plate grounded

Answer: C



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