



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CAREER POINT

PRACTICE TEST-6

Biology

1. Biopesticides are -

- A. The chemicals which are used to destroy the pests
- B. The living organism or their products which are used for the pest control
- C. The organisms which destroy the crops
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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2. In a PCR machine which of the following is used to produce multiple copies of DNA ?

- A. Agarobacterium
- B. Escherichia coil
- C. Thermus aquaticus
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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3. Hand of man, wing of bat and flipper of seal represent -

- A. Vestigial organs
- B. Analogous organs
- C. Evolutionary organs
- D. Homologous organs

Answer: D



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4. The theory of pangenesis was rejected due to the acceptance of -

A. Spallanzani theory of biogenesis

B. Richter theory of cosmozoic

C. Cuvier theory of catastrophism

D. Weismann theory of germplasm

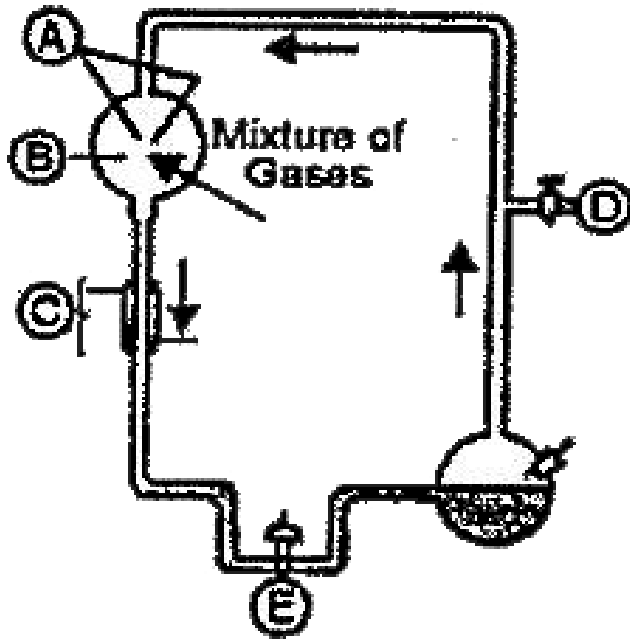
Answer: D



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5. The diagram represent Miller's experiment.

Choose the correct combination of labelling -



A. A-Electrodes

$B - NH_3 + H_2 + H_2O + CH_4$ C-Cold

water D-Vacuum E-U-trap

B. A-Electrodes

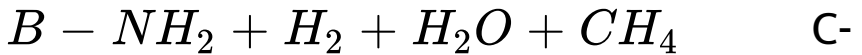


water D-Vacuum E-U-trap

C. A-Electrodes $B - NH_3 + H_2O$ C-Steam

D-U-trap E-Vacuum

D. A-Electrodes



Steam D-Vacuum E-U-trap

Answer: A



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6. Darwinism explains all the following except -

A. Within each species, there are variations

B. Organisms tend to produce more number of offspring than can survive

C. Offspring with better traits that overcome competition are best suited for the environment

D. Variations are inherited from parents to offspring through genes

Answer: D



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7. Evolutionary history of an organism is known as -

A. Phylogeny

B. Ancestry

C. Palaeontology

D. Ontogeny

Answer: A



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8. When two species of different genealogy come to resemble each other as a result of adaptation, the phenomenon is termed as -

A. Divergent evolution

B. Micro-evolution

C. Co-evolution

D. Convergent evolution

Answer: D



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9. What is common to whale, seal and shark?

A. Seasonal migration

B. Thick subcutaneous fat

C. Convergent evolution

D. Homeothermy

Answer: C



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10. Evolutionary convergence is characterized by -

A. Development of dissimilar

characteristics closely related groups

- B. Replacement of common characteristics
in different groups
- C. Development of a common set of
characteristics in groups of different
ancestry
- D. Development of characteristics by
random mating

Answer: C



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11. Which of the following natural process is likely to fasten organic evolution ?

- A. Favourable environment
- B. Overproduction
- C. Abundant genotypic variations
- D. Reproductive isolation

Answer: A



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12. A change in the relative abundance of an allele (the allelic frequency) within a population, over a succession of generations is called

- A. Micro-evolution
- B. Macro-evolution
- C. Co-evolution
- D. Phylogenetic evolution

Answer: A



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13. Which is a unit of evolution ?

A. Cell

B. Individual

C. Population

D. Species

Answer: C



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14. Analogous structures are -

A. Anatomically different but performing similar functions

B. Anatomically similar but performing different functions

C. Anatomically similar and functioning similarly

D. Anatomically different and functioning differently

Answer: A



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15. Homologous organs indicate the

- A. Convergent evolution
- B. Parallel evolution
- C. Common descendent
- D. Natural selection

Answer: C



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16. Peripatus is a connecting link between

A. Ctenophora and Platyhelminthes

B. Mollusca and Echinodermata

C. Annelida and Arthropoda

D. Coelenterata and Porifera

Answer: C



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17. The Mesozoic era is also called as the golden age of the -

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Mammals

D. Birds

Answer: B



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18. Which one of the following is the vestigial organ in human beings?

A. Nictitating membrane

B. Spleen

C. Femur

D. Tibia

Answer: A



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19. Which of the following animals is not only a living fossil but also considered as connecting link?

A. Sphenodon

B. Limulus

C. Neopilina

D. Latimeria

Answer: C



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20. Which of the following is not a correct pair ?

A. Mesozoic era - Age of mammals

B. Origin of species - Charles Darwin

C. Study of fossil - Palaeontology

D. Mutation theory - Hugo de Vries

Answer: A



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21. Which set includes only analogous organs ?

A. Wings of butterfly, housefly and bat

B. Hindlegs of horse, grasshopper and bat

C. Wings of butterfly and wingspead of bat
and birds

D. Mandibles of cockroach, mosquito and
honey bee

Answer: C



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22. The Coenozoic era is often designated as -

- A. Age of fish
- B. Age of reptiles
- C. Age of mammals
- D. Age of amphibians

Answer: C



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23. Darwin judged the fitness of an individual by -

- A. Ability to defend itself
- B. Strategy of obtain food
- C. Number of offsprings
- D. Dominance over other individuals

Answer: D



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24. Darwin's finches are a good example of -

- A. Industrial melanism
- B. Connecting link
- C. Adaptive radiation
- D. Convergent evolution

Answer: C



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25. Inheritance of acquired characters comes under -

- A. Lamarckism
- B. Darwinism
- C. Neo-Lamarckism
- D. Neo-Darwinism

Answer: A



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26. Which one of the following in birds indicates their reptilian ancestry?

A. Scales on their hindlimbs

B. Four-chambered heart

C. Two special chambers crop and gizzards
in their digestive tract

D. Egg with a calcareous shell

Answer: D



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27. The most accepted line of descent in human evolution is -

A. Australopithecus → Ramapithecus

→ Homo sapiens → Homo habilis

B. Homo erectus → Homo habilis →

Homo sapiens

C. Ramapithecus → Homo habilis →

Homo erectus → Homo sapiens

D. Australopithecus → Ramapithecus

→ Homo erectus → Homo habilis

→ Homo sapiens

Answer: C



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28. Ancestor of man, who first stood erect, was

-

A. Australopithecus

B. Cromagnon

C. Java-ape man

D. Peking man

Answer: A



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29. Which of the following is the most primitive ancestor of man?

A. Homo neanderthalensis

B. Homo habilis

C. Ramapithecus

D. Australopithecus

Answer: C



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30. Which is not true w.r.t. evolution of man

A. Australopithecus had approx 500 cc

cranial capacity

B. Homo habilis is known for stone and

bone tools

C. Dryopithecus were ancestors of apes
only

D. Homo erectus had prognathus jaws

Answer: C



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31. Which of the following presumably possesses a cranial capacity larger than modern man?

A. Neanderthal man

B. Peking man

C. Australopithecus

D. Cro-Magnon man

Answer: D



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32. Nitrifying bacteria -

- A. Convert free nitrogen to nitrogen compounds
- B. Convert proteins into ammonia
- C. Reduce nitrates to free nitrogen
- D. Oxidize ammonia to nitrates

Answer: D



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33. Ethanol is commercially produced through a particular species of

- A. Clostridium
- B. Trichoderma
- C. Aspergillus
- D. Saccharomyces

Answer: D



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34. *Bacillus thuringiensis* is used as -

A. Biofungicide

B. Biopesticide

C. Biocontroller

D. Bioweapon

Answer: B



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35. Which one of the following is used as biological insecticide?

A. Tiger beetle

B. Caterpillar

C. Silkmoth

D. Mazra poka

Answer: A



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36. Which of the following bird you will call most successfully evolved ?

A. Lays 2 eggs, 2 hatch and 2 reproduce

B. Lays 9 eggs, 9 hatch and 3 reproduce

C. Lays 5 eggs, 5 hatch and 5 reproduce

D. Lays 10 eggs, 5 hatch and 4 reproduce

Answer: C



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37. Which one of the following is being utilized as a source of biodiesel in the Indian countryside ?

A. Euphorbia

B. Beetroot

C. Sugarcane

D. Pongamia

Answer: A



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38. Azolla is used as a biofertilizer because it -

A. Multiplies very fast to produce massive biomass

B. Has association of nitrogen-fixing Rhizobium

C. Has association of nitrogen-fixing Cyanobacteria

D. Has association of mycorrhiza

Answer: C



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39. IPM (Integrated pest Management)

involves -

- A. Tissue culture
- B. Biological control
- C. Biofertilizers
- D. Confusion technique

Answer: B



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40. Which one of the following shows maximum genetic diversity in India ?

A. Rice

B. Maize

C. Mango

D. Groundnut

Answer: A



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41. Cotton fibre is basically a type of -

A. Trichome

B. Scale

C. Dried seed coat

D. Non glandular hair

Answer: A



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42. In maize, hybrid vigour is exploited by -

A. Bombarding the seeds with DNA

B. Crossing of two inbred parental lines

C. Harvesting seeds from the most
productive plants

D. Inducing mutations

Answer: B



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43. Choose the minor carp from the following

A. *Cyprinus carpio*

B. *Anguilla* sp.

C. *Labeo bata*

D. *Ctenopharyngodon idella*

Answer: C



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44. Crossing of unrelated pure breeding animals of different traits within the same breed is called -

- A. Cross breeding
- B. Out crossing
- C. Close breeding
- D. Species hybridization

Answer: B



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45. Which one of the following is a viral disease of poultry?

A. Salmonellosis

B. Coryza

C. New castle disease

D. Pasteurellosis

Answer: C



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46. The world's highly prized wool yielding "Pashmina" breed is -

A. Sheep

B. Goat

C. Goat-sheep cross

D. Kashmiri sheep – Afghan sheep cross

Answer: B



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47. Which one of the following is a disease of poultry?

A. Foot and mouth disease

B. Pebrine disease

C. Anthrax

D. Ranikhet disease

Answer: D



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48. Isinglass is a product obtained from air bladder of

A. Some snakes

B. Some fishes

C. Some aves

D. None of these

Answer: B



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49. Micropropagation is a technique for production of

- A. True type plants
- B. Haploid plants
- C. Somatic hybrids
- D. Somaclonal plants

Answer: D



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50. In plant biotechnology, PEG is used in

- A. Protoplast isolation
- B. Cell culture preparation
- C. Protoplast fusion
- D. Hardening

Answer: C



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51. The sequence of origin of life may be considered as

A. Amino acid → Protein → Chlorophyll

B. chlorophyll → Starch → Glycogen

C. Nucleic acid → Amino acid →
Chlorophyll

D. Chlorophyll → Nucleic acid → Amino
acid

Answer: C

52. Gene amplification using primers can be done by -

- A. Microinjection
- B. ELISA
- C. Polymerase chain reaction
- D. gene gun

Answer: C

53. Which of the following statement is not true for a clone ?

A. Clones are descended from a single parent

B. Identical twins are not clones

C. Clone is a result of sexual reproduction

D. Both (1) and (3)

Answer: C



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54. What is true for plasmid ?

- A. Found in viruses
- B. Contains genes for vital activities
- C. Part of nuclear chromosome
- D. Widely used in gene transfer

Answer: D



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55. PCR proceeds in three distinct steps governed by temperature, they are in order of

- A. Denaturation, annealing, synthesis
- B. Synthesis, annealing, denaturation
- C. Annealing, synthesis, denaturation
- D. Denaturation, synthesis, annealing

Answer: A



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56. Restriction enzymes are used to cut

- A. Single stranded RNA
- B. Double stranded DNA
- C. Single stranded DNA
- D. Double stranded RNA

Answer: B



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57. Genetic engineering has been successfully used for producing -

- A. Transgenic mice for testing safety of polio vaccine before use in humans
- B. Transgenic models for studying new treatments for certain cardiac diseases
- C. Transgenic cow-Rosie, which produces high fat milk for making ghee

D. Animals like bulls for farm work as they have super power

Answer: A



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58. Which of the following is called "Magic Drug" ?

A. Cyclosporin

B. Tetracyclin

C. Penicillin

D. Insulin

Answer: C



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59. Which one of the following palindromic base sequences in DNA can be easily cut at about the middle by some particular restriction enzyme?

A. 5'-CGTTCG-3' 3'-ATCGTA-5'

B. 5'-GATATG-3' 3'-CTACTA-5'

C. 5'-GAATTC-3' 3'-CTTAAG-5'

D. 5'-CACGTA-3' 3'-CTCAGT-5'

Answer: C



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60. The vector for T-DNA is -

A. *Thermus aquaticus*

B. *Salmonella typhimurium*

C. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

D. *Escherichia coli*

Answer: C



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61. Enzyme that is used in PCR technology is -

A. Taq polymerase

B. Polymerase

C. Helicase

D. Reverse transcriptase

Answer: A



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62. Which one of the following is commonly used in transfer of foreign DNA into crop plants ?

A. *Trichoderma harzianum*

B. Meloidogyne incognita

C. Agrobacterium tumefaciens

D. Penicillium expansum

Answer: C



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63. The genetic defect-Adenosine Deaminase (ADA) deficiency may be cured permanently by

-

A. Periodic infusion of genetically engineered lymphocytes having functional ADA C-DNA

B. Administering adenosine deaminase activators

C. Introducing bone marrow cells producing ADA into cells at early embryonic stages

D. Enzyme replacement therapy

Answer: A



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64. What is true about Bt toxin? -

A. The inactive protoxin gets converted into active form in the insect gut

B. Bt protein exists as active toxin in the Bacillus

C. the activated toxin enters the ovaries of the pest to sterilise it and thus, prevent its multiplication

D. The concerned Bacillus has antitoxins

Answer: A



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65. The characteristics of a molecular probe are

I. very long molecule II. double-stranded III. DNA or RNA IV. complementary to a part of desired gene

The correct pair is

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. IV and I

Answer: C



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66. Blood stains are found at the site of a murder. If DNA profiling technique is to be

used for identifying the criminal, which of the following is ideal for use?

A. Serum

B. Erythrocytes

C. Leucocytes

D. Platelets

Answer: C



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67. Which of these is used as vector in gene therapy for SCID?

A. Arbovirus

B. Rotavirus

C. Enterovirus

D. Retrovirus

Answer: D



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68. Genetically engineered bacteria are being employed for production of

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Human insulin
- C. Cortisol
- D. epinephrine

Answer: B



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69. Human insulin is being commercially produced from a transgenic species of -

A. Escherichia coli

B. Mycobacterium

C. Rhizobium

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: A



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70. Choose the correct statement with reference to "Dolly"

A. She was created by taking nucleus from unfertilized eggs and cytoplasm from unfertilized eggs

B. She was created by taking nucleus from udder cells and cytoplasm from unfertilized eggs

C. She was created by taking cytoplasm from udder cell and nucleus from

unfertilized eggs

D. She was created by taking cytoplasm from udder cell and nucleus from fertilized eggs

Answer: B



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71. Which of the following key factors, makes the plasmid, the vector in genetic engineering ?

- A. It is resistant to antibiotics
- B. It is resistant to restriction enzymes
- C. Its ability to carry a foreign gene
- D. Its ability to cause infection in the host

Answer: C



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72. Hybridomas are result of the fusion of

A. Normal antibody producing cell with myeloma

B. Abnormal antibody producing cell with myeloma

C. Male reproductive cell with myeloma

D. Female reproductive cell with myeloma

Answer: A



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73. Alec Jeffreys developed the DNA fingerprinting technique. The probe he used was -

- A. Ribozyme
- B. Sex chromosomes
- C. SNP
- D. VNTR

Answer: C



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74. Which of these are correct in view of genetic engineering?

A. It uses resistant plasmid pBR322

B. DNA molecules are broken down by topoisomerase

C. The recombined DNA or r-DNA is called chimeric DNA

D. Both (1) and (3)

Answer: D



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75. Satellite DNA is useful tool in

- A. Organ transplantation
- B. Sex determination
- C. Forensic science
- D. Genetic engineering

Answer: C



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76. The basis of DNA fingerprinting is -

- A. The double helix
- B. Errors in base sequence
- C. Polymorphism in sequence
- D. DNA replication

Answer: C



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77. DNA fingerprinting refers to -

A. Molecular analysis of profiles of DNA samples

B. Analysis of DNA samples using imprinting device

C. Techniques used for molecular analysis of different specimens of DNA

D. Techniques used for identification of fingerprints of individuals

Answer: B



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78. A clone is -

A. Heterozygote obtained asexually

B. Homozygote obtained asexually

C. Heterozygote produced by sexual
methods

D. Homozygote produced by sexual reproduction

Answer: A



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79. Which one of the following pairs of term /names means one and the same thing ?

A. Gene pool - Genome

B. Codon - Gene

C. Cistron - Triplet

D. DNA fingerprinting - DNA profiling

Answer: B



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80. Most commonly used vector in engineering

-

A. PUC

B. pBR 322

C. PCR 322

D. A.F.L.P.

Answer: B



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81. In honey bees, the drones develop from -

A. Fertilized egg

B. Unfertilized egg

C. Schizogony

D. Asexual reproduction

Answer: B



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82. Green revolution in India was possible due to -

A. Better irrigation, fertilizers and pesticides facilities

B. Exploitation of high yielding varieties

C. Intensive cultivation

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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83. GM brinjal in India has been developed for resistance against

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Insects

Answer: D



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84. The problem of blindness in poor countries can be taken care of by using which of the following?

A. Golden rice

B. Transgenic tomato

C. Transgenic maize

D. Bt brinjal

Answer: C



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85. In cloning of cattle, a fertilized egg is taken out of the mother's womb and -

A. The egg is divided into four pairs of cells, which are implanted into the womb of other cows

B. In the eight cell stage, cells are separated and cultured until small embryos are formed, which are implanted into the womb of other cows.

C. In the eight cell stage, the individual cells are separated under electrical field

for further development in culture
media

D. From this upto eight identical twins can
be produced

Answer: B



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86. Which of the following is the sequences of
caltivation of fish?

A. Fry - Fingerlings - Spawn - Adult

B. Spawn-Fry - Fingerlings - Adult

C. Adult - Spawn-Fingerlings - Fry

D. Fingerlings - Fry - Spawn - Adult

Answer: B



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87. Transgenic plants of tomato having resistance to hornworm larvae are those which have

- A. foreign resistant gene
- B. mutated resistant gene
- C. synthetic resistant gene
- D. superimposed resistant gene

Answer: A



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88. Which of the following statements is / are true about genetically engineered insulin ?

A. Its name is humulin B. It was manufactured

by american firm Eli Lilly C. It was launched on 5 July 1983 D. It is produced by the fermentation of appropriate recombinant E. coli clones.

A. A, B

B. B, C

C. A,B,C

D. A,B,C,D

Answer: D



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