BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PUBLICATION

REPRODUCTION

Question Bank

1. Asexual reproduction is a method of reproduction where participation of _____ individual takes place.

a) two

b) single

c) multi

d) None of these

A. two

B. single

C. multi

D. None of these

Answer: B

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2. Hydra reproduces by budding. This is an example of

A. parthenocarpy

B. regeneration

C. asexual reproduction

D. sexual reproduction

Answer: C

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3. Choose incorrect statement regarding regeneration.

a) Formation of whole body from a small fragment

b) Replacement of the lost part

c) Growth of a small bud from the body

d) Planaria is a common example

A. Formation of whole body from a small fragment

B. Replacement of the lost part

C. Growth of a small bud from the body

D. Planaria is a common example

Answer: C

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4. In fragmentation the parent body breaks into fragments and each fragment develop into an organism. It is not seen in

a) sponges

b) algae

c) protozoans

d) echinoderms

A. sponges

B. algae

C. protozoans

D. echinoderms

Answer: C

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5. Gemmule formation is a common mode of asexual reproduction in

A. Paramecium

B. Hydra

C. sponges

D. yeast

Answer: C

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6. $ Those parts of the plants which help in vegetative reproduction are called propagules. ! Vegetative propagation is a type of Asexual reproduction

A. gemmules

B. spores

C. propagules

D. buds

Answer: C

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7. Vegetative propagation in Bryophyllum takes place through

a) bulbil

b) coms

c) Leaf buds

d) eyes

A. bulbil

B. coms

C. Leaf buds

D. eyes

Answer: C

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8. In which of the following plant, layering cannot be done?

A. Jasmine

B. Bryophyllum

C. Grapes

D. Litchi

Answer: B

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9. Banana is vegetatively propagated by

A. tubers

B. rhizomes

C. bulbs

D. suckers

Answer: B

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10. Match the following columns.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Binary fission	1.	*Penicillium*
B.	Budding	2.	*Bryophyllum*
C.	Zoospore	3.	Potato
D.	Conidia	4.	Algae
E.	Tuber	5.	Yeast
F.	Leaf buds	6.	*Euglena*

A.

Codes	A	B	C	D	E	F
(1)	6	3	1	2	5	4
(2)	6	5	4	1	3	2
(3)	5	3	2	4	1	6
(4)	4	5	1	2	3	6

B.

Codes	A	B	C	D	E	F
(1)	6	3	1	2	5	4
(2)	6	5	4	1	3	2
(3)	5	3	2	4	1	6
(4)	4	5	1	2	3	6

C.

Codes

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(1)	6	3	1	2	5	4
(2)	6	5	4	1	3	2
(3)	5	3	2	4	1	6
(4)	4	5	1	2	3	6

D.

Codes

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(1)	6	3	1	2	5	4
(2)	6	5	4	1	3	2
(3)	5	3	2	4	1	6
(4)	4	5	1	2	3	6

Answer: B

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11. Clones are morphologically and genetically similar individuals produced by

a) sexual reproduction

b) asexual reproduction

c) Both (1) and (2)

d) None of the above

A. sexual reproduction

B. asexual reproduction

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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12. Seasonal breeders are the organisms which reproduces during

A. favourable season only

B. unfavourable season only

C. maturation period

D. juvenile period

Answer: A

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13. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Oestrus cycle	1. Dog
B. Menstrual cycle	2. Cow
	3. Monkey
	4. Human

A.

Codes	A	B
(1)	3, 4	1, 2
(2)	1, 3	2, 4
(3)	1, 2	3, 4
(4)	2, 3	1, 4

B.

Codes	A	B
(1)	3, 4	1, 2
(2)	1, 3	2, 4
(3)	1, 2	3, 4
(4)	2, 3	1, 4

C.

Codes	A	B
(1)	3, 4	1, 2
(2)	1, 3	2, 4
(3)	1, 2	3, 4
(4)	2, 3	1, 4

D.

Codes	A	B
(1)	3, 4	1, 2
(2)	1, 3	2, 4
(3)	1, 2	3, 4
(4)	2, 3	1, 4

Answer: C

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14. Which of the following is a pre-fertilization event in flowering plants ?

A. Transfer of pollen

B. Formation of fruit

C. Formation of seeds

D. Growth of plant

Answer: A

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15. Choose the incorrect statement(s) from the following.

I. Fusion of male and female gametes is called fertilization.

II. Plasmogamy refers to fusion of protoplast

of two cells.

III. Karyogamy refers to formation of zygote.

A. Only I

B. II and III

C. Only III

D. I and II

Answer: C

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16. Choose the incorrect characteristic(s) regarding internal fertilisation in organism.

I.Internal fertilization is seen in most terrestrial organisms.

II. female gamete is formed inside the female body where it fuses with motile male gamete.

III. Higher animals and majority of plants do not show internal fertilisation.

A. Only I

B. II and III

C. Only II

D. I and II

Answer: D

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17. Parthenogenesis is a type of :

A. budding

B. regeneration

C. sexual reproduction

D. asexual reproduction

Answer: D

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18. Parthenogenesis is defined as the development of organism directly from

A. egg without fertilisation

B. synergids without fertilisation

C. somatic tissue

D. fruit without pollination

Answer: A

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19. Choose the correct statement(s) regarding post-fertilisation events.

I. In this, the formation of gametes take place.

II. In this, the formation of embryo takes place.

III. It involves cell division and growth.

A. I and II

B. Only III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: C

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20. Typical anther consists of

A. one microsporangium

B. two microsporangium

C. three microsporangium

D. four microsporangium

Answer: D

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21. Which of the following is not a pre-fertilization event in flowering plants ?

A. Microgametogenesis

B. Megagametogenesis

C. Pollination

D. Double fertilisation

Answer: D

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22. Male gametophyte of angiosperms is reduced to

A. one cell

B. five cells

C. two or three cells

D. four cells

Answer: C

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23. An organic substance that can withstand environmental extremes and cannot be degraded by any enzyme is

A. cuticle

B. sporopollenin

C. lignin

D. cellulose

Answer: B

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24. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Amphimixis	1. Sexual reproduction
B. Tapetum	2. Microsporogenesis
C. PMC	3. Inner layer of anther
D. Germ pores	4. Exine of pollen grains

A.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	1	2	3	4	(2)	4	3	2	1
(3)	1	3	2	4	(4)	3	4	1	2

B.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	1	2	3	4	(2)	4	3	2	1
(3)	1	3	2	4	(4)	3	4	1	2

C.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	1	2	3	4	(2)	4	3	2	1
(3)	1	3	2	4	(4)	3	4	1	2

D.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	1	2	3	4	(2)	4	3	2	1
(3)	1	3	2	4	(4)	3	4	1	2

Answer: C

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25. Which one of the following statements is not true about pollen grains?

A. They form well preserved fossil due to the presence of sporopollenin

B. Can be cryopreserved at-$196^{\circ}C$ in liquid nitrogen

C. Their allergy may cause pneumonia

D. These shed at two or three-celled stage

Answer: C

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26. Hilum is

a) present opposite micropylar end

b) a junction between ovule and funicle

c) enclose a mass of cell called the nucellus

d) None of the above

A. present opposite micropylar end

B. a junction between ovule and funicle

C. enclose a mass of cell called the nucellus

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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27. During formation of mature embryo sac from megaspore, the megaspore undergoes:

A. two mitotic divisions

B. two meiotic divisions

C. three meiotic divisions

D. three mitotic divisions

Answer: D

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28. A typical embryo sac is

A. 9-celled and 12 nucleate

B. 10-celled and 12 nucleate

C. 8-celled and 7 nucleate

D. 7-called and 8 nucleate

Answer: D


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29. Function of filiform apparatus is to

A. recognise the suitable pollen at sigma

B. stimulate division of generative cell

C. produce nectar

D. guide the entry of pollen tube

Answer: D

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30. Egg apparatus of angiosperm consists of

A. one synergid and wo egg cells

B. two synergids and one egg cell

C. one central cell, two synergids and three antipodal

D. one egg cell, two polar nuclei and three antipodal cells

Answer: B

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31. A few statements with regard to sexual reprodction are given below.

(i) Sexual reproduction does not always require two individuals.

(ii) Sexual reproduction generally involves gametic fusion.

(iii) Meiosis never occurs during sexual reproduction.

(iv) External fertilisation is a rule during sexual reproduction.

Choose the correct statements from the option below.

A. I and IV

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. None of these

Answer: C

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32. Which of the following situations correctly describe the similarity between an angionsperm egg and a lifetime .

i. Egss of both are formed only once in a lifetime.

ii. Both the angiosperm egg and human eggs are stationary .

iii. Both the angiospherm egg and human egg are motile transported.

iv. Syngamy in both results in the formation of zygote.

Choose the correct answer from the options gives below :

A. II and IV

B. Only IV

C. III and IV

D. I and IV

Answer: A

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33. A few statement describing certain features of reproduction are given below :

i. Gametic fusion takes place.

ii. Transfer of genetic material takes places.

iii. Reduction division takes place.

iv. Progeny have some resemblance with parents.

Select the options that are ture for both asexual and sexual reproduction from the options given below:

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. None of these

D. All of these

Answer: D

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34. Which one of the following produces both enzymes and hormones?

A. Endothecium

B. Middle layer

C. Epidermis

D. Tapetum

Answer: D

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35. Read the given statements and choose the correct statements among the following.

I. Apogamy is the process which involves fusion of gametes.,br>II. Fusion of two

dissimilar gametes is called anisogamy.

III. Fusion of large motile gametes and small non-motile gamete is oogamy.

IV. Fusion of morphologically similar gametes is called isogamy.

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. III and IV

D. I and IV

Answer: B

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36. Match of the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Porogamy	1. Pollen tube enters by piercing the integument.
B. Chalazogamy	2. Pollen tube enters through micropylar end.
C. Mesogamy	3. Pollen tube enters through chalazal end.

A.

Codes

	A	B	C
(1)	2	3	1
(2)	1	2	3
(3)	3	2	1
(4)	1	3	2

B.

Codes

	A	B	C
(1)	2	3	1
(2)	1	2	3
(3)	3	2	1
(4)	1	3	2

C.

Codes	A	B	C
(1)	2	3	1
(2)	1	2	3
(3)	3	2	1
(4)	1	3	2

D.

Codes	A	B	C
(1)	2	3	1
(2)	1	2	3
(3)	3	2	1
(4)	1	3	2

Answer: A

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37. Which of the following statement(s) regarding double fertilisation is/are correct?

I. It takes place inside the embryo sac.

II. It is syngamy+triple fusion.

III. It is demonstrated by Nawaschin in 1898 in Lilium.

A. I and II

B. Only III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: C

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38. Cross-pollination results in

A. production of homozygous characters

B. genetically weak offsprings

C. mixing up of characters of the parents and produce improved progeny

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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39. Identify the incorrect statements regarding the post-fertilization development.

I. Endosperm precedes embryo development.

II. Ovule develops into seed.

III. Ovary develops into fruit.

IV. Male gamete fuses with egg cell.

V. Primary endosperm nucleus is formed.

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. IV and V

D. I and III

Answer: C

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40. Transfer of pollen from anther to stigma of another flower of same plant is called_____

A. autogamy

B. geitonogamy

C. dichogamy

D. heterostyly

Answer: B

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41. Which of the following statement)s) regarding endosperm is/are correct?

I. Responsible for seed dormancy.

II. Rich in plant hormones.

III. Can be of nuclear, cellular and helobial types.

IV. Occurs Orchidaceae family only.

a) I and II

b) I, II and IV

c) Only III

d) I, II and III

A. I and II

B. I, II and IV

C. Only III

D. I, II and III

Answer: D

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42. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A. Anemophily Grasses, maize

B. Hydrophily -Vallisneria, Hydrilla

C. Malacophily -Rose, poppy

D. Ornithophily -Erythrina, Marcogravia

Answer: C

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43. Match the correct pairs of plant and its pollinating agent and choose the correct option.

Column I	Column II
A. *Vallisnaria*	1. Anemophily
B. Maize	2. Malacophily
C. *Lemma*	3. Entomophily
D. *Viola*	4. Hydrophily

a) A -3, B -2 , C -4 . D - 1.

b) A - 4 , B - 1, C - 2. D -3.

c) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3. D - 4.

d) A -4, B - 3, C -2. D - 1.

A.

Codes	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	2	4	1
(2)	4	1	2	3
(3)	1	2	3	4
(4)	4	3	2	1

B.

Codes	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	2	4	1
(2)	4	1	2	3
(3)	1	2	3	4
(4)	4	3	2	1

C.

Codes	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	2	4	1
(2)	4	1	2	3
(3)	1	2	3	4
(4)	4	3	2	1

D.

Codes	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	2	4	1
(2)	4	1	2	3
(3)	1	2	3	4
(4)	4	3	2	1

Answer: B

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44. Water pollinated flowers are

I. Small colourless and inconspicuous.

II. Odourless and nectarless.

III. Produces light, dry and non-sticky pollen grains.

IV. Produces pollen grains having mucilaginous covering.

Choose the correct option with correct statement(s).

a) I, II and IV

b) I and IV

c) Only I

d) All of the above

A. I, II and IV

B. I and IV

C. Only I

D. All of the above

Answer: A

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45. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

I. Primary endosperm nucleus is triploid.

II. In grass and water lily plant, pollination occurs through water.

III. Tapetum nourishes the developing pollen grains.

IV. Hilum represents the junction between ovule and funiculus.

A. I, II and III are correct, but IV is Incorrect

B. I, II and IV are correct, but III is incorrect

C. II, III and IV are correct, but is incorrect

D. I, III and IV are correct, but II is incorrect

Answer: D

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46. Non-albuminous seed is produced in

A. maize

B. castor

C. wheat pea

D.

Answer: D

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47. 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: C

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48. Choose the correct statement(s) regarding fruit.

I. True fruit is formed by ovary along with other accessory floral part.

II. Pericarp is the wall covering the fruit.

III. Apple is an example of false fruit.

A. Only I

B. I and II

C. I and III

D. II and III

Answer: D

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49. Ubisch bodies are secreted by

A. tapetum

B. exine

C. microspore mother cells

D. endothecium

Answer: A

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50. Number of nuclei taking part in double fertilization is

A. 3

B. 2

C. 5

D. 8

Answer: C

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51. The phenomenon of maturation of anthers earlier then the stigma of the same flower is

A. decliny

B. protandry

C. herkogamy

D. heterostyly

Answer: B

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52. The function of vasa efferentia is to

A. store the sperms

B. mature the sperms

C. conduct the sperms

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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53. At what stage in test-tube baby technique, the embryo is implanted in human female?

A. 32-celled stage

B. 64-celled stage

C. 100-celled stage

D. 164-celled stage

Answer: A

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54. Embryo at 16-32 cell stage is called

A. Blastula

B. Morula

C. Trophoblast

D. Inner cell mass

Answer: B

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55. Match the following columns.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Hyaluronidase	1.	Graafian follicle
B.	Corpus luteum	2.	Mammary gland
C.	Colostrum	3.	Progesterone
D.	Antrum	4.	Acrosomal reaction

A.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	2	1	4	3	(2)	4	2	3	1
(3)	4	3	2	1	(4)	4	3	1	2

B.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	2	1	4	3	(2)	4	2	3	1
(3)	4	3	2	1	(4)	4	3	1	2

C.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	2	1	4	3	(2)	4	2	3	1
(3)	4	3	2	1	(4)	4	3	1	2

D.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	2	1	4	3	(2)	4	2	3	1
(3)	4	3	2	1	(4)	4	3	1	2

Answer: C

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56. Human ovary is connected to uterus by the

A. rounded ligament

B. mesovarium

C. isthmus

D. infundibulum

Answer: B

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57. Arrange the given events of embryonic development in sequence.

Organogenesis

Implantation

Blastulation

Gastrulation

A. III, II, IV and I

B. II, III, IV and I

C. I, II, III and IV

D. IV, III, II and I

Answer: B

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58. In humans, at the end of the first meiotic division, the male germ cells differentiate into the

A. primary spermatocytes

B. secondary spermatocytes

C. spermatids

D. spermatogonia

Answer: B

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59. Match the following columns.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Acrosome	1.	Rudimentary tissue
B.	Endometrium	2.	Uterus
C.	Polar body	3.	Oogenesis
D.	Clitoris	4.	Spermatozoa

A. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	1	4	3
(3)	4	2	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(2)	4	2	3	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

B. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	1	4	3
(3)	4	2	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(2)	4	2	3	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

C.

Codes	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	1	4	3
(3)	4	2	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(2)	4	2	3	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

D.

Codes	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	1	4	3
(3)	4	2	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(2)	4	2	3	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

Answer: B

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60. Which part of ovary in mammals acts as an endocrine gland after ovulation?

A. Grasslin follicle

B. Stroma

C. Germinal epithelium

D. Vitelline membrane

Answer: A

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61. Layers of an ovum from outside to inside is

A. corona radiata, zona pellucida and vitelline membrane

B. zona pellucida, corona radiata and vitelline membrane

C. vitelline membrane, zona pellucida and corona radiata

D. zona pellucida, vitelline membrane and corona radiata

Answer: A

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62. Which hormone(s) play(s) a direct role in lactation ?

A. Oestrogen and testosterone

B. Progesterone and relaxin hormone

C. LH and FSH

D. Oxytocin and prolactin

Answer: D

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63. Which of the following embryonic membrane structure is excretory in function?

A. Amnion

B. Allantois

C. Yolk sac

D. Vitelline chorion

Answer: B

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64. Which of the following statement is correct?

I. Teleost sperms have acrosome.

II. Acrosome does not have nucleus.

III. Acrosome of sperm contains sperm lysins.

IV. Spirally arranged mitochondria are found in the mid-piece of sperm.

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: D

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65. Which of these pairs is mismatched ?

A. Interstitial cell - Testosterone

B. Vasa efferentia - Seminal Fluid Production

C. Seminiferous tubules - Sperm production

D. Urethra - Conducts sperm

Answer: B

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66. The correct sequence of embryonic development is :

A. Blastula-Morula-Zygote-Gastrula-Embryo

B. Zygote-Blastula-Morula-Gastrula-Embryo

C. Zygote-Morula-Blastula-Gastrula-Embryo

D. Gastrula-Morula-Zygote-Blastula-Embryo

Answer: C

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67. Match the following columns.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Testis	1.	Gives specific smell to semen
B.	Vulva	2.	Oogenesis
C.	Prostate fluid	3.	Scrotum
D.	Production of ova	4.	Labia majora

A.

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	4	1	2
(2)	4	2	3	1
(3)	4	3	2	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

B.

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	4	1	2
(2)	4	2	3	1
(3)	4	3	2	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

C.

Codes	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	4	1	2
(2)	4	2	3	1
(3)	4	3	2	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

D.

Codes	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	4	1	2
(2)	4	2	3	1
(3)	4	3	2	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

Answer: A

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68. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Morula	1. Establishment of germ layers
B. Blastocyst	2. 16-32 cells stage
C. Amnion	3. Implants in uterus, after fertilisation
D. Organogenesis	4. Formed of mesoderm and ectoderm

A. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	3	1
(3)	1	2	4	3

	A	B	C	D
(2)	2	3	4	1
(4)	4	2	3	1

B. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	3	1
(3)	1	2	4	3

	A	B	C	D
(2)	2	3	4	1
(4)	4	2	3	1

C. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	3	1
(3)	1	2	4	3

	A	B	C	D
(2)	2	3	4	1
(4)	4	2	3	1

D. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	3	1
(3)	1	2	4	3

	A	B	C	D
(2)	2	3	4	1
(4)	4	2	3	1

Answer: B

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69. Seminal plasma in human males is rich in

A. fructose and calcium

B. glucose and calcium

C. DNA and testosterone

D. ribose and potassium

Answer: A

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70. Which of the following statements are incorrect regarding corpus luteum?

I. It does not secretes progesterone and oestrogen.

II. It is formed after the release of secondary oocyte.

III. It may contain blood clot.

IV. It consists of luteum cells only.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I and IV

D. I and II

Answer: C

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71. Intensity lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the

A. suppression of gonadotropins

B. hypersecretion of gonadotropins

C. suppression of gametic transport

D. suppression of fertilisation

Answer: A

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72. Condoms are one of the most popular contraceptives because of the following reasons :

A. These are effective barriers for insemination

B. They do not interfere with coital act

C. These help in reducing the risk of STDs

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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73. Match the following columns.

	Column I (Methods)		Column II (Mode of action)
A.	The pill	1.	Prevents sperm reaching cervix
B.	Condom	2.	Prevents fertilisation
C.	Vasectomy	3.	Prevents ovulation
D	Copper-T	4.	Prevents transport of gamete

a) A-3, B- 1, C- 4 , D- 2 .

b) A- 4 , B- 1 , C- 2, D- 3.

c) A- 2 , B- 3, C- 1, D- 4.

d) A- 3, B- 4, C-1, D- 2.

A. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	1	4	2
(3)	4	1	2	3

	A	B	C	D
(2)	2	3	1	4
(4)	3	4	1	2

B.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	3	1	4	2	(2)	2	3	1	4
(3)	4	1	2	3	(4)	3	4	1	2

C.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	3	1	4	2	(2)	2	3	1	4
(3)	4	1	2	3	(4)	3	4	1	2

D.

Codes								
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(1)	3	1	4	2	(2)	2	3	1	4
(3)	4	1	2	3	(4)	3	4	1	2

Answer: A

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74. Which of the following are included in barrier method ?

A. Vaginal pouch

B. Diaphragm

C. Cervical cap

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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75. From the sexually transmitted deseases mentioned below, identify the one which does not specifically affect the sex organs.

A. Syphilis

B. AIDS

C. Gonorrhoea

D. Genital warts

Answer: B

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76. Match the following columns.

	Column I (STDs)		Column II (Causative agents)
A.	Genital herpes	1.	*Haemophilus ducreyi*
B.	Syphilis	2.	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
C.	Chancroid	3.	*Treponema pallidum*
D.	AIDS	4.	HSV type-II

A. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	1	3
(3)	1	2	3	4

	A	B	C	D
(2)	4	3	1	2
(4)	3	4	1	2

B. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	1	3
(3)	1	2	3	4

	A	B	C	D
(2)	4	3	1	2
(4)	3	4	1	2

C. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	1	3
(3)	1	2	3	4

	A	B	C	D
(2)	4	3	1	2
(4)	3	4	1	2

D. Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	1	3
(3)	1	2	3	4

	A	B	C	D
(2)	4	3	1	2
(4)	3	4	1	2

Answer: B

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77. Match the following columns.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Chancroid	1.	*Haemophilus ducreyi*
B.	Genital worts	2.	Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
C.	Hepatitis-B	3.	Hepatitis-B virus
D.	Hepatitis-C	4.	Hepatitis-C virus
E.	AIDS	5.	Human Immuno deficiency Virus (HIV)

A.

Codes	A	B	C	D	E
(1)	1	3	2	4	5
(2)	1	2	3	4	5
(3)	5	4	2	3	1
(4)	5	4	3	2	1

B.

Codes	A	B	C	D	E
(1)	1	3	2	4	5
(2)	1	2	3	4	5
(3)	5	4	2	3	1
(4)	5	4	3	2	1

C.

Codes	A	B	C	D	E
(1)	1	3	2	4	5
(2)	1	2	3	4	5
(3)	5	4	2	3	1
(4)	5	4	3	2	1

D.

Codes	A	B	C	D	E
(1)	1	3	2	4	5
(2)	1	2	3	4	5
(3)	5	4	2	3	1
(4)	5	4	3	2	1

Answer: B

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78. Tubectomy is a method of sterilisation in which

A. small part of the Fallopian tube is removed or tied up

B. ovaries are removed surgically

C. small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up

D. uterus is removed surgically

Answer: A

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79. Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of

A. ovum into the Fallopian tube

B. zygote into the Fallopian tube

C. zygote into the uterus

D. embryo with 16 blastomeres into the Fallopian

Answer: D

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80. In case of a couple, where the male is having a very low sperum count, which technique will be suitable for fertilisation ?

A. Intrauterine transfer

B. Gamete intra cytoplasmic Fallopian transfer

C. Artificial insemination

D. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection

Answer: C

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81. Which of the following statements are correct regarding surgical methods of contraception?

I. In female, it is called tubectomy.

II. It is reversible.

III. It blocks gamete transport in female.

IV> It can be done both females and males.

A. I, III and IV

B. I and IV

C. III and IV

D. II and III

Answer: A

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82. Match the following columns.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Natural method	1.	Saheli
B.	Barrier method	2.	LNG-20
C.	Hormone releasing IUDs	3.	Condom
D.	Oral contraceptives	4.	Rhythm method

A.

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	4	3	2	1
(3)	2	4	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(2)	1	3	2	4
(4)	3	4	1	2

B.

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	4	3	2	1
(3)	2	4	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(2)	1	3	2	4
(4)	3	4	1	2

C.

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	4	3	2	1
(3)	2	4	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(2)	1	3	2	4
(4)	3	4	1	2

D.

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	4	3	2	1
(3)	2	4	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(2)	1	3	2	4
(4)	3	4	1	2

Answer: A

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83. Artificial insemination means

A. transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova

B. transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova

C. artificial production of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina

D. artificial production of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary

Answer: C

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84. Which of the following statement(s) regarding 'Saheli' is /are correct?

I. It is a surgical sterilization method for females.

II. It is an oral contraceptive for females.

III. It was developed by CDRI, Lucknow.

IV. It's a barrier method of birth control.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I, III and IV

D. Only II

Answer: B

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85. The technique celled Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females

A. who cannot produce an ovum

B. who cannot retain the foetus inside uterus

C. who cannot provide suitable environment for fertilisation

D. whose cervical canal is too narrow to allow passage for the sperms

Answer: A

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86. Cu ions released from copper-releasing intra-uterine devices (IUDs)

A. make uterus unsuitable for implantation

B. increase phagocytosis of sperms

C. suppress sperm motility

D. prevent ovulation

Answer: C

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87. In vitro fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?

A. Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cells stage

B. Embryo only, upto 8 cells stage

C. Embryo of 32 cells stage

D. Zygote only

Answer: A

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88. Callus is

A. organised mass of cell

B. differentiated mass of cell

C. dedifferentiated mass of cell

D. undifferentiated mass of plant cell

Answer: D

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89. Find the incorrect match

A. Isogametes-Cladophora

B. Isogametes-Fucus

C. Heterogametes-Homo sapiens

D. Heterogametes-Fucus

Answer: B

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90. Assertion : Grafting is not usually possible in monocots.

Reasons : Sucessfule grafting requires that cambia of both stock and scion fuse to form new vascular tissues.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A

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91. Statement 1 : Zygote is the vital link between two generations.

Statement 2 : Zygote is formed due to fusion of two haploid gametes.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A

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92. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each question has choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which only

one is correct.

Assertion (A) Endosperm is formed by the fusion of one male gamete and polar nuclei.

Reason (R) In pea the retains a part of endosperm as it is not completely used up during embryo development.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: B

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93. Assertion (A) Polyembryony phenomenon is more common in gymnosperm than angiosperms.

Reason (R) In angiosperms the polyembryony is generally present as unusual feature.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A

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94. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each question has choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Synergids of embryo sac help in fertilisation in angiosperms.

Reason (R) Filiform apparatus of synergids secrete certain chemotropically active substance due to which pollen tube grows towards the embryo sac.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A

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95. Assertion (A) Generally, a woman do not conceive during lactation period.

Reason (R)the hormone prolactin initiates and maintains lacation in a woman.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: B

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96. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each question has choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Umbilical cord contains 100% foetal blood.

Reason (R) It has single umbilical artery and single umbilical vein.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: C

View Text Solution

97. Assertion: Claspers of certilage fishes are analogous to penis of human male

Reason: Both act as copulatory organs and transfer the sperms into female

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A

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98. Assertion : Before fusion, spermatozoa have to penetrate egg membrane.

Reason : The activated spermatozoa undergo acrosomal reactions and release sperm lysin.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A

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99. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each question has choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Spermiation is the

transformation of spermatid into sperm.

Reason (R) During spermiation, sperms get nutrition from Sertoli cell

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A

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100. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each question has choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which only

one is correct.

Assertion (A) During fertilisation only head of spermatozoa enters the egg.

Reason (R) If several spermatozoa hit the egg at same time, all can enter.

A. Both Assertion and reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: C

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