

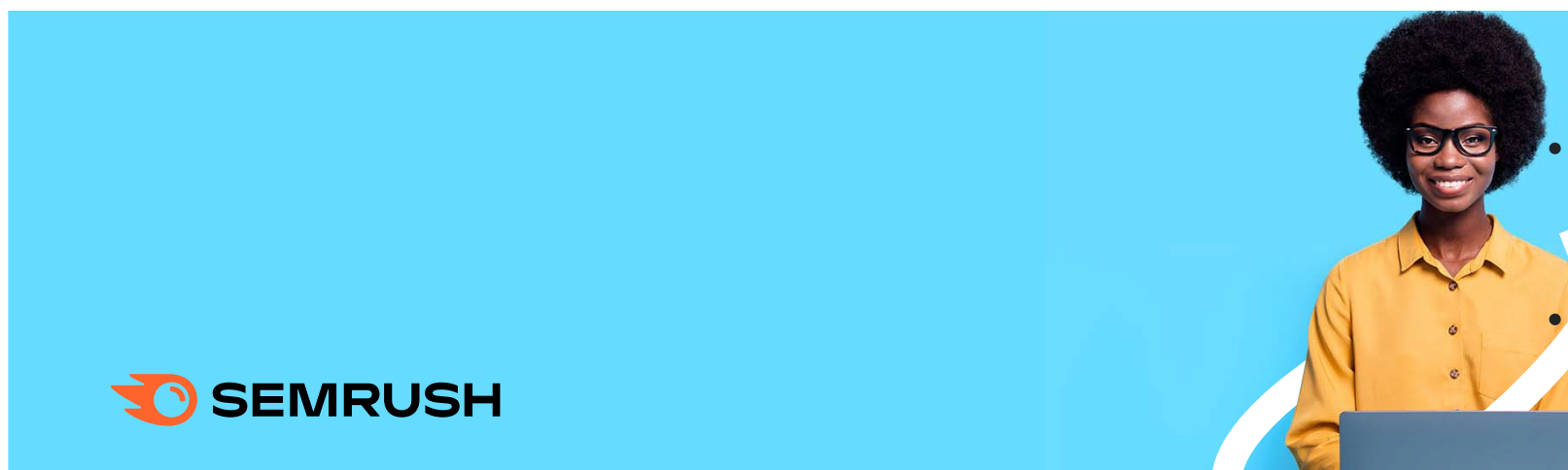


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Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Biodiversity and Conservation in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

Biodiversity and Conservation MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question : Biodiversity describes the study of diversity

- a) below species level.
- b) at species level.
- c) at community level.
- d) at all levels of biological organization.

Answer : D

Question : Alpha diversity is present

- a) within community.
- b) between community.
- c) ranges of communities.
- d) all of the above.

Answer : A

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Question : Diversity between two communities is called

- a) alpha diversity
- b) beta diversity
- c) gamma diversity
- d) none of these

Answer : B

Question : Which one of the following pairs of geographical areas show maximum biodiversity in our country?

- a) Sunderbans and Rann of Kutch
- b) Eastern Ghats and West Bengal
- c) Eastern Himalaya and Western Ghats
- d) Kerala and Punjab

Answer : C

Question : IUCN stands for

- a) Indian Union for Conservation of Nature
- b) International Union for Conservation of Nature
- c) Indian Union for Chemical Nomenclature
- d) International Union for Conservation of Nutrients

Answer : B

Question : According to IUCN 2004, the total number of plant and animal species described so far is slightly more than

- a) 5 million
- b) 7 million
- c) 1.5 million
- d) 0.5 million

Answer : C

Question : More than 70% of all the species recorded so far, are

- a) insects
- b) plants
- c) animals
- d) invertebrates

Answer : C

Question : Exotic species

- a) are often endangered.
- b) usually increase biodiversity.
- c) often enhance the habitat for native species.
- d) usually reduce biodiversity.

Answer : D

Question : The highest number of species in the world is represented by

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- a) algae
- b) lichens
- c) fungi
- d) mosses

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following is not the example of recent extinction

- a) Steller's sea cow
- b) Dodo
- c) Quagga
- d) Pigeon

Answer : D

Question : Which of the following countries has the highest biodiversity?

- a) Brazil
- b) South Africa
- c) Russia
- d) India

Answer : Brazil

Question : Which of the following is not a cause for loss of biodiversity?

- a) Keeping animals in zoological parks
- b) Invasion by alien species
- c) Destruction of habitat
- d) Over-exploitation of natural resources

Answer : Keeping animals in zoological parks

Question : Which of the following is not an invasive alien species in the Indian context?

- a) Cynodon
- b) Parthenium
- c) Eichhornia
- d) Lantana

Answer : Cynodon

Question : Where among the following will you find pitcher plant?

- a) Rain forest of North-East India
- b) Sunderbans
- c) Thar Desert
- d) Western Ghats

Answer : Rain forest of North-East India

Question : Which one of the following is not a major characteristic feature of biodiversity hot spots?

- a) Destruction of habitat

- b) Large number of exotic species
- c) Abundance of endemic species
- d) Large number of species

Answer : Destruction of habitat

Question :

Match the animals given in column A with their location in column B:

Column A	Column B
(i) Dodo	(a) Africa
(ii) Quagga	(b) Russia
(iii) Thylacine	(c) Mauritius
(iv) Stellar's sea cow	(d) Australia

Choose the correct match from the following:

- a) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
- b) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
- c) i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b
- d) i-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d

Answer : i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b

Question : What is common to the following plants: Nepenthes, Psilotum, Rauwolfia and Aconitum?

- a) All are prone to over exploitation
- b) All are phylogenetic link species
- c) All are ornamental plants
- d) All are exclusively present in the Eastern Himalayas

Answer : All are prone to over exploitation

Question : _____ has the maximum genetic diversity in India

- a) Mango
- b) Tea
- c) Potato
- d) Teak

Answer : Mango

Question : _____ is one of the most prevalent hotspots of biodiversity in India

- a) Western Ghats
- b) Himalayas
- c) Ganges
- d) None of these

Answer : Western Ghats

Question : Alexander Von Humbolt described for the first time

- a) Species area relationships
- b) Species area relationships
- c) Species area relationships
- d) None of these

Answer : Species area relationships

Question : The one-horned rhinoceros is specific to which of the following sanctuary

- a) Kaziranga
- b) Corbett park
- c) Bandipur
- d) Bhitarkanika

Answer : Kaziranga

Question : Amongst the animal groups given below, which one has the highest percentage of endangered species?

- a) Amphibians
- b) Reptiles
- c) Mammals
- d) Insects

Answer : Amphibians

Question : Which one of the following is an endangered plant species of India?

- a) All of the
- b) *Cycas beddomei*
- c) *Santalum album* (Sandal wood)
- d) *Rauwolfia serpentina*

Answer : All of the

Question : What is common to Lantana, Eichhornia and African catfish?

- a) All the species are neither threatened nor indigenous species of India.
- b) All are mammals found in India.
- c) All are key stone species
- d) All are endangered species of India

Answer : All the species are neither threatened nor indigenous species of India.

Question : The extinction of passenger pigeon was due to

- a) Over exploitation by humans
- b) Non-availability of the food.
- c) Bird flu virus infection
- d) Increased number of predatory birds

Answer : Over exploitation by humans

Question : Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) African catfish is not a threat to indigenous catfishes
- b) *Parthenium* is an endemic species of our country.
- c) Steller's sea cow is an extinct animal.
- d) Lantana is popularly known as carrot grass

Answer : African catfish is not a threat to indigenous catfishes

Question : Which of the following National Parks is home to the famous musk deer or hangul?

- a) Dachigam National Park, Jammu & Kashmir
- b) Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh
- d) None of these

Answer : Dachigam National Park, Jammu & Kashmir

Question : Joint Forest Management Concept was introduced in India during

- a) 1980 s
- b) 1990 s
- c) 1970 s
- d) 1960 s

Answer : 1980 s

Question : Which is an example of an ex-situ conservation

- a) Seed bank
- b) National park
- c) Wildlife sanctuary
- d) Sacred groves

Answer : Seed bank

Question : Which is not generally seen in biodiversity hotspots.

- a) Lesser interspecific competition
- b) Loss of diversity
- c) Species richness
- d) Species richness

Answer : Lesser interspecific competition

Question : Which vertebrate group is more vulnerable to extinction?

- a) Birds
- b) Amphibians
- c) Mammals
- d) Fishes

Answer : B

Question : From origin of life to its diversification on earth, there have occurred following number of episodes of mass extinction.

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Answer : D

Question : The 'Evil Quartet' of biodiversity loss, does not include

- a) habitat loss
- b) introduction of alien species
- c) o-exploitation
- d) hunting

Answer : D

Question : Amazon rain forest, called the 'Lungs of the Planet', contribute following percentage of oxygen by photosynthesis, to earth atmosphere

- a) 20%
- b) 35%
- c) 42%
- d) 50%

Answer : A

Question : The taxa believed likely to join the endangered category in near future is called

- a) Rare
- b) Extinct
- c) Vulnerable
- d) Living fossil

Answer : C

Question : The Cichlid species of Lake Victoria were driven to, or nearly to, extinction by the introduction of _____.

- a) North American sturgeon
- b) Nile perch
- c) Eels
- d) Bass

Answer : B

Question : Which of the following is not currently a major cause of the global reduction in biodiversity?

- a) Overexploitation
- b) Global warming
- c) Habitat destruction
- d) Introduction of foreign predators and disease

Answer : B

Question : Which of the following is the most serious threat to biodiversity?

- a) Competition from exotic species
- b) Commercial harvesting
- c) Habitat loss
- d) Overexploitation

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following characteristics would cause a country to be considered a high-priority region for conservation efforts?

- a) A high degree of endemism
- b) Having low species richness
- c) Having little natural habitat remaining
- d) All of the above

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is not the approach for in-situ conservation ?

- a) Biosphere reserve
- b) Sanctuary
- c) Wild life safari park
- d) Sacred groove

Answer : C

Question : Among the ecosystem mentioned below, where can one find maximum biodiversity?

- a) Coral reefs
- b) Alpine meadows
- c) Desert
- d) Mangroves

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following forests is known as the 'lungs of the planet Earth'?

- a) Amazon rain forest
- b) Tundra forest
- c) Tiaga forest
- d) Rain forests of North East India

Answer : A

Question : The active chemical drug reserpine is obtained from

- a) Rauwolfia
- b) Datura
- c) Atropa
- d) Papaver

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following group of plants exhibit more species diversity?

- a) Fungi
- b) Bryophytes
- c) Algae
- d) Angiosperms

Answer : A

Question : Which of the below mentioned regions exhibit less seasonal variations?

- a) Tropics
- b) Temperates
- c) Alpines
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : The historic convention on Biological Diversity held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 is known as:

- a) The Earth Summit
- b) G-16 Summit
- c) CITES Convention
- d) MAB Programme

Answer : A

Question : What is common to the techniques (i) in vitro fertilisation, (ii) Cryo preservation and (iii) tissue culture?

- a) All are ex situ conservation methods
- b) All are in situ conservation methods
- c) All require ultra modern equipment and large space
- d) All are methods of conservation of extinct organisms

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is the most important cause of animals and plants being driven to extinction ?

- a) Habitat loss and fragmentation
- b) Co-extinctions
- c) Alien species invasion
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Which is the National Aquatic Animal of India ?

- a) River dolphin
- b) Blue whale
- c) Sea-horse
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Which is defined as an ecological state of a species being unique to a specific geographic location

- a) Endemic species
- b) Ecosystem
- c) Ecosystem
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Soil conservation is

- a) conversion of sterile soil into fertile one

- b) aeration of soil
- c) erosion of soil
- d) protection against loss

Answer : A

Question : Deforestation will decrease

- a) soil erosion
- b) land slides
- c) soil fertility
- d) rainfall

Answer : A

Question : Geothermal energy is

- a) non-renewable non-conventional energy source
- b) non-renewable conventional energy source
- c) renewable non-conventional energy source
- d) renewable conventional energy source

Answer : A

Question : Renewable source of energy is

- a) biomass
- b) coal
- c) petroleum
- d) kerosene

Answer : A

Question : Petroleum is a

- a) synthetic product
- b) renewable resource
- c) non-renewable resource**
- d) inconvenient resource

Answer : A

Question : Fertility of soil is measured by its ability to

- a) retain nutrients
- b) hold organic materials
- c) hold water
- d) support life

Answer : A

Question : Minerals and metals are

- a) biodegradable resources
- b) renewable
- c) non-renewable
- d) Both b) and c)

Answer : A

Question : Water is a resource

- a) non-degradable, non-maintainable
- b) degradable, maintainable
- c) renewable
- d) non-renewable

Answer : A

Question : Soil fertility is reduced by

- a) crop rotation
- b) nitrogen-fixing bacteria
- c) decaying organic matter
- d) intensive agriculture

Answer : A

Question : American water plant that has become a troublesome water weed in India is

- a) Cyperus rotundus
- b) Eichhornia crassipes
- c) Trapa latifolia
- d) Trapa bispinosa

Answer : A

Question : National Park associated with rhinoceros is

- a) Kaziranga
- b) Ranthambore
- c) Corbett
- d) Valley of flowers

Answer : A

Question : Bulk fixation of carbon through photosynthesis takes place in

- a) tropical rain forests
- b) tropical rain forests and crop plants
- c) crop plants
- d) oceans

Answer : D

Question : Deforestation does not lead to

- a) quick nutrient cycling
- b) soil erosion
- c) alteration of local weather conditions
- d) destruction of natural habitat of wild animals

Answer : A

Question : Largest amount of fresh water is found in

- a) lakes and streams
- b) underground
- c) polar ice and glaciers
- d) rivers

Answer : C

Question : Ranthambore National Park is situated in

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Gujarat
- d) UP

Answer : B

Question : Wild life is destroyed most when

- a) there is lack of proper care
- b) mass scale hunting for foreign trade
- c) its natural habitat is destroyed
- d) natural calamity

Answer : C

Question : Which animal has become extinct from India?

- a) Snow leopard
- b) Hippopotamus
- c) Wolf
- d) Cheetah

Answer : D

Question : Tropical forests occur in India

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Kerala and Assam
- d) The forests do not occur in India

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following is the main factor of desertification?

- a) Tourism
- b) Irrigated agriculture
- c) Over grazing
- d) All of the above

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following is the correct matching pair of a sanctuary and its main protected wild animal?

- a) Gir — lion
- b) Sariska — Tiger
- c) Sunderban — Rhino
- d) Kaziranga — Musk deer

Answer : B

Question : Flamingoes breed in

- a) Rann of Kutch
- b) Chilka lake
- c) Sambhar lake
- d) Lake Mansarovar

Answer : B

Question : A number of natural reserves have been created to conserve specific wild life species. Identify the correct combination from the following

- a) Gir forest — Tiger
- b) Kaziranga — Elephants
- c) Rann of Kutch — Wild ass
- d) Manas Wild Life Sanctuary — Musk deer

Answer : C

Question : MAB stands for

- a) Man And Biology programme
- b) Man And Biosphere programme
- c) Mammals And Biosphere
- d) Mammals And Biology programme

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is mainly responsible for extinction of wild life?

- a) Destruction of habitats
- b) Pollution of air and water
- c) Hunting for flesh
- d) All of the above

Answer : A

Question : Land mass occupied by forests is about

- a) 60%
- b) 30%
- c) 22%
- d) 11%

Answer : C

Question : The endangered largest living lemur Idri idri is inhabitant of

- a) Madagascar
- b) Mauritius
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) India

Answer : A

Question : Which endangered animal is the source of the world's finest, lightest, warmest and – most expensive wool – the shahtoosh ?

- a) Kashmiri goat
- b) Chiru

- c) Nilgai
- d) Cheetal

Answer : B

Question : Which group of vertebrates comprises the highest number of endangered species?

- a) Reptiles
- b) Birds
- c) Mammals
- d) Fishes

Answer : C

Question : In your opinion, which is the most effective way to conserve the plant diversity of an area?

- a) By tissue culture method
- b) By creating biosphere reserve
- c) By creating botanical garden
- d) By developing seed bank

Answer : B

Question : One of the most important function of botanical garden is that

- a) one can observe tropical plants there
- b) they allow ex situ conservation of germplasm
- c) they provide the natural habitat for wild life
- d) they provide a beautiful area for recreation

Answer : B

Question : Biodiversity act of India was passed by the Parliament in the year

- a) 1996
- b) 1992
- c) 2002
- d) 2000

Answer : C

Question : According to IUCN red list, what is the status of red panda (*Athurus fulgens*) .?

- a) Vulnerable species
- b) Critically endangered species
- c) Extinct species
- d) Endangered species

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following pairs of an animal and a plant represents endangered organisms in India ?

- a) Bentinckia nicobarica and red panda
- b) Tamarind and rhesus monkey
- c) Cinchona and leopard
- d) Banyan and black buck

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following is not included under in situ conservation?

- a) Sanctuary
- b) Botanical Gardens
- c) Biosphere reserve
- d) National Park

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is considered a hotspot of biodiversity in India?

- a) Western ghats
- b) Indo-Gangetic plain
- c) Eastern ghats
- d) Aravalli hills

Answer : A

Question : ICBN stands for

- a) Indian Congress of Biological Names
- b) International Code of Botanical Nomenclature
- c) International Congress of Biological Names
- d) Indian Code of Botanical Nomenclature

Answer : B

Question : Identify the odd combination of the habitat and the particular animal concerned

- a) Dachigam National Park — Snow leopard
- b) Sunderbans — Bengal tiger
- c) Periyar — Elephant
- d) Rann of Kutch — Wild ass

Answer : A

Question : One endangered species of Indian medicinal plants is that of

- a) Podophyllum
- b) Ocimum
- c) Garlic
- d) Nepenthes

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots?

- a) Endemism
- b) Accelerated species loss
- c) Lesser interspecific competition
- d) Species richness

Answer : A

Question : Chipko movement was launched for the protection of:

- a) Livestock
- b) Wetlands
- c) Grasslands
- d) Forests

Answer : A

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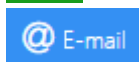
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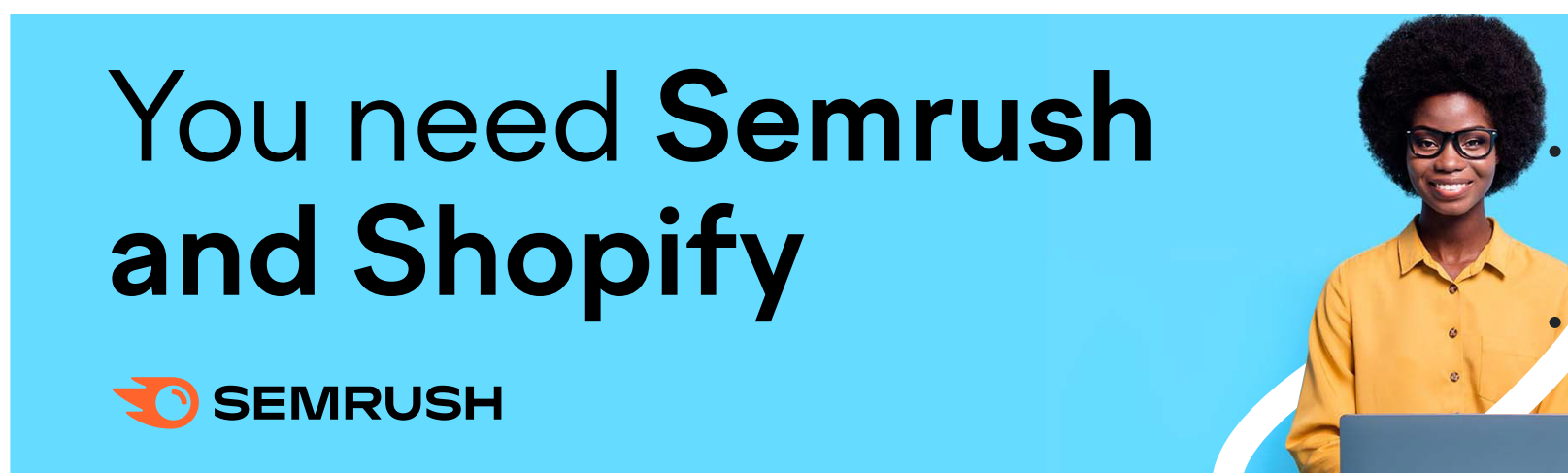


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Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Biotechnology and Its Applications in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

Biotechnology and Its Applications MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question : Consumption of which one of the following foods can prevent the kind of blindness associated with vitamin 'A' deficiency?

- a) 'Flavr Savr' tomato
- b) Canolla
- c) Golden rice
- d) Bt-Brinjal

Answer : C

Question : *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) strains have been used for designing novel

- a) bio-fertilizers
- b) bio-metallurgical techniques
- c) bio-mineralization processes

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d) bio-insecticidal plants

Answer : D

Question : The genetically-modified (GM) brinjal in India has been developed for

- a) insect-resistance
- b) enhancing shelf life
- c) enhancing mineral content
- d) drought-resistance

Answer : A

Question : Bt toxin kill the larvae of certain insects

- a) by binding of activated toxin on mid gut epithelial cells, creating pores, leading to swelling and lysis.
- b) by stopping transcription of larval cells.
- c) by altering central dogma taking place in the cells of gut of larva.
- d) by stopping protein synthesis.

Answer : A

Question : Cry protein is obtained from

- a) Bacillus thuringiensis
- b) Bacillus subtilis
- c) Clostridium welchi
- d) E. coli

Answer : A

Question : Cry-genes have been introduced in

- a) cotton and corn
- b) rice
- c) potato and soyabean
- d) all of the above

Answer : D

Question : Bt toxin is harmful to insects like

- a) lepidoterans (tobacco budworm, armyworms)
- b) coleopterans (beetles)
- c) dipterans (flies and mosquito)
- d) all of the above

Answer : D

Question : RNA interference (RNAi) technique has been devised to protect the plants from nematode is silenced by ____produced by the host plant.

- a) dsDNA
- b) ssDNA
- c) dsRNA
- d) target proteins

Answer : C

Question : Tobacco plants resistant to a nematode have been developed by the introduction of DNA that produced (in the host cells)

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- a) both sense and anti-sense RNA.
- b) a particular hormone.
- c) an antifeedant.
- d) a toxic protein.

Answer : A

Question : C-peptide of human insulin is

- a) a part of mature insulin molecule.
- b) responsible for formation of disulphide bridges.
- c) removed during maturation of pro-insulin to insulin.
- d) responsible for its biological activity.

Answer : C

Question : Bt cotton is not

- a) Resistant to all pesticides
- b) A bacterial gene expressing system
- c) Insect resistant
- d) A GM plant

Answer : A

Question : C-peptide of human insulin is

- a) Removed during maturation of pro-insulin to insulin
- b) Responsible for its biological activity
- c) Responsible for formation of disulphide bridges
- d) A part of mature insulin molecule

Answer : A

Question : GEAC stands for

- a) Genetic Engineering Approval Committee
- b) Genetic and Environment Approval committee
- c) Ground Environment Action Committee
- d) Genome Engineering Action Committee

Answer : A

Question :

α -1 antitrypsin is:

- a) Used to treat emphysema
- b) Used to treat arthritis
- c) An enzyme
- d) An antacid

Answer : A

Question : A probe which is a molecule used to locate specific sequences in a mixture of DNA or RNA molecules could be

- a) Either RNA or DNA
- b) Can be ss DNA but not ss RNA

- c) A single stranded DNA
- d) A single stranded RNA

Answer : A

Question : ————— is used as a vector for cloning into higher organisms

- a) Retrovirus
- b) Baculovirus
- c) Salmonella typhimurium
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Which bacterium is used in the production of insulin by genetic engineering?

- a) Escherichia
- b) Mycobacterium
- c) Rhizobium
- d) Saccharomyces

Answer : A

Question : Restriction endonuclease is employed for cutting

- a) Double strand DNA
- b) RNA fragment
- c) mRNA
- d) A single strand DNA

Answer : A

Question : Production of human protein in bacteria by genetic engineering is possible because

- a) Genetic code is universal
- b) Bacterial cell can undertake RNA splicing
- c) Mechanism of gene regulation is identical in humn and bacteria
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Some of the characteristics of Bt cotton are

- a) High yield and production of toxic proteins ceystals which kill dipteran pests
- b) High yield and resistance to bollworms
- c) High yield and resistance to bollworms
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Choose the correct option regarding Retrovirus

- a) An RNA virus that can synthesise DNA during infection
- b) A DNA virus that can synthesise RNA during infection
- c) A ssDNA virus
- d) A dsRNA virus

Answer : A

Question : The site of production of ADA in the body is

- a) Lymphocytes
- b) Bone marrow
- c) Blood plasma
- d) Monocytes

Answer : A

Question : A protoxin is:

- a) Inactive toxin
- b) Toxin produced by protozoa
- c) A denatured toxin
- d) A primitive toxin

Answer : A

Question : Pathophysiology is the

- a) Study of altered physiology of host
- b) None of the above
- c) Study of normal physiology of host
- d) Study of physiology of pathogen

Answer : A

Question : The trigger for activation of toxin of Bacillus thuringiensis is

- a) Alkaline pH of gut
- b) Mechanical action in the insect gut
- c) High temperature
- d) Acidic pH of stomach

Answer : A

Question : Clot buster obtained from Streptococcus and modified by genetic engineering is

- a) Streptokinase
- b) Penicillin
- c) Cyclosporin A
- d) Statins

Answer : A

Question : Maturation of proinsulin into insulin takes place after

- a) Maturation of proinsulin into insulin takes place after
- b) Joining of c-peptide
- c) Addition of disulphide bridge
- d) Joining of c-peptide

Answer : A

Question : Restriction enzymes are also called

- a) Molecular scissors
- b) Carriers
- c) Vectors
- d) Molecular makers

Answer : A

Question : RNA interference helps in

- a) Cell defence
- b) Cell differentiation
- c) Micropropagation
- d) Cell proliferation

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is the quality of improved transgenic basmati rice?

- a) Gives high yield and is rich in vitamin A
- b) Does not require chemical fertilizers and growth hormones
- c) Resistant to insects and diseases
- d) Resistant to insects and diseases

Answer : A

Question : The first human drug made using recombinant DNA technology was

- a) glyphosatase
- b) TPA
- c) insulin
- d) erythropoietin

Answer : C

Question : E. coli are used in production of

- a) rifampicin
- b) LH
- c) ecdysone
- d) interferon

Answer : D

Question : The first clinical gene therapy was given in 1990 to a 4 years old girl with enzyme deficiency of

- a) adenosine deaminase (ADA)
- b) tyrosine oxidase
- c) monamine oxidase
- d) glutamate dehydrogenase

Answer : A

Question : In some children, ADA deficiency can be cured by

- a) bone marrow transplantation
- b) enzyme replacement therapy
- c) both a) and b)
- d) none of the above

Answer : C

Question : The site of production of ADA in the body is

- a) bone marrow b) lymphocytes
- c) blood plasma d) monocytes

Answer : B

Question : Genes of interest can be selected from a genomic library by using

- a) restriction enzymes
- b) cloning vectors
- c) DNA probes
- d) gene targets

Answer : C

Question : DNA or RNA segment tagged with a radioactive molecule is called _____ .

- a) vector b) probe
- c) clone d) plasmid

Answer : B

Question : The transgenic animals are those which have

- a) foreign DNA in some cells.
- b) foreign DNA in all of their cells.
- c) foreign RNA in all of their cells.
- d) both a) and c)

Answer : B

Question : Today, transgenic models exist for many human diseases which includes

- (i) Cancer
- (ii) Cystic fibrosis
- (iii) Rheumatoid arthritis
- (iv) Alzhiemer's disease

- a) (i) and (iii) only
- b) (ii) and (iii) only
- c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- d) all of these

Answer : D

Question : The protein a-1 antitrypsin is used to treat the

- a) cancer
- b) rheumatoid arthritis
- c) Alzheimer's disease
- d) emphysema

Answer : D

Question: Golden rice is

- a) A transgenic rice having gene for - carotene

- b) Wild variety of rice with yellow coloured grains
- c) Long stored rice having yellow colour tint
- d) A variety of rice grown along the yellow river in China

Answer : A

Question: In RNAi, genes are silenced using

- a) ds RNA
- b) ss RNA
- c) ds DNA
- d) ss DNA

Answer : A

Question: The first clinical gene therapy was done for the treatment of

- a) SCID (Servere Combined Immuno Deficiency resulting form deficiency of ADA)
- b) Cystic fibrosis
- c) Cancer
- d) AIDS

Answer : A

Question: ADA is an enzyme which is deficient in a genetic disorder SCID. What is the full form of ADA?

- a) Adenosine deaminase
- b) Aspartate deaminase
- c) Arginine deaminase
- d) Adenosine deoxy aminase

Answer : A

Question: Silencing of a gene could be achieved through the use of

- a) by both
- b) none of the above
- c) antisense RNA
- d) short interfering RNA (RNAi)

Answer : A

Question: In genetics engineering which is used for transfer of genes from one cell to another

- a) Vector
- b) Probe
- c) Virus
- d) Plasmid

Answer : A

Question: Recombinant DNA or rDNA technology as discovered by

- a) Cohen and Boyer
- b) Sutton and Avery
- c) Sutton and Avery

- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question: What is true of Bt toxin?

- a) The inactive protoxin get converted into active form in the insect gut
- b) Bt protein exists as active toxin in bacillus
- c) The concerned bacillus has antitoxins
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question: Which is a genetically modified crop?

- a) All of these
- b) Golden rice
- c) Bt-brinjal
- d) Bt-cotton

Answer : A

Question: PCR technique was invented by

- a) Karry Mullis
- b) Boyer
- c) Sanger
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : The transgenic animals are those which have

- a) foreign DNA in some of its cells
- b) foreign DNA in all its cells
- c) foreign RNA in all its cells
- d) DNA and RNA both in the cells

Answer: B

Question : Genetically engineered bacteria have been successfully used in the commercial production of

- a) human insulin
- b) testosterone
- c) thyroxine
- d) melatonin

Answer: A

Question : The first successfully cloned mammals (ani- mal) that gained worldwide publicity was

- a) Molly (a sheep)
- b) Polly (a sheep)
- c) Chance (a bull)
- d) Dolly (a sheep)

Answer: D

Question : Producing a giant mouse in the laboratory was possible through

- a) gene mutation
- b) gene manipulation

- c) gene synthesis
- d) gene duplication

Answer: A

Question : Production of a human protein in bacteria by genetic engineering is possible because

- a) bacterial cell can carry out the RNA splicing reactions
- b) the human chromosome can replicate in bacterial cell
- c) the mechanism of gene regulation is identical in humans and bacteria
- d) the genetic code is universal

Answer: D

Question : Golden rice is a transgenic crop of the future with the following improved trait

- a) high lysine (essential amino acid) content
- b) insect resistance
- c) high protein content
- d) high vitamin-A content

Answer: D

Question : Cry-I endotoxins obtained from *Bacillus thuringiensis* are effective against

- a) mosquitoes
- b) flies
- c) nematodes
- d) bollworms

Answer: B

Question : The bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* is widely used in contemporary biology as

- a) Agent for production of dairy products
- b) Source of industrial enzyme
- c) Indicator of water pollution
- d) Insecticide

Answer: D

Question : Transgenic plants are the ones

- a) produced after protoplast fusion in artificial medium.
- b) grown in artificial medium after hybridization in the field.
- c) produced by a somatic embryo in artificial medium.
- d) generated by introducing foreign DNA into a cell and regenerating a plant from that cell.

Answer: D

Question : The genetic defect - adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency may be cured permanently by

- a) introducing bone marrow cells producing ADA into cells at early embryonic stages.
- b) enzyme replacement therapy.
- c) periodic infusion of genetically engineered lymphocytes having functional ADA cDNA.
- d) administering adenosine deaminase activators.

Answer: C

Question : What is true about Bt toxin?

- a) The activated toxin enters the ovaries of the pest to sterilise it and thus prevent its multiplication.
- b) The concerned *Bacillus* has antitoxins.

- c) The inactive protoxin gets converted into active form in the insect gut.
- d) Bt protein exists as active toxin in the Bacillus.

Answer: C

Question : The genetically-modified (GM) brinjal in India has been developed for

- a) Insect-resistance
- b) Enhancing self life
- c) Enhancing mineral content
- d) Drought-resistance

Answer: A

Question : 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: B

Question : Some of the characteristics of Bt cotton are

- a) Long fibre and resistance to aphids
- b) Medium yield, long fibre and resistance to beetle pests
- c) high yield and production of toxic protein crystals which kill dipteran pests
- d) High yield and resistance to bollworms

Answer: D

Question : An improved variety of transgenic basmati rice

- a) does not require chemical fertilizers and growth hormones
- b) gives high yield and is rich in vitamin A
- c) is completely resistant to all insect pests and diseases of paddy
- d) gives high yield but has no characteristic aroma

Answer: C

Question : Read the following four statements (A-D) about certain mistakes in two of them.

(A) The first transgenic buffalo, Rosie produced milk which was human alpha-lactalbumin enriched.

(B) Restriction enzymes are used in isolation of DNA from other macromolecules.

(C) Downstream processing is one of the steps of R-DNA technology.

(D) Disarmed pathogen vectors are also used in transfer of R-DNA into the host.

Which are the two statements having mistakes ?

- a) Statements (A) and (B)
- b) Statements (B) and (C)
- c) Statements (C) and (D)
- d) Statements (A) and (C)

Answer: A

Question : Maximum number of existing transgenic animals is of

- a) Fish
- b) Mice
- c) Cow
- d) Pig

Answer: B

Question : The process of RNA interference has been used in the development of plants resistant to

- a) Nematodes
- b) Fungi
- c) Viruses
- d) Insects

Answer: A

Question : Which one is a true statement regarding DNA polymerase used in PCR ?

- a) It is isolated from a virus
- b) It remains active at high temperature
- c) It is used to ligate introduced DNA in recipient cells
- d) It serves as a selectable marker

Answer: B

Question : Consumption of which one of the following foods can prevent the kind of blindness associated with vitamin 'A' deficiency

a) Golden rice

- b) Bt-Brinjal
- c) Flaver Savr tomato
- d) Canolla

Answer: A

Question : The first human hormone produced by re- combinant DNA technology is -

- a) Insulin
- b) Estrogen
- c) Thyroxine
- d) Progesterone

Answer: A

Question : The crops engineered for glyphosate are re- sistant/ tolerant to :-

- a) Bacteria
- b) Insects
- c) Herbicides
- d) Fungi

Answer: C

Question : In Bt cotton, the Bt toxin present in plant tissue as pro-toxin is converted into active toxin due to :-

- a) Acidic pH of the insect gut
- b) Action of gut micro-organisms
- c) Presence of conversion factors in insect gut
- d) Alkaline pH of the insect gut

Answer: D

Question : Which body of the Government of India regulates GM research and safety of introducing GM organisms for public services ?

- a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- b) Genetic Engineering Approval Committee
- c) Research Committee on Genetic Manipulation
- d) Bio-safety committee

Answer: B

Question : Golden rice is a genetically modified crop plant where the incorporated gene is meant for biosynthesis of :

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Omega 3

Answer: A

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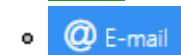
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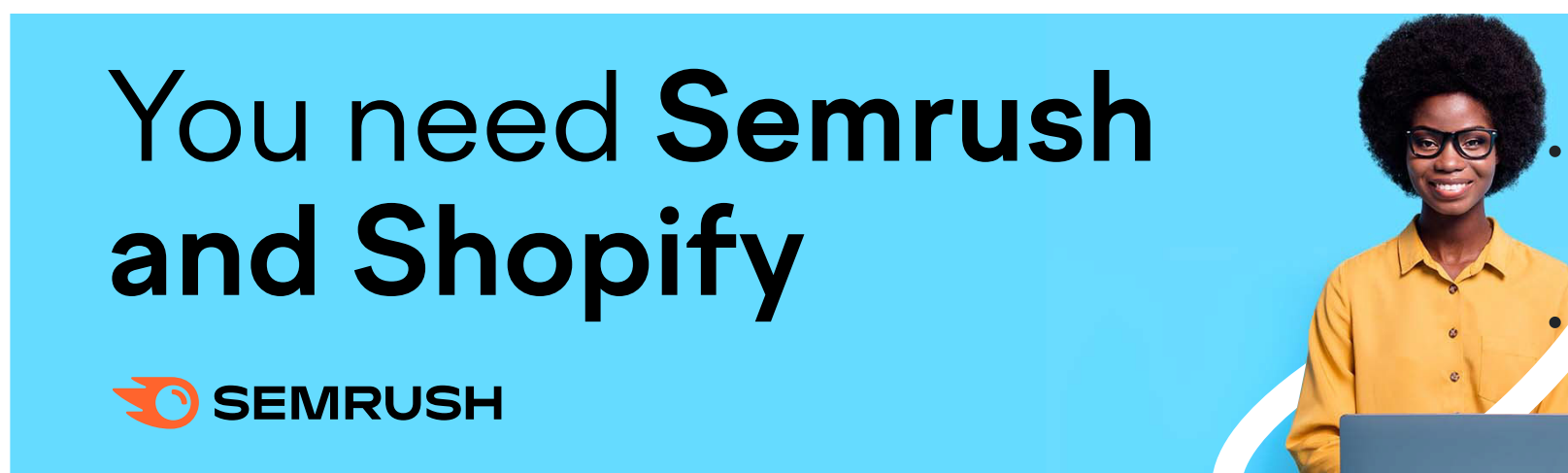


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Biotechnology Principles and Processes Class 12 Biology MCQ

Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Biotechnology Principles and Processes in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

Biotechnology Principles and Processes MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question : Plasmid has been used as vector because

- a) both its ends show replication.
- b) it can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
- c) it is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA.
- d) it has antibiotic resistance gene.

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following is a plasmid?

- a) pBR 322
- b) Bam H I
- c) Sal I
- d) Eco RI

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Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is known as specific molecular scissors?

- a) Ligase
- b) Helicase
- c) Restriction endonuclease
- d) DNA polymerase

Answer : C

Question : The first restriction endonuclease reported was

- a) Hind II
- b) EcoRI
- c) Hind III
- d) BamHI

Answer : A

Question : Restriction enzymes belong to a larger class of enzymes, which is called as

- a) ligases
- b) kinases
- c) nucleases
- d) polymerases

Answer : C

Question : There is a restriction endonuclease called EcoRI. What does .co part in it stand for ?

- a) Colon
- b) Coelom
- c) Coenzyme
- d) coli

Answer : D

Question : Restriction endonuclease - Hind II always cuts DNA molecules at a particular point by recognizing a specific sequence of

- a) six base pairs.
- b) five base pairs.
- c) four base pairs.
- d) seven base pairs.

Answer : A

Question : The enzyme used for joining two DNA fragments is called

- a) ligase
- b) restriction endonuclease
- c) DNA polymerase
- d) gyrase

Answer : A

Question : DNA fragments generated by the restriction endonucleases in a chemical reaction can be separated by

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- a) polymerase chain reaction
- b) electrophoresis
- c) restriction mapping
- d) centrifugation

Answer : D

Question : Agarose extracted from sea weeds is used in

- a) spectrophotometry
- b) tissue culture
- c) PCR
- d) gel electrophoresis

Answer : D

Question : Rising of dough is due to

- a) Production of CO₂
- b) Emulsification
- c) Hydrolysis of wheat flour starch into sugars
- d) Multiplication of yeast

Answer : A

Question : An enzyme catalysing the removal of nucleotides from the ends of DNA is:

- a) exonuclease
- b) endonuclease
- c) Hind - II
- d) DNA ligase

Answer : A

Question : The transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another through the mediation of a vector like virus is termed as

- a) Transduction
- b) Conjugation
- c) Transformation
- d) Translation

Answer : A

Question : Which of the given statement is correct in the context of observing DNA separated by agarose gel electrophoresis?

- a) Ethidium bromide stained DNA can be seen under exposure to UV light
- b) Ethidium bromide stained DNA can be seen in visible light
- c) DNA can be seen without staining in visible light
- d) DNA can be seen in visible light

Answer : A

Question : 'Restriction' in Restriction enzyme refers to

- a) Prevention of the multiplication of bacteriophage in bacteria
- b) All of the above

- c) Cutting of DNA at specific position only
- d) Cleaving of phosphodiester bond in DNA by the enzyme

Answer : PA

Question : A recombinant DNA molecule can be produced in the absence of the following

- a) E.coli
- b) DNA fragments
- c) DNA ligase

Answer : A

Question : In agarose gel electrophoresis, DNA molecules are separated on the basis of their

- a) Size only
- b) Charge to size ratio
- c) All of the above
- d) Charge only

Answer : A

Question : The most important feature in a plasmid to be used as a vector is:

- a) Origin of replication (ori)
- b) Presence of a selectable marker
- c) Presence of sites for restriction endonuclease
- d) Its size

Answer : A

Question : Restriction enzymes were discovered by

- a) Smith and Nathans
- b) Smith and Nathans
- c) Berg
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Bacteria protect themselves from viruses by fragmenting viral DNA with

- a) Endonuclease
- b) Exonuclease
- c) Ligase
- d) Gyrase

Answer : A

Question : While isolating DNA from bacteria, which of the following enzymes is not used?

- a) Deoxyribonuclease
- b) Protease

- c) Ribonuclease
- d) Lysozyme

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following has popularised the PCR (polymerase chain reactions)?

- a) Availability of synthetic primers
- b) Availability of cheap deoxyribonucleotides
- c) Availability of 'Thermostable' DNA polymerase
- d) Easy availability of DNA template

Answer : A

Question : An antibiotic resistance gene in a vector usually helps in the selection of

- a) Transformed cells
- b) Recombinant cells
- c) None of the above
- d) Competent cells

Answer : TA

Question : Significance of 'heat shock' method in bacterial transformation is to facilitate

- a) Expression of antibiotic resistance gene
- b) Uptake of DNA through transient pores in the bacterial cell wall
- c) Uptake of DNA through membrane transport proteins
- d) Binding of DNA to the cell wall

Answer : A

Question : The role of DNA ligase in the construction of a recombinant DNA molecule is

- a) None of the above
- b) Ligation of all purine and pyrimidine bases
- c) Formation of hydrogen bonds between sticky ends of DNA fragments
- d) Formation of phosphodiester bond between two DNA fragments

Answer : A

Question : The first clinical application of gene therapy over a 4 year old girl was for

- a) The first clinical application of gene therapy
- b) Adenosine deficiency
- c) Adenosine deficiency
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Excision and insertion of a gene is called

- a) Genetic engineering

- b) Cytogenetics
- c) Biotechnology
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Which technique made it possible to genetically engineering living organisms

- a) Recombinant DNA techniques
- b) Recombinant DNA techniques
- c) Hybridisation
- d) X-ray diffraction

Answer : A

Question : There is a restriction endonuclease called EcoRI. What does 'co' part of it stands for

- a) coli
- b) Coenzyme
- c) Coelom
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Bt cotton genes repel

- a) Insect pest
- b) Nematode parasites
- c) Fungal pathogens
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : In genetic engineering, the antibiotics are used

- a) as selectable markers.
- b) to select healthy vectors.
- c) to keep the cultures free of infection.
- d) as sequences from where replication starts.

Answer : A

Question : During heat shock to the bacterium, the temperature used for giving thermal shock is

- a) 52°C
- b) 100°C
- c) liquid nitrogen
- d) 42°C

Answer : D

Question : Which of the following enzyme is used in case of fungus to cause release of DNA along with other macromolecules ?

- a) Lysozyme
- b) Cellulase
- c) Chitinase

d) Amylase

Answer : C

Question : During isolation of DNA, addition of which of the following causes precipitation of purified DNA ?

- a) Chilled ethanol
- b) Ribonuclease enzyme
- c) DNA polymerase
- d) Proteases

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is a natural genetic engineer of plants ?

- a) Yeast
- b) Agrobacterium tumefaciens
- c) E. coli
- d) Mycoplasma

Answer : B

Question : _____ is a procedure through which a piece of DNA is introduced in a host bacterium.

- a) Transduction
- b) Transformation
- c) Conjugation
- d) R.D.T

Answer : B

Question : Which one of the following is used as vector for cloning genes into higher organisms?

- a) Baculovirus
- b) Salmonella typhimurium
- c) Rhizopus nigricans
- d) Retrovirus

Answer : D

Question : Which of the following are required to facilitate cloning into a vector ?

- a) Origin of replication
- b) Selectable marker
- c) Cloning sites
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : In agarose gel electrophoresis

- a) DNA migrates towards the negative electrode.
- b) supercoiled plamids migrate slower than their nicked counterparts.
- c) larger molecules migrate faster than smaller molecules.
- d) ethidium bromide can be used to visualize the DNA.

Answer : D

Question : For transformation with recombinant DNA, the bacterial cells must first be made 'competent' which means

- a) should increase their metabolic reactions.
- b) should decrease their metabolic reactions.
- c) increase efficiency with which DNA enters the bacterium.
- d) ability to divide fast.

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following bacteria is not a source of restriction endonuclease?

- a) Agrobacterium tumefaciens
- b) Escherichia coli
- c) Haemophilus influenzae
- d) Bacillus amylol

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following steps are catalysed by Taq polymerase in a PCR reaction?

- a) Extension of primer end on the template DNA
- b) All of the above
- c) Annealing of primers to template DNA
- d) Denaturation of template DNA

Answer : A

Question : A bacterial cell was transformed with a recombinant DNA that was generated using a human gene. However, the transformed cells did not produce the desired protein. Reasons could be

- a) Human gene may have intron which bacteria cannot process
- b) Amino acid codons for humans and bacteria are different
- c) Human protein is formed but degraded by bacteria
- d) All of the above

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following should be chosen for best yield if one were to produce a recombinant protein in large amounts?

- a) A continuous culture system
- b) Any of the above
- c) A stirred-tank bioreactor without in-lets and out-lets
- d) Laboratory flask of largest capacity

Answer : A

Question : Who among the following was awarded the Nobel Prize for the development of PCR technique?

- a) Kary Mullis
- b) Arthur Kornberg
- c) Hargovind Khurana
- d) Herbert Boyer

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following statements does not hold true for restriction enzyme?

- a) It is isolated from viruses
- b) It produces the same kind of sticky ends in different DNA molecules
- c) It is an endonuclease
- d) It recognises a palindromic nucleotide sequence

Answer : A

Question : GMO technology is useful for

- a) All the above
- b) Making crop more tolerant to abiotic stresses
- c) Making crop more tolerant to abiotic stresses
- d) Enhancing nutritional value of food

Answer : A

Question : The genetic defect adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency may be cured permanently by

- a) Introducing bone marrow cells producing (ADA) into cells at an early embryonic stages
- b) None of these
- c) Administering adenosine deaminase activators
- d) Enzyme replacement therapy

Answer : A

Question : Which is obtained from genetic engineering

- a) Golden Rice
- b) Haemoglobin
- c) Glucose
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : The expression of a transgene in the target tissue is identified by a

- a) Reporter
- b) Enhancer
- c) Promoter
- d) Transgene

Answer : A

Question : The restriction enzymes are used in genetic engineering, because

- a) they can degrade harmful proteins
- b) they can join different DNA fragments
- c) they can cut DNA at specific base sequence
- d) they are nucleases that cut DNA at variable sites

Answer : A

Question : The basis for DNA fingerprinting is

- a) occurrence of Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP)
- b) phenotypic differences between individuals
- c) availability of cloned DNA
- d) knowledge of human karyotype

Answer : A

Question : Introduction of one or more genes into an organism which normally does not possess them or their deletion by using artificial means (not by breeding) comes under

- a) Molecular Biology
- b) Cytogenetics
- c) Genetic hybridization
- d) Genetic Engineering

Answer : D

Question : Recombinant DNA is obtained by cleaving the pro-DNA by

- a) primase
- b) exonucleases
- c) ligase
- d) restriction endonuclease

Answer : D

Question : Genetic engineering is possible, because

- a) the phenomenon of transduction in bacteria is well understood
- b) we can see DNA by electron microscope
- c) we can cut DNA at specific sites by endonucleases like DNase-I
- d) restriction endonucleases purified from bacteria can be used in vitro

Answer : D

Question : The process of replication in plasmid DNA, other than initiation, is controlled by

- a) mitochondrial gene
- b) bacterial gene
- c) plasmid gene
- d) None of the above

Answer : B

Question : Which of the following is related to genetic engineering?

- a) Mutation
- b) Plasmid
- c) Plastid
- d) Heterosis

Answer : B

Question : Plasmids are suitable vectors for gene cloning because

- a) these are small circular DNA molecules which can integrate with host chromosomal DNA
- b) these are small circular DNA molecules with their own replication origin site
- c) these can shuttle between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells
- d) these often carry antibiotic resistance genes

Answer : B

Question : Maximum number of bases in plasmids discovered so far is

- a) 50 kilo base
- b) 500 kilo base

- c) 5000 kilo base
- d) 5 kilo base

Answer : B

Question : Plasmid is

- a) fragment of DNA which acts as vector
- b) a fragment which joins two genes
- c) mRNA which acts as carrier
- d) autotrophic fragment

Answer : A

Question : In bacteria, plasmid is

- a) extrachromosomal material
- b) main DNA
- c) non-functional DNA
- d) repetetive gene

Answer : A

Question : DNA finger-printing refers to

- a) molecular analysis or profiles of DNA samples
- b) analysis of DNA samples using imprint- ing device
- c) techniques used for molecular analysis of different specimens of DNA
- d) techniques used for identification of finger prints of individuals

Answer : A

Question : Restriction endonudeases

- a) are present in mammalian cells for degradation of DNA when the cell dies
- b) are used in genetic engineering for ligating two DNA molecules
- c) are used for in vitro DNA synthesis
- d) are synthesized by bacteria as part of their defence mechanism

Answer : A

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

- a) Agrobacterium tumefaciens
- b) Penicillium expansum
- c) Trichoderma harzianum
- d) Meloidogyne incognita

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following is used as vector for cloning genes into higher organisms?

- a) Baculovirus
- b) Salmonella typhimurium
- c) Rhizopus nigricans
- d) Retrovirus

Answer : D

Question : DNA or RNA segment tagged with a radio- active molecule is called:

- a) Vector
- b) Probe
- c) Clone
- d) Plasmid

Answer : B

Question : Restriction endonucleases are enzymes which

- a) make cuts at specific positions within the DNA molecule
- b) recognize a specific nucleotide sequence for binding of DNA ligase
- c) restrict the action of the enzyme DNA polymerase
- d) remove nucleotides from the ends of the DNA molecule

Answer : A

Question : Satellite DNA is useful tool in

- a) Organ transplantation
- b) Sex determination
- c) Forensic science
- d) Genetic engineering

Answer : D

Question : Silencing of mRNA has been used in pro- ducing transgenic plants resistant to

- a) Bacterial blights
- b) Bollworms
- c) Nematodes
- d) White rusts

Answer : C

Question : Which one of the following techniques made it possible to genetically engineer living or- ganisms

- a) Hybridization
- b) Recombinant DNA techniques
- c) X-ray diffraction
- d) Heavier isotope labelling

Answer : B

Question : There is a restriction endonuclease called EcoRI. What does “co” part in it stand for ?

- a) Colon
- b) Coelom
- c) Coenzyme
- d) Coli

Answer : D

Question : In genetic engineering, the antibiotics are used

- a) To select healthy vectors
- b) As sequences from where replication starts
- c) To keep the cultures free of infection
- d) As selectable markers

Answer : D

Question : Which one of the following represents a pal- indromic sequence in DNA ?

- a) 5'-CCAATG-3' 3'-GAATCC-5'
- b) 5'-CATTAG-3' 3'-GATAAC-5'
- c) 5'-GATACC-3' 3'-CCTAAG-5'
- d) 5'-GAATTC-3' 3'-CTTAAG-5'

Answer : D

Question : What is it that forms the basis of DNA Fin- gerprinting ?

- a) The relative difference in the DNA occurrence in blood, skin and saliva
- b) The relative amount of DNA in the ridges and grooves of the fingerprints

- c) Satellite DNA occurs as highly repeated short DNA segments
- d) The relative proportions of purines and pyrimidines in DNA

Answer : C

Question : Biolistics (gene-gun) is suitable for

- a) Transformation of plant cells
- b) Constructing recombinant DNA by joining with vectors
- c) DNA finger printing
- d) Disarming pathogen vectors

Answer : A

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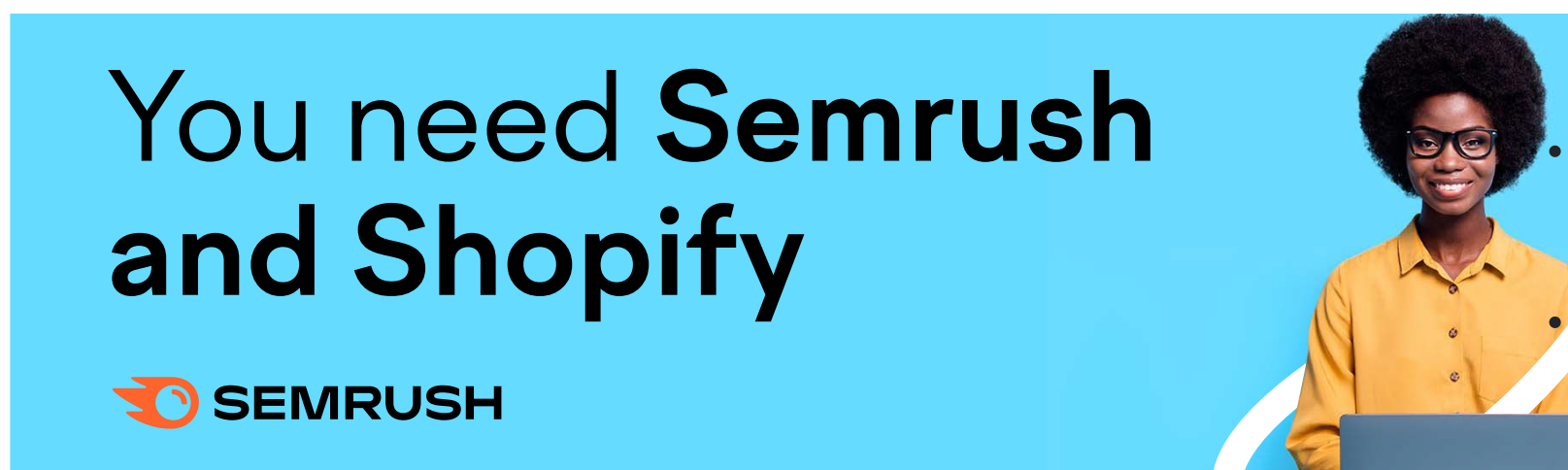


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Ecosystem Class 12 Biology MCQ

Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Ecosystem in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

Ecosystem MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question : An ecosystem is a

- a) group of components that interact with one another.
- b) group of interacting species in one place at one time.
- c) biological community and component of the physical environment with which the community interacts.
- d) group of interacting chemicals and their cycles.

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following is/are example(s) of man-made ecosystem?

- a) Herbarium
- b) Crop fields
- c) Aquarium
- d) Both b) and c)

Answer : D

Question : Vertical distribution of different species occupying different levels is called

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- a) enumeration
- b) stratification
- c) species composition
- d) none of these

Answer : B

Question : Which one of the following is not an abiotic component?

- a) Temperature
- b) Decomposers
- c) Water
- d) Soil

Answer : B

Question : In an ecosystem abiotic components includes which of the following ?

- a) Flow of energy
- b) Cycling of materials
- c) Consumers
- d) Flow of energy and cycling of materials

Answer : D

Question : Two main structural features of an ecosystem are

- a) species composition and stratification
- b) species composition and productivity
- c) productivity and energy flow
- d) nutrient cycling and stratification

Answer : A

Question : Identification and enumeration of plant and animal species of an ecosystem gives its

- a) productivity
- b) stratification
- c) species composition
- d) all of these

Answer : C

Question : Primary productivity

- a) is equal to the standing crop of an ecosystem.
- b) is greatest in freshwater ecosystems.
- c) is the rate of conversion of light to chemical energy in an ecosystem.
- d) is inverted in some aquatic ecosystems

Answer : C

Question : The rate at which light energy is converted into chemical energy of organic molecules is the ecosystem's

- a) net primary productivity
- b) gross secondary productivity
- c) net secondary productivity
- d) gross primary productivity

Answer : D

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Question : Which of the following most often limits the primary productivity of the ecosystem ?

- a) Solar radiation/light
- b) Oxygen
- c) Consumers
- d) Nitrogen

Answer : A

Question : Decomposers like fungi and bacteria are:

- i. autotrophs
- ii. heterotrophs
- iii. saprotrophs
- iv. chemo-autotrophs.

Choose the correct answer

- a) ii and iii,
- b) i and ii
- c) i and iv
- d) i and iii

Answer : A

Question : The process of mineralisation by micro organisms helps in the release of

- a) inorganic nutrients from humus
- b) both organic and inorganic nutrients from detritus
- c) organic nutrients from humus
- d) inorganic nutrients from detritus and formation of humus

Answer : A

Question :

Productivity is the rate of production of biomass expressed in terms of

- i. $(\text{kcal m}^{-3}) \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- ii. $\text{g}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- iii. $\text{g}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- iv. $(\text{kcal m}^{-2}) \text{ yr}^{-1}$

- a) ii and iv
- b) i and iii
- c) iii
- d) ii

Answer : A

Question : An inverted pyramid of biomass can be found in which ecosystem?

- a) Marine
- b) Forest
- c) Grass land
- d) Tundra

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is not a producer?

- a) Agaricus
- b) Nostoc
- c) Volvox
- d) Spirogyra

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following ecosystems is most productive in terms of net primary production?

- a) Tropical rain forests
- b) Deserts
- c) Oceans
- d) Estuaries

Answer : A

Question : Pyramid of numbers is

- a) Either upright or inverted
- b) Always inverted
- c) Always upright
- d) Neither upright nor inverted.

Answer : A

Question : Energy flow in ecosystem is

- a) Unidirectional
- b) Multidirectional
- c) Bidirectional
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following is one of the characteristics of a biological community?

- a) Stratification
- b) Natality
- c) Mortality
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is an example of man-made ecosystem?

- a) Aquarium
- b) Herbarium
- c) Tissue culture
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Approximately how much of the solar energy that falls on the leaves of a plant is converted to chemical energy by photosynthesis?

- a) 2-10%
- b) 30%
- c) 50%
- d) Less than 1%

Answer : A

Question : Among the following, where do you think the process of decomposition would be the fastest?

- a) Tropical rain forest
- b) Antarctic
- c) Dry arid region
- d) Alpine region

Answer : A

Question : How much of the net primary productivity of a terrestrial ecosystem is eaten and digested by herbivores?

- a) 10%
- b) 1%
- c) 40%
- d) 90%

Answer : A

Question : During the process of ecological succession the changes that take place in communities are

- a) Orderly and sequential
- b) Random
- c) Very quick
- d) Not influenced by the physical environment.

Answer : A

Question : Climax community is in a state of

- a) equilibrium
- b) disorder
- c) constant change
- d) non-equilibrium

Answer : A

Question : Among the following bio-geo-chemical cycles which one does not have losses due to respiration?

- a) All of the above
- b) Sulphur
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Phosphorus

Answer : A

Question : These belong to the category of primary consumers

- a) Insects and cattle
- b) Snakes and Frogs
- c) Eagle and snakes
- d) Water insects

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following pairs in mismatched?

- a) Prairie - epiphytes
- b) Savanna - acacia trees
- c) Coniferous forest - evergreen trees
- d) Tundra - permafrost

Answer : A

Question : Presence of plants arranged into well defined vertical layers depending on their height can be seen best in

- a) Tropical Rain Forest
- b) Grassland
- c) None of these
- d) Temperate Forest

Answer : A

Question : The term ecosystem was coined by

- a) A.G. Tansley
- b) E.P. Odum
- c) E. Haeckel
- d) E. Haeckel

Answer : A

Question : The sequence of communities of primary succession in water is

- a) phytoplankton, rooted submerged hydrophytes, floating hydrophytes, reed swamp, sedges, meadow and trees
- b) free-floating hydrophytes, sedges, phytoplankton, rooted hydrophytes, grasses and trees
- c) phytoplankton, free-floating hydrophytes, rooted hydrophytes, sedges, grasses and trees.
- d) phytoplankton, sedges, free-floating hydrophytes, rooted hydrophytes, grasses and trees.

Answer :A

Question : The reservoir for the gaseous type of bio-geo chemical cycle exists in

- a) atmosphere
- b) stratosphere
- c) ionosphere
- d) lithosphere

Answer : A

Question : If the carbon atoms fixed by producers already have passed through three species, the trophic level of the last species would be

- a) tertiary consumer
- b) secondary consumer
- c) tertiary producer
- d) scavenger

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following type of ecosystem is expected in an area where evaporation exceeds precipitation, and mean annual rainfall is below 100mm

- a) Desert
- b) Mangrove
- c) Grassland
- d) Shrubby forest

Answer : A

Question : The zone at the edge of a lake or ocean which is alternatively exposed to air and immersed in water is called

- a) Littoral zone
- b) Lentic one
- c) Benthic zone
- d) Pelagic zone

Answer : A

Question : Edaphic factor refers to

- a) Soil
- b) Relative humidity
- c) Altitude
- d) Water

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is an ecosystem service provided by a natural ecosystem?

- a) All of the above
- b) Pollutant absorption and reduction of the threat of global warming
- c) Prevention of soil erosion
- d) Cycling of nutrients

Answer : A

Question : Which is the reason for highest biomass in aquatic ecosystem?

- a) Benthonic and brown algae
- b) Sea grass, and slime molds
- c) Nanoplankton, blue green algae, green algae
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : The average trophic efficiency of transfer of energy from one trophic level to the. higher trophic level is called

- a) Linderman's trophic efficiency rule
- b) Linderman's trophic efficiency rule
- c) Assimilation. Efficiency
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Secondary Succession takes place on/in

- a) Degraded forest
- b) Bare rock
- c) Newly cooled lava
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : What is the annual net primary productivity of whole biosphere?

- a) 170 billion tons (dry weight) of organic matter.
- b) 165 billion tons (dry weight) of organic matter.
- c) 160 billion tons (dry weight) of organic matter.
- d) 155 billion tons (dry weight) of organic matter.

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following process help the watersoluble inorganic nutrients go down into the soil horizon and get precipitated as unavailable salts?

- a) Fragmentation
- b) Leaching
- c) Catabolism
- d) Humification

Answer : B

Question : How much portion of the photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) is captured by the plants?

- a) 5 – 10%
- b) 7 – 10%
- c) 8 – 10%
- d) 2 – 10%

Answer : D

Question : Energy flow in an ecosystem is

- a) unidirectional
- b) bidirectional
- c) multidirectional
- d) all of these

Answer : A

Question : Each trophic level has a certain mass of living material at a particular time is known as

- a) catabolism
- b) standing crop
- c) humification
- d) primary productivity

Answer : B

Question : Ecosystems are _____ because resources ____ move from one ecosystem to another.

- a) open; can
- b) closed; cannot
- c) one-way; can
- d) one-way; cannot

Answer : A

Question : Energy pyramids are used to represent energy transfer in an ecosystem because energy is _____ between each trophic level.

- a) gained
- b) lost
- c) conserved
- d) either conserved or gained

Answer : B

Question : The primary difference between sedimentary and atmospheric cycles is that in _____ cycles the nutrient does not _____.

- a) sedimentary; leave the terrestrial environment
- b) sedimentary; leave the aquatic environment
- c) atmospheric; leave the aquatic environment
- d) sedimentary; enter the atmosphere

Answer : D

Question : Which one of the following pairs is a sedimentary type of biogeochemical cycle ?

- a) Phosphorus and carbon monoxide
- b) Oxygen and nitrogen
- c) Phosphate and nitrogen
- d) Phosphorus and sulphur

Answer : D

Question : Consider the following statements.

(i) An ecosystem is a functional unit of nature and comprises abiotic and biotic components.

(ii) Abiotic components are organic materials.

(iii) Biotic components are producers, consumers and decomposers.

(iv) Energy flow is bidirectional.

which two statements are correct ?

- a) (i) and (ii)
- b) (ii) and (iv)
- c) (iii) and (iv)
- d) (i) and (iii)

Answer : D

Question : A mutually beneficial association necessary for survival of both partners are

- a) mutualism/symbiosis
- b) commensalism
- c) amensalism
- d) Both a) and b)

Answer : A

Question : The relation between algae and fungi in a lichen is

- a) symbiosis
- b) parasitism
- c) commensalism
- d) proto cooperation

Answer : A

Question : Pyramid of numbers in a grassland/true eco- system is

- a) always inverted
- b) always upright
- c) Both a) and b)
- d) spindle-shaped

Answer : B

Question : Pick up the correct food chain

- a) Grass -> Chaameleon -> Insect -> Bird
- b) Grass -> Fox -> Rabbit -> Bird
- c) Phytoplankton -> Zooplankton -> Fish
- d) Fallen leaves -> Bacteria -> Insect larvae

Answer : C

Question : Food chain in which micro-organisms break- down the food formed by primary producers are

- a) parasitic food chain
- b) detritus food chain**
- c) consumer food chain
- d) predator food chain

Answer : B

Question : The sum total of the population of the same kind of organisms constitute

- a) colony
- b) genus
- c) community
- d) species**

Answer : D

Question : Pyramid of number deals with number of

- a) species in an area
- b) individuals in a community
- c) individuals in a trophic level
- d) sub-species in a community

Answer : C

Question : Study of inter-relationships between living organisms and their environment is

- a) Ecology
- b) Ecosystem
- c) Phytogeography
- d) Ethology

Answer : A

Question : Pyramid of number in a pond ecosystem is

- a) irregular
- b) inverted
- c) upright
- d) spindle-shaped

Answer : C

Question : In grass-deer-tiger food chain, grass biom- ass is one tonne. The tiger biomass shall be

- a) 100 kg
- b) 10 kg
- c) 200 kg
- d) 1 kg

Answer : B

Question : In a biotic community, the most important factor for survival of an animal is

- a) day length
- b) soil moisture
- c) green food
- d) predators

Answer : C

Question : The pyramid which cannot be inverted in a stable ecosystem is that of

- a) biomass
- b) number
- c) energy
- d) All of these

Answer : C

Question : In a food chain, the largest population is that of

- a) producers
- b) decomposers
- c) secondary consumers
- d) primary consumers

Answer : A

Question : Second most important trophic level in a lake

- a) zooplankton
- b) phytoplankton
- c) benthos
- d) neuston

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is the most stable eco-system?

- a) Forest
- c) Mountain
- b) Desert
- d) Ocean

Answer : D

Question : The primary succession refers to the devel- opment of communities on a

- a) fleshly cleared crop field
- b) forest clearing after devastating fire
- c) pond, freshly filled with water after a dry phase
- d) newly-exposed habitat with no record of earlier vegetation

Answer : D

Question : Mycorrhiza is a symbiotic relationship be- tween roots of higher plants and

- a) virus
- b) fungi
- c) bacteria
- d) blue-green algae

Answer : B

Question : Which of the following can fix atmospheric nitrogen?

- a) Albugo
- b) Cystopus

- c) Saprolegnia
- d) Anabaena

Answer : D

Question : In a biotic community, the primary consumers are

- a) carnivores
- c) detritivores
- b) omnivores
- d) herbivores**

Answer : D

Question : Which of the following pair is a sedimentary type of biogeochemical cycle?

- a) Oxygen and nitrogen
- b) Phosphorus and sulphur
- c) Phosphorus and nitrogen
- d) Phosphorus and carbon dioxide

Answer : B

Question : If we completely remove the decomposers, from an ecosystem, its functioning will be adversely affected, because

- a) energy flow will be blocked
- b) herbivores will not receive solar energy
- c) mineral movement will be blocked**
- d) rate of decomposition will be very high

Answer : C

Question : The transfer of energy from one trophic level to another is governed by the 2nd law of thermodynamics. The average efficiency of energy transfer from herbivores to carnivores is

- a) 5%
- b) 10%
- c) 25%
- d) 50%

Answer : B

Question : The nature of climax community ultimately depends on

- a) climate
- b) bed rock
- c) soil organisms
- d) pool of available nutrients

Answer : A

Question : In a food chain, the largest population is that of

- a) decomposers
- b) producers**
- c) primary consumers
- d) tertiary consumers

Answer : B

Question : Niche of a species in an ecosystem refers to its

- a) function at its place of occurrence
- b) place of its occurrence
- c) competitive ability
- d) centre of origin

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following ecosystem has the highest gross primary productivity?

- a) Grasslands
- b) Coral reefs
- c) Mangroves
- d) Equatorial rain forest

Answer : B

Question : Keystone species in an ecosystem are those which

- a) are present in maximum number
- b) are most frequent
- c) attain a large biomass
- d) contribute to ecosystem properties

Answer : B

Question : Which of the following is free-living aerobic non-photosynthetic nitrogen-fixing bacterium?

- a) Rhizobium
- b) Azotobacter
- c) Nostoc
- d) Azospirillum

Answer : B

Question : An orchid resembling the female of an insect so as to be able to get pollinated is due to phenomenon of

- a) mimicry
- b) pseudocopulation
- c) pseudopollination
- d) pseudoparthenocarpy

Answer : A

Question : Species restricted to a given area are called

- a) sibling
- b) endemic
- c) sympatric
- d) allopatric

Answer : B

Question : Plants such as Prosopis, Acacia and Capparis represent examples of tropical

- a) grasslands
- b) thorn forests
- c) deciduous forests
- d) evergreen forests

Answer : B

Question : the rate at which light energy is converted into chemical energy of organic molecules is the ecosystem's

- a) net primary productivity
- b) gross secondary productivity
- c) net secondary productivity
- d) gross primary productivity

Answer : D

Question : In a terrestrial ecosystem such as forest, maximum energy is in which trophic level ?

- a) T₁
- b) T₂
- c) T₃
- d) T₄

Answer : A

Question : Which part of the world has high density of organisms?

- a) Deciduous forests
- b) Grasslands
- c) Savannas
- d) Tropical rain forests

Answer : D

Question : The maximum biomagnification would be in which of the following in case of aquatic ecosystem ?

- a) Fishes

- b) Phytoplanktons
- c) Birds
- d) Zooplanktons

Answer : A

Question : The greatest biomass of autotrophs in the world's oceans is that of

- a) benthic brown algae, coastal red algae and daphnids
- b) benthic diatoms and marine viruses
- c) sea grasses and slime molds
- d) free-floating micro-algae, cyanobacteria and nanoplankton

Answer : D

Question : Which type of association is found in between entomophilous flower and pollinating agent?

- a) Mutualism
- b) Commensalism
- c) Cooperation
- d) Co-evolution

Answer : A

Question : Two different species cannot live for long duration in the same niche or habitat. This law is

- a) Allen's law
- b) Mendel's law
- c) Gause's competitive exclusion principal
- d) Weismann's theory

Answer : C

Question : Cause of mimicry is

- a) attack (offence)
- b) protection (defence)
- c) Both a) and b)
- d) isolation

Answer : C

Question : Choose the correct match Bladderwort, sun-dew, venus fly trap

- a) Nepenthes, Dionea, Drosera
- b) Nepenthes, Utricularia, Vanda
- c) Utricularia, Drosera, Dionea
- d) Dionea, Trapa, Vanda

Answer : C

Question : Bamboo plant is growing in a far forest then what will be the trophic level of it?

- a) First trophic level (T_1)
- b) Second trophic level (T_2)
- c) Third trophic level (T_3)
- d) Fourth trophic level (T_4)

Answer : A

Question : What is true for individuals of same species?

- a) Live in same niche
- b) Live in same habitat

- c) Interbreeding
- d) Live in different habitats

Answer : C

Question : In which condition, the gene ratio remains constant for any species ?

- a) Sexual selection
- b) Random mating
- c) Mutation
- d) Gene flow

Answer : B

Question : Which of the following is a correct pair?

- a) Cuscuta — Parasite
- b) Dischidia — Insectivorous
- c) Opuntia — Predator
- d) Capsella —Hydrophyte

Answer : A

Question : Two different species cannot live for long duration in the same niche or habitat. This law is

- a) Allen's law
- b) Gause's hypothesis
- c) Dollo's rule
- d) Weismann's theory

Answer : B

Question : Which of the following is most important for speciation?

- a) Seasonal isolation
- b) Reproductive isolation
- c) Behavioural isolation
- d) Tropical Isolation

Answer : B

Question : Reason of fast speciation in present day crop plants is

- a) mutation
- b) isolation
- c) polyploidy
- d) sexual reproduction

Answer : C

Question : Mycorrhiza is an example of

- a) endoparasitism
- b) decomposers
- c) symbiotic relationship
- d) ectoparasitism

Answer : C

Question : Escherichia coli is used as an indicator organism to determine pollution of water with

- a) industrial effluents
- b) pollen of aquatic plants
- c) heavy metals
- d) faecal matter

Answer : D

Question : Species are considered as

- a) artificial concept of human mind which cannot be defined in absolute terms
- b) real units of classification devised by taxonomists
- c) real basic units of classification
- d) the lowest units of classification

Answer : C

Question : What is a keystone species ?

- a) A species which makes up only a small proportion of the total biomass of a community, yet has a huge impact on the community's organization and survival
- b) A common species that has plenty of biomass, yet has a fairly low impact on the community's organization
- c) A rare species that has minimal impact on the biomass and on other species in the community
- d) A dominant species that constitutes a large proportion of the biomass and which affects many other species

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is expected to have the highest value (gm/m²/yr) in a grass- land ecosystem?

- a) Secondary Production (SP)
- b) Tertiary Production (TP)
- c) Gross Production (GP)
- d) Net Production (NP)

Answer : C

Question : An ecosystem which can be easily damaged but can recover after some time if damaging effect stops, will be having

- a) low stability and high resilience
- b) high stability and low resilience
- c) low stability and low resilience
- d) high stability and high resilience

Answer : A

Question : Lichens are well known combination of an alga and a fungus where fungus has

- a) a saprophytic relationship with the alga
- b) an epiphytic relationship with the alga
- c) a parasitic relationship with the alga
- d) a symbiotic relationship with the alga

Answer : D

Question : There exists a close association between the alga and the fungus within a lichen. The fungus

- a) provides protection, anchorage and absorption for the alga
- b) provides food for the alga
- c) fixes the atmospheric nitrogen for the alga
- d) release oxygen for the alga

Answer : A

Question : Animals have the innate ability to escape from predation. Examples for the same are given below. Select the incorrect example

- a) enlargement of body size by swallowing air in puffer fish
- b) melanism in moths
- c) poison fangs in snakes
- d) colour change in Chamaeleon

Answer : C

Question : Which one of the following pairs is mis- matched ?

- a) Savanna —Acacia trees
- b) Prairie — Epiphytes

- c) Tundra — Permafrost
- d) Coniferous forest — Evergreen trees

Answer : B

Question : Praying mantis is a good example of

- a) warning colouration
- b) social insects
- c) camouflage
- d) Mullerian mimicry

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following is not true for a spe- cies?

- a) Members of a species can interbreed
- b) Variations occur among members of a species
- c) Each species is reproductively isolated from every other species
- d) Gene flow does not occur between the populations of a species

Answer : D

Question : Which one of the following is not used for construction of ecological pyramids?

- a) Dry weight
- b) Number of individuals
- c) Rate of energy flow
- d) Fresh weight

Answer : D

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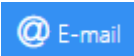
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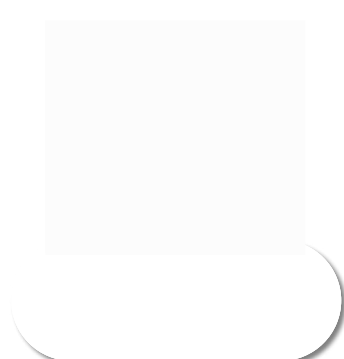


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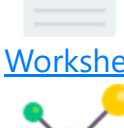






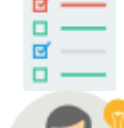

Question : Pollution causes undesirable changes in which the following characteristics of air, water, land or soil ?

- a) Physical
- b) Chemical
- c) Biological
- d) All of these

Answer : D

Question : To improve the quality of environment (air, water and soil) the Govt. of India passed the 'Environment (Protection) Act' in year

- a) 1981
- b) 1986
- c) 1987
- d) 1974

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Answer : B

Question : Which one of the following is a most efficient device to eliminate particulate matters from the industrial emissions ?

- a) Cyclonic separators
- b) Trajectory separators
- c) Incineration
- d) Electrostatic precipitator

Answer : D

Question : The scrubber is used mainly to remove which of the following gas/es from the exhaust after spraying water/ lime ?

- a) CO₂
- b) SO₂
- c) O₂ and N₂
- d) CO and CO₂

Answer : B

Question : Which of the two expensive metals are used as catalysts by catalytic converters and are fitted into automobiles for reducing emission of poisonous gases ?

- a) Platinum - palladium, rhodium
- b) Cadmium, rhodium
- c) Copper, cadmium
- d) Lead, mercury

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following level of sound may damage ear drum and can impair the hearing ability permanently ?

- a) 80 dB
- b) 100 dB
- c) 120 dB
- d) 150 dB

Answer : D

Question : Euro II norms stipulate that sulphur be controlled at _____ ppm in diesel and _____ ppm in petrol.

- a) 350; 150
- b) 150; 350
- c) 350; 250
- d) 150; 250

Answer : A

Question : All automobiles and fuel -petrol and diesel were to have met the Euro III emission specifications in some cities from 1 April 2005 and have to meet the Euro-IV norms by

- a) 1 April 2008
- b) 1 April 2009
- c) 1 April 2010
- d) 1 April 2012

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following minimum percentage of impurities by domestic sewage make the water unfit for human use ?

- a) 1
- b) 5
- c) 0.1
- d) 0.5

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Answer : C

Question : The amount of organic matter in sewage water can be estimated by

- a) measuring oxygen demand
- b) weight of micro-organisms
- c) salt analysis
- d) calorimetry

Answer : A

Question : Non-biodegradable pollutants are created by

- a) humans
- b) natural disasters
- c) excessive use of resources
- d) nature

Answer : humans

Question : According to the Central Pollution Control Board, particles that are responsible for causing great harm to human health are of diameter

- a) 2.50 micrometers
- b) 5.00 micrometers
- c) 10.00 micrometers
- d) 7.5 micrometers

Answer : 2.50 micrometers

Question : The material generally used for sound proofing of rooms like a recording studio and auditorium, etc. is:

- a) styro foam
- b) wood
- c) coir
- d) cotton

Answer : styro foam

Question : Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is

- a) methane
- b) ethane
- c) butane
- d) propane

Answer : methane

Question : World's most problematic aquatic weed is

- a) Eichornia
- b) Wolffia
- c) Azolla
- d) Trapa

Answer : Eichornia

Question : Which of the following causes biomagnification?

- a) Both
- b) Mercury
- c) DDT
- d) None of these

Answer : Both

Question : The expanded form of DDT is

- a) dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane
- b) dichloro diethyl trichloroethane
- c) dichloro dipyrydyl trichloroethane
- d) dichloro diphenyl tetrachloroacetate

Answer : dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane

Question : Which of the following material takes the longest time for biodegradation?

- a) Bone
- b) Jute
- c) Paper
- d) Cotton

Answer : Bone

Question : Which one of the following is a wrong statement?

- a) Ozone in upper part of atmosphere is harmful to animals
- b) Ozone in upper part of atmosphere is harmful to animals
- c) Eutrophication is a natural phenomenon in freshwater bodies
- d) Eutrophication is a natural phenomenon in freshwater bodies

Answer : Ozone in upper part of atmosphere is harmful to animals

Question : In an area where DDT had been used extensively, the population of birds declined significantly because

- a) Many of the birds eggs laid, did not hatch,
- b) Birds stopped laying eggs
- c) Earthworms in the area got eradicated
- d) Earthworms in the area got eradicated

Answer : Many of the birds eggs laid, did not hatch,

Question : Lichens indicate SO₂ pollution because they

- a) show association between algae and fungi
- b) grow faster than others
- c) are sensitive to SO₂
- d) flourish in SO₂ rich environment

Answer: C

Question : Acid rains are produced by

- a) excess NO₂ and SO₂ from burning fossil fuels
- b) excess production of NH₃ by industry and coal gas
- c) excess release of carbon monoxide by incomplete combustion
- d) excess formation of CO₂ by combustion and animal respiration

Answer: A

Question : Green-house effect is warming due to

- a) infra-red rays reaching earth
- b) moisture layer in atmosphere
- c) increase in temperature due to increase in carbon dioxide concentration of atmosphere
- d) ozone layer of atmosphere

Answer: C

Question : Major aerosol pollutant in jet plane emission is

- a) sulphur dioxide
- b) carbon monoxide
- c) methane
- d) chlorofluoro-carbons

Answer: D

Question : Gas released during Bhopal tragedy was

- a) methyl isocyanate

- b) potassium isothiocyanate
- c) sodium isothiocyanate
- d) ethyl isothiocyanate

Answer: A

Question : Domestic waste constitutes

- a) non-biodegradable pollution
- b) biodegradable pollution
- c) effluents
- d) air pollution

Answer: B

Question : Which one is not a pollutant normally?

- a) Hydrocarbons
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Carbon monoxide
- d) Sulphur dioxide

Answer: B

Question : Most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhausts is

- a) mercury
- b) cadmium
- c) lead
- d) copper

Answer: C

Question : Ultraviolet radiations from sunlight cause a reaction which produces

- a) O₃
- b) SO₂
- c) CO
- d) CH₄

Answer: A

Question : Drawback of DDT as pesticide is

- a) it becomes ineffective after some time
- b) it is less effective than others
- c) it is not easily/rapidly degraded in nature
- d) its high cost

Answer: C

Question : Highest DDT deposition shall occur in

- a) phytoplankton
- b) sea gull/birds
- c) crab
- d) eel

Answer: B

Question : Fish die in water bodies polluted by sewage due to

- a) pathogens
- b) clogging of gills by silt
- c) reduction in oxygen
- d) fuel smell

Answer: C

Question : Disease caused by eating fish found in water contaminated with industrial waste having mercury is

- a) Minamata disease
- b) Blight's disease
- c) Hashimoto's disease
- d) Osteosclerosis

Answer: A

Question : Sound becomes hazardous noise pollution at level

- a) above 30 dB
- b) above 80 dB
- c) above 100 dB
- d) above 120 dB

Answer: B

Question : Atmosphere of big/metropolitan cities is polluted most by

- a) automobile exhausts
- b) pesticide residue
- c) household waste
- d) radioactive fall-out

Answer: A

Question : When huge amount of sewage is dumped into a river, its BOD will

- a) increase
- b) decrease
- c) sharply decrease
- d) remain unchanged

Answer: A

Question : In Minamata Bay of Japan, the animals which remained free from Minamata disease, are

- a) pigs
- b) rabbits
- c) dogs
- d) cats

Answer: B

Question : The Taj Mahal is threatened due to the effect of

- a) oxygen
- b) hydrogen
- c) chlorine
- d) sulphur dioxide

Answer: D

Question : Sewage drained into water bodies kill fishes because

- a) excessive carbon dioxide is added to water
- b) it gives off a bad smell
- c) it removes the food eaten by fish
- d) it increases competition with fishes for dissolved oxygen

Answer: D

Question : The major contributor of green-house gases to the atmosphere is

- a) Russia
- b) USA
- c) Germany
- d) Brazil

Answer: B

Question : The worst environmental hazards were created by accidents in nuclear power plant and MIC gas tragedy respectively in

- a) Russia in 1990 and Bhopal in 1986
- b) Ukrain in 1988 and USA in 1984
- c) Bhopal in 1984 and Russia in 1990
- d) Ukrain in 1986 and Bhopal in 1984

Answer: D

Question : If the forest cover is reduced to half, what is most likely to happen on a long term basis?

- a) Tribals living in these areas will starve to death
- b) Cattle in these and adjoining areas will die due to lack of fodder
- c) Large areas will become deserts
- d) Crop breeding programmes will suffer due to a reduced availability of variety of germplasm

Answer: C

Question : The most common indicator organism which represents polluted water is

- a) Escherichia coli
- b) Salmonella typhi
- c) Vibrio cholerae
- d) Entamoeba histolytica

Answer: A

Question : Phosphate pollution is mainly caused by

- a) phosphate rock only [1997]
- b) agricultural fertilizers only
- c) sewage and phosphate rocks
- d) sewage and agricultural fertilizers

Answer: D

Question : The CO₂ content by volume, in the atmospheric air is about

- a) 0.0314%
- b) 0.34%
- c) 3.34%
- d) 4%

Answer: A

Question : Formation of ozone hole is maximum over

- a) India
- b) Antarctica
- c) Europe
- d) Africa

Answer: B

Question : In coming years, skin related disorders will be more common due to

- a) air pollution
- b) use of detergents
- c) water pollution
- d) depletion of ozone layer

Answer: D

Question : Which one of the following organism is used as indicator of water quality ?

- a) Beggiatoa
- b) Chlorella
- c) Azospirillum
- d) Escherichia

Answer: D

Question : Which important green-house gas, other than methane, is being produced from the agricultural fields?

- a) Arsine
- b) Sulphur dioxide
- c) Ammonia
- d) Nitrous oxide

Answer: D

Question : The supersonic jets cause pollution by the thinning of

- a) CO₂ layer
- b) SO₂ layer
- c) O₂ layer
- d) O₃ layer

Answer: D

Question : Warm ocean surge of the peru current recurring every 5 to 8 year or so in the East Pacific of South America is widely known as

- a) Magnox

- b) Gull stream
- c) El Nino
- d) Aye aye

Answer: C

Question : Carbon monoxide is a pollutant because

- a) it reacts with O₂
- b) it inhibits glycolysis
- c) it reacts with haemoglobin
- d) it makes nervous system inactive

Answer: C

Question : If there was no CO₂ in the earth's atmosphere the temperature of earth's surface would be

- a) same as present
- b) less than the present
- c) higher than the present
- d) dependent on the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere

Answer: B

Question : A sewage treatment process in which a portion of the decomposer bacteria present in the waste is recycled into the beginning of the process, is called

- a) cyclic treatment
- b) primary treatment
- c) activated sludge treatment
- d) tertiary treatment

Answer: C

Question : Which of the following is the use of lichens in case of pollution?

- a) Lichens are not related with pollution
- b) They act as bioindicators of pollution
- c) They treat the polluted water
- d) They promote pollution

Answer: B

Question : Which of the following is a secondary pollutant ?

- a) Aerosol
- b) CO
- c) PAN
- d) CO₂

Answer: C

Question : Green-house effect refers to

- a) production of cereals
- b) cooling of earth
- c) trapping of UV rays
- d) warming of earth

Answer: D

Question : In 1984, Bhopal gas tragedy was caused due to the leakage of

- a) potassium isocyanate
- b) sodium monoxide
- c) sodium thiocyanate
- d) methyl isocyanate

Answer: D

Question : Which of the following is pollution related disorder ?

- a) Fluorosis
- b) Leprosy
- c) Pneumonicosis
- d) Silicosis

Answer: A

Question : Relative Biological Effectiveness [RBE] usually refers to the damages caused by

- a) low temperature
- b) high temperature
- c) radiation
- d) pollution

Answer: C

Question : What is the intensity of sound in normal conversation?

- a) 10-20 dB
- b) 30-60 dB
- c) 70-90 dB
- d) 120-150 dB

Answer: B

Question : What is BOD?

- a) The amount of O₂ utilized by organisms in water
- b) The amount of O₂ utilized by microorganisms for decomposition
- c) The total amount of O₂ present in water
- d) All of the above

Answer: B

Question : Which of the following is absent in polluted water ?

- a) Hydrilla
- b) Water hyacinth
- c) Larva of stone fly
- d) Blue-green algae

Answer: C

Question : Fluoride pollution mainly affects

- a) teeth
- b) kidney
- c) brain
- d) heart

Answer: A

Question : If by radiation all nitrogenase enzymes are inactivated, then there will be no

- a) fixation of nitrogen in legumes
- b) fixation of atmospheric nitrogen
- c) conversion from nitrate to nitrite in legumes
- d) conversion from ammonium to nitrate in soil

Answer: A

Question : Lead concentration in blood is considered alarming if it is

- a) 20mg/100mL
- b) 30mg/100mL
- c) 4-6mg/100mL
- d) 10mg/100mL

Answer: B

Question : In 1984, the Bhopal gas tragedy took place because methyl isocyanate

- a) reacted with DDT
- b) reacted with ammonia
- c) reacted with CO₂
- d) reacted with water

Answer: D

Question : Prolonged liberal irrigation of agricultural fields is likely to create the problem of

- a) acidity
- b) aridity
- c) metal toxicity
- d) salinity

Answer: D

Question : Which of the following is not used for disinfection of drinking water?

- a) Phenyl
- b) Chloramine
- c) Chlorine
- d) Ozone

Answer: A

Question : Which one of the following pair is mismatched?

- a) Biomass burning — Release of CO₂
- b) Fossil fuel burning — Release of CO₂
- c) Nuclear power — Radioactive wastes
- d) Solar energy — Green-house effect

Answer: D

Question : Full form of B.O.D. is

- a) Biological organism death
- b) Biotic oxygen demand
- c) Biochemical oxygen demand
- d) Biological organisation day

Answer : C

Question : In B.O.D. test oxygen plays an important role to

- a) destroy inorganic matter
- b) destroy pollution
- c) destroy waste organic matter
- d) none of these

Answer : C

Question : Presence of large amount of nutrients in water also cause excess growth of planktonic (free-floating) algae, called _____.

- a) biomagnification
- b) eutrophication
- c) algal bloom
- d) biofortification

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following species of plant is considered as the world's most problematic aquatic weed ?

- a) Lantana
- b) Eichhornia
- c) Parthenium (carrot grass)
- d) Brown algae

Answer : C

Question : The waste water from Industries may contain toxic heavy metals having density of more than

- a) 5 g / cm³
- b) 10 g /cm³
- c) 2 g /cm³
- d) 15 g /cm³

Answer : B

Question : Concentration of DDT for first trophic level (phytoplanktons) and top trophic level (fish eating birds) is ____ respectively in aquatic food chains if DDT is 0.003 pb in water.

- a) 0.025 ppm, 25 ppm
- b) 0.003 ppm, 2 ppm
- c) 0.5 ppm, 2 ppm
- d) 0.04 ppm, 2 ppm

Answer : A

Question : DDT causes egg shell thinning in birds because it inhibits

- a) calmodulin
- b) calcium ATPase
- c) magnesium ATPase
- d) carbonic anhydrase

Answer : A

Question : Natural ageing of lake by biological enrichment of its water is called

- a) biomagnification
- b) eutrophication
- c) biodegradation
- d) water logging

Answer : B

Question : FOAM (Friends of the Arcata Marsh) is a group of citizens responsible for the integrated process of

- a) reducing eutrophication
- b) sewage and water treatment
- c) radio- active waste treatment
- d) minimizing global warming

Answer : B

Question : The 'Polyblend' is a/ an

- a) recycled modified plastic waste used for laying the roads.
- b) electronic waste buried in the landfills.
- c) plastic film- waste to make disinfectants.
- d) fine powder of plastic waste used to make the plastic bags

Answer : B

Question : Choose the incorrect statement

- a) Dobson units are used to measure oxygen content
- b) Use of incinerators is crucial to disposal of hospital wastes
- c) Methane and carbon dioxide are green house gases
- d) None of these

Answer : Dobson units are used to measure oxygen content

Question : Among the following which one causes more indoor chemical pollution?

- a) burning mosquito coil
- b) room spray
- c) burning cooking gas
- d) burning coal

Answer : burning mosquito coil

Question : The green scum seen in the fresh water bodies is

- a) Both
- b) blue green algae
- c) green algae
- d) None of these

Answer : Both

Question : The loudness of a sound that a person can withstand without discomfort is about

- a) 80 dB.
- b) 30 dB
- c) 215 dB
- d) 150 dB

Answer : 80 dB.

Question : The major source of noise pollution, world wide is due to

- a) transport system
- b) sugar, textile and paper industries
- c) oil refineries and thermal power plants
- d) office equipment

Answer : transport system

Question :

Match correctly the following and choose the correct option

- | | |
|---|---------|
| i. Environment Protection Act | A. 1974 |
| ii. Air Prevention & Control of Pollution Act | B. 1987 |
| iii. Water Act | C. 1986 |
| iv. Amendment of Air Act to include noise | D. 1981 |

The correct matches is;

- a) i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B
- b) i-D, ii-A, iii-B, iv-C
- c) i-A, ii-C, iii-B, iv-D
- d) I-C, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A

Answer : i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B

Question : Catalytic converters are fitted into automobiles to reduce emission of harmful gases. Catalytic converters change unburnt hydrocarbons into:

- a) carbon dioxide and water
- b) carbon mono oxide
- c) methane
- d) carbon dioxide and methane

Answer : carbon dioxide and water

Question : Measuring Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a method used for

- a) Estimating the amount of organic matter in sewage water
- b) Working out the efficiency of R.B.Cs. about their capacity to carry oxygen
- c) Measuring the activity of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in producing curd on a commercial scale
- d) None of these

Answer : Estimating the amount of organic matter in sewage water

Question : Shell of egg in bird becomes thin (not properly formed) due to the pollution of pesticides. This is due to interference in the activity of

- a) Calmodulin
- b) Mg ATPase
- c) Ca ATPase
- d) None of these

Answer : Calmodulin

Question : Which of the following in sewage treatment removes suspended solids?

- a) Primary treatment
- b) Sludge treatment
- c) Sludge treatment
- d) None of these

Answer : Primary treatment

Question : Catalytic converters are fitted into automobiles to reduce emission of harmful gases. Catalytic converters change unburnt hydrocarbons into

- a) carbon dioxide and water
- b) carbon mono oxide
- c) methane
- d) carbon dioxide and methane

Answer : carbon dioxide and water

Question : Why is it necessary to remove sulphur from petroleum products?

- a) To reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide in exhaust fumes
- b) To increase efficiency of automobiles engines
- c) To use sulphur removed from petroleum for commercial purposes
- d) To increase the life span of engine silencers

Answer : To reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide in exhaust fumes

Question : Which one of the following impurities is easiest to remove from wastewater?

- a) Suspended solids
- b) Dissolved solids
- c) Colloids
- d) Bacteria

Answer : Suspended solids

Question : Which one of the following diseases is not due to contamination of water?

- a) Hepatitis-B
- b) Jaundice
- c) Cholera
- d) Typhoid

Answer : Hepatitis-B

Question : Nuisance growth of aquatic plants and bloom-forming algae in natural waters is generally due to high concentrations of

- a) phosphorus
- b) calcium
- c) sulphur
- d) carbon

Answer : phosphorus

Question : Algal blooms impart a distinct colour to water due to

- a) their pigments
- b) excretion of coloured substances
- c) formation of coloured chemicals in water facilitated by physiological degradation of algae
- d) absorption of light by algal cell wall

Answer : their pigments

Question :

Match the items in column I and column II and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
A. UV	i) Biomagnification
B. Biodegradable Organic matter	ii) Eutrophication
C. DDT	iii) Snow blindness
D. Phosphates	iv) BOD

The correct match is:

- a) A iii, B iv, C i, D ii
- b) A ii, B i, C iv, D iii
- c) A iii, B ii, C iv, D i
- d) A iii, B I, C iv, D i

Answer : A iii, B iv, C i, D ii

Question : In the textbook you came across Three Mile Island and Chernobyl disasters associated with accidental leakage of radioactive wastes. In India we had Bhopal gas tragedy. It is associated with which of the following?

- a) Methyl Iso-Cyanate
- b) Methy Cyanate
- c) CFC's
- d) None of these

Answer : Methyl Iso-Cyanate

Question : Industrial melanism is an example of

- a) Protective resemblance with the surrounding
- b) Drug resistance
- c) Defensive adaptation of skin against UV radiations
- d) Darkening of skin due to industries

Answer : Protective resemblance with the surrounding

Question : Carbon dioxide is called green-house gas because it is

- a) Transparent to sunlight but traps heat
- b) Transparent to heat but traps sunlight
- c) Transparent to heat but traps sunlight
- d) None of these

Answer : Transparent to sunlight but traps heat

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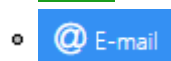
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Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Evolution in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

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Question: Stanley L. Miller conducted experiments before 1953 on prebiotic earth environment using special apparatus. The primary surprising products were

- a) amino acids
- b) peptides
- c) nucleotides
- d) simple sugars

Answer : A

Question: Who proposed that the first form of life come from preexisting non- living molecules?

- a) Oparin and Haldane
- b) de Vries and Haldane
- c) Darwin and Lamarck
- d) Louis Pasteur and Miller

Answer : A

Question: How is extinction represented in a family tree diagram?

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- a) When a branch splits.
- b) When a branch ends.
- c) When a branch shifts along x - axis.
- d) When a branch shifts along y - axis.

Answer : B

Question: Analogous organs are

- a) different in origin but perform similar functions.
- b) common in origin and perform common functions.
- c) common in origin but perform different functions.
- d) different in origin and perform different functions.

Answer : A

Question: Homologous organs show

- a) divergent evolution.
- b) convergent evolution.
- c) parallel evolution.
- d) both b) and c).

Answer : A

Question: What is common amongst whale, seal and shark?

- a) Homoiothermy
- b) Seasonal migration
- c) Thick subcutaneous fat
- d) Convergent evolution

Answer : D

Question: Thorn of Bougainvillea and tendril of Cucurbita are examples of

- a) retrogressive evolution.
- b) analogous organs.
- c) homologous organs.
- d) vestigial organs.

Answer : C

Question: Industrial melanism is an example of

- a) drug resistance.
- b) darkening of skin due to smoke from industries.
- c) protective resemblance with the surroundings.
- d) defensive adaptation of skin against ultraviolet radiations.

Answer : C

Question: Darwin’s finches are a good example of

- a) convergent evolution
- b) industrial melanism
- c) connecting link
- d) adaptive radiation

Answer : D

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Question: Adaptive radiation refers to

- a) power of adaptation in an individual to a variety of environments.
- b) adaptations due to Geographical isolation.
- c) evolution of different species from a common ancestor.
- d) migration of members of a species to different geographical areas.

Answer : C

Question: Which of the following is used as an atmospheric pollution indicator?

- a) Lichens
- b) Lepidoptera
- c) Lycopersicon
- d) Lycopodium

Answer : A

Question: The theory of spontaneous generation stated that

- a) life can arise from non-living things only
- b) life arises spontaneously, neither from living nor from the non-living.
- c) life can arise from both living and non-living
- d) life arose from living forms only

Answer : A

Question: Animal husbandry and plant breeding programmes are the examples of

- a) artificial selection
- b) reverse evolution
- c) mutation
- d) natural selection

Answer : A

Question: Palaentological evidences for evolution refer to the

- a) fossils
- b) homologous organs
- c) development of embryo
- d) analogous organs

Answer : A

Question: The bones of forelimbs of whale, bat, cheetah and man are similar in structure, because

- a) they share a common ancestor
- b) one organism has given rise to another
- c) they perform the same function
- d) they have biochemical similarities

Answer : A

Question: Analogous organs arise due to

- a) convergent evolution
- b) genetic drift
- c) artificial selection
- d) divergent evolution

Answer : A

Question:

$(p+q)^2 = P^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$ represents an equation used in:

- a) population genetics
- b) mendelian genetics
- c) biometrics
- d) molecular genetics

Answer : A

Question: Appearance of antibiotic-resistant bacteria is an example of

- a) pre-existing variation in the population
- b) divergent evolution
- c) transduction
- d) adaptive radiation

Answer : A

Question: The force that initiates evolution is

- a) Variation
- b) Mutation
- c) Extinction
- d) Adaptation

Answer : A

Question: _____ is a vestigial organ

- a) Vermiform appendix
- b) None of the above
- c) Papillae
- d) Intestinal villi

Answer : A

Question: Evolution of life shows that life forms had a trend of moving from:

- a) water to land
- b) fresh water to sea water
- c) dryland to wet land
- d) land to water

Answer : A

Question: Viviparity is considered to be more evolved because

- a) the young ones are protected inside the mother's body and are looked after they are born leading to more chances of survival
- b) the embryo takes a long time to develop
- c) the young ones are protected by a thick shell
- d) the young ones are left on their own

Answer : A

Question: Fossils are generally found in

- a) Sedimentary rocks
- b) Igneous rocks
- c) Metamorphic rocks
- d) Any type of rock

Answer : A

Question: For the MN-blood group system, the frequencies of M and N alleles are 0.7 and 0.3, respectively. The expected frequency of MN-blood group bearing organisms is likely to be

- a) 42%
- b) 49%
- c) 9%
- d) 58%

Answer : A

Question: Which type of selection is industrial melanism observed in moth, Biston bitularia:

- a) Directional
- b) Stabilising
- c) Disruptive
- d) Artificial

Answer : A

Question: The most accepted line of descent in human evolution is:

- a) Ramapithecus → Homo habilis → Homo erectus → Homo sapiens
- b) Australopithecus → Ramapithecus → Homo erectus → Homo habilis → Homo sapiens
- c) Homo erectus → Homo habilis → Homo sapiens
- d) Australopithecus → Ramapithecus → Homo sapiens → homo habilis

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following is an example for link species?

- a) Lobe fish
- b) Dodo bird
- c) Sea weed
- d) Tyrannosaurus rex

Answer : A

Question: The earliest geological time period among the following is

- a) Cambrian

- b) Permian
- c) Jurassic
- d) Quaternary

Answer : A

Question: The experiment that simulated conditions thought to be present on the early earth

- a) Miller–Urey experiment
- b) Schiehallion experimen
- c) Geiger–Marsden experiment
- d) Hershey–Chase experiment

Answer : A

Question: Example of a homologous organ

- a) The arm of a human, wing of a bird
- b) Wing of an insect, wing of a bird
- c) Wing of an insect, wing of a bird
- d) None of the above

Answer : A

Question: “Continuity of germplasm” theory was given by

- a) deVries
- b) Weismann
- c) Darwin
- d) Lamarck

Answer: B

Question: Evolution is

- a) progressive development of a race
- b) history and development of race alongwith ariations
- c) history of race
- d) development of race

Answer: B

Question: Theory of inheritance of acquired characters was given by

- a) Wallace
- b) Lamarck
- c) Darwin
- d) deVries

Answer: B

Question: ‘Origin of species’ was written by

- a) Oparin
- b) Weismann
- c) Lamarck
- d) Darwin

Answer: D

Question: Parallelism is

- a) adaptive divergence
- b) adaptive divergence of widely separated species
- c) adaptive convergence of widely different species
- d) adaptive convergence of closely related groups

Answer: D

Question: Which was absent in the atmosphere at the time of origin of life?

- a) NH_3
- b) H_2
- c) O_2
- d) CH

Answer: C

Question: The first organisms were

- a) chemoautotrophs
- b) chemoheterotrophs
- c) autotrophs
- d) eukaryotes

Answer: B

Question: Weismann cut off tails of mice generation after generation but tails neither disappeared nor shortened showing that

- a) Darwin was correct
- b) tail is an essential organ
- c) mutation theory is wrong
- d) Lamarckism was wrong in inheritance of acquired characters

Answer: D

Question: Genetic drift is change of

- a) gene frequency in same generation
- b) appearance of recessive genes
- c) gene frequency from one generation to next
- d) None of the above

Answer: A

Question: Theory of natural selection dwells on

- a) role of environment in evolution
- b) natural selection acting on favourable variations
- c) changes in gene complex resulting in heritable variations
- d) None of the above

Answer: B

Question: Which one does not favour Lamarckian concept of inheritance of acquired characters?

- a) Lack of pigment in cave dwellers
- b) Absence of limbs in snakes
- c) Presence of webbed toes in aquatic birds
- d) Melanization of peppered moth in industrial areas

Answer: D

Question: Frequency of a character increases when it is

- a) recessive
- b) dominant
- c) inheritable
- d) adaptable

Answer: D

Question: Which one is irrelevant to evolution of man?

- a) Perfection of hand for tool making
- b) Change of diet from hard nuts/roots to soft food
- c) Increased ability to communicate or develop community behaviour
- d) Loss of tail

Answer: D

Question: Extremities, tail and ear are relatively shorter in animals living in cooler regions as compared to those inhabiting warmer zones. This is

- a) Bergman's rule
- b) Jordan's rule

- c) Gloger's rule
- d) Allen's rule

Answer: D

Question: Identify the correct sequence in which the following substances have appeared during the course of evolution of life on earth

- a) glucose, amino acids, nucleic acids, proteins
- b) ammonia, amino acids, proteins, nucleic acids
- c) water, amino acids, nucleic acids, enzymes
- d) amino acids, ammonia, phosphates, nucleic acids

Answer: B

Question: In general, in the developmental history of a mammalian heart, it is observed that it passes through a two-chambered fish-like heart, three-chambered frog-like heart and finally to four-chambered stage. To which hypothesis can this above cited statement be approximated?

- a) Hardy-Weinberg law
- b) Lamarck's principle
- c) Biogenetic law
- d) Mendelian principles

Answer: C

Question: Genetic drift operates only in

- a) smaller populations
- b) larger populations
- c) Mendelian populations
- d) island populations

Answer: A

Question: Darwin's theory of pangenesis shows similarity with theory of inheritance of acquired characters then what will be correct according to it?

- a) Useful organs become strong and developed while useless organs become extinct. These organs help in struggle for survival
- b) Size of organs increase with ageing
- c) Development of organs is due to will power
- d) There should become physical basis of inheritance

Answer: D

Question: Similarities in organisms with different genotype indicates

- a) micro-evolution
- b) macro-evolution
- c) convergent evolution
- d) divergent evolution

Answer: C

Question: In which condition the gene ratio remains constant for any species?

- a) Sexual selection
- b) Random mating
- c) Mutation
- d) Gene flow

Answer: B

Question: Sequence of which of the following is used to know the phylogeny?

- a) mRNA
- b) rRNA
- c) tRNA
- d) DNA

Answer: B

Question: Genetic drift operates in

- a) small isolated population
- b) large isolated population

- c) fast reproductive population
- d) slow reproductive population

Answer: A

Question: In a random mating population in equilibrium, which of the following brings about a change in gene frequency in a non-directional manner?

- a) Migration
- b) Mutation
- c) Random drift
- d) Selection

Answer: B

Question: Darwin in his 'Natural Selection Theory' did not believe in any role of which one of the following in organic evolution?

- a) Discontinuous variations
- b) Parasites and predators as natural enemies
- c) Survival of the fittest
- d) Struggle for existence

Answer: A

Question: Random genetic drift in a population probably results from

- a) large population size
- b) highly genetically variable individuals
- c) interbreeding within this population
- d) constant low mutation rate

Answer: B

Question : The Finches of Galapogas islands provide an evidence in favour of

- a) biogeographical evolution
- b) special creation
- c) evolution due to mutation
- d) retrogressive evolution EBD_7209 Evolution 253

Answer : A

Question : The term 'Survival of Fittest' was used by

- a) Charles Darwin
- b) Herbert Spencer
- c) Jean Baptiste
- d) Hugo de Vries

Answer : B

Question : Tasmanian Wolf is a marsupial while Wolf is a placental mammal. This shows

- a) convergent evolution
- b) divergent evolution
- c) inheritance of acquired characters
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Darwin was most influenced by

- a) Lamarck's theory of acquired characters.
- b) Weismann's theory of germplasm.
- c) Wallace's theory of origin of species.
- d) Essay on Population by Malthus.

Answer : D

Question : Single step large mutation leading to speciation is also called

- a) Founder effect
- b) saltation
- c) branching descent
- d) natural selection

Answer : B

Question : A population is in Hardy- weinberg equilibrium for a gene with only two alleles. If the gene frequency of an allele A is 0.7, the genotype frequency of Aa is

- a) 0.21
- b) 0.42
- c) 0.36
- d) 0.7

Answer : B

Question : If the frequency of dominant allele is 60%, find out the percentage of heterozygous individuals in the population.

- a) 48%
- b) 50%
- c) 47%
- d) 45%

Answer : A

Question : Random genetic drift in a population probably results from

- a) highly genetically variable individuals.
- b) interbreeding within the population.
- c) constant low mutation rate.
- d) large population size.

Answer : A

Question : Natural selection can lead to

- a) stabilization
- b) directional change
- c) disruption
- d) all of these

Answer : D

Question : The first mammals were like

- a) chimpanzee
- b) gorilla
- c) shrews
- d) reptiles

Answer : C

Question :

Match the scientists listed under column 'A' with ideas listed column 'B'.

Column 1	Column 2
i. Darwin	M. abiogenesis
ii. Oparin	N. use and disuse of organs
iii. Lamarck	O. continental drift theory
iv. Wagner	P. evolution by natural selection

- a) i-P; ii-M; iii-N; iv-O
- b) i-N; ii-P; iii-O; iv-M
- c) i-p; ii-O; iii-N; iv-M
- d) i-M; ii-P; iii-N; iv-O

Answer : i-P; ii-M; iii-N; iv-O

Question : In 1953 S. L. Miller created primitive earth conditions in the laboratory and gave experimental evidence for origin of first form of life from preexisting non-living organic molecules. The primitive earth conditions created include:

- a) high temperature, volcanic storms, reducing atmosphere containing CH₄, NH₃ etc
- b) high temperature, volcanic storms, non-reducing atmosphere
- c) low temperature, volcanic storms, reducing atmosphere
- d) low temperature, volcanic storms, atmosphere rich in oxygen

Answer : high temperature, volcanic storms, reducing atmosphere containing CH₄, NH₃ etc

Question : Variations during mutations of meiotic recombinations are

- a) random and directionless
- b) random and directional
- c) random and small
- d) random, small and directional

Answer : random and directionless

Question : Artificial selection to obtain cows yielding higher milk output represents

- a) Artificial selection to obtain cows yielding higher milk output represents
- b) Disruptive as it splits the population into two one yielding higher output and the other lower output
- c) Stabilizing followed by disruptive as it stabilizes the population to produce higher yielding cows
- d) Stabilizing selection as it stabilizes this character in the population

Answer : Artificial selection to obtain cows yielding higher milk output represents

Question : The principle of competitive exclusion was stated by

- a) G.F. Gause
- b) C. Darwin
- c) Verhulst and Pearl
- d) Mac Arthur

Answer : G.F. Gause

Question : The chronological order of human evolution from early to the recent is

- a) Ramapithecus → Australopithecus → Homo habilis → Homo erectus
- b) Australopithecus → Homo habilis → Ramapithecus → Homo erectus
- c) Australopithecus → Ramapithecus → Homo habilis → Homo erectus
- d) All of these

Answer : Ramapithecus → Australopithecus → Homo habilis → Homo erectus

Question : In Hardy-Weinberg equation, the frequency of heterozygous individual is represented by

- a) $2pq$
- b) pq
- c) Both
- d) None of these

Answer : $2pq$

Question : Analogous structures are a result of

- a) Convergent evolution
- b) Divergent evolution
- c) Shared ancestry
- d) Stabilizing selection

Answer : Convergent evolution

Question : A population will not exist in Hardy Weinberg equilibrium if

- a) individuals mate selectively
- b) there are no mutations
- c) there are no migrations
- d) All of these

Answer : individuals mate selectively

Question : Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land?

- a) Exoskeleton
- b) Bilateral symmetry
- c) Segmentation
- d) Eyes

Answer : Exoskeleton

Question : Basic principles of embryonic development were pronounced by

- a) von Baer b) Weismann
c) Haeckel d) Morgan

Question : Correct order is

- a) Palaeozoic → Archaeozoic → Coenozoic
b) Archaeozoic → Palaeozoic → Proterozoic
c) Palaeozoic → Mesozoic → Coenozoic
d) Mesozoic → Archaeozoic → Proterozoic

Question : Evolutionary convergence is development of

- a) common set of characters in group of different ancestry**
- b) dissimilar characters in closely related groups
- c) common set of characters in closely related groups
- d) random mating

Question : Homologous organs are

- a) wings of insects and bat
- b) gills of fish and lungs of rabbit
- c) pectoral fins of fish and fore limbs of horse**
- d) wings of grasshopper and crow

Question : The earliest fossil form in the phylogeny of horse is

- a) Merychippus b) Meshippus
- c) Eohippus** d) Equus

Question : Two geographical regions separated by high mountains are

- a) Oriental and Australian
- b) Palaearctic and Oriental**
- c) Nearctic and Palaearctic
- d) Neotropical and Ethiopian

Question : ‘Golden age of dinosaurs’/Age of reptiles was

- a) Mesozoic** b) Coenozoic
- c) Palaeozoic d) Psychozoic

Question : The presence of gill slits, in the embryos of all vertebrates, supports the theory of

- a) biogenesis **b) recapitulation**
- c) metamorphosis d) organic evolution

Question : One of the following is a link between plants and animals

- a) Euglena** b) Bacteria
- c) Paramecium d) Trichonympha

Question : The homologous organs are those that show similarity in

- a) size **b) origin**
- c) function d) appearance

Question : Which one of the following sets includes only the vestigial structures in man?

- a) Body hair, olecranon process, coccyx, patella
- b) Wisdom teeth, mammary glands, coccyx, patella
- c) Coccyx, nictitating membrane, vermiform appendix, ear muscles**
- d) Coccyx, body hair, ear ossicles, vermiform appendix

Question : Which one of the following pair has homologous organs?

- a) Pectoral fins of a fish and forelimbs of a horse**
- b) Wings of a bat and wings of cockroach
- c) Air sac of fish and lungs of frog
- d) Wings of a bird and wings of a butterfly

Question : Darwin’s finches provide an excellent evidence in favour of evolution. This evidence comes from the field of

- a) Biogeography** b) Anatomy
- c) Embryology d) Palaeontology

Question : Which is not a vestigial part in humans?

- a) Segmental muscles of abdomen
- b) Fingernails**
- c) Third molar
- d) Coccyx

Question : Occurrence of endemic species in South-America and Australia is due to

- a) these species have been extinct from other regions
- b) continental separation**
- c) there is no terrestrial route to these places
- d) retrogressive evolution

Question : Half-life period of C14 is about

- a) 500 yr **b) 5730 yr**
- c) 50 yr d) 5×10^4 yr

Question : According to fossils discovered up to present time origin and evolution of man was started from

- a) France b) Java
- c) Africa** d) China

Question : Which of the following is homologous organ?

- a) Wings of birds and locust
- b) Wings of birds (sparrow) and pectoral fins of fish**
- c) Wings of bat and butterfly
- d) Legs of frog and cockroach

Question : In which era reptiles were dominant?

- a) Coenozoic era **b) Mesozoic era**
- c) Palaeozoic era d) Archaeozoic era

Question : Convergent evolution is illustrated by

- a) dogfish and whale**
- b) rat and dog
- c) bacterium and protozoan
- d) starfish and cuttle fish

Question : In recent years, DNA sequences (nucleotide sequence) of mtDNA and Y-chromosomes were considered for the study of human evolution, because

- a) they can be studied from the samples of fossil remains
- b) they are small and, therefore, easy to study
- c) they are uniparental in origin and do not take part in recombination**
- d) their structure is known in greater detail

Question : Which one of the following describes correctly the homologous structures?

- a) Organs appearing only in embryonic stage and disappearing later in the adult
- b) Organs with anatomical similarities, but performing different functions**
- c) Organs with anatomical dissimilarities, but performing same functions
- d) Organs that have no function now, but had an important function in ancestors

Question : What kind of evidence suggested that man is more closely related with chimpanzee than with other hominoid apes?

- a) Evidence from DNA from sex chromosomes only
- b) Comparison of chromosomes morphology only
- c) Evidence from fossil remains and the fossil mitochondrial DNA alone
- d) Evidence from DNA extracted from sex chromosomes, autosomes and mitochondria**

Question : Age of fossils in the past was generally determined by radio-carbon method and other method involving radioactive elements found in the rocks . More precise methods, which were used recently and led to the revision of the evolutionary periods for different groups of organisms, include

- a) study of carbohydrates/proteins in fossils
- b) study of the condition of fossilization
- c) Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) and fossil DNA**
- d) study of carbohydrates/proteins in rocks

Question : Presence of gills in the tadpole of frog indicates diat

- a) fishes were amphibious in the past
- b) fishes evolved from frog-like ancestors
- c) frogs will have gills in future
- d) frogs evolved from gilled ancestors**

Question : Which of the following is the relatively most accurate method for dating of fossils?

- a) Radio-carbon method
- b) Potassium-argon method
- c) Electron-spin resonance method**
- d) Uranium-lead method

Question : An important evidence in favour of organic evolution is the occurrence of

- a) analogous and vestigial organs
- b) homologous organs only
- c) homologous and analogous organs
- d) homologous and vestigial organs**

Question : Evolutionary history of an organism is known as

- a) Ancestry b) Palaeontology
- c) Ontogeny **d) Phylogeny**

Question : One of the important consequences of geographical isolation is

- a) no change in the isolated fauna
- b) preventing speciation
- c) speciation through reproductive isolation**
- d) random creation of new species

Question : Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- a) Stem cells are specialized cells
- b) There is no evidence of the existence of gills during embryogenesis of mammals
- c) All plant and animal cells are totipotent
- d) Ontogeny repeats phylogeny**

Question : Which one of the following is regarded as the direct ancestor of modern man?

- a) Homo erectus b) Ramapithecus
- c) Homo habilis **d) Cro-magnon man**

Question : Which one of the following statements about fossil human species is correct ?

- a) Fossils of Homo neanderthalensis have been found recently in South America
- b) Neanderthal man and Cro-magnon man did exist for sometime together
- c) Australopithecus fossils have been found in Australia
- d) Homo erectus was preceded by Homo habilis**

Question : Common origin of man and chimpanzee is best shown by

- a) banding pattern in chromosomes number 3 and 6**
- b) cranial capacity
- c) binocular vision
- d) dental formula

Question : Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) Cro-magnon man's fossil has been found in Ethiopia
- b) Homo erectus is the ancestor of man**
- c) Neanderthal man is the direct ancestor of Homo sapiens
- d) Australopithecus is the real ancestor of modern man

Question : The age of the fossil of Dryopithecus on the geological time scale is

- a) 5×10^6 yr back **b) 25×10^6 yr back**
- c) 50×10^6 yr back d) 75×10^6 yr back

Question : Which of the following primate is the closest relative of humans?

- a) Rhesus monkey b) Orangutan
- c) Gorilla** d) Gibbon

Question : Homo sapiens evolved during

- a) Pleistocene** b) Oligocene
- c) Pliocene d) Miocene

Question : Which one of the following features is closely related with the evolution of humans?

- a) Loss of tail **b) Shortening of jaws**
- c) Binocular vision d) Flat nails

Question : Which of the following is closest relative of man?

- a) Chimpanzee** b) Gorilla
- c) Orangutan d) Gibbon

Question : Which of the following is correct order of evolutionary history of man?

- a) Peking man, Homo sapiens, Neanderthal, Cro-magnon
- b) Peking man, Neanderthal, Homo sapiens, Cro-magnon
- c) Peking man, Heidelberg man, Neanderthal, Cro-magnon**
- d) Peking man, Neanderthal, Homo sapiens, Heidelberg man

Question : There are two opposing views about origin of modern man. According to one view Homo erectus in Asia were the ancestors of modern man. A study of variation of DNA however, suggested African origin of modern man. What kind of observation on DNA variation could suggest this?

- a) Greater variation in Asia than in Africa**
- b) Greater variation in Africa than in Asia
- c) Similar variation in Africa and Asia
- d) Variation only in Asia and no variation in Africa

Question : Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era is characterized by

- a) radiation of reptiles and origin of mammal- like reptiles
- b) dinosaurs become extinct and angiosperms appear
- c) flowering plants and first dinosaurs appear
- d) gymnosperms are dominant plants and first birds appear**

Question : Among the human ancestors the brain size was more than 1000 cc in

- a) Homo neanderthalensis**
- b) Homo erectus
- c) Ramapithecus
- d) Homo habilis

Question : The most apparent change during the evolutionary history of Homo sapiens is traced in

- a) Walking upright
- b) Shortening of jaws
- c) Remarkable increase in the brain size**
- d) Loss of body hair

Question : What was the most significant trend in the evolution of modern man (Homo sapiens) from his ancestors?

- a) Upright posture
- b) Shortening of jaws
- c) Binocular vision
- d) Increasing brain capacity**

Question : The extinct human who lived 1,00,000 to 40,000 years ago, in Europe, Asia and parts of Africa, with short stature, heavy eye brows, retreating for heads, large jaws with heavy teeth, stocky bodies a lumbering gait and stooped posture was

- a) Cro-magnon humans
- b) Ramapithecus
- c) Homo habilis
- d) Neanderthal human**

Question : What was the most significant trend in the evolution of modern man (Homo sapiens) from his ancestors?

a) Increasing cranial capacity

- b) Upright posture
- c) Shortening of jaws
- d) Binocular vision

Question : Which of the following had the smallest brain capacity ?

- a) Homo sapiens
- b) Homo neanderthalensis
- c) Homo habilis**
- d) Homo erectus

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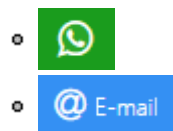
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Question: Which of the following disease is confirmed by 'widal test'?

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Typhoid
- c) Plague
- d) Tetanus

Answer : B

Question: The toxic substance, 'haemozoin', related to the high fever and chill, is released during which of the following disease?

- a) Dengue
- b) Malaria
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Phenumonia

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Answer : B

Question: Malignant malaria is caused by the which of the following species of Plasmodium ?

- a) vivax
- b) malariae
- d) ovale
- d) falciparum

Answer : D

Question: The pathogens of genera, Microsporum, Trichophyton and Epidermophyton are responsible for

- a) botulism
- b) conjunctivitis
- c) ringworms
- d) skin allergy

Answer : C

Question: Identify the site where Wuchereria bancrofti is normally found on human body.

- a) Lymphatic vessels of the lower limbs
- b) Muscles of the legs
- c) Blood vessels of the thigh region
- d) Skin between the fingers

Answer : A

Question: Food poisoning is caused by

- a) Entamoeba histolytica
- b) Escherichia coli
- c) Clostridium botulinum
- d) Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Answer : C

Question: Amoebiasis is caused by

- a) Plasmodium vivax
- b) Entamoeba gingivalis
- c) Trypanosoma gambiense
- d) Entamoeba histolytica

Answer : D

Question: Vector for kala azar is:

- a) sandfly b) bedbug
- c) louse d) housefly

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following set includes bacterial diseases ?

- a) Tetanus, typhoid, tuberculosis
- b) Small pox, influenza, tetanus
- c) Meningitis, measles, syphilis
- d) None of the above.

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Answer : A

Question: Which of the following is a communicable disease?

- a) Malaria
- b) Diabetes
- c) Hypertension
- d) Kwashiorkor

Answer : A

Question: The term 'Health' is defined in many ways. The most accurate definition of the health would be

- a) health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being
- b) health is the symbol of economic prosperity
- c) health is the reflection of a smiling face
- d) health is the state of body and mind in a balanced condition

Answer : A

Question: The organisms which cause diseases in plants and animals are called

- a) Pathogens
- b) Vectors
- c) Insects
- d) Worms

Answer : A

Question: The chemical test that is used for diagnosis of typhoid is:

- a) Widal-Test
- b) PCR - Test
- c) ESR - Test
- d) ELISA-Test

Answer : A

Question: Diseases are broadly grouped into infectious and non-infectious diseases. In the list given below, identify the infectious diseases.

i. Cancer

ii. Influenza

iii. Allergy

iv. Small pox

- a) ii and iv
- b) iii and iv
- c) ii and iii
- d) i and ii

Answer : A

Question: The sporozoites that cause infection when a female Anopheles mosquito bites a human being are formed in

- a) salivary glands of mosquito
- b) intestine of human
- c) RBCs of mosquito
- d) Liver of human

Answer : A

Question: The disease chikunguniya is transmitted by

- a) Aedes mosquitoes
- b) cockroach
- c) female Anopheles
- d) house flies

Answer : A

Question: Many diseases can be diagnosed by observing the symptoms in the patient. Which group of symptoms are indicative of pneumonia?

- a) Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough, headache
- b) Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots
- c) Nasal congestion and discharge, cough, sorethroat, headache
- d) High fever, weakness, stomach pain, loss of appetite and constipation

Answer : A

Question: The genes causing cancer are

- a) oncogenes
- b) regulatory genes
- c) expressor genes
- d) structural genes

Answer : A

Question: The _____ is at its largest in children, but with the onset of puberty, it eventually shrinks and gets replaced by fat.

- a) Thymus
- b) Hypothalamus
- c) None of these
- d) Parathyroid gland

Answer : A

Question: Ascaris lumbricoides is a species of parasitic roundworm that lives in

- a) Humans
- b) Grasshoppers
- c) Pigs
- d) None of the above

Answer : A

Question: In malignant tumors, the cells proliferate, grow rapidly and move to other parts of the body to form new tumors. This stage of

disease is called:

- a) metastasis
- b) teratogenesis
- c) mitosis
- d) metagenesis

Answer : A

Question: When an apparently healthy person is diagnosed as unhealthy by a psychiatrist, the reason could be that:

- a) the patient shows behavioural and social maladjustment
- b) he does not take interest in sports
- c) the patient was not economically prosperous
- d) the patient was not efficient at his work

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following are the reason(s) for Rheumatoid arthritis? Choose the correct option

- i. Lymphocytes become more active
 - ii. Body attacks self cells
 - iii. More antibodies are produced in the body
 - iv. The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from self cells is lost
- a) ii and iv
 - b) iii and iv
 - c) i and iii
 - d) i and ii

Answer : A

Question: AIDS is caused by HIV. Among the following, which one is not a mode of transmission of HIV?

- a) Shaking hands with infected persons
- b) Sexual contact with infected persons
- c) Transfusion of contaminated blood
- d) Sharing the infected needles

Answer : A

Question: 'Smack' is a drug obtained from the:

- a) latex of Papaver somniferum
- b) leaves of Cannabis sativa
- c) flowers of Dhatura
- d) fruits of Erythroxyl coca

Answer : A

Question: The substance produced by a cell in viral infection that can protect other cells from further infection is:

- a) interferon
- b) histamine

- c) colostrum
- d) serotonin

Answer : A

Question: Transplantation of tissues/organs to save certain patients often fails due to rejection of such tissues/organs by the patient. Which type of immune response is responsible for such rejections?

- a) cell-mediated immune response
- b) physiological immune response
- c) humoral immune response
- d) auto-immune response

Answer : A

Question: Antibodies present in colostrum which protect the new born from certain diseases is of

- a) Ig A type
- b) Ig G type
- c) Ig D type
- d) Ig E type

Answer : A

Question: The immune system comprises

- a) Humoral and Cell-mediated systems
- b) Humoral and fibrous systems
- c) Antigens
- d) Lymphocytes

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following is a viral disease?

- a) Influenza
- b) Diphtheria
- c) Leprosy
- d) Filariasis

Answer : A

Question: Cells involved in immune mechanism are

- a) erythrocytes
- b) lymphocytes
- c) eosinophils
- d) thrombocytes

Answer: B

Question: Opiate narcotic is

- a) bhang
- b) charas
- c) heroin
- d) nicotine

Answer: C

Question: Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- a) Dengue fever — Arbovirus
- b) Plague — Yersinia pestis
- c) Syphilis — Trichuris trichiura
- d) Malaria — Plasmodium vivax

Answer: C

Question: Which of the following diseases is due to an allergic reaction?

- a) Goitre
- b) Skin cancer
- c) Hay fever
- d) Enteric fever

Answer: C

Question: Hypersensitivity to an allergen is associated with

- a) aberrant functioning of the immune mechanism
- b) increase in ambient temperature
- c) age of the individual
- d) food habits

Answer: A

Question: The long-term prospects for a truly human civilization depend in a large measure on

- a) the ability of humanity to moderate its fecundity
- b) increasing the food production
- c) colonization of underpopulated areas
- d) control of human diseases

Answer: D

Question: Passive immunity was discovered by

- a) Edward Jenner
- b) Emil von Behring
- c) Robert Koch
- d) Louis Pasteur

Answer: B

Question: Retroviruses are implicated as a cause for cancer in humans because they

- a) carry gene for reverse transcriptase
- b) may carry cellular protooncogenes in their genome
- c) may carry v-oncogenes in their genome
- d) carry single stranded RNA as their genetic material

Answer: D

Question: Diphtheria is caused by

- a) poisons released by living bacterial cells into the host tissue
- b) poisons released from dead bacterial cells into the host tissue
- c) poisons released by virus into the host tissues
- d) excessive immune response by the host's body

Answer: A

Question: Which of the following is an opiate narcotic?

- a) Barbiturates
- b) Morphine
- c) Amphetamines
- d) LSD

Answer: B

Question: Which of the following will be achieved in next two decades ?

- a) Control of cancer
- b) Correction of genetic basis of diabetes mellitus
- c) A complete understanding of brain-mind interactions
- d) Production of biodegradable plastic

Answer: B

Question: If a person shows production of interferons in his body, the chances are that he has got an infection of

- a) typhoid
- b) measles
- c) tetanus
- d) malaria

Answer: B

Question: Which of the following symptoms indicate radiation sickness ?

- a) Red and ulcerated skin
- b) Nausea and anaemia
- c) Nausea and loss of hair
- d) Ulcerated skin, nausea and loss of hair

Answer: D

Question: Botulism caused by Clostridium botulinum affects the

- a) spleen
- b) intestine
- c) lymph glands
- d) neuromuscular junction

Answer: D

Question: Typhoid fever is caused by

- a) Giardia
- b) Salmonella
- c) Shigella
- d) Escherichia

Answer: B

Question: Koch's postulates are not applicable to

- a) cholera
- b) leprosy
- c) TB
- d) diphtheria

Answer: B

Question: The term 'humulin' is used for

- a) human insulin
- b) powerful antibiotic
- c) isoenzyme
- d) hydrolytic enzyme

Answer: A

Question: Hybridoma cells are

- a) product of spore formation in bacteria
- b) hybrid cells resulting from myeloma cells
- c) nervous cells of frog
- d) only cells having oncogenes

Answer: B

Question: Which one of the following correctly matches a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) with its pathogen ?

- a) AIDS — Bacillus anthracis
- b) Syphilis — Treponema pallidum
- c) Urethritis — Entamoeba gingivalis
- d) Gonorrhoea — Leishmania donovani

Answer: B

Question: Small proteins produced by vertebrate cells naturally in response to viral infections and which inhibit multiplication of viruses are called

- a) immunoglobulins
- b) interferons

- c) antitoxins
- d) lipoproteins

Answer: B

Question: Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is a bovine disease. To which of the following human diseases it is related ?

- a) Kala-azar
- b) Encephalitis
- c) Cerebral spondylitis
- d) Creutzfeldt Jacob disease

Answer: D

Question: Which one of the following is correct match?

- a) Reserpine — Tranquiliser
- b) Cocaine — Opiatic narcotic
- c) Morphine — Hallucinogenic
- d) Bhang — Analgesic

Answer: A

Question: Which of these is most infectious disease?

- a) Hepatitis-B
- b) AIDS
- c) Cough and cold
- d) Malaria

Answer: A

Question: Reason of lung cancer is

- a) coal mining
- b) calcium fluoride
- c) cement factory
- d) bauxite mining

Answer: C

Question: LSD is

- a) hallucinogenic
- b) sedative
- c) stimulant
- d) tranquiliser

Answer: A

Question: Salmonella is related with

- a) typhoid
- b) polio
- c) TB
- d) tetanus

Answer: A

Question: Monoclonal antibodies

- a) are obtained from a cell and act on one antigen
- b) are obtained from a group of cells and act on more than one antigens
- c) are obtained from a group of same type of cells and act on single antigen
- d) are obtained from a group of same type of cells and act on more than one antigens

Answer: C

Question: Cancerous cells can easily be destroyed by radiation due to

- a) rapid cell division
- b) lack of nutrition
- c) fast mutation
- d) lack of oxygen

Answer: A

Question: The term “antibiotic” was coined by

- a) Selman Waksman
- b) Alexander Fleming
- c) Edward Jenner
- d) Louis Pasteur

Answer: A

Question: Carcinoma refers to

- a) malignant tumours of the colon
- b) benign tumours of the connective tissue
- c) malignant tumours of the connective tissue
- d) malignant tumours of the skin or mucous membrane

Answer: D

Question: Maximum application of animal cell culture technology today is in the production of

- a) vaccines
- b) edible proteins
- c) insulin
- d) interferons

Answer: A

Question: Christmas disease is another name for

- a) Down's syndrome
- b) sleeping sickness
- c) haemophilia-B
- d) hepatitis-B

Answer: C

Question: Which one of the following conditions though harmful in itself, is also a potential saviour from a mosquito borne infectious disease ?

- a) Pernicious anaemia
- b) Leukemia
- c) Thalassaemia
- d) Sickle cell anaemia

Answer: D

Question: ELISA is used to detect viruses where the key reagent is

- a) DNA probe
- b) RNAase
- c) alkaline phosphatase
- d) catalase

Answer: C

Question: Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

- a) Streptomyces — Antibiotic
- b) Serratia — Drug addiction
- c) Spirulina — Single cell protein
- d) Rhizobium — Biofertilizer

Answer: B

Question: Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?

- a) Glossina palpalis— Sleeping sickness
- b) Culex pipiens — Filariasis
- c) Aedes aegypti — Yellow fever
- d) Anopheles culicifacies — Leishmaniasis

Answer: D

Question: Which one of the following depresses brain activity and produces feelings of calmness, relaxation and drowsiness ?

- a) Valium
- b) Morphine
- c) Hashish
- d) Amphetamines

Answer: A

Question: Which of the following is not a hereditary disease ?

- a) Cretinism
- b) Cystic fibrosis
- c) Thalassaemia
- d) Haemophilia

Answer: A

Question: A person showing unpredictable moods, outbursts of emotion, quarrelsome behaviour and conflicts with others is suffering from

- a) schizophrenia
- b) Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD)
- c) mood disorders
- d) addictive disorders

Answer: A

Question: The “blue baby syndrome” results from

- a) excess of chloride
- b) methaemoglobin
- c) excess of dissolved oxygen
- d) excess of TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)

Answer: B

Question: Sickle cell anaemia has not been eliminated from the African population because

- a) it is controlled by recessive genes
- b) it is not a fatal disease
- c) it provides immunity against malaria
- d) it is controlled by dominant genes

Answer: C

Question: Both sickle cell anaemia and Huntington’s chorea are

- a) bacteria-related diseases
- b) congenital disorders
- c) pollutant-induced disorders
- d) virus-related diseases

Answer: B

Question: Which one of the following is a viral disease of poultry ?

- a) Salmonellosis
- b) Coryza
- c) New castle disease
- d) Pasteurellosis

Answer: C

Question: Probiotics are

- a) safe antibiotics
- b) cancer inducing microbes
- c) new kind of food allergens
- d) live microbial food supplement

Answer: D

Question: If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence ?

- a) Serum albumins
- b) Serum globulins
- c) Fibrinogen in the plasma
- d) Haemocytes

Answer: B

Question: Increased asthmatic attacks in certain seasons are related to

- a) hot and humid environment

- b) eating fruits preserved in tin containers
- c) inhalation of seasonal pollen
- d) low temperature

Answer: C

Question: Match the disease in Column-I with the appropriate items (pathogen/prevention/treatment) in Column-II

Column-I Column-II

- (A) Amoebiasis i. *Typhlosporidium pallidum*
(B) Diphtheria ii. Use only sterilized food and water
(C) Cholera iii. DPT vaccine
(D) syphilis vi. Use oral rehydration therapy

- a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
b) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)
c) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv)
d) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)

Answer: D

Question: To which type of barriers under innate immunity, do the saliva in the mouth and the tears from the eyes, belong?

- a) cytokine barriers
b) cellular barriers
c) physiological barriers
d) physical barriers

Answer: C

Question: The letter T in T-lymphocyte refers to

- a) Tonsil
b) Thymus
c) Thyroid
d) Thalamus

Answer: B

Question: A person likely to develop tetanus is immunised by administering

- a) Wide spectrum antibiotics
b) Weakened germs
c) Dead germs
d) Preformed antibodies

Answer: D

Question: Black water fever is a severe complication of

- a) *Plasmodium falciparum*
b) *P. vivax*
c) *P. malariae*
d) all of the above

Answer : A

Question: Mumps is a viral disease and painful swelling of

- a) parotid glands
b) thyroid
c) thymus
d) sublingual glands

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following disease is not transmitted through contaminated water ?

- a) Typhoid
- b) Diphtheria
- c) Amoebiasis
- d) Hepatitis A

Answer : B

Question: In which of the following disease, there is always a time lag between the infection and appearance of the symptoms of that particular disease?

- a) AIDS
- b) Allergy
- c) Cancer
- d) Alcoholism

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following is the most accurate definition of infection?

- a) The presence of microorganism in a particular location.
- b) The disruption of normal host functions by microorganisms.
- c) The survival and reproduction of microorganisms in a host.
- d) The appearance of symptoms in a host, caused by microorganisms.

Answer : C

Question: Infection of Ascaris usually occurs by

- a) eating imperfectly cooked pork.
- b) tse-tse fly.
- c) mosquito bite.
- d) drinking water containing eggs of Ascaris.

Answer : D

Question: The cells affected in leukaemia are

- a) plasma cells
- b) erythrocytes
- c) thrombocytes
- d) leucocytes

Answer : D

Question: To which type of barriers under innate immunity, do the saliva in the mouth and the tears from the eyes, belong?

- a) Physical barriers
- b) Cytokine barriers
- c) Cellular barriers
- d) Physiological barriers

Answer : D

Question: Which one of the following acts as a physiological barrier to the entry of micro organisms in human body?

- a) Skin
- b) Epithelium of urogenital tract
- c) Tears
- d) monocytes

Answer : C

Question: Immunoglobulins are

- a) antigen
- b) antibodies
- c) antiseptics
- d) antibiotics

Answer : B

Question: Tobacco consumption is known to stimulate secretion of adrenaline and nor-adrenaline. The component causing this could be

- a) Nicotine
- b) Tannic acid
- c) Curaimin
- d) Catechin

Answer : A

Question: Anti venom against snake poison contains

- a) Antibodies
- b) Antigen-antibody complexes
- c) Antigens
- d) Enzymes

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following is not a lymphoid tissue?

- a) Appendix
- b) Thymus
- c) Spleen
- d) Tonsils

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following glands is large sized at birth but reduces in size with aging?

- a) Thymus
- b) Pituitary
- c) Pineal
- d) Thyroid

Answer : A

Question: Haemozoin is:

- a) a toxin from Plasmodium species
- b) a toxin from Haemophilus species
- c) a toxin from Streptococcus
- d) a precursor of hemoglobin

Answer : A

Question: One of the following is not the causal organism for ringworm

- a) Macrosporum
- b) Epidermophyton
- c) Trichophyton
- d) Microsporum

Answer : A

Question: A person with sickle cell anemia is

- a) less prone to malaria
- b) less prone to typhoid
- c) more prone to typhoid
- d) more prone to malaria

Answer : A

Question: Plague is caused by the bacterium

- a) Yersinia pestis
- b) Yersinia pseudotuberculosis
- c) Yersinia enterocolitica
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question: Elephantiasis is caused by

- a) Filarial worms
- b) Flatworms
- c) Tapeworms
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question: _____ is an example of a stimulant

- a) Amphetamine
- b) Lorazepam
- c) Oxazepam
- d) Phencyclidine

Answer : A

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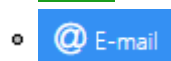
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Human Reproduction Class 12 Biology MCQ

Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Human Reproduction in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

Human Reproduction MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question: The _____ lead to vas deferens that ascends to the _____ and loops over the _____.

- a) prostate, stomach, urinary bladder.
- b) epididymis, abdomen, urinary bladder.
- c) vas efferentia, abdomen, ureter.
- d) urinary bladder, ejaculatory duct, abdomen.

Answer : B

Question: The enlarged end of penis is covered by a loose fold of skin is called.

- a) glans penis
- b) foreskin
- c) hymen
- d) urethral meatus

Answer : B

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Question: Which of the following is a transporting tube leading from the bladder to which brings urine outside the body via penis?

- a) Ureter
- b) Epididymis
- c) Ejaculatory duct
- d) Urethra meatus

Answer : D

Question: Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from

- a) epididymis to urethra.
- b) vas deferens to epididymis.
- c) rete testis to vas deferens.
- d) testicular lobules to rete testis..

Answer : C

Question: A sac shaped like an upside down pear with a thick lining and muscles in the pelvic area where a fertilized egg or zygote comes to grow into a baby is called _____.

- a) oviduct
- b) uterus
- c) vagina
- d) vulva

Answer : B

Question: Which of the following is a finger like structure and lies at the upper junction of the two labia minora above the urethral opening?

- a) Clitoris
- b) Oviduct
- c) Ampulla
- d) Chorionic villi

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following produces sperms in spermatogenesis?

- a) Sertoli cells.
- b) Interstitial cells.
- c) Primary spermatocytes.
- d) Immature male germ cells.

Answer : D

Question: In the process of spermatogenesis, first maturation division is called _____.

- a) mitotic division
- b) reduction division
- c) amitotic division
- d) None of the these

Answer : B

Question: Spermatids are transformed into sperm by a process called_____.

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- a) spermiation
- b) implantation
- c) insemination
- d) spermiogenesis

Answer : D

Question: In humans, male germs cells differentiate into _____ at the end of first meiotic division.

- a) spermatid
- b) spermatogonium
- c) secondary spermatocyte
- d) primary spermatocyte

Answer : C

Question: The vas deferens receives duct from the seminal vesicle and opens into urethra as:

- a) Ejaculatory duct
- b) Efferent ductule
- c) Ureter
- d) Epididymis

Answer: A

Question: Urethral meatus refers to the:

- a) External opening of the urinogenital duct
- b) Muscles surrounding the urinogenial duct
- c) Opening of vas deferens into urethra
- d) Urinogenital duct

Answer: A

Question: Morula is a developmental stage

- a) Between the zygote and blastocyst
- b) Between the blastocyst and gastrula
- c) After the implantation
- d) Between implantation and parturition

Answer: A

Question: Corpus luteum develops under the influence of

- a) LH
- b) FSH
- c) Estrogen
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: Corpus luteum produces

- a) Progesterone
- b) Testosterone
- c) Estrogen
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: The membranous cover of the ovum at ovulation is

- a) Corona radiata
- b) Zona radiata
- c) Zona pellucida
- d) Chorion

Answer: A

Question: Identify the odd one from the following

- a) Labia minora
- b) Fimbriae
- c) Infundibulum
- d) Isthmus

Answer: A

Question: Correct sequence in development is

- a) Fertilization – Zygote – cleavage – Morula – Blastula - Gastrula
- b) Fertilization – Zygote – Blastula – Morula – Cleavage - Gastrula
- c) Fertilization – Cleavage – Morula – Zygote – Blastula – Gastrula
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Correct sequence of hormone secretion from beginning of menstruation is

- a) FSH, estrogen progesterone
- b) Estrogen, progesterone, FSH
- c) FSH, progesterone, estrogen
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: Immediately after ovulation, the mammalian egg is covered by a membrane known as

- a) Zona pellucida
- b) Corona radiata
- c) Chorion
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: _____ is a lytic enzyme released by the sperm.

- a) Hyaluronidase
- b) Helicase
- c) Trypsin
- d) None of the these

Answer: A

Question: How many autosomes does a human primary spermatocyte have?

- a) 44
- b) 34
- c) 24
- d) 14

Answer: A

Question: Where does the ovum receive the sperm?

- a) Vegetal pole
- b) Zona pellucid
- c) Zona pellucid
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: How does human sperm locomote?

- a) Flagella
- b) Cilia
- c) Neutrophils
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Cryptorchidism is a condition where

- a) One or both testes fail to descend into the scrotum
- b) One of both testes are not developed
- c) One of both testes are not developed
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Egg is liberated from ovary in

- a) secondary oocyte stage
- b) primary oocyte stage
- c) oogonial stage
- d) mature ovum stage

Answer: A

Question: Gonads develop from embryonic

- a) ectoderm
- b) endoderm
- c) mesoderm
- d) Both b) and c)

Answer: C

Question: How many sperms are formed from a secondary spermatocyte?

- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 2
- d) 1

Answer: C

Question: Occurrence of Leydig's cells and their secretion is

- a) ovary and estrogen
- b) liver and cholesterol
- c) pancreas and glucagon
- d) testis and testosterone

Answer: D

Question: Middle piece of mammalian sperm possesses

- a) mitochondria and centriole
- b) mitochondria only
- c) centriole only
- d) nucleus and mitochondria

Answer: B

Question: Fertilizins are emitted by

- a) immature eggs b) mature eggs
- c) sperms d) polar bodies

Answer: B

Question: Freshly released human egg has

- a) one Y - chromosome
- b) one X - chromosome
- c) two X - chromosomes
- d) Both a) and b)

Answer: B

Question: Location and secretion of Leydig's cells are

- a) liver — cholesterol
- b) ovary — estrogen
- c) testis — testosterone
- d) pancreas — glucagon

Answer: C

Question: Extrusion of second polar body from egg nucleus occurs

- a) after entry of sperm but before completion of fertilization
- b) after completion of fertilization
- c) before entry of sperm
- d) without any relation of sperm entry

Answer: A

Question: Male hormone is produced in the testis by cells of

- a) sertoli b) epithelial
- c) spermatocytes d) Leydig

Answer: D

Question: Acrosome reaction in sperm is triggered by

- a) capacitation b) release of lysin
- c) influx of Na^+ d) release of fertilizin

Answer: D

Question: Ovulation occurs under the influence of

- a) LH b) FSH
- c) estrogen d) progesterone

Answer: A

Question: In 28 days human ovarian cycle, ovulation occurs on

- a) 1 day b) 5 day
- c) 14 day d) 28 day

Answer: C

Question: At the end of first meiotic division, male germ differentiates into

- a) secondary spermatocyte

- b) primary spermatocyte
- c) spermatogonium
- d) spermatid

Answer: A

Question: The mammalian corpus luteum produces

- a) estrogen
- b) progesterone
- c) luteotropic hormone
- d) luteinizing hormone

Answer: B

Question: The estrus cycle is a characteristic of

- a) human males only
- b) human females only
- c) mammalian males other than primates
- d) mammalian females other than primates

Answer: D

Question: Stratum germinativum is an example of which kind of epithelium ?

- a) Cuboidal
- b) Ciliated
- c) Columnar
- d) Squamous

Answer: A

Question: After ovulation, Graafian follicle regresses into

- a) corpus luteum
- b) corpus callosum
- c) corpus albicans
- d) corpus atresia

Answer: A

Question: Secretion of progesterone by corpus luteum is initiated by

- a) thyroxine
- b) LH
- c) MSH
- d) testosterone

Answer: B

Question: Which set is similar ?

- a) Corpus luteum — Graafian follicle
- b) Sebum — Sweat
- c) Bundle of His — Pacemaker
- d) Vit-B7 — Niacin

Answer: A

Question: Mainly which type of hormones control the menstrual cycle in human beings ?

- a) FSH
- b) LH
- c) FSH, LH, estrogen
- d) Progesterone

Answer: C

Question: When both ovaries are removed from rat which hormone is decreased in blood ?

- a) Oxytocin b) Prolactin
- c) Estrogen
- d) Gonadotropic releasing factor

Answer: C

Question: Bartholin's glands are situated

- a) on either side of vagina in humans

- b) on either side of vas deference in humans
- c) on the sides of the head of some amphibians
- d) at the reduced tail end of birds

Answer: A

Question: Ovulation in the human female normally takes place during the menstrual cycle

- a) at the mid secretory phase
- b) just before the end of the secretory phase
- c) at the beginning of the proliferative phase
- d) at the end of the proliferative phase

Answer: D

Question: If mammalian ovum fails to get fertilized, which one of the following is unlikely ?

- a) Corpus luteum will disintegrate
- b) Estrogen secretion further decreases
- c) Primary follicle starts developing
- d) Progesterone secretion rapidly declines

Answer: B

Question: Sertoli cells are regulated by the pituitary hormone known as

- a) FSH
- b) GH
- c) prolactin
- d) LH

Answer: A

Question: Withdrawal of which of the following hormones is the immediate cause of menstruation ?

- a) Estrogen
- b) FSH
- c) FSH-RH
- d) Progesterone

Answer: D

Question: Which part of ovary in mammals acts as an endocrine gland after ovulation ?

- a) Graafian follicle
- b) Stroma
- c) Germinal epithelium
- d) Vitelline membrane

Answer: A

Question: In the human female, menstruation can be deferred by the administration of

- a) LH only
- b) combination of FSH and LH
- c) combination of estrogen and progesterone
- d) FSH only

Answer: C

Question: Which one of the following is the correct matching of the events occurring during menstrual cycle?

- a) Development of : Secretory phase and increased secretion of progesterone
- b) Menstruation: breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilized.
- c) Ovulation : LH and FSH attain peak level and sharp fall in the secretion of progesterone.
- d) Proliferative phase: Rapid regeneration of myometrium and maturation of Graafian follicle

Answer: A

Question: The correct sequence of spermatogenetic stages leading to the formation of sperms in a mature human testis is:

- a) spermatid – spermatocyte –spermatogonia – sperms
- b) spermatogonia-spermatid-spermatocytesperms
- c) spermatocyte-spermatogonia-spermatid – sperms
- d) spermatogonia – spermatocyte – spermatid – sperms

Answer: D

Question: Which one of the following is the most likely root cause why menstruation is not taking place in regularly cycling human female ?

- a) maintenance of high concentration of sex-hormones in the blood stream
- b) retention of well-developed corpus luteum
- c) fertilisation of the ovum
- d) maintenance of the hypertrophical endometrial lining.

Answer: C

Question: Seminal plasma in humans is rich in

- a) glucose and certain enzymes but has no calcium
- b) fructose and certain enzymes but poor in calcium
- c) fructose, calcium and certain enzymes
- d) fructose and calcium but has no enzymes

Answer: B

Question: Sertoli cells are found in

- a) ovaries and secrete progesterone
- b) adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline
- c) seminiferous tubules and provide, nutrition to germ cells
- d) pancreas and secrete cholecystokinin

Answer: C

Question: Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from

- a) Testicular lobules to rete testis
- b) Rete testis to vas deferens
- c) Vas deferens to epididymis
- d) Epididymis to urethra

Answer: B

Question: 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

Question: The second maturation division of the mammalian ovum occurs

- a) Shortly after ovulation before the ovum makes entry into the Fallopian tube
- b) Until after the ovum has been penetrated by a sperm
- c) Until the nucleus of the sperm has fused with that of the ovum
- d) in the Graafian follicle following the first maturation division

Answer: B

Question: Which one of the following statements about human sperm is correct?

- a) Acrosome has a conical pointed structure used for piercing and penetrating the egg, resulting in fertilisation
- b) The sperm lysins in the acrosome dissolve the egg envelope facilitating fertilisation
- c) Acrosome serves as a sensory structure leading the sperm towards the ovum
- d) Acrosome serves no particular function

Answer: B

Question: The part of Fallopian tube closest to the ovary is

- a) Isthmus
- b) Infundibulum

- c) Cervix
- d) Ampulla

Answer: B

Question: Secretions from which one of the following are rich in fructose, calcium and some enzymes ?

- a) Liver
- b) Pancreas
- c) Salivary glands
- d) Male accessory glands

Answer: D

Question: Increased secretion of which hormone start the process of sperm formation at the time of puberty?

- a) GH
- b) TSH
- c) PRL
- d) GnRH

Answer : D

Question: After birth, colostrum is released from mammary glands which is rich in

- a) fat and low in proteins
- b) proteins and low in fat
- c) proteins, antibodies and low in fat
- d) proteins, fat and low in antibodies

Answer : C

Question: Which of the following hormone maintains the function of male sex accessory gland and ducts?

- a) Estrogen
- b) Androgen
- c) Progesterone
- d) Luteinizing hormone

Answer : B

Question: Semen is a constituent of seminal plasma with ____.

- a) ovum
- b) sperm
- c) zygote
- d) follicle

Answer : B

Question: Ejaculation of human male contains about 200 – 300 million sperms, of which for normal fertility ____ % sperms must have normal shape and size and at least ____% must show energetic motility.

- a) 40, 60
- b) 50, 50
- c) 60, 40
- d) 30, 70

Answer : C

Question: Which of the following stage of oogenesis forms a membrane called zona pellucida surrounding it?

- a) Oogonia
- b) Polar body
- c) Corpus luteum
- d) Secondary oocytes

Answer : D

Question: By which process sperms released from the seminiferous tubules?

- a) Spermiation
- b) Insemination
- c) Spermatogenesis
- d) Spermiogenesis

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following contains a fluid filled cavity called antrum?

- a) Primary spermatocyte.
- b) Primary follicle of ovary.
- c) Tertiary follicle of ovary.
- d) Secondary spermatocyte.

Answer : C

Question: Menstruation is triggered by a sudden decline in the amount of hormone secreted by corpus luteum. Identify the hormone.

- a) Luteinizing hormone
- b) Follicle stimulating hormone
- c) Progesterone
- d) Estrogen

Answer : C

Question: Level of which hormones are at their highest during the luteal phase (second half of the cycle) of the menstrual cycle?

- a) Estrogen
- b) Progesterone
- c) Luteinizing hormone
- d) Follicular stimulating hormone

Answer : B

Question: Which one of the following is not a male accessory gland?

- a) Ampulla
- b) Prostate
- c) Bulbourethral gland
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: The immature male germ cell undergo division to produce sperms by the process of spermatogenesis. Choose the correct one with reference to above.

- a) Secondary spermatocytes have 23 chromosomes and undergo second meiotic division
- b) Spermatozoa are transformed into spermatids
- c) Primary spermatocytes divide by mitotic cell division
- d) Spermatogonia have 46 chromosomes and always undergo meiotic cell division

Answer: A

Question: Match between the following representing parts of the sperm and their functions and choose the correct option

Col. A	Col. B
A. Head	i. Enzymes
B. Middle piece	ii. Sperm motility
C. Acrosome	iii. Energy
D. Tail	iv. Genetic material

- a) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- b) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
- c) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
- d) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

Answer:A

Question: There is no cell division involved in

- a) spermiogenesis
- b) embryogenesis
- c) oogenesis
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: It The cell division in secondary oocyte is suspended at

- a) Metaphase II
- b) Prophase II
- c) Prophase II
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Connective tissue around seminiferous tubules possess endocrine cells called

- a) Leydig cells
- b) Sertoli cells
- c) Primary germ cells
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Conversion of spermatids into sperms is

- a) Spermiogenesis
- b) Ppermatogenesis
- c) Gametogenesis
- d) Metamorphosis

Answer: A

Question: Corona radia is made up of

- a) follicular cells around the oocyte
- b) stratum functionalis
- c) zona pellucid around the oocyte
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: Which among the following has 23 chromosomes?

- a) Secondary oöcyte
- b) Oögonia
- c) Zygote
- d) Spermatogonia

Answer: A

Question:

Match the following and choose the correct options:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| A. Trophoblast | i. Embedding of blastocyst in the endometrium |
| B. Cleavage | ii. Group of cells that would differentiate as embryo |
| C. Inner cell mass | iii. Outer layer of blastocyst attached to the endometrium |
| D. Implantation | iv. Mitotic division of zygote |

- a) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
- b) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
- c) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
- d) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv

Answer: A

Question: Corpus luteum develops from

- a) Graafian follicle
- b) none of these
- c) Nephrostome
- d) Oocyte

Answer: A

Question: Corpus luteum

- a) Later forms corpus albicans
- b) None of these
- c) Decreases in size during pregnancy
- d) Degenerates during pregnancy

Answer: A

Question: Which of the following hormones is not secreted by human placenta?

- a) LH
- b) Progesterone
- c) Estrogens
- d) hCG

Answer: A

Question: The cell which undergoes meiosis I during spermatogenesis, is the

- a) primary spermatocyte
- b) secondary spermatocyte
- c) spermatid
- d) spermatogonium

Answer: A

Question: Seminal plasma, the fluid part of semen is formed by

- a) seminal vesicles, prostate and bulbourethral gland.
- b) prostate and seminal vesicle
- c) Both
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

- a) Polyspermy is prevented by the chemical changes in the egg surface
- b) In the human female implantation occurs almost seven days after fertilisation
- c) Colostrum contains antibodies and nutrients
- d) In birds and mammals internal fertilisation takes place

Answer: PA

Question: Identify the wrong statement from the following

- a) Orgonial cells start to proliferate and give rise to functional ova in regular cycles from puberty onwards
- b) High levels of estrogen triggers the ovulatory surge.
- c) Sperms released from seminiferous tubules are poorly motile / non-motile.
- d) Progesterone level is high during the post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle

Answer: A

Question: Spot the odd one out from the following structures with reference to the male reproductive system

- a) Isthmus
- b) Vasa efferentia
- c) Ret testis
- d) Epididymis

Answer: A

Question: Seminal plasma, the fluid part of semen, is contributed by.

i. Seminal vesicle

ii. Prostate

iii. Urethra

iv. Bulbourethral gland

- a) i, ii and iv
- b) ii, iii and iv
- c) i and iv
- d) i and ii

Answer: A

Question: Spermiation is the process of the release of sperms from

- a) Seminiferous tubules
- b) Vas deferens
- c) Epididymis
- d) Prostate gland

Answer: A

Question: Vas deferens receives the duct of seminal vesicle and forms the

- a) ejaculatory duct
- b) urethral meatus
- c) urethra
- d) epididymis

Answer: A

Question: How many functional sperms and how many ova will be formed by a primary spermatocyte and a primary oocyte

- a) Four, One
- b) Four, Four
- c) One, One
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Cavity of graafian follicle is

- a) Antrum
- b) Liquor folliculi
- c) Discus proligerous
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: Cells of corona radiata remain grouped together by

- a) Hyaluronic acid
- b) Hyaluronidase
- c) Lipids
- d) Pectins

Answer: A

Question: Ovulation occurs under the influence of

- a) Ovulation occurs under the influence of
- b) follicle-stimulating hormone
- c) progesterone
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Proliferative phase of menstrual cycle, is also called

- a) luteal phase
- b) luteal phase
- c) luteal phase
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: ells of Leydig occur in

- a) Testis
- b) Ovary
- c) Liver
- d) Spleen

Answer: A

Question: Mature Graafian follicle is generally present in the ovary of a healthy human female around stet:

- a) 11 – 17 day of menstrual cycle
- b) 18 – 23 day of menstrual cycle
- c) 24 – 28 day of menstrual cycle
- d) 5 – 8 day of menstrual cycle

Answer: A

Question: Acrosomal reaction of the sperm occurs due to

- a) Its contact with zona pellucida of the ova
- b) Reactions within the uterine environment of the female
- c) Reactions within the epididymal environment of the male
- d) Androgens produced in the uterus

Answer: A

Question: Cleavage starts after fertilization in

- a) Fallopian tube
- b) Uterus
- c) Vestibule
- d) Clitoris

Answer: A

Question: Cells become variable in morphology and function in different regions of the embryo. The process is

- a) differentiation
- b) metamorphosis

- c) organization
- d) rearrangement

Answer: A

Question: Human eggs are

- a) alecithal b) microlecithal
- c) mesolecithal d) macrolecithal

Answer: A

Question: During cleavage, what is true about cells?

- a) Nucleocytoplasmic ratio remains unchanged
- b) Size does not increase
- c) There is less consumption of oxygen
- d) The division is like meiosis

Answer: B

Question: Blastopore is

- a) opening of neural tube
- b) opening of gastrocoel
- c) future anterior end of embryo
- d) found in blastula

Answer: B

Question: Meroblastic cleavage is division

- a) horizontal b) partial/parietal
- c) total d) spiral

Answer: B

Question: Eye lens is formed from

- a) ectoderm b) mesoderm
- c) endoderm d) both a) and b)

Answer: A

Question: Amount of yolk and its distribution are changed in the egg. Which one is affected?

- a) Pattern of cleavage
- b) Formation of zygote
- c) Number of blastomeres
- d) Fertilization

Answer: A

Question: Termination of gastrulation is indicated by

- a) obliteration of blastocoel
- b) obliteration of archenteron
- c) closure of blastopore
- d) closure of neural tube

Answer: A

Question: In telolecithal egg the yolk is found

- a) all over the egg b) on one side
- c) both the sides d) at centre

Answer: B

Question: What is true about cleavage in fertilized egg of human?

- a) Meroblastic
- b) Starts when egg reaches uterus
- c) Starts in fallopian tube

d) It is identical to normal mitosis

Answer: C

Question: Extra-embryonic membranes of the mammalian embryo are derived from

- a) inner cell mass b) trophoblast
- c) formative cells d) follicle cells

Answer: C

Question: Cleavage in mammalian egg is

- a) equal holoblastic
- b) unequal holoblastic
- c) superficial meroblastic
- d) discoidal meroblastic

Answer: C

Question: At the time of organogenesis, genes regulate the process at different levels and at different time due to

- a) promoter b) regulator
- c) intron d) exon

Answer: C

Question: What is true for cleavage ?

- a) Size of embryo increases
- b) Size of cells decreases
- c) Size of cells increases
- d) Size of embryo decreases

Answer: C

Question: During embryonic development, the establishment of polarity along anterior/ posterior, dorsal/ventral or medial/lateral axis is called

- a) anamorphosis
- b) pattern formation
- c) organizer phenomena
- d) axis formation

Answer: D

Question: Test-tube baby means a baby born when

- a) the ovum is fertilized externally and there after implanted in the uterus
- b) it develops from a non-fertilized egg
- c) it is developed in a test tube
- d) it is developed through tissue culture method

Answer: A

Question: Gray crescent is the area

- a) at the point of entry of sperm into ovum
- b) just opposite to the site of entry of sperm into ovum
- c) at the animal pole
- d) at the vegetal pole

Answer: B

Question: The living organisms can be unexceptionally distinguished from the non-living things on the basis of their ability for

- a) responsiveness to touch
- b) interaction with the environment and progressive evolution
- c) reproduction
- d) growth and movement

Answer: C

Question: Which extra-embryonic membrane in humans prevents desiccation of the embryo inside the uterus?

- a) Chorion b) Allantois
- c) Yolk sac d) Amnion

Answer: D

Question: Which one of the following statement is incorrect about menstruation?

- a) During normal menstruation about 40 mL blood is lost
- b) The menstrual fluid can easily clot
- c) At menopause in the female, there is especially abrupt increase in gonadotropic hormones
- d) The beginning of the cycle of menstruation is called menarche

Answer: B

Question: Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by:

- a) fully developed foetus and placenta
- b) differentiation of mammary glands
- c) pressure exerted by amniotic fluid
- d) release of oxytocin from pituitary

Answer: A

Question: A change in the amount of yolk and its distribution in the egg will affect

- a) Number of blastomeres produced
- b) Fertilization
- c) Formation of zygote
- d) Pattern of cleavage

Answer: D

Question: The signals for parturition originate from

- a) placenta only
- b) Placenta as well as fully developed foetus
- c) oxytocin released from maternal pituitary
- d) fully developed foetus only

Answer: B

Question: The first movements of the foetus and appearance of hair on its head are usually observed during which month of pregnancy?

- a) Fourth month b) Fifth month
- c) Sixth month d) Third month

Answer: A

Question: In human female the blastocyst

- a) gets implanted into uterus 3 days after ovulation
- b) gets nutrition from uterine endometrial secretion only after implantation
- c) gets implanted in endometrium by the trophoblast cells.
- d) forms placenta even before implantation

Answer: C

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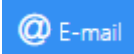
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Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Microbes in Human Welfare in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

Microbes in Human Welfare MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question. 'Roquefort cheese' is ripened by using a






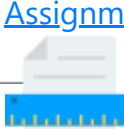
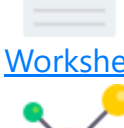






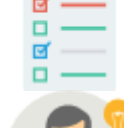




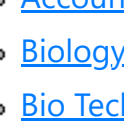
- (a) bacterium
- (b) yeast
- (c) cyanobacteria
- (d) fungus.

Answer : D

Question. The puffed-up appearance of dough is due to fermentation by bacteria. Identify the gas liberated during the process.

- (a) Hydrogen sulphide
- (b) Methane
- (c) Ammonia
- (d) Carbon dioxide

Answer : D

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Question. Monascus purpureus is a yeast used commercially in the production of

- (a) ethanol
- (b) streptokinase for removing clots from the blood vessels
- (c) citric acid
- (d) blood cholesterol lowering statins.

Answer : D

Question. Which among these are produced by distillation of fermented broth?

- (i) Whisky
- (ii) Wine
- (iii) Beer
- (iv) Rum
- (v) Brandy
- (a) (ii) and (iii) only
- (b) (i) and (ii) only
- (c) (iii) and (v) only
- (d) (i), (iv) and (v) only

Answer : D

Question. Match the microbes in column I with their commercial/industrial products in column II and choose the correct answer.

- A. Aspergillus niger 1. Ethanol
- B. Clostridium butylicum 2. Statins
- C. Saccharomyces cerevisiae 3. Citric acid
- D. Trichoderma polysporum 4. Butyric acid
- E. Monascus purpureus 5. Cyclosporin A

- (a) A – 4, B – 5, C – 2, D – 1, E – 3
- (b) A – 5, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2, E – 3
- (c) A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 5, E – 2
- (d) A – 3, B – 4, C – 5, D – 1, E – 2

Answer : C

Question. Select the correct group of biocontrol agents.

- (a) Nostoc, Azospirillum, Nucleopolyhedrovirus
- (b) Bacillus thuringiensis, Tobacco mosaic virus, Aphids
- (c) Trichoderma, Baculovirus, Bacillus thuringiensis
- (d) Oscillatoria, Rhizobium, Trichoderma

Answer : C

Question. Which of the following in sewage treatment removes suspended solids?

- (a) Secondary treatment
- (b) Primary treatment
- (c) Sludge treatment
- (d) Tertiary treatment

Answer : B

Question. The given figure represents a typical biogas plant. Select the correct option for A, B and C respectively.

(image) 31

- (a) A is the inlet for cattle dung.
- (b) C is the outlet for the release of biogas.
- (c) B is the chamber which contains leftover slurry.
- (d) All of these

Answer : A

Question. What gases are produced in anaerobic sludge digesters?

- (a) Methane and CO₂ only
- (b) Methane, Hydrogen sulphide and CO₂
- (c) Methane, Hydrogen sulphide and O₂
- (d) Hydrogen sulphide and CO₂

Answer : B

Question. The domestic sewage in large cities

- (a) has a high BOD as it contains both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria
- (b) is processed by aerobic and then anaerobic bacteria in the secondary treatment in Sewage Treatment

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- (c) when treated in STPs does not really require the aeration step as the sewage contains adequate oxygen
- (d) has very high amount of suspended solids and dissolved salts.

Answer : B

Question. When domestic sewage mixes with river water

- (a) small animals like rats will die after drinking river water
- (b) the increased microbial activity releases micronutrients such as iron
- (c) the increased microbial activity uses up dissolved oxygen
- (d) the river water is still suitable for drinking as impurities are only about 0.1%.

Answer : C

Question. Which one of the following is not used in organic farming?

- (a) Glomus
- (b) Earthworm
- (c) Oscillatoria
- (d) Snail

Answer : D

Question. Refer to the given diagram and choose the correct option for it.

- (a) Bacteriophage - Tobacco mosaic disease
- (b) Adenovirus - Respiratory disease
- (c) Viroid - Potato spindle tumour disease
- (d) Prion - Alzheimer's disease

Answer : B

Question. Select the correct statement.

- (a) Acetobacter aceti produces citric acid.
- (b) Saccharomyces cerevisiae is used as clot buster.
- (c) Penicillium notatum restrict the growth of Staphylococci.
- (d) Methanogens are found in aerobic conditions.

Answer : C

Question. In gobar gas, the maximum amount is that of

- (a) butane
- (b) methane
- (c) propane
- (d) carbon dioxide.

Answer : B

Question. Which of the following can be used as a biocontrol agent in the treatment of plant disease?

- (a) Lactobacillus
- (b) Trichoderma
- (c) Chlorella
- (d) Anabaena

Answer : B

Question. The microbial biocontrol agent for butterfly caterpillar is

- (a) Bacillus thuringiensis
- (b) Saccharomyces
- (c) Lactobacillus
- (d) Cyanobacteria

Answer : A

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

- (a) Methanobacterium : Lactic acid
- (b) Penicillium notatum : Acetic acid
- (c) Saccharomyces cerevisiae : Ethanol
- (d) Acetobacter aceti : Antibiotics

Answer : C

Question. A biocontrol agent to be a part of an integrated pest management should be

- (a) species-specific and symbiotic
- (b) free living and broad spectrum

- (c) narrow spectrum and symbiotic
- (d) species-specific and inactive on non-target organisms.

Answer : D

Question. In biogas plant, the role of acidogenic bacteria is to

- (a) convert monomers to organic acids
- (b) convert monomers to complex polymers
- (c) transform acetic acid to biogas
- (d) digest fungi in the sludge.

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following bacteria converts milk into curd ?

- (a) Propionibacterium
- (b) Lactobacillus
- (c) Streptococcus
- (d) Bacillus

Answer : B

Question : Which role is played by lactic acid bacteria (LAB) in our stomach ?

- (a) Beneficial
- (b) Harmful
- (c) Neutral
- (d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Lactic acid bacteria convert milk into curd and improves its nutritional quality by enhancing

- (a) vitamin A
- (b) vitamin B
- (c) vitamin C
- (d) vitamin D

Answer : B

Question : The bacterium that commonly lives in animal and human intestine is

- (a) Bacillus anthracis
- (b) Vibrio cholerae
- (c) Escherichia coli
- (d) Corynebacterium

Answer : C

Question : Which gas is responsible for the puffed-up appearance of dough ?

- (a) CO₂
- (b) O₂
- (c) SO₂
- (d) NO₂

Answer : A

Question : In cheese microorganisms are required for

- (a) ripening only
- (b) souring of milk only
- (c) souring and ripening
- (d) development of resistance to spoilage

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following scientists showed that *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* causes fermentation forming products such as beer and buttermilk ?

- (a) Louis Pasteur
- (b) Alexander Flemming
- (c) Selman Waksman
- (d) Schatz

Answer : A

Question : *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is employed in production of

- (a) idli
- (b) beer

- (c) bread
- (d) all of these

Answer : D

Question : Which bacterium helps in the production of 'Swiss cheese'?

- (a) Propionibacterium sharmanii
- (b) Trichoderma polysporum
- (c) Saccharomyces cerevisiae
- (d) Aspergillus niger

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following is used in the manufacture of alcohol ?

- (a) Bacteria
- (b) Bread molds
- (c) Yeastsans
- (d) Slime molds

Answer : A

Question : The technology of biogas production from cow dung was developed in India largely due to the efforts of

- a) Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Khadi & Village Industries Commission
- b) Indian Oil Corporation
- c) Oil and Natural Gas Commission
- d) Gas Authority of India

Answer : Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Khadi & Village Industries Commission

Question : The free-living fungus Trichoderma can be used for

- a) biological control of plant diseases
- b) controlling butterfly caterpillars
- c) producing antibiotics
- d) killing insects

Answer : biological control of plant diseases

Question : What would happen if oxygen availability to activated sludge flocs is reduced?

- a) The center of flocs will become anoxic, which would cause death of bacteria and eventually breakage of flocs
- b) Flocs would increase in size as anaerobic bacteria would grow around flocs
- c) Protozoa would grow in large numbers
- d) It will slow down the rate of degradation of organic matter

Answer : The center of flocs will become anoxic, which would cause death of bacteria and eventually breakage of flocs

Question : Mycorrhiza does not help the host plant in

- a) Increasing its resistance to insects
- b) Enhancing its resistance to root pathogens
- c) Increasing its tolerance to drought
- d) Enhancing its phosphorus uptake capacity

Answer : Increasing its resistance to insects

Question : Which one of the following is not a nitrogen-fixing organism?

- a) Pseudomonas
- b) Azotobacter
- c) Nostoc
- d) Anabaena

Answer : Pseudomonas

Question : Which of the following microbes are used for the commercial production of citric acid?

- a) Aspergillus
- b) Asparagus
- c) Asparagine
- d) All of these

Answer : Aspergillus

Question : Saccharomyces cerevisiae is used primarily for

- a) Baking
- b) Bleaching
- c) None of these
- d) Biofuel

Answer : Baking

Question : Which of the following is mainly produced by the activity of aerobic bacteria on sewage

- a) Marsh gas
- b) Laughing gas
- c) Mustard gas
- d) Propane

Answer : Marsh gas

Question : Select the correct statement from the following

- a) Activated sludge sediment in settling tanks of sewage treatment plant is rich source of aerobic bacteria
- b) Biogas is produced by the activity of aerobic bacteria on animal waste
- c) None of these
- d) Biogas commonly called gobar gas is pure methane

Answer : Activated sludge sediment in settling tanks of sewage treatment plant is rich source of aerobic bacteria

Question : Secondary sewage treatment is mainly a

- a) Biological process
- b) Chemical process
- c) Mechanical process
- d) Physical process

Answer : Biological process

Question : The vitamin whose content increases following the conversion of milk into curd by lactic acid bacteria is

- a) vitamin B₁₂
- b) vitamin E.
- c) vitamin D
- d) vitamin C

Answer : vitamin B₁₂

Question : Wastewater treatment generates a large quantity of sludge, which can be treated by

- a) oxidation pond
- b) chemicals
- c) digesters
- d) activated sludge

Answer : oxidation pond

Question :

Match the following list of bacteria and their commercially important products:

Bacterium	Product
(i) <i>Aspergillus niger</i>	(a) Lactic acid
(ii) <i>Acetobacter aceti</i>	(b) Butyric acid
(iii) <i>Clostridium butylicum</i>	(c) Acetic acid
(iv) <i>Lactobacillus</i>	(d) Citric acid

Choose the correct match:

- a) i d, ii c, iii b, iv a
- b) i d, ii a, iii c, iv b
- c) i b, ii d, iii c, iv a
- d) i b, ii c, iii d, iv a

Answer : i d, ii c, iii b, iv a

Question :

Match the following list of bioactive substances and their roles:

Bioactive Substance	Role
(i) Statin	(a) Removal of oil stains
(ii) Cyclosporin A	(b) Removal of clots from blood vessels
(iii) Streptokinase	(c) Lowering of blood cholesterol
(iv) Lipase	(d) Immuno-suppressive agent

Choose the correct match:

- a) i c, ii d, iii b, iv a
- b) i d, ii a, iii d, iv c
- c) i d, ii b, iii a, iv c
- d) i b, ii c, iii a, iv d

Answer : i c, ii d, iii b, iv a

Question : The primary treatment of waste water involves the removal of

- a) stable particles
- b) toxic substances
- c) harmful bacteria

- d) dissolved impurities

Answer : stable particles

Question : BOD of waste water is estimated by measuring the amount of

- a) oxygen consumption
- b) oxygen evolution
- c) biodegradable organic matter
- d) total organic matter

Answer : oxygen consumption

Question : Which one of the following alcoholic drinks is produced without distillation?

- a) Wine
- b) Whisky
- c) Rum
- d) Brandy

Answer : Wine

Question : Which of these processes does not give off CO₂?

- a) Lactate fermentation
- b) Aerobic respiration
- c) Alcoholic fermentation
- d) None of these

Answer : Lactate fermentation

Question : High biological oxygen demand in a water body means

- a) Water is polluted
- b) Water is not polluted
- c) Waterbody contains lots of lifeforms
- d) None of these

Answer : Water is polluted

Question : The guts of various ruminants contain

- a) Methanogens
- b) Halophiles
- c) Borth
- d) None of these

Answer : Methanogens

Question : Conversion of sugar into alcohol during fermentation is due to the direct action of

- a) temperature
- b) micro-organisms
- c) zymase
- d) concentration of sugar solution

Answer : C

Question : Glucose fermentation by yeast yields

- a) ethanol + CO₂
- b) ethanol + H₂O
- c) methanol + CO₂ d) H₂O + CO₂

Answer : A

Question : Streptokinase, used as a 'clot buster' is obtained from

- a) Streptococcus
- b) Staphylococcus
- c) Lactobacillus
- d) Saccharomyces

Answer : A

Question : Cyclosporin A is used for

- a) dissolving blood clots
- b) lowering cholesterol level
- c) immunosuppression
- d) enhancing tenderness of meat

Answer : C

Question : The bioactive molecule cyclosporin A is used in the treatment of

- a) whooping cough
- b) diphtheria
- c) leprosy
- d) organ-transplant patients

Answer : D

Question : Statins are obtained from

- a) Streptococcus
- b) Mucor javanicus
- c) Monascus purpureus
- d) Clostridium butyricum

Answer : C

Question : Statins, a bioactive molecule, inhibits the enzyme responsible for synthesis of

- a) carbohydrate
- b) protein
- c) vitamins
- d) cholesterol

Answer : D

Question : Monascus purpureus is a yeast used commercially in the production of

- a) ethanol
- b) streptokinase for removing clots from the blood vessels
- c) citric acid
- d) blood cholesterol lowering statins

Answer : D

Question : The large vessels for growing microbes on an industrial scale are called _____ .

- a) petridish
- b) digestors
- c) biogas vessel
- d) fermentors

Answer : D

Question : Sewage purification is done by

- a) microbes b) fertilizers
- c) antibiotics d) antiseptics

Answer : A

Question : Big holes in Swiss cheese are made by a

- a) a bacterium producing a large amount of carbon dioxide
- b) a fungus that releases a lot of gases during its metabolic activities
- c) a bacterium that produces methane gas
- d) a machine

Answer : a bacterium producing a large amount of carbon dioxide

Question : The residue left after methane production from cattle dung is:

- a) used as manure
- b) used in civil construction
- c) buried in land fills
- d) burnt

Answer : used as manure

Question : Methanogens do not produce

- a) oxygen
- b) methane
- c) hydrogen sulfide
- d) carbon dioxide

Answer : oxygen

Question : Activated sludge should have the ability to settle quickly so that it can

- a) be rapidly pumped back from sedimentation tank to aeration tank
- b) absorb pathogenic bacteria present in waste water while sinking to the bottom of the settling tank
- c) be discarded and anaerobically digested
- d) absorb colloidal organic matter.

Answer : be rapidly pumped back from sedimentation tank to aeration tank

Question :

Match the items in Column 'A' and Column 'B' and choose correct answer.

Column A

- (i) Lady bird
- (ii) Mycorrhiza
- (iii) Biological control
- (iv) Biogas

Column B

- (a) Methano bacterium
- (b) *Trichoderma*
- (c) Aphids
- (d) *Glomus*

The correct answer is:

- a) i c, ii d, iii b, iv a
- b) i d, ii a, iii b, iv c
- c) i c, ii b, iii a, iv d
- d) i b, ii d, iii c, iv a

Answer : i c, ii d, iii b, iv a

Question : Antibiotics are the most effective on

- a) Bacteria
- b) Virus
- c) Fungi
- d) None of the these

Answer : Bacteria

Question : _____ is a pigment that gives a pinkish hue to rhizobium induced root nodules

- a) Leghaemoglobin
- b) Carotenoid
- c) Mauveine
- d) None of these

Answer : Leghaemoglobin

Question : Bacillus thuringiensis is widely used as

- a) Insecticide
- b) Weedicides
- c) Rodenticide
- d) None of these

Answer : Insecticide

Question : Penicillin was discovered by

- a) Fleming
- b) Waksman
- c) Burkholder
- d) Dubois

Answer : Fleming

Question : Vinegar is prepared from alcohol with the help of

- a) Acetobacter
- b) Lactobacillus
- c) Acetobacter
- d) None of these

Answer : Acetobacter

Question : Yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) is used in the industrial production of

- a) butanal
- b) citric acid
- c) tetracyclin
- d) ethanol

Answer :D

Question : Recently Govt. of India has allowed mixing of alcohol in petrol. What is the amount of alcohol permitted for mixing in petrol?

- a) 2.5%
- b) 10-15%
- c) 10%
- d) 5%

Answer : D

Question : Which one of the following pair is wrongly matched?

- a) Methanogens — Gobar gas
- b) Yeast — Ethanol
- c) Streptomyces — Antibiotic
- d) Coliforms — Vinegar

Answer : D

Question : Which one of the following is not used in organic farming?

- a) Glomus
- b) Earthworm
- c) Oscillatoria
- d) Snail

Answer : D

Question : What gases are produced in anaerobic sludge digesters?

- a) Methane and CO₂ only
- b) Methane, hydrogen sulphide and CO₂
- c) Methane, hydrogen sulphide and O₂
- d) Hydrogen sulphide and CO₂

Answer : B

Question : The guts of cow and buffalo possess:

- a) Chlorella spp
- b) Methanogens
- c) Cyanobacteria
- d) Fucus spp.

Answer : B

Question : Match the following list of microbes and their importance :

- a) *Saccharomyces* (i) Production of *cerevisiae* immunosuppressive agents
- b) *Monascus* (ii) Ripening of Swiss purple cheese
- c) *Trichoderma* (iii) Commercial polysporum production of ethanol
- d) *Propionibacterium sharmanii* (iv) Production of rium sharmanii blood cholesterol lowering agents

a) a → (iii), b) → (i), c) → (iv), d) → (ii)

b) a) → (iii), b) → (iv), c) → (i), d) → (ii)

c) a) → (iv), b) → (iii) c) → (ii), d) → (i)

d) a) → (iv), b) → (ii), c) → (i), d) → (iii)

Answer : B

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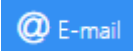
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Question: The two strands of DNA are held together by

- a) peptide bonds b) phosphodiester bonds
c) hydrogen bonds d) S – S bonds

Answer : C

Question: Nucleotide arrangement in DNA can be seen by

- a) X-ray crystallography
b) electron microscope
c) ultracentrifuge
d) light microscope

Answer : A

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Question: Chargaff’s rules are applicable to

- a) single stranded RNA.
- b) single stranded DNA and RNA.
- c) single stranded DNA.
- d) double stranded DNA.

Answer : D

Question: One turn of DNA possesses

- a) one base pair b) two base pairs
- c) five base pairs d) ten base pairs

Answer : D

Question: Which of the following is correct for Watson and Crick’s model of DNA. It is duplex with

- a) 10 base pairs and 3.4 Å distance for every turn.
- b) 10 base pairs and 3.4 Å distance for each turn of spiral.
- c) 20 base pairs and 34 Å for each turn.
- d) None of the above

Answer : A

Question: In Streptococcus pneumoniae

- a) virulent form is smooth.
- b) virulent form is rough.
- c) nonvirulent form is capsulated.
- d) all forms are rough.

Answer : A

Question: The scientists involved in discovery of DNA as chemical basis of heredity were

- a) Hershey and Chase
- b) Griffith and Avery
- c) Avery, Mac Leod and McCarty
- d) Watson and Crick

Answer : C

Question: During infection of E. coli cells by bacteriophage T₂,

- a) proteins are the only phage components that actually enter the infected cell.
- b) both proteins and nucleic acids enter the cell.
- c) only proteins from the infecting phage can also be detected in progeny phage.
- d) only nucleic acids enter the cell.

Answer : D

Question: If a double stranded DNA has 20% of cytosine, what will be the percentage of adenine in it?

- a) 20% b) 40%
- c) 30% d) 60%

Answer : C

Question: In some viruses, RNA is present instead of DNA indicating that

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- a) their nucleic acid must combine with host DNA before replication.
- b) they cannot replicate.
- c) there is no hereditary information.
- d) RNA can act to transfer heredity.

Answer : D

Question: In a DNA strand the nucleotides are linked together by

- a) phosphodiester bonds
- b) glycosidic bonds
- c) peptide bonds
- d) hydrogen bonds

Answer : phosphodiester bonds

Question: A nucleoside differs from a nucleotide. It lacks the:

- a) phosphate group
- b) hydroxyl group
- c) sugar
- d) base

Answer : phosphate group

Question: Both deoxyribose and ribose belong to a class of sugars called

- a) pentoses
- b) polysaccharides
- c) hexoses
- d) trioses

Answer : pentoses

Question: The fact that a purine base always paired through hydrogen bonds with a pyrimidine base leads to, in the DNA double helix

- a) uniform width throughout DNA
- b) uniform length in all DNA
- c) the semiconservative nature
- d) the antiparallel nature

Answer : uniform width throughout DNA

Question: The net electric charge on DNA and histones is

- a) negative and positive, respectively
- b) both negative
- c) both positive
- d) zero

Answer : negative and positive, respectively

Question: The promoter site and the terminator site for transcription are located at

- a) 5' (upstream) end and 3' (downstream) end, respectively of the transcription unit
- b) the 5' (upstream) end
- c) the 3' (downstream) end
- d) 3' (downstream) end and 5' (upstream) end, respectively of the transcription unit

Answer : 5' (upstream) end and 3' (downstream) end, respectively of the transcription unit

Question: Which of the following statements is the most appropriate for sickle cell anaemia?

- a) All of the above
- b) It confers resistance to acquiring malaria
- c) It is a molecular disease
- d) It cannot be treated with iron supplements

Answer : All of the above

Question: One of the following is true with respect to AUG

- a) All of the above
- b) It codes for methionine in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes
- c) It is also an initiation codon
- d) It codes for methionine only

Answer : All of the above

Question: The first genetic material could be

- a) RNA
- b) DNA
- c) carbohydrates
- d) protein

Answer : RNA

Question: With regard to mature mRNA in eukaryotes

- a) exons appear but introns do not appear in the mature RNA
- b) exons and introns do not appear in the mature RNA
- c) introns appear but exons do not appear in the mature RNA
- d) both exons and introns appear in the mature RNA

Answer : exons appear but introns do not appear in the mature RNA

Question: The human chromosome with the highest and least number of genes in them are respectively

- a) Chromosome 1 and Y
- b) Chromosome 1 and X
- c) Chromosome X and Y
- d) Chromosome 21 and Y

Answer : Chromosome 1 and Y

Question: Who amongst the following scientists had no contribution in the development of the double helix model for the structure of DNA?

- a) Meselson and Stahl
- b) Erwin Chargaff
- c) Maurice Wilkins
- d) Rosalind Franklin

Answer : Meselson and Stahl

Question: DNA is a polymer of nucleotides which are linked to each other by 3'-5' phosphodiester bond. To prevent polymerisation of nucleotides, which of the following modifications would you choose?

- a) Remove/Replace 3' OH group in deoxy ribose
- b) Remove/Replace 2' OH group with some other group in deoxy ribose
- c) Both 'B' and 'C'
- d) Replace purine with pyrimidines

Answer : Remove/Replace 3' OH group in deoxy ribose

Question: Discontinuous synthesis of DNA occurs in one strand, because

- a)
DNA dependent DNA polymearse catalyses polymerisation only in one direction (5' → 3')|
- b) DNA molecule being synthesised is very long
- c) it is a more efficient process
- d) DNA ligase has to have a role

Answer :

DNA dependent DNA polymearse catalyses polymerisation only in one direction (5' → 3')|

Question: Which of the following steps in transcription is catalysed by RNA polymerse?

- a) Elongation
- b) Initiation
- c) Termination
- d) All of the above

Answer : Elongation

Question: Control of gene expression takes place at the level of

- a) Transcription
- b) Translation
- c) None of the above
- d) DNA-replication

Answer : Transcription

Question: Regulatory proteins are the accessory proteins that interact with RNA polymerase and affect its role in transcription. Which of the following statements is correct about regulatory protein?

- a) They can act both as activators and as repressors

- b) They interact with RNA polymerase but do not affect the expression
- c) They only decrease expression
- d) They only increase expression

Answer : They can act both as activators and as repressors

Question: Which was the last human chromosome to be completely sequenced:

- a) Chromosome 1
- b) Chromosome 11
- c) Chromosome 21
- d) Chromosome x

Answer : Chromosome 1

Question: Which of the following are the functions of RNA?

- a) All of the above
- b) It is a constituent component of ribosomes
- c) It carries amino acids to ribosomes
- d) It is a carrier of genetic information from DNA to ribosomes synthesising polypeptides

Answer : All of the above

Question: While analysing the DNA of an organism a total number of 5386 nucleotides were found out of which the proportion of different bases were: Adenine : 29%, Guanine : 17%, Cytosine : 32%, Thymine : 17%. Considering the Chargaff's rule it can be concluded that:

- a) It is single stranded DNA
- b) it is a double stranded circular DNA
- c) It is a double stranded linear DNA
- d) No conclusion can be drawn

Answer : It is single stranded DNA

Question: A bacterium grown over medium having radioactive ³⁵S incorporates radioactivity in

- a) carbohydrates b) proteins
c) DNA d) RNA

Answer=B

Question: Leading strand during DNA replication is formed

- a) continuously.
b) in short segments.
c) first.
d) ahead of replication.

Answer=A

Question: DNA replication is

- a) conservative and discontinuous.
b) semi-conservative and semi-discontinuous.
c) semi-conservative and discontinuous.

d) conservative.

Answer=C

Question: Methyl guanosine triphosphate is added at 5' end of hn-RNA in a process of

- a) tailing b) splicing
- c) capping d) None of these

Answer=C

Question: Genetic code is

- a) triplet, universal, ambiguous and degenerate.
- b) triplet, universal, non-ambiguous and nondegenerate.
- c) triplet, universal, non-ambiguous and degenerate.
- d) triplet, universal, ambiguous and non-degenerate.

Answer=C

Question: Segments of mRNA removed during splicing are called

- a) introns b) exons
- c) promotor regions d) integrator regions

Answer=A

Question: Frame shift mutation occurs when

- a) base is deleted or added.
- b) base is added.
- c) base is deleted.
- d) anticodons are not present.

Answer=A

Question: Initiation codon of protein synthesis (in eukaryotes) is

- a) GUA b) GCA
- c) CCA d) AUG

Answer=D

Question: In eukaryotes, mRNA is synthesized with the aid of

- a) RNA polymerase III.
- b) RNA polmerase II.
- c) RNA polymerase I.
- d) reverse transcriptase.

Answer=B

Question: Lactose operon produces enzymes

- a) b-galactosidase, permease and glycogen synthetase.
- b) b-galactosidase, permease and transacetylase.
- c) permease, glycogen synthetase and transacetylase.
- d) b-galactosidase, permease and phosphoglucose isomerase.

Answer=B

Question: In some viruses, DNA is synthesised by using RNA as template. Such a DNA is called:

- a) c DNA
- b) r DNA
- c) B-DNA
- d) A-DNA

Answer: c DNA

Question:

If Meselson and Stahl's experiment is continued for four generations in bacteria, the ratio of $^{15}\text{N}/^{15}\text{N}$: $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$: $^{14}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ containing DNA in the fourth generation would be:

- a) 0:1:7
- b) 0:1:3
- c) 1:4:0
- d) 1:1:0

Answer: 0:1:7

Question:

If the sequence of nitrogen bases of the coding strand of DNA in a transcription unit is:

5' - A T G A A T G - 3',

the sequence of bases in its RNA transcript would be;

- a) 5' - A U G A A U G - 3'
- b) 5' - U A C U U A C - 3'
- c) 5' - C A U U C A U - 3'
- d) 5' - G U A A G U A - 3'

Answer: 5' - A U G A A U G - 3'

Question: The RNA polymerase holoenzyme transcribes:

- a) the structural gene and the terminator regions
- b) the structural gene only
- c) the promoter, and the
- d) the promoter, structural gene and the terminator region

Answer: the structural gene and the terminator regions

Question: If the base sequence of a codon in mRNA is 5'-AUG-3', the sequence of tRNA pairing with it must be

- a) 5' - CAU - 3'
- b) 5' - AUG - 3'
- c) 5' - GUA - 3'
- d) 5' - UAC - 3'

Answer: 5' - CAU - 3'

Question: The amino acid attaches to the tRNA at its:

- a) 3' - end
- b) 5' - end

- c) Anti codon site
- d) DHU loop

Answer: 3' - end

Question: To initiate translation, the mRNA first binds to

- a) The smaller ribosomal sub-unit
- b) The larger ribosomal sub-unit
- c) The whole ribosome
- d) No such specificity exists

Answer: The smaller ribosomal sub-unit

Question: In E.coli, the lac operon gets switched on when

- a) lactose is present and it binds to the repressor
- b) repressor binds to operator
- c) RNA polymerase binds to the operator
- d) lactose is present and it binds to RNA polymerase

Answer: lactose is present and it binds to the repressor

Question: The nucleic acid synthesis takes place in

- a) 5'-3' direction
- b) 3'-5' direction
- c) Both ways
- d) Any direction

Answer: 5'-3' direction

Question: What is the nature of the strands of the DNA duplex?

- a) Anti-parallel and complementary
- b) Identical and complementary
- c) Anti=parallel and non-complementary
- d) Dissimilar and non-complementary

Answer: Anti-parallel and complementary

Question: Diploid chromosome number in humans is

- a) 46
- b) 44
- c) 48
- d) 42

Answer: A

Question: DNA replication is

- a) conservative and discontinuous
- b) semi-conservative and semi-discontinuous
- c) semi-conservative and discontinuous
- d) conservative

Answer: A

Question: Both husband and wife have normal vision though their fathers were colourblind. The probability of their daughter becoming colourblind is

- a) 0%
- b) 25%

- c) 50%
- d) 75%

Answer: A

Question: Haemophilia is more common in males because it is a

- a) recessive character carried by Y-chromosome
- b) dominant character carried by Y-chromosome
- c) dominant trait carried by X-chromosome
- d) recessive trait carried by X-chromosome

Answer: D

Question: Which one is a hereditary disease?

- a) Cataract
- b) Leprosy
- c) Blindness
- d) Phenylketonuria

Answer: D

Question: A colourblind girl is rare because she will be born only when

- a) her mother and maternal grandfather were colourblind
- b) her father and maternal grandfather were colourblind
- c) her mother is colourblind and father has normal vision
- d) parents have normal vision but grand parents were colourblind

Answer: B

Question: The process of transfer of genetic information from DNA to RNA/formation of RNA from DNA is

- a) transversion
- b) transcription
- c) translation
- d) translocation

Answer: B

Question: Escherichia coli fully labelled with N15 is allowed to grow in N14 medium. The two strands of DNA molecule of the first generation bacteria have

- a) different density and do not resemble parent DNA
- b) different density but resemble parent DNA
- c) same density and resemble parent DNA
- d) same density but do not resemble parent DNA

Answer: B

Question: Khorana first deciphered the triplet codons of

- a) serine and isoleucine
- b) threonine and histidine
- c) tyrosine and tryptophan
- d) phenylalanine and methionine

Answer: B

Question: Experimental material in the study of DNA replication has been

- a) Escherichia coli
- b) Neurospora crassa
- c) Pneumococcus
- d) Drosophila melanogaster

Answer: A

Question: Out of 8 ascospores formed in Neurospora the arrangement is 2a : 4a : 2a showing

- a) no crossing over
- b) some meiosis
- c) second generation division
- d) first generation division

Answer: C

Question: Down's syndrome is due to

- a) crossing over
- b) linkage
- c) sex-linked inheritance
- d) non-disjunction of chromosomes

Answer: D

Question: A colourblind mother and normal father would have

- a) colourblind sons and normal/carrier daughters
- b) colourblind sons and daughters
- c) all colourblind
- d) all normal

Answer: A

Question: In human beings 45 chromosomes/single X/XO abnormality causes

- a) Down's syndrome
- b) Klinefelter's syndrome
- c) Turner's syndrome
- d) Edward's syndrome

Answer: C

Question: Of a normal couple, half the sons are haemophilic while half the daughters are carriers.

The gene is located on

- a) X-chromosome of father
- b) Y-chromosome of father
- c) one X-chromosome of mother
- d) both the X-chromosomes of mother

Answer: C

Question: Sex is determined in human beings

- a) by ovum
- b) at the time of fertilization
- c) 40 days after fertilization
- d) seventh to eight week when genitals differentiate in foetus

Answer:B

Question: Mr. Kapoor has Bb autosomal gene pair and d allele sex-linked. What shall be proportion of Bd in sperms?

- a) 0
- b) 1/2
- c) 1/4
- d) 1/8

Answer: C

Question: Of both normal parents, the chance of a male child becoming colourblind are

- a) no
- b) possible only when all the four grand parents had normal vision
- c) possible only when father's mother was colourblind
- d) possible only when mother's father was colourblind

Answer: D

Question: The transforming principle of Pneumococcus as found out by Avery, MacLeod and McCarty was

- a) mRNA
- b) DNA
- c) protein
- d) polysaccharide

Answer: B

Question: Because most of the amino acids are represented by more than one codon, the genetic code is

- a) overlapping
- b) Wobbling
- c) degenerate**
- d) generate

Answer: C

Question: Who proved that DNA is basic genetic material?

- a) Griffith
- b) Watson
- c) Boveri and Sutton
- d) Hershey and Chase

Answer: D

Question: During DNA replication, the strands separate by

- a) DNA polymerase
- b) topoisomerase
- c) unwindase/helicase
- d) gyrase

Answer: C

Question: The process of translation is

- a) ribosome synthesis
- b) protein synthesis
- c) DNA synthesis
- d) RNA synthesis

Answer: B

Question: A DNA with unequal nitrogen bases would most probably be

- a) single stranded
- b) double stranded
- c) triple stranded
- d) four stranded

Answer: A

Question: Nucleosome core is made of

- a) H1, H2A, H2B and H3
- b) H1, H2A, H2B, H4
- c) H1, H2A, H2B, H3 and H4
- d) H2A, H2B, H3 and H4

Answer: D

Question: Initiation codon of protein synthesis (in eukaryotes) is

- a) GUA
- b) GCA
- c) CCA
- d) AUG

Answer: D

Question: The number of base substitution possible in amino acid codons is

- a) 261
- b) 264
- c) 535
- d) 549

Answer: D

Question: Reverse transcriptase is

- a) RNA dependent RNA polymerase
- b) DNA dependent RNA polymerase
- c) DNA dependent DNA polymerase
- d) RNA dependent DNA polymerase

Answer: D

Question: In Escherichia coli lac Operon is induced by

- a) lactose
- b) promoter gene
- c) β -galactosidase
- d) I-gene

Answer: A

Question: DNA template sequence of CTGATAGC is transcribed over mRNA as

- a) GUCTUTCG
- b) GACUAUCG
- c) GAUTATUG
- d) UACTATCU

Answer: B

Question: Protein helping in opening of DNA double helix in front of replications fork is

- a) DNAgyrase
- b) DNA polymerase-I
- c) DNAligase
- d) topoisomerase

Answer: A

Question: Which is not involved in protein synthesis?

- a) Transcription
- b) Initiation
- c) Elongation
- d) Termination

Answer: A

Question: Genes located on Y-chromosome are

- a) mutant genes
- b) sex-linked genes
- c) autosomal genes
- d) holandric genes

Answer: D

Question: A colourblind woman marries a normal visioned male. In the offspring

- a) both son and daughter are colourblind
- b) all daughters are colourblind
- c) all sons are normal
- d) all sons are colourblind

Answer: D

Question: Out of A=T, G =C pairing, bases of DNA may exist in alternate valency state owing to arrangement called

- a) analogue substitution
- b) tautomerizational mutation
- c) frameshift mutation
- d) point mutation

Answer: B

Question: The wild type E. coli cells are growing in normal medium with glucose. They are transferred to a medium containing only lactose as sugar. Which of the following changes takes place?

- a) The lac operon is repressed
- b) All operons are induced
- c) The lac operon is induced
- d) E. coli cells stop dividing

Answer: C

Question: Anticodon is an unpaired triplet of bases in an exposed position of

- a) mRNA
- b) rRNA

- c) tRNA
- d) sRNA

Answer: C

Question: If the sequence of bases in DNA is ATTCGATG, then the sequence of bases in its transcript will be

- a) CAUCGAAU
- b) UAAGCUAC
- c) GUAGCUUA
- d) AUUCGAUG

Answer: B

Question: In split genes, the coding sequence are called

- a) introns
- b) operons
- c) exons
- d) cistrons

Answer: C

Question: The change of the light coloured variety of peppered moth (*Biston betularia*) to its darker variety (*Biston carbonaria*) is due to

- a) mutation
- b) regeneration
- c) genetic isolation
- d) temporal isolation

Answer: A

Question: The polytene chromosomes were discovered for the first time in

- a) *Drosophila*
- b) *Chironomus*
- c) *Musca nebulosa*
- d) *Musca domestica*

Answer: B

Question: The most striking example of point mutation is found in a disease called

- a) thalassemia
- b) night blindness
- c) Down's syndrome
- d) sickle cell anaemia

Answer: D

Question: Barr body in mammals represents

- a) all the heterochromatin in female cells
- b) Y-chromosomes in somatic cells of male
- c) all heterochromatin in male and female cells
- d) one of the two X-chromosomes in somatic cells of females

Answer: D

Question: An individual exhibiting both male and female sexual characteristics in the body is known as

- a) hermaphrodite
- b) intersex
- c) gynandromorph
- d) bisexual

Answer: C

Question: A person with 47 chromosomes due to an additional Y-chromosome suffers from a condition called

- a) Down's syndrome
- b) Super female
- c) Turner's syndrome

d) Klinefelter's syndrome

Answer: D

Question: The translation termination triplet is

- a) UAU
- b) UAA
- c) UAC
- d) UGC

Answer: B

Question: Okazaki fragments are seen during

- a) transcription
- b) translation
- c) replication
- d) transduction

Answer: C

Question: An enzyme that joins the ends of two strands of nucleic acid is a

- a) polymerase
- b) synthetase
- c) helicase
- d) ligase

Answer: D

Question: H. J. Muller was awarded Nobel Prize for his

- a) discovery that chemicals can induce gene mutations
- b) discovery that ionizing radiations can induce gene mutations
- c) work on gene mapping in Drosophila
- d) efforts to prevent the use of nuclear weapons

Answer: B

Question: After crossing two plants, the progenies are found to be male sterile. This phenomenon is found to be maternally inherited and is due to some genes which are present in

- a) nucleus
- b) chloroplast
- c) mitochondria
- d) cytoplasm

Answer: B

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Principles of Inheritance and Variation MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question: The crossing of F_1 to homozygous recessive parent is called

- a) back cross
- b) test cross
- c) F_1 cross
- d) all of these

Answer : B

Question: The test cross is used to determine the

- a) genotype of the plant
- b) phenotype of the plant
- c) both a) and b)
- d) None of the above

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Answer : A

Question: ABO blood group system is due to

- a) multifactor inheritance
- b) incomplete dominance
- c) multiple allelism
- d) epistasis

Answer : C

Question: In humans, the dominance relationship between the A and B alleles of the ABO blood group gene is an example of

- a) complete dominance
- b) incomplete dominance
- c) codominance
- d) epistasis

Answer : C

Question: The distance between the genes is measured by

- a) angstrom
- b) map unit
- c) Dobson unit
- d) millimetre

Answer : B

Question: Linkage reduces the frequency of

- a) hybrids.
- b) all parental types.
- c) homozygous recessive parents.
- d) heterozygous recessive parents.

Answer : A

Question: Distance between the genes and percentage of recombination shows

- a) a direct relationship
- b) an inverse relationship
- c) a parallel relationship
- d) no relationship

Answer : A

Question: Hb^A and Hb^S alleles of normal and sickle celled RBC are

- a) dominant-recessive alleles.
- b) polygenic alleles.
- c) codominant alleles.
- d) multiple alleles.

Answer : C

Question: Sex is determined in human beings

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- a) by ovum.
- b) at time of fertilization.
- c) 40 days after fertilization.
- d) seventh to eight week when genitals differentiate in foetus.

Answer : B

Question: The 'X' body of Henking was observed in

- a) all sperms during spermatogenesis.
- b) all eggs during oogenesis.
- c) half of the sperms during spermatogenesis.
- d) half of the eggs during oogenesis.

Answer : C

Question: All genes located on the same chromosome

- a) Form one linkage group
- b) Will not form any linkage groups
- c) Form interactive groups that affect the phenotype

Answer : A

Question: Conditions of a karyotype $2n \pm 1$ and $2n \pm 2$ are called

- a) Aneuploidy
- b) Polyploidy
- c) Allopolyploidy
- d) Monosomy

Answer : A

Question: Distance between the genes and percentage of recombination shows

- a) an inverse relationship
- b) a parallel relationship
- c) no relationship
- d) a direct relationship

Answer : A

Question: If a genetic disease is transferred from a phenotypically normal but carrier female to only some of the male progeny, the disease is

- a) Sex-linked recessive
- b) Autosomal dominant
- c) Sex-linked dominant
- d) Autosomal recessive

Answer : A

Question: In sickle cell anaemia glutamic acid is replaced by valine. Which one of the following triplets codes for valine?

- a) G U G
- b) G A A

- c) A A G
- d) G G G

Answer : A

Question: Thalassemia and sickle cell anemia are caused due to a problem in globin molecule synthesis. Select the correct statement

- a) Thalassemia is due to less synthesis of globin molecules
- b) Both are due to a quantitative defect in globin chain synthesis
- c) Both are due to a qualitative defect in globin chain synthesis
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question: Among the following characters, which one was not considered by Mendel in his experiments on pea?

- a) Among the following characters
- b) Seed – Green or Yellow
- c) Pod – Inflated or Constricted
- d) Pod – Inflated or Constricted

Answer : A

Question: Which one from those given below is the period

- a) 1856 - 1863
- b) 1840 - 1850
- c) 1857 - 1869
- d) 1870 - 1877

Answer : A

Question: A disease caused by an autosomal primary non-disjunction is

- a) Down's syndrome
- b) Klinefelter's syndrome
- c) Turner's syndrome
- d) Turner's syndrome

Answer : A

Question: If a colour-blind man marries a woman who is homozygous for normal colour vision, the probability of their son being colour-blind is

- a) 0
- b) 0.5
- c) 1
- d) 2

Answer : A

Question: Person having genotype IA IB would show the blood group as AB. This is because of

- a) Co-dominance
- b) Pleiotropy
- c) Segregation
- d) Incomplete dominance

Answer : A

Question: Z Z / ZW type of sex determination is seen in:

- a) Peacock
- b) Cockroach
- c) Platypus
- d) Snails

Answer : A

Question: A Across between two tall plants resulted in offspring having few dwarf plants. What would be the genotypes of both the parents?

- a) Tt and Tt
- b) TT and Tt
- c) TT and TT
- d) Tt and tt

Answer : A

Question: In a dihybrid cross, if you get 9:3:3:1 ratio it denotes that

- a) The alleles of two genes are segregating independently.
- b) It is a case of multiple allelism
- c) It is a multigenic inheritance
- d) The alleles of two genes are interacting with each other

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following will not result in variations among siblings?

- a) Linkage
- b) Mutation
- c) Independent assortment of genes
- d) Crossing over

Answer : A

Question: In a testcross involving F1 dihybrid flies, more parental-type offspring were produced than the recombinant-type offspring. This indicates

- a) The two genes are linked and present on the same chromosome.
- b) Both of the characters are controlled by more than one gene
- c) Both of the characters are controlled by more than one gene
- d) None of these

Answer : A.

Question: How many pairs of contrasting characters in pea plants were studied by Mendel in his experiments?

- a) 7
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 4

Answer : A

Question: If a hybrid expresses a character, is it called

- a) Dominant
- b) Co-dominant
- c) Recessive
- d) Epistaxis

Answer : A

Question: A plant having the genotype AABbCC will produce _____ kinds of gametes

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 1

Answer : A

Question: A man with blood group 'A' marries a woman with blood group 'B'. What are all the possible blood groups of their offsprings?

- a) A, B, AB and O
- b) A, B and AB only
- c) A and B only
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question: Two linked genes a and b show 20% recombination.

The individuals of a dihybrid cross between ++ /++ × ab/ab shall show gametes

- a) + +80 : ab 20
- b) + + 50 : ab 50
- c) + + 40 : ab 40 : + a 10 : + b : 10
- d) + + 30 : ab 30 : + a 20 : + b : 20

Answer : C

Question: A normal green male maize is crossed with albino female. The progeny is albino because

- a) trait for albinism is dominant
- b) the albinos have biochemical to destroy plastids derived from green male
- c) plastids are inherited from female parent
- d) green plastids of male must have mutated

Answer : C

Question: Multiple alleles control inheritance of

- a) phenylketonuria
- b) colourblindness
- c) sickle cell anaemia
- d) blood groups

Answer : D

Question: Blue eye colour is recessive to brown eye colour. A brown eyed man whose mother was blue eyed marries a blue eyed women. The children shall be

- a) both blue eyed and brown eyed 1 : 1
- b) all brown eyed
- c) all blue eyed
- d) blue eyed and brown eyed 3 :1

Answer : A

Question: A dihybrid condition is

- a) ttRr
- b) Tt rr
- c) tt rr
- d) Tt Rr

Answer : D

Question: Mendel's last law is

- a) segregation
- b) dominance
- c) independent assortment
- d) polygenic inheritance

Answer : C

Question: First geneticist/father of genetics was

- a) de Vries
- b) Mendel
- c) Darwin
- d) Morgan

Answer : B

Question: The contrasting pairs of factors in Mendelian crosses are called

- a) multiple alleles
- b) allelomorphs
- c) alloloci
- d) paramorphs

Answer : B

Question: The allele which is unable to express its effect in the presence of another is called

- a) codominant
- b) supplementary
- c) complementary
- d) recessive

Answer : D

Question: RR (red) Antirrhinum is crossed with WW (white) one. Offspring RW are pink. This is an example of

- a) dominant-recessive
- b) incomplete dominance
- c) hybrid
- d) supplementary genes

Answer : B

Question: A gene pair hides the effect of another. The phenomenon is

- a) epistasis
- b) dominance
- c) mutation
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question: An allele is dominant if it is expressed in

- a) both homozygous and heterozygous states
- b) second generation
- c) heterozygous combination
- d) homozygous combination

Answer : A

Question: In a cross between AABB × aabb, the ratio of F₂ genotypes between AABB, AaBB, Aabb and aabb would be

- a) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
- b) 2 : 1 : 1 : 2
- c) 1 : 2 : 2 : 1
- d) 7 : 5 : 3 : 1

Answer : C

Question: Segregation of Mendelian factors (no linkage, no crossing over) occurs during

- a) anaphase-I
- b) anaphase-II
- c) diplotene
- d) metaphase-I

Answer : A

Question: An organism with two identical alleles is

- a) dominant
- b) hybrid
- c) heterozygous
- d) homozygous

Answer : D

Question: When a certain character is inherited only through female parent, it probably represents

- a) multiple plastid inheritance
- b) cytoplasmic inheritance
- c) incomplete dominance
- d) Mendelian nuclear inheritance

Answer : B

Question: A polygenic inheritance in human beings is

- a) skin colour
- b) phenylketonuria
- c) colourblindness
- d) sickle cell anaemia

Answer : A

Question: Mendel studied interitance of seven pairs of traits in pea which can have 21 possible combinations. If you are told that in one of these combinations, independent assortment is not observed in later studies, your reaction will be

- a) independent assortment principle may be wrong
- b) Mendel might not have studied all the combinations
- c) it is impossible
- d) later studies may be wrong

Answer : B

Question: Two dominant non-allelic genes are 50 map units apart. The linkage is

- a) cis type
- b) trans type
- c) complete
- d) absent/incomplete

Answer : D

Question: Which of the following is suitable for experiment on linkage?

- a) aaBB × aaBB
- b) AABB × aabb
- c) AaBb × AaBb
- d) AAbb × AaBB

Answer : B

Question: Haploid plants are preferred over diploids for mutation study because in haploids

- a) recessive mutation express immediately
- b) induction of mutations is easier
- c) culturing is easier
- d) dominant mutation express immediately

Answer : A

Question: The process of mating between closely related individuals is

- a) self breeding
- b) inbreeding
- c) hybridization
- d) heterosis

Answer : B

Question: A fruit fly exhibiting both male and female traits is

- a) heterozygous
- b) gynandromorph
- c) hemizygous
- d) gynander

Answer : B

Question: A woman with albinic father marries an albinic man. The proportion of her progeny is

- a) 2 normal : 1 albinic
- b) all normal
- c) all albinic
- d) 1 normal : 1 albinic

Answer : D

Question: A cross between pure tall pea plant with green pods and dwarf pea plant with yellow pods will produce dwarf F2 plants out of 16

- a) 9
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 1

Answer : C

Question: In a dihybrid cross AABB x aabb, F2 progeny of AABB, AABb, AaBB and AaBb occurs in the ratio of

- a) 1 : 1 : 1 : 1
- b) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
- c) 1 : 2 : 2 : 1
- d) 1 : 2 : 2 : 4

Answer : D

Question: When two genetic loci produce identical phenotypes in cis and trans position, they are considered to be

- a) pseudoalleles
- b) different genes
- c) multiple alleles
- d) parts of same gene

Answer : A

Question: Alleles that produce independent effects in their heterozygous condition are called

- a) codominant alleles
- b) epistatic alleles
- c) complementary alleles
- d) supplementary alleles

Answer : A

Question: A fruit fly heterozygous for sex-linked genes, is mated with normal female fruit fly. Male specific chromosome will enter egg cell in the proportion

- a) 1 : 1
- b) 2 : 1
- c) 3 : 1
- d) 7 : 1

Answer : A

Question: When a single gene influences more than one traits it is called

- a) pleiotropy
- b) epistasis
- c) pseudodominance
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question: If Mendel had studied the seven traits using a plant with 12 chromosomes instead of 14, in what way would his interpretation have been different?

- a) He would have mapped the chromosome
- b) He would have discovered blending or incomplete dominance
- c) He would not have discovered the law of independent assortment
- d) He would have discovered sex-linkage

Answer : C

Question: How many types of genetically different gametes will be produced by a heterozygous plant having genotype AABbCc ?

- a) Two
- b) Four

- c) Six
- d) Nine

Answer : B

Question: Crossing over in diploid organism is responsible for

- a) dominance of genes
- b) linkage between genes
- c) segregation of alleles
- d) recombination of linked alleles

Answer : D

Question: Albinism is known to be due to an autosomal recessive mutation. The first child of a couple with normal skin pigmentation was an albino. What is the probability that their second child will also be an albino ?

- a) 100%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%

Answer : B

Question: Hybridization between $Tt \times tt$ gives rise to the progeny of ratio

- a) 1 : 1
- b) 1 : 2 : 1
- c) 1 : 2
- d) 4 : 1

Answer : A

Question: Which one of the following characters studied by Mendel in garden pea was found to be dominant ?

- a) Green seed colour
- b) Terminal flower position
- c) Green pod colour
- d) Wrinkled seed

Answer : C

Question: In a given plant, red colour (R) of fruit is dominant over white fruit (r); and tallness (T) is dominant over dwarfness (t). If a plant with genotype $RRTt$ is crossed with a plant of genotype $rrtt$, what will be the percentage of tall plants with red fruits in the next generation?

- a) 100%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%

Answer : C

Question: During organ differentiation in *Drosophila*, an organ is modified to another organ (such as wings may be replaced by legs) Genes responsible for such metamorphosis are called

- a) double dominant genes
- b) plastid genes
- c) complementary genes
- d) homeotic genes

Answer : D

Question: Ratio of complementary genes is

- a) 9 : 3 : 4
- b) 12 : 3 : 1
- c) 9 : 3 : 3 : 4
- d) 9 : 7

Answer : D

Question: A and B genes are linked. What shall be the genotype of progeny in a cross between AB/ab and ab/ab?

- a) AA bb and aa bb
- b) Aa Bb and aa bb
- c) AABb and aa bb
- d) None of these

Answer : B

Question: Two non-allelic genes produce the new phenotype when present together but fail to do so independently, it is called

- a) epistasis
- b) polygene
- c) non-complementary gene
- d) complementary gene

Answer : D

Question: Extranuclear inheritance occurs in

- a) Killer Paramecium
- b) Killer Amoeba
- c) Euglena
- d) Hydra

Answer : A

Question: Extra nuclear chromosomes occur in

- a) peroxisome, ribosome
- b) chloroplast and mitochondria
- c) mitochondria and ribosome
- d) chloroplast and lysosome

Answer : B

Question: A plant of F1-generation has genotype "AABbCC". On selfing of this plant, the phenotypic ratio in F2-generation will be

- a) 3 : 1
- b) 1 : 1
- c) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
- d) 27 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 1

Answer : A

Question: Which one of the following traits of garden pea studied by Mendel was a recessive feature?

- a) Green pod colour
- b) Round seed shape
- c) Axial flower position
- d) Green seed colour

Answer : D

Question: Which one of the following traits of garden pea studied by Mendel was a recessive feature?

- a) Green pod colour
- b) Round seed shape
- c) Axial flower position
- d) Green seed colour

Answer : D

Question: The genes controlling the seven pea characters studied by Mendel are now known to be located on how many different chromosomes?

- a) Five b) Four
- c) Seven d) Six

Answer : B

Question: Genes for cytoplasmic male sterility in plants are generally located in

- a) nuclear genome
- b) cytosol
- c) chloroplast genome
- d) mitochondrial genome

Answer : D

Question: Two crosses between the same pair of genotypes or phenotypes in which the sources of the gametes are reversed in one cross, is known as

- a) dihybrid cross
- b) reverse cross
- c) test cross
- d) reciprocal cross

Answer : D

Question: One of the parents of a cross has mutation in its mitochondria. In that cross, that parent is taken as a male. During segregation of F₂ progenies that mutation is found in

- a) one-third of the progenies
- b) none of the progenies
- c) all of the progenies
- d) fifty per cent of the progenies

Answer : B

Question: Extranuclear inheritance is a consequence of presence of genes in

- a) mitochondria and chloroplasts
- b) endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondria
- c) ribosomes and chloroplast
- d) lysosomes and ribosomes

Answer : A

Question: In a dihybrid cross, F₂ phenotypic ratio is 13 : 3. It is case of

- a) complementary genes
- b) epistatic genes
- c) multigenic inheritance
- d) incomplete dominance

Answer : B

Question: In sickle-cell anaemia, shape of RBCs under oxygen tension becomes

- a) biconcave disc like
- b) elongated and curved
- c) circular
- d) spherical

Answer : B

Question: Sickle cell anaemia is

- a) caused by substitution of valine by glutamic acid in the beta globin chain of haemoglobin.
- b) caused by a change in a single base pair of DNA.
- c) characterized by elongated sickle like RBCs with a nucleus.
- d) an autosomal linked dominant trait.

Answer : B

Question: Sickel-cell anaemia is an example of

- a) sex-linked inheritance.
- b) deficiency disease.
- c) autosomal heritable disease.
- d) infectious disease.

Answer : C

Question: It is well known that Queen Victoria of England was a carrier for haemophilia. Since this is an X-linked disease, it can be predicted that

- a) all of her sons would have had disease.
- b) all her daughters would have been carriers.
- c) her father must definitely have had haemophilia.
- d) haemophilia would have occurred in more of her male than her female descendents.

Answer : D

Question: The number of phenotypes in ABO blood groups is

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

Answer : B

Question: Extra chromosome 'X' is present in which one of the following cases?

- a) Down syndrome
- b) Klinefelter syndrome
- c) Turner syndrome
- d) Bleeder's disease

Answer : B

Question: The person with Turner's syndrome has

- a) 45 autosomes and X sex chromosome
- b) 44 autosomes and XYY sex chromosomes
- c) 45 autosomes and XYY sex chromosomes
- d) 44 autosomes and X sex chromosome

Answer : D

Question: Mental retardation in man associated with sex chromosomal abnormality is usually due to

- a) increase in size of X-chromosome.
- b) increase in size of Y-chromosome.
- c) increase in number of Y-chromosome.
- d) increase in number of X-chromosome.

Answer : D

Question: A character which is expressed in a hybrid is called

- a) dominant
- b) recessive
- c) co-dominant
- d) epistatic

Answer : A

Question: Mendel's Law of independent assortment holds good for genes situated on the:

- a) non-homologous chromosomes
- b) homologous chromosomes
- c) extra nuclear genetic element
- d) same chromosome

Answer: A

Question: Occasionally, a single gene may express more than one effect. The phenomenon is called

- a) pleiotropy
- b) mosaicism
- c) polygeny
- d) multiple allelism

Answer: A

Question: In a certain taxon of insects some have 17 chromosomes and the others have 18 chromosomes. The 17 and 18 chromosome-bearing organisms are:

- a) males and females, respectively
- b) females and males, respectively
- c) all males
- d) all females

Answer: A

Question: The inheritance pattern of a gene over generations among humans is studied by the pedigree analysis. Character studied in the pedigree analysis is equivalent to:

- a) Mendelian trait
- b) polygenic trait
- c) maternal trait
- d) quantitative trait

Answer: A

Question: Where are the genes for cytoplasmic male sterility in plants located?

- a) Mitochondrial genome
- b) Cytosome
- c) Cytosome

- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: _____ is a type of trait whose phenotype is influenced by more than one gene

- a) Polygenic trait
- b) Monogenic trait
- c) Both
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: It is said that Mendel proposed that the factor controlling any character is discrete and independent. This proposition was based on the

- a) observations that the offspring of a cross made between the plants having two contrasting characters shows only one character without any blending
- b) self pollination of F_1 offsprings
- c) cross pollination of parental generations
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Question: Two genes 'A' and 'B' are linked. In a dihybrid cross involving these two genes, the F_1 heterozygote is crossed with homozygous recessive parental type (aa bb). What would be the ratio of offspring in the next generation?

- a) 1 : 1 : 1: 1
- b) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
- c) 3 : 1
- d) 1 : 1

Answer: A

Question: Mother and father of a person with 'O' blood group have 'A' and 'B' blood group respectively. What would be the genotype of both mother and father?

- a) Both mother and father are heterozygous for 'A' and 'B' blood group, respectively
- b) Both mother and father are homozygous for 'A' and 'B' blood group, respectively
- c) Mother is heterozygous for 'A' blood group and father is homozygous for 'B'
- d) Mother is homozygous for 'A' blood group and father is heterozygous for 'B'

Answer: A

Question: A pleiotropic gene

- a) controls multiple traits in an individual
- b) controls multiple traits in an individual
- c) is a gene evolved during Pliocene
- d) control of trait only in combination with another gene

Answer: A

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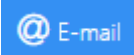
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Question: In which of the following pairs the plants can be vegetative propagated by leaf buds?

- a) Bryophyllum and Kalanchoe
- b) Chrysanthemum and Agave
- c) Agave and Kalanchoe
- d) Asparagus and Bryophyllum

Answer : A

Question: In sexual reproduction, offsprings resemble the parents

- a) structurally but not functionally.
- b) functionally but not structurally.
- c) both structurally and functionally.
- d) neither structurally nor functionally.

Answer : B

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- a) cows and sheep
- b) rats and deers
- c) dogs and tiger
- d) all of the above

Answer : D

Question: The end of vegetative phase in plants which marks the beginning of the reproductive phase can be easily seen in the higher plants when they come to

- a) flower
- b) fertilize
- c) pollinate
- d) None of the above

Answer : A

Question: Sexual reproduction can be grouped into _____ distinct states.

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four
- d) five

Answer : B

Question: In flowering plants both male and female gametes are non-motile. The method to bring them together for fertilization is

- a) water
- b) air
- c) pollination
- d) apomixis

Answer : C

Question: The terms homothallic and monoecious are used to denote

- a) bisexual condition
- b) unisexual condition
- c) staminate flowers
- d) pistillate flowers

Answer : A

Question: Syngamy means

- a) fusion of similar spores.
- b) fusion of gametes.
- c) fusion of dissimilar spores.
- d) fusion of cytoplasm.

Answer : B

Question: Development of an egg without fertilization is called

- a) gametogenesis
- b) metagenesis
- c) oogenesis
- d) parthenogenesis

Answer : D

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Question: Which of the followings is a post-fertilization event in flowering plants ?

- a) Transfer of pollen grains
- b) Embryo development
- c) Formation of flower
- d) Formation of pollen grains

Answer : B

Question: Which of the following situations correctly describe the similarity between an angiosperm egg and a human egg?

- i. Eggs of both are formed only once in a lifetime
- ii. Both the angiosperm egg and human egg are stationary
- iii. Both the angiosperm egg and human egg are motile transported
- iv. Syngamy in both results in the formation of zygote

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- a) iv only
- b) iii and iv
- c) i and iv
- d) ii and iv

Answer: iv only

Question: Appearance of vegetative propagules from the nodes of plants such as sugarcane and ginger is mainly because

- a) Nodes have meristematic cells
- b) Nodes are located near the soil
- c) Nodes have non-photosynthetic cells
- d) Nodes are shorter than internodes

Answer: Nodes have meristematic cells

Question: Which of the following statements, support the view that elaborate sexual reproductive process appeared much later in the organic evolution.

- i. Lower groups of organisms have simpler body design
- ii. Asexual reproduction is common in lower groups
- iii. Asexual reproduction is common in higher groups of organisms
- iv. The high incidence of sexual reproduction in angiosperms and vertebrates

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- a) ii and iv
- b) ii and iii
- c) i and iii
- d) i and iii

Answer: ii and iv

Question: Offspring formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by Asexual reproduction because

- a) Gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition

- b) Genetic material comes from parents of two different species
- c) Greater amount of DNA is involved in sexual reproduction
- d) Sexual reproduction is a lengthy process

Answer: Gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition

Question: Choose the correct statement from amongst the following

- a) Dioecious organisms are seen in both plants and animals
- b) Dioecious organisms are seen only in vertebrates
- c) Dioecious organisms are seen only in plants
- d) Dioecious (hermaphrodite) organisms are seen only in animals

Answer: Dioecious organisms are seen in both plants and animals

Question: There is no natural death in single celled organisms like Amoeba and bacteria because:

- a) Parental body is distributed among the offspring
- b) They are microscopic
- c) They reproduce by binary fission
- d) They cannot reproduce sexually

Answer: Parental body is distributed among the offspring

Question: There are various types of reproduction. The type of reproduction adopted by an organism depends on

- a) The organism's habitat, physiology and genetic makeup
- b) Morphology and physiology of the organism
- c) Morphology of the organism
- d) The habitat and morphology of the organism

Answer: The organism's habitat, physiology and genetic makeup

Question: Identify the incorrect statement.

- a) Zoospores are sexual reproductive structures
- b) In asexual reproduction, the offspring produced are morphologically and genetically identical to the parent
- c) In asexual reproduction, a single parent produces offspring with or without the formation of gametes
- d) In asexual reproduction, a single parent produces offspring with or without the formation of gametes

Answer: Zoospores are sexual reproductive structures

Question: Which of the following is a post-fertilisation event in flowering plants?

- a) Choose the correct option
- b) Formation of flower
- c) Formation of pollen grains
- d) Transfer of pollen grains

Answer: Choose the correct option

Question: The number of chromosomes in the shoot tip cells of a maize plant is 20. The number of chromosomes in the microspore mother cells of the same plant shall be

- a) 20
- b) 10
- c) 40
- d) 15

Answer: 20

Question: Which of the following statements is true of yeast?

- a) The cell divides unequally. The smaller cell develops into a bud
- b) The cell divides by binary fission. One of them develops into a bud
- c) The cell produces conidia, which develop into a bud
- d) None of these

Answer: The cell divides unequally. The smaller cell develops into a bud

Question: Which of the following statements is true of Hydra?

- a) It produces multicellular bud
- b) It produces unicellular bud
- c) None of these
- d) It produces asexual gemmules

Answer: It produces multicellular bud

Question: Which of the following statements is true of Hydra?

- a) It produces multicellular bud
- b) It produces unicellular bud
- c) It produces asexual gemmules
- d) None of these

Answer: It produces multicellular bud

Question: Which of the following statements is true of Bryophyllum?

- a) Germinating bud appears from the notch at the leaf margin
- b) Germinating bud appears from the node of the rhizome
- c) Germinating bud appears from the node of the rhizome
- d) None of these

Answer: Germinating bud appears from the notch at the leaf margin

Question: Which of the following statements is true of date palm?

- a) It is dioecious producing staminate flowers in one tree and pistillate flowers in another tree
- b) It is monoecious producing staminate flowers in one tree and pistillate flowers in another tree
- c) It is monoecious producing both staminate flowers and pistillate flowers in the same plant
- d) None of these

Answer: It is dioecious producing staminate flowers in one tree and pistillate flowers in another tree

Question: Which is correct?

- a) Gametes are invariably haploid
- b) Spores are invariably haploid
- c) Gametes are generally haploid
- d) Both a) and b)

Answer: A

Question: Cellular totipotency was demonstrated by

- a) Theodore Schwann
- b) A v Leeuwenhoek
- c) F C Steward
- d) Robert Hooke

Answer: C

Question: Syngamy means

- a) fusion of gametes
- b) fusion of cytoplasms
- c) fusion of two similar spores
- d) fusion of two dissimilar spores

Answer: A

Question: Meiosis is best observed in dividing

- a) cells of apical meristem
- b) cells of lateral meristem
- c) microspores and anther wall
- d) microsporocytes

Answer: D

Question: Which of the following plant cells will show totipotency?

- a) Sieve tubes
- b) Xylem vessels
- c) Meristems
- d) Cork cells

Answer: C

Question: A population of genetically identical individuals, obtained from asexual reproduction is

- a) callus
- b) clone
- c) deme
- d) aggregate

Answer: B

Question: Which plant will lose its economic value if its fruits are produced by induced parthenocarpy?

- a) Grape
- b) Pomegranate
- c) Banana
- d) Orange

Answer: B

Question: In oogamy, fertilization involves

- a) a small non-motile female gamete and a large motile male gamete
- b) a large non-motile female gamete and a small motile male gamete
- c) a large non-motile female gamete and a small non motile male gamete
- d) a large motile female gamete and a small non-motile gamete

Answer: B

Question: In which one pair both the plants can be vegetatively propagated by leaf pieces?

- a) Agave and Kalanchoe
- b) Bryophyllum and Kalanchoe
- c) Asparagus and Bryophyllum

d) Chrysanthemum and Agave

Answer: B

Question: Why is vivipary an undesirable character for annual crop plants?

- a) It reduces the vigour of the plant
- b) It adversely affects the fertility of the plant
- c) The seeds exhibit long dormancy
- d) The seeds cannot be stored under normal conditions for the next season

Answer: D

Question: Vegetative propagation in mint occurs

- a) Rhizome
- b) Sucker
- c) Runner
- d) Offset

Answer: B

Question: What is common between vegetative reproduction and apomixis ?

- a) Both produces progeny identical to the parent.
- b) Both are applicable to only dicot plants.
- c) Both bypass the flowering phase.
- d) Both occur round the year.

Answer: A

Question: In ginger vegetative propagation occurs through:

- a) Offsets
- b) Bulbils
- c) Runners
- d) Rhizome

Answer: D

Question: The period from birth to the natural death of an organism represents

- a) gametophytic phase
- b) sporophytic phase
- c) life span
- d) life cycle

Answer : C

Question: Which of the following has the longest life span ?

- a) Butterfly
- b) Crocodile
- c) Parrot
- d) Tortoise

Answer : D

Question: In all the methods of asexual reproduction

- a) offsprings produced are genetically identical to the parents.
- b) offsprings produced are genetically different from the parents.
- c) offsprings produced may or may not be identical to the parents.
- d) None of the above

Answer : A

Question: A clone is a group of individuals obtained through

- a) self-pollination
- b) hybridization
- c) asexual reproduction
- d) cross-pollination

Answer : C

Question: The term clone is used to describe such _____ and _____ similar individual.

- a) chemically, genetically
- b) physiologically, chemically
- c) morphologically, genetically
- d) morphologically, metabolically

Answer : C

Question: Asexual reproduction is common among

- a) single celled organisms only.
- b) plants only.
- c) animals with simple organization.
- d) single celled animals, plants and animals with simple organizations.

Answer : D

Question: In protists and monerans, asexual reproduction occurs by

- a) budding
- b) binary fission
- c) conidia
- d) multiple fission

Answer : B

Question: In yeast cell division results in a small cell called

- a) bud
- b) clone
- c) branch
- d) offspring

Answer : A

Question: Fleshy buds produced in the axil of leaves, which grow to form new plants when shed and fall on ground are called

- a) Bulbs
- b) Bulbils
- c) Tubers
- d) Offset

Answer : B

Question: The term 'Terror of Bengal' is used for

- a) Bengal tiger
- b) water hyacinth
- c) algal bloom
- d) aquatic fauna

Answer : B

Question: The terms homothallic and monoecious are used to denote

- a) bisexual condition
- b) staminate flowers
- c) pistillate flowers
- d) unisexual condition

Answer: bisexual condition

Question: Planaria's most remarkable characteristics are its ability to

- a) Regenerate
- b) Generate bioluminescence
- c) Survive without air
- d) Hibernation

Answer: Regenerate

Question: The most significant feature of vegetative propagation is that

- a) it is a method of producing a large number of individuals genetically identical to the parent.
- b) it is a method of producing a large number of individuals genetically different from the parent.
- c) it ensures that the progeny individuals are resistant to diseases and pests
- d) it is an age old practice

Answer: it is a method of producing a large number of individuals genetically identical to the parent.

Question: Fusion of unrelated gametes is called

- a) Fertilization
- b) None of the above
- c) Autogamy
- d) Dichogamy

Answer: Fertilization

Question: In animals, juvenile phase is followed by

- a) In animals, juvenile phase is followed by
- b) senescent phase
- c) old age
- d) vegetative phase

Answer: In animals, juvenile phase is followed by

Question: Bryophyllum daigremontianum reproduces by

- a) Vegetative propagation
- b) Budding
- c) Fission
- d) Fragmentation

Answer: Vegetative propagation

Question: External fertilisation occurs in majority of

- a) algae
- b) mosses
- c) liverworts
- d) fungi

Answer: algae

Question: When living tissue from a plant is extracted and placed in a medium, it is called _____

- a) Explant
- b) Transplantation
- c) Horticulture
- d) None of the above

Answer: Explant

Question: Vegetative propagation in Pistia occurs by

- a) offset
- b) sucker
- c) runner
- d) rhizome

Answer: offset

Question: Budding, in hydra, is a form _____

- a) Asexual reproduction
- b) None of the above
- c) Sexual reproduction
- d) Apoptosis

Answer: Asexual reproduction

Question: _____ is not a method of vegetative propagation

- a) Lytic cycle
- b) Layering
- c) Cutting
- d) Grafting

Answer: Lytic cycle

Question: Sugarcane is propagated by

- a) stem cutting
- b) leaf buds
- c) root cutting
- d) seeds

Answer: stem cutting

Question: _____ refers to the process of asexual reproduction by multiplication of genetically identical copies of individual plants

- a) Clonal Propagation
- b) None of the above
- c) Binary fission
- d) Layering

Answer: Clonal Propagation

Question: A multicellular, filamentous alga exhibits a type of sexual life cycle in which the meiotic division occurs after the formation of zygote. The adult filament of this alga has

- a) A multicellular, filamentous alga exhibits a type of sexual life
- b) A multicellular, filamentous alga exhibits a type of sexual life
- c) diploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia
- d) haploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia

Answer: A multicellular, filamentous alga exhibits a type of sexual life

Question: _____ shows totipotency.

- a) Meristem
- b) Xylem
- c) Cork
- d) All of the above

Answer: Meristem

Question: Offspring formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by Asexual reproduction because

- a) gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition
- b) gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition
- c) greater amount of DNA is involved in sexual reproduction
- d) sexual reproduction is a lengthy process

Answer: gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition

Question: The property of an undifferentiated cell that has the potential to develop into an entire plant is called

- a) Totipotency
- b) Subpotency
- c) Cloning
- d) Budding

Answer: Totipotency

Question: The development of root and shoot in tissue culture is determined by _____

- a) Auxin and cytokinin ratio
- b) None of the above
- c) Nutrients
- d) Temperature

Answer: Auxin and cytokinin ratio

Question: There is no natural death in single celled organisms like Amoeba and bacteria because

- a) parental body is distributed among the offspring
- b) they are microscopic
- c) they reproduce by binary fission
- d) they cannot reproduce sexually

Answer: parental body is distributed among the offspring

Question: There are various types of reproduction. The type of reproduction adopted by an organism depends on

- a) the organism's habitat, physiology, and genetic makeup
- b) morphology and physiology of the organism
- c) morphology of the organism
- d) None of these

Answer: the organism's habitat, physiology, and genetic makeup

Question: A few statements describing certain features of reproduction are given below:

i. Gametic fusion takes place

ii. Transfer of genetic material takes place

iii. Reduction division takes place

iv. Progeny have some resemblance with parents

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

- a) ii and iv
- b) i and iii
- c) ii and iii
- d) i and ii

Answer: ii and iv

Question: Appearance of vegetative propagules from the nodes of plants such as sugarcane and ginger is mainly because

- a) nodes have meristematic cells
- b) nodes have meristematic cells
- c) nodes have meristematic cells
- d) nodes are shorter than internodes

Answer: nodes have meristematic cells

Question: Identify the correct sequence of events

- a) Gametogenesis → Syngamy → Zygote
- b) Gametogenesis → Embryogenesis → Zygote → Syngamy
- c) Gametogenesis → Zygote → Syngamy → Embryogenesis
- d) Gametogenesis → Syngamy Embryogenesis → Zygote

Answer: Gametogenesis → Syngamy → Zygote

Question: The term 'clone' cannot be applied to offspring formed by sexual reproduction because

- a) Offspring do not possess exact copies of parental DNA
- b) DNA of only one parent is copied and passed on to the offspring
- c) Offspring are formed at different times
- d) NA of parent and offspring are completely different

Answer: Offspring do not possess exact copies of parental DNA

Question: Amoeba and Yeast reproduce asexually by fission and budding respectively, because they are

- a) Unicellular organisms
- b) Uninucleate organisms
- c) Heterotrophic organisms
- d) Microscopic organisms

Answer: Unicellular organisms

Question: A few statements with regard to sexual reproduction 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 options below:

- a) i and ii
- b) ii and iii
- c) i and iv
- d) i and iv

Answer: i and ii

Question: A multicellular, filamentous alga exhibits a type of sexual life cycle in which the meiotic division occurs after the formation of zygote. The adult filament of this alga has

- a) haploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia
- b) diploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia
- c) diploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia
- d) haploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia

Answer: haploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia

Question: The male gametes of rice plant have 12 chromosomes in their nucleus. The chromosome number in the female gamete, zygote and the cells of the seedling will be, respectively,

- a) 12, 24, 24
- b) 24, 12, 24
- c) 24, 12, 12
- d) 12, 24, 12

Answer: 12, 24, 24

Question: Given below are a few statements related to external fertilization. Choose the correct statements.

i. The male and female gametes are formed and released simultaneously

ii. Only a few gametes are released into the medium

iii. Water is the medium in a majority of organisms exhibiting external fertilization

iv. Offspring formed as a result of external fertilization have better chance of survival than those formed inside an organism

- a) i and iii
- b) ii and iv
- c) i and iv
- d) iii and iv

Answer: i and iii

Question: The statements given below describe certain features that are observed in the pistil of flowers.

i. Pistil may have many carpels

ii. Each carpel may have more than one ovule

iii. Each carpel has only one ovule

iv. Pistil have only one carpel

Choose the statements that are true from the options below:

- a) i and ii
- b) i and iii
- c) ii and iv
- d) iii and iv

Answer: i and ii

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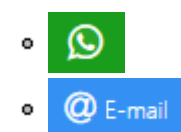
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Reproductive Health Class 12 Biology MCQ

Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Reproductive Health in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

Reproductive Health MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question: According to which of the following organization "reproductive health means a total well-being in all aspects of reproduction"?

- a) WHL
- b) UNESCO
- c) WHO
- d) WWW

Answer : C

Question: Which one amongst the following is the first country in the world to initiate action plans and programmes at a national level to attain total reproductive health as social goal?

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Japan

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d) USA

Answer : B

Question: The family planning programmes in India were initiated in

- a) 1951
- b) 1961
- c) 1971
- d) 1981

Answer : A

Question: RCH stands for

- a) Routine Check-up of Health
- b) Reproduction Cum Hygiene
- c) Reversible Contraceptive Hazards
- d) Reproductive and Child Health Care

Answer : D

Question: The technique which makes use of amniotic fluid for the detection of prenatal disorder is called as

- a) leproscopy
- b) amniocentesis
- c) endoscopy
- d) ultrasound

Answer : B

Question: ‘Saheli’ a new oral contraceptive developed by

- a) All Indian Institute of Medical Science
- b) Central Drug Research Institute
- c) Health Care Pvt. Ltd.
- d) Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals corp. Ltd.

Answer : B

Question: What is the marriageable age for the females and males respectively in India?

- a) 18, 18
- b) 18, 25
- c) 21, 18
- d) 18, 21

Answer : D

Question: Which of the following is traditional method of contraception?

- a) Implantation
- b) Lactational amenorrhoea
- c) Condoms
- d) Sterilization

Answer : B

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Question: Which of the following contraceptive also provides protection from contacting STDs and AIDS ?

- a) Diaphragms
- b) Spermicidal foams
- c) Condoms
- d) Lactational amenorrhoea

Answer : C

Question: The diaphragm, cervical cap and vaults are

- a) disposable contraceptive devices
- b) Reusable contraceptives
- c) Non-medicated IUDs
- d) Cu-releasing IUDs

Answer : B

Question: The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum in assisted by reproductive technology is called

- a) ICSI
- b) ET
- c) ZIFT
- d) GIFT

Answer: A

Question: Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will

- a) Not cause significant change in growth rate
- b) Result in an explosive population/exp
- c) Result in decline in growth rate
- d) Cause rapid increase in growth rate

Answer: A

Question: Intensely lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the

- a) Suppression of gonadotropins
- b) Hyper secretion of gonadotropins
- c) Suppression of gametic transport
- d) Suppression of fertilisation

Answer: A

Question: Sterilisation techniques are generally fool proof methods of contraception with least side effects. Yet, this is the last option for the couples because:

- i. It is almost irreversible
- ii. Of the misconception that it will reduce sexual urge/drive
- iii. It is a surgical procedure
- iv. Of lack of sufficient facilities in many parts of the country

Choose the correct option:

- a) i, ii, iii and iv
- b) ii and iv

- c) ii and iii
- d) i and iii

Answer: A

Question: A national level approach to build up a reproductively healthy society was taken up in our country in

- a) 1950s
- b) 1960s
- c) 1980s
- d) 1990s

Answer: A

Question: Which Artificial Reproductive Technique can help a lady conceive a child if both her fallopian tubes are blocked?

- a) IVF
- b) ZIFT
- c) GIFT
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Which of the following is not a copper releasing IUD?

- a) LNG 20
- b) Lippes Loop
- c) Both
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Fixing up of blastocyst in the wall of uterus is

- a) Implantation
- b) Fertilisation
- c) Placentation
- d) Impregnation

Answer: A

Question: What is the correct surgical method for preventing pregnancy in which the vas deferens is cut?

- a) Vasectomy
- b) Castration
- c) Hysterectomy
- d) Ovariectomy

Answer: A

Question: In _____ the egg is first fertilized outside the body and then it is inserted into the oviduct.

- a) ZIFT
- b) ICSI
- c) IVF

d) GIFT

Answer: A

Question: Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within

- a) 72 hrs of coitus
- b) 72 hrs of ovulation
- c) 72 hrs of menstruation
- d) 72 hrs of implantation

Answer: A

Question: Choose the right one among the statements given below

- a) IUDs increase phagocytosis reaction in the uterus
- b) IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself
- c) IUDs suppress gametogenesis
- d) IUDs once inserted need not be replaced

Answer: A

Question: Following statements are given regarding MTP. Choose the correct options given below:

- i. MTPs are generally advised during first trimester
- ii. MTPs are used as a contraceptive method
- iii. MTPs are always surgical
- iv. MTPs require the assistance of qualified medical personnel

- a) i and iv
- b) i and ii
- c) ii and iii
- d) ii and iii

Answer: A

Question: From the sexually transmitted diseases mentioned below, identify the one which does not specifically affect the sex organs

- a) AIDS
- b) Syphilis
- c) Gonorrhea
- d) Genital warts

Answer: A

Question: The highly sophisticated procedure of directly injecting a sperm into an egg is called

- a) ICSI
- b) ZIFT
- c) GIFT
- d) AID

Answer: A

Question: In case of a couple where the male is having a very low sperm count, which technique will be suitable for fertilisation?

- a) Artificial Insemination
- b) Artificial Insemination

- c) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
- d) Intrauterine transfer

Answer: A

Question: Infertility cases due to inability of the male partner to inseminate the female or due to very low sperm count in the ejaculates, could be corrected by artificial insemination (AI).

- a) Female Reproductive tract
- b) Epididymis
- c) Rete testis
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: Heart is

- a) Mesodermal
- b) Endodermal
- c) Ectodermal
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: First or free milk is called

- a) Colostrum
- b) baby's milk
- c) rostrum
- d) cholesterol

Answer: A

Question: Emergency contraceptives may prevent pregnancy if used within 72 hrs of

- a) Coitus
- b) Ovulation
- c) Menstruation
- d) None of these

Answer: A

Question: The concept that population tends to increase geometrically while food supply increases arithmetically was put forward by

- a) Stuart Mill
- b) Adam Smith
- c) Charles Darwin
- d) Thomas Malthus

Answer: D

Question: In India, human population is heavily weighed towards the younger age groups as a result of

- a) short life span of many individuals and low birth rate
- b) long life span of many individuals and low birth rate
- c) short life span of many individuals and high birth rate
- d) long life span of many individuals and high birth rate

Answer: C

Question: Test-tube baby is one who

- a) is born out of artificial insemination
- b) has undergone development in a test tube
- c) is born out of the technique of fertilization in vitro
- d) has been developed without fertilization

Answer: C

Question: Human population growth in India

- a) tends to follow a sigmoid curve as in case of many other animal species
- b) tends to reach zero population growth as in case of some animal species
- c) can be reduced by permitting natural calamities and enforcing birth control measures
- d) can be regulated by following the National programme of family planning

Answer: D

Question: Amniocentesis is a process to

- a) determine any disease in heart
- b) determine any hereditary disease in the embryo
- c) know about the disease of brain
- d) All of the above

Answer: B

Question: What is the most important factor for the success of animal population ?

- a) Natality
- b) Unlimited food
- c) Adaptability
- d) Inter-species activity

Answer: C

Question: Two opposite forces operate in the growth and development of every population. One of them is related to the ability to reproduce at a given rate. The force opposing to it is called

- a) biotic control
- b) mortality
- c) fecundity
- d) environmental resistance

Answer: D

Question: Genetic drift operates only in

- a) island populations
- b) smaller populations
- c) larger populations
- d) Mendelian populations

Answer: B

Question: Tablets to prevent contraception contain

- a) progesterone
- b) FSH
- c) LH
- d) Both b) and c)

Answer: A

Question: The function of copper-T is to prevent

- a) fertilization
- b) egg maturation

- c) ovulation
- d) implantation of blastocyst

Answer: D

Question: Progesterone, which is the most important component of oral contraceptive pills, prevents pregnancy by

- a) preventing the formation of egg
- b) preventing the cleavage of the fertilized egg
- c) creating unfavourable chemical environment for the sperms to survive in the female reproductive tract
- d) blocking ovulation

Answer: D

Question: Probability of four sons to a couple is

- a) $1/4$
- b) $1/8$
- c) $1/16$
- d) $1/32$

Answer: C

Question: Frequency of an allele in an isolated population may change due to

- a) genetic drift
- b) gene flow
- c) mutation
- d) natural selection

Answer: A

Question: In a population, unrestricted reproductive capacity is called

- a) biotic potential
- b) fertility
- c) carrying capacity
- d) birth rate

Answer: A

Question: In a random mating population in equilibrium, which of the following brings about a change in gene frequency in non-directional manner ?

- a) Selection
- b) Migration
- c) Mutation
- d) Random drift

Answer: C

Question: Random genetic drift in a population probably results from

- a) constant low mutation rate
- b) large population size
- c) highly genetically variable individuals
- d) interbreeding within this population

Answer: C

Question: Certain characteristic demographic features of developing countries are

- a) high fertility, low or rapidly falling mortality rate, rapid population growth and a very young age distribution
- b) high fertility, high density, rapidly rising mortality rate and a very young age distribution
- c) high infant mortality, low fertility, uneven population growth and a very young age distribution

d) high mortality, high density, uneven population growth and a very old age distribution

Answer: A

Question: The formula for exponential population growth is

a) $dt/dN = rN$

b) $dN/rN = dt$

c) $rN/dN = dt$

d) $dN/dt = rN$

Answer: D

Question: Geometric representation of age structure is a characteristic of

a) biotic community

b) population

c) landscape

d) ecosystem

Answer: B

Question: If the mean and the median pertaining to a certain character of a population are of the same value, the following is most likely to occur

a) normal distribution

b) bi-modal distribution

c) T-shaped curve

d) skewed curve

Answer: A

Question: The population of an insect species shows an explosive increase in numbers during rainy season followed by its disappearance at the end of the season. What does this show?

a) S-shaped or sigmoid growth of this insect

b) The food plants mature and die at the end of the rainy season

c) Its population growth curve is of J-type

d) The population of its predators increases enormously

Answer: C

Question: Which one of the following is the correct statement regarding the particular psychotropic drug specified?

a) Hashish causes alter thought perceptions and hallucinations

b) Opium stimulates nervous system and causes hallucinations

c) Morphine leads to delusions and disturbed emotions

d) Barbiturates cause relaxation and temporary Euphoria

Answer: A

Question: Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed thereafter

(A) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe

(B) Generally chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two year

(C) Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives

(D) Contraception pills may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception

Which two of the above statements are correct?

a) B, C

b) C, D

c) A, C

d) A, B

Answer: C

Question: 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 tube

Answer: B

Question: A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is :

- a) Germ cell internal fallopian transfer
- b) Gamete inseminated fallopian transfer
- c) Gamete intra fallopian transfer
- d) Gamete internal fertilization and transfer

Answer: C

Question: Which of the following groups of contraceptives are included under barrier methods?

- a) Condom, Vaults, IUDs, Cervical caps
- b) IUDs, Diaphragm, Abstinence, Injections
- c) Condom, Diaphragm, Cervical caps, Vaults
- d) Surgical methods, Oral contraceptives, Cervical caps, vaults

Answer : C

Question: IUDs stands for

- a) Intra Uterine Devices
- b) Internal Uterine Devices
- c) Inseminated Uterine Devices
- d) Injected Uterine Devices

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following ions plays an effective role in the activity of IUDs?

- a) Iron
- b) Zinc
- c) Copper
- d) Ammonium

Answer : C

Question: Which of the following contraceptives is one of the most widely accepted method of contraception in India?

- a) Sterilization
- b) Intra Uterine device
- c) Withdrawal or coitus interruption
- d) Medical termination of pregnancy

Answer : B

Question: Progestasert and LNG-20 are

- a) implants
- b) copper releasing IUDs
- c) non-medicated IUDs
- d) hormone releasing IUDs

Answer : D

Question: The most important component of the oral contraceptive pills is

- a) progesterone
- b) growth hormone
- c) thyroxine
- d) luteinizing hormone

Answer : A

Question: Tying up or removing a small part of fallopian duct is called

- a) vasectomy
- b) ductus arteriosus
- c) archidectomy
- d) tubectomy

Answer : D

Question: In which year, MTP was legalised in India?

- a) 1971
- b) 1951
- c) 1981
- d) 1923

Answer : A

Question: MTPs are considered relatively safe during the _____ weeks of pregnancy.

- a) 12
- b) 15
- c) 18
- d) 20

Answer : A

Question: STD/VD/UTI are

- a) devices which are used to delay the pregnancy.
- b) infections which are caused by food contamination.
- c) diseases which are transmitted through sexual intercourse.
- d) action plans and programmes to create awareness about various reproductive related health and problems.

Answer : C

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

- a) All of the above
- b) These help in reducing the risk of STDs
- c) They do not interfere with coital act
- d) These are effective barriers for insemination

Answer : A

Question: Choose the correct statement regarding the ZIFT procedure

- a) Zygote is collected from a female donour and transferred to the fallopian tube
- b) Zygote is collected from a female donour and transferred to the uterus
- c) Ova collected from a female donour and transferrerd to the uterus
- d) Ova collected from a female donour are transferred to the fallopian tube to facilitate zygote formation

Answer : A

Question: The correct surgical procedure as a contraceptive method is

- a) Hysterectomy
- b) Castration
- c) Vasectomy
- d) Ovarieetomy

Answer : A

Question: Diaphragms are contraceptive devices used by the females. Choose the correct option from the statements given below:

- i. They are introduced into the uterus
- ii. They are placed to cover the cervical region
- iii. They act as physical barriers for sperm entry
- iv. They act as spermicidal agents

- a) ii and iii
- b) iii & iv
- c) i and iii,
- d) i and ii,

Answer : A

Question: Which one is correct for mammalian testis

- a) Sertoli cells, seminiferous tubules, Leydig's cells
- b) Graafian follicles, Leydig's cells and seminiferous tubules
- c) Graafian follicles, Sertoli cells and seminiferous tubules
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question: Seminal vesicles are located in

- a) Above Coeper's glands
- b) Glane penis
- c) Uterus
- d) Caput epididymis

Answer : A

Question: Which one of the following is not the function of placenta? It

- a) Secretes oxytocin during parturition
- b) Facilitates removal of carbon dioxide and waste material from embryo
- c) Secretes estrogen

d) None of these

Answer : A

Question: What is the expansion for MTP?

- a) Medical Termination of Pregnancy
- b) Maternally Transmitted Pathogens
- c) Mechanical Transfer of Pollen
- d) Medical Termination of Parturition

Answer : A

Question: Amniocentesis is a process of

- a) Determine disease of the embryo
- b) Know about brain disease
- c) Determine disease of the embryo
- d) Growing cells on culture media

Answer : A

Question: Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis ?

- a) Jaundice
- b) Down syndrome
- c) Sex of the foetus
- d) Klinefelter syndrome

Answer : A

Question: Artificial insemination means

- a) Artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina
- b) Introduction of sperms of healthy donor directly into the ovary
- c) Transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova
- d) None of these

Answer : A

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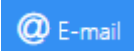
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Class 12 Biology students should refer to the following multiple-choice questions with answers for Respiration in standard 12. These MCQ questions with answers for Grade 12 Biology will come in exams and help you to score good marks

Respiration MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Board Level Exercise

Type (I) : Very Short Answer Type Questions :

[01 Mark Each]

1. Write the name of main respiratory organ in human beings.
2. Name two animals which carry on anaerobic respiration.
3. Name the cavities which are separated by palate.
4. Give the name of the partition between thorax and abdomen.

Type (II) : Short Answer Type Questions :

[02 Marks Each]

5. How does haemoglobin help in the transport of oxygen from to tissues?
6. What is the vital capacity of lungs ?
7. What is the role of carbonic anhydrase in humans ? Where is it present ?

Type (III) : Long Answer Type Questions:

[03 Mark Each]

8. Write the role of diaphragm in the breathing process.
9. What is partial pressure ? How does it help in gaseous exchanges during respiration ?
10. What is chloride shift ? Write its significance during respiration.
11. Explain the terms: tidal volume, vital capacity and residual volume in relationship to respiration.

Type (IV) : Very Long Answer Type Questions:

[05 Mark Each]

12. How does the exchange of gases occur in respiration between blood and alveolar air.
13. Discuss the transport of gases (O_2 and CO_2) in the blood.
14. Describe how the contraction and relaxation of some skeletal muscles produce respiratory movements.
15. Write in detail about various respiratory disorders.

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Exercise # 1

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

RESPIRATORY ORGAN

- During hibernation frog performs
(1) Pulmonary respiration (2) Cutaneous respiration
(3) Bucco-pharyngeal respiration (4) Both cutaneous and pulmonary respiration
- Skin is an accessory organ of respiration in
(1) Humans (2) Frog (3) Rabbit (4) Lizard
- Diffusion of oxygen in tissues of Cockroach occurs through
(1) Blood (2) Integument (3) Tracheae (4) Tracheoles
- Fish brought out of water dies because of
(1) Absence of pressure (2) Inability to respire
(3) Inability to feed (4) Rise in temperature
- Book lungs are respiratory structures of
(1) Arachnida (2) Mollusca (3) Mammals (4) Earthworm
- In crustacea respiration occurs through
(1) Tracheae (2) Gills (3) Book lungs (4) Book gills
- Respiratory organ of terrestrial vertebrates are
(1) Gills (2) Lungs (3) Skin (4) Body surface
- Organism show anaerobic respiration-
(1) Earthworm (2) Tapeworm (3) Lizard (4) Bat
- Which one of these statements is correct?
(1) all animals require a medium for cellular respiration
(2) in all animals oxygen is transported by blood
(3) all animals take oxygen from water or air through gills of lungs
(4) all animals need oxygen for respiration
- In frog, cutaneous respiration takes place:
(1) only on land
(2) only in water with pulmonary respiration
(3) only in water when pulmonary respiration is not occurring
(4) always
- Respiratory organs in scorpion are:
(1) Gills (2) Booklungs (3) Skin (4) Bookgills
- In mammals the body cavity is partitioned into thoracic and abdominal parts of
(1) Liver (2) Lungs (3) Ribs (4) Diaphragm

ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY

- Arytenoid cartilage occurs in
(1) Larynx (2) Nose (3) Hyoid (4) Sternum
- Lining of trachea is made of
(1) Simple squamous epithelium (2) Simple cuboidal epithelium
(3) Pseudostratified epithelium (4) Stratified cuboidal epithelium
- Epithelium lining bronchioles is
(1) Pseudostratified columnar (2) Pseudostratified sensory
(3) Squamous sensory (4) Cuboidal and columnar
- Numbers of lobes in right and left lungs of human are :
(1) 2, 4 (2) 3, 2 (3) 4, 2 (4) 6, 3
- Covering of the lungs is called :
(1) Perichondrium (2) Pleural membrane (3) Pericardium (4) Peritoneum
- Thyroid cartilage is found in :
(1) Nose (2) Pharynx (3) Larynx (4) Ear pinna
- Which of these contain vocal cords?
(1) Larynx (2) Pharynx (3) Bronchial tube (4) Glottis
- Pleura is double membrane sac which envelops :
(1) Kidneys (2) Brain (3) Lungs (4) Nasal passage
- The movement of true vocal cords in man is controlled by cartilages :
(1) arytenoids (2) cricoid (3) thyroid (4) both (1) and (2)

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- 22.** Mammalian lungs contain an enormous number of minute alveoli. This is to allow :
- (1) more space for increasing the total volume of inspired air
 - (2) more surface area for diffusion of gases
 - (3) more spongy texture for keeping lungs in proper shape
 - (4) more nerve supply to keep, the organs working more efficiently
- 23.** Even when there is no air in it, human trachea does not collapse due to presence of :
- (1) Bony rings
 - (2) Turgid pressure
 - (3) Chitinous rings
 - (4) Cartilaginous rings
- 24.** Oxygen carried in inhalation ultimately reaches
- (1) Bronchioles
 - (2) Bronchus
 - (3) Trachea
 - (4) Alveoli
- 25.** Adam's Apple represents
- (1) Arytenoid cartilage of larynx
 - (2) Cricoid cartilage of larynx
 - (3) Thyroid cartilage of larynx
 - (4) All the above
- 26.** Number of alveoli in the two human lungs is
- (1) 800-800 million
 - (2) 200 - 300 million
 - (3) 1- 2 million
 - (4) 100,000 -150,000
- 27.** Adam's Apple corresponds to
- (1) Epiglottis
 - (2) Trachea
 - (3) Larynx
 - (4) Thyroid
- 28.** Which one of the following statements is incorrect
- (A) Trachea divides at the level of 5th thoracic vertebra into a right and left primary bronchi.
 - (B) Initial bronchioles are supported by complete cartilaginous rings.
 - (C) Each terminal bronchiole gives rise to a number of very thin, irregular walled and vascularised bag-like structure called bronchi.
 - (D) Larynx is a cartilaginous box which help in sound production and hence called the sound box.
- (1) A only
 - (2) (B) and (C) only
 - (3) A, D and C
 - (4) B, C and D
- 29.** Diaphragm present in mammals is
- (1) Membrane between external and middle ear
 - (2) Membrane around the brain
 - (3) Partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities
 - (4) Membrane around lungs
- 30.** Which is false?
- (1) Blood from right side of heart is carried to lungs by pulmonary artery
 - (2) Pleura is double covering of kidney
 - (3) Pancreas is both exocrine and endocrine gland
 - (4) Scurvy is due to vitamin C deficiency

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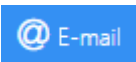
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Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants MCQ Questions Class 12 Biology with Answers

Question : Ovules are attached to a parenchymatous cushion called

- a) nucellus
- b) obturator
- c) conducting tissue
- d) placenta

Answer : D

Question : The point at which funiculus touches the ovule is

- a) chalaza
- b) hilum
- c) raphe
- d) endothelium

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Answer : B

Question : Egg apparatus consists of

- a) egg cell and antipodal cells.
- b) egg cell and central cell.
- c) egg cell and two synergids.
- d) egg cell and one synergid.

Answer : C

Question : The most common type of ovule is _____ .

- a) orthotropous
- b) hemitropous
- c) anatropous
- d) campylotropous

Answer : C

Question : Filiform apparatus is found in

- a) synergids
- b) anther wall
- c) secondary nucleus
- d) egg cell

Answer : A

Question : Polygonum type of embryo sac/typical female gametophyte of angiosperms is

- a) 7-celled, 7-nucleate
- b) 7-celled, 8-nucleate
- c) 8-celled, 7-nucleate
- d) 8-celled, 8-nucleate

Answer : B

Question : Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of another flower of the same plant is called

- a) geitonogamy
- b) xenogamy
- c) autogamy
- d) cleistogamy

Answer : A

Question : Cleistogamous flowers are

- a) wind pollinated
- b) self-pollinated
- c) cross-pollinated
- d) insect pollinated

Answer : B

Question : Both chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers are present in

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- a) Helianthus
- b) Lommelina
- c) Rosa
- d) Gossypium

Answer : B

Question : Pollination by water occurs in

- a) Vallisneria
- b) Zostera
- c) Satvia
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Cleistogamous flowers are

- a) Cleistogamous flowers are
- b) Cross pollinated
- c) Insect pollinated
- d) Insect pollinated

Answer : A

Question : Embryo sac is also known as

- a) Megagametophyte
- b) Microgametophyte
- c) Microsporangium
- d) Megasporangium

Answer : A

Question : In a fertilised embryo sac, the haploid, diploid and triploid structures are

- a) Synergid, zygote and primary endosperm nucleus
- b) Synergid, antipodal and polar nuclei
- c) Antipodal, synergid and primary endosperm nucleus
- d) Synergid, polar nuclei and zygote.

Answer : A

Question : Route used by pollen tube for entering ovule is

- a) Any of the above
- b) Chalaza
- c) Micropyle
- d) Integument

Answer : A

Question : Embryo sac is called monosporic when it develops from

- a) One of the megaspores out of the four megaspores which are derived from division of megaspore mother cell
- b) Three megaspores
- c) Only from two functional megaspores

d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Number of prothallial cells present in male gametophyte of flowering plant is

a) Zero

b) One

c) Two

d) Four

Answer : A

Question : Embryo sac is found in

a) Ovule

b) Seed

c) Embryo

d) Endosperm

Answer : A

Question : Gloriosa superba exhibits

a) Herkogamy

b) Cleistogamy

c) Self sterility

d) Heterostyly

Answer : A

Question : In an embryo sac, the cells that degenerate after fertilisation are

a) Synergids and antipodals

b) Antipodals and primary endosperm cell

c) Egg and antipodals.

d) Synergids and primary endosperm cell

Answer : A

Question : Flowers which have single ovule in the ovary and are packed into inflorescence are usually pollinated by

a) Wind

b) Bat

c) Bee

d) Water

Answer : A

Question : While planning for an artificial hybridization programme involving dioecious plants, which of the following steps would not be relevant

a) Emasculation

b) Collection of pollen

c) Dusting of pollen on stigma

d) Bagging of female flower

Answer : A

Question : Functional megaspore in an angiosperm develops into

- a) Embryo sac
- b) Embryo
- c) Endosperm
- d) Ovule

Answer : A

Question : A dioecious flowering plant prevents both

- a) Autogamy and geitonogamy
- b) Autogamy and xenogamy
- c) Geitonogamy and xenogamy
- d) Cleistogamy and xenogamy

Answer : A

Question : megaspore mother cell

- a) megasporangium
- b) megasporophyll
- c) megaspore
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Seed formation without fertilization in flowering plants involves the process of

- a) Apomixis
- b) Somatic hybridization
- c) Budding
- d) Sporulation

Answer : A

Question : Proximal end of the filament of stamen is attached to the

- a) Thalamus or petal
- b) Placenta
- c) Connective
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : A diploid female plant and a tetraploid male plant are crossed. The ploidy of endosperm shall be

- a) tetraploid
- b) triploid
- c) diploid
- d) pentaploid

Answer : A

Question : Generative cell was destroyed by laser but a normal pollen tube was still formed because

- a) vegetative cell is not damaged
- b) contents of killed generative cell stimulate pollen growth
- c) laser beam stimulates growth of pollen tube
- d) the region of emergence of pollen tube is not harmed

Answer : A

Question : Development of an organism from female gamete/egg without involving fertilization is

- a) adventitive embryony
- b) polyembryony
- c) parthenocarp
- d) parthenogenesis

Answer : D

Question : Nucellus embryo is

- a) amphimictic haploid
- b) amphimictic diploid
- c) apomictic haploid
- d) apomictic diploid

Answer : D

Question : Entry of pollen tube through micropyle is

- a) chalazogamy
- b) mesogamy
- c) porogamy
- d) pseudogamy

Answer : C

Question : Male gametophyte of angiosperms/monocots is

- a) microsporangium
- b) nucellus
- c) microspore
- d) stamen

Answer : C

Question : Sperm and egg nuclei fuse due to

- a) base pairing of their DNA and RNA
- b) formation of hydrogen bonds
- c) mutual attraction due to differences in electrical charges
- d) attraction of their protoplasts

Answer : D

Question : Female gametophyte of angiosperms is represented by

- a) ovule
- b) megaspore mother cell
- c) embryo sac
- d) nucellus

Answer : C

Question : Which one produce androgenic haploids in anther cultures?

- a) Anther wall
- b) Tapetal layer of anther wall
- c) Connective tissue
- d) Young pollen grains

Answer : D

Question : Pollination occurs in

- a) bryophytes and angiosperms
- b) pteridophytes and angiosperms
- c) angiosperms and gymnosperms
- d) angiosperms and fungi

Answer : C

Question : Point out the odd one

- a) nucellus
- b) embryo sac
- c) micropyle
- d) pollen grain

Answer : D

Question : Which of the following pair has haploid structures?

- a) Nucellus and antipodal cells
- b) Antipodal cells and egg cell
- c) Antipodal cells and megaspore mother cell
- d) Nucellus and primary endosperm nucleus

Answer : B

Question : Double fertilization is fusion of

- a) two eggs
- b) two eggs and polar nuclei with pollen nuclei
- c) one male gamete with egg and other with synergid
- d) one male gamete with egg and other with secondary nucleus

Answer : D

Question : Embryo sac occurs in

- a) embryo
- b) axis part of embryo
- c) ovule
- d) endosperm

Answer : C

Question : Study of formation, growth and development of new individual from an egg is

- a) apomixis
- b) embryology
- c) embryogeny
- d) cytology

Answer : B

Question : Number of meiotic divisions required to produce 200/400 seeds of pea would be

- a) 200/400
- b) 400/800
- c) 300/600
- d) 250/500

Answer : D

Question : Double fertilization and triple fusion were discovered by

- a) Hofmeister
- b) Nawaschin and Guignard
- c) Leeuwenhoek
- d) Strasburger

Answer : B

Question : Ovule is straight with funiculus, embryo sac, chalaza and micropyle lying on one straight line. It is

- a) orthotropous
- b) anatropous
- c) campylotropous
- d) amphitropous

Answer : A

Question : Double fertilization is characteristic of

- a) angiosperms
- b) pteridophytes
- c) gymnosperms
- d) bryophytes

Answer : A

Question : Chief pollinators of agricultural crops are

- a) butterflies
- b) bees
- c) moths
- d) beetles

Answer : B

Question : Haploid plant cultures are got from

- a) leaves
- b) root tip
- c) pollen grain
- d) buds

Answer : C

Question : Transfer of pollen to the stigma of another flower of the same plant is

- a) autogamy
- b) allogamy
- c) xenogamy
- d) geitonogamy

Answer : D

Question : One of the most resistant biological material is

- a) lignin
- b) hemicellulose
- c) lignocellulose
- d) sporopollenin

Answer : D

Question : Fertilization involving carrying of male gametes by pollen tube is

- a) porogamy
- b) siphonogamy
- c) chalazogamy
- d) syngonogamy

Answer : B

Question : In an angiosperm, how many microspore mother cells are required to produce 100 pollen grains?

- a) 25
- b) 50
- c) 75
- d) 100

Answer : A

Question : The polyembryony commonly occurs in

- a) Citrus
- b) turmeric
- c) tomato
- d) potato

Answer : A

Question : In angiosperms, triple fusion is required for the formation of

- a) embryo
- b) endosperm
- c) seed coat
- d) fruit wall

Answer : B

Question : How many pollen grains will be formed after meiotic division in 10 microspore mother cells?

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 40
- d) 80

Answer : C

Question : If an angiospermic male plant is diploid and female plant tetraploid, the ploidy level of endosperm will be

- a) haploid
- b) triploid
- c) tetraploid
- d) pentaploid

Answer : D

Question : The endosperm of gymnosperms is

- a) triploid
- b) haploid
- c) diploid
- d) polyploid

Answer : B

Question : Flowers showing ornithophily show few characteristic like

- a) blue flower with nectaries at base of corolla
- b) red sweet scented flower with nectaries
- c) bright red flower into thick inflorescence
- d) white flowers with fragrance

Answer : B

Question : In the young cob of maize, numerous filamentous hair like structures protruding from its tip are

- a) hair of seeds
- b) long styles of carpels
- c) anthers
- d) hairy projections from the bracts

Answer : B

Question : Eight nucleate embryo sacs are

- a) always tetrasporic
- b) always monosporic
- c) always bisporic
- d) sometimes monosporic, sometimes bisporic and sometimes tetrasporic

Answer : D

Question : Double fertilization leading to initiation of endosperm in angiosperms require

- a) fusion of one polar nucleus and the second male gamete only
- b) fusion of two polar nuclei and the second male gamete
- c) fusion of four or more polar nuclei and the second male gamete only
- d) all of the above kinds of fusion in different angiosperms

Answer : B

Question : Adventive embryony in Citrus is due to

- a) nucellus
- b) integuments
- c) zygotic embryo
- d) fertilized egg

Answer : A

Question : Anemophily type of pollination is found in

- a) Salvia
- b) bottle brush
- c) Vallisneria
- d) coconut

Answer : D

Question : In angiosperms all the four microspores of tetrad are covered by a layer which is formed by

- a) pectocellulose
- b) callose
- c) cellulose
- d) sporopollenin

Answer : B

Question : What is the direction of micropyle in anatropous ovule?

- a) Upward
- b) Downward
- c) Right
- d) Left

Answer : B

Question : In angiosperms pollen tubes liberate their male gametes into the

- a) central cell
- b) antipodal cell
- c) egg cell
- d) synergid

Answer : D

Question : In a flowering plant, archesporium gives rise to

- a) only tapetum and sporogenous cells
- b) only the wall of the sporangium
- c) both wall and the sporogenous cells
- d) wall and the tapetum

Answer : C

Question : An ovule which becomes curved so that the nucellus and embryo sac lie at right angles to the funicle is

- a) hemitropous
- b) campylotropous
- c) anatropous
- d) orthotropous

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following represents an ovule, where the embryo sac becomes horseshoe shaped and the funiculus and micropyle are close to each other?

- a) Circinotropous
- b) Atropous

- c) Anatropous
- d) Amphitropous

Answer : D

Question : Which one of the following represents an ovule, where the embryo sac. becomes horse shoe-shaped and the funiculus and micropyle are close to each other?

- a) Amphitropous
- b) Circinotropous
- c) Atropous
- d) Anatropous

Answer : A

Question : Through which cell of the embryo sac, does the pollen tube enter the embryo sac?

- a) Egg cell
- b) Persistent synergid
- c) Degenerated synergid
- d) Central cell

Answer : C

Question : Top-shaped multiciliate male gametes and the mature seed which bears only one embryo with two cotyledons, are characteristic features of

- a) cycads
- b) conifers
- c) polypetalous angiosperms
- d) gamopetalous angiosperms

Answer : A

Question : In a type of apomixis known as adventive embryony, embryos develop directly from the

- a) nucellus or integuments
- b) zygote
- c) synergids or antipodals in an embryo sac
- d) accessory embryo sac in the ovule

Answer : A

Question : Pine apple fruit develops from

- a) a unilocular polycarpellary flower
- b) a multipistillate syncarpous flower
- c) a cluster of compactly borne flowers on a common axis
- d) a multilocular monocarpellary flower

Answer : C

Question : Parthenocarpic tomato fruits can be produced by

- a) removing androecium of flowers before pollen grains are released
- b) treating the plants with low concentrations of gibberellic acid and auxins
- c) raising the plants from vernalized seeds
- d) treating the plants with phenylmercuric acetate

Answer : B

Question : The arrangement of the nuclei in a normal embryo sac in the dicot plants is

- a) 3 + 2 + 3
- b) 2 + 3 + 3
- c) 3 + 3 + 2
- d) 2 + 4 + 2

Answer : A

Question : What would be the number of chromosomes in the cells of the aleuronelayer in a plant species with 8 chromosomes in its synergids?

- a) 24
- b) 32
- c) 8
- d) 16

Answer : A

Question : Flowers are highly modified _____.

- a) Root
- b) Shoot
- c) Stem
- d) Leaves

Answer : B

Question : A typical flower has _____different kinds of whorl.

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four
- d) five

Answer : C

Question : Anther is typically

- a) tetrasporangiate
- b) bisporangiate
- c) trisporangiate
- d) monosporangiate

Answer : A

Question : The functions of tapetum is to

- a) produce ubisch bodies.
- b) produce pollen grains.
- c) provide nourishment to the developing pollen grains.
- d) store and protect pollen grains.

Answer : C

Question : Microsporogenesis occurs

- a) on margins of leaves.
- b) inside the ovule.
- c) inside the anther.
- d) in essential floral organs.

Answer : C

Question : Exine of pollen grain is formed of

- a) callose
- b) pecto-cellulose
- c) ligno-cellulose
- d) sporopollenin

Answer : D

Question : One of the most resistant known biological material is.

- a) lignin
- b) hemicellulose
- c) sporopollenin
- d) lignocellulose

Answer : C

Question : Pollen grain is liberated at

- a) one celled stage.
- b) two celled stage.
- c) three celled stage.
- d) two or three celled stage.

Answer : D

Question : Pollen grains can be stored in liquid nitrogen at

- a) 70°C
- b) 100°C
- c) – 196°C
- d) 0°C

Answer : C

Question : Ovule is

- a) megasporangium
- b) megasporophyll
- c) integumented megasporangium
- d) rolled megasporophyll

Answer : A

Question : Among the terms listed below, those that of are not technically correct names for a floral whorl are:

i. Androecium

ii. Carpel

iii. Corolla

iv. Sepal

- a) ii and iv
- b) i and ii
- c) iii and iv
- d) i and iv

Answer : A

Question : How many microspore mother cells are required to produce 1000 microspores/pollen grains?

- a) 250
- b) 200
- c) 150
- d) 100

Answer : A

Question : Embryo sac is to ovule as _____ is to an anther

- a) Pollen grain
- b) Androecium
- c) Filament
- d) Stamen

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following represents the female gametophyte in angiosperms?

- a) Embryo sac
- b) Synergid
- c) Endosperm
- d) Embryo

Answer : A

Question : In a typical complete, bisexual and hypogynous flower the arrangement of floral whorls on the thalamus from the outermost to the innermost is:

- a) Calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium
- b) Calyx, corolla, gynoecium and androecium
- c) Gynoecium, androecium, corolla and calyx
- d) Androecium, gynoecium, corolla and calyx

Answer : A

Question : In a breeding experiment, the selected male parent is diploid and the female parent is tetraploid. What will be the ploidy level of the endosperm that will develop after double fertilisation?

- a) Pentaploid
- b) Tetraploid
- c) Triploid
- d) Diploid

Answer : A

Question : A dicotyledonous plant bears flowers but never produces fruits and seeds. The most probable cause for the above situation is:

- a) Plant is dioecious and bears only staminate flowers
- b) Plant is monoecious
- c) Plant is dioecious and bears both pistillate and staminate flowers
- d) Plant is dioecious and bears only pistillate flowers

Answer : A

Question : The development of fruits without fertilisation of the ovary, is called

- a) parthenocarpy
- b) parthenogenesis
- c) agamospermy
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : The outermost and innermost wall layers of microsporangium in an anther are respectively

- a) Epidermis and tapetum
- b) Epidermis and middle layer
- c) Epidermis and endodermis
- d) Endothecium and tapetum

Answer : A

Question : When the pollen of a flower is transferred to the stigma of another flower on the same plant, the process is known as

- a) geitonogamy
- b) autogamy
- c) Both
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : The number of meiotic divisions, required to produce 400 seeds in a pea plant, is

- a) 500
- b) 400
- c) 300
- d) 200

Answer : A

Question : From among the sets of terms given below, identify those that are associated with the gynoecium

- a) Stigma, ovule, embryo sac, placenta
- b) Thalamus, pistil, style, ovule
- c) Ovule, ovary, embryo sac, tapetum
- d) Ovule, stamen, ovary, embryo sac

Answer : A

Question : During microsporogenesis, meiosis occurs in

- a) Microspore mother cells
- b) Microspore tetrads
- c) Pollen grains
- d) Endothecium

Answer : A

Question : A dicotyledonous plant bears flowers but never produces fruits and seeds. The most probable cause for the above situation is

- a) plant is dioecious and bears only staminate flowers
- b) plant is monoecious
- c) plant is dioecious and bears both pistillate and staminate flowers
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Starting from the innermost part, the correct sequence of parts in an ovule are

- a) egg, embryo sac, nucellus, integument
- b) embryo sac, nucellus, integument, egg
- c) egg, integument, embryo sac, nucellus
- d) egg, nucellus, embryo sac, integument

Answer : A

Question : Autogamy can occur in a chasmogamous flower if

- a) both pollen and ovules mature simultaneously
- b) both anther and stigma are of equal lengths
- c) ovules mature before maturity of pollen
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : From the statements given below choose the option that are true for a typical female gametophyte of a flowering plant

- i. It is 8-nucleate and 7-celled at maturity
- ii. It is free-nuclear during the development
- iii. It is situated inside the integument but outside the nucellus
- iv. It has an egg apparatus situated at the chalazal end

- a) i & ii
- b) ii & iv
- c) i and iv
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Apomixis is a type of reproduction that results in the development of a/an

- a) New organism without fusion of gametes
- b) New organism from fusion products of gametes
- c) Embryo from endosperm
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Choose the correct statement from the following.

- a) Cleistogamous flowers always exhibit autogamy
- b) Cleistogamous flowers always exhibit autogamy
- c) Cleistogamous flowers exhibit both autogamy and geitonogamy
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Wind pollination is common in

- a) Grasses
- b) Lilies
- c) All of these

- d) Legumes

Answer : A

Question : From among the situations given below, choose the one that prevents both autogamy and geitonogamy

- a) Dioecious plant bearing only male or female flowers.
- b) Monoecious plant with bisexual flowers
- c) Dioecious plant with bisexual flowers
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Autogamy can occur in a chasmogamous flower if:

- a) Both pollen and ovules mature simultaneously
- b) Both anther and stigma are of equal lengths
- c) Ovules mature before maturity of pollen
- d) Pollen matures before maturity of ovule

Answer : A

Question : 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

Question : In a fertilised embryo sac, the haploid, diploid and triploid structures are

- a) Synergid, zygote and primary endosperm nucleus
- b) Synergid, antipodal and polar nuclei
- c) Both
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : In an embryo sac, the cells that degenerate after fertilisation are

- a) Synergids and antipodals
- b) Synergids and antipodals
- c) Antipodals and primary endosperm cell
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following floral parts forms the pericarp after fertilisation?

- a) Ovary wall
- b) Inner integument
- c) Outer integument

- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : Double fertilization was first discovered by Nawaschin (1898) in

- a) Liliun and Fritillaria
- b) Mango and Sugarcane
- c) Papaya and Pea
- d) Papaya and Pea

Answer : A

Question : Egg apparatus consists of

- a) Egg and synergids
- b) Egg and synergids
- c) Egg and polar nuclei
- d) All of these

Answer : A

Question : A particular species of plant produces light, non-sticky pollen in large numbers and its stigmas are long and feathery. These modifications facilitate pollination by:

- a) Wind
- b) Animals.
- c) Water
- d) Insects

Answer : A

Question : What would be the number of chromosomes of the aleurone cells of a plant with 42 chromosomes in its roots tip cells?

- a) 63
- b) 84
- c) 81
- d) 75

Answer : A

Question : In ginger vegetative propagation occurs through

- a) Rhizome
- b) Offsets
- c) Bulbils
- d) None of these

Answer : A

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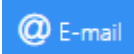
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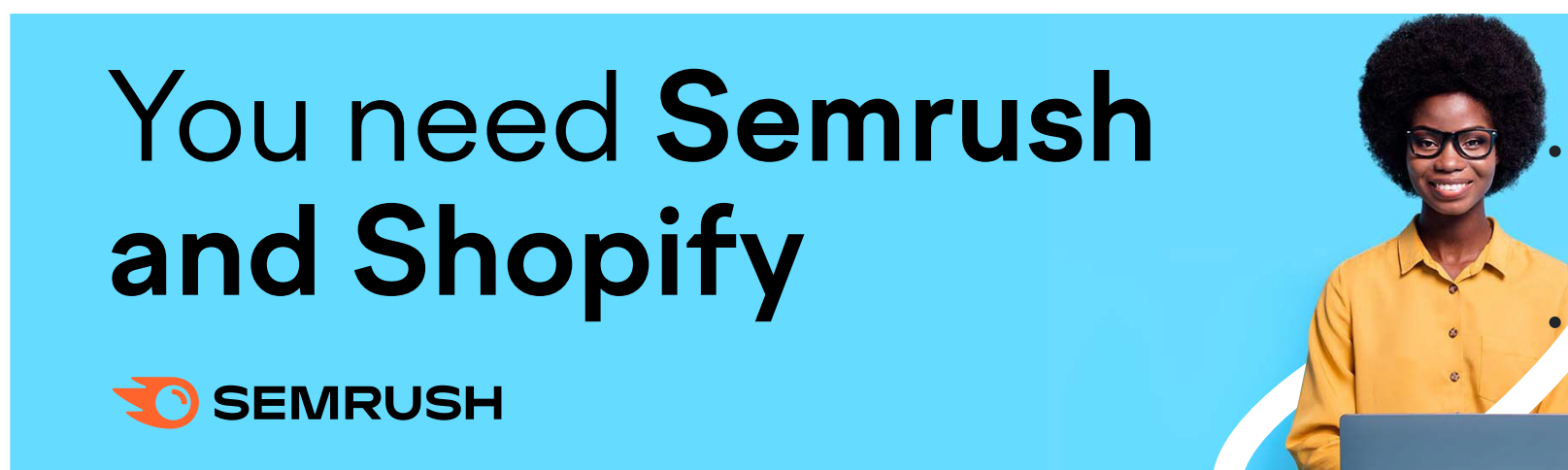


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Question : India and China have more than 70% of world livestock population and produce the following percentage of world farm.

- a) 10 %
- b) 25 %
- c) 40 %
- d) 50 %

Answer : B

Question : When breeding is between animals of the same breed it is called _____, while crosses between different breeds are called

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- a) out-breeding; inbreeding
- b) inbreeding; out-breeding
- c) out breeding; cross-breeding
- d) cross-breeding; inbreeding

Answer : B

Question : Inbreeding depression

- a) usually increases fertility only.
- b) usually reduces productivity only.
- c) usually reduces fertility and productivity.
- d) usually increases fertility and productivity.

Answer : C

Question : Which one of the following is a new breed of sheep developed in Punjab by crossing Bikaneri ewes and Marino rams?

- a) Hisardale
- b) White Leghorn
- c) Assel
- d) Langshan

Answer : A

Question : The 'mule' is the result of

- a) inbreeding depression
- b) out-breeding
- c) cross-breeding
- d) inter-specific hybridization

Answer : D

Question : MOET stands for

- a) Multiple Ovulation and Embryo Transfer Technology
- b) Multiple Ovulation Energy Transport Technology
- c) Method of Ovulation Energy Transfer Technology
- d) Method of Ovulation Energy Transport Technology

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following stage is transferred to surrogate mothers in livestock breeding experiments?

- a) Unfertilized eggs
- b) Fertilized eggs
- c) 8 to 32 celled embryo
- d) Frozen semen

Answer : C

Question : A branch of science that deals with the maintenance of hives of honeybees for the production of honey is called

- a) aquaculture
- b) pisciculture
- c) apiculture
- d) sericulture

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Answer : C

Question : Which of the following species of honeybee is reared in artificial hives?

- a) Apis indica
- b) Apis florea
- c) Apis rohita
- d) Apis dorsata

Answer : C

Question : Which one of the following is a freshwater fish?

- a) Catla
- b) Rohu
- c) Common carp
- d) All of these

Answer : D

Question : The chances of contacting bird flu from a properly cooked (above 100°C) chicken and egg are

- a) None of these
- b) moderate
- c) high
- d) very high

Answer : None of these

Question : A group of animals which are related by descent and share many similarities are referred to as

- a) breed
- b) race
- c) variety
- d) species

Answer : breed

Question : Inbreeding is carried out in animal husbandry because it

- a) increases homozygosity
- b) increases heterozygosity
- c) improves the breed
- d) increases vigour

Answer : increases homozygosity

Question : Sonalika and Kalyan Sona are varieties of

- a) wheat
- b) rice
- c) millet
- d) tobacco

Answer : wheat

Question : Which one of the following is not a fungal disease?

- a) Black rot of crucifers
- b) Smut of Bajra
- c) Rust of wheat
- d) Red rot of sugarcane

Answer : Black rot of crucifers

Question : In virus-infected plants the meristematic tissues in both apical and axillary buds are free of virus because

- a) the cell division of meristems are faster than the rate of viral multiplication
- b) Viruses cannot multiply within meristem cell (s).
- c) meristems have anti viral compounds
- d) the dividing cells are virus resistant

Answer : the cell division of meristems are faster than the rate of viral multiplication

Question : Several South Indian states raise 2-3 crops of rice annually. The agronomic feature that makes this possible is because of

- a) early yielding rice variety
- b) better irrigation facilities
- c) shorter rice plant
- d) disease resistant rice variety

Answer : early yielding rice variety

Question : Which of the following is not used for crop improvement?

- a) Introduction
- b) Hybridization
- c) Mutations
- d) Inbreeding

Answer : Introduction

Question : Pulses usually lack amino acids

- a) Cysteine and methionine
- b) methionine
- c) methionine
- d) methionine

Answer : Cysteine and methionine

Question : Which part is most suitable for raising virus free plants in micropropagation

- a) Meristem
- b) Node
- c) Vascular tissue
- d) Bark

Answer : Meristem

Question : Which one of the following combination would a sugarcane farmer look for in the sugarcane crop?

- a) Thick stem, long internodes, high sugar content and disease resistant
- b) Thick stem, high sugar content and profuse flowering
- c) Thick stem, short internodes, high sugar content, disease resistant
- d) Thick stem, low sugar, low sugar content, disease resistant

Answer : Thick stem, long internodes, high sugar content and disease resistant

Question : Fungicides and antibiotics are chemicals that

- a) kill pathogenic fungi and bacteria, respectively
- b) enhance yield and disease resistance
- c) kill all pathogenic microbes
- d) kill pathogenic bacteria and fungi respectively

Answer : kill pathogenic fungi and bacteria, respectively

Question : Use of certain chemicals and radiation to change the base sequences of genes of crop plants is termed

- a) mutation breeding
- b) gene therapy
- c) transgenic mechanism
- d) recombinant DNA technology

Answer : mutation breeding

Question : The scientific process by which crop plants are enriched with certain desirable nutrients is called

- a) bio-fortification
- b) bio-remediation
- c) breeding
- d) crop protection

Answer : bio-fortification

Question : The term 'totipotency' refers to the capacity of a:

- a) cell to generate whole plant
- b) bud to generate whole plant
- c) seed to germinate
- d) cell to enlarge in size

Answer : cell to generate whole plant

Question : Grains of major cereals and millets lack amino acids

- a) Lysine and tryptophan
- b) Tryptophan and cysteine
- c) Tryptophan and cysteine
- d) Tryptophan and cysteine

Answer : Lysine and tryptophan

Question : Identify the edible fresh water teleost

- a) Catla catla
- b) Hilsa ilisha
- c) Rays and skates
- d) None of these

Answer : Catla catla

Question : The desired varieties of economically useful crops are raised by

- a) Hybridisation
- b) Natural selection
- c) Vernalisation
- d) Mutation

Answer : Hybridisation

Question : Cross between unrelated organisms is

- a) Hybrid
- b) Back cross
- c) Heterosis
- d) Test cross

Answer : Hybrid

Question : Pisciculture is rearing and production of

- a) Fishes
- b) Birds
- c) Reptiles
- d) Reptiles

Answer : Fishes

Question : In crop improvement programme, haploids are important because they

- a) require one half of nutrients
- b) are helpful in study of meiosis
- c) grow better under adverse conditions
- d) form perfect homozygous

Answer : D

Question : Triticale has been evolved by intergeneric hybridization between

- a) wheat and rye
- b) wheat and rice
- c) rice and maize
- d) wheat and Aegilops

Answer : A

Question : Pulses are obtained from

- a) Fabaceae
- b) Asteraceae
- c) Poaceae
- d) Solanaceae

Answer : A

Question : Most of our crop plants are

- a) autopolyploid in origin
- b) allopolyploid in origin
- c) mixed genotypic in origin
- d) heterozygous in origin

Answer : A

Question : Haploid plant cultures are got from

- a) leaves
- b) root tip
- c) pollen grain
- d) buds

Answer : C

Question : The silk worm silk is the product of

- a) cuticle of the larva
- b) cuticle of the adult
- c) salivary gland of the larva
- d) salivary gland of the adult

Answer : C

Question : The alkaloid ajmalicine is obtained from

- a) Atropa
- b) Papaver
- c) Curcuma
- d) Sarpgandha

Answer : D

Question : The earliest animal to have been domesti- cated by man was most likely the

- a) horse
- b) cow
- c) dog
- d) pig

Answer : C

Question : Pebrine is a disease of

- a) honey bee
- b) fish

c) silk worm

d) lac insect

Answer : C

Question : Honey is

a) acidic

b) neutral

c) alkaline

d) basic after some days

Answer : A

Question : High milk yielding varieties of cows are obtained by

a) super ovulation

b) artificial insemination

c) use of surrogate mother

d) All of the above

Answer : D

Question : Of the world's top five crops (in terms of annual production

a) three belong to Poaceae (Gramineae), one to Leguminosae, one to Solanaceae

b) four belong to Poaceae, one to Leguminosae

c) four belong to Poaceae, one to Solanaceae

d) all five belong to Poaceae

Answer : C

Question : Which plant will lose its economic value, if its fruits are produced by induced parthenocarpy ?

a) Grape

b) Pomegranate

c) Orange

d) Banana

Answer : B

Question : The reason why vegetatively reproducing crop plants are best suited for maintaining hybrid vigour is that

a) they can be easily propagated

b) they have a longer life span

c) they are more resistant to disease

d) once a desired hybrid is produced, there are no chances of losing it

Answer : D

Question : The term aquaculture means

a) aspergillosis

b) inland fisheries

c) marine fisheries

d) Both b) and c)

Answer : D

Question : The new varieties of plants are produced by

a) selection and hybridization

b) selection and introduction

c) mutation and selection

d) introduction and mutation

Answer : A

Question : One of the most important reason why wild plants should thrive is that these are good sources of

a) unsaturated edible oils

b) highly nutritive animals feed

c) genes for resistance to diseases and pests

d) rare and highly sought after fruits of medical importance

Answer : C

Question : Before the European invaders which veg- etable was/were absent in India ?

a) Potato and tomato

b) Simla mirch and brinjal

c) Maize and chichinda

d) Bitter gourd

Answer : A

Question : Which statement is correct about centre of origin of plants?

a) More diversity in varieties

b) Frequency of dominant gene is more

c) Climatic conditions more favourable

d) None of the above

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following crops have been brought to India from New world ?

a) Cashewnut, potato, rubber

b) Mango, tea

c) Tea, rubber, mango

d) Coffee

Answer : A

Question : 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

Question : The name of Norman Borlaug is associated with

- a) Green revolution
- b) Yellow revolution
- c) White revolution
- d) Blue revolution

Answer : A

Question : 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

Question : Which of the following is generally used for induced mutagenesis in crop plants ?

- a) Alpha particles
- b) X-rays
- c) UVrays (260 nm)
- d) Gamma rays (from cobalt 60)

Answer : D

Question : Why is vivipary an undesirable character for annual crop plants ?

- a) It reduces the vigour of plant
- b) The seeds cannot be stored under normal conditions for the next season
- c) The seeds exhibit long dormancy
- d) It adversely affects the fertility of the plant

Answer : B

Question : Three crops that contribute maximum to global food grain production are

- a) wheat, rice and maize

- b) wheat, maize and sorghum
- c) rice, maize and sorghum
- d) wheat, rice and barley

Answer : A

Question : Crop plants grown in monoculture are

- a) low in yield
- b) free from intraspecific competition
- c) characterized by poor root system
- d) highly prone to pests

Answer : D

Question : Triticale, the first man-made cereal crop, has been obtained by crossing wheat with

- a) rye
- b) pearl millet
- c) sugarcane
- d) barley

Answer : A

Question : Parthenocarpic tomato fruits can be produced by

- a) removing androecium of flowers before pollen grains are released
- b) treating the plants with low concentrations of gibberellic acid and auxins
- c) raising the plants from vernalized seeds
- d) treating the plants with phenyl mercuric acetate

Answer : B

Question : Which one of the following pair of organisms are exotic species introduced in India ?

- a) Ficus religiosa, Lantana camara
- b) Lantana camara, Water hyacinth
- c) Water hyacinth, Prosopis cineraria
- d) Nile perch, Ficus religiosa

Answer : C

Question : Which one of the following is/are marine fish?

- a) Rohu
- b) Hilsa
- c) Mackerel
- d) Both b) and c)

Answer : D

Question : 33 percent of India's GDP (Gross Domestic Product) comes from _____ and employs _____ percent of the population.

- a) industry; 70
- b) agriculture; 62
- c) export; 30
- d) agriculture; 75

Answer : B

Question : The new varieties of plants are produced by

- a) selection and hybridization.
- b) mutation and selection.
- c) introduction and mutation.
- d) selection and introduction.

Answer : A

Question : Which of the following is a variety of Brassica resistant to white rust disease?

- a) Himgiri
- b) Pusa komal
- c) Pusa swarnim (Karan rai)
- d) Pusa Sadabahar

Answer : C

Question : Pusa Snowball K-1 is a variety of

- a) wheat
- b) chilli
- c) cowpea
- d) cauliflower

Answer : D

Question : Which of the following processes is used for creating genetic variation by changing the base sequence within genes resulting in the creation of a new character or trait not found in the parental type?

- a) Selection
- b) Hybridization
- c) Mutation
- d) Breeding

Answer : C

Question : Which of the following is generally used for induced mutagenesis in crop plants?

- a) X-rays
- b) UV (260 nm) radiations
- c) Gamma rays (from cobalt 60)
- d) Alpha particles

Answer : C

Question : Which one of the following technique is used for the manipulation of plant species in order to create desired plant types that are better suited for cultivation and give better yields and are disease resistant?

- a) Out-breeding
- b) Out-crossing
- c) Cross-breeding
- d) Plant breeding

Answer : D

Question : The entire collection (of plants/ seeds) having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop is called _____. collection.

- a) germplasm
- b) genome
- c) genebank
- d) genotype

Answer : C

Question : In *Abelmoschus esculentus* (bhindi), resistance genes are transferred from a wild species against yellow mosaic virus and resulted in a new variety of A. *Esculentus* called ____

- a) Pusa swarnim
- b) Himgiri
- c) Pusa sadabahar
- d) Parbhani kranti

Answer : D

Question : Given below are a few statements regarding somatic hybridization. Choose the correct statements.

- i) protoplasts of different cells of the same plant are fused
- ii) protoplasts from cells of different species can be fused
- iii) treatment of cells with cellulase and pectinase is mandatory
- iv) the hybrid protoplast contains characters of only one parental protoplast.

- a) (ii) and (iii)
- b) (iii) and (ii)
- c) (i) and (ii)
- d) (ii) and (iii)

Answer : A

Question : An explant is:

- a) part of the plant used in tissue culture
- b) part of the plant that expresses a specific gene
- c) part of the plant
- d) dead plant

Answer : A

Question : The biggest constraint of plant breeding is

- a) transfer of genes from unrelated sources.
- b) trained manpower
- c) availability of desirable gene in the crop and its wild relatives
- d) infrastructure

Answer : A

Question : Lysine and tryptophan are

- a) essential amino acids
- b) aromatic and no acids
- c) non-essential amino acids
- d) proteins

Answer : A

Question : Micro-propagation is

- a) propagation of plants in vitro
- b) propagation of microbes in vitro
- c) propagation of cells in vitro
- d) growing plants on smaller scale

Answer : A

Question : Protoplast is:

- a) a plant cell without a cell wall
- b) a plant cell
- c) an animal cell
- d) another name for protoplasm

Answer : A

Question : Cod liver oil is rich in

- a) Cod liver oil is rich in
- b) K vitamin
- c) C vitamin
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Cross between two species of the same genus is

- a) Cross between two species of the same genus is
- b) Cross between two species of the same genus is
- c) Interspecific hybridisation
- d) Intergeneric hybridisation

Answer : A

Question : _____ is a breed of cattle

- a) Jersey
- b) Merino
- c) Herdwick
- d) None of these

Answer : A

Question : Gobar gas plants use _____ bacteria

- a) Methanogenic
- b) Cyanogenic

- c) Oncogenic
- d) Pyogenic bacteria

Answer : A

Question : To isolate protoplast, one needs

- a) both pectinase and cellulase
- b) chitinase.
- c) cellulase
- d) pectinase

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following is a marine fish

- a) Hilsa
- b) Rohu
- c) Catla
- d) Common Carp.

Answer : A

Question : Which one of the following products of apiculture is used in cosmetics and polishes

- a) wax
- b) Royal jelly
- c) honey
- d) oil

Answer : A

Question : More than 70 per cent of livestock population is in

- a) India and China
- b) China
- c) India
- d) Denmark

Answer : A

Question : The agriculture sector of India employs

- a) 62 per cent of the population.
- b) 30 per cent of the population
- c) 70 per cent of the population
- d) 60 per cent of the population

Answer : A

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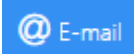
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