

Biology 2013

1. Which of the following plant is generally described as a living fossil?

- (a) Cycas
- (b) Cupressiis
- (c) Taxus
- (d) Ephedra

Ans. (a)

2. Entamoeba histolytica is:

- (a) found in intestine
- (b) found in liver
- (c) found in. coelom
- (d) all of the above

Ans. (a)

3. The base of oxysome is also called as:

- (a) F₅ particle
- (b) F₅ particle
- (c) F₁ particle
- (d) F₀ particle

Ans. (d)

4. Phosphate pollution is caused by:

- (a) phosphate rock only
- (b) agriculture fertilizers only
- (c) sewage and phosphate rock
- (d) sewage and agriculture fertilizers

Ans. (d)

5. Angiosperms, to which the largest flower belongs, is:

- (a) total stem parasite
- (b) partial stem parasite
- (c) total root parasite
- (d) partial root parasite

Ans. (c)

6. Heterospory, seed habit is often exhibited by a plant possessing:

- (a) bract
- (b) spathe
- (c) petole
- (d) ligule

Ans. (a)

7. The codons causing chain termination are:

- (a) TAG, TM, TGA
- (b) GAT, AAT, AGT
- (c) AGT, TAG, UGA
- (d) UAG, UGA, UAA

Ans. (d)

8. Edible part in litchi Is:

- (a) mesocarp
- (b) fleshy aril
- (c) endosperm
- (d) pericarp

Ans. (b)

9. Which of the following are homologous organs?

- (a) Wings of bird and wings of insect
- (b) Wings of bat and wings of cockroach
- (c) Wings of bird and hand of human
- (d) Nails of human being and claws in animals

Ans. (c)

10. In human beings, multiple genes are involved in the inheritance of:

- (a) colour blindness
- (b) phenylketonuria
- (c) sickle cell anaemia
- (d) skin colour

Ans. (d)

11. Which of the following plant kingdom is called ‘amphibians’?

- (a) Tracheophyta
- (b) Bryophyta
- (c) Pteridophyta
- (d) Thallophyta

Ans. (b)

12. Model for DNA structure was proposed by:

- (a) Beadle and Tatum
- (b) M. C. Chung
- (c) Purkinje
- (d) Watson and Crick

Ans. (d)

13. Cell wall is outer covering of plant cell made up of cellulose it is:

- (a) semipermeable
- (b) permeable
- (c) non permeable
- (d) all of these

Ans. (b)

14. Protein is the body building material of animals. It is the polymer of:

- (a) glucose
- (b) nucleotides
- (c) amino acids
- (d) fatty acids

Ans. (c)

15. A molecule of sedoheptulose has carbon atoms numbering:

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 7

Ans. (d)

16. Which of the following disease is the result of ‘thiamine’ deficiency?

- (a) Marasmus
- (b) Ben-ben

(c) Rickets (d) Kwashiorkor

Ans. (b)

17. Chemically wax is:

- (a) A protein (b) A lipid
- (c) A carbohydrate (d) An amino acid

Ans. (b)

18. The chemical formula of chlorophyll-b is:

- (a) C₅₅H₂NN₅Mg (b) C₅H₂O₅N₄Mg
- (c) C₅₅H₇₀06N₄ Mg (d) C₅₅H₇₀05N₅ Mg

Ans. (c)

19. The reaction of glycolysis occurs in:

- (a) mitochondria (b) ribosome
- (c) cytoplasm (d) golgi complex

Ans. (c)

20. In a human being the number of cranial nerves are:

- (a) 10 pairs (b) 12 pairs
- (c) 6 pairs (d) 20 pairs

Ans. (b)

21. The plants respond to photo-periods due to the presence of:

- (a) phytochromes (b) stomata
- (c) enzymes (d) phytohormones

Ans. (a)

22. The pioneers in the field of organic evolution are:

- (a) Darwin, Lamarck, Hugo de Vries, Huxley
- (b) Karl Landsteiner, Hugo de Vries, Malthus, Darwin
- (c) Lamarck, Karl Landsteiner, Malthus, Hugo de Vries
- (d) Darwin, Lamarck, Karl Landsteiner, Hugo de Vries

Ans. (a)

23. The cell wall of bacteria is composed of:

- (a) murein (b) chitin
- (c) cellulose (d) suberin

Ans. (a)

24. The phenomenon, in which an allele of one gene suppresses the activity of an allele of another gene, is known as:

- (a) suppression (b) inactivation
- (c) epistasis (d) dominance

Ans. (c)

25. What Is common among amylase, rennin and trypsin?

- (a) These all are proteins
- (b) These all are proteolytic enzymes
- (c) These are produced in stomach
- (d) These all are hormones

Ans. (a)

26. The vagus nerve Is the cranial nerve numbering:

- (a) 10th (b) 9th
- (c) 7th (d) 5th

Ans. (a)

27. The kidney of an adult frog is:

- (a) pronephros (b) mesonephros
- (c) metanephros (d) opisthonephros

Ans. (b)

28. Which of the following is free living aerobic, non- photosynthetic nitrogen fixing bacterium?

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

Ans. (b)

29. Is a person shows production of Enterferons in his body the chances are that he has got an infection of:

- (a) typhoid (b) measles
- (c) tetanus (d) malaria

Ans. (b)

30. Cent romere is a part of:

- (a) ribosomes
- (b) mitochondria
- (c) chromosome
- (d) endoplasmic reticulum

Ans. (c)

31. NADPH2 is generated through:

- (a) photosystem I (b) photosystem II
- (c) anaerobic respiration (d) glycolysis

Ans. (a)

32. 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

Ans. (d)

33. The cheapest source of high energy among fruit crop of India is:

- (a) guava (b) apple
- (c) banana (d) mango

Ans. (c)

34. In soil, water available for plants is:

- (a) capillary water
- (b) hygroscopic water
- (c) gravitational water
- (d) chemically bound water

Ans. (a)

35. Brown algae is characterised by the presence of:

- (a) phycocyanin (b) phycoerythrin
- (c) fucoxanthin (d) haematochrome

Ans. (c)

36. Biofertilizers are:

- (a) cow dung manure and farmyard waste
- (b) quick growing crop ploughed under soil
- (c) Anabaena and Azolla
- (d) none of these

Ans. (c)

37. Net gain of ATP molecules, during aerobic respiration, is:

- (a) 30 molecules (b) 38 molecules
- (c) 40 molecules (d) 48 molecules

Ans. (b)

38. The Nissl's granules of nerves cell are made up of:

- (a) ribosome (b) protein
- (c) DNA (d) RNA

Ans. (a)

39. In ureotelic animals urea is formed by:

- (a) Ornithine cycle
- (b) Cons cycle
- (c) Kreb's cycle
- (d) EMP pathway

Ans. (a)

40. The water vascular system performs all but not one function which is that:

- (a) excretion
- (b) respiration
- (c) food capturing
- (d) hormone secretion

Ans. (d)

41. Which is not a fish?

- (a) Scoliodon
- (b) Electric ray
- (c) Whale
- (d) Sea horse

Ans. (a)

42. Hydra does not perform locomotion by:

- (a) looping
- (b) somersaulting
- (c) jet propulsion
- (d) walking

Ans. (c)

43. Which one is not the larval stage of Fascicla?

- (a) Cercaria
- (b) Miracidium
- (c) Crysticercus
- (d) Redia

Ans. (c)

44. The main function of flame cells is:

- (a) excretion
- (b) osmoregulation
- (c) secretion of toxins
- (d) all of these

Ans. (d)

45. Which part of an active enzyme is denatured by heat:

- (a) apoenzyme
- (b) coenzyme
- (c) activator
- (d) holoenzyme

Ans. (a)

46. Secretion of digestive juice in stomach is from:

- (a) Brunner's gland
- (b) gastric gland
- (c) foveola
- (d) sub mucosal gland

Ans. (b)

47. Which one is not involved in the immune system?

- (a) B-cells (b) T-cells
- (c) Macrophage (d) Erythrocytes

Ans. (b)

48. In man yellow colour of faeces is due to:

- (a) pigments produced by the breakdown of haemoglobin
- (b) undigested fat which is yellow coloured
- (c) bile juice
- (d) pancreatic juice

Ans. (a)

49. Which of the following is not a function of erythrocyte?

- (a) Oxygen transport (b) CO₂ transport
- (c) Carriers of antigen (d) Phagocytosis

Ans. (d)

50. Relaxin hormone in mammals is secreted by:

- (a) placenta (b) follicle
- (c) ovary (d) testis

Ans. (c)

51. Motile sperms are absent in:

- (a) Mitcor (b) Cycas
- (c) Chlorella (d) Fitnaria

Ans. (b)

52. Lomasomes are present in:

- (a) protozoan (b) fungi
- (c) bacteria (d) virus

Ans. (b)

53. Tungro disease affects:

- (a) wheat (b) barley
- (c) rice (d) sorghum

Ans. (c)

54. Mycorrhizae is a good example of:

- (a) symbiosis (b) commensalism
- (c) protocooperation (d) competition

Ans. (a)

55. Imperfect fungi are known as:

- (a) Ascomycetes (b) Deuteromycetes
- (c) Basidiomycetes (d) Phycomycetes

Ans. (b)

56. Which acid is riot produced by various species of fungi?

- (a) Gluconic acid (b) Acetic acid
- (c) Sulphuric acid (d) Succinic acid

Ans. (c)

57. FAD coenzyme is made from:

- (a) pantothenic acid (b) thymine
- (c) riboflavin (d) folic acid

Ans. (c)

58. Which of the following is not photoautotroph?

- (a) Purple sulphur bacteria
- (b) Purple non-sulphur bacteria
- (c) Green sulphur bacteria
- (d) Cyanobacteria

Ans. (b)

59. Bacterial chlorophyll absorbs mainly:

- (a) infra red light (b) visible light
- (c) UV rays (d) X-rays

Ans. (a)

60. Cell wall of red algae contains:

- (a) cellulose
- (b) cellulose + alginic acid
- (c) cellulose + pectin
- (d) no cell wall

Ans. (c)

61. Process in which the phosphate group of a compound is removed and directly added to ADP is:

- (a) substrate level phosphorylation
- (b) photophosphorylation
- (c) oxidative phosphorylation
- (d) none of these

Ans. (a)

62. AIDS is confirmed by:

- (a) ELISA (b) Western blot
- (c) Northern blot (d) Southern blot

Ans. (a)

63. The vitamin responsible for antisterile activity is:

- (a) vitamin B (b) vitamin E
- (c) vitamin K (d) vitamin H

Ans. (b)

64. EEG is done to detect:

- (a) heart disorders (b) brain disorders
- (c) liver disorders (d) none of the above

Ans. (b)

65. Which of the following is a banned pesticide?

- (a) DDT (b) CAN
- (c) EDB (d) DNB

Ans. (a)

66. Leaf lamina is modified into two toothed jaws in:

- (a) Nepenthes (b) Dionaca
- (c) Drosera (d) Utricularia

Ans. (b)

67. Name the hydrophyte which is not free floating?

- (a) Wolffia (b) Lenina
- (c) Utricularia (d) Eichhornia

Ans. (c)

68. Root cap is not generally present in:

- (a) mesophytes (b) halophytes
- (c) hydrophytes (d) xerophytes

Ans. (c)

69. Which is not a flightless bird?

- (a) Rhea (b) Dromeaus
- (c) Apteryx (d) Columba

Ans. (d)

70. When the sepals or petals meet by their edges without overlapping the aestivation is:

- (a) imbricate (b) valvate
- (c) twisted (d) axillary

Ans. (b)

71. Boat shaped anterior petal in garden pea is called:

- (a) wing
- (b) alae
- (c) keel
- (d) ship

Ans. (c)

72. The process of formation of glucose from non carbohydrate sources is called:

- (a) glycogenesis
- (b) glycogenolysis
- (c) glycconeogenesis
- (d) glycolysis

Ans. (c)

73. Northern blotting is used for:

- (a) DNA transfer
- (b) RNA transfer
- (c) protein transfer
- (d) all of these

Ans. (b)

74. Heterocysts are found in:

- (a) Aspergillus
- (b) Nostoc
- (c) Cystopus
- (d) Ulothrix

Ans. (b)

75. Synthetic vaccines are called:

- (a) first generation
- (b) second generation
- (c) third generation
- (d) none of these

Ans. (c)