

EVERYDAY SCIENCE : BIOLOGY -NO.2

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. Which is primary consumer?
A. Carnivore B. Scavenger C. Saprophyte D. Herbivore
2. How many teeth an adult human being has?
A. 36 B. 30 C. 32 D. 28
3. Streptomycin is obtained from
A. a yeast B. a mould in the soil C. a lichen D. the bark of a tree
4. Which of the following is the pest of Bajra?
A. Blister beetles B. Dusky cotton bug C. Army worm D. Tea mosquito bug
5. Paddy Tungro virus disease is transmitted by the
A. Nephrotettin impicticeps B. Nephrosocis
C. Amsacta albistriga D. Mythimma seporata
6. Which of the following is used as a preservative of food articles?
A. Sodium bicarbonate B. Sodium carbonate
C. Sodium benzoate D. Sodium chloride
7. Tryporyza nivella is a pest of
A. Mango B. Sugarcane C. Cotton D. Jowar
8. Which of the following Statements is not correct?
A. Pepsin is produced in the glands in the lining of the stomach
B. Vitamin C is most plentiful in citrus fruits
C. Vegetable fats contain enough vitamin A and D
D. Amino acids are a product of the digestion of proteins
9. Which of the following is nearly a complete food by itself?
A. Milk B. Rice C. Cheese D. Meat
10. Rice brain and 'polish' together constitute about _____% of soil.
A. 60 B. 70 C. 80 D. 90
11. Which of the following types of phosphorus is poisonous in nature?
A. Yellow phosphorus B. White phosphorus
C. Red phosphorus D. Black phosphorus

12. Widely cultivated green manure crop in India is
 A. Daincha B. Sesbania C. Calatrophus D. Sunnhemp
13. A green leaf is partially covered and placed in the light for several days. If it is then boiled and tested for starch with iodine, what will be the result?
 A. Starch will be found in the entire leaf
 B. Starch will not be found in the leaf at all
 C. Starch will be found only in the part of the leaf exposed to light
 D. None of the above
14. Which of the following regulates and controls the entry of light into the human eye?
 A. Anterior chamber B. Retina
 C. Cornea D. Iris
15. Which gland in human body manufactures insulin?
 A. Pancreas B. Lungs C. Gall Bladder D. Liver
16. The deficiency of Vitamin E causes
 A. Beri-Beri B. Rickets
 C. Lack of fertility or reproductive power D. Night blindness
17. Rice belongs to genus
 A. Hordeum vulgare B. Oryza
 C. Zea mays D. Triticum spp
18. The inherited traits of a person can be found by the study of
 A. D.N.A. B. R.N.A. C. A.T.B. D. E.R.
19. Fish is which type of creature?
 A. Bloodless B. Warm blooded C. Cold blooded D. White blooded
20. The cotton fibre is obtained from
 A. cotton leaves B. cotton flower C. cotton fruit D. cotton seed
21. The mammal's developing embryo is connected with the placenta by the
 A. Umbilical cord B. Allantois C. Amnion D. Uterus
22. Which of the following processes does not increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the air?
 A. Decay of vegetation B. Photosynthesis
 C. Petrol burning D. Breathing
23. Fruit rot can be controlled by
 A. removing of affected fruits
 B. uprooting and burning of tree
 C. covering the individual fruits with polythene sheet

- D. spraying Bordeaux mixture
24. The other name of Vitamin C is
 A. acetic acid B. ascorbic acid C. riboflavin D. formic acid
 25. Cuscuta sucks stem and derives its nutrient from host plants
 A. Phloem B. Tendrill C. Roots D. Haustoriids
 26. The triple antigen is administered to children for providing immunity against
 A. small-pox, tuberculosis and polio B. diptheria, tetanus and whooping cough
 C. small-pox, tetanus and polio D. diptheria, typhoid and polio
 27. Raw carrots are good source of
 A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin C C. Vitamin D D. Vitamin K
 28. Gobar gas contains mainly
 A. acetylene B. ethylene C. carbon monoxide D. methane
 29. Corn kernels are seeds and contain digestive enzymes which convert starch into
 A. Glycol B. Glucose C. Sucrose D. Lactose
 30. Dead heart symptoms in jowar are due to the attack of
 A. shoot bug B. ear head bug C. shoot fly D. stem borer
 31. The red blood cells originate in the
 A. ligaments B. brain C. bone marrow D. muscles
 32. Kharia disease in paddy is due to the deficiency of
 A. phosphorus B. zinc C. potash D. nitrogen
 33. Which one of the following branches of biology deals with the study of birds?
 A. Ornithology B. Herpetology C. Paleontology D. Entomology
 34. Four important mineral nutrients required in large quantities by humans are
 A. potassium, copper, manganese and calcium
 B. nitrogen, potassium, manganese and cobalt
 C. phosphorus, calcium, sodium and magnesium
 D. calcium, sulphur, molybdenum and zinc
 35. How long does unhusked ripe rice take to germinate?
 A. 1-4 months B. 4-10 months C. 11-12 months D. 2-3 months
 36. Orbanche Cermua is a disease of
 A. tea B. coffee C. cotton D. tobacco

37. Haemoglobin in the blood is a complex protein rich in
 A. iron B. copper C. silver D. gold
38. The white blood cells, which play a very important role in protecting the body against disease-producing organisms.
 A. have the same size and the same number as the red blood cells
 B. are larger in size and fewer in number than the red blood cells
 C. are larger in size and have nearly the same number as the red blood cells
 D. have the same size but are fewer in number than the red blood cells
39. The part of Cinchona plant which yields quinine is
 A. bark B. leaf C. flower D. root
40. Rust, a disease which affects wheat is caused by
 A. virus B. bacteria C. fungi D. None of these
41. The male part of a flower is called
 A. Androecium B. Zynoecium C. Thalamus D. Capplyx
42. Ground cake is a rich source of
 A. magnesium B. nitrogen C. potash D. phosphorus
43. Which of the following is a genetically transmitted disease?
 A. Bone cancer B. Blood cancer C. Haemophilia D. Typhoid
44. Grassy shoot of sugarcane is a disease of
 A. mycoplasma B. furegues C. virus D. bacteria
45. Clove, a commonly used spice, is taken from which part of the plant?
 A. Fruit B. Flower C. Root D. Stem
46. The element nitrogen is found in
 A. proteins B. carbohydrates C. fungi D. None of these
47. Pepsin, a digestive enzyme, is produced in the
 A. small intestine B. liver C. stomach D. kidney
48. If a large number of adult roundworms are present in the digestive system of man, it may cause
 A. nervous breakdown B. acute dysentery
 C. intestinal obstruction D. constipation
49. Babies should be always kept in a reasonably warm temperature whereas adults can withstand extreme cold. The reason for this is
 A. They sweat more than the adults, lowering their body temperature.
 B. Their skin is more porous than that of the adults
 C. They have a large volume to surface area ratio which results in loss of body heat greater

D. They have a large surface area to volume ratio, hence they lose much more heat than they produce.

50. In a normal human adult, at resting position, how much blood does the heart pump per minute?
A. 1 litre B. 2 litres C. 5 litres D. 7 litres
51. In certain diseases antibiotics are administered. The object is to
A. stimulate production of white blood cells for fighting the disease
B. inhibit the production of antibodies
C. stimulate the production of antibodies D. produce toxins against bacteria
52. DNA is
A. Acetic acid B. A class of nuclei acids
C. Citric acid D. An Enzyme
53. The movement of an organ induced by contact with a foreign boy is called
A. Phototropism B. Geotropism C. Hydrotropism D. Haptotropism
54. Physiology is the study of the
A. cells of the body B. functions of the human body
C. cells in different parts of the body D. structure of the body
55. Tissues which join the skin to the muscles are
A. areolar connective tissues B. muscular tissues
C. epithelial tissues D. adipose tissues
56. Which of the following organisms causes common cold?
A. Virus B. Protozoan C. Cocci D. Bacillus
57. Rhizopus is a
A. Parasite B. Epiphyte C. Saprophyte D. tropophyte
58. The innermost lining which wraps the brain and spinal cord in vertebrates is called
A. Duramater B. Piamater C. Arachnoid D. None of these
59. Bones and teeth in human beings are made of
A. calcium sulphate B. calcium phosphate
C. calcium hydrogen phosphate D. All of these
60. Nervous system in a human body functions with the help of
A. spinal cord B. brain C. nerves D. All of the above
61. What is the length of the food alimentary canal in an adult?
A. 96 ft B. 80 ft C. 81 ft D. 65 ft

62. Seedles fruits are formed by
A. fertilisation B. cloning C. pathanogenesis D. All of these
63. Blood pressure means contraction and relaxation of heart pressure on the walls of the blood vessels. High blood pressure may be caused by
A. kidney disease B. internal poisoning
C. prolonged emotional stress D. All of the above
64. Amino acids are a product of the digestion of
A. proteins B. carbohydrates C. vitamins D. fats
65. Which one of the following secretions does not contain enzymes?
A. Bile B. Gastric juice C. Saliva D. Pancreatic juice
66. The most important function of perspiration is to
A. Lubricate the epithelial tissue B. Regulate the body water supply
C. Regulate the body temperature D. Get rid of the body wastes
67. The number of chromosomes in the human body is
A. 44 B. 46 C. 48 D. 42
68. DNA model was given by
A. Watson and Crick B. Beadle and Talum
C. Fisher and Haldane D. Hargobind Khurana
69. The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by
A. Gregor Mendel B. Weismann C. Charles Darwin D. J.B.Lamarck
70. The longest bone in the body of human beings to
A. Stapes B. Fibula C. Tibia D. Femur
71. Veins in leaf are for
A. protection of vasal aboundless B. skeleton of leaf
C. conduction of food D. All of these
72. Lateral roots arise from
A. eipdermis B. cortex C. stele D. pericycle
73. What is the colour of the liver in a human body?
A. Red B. Blue
C. Brown D. Dark reddish brown
74. What are the organic compounds of carbohydrates?
A. Oxygen B. Hydrogen C. Carbon D. All of the above
75. Duodenum which is a C-shaped tube is located in a human body in
A. pancreas B. large intestine C. small intestine D. stomach

76. Excretory products of mammals are useful to plants. Which of the following is not a part of such secretions?
 A. Urea B. Carbon dioxide C. Bile pigments D. Mineral salts
77. The main function of blood in a human body is to
 A. supply oxygen to various parts of the body
 B. remove waste products of the body
 C. supply food to the various organs of the body
 D. manufacture digestive juice
78. The heart of a normal human being weighs about
 A. 200 gms B. 300 gms C. 400 gms D. 500 gms
79. The oxide of nitrogen used in medicines as anaesthetic is
 A. nitrogen pentoxide B. nitrous oxide
 C. nitric oxide D. nitrogen dioxide
80. Which of the following is a communicable disease?
 A. Polio B. Typhoid C. Measles D. Asthma
81. The fact that under certain conditions, stomatal openings become smaller enables the plants to avoid excessive loss of
 A. water B. oxygen C. carbon dioxide D. chlorophyll
82. A recent method of determining the age of bones is by measuring their content of radioactivity of
 A. carbon B. calcium C. nitrogen D. phosphorus
83. Cross-pollination is effective in all of the following plants except
 A. wheat B. fern C. apple D. pear
84. The chief food of a housefly is
 A. decaying organic matter B. leaves of plants
 C. microorganisms found in water D. nectar of flowers
85. Which of the following micronutrients increase the absorption of water and calcium in plant?
 A. Boron B. Copper C. Manganese D. Molybdenum
86. Which one of the following is a “man made” cereal not found in nature?
 A. Soyabean B. Dwarf wheat C. Triticale D. Hybrid maize
87. Primary phloem develops from
 A. Protoderm B. Extrastelar cambrium
 C. Provascular tissue D. Lateral meristem

88. Deficiency of which of the following plant micronutrients results in a fall in the ascorbic acid content in the plants?
 A. Copper B. Boron C. Molybdenum D. Manganese
89. 'Vivipary' is germination of seed
 A. while the fruit is still attached to mother plant
 B. when the embryo is immature
 C. during day weather
 D. inside a dispersed fruit
90. Heterosis was first successfully and commercially exploited in
 A. Maize B. Wheat C. Sorghum D. Rice
91. Which of the following plant micronutrients is involved in the electron transport in photosynthesis?
 A. Zinc B. Manganese C. Molybdenum D. Copper
92. Pathway of energy in an ecosystem is
 A. Unidirectional B. Sometimes cyclic and sometimes unidirectional
 C. Web like D. Cyclic
93. Which one of the following forms of protein is stored in leguminous seeds?
 A. Prolamine B. Albumin C. Glutelin D. Globulin
94. Which one of the following does not represent any cell component?
 A. Microsome B. Dictyosome C. Liposome D. Glycosome
95. Biomagnification is the phenomenon of
 A. Increase in the concentration of non-biodegradable substances, with the passage through food chain, within the body of the organisms.
 B. Increased nitrogen fixation by combined growth of blue green algae and nitrogen fixing bacteria
 C. Cultivation of fast-growing tree species to increase wood production
 D. Culturing of fungi in waste material, for gain in protein rich biomass.
96. The theory of 'Jumping genes' was propounded by
 A. Watson and Crick B. Thomas Hunt Morgan
 C. Barbara McClintock D. Gregor Johann Mendel
97. Plants, growing on sand are called
 A. Psammophytes B. Lithophytes C. Oxylophytes D. Chasmophytes

98. ATP is
 A. a molecule containing high energy bonds
 B. an enzyme C. a hormone D. a protein
99. RNA is structurally susceptible to chemical and enzymatic degradation because of
 A. The presence of hydroxyl group B. Ribofuranose ring structure
 C. The presence of uracil D. The absence of thymine
100. Which one of the following commercially important fruits is a true nut?
 A. Arecanut B. Groundnut C. Coconut D. Cashewnut

ANSWERS

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|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D | 6. C | 7. B | 8. C |
| 9. A | 10. B | 11. B | 12. D | 13. C | 14. D | 15. A | 16. C |
| 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. B | 21. A | 22. B | 23. D | 24. B |
| 25. A | 26. B | 27. A | 28. D | 29. B | 30. C | 31. C | 32. B |
| 33. A | 34. C | 35. B | 36. D | 37. A | 38. B | 39. A | 40. C |
| 41. A | 42. B | 43. C | 44. A | 45. B | 46. A | 47. C | 48. D |
| 49. D | 50. C | 51. A | 52. B | 53. D | 54. B | 55. | 56. A |
| 57. B | 58. B | 59. B | 60. D | 61. C | 62. C | 63. D | 64. A |
| 65. A | 66. C | 67. B | 68. A | 69. A | 70. D | 71. D | 72. B |
| 73. D | 74. D | 75. C | 76. D | 77. E | 78. B | 79. B | 80. C |
| 81. A | 82. A | 83. B | 84. A | 85. A | 86. C | 87. C | 88. C |
| 89. A | 90. A | 91. D | 92. D | 93. B | 94. C | 95. A | 96. C |
| 97. A | 98. A | 99. A | 100. A | | | | |