Biology Fsc Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which one of the following is a correct sequence in biological methods	A. Observation-hypothesis-law-theory B. Observation-hypothesis-deduction-testing of deduction C. Hypothesis-observation-deduction-testing of deduction D. law-theory-observation-deduction
2	Which one of the following is employed in treatment of cancer	A. Antibiotics and cancer B. Radiotherapy and chemotherapy C. Chemotherapy and antibiotics D. All of the above
3	Which one of the following is not a viral disease	A. Cowpox B. Mumps C. Tetanus D. Small pox
4	Which of the following is not related to cloning	A. Replacement of the nucleus of zygote, by another nucleus of same organism B. Separation of cells of embryo to form more embroys C. The individuals resulting have similar genetic make up D. Removal of piece of DNA or gene from the cell, and incorporating other gene or piece of DNA in it place
5	The term of Biology is of	A. Greek origin B. Latin origin C. English origin D. German origin
6	The branch of Biology dealing with social behavior and communal life of human beings is	A. Human Biology B. Social Biology C. Micro Biology D. Bio technology
7	All the living and non-living matter is formed of	A. Atoms and sub-atomic particles B. Organic molecules and tissues C. Cells and cell products D. Organs and organelle
8	Deductive reasoning is always from	A. Specific to general B. Tentative to exact C. General to specific D. Qualitative to quantitative
9	The plants having foreign D.N.A in their cells are	A. Transgenic plants B. Induced plants C. Specific plants D. Hydrophytic plants
10	AIDS is caused by	A. H-virus B. TMV C. HIV D. D- virus
11	Cloning is a technology for achieving	A. Biology aims B. Scientific aims C. Integrated aims D. Eugenic aims
12	Which one of following is a viral disease	A. Cow pox B. Tetanus C. Meningitis D. Typhoid
13	In integrated disease management involves	A. Combating of disease B. Loss of microbes C. Extinction of species D. Division of zygote
14	The study of microorganisms is called	A. Parasitology B. Microbiology C. Social Biology

		D. Molecular Biology
15	To draw a specific conclusion from some general principal or assumptions is called	A. Hypothesis B. Deductive reasoning C. Inductive reasoning D. Theory
16	All living organisms are formed of basic units called	A. Atoms and sub-atomic particles B. Cells C. Tissues D. Organs
17	A structure within a cell that perform specific function is called	A. Molecule B. Atom C. Organelle D. Element
18	Animals obtain carbohydrates mainly from	A. Glucose B. Starch C. Sucrose D. Glycogen
19	Peptide bond is a	A. C-N link B. C-O link C. N-H link D. C-H link
20	Globular proteins differ from fibrous proteins in	A. Having more amino acids B. Their repeating units joined by peptide bond C. Being soluble in aqueous medium D. Being non-crystalline
21	Which one of the following kinds of atom does not occur in carbohydrates	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Oxygen
22	Amino acids are arranged in proper sequence during protein synthesis according to the instruction transcribed on	A. Transfer RNA B. Ribosomal RNA C. Messenger RNA D. DNA
23	The sum of all the chemical reaction that occur in the body is known as	A. Anabolism B. Metabolism C. Catabolism D. Differentiation
24	Which of the following is a protein	A. Cellulose B. Cholesterol C. ATP D. Insulin
25	Glycogen is an example of a	A. Polysaccharide only B. Carbohydrate only C. Phospholipid D. Both a polysaccharide and a carbohydrate
26	A triglyceride is a	A. Simple sugar B. Lipid C. Protein D. Nucleic acid
27	Which one of the following is and organic molecule	A. C₆H₁₂O₆ B. NO₂ C. H₂O D. H₂SO₄
28	Which class of molecule is the major component of cell membrane	A. Phospolipid B. Cellulose C. Wax D. Triglyceride
29	Peptide bonds are found in	A. Carbohydrate B. Lipid C. Proteins D. Inorganic compounds
30	Glycerol is the back bone molecule for	A. Disaccharides B. DNA C. Triglycerides D. ATP
31	When a protein undergoes a hydrolysis reaction the end-products are	A. Amino acid B. Monosaccharides C. Fatty acids D. Nucleotides
		A. Two amino acids must form a peptide bond

32	To produce Lactose	B. Pairing of nitrogenous bases must occur between nucleotides C. Glucose and galactose must undergo a dehydration reaction D. Glucose and fructose must undergo a hydrolysis reaction
33	To biological function of a protein is determined by its	A. Primary structure B. Secondary structure C. Tertiary structure D. Quaternary structure
34	Enzymes are	A. Polysaccharides B. Proteins C. Steroids D. Triglyceride
35	If more substrate to an already occurring enzymatic reaction is added more enzyme activity is seen because	A. There is probably more substrate present than there is enzyme B. There is probably more enzyme available than there is substrate C. There is probably more product present than either substrate or enzyme D. The enzyme substrate complex is probably failing to from during the reaction
36	If we add more substrate to already occurring enzymatic reaction and it has no effect on the rate of reaction, then what will be be the situation of the following	A. Saturation B. Denaturation C. Composition D. Inhibition
37	The rate of an enzyme catalyzed reaction	A. Is constant under condition B. Decreases as substrate concentration increases C. Cannot be measured D. Can be reduced by inhibitors
38	The active site of an enzyme	A. Never changes B. Forms no chemical bond with substrate C. Determines by its structure the specificity of an enzyme D. Looks like a lump projection from the surface of an enzyme
39	Which one of the following statements about enzymes is not true	A. They consist of proteins or without a non-proteins part B. They change the rate of catalyzed reaction C. They are sensitive to heat D. They are non-specific in their action
40	The catalytic activity of an enzyme is restricted to its small protein called	A. Active site B. Passive site C. Intermediate D. Above all
41	An activated enzyme made of polypeptide chain and a co-factor is	A. Substrate B. Co-enzyme C. Apoenzyme D. Holoenzyme
42	The rate of reaction of enzyme directly depends upon	A. Amount of enzyme present at a specific time at unlimited substrate concentration B. Nature of substrate C. Maximum pH level D. Low temperature
43	Koshland in 1959 proposed the modified form of	A. Fluid mosaic model B. Induce fit model C. Unit membrane model D. Reflective index model
44	The reversible inhibitors usually constitute	A. Strong linkage with enzyme B. Weak linkage with enzyme C. No Linage with enzyme D. medium linkage
45	The raw material for co-enzymes are	A. Lipids ` B. Proteins C. Vitamins D. None of these
46	Co-enzyme is a	A. Covalently bonded non-protein part of an enzyme B. Loosely bonded non-protein part of an enzyme C. Co-factor consists of metal ions D. None of these
		A. Covalenty bonded non-protein part of an

47	Prosthetic group is	enzyme B. Loosely bonded non-proteins part of an enzyme C. Co-factor consists of metal ions D. None of these
48	The specificity of an enzyme is due to its	A. Cofactor B. Protein nature C. Active site D. Globular shape
49	An enzyme is said to be denatured when	A. It has no co-factor B. It is in a condition of low temperature C. Its structure is destroyed D. None of these
50	Competitive inhibitors	A. Destroy the structure of enzyme B. Resemble structurally with substrate C. Do occupy active site D. Both b and c are correct
51	Enzyme that are integral part of ribosomes are involved in the synthsis of	A. Lipids B. Carbohydrates C. Proteins D. None of these
52	Which statement about the nuclear envelop in not true	A. It has pores B. It is double membrane structure C. Its inner membrane bears ribosomes D. RNA and some proteins can pass through it
53	Which statement about plastids is true	A. They are surrounded by a single membrane B. They are power house of cell C. They are found in all organisms D. They contain DNA and ribosomes
54	Which type of cell would probably be most appropriate to study lysosomes	A. Phagocytic white blood cell B. Nerve cell C. Mesophyll cell D. Muscle cell
55	Which of the following pair of structure-function is mismatched	A. Ribosomes, protein synthesis B. Nucleolus, ribosomes production C. Glogi, muscle contraction D. Lysosome, intracellular digestion
56	Which of the following statement about the ribosomes is correct	A. They are structurally different from free ribosomes B. They are enclosed in their own membrane C. They are concentrated in the cisternal space for the rough ER D. They are attached to cisternal surface
57	Erythrocytes have	A. Only 4 or 5 pores per nucleus B. Only 2 or 4 pores per nucleus C. Only 3 or 4 pores per nucleus D. Only 5 or 6 pores per nucleus
58	Chimpanzee had the chromosomes	A. 48 B. 46 C. 36 D. 12
59	Which statement about nucleolus is not true	A. Without membranous boundary B. Synthesize site for RNA C. Hereditary center D. Composed of two regions
60	Which one of the following is true about chloroplast	A. Found in underground parts of plants B. Help in pollination and dispersal of seeds C. Self replicating organelles D. Involve in protein synthesis
61	One of the following is not double membranous structure	A. mitochondria B. Vacuole C. Chloroplast D. Nucleus
62	Tay sach's disease in caused by the	A. Accumulation of proteins B. Accumulation of glycogen C. Accumulation of lipids D. Accumulation of vitamins
63	Lysosomal sacs are rich in	A. Acid oxidase and hydrolytic enzyme B. Acid phosphatase and hydrolytic enzyme C. Aductase and oxidases only D. None of above
		A. Ribosomes

64	Modification of proteins and lipids as glycopeptides and glycoproteins occur in	A. Ribosomes B. Golgi apparatus C. SER D. All of above
65	Golgi apparatus was discovered by Golgi in	A. 1897 B. 1896 C. 1898 D. 1889
66	Detoxification of harmful drugs is the function of	A. RER B. SER C. Both a and b D. None of these
67	Growth and development of plant is the function of	A. Meristematic cells B. Parenchymatous cell C. Sclerenchymatous cells D. Chlorechymatous cells
68	Ribosomes are chemically composed of	A. Only protein B. Only DNA C. Only RNA D. Both a and c
69	The enzymes involved in the viral replication are synthesized	A. On viral ribosomes B. In the interior surface of viral membrane C. By the host cell D. On the interior surface of viral coat
70	A virion is	A. Virus B. Viral protein C. Viral lysozyme D. Viral gene
71	An isolated virus is not considered living, since it	A. Separates into two inert parts B. Cannot metobolize C. Rapidly looses its gnome chemically inert D. Is coated with an airtight shield
72	In the lytic cycle of a bacteriophage, the host DNA is	A. Replicated B. Turned off by a protein coat C. Digested into its nucleotides D. Turned on by the removal of a protein coat
73	In lysogenic cycle, the DNA of bacteriophage	A. Joins the bacterial chromosomes B. Attaches to the inner surface of the host membrane C. Is immediately degraded when it enters the host D. Goes directly to the host's ribosomes for translation
74	Temperate phage may exist as	A. Prophage B. Capsid C. Virioid D. Retrovirus
75	Phylogeny describes a species	A. morphological similarities with other species B. Evolutionary history C. Reproductive compatibilities with other species D. Geographical distribution
76	In the binomial system of taxonomy, the first word of an organism's name is its	A. Species B. Genus C. Race D. Family
77	In the five kingdom system of classification of Robert Whittacker, the members of kingdom plantae are autotrophic, eukaryotic and	A. Multicellular B. Motile C. Either unicellular or multicellular D. Have sexual reproduction
78	Five kingdom system of classification proposed by Margulis and Schwartz is not based on	A. Genetics B. Cellular organization C. Nucleic acid D. Mode of nutrition
79	The common name of Allium cepa is	A. Piyaz B. Bathu C. Amaltas D. Chana
80	One of the following is in the order of increasing group size, beginning with the smallest family, kingdom, species, phylum or division, genus, order and class	A. Family, kingdom, species, genus B. Division, genus, order, class C. Class, genus, order, family D. Species, genus, order, family

81	Pigs are the reservoir to	A. Hepatitis A B. Hepatitis B C. Hepatitis C D. Hepatitis E
82	Which one of the following is false about AIDS	A. HIV B. Auto-immune deficiency syndrome C. T-lymohocytes D. HAV
83	Scientific name has advantages of	A. Same name applied to different organism B. Same organism have different name in different areas C. Has not scientific basis D. Has scientific basis and universally accepted
84	In the two kingdom systems which of these would characterize an animal	A. Photosynthesis B. Ingestion of food C. Cellulose cell wall D. Inability to move
85	In 1966 Ernst Hacckel proposed a third kingdom called	A. Monera B. Plantae C. Fungi D. Protoctista
86	Amoebas move and obtain food by means of	A. Plasmodium B. Flagella C. Cilia D. Pseduopodia
87	The sexual process exhibited by most ciliates is called	A. Oogamy B. Binary fission C. Conjugation D. Fertilization
88	Parasitics protozoans that form sopres at some stage in their life cycle belong to the group	A. Ciliates B. Actinopods C. Diatoms D. Apicomplxans
89	Algae have shells composed of halves that five fit together like Petri dish belong to	A. Brown algae B. Diatoms C. Euglenoids D. Green algae
90	Algae in which body is differentiated into blades, stipes, and holdfast belong to	A. Golden algae B. Diatoms C. Kelps D. Euglenoids
91	Chlorophyll a, Chl b, and carotenoids are founds in	A. Brown algae, golden algae, and diatoms B. Green algae, golden algae and diatoms C. Green algae, euglenoids and plants D. Red algae, euglenids and brown algae
92	The feeding stage of a slime mold is called	A. Mycelium B. Pseudopodium C. Hyphae D. plasmodium
93	Cell wall in Oomycetes is chemically composed of	A. Cellulose B. Chitin C. Proteins D. Lignin
94	The kingdom protista contain ..... major groups of eukaryotic organisms	A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Two
95	Who proposed the kingdom protista for microscopic organisms	A. Whittaker B. Hogg C. Copeland D. Haeckel
96	Margulis and Schwartz have listed ..... phyla of protista	A. Twenty three B. Twenty five C. Twenty seven D. Twenty nine
97	African sleeping sickness is caused by	A. Entamoeba B. Trypanosoma C. Pelomyxa D. Stentor
98	These are uniccellular organisms with a flexible outer covering	A. Flagellates B. Ciliates C. Foraminiferans D. Actinopods

		D. Actinopods
99	The cell wall consists of two over lapping shell in	A. Euglenoids B. Diatoms C. Dinoflegellates D. Brown algae
100	Polysiphonia is a representative of	A. Green algae B. Brown algae C. Red algae D. Diatoms
101	Which one of following is a fungus like protist	A. Physarum B. Rhizopus C. Chlorella D. Penicillium
102	Oomycetes show close relation with fungi and their cell wall contains	A. Cellulose B. Chitin C. Silica D. Muramic acid
103	Which of the following is not found in all bacteria is	A. Cell membrane B. A nucleoid C. Flygella D. None of these
104	The major locomotory structures in bacteria are	A. Flagella B. Pili C. Both a and b D. None of these
105	Which of the following is a primary bacterial cell wall function	A. Transport B. Support C. Motility D. Adhesion
106	Which of the following is present in both gram-positive and gram-negative cell walls	A. An outer membrane B. Peptidoglycan C. Techoic acid D. Lipopolysaccharides
107	Mesosomes are internal extensions of the	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Chromatin body D. Capsule
108	Bacterial endospores function in	A. Reproduction B. Protein synthesis C. Survival D. Stronge
109	Germ theory of disease was formulated by	A. Antone Van Leeuwenhoek B. Pasteur C. Robert Koch D. none of above
110	Pasteur's main achievements are the development of vaccines for diseases	A. Cholera, rabies only B. Anthrax, rabies only C. Anthrax, fowl cholera and rabies D. None of the above
111	Which one of following class of bacteria has the smallest size	A. Bacillus subtilis B. Mycoplasma C. E-coli D. Straptococci
112	Greater pathogenicity to bacteria and protection against phagocytosis is provided by	A. Capsule B. Slime C. Cell wall D. Mesosomes
113	One of the following has flagella rarely	A. Diplobacilli B. Spiral C. Cocci D. All of above
114	Gram negaive cell wall has	A. Only lipids B. Only protein C. More lipids and less protein D. Less lipids and more protein
115	When flagella surround the whole cell, the condition is called	A. Peritrichous B. Atrichous C. Amphitrichous D. None of above
		A. Capsule B. Pili

116	Conjugation is facilitated by	C. Flagella D. Both pili and flagella
117	Bacterial membrane differs from eukaryotic membrane in	A. Lacking protein B. Lacking lipids C. Lacking polysaccharides D. Lacking sterol i.e. cholesterol
118	Bacterial membrane also contain enzyme for	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Protein synthesis D. None of the above
119	Plasmid is	A. Essential for bacterial growth and metabolism B. Drug resistant having disease and insect resistant gene C. Essential for bacterial growth only D. All of above
120	Which statement about fungus nutrition in not true?	A. Some fungi are active predators B. Some fungi are mutualists C. Facultative parasitic fungi can grow only on their specific host D. All fungi require mineral nutrients
121	The absorptive nutrition of fungi is aided by	A. Spore formation B. Their large surface area-volume ratio C. They are parasites D. They form fruiting bodies
122	The zygomycetes	A. Have hyphae without regularly occurring cross walls B. Produce motile gametes C. Are haploid throughout their life D. Answer a and b are both correct
123	Which of the following cells/structures are associated with asexual reproduction in fungi	A. Ascospores B. Conidia C. Zygospores D. Basidiospores
124	The closest relatives of fungi are probably	A. Animals B. Slime molds C. Brown algae D. Vascular plants
125	E-coli of fungi are the	A. Rusts B. Brown mold C. Green mold D. Yeasts
126	An asucs is to ascomycetes as is a ..... to basidiomycetes	A. Basidiospores B. Basidiocarps C. Basidium D. Haustorium
127	Which statement is not true to Deuteromycota	A. They are also called imperfect fungi B. Their asexual spores are called conidia C. It is a heterogenous polyphyletic group D. They have both sexual and asexual reproduction
128	Fungi resemble plants because they	A. Have cell wall B. Lack centriole C. Are non-motile D. All of the above
129	Fungi resemble animals because they are	A. Saprotophs B. Autotrophs C. Heterotrophs D. Heterosporous
130	Fungal cell walls contain chitin, which is also found in exoskeleton of	A. Arthropods B. Molluses C. Echinoderms D. Chordates
131	Fungi are different from animals because they	A. Have cell wall B. Are absorptive heterotrophs C. Are non-motile D. All of the above
132	In lichens, fungus protects the algal partner from	A. Strong light B. High temperature C. Desiccation D. Both a and c
		A. Moisture & carbon dioxide B. Moisture & organic food

133	Fungi grow best in habitats which have	C. Moisture & oxygen D. Moisture & light
134	In fungi, asexual reproduction takes place by	A. Conidia B. fragmentation C. Budding D. All of the above
135	Which of the following is not true for spores produced by fungi	A. They are haploid B. They need water for their dispersal C. They are non-motile D. They are produced in large number
136	Asexual reproduction if fungi occurs through	A. Spores B. Conidia C. Budding D. All of above
137	All bryophytes share certain characteristics which are	A. Reproductive cells in protective chambers B. A waxy cuticle, true leaves and reproductive cells in protective chambers C. Vascular tissues, true leaves and a waxy cuticle D. Vascular tissue and a waxy cuticle
138	A heterosporous plant is one that	A. Produces a gametophyte that bears both sex organs B. Produces megaspores and microspores in separaue sporangia, giving rise to separate male and female gametophyte C. Is a seedless vascular plant D. Produces two types of spores, one asexually by mitosis, and one type by meiosis
139	The male gametophyte of an angiosperm is the	A. Anther B. Embroyo sac C. Microspore D. Germinated pollen grain
140	Important terrestrial adaptations that evolved exclusiverly in seed plants include all of the following except	A. Pollination by wind or animal instead of fertilization by swimming the sperm B. Transport of water through vascular tissue C. Independent of the gametophyte plant from the sporophyte D. Dispersal of new plants by seeds
141	There are ..... known species of plants	A. 120000 B. 227000 C. 360000 D. 412000
142	Ferns belong to the group	A. Sphenopsida B. Lycopsida C. Psilopsida D. Filicinae
143	bryophytes are generally thought to have evolved from	A. Brown algae B. Red algae C. Golden algae D. Green algae
144	Gametophyte in bryophytes is	A. Haploid B. Diploid C. Triploid D. Pentaploid
145	The class hepaticeae includes about ..... species	A. 600 B. 900 C. 1100 D. 1200
146	Pteropsida is divided into ..... classes	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
147	..... are highly evolved of all the plants on earth	A. Bryophytes B. Pteridophytes C. Angiosperms D. Gymnosperms
148	Family Roasceae has ..... genera in Pakistan	A. 27 B. 29 C. 30 D. 31
149	The botanical name of egg plants is	A. Capsicum annum B. Solanum molangena C. Atropa bellodone

		C. Atropa belladonna D. Datura
150	It belongs to family caesalpiniaceae	A. Cassia fistula B. Arachis hypogaea C. Lupinus D. Buttea
151	The scientific name of rice is	A. Acacia fistula B. Oryza sativa C. Zea mays D. Triticum vulgare
152	Horsetails belong to sub-division	A. Lycopsida B. Sphenopsida C. Pteropsida D. None of these
153	Embryo-sac in angiosperms in also called	A. Sporophyte B. male gametophyte C. Female gametophyte D. None of these
154	Vertebrates that develop embryonic membranes around their embryo called	A. Amniotes B. Abamniotes C. Embryotes D. None of these
155	The body of animals which can be divided into two equal halves only in one plan is termed as	A. Asymmetrical B. Bilaterally symmetrical C. Radically symmetrical D. None of these
156	Animals that have their body cavity filled with parenchyma are called	A. Acoelomates B. Coelomates C. Pseudocelomates D. None of these
157	The vertebrates in which placenta is formed during the development of foetus are known as	A. Pisces B. Aves C. Mammals D. None of these
158	In amphibians the necessary requirements to spend their life history include	A. Water B. Land C. Both water and land D. None of these
159	Trypanosoma causes the disease known as	A. Malaria B. Sleeping sickness C. Diarrhea D. None of these
160	In annelids the organs for excretion are	A. Flame cells B. Nephridia C. Protonephridia D. Kidneys
161	In arthropods the body cavity is known as	A. Pseudocelom B. Enterocoel C. Haemocoel D. None of these
162	In mollusca the foot is used for	A. Capturing prey B. Locomotion C. Both a and b D. None of these
163	Which of the following is not included in grade Bilateria	A. Coelenterates B. Nematodes C. Annelids D. Molluscs
164	Which of the following is a feature of series deuterostomia	A. Cleavage of zygote is spiral and determinate B. Coelom is formed due to splitting of mesoderm C. Mouth arises from blastopore or anterior margin D. Mesoderm is derived from wall of developing gut
165	Pseudocoelom is non-homologous to true coelom because	A. It is not lined by coelomic epithelium B. It has no relation with reproductive and excretory organs C. It develops from blastocoel D. All of the above
166	Which of the following are called as sponges	A. Protozoa B. Porifera

	Which of the following are called as sponges	C. Coelentrata D. Nematoda
167	The food of porifera consists of microscopic organisms and organic particles in a percentage ratio of	A. 10% & 90% respectively B. 20% & 80% respectively C. 30% & 70% respectively D. 40% & 60% respectively
168	Protandrous means	A. Male sex cells develop first B. Male and female sex develop simultaneously C. Female sex cell develop first D. None of the above
169	The skeleton of Athropds is made of	A. Silica B. Chitin C. Calcium carbonate D. Both a and c
170	Which of the following is a motile coclenterate	A. Hydra B. Obelia C. Jelly fish D. Corals
171	Magnesium is an important untrient ion in green plants as it is an essential component of	A. Cell sap B. Protein C. Chlorophyll D. Glucose
172	When a green plant performs photosynthesis at it maximum rate	A. The rate of water loss in high B. The water content of the plant will be low C. The energy content of the plant will be low D. The energy content will be unaffected
173	During the dark reaction of photosynthesis, the main process that occurs is	A. Release of oxygen B. Energy absorption by the chlorophyll C. Adding of hydrogen to the carbon dioxide D. Formation of ATP
174	Which statement about ATP is not true	A. It is used as an energy currency by all cells B. It is formed only under aerobic condition C. Some ATP is used to drive the synthesis of storage compounds D. It provides energy for many different biochemical reaction
175	Glycolysis	A. Produces no ATP B. It is same as fermentation C. Takes place in the mitochondria D. Reduces two molecules of NAD⁺For every glucose molecule processed
176	The citric acid cycle	A. Takes place in the mitochondrion B. Produces two molecules of NAD⁺for every glucose molecule processed C. It is same as fermentation D. Has no connection with the respiratory chain
177	Which statement about the chemiosmotic mechanism is not true	A. Protons return through the membrane by way of a channel protein B. Proton are pumped across a membrane C. Proton pumping is associated with the respiratory chain D. Has no connection with the respiratory chain
178	Which statement about oxidative phosphorylation is not true	A. Its functions can be served equally well by fermentation B. In eukaryotes, its takes place in mitochondria C. It is brought about by the chemiosmotic mechanism D. It is the formation of ATP during the operation of the respiratory chain
179	Before pyruvate enters the citric acid cycle, it is decarboxylated, oxidized and combined with coenzyme A forming acetyl CoA, carbon dioxide and one molecule of	A. NADH B. FADH₂ C. ATP D. ADP
180	In the first step of citric acid cycle, acetyl CoA reacts with oxaloacetate to form	A. Pyruvate B. Citrate C. NADH D. ATP
181	When deprived of oxygen, yeast cells obtain energy by fermentation, producing carbon dioxide, ATP, and	A. Acetyl CoA B. Ethyl alcohol C. Lactate D. Pyruvate
182	Co-enzyme Q is in turn oxidized by cytochrome	A. a B. a³

182	Co-enzyme Q is in turn oxidized by cytochrome	C. a² D. b
183	Glycolysis is the break down of	A. Fructose B. Glucose C. Lactose D. Maltose
184	The power house of the cell is	A. Ribosome B. RER C. SER D. Mitochondria
185	Carbon fixation refers to the initial incorporation of	A. Carbon B. Oxygen C. CO₂ D. Hydrogen
186	The mechanism for ATP synthesis is	A. Chemosynthesis B. Photosynthesis C. Chemiosmosis D. Phosphorylation
187	Carbon dioxide enters the leaves through	A. Stomata B. Stroma C. Gurad cells D. Cuticle
188	A plant requires nitrogen and sulfur for its	A. Cell wall B. Enzymes C. Starch deposits D. DNA replication
189	Most vitamins function as	A. Catalyst B. High energy compounds C. Gastrovascular cavity D. Transport molecules
190	A plant requires potassium for	A. Synthesizing proteins B. Synthesizing chlorophyll C. opening and closing of stomata D. None of these
191	Carnivorous plants live in soils that are deficit in	A. Water B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Iron
192	Digestion in Hydra and Planaria takes place within their	A. Coelom B. Alimentary cannal C. Gastrovascular cavity D. Mouth
193	Mucus in saliva is made of	A. Glycolipids B. Glycoproteins C. Phospholipids D. Saturated fatty acids
194	The structure in the mouth that prevents food from entering the nasal cavity is	A. Epiglottis B. Soft palate C. Tongue D. Pharynx
195	A mammalian herbivore has	A. Fewer teeth than a carnivore B. Flatter teeth than a carnivore C. More teeth than a carnivore D. More pointed teeth than a carnivore
196	Many human become ill from consuming milk and milk products because they lack	A. Bacteria in their intestine B. Rennin C. Lactase D. Hydrochloric acid
197	Which of the following animals has no need for a gall bladder	A. Cat B. Man C. Lion D. Goat
198	Nitrogen is present in	A. Carbohydrates B. Proteins C. Fats s D. Carbonates
199	Chlorophyll contains	A. Sulphur B. Nitrogen C. Magnesium D. Calcium
		A. Diagnosis

200	Lack of chlorophyll results in	A. Diagnosis B. Chlorosis C. Phosphorus D. Symbiosis
201	Release of nitrates by saprophytic bacteria helps in	A. Carbon cycle B. Oxygen cycle C. Nitrogen cycle D. Water cycle
202	Feeding by living in or on other organisms is a	A. Parasite B. Fungicide C. Insecticide D. Saprophyte
203	Canines are missing in	A. Cats B. Birds C. Lions D. Tigers
204	The animals having structurally and functionally intermediate teeth between herbivores and carnivores are	A. Insectivores B. Detritivores C. Saprozoic D. Omnivores
205	Air spaces between mesophyll cells of a leaf comprise _____ of the total volume	A. 20% B. 30% C. 40% D. 50%
206	The respiratory system is most efficient in _____	A. Man B. Bird C. Fish D. Snake
207	Respiratory pigment present in muscles is called _____	A. Myoglobin B. Globin C. Haemoglobin D. Haemocyanin
208	Blood contains _____ oxygen per 100 ml of blood when haemoglobin is 98% saturated	A. 19.6 ml B. 18.6 ml C. 16.6 ml D. 17.6 ml
209	How much air can lungs when they are fully inflated	A. 5 liters B. 4 liters C. 3.5 liters D. 4.5 liters
210	Water is dense than air	A. 800 times B. 1800 times C. 8000 times D. 80,000 times
211	Xylem and phloem are not involved	A. In transport of minerals B. In transport of liquids C. In transport of gases D. In transport of water
212	In the peroxisomes the glycolate is converted into	A. Serine B. Ethanolamine C. Glycine D. CO₂
213	The main tracheal trunk in cockroach communicates with exterior by	A. 100 pairs B. 10 pairs C. 8 pairs D. 4 pairs
214	The heart of the fist is single circuit and the blood flows in	A. Two direction B. One direction C. One and two direction D. Reverse direction
215	Walls of the chest cavity are composed of	A. Ribs B. Intercostal muscle C. Ribs and intercostal muscle D. Ribs, intercostal muscle and diaphragm
216	The normally human blood absorbs the amount of oxygen at sea level is about	A. 200 ml/100 ml of blood B. 20 ml/100 ml of blood C. 19.6 ml/100 ml of blood D. 02 ml/100 ml of blood
217	When blood leaves the capillary bed most of the carbon dioxide is in the form of	A. Carbonate ions B. Bicarbonate ions C. Hydrogen ions D. Hydroxyl ions

218	The irritant substances of smoke generally cause	A. Smoker's hiccough B. Smoker's sneeze C. Smoker's yawing D. Smoker's cough
219	During exercise the breathing rate may rise to	A. 30 times per minute B. 20 times per minute C. 25 times per minute D. 35 times per minute
220	Emphesema is breakdown of	A. Muscles B. Capillaries C. Alveoli D. None of these
221	Heart burn is a painful sensation in the	A. Stomach B. Small intestine C. Chest cavity D. Pharynx
222	Which of the following is not true of the guard cells	A. They are present in the epidermis of leaf B. They are connected by plasmodesmata with other epidermal cells C. They contain chloroplasts D. They are kidney shape
223	The Casparian strips are present in	A. Cortex cells of roots B. Endodermal cells of roots C. Cells of xylem D. Cellf of phloem
224	Lymph most closely resemble with	A. Blood B. Plasma C. Interstitial fluid D. Urine
225	Which of the following is true about mammals	A. They have right aortic each only B. They have left aortic each only C. They have left and right aortic arches D. They do not have aortic each
226	The process that most likely/directly enables a root cell to absorb minerals by active transport and enable a muscle cell to contract is	A. Circulation B. Excretion C. Respiration D. Assimilation
227	Which of the following processes cause substances to move across membranes without expenditure of cellular energy	A. Endocytosis B. Active transport C. Diffusion D. None of the these
228	Cardiac muscles can be distinguished from other muscle fibers because cardiac muscles	A. Contain only actin B. Voluntary in action C. Lacks regular arrangement of sarcomeres D. Have intercalated disc
229	The main processes involved for getting the material into and out of cells are	A. Diffusion and osmosis B. Active and passive transport C. Endocytosis and exocytosis D. All above
230	Most of the uptake of water and minerals from soil takes place through	A. Roots B. Root hair C. Epidermal layers D. Root cap
231	The membrane of vacuole is named as	A. Apoplast B. Symplast C. Tonoplast D. None
232	Mycorrhizal fungi are present in _____ families of flowering plant	A. 90% B. 80% C. 10% D. 100%
233	The loss of liquid water through hydathodes in plants is called	A. Imbibition B. Transpiration C. Bleeding D. Guttation
234	In_____ leaves the stomata are confined to only the lower epidermis	A. Isobilateral B. Dorsiventral C. Both a and b D. None of these
		A. Wind B. Temperature

235	The closing and opening of stomata is directly controlled by	B. Temperature C. Water D. Light
236	The pressure flow theory is the most acceptable theory for the transport in the phloem of	A. Gymnosperm B. Bryophytes C. Angiosperms D. Pteridophyte
237	In Hydra ectodermal cells get food from endodermal cells by	A. Endocytosis B. Exocytosis C. Both a and b D. Diffusion
238	The site where change of materials between blood and body tissues takes place are	A. Arteries B. Veins C. Capillaries D. Lymph vessels
239	The study of distribution of animals in nature is called.	A. Biodiversity B. Zoogeography C. Geography D. Wild life
240	The branch of biology which deals with the study of ancestral history of living organisms is called.	A. Paleontology B. Genetics C. Evolution D. Heredity
241	Embryology is the study of.	A. Fossils B. Tissues C. Development D. Internal gross structure
242	Study of tissues is called.	A. Morphology B. Anatomy C. Histology D. Microbiology
243	The study of microorganism includes bacteria, virus, protozoan and microscopic algae and fungi is.	A. Parasitology B. Molecular biology C. Microbiology D. Bio technology
244	The study of parasite is called.	A. paleontology B. Histology C. Microbiology D. Parasitology
245	Study of social behavior of human is called.	A. Anatomy B. Physiology C. Social biology D. Paleontology
246	The branch of biology which deals with the study of environmental relations of organisms is called.	A. Morphology B. Ecology C. Zoogeography D. Evolution
247	Internal morphology is also called.	A. Physiology B. Histology C. Anatomy D. Paleontology
248	Study of tissue is called.	A. Morphology B. Anatomy C. Histology D. Microbiology
249	The study of microorganism includes bacteria, virus, protozoan and microscopic algae and fungi.	A. Molecular biology B. Parasitology C. Microbiology D. Bio technology
250	The branch of biology which deals with the study of environmental relations of organisms is called.	A. Morphology B. Histology C. Parasitology D. Ecology
251	The unit of life is called.	A. Organ B. Cell C. Tissue D. None of these
252	A group of similar cells that perform similar function is	A. Organ B. Organelles C. Tissues D. System

253	The muscles of stomach is of which type.	A. cardiac B. Smooth C. Skeletal D. All above
254	A large regional community primarily determined by climate is called as.	A. Biosphere B. Community C. Biome D. Population
255	Which of the following is not a attribute on population.	A. Population density B. Gene frequency C. Gene flow D. Gene Structure
256	Population of different species living in the same Habitat form a.	A. Community B. Biosphere C. Biome D. Ecosystem
257	A group of living organisms of the same species located in the same place and time is called.	A. Community B. Population C. Induvial D. Biome
258	Which of the following is not an attribute of population.	A. Population density B. Gene frequency C. Gene structure D. Gene flow
259	The lowest percentage of bio elements in man among the following is of.	A. Chlorine B. Sulphur C. Manganese D. Iron
260	The percentage of potassium in the human body is	A. 0.15% B. 0.05% C. 0.35% D. 0.25%
261	In human body amount of carbon is.	A. 65% B. 10% C. 18% D. 3%
262	The percentage of hydrogen present in human body is.	A. 20% B. 10% C. 5% D. 15%
263	In human body amount of oxygen is.	A. 50% B. 65% C. 40% D. 70%
264	The bio element which accounts 18% of total mass in human body is	A. Oxygen B. Hydrogen C. Carbon D. Nitrogen
265	One of the following is a macromolecule.	A. Starch B. Protein C. Cellulose D. Glucose
266	Which one of these is Macro Molecule.	A. H2O B. CO2 C. Starch D. O2
267	The percentage of calcium in human body is.	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
268	The bio element which account for 99% of the total mass in the human's body are .	A. Four B. Three C. Six D. Eight
269	In human body percentage of nitrogen accounts for.	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 10%
270	Which one serves to build macromolecules.	A. ATP B. Glucose C. Starch D. K...

		D. Karatin
271	The number and variety of species in a place in called.	A. Community B. Population C. Biodiversity D. Diversity
272	The tentative explanation of observation.	A. Hypothesis B. Law C. Theory D. Deduction
273	The reasoning that moves from general to specific is	A. Deductive B. Inductive C. Scientific D. Theocratical
274	Biology is short in laws because of.	A. Large population of human B. Exclusive nature of life C. Less falsification D. Less temptation
275	The percentage of water in human bone calls in.	A. 18% B. 19% C. 20% D. 25%
276	The most recent era is.	A. Paleozoic B. Cenozoic C. Mesozoic D. Protozoic
277	The number of species of insects are.	A. 22.5% B. 17.6 % C. 15.5% D. 53.4%
278	In deductive reasoning we move from.	A. General to general B. Specific to General C. General to specific D. Specific to Specific
279	The technology used for achieving eugenic aim	A. Gene therapy B. Radiotherapy C. chemotherapy D. Cloning
280	The first ever clone was prepared in 1997 in.	A. England B. Scotland C. Ireland D. Mary land
281	In 1997, scientists in Scotland succeeded cloning a.	A. Sheep B. Hours C. Cow D. Goat
282	The HIV Virus causes.	A. Tuberculosis B. Cancer C. AIDS D. Hepatitis
283	In human gene therapy, the normal genes are inserted into the host through.	A. Blood cells B. Muscle cells C. Bone marrow cells D. Bone cells
284	An aphid that attacks Walnut tree is being controlled biologically by.	A. House B. Honey bee C. Mosquito D. Wasp
285	Which of the following are being used as bio pesticides.	A. Bacteria B. Fungi C. Virus D. Algae
286	Some fungi are used to control environmental pollution, the process is called.	A. Fungal culture B. Hydroponic C. Biological control D. Bioremediation
287	The percentage of water in bacterial cell is about.	A. 15% B. 18% C. 50% D. 75%
288	The percentage by weight of RNA in a bacteria cell is	A. 0.25% B. 2%

288	The percentage by weight of RNA in a bacteria cell is.	C. 3% D. 6%
289	The potential source of chemical energy cellular activities.	A. C-H Bond B. C-N Bond C. C- O bond D. C- C Bond
290	The basic element of organic compound is.	A. Nitrogen B. Carbon C. Hydrogen D. Oxygen
291	Human Tissues have 85% water in cells of.	A. Bone B. Blood C. Liver D. Brain
292	The specific heat of vaporization of water is.	A. 457 kcal/kg B. 574 kcl/kg C. 580 kcal/kg D. 570 kcal/kg
293	The most abundant carbohydrates in nature	A. Starch B. Maltose C. Cellulose D. Glucose
294	Human tissue contains about 20% water in.	A. Kidney B. Bone cells C. skin cells D. Brain cells
295	In free state, glucose is present in.	A. Amylose B. Dates C. Cellulose D. Glycogen
296	Which one of the following is not a polysaccharide.	A. Chitin B. Cutin C. pectin D. Dextrin
297	The covalent bond between two monosaccharides is called.	A. peptide bond B. glyosidic bond C. Ester bond D. Hydrogen bond
298	Monosaccharide which are rare in nature and occur in some bacteria is.	A. Trioses B. Tetroses C. Hexoses D. Pentoses
299	Glycogen is found abundantly in	A. Liver B. Muscles C. Kidney D. Both a and b
300	Cotton is apure	A. Cellulose B. Poly saccharide C. Both a and b D. None of these
301	Lactose is a	A. Mono saccharides B. Oli saccharides C. Poly saccharides D. Pectin
302	Glyosidic bond is a	A. C- N Linkage B. C - O Linkage C. N - H Linkage D. C - H Linkage
303	Cotton is the pure form of.	A. Glycogen B. Waxes C. Cellulose D. Amino acid
304	Animal obtain carbohydrates mainly from.	A. Glycogen B. Sucrose C. Glucose D. Starch
305	Glycogen gives colour with iodine.	A. Black B. Blue C. Red D. Green

306	Percentage of carbohydrates in mammalian cell.	A. 1% B. 4% C. 6% D. 8%
307	Phosphatidyl choline is one of the common.	A. phospholipid B. Sphingolipid C. Glycolipid D. Terpenoid
308	Which one the following is not a lipid.	A. Rubber B. Chitin C. Cholesterol D. Cutin
309	The melting point of Palmitic acid is.	A. -8^oC B. 34 ^oC C. 63.1^oC D. 55.6^oC
310	_____ is not a terpenoid.	A. Steroids B. Terpenes C. Waxes D. Rubber
311	Which is the following is lipid.	A. Chitin B. Rubber C. starch D. Sucrose
312	Helical shape of polypeptide is due to present within molecule.	A. Covalent bond B. Hydrogen bond C. Disulphide bond D. Peptide bond
313	The most abundant organic compound mammalian cell.	A. Water B. Lipids C. Proteins D. Carbohydrates
314	The molecule formed by two amino acids called.	A. Peptide linkage B. Dipeptide C. Peptide bond D. Botha a and c
315	Keratin is an example of Fibrous protein present in.	A. Muscles B. Blood C. Bones D. Nails ad Hair
316	The amino acid are mainly different from each other due to the type and nature of	A. R- group B. Amino group C. Carboxyl group D. Peptide bond
317	Hemoglobin is a	A. Fibrous proteins B. Coiled proteins C. Globular proteins D. double coiled proteins
318	Number of amino acids in each turn of a helix. is.	A. 3.6 B. 4.6 C. 5.6 D. 6.6
319	Silk fiber, myosin, fibrin and keratin are examples.	A. Fibrous proteins B. Tough proteins C. Oval proteins D. Globular proteins
320	Which of the following is not a fibrous protein.	A. Keratin B. My ocin C. Fibrin D. Hormones
321	The mRNA of the total cell RNA is about.	A. 3 - 4 % B. 1 - 2% C. 2 - 4% D. 3 - 5 %
322	The percentage of ribosomal RNA in the cell is.	A. 4% B. 20% C. 50% D. 80%
323	80% of total RNA in the cell comprises of.	A. mRNA B. tRNA C. rRNA D. RNA -DNA Hybrid

324	Hydrogen bonds between adenine and thymine.	A. Two B. Four C. Three D. Five
325	Conjugated histone proteins are.	A. Structural and Regulatory B. Structural only C. Regulatory only D. Transport proteins
326	Chemical nature of most cellular secretions is.	A. Proteins B. Lipids C. Glyco proteins D. Carbohydrates
327	If non protein part is loosely attached to proteins it is known as.	A. Cofactor B. Co enzyme C. Active site D. Holo ezyme
328	the vitamins are essential raw material for the synthesis of.	A. Activators B. Co factors C. Co enzymes D. Prosthetic group
329	The detachable cofactors of an enzyme is known as.	A. Prosthetic group B. Apo enzyme C. Activator D. Co enzyme
330	Enzymes involved in respiration, are found in.	A. Chloroplasts B. Ribosome C. Mitochondria D. Nucleus
331	Metals is ions are related to.	A. Co enzymes B. Vitamins C. Co factors D. Substrate
332	An activated enzyme with a co enzyme is called.	A. Apoenzymes B. Activators C. Holo enzymes D. Co enzymes
333	Covalently bonded non protein part is called.	A. Co factor B. Activator C. Prosthetic group D. Co enzyme
334	Co enzymes are closely related to.	A. Amino acids B. Vitamins C. Enzyms D. Non protein particles
335	An activated enzyme consisting of a polypodies chain and a co factor is called.	A. Apo enzyme B. Co enzymes C. Holo enzymes D. Both a and b
336	If protein part of co factor is covalently bond to enzyme, it is called is.	A. Co- Enzyme B. Prosthetic group C. Activator D. apoezyme
337	The detachable co factor of an enzyme is known as	A. Co enzyme B. Ap enzyme C. Activator D. Prosthetic group
338	An enzyme with its co enzyme or prosthetic removed is designated as	A. Activator B. Co enzyme C. Apo enzyme D. Holoenzyme
339	The activation energy of the reaction is lowered by	A. Co enzyme B. Enzyme C. Product D. Substrate
340	Enzyme lower down the energy of.	A. Kinetic B. Potential C. Activation D. Ionic
341	An enzyme reacts only with its specific.	A. Surface B. Product C. Substrate

		D. Inhibitor
342	Lock and key model was proposed by	A. Koshland B. Emil Fisher C. Watson D. Flemming
343	Three dimensional globular protein is.	A. Starch B. Glucose C. Enzyme D. Antibiotic
344	According to Lock and key model , the activate is.	A. Soft structure B. Flexible structure C. Rigid structure D. Attractive structure
345	Induced fit model was proposed by.	A. Emil Fischer B. Pasteur C. Jenner D. Koshland
346	Emil Fisher proposed a lock and key model in	A. 1990 B. 1880 C. 1890 D. 1800
347	Optimum pH for sucrase is	A. 2.00 B. 4.50 C. 5.50 D. 7.60
348	The optimum pH of salivary amylase is.	A. 2.80 B. 4.80 C. 6.80 D. 8.80
349	The optimum pH of enzyme pepsin is	A. 2 B. 6.8 C. 7 D. 9
350	The enzyme with optimum pH = 7.60 is	A. Arginase B. Enterokinase C. Catalase D. Sucrase
351	The optimum temperature of human body enzyme is.	A. 27 ^oC B. 37^oC C. 47^oC D. 57^oC
352	A little change in phmay leadsto.	A. Effects enzyme only in high concentration B. Retarder even block enzyme activity C. Ionization of substrate D. Ionization of active sites of enzyme
353	The optimum pH of enter kinase is	A. 1.50 B. 3.50 C. 5.50 D. 7.50
354	Optimum pH value for enzyme pepsin is.	A. 4.50 B. 9.00 C. 2.00 D. 5.50
355	The optimum pH of catalase is	A. 6.60 B. 7.60 C. 8.60 D. 9.60
356	Optimum pH values for enzyme arginase is	A. 7.60 B. 9.70 C. 8.60 D. 9.52
357	The optimum pH of pancreatic Lipase is	A. 7.00 B. 9.00 C. 6.40 D. 5.20
358	Optimum pH for action of pancreatic lipase is	A. 3.00 B. 5.00 C. 7.00 D. 9.00
		A. Arginase

359	The enzyme with optimum pH 5.50 is	B. Sucrase C. pepsin D. Enter kinase
360	The competitive inhibitor of succinic acid is.	A. Fumaric acid B. Malonic acid C. Acetic acid D. Citric acid
361	The inhibitor which may destroy the Globular structure of enzyme is.	A. Competitive B. Non competitive C. Reversible D. Irreversible
362	Poisons, like cyanide are examples of.	A. Enzymes B. Co enzymes C. Inhibitors D. Co factors
363	Irreversible inhibitors form which bonds active site.	A. Hydrogen bonds B. Covalent bonds C. Ionic bonds D. Hydrophobic bond
364	The Presence of nucleus in the cell was reported by	A. Lorenz Oken B. Theodor Schwann C. Schleiden D. Robert Brown
365	The resolution of naked eye is	A. 1 mm B. 1 um C. 1 nm D. 1 cm
366	Resolution power of a typical compound. microscope is.	A. 300 x B. 1.0 micro meter C. 2.0 micro meter D. 2-4 Angstron
367	The cells which transmit impulses are.	A. Kidney cells B. Bone cells C. Blood cells D. Nerve cells
368	Omnis cellula- e Cellula was hypothesized by	A. Schleiden B. Rudolph Virchow C. Lorenz Oken D. Louis Pasteur
369	Resolution of human naked eye is.	A. 162 B. 262 C. 242 D. 252
370	The process of taking in liquid material by cell membrane is called.	A. Phagocytosis B. Pinocytosis C. Exocytosis D. Lymphocytosis
371	The percentage of lipids is plasma membrane is.	A. 60- 80 % B. 20-40% C. 30 - 60% D. 10-20%
372	Cell membrane has 60-80 %	A. Lipids B. Vitamins C. Proteins D. Carbohydrates
373	Cell membrane is chemically composed of proteins.	A. 10 -20 % B. 20- 30% C. 40-50 % D. 60-80%
374	Cell wall of prokaryotic organisms lack cellulose instead of cellulose its strengthening materials is.	A. Silica B. Wax C. Cutin D. Mureln
375	Which is found in primary well	A. silica B. Pectin C. Lignin D. Cutin
376	Cell wall is secreted by	A. Protoplasm B. Nucleoplasm C. Ribosome D. Golgi complex

377	Chitin is found in cell wall of.	A. Algae B. Bacteria C. Fungi D. Plants
378	When cross section of centriole is observed it shows as it consists of.	A. 9 microtubules B. 3 microtubules C. 11- microtubules D. 6- microtubules
379	The soluble part of the cytoplasm called.	A. Stoma B. Gel C. Matrix D. Cytosol
380	Cisternae are associated with	A. Mitochondria B. Chloroplast C. ER D. Nucleus
381	Harmful substance are detoxified in the liver cells by.	A. Mitochondria B. Endoplasmic C. Nucleolus D. Golgi complex
382	A structure found attached to membranes in cell it consists of 2 parts Name it.	A. Golgi Apparatus B. Mitochondria C. Lysosome D. Ribosome
383	A group of ribosome attached to mRNA is known as	A. Lysosome B. Peroxisome C. Poly some D. Glyoxisome
384	Ribosomal RNA is synthesized and stored in	A. Nucleolus B. Mitochondria C. Nucleus D. Chloroplast
385	Proteins are synthesized by.	A. poly some B. Ribo some C. Nucleosome D. Lysosome
386	Palade was first person to study.	A. Nucleus B. Peroxisome C. Ribosomes D. Mitochondria
387	The factory of ribosome is the	A. Chloroplast B. Nucleolus C. Mitochondria D. Vacuole
388	Sedimentation rate of Eukaryotic Ribosome.	A. 30 S B. 50 S C. 70 S D. 80 S
389	Most of the cell secretions are in nature.	A. Proteins B. Lipids C. Carbohydrates D. Glycoproteins
390	Golgi apparatus is concerned with cell.	A. Division B. Lysis C. Secretion D. Storage
391	Organelle _____is concerned with cell secretion.	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Centrioles D. Golgi complex
392	Tay-Sach's disease is because of absence of an enzyme, That is involved in catabolism of.	A. Polysaccharides B. Oligosaccharides C. Lipids D. Proteins
393	The digestive cacuoles and autophagosomes are also called.	A. Primary lysosomes B. Secondary Lysosomes C. Endocytosis D. All above
394	De Duve discovered cell organelle.	A. Golgi complex B. Plastids C. Mitochondria

		D. Lysosome
395	The diameter of peroxisome is approximately.	A. 0.2 micro meter B. 0.3 micro meter C. 0.4 micro meter D. 0.5 micro meter
396	Glyoxysomes are most abundant in	A. Human blood B. Plant seedings C. Liver cells D. Micro organisms
397	What is not true about micro filaments.	A. Actin B. Amoeboid movement C. Cyclosis D. Linked with outer surfaced plasma membrane
398	The protein present in microtubules is.	A. Actin B. Tetroses C. Tubulin D. Tropomyosin
399	Integration of cellular compartments is a functions of	A. Intermediate filament B. Micro filament C. Micro tubules D. Centrioles
400	The mitochondria function in	A. Lipid storage B. Proteins synthesis C. Cellular respiration D. Photosynthesis
401	In folding of inner membrane of mitochondria is called as.	A. Cisternae B. Cristae C. Thylakoid D. Geranium
402	Cristae are found in	A. Golgi complex B. Chloroplast C. Mitochondria D. Endoplasmic Reticulum
403	Organelle of symbiotic origin is	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Mitochondria D. Vacuole
404	Chromoplast impart colours to the plants other than	A. Red B. Blue C. Green D. Yellow
405	Stroma is a fluid in the chloroplast.	A. Granium B. Matrix C. Thyla koids D. Interranum
406	Plastids are only found in	A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Plant cell D. Animal cell
407	The fluid that surrounds the Thylakoid is called	A. Matrix B. Stroma C. Medium D. Cytoplasm
408	Chloroplasts has a double membranous evolves that encloses dense fluid filed region known as.	A. Matrix B. Thylakoid C. Granum D. Stroma
409	Robert Brown reported the presence of.	A. Lysosome B. Ribosomes C. Mitochondria D. Nucleus
410	Eukaryotes have pores per nucleus.	A. 3000 B. 30,000 C. 6 or 8 D. 3 or 4
411	The number of chromosomes in fruity fly Drosophila.	A. 16 B. 8 C. 26 D. 48
412	The size of prokaryotic ribosome is	A. 30 S B. 50 S

412	The size of prokaryotic ribosome is.	C. 70 S D. 80 S
413	Organelle found in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Chloroplasts D. Lysosomes
414	Parenchymatous cells are specialized for.	A. Support B. Store food C. Photosynthesis D. Growth
415	Closely related classes are grouped in to.	A. Division B. Order C. Family D. Kingdom
416	Initially, the classification was based on	A. Cytology B. Physiology C. Morphology D. Genetics
417	Phylogeny describes a species.	A. Morphological similarities with other species. B. Evolutionary history C. Reproductive compatibilities with other species. D. Geographical distribution
418	Binomial system was given by.	A. Pasteur B. De duve C. Lamarck D. Lineces
419	Binomial system of nomenclature was devised.	A. E Chatton B. Ernst Haclde C. Robert Whittaker D. Carlous Linnaces
420	The known species of animals are.	A. 1.5 million B. 73.1 million C. 53.1 million D. 2.5 million
421	Solanum esculent is the scientific name.	A. Potato B. Tobacco C. Onion D. Tomato
422	The smallest known viruses contain RNA spherical cotised are there.	A. Polio Viruses B. Pox viruses C. Herpes viruses D. Influenzas viruses
423	The common name of Allium cepa is.	A. Piyaz B. Bathu C. Channa D. None of these
424	Genus for corn plant is.	A. Allium B. Cassla C. Solanum D. Zea
425	To accommodate euglena like organisms and bacteria, kingdom Protista was proposed by	A. Linnaeus B. E Chatton C. Robert Whittaker D. Ernst Haekel
426	Organelle of symbiotic origin is.	A. Cell wall B. Cell memberane C. Mitochondria D. Vacuole
427	In five kingdoms system, Eukaryotic multicellular reducers are plaed in kingdom.	A. Protista B. Animalia C. Monera D. Fungi
428	The number of capsomeres in capsid of adenovirus are.	A. 152 B. 252 C. 352 D. 452
429	Prions are made up of.	A. Lipids B. Nucleic Acid C. Proteins D. None of these

430	Madcow disease is caused by.	A. Bacteria B. Fungus C. Prions D. Virion
431	The number of capsomeres present in herpes virus capsid is.	A. 252 Capsomeres B. 162 Capsomeres C. 250 Capsomeres D. 100 Capsomeres
432	The smallest known viruses are.	A. Bacteriophage B. pseudomonas C. Polio D. E -coli
433	Icosahedral virus have nearly.	A. 10 faces B. 20 faces C. 30 faces D. 40 faces
434	The infectious proteins are.	A. Viruses B. Virions C. Prions D. Peptones
435	The size of parvovirus is.	A. 100 nm B. 20 nm C. 250 nm D. 350 nm
436	Cap sonars a substitutes which for an capsid viral These capsomeres are chemically.	A. Lipids B. Nucleic acid C. Paramelitids D. Carbohydrates
437	Bacteriophage replicates only in _____ cells.	A. Animal B. Plant C. Bacteria D. None of these
438	Lytic cycle completion occurs about	A. 15 min B. 25 Min C. 35 Min D. 05 Min
439	The process in which the phage is called prophage is termed as.	A. Induction B. Deduction C. Lysogany D. Presentation
440	About 60% of adults are timmune to disease.	A. Mumps B. Nests C. Influenza D. Pollio
441	A disease which is highly contagious is.	A. Measles B. Mumps C. Herps D. None of these
442	Measles and mumps is caused by virus belonging. to a group called as.	A. Pox virus B. Paramyxo virus C. Adeno virus D. Polio virus
443	Para my oxviruses cause thedisease.	A. Influenza B. Polio C. Mumps and Measles D. Herpes simple
444	Influenza viruses are.	A. DNA Naked B. DNA enveloped C. RNA enveloped D. RNA naked
445	Which one of the following is not viral disease.	A. Cow pox B. Mumps C. Tetanus D. Small pox
446	HIV belong to the group of viruses called.	A. Pox viruses B. DNA viruses C. Retrovirus D. Bacteriophage
447	The single stranded RNA tumor viruses are.	A. Spiral B. Cubical C. Elongated

		D. Spherical
448	Infectious Hepatitis is caused by.	A. HAV B. HBV C. HCV D. HDV
449	Hepatitis 'B' is also called.	A. Delta Hepatitis B. Infectious Hepatitis C. Infusion Hepatitis D. Serum Hepatitis
450	Hepatitis is an inflammation if.	A. Stomach B. Pancreas C. Liver D. Kidney
451	Pig could be the source of infection of hepatitis.	A. A B. B C. E D. C
452	Hepatitis C is caused by virus.	A. DNA -Non enveloped B. DNA Enveloped C. RNA non enveloped D. RNA enveloped
453	Cell wall is absent in	A. E -coli B. Mycoplasma C. Vibrio D. Sprocket
454	A sequence of cocci is termed as.	A. Diplococcus B. saurian C. Streptococci D. Tetrad
455	A cube of eight cocci is termed as.	A. Tetrad B. Sarcina C. diplococcus D. Streptococci
456	Curved or comma shaped bacteria are called.	A. Vibrio B. spirillum C. Spirochetes D. Bacli
457	If tuft of flagella is present only at one pole to bacteria then these are called as	A. Amphitrichous B. Lophotriches C. Peritrichous D. Monotrichoca
458	The bacteria in which tuft of flagella is present each of two poles are called.	A. Atrichous B. Lophotrichous C. Peritroichous D. Amphitrichous
459	A bacteria with single polar flagellumis called.	A. Atrichous B. Monotrichous C. Amphitrichous D. Lophotrichous
460	Pili are made up of special protein called.	A. Pillin B. Flagellin C. Tubullin D. Myosin
461	Bacterial pathogenicity is due to.	A. Cell wall B. Capsule C. Slime D. Cell envelope
462	Peptidoglycans absent in.	A. Eubacteria B. Cyanobacteria C. Archaeobacteria D. Gram negative bacteria
463	The cell walls of most bacteria have a unique macromolecule called.	A. Techois acid B. Lipoprotein C. Peptidoglycan D. Polysaccharide
464	Bacteria without any flagella are called	A. Flagellate B. Atrichous C. Monotrichous D. Amphitrichaus
		A. Cell membrane B. Ribosome

465	Which one of the following is not found in bacteria.	C. Nucleoid D. Capsule
466	Rod shaped bacteria are called.	A. Cocci B. Bacilli C. Spirilla D. Vibrio
467	Cell wall of Archaebacteria does not contain.	A. Chitin B. Cutin C. Peptidoglycan D. Cellulose
468	Important vector is modern genetic engineering is.	A. Nucleoid B. Mesosome C. Plasmid D. Ribosome
469	Photo synthetic prokaryotes lack.	A. Ribosomes B. Cytoplasm C. Chloroplasts D. Cell membrane
470	These are smallest and without cell wall	A. E-Coli B. spirochete C. Mycoplasma D. Pseudomonas
471	When cocci occur in pairs, their arrangement.	A. Tetrad B. Diplococcus C. Streptococci D. Sarcina
472	Mesosomas are internal extensions of.	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Golgi complex D. Endoplasmic reticulum
473	Which one is present in all bacteria	A. Cell wall B. Mesosoma C. Ribosomes D. Plasmid
474	Cell wall of gram positive bacteria are stained	A. Pink B. Red C. Green D. Purple
475	The bacteria which can grow either in the presence or absence of oxygen are called.	A. Aerobic bacteria B. Anaerobic bacteria C. Facultative bacteria D. Microaerophilic bacteria.
476	_____ is an anaerobic bacterium.	A. E Coli B. Pseudomonas C. Spirochete D. Campylobacteria
477	Which is an aerobic bacterium.	A. E coli B. Spirochete C. Campy lobacter D. Pseudomonas
478	Which one is microaerophilic bacterium	A. Campy lobacter B. Spirochet C. Mycoplasma D. Vibrio comma
479	Spirochete is a bacterium.	A. Aerobic B. Anaerobic C. Facultative D. Microaerophilic
480	E-Coli is a example of	A. Aerobic Bacterium B. Anaerobic Bacterium C. Facultative bacteria D. Microaerophilic bacteria
481	A sextual reproduction in bacteria occurs by	A. Conjugation B. Transduction C. Transformation D. Binary fission
482	Which structure of bacteria help in DNA replication.	A. Plasmid B. Mesosomas C. cyst D. Nucleoid
		A. stationary phase

483	Bacteria divide at exponential rate during	B. Decline phase C. Log phase D. Lag phase
484	Pill are primarily involved in.	A. Parthenogeesis B. Vaccination C. Motility D. Conjugation
485	Conjugating in bacteria is promoted by the structure.	A. Flagella B. Pill C. Cillia D. Spores
486	The interval of time until the completion of next division is known as.	A. Interphase B. Generation time C. Reproductive time D. Growth
487	Cysts are dormant, thick, walled, desiccation resistant forms and develop during.	A. Late stage of cell growth B. Differentiation of vegetative cells C. Differentiation of reproductive cells D. During conjugation
488	Conjugation in bacteria is promoted by	A. Flagella B. Pilli C. Cilla D. Gamets
489	Which of the following is not presenting protists.	A. Flagella B. Embryo C. Cilla D. None of these
490	Margulis and Schwartz accommodate the diverse assemblage orf organism of Protista into.	A. 37 phyla B. 27 Phyla C. 10 Phyla D. 5 Phyla
491	Trypanosoma is an example of.	A. Actinopods B. Zooflagellates C. Ciliates D. Apicomplexans
492	Tests of foraminifera, are made up of.	A. Silica B. Calcium C. Chitin D. Magnesium
493	Which one of the following is not a ciliate	A. Stentor B. Trypanosoma C. Vortecella D. Parameclum
494	One of the small diploid micronuclei of ciliates function in.	A. Sexual process B. Pellicle C. Sheath D. Cuticle
495	An outer flexible covering of ciliates is.	A. Cell wall B. Pellicle C. Sheath D. Cuticle
496	Actinopods with glassy shells are.	A. Rotifers B. Radiolarians C. Diatorms D. Forams
497	Mosquito Injects___ into human body.	A. Merozoites B. Gametocytes C. Sporozoites D. Oocytes
498	The protozoans having two kids of nuclei	A. Amoeba B. Zooflagellates C. Ciliates D. Actinopods
499	The causative agent of African sleeping sickness	A. Tse Tse fly B. Mosquito C. Trypanosoma D. Trichonymenas
500	Apicomplexans move by	A. Tube feet B. Cilia C. Flexing D. Pseudopodia

501	The sexual process is exhibited by most cities by	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Conjugation D. Fertilizations
502	Sleeping sickness is spread by	A. Tsetse fly B. trypanosoma C. Mosquito D. Plasmodium
503	Example of apicomplexans is.	A. Vorticella B. Plasmodium C. Sentor D. Amoeba
504	What is not true for ciliates.	A. Flexible outer covering the pellicle B. Without nuclei C. Do not ingest bacteria D. May be sessile
505	Amoebic dysentery in.	A. Amoeba B. Entamoeba histolytica C. Trypanosoma D. Plasmodium
506	Amoeba moves and obtains food by means of.	A. Cilia B. Flagella C. Pseucopocia D. Plasmodium
507	The bests fly of African contrives transition trypanosome, the cause of.	A. Sleeping sickness B. Measles C. Lung infection D. Malaria
508	Amoeba moves and obtains food by means of.	A. Flagella B. Pseudopodia C. Flexing D. Cilla
509	Entamoeba histolytic causes amoebic	A. ^{cholera} B. Fever C. dysentery D. Migraine
510	Which one belongs to actinospores.	A. Trypanosoma B. Plasmodium C. Vorticella D. Radiolarians
511	Common name for pyrophyte is	A. Euglenoids B. Dinoflagellates C. Diatoms D. Kelps
512	The example of zooflagellates is	A. Forms B. Vorticella C. Entamoeba D. Trypanosomes
513	Pelomyxapalustris is an example of.	A. Bacteria B. Algae C. Cillate D. Amoeba
514	Tests of actinopods are made up of.	A. Calcium B. Sodium C. Silica D. Potassium
515	Pelomyxapalustris is commonly called.	A. Entamoeba B. Trichonympha C. Trypenosoma D. Giant amoeba
516	Pelomyxapalustris is.	A. Bacterium B. Zooflagellate C. Amoeba D. Ciliate
517	Giants of the protests kingdom are included in.	A. Brown algae B. Green algae C. Red algae D. Diatomis
518	Polysiphonia is an example of.	A. Red algae B. Green algae C. Brown Algai

		C. Brown Algal D. Diatoms
519	Algae having shells composed of two halves the fit together like Petridis belongs to.	A. Diatoms B. Actinopoda C. Foraminifera D. Slime molds
520	Members of phylum cryophyte are common called.	A. Brown algae B. Red algae C. Diatoms D. Dinoflagellates
521	Diatoms belong to phylum.	A. Rholophyta B. Phaeophyta C. Chiysphyta D. Pyrrophgyta
522	Algae whose cell wall consist of two shells overtax like betray dish.	A. Dinoflagellotes B. diatoms C. euglenoids D. Cillates
523	The largest brown aloae are called	A. diatoms B. Kelps C. Dinoflagellates D. Gonidium
524	Ceratium belongs to group of algae called.	A. Diatoms B. Red algae C. Brown algae D. Dinoflagellates
525	Algae which take part in building coral reefs along with coral animals are	A. Brown algae B. Green algae C. Algae D. Diatoms
526	RNA sequencing indicates that green algae plants forms a	A. Monophyletic linage B. Polyphyletic lineage C. Biphyletic linage D. Paraphyletic linage
527	A unicellular, non motile a green alga is	A. Volvox B. Ulva C. Chlorella D. Kelps
528	Length of the brown algae range from centimeters to.	A. Amphitrichous B. Monotrichous C. Lophotrichous D. Atrichous
529	One of the most unusual protest phyla is that of.	A. Zooflagellates B. Euglenoids C. Dinoflagellates D. Apicomplexa
530	The classification of algae into phyla is largely based on the composition.	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Pigments D. Cytoplasm
531	All algae except one of the following have forms with flagellated motile cells in at least one stage of their life cycle.	A. Euglenophyga B. Phrrophyta C. Rhodophyta D. Chlorocyphyta
532	Laminaria is an example of.	A. Red algae B. Brown algae C. Diatoms D. Green algae
533	Most green algae possess cell walls with.	A. cellulose B. Chitin C. Silica D. Pectin
534	Phycoerythrin is found in	A. Green algae B. Red algae C. Brown algae D. Blue green algae
535	Cell wall of oomycotes contain mostly	A. Chitin B. Cellulose C. Pectin D. Glycan
		A. Blasto style

536	Slime mold feeding stage is.	B. Sporozoites C. Gastrozoid D. Plasmodium
537	Phytophthora infesting belongs to the group.	A. Myxomycota B. oomycotes C. Rhodophyte D. Euglenoids
538	A single mycelium may produce upto a kilometers of new hyphae in only.	A. One day B. Three days C. Five days D. Fifteen days
539	The cell wall of fungus contains.	A. Cellulose B. Chitin C. Calcium carbonate D. None of these
540	Lichens are very good bio indicators of.	A. Air quality B. Soil quality C. Water quality D. Mineral
541	The are ecologically important as bio indicators of air pollution.	A. Lichens B. Yeast C. Viruses D. Mycorrhizae
542	Example of soil dwelling carnivorous fungus is	A. Arthrobotrys B. Pleuretus C. Armillaria D. Pencillum
543	Most of the visible part of lichen is.	A. Fungi B. Algae C. Bacteria D. Roots
544	The lichen which are leaf like are called.	A. Fruticose B. Crustose C. Foliose D. All above
545	Fungi can tolerate wide range of pH from.	A. 3-8 B. 4-6 C. 2-9 D. 1-5
546	50% or so are found as lichens.	A. Ascomycota B. Basidiomycota C. Zygomycotic D. Deuteromycete
547	The fungi which obtain their food from organic matter are called.	A. Saprotophs B. Autotrophs C. Heterotrophs D. Parasites
548	The predatory oyster mushroom paralyses the following organisms.	A. Nematodes B. Algae C. Bacteria D. Snails
549	Parmella is an example of.	A. Fruticose lichen B. Foliose lichen C. Crustose lichen D. Moss lichen
550	Parasitic fungi directly absorb nutrients from living host by	A. Haustoria B. Roots C. Rhizoids D. Gametangia
551	Which one is an example of foliose lichens.	A. Ramalina B. Bacidia C. Lecanora D. Permelia
552	In fungi spores are produced inside the reproductive structure called.	A. Conidia B. sporangia C. Ascocarps D. Basida
553	Unicellular yeasts reproduce by.	A. Spores B. Binary fission C. Budding D. Fragmentation

554	One of the following retrodictive cells structures are asexual	A. Basidiospores B. Conidia C. Zygospores D. Ascospores
555	Asexual reproduction in yeast occurs by.	A. Conidia B. Fragmentation C. Budding D. Resting spores
556	Sexual reproduction is absent in	A. Deuteromycota B. Ascomycota C. Basidiomycota D. Zygomycota
557	The group of fungi in which sexual reproduction has not been observed.	A. Ascomycota B. Deuteromycota C. Basidiomycota D. Zygomycota
558	All fungal nuclei are haploid except for transient diploid.	A. spores B. Zygota C. Conidia D. Zygospores
559	The most common fungi are.	A. Ustilago B. Mosses C. Anglo sperms D. Gymnosperm
560	The most common rust fungi are.	A. Ustilago B. Puccinia C. Penicillium D. Yeast
561	Each ascus comprise ascospores.	A. 04 B. 08 C. 12 D. 03
562	_____ is the largest group of fungi.	A. Basidiomycota B. Ascomycota C. Zygomycota D. Deuteromycota
563	Members of Basidiomycota are commonly called.	A. splitting fungi B. Moreis C. Mushrooms D. Molds
564	Alternaria is an example of.	A. Zygomycota B. Ascomycota C. Basidomycota D. Deuteromy cota
565	Brush like arrangement of its conidia characteristic of.	A. Rhyisopues B. Penicillium C. Ustilago D. Agrees
566	Rhizopus belong to the phylum.	A. Ascomycota B. Basidiomycota C. Zygomycota D. Deuteromycota
567	Rhizopus belongs to class.	A. Deuteromycetes B. Basidiomycetes C. Zygomycotic D. Ascorny cetes
568	Yeasts are unicellular	A. Protozoans B. Algae C. Fungi D. Bacteria
569	Loose smut of wheat is caused by the following fungi	A. Puccinia B. Penicillium C. Ustilago D. Aspergillus
570	Reindeer moss is a	A. Fungus B. Lichen C. Moss D. Mold
571	Which is used to give flavor, aroma and characteristic colour to the cheese.	A. Penicillium B. Yeast C. Aspergillus D. Neurospora

		B. Neurospora
572	First discovered antibiotic	A. Lovastatin B. Cyclosporine C. Penicillin D. Ergotine
573	Antibiotic obtained from a soil fungus and used in organ transplantation for preventing transplant rejection is.	A. Penicillin B. Lovastatin C. Cyclosporine D. Ergotin
574	Lovastain is used for lowering blood	A. Pressure B. Glucose C. Cholesterol D. Neraspora
575	Carcinogentic aflatoxins are produced by.	A. Aspergillus B. Penicillium C. Neurospora D. Ustilago
576	Which of the followingis not symptom of Ergotism	A. Convuision B. Psychotic Delusion C. Indigestion D. Gangrene
577	Reindeer moss used as food for reindeer is	A. Moss B. Mold C. Club fungi D. Lichen
578	A kind of headache migraine is treated by.	A. Ergotize B. Griseofulvin C. Lovastatin D. Aspergilus
579	Candida albicans is a	A. smut B. Rust C. Yeast D. Morel
580	Aspergillus belongs to phylum.	A. zygormycota B. Ascomycota C. Basidiomycota D. deuteromyceto
581	Poisonous mushrooms are called.	A. Truffles B. Moreis C. Agaricus D. Toadstools
582	The number of edible mushroom species are about.	A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400
583	Citric acid is obtained from	A. Penicillium B. Aspergillus C. Saccharomyces D. Neurospora
584	_____ is used to inhibit fungal growth.	A. Lovasstatin B. Cyclosporine C. Ergotine D. Apicomplexans
585	Histoplasmosis is	A. Heart disease B. Kidney disease C. Lung disease D. Skin disease
586	The disease is caused by a fungus is.	A. Ring worm B. Tetanus C. Polio D. Small pox
587	Rust disease is caused by.	A. Puccinia B. Ustilago C. Rhizopus D. Yeast
588	Histoplasmosis caused by spores of fungus is the serious infection of.	A. Kidney B. skin C. Lungs D. Heart
589	Ustilago species are most common.	A. Smult fungi B. Yeast C. Mold

		C. Mold D. Rust fungi
590	The bryophytes are non vascular plants.	A. Flowering B. Flowerless plants C. sporophyte plants D. Gametophytic plants
591	Vascular system is absent in	A. Bryophytes B. Gymnosperms C. Angiosperms D. Pteridophytes
592	Amphibious plants belongs to group.	A. Angispermae B. Bryophytes C. Lichens D. antoceropdida
593	Mosses belong to the subdivision.	A. Hepaticapsida B. anthoceropsida C. Bryopsida D. Ascomycota
594	Livorworts belong to the subdivision.	A. Hepaticopside B. Anthoceropsida C. Lichens D. Bryopsida
595	In mosses, archegonia and antheridia mixed with sterile hairs are called.	A. My celium B. Gymnosperm C. Bryophytes D. Pteridophyte
596	_____ plants are said to be amphibian's of plants.	A. Angiosperm B. Gymnosperm C. Bryophytes D. Pteridophyte
597	Polytrichum is a	A. Hornwort B. Moss C. Clab moss D. Liver worts
598	The sporophyte of bryophytes is.	A. Haploid B. triploid C. Diploid D. Tetrapolid
599	Polytrichum is a.	A. Moss B. Hornword C. Liverworts D. Clab moss
600	Which one is an example of non vascular plants.	A. Rhynia B. Psilotum C. Adiantum D. Marchantis
601	Member of subdivision hepaticopsidaare commonly called.	A. Horstailis B. Club mosses C. Liver worts D. Hornworts
602	Moses are	A. Arthrophytes B. Bryophytes C. spermatophytes D. Tracheoplytes
603	Funaria is an example of.	A. Hepaticopside B. Bryopsida C. Anthoceropsida D. Psilophyta
604	A haploid spermatozoid fuses with haploid egg to produce diploid.	A. Oospore B. Ossphere C. Spore D. Gamete
605	Tracheophyta is further subdivision into.	A. 02 subdivisions B. 04 subdivisions C. 03 subdivisions D. 07 subdivisons
606	Which one of the example of living general of psilopsida.	A. Psilophyton B. Horneophyton C. Psilotum D. Cooksonia
		A. Whisk fern B. Horse tails

607	Loycopsida are commonly called.	B. Horse tails C. Club mosses D. Horn worts
608	Two kinds of spores are present.	A. Lycopodium B. selaginella C. Anthoceros D. Adiantum
609	In lycopsids, the arrangement of leaves is.	A. Spiral B. Alternate C. Opposite D. All above
610	Fern gametophyte is found in.	A. Soil B. Saprophyte C. Sorus D. Rhizome
611	Which of the following is not extinct member.	A. Horneophyton B. Psilotum C. Psilcophyton D. Cooksonia
612	The plant of sphenopsida is also called as.	A. Angiosperms B. Gymnosperm C. Mosses D. Arthrophytes
613	Whisk ferns belong to sub division	A. Lycopsida B. Pteropsida C. Psilopsida D. sphencopsida
614	Living genus of psilopsida	A. Cooksonia B. Psilophyton C. Horneophyton D. Psilotum
615	In psilopsida sporangia are product at	A. Tips of branches B. In the axils of branches C. Margins of leaves D. Axits of leaves
616	Vascular plants belonging to subdivision sphenopsida ae commonly called.	A. Whisk ferns B. Club mosses C. Horsetails D. Ferns
617	The earliest group of vascular plant is	A. Psilopsida B. Pteropsida C. sphenopsida D. Lycopsida
618	The rhizome in adiantum is protected by.	A. Rementa B. Fronds C. Stomium D. Stipe
619	Fern prothallus is	A. sporophyte B. saprophyte C. Gametophyte D. Seed
620	The simplest of all the Bryophytes are	A. Mosses B. Liverworts C. Club mosses D. Hornworts
621	small leaves having a single undivided vein are called.	A. Microphylls B. Megaphylls C. Neutrophils D. Heterophylls
622	The process of evolution of leaf was completed is more than	A. 15-16 million year B. 15-17 million year C. 15-19 million year D. 15-20 million year
623	Which of the following were the first plants that formed true leaves and roots.	A. Psillopsids B. Lycopods C. Ferns D. Megophylls
624	All seed producing plants are called.	A. Bryophytes B. Arthrophyles C. Spermatophytes D. None of these

625	Technically a seed may be defined as a fertilized	A. Egg B. Oospore C. Ovule D. None of these
626	After fertilization _____ischanged into a seed.	A. Fruit B. Flower C. Ovule D. Overly
627	In spermatophytes, seed is formed from.	A. Ovule B. Ovary C. Anther D. Embryosac
628	An ovule is an integumental in dehiscent.	A. Microsporangium B. Megasporanglum C. Seed D. Sporanglum
629	After fertilizaton ovule is changed into	A. Ovary B. Seed C. Fruit D. Flower
630	Which of the following is a modified leaf.	A. Tendril B. Thron C. Flower D. Both a and b
631	Female gametophyte in flowering plants is	A. Ovary B. Archegonium C. Seed D. Embryo sac
632	The part of flower which develops into fruit is	A. Flower B. Seed C. Ovule wall D. Ovary
633	Double fertilization is a characteristic of.	A. Bryophytes B. Gymnosperms C. Angiosperms D. Mosses
634	In flowering plant, ovary wall develops into	A. Seed B. Fruit C. Flower D. Seed coat
635	Arachis hypogeal to family	A. solananceae B. Fabaceae C. Rosaceae D. Poaceae
636	Apple and pear belongs to plant family.	A. Solanaceae B. Fabaceae C. Rosaceae D. Poaceae
637	`The biological name of kachnar is.	A. Tamarindus indica B. Cassia fistula C. Cassia renna D. Buhinila variegata
638	Bauhinia variegata is used as.	A. Vegetable B. Omamental C. Tanning D. All above
639	Ratti is formed from seeds of a plant that belongs to family.	A. Fabaceae B. Solanaceae C. Rosaceae D. Mimosaceae
640	Pulse producing plants are belonging to the family.	A. Rosaceae B. solanaceae C. Febaceae D. Poaceae
641	Arachis hypogea belongs to the family of	A. Rosaceae B. Solanaceae C. Fabaceae D. Poaceae
642	The common name of solanum melangena.	A. Onion B. Brinjal C. Potato

		D. Amaltas
643	Clitoria ternateais used against.	A. Cat bite B. Dog bite C. Snake Bite D. Scorpion bite
644	Tartaric acid is obtained from a plant of family.	A. Fabaceae B. Rosaceae C. Solanaceae D. Caeselpinlaceae
645	Tomoto belongs to family	A. Rosaceae B. Solanaceae C. Poaceae D. Fabaceae
646	Sweet pea belongs to which family.	A. Fabaceae B. Solanaceae C. Rosaceae D. Poaceae
647	Which is not included in proterostomia.	A. Arthropod B. Mollusca C. Annelida D. Enchinodermata
648	In protostomes, the blastopore forms the	A. Anus B. Brain C. Excretory pore D. Mouth
649	The integumentary and nervous system are developed from	A. Endoderm B. Ectoderm C. Mesoderm D. Mesoglea
650	The animals without a body cavity are called.	A. Eumetazoa B. Pseudocoelomata C. Coelomata D. Acoelomata
651	Pseudo coelom is present	A. Cnidaria B. Flat work C. Round worms D. Earth worm
652	Pseudo coelom is characteristics feature of.	A. Aschelminthes B. Annelida C. Mollusca D. Profera
653	Portuguese man of war is the name used for.	A. Physalia B. Obelia C. Hydra D. Aurelia
654	The largest invertebrate animal is.	A. dog fish B. Glant squid C. Octopus D. Cuttle fish
655	In Mollusca, a blue respiratory pigment is present called.	A. Haemoglobin B. Haemoerythrin C. Haemocyanin D. Prothombin
656	Pseudo coelom is characteristic.	A. Nematoda B. Mollusca C. Annelida D. Echinodermata
657	An example of beautful and delicate sponge called venus flower basket is.	A. sycon B. Leucoselenla C. Euplectella D. spongilla
658	The inner layer of most sponges is called.	A. Pinacoderm B. Choanoderm C. Epiderm D. Endoderm
659	The process by which the water leaves the body of sponges are called.	A. Ostia B. Mouth C. Anus D. Osculum
660	The asexual reproduction in sponges occurs by.	A. Budding B. Spores

		C. Fragmentation D. Conidia
661	The pores by which water enters in the body of sponge is called.	A. Osculum B. Ostia C. Mouth D. Spongocoel
662	In sponges asexual reproduction takes place by budding. The internal buds are called.	A. Globules B. Gemmules C. Endosperm D. Cyst
663	In sponges the food enters the spngocoal cavity throgh	A. Ostia B. Osculum C. Mouth D. Spiracles
664	In sponges the food enters the spongocoel cavity called.	A. Globules B. Gemmules C. Endosperm D. Ostia
665	80% of food of sponges consists of.	A. Detrital organic matter B. algae C. Phytoplankton D. Zooplankton
666	Th polyp is reduced and medusa is dominant.	A. Jelly fish B. Hydra C. Sea anemon D. Obelia
667	Polymorphism is a characteristic of members of phylum.	A. Porifera B. Cnidaria C. Annelida D. Arthropoda
668	Hydra belongs to phylum	A. Mollusca B. Cridaria C. Arthropoda D. Annelida
669	Sea Urchin belong to phylum	A. Coelantrate B. Nematoda C. Porifera D. Arthropoda
670	Polypo and Medusae are examples of.	A. Coelentrate B. Nematoda C. Porifera D. Arthropoda
671	Corals produce hard exoskeleton formed of.	A. NaCO3 B. CaCO3 C. NaOH D. KCl
672	In phylum coelenterate special cells cnidocyntes give size to	A. Polyps B. Nematocyts C. Gemmules D. Gastrozolds
673	The polyp is reduced and medusa is dominant in	A. Actinia B. Aurelia C. Oblelia D. Madreporite
674	Hydra is the example of.	A. Tentacular feeding B. Fiter feeding C. Pluid feeding D. scraping feeding
675	In hydra ectodermal cells get food from endodermal cells by.	A. Osmosis B. diffusion C. Active transport D. Facilitated diffusion
676	Coral reefs are mostly formed. of.	A. Calcium carbonate B. Silica C. Chitin D. Lignin
677	Primary host of tape worm is.	A. Man B. Cattle C. Sheep D. Snail
		A. Nephron

678	The excretory system of flatworms is composed of.	B. Nephridia C. Flame cells D. Ganglia
679	Flame cells are excretory cells in.	A. Flatworms B. Segmented worms C. Round worms D. Anseets
680	Flame cells are found in the phylum	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Mollusca D. Platty helmithes
681	Scientific name of Planaria is.	A. Taenlasolium B. Fasciola hepatica C. Dugesia D. Schistosoma
682	All 'Flat worms' belong to phylum	A. Annelida B. Platyhelminthes C. Nematoda D. Arthropoda
683	Dugesia is a free living flatworm with a ciliated outer surface. It is commonly called.	A. Tape worm B. Liver flake C. Planaria D. Blood fluke
684	Common name for Anchyclostoma duodenal is.	A. Pin worm B. Tape worm C. Hook worm D. Earth worm
685	Anbcylostoma duodenal is biological name of.	A. Flatworm B. Round worm C. Fluke D. Tape worm
686	Round worm are.	A. Acoelomates B. Pseudocoelomates C. Coelomates D. None of them
687	Neresis belongs to phylum	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Arthropoda D. Mollusca
688	The body cavity of Nematoda is.	A. Blastocoel B. Pseudocoelom C. Haemocoelom D. Coelom
689	Ascaris lumbricoldes is an intestinal parasite of.	A. Horse B. Man C. Donkey D. Monkey
690	A free swimming trochophore larva is produced during the life cycle of.	A. Coelenterate B. Porifera C. Annelida D. Arthropods
691	Neries belongs to class	A. Polychaeta B. Hirudinea C. Oligocheaeta D. Crustacea
692	Polychaeta is a class of phylum Annelida its example is.	A. Nereis B. Lumbricus Terrestris C. Pheretime D. Hirudo medicinalis
693	Nephridia are excretory structures of.	A. Sponges B. Annelids C. Arthropods D. None of these
694	Excretory organ in annelid are.	A. Nephridia B. Nephron C. Flame cells D. Malpighian tubule
695	A blue coloured respiratory pigment called hemocyanin is found is.	A. Molluscus B. Annelids C. echinoderms D. Arthropods

696	Metameric ally segmented animals are belonging to the.	A. Annelids B. Molluscus C. cnidarians D. Echinoderms
697	A quatic arthropods respire through	A. Lungs B. skin C. Gills D. Spiracles
698	_____ has eight eyes.	A. Lamprey B. Snake C. Bat D. Spider
699	Blood of Arthropoda is.	A. Green colour B. Red colour C. Colourless D. Brown colour
700	Excretory system in arthropods is composed of.	A. Kidney B. Nephridia C. Malpighian tubules D. Flame cells
701	Number of leqs in Arachnida are.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
702	In arthropods, blood is colorless, as it is without	A. Chlorophyll B. Hamoglobin C. Hemocyanin D. Haemoiry thrin
703	A rasping tongue like radula having horny teeth is present in.	A. sponges B. Molluscs C. Coelonterates D. Annelids
704	Loligo is an animal of phylum Mollusca which is commonly called.	A. slug B. Garden snail C. Squid D. Oyster
705	Larva of Mollusca and annelids	A. Radula B. Planula C. Trocophore D. Germmula
706	In Mollucs, a respiratory pigment of blue colour is present called.	A. Haemoglobin B. Haemocyanin C. Haemoery thrin D. None of these
707	The largest invertebrate animal is	A. Cuttle fish B. Octopus C. Glant squid D. Dhysalia
708	Slow worm belongs to phylum.	A. Annelids B. Aschelminthes C. Chordata D. Plathelmin thes
709	Garden snail belongs to class.	A. Gastropoda B. Caphalopods C. Pelecypoda D. Drthropoda
710	Sepia belong to.	A. Cephalopoda B. Myriapoda C. Gastopoda D. Annelida
711	The animal with exceptionally large brain is.	A. Star fish B. Octopus C. Snail D. Sepia
712	Which one does not belong to sub class Eutheria.	A. Loligo B. Sepia C. Octopus D. Asterles
713	The larva found in echinoderms is	A. Trochophore B. Veliger C. Bipinnaria

		D. Planaria
714	The larvae such as bipinnarial and brachloria develop in members of phylum	A. Cnidaria B. Mollusca C. Echinodermata D. Annelida
715	Animal of which phylum have developed bilateral symmetry in their larvae and radial symmetry in adults.	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Echinodermata D. Mollusca
716	The spinny skinned animals are included iin.	A. Porifere B. echinodermata C. Mollusca D. Annelida
717	The phylum which is exclusively marine is	A. Canidaria B. proifera C. Echinadermata D. Annelida
718	Sea urchin belong to sub class.	A. Arthropoda B. Echinodermata C. protozoa D. Annelida
719	Which one of the following is not a sub phylum to choradata.	A. Urochoradata B. Cephalochordata C. Hemichordata D. Vertebrata
720	The example of phylum Hemichordata is.	A. Molgula B. Amphioxus C. Balanoglosus D. Asierias
721	In presence of notochord is the character of	A. arthopoda B. Mollusea C. Chordata D. Nematoda
722	The largest invertebrate is.	A. Earth worm B. Star fish C. Giant squid D. Ascarus
723	Cartilaginous fishes contain scales.	A. Placoid B. Ganoid C. Cycloid D. Ctenoid
724	Example of tunicate is.	A. Amphioxus B. Molgula C. Reptilia D. Amphibia
725	Ancient fish that have developed lungs are called.	A. Dipnoi B. Thaliacea C. Asterias D. Leptocardil
726	Sphenodon is found is.	A. Australia B. New Zealand C. Texas D. Berlin
727	One of these is an early reptile	A. Platy pus B. Archaeopterye C. Varanope D. snake
728	The skeleton of birds is light due to.	A. Extension of lungs B. Air chambers C. Air spaces D. Air sacs
729	the hind limb of birds is modified for.	A. Walking B. Perching C. Running D. Flying
730	Voice organs of birds.	A. Larynx B. Pharynix C. syrinx D. Vocal cords
		A. Amphibians

731	Syrinx is an organ of voice in.	B. Birds C. Mammals D. Reptiles
732	Syrinx is a	A. Organ of voice in mammals B. Organ of voice in birds C. Copulatory organ in birds D. Seuse organs in birds
733	Scales in pangolin are actually.	A. Modified rings B. Modified feathers C. spines D. Modified hairs
734	One of the following is a fossil fish.	A. Cotylosaurs B. Veranope C. dipnol D. Archaeopteryx
735	Prototherian are commonly called.	A. Egg laying mammals B. placental mammals C. Pouched mammals D. None of these
736	Marsupium is the characteristic feature of.	A. Dolphin B. Opossum C. Echidna D. duckbill platypus
737	The sub class that has not primitive mammals is	A. Prototherian B. Eutherian C. Megatheria D. None of these
738	What is the true sequence of bones in the mammalianear.	A. Malleus, incuse and stapes B. Incus and stapes C. Malleus and stapes D. Stapes and malleus
739	Mammals become dominant in	A. Paleozoic period B. Mesozoic period C. Coenozoic period D. Proterozoic period
740	The pouched mammals are	A. Prototheria B. Methatheria C. Eutheria D. Egg lying mammals
741	Kangaroo belong to sub class.	A. Eutheria B. Reptilia C. Metatheria D. Prototheria
742	Mammals have only	A. Right arotic arch B. Left arotic arch C. Both left and right arotic arches D. No artic arch
743	Dolphin is	A. Fish B. Bird C. Mammals D. Amphibian
744	Quantitative study of energy relationship in biological system is called.	A. Bioenergetics B. Biodegradation C. Biosynthesis D. Biotechnology
745	Oxygen released during photosynthesis comes from.	A. Nitrates B. Carbon di oxide C. Water D. Glucose
746	Each mesophyll cell of leaf has chloroplast about.	A. 10-20 B. 20-80 C. 20-100 D. 100-110
747	A kind of chemicals link between anabolism and catabolism.	A. ATP B. Protean C. Glucose D. None of these
748	The percentage of photosynthesis carried out by terrestrial plants is about.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40

749	Total photosynthesis is carried out by the terrestrial plants in about.	A. 15% B. 10% C. 20% D. 22%
750	Van Niel hypothesized that source of oxygen during photosynthesis is.	A. Water B. NADP C. Chlorophyll D. Carbon di oxide
751	the hypothesis that plants split water as a source of hydrogen was given by.	A. Van Niel B. Kreb C. Pasteur D. Calvin
752	Energy poor inorganic oxidized compounds are reduced to energy rich carbohydrates during.	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Growth D. Development
753	Thylakoid membranes are involved in ATP synthesis by.	A. Glycolysis B. Dark reaction C. Chemlosmosis D. Photolysis
754	The moment in plants when carbon di oxide released by respiration equal the quantity required by photosynthesis is termed as.	A. Compensation point B. Chemlosmoris C. Action spectrum D. Homeostasis
755	Energy poor inorganic oxidized compounds are reduced to energy rich carbohydrates duirng.	A. Photosynthesis B. Growth C. Respiration D. Development
756	The moment of plants when carbon di oxide required by photosynthesis is termed as.	A. Compensation point B. Homeostasis C. Chemisoris D. Action spectrum
757	A group of similar cells that perform specific function is called.	A. Tissue B. Organ C. System D. Organdies
758	One of the accessory photosynthetic pigments carotenes are mostly.	A. Green to yellow B. Red to orange C. Yellow to Orange D. Orange and Red
759	Accessory photosynthetic pigment xanthophyll's are	A. Green in colour B. Red in colour C. Yellow in colour D. None of these
760	One of the following is not an accessory pigment.	A. chlorophyll 'a' B. Xanthophyll C. Carotenes D. Chlorophyll 'b'
761	Chlorophyll molecule contains except.	A. Magnesium B. Iron C. Calcium D. Phosphorus
762	Haem portion of hemoglobin is same to porphyrin ring with a difference of.	A. Carbon atom B. Hydrogen atom C. Iron atom D. Oxygen atom
763	Photosynthetic pigments are the substances that absorb visible light having wave length.	A. 150-340 nm B. 230-450 nm C. 380-750 nm D. 350-780 nm
764	chlorophylls are insoluble in.	A. Alcohol B. Acetone C. Carbon tetra chloride D. Water
765	Chlorophyll 'a' is	A. Yellow green B. Orange green C. Blue green D. Green black
766	Photosynthetic pigments organized into clusters are called.	A. Tkoids B. Photosynthesis C. Stroma D. Granna

		D. Granna
767	Magnesium of chlorophyll is replaced in hemoglobin by.	A. Calcium B. Iron C. Potassium D. Phosphorus
768	Haem portion of hemoglobin is also a porphyria ring but containing an iron atom instead of.	A. Nitrogen atom B. Sulpher atom C. Magnesium atom D. Potassium atom
769	Which metal atom is present in chlorophyll.	A. Cu B. Fe C. Mg D. K
770	When equal intensities of light are given more photosynthesis takes place in spectrum.	A. Blue B. Orange C. Red D. Greem
771	Engelmann used in his experiment in 1883	A. sprogyra B. Aerobic bacteria C. Anaerobic bacteria D. Both a and b
772	The first action spectrum was obtained by.	A. T.W. Engelmann B. Van Neil C. Melvin Calvia D. Ernst Haeckel
773	Carbon di oxide enters the leaves through.	A. epidermis B. Cuticle C. Stomata D. Air space
774	Daily rhythmic opening and closing of stomata is.	A. Internal clock B. External clock C. Both internal and external clock D. None of these
775	Absorption of blue light is maximum at	A. 430 nm B. 550 nm C. 750 nm D. 670 nm
776	The fluid filled region of the chloroplast is.	A. Matrix B. cisternae C. Stroma D. cytoplasm
777	Photosynthesis II has the form of chlorophyll a which absorb best light of	A. 670 nm B. 680 nm C. 690 nm D. 700 nm
778	Plastocyanin protein contains.	A. Iron B. copper C. Potassium D. Magnesium
779	Which one of the copper containing proteins.	A. Ferredoxin B. Plastocyanin C. Plastogulnone D. Cytochromes
780	the light falling on leaf surface is absorbed about.	A. 1% B. 25% C. 50% D. 100%
781	Thylakoid membrane are involved is ATP synthesis by a process known as.	A. Photolysis B. Chemiosmosis C. Redox process D. Glycolysis
782	pH gradient drives the formation of ATP across membrane in the process called.	A. Respiration B. Chemiosmosis C. Conduction D. Calvin cycle
783	Chlorophyll 'a' of photosystem I absorbs maximum light of.	A. 670 nm B. 700 nm C. 680 nm D. 690 nm
784	Which is stimulus for cyclic phosphorylation.	A. Low CO2 B. Low O2

		C. Low ATP D. Low NADPH
785	Which one is not the phase of Calvin cycle.	A. Carbon fixation B. Reduction C. Regeneration of CO2 acceptor D. Phosphorylation
786	The dark reaction occurs in.	A. Cytoplasm B. chloroplast C. Stroma D. Grana
787	In the citric acid cycle acetyle COA reacts with oxaloacetate to form	A. Pyruvate B. ATP C. NADH D. Citrate
788	Calvin cycle is also known as	A. C1 Pathway B. C2 pathway C. C3 Pathway D. C4 Pathway
789	The breaking of terminal phosphate of ATP releases energy of about.	A. 4.5 Kcal B. 6.5 Kcal C. 7.3 Kcal D. 3.7 Kcal
790	End product of an aerobic respiration in yeast.	A. Lactic acid B. Methyl alcohol C. Ethyl alcohol and CO2 D. Ethyl alcohol only
791	The amount of glucose into ATP during an aerobic respiration is.	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
792	In the absence of oxygen, yeast cells obtain energy by fermentation, producing CO3, ATP and.	A. Acetyl CO-A B. Ethanol C. Lactate D. Pyruvate
793	The product of succinic acid by the action of enzyme is.	A. Citric acid B. Pyruvic acid C. Malonic acid D. Fumaric Acid
794	The final product of glycolysis by is	A. Citrate B. Pyruvate C. Fumarate D. Malate
795	Glycolysis is the breakdown of glucose up to the information of.	A. Acetic acid B. Citric acid C. Oxalic acid D. Pyruvic acid
796	Pyruvic acid is produced as a result of.	A. Glycolysis B. ETC cycle C. Calvin cycle D. Krebs cycle
797	Pyruvic acid is formed from glucose in.	A. Matrix of mitochondria B. cytosol C. Stroma D. Chloroplast
798	From one pyruvate passing through Krebs cycle how many FADH2 molecules are formed.	A. 01 B. 02 C. 03 D. 04
799	Pyruvic acid the end product of glycolysis before entering the krebs cycle is changed into a two carbon compound.	A. Citric acid B. Acetic acid C. succinic acid D. None of these
800	The number of oxidation steps during one Krebs. cycle are.	A. 02 B. 03 C. 04 D. 05
801	Acetic acid on entering the mitochondrion unites with co enzyme A to form	A. Active acetate B. Furnarate C. Pyruvic acid D. Alpha ketoglutarate
		A. Isocitrate

802	The first step of krebs cycle is union of acetyl co A with oxaloacetate to form.	A. Isocitrate B. Citrate C. Malate D. Alpha ketoglutarate
803	From one pyruvate passing through Kreb's cycle FADH2 molecules are formed.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
804	Conversion of one pyruvic acid into one acetyl Co A gives off one molecule of.	A. ATP B. Oxygen C. Water D. Carbon di oxide
805	The first in the Krebs cycle is the union of acetyl CoA with Oxaloacetate to form.	A. Citrate B. Fumarate C. succinate D. Acetate
806	Which one of the following is not concerned with oxidative phosphorylation.	A. Co enzyme Q B. Cytochrome b C. Cytochrome a3 D. Plastocyanin
807	During respiratory chain co enzyme Q is oxidized.	A. Cytochrome a B. Cytochrome b C. Cytochrome c D. Cytochrome a3
808	In respiratory chain NAHD is oxidized by	A. Co factor B. co enzyme C. Cytochome 'b' D. Cytochrome 'C'
809	The electron transport chain system play role in generation of ATP by.	A. Photosynthesis B. Chemiosmosis C. Dark reaction D. Photosynthesis
810	Deficiency of phosphorus in plants causes.	A. chlorosis B. Stunted growth of roots C. Premature death of plants D. Yellowing of leaf margins
811	Magnesium is an important nutrient ion in green plant as it is an essential component of	A. Cell sap B. Protean C. chlorophyll D. Glucose
812	In root nodules bacteria convert nitrogen into.	A. Ammonia B. Nitrate C. Urea D. Nitrite
813	Carnivorous plants live in soils that are deficient in.	A. Potassium B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Magnesium
814	Which one is a parasitic plant.	A. Pitcher plant B. Venus fly trap C. Dodder D. Sun dew
815	Organism that live upon or within another organism are called.	A. Predators B. Pests C. Parasites D. Hosts
816	Which are not omnivores.	A. Bears B. Dear C. Crows D. Plags
817	The process of taking in food is.	A. Digestion B. Ingestion C. Assimilation D. Absorption
818	Sleazing and swallowing type of macro phaseouts feeding is found in.	A. Aphids B. Hydra C. Mussels D. spotted dog fish
819	The process of taking in food is	A. Digestion B. Ingestion C. Assimilation D. Absorption

820	Certain types of whales are also.	A. Detritivore B. Fluid feeders C. Omnivores D. Filter feeders
821	In amoeba digestion is.	A. Intracellular B. Extracellular C. a and b both D. None of these
822	The animals which ingest food in liquid form are called.	A. Carnivores B. Filter feeders C. Fluid feeders D. Macrophageous feeders
823	The animal which feed on other animals are.	A. Harbivores B. Omnivores C. Carnivores D. Detritlvores
824	In Cockroach the partially digested food is stored.	A. Rectum B. Gizzard C. Crop D. Colon
825	The animals which eat both plants and animals are called.	A. Herbivores B. Carnivores C. Omnivores D. Filter feeders
826	The partly digested food in cockroach is temporarily stored in.	A. Crop B. Gizzard C. Rectum D. Stomach
827	Animals that feed on plants are called.	A. Herbivores B. Carnivores C. Omnivores D. Filter feeders
828	A common mussel has two large gills covered with	A. shell B. Pseudopodia C. flagella D. Cilla
829	Tentacles is a characteristic of	A. Snall B. Amoeba C. euglena D. Hydra
830	Caniners are missing in.	A. Carnivores B. Herbivores C. Omnivores D. Humans
831	The animal which feed on organic debris are	A. Herbivores B. Carnivores C. Omnivores D. Detrivores
832	One of the following has no upper inclusions.	A. Deer B. Dog C. Bear D. Pig
833	Taste buds of tongue play important role in food.	A. Digestion B. Selection C. Lubrication D. Mastication
834	Which is fluid feeder	A. Sheep B. Man C. Earthworm D. Aphid
835	Sides of Digestion in the digestive system of man are.	A. 01 B. 02 C. 03 D. 04
836	Sublingual glands are located below the	A. Jaws B. Ear C. Tongue D. All above
837	The carbohydrate digesting enzyme is called.	A. Isomerase B. Lipase C. Amylase

		C. Amylase D. Protease
838	Parotid salivary glands are situated in the front of.	A. Jaws B. Ears C. Tongue D. Eyes
839	pH of fresh saliva of human is about	A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9
840	Pepsin is secreted by	A. Mucous cell B. Zymogen cell C. Oxyntic cell D. Parietal cell
841	Which type of cells in human stomach secrete gastrin.	A. Mucous cell B. Parietal cells C. Endocrine cells D. Zymogen cells
842	In human stomach HCl is secreted by.	A. Oxyntic cells B. Chief cells C. Mucous cells D. Zymogenic cells
843	Parietal cells of linings of human stomach secrete.	A. Mucus B. Pepsinogen C. Gastrin D. Hydrochloric acid
844	Muscles of stomach are of which type.	A. Skeletal B. smooth C. Cardiac D. Voluntary
845	Enzymes which convert dipeptide into amino acids is named as	A. Erypsin B. Pepsin C. Trypsin D. Amino peptidase
846	Gastric secretion is inhibited by	A. Bile B. Gastrin C. Pancreatic juice D. Secretin
847	The carbohydrate digesting enzyme in pancreatic juice is	A. Lipase B. Amylase C. Erypsin D. Trypsin
848	Enzymes that produce amino acids.	A. Trypsin B. Erypsin C. Chymotrypsin D. Amino peptidase
849	Dipeptides are broken down into amino acids by.	A. Pepsin B. Trypsin C. Erypsin D. Lipase
850	The first part of small intestine is called.	A. Rectum B. Ileum C. Jejunum D. Duodenum
851	Hepatic and pancreatic secretions in man are stimulated by	A. Gastrin B. Secretin C. ADH D. Adrena line
852	The length of jejunum is about.	A. 2.8 m B. 2.4 m C. 1.4 m D. 2 m
853	Length of the duodenum is.	A. 15-20 cm B. 20-25 cm C. 30-35 cm D. 10-15 cm
854	The enzyme which is not secreted by pancreas	A. Trypsin B. Arnylase C. Enterokinase D. Llpase
		A. Thyroxin B. Insulin

855	Hepatic and pancreatic secretions are also stimulated by hormone	B. Insulin C. Gastrin D. Secretin
856	Constipation is caused by the excessive absorption of	A. Water B. Blood C. Food D. Oxygen
857	Bacteria which produce vitamin K are present in	A. Small intestine B. Larger intestine C. Stomach D. Duodenum
858	Excess gastric secretion is an important factor for	A. Obesity B. Piles C. Food poising D. Peptic Ulcer
859	A neurotic disorder in slightly older girls is	A. Anorexia nervosa B. ?Dyspepsia C. Bulimia Nervos D. Obesity
860	Excess gastric secretion is an important factor of	A. Obesity B. Piles C. Peptic ulcer D. Food poisoning
861	The term employed to the loss of appetite due to the fear of becoming obese is.	A. Bulimia nervose B. Obesity C. Anorexia nervosa D. Botulism
862	Water is more viscous than air.	A. 10 times B. 20 times C. 50 times D. 100 times
863	During photorespiration, glycine is converted into serine in the	A. Golgi bodies B. Chloroplast C. Mitochondria D. Ribosome
864	During photorespiration, glycolate diffuses in to the membrane bounded organelle named as	A. Mitochondria B. Ribosome C. Peroxisome D. Golgi bodies
865	The main site of exchange of gases iin plants are	A. Cuticle B. Lenticel C. Stomata D. Epidermis
866	The exchange of gases between the organism and its environment is called.	A. Respiration B. External respiration C. Cellular respiration D. Anaerobic respiration
867	Oxygen content of fresh air are	A. 200 ml/litre B. 10 ml/ litre C. 100 ml / litre D. 150 ml / litre
868	Raspatory activity which occurs in plants during day time is called.	A. Respiration B. Transpiration C. Photorespiration D. Cutaneous respiration
869	Rubisco is the most abundant protein in	A. Golgi bodies B. Chloroplast C. Nucleoli D. Mitochondria
870	Spiracles are found in	A. Fish B. Cockroach C. Leech D. Earth worm
871	The most abundant protein in chloroplast and probably most abundant protein in the world is	A. Hemoglobin B. Rubisco C. Insulin D. Globulin
872	A liter of H_2O contains ml of oxygen.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40

873	Rubisco reacts with oxygen instead of CO2 during.	A. Glycolysis B. Respiration C. Kreb cycle D. Photorespiration
874	Number of spiracles in cockroach is	A. 20 pairs B. 10 pairs C. 06 pairs D. 08 pairs
875	Tiny thin walled ducts called parabronchi are present in the lungs of.	A. Mammals B. Reptile C. Birds D. Amphibians
876	Lungs of birds have thin walled ducts called.	A. Alveoli B. Trachea C. Bronchi D. Parabronchi
877	Parabronchi are present in	A. Man B. Cat C. Birds D. Frog
878	Number of air sacs in birds is	A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9
879	Blood is not involved in transport of gasses in.	A. Frog B. Man C. Earthworm D. Cockroach
880	Respiratory organs in fish are	A. Lungs B. Gills C. Skin D. Fins
881	Most elaborate and efficient respiratory system is present in.	A. Man B. Fish C. Bird D. Fing
882	In earthworm exchange of gases mainly takes place through.	A. Gills B. Lungs C. Skin D. Ostla
883	The number of pairs of spiracles in abdominal segments of cocroach are	A. 2 B. 8 C. 10 D. 12
884	In birds the organ of voice is called.	A. Vocal card B. Larynx C. Syrinx D. Parabronchi
885	During breathing no stale of air remains in the lungs of.	A. Mammals B. Amphibian C. Birds D. Sarracenia
886	Pleura is double layered thin membrane that covers.	A. Heart B. Liver C. Lungs D. Kidneys
887	Which one is the structure of respiratory system of man.	A. Larynx B. Syrinx C. Esophagus D. duodenum
888	Lungs are covered by double layered thin membranous sacs called.	A. Pleura B. Larynx C. Air sacs D. Diaphragm
889	All are made up of cartilage except	A. Trachea B. Bronchiole C. Larynx D. Bronchi
890	Which is correct order of parts of air passage ways in man.	A. Nostrils, Nasal cavity, Pharynx, Larynx B. Nasal cavity, Nostrils, Pharynx, Larynx C. Nasal cavity, Pharynx, Nostrils, Larynx D. Nostrils, Pharynx, Larynx, Nasal cavity

		D. Nostrils, Pharynx, Larynx, Nasal cavity
891	Respiratory distress syndrome is common in	A. Adults B. Old age people C. Prelature infants D. All new borns
892	Why hemoglobin is 98% saturated, the oxygen content per 100 ml of blood is.	A. 19.6 ml B. 18.6 ml C. 17.6 ml D. 16.6 ml
893	_____ is more important regulator of breathing process.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon di oxide C. Myoglobin D. Hemoglobin
894	Plasma proteins carry about_____% CO2 from body fluids to lungs.	A. 1% B. 2% C. 4% D. 5%
895	Carbon di oxide per 100 ml of venous blood is.	A. 50 ml B. 54 ml C. 98 ml D. 99 ml
896	100 ml of arterial blood of human being contains CO2	A. 50 ml B. 54 ml C. 56 ml D. 58 ml
897	Breakdown of Alveoli of lungs is called.	A. Asthma B. Lungs cancer C. Emphysema D. Tuberculosis
898	Emphysema is a disease caused by the breakdown of.	A. Lungs B. Bronchi C. Alveoli D. Trachea
899	Emphysema is the breakdown of	A. Trachea B. Bronchi C. Alveoli D. Bronchioles
900	More than ten compounds of tar of tobacco smoke are included in causing.	A. Cancer B. Asthma C. Emphysema D. Tuberculosis
901	Asthma is associated with severe paroxysm of difficult.	A. Sleeping B. Walking C. spoking D. Breathing
902	Respiratory pigment present in muscle is called.	A. Hemoglobin B. Globulin C. Myoglobin D. Hemocyanin
903	How many molecule of oxygen can bind with a molecule of myoglobin.	A. 4 B. 3 C. 1 D. 2
904	How much air lungs can hold when they are futy inflated.	A. 5 liters B. 4.5 liters C. 4 liters D. 3.5 liters
905	The volume of air taken inside the lungs and expelled during exercise is about	A. 2.5 liters B. 3.5 liters C. 4.5 liters D. 1.5 liters
906	Myoglobin occurs in	A. Red blood cells B. White blood cells C. Plasma D. Muscle fibres
907	Casparian strips are present in the cells of root.	A. Endodermis B. Epidermis C. Cortex D. Pith
908	Cytoplasmic strands that extend through pores in adjacent cell wall are	A. Plasmodesmata B. Plasm filament

	Cytoplasmic strands that extend through pores in adjacent cell walls.	C. Plasmostrand D. Plasmo fibre
909	Active transport is selectively and is dependent on	A. Nutrition B. Respiration C. Digestion D. Circulation
910	The maximum depth of roots of prospis is.	A. 40 meters B. 50 meters C. 60 meters D. 70 meters
911	Pathway of water consisting of interconnected protoplast in root cells is called.	A. Apoplast B. symplast C. Tonoplast D. Protoplast
912	After a fatty meal, fat globules may make up	A. 10% of the lymph B. 1% of the lymph C. 15% of the lymph D. 1.5 % of the lymph
913	Apoplast pathway becomes discontinuous in endodermis due to.	A. Pericycle B. Xylem C. Casparian strip D. Cortex
914	The shrinkage of protoplast of a cell	A. DE plasmolysis B. Incipient plasmolysis C. Guttation D. Plasmolysis
915	Shrinkage of protoplast due to ex osmosis of water is called.	A. Plasmolysis B. Imbibition C. Guttation D. Bleeding
916	Chang in water potential of a system due to the presence of solute molecules is called.	A. Pressure potential B. solute potential C. Gravitational potential D. Matric potential
917	Water potential of pure water is.	A. Less than zero B. Equal to zero C. More than zero D. Equal to one
918	Guttation occurs in plants through.	A. Cutitle B. Hydathodes C. stomata D. Lenticels
919	The dew drops on the tip of the grass leaves involves the phenomenon.	A. Imbibition B. Bleeding C. Guttation D. Transpiration pull
920	The phenomenon associated with root pressure is	A. Imbibition B. Guttation C. Cohesion D. Tension
921	The loss of water through hydathodes in leaves is called.	A. Transpiration B. Bleeding C. Imbibition D. Guttation
922	The volume of dry seed may increase up to 200 times after absorbing water by.	A. Diffusion B. Imbibition C. Osmosis D. Active transport
923	The upward movement of sap through the xylem	A. Ascent of sap B. Plasmolysis C. Deplasmoysis D. Guttation
924	Bleeding phenomenon is not shown by.	A. Straw berry B. Sugar maple C. Grape wine D. Palms
925	The structure involved in guttation are.	A. Cuticle B. Hydathodes C. Lenticle D. Stomata
		A. Morning

926	Cuticular transpiration takes places at.	A. Morning B. Noon C. Evening D. Night
927	_____ is incorrect about guard cells.	A. Have chloroplasts B. Bean shaped C. Connected to surrounding cells by plasmodesmata D. surrounding stoma
928	The ions involved in the opening and closing of stomata are.	A. Sodium B. Calcium C. Magnesium D. Potassium
929	Temperature causes closure of stomata.	A. 30-40 ^oC B. 30-35^oC C. 40-45^oC D. 25-35^oC
930	Which of the following is not true for guard cells.	A. Present in epidermis B. Lack chloroplast C. Bean like D. Kidney shaped
931	Transpiration takes place through cuticle is about.	A. 5-7% B. 6-7% C. 5-6% D. 3-5%
932	Lenticels are aerating pores formed in the	A. Endodermis B. Epidermis C. Pericycle D. Bark
933	Which one contains companion cells.	A. xylem B. Phloem C. Cortex D. Enclodermis
934	The cells which supply ATP and proteins to sleve tubes are.	A. Companion B. Trachelds C. Vessels D. epidermal
935	Which one contains companion cells	A. Phloem B. Cortex C. Xylem D. endodermis
936	The pressure flow theory was first proposed in 1930	A. Emst hackel B. Ernst Munch C. Dixon D. Hemming
937	All have open blood circulatory system except.	A. Snail B. Calms C. Insects D. Octopus
938	In cockroach, the heart is.	A. Four chambered B. Three chambered C. Five chambered D. thirteen chambered
939	The open circulatory system is present in	A. Periplaneta B. Pheretima C. Amphioxus D. Rana tigrina
940	Open circulatory system is present in.	A. Man B. Leach C. Earth work D. Cockroach
941	Single circuit heart is found in.	A. Fishes B. Bird C. Reptiles D. Mammals
942	Which of the following vertebrates posses single circuit heart.	A. Reptiles B. Birds C. Mammals D. Fishes
943	The left systemic arch disappears in	A. Fish B. Reptile C. Mammals

		D. Birds
944	Plasma proteins in the blood are about	A. 7-9% B. 9-11% C. 11-13% D. 0.9%
945	The heart of fish is	A. Single circuit B. Double circuit C. Triple circuit D. Muti circuit
946	The plasma proteins constitute percent by weight of plasma.	A. 7.9% B. 9-11% C. 11-13% D. 13-15%
947	Which one is not involved in clotting of blood.	A. Platelets B. erythrocytes C. Basophils D. eosinophils
948	Normal pH of human blood is.	A. 4.4 B. 5.4 C. 6.4 D. 7.4
949	____ is an example of agranulocytes	A. Eosinophils B. Basophils C. Monocytes D. Neutrophils
950	White blood cells are grouped into two main types, granulocytes and agranulocytes, Which one of the following is not among Granulocytes.	A. Neutrophil B. Basophil C. Eosinophil D. Monocyte
951	Which of the following is not true about histamine.	A. Produced by basochills B. cause inflammation C. Causes dilation of blood capillaries D. Released by Eosinophils
952	Platelets are fragments of large cells called.	A. Microkaryocytes B. Erythrocytes C. Megakaryocytes D. Leucocytes
953	One cubic millimeter of human male blood contains RBC.	A. 4-4.5 millions B. 5-5.5 millions C. 6-6.5 millions D. 3-3,5 millions
954	The volume of the blood in a normal person, plasma constitutes about.	A. 15% B. 25% C. 55% D. 75%
955	In the embryonic life red blood cells are formed in the.	A. Bone marrow and vertebrae B. Liver and spleen C. Heart and bone marrow D. Sternum and ribs
956	Which of the following possesses bilobed nucleus.	A. Basophiles B. Eosinophils C. Erythrocytes D. Lymphocytes
957	Blood provides immunity	A. Leukocytes B. Platelets C. RBC D. Lymphocytes
958	Platelets are not cells, but are fragments of large cells called.	A. Microkaryocytes B. Karyocytes C. Megakaryocytes D. None of these
959	A substance that inhibits blood clotting is.	A. Heparin B. Fibrin C. Fibrinogen D. Thrombin
960	Which one of following is not cell but the fragment of large cells.	A. Basophils B. Leucocytes C. Platelets D. Erythrocytes
		A. Hormones B. Antigen

961	Antiserum is a serum containing.	B. Antigen C. Enzymes D. Antibodies
962	In normal human body percentage of plasma in blood volume is.	A. 45% B. 30% C. 55% D. 60%
963	Antibodies are produced from	A. Eosinophils B. Basophils C. Lymphocytes D. Monocytes
964	The uncontrolled production of white blood cells result in	A. Oedema B. Leucaemia C. Thaiassaemia D. Asthma
965	Hemoglobin Molecule in most cases, does not have beta chain in it, instead F chain is present in	A. Oedema B. Lecuaemia C. Thalasemia D. Anaemia
966	Thalassemia is also called.	A. Cooley's anaemia B. Peter's anaemia C. Thomas anaemia D. Mendl'e anaemia
967	The heart is enclosed in a double membranous sac, the.	A. Pericardium B. Myocardium C. Pericardial cavity D. Abdominal cavity
968	Which one is not the layer or wall of heart.	A. Pericardium B. Myocardium C. epicardium D. endocardium
969	The renal vein brings the impure blood form.	A. Brain B. Kidney C. Lungs D. Liver
970	Liver receive blood from digestive system through..	A. Portal vein B. Hepatic vein C. Hepatic portal vein D. Iliac vein
971	The renal veins bring the impure blood form.	A. Kidney B. Lungs C. Brain D. Liver
972	One complete heart beat tasts for	A. 0.2 seconds B. 2 seconds C. 0.8 seconds D. 0.15 seconds
973	One cardiac cycle is completed in	A. 0-3 seconds B. 0-4 second C. 0-8 second D. 0-5 second
974	Hepatic portal vein carries blood from	A. Alimentary canal B. Lungs C. Liver D. Kidney
975	The valves present in the veins are	A. Bicuspid B. Semi lunar C. Tricuspid D. Aortic
976	Veins are the blood vessels which transport blood from body cells towards.	A. Brain B. Kidney C. Liver D. Heart
977	Discharge of blood from blood vessel is called as	A. Stroke B. Heart Attack C. Hemorrhage D. thromobosis
978	Match heart attack with one of the followings.	A. Stroke B. Dedema C. Myocardial infarction D. Hypertension
		A. Hypertension

979	A condition of high blood pressure is known as.	A. Hypertension B. Hypotension C. Arteriosclerosis D. Hemorrhage
980	Necrosis of neural tissue takes place during.	A. Myocardial infarction B. Cerebral infraction C. Haemorrhage D. Hypertension
981	Which is found in herestitial fluid.	A. Large proteins B. White blood cells C. Red blood cells D. Platelets
982	Which is not a lymphoid mass.	A. Liver B. Thymus C. spleen D. Tonsils
983	Passive immunity is developed by injecting.	A. Vaccine B. Serum C. Antiserum D. Antibiotic
984	The number and variety of species in a place is called.	A. Population B. Community C. Biodiversity D. Diversity
985	Which ne serves to build macromolecules.	A. ATP B. Starch C. Glucose D. Keratin
986	The bio elements which account for 99% of the total mass in the human's body are.	A. Four B. Six C. Eight D. Three
987	The percentage of calcium is human body is	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
988	The reasoning that moves from general t specific	A. Hypothesis B. Deduction C. Law D. Theory
989	Biology is short in laws because of	A. exclusive nature of life B. Less falsification C. Large population of human D. Less tentation
990	the percentage of water in human bone cells in	A. 18% B. 19% C. 20% D. 25%
991	The most recent ear is	A. Paleozoic B. Cenozoic C. Mesozoic D. Protozoic
992	In deductive reasoning we move from	A. General to specific B. Specific to general C. General to general D. Specific to specific
993	Some fungi are used to control environmental pollution, the process is called.	A. Biologicals control B. Fungal culture C. Bioremediation D. Hydroponic
994	An aphid that attacks walnut tree is being controlled biologically by	A. Wasp B. House fly C. Honey bee D. Mosquito
995	The percentage of water in bacterial cell is above	A. 15% B. 18% C. 50% D. 70%
996	The percentage by weight of RNA in a bacterial cells is	A. 0.25% B. 3% C. 5% D. 6%

997	The basic element of organic compound is	A. Hydrogen B. Carbon C. Nitrogen D. Oxygen
998	Human tissues have 85% water is cells of	A. Bone B. Blood C. Brain D. Liver
999	The specific heat of vaporization of water Kcal/kg is	A. 457 kcal/kg B. 574 kcal/kg C. 547 kcal/kg D. 475 kcal/kg
1000	The most abundant carbohydrates in nature is	A. Starch B. Cellulose C. Maltose D. Glucose
1001	Human tissues contains about 20% water in.	A. Brain cells B. Bone cells C. Kidney cells D. Skin cells
1002	Which one of following is not a polysaccharide.	A. Chitin B. Cutin C. Pectin D. Dextrin
1003	Monosaccharide which are rare in nature and occur in some bacteria is	A. Trioses B. Tetroses C. Hexoses D. Pentoses
1004	Glycogen in found abundantly in	A. Liver B. Muscles C. Kidney D. Both a and b
1005	Animal obtain carbohydrates mainly from	A. Glycogen B. Cellulose C. Glucose D. Amino acids
1006	Percentage of carbohydrates in mammalian cell	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
1007	Phosphatidyl choline is one of the common	A. Phospholipid B. Glycolipid C. Sphingolipid D. Terpenoid
1008	which one of the following is not a lipid.	A. Rubber B. Chitin C. Cutin D. Cholesterol
1009	The melting point of palmitic acid is	A. -8 ^oC B. 34 ^oC C. 63.1 ^oC D. 55.6 ^oC
1010	_____ is not a terpenoid.	A. Rubber B. Steroids C. Terpenes D. Waxes
1011	Which of the following is a lipid	A. Chitin B. Rubber C. Starch D. Sucrose
1012	Helical shape of polypeptide is due to presence within molecule.	A. Covalent bond B. Hydrogen bond C. Peptide bond D. disulphide bond
1013	the most abundant organic compound in mammalian cell	A. Water B. Lipids C. Proteins D. Carbohydrates
1014	the molecule formed by two amino acids is called.	A. Peptide linkage B. dipeptide C. Both A and C

		D. Peptide bond
1015	Keratin is an example of Fibrous protein present in	A. Nails and Hair B. Blood C. Muscles D. Bones
1016	Amino acids are linked to each other by	A. Ester bond B. Glyosidic bond C. Peptide bond D. Hydrophobic bond
1017	The amino acids are mainly different from each other due to the type and nature of.	A. R-Group B. Amino group C. Carboxyl group D. Peptide bond
1018	Number of amino acids in each turn of alpha helix is	A. 3.6 B. 4.6 C. 5.6 D. 6.6
1019	Which of the following is not a fibrous proein.	A. Keratin B. Myocin C. Fibrin D. Mormones
1020	The mRNA of the total cell RNA is above	A. 3-4 % B. 1-2% C. 2-4% D. 3-5%
1021	80% of total RNA is the cell comprises of.	A. mRNA B. tRNA C. rRNA D. RNA-DNA hybrid
1022	Hydrogen bonds between adenine and thymine are.	A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Two
1023	Conjugated histone proteins are	A. Structural and Regulatory B. Structural only C. Regulatory only D. Transport proteins
1024	Chemical nature of most cellular secretion is.	A. Proteins B. Lipids C. Carbohydrates D. Glycoproteins