Biology FSC Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A pair of kidneys consists of millons of functional units called	A. Nephrons B. Neurons C. Dendrons D. Flatirons
2	Abdomen has a peritoneal cavity lined by a thin epithelium called	A. Pericardium B. Peritoneum C. Scrotal sac D. Pleura
3	About 500 ml water is needed to excrete 1g of ammonia	A. Hydrogen B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Helium
4	Antidluretric hormone (ADH) released from posterior pituitary act to actively transport water from filtrate to kidney's	A. Pelvis B. Medulla C. Cortex D. Interstitium
5	Bats and humming bird are called	A. Heterotherms B. Ectotherms C. Endotherms D. poikilotherms
6	For evaporative cooling bats use	A. Saliva B. Urine C. Sweat D. All a,b,andc
7	The end products of haemoglobin breakdown and metabolites of various hormones is	A. Glucagon B. Bilirubin C. Keratin D. Serotonin
8	Bowman capsule continues as extensively convoluted proximal tubule loop of henie and the distal tubule which empties into	A. Collecting tubules B. Malpighian tubules C. Renal tubules D. Neural tubules
9	Dialysis cleans the blood either by	A. Passing it through an artificial kidney B. Filtering it within abdomen C. Removing the whole blood from body D. Both a&b
10	Earthworm is the ideal example of tubular excretory system called	A. Protonephridia B. Mesonephridia C. Metanephridia D. Prenephridia
11	Fresh water flatworms excrete very dilute	A. Plasma B. Tissue fluid C. Fluid D. Urine
12	Dialyses means	A. Removing the blood B. Cleaning the blood C. Diluting the blood D. Storing the blood
13	The animals which are capable of varying degrees of endothermic heat production but generally do not regulate their body temperature within a narrow range	A. Ectotherms B. Endotherms C. Heterotherms D. Homotherms
14	The primary structure for eliminating waste products in man are	A. Liver B. Kidneys C. Stomach D. Both a & b
15	Which plants have the adaptation to remove the flooding of its cells in fresh water	A. Xerophytes B. Mesophytes C. Hydrophytes

		D. Chondrocytes
16	Mammalian kidney including human is adapted to conserve water by over	A. 20.5% B. 50% C. 99.5% D. 70%
17	Mammals including human maintain their high body temperature within a narrow range of about	A. 30-32oC B. 36-38oC C. 32-36oC D. 35-37oC
18	Amphibians wriggle along the belly on the gound with the help of segmentally arranged	A. Muscles B. Scales C. Skin patches D. Both a & b
19	A hurdened outer surface to which internal muscles can be attached is	A. Endoskeleton B. Hydrostatic skeleton C. Exoskeleton D. Axial skeleton
20	On over the wound the cambium forms	A. Callus B. Wood tissues C. Both a & b D. Gall
21	Arthritis covers over 100 different types of inflammatory or degenerative diseases that damage the	A. Legs B. Arms C. Sutures D. Joints
22	As distal end humerus forms hinge joint with	A. Radius B. Ulna C. Tibia D. Both a & b
23	At the distal end the femur forms knee joint with the proximal end of two parallel bones called	A. Tibia and fibula B. Radius & ulna C. Carpals & metacarpals D. Tarsal & metatarsal
24	Bipedal locomotion freed the front appendages which become adapted for	A. Prey capture B. Flight C. Both a & b D. None of these
25	Buoyancy in the water is maintained by a specialized structure in bony fish called	A. Fins B. Swim bladder C. Tail D. Both a & c
26	Cardiac muscles are muscles of the	A. Liver B. Stomach C. Kidney D. Heart
27	Digitigrade mammals tend to walk on their	A. Soles B. Digits C. Tips of toes D. None of these
28	Each intervetebral disc is a cushion like pad composed of	A. Nucleus pulposus B. Annulus fibrosus C. Stomium globosus D. Both a & b
29	Each muscle fibre contains a large number of myofibrils having a diameter of	A. 1 - 2 mm B. 1 - 5 mm C. 2 - 4 mm D. 3 - 7 mm
30	Fibroblasts and osteoblasts migrate into the fracture site and begin to construct	A. Bone B. Cartilage C. Muscle D. Joint
31	Frogs and toads also walk and hop on land due to strong	A. Forelimbs B. Hindlimbs C. Trunk D. Head
32	In amoeba movement takes place by means of	A. Cilium B. Flageilum C. Pseudopodium D. Myonemes
	Osteoblast and osteoclasts continue to migrate inward multiply rapidly and gradually convert	A. Hard callus B. Stony callus

33	Osteoblast and osteoclasts continue to migrate inward multiply rapidly and gradually convert the soft calius into	B. Stony callus C. Bony callus D. Jolly callus
34	A cluster of neuron's cell bodies form	A. Ganglia B. Cyst C. Lump D. Swelling
35	Abscisic acid can be sprayed on tee crops to regulate	A. Leaf drop B. Shoot drop C. Cone drop D. Fruit drop
36	The main transmitter for synapses that lie outside the central nervous system is	A. Adrenaline B. Acetylcholine C. Serotonin D. Dopamine
37	Active membrane potential is	A. 0.05 volts B. - 50 mv C. Both a & b D. 0.07 volts
38	Antidiuretic hormone is also called	A. Oxytocin B. ACTH C. Vasopressin D. Both a & b
39	Auxins promote growth of roots from	A. Cutting B. Calluses C. Both a & b D. Layering
40	Biorhythms are called circadian which means about one day so they are also called	A. Diurnal pace B. Diurnal cadence C. Diurnal rhythms D. Diurnal tempo
41	Cortisol brings about an increase in blood glucose level mainly by its production from protein and by	A. Insulin B. Glucagons C. Oestrogen D. Progesterone
42	Cytokinins delay the aging of fresh leaf crops such as cabbage and lettuce as well as keeping flowers	A. Attached B. Fresh C. Delayed D. Open
43	Who was the first to propose an objective definition of instincts in terms of animal behaviour	A. Darwin B. Lamarck C. Wallace D. Lyell
44	Each type of the principal type of sensation that we can experience e.g pain touch sight sound and so for this called a modality of	A. Regulation B. Susceptibility C. Coordination D. Sensation
45	Excess MSH is secreted in	A. Addison's disease B. Parkinson's disease C. Grave's disease D. Alzheimer's disease
46	The concentrations of cell bodies of neuron are	A. Ganglia B. Dendrites C. Axons D. Nodules
47	The simplest form of learning is	A. Habituation B. Latent learning C. Imprinting D. Insight learning
48	Imprinting is best known in birds such as	A. Geese B. Ducks C. Chickens D. All a,b,and c
49	In myelinated neurons the impulse jumps from node to node (node of Ranvier) This is called	A. Myelinated impulse B. Jumping impulse C. Saltatory impulse D. None of these
50	Innate behaviour is a collection of responses that are predetermined by the	A. Heritage B. Birthright C. Inheritance D. Legacy

51	The union of meiotically produced specialized sex cells from each parents produce	A. Fertilized egg B. Unfertilized egg C. Zygote D. Both a & c
52	Asexual reproduction requires only a single parental organism which gives rise to offspring by	A. Mitotic cell division B. Meiotic cell division C. Both a and b D. None of these
53	Between the seminiferous tubules are interstitial cells which secrete	A. Cestrogen B. Testosterone C. Progesterone D. Oxytocin
54	Cocklebur (Xanthium),chrysanthemum,soyabean,tobacco,strawberry are examples of	A. Short day plants B. Long day plants C. Day-neutral plants D. None of these
55	Luteinizing hormone induces	A. Flowering B. Ovulation C. Vernalisation D. Menopause
56	Effect of photoperiodism was first studied in 1920 by	A. Darwin & Francis B. Garner & Allard C. Linnaeus & Lamarck D. Walson & Crick
57	External genitalia of human male consist of a pair of testes which lie outside the body in the sac like	A. Pouch B. Marsupium C. Scrotum D. Bag
58	Fluid secreted by sertoli cells provides sperms	A. Liquid medium B. Protection C. Nourishment D. All a,b,and c
59	From beginning of the 3rd month of pregnancy the human embryo is referred to as the	A. Foetus B. Kid C. Kitten D. CUb
60	Germ cells in the ovary produce many	A. Spermatogonia B. Zoospores C. Zygospores D. Oogonia
61	If fertilization does not occur the corpus luteum starts	A. Progesterone B. Menstrual cycle C. Degenerating D. Regenerating
62	If the two generations are vegetatively similar such alternation of generation is referred to as	A. Homomorphic B. Isomorphic C. Heteromorphic D. Eumorphic
63	In human only one ovum is usually discharged from the ovary at one time this phenomenon is called	A. Ovulation B. Menstruation C. Oestrous D. Apomixes
64	In nature P 730 to P 660 conversion occurs in the	A. Day B. Dark C. Evening D. Dawn
65	In seminiferous tubules repeated division of the germinal epithelium produce	A. Oogonia B. Zoogonia C. Ovogonia D. Spermatogonia
66	Long-day plants will flower in short days if the interrupted period is	A. Long night B. Short Night C. Long day D. Short day
67	Menstruation usually lasts for	A. 3 - 7 days B. 2 - 5 days C. 1 - 3 days D. 5 - 7 days
68	A plant has a growth pattern called	A. Open growth B. Closed growth C. Round growth

69	The negative physiological changes in our body are said to be	A. Maturation B. Childhood C. Agning D. Displacement
70	Clear cytoplasm produces	A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Gut D. Neural tube
71	An ordered sequence of irrversible steps with each step setting up the necessary conditions for the next step is	A. Embryology B. Growth C. Development D. None of these
72	During elongation the cell volume increase up to 150 fold due to uptake of	A. Light B. Oxygen C. Water D. Carbon dioxide
73	For maximum growth the optimum temperature is 25 - 30^{O}C and it least at	A. 1 - 3^oC B. 5 - 10^oC C. 4 - 8^oC D. 6 - 12^oC
74	From Hensen's node,dorsal mesoderm is formed and is organized into	A. Segments B. Fragments C. Somitcs D. Remains
75	Which prosess is characterized by movement and rearrangement of cells in the embryo	A. Blastulation B. None of these C. Neurulation D. Gastrulation
76	If lobster loses its pincer claw a new claw	A. Regenerates B. Never develops C. IS ready D. None of these
77	In addition to auxin which hormone also play important role in apical domince	A. Abcesic acid B. Gibberellins C. 2,4-D D. Cytokinins
78	In chordates the healing of fracture and repair of a skin wound are some other examples of	A. Reformation B. Regeneration C. Rejuvenation D. Renaissance
79	In incubating eggs artificially the incubators are usually regulated at temperature between	A. 20 - 22^oC B. 27 - 29^oC C. 30 - 32^oC D. 36 - 38^oC
80	in plants regeneration is the basis of plant	A. Fishes B. Amphibian C. Reptiles D. Birds
81	In the chick the mesodermal cells migrate and caudally from both sides and create a mid line thickening called	A. Primitive streak B. Excretion C. Ultra-streak D. Blastoderm
82	The Syndrome which is an example of trisomy of the sex chromosome is	A. Turner's syndrome B. Down's syndrome C. Klinefelter's syndrome D. Tay-Sach's syndrome
83	On the basis of structure and shape of the cap,two species of Acetabularia have been identified	A. Acetabularia mediterrance & A.crenulata B. A.typhi & A.mediterranea C. A.crenulate & A.sisso D. A.crenulata & A.arabica
84	Primary tissue is added by the	A. Lateral meristem B. Underground meristem C. Apical meristem D. Vertical meristem
85	The number of chromosomes in frog is	A. 52 B. 26 C. 13 D. 7
86	The number of nucleotides in the DNA of a typical human chromosome is about	A. 10 Million B. 40 million

		C. 80 million D. 140 million
87	Adenine and guanine are called	A. Purines B. Pyrmidines C. Both a & b D. None of these
88	DNA changes are called mutations and the organisms that have undergone such changes are called	A. Wild types B. Changer C. Mutants D. Transmutants
89	Each tRNA has a sequence of three bases called anticodon which is complementary to codon of	A. rRNA B. tRNA C. mRNA D. snRNA
90	Every 200 nucleotides the DNA duplex is coiled around a core of eight histone proteins forming a complex known as a	A. Histomone B. Nucleosome C. Peroxisome D. Glyoxisome
91	Genetic code is a combination of 3 nucleotides in DNA which specify a particular	A. Amino acid B. Fatty acid C. Vitamin D. Steriod
92	^{32}P and ^{35}S labeled viruses were used in his experiments by	A. Watson & Crick B. Hershey & Chase C. Wilkins & Franklin D. Correns & Bridge
93	Histones are positively charged due to an abundance of the basic amino acids	A. Arginine B. Lysine C. Both a & c D. Alanine
94	Human cells have 46 chromosomes consisting of	A. 20 pairs B. 21 pairs C. 22 pairs D. 23 pairs
95	In 1944 Oswald Avery along with Colin Macleod and Maclyn McCarty repeated experiments of	A. Lamarck B. Griffith C. Darwin D. Spemann
96	In 1953 Watson and Crick proposed structure of the	A. RNA molecule B. ATP molecule C. DNA molecule D. NAD molecule
97	In prokaryote within promoter there are two binding sites TTGACA also called -35 sequence and TATAAT also called	A. -10 sequence B. - 20 sequence C. - 30 sequence D. - 35 sequence
98	In the double helix of DNA adenine forms two hydrogen bonds with	A. Thymine B. Guanine C. Cytosine D. Uracil
99	All the 64 codons were tested by	A. Marshall Nirenberg B. Philip Leader C. Har Gobind Khorana D. All a,b,and,c
100	Okazaki fragments are about 1000 - 2000 nucleotides long in	A. Prokaryotes B. Eukaryotes C. Both a & b D. None of these
101	Origin site of replication is one in	A. Prokaryotes B. Eukaryotes C. None of these D. Both a & b
102	A network of very fine threads called chromatin can be visualized in call during	A. Interphase B. Prophase C. Metaphase D. Anaphase
103	At cytokinesis in plants a membrane structure phragmoplast is formed from vesicles which originate from	A. Lysosomes B. Centrioles C. Golgi complex D. Glyoxisomes
		A. Bengin

104	The tumours which are of small size and localized are	A. Benign B. Malignant C. Gentle D. Nasty
105	Crossing over and random assortment of chromosomes are two significant happenings of	A. Mitosis B. Amitosis C. Meiosis D. All a,b,and c
106	Downs syndrome (Mongolism) occurs in man during which 21^{st} chromosome falls to segregate resulting gamete with	A. 20 chromosomes B. 21 chromosomes C. 22 chromosomes D. 24 chromosomes
107	Each bivalent has	A. Twochromatids B. Four chromatids C. Both a & b D. None of these
108	G_1 is time between the end of mitosis and initiation of DNA synthesis also called as	A. Pre-DNA synthesis phase B. DNA synthesis phase C. Post-DNA synthesis phase D. None of these
109	The individuals have additional sex chromosome in	A. Klinefelter's syndrome B. Turner's syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Sach's syndrome
110	First essential phenomenon of meiosis i.e pairing of homologous Chromosomes called synapsis starts in	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
111	Interphase can further be divided into	A. G₁-phase,S-phase and G₂-phase B. G₁-phase,G₂-phase and G₃-phase C. S₁-phase,S₂-phase and S₃-phase D. S₁-phase,G-phase and S₂-phase
112	Mitosis may be divided into two phases	A. Karyikinesis & cytokinesis B. Karyikinesis & diakinesis C. Diakinesis & cytokinesis D. Exokinesis & endokinesis
113	Nuclear membrane disorganizes at the beginning of	A. Prophase 1 B. Metaphase 1 C. Anaphase 1 D. Telophase 1
114	Shape of the plant cell does not change greatly compared with an animal cell because it is surrounded by a rigid	A. Cell membrane B. Capsule C. Sheath D. Cell wall
115	The kinetochore fibres of spindle attach to the kinetochore region of chromosome and align them at the equator of the spindle forming	A. Equatorial plate B. Metaphase plate C. Central plate D. Both a & b
116	The pairing of homologous chromosomes is completed in	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
117	The series of changes which involve period of growths replication of DNA followed ny cell division may be named as	A. DNA cycle B. Nuclear cycle C. Cell cycle D. Chemical cycle
118	Three sets of microtubules (fibres) originate from each pair of	A. Glyoxisomes B. lysosomes C. Peroxisomes D. Centrioless
119	80% haemophiliacs suffer from haemophilia A due to abnormality of factor	A. VIII B. IX C. X D. XI
120	A clear picture of the genetic basis of sex determination emerged after the discovery of	A. Autosomes B. X chromosomes C. Sex chromosomes

		D. Y chromosomes
121	A dichromate can perceive two primary colours but is unable to perceive the one whose opsins are missing due to	A. Metamorphosis B. Transmutation C. Alteration D. Mutation
122	A monochromat can perceive	A. Three colours B. Yellow colours C. Only ane colour D. Two colours
123	A woman can be bald only when she is	A. Homozygous domunant B. Heterozygous C. Homozygous recessive D. Maleness
124	ABO blood group system was discovered by	A. Karn Ladsteiner B. Bernstein C. Correns D. T.H.morgans
125	ABO system has four different phenotypes which are distinct from each other on the basis of specific antigens on the surface of	A. Mitochondria B. Gogli bodies C. RBC D. Centrioles
126	O blood has neither A or B antigen but it does have	A. Anti - A antibodies B. Anti - B antibodies C. Anti - O antibodies D. Both a & b
127	Blue cone monochromacy is also called	A. Red - green colour blindness B. Red - blue colour blindness C. Green - blue colour blindness D. Yellow - blue colour blindness
128	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome	A. 1 B. 3 C. 5 D. 7
129	The interaction between different genes occupying different loci is	A. Pleiotropy B. Epistasis C. Bombay phenotype D. Linkage
130	Genes are located at specific loci on	A. Chromatids B. Chromosomes C. Centromeres D. Homologues
131	Hereditary characteristics pass from parents to offspring through genes in their	A. Nuclei B. DNA C. Gametes D. Body
132	Human skin colour is also a quantitative trait which is controlled by	A. 3 - 6 gene pairs B. 1 - 3 gene pairs C. None of these
133	If a man of M blood group marries a woman of N blood group all their childern will have blood group	A. MM B. NN C. MN D. None of these
134	Intelligence is also a case of polygenic inheritance which is strongly influenced by	A. Genes B. Environment C. Experience D. Nature
135	Mendel called the offspring of first parents as	A. F₁ B. First filial generation C. Both a & b D. First generation
136	A callus is an undifferentiated group of	A. Cells B. Tissues C. Organs D. Systems
137	A full set of genes of an individual is called	A. Genotype B. Genomic library C. Genome D. Allelomorph

138	A probe is a single stranded nucleotide sequence that will hybridize (pair) into a certain piece of	A. DNA B. RNA C. Amino acid D. Fatty acid
139	The means by which recombinant DNA is introduced into a host call is called	A. Plasmid B. Carrier C. Vector D. Lifter
140	Adult transgenic tobacco plants glowed when sprayed with the substrate	A. Luciferon B. Luciferin C. Luciferol D. Luciferase
141	Commonly enzyme thermus aquatious is also known as	A. Taq polymerase B. DNA polymerase C. RNA polymerase D. Taq ligase
142	Cystic fibrosis patients lack a gene that codes for trans-membrane carrier of the	A. Chloride ion B. Sodium ion C. Potassium ion D. Calcium ion
143	DNA finger prints can also be used as	A. Crime evidence B. Forensic evidence C. Litigation evidence D. Offence evidence
144	Commonly used restriction enzyme is	A. Ecor4 B. Eco R3 C. EcoR2 D. EcoR1
145	Genes that code for therapeutic and diagnostic proteins are incorporated into the animal's DNA and the proteins appear in the animal's	A. Urine B. Blood C. Sweat D. Milk
146	In 1970 Hamilton D.Smith at Johns Hopkins University isolated the first	A. DNA polymerase B. DNA ligase C. Diastase D. Restriction enzyme
147	German botanist Gottlieb Haberlandi said in 1902 that plant cells are	A. Totipotent B. Potent C. Totipersausive D. Totistrong
148	In 1999,transgenic crops were planted world wide on more than	A. 20 millions areas B. 35 millions areas C. 70 millions areas D. 90 millions areas
149	DNA threads are chemically cut into pieces of different sizes in	A. Maxam-Gilbert method B. Sanger's method C. Smith's method D. Sanford's method
150	It is estimated that human genome could take an encyclopaedia of 200 volumes each with	A. 10 pages B. 100 pages C. 1000 pages D. 10,000 pages
151	PCR takes its name from	A. RNA polymerase B. DNA polymerase C. DNA ligase D. Endonuclease
152	An ezyme that can be used to treat a human lysosome storage disease is	A. B-galactosidase B. a-galactosidase C. Glucosidase D. Invertase
153	A general formula called the hard-Weinberg equation is used for calculating the frequencies of alleles and genotypes in populations at	A. Equilibrium B. Balance C. Stability D. Poise
154	According to one of the speculations life may have begun deep in the oceans in underwater hot springs called hydrothermal	A. Apertures B. Gaps C. Vents D. Outlets
155	Among the birds Drawin collected 13 types of	A. Finshes B. Robins C. Ferrets

		D. Pterodactyls
156	Archaebacteria tolerate temperatures up to	A. 10^oC B. 40^oC C. 67^oC D. 120^oC
157	Endangered species of plants have been recorded to more than	A. 200 B. 300 C. 400 D. 500
158	Eukaryotes are thought to have first appeared about____billion years ago	A. 1.2 B. 1.3 C. 1.4 D. 1.5
159	Evolutionary relationships among species are reflected in their	A. DNA and proteins B. Emigration C. Immigration D. Inheritance
160	Gene pool consists of all alleles at all gene loci in all individuals of the	A. Family B. Clan C. Population D. Community
161	In man the vestigial organs are	A. Ear muscles B. Nictitating membrane C. Coccyx D. All a,b and c
162	Jean Baptiste Lamarck published his theory of evolution in	A. 1757 B. 1809 C. 1859 D. 1945
163	The parts of the body used extensively to cope with the environment become larger and stronger while those that are not used deteriorate was argued by	A. Charles Drawin B. Alfred Wallace C. Carolus Linnaeus D. J.B Lamarck
164	Some amoeboflagellates ingested cyanobacteria and led to the development of	A. Mitochondria B. Golgi apparatus C. Chloroplasts D. Vacuoles
165	The total aggregate of genes in a population at any one time is called the populations gene	A. Puddle B. Lake C. Pool D. Pond
166	The most threatened areas on the earth have been reduced to 44% of their original extent are	A. Tropical rain forests B. Temperate rain forests C. Carbiniferous forests D. Deciduous rain forests
167	In the eighteenth century organisms were classified by	A. Charles Darwin B. Alfred Wallace C. Carolus Linnaeus D. J.B Lamarck
168	Armadillos the armoured mammals live only in the	A. Africa B. America C. Europe D. Asia
169	If all members of a population are homozygous for the same allele that allele is said to be	A. Multiple allele B. Jumping gene C. Fixed in the gene D. Perfect gene
170	Which one is Tall grass	A. Andropogon B. Panicum C. Both a & b D. Stipa
171	Annual rain fall in deserts is less than	A. 25 to 50 cm B. 10 to 22 cm C. 15 - 25 cm D. 20 to 40 cm
172	Water is stored for use during the period of drought in fleshy stems of	A. Cacti B. Euphoribia C. Both a & b D. None of these
		A. 350 mm

173	In grassland ecosystem annual rainfall is about 250 to	B. 450 mm C. 650 mm D. 750 mm
174	Coniferous forests located at high latitude are called	A. Alpine B. Boreal C. Arctic D. Both a & b
175	Fresh water ecosystem covers less than	A. 7% B. 5% C. 3% D. 1%
176	Grasslands present in temperate climates are also called	A. Prairies B. Pampas C. plain D. Lowland
177	The perennial plants are bushes or cacti with large shallow root systems in	A. Grassland B. Deserts C. Tundra D. Taiga
178	In sub humid tropical grassland rate of primary production is more than	A. 2000 g/m² B. 3000 g/m² C. 4000 g/m² D. 6000 g/m²
179	In tropical and subtropical grassland rain reaches about	A. 1500 mm B. 2000 mm C. 2500 mm D. 3000 mm
180	A willow 10 centimetres (4 inches) high may have a trunk 7 centimetres (3 inches) in diameter and be 50 years old in	A. Taiga B. Tundra C. Desert D. Savanna
181	Littoral invertebrate animals include	A. Small crustaceans B. Insect larvae C. Snail flatworms D. All a,b,and c
182	Macaca mulatta is commonly known as	A. Rhesus monkey B. Chimpanzee C. Apes D. Gorilla
183	Pinus wallichiana pinus roxbugil Abies pindrow picea smithiana Cederous deodara are plants of	A. Coniferous alpine and boreal forests B. Temperate deciduous forests C. Tropical rain forests D. Grassland ecosystem
184	Some dominant trees of temperate deciduous forests are	A. Taxus baccata B. Pinus wallichiana C. Berberis lyceum D. Both a,b and c
185	The average rainfall is between 750 - 1500 mm in	A. Temperate deciduous forests B. Coniferous alpine and boreal forests C. Tropical rain forests D. Grassland ecosystem
186	Tundra ecosystem is located on Mountains	A. Kara-koram B. Hindukush C. Salman D. Both a & b
187	Clearance of vast areas of forest for lumber planting subsistence crops or grazing cattle is called as	A. Deforestation B. A-forestation C. Forestation D. Both a & b
188	The earth surface covered with water is	A. 35% B. 11% C. 21% D. 33%
189	A pesticide is a chemical which destroys agricultural	A. Pests B. Competitors C. Crops D. Both a & b
190	Water used for industrial purposes is about	A. 9% B. 90% C. 70%

		C. 70% D. 50%
191	A form of air pollution in which airbone acids produced by electric utility plants and other sources fall to Earth in distant regions is	A. Acid rain B. Basic rain C. Heavy rain D. Drizzling
192	Air is being polluted rapidly due to	A. Industrialization B. Automobiles C. Sewage D. Both a & b
193	As CFC_S rise to the atmosphere ultraviolet rays release	A. Fluorine B. Chlorine C. Carbon D. Hydrogen
194	The fossil fuels are	A. Coal B. Oil C. Gas D. All a,b and c
195	Each nuclear power station only can last for about	A. 10 years B. 20 years C. 30 years D. 40 years
196	A natural process in which surface soil is removed by the action of water or wind is	A. Corrosion B. Attrition C. Erosion D. Weathering
197	In oceans especially in tropical regions temperature of surface water is about	A. 10^oC B. 15^oC C. 25^oC D. 35^oC
198	Modern man is called	A. Homo erectus B. Homo habilis C. Homo sapiens D. Homo neanderthalensis
199	Only 30% of the earth is dry land the remainder being covered with	A. Water B. Air C. Trees D. Grass
200	Oxone molecule is made up by binding of three atoms of	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen D. Carbon
201	Rain that falls on high areas such as mountains possesses large amount of garvitational	A. Heat energy B. Kinetic energy C. Electrical energy D. Potential energy
202	The decline in thickness of the ozone layer is caused by increasing level of	A. Chlorofluorocarbon B. Nitrogen C. Chlorine D. Carbon dioxide
203	At the time of independence in 1947 the population of pakistan was	A. 10 m B. 20 m C. 25.7 m D. 32.5 m
204	Shifts in water-solute balance are managed primarily by:	A. Respratory system B. The urinary system C. Sweating D. The circulatory system
205	Which is the most important mechanism for water loss from the body?	A. Excretiong in urine B. Sneezing C. Sweating D. Eleminatin in feces
206	The process that normally exerts the greatest control over the water balance of an individual is:	A. Sweating B. Kidney function C. Evaporation through the skin D. Respiratory loss
207	Which of the following NOT dispose off a type of waste directly to the environment?	A. Digestive system B. Respiratory system C. Circulatory system D. Urinary system
		A. Proteins

208	The most toxic substance routinely found in the blood are metabolities of what type of molecule?	A. Proteins B. Carbohydrates C. Nucleic acids D. Fats
209	Which of the following is the last structure that urine passes through duration its excretion from the body?	A. Distal Tubule B. Urethra C. Urinary bladder D. Ureter
210	The process during which potassium and hydrogen ions and some toxic substances are put into urine is called:	A. Tubular secretion B. Reabsorption C. Filtration D. Countercurrent multiplication
211	Kidney health is described in terms of :	A. The number of kidney stones B. Rate of filteration C. Water retension D. Blood clot
212	Why is there no glucose present in the filterate in the distal tubule of a nephron?	A. Its molecules are two large to pass across the base ment membrane B. It is removed by osmosis from the tubule C. It is positively absorp by the cells lining the descending loop of henie D. He is actively absorb by hte proximal tubule cells
213	In case of overheating the body temperature is regulated by:	A. More sweating and more urination B. More sweating and more urination C. Less sweating and more urinattion D. Less sweating and less urinattion
214	An animal that worms itself mainly by absorping from its surroundings is known as:	A. Homoiotherm B. Ectotherm C. Endotherm D. None of these
215	The wall of trachea(windpipe) and bronchi of man is fernished with a series of incomplete:	A. Cartilagenous plates B. Chitinous rings C. Cartilaginous rings D. Muscular rings
216	What does not happen during inspiration in man?	A. Intercoatals musles contract B. Ribs are elevated C. Diphragm becomedome- shaped D. Ribs move forwards
217	Th elateal walls of the chest cavity of man are composed of the:	A. Ribs B. Intercostals Muscles C. Ribs and intercoastal muscles D. Ribs ,Intercostals Muscles & diaphragm
218	When the human blood leaves the capillary bed of the tissue, most of the carbon dioxide is inthe form of:	A. Carbonic acid B. Bicarbonate ions C. Carboxylic acids D. None of them
219	Which sequence of organs is correct in air passage way of man?	A. Nasal cavities larynx phaynx trachia bronchi B. Nasal cavities phaynx trachia larynxbronchi C. Nasal cavities phaynx larynxbronchitrachia D. Nasal cavities phaynx larynxtrachia bronchi
220	Which part of the air passage way possesses chartilage plates in its wall?	A. Bronchiles B. Distal religion of bronchi C. Phroximal region of bronchi D. Trachea
221	Human lungs are spongy due to the presence of million of:	A. Bronchi B. Alveoli C. Bronchioles D. Trachea
222	Which evemt si not associated with the activity of expiration?	A. Contraction of diaphragm B. More dome like shape of diaphragm C. Back ward& downward movement of rib cage D. Relaxation of intercoastals muscles
		A. Particle pressure of CO₂ B. Particle pressure of

223	Oxygen carryiing capacity of blood does not depend upon:	D. Partial pressure of O₂ C. Height from sea level D. Quantity of blood
224	When haemoglobin of the blood is fully saturated with oxygen, the 100cc of blood comains	A. 15cc of oxygen B. 20cc of oxygen C. 25cc of oxygen D. 10cc of oxygen
225	The disorder in which bones are porous and thin but bone composition normal is:	A. Osteomalacia B. Osteoporosis C. Rickets D. Arthritis
226	The organic portion of bones matrix is important in providing all but:	A. Tensile strength B. Hardness C. To resist stretch D. Flexibilty
227	The remodeling of bone is a function of which cells?	A. Chondrocytes and asteocytes B. Osteoblasts and osteoclasts C. Chondroblasts and osteoclasts D. Chondroblasts and osteocytes
228	In skletal muscle, calcium facilitates contraction by binding to:	A. Tropomyosim B. Troponin C. Actin D. Myosin
229	Which of the following statements conserning the role of Ca^{+2} inthe contraction of skeletal muscle is correct?	A. The mitochondria act as a store of Ca⁺²for the contractile process B. Ca⁺²entry across the plasma membrane is important in sustaining the contraction of skeletal muscle C. A rise in inter cellular Ca⁺²allows actin to interact with myosin D. The tension of a skeletal muscle fiber is partly regulated by G proteins muscle
230	The funnction of the tubules in muscle contraction is to:	A. Make and store glycogen B. Release Ca⁺²into the cell interior and then pick it up again C. Make the action potential deep into the muscle cells: D. To hamper the nerve impulse
231	The sites where nerve impulse is transmitted from the nerve endings to the skeleton muscle cell membranes are the:	A. Neucromuscular junctions B. Sarcomeres C. Myofilaments D. Z discs
232	Myoglobin has a special function in muscle tissue:	A. It breaks down glycogen B. It is a contractile protein C. It holds a reserve supply of oxygen in the muscle D. None of these
233	Which of the following is common in all neurons?	A. A cell body which contains a nucleus B. A thick myelin sheath C. Presence of nodes of Ranvier D. Presence of Schwann cells
234	What will occur if a drug at the neuromuscular junction blocks the receptors sites on the post-synaptic membrane?	A. Inhibition of Acetylchlorine release B. Muscle contraction C. Muscle paralysis D. Release of calcium ions
235	The groups of ribosomes present in the cell body of the neuron, which are associated with nough endoplasmic reticulum are called:	A. Meissner's corpusles B. Pacinian corpucles C. Nissl's gronules D. Lysosome granules
236	The mammalism forebrain is differetiated into the thalamus, imbic system and the:	A. Cerebellum B. Cerebrum C. Hippocampus D. Hypothalamus
237	Information back from the control centre to the effectors as done by _____ nerve path way.	A. Afferent B. Efferent C. Both D. None of these

238	The number of human spinal nerves is:	A. 24 B. 50 C. 62 D. 64
239	The electrical potencial of cell membrane of meuron when it is not transmission any signal is called _____	A. Resting membrane potencial B. Action potencial C. Propagation of impulse D. Synapse
240	Which one of the following condition is resulted from excess GH in adults?	A. Cushing's disease B. Acromegaly C. Hyperthyroidism D. Diabetes mellitus
241	_____ regulates the kidney's retention of water.	A. Prolactin B. Oxytocin C. Thyroxin D. Vasopressin (ADN)
242	Which of the following hormones is not released by the anterior pituitary?	A. Melanocyte - releasing hormone B. Gonadotropin-releasing harmone C. Thyroid- stimulating hormone D. Growth hormone
243	Parathyroid hormone acts to ensure that	A. Calcium levels in the blood never drop too low B. Sodium levels in urine are constant C. Potassium levels in the blood do not escalate D. The concentration of water in the blood is sufficient
244	The addrenaline cortex produces _____	A. Adrenaline B. Calcitonin C. Epinephrine D. Aldosterone
245	Oxytocin is secreted by the endocrine gland named:	A. Pituitary gland B. Thyroid gland C. Parathyroid gland D. Adrenal gland
246	Deficiency of vasopressin or ADH by the pituitary gland leads to a disorder in which the patients kidney have lessoned ability to absorb water is:	A. Diabetes mellitus B. Diabetes insipidus C. Goiter D. Exophthalmic goiter
247	The functions of oxytocin islare to _____	A. Cause the uterus to contract B. Induce labor C. Stimulate the release of milk from the mother's mammary glands when her baby is nursing D. All of the above
248	In humans ,MSH(melanocyte-stimulating hormone) _____	A. Regulates primary skin color B. Causes the thyroid to produce thyroxin C. Governs the rate of tarming D. Concentration is very low.
249	Innate behavior is all but;	A. Heritable B. Intrinsic C. Sterotypic D. Flexible
250	Innate behavior is all except;	A. Coded in DNA B. Modified in individuals life span C. Modified with species evolution D. Programmed responses to external stimuli
251	Which one is non-directed orientation?	A. Taxis B. Kinesis C. Tropism D. Imprinting
252	Trial and error learning has no role in	A. Operant learning B. Classical conditioning C. Insight D. Imprinting
253	Advantage of pecking orders is to:	A. Avoids injury to the strong animals B. Protect territory C. Find suitable mate D. Assign specific role to individual subordinates
		A. I H

254	Gonadotropin releasing hormone is responsible for the strimulating release of which hormone?	A. LH B. Progestrone C. Secretin D. Insulin
255	Fertilization of the ovum normal occurs:	A. In the upper thrid of the oviduct B. In the lower thrid of the oviduct C. In the uterus D. Can take place succcessfully in vegina
256	The human egg is swept through the oviduct toward the uterus by:	A. The beating of the egg's cilia B. Rhythmic contraction of the uterus C. Rhythmic contraction of the oviduct D. The beating of the cilia in the oviduct
257	Embryo implants in the _____ of the uterus.	A. Perimetrium B. Myometrium C. Endometrium D. ^{Cervix}
258	Which will occur as a result of nondescent of the testes?	A. Mal esex hormones will not be circulated in the body B. Sperm will have no means of exit from the body C. Inadequate blood supply will retard the development of the testes D. Variable sperm willnot be produced
259	The corpus luteum is formed at the site of	A. Fertilization B. Ovulation C. Mensturation D. Implantation
260	With in the ovary , progestetrone is produced by the:	A. Corpus albicans B. Corpus Luteum C. Tertairy follicles D. Primary follicles
261	The basic difference betweenn spermatogenesis and oogenesis is that :	A. During spermatogenesis two more polar bodies are produced B. The mature ovum is haploid while the sperm is 1n C. Spermatogenesis involves mitosis and meiosis, but oogenesis involves meiosis only D. In oogenesis, one mature ovum is produced, and in spermatogenesis four mature sperm are produced
262	The uterine layer which is shed with each monthly cycle is:	A. Endometrium B. Perimetrium C. Tunica albuginea D. Myometrium
263	The protective coat which surrounds the embryo is known as:	A. Amnion B. Chorion C. Allantosis D. Chorio Allantoic
264	The outer layer of the blastocyst, which laterattaches tothe uterus , is:	A. Deciduas B. Trophoblast C. Ammion D. Inner cell mass
265	Identical twins result from the fertilization of:	A. One ovum by the sperm B. One ovum by the two sperms C. Two ova by two sperms D. Two ova by one sperm
266	The most important hormone in initiating and maintaning lacation after birth is:	A. Estrogen B. FSH C. Prolatin D. Oxytocin
267	Bolld group B phenotype contains anti-A antiboides in the serum and agglutinates any RBC with antigen:	A. AB B. O C. A D. B
268	Chances for a son or daughter in human birth are:	A. 3:1 between son and daughter B. 1:3 between son and daughter C. 1:1 between son and daughter D. None of them
		A. 02 B. 23

269	The number of linkage group in man is:	B. 23 C. 46 D. 92
270	A man bolld group A marries a women of blood goroup B and they have one child. Which one of the following statements abo ut the child's blood is correct?	A. It could be group A only B. It could be group AB only C. It could be group A or Group B only D. It could be any of the groups A,B,AB, O
271	How many different kinds of the gametes will be formed by an ndividual , who is hetrozygous for four gene pairs:	A. 8 B. 16 C. 20 D. 30
272	Awoman with normal colour vision, whose father was red-green colour blind, married a red-green colour-blind man. What is the probality of her first-born child being red-green colour blind?	A. 1.0 B. 0.75 C. 0.50 D. 0.025
273	Two parents, each of blood groups A, have a daughter of blood group O. what is the probality that their next child who has blood gorup O?	A. 0.125 B. 0.25 C. 0.50 D. 0.75
274	What are the penotypes of the parent of a colour-blind son and non-carries daughter with normal colour vision?	A. FATHER MOTHER Carrier Normal B. FATHER MOTHER Colour blind Carrier C. FATHER MOTHER Normal Carrier D. FATHER MOTHER Normal Colour- blind
275	When expression of a biological character is observed in variable intensity, it is due to the efect of:	A. Multiple alleles B. Codominance C. Epitasis D. Polygenic inheritance
276	Inheritance of skin colour in man is controlled by eight pairs of genes , which are:	A. Linked B. Codominent C. Multiple alleles D. Assorting independently
277	A chromosome with unequal length of its arm is called:	A. Metacantric B. Sub metacentric C. Acrocentric D. Telocentric
278	In hershey & chase experiment, 32p labeled bacteriophages allowed to infect the becteria.During analysis 32 p activity wa detected:	A. In culture medium B. On the surface of becterial cell C. Inside the becteiral cell D. Both a and B
279	In Meselson ansd stahl experiment, the DNA from sample at 20 minutes, after centrifugatioon it made sediments at the :	A. Top B. Bottom C. Intermediate D. Top & intermediate
280	Which one of the fllowing acts as a stop codon?	A. UGG B. UGC C. UAG D. UGU
281	In mitochodria UGA codon act to specify _____ instead stop codon:	A. Argenine B. Valine C. Glumatic acid D. Trytophan
282	If the amount of adenine in DNA of a bacterial cell is 36% of the total nitrogenous bases, what will be the amount of guanone in the DNA of a cell in next generations:	A. 14 % B. 28 % C. 36 % D. 64 %
283	If an mRNA is synthesized with the differnt codons, what is the minimum number of amino acids in the protein that is formed by the mRNA?	A. 64 Amino acids B. 62 Amino acids C. 60 Amino acids D. None of them
284	In eukaryotic mRNA molecule there are 90 nucleotide involved in translation process. What is the number of amino acid in the protein formed by this mRNA molecules?	A. 29 Amino acids B. 30 Amino acids C. 45 Amico acids D. 90 Amino acids
285	In Griffith experiment mice developed pneumonia when they were injected with:	A. R-type bacteria B. Heat killed S-type bacteria C. Heat killed R-type bases D. Heat killed S-type becteria along

		with live R-type bacteria
286	If the condon consisted of only two nucleotides, there would be how many possible condons?	A. 4 B. 8 C. ₂₀ D. 16
287	The random loss of alleles in a population is called:	A. Mutation B. Selection C. Gene flow D. Genetic drift
288	Human appendix, coccyx and nictiating membrane of the eye are:	A. Vestigical organs B. Homologous organs C. Analogous organs D. Embroyonic organs
289	The existing species are the modified descendants of pre-existing ones according to:	A. Theory of special creation B. Theory of organic evolution C. Uniformitarianism D. Theory of catatrophe
290	Using the hardin-weinberg principle, which expression represents the frequency of the homo-zygous recessive genotype?	A. p² B. 2p C. q² D. q
291	Which one of the following would cause the hardy-weinberg principle to be inacurate?	A. The size of the population is very large. B. Individual mate with one another at random C. Natural selection is present D. There is no source of new copies of alleles from outside the population
292	The study of birds is:	A. Ornithology B. Ichthyology C. Herpetology D. Entomology
293	Similarity in characteristics resulting from common ancestry is known as:	A. Analogy B. Homology C. Evolutionary relationship D. Phylogeny
294	The parts of body use extensivly to cope with the environment become larger & stronger, while those that are not used deteriorate was argued by:	A. Charls darwin B. Alfred wallace C. Carolus D. Lamorck
295	Which one of the following pairs represents analogous features?	A. Elephant tusks & Human incisors B. Insects wings & bat wings C. Mammal fore limb & bird wing D. Reptilian heart & mammalism heart
296	In which of the following situations would evoluation be lowest for an inter breeding population?	A. Migration Selection Pressure Variation(Due to Mutation) Absent Low Low B. Migration Selection Pressure Variation(Due to Mutation) Absent High High C. Migration Selection Pressure Variation(Due to Mutation) High Low High D. Migration Selection Pressure Variation(Due to Mutation) High High Low
297	A change in the community structure of an ecosystem over a period of time is:	A. Ecological niche B. Ecological mutation C. Succession D. Genetic Drift
298	In succesion lithoseres takes place on:	A. Sand B. Water C. Forest floor D. Bare rocks
299	The amount of energy left plants have met their respiratory needs is net eprimary production , which shows up as plant:	A. Respiration rate B. Photosynthesis C. Biomass D. Food reserve
		A. The total amount of organic matter in the plants in excess of that used in respiration B. The total amount of organic matter

300	Which statement defines the net primary production in an ecosystem over a given time period?	used in respiration by all the organisms present C. The total amount of photosynthesis product from all plants D. The total amount of organic matter in all organisms present
301	What would be expected to happen if all the nitrogen-fixing organisms ceased to exist?	A. There would be no significant change in number of animals B. The total number of biomass would be reduced C. All organisms would die out D. The nitrogen level of the atmosphere would be increase
302	Which of the following is NOT recycled in ecosystem?	A. Carbon B. Sulphur C. Energy D. Water
303	The best way to increase food production from ecosystem view point is:	A. To increase cultivable land by clearing forest B. Use of excessive fertilizers C. Use of high quality pesticides D. Use of genetically improved varieties of seeds
304	The total energy from the sun is happened by the producers in an ecosystem is about?	A. 20 % B. 10 % C. 5 % D. 1 %
305	The study of hman populations and things that affect them is called:	A. Angiography B. Demography C. Mammography D. Homography
306	The causes of green house effect are:	A. Over urbanization B. Deforestation C. Industrialization D. All of them
307	The protection of internal environment from the harms of fluctuation in external environment is termed as.	A. Osmoregulation B. Excretion C. Thermoregulation D. Homeostasis
308	A plant is adapted to remove the flooding of its cells in fresh water.	A. Mesophyte B. Cactus C. Hydrophyte D. Xerophyte
309	They have adaptations for reduced rate of transpiration.	A. Halophytes B. Hydrophytes C. Mesophytes D. Xerophytes
310	Sunkens stomata are found in which of the following group of plants.	A. Hydrophytes B. xerophytes C. Bryophytes D. Mesophytes
311	The category of plants that has adaptation of small and thick leaves to limit water loss is called.	A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes C. Aygrophytes D. Mesophytes
312	Which one is an example of Xerophytes.	A. Brassica B. Rose C. Cactus D. Mango
313	The most concentrated external environment is termed as.	A. Hypotonic B. Hypertonic C. Osmotic D. Isotonic
314	Which one is not a mesophyte.	A. Brassica B. Mango C. Rose D. Cacti
315	A diluted solution compared to the cell concentration is termed as.	A. Hypertonic B. Hypotonic C. Isotonic D. Paratonic
		A. Plants B. Fresh water protozoa

316	Contractile vacuoles are found in.	B. Fresh water protozoa C. Marine plants D. Pino cytosis
317	Triethylamine Oxide is produced in.	A. Hag Fish B. Bony fish C. Marine fish D. Cartilaginous fish
318	Animals that do not require to adjust their internal osmotic state actively are known.	A. Osmoregulators B. Osmocorformers C. Terrestrials D. Hypertonic
319	The fishes which drink large amount of sea water and excrete concentrated urine are.	A. Cartilaginous fishes B. Bony fishes C. Lung fishes D. Jawless fishes
320	Most cartilaginous fishes possess salt execrating organs known as the	A. Coecal gland B. Foetal gland C. Rectal gland D. Sebaceous gland
321	Hag fishes are	A. Osmoregulators B. Isotonic C. Hypertonic D. Hypotonic
322	Which one of the following is excretophore.	A. Stem B. Leaves C. Roots D. Bark
323	1 g of ammonia nitrogen requires how much water for excretion.	A. 50 ml B. 250 ml C. 100 ml D. 500 ml
324	Urea is detoxified form of____ in the urea cycle which can be retained in the body.	A. Ammonia B. Nitrogen C. Uric Acid D. CO2
325	Animals excreting urea are called.	A. Ammonotelic B. Ureotelic C. Uricotelic D. Aminotelic
326	The excretory product that requires maximum water for its removal is.	A. Ammonia B. Creatinine C. Urea D. Uric acid
327	Nitrogen waste which is highly toxic and dissolves quickly in body fluids is.	A. CO2 B. Urea C. Ammonia D. Uric Acid
328	The most toxic nitrogenous waste in animals is.	A. Uric acid B. ammonia C. Creatinine D. Urea
329	Uric acid is produced from metabolism of.	A. Nucleic acid B. Fetty acid C. Carbohydrates D. Lipds
330	The execratory product with require minimum water for its removal.	A. Urea B. Uric acid C. Creatinine D. Ammonia
331	The malpighian tubules remove nitrogenous wastes from the	A. Lymph B. Hind gut C. Hemolymph D. Coelomic fluid
332	Flame cells are poart of excretory sytstem of	A. Hydra B. Cockroach C. Planaria D. Earth worm
333	Animals of the group of flatworms have simple tubular secretory system called of	A. Kidney B. Nephron C. Protonephridia D. Nephridia

334	The Planaria flatworm have simple tubular excretory system known as.	A. Protonephridium B. Mesonephridum C. Prenephridium D. Metanephridium
335	Cockroach excrete nitrogenous wastes it the form	A. Ammonia B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Allantioin
336	Excretory structure present in cockroach are.	A. Contractile vacuole B. Malpighian tubules C. Nephridia D. Flame cells
337	The group of animals whose excretory system is structurally associated with nutritive tract.	A. Vertebrates B. Earthworm C. Insects D. Planaria
338	Fresh water flatworms excrete	A. Very dilute urine B. Very concentrated urine C. Slightly concentrated D. Moderately concentrated urine
339	Nephridia are the excretory structures present in.	A. Hydra B. Planaria C. Cockroach D. Earth worm
340	The removal of sebum on the skin is for	A. Nutrition B. Excretion C. Protection D. Thermoregulation
341	Number of ammonia molecules required to produce one molecule of urea is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
342	The chief nitrogenous waste in birds and reptiles is	A. NH3 B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Creatirine
343	Bilirubin damages brain cells and turn the skin and whites of eyes yellow, condition is known as.	A. Hepatitis B. Leukamia C. Jaundice D. Botulism
344	Which organ is the central station of Metabolism.	A. Liver B. Kidney C. Spleen D. Skin
345	Liver acts as store house of.	A. Bile B. Albumin C. R.B.Cs D. Iron
346	Urea is produced in	A. Lungs B. Liver C. Kidney D. Pancreas
347	The central station of metabolism and the body central metabolic clearing agent is.	A. Stomach B. Liver C. Kidney D. Gut
348	Which of the following is not Synthes lazed is liver	A. Urea B. Urine C. Uric acid D. Albumin
349	Liver also has numerous crucial functions of.	A. Osmoregulation B. Homeostasis C. Thermoregulation D. Excretion
350	Of all the excretory products, the principal one is.	A. Ammonia B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Billrubin
351	Arginase splits the arginine to form ure and the percusor.	A. Omithine B. Creatinine C. ammonia D. Citruline

		D. Citrulline
352	Among vertebrates uric acid is the chief nitrogenous waste in birds and	A. Fishes B. amphibians C. Reptiles D. Mammals
353	End product of hemoglobin breakdown is.	A. Uric acid B. Urea C. Bilirubin D. Ammonia
354	The compound which take part in urea cycle is	A. Adenine B. Guanine C. Citruline D. Thymine
355	Urine leaves the kidney through aduct called.	A. Urethara B. Pelvis C. Ureter D. Naphron
356	The urine leaves the body during urination from bladder through a tube called.	A. Pelvis B. Urethra C. Ureter D. Medulla
357	Pressure filtration is kidney specifically occurs at	A. Vasa recta B. Bowmann's capsule C. Urine collecting D. Loop of henle
358	In each Nephron inner end form a cup shaped swelling called.	A. Glomerulus B. Henle's loop C. Bowman's capsule D. Pelvis
359	Glomerular filtrate are reabsorbed in.	A. Promimal tubule B. Loop of Henle C. Distal tubule D. Bowman's capsule
360	Mammalian kidney including human is adapted to conserve water upto.	A. 69.5% B. 79.5% C. 89.5% D. 99.5%
361	Blood supplied to kidneys from each cardiac beat is.	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 50%
362	In juxtamedullary nephrons additional capillaries extend down to form at.	A. Vasa deferontia B. Vasa efferetia C. Vasa recta D. Vasa hecta
363	All the collecting tubules of human kidney finally discharge into the.	A. Bowman's capsule B. glomerulus C. Pelvis D. Urethra
364	Which one the following structures of kidney is involved in the production of concentrated rein.	A. Glomerulus B. Juxtamedullary nephron C. Cortical nephron D. Vasa recta
365	A pair of kidneys, consist of millions of functional units called.	A. Nephrons B. Dendrons C. Neurons D. Flatrons
366	the reabsorption of water in collecting tubules is under the control of.	A. Aidostenrone B. ADH C. Pressure filtration D. Tubular secretion
367	the active uptake of sodium in the loop of Henle is provided by the actioon of hormone	A. Cortisone B. Testosterone C. Aldosterone D. Progesterone
368	ADH affects which part of Nephron.	A. Walls of collecting duet B. Glamerulus C. Walls of loop of Henle D. Proximal convuleted tubule
369	The active uptake of sodium ions in the loop of Henle is provided byt he action of hormone.	A. Insulin B. Adrenaline

		C. Aldosterone D. Oxytocin
370	None surgical removal of kidney stone is called.	A. Dialysis B. lithotripsy C. Uremia D. Kidney transplant
371	High degree of renal failure is also called as.	A. uremia B. Leukemia C. Anemia D. Lithotripsy
372	The incidence of calcium oxalate type stones are.	A. 40% B. 50% C. 60% D. 70%
373	Hemodialysis means	A. Removing the blood B. Cleaning the blood C. Storing the blood D. diluting the blood
374	Abdomen has a peritoneal cavity, lined by a thin epithelium called.	A. ectoderm B. endoerm C. Peritoneum D. Epidermis
375	High level of circulating calcium in the blood is called.	A. Hypercalcernia B. Osteomalacia C. Hypogycemia D. Hyperoxaluria
376	The incidence of uric acid kidney stones is.	A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 70%
377	Super cool cytosol, without ice formation, is caused by.	A. Heat shock proteins B. Solutes C. Unsaturated fatty acids D. Enzymes
378	Most land mammals respond to cold by raising their.	A. skin B. Furs C. Bristles D. Spines
379	The mechanism of evaporative cooling in respiratory tract of dog is known as	A. Panting B. Shievering thermogenesis C. Thermoregulation D. vasodilation
380	Which one of the following is an endotherm	A. Humming Bird B. Birds C. Bat D. Reptiles
381	Which one of the following is not endotherm.	A. Bird B. Amphibian C. Mammal D. Flying insect
382	Bats and humming birds are called.	A. Ectotherms B. endotherms C. Heterotherms D. Mesotherms
383	Activation of sweat glands to produce sweat from evaporative cooling is a type of adaptation.	A. Structural B. Physiological C. Behavioural D. None of these
384	Chemical that cause fever and are produce from blood cells are	A. Bilirubin B. Interferons C. Pyrogens D. Anti biodies
385	In bacterial and viral infections, pathogens and leukocytes cell produce a chemicals called.	A. Pyrexia B. Toxins C. Affatoxins D. Pyrogen
386	Human body temperatrue is controlled by.	A. Hypothalamus B. Pons C. Cerebellum D. Medulla
		A. Pituitary

387	The homeostatic thermostat is present in.	A. Pituitary B. Hypothalamus C. Kidney D. Pancreas
388	The rate of heat production is increased by increasing muscle contraction by movement is called.	A. Thermoregulation B. Shilvering thermogenesis C. Non shievering D. Thermostat thermogenesis
389	Saliva and urine are used for evaporative cooling by	A. Bat B. Dogs C. Birds D. Seals
390	Animals inhabiting environment with acute shortage water excrete	A. Ammonia B. Uric acid C. Allantion D. Urea
391	In human beings, the homeostatic thermostat is present in a part of the brain called as.	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus C. Hipocampus D. Amygdala
392	Bundle caps in sunflower stem, are formed by	A. Sclerenchyma B. Parenchyma C. Mesenchyma D. Collenchyma
393	The loss of water due to ex osmosis from plant cells causes plant to.	A. Turgid B. Wilt C. Rupfure D. Seell
394	Turgor pressure is generated by high osmotic pressure is plants cell	A. Cytoplasm B. Vacuole C. Chloroplast D. Mitochondria
395	The collenchymas cells have protoplast and usually lack	A. Secondary wall B. Vacuole C. Middle Lemelta D. Primary wall
396	The membrane that bounds vacuole is called.	A. Tonoplast B. Leucoplat C. Chromoplast D. Chloroplast
397	Angular thickenings in their primary walls are present in.	A. Parenchyma B. Collenchyma C. Tracheids D. Sclernchyma
398	An increase in plant girth due to activity of cascara cambium is called.	A. Primary growth B. Secondary growth C. Heart wood D. Sap wood
399	The sclerenchyma cells found in seed coats and nut shells are the	A. Fibres B. Vessels C. Tracheids D. scleriedes
400	In terrestrial plants major mechanical stress is imposed by.	A. Gravity B. Temperature C. Wind D. Soil
401	This type of wood is most resistant to decay and insect attack.	A. Heart wood B. Sap wood C. Cork D. Bark
402	The Sclerenchyma has thick secondary walls usually impregnated with.	A. Chitin B. Pectin C. sillica D. Lignin
403	The internal hydrostatic pressure in plants is.	A. Root B. Turgor C. Osmotic D. Solute
404	The collenchymatous cells are highly lignified and found in the.	A. Hydrotropism B. Thigmotropism C. Geotropism D. Phototropism

405	In plants movement in response to stimulus of touch is called.	A. Phototactie B. Chemotatic C. Thigmotopism D. Nyctinasty
406	The sleep movements of plants fall under the categery of	A. Growth B. Tactic C. Turgor D. Tropic
407	Hyponastic movements occur in response to.	A. Contact B. Chemical C. Temperature D. Water
408	The word tropic is derived from greek word 'tropos' meaning.	A. Sticky B. Turn C. Attractive D. Growth
409	Positive gravitropism of root is due to.	A. Auxin B. gibberellin C. Abscisic acid D. Ethene
410	Action of the venus fly trap is	A. Nyctinasty B. Photonasty C. Haptonasty D. Thermonasty
411	The hyphae of fungi are	A. Phototactic B. Chemotropic C. Geotropic D. Chemotactic
412	Movement shown by sperms of liver Worts, mosses, forns towards archegonia is a.	A. chemotactic movement B. Photoactic movement C. Chemotropic movement D. Phototropic movement
413	The type of Nastic movement ,which occurs in response to contact is called.	A. Hyponastic B. Photonasty C. Nyctinasty D. Thermonasty
414	Hyponasty is caused by	A. Auxin B. Gibberellins C. Abscisic acid D. Cytokinins
415	Opening of flower bud floows.	A. Photonasty B. epinasty C. Haptonasty D. Hyponasty
416	Rapid movement of leaves of mimosa on touching is a example of.	A. Turgor movement B. Tropic movement C. Nastic movement D. Growth movement
417	Which bone provide attachment site for muscle.	A. compact bone B. spongy bone C. Cartilage D. soft bone
418	The living cells of cartilage are called	A. Cridocytes B. chondrocytes C. Blastocysts D. Nematocytes
419	The process of moulting is controlled by the nervous system and a hormone called.	A. Aldosterone B. Ecdysone C. Oxytocin D. Androgen
420	Mature bone cells are called as	A. osteocytes B. Chondrocytes C. Osteoblasts D. Blastocytes
421	Which of the following is K bone of axial skeleton.	A. Humerus B. Femus C. Tibia D. Rib
422	Neck Region is called.	A. Lumber region B. Thoracic region C. Cortical region

		C. Cervical region D. Pelvic region
423	The clavicle connects scapula with.	A. Skull B. Sternum C. Tibia D. Femur
424	The numebr of cervical vertebrae are.	A. 7 B. 12 C. 33 D. 32
425	in thoracic region, number of vertebrae is.	A. 12 B. 15 C. 4 D. 5
426	The number of lumbar vertabrae are	A. 5 B. 7 C. 12 D. 33
427	The fusion of four posterior vertebrae present in the pelvic region from.	A. Sacrum B. Lumber C. coccys D. Chest cage
428	A bone is ot a part of pelvic girdle.	A. Tillum B. Ischium C. Humerus D. Pubis
429	All of the following bones are associated with coxal bones, except.	A. Illum B. Ischium C. Pubis D. Calvicle
430	Which one is not a bone of axial skeleton	A. Ribs B. Sternum C. Pelvic D. Cranium
431	Which one of the following is not an unpaired bone.	A. Mandible B. Vomer C. Nasal D. Sphenoid
432	The vertebral column of human consists of vertebrae.	A. 31 B. 32 C. 33 D. 34
433	The joint that allows the movement in two directions is called.	A. Cartilaginous joints B. Hinge joints C. Syrovial joints D. Ball and Socket joints
434	The joints that allows movement is several directions is called.	A. Fibrous joint B. synovial joint C. Ball and socket joint D. Hing joint
435	Joints that are held together by short fibers embedded in connective tissue.	A. Fibrous joints B. synovial joints C. Hing joint D. Cartilaginous joint
436	The synovial joint is surround by a layer of connective tissue called.	A. Fibrous joints B. Annulus joints C. Hyaline joint D. Hematoma
437	Sciatica is characterized by stabbing pain radiating over the course of.	A. Sciatic artery B. Sciatic nerve C. Sciatic capillary D. Sciatic vein
438	A condition in which palatine processes of maxilla and palatine fall to fuse is.	A. Microcephaly B. Cleft palate C. Fused palate D. Osteoarthritis
439	Bowed legs and deformed pelvis are the symptoms of which disease in children.	A. Rickets B. Disc slip C. Sciatica D. Haematoma
		A. Disc slip B. Sciatica

440	A disease which causes immobility and fusion of vertebral joint is called.	C. Arthritis D. spondylosis
441	Rickets is due to deficiency of vitamin.	A. A B. C C. D D. E
442	Which one of the following is not a joint diseases.	A. Arthritis B. sciatica C. Disc slip D. spondylosis
443	Acute forms of arthritis usually result from	A. Bacterial invasion B. Viral inversion C. fungal invasion D. Severe injury
444	The stabbing pain in leg is	A. Arthritis B. Herniation C. Sciatica D. Spondylosis
445	The inflammatory degenerative disease of joint is	A. Arthritis B. Sciatica C. Herniation D. Spondylosis
446	Osteomalacia includes a number of disorders in which bones receive inadequate	A. Water B. Oxygen C. Mineral D. Blood
447	_____ attach bone to bone and are slightly elastic.	A. Ligament B. Tendon C. Cross bridges D. Z- line
448	The disease caused by low calcium in blood is called.	A. Tetanus B. Cramp C. sciatica D. Tetany
449	Which is the end of muscle which remain fixed when then muscle contracts.	A. Insertion B. Origin C. Tendon D. Belly
450	The skeletal muscles are attached with the bones through the.	A. Tendon B. Ligament C. 7-Line D. Cross bridge
451	Thick filament in myofibril is made up of	A. Myosin B. actin C. Tropomyosin D. Troponin
452	Muscle present in the gut wall are.	A. Smooth B. skeletal C. Cardiac D. Voluntary
453	There are__ muscles in the human body., most of which occur in pairs.	A. 650 B. 630 C. 660 D. 645
454	A respiratory protein which is present i all aerobic organism is.	A. Haemoglobin B. Cytochrome C. Myoglobin D. Cytochrone c
455	The protein filament whihc binds to the calcium is	A. Actin B. Myosin C. Troponin D. Tropomyosin
456	What is the motality rate in developing countries due to tetanus.	A. 35% B. 40% C. 45% D. 50%
457	Which animal shows digitigrade mode of locomotion.	A. Bear B. Dear C. Rabbit D. Horse
		A. Smooth

458	Muscle present in the gut wall are	A. Smooth B. Skeletal C. Cardiac D. Voluntry
459	The diameter of the skeletal muscle fibres is.	A. 10-80 micro meter B. 10-100 micro meter C. 10-120 micro meter D. 10-135 micro meter
460	The earliest form of muscles to evolved is.	A. Cardiac muscle B. skeleton muscle C. Smooth muscle D. Involuntary muscle
461	Tetany is disease caused by.	A. Low calcium in blood B. Low sugar blood C. Low Vit. d in blood D. High calcium in blood
462	Each A band has a lighter stripe in its mid section called.	A. A zone B. H zone C. M - Line D. Z - Line
463	Which animal moves by Jet propulsion	A. Earth worm B. Star fish C. Jelly fish D. Snail
464	Euglena moves with the help of.	A. Cillium B. Pseudopodium C. Flagellum D. Myonemes
465	Euglena is able to change its direction by the active contraction of.	A. Undulating membrane B. Myonemes C. Cilium D. Flagella
466	The mammals who walk on trips of the toes, modified into hooves are termed as.	A. Plantigrades B. Digitigrades C. Brach grades D. Unguligrade
467	Plantigrade mode of Locomotion is.	A. Monkey B. Rabbit C. Goat D. Rodents
468	The plantigrade animals used to walk on their	A. Digits B. Tips of toes C. soles D. Belly
469	The supracoracold muscles provide power for the	A. Upward stroke B. Downward stroke C. Recovery Stroke D. Neutral stroke
470	Most efficient way of supporting the body is seen.	A. Fishes B. Aves C. Reptiles D. Mammals
471	Digitigrade mammals tend to walk on thaeir	A. Soles B. Digits C. Tips of the toes D. Tips of the fingers
472	Tube feet are locomotor organs of.	A. Jelly fish B. Cottle fish C. Star fish D. Silver fish
473	In living thing, the behavior activities occurs at regulars intervals which are called.	A. diumal rhythms B. Blorhythms C. Circannual D. Orcadian
474	Galls are growth on a plant that are induced by	A. Ticks B. Protozoons C. Parasites D. Fungi
475	Etiolated plants grow without.	A. Water B. Light C. O2 D. CO2

476	The plant hormone that inhibit the growth lateral shoots.	A. Cytokine B. Auxin C. Gibberellin D. Ethene
477	___ are indole acetic acid or its variants.	A. auxins B. Gibberellins C. Cytokinine D. Ethene
478	Promotes closing of stomata under conditions water stress.	A. Etthene B. Abscisic acid C. Cytokinnins D. Gibberellins
479	The hormone which inhibits root growth is.	A. auxins B. gibberellins C. Absclsic acid D. Cytokinins
480	Ethene induce flowering in	A. Banana B. Rose C. Pine apple D. Orange
481	Selective weed killer	A. 2-4 D B. I AA C. NAA D. IPA
482	Apical dominance is cause by.	A. Gibberellins B. Cytokinins C. Auxins D. Ethene
483	Flowering is induced in pineapple by growth hormone called.	A. Gibbereiline B. Abscisic acid C. Ethene D. Cytokinins
484	Nissl's granules are group of.	A. Mesosomes B. Lysosomes C. Ribosomes D. chromosomes
485	The structure which respond are called.	A. Effectors B. Nerves C. Receptors D. Sense organs
486	The sensation of pain is produced by	A. Chemoreceptors B. Photoreceptors C. Nociceptors D. Mechanoreceptors
487	Pathway of passage of impulse during reflex action is called.	A. Reflex B. Reflex arc C. Stimulus D. Membrane potential
488	Nociceptors produce sensation of	A. Touch B. Pain C. Warmth D. Pressure
489	How many type of receptors are present in skin.	A. Three B. Six C. Five D. Two
490	CNS is composed of	A. Sensory neuron B. Associative neuron C. Dendrites D. Motor neuron
491	Which neurons have long axon.	A. Sensory B. Motor C. Cell body D. Associateive
492	The corpuses situated quite deep in the body are in the form of encapsulated neurons ending receive deep pressure stimulus are.	A. Melsser's B. Pacinian C. Nissal's D. Whiter blood cells
493	Microscopic gap between the two neurons is called as	A. Synapsis B. Collapse C. Preapse

		D. Axons
494	Resting membrane potential of a neuron is	A. 50 mv B. -70 mv C. -60 mv D. -80 mv
495	During non conducting state the neuron membrane is permeable to efflux of.	A. Cl- B. Ca Ca+ C. Na+ D. K+
496	In neurons the message is transmitted across synapse in the form of chemical messenger called.	A. Nerve impulse B. Synaptic vesicle C. Neurotransmitters D. Communlaction
497	The number of spinal nerve in man is.	A. 12 B. 30 C. 31 D. 24
498	In human pair of cranial nerves are	A. 12 B. 14 C. 16 D. 18
499	Maximum speed of nerve impulse transmission is	A. 100 m/s B. 110 m/s C. 120 m/s D. 130 m/s
500	In myelinated neurons, the impulse jumps form node to node and is called.	A. Saltatory impulse B. synapse C. Nerve impulse D. synapsis
501	The cytoplasmic process/fibre which carry impulse towards cell body is called.	A. Dendron B. Axons C. Neurofibrils D. Nissl's granules
502	The chemical waste of industry is called.	A. Pollution B. effluent C. Pollutant D. Toxin
503	Diffused nervous system is found in	A. Poriferans B. Platyhelminthes C. Cnidarians D. annelids
504	Which animal has diffused nervous system.	A. Octopus B. Earthworm C. Planaria D. Jelly fish
505	The receptor cells of Planaria are sensitive to.	A. Light and pressure B. Light pressure and touch C. Touch , pressure and chemicals D. Light, pressure, touch and chemicals
506	Hind brain includes the medulla pons and	A. Cerebrum B. Cerebellum C. Thalamus D. Amygdala
507	The largest part of brain is	A. Cerebellum B. Medulla C. Cerebrum D. Thallamus
508	In human mid brain is	A. Reduced B. Enlarged C. Swollen D. Broken
509	The cerebrospinal fluid is similar in composition to	A. Blood B. Blood plasma C. Blood serum D. Blood proteins
510	The Limbic system is located between thalamus and	A. Hypothalamus B. Cerebrum C. Pons D. Cerebellum

511	The part of human limbic system.	A. Amygdata B. Cerebrum C. Thalamus D. Pons
512	All are related to medulla oblongata, except.	A. Long term memory B. Breathing rate C. Blood pressure D. Heart beat rate
513	A nerve is	A. Collection of neurons B. Bandle of axons or dendrites C. Connection of dendrites D. Bundle of exon of dendrites bounded by connection
514	In human, relay centre is located is	A. Fore brain B. Mid brain C. spinal cord D. Hind Brian
515	The structure in human brain which control hunger is	A. Amygdala B. Hippocampus C. Hypothalamus D. Thalamus
516	Part of brain which controls breathing, heart rate and swelling is.	A. Cerebrum B. Medulla C. Mid Brian D. Cerebellum
517	Alzhelimer's disease is	A. Physical illness B. Mental illness C. Ronal illness D. Pulmonary illness
518	Alzheimer's disease is characterized by the decline in the function of.	A. Brain B. Kidney C. Liver D. Stomach
519	Metal illness causes.	A. Alzheimer B. Diphteria C. Hemophilia D. Kwashiorkor
520	The onset of epilepsyis usually before age of	A. 10 years B. 20 years C. 30 years D. 40 years
521	EEG is the most important test for the study of.	A. Epilepsy B. alzheimer's disease C. Parkinson's disease D. Arthritis
522	Effective drug available for Parkinson's disease is.	A. Nicotine B. GDNF C. AZT D. L-dopa
523	Which harmones is male stimulates the production of testosterone.	A. TSH B. FSH C. LTH D. ICSH
524	Testosterone is secreted by	A. Sertoli cells B. Interstitial cells C. Prostrate gland D. Germinal epithelium
525	Endocrine gland secrete	A. Harmones B. Salts C. Enzymes D. Mucous
526	Which hormone is chemically steroid .	A. ADH B. Corticosherone C. Insulin D. Thyoxine
527	The corpus luteumscetres a hormone called.	A. Oxytocine B. Progestrone C. Testostrone D. Ostrogen
528	Ovulation is induced by	A. FSH B. LH

528	Ovulation is induced by	C. Progesterone D. Estrogen
529	median lobe of pituitary gland secretes hormone.	A. Gonadotrophic hormone B. Melanophore stimulating hormone C. antidiuretic hormone D. Somatotrophin
530	Insulin and glucagon hormones are _____ in nature.	A. Carbohydrates B. Proteins C. Polypeptides D. Streoids
531	Alpha cells of pancreas secrete	A. Insulin B. Glucagon C. Secretin D. Pancreatic juice
532	The disease caused due to destruction of adrenal cortex is.	A. Cushing B. Diabetes C. Addison D. Alzheimer
533	Gastrin is the hormone produced by mucosa of	A. Oesophagus B. Small intestine C. Stomach D. Large intestine
534	Secretin is a hormone produced by	A. Liver B. Gut C. Adrenals D. Pancreas
535	Detection of changes and signaling for effector's response to control system is called.	A. -ive feedback mechanism B. transformation C. feed back mechanism D. Nephridial system
536	Kohler used chimpanzee to prove	A. Habituation B. Imprinting C. Insight learning D. Latent learning
537	The form of learning which involve a diminish of response to repeated stimuli	A. Imprinting B. Habituation C. Insight learning D. Large learning
538	Rodents respond to alarm call by other in their group is an example of behaviour termed as	A. Imprinting B. Habitation C. Insight learning D. Latent learning
539	Higher from the learning is the	A. Conditioned reflex type I B. insight learning C. Imprinting D. Latent learning
540	Pavlov performed experiments on dog to prove	A. Conditional reflex I B. Conditional reflex I C. Habituation D. Imprinting
541	The simplest form of learning behaviour is	A. Imprinting B. Habituation C. Latent learning D. Insight learning
542	In tomato and pappers, parthenocarpy is artificially induced by adding.	A. Auxins B. Cytokinins C. Abscisic Acid D. Ethene
543	Fruit ripening is due to the production of.	A. Auxins B. Cytokinin C. Gibberellin D. Ethane
544	Vehicle for transport of male gamete in land plants is	A. Water B. Pollen tube C. Pollen grain D. Wind
545	Developing seeds are a rich source of.	A. Auxin B. Gibberellins C. Cytokinins D. All of these
		A. Pollination

546	Parthenocarpy is the development of fruit without.	B. Germination C. Fertilization D. Hormones
547	Fruit development without fertilization is	A. Dormancy B. Climacteric C. Parthenocarpy D. Parthenogenesis
548	Which one is parthenogenic fruit.	A. Apple B. Pine apple C. Peach D. Mango
549	Reproduction is very important to the survival of.	A. Species B. Individual C. Population D. Community
550	Germinating pollen grain is a rich source of	A. Gibberellins B. Auxins C. Cytokinin D. Ethene
551	Fruit ripening is often accompanied by burst of respiratory activity called.	A. Apomixes B. Climacteric C. Endosperm D. Photoperiodism
552	Evolution of pollen tube is parallel to the evolution of	A. Stem B. Leaves C. Flower D. Seed
553	The hormones which promote boating of some roseate plants is known	A. Auxins B. Gibberellins C. Ethene D. Cytokinin
554	P660 is quiescent from, is converted to active p 730 by the absorption of.	A. Blue light B. Red light C. Orange light D. Yellow light
555	The light effective in preventing flowering in cocklebur is.	A. Blue light B. Red light C. Yellow light D. Orang light
556	The light which promotes germination of fern spores.	A. green B. Yellow C. Red D. White
557	The leaf unrolling is promoted by red light in.	A. Monocot B. Dicot C. Ferns D. Gymnosperm
558	In plants which light enhances cell division.	A. Infra red B. Blue C. Red D. green
559	Tobacco plant produces flowers in.	A. Spring B. Summer C. Autumn D. Winter
560	The long day plant produce flowers in the presence of photochrome.	A. P-660 B. P-770 C. P-730 D. P-600
561	Germination of some seeds e.g. some lettuce varieties, is promoted by.	A. Green light B. Blue light C. Red light D. Violet light
562	The temperature more effective for vernalization is	A. 4 ^oC B. 8^oC C. 12^oC D. 16^oC
563	Which is a long day plant	A. soyabean B. Henbane C. Tomato D. Cucumber

564	Soyabean is an example of plants.	A. Short day B. Long day C. Dary neutral D. Day independent
565	Photoperiod effects flowering when shoot meristems start producing.	A. Floral buds B. Leaves C. Lateral buds D. Branches
566	Opening of flower bud follows.	A. Photonasty B. Hyponasty C. Epinasty D. Haptonasty
567	Identify the day neutral plant.	A. Cabbage B. Cotton C. Tobacco D. Cocklebur
568	Cucumber, tomato, garden pea, maize, cotton are example of.	A. Short day plant B. Day natural plant C. Long day plant D. Night natural plant
569	The condition in which biennial and perennial plants are stimulated to flower by exopod to low temperature is called.	A. Photoperioclism B. Vernalization C. Apomixis D. Partheiogenesis
570	An example of long day plant is	A. Tomato B. Cabbage C. Corn D. Soyabean
571	Example of day Neutral plant is.	A. Tomato B. Xanthium C. Soyabean D. Chrysanthium
572	All of the following are day neutral plants except.	A. Pea B. Wheat C. Maize D. Cotton
573	Photoperiodism was first studied by garner and allured in.	A. 1918 B. 1920 C. 1922 D. 1924
574	Temperature around $4^{O}C$ stimulates the production of.	A. Florigen B. Vernalin C. Ethene D. Auxins
575	In nature to p730 conversion occurs in.	A. Light B. Evening C. Morning D. Dark
576	Type of asexual reproduction.	A. Fertilization B. Vernalization C. Photoperiodism D. Apomixes
577	Development of an egg into embryo without fertilization is called as.	A. Parthenocarpy B. parthenogenesis C. Fragmentation D. Meiosis
578	The animals that lay shelled eggs to protect the developing embryo are called.	A. Oviparous B. Ovovlviparous C. Viviparous D. Egg laying mammals
579	Diploid parthenogenesis may occur in	A. Aphids B. Bees C. Wasp D. Honey bee
580	Fertilizations is the process which leads to the union of.	A. Individuals B. Gametes C. Eggs D. Sperms
581	Union of gametes is called.	A. Fertilization B. Spermatogensis C. oogenesis

		D. Gametegenesis
582	In honey bee, males are haploid and produce sperms by.	A. Mitosis B. Meiosis C. Apomixis D. Parthenogenesis
583	Haploid males produce sperms by mitosis.	A. Hydra B. Man C. Earth worm D. Honey bee
584	Rapid aging and less resistance to environmental stress and diseases are limitations of.	A. Parthenocarpy B. Cloning C. Phototropism D. Verbalization
585	Reptiles and birds are.	A. Viviparous B. Ovlparous C. Marsupial D. Ovoviviparous
586	The hormones which controls the development of male secondary sexual characteristics during puberty is.	A. Progesterone B. Testosterone C. Estrogen D. Thyroxin
587	A fluid is secreted to provide liquid medium, protection and nourishment.	A. Corpus luteum B. Follicle C. Ilterus D. Sertoli
588	Second meiotic division in oocytes, until fertilization proceeds as far as.	A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Telophase D. Anaphase
589	Discharge of egg from the ovary is called.	A. Oogenesis B. Ovulation C. Spermatogenesis D. Gametogenesis
590	Sperm are formed in.	A. Vas deferens B. Collecting ducts C. Seminiferous tubules D. Epididymis
591	Find secreted by Sertoli cells provides liquid medium, protection and nourishment to.	A. Oocyte B. Sperms C. Polar body D. Spermatids
592	The first convoluted part of vas deferent is called.	A. Epididymis B. Penis C. Sperm D. Scrotum
593	Menstrual cycle is called.	A. Menopause B. emotinal stress C. Menstruation D. Malnourishment effect of cycle.
594	The release of ovum from the ovary is called.	A. Ovulation B. Menstruation C. follicle atresia D. Menace
595	The increase of level of strongmen stimulation secretion of.	A. LH B. LTH C. TSH D. ACTH
596	The inner soft wall of human uterus is called.	A. Ectometrium B. Exometriium C. Endometrium D. Myoul
597	Oestrus cycle, a reproductive cycle in found in as females except.	A. Cat B. Cow C. Humanin being D. Lion
598	Luteinizing hormone induces.	A. Flowering B. Vernalization C. Ovulation D. Menopause
		A. Uterus B. Cervix

599	Oviduct opens into	B. Cervix C. Vagina D. Bladder
600	Towards the end of pregnancy, the reduction in progesterone level, stimulates pituitary gland to produce.	A. Oxytocin B. Oestrogen C. Androgen D. Pro lectin
601	From beginning of the third month of pregnancy's, the human embryo is referred to as the.	A. Foetus B. Neonate C. Placenta D. Young one
602	Labour pains are induced by a hormone.	A. ACTH B. Oxytocin C. Progesterone D. Corticosteroid
603	Average loss of blood during birth in human female is about .	A. 150 cm3 B. 250 cm3 C. 350 cm3 D. 450 cm3
604	The total gestation period in human female is usually about.	A. 280 days B. 280 week C. 28 months D. 360 days
605	Which hormone induces labour pain	A. LTH B. LH C. Oxytocirl D. Lactogen
606	The human embryo is referred to as the fetus from beginning of.	A. 3rd month B. 3rd week C. 6th months D. 6th week
607	When will call embryo a fetus.	A. After 2 months B. After 3 moths C. After 5 moths D. After 4 months
608	Most of the major orangs of embryo are formed within the.	A. 10 week B. 12 week C. 14 week D. 15 week
609	During progeny luteotropic hormone LTH and placental lactogen stimulate Mammary development in preparation for.	A. Gestation B. Lactation C. Miscarriage D. After birth
610	Lutinizing hormone induces.	A. Menstruation B. Menopause C. Ovulation D. Oogenesis
611	Syphilis is caused by a spirochete named as.	A. Nisseria gonorrhea B. Theponemapallidum C. Escherichia coli D. Hypomicrobium
612	Gonorrhea is caused by.	A. Treponemapallidum B. Neisseria gonnorrhoeae C. HCV D. HIV
613	Causative agent of genital herpes is a.	A. Virus B. Bacteria C. fungi D. Protozoan
614	A plant has a growth pattern called.	A. Open growth B. Meristem C. Growing point D. Apical
615	Primary growth in plants is caused by.	A. Apical meristem B. Intercalary meristem C. Lateral meristem D. Rib meristem
616	In the zone of elongation, the volume of the cells increase upto.	A. 100 times B. 150 times C. 200 times D. 250 times

617	During elongation, the cell volume increase upto.	A. 50 fold B. 100 fold C. 150 fold D. 200 fold
618	Intercalary meristems are situated at.	A. Root apex B. Shoot apex C. Base of internode D. Top of internode
619	Young tissues retaining the potential to divide.	A. Meristem B. Xylem C. Phloem D. Cork
620	Cambium is formed in stage.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
621	Secondary growth leads to an increase in the diameter if the.	A. Leaf B. Root C. Stem D. Stem and root
622	Hypoblast is mainly presumptive	A. Endoderm B. Mesoderm C. Ectoderm D. Blastoderm
623	In which developmental stage, germ layers are formed.	A. Cleavage B. Blastula C. Gastrula D. Organogenesis
624	Which light enhance cell division and retards cell enlargment.	A. Red B. Green C. Blue D. Violet
625	The removal of apex release that lateral buds from the apical dominance. It is called	A. Inhibitory effect B. Compensatory effect C. Apical dominance D. Reproduction
626	The mesodermal cells do not invaginate but migrate medially and caudally from both sides and create a midline thickening called.	A. Hensen's node B. Primitive streak C. Hypoblast D. epiblast
627	Movement of rearrangement of the cells in the embryo is called.	A. Cleavage B. Gastrulation C. Fertilization D. Organogenesis
628	Immediately after fertilization, the egg undergoes a series	A. Morulla B. Gastrulation C. Cleavage D. Blastula
629	The shell, over chick egg is secreted as it passes through.	A. Ovary B. Oviduct C. Uterus D. Cloaca
630	During gastrulation the blastoderm splits into two layers, an upper layer of cells is called.	A. Hypoblast B. Area pellucida C. Epiblast D. Area Opaca
631	Hatching period of chick is.	A. 15 days B. 18 days C. 21 days D. 28 days
632	Neural plate is formed from	A. Ectoderm B. Endoderm C. Mesoderm D. Notochord
633	The discoidal cap of cells above the blastocoel is called.	A. Ectoderm B. Endoderm C. Mesoderm D. Blastoderm
634	The pigment free area that appears at the time of fertilization is called.	A. embryo B. Gray crescent C. Yolk D. White cytoplasm

635	Clear cytoplasm, in an ascidian zygote produces.	A. Muscle B. Gut C. Notochord and neural tube D. Larval epidermis
636	Acetabularia is a	A. Epiphyte B. Alga C. fungus D. Angiosperm
637	Gray vegetal cytoplasm gives rise to.	A. Gut B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Larval epidermis
638	Clear cytoplasm produces.	A. Muscle cells B. Gut C. Larval epidermis D. Notochord
639	In ascidian fertilized egg, yellow cytoplasm gives rise to	A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Gut
640	Study of aging is called	A. Teratology B. Gerontology C. Cell biology D. Paleontology
641	The human life is judged to be maximum of.	A. 60-70 years B. 70-100 years C. 120 -175 years D. 130-135 years
642	Unspecialized cells, neoblast are always present in body of.	A. Salamander B. Planaria C. Lizard D. Newt
643	The unspecialized cells present in flatworm and Planaria are.	A. Neoblast B. Osteoblast C. Osteoclast D. Chondrocyte
644	Branch of biology which deals with the study of abnormal development and their cause is called.	A. Embryology B. Teratology C. Gerontology D. Microcephaly
645	Environmental factors causing abnormal development are grouped together as.	A. Toxins B. Carcinogens C. Teratogens D. Mutagens
646	The individuals who born with abnormal organs or body parts is called.	A. Malformed B. Malignant C. Malignant D. Malfunction
647	Chromosomal part which uncoils, during inter phase is called.	A. Chromatids B. Satellite DNA C. Euchromatin D. Heterochromatin
648	Chromosomes appear inside the nucleus at the time of.	A. Cell division B. Cell maturation C. Cell elongation D. Cell differentiation
649	Morphological characteristics of chromosome are collectively called.	A. Holotype B. Karyokinesis C. Karyotype D. Neotype
650	A chromosome with equal length of its arms.	A. Acrocentric B. Metacentric C. sub meta centric D. Telocentric
651	No of chromosomes in Honey bee are.	A. 6 B. 20 C. 32 D. 40
652	The base pairs in human genome are.	A. Two billion B. Three billion C. Four billion D. Five billion

		D. Five billion
653	The no of chromosome in mouse is	A. 6 B. 32 C. 26 D. 40
654	Highly condensed portions of the chromatin are called.	A. Homochromatin B. Heterochromatin C. Euchromatin D. Achromatin
655	The particular array of chromosomes that an individual possesses called its.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. epistasis D. Karvotype
656	Unlike most proteins, histones are.	A. Positively charges B. Neutral C. discharged D. Negatively charged
657	In 1882, chromosomes were first observed by.	A. John Brown B. T.H.Morgan C. Walter fleming D. Walther sutton
658	Walter Fleming first discovered chromosomes in the dividing cells of.	A. Frog larvae B. Sea urchin larvae C. Insect larvae D. Salamander larvae
659	V-shaped chromosomes are called.	A. Acrocentric B. Metacentric C. Telocentric D. submetacentric
660	A central role for chromosomes in heredity was first suggested in 1900 by.	A. Karl correns B. W. Sutton C. F. Griffiths D. T.H.Morgan
661	Chromosomal theory of inheritance was first formulated by.	A. Karl Correns B. T.H.Morgan C. W. Sutton D. Carvin Bridges
662	Transfer of genetic material from one cell to other that can alter the genetic make up of recipient cell is called.	A. Transcription B. Replication C. Translation D. Transformation
663	DNA was discovered in	A. 1869 B. 1864 C. 1961 D. 1972
664	Repeating units of DNA are called.	A. Histones B. Nucleosides C. Nucleotides D. Amino acids
665	How many million nucleotides are in DNA of typical human chromosome	A. 140 B. 160 C. 180 D. 200
666	Pentose sugar in the molecule of DNA is	A. Ribose B. Deoxyribose C. Sucrose D. Lactose
667	The stand which elongates towards the replication fork is.	A. Leading B. Lagging C. Okazaki D. Primer
668	Each Okazaki fragment is synthesized by.	A. RNA Polymerase B. DNA polymerase C. DNA polymerase I D. DNA polymerase III
669	In 1953, F . Sanger described the sequence of amino acids of.	A. Myoglobin B. Insulin C. Keratin D. Globulin
	In sickle cell anemia disease, a single thymine is replaced with an adenine in the DNA that	A. Valine B. Glycine

670	codes for.	C. Histidine D. Glutamic acid
671	In sickle cell anemia code for glutamic acid is replaced by.	A. Leucine B. Valine C. Proline D. Histidine
672	Which strand of DNA is transcribed.	A. coding strand B. Sense strand C. Antisense strand D. Conservative strand
673	Human cells contain types of tRNA molecules.	A. 20 B. 45 C. 195 D. 300
674	RNA polymerase II synthesize.	A. mRNA B. tRNA C. rRNA D. cDNA
675	Which of the following polymerase synthesize tRNA.	A. RNA Polymerase -I B. RNA Polymerase -III C. RNA Polymerase -II D. DNA Polymerase
676	The copping of mRNA from DNA is called.	A. Translation B. Transduction C. Transcription D. Transformation
677	Anti codes present on	A. mRNA B. tRNA C. rRNA D. DNA
678	Amino acid attachment site of tRNA is.	A. G-end B. 2' -end C. 3'- end D. 5' -end
679	A strand of DNA, which is not transcribed is called as.	A. Template strand B. Antisense strand C. Lagging strand D. coding strand
680	Which of the following is a 'start' codon	A. AUG B. UAG C. UAA D. UGA
681	Every gene starts with initiation codon AUG which encodes for the amino acid.	A. Lysine B. Serine C. Proline D. Methionine
682	Which of the following is a non sense codon.	A. UGA B. UGG C. AUG D. AUC
683	Which one of the following is initiation codon.	A. AUG B. GUA C. UGA D. GAC
684	Which one of the given is non sense codon.	A. AUG B. ACU C. GAU D. UAA
685	A sequence of three nucleotides in mRNA is called.	A. Cistron B. Codon C. Anticodon D. Templet
686	A combination of three nucleotides of DNA that specifies as amio acid is called.	A. Cistron B. Anticodon C. Genetic code D. Entron
687	A gene with initiation codon, which encodes the amino acid methionine is.	A. UAA B. UAG C. AUG D. UGG
		A. AUC

688	Genetic code for the amino acid methionine is.	B. UGC C. CGC D. AUG
689	The genetic code for glycine is.	A. UAG B. GAU C. GUA D. GGU
690	This condition appears as a result of point mutation.	A. Down syndrome B. Turner syndrome C. Sickel cell Anaemia D. Klinefelter syndrome
691	Nerve cells and eye lens cells remain in stage for life time.	A. G0 B. G1 C. S D. G2
692	The period of life cycle of cell between two consecutive divisions is termed as.	A. Resting phase B. Inter phase C. G1 phase D. G2 Phase
693	The average cell cycle in human is.	A. 24 hours B. 26 hours C. 28 hours D. 30 hours
694	Full cell cycle in yeast cells has length of.	A. 30 minutes B. 60 minutes C. 90 minutes D. 124 minutes
695	Interphase period can be divided into.	A. G1,G2, G3 B. G1, G2, F1 C. G1, S, G2 D. S1, G1, S2
696	Post mitotic cells can exist the cell cycle during.	A. G1 Phase B. G0 phase C. G3 phase D. S phase
697	During which stage chromosomes are doubling	A. G2 Phase B. G1 phase C. S-Phase D. G0 Phase
698	RNA and Protein called.	A. Insulin B. Tubulin C. Actin D. Myosin
699	Cell cycle involves.	A. Growth of cell B. Replication of DNA C. Cell division D. None of these
700	Meiosis II is just like the	A. Amitosis B. Mitosis C. Replacement D. Regenerations
701	Karyokinetic involves division of.	A. Cell B. Nucleus C. Cell membrane D. Cytoplasm
702	Phragmoplast is formed by vesicles originated from.	A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Golgi complex C. Mitochondria D. Chloroplast
703	Microtubule are composed of	A. Myosin B. Troponin C. Actin D. Tubulin
704	The microtubules of mitotic apparatus are composed of protein tubulin nd traces of.	A. DNA B. RNA C. Lipids D. Terpenoids
705	Tissue culture and cloning seek help through.	A. Mitosis B. Meiosis C. endomitosis D. Karyokinesis

706	During cell division, the nuclear division is called.	A. Cytokinesis B. Karyokinesis C. Plasmolysis D. Karyotype
707	During cell division , the nuclear division is called	A. Cytokinesis B. Karyokinesis C. Endomitosis D. Plasmolysis
708	Karyokinesis involves division of nucleus and cytokinesis refer to	A. Division of whole cell B. Division of centromere C. Division of cytoplasm D. Division of cell wall
709	The number of sets of microtubules originate from each pair of centriole is.	A. 03 B. 04 C. 05 D. 06
710	Microtubules are composed of protein, tubulin and traces of.	A. DNA B. Glycolipid C. RNA D. Phospholipid
711	Chromatin network is visible during	A. Interphase B. Prophase C. Anaphase D. Metaphase
712	Contractile ring in cytokinesis is formed by	A. Tubulin B. Actin and Myosin C. Keratin D. Cyclin
713	The most critical phase of mitosis, which ensures equal distribution of chromatids in the daughter cells is.	A. Prophase B. Tele phase C. Meta phase D. Anaphase
714	Each bivalent consists of four.	A. Chromosomes B. Chromatids C. spores D. Chiasmata
715	Which one is absent in animal cells.	A. spindle B. Centriole C. Chromatids D. Phragmoplast
716	The chromatin material gets condensed by folding and chromosomes appear as thin thread in mitosis at the beginning of.	A. Inter phase B. Pro phase C. Ana phase D. Meta phase
717	The laptotene and zygotene lasts for.	A. Few hours B. Few days C. Few weeks D. Few years
718	The tumor which is localized and not transferred to other body parts.	A. Malignant B. Benign C. apoptosis D. Necrosis
719	Which tumor is delocalized or has branches other than site of orgin.	A. Benign B. Malignant C. Both D. Apoptosis
720	Cancer is caused mainly by mutation in.	A. somatic cells B. Sex cells C. Malignant cells D. Reproductive cells
721	Cancer occurs due to error in	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Mitosis D. Meiosis
722	The spread of tumor cells and establishment of secondary area of growth is known as.	A. Necrosis B. Apoptosis C. Metastasis D. Epigenesis
		A. Tumor B. Growth

723	An unwanted clone of cells and establishment of secondary areas of growth is called.	C. Lump D. Swelling
724	Which of the following behaves like normal cells.	A. Benign tumor B. Cancer C. Gall D. Malignant tumor
725	Meiosis occurs only in	A. Haploid cell B. Diploid cells C. Pentaploid cells D. Triploid cells
726	Pairing of homologous chromosomes for tetrad formation starts at.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Diplotene D. Pachytene
727	What are significant happening of meiosis.	A. Crossing over B. Random assortment of chromosome C. Linkage D. Crossing over and random assortment of chromosomes
728	The stage that lasts for days, weeks or event years	A. Zygotene B. Leptotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
729	Crossing over occurs during.	A. Leptotene B. Pachytene C. Zygotene D. Anaphase
730	The stage of prophase that last for days, week or even year is.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
731	The actual reduction division is.	A. Meiosis -I B. Mitosis C. Cytokinesis D. Meiosis -II
732	The prophase stage in which the chromosomes become visible, shorten and thick.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diphotene
733	The chromatids repel each other during.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. diplotene D. Pachytene
734	The interphase of meiosis lacks the stage.	A. G0 B. G1 C. G2 D. S
735	Chiasmata formation take place duirng.	A. Leptotene B. diakinesis C. Diplotene D. Pachytene
736	The condensation of chromosomes reaches to its maximum during.	A. Pachytene B. Zygotene C. Leptotene D. Diakinesis
737	Synapsis occurs duiring.	A. Pachytene B. Leptotene C. Zygotene D. Diplotene
738	The phase of meiosis during which nuclei disappear int he cell is called.	A. Pachytene B. Leptotene C. Zygotene D. Diplotene
739	Seperation of homologous chromosomes occur during..	A. Anaphase B. Prophase C. Metaphase D. Telephase
740	Unequal separation of chromosomes is called.	A. Disjunction B. Separation C. Non disjunction D. Metastasis

		D. Metastasis
741	The syndrome in which individual has short stature, webbed necm, without ovaries, and complete absence of germ cells is.	A. Mongolism B. Kline felter syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Turner's syndrome
742	Monqolism is the other name of.	A. Mongolism B. Kline felter syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Turner's syndrome
743	All are related to Turner's syndrome except.	A. Short stature B. Webbed Neck C. Broad face D. Without Ovaries
744	The chances of teenage mother having down's syndrome child is.	A. One in one hundred B. One in many thousand C. One in one thousand D. One in ten thousand
745	In non disjunction, chromosome's fail to segregate during.	A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telephase
746	The autosomal non disjunction in man in which 21st pair of chromosome fail to segregate resulting in gametes with 24 chromosomes is.	A. Down's syndrome B. Klinfilter syndrome C. Turner's syndrome D. Jacob's syndrome
747	Which of the following chromosome abnormalities lead to tallness, aggressiveness mental defect and anti social behavior.	A. XXY B. XXXY C. XO D. XYY
748	Which pair of chromosome fails to segregate in down's syndrome.	A. 7th B. 15th C. 19th D. 21st
749	Trisomy of chromosome 18 is found in.	A. Down's syndrome B. Edward syndrome C. Patau syndrome D. Jacob's syndrome
750	In turner syndrome the affected person have set of chromosomes.	A. XO B. XXY C. XYY D. XXO
751	Cell death due to tissue damage is called.	A. Apoptosis B. Metastasis C. Necrosis D. Suicid
752	Apoptosis is.	A. Division of cells B. Death of cells by tissue damage C. suicide of cells D. Weakness of cells
753	Programmed and organized death of cell is known as.	A. Apoptosis B. Cancer C. Necrosis D. Metastasis
754	The position of gene one chromosome is called. its.	A. Allele B. Phenotype C. Locus D. Genotype
755	The gens found in a breeding population constitute.	A. Genotype B. Genome C. Gene frequency D. Gene pool
756	Expression of a trait is termed as	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Dominance D. Wild type
757	Locus is	A. Part of DNA B. Position of gene C. Partner of a gene D. Complement of gene
		A. Mendel B. Correns

758	Mendellan factors were renamed as 'genes' by	C. Morgan D. Johannsen
759	The cross which is used to find out the homozygous or heterozygous nature of the genotype is called.	A. Test cross B. Reciprocal ross C. Monohybrid corss D. Dihybrid cross
760	The genes found in a breeding population constitute.	A. Genotype B. Gene pool C. Genome D. Gene frequency
761	The form of appearance of the trait is called.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Wild type D. dominance
762	In test cross, heterozygous produces.	A. All round B. 50,50 C. All wrinkle D. None of these
763	Different alleles of a gene that are both expressed in heterozygous condition are called.	A. codominant B. Over dominant C. Complete dominant D. Incomplete dominant
764	MN blood group is example of	A. Complete dominance B. Co- dominance C. Over dominance D. Incomplete dominance
765	Incomplete dominance was discovered by 4 '0 clock olant in 1899 by.	A. devries B. Jhannsen C. Carl correns D. Tscharmach
766	The type of inheritance with same phenotypic and genotypic ratio in F2	A. Dominance B. Incomplete dominance C. Co dominance D. Epistasis
767	RH blood group system is named after.	A. Discoverer B. Rhesus monkey C. Rhinoceros D. a patient
768	The individuals called universal recipients have.	A. A blood group B. B blood group C. Ab blood group D. O blood group
769	In 1901, ABO grop system was discovered by.	A. Punnet B. Karl Landsteiner C. Wiener D. Bern Stein
770	Secretors have dominant secretor gene 'Se' on chromosome.	A. 9 B. 19 C. 21 D. 24
771	Blood serum containing antibodies is called.	A. Plasma B. Antigen C. Antiserum D. Immuno globulin
772	A gene with multiple phenotypic effect is.	A. Polygenic B. Bombay type C. Pleiotropic D. Monogenic
773	Bombay phenotype is an example of.	A. Pleiotropy B. Probability C. dominance D. epistasis
774	In cats the dominant allele W not only makes pure white but also causes	A. Black spots B. Brown spots C. Deafness D. Blindness
775	ABO Blood group system in man is encoded by a oolvmorohic gene I on chromosome.	A. 7 B. 9 C. 10 D. 23

776	Human skin colour is controlled by gene pairs.	A. Two to four B. Three to six C. Four to six D. Six to ten
777	Percentage of its recombination frequency.	A. 20 B. 40 C. 60 D. 80
778	Green colour blindness is called.	A. Deiteranopia B. Tritanopia C. Protamptoa D. colour blind
779	The gene that triggers developmental process towards maleness is.	A. TFM B. MODY C. SRY D. BOB
780	Hemoohilia is.	A. Affects both sexes equally B. Affects men more than woman C. Affects women more than men D. Is non allelic recessive sex linked
781	Hemophilia is	A. X linked dominant trait B. X linked recessive trait C. Sex influenced trait D. Sex limited trait
782	Blue cone monochrome may is an X linked trait is which.	A. Red cone cells are absent B. Green cone cells are absent C. Both red and green cone cells are absent D. Blue cone cells are absent
783	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome.	A. 7 B. 11 C. 19 D. 21
784	Which trait is transmitted directly from an affected father to only his sons.	A. X - linked B. Y - Linked C. x and y linked D. Autosomal
785	Protonopia is	A. Red blindness B. Blue blindness C. Green blindness D. Brown blindness
786	Hypophosphatemia rickets is an X linked.	A. Dominant trait B. Over dominant trait C. co dominant trait D. Recessive trait
787	Hypophosphatemic rickets is an _____ trait.	A. X - Linked B. Y -Linked C. X- and Y linked D. An autosomal
788	The maturity on set diabetes of the young is	A. an autosomal recessive trait B. An autosomal dominant trait C. A sex linked trait D. A sex influenced trait.
789	Which enzyme acts as molecular scissors.	A. DNA ligase B. DNA polymerase C. RNA polymerase D. Restriction endonuclease
790	Recombinant DNA is introduced into the host cell by means of a.	A. Vector B. Phage C. Bacterium D. Fungus
791	The enzyme which joins the two pieces of DNA is	A. DNA polymerase -I B. DNA ligase C. Restriction endonuclease D. DNA polymerase -I
792	The two different places of DNA joined together is called as.	A. Dimeric DNA B. Chimeric DNA C. Trimeric DNA D. Tetrameric DNA
793	Eco. R is a commonly used	A. Gene B. Restriction enzyme C. Bacteria

		D. Bacteriophage
794	PBR 322 has antibiotic resistant genes for.	A. Tetracycline B. Neomycin C. Ampicillin D. Ergotine
795	The first restriction enzyme was isolated by.	A. Kary mulis B. Hamilton O smith C. Maxam Gilbert D. Sanger
796	DNA Polymerase enzyme was isolated from.	A. Viruses B. Bacteria C. Protozoa D. Fungi
797	PSC 101 has antibiotic resistance gene for.	A. Tetracycline B. Neomycin C. Ampicillin D. Ergotine
798	The first restriction enzyme was isolated by	A. Kary mulis B. Hamilton O. smith C. Sagar D. Maxam gilbret
799	A collection of bacterial and phage viruses clones containing a particular segment of DNA from the source cell is called.	A. Expressing system B. Genome C. Genomic library D. Recombinant DNA
800	Taqpolymerase are enzyme present in.	A. Fungi B. Bacteria C. Algae D. Virus
801	Karyb. Mullis developed the polymerase chain reaction in.	A. 1963 B. 1973 C. 1983 D. 1993
802	The polymerase chain reaction was developed in 1983 by	A. Kary B. Mullis B. Gottlieb Haberiandt C. Theodore M. Klein D. Craig venter
803	A full set of genes of an individual is called.	A. Genome B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. Dominance
804	PCR takes its name from _____ the enzyme that carries out DNA replication in a cell.	A. DNA Polymerase B. DNA Ligase C. DNA Polymerase II D. Restriction enzymes
805	A probe is a single stranded nucleotide sequence that will hybridize in to certain piece of.	A. Amino acids B. DNA C. Carbohydrate D. RNA
806	Primer for PCR contains about.	A. 5 bases B. 10-20 bases C. 30 bases D. 40 bases
807	Cases of disputed parenthood can be solved with the help of	A. DNA Finger printing B. Cloning C. RNA Finger printing D. Gene sequencing
808	To genome fragment can be separated according to their lengths during .	A. Gel electrophoresis B. PCR C. Cloning D. Gene therapy
809	DNA Finger prints can be separated from.	A. Plasma B. Lymph C. Blood D. Serum
810	Person with Huntington's disease have a unique site where a restriction enzyme cuts.	A. RNA B. DNA C. Lipds D. Proteins
		A. Three billion B. thirty billion

811	How many base pairs are found in the human gamine.	C. Five billion D. Forty billion
812	Organisms that have had a foreign gene inserted into them are called.	A. Transgenic organisms B. Polygenesis C. Hermaphrodites D. Transmuted organisms
813	Anti thrombin III is a biotechnological produce produces in.	A. sheep B. Goat C. Mice D. Cow
814	Urine is preferable vehicle for a biotechnology product than.	A. Plama B. Blood C. Milk D. Tissue fluid
815	Poly hydroxy butyrate is called.	A. Antithrombin III B. Nutra Sweet C. Biodegradable plastic D. Luciferin
816	Which is not a biotechnology product.	A. Hepatitis B B. Tissue plasminogen activator C. Human growth hormone D. Hemophilia factor I
817	Transgenic bacteria are produced in large vats called.	A. Transducer B. Bioreactor C. Biomultipller D. Culter media
818	Cystic fibrosis patients lack a gene that codes for trans membrane carrier of.	A. Chloride ion B. Calcium ion C. Sodium ion D. Magnesium ion
819	Patient of cystic fibrosis often die due to numerous infections of.	A. Digestive tract B. Excretory tract C. Respiratory tract D. Reproductive tract
820	The children with "SCID" lack an enzyme.	A. a galactosidase B. Phenylalanine hydroxylase C. Adenosine deaminase D. Succinic dehydrogenase
821	The organisms used a biofilters is.	A. Transgenic plant B. Transgenic bacteria C. Transgenic animal D. Transgenic virus
822	In 1958, F.C. steward grew a complete carrot plant from tiny piece of.	A. Pith B. Cortex C. Xylem D. Phloem
823	Growth of tissue in an artificial liquid culture medium is termed as.	A. cloning B. Genetic engineering C. Tissue culture D. Gene therapy
824	Meristem is.	A. Fungi free B. Virus free C. Bacteria free D. Pathogen free
825	An antibody made by soybeans can be used as treatment for	A. AIDS B. Herpes simple C. Genital Herpes D. Hepatitis c
826	The enzyme luciferase is produced by an insert commonly known as the.	A. House fly B. Butter fly C. Caddis fly D. Fire fly
827	A weed called mouse eared cress is engineering produce a biodegradable plastic called.	A. Luciferin B. Digitoxin C. Polyhydroxy butyrate D. Pheylalanine
828	Antibody used for the treatment of genital hedges is obtained from	A. Corn B. Soya bean C. Rice D. Wheat
		A. Luciferin

829	Adult transgenic tobacco plants glowed when sprayed with the substrate.	A. Luciferin B. Myoglobin C. Hemoglobin D. Methionine
830	The ultimate source of change is.	A. Evolution B. Mutation C. Genetic drift D. Migration
831	Who believed in the theory of special creation.	A. Lamark B. Darwin C. Carolus Linnaeus D. Hyell
832	Lyell published the principle of.	A. Population B. Community C. Geology D. Blome
833	An essay on the principle of population was published by	A. Darwin B. Wallace C. Malthus D. Linnaens
834	Principles of geology was published by.	A. Darwin B. Lyell C. Linnaeus D. Lamarck
835	Flagella may have arisen through the ingestion of prokaryotes similar to spiral shaped bacteria called.	A. E. Coli B. Streptococcus C. spirochete D. Rhizobium
836	Archaeobacteria can tolerate temperature upto.	A. 120 ^oC B. 140 ^oC C. 160 ^oC D. 180 ^oC
837	A group of bacteria that can tolerate temperate upto 120 ^{o}C	A. Eubacteria B. Mycoplasma C. Archaebacteria D. E.Coli
838	According to endosymbiont hypothesis, the aerobic bacteria developed into.	A. Ribosome B. Lysosome C. Mitochondria D. Golgi apparatus
839	Endosymbiont hypothesis explains origin of.	A. cell B. Prokaryotic cell C. Eukaryotic cell D. Ribosome
840	Endosymbiont hypothesis was proposed by.	A. Wallace B. Lamarck C. Lynn Margulis D. Linnaeus
841	The idea of endosymbiont was purposed by.	A. Cuvler B. Lyell C. Malthus D. Marglls
842	Alfred wallace developed a theory of natural selection essentially.	A. Linnaeus's B. Darwin's C. Mendel's D. Lamark's
843	Book "The origin of species" was written by.	A. Linnaeus B. Darwin C. Wallace D. Lamark
844	Darwin's origin of species was published in.	A. 1840 B. 1859 C. 1865 D. 1890
845	Inheritance of acquired characteristics was proposed by	A. Darwin B. Mendel C. Lamarck D. Mathus
846	The Idea of endosymbiont was purposed by	A. Cuvler B. Lyell C. Malthus D. Margulis

		D. Margulis
847	How many types of finches did Darwin collect on Galapagos Island.	A. 13 types B. 20 types C. 25 types D. 30 types
848	Biogeography is the geographical distribution of.	A. Phylum B. species C. Genera D. Classes
849	Which of the following is vestigla organ of whale.	A. Pelvis B. Leg bones C. Pelvis and leg bones D. Lungs
850	The armored mammal that lives only in America is the.	A. Armadillo B. Echidna C. Pengun D. Pelvis and leg bones
851	Armadillos, the armored mammals live only in	A. Africa B. America C. Europe D. Asla
852	Tubes that connect the middle ear with the throat in humans are called.	A. eustachian tube B. Fallopian tube C. Neural tube D. Nephridial tube
853	Interatrial vertebrates, the gill pouches develop into.	A. Gills B. Lungs C. Nose D. Eustachian tube
854	In human Eustachian tubes connect middle ear with	A. Nose B. Eye C. Throat D. Brain
855	Number of cervical vertebrae in a male camel	A. 7 B. 11 C. 15 D. 18
856	Which one is not a vestigial organ of human being.	A. Appendix B. coccyx C. eye lid D. Nictitating membranes
857	Homologous structures represent.	A. Convergent evolution B. Analogy C. divergent evolution D. Functional similarity
858	A group of individuals belong to a particular species and sharing a common geographic area is called.	A. Community B. Population C. Ecosystem D. Biosphere
859	Hardy Weinberg's theorem describes the frequencies of genotype of non evolving.	A. Family B. Population C. Species D. Community
860	In natural selection, the environment plays role affecting the proportions of gene in .	A. Population B. Community C. Area D. Blome
861	Some individuals leave behind more progeny than others and teh rate at which they do so is affected by their inherited characteristics. This is called.	A. Non random mating B. Selection C. Migration D. Mutation
862	The change of frequency of alleles at locus that occur by chance is called.	A. Mutation B. Migration C. Genetic drift D. Selection
863	Endangered species of plants have been recorded to more than.	A. 300 B. 500 C. 600 D. 800
864	Which one of the following is endangered in Pakistan.	A. Indian rhino B. Indus Dolphin C. tiger

		C. tiger D. Cheer pheasant
865	In Pakistan among the animals declared extinct is	A. White headed duck B. Marbled teal C. Houbara Bustard D. Crocodile
866	Zoos and botanical gardens are to save species whose extinction is.	A. Imminent B. Parmanent C. Prominent D. dominant
867	In 1917, term Niche was first proposed by American ornithologist named.	A. Charles Eltarf B. Joseph Grinnell C. Lamerck D. Ernst Haeckel
868	The term niche was first proposedly joseph Grinnell an American.	A. Embryologist B. Ecologist C. Ornithologist D. Physiologist
869	C-Eton defined the Niche as the species.	A. Behavior B. Role C. Address D. Habitat
870	Who proposed the term 'Niche' in ecology.	A. Haeckel B. Grinnell C. Elton D. Darwin
871	Study of single population's relationship to its environment is called.	A. Niche B. Autecology C. synecology D. Predation
872	the basic functional unit of ecology is	A. Niche B. Ecosystem C. Community D. Population
873	The actual location of place, where an organism lives is called its.	A. Niche B. environment C. Habitat D. Ecosystem
874	A localized group of individuals belonging to the same species is called as.	A. Community B. Population C. Ecosystem D. Bio sphere
875	Biome is a	A. Simple community B. Complex community C. Regional community D. Climax community
876	The whole of the world land is called.	A. Lithosphere B. Hydrosphere C. Ecosphere D. Biosphere
877	Study of different communities with relation to environment is called.	A. Synecology B. Embryology C. Autecology D. Zoology
878	All the food chains begin with.	A. Producers B. Primary consumers C. Secondary consumers D. Decomposers
879	The abiotic component of an ecosystem is.	A. Temperature B. Producer C. Consumer D. Decomposer
880	Lithosphere includes.	A. Air B. Water C. Gases D. Earth soil
881	The living organisms producing their own food.	A. Heterotrophs B. Consumers C. Green plants D. Decomposers
		A. Producer B. Primary consumer

882	In Ecosystem, Second tropic level is altitude are.	B. Primary consumer C. Secondary consumer D. Tertiary consumer
883	In xerosere, polytrichum and tortula represent.	A. Herbaceous stage B. Moss stage C. Follage lichen stage D. Crustose lichen stage
884	Herbaceous stage in xerosere is the	A. First stage B. Third stage C. Fourth stage D. Last stage
885	The stage in which Lichens are just like crumpled leaves attached to one point.	A. Moss stage B. Crustose Lichen stage C. Follage Lichen stage D. Shrub stage
886	In each case succession is initiated by a few hardy invaders called.	A. Starters B. Pioneers C. Decomposers D. Climax community
887	Primary succession may start in a dry soil or rock is called.	A. Hydrosere B. Xerosere C. Derosere D. Desert
888	The leaves with very small surface area, are found in.	A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes C. Sciophytes D. Mesophytes
889	Lichens are example of.	A. Parasitism B. Predation C. Commensalism D. Mutualism
890	If population of predator increase then population of prey	A. Increases B. Decreases C. May increase D. Has no effect or decrease
891	The animal that is caought and eaten is called.	A. Prey B. Parasite C. Predator D. Host
892	The remoras benefit from this relationship the shark is not affected at all.	A. symbiosis B. Mycorrhiza C. Mutualism D. Commercialism
893	Symbiotic association of analgia living within fungus mycelium is known as.	A. Mycorrhiza B. Lichen C. Parasitism D. Root Nodules
894	Moderate grazing is very helpful to maintain ecosystem.	A. Tundra B. Grass land C. Pond D. Desert
895	Diseases in living organisms caused by parasites are called.	A. Infestation B. Endoparasites C. Disinfestation D. Ectoparasites
896	One of the following is an example of predator prey relationship	A. fungus and alga B. Fox and Rabbit C. Flower and Insect D. Root nodule bacteria
897	The animal that is caught and eaten is called.	A. Predator B. Host C. Prey D. Parasite
898	The remoras benefit from this relationship the shark is not affected at all	A. Symbiosis B. Mycorrhiza C. Commensalism D. Mutualism
899	Symbiotic association of analgaliving within fungus mycelium is known as.	A. Mycorrhiza B. Lichen C. Root Nodules D. Parasitism

900	The bacteria in the root nodules fix nitrogen and convert it into	A. Nitrate B. Nitrite C. Amino Acid D. Ammonia
901	An association between two organisms by which both are benefited is called.	A. Parasitism B. commensalism C. Mutualism D. Predation
902	An association between organisms of different species in which one partner gets benefit and other is harmed.	A. Mutualism B. Symbiosis C. Parasitism D. Commensalsim
903	The distinct levels of food chain are called.	A. Food chain B. Food Web C. Trophic level D. Energy pyramid
904	Lichen is a symbiotic association between a fungus and.	A. Gymnosperm B. Angiosperm C. An alga D. Pterrdophyta
905	In root nodules, the organisms present are.	A. Bacteria B. Algae C. Fungi D. Cyapobacteria
906	Mutualism is a type of.	A. Symbiosis B. Parasitism C. Predication D. Commensalism
907	Soilerosion, fire and water percolation down through the soil cause loss of.	A. Sulphates B. Carbonates C. Phosphates D. Nitrates
908	The macronutrient in biogeochemical cycle is.	A. Iron B. Iodine C. Zinc D. Calcium
909	Which of the following is macronutrient.	A. Zinc B. Iron C. Sulphur D. Iodine
910	Once nitrate enters the plant cell it is reduced to.	A. Nitrite B. Ammonia C. Carbohydrate D. Proteins
911	The total energy of the sun, trapped by the producer in an ecosystem is about.	A. 20% B. 01% C. 10% D. 30%
912	In aquatic ecosystem , near shore zone is called.	A. Limnetic zone B. Littoral zone C. Profundal zone D. Benthic zone
913	Fresh water ecosystem covers less than.	A. 1% B. 3% C. 5% D. 7%
914	The productivity can be indicated by.	A. Consumption of CO2 B. Consumption of O2 C. Evolution of CO2 D. Evolution of N2
915	The productivity of aquatic ecosystem is determined by light and	A. CO2 B. Temperature C. Nutrients D. Water
916	Here, light is insufficient to support photosynthesis.	A. Littoral zone B. Profundal zone C. Limetic zone D. Photoplankton zone
917	The zone, rich in life, in a fresh water lake is called.	A. Littoral zone B. Profundal zone C. Limnetic zone

		D. Deseret
918	What will be the age of willow tree 10 centimeter long and 70 centimeter in diameter	A. 40 years B. 50 years C. 60 years D. 70 years
919	Limetic phytoplankton include the.	A. Bacteria B. Cyanobacteria C. Fishes D. Mouses
920	In spermatophytes important step in land adaptation is the evolution.	A. Seed coat B. Fruit C. Pollen tube D. Flower
921	The producers in limnetic zone are	A. Amoebae B. Cyanobacteria C. Crustaceans D. Hydrilla
922	Ecosystem present on land or soil is called.	A. Terrestrial B. Atmosphere C. Lithosphere D. Both a and c
923	The average rain fall in temperate deciduous forest is between	A. 600-1500 mm B. 650 -1500 mm C. 750-1500 mm D. 700 -1500 mm
924	The biome, which has very fertile soil, rich in organic matter with maximum water holding capacity is.	A. Alpine forest B. Grassiland C. Desert D. Temperate deciduous forest
925	Coniferous forest located at high latitude are called.	A. Alpine B. Boreal C. Talga D. Prairies
926	Temperate deciduous forest are located in Pakistan at.	A. Chilas B. Mian wali C. Shogran D. Sindh
927	Perhaps the most fragile of all the biomes, because of its short growing season is.	A. Tundra B. Desert C. Grass land D. Temperate deciduous forest
928	Northern coniferous forest are called.	A. Alpine B. Boreal C. Taiqa D. Prairles
929	Coniferous forest located at high attitude are called.	A. Boreal B. Alpine C. Talga D. Prailes
930	Chilas has major terrestrial ecosystem.	A. Deciduous forest B. Alpine Forest C. Grass land D. Tundra
931	A dominant plant of the deciduous forest is the	A. Cactus B. Acacia C. euphorbia D. Taxusbaccata
932	Lavering is the characteristic of.	A. Tundra B. Desert C. Grass land D. Talga
933	The Macacamulatta isbiological name for	A. Black bear B. Cat C. Rhesus monkey D. Deer
934	The zoological name of leopard cat is.	A. Fells domestica B. Felis leo C. Feilsbengalensis D. Felisparodus
935	In Sindh, the desert ecosystem is called	A. Thar B. Sahara

935	In Sindh, the desert ecosystem is called.	C. Gobi D. thal
936	Desert ecosystem of Bhakkar and Mian wali is called.	A. Thal B. Thar C. Cholistan D. Rohi
937	Which one is not desert.	A. Thar B. Thal C. Sahara D. Talga
938	In which type of ecosystem in the smallest fraction of nutrients present in soil.	A. Forest B. Savanna C. Grass land D. Desert
939	a succulent plant has water stored in tissue.	A. Cacti B. Moss C. Yarrow D. Spruce
940	Cacti and Euphorbia are the desert plants which store water in their.	A. Fleshy leaves B. Freshy stems C. Freshy roots D. Freshy buds
941	Mountain of Karakoram are located in major terrestrial ecosystem in Pakistan.	A. Grass land B. tundra C. Coniferous alpine forest D. Temperate deciduous forest
942	The arctic tundra stretches acroos Northern North America, Northern Europe and.	A. cyprus B. Siberia C. Morocco D. Nepal
943	Which of the following is the most fragile ecosystem.	A. Grass land B. Wood land C. Tundra D. Savanna