

BIOLOGY



1. Who is regarded as the father of Taxonomy?
(A) Hutchinson (B) Engler
(C) Linnaeus (D) Theophrastus
2. The system of classification of Angiosperms that is based on a few numbers of characters is referred to as :
(A) Natural system (B) Artificial system
(C) Phylogenetic system (D) Genetic system
3. The species inhabiting the same geographical areas are :
(A) Sibling (B) Sympatric
(C) Allopatric (D) Taxonomic
4. Binomial nomenclature refers to :
(A) One Latin name and one vernacular name
(B) One scientific name and one Latin name
(C) One scientific name and one vernacular name
(D) One generic name and one specific name
5. Phylogeny refers to :
(A) A group of phyla (B) Life history of plants
(C) Genetics of animals (D) Evolutionary history of species from their ancestors.
6. Which of the phyla has the highest number of species?
(A) Arthropoda (B) Annelida
(C) Mollusca (D) Echinodermata
7. Cyanobacteria refer to :
(A) Autotrophic prokaryotes with characteristic Bluegreen pigments
(B) Bacteria infecting the cyanophycean algae
(C) Viruses infecting Bluegreen algae
(D) Cyanophycean members infecting bacteria
8. Marchantia is a bryophyte since it does not have :
(A) Vascular tissue (B) Roots
(C) Independent sporophyte (D) Seeds

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9. The fern leaves are known as :
(A) Blades (B) Sporophylls
(C) Lamina (D) Fronds
10. Young leaves of Cycas show :
(A) Simple venation (B) Circinate venation
(C) Alternate arrangement (D) Opposite arrangement
11. The seed of Pinus is :
(A) Covered and non-endospermic
(B) Naked and non-endospermic
(C) Abaxially placed and covered
(D) Adaxially placed naked and endospermic
12. The petiole modified into the leaf-like structure is known as :
(A) Phylloclade (B) Phyllode
(C) Cladode (D) Cladophyll
13. Scutellum is the first leaf of :
(A) Gymnosperms (B) Monocots
(C) Dicots (D) Pteridophytes
14. The nucleus is absent in :
(A) Xylem parenchyma (B) Phloem parenchyma
(C) Mature sieve cells (D) Companion cells
15. The dead cells that have a mechanical function are called:
(A) Parenchyma (B) Collenchyma
(C) Sclerenchyma (D) Companion cells
16. The water potential increases due to :
(A) Addition of solutes (B) Pressure
(C) Evaporation (D) Afforestation
17. Which of the following elements is required for Photolysis of water :
(A) Magnesium (B) Manganese
(C) Calcium (D) Zinc

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18. The translocation of sugars in angiosperms occurs in the form of :

- (A) Glucose (B) Fructose
- (C) Sucrose (D) Lactose

19. Which element is essential as electron carrier :

- (A) Potassium (B) Iron
- (C) Zinc (D) Calcium

20. The plants bend towards light because :

- (A) The roots send the message to the stem to do so
- (B) The stems like sunlight
- (C) The food material is translocated from leaves to stem causing bending
- (D) Due to the secretion of growth-promoting substances at the tip

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21. Pollenkit helps in the :

- (A) Nutrition of pollen (B) Nutrition of insects
- (C) Formation of pollen (D) Sticking to the body of insects

22. What is the function of tapetum in a developing anther?

- (A) To obtain food material from the microspores
- (B) To digest the microspores
- (C) To provide food material to the developing microsporocytes
- (D) To give protection to the inner tissues

23. In a plant growing under dark condition, the leaves turn light-colored, internodes become much elongated and it is termed as :

- (A) Chlorosis (B) Vernalisation
- (C) Etiolation (D) Phyllotaxy

24. The term Homeostasis in an ecosystem refers to :

- (A) Feedback mechanism (B) Self-regulatory mechanism
- (C) Influence of production (D) State of equilibrium

25. The plants constitute the :

- (A) First trophic level (B) Second trophic level
- (C) Third trophic level (D) Fourth trophic level

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26. Biome refers to :

- (A) That part of the earth and its atmosphere which inhabits living organisms
- (B) A community of organisms interacting with one another
- (C) The flora on land
- (D) The flora in an ocean

27. Maximum energy amongst ecosystems is contributed by :

- (A) Crops (B) Forests
- (C) Coral (D) Fuel gas

28. The restriction enzymes are also called :

- (A) Molecular markers (B) Molecular scissors
- (C) Vectors (D) Carriers

29. Polymerase chain reaction employs :

- (A) Primers and DNA ligase (B) Primers and DNA polymerase
- (C) DNA polymerase only (D) DNA ligase only

30. Bt toxin is coded by a gene named as :

- (A) cry
- (B) bty
- (C) tby
- (D) dty

31. Which of the following is not a gastrointestinal hormone?

- (A) Gastrin (B) Secretin
- (C) Cholecystokinin (D) Cortisol

32. All enzymes are proteins except :

- (A) Ribozymes (B) Kinase
- (C) Dehydrogenase (D) Transaminase

33. Enzymes that catalyze the removal of groups from substances by a mechanism other than hydrolysis leaving double bond is called :

- (A) Oxidoreductases (B) Transferases
- (C) Lyases (D) Ligases

34. Klinefelter's syndrome has a sex chromosome complement of :

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- (A) XY (B) XYY
- (C) XXY (D) XO

35. In which region of the interphase chromosome does transcription take place?

- (A) Heterochromatin (B) Euchromatin
- (C) The telomere (D) The centromere

36. The progesterone is secreted by :

- (A) Graffin follicles (B) Corpus luteum
- (C) Interstitial cells (D) Corpus Albicans

37. Which of the following is the connective tissue?

- (A) Neurons (B) Nephrons
- (C) Blood (D) Islets of Langerhans

38. Which of the following is an example of highly repetitive DNA?

- (A) Alu element (B) Histone gene cluster
- (C) DNA minisatellite (D) Dispersed repetitive DNA

39. 'Saheli' an oral contraceptive for females was developed by :

- (A) AIIMS, Delhi (B) IICB, Kolkata
- (C) CDRI, Lucknow (D) SGPGI, Lucknow

40. A pair of male genital pores in earthworm is present on the ventrolateral sides of the :

- (A) 14th segment (B) 18th segment
- (C) 10th segment (D) 15th segment

41. Pseudocolor is a characteristic feature of :

- (A) Annelids
- (B) Arthropods
- (C) Platyhelminthes
- (D) Aschelminthes

42. Example of a marine dinosaur is :

- (A) Pelycosaur (B) Tyrannosaurus
- (C) Ichthyosaur (D) Pterosaur

43. Sharks and Rays belong to class :

- (A) Osteichthyes (B) Chondrichthyes

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(C) Cyclostomata (D) Amphibian

44. The capacity to differentiate colors lies in :

- (A) Cones (B) Rods
- (C) Pigment epithelium (D) Ganglion cell layer

45. A parasitic disease which is not transmitted through the bite of insect vector :

- (A) Filariasis (B) Malaria
- (C) Leishmaniasis (D) Ascariasis

46. Recombination between homologous chromosomes is completed by the end of :

- (A) Zygotene (B) Leptotene
- (C) Pachytene (D) Diplotene

47. The antibodies which are present in abundance in colostrum are :

- (A) IgG (B) IgM
- (C) IgA (D) IgD

48. Organs of excretion and osmoregulation in Platyhelminthes are :

- (A) Contractile vacuoles (B) Flame cells
- (C) Nephridia (D) Hepatic caecae

49. The maturation and development of T-lymphocytes take place in :

- (A) Thymus (B) Spleen
- (C) Lymph nodes (D) MALT

50. The enzyme which is responsible for replication of HIV in the macrophages of the host is :

- (A) Reverse transcriptase (B) RNA Polymerase
- (C) DNA Polymerase (D) DNA Ligase

51. Which of the following traits was not studied by Mendel?

- (A) Flower position (B) Seed color
- (C) Flower color (D) Seed size

52. The body cavity of coelomates is lined by :

- (A) Mesoderm (B) Ectoderm
- (C) Endoderm (D) Protoplasm

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53. In-ear, the membranous labyrinth is filled with a fluid called :
(A) Endolymph (B) Perilymph
(C) Plasma (D) Haemolymph
54. Most of the fats absorbed in the small intestine enter the :
(A) Lacteals (B) Arterioles
(C) Venules (D) Microvilli
55. The wall of the internal organs such as blood vessels, stomach, and intestine contains this type of muscle tissue :
(A) Smooth muscle fiber (B) Cardiac muscle fiber
(C) Skeletal muscle fiber (D) Neural tissue
56. Testosterone, the male sex hormone is synthesized in the :
(A) Seminiferous tubules (B) Interstitial cells
(C) Vas deferens (D) Prostate gland
57. In humans, the right atrioventricular aperture of the heart is guarded by :
(A) Monocuspid valve (B) Bicuspid valve
(C) Tricuspid valve (D) Tetracuspid valve
58. In which part of the nephron the reabsorption of filtrate is minimum?
(A) Proximal convoluted tubule (B) Glomerulus
(C) Distal convoluted tubule (D) Henle's loop
59. The chronic use of alcohol may lead to :
(A) Hepatitis B (B) Cirrhosis
(C) AIDS (D) Pneumonia
60. Which organ is called the graveyard of RBCs?
(A) Spleen (B) Liver
(C) Pancreas (D) Kidneys

Answers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

C B B D D A A X D B

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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
D B B C C B B C B D

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
D C C X A A C B B A

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
D A C C B B C C C B

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
D C B A D C C B A A
51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
D A A A A B C B B A