

# GKINDIA

1. Scientist who is known as "Father of Botany"-

- A. Aristotle
- B. Darwin
- C. Theophrastus
- D. Linneus

Answer: C

2. Who is known as "Father of Biology"-

- A. Aristotle
- B. Darwin
- C. Lamark
- D. Purkenja

Answer: A

3. The term Biology was first coined by-

- A. Aristotle
- B. Darwin
- C. Lamark
- D. Lamark and Treviranus

Answer: D

4. Who is known as "Father of Zoology"-

- A. Darwin
- B. Lamark
- C. Aristotle
- D. Theophrastus

Answer: C

5. Who is known as "Father of Medicine"-

- A. Aristotle
- B. Theophrastus
- C. Hippocrates
- D. Darwin

Answer: C

6. The term biology is derived from the language-

- A. French
- B. Latin
- C. Portugali
- D. Greek

Answer: D

7. The book *Historia Plantarum* is written by-

- A. Aristotle
- B. Theophrastus
- C. Hippocrates
- D. Darwin

Answer: B

8. Botany is also known as -

- A. Phytology
- B. Phycology
- C. Pedology
- D. Plantophyta

Answer: A

9. Aristotle is not known as-

- A. Father of Biology
- B. Father of Zoology
- C. Founder of Embryology
- D. Father of Botany

Answer: D

10. The book *Historia animalium* is written by-

- A. Aristotle
- B. Darwin
- C. Lamarck
- D. Theophrastus

Answer: A

11. The science related with the study of living-

- A. Physics
- B. Chemistry
- C. Biology
- D. Mathematics

Answer: C

12. Phycology is the branch of Botany in which we study about-

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi
- C. Ecology
- D. Virus

Answer: A

13. Oath taken by medical graduates is given by-

- A. Aristotle
- B. Theophrastus
- C. Hippocrates
- D. Darwin

Answer: C

14. Branch of biology in which we study about cultivation of flowering plant-

- A. Phenology
- B. Floriculture
- C. Agronomy
- D. Botany

Answer: B

15. Branch of biology in which we study about relationship between living and their environment-

- A. Physiology
- B. Genetics
- C. Ecology
- D. Geology

Answer: C

16. Study of flowers is called-

- A. Anthology
- B. Agrosteology
- C. Phenology
- D. Polynology

Answer: A

17. Palaeobotany is the branch of Botany in which we study about-

- A. Animal fossils
- B. Plant fossils
- C. Seed of plant
- D. Flower

Answer: B

18. Mycology is the branch of botany in which we study about-

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi
- C. Bacteria
- D. Virus

Answer: B

19. Silvicultural is the branch of botany in which we study about-

- A. Culture of algae
- B. Development of forest
- C. Culture of fungi
- D. Silciphida plant

Answer: B

20. Branch of agriculture concerned with the production of crops-

- A. Agrotology
- B. Agronomy
- C. Agrostology
- D. Anthropology

Answer: B

21. Agrostology is the stud

- A. Seed of oil
- B. Crop
- C. Grass
- D. Fruits

Answer: C

22. Spermology is the study of-

- A. Seed
- B. Leaf
- C. Fruit
- D. Pollen grains

Answer: A

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23. In Pedology we study about

- A. Disease
- B. Pollution
- C. Soil
- D. Rockes

Answer: C

24. Distribution of plant on the various part of earth-

- A. Biogeography
- B. Zoogeography
- C. Phytogeography
- D. Geography

Answer: C

25. Study of fruit is called-

- A. Spermology
- B. Anthology
- C. Pedology
- D. Pomology

Answer: D

26. Study of pollen grains is called-

- A. Pomology
- B. Polynology
- C. Phycology
- D. Mycology

Answer: B

27. Study of internal structure of plant-

- A. Morphology
- B. Anatomy
- C. Ecology
- D. Taxonomy

Answer: B

28. Study of external structure and their form is called-

- A. Morphology
- B. Anatomy
- C. Ecotogy
- D. Phycology

Answer: A

29. Agro forestry is-

- A. Growing tree for forest
- B. Growing tree after cutting crop
- C. Growing of tree with cultivation of crop in the same field
- D. None of these

Answer: C

30. Branch of biology which deals with the study of identification, nomenclature and classification of organism is-

- A. Exobiology
- B. Ecology
- C. Taxonomy
- D. Toxicology

Answer: C

31. Ordinary table salt is sodium chloride. What is baking soda?

- A. Potassium chloride
- B. Potassium carbonate
- C. Potassium hydroxide
- D. Sodium bicarbonate

Answer: D

32. Ozone hole refers to

- A. hole in ozone layer
- B. decrease in the ozone layer in troposphere
- C. decrease in thickness of ozone layer in stratosphere
- D. increase in the thickness of ozone layer in troposphere

Answer: C

33. Pine, fir, spruce, cedar, larch and cypress are the famous timber-yielding plants of which several also occur widely in the hilly regions of India. All these belong to

- A. angiosperms
- B. gymnosperms
- C. monocotyledons
- D. dicotyledons

Answer: B

34. Pollination is best defined as

- A. transfer of pollen from anther to stigma
- B. germination of pollen grains
- C. growth of pollen tube in ovule
- D. visiting flowers by insects

Answer: A

35. Plants receive their nutrients mainly from

- A. chlorophyll
- B. atmosphere
- C. light
- D. soil

Answer: D

36. Movement of cell against concentration gradient is called

- A. osmosis
- B. active transport
- C. diffusion
- D. passive transport

Answer: B

37. Photosynthesis generally takes place in which parts of the plant?

- A. Leaf and other chloroplast bearing parts
- B. stem and leaf
- C. Roots and chloroplast bearing parts
- D. Bark and leaf

Answer: A

38. Plants synthesis protein from

- A. starch
- B. sugar
- C. amino acids
- D. fatty acids

Answer: C

39. Plants absorb dissolved nitrates from soil and convert them into

- A. free nitrogen
- B. urea
- C. ammonia
- D. proteins

Answer: A

40. Out of 900 reported species of living gymnosperms, conifers are represented by about 500 species, About 2,50,000 species of angiosperms (flowering plants) have also been reported in the world. The vas

- A. all gymnosperms, except conifers
- B. only angiosperms
- C. only conifers
- D. angiosperms and all gymnosperms except conifers

Answer: C

41. One of the following is not a function of bones.

- A. Place for muscle attachment
- B. Protection of vital organs
- C. Secretion of hormones for calcium regulation
- D. Production of blood corpuscles in blood and bones

Answer: C

42. Plants absorb most part of water needed by them through their

- A. embryonic zone
- B. growing point
- C. root hairs
- D. zone of elongation

Answer: C

43. Photo-oxidation is

- A. photorespiration
- B. photolysis
- C. light and oxygen induced breakdown
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



44. Process of cell division can take place by

- A. heterosis
- B. fusion
- C. mitosis
- D. None of these

Answer: C

45. Most highly intelligent mammals are

- A. whales
- B. dolphins
- C. elephants
- D. kangaroos

Answer: A

46. Plant development is influenced by

- A. quality of light only
- B. quality and quantity of light
- C. quality and duration of light
- D. quality, quantity and duration of light

Answer: A

47. Prokaryotic cells lack

- A. nucleolus
- B. nuclear membrane
- C. membrane bound by organelles
- D. All of these

Answer: D

48. Photosynthesis takes place faster in

- A. yellow light
- B. white light
- C. red light
- D. darkness

Answer: B

49. Nucleus, the genetic material containing rounded body in each cell, was first discovered in 1831 by

- A. Robert Hooke
- B. Robert Brown
- C. Rudolf Virchow
- D. Theodore Schwann

Answer: B

50. Primary phloem develops from

- A. lateral meristem
- B. protoderm
- C. extrastelar cambium
- D. provascular tissue

Answer: D

51. Other than spreading malaria, anopheles mosquitoes are also vectors of

- A. dengue fever
- B. filariasis
- C. encephalitis
- D. yellow fever

Answer: B

52. Plants that grow in saline water are called

- A. halophytes
- B. hydrophytes
- C. mesophytes
- D. thallophytes

Answer: A

53. Pyorrhoea is a disease of the

- A. nose
- B. gums
- C. heart
- D. lungs

Answer: B

54. Placenta is the structure formed

- A. by the union of foetal and uterine tissue
- B. by foetus only
- C. by fusion of germ layers
- D. None of these

Answer: A

55. Plants hormone that induces cell division is

- A. auxins
- B. gibberellins
- C. kinins
- D. domins

Answer: C

56. Neurospora is used as genetic material because

- A. it has short life cycle of 10 days
- B. the product of single meiosis can be easily analysed
- C. meiotic products are linearly arranged in the form of ordered tetrads
- D. is a diploid fungus

Answer: A

57. Phloem is a tissue found in

- A. reproductive organs of animals
- B. plants
- C. insects
- D. mammals

Answer: B

58. out of proteins, lipids and carbohydrates present in a cell membrane, what is true?

- A. Lipids are maximum
- B. Carbohydrates are minimum
- C. Carbohydrates are maximum
- D. All three are in equal proportion

Answer: B

59. Potato is a modified form (outgrowth) of

- A. root
- B. stem
- C. fruit
- D. leaf

Answer: B

60. Of the following taxonomic categories which is the most inclusive (i.e. is the highest in hierarchy)?

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- A. Order
- B. Subspecies
- C. Class
- D. Genus

Answer: C

61. Prothrombin which helps in clotting of blood is released by

- A. lymphocytes
- B. erythrocytes
- C. monocytes
- D. blood platelets

Answer: D

62. Myopia is connected with

- A. ears
- B. eyes
- C. lungs
- D. None of these

Answer: B

63. Most of the red, blue and purple colours of plants are due to a pigment called

- A. anthocyanin
- B. carotene
- C. chlorophyll
- D. xanthophylls

Answer: A

64. Plants developing in dry conditions are

- A. xerophytes
- B. mesophytes
- C. lithophytes
- D. hydrophytes

Answer: A

65. Plants growing on sand are called as

- A. chasmophytes
- B. oxylophytes
- C. lithophytes
- D. psammophytes

Answer: D

66. Our skin, when exposed to excess sunlight, becomes dark. This is because our skin pigments called

- A. flavoxanthin
- B. melanin
- C. carotene
- D. Xanthophyll

Answer: B

67. Ramapithecus and Cro-Magnon man are considered

- A. ancestors of modern man
- B. ancestors of monkey
- C. ancestors of lion
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

68. 10 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood

- A. 10 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood
- B. 14 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood
- C. 18 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood
- D. 24 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood

Answer: B

69. Plants wilt due to excess of

- A. transpiration
- B. photosynthesis
- C. absorption
- D. None of these

Answer: A

70. Monotremes are unique mammals because they

- A. posses hair
- B. give birth to live young
- C. secret milk in a pouch
- D. lay eggs

Answer: D

71. Poison glands of snakes are homologous to

- A. electric organs of fishes
- B. stings of rays
- C. sebaceous glands of mammals
- D. salivary glands of vertebrates

Answer: D

72. Radical vascular bundles are those in which

- A. xylem is surrounded by phloem
- B. phloem is surrounded by xylem
- C. xylem and phloem occur on the same radius
- D. xylem and phloem occur on the different radii

Answer: D

73. Plant bends towards the source of light on account of the movement of curvature known as

- A. geotropism
- B. thigmotropism
- C. chemotropism
- D. phototropism

Answer: D

74. Plant have \_\_\_\_ while animals lack it.

- A. starch
- B. cellulose
- C. protein
- D. fat

Answer: B

75. Osmosis is the flow of solution from higher concentration to a solution of lower concentration through a semi permeable membrane. What is incorrect in this statement?

- A. Exact concentration of solution is not given
- B. Character of semi permeable membrane is not given
- C. The flow of solution is not possible through semi permeable membrane
- D. All are incorrect

Answer: A

76. Photosynthesis is a process

- A. reductive and exergonic
- B. reductive and catabolic
- C. reductive, endergonic and catabolic
- D. reductive, endergonic and anabolic

Answer: D

77. On which of the following plants did Gregor Mendel perform his classical experiment?

- A. Gram
- B. Maize
- C. Pea
- D. Wheat

Answer: C

78. Pigmentation of skin is due to

- A. lymphocytes
- B. monocytes
- C. leucocytes
- D. melanocytes

Answer: A

79. Norepinephrine increases

- A. respiration
- B. urine production
- C. saliva production
- D. blood pressure

Answer: D

80. Night blindness is caused by lack of which vitamin?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

Answer: A

81. Monocot root differs from dicot root in having

- A. open vascular bundles
- B. scattered vascular bundles
- C. well developed pith
- D. radially arranged vascular bundles

Answer: C

82. Radioactivity is a phenomenon of the spontaneous emission of

- A. protons (alpha particles)
- B. electrons (beta particles)
- C. gamma rays (short wave electromagnetic waves)
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

83. Organic Substances which, in very small amounts, control growth and development called

- A. vitamins
- B. hormones
- C. enzymes
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

84. Our major foods, fibres, spices, fruits and beverage crops are

- A. flowering plants
- B. gymnosperms plants
- C. pteridophytes
- D. bryophytes

Answer: A

85. Movements due to light are shown by

- A. flowering plants
- B. lower plants
- C. all land plants
- D. all the plants

Answer: A

86. Outer covering of virus made up of protein is

- A. capsid
- B. coat
- C. virion
- D. viriod

Answer: A

87. Radish is a

- A. bulb
- B. conn
- C. modified root
- D. tuber



Answer: C

88. Most common disease of poultry in India is

- A. fowl pox
- B. tick fever
- C. ranikhet
- D. coryza

Answer: C

89. Most abundant tissues of our body are

- A. muscular
- B. connective
- C. epithelial
- D. nervous

Answer: B

90. Mumps is a disease caused by

- A. fungus
- B. bacterium
- C. virus
- D. None of these

Answer: C

91. Rain water helps to increase the \_\_\_\_ to some extent.

- A. phosphorous contents
- B. nitrogen contents
- C. calcium contents
- D. potash contents

Answer: C

92. Number of chromosomes in Down's syndrome is

- A. 46
- B. 47
- C. 48
- D. 49

Answer: B

93. Plants are killed in winter by frost

- A. because of desiccation and mechanical damage to the tissues
- B. because no photosynthesis takes place at such low temperature
- C. because respiration ceases at such low temperature
- D. because there is no transpiration

Answer: A

94. One of the following is most suitable for study of mutations

- A. Haploids
- B. Diploids
- C. Tetraploids
- D. Polyploid

Answer: A

95. Pulses are a good source of

- A. carbohydrates
- B. fats
- C. proteins
- D. vitamins

Answer: C

96. Nymph is the name of young one of

- A. butterfly
- B. beetle
- C. housefly
- D. cockroach

Answer: D

97. One day you wake with a sore throat and a runny nose. Your doctor takes a swab from your throat, sends it to a lab, and telephones you the next day to say that antibiotic will not help you get better.

- A. Having waited a day, it is too late to take an antibiotic
- B. You need an antiseptic, not an antibiotic
- C. You need to be vaccinated instead of taking an antibiotic
- D. You are infected by a virus

Answer: D

98. Plants that grow under average temperature and moisture are called

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- A. halophytes
- B. hydrophytes
- C. mesophytes
- D. xerophytes

Answer: C

99. Oxyreductases, transferases, hydrolases, lyases, isomerases and ligases are all classes of

- A. hormones
- B. enzymes
- C. proteins
- D. vitamins

Answer: B

100. Mutation is

- A. a factor responsible for plant growth
- B. a change which affects the offspring of F2 generation only
- C. a change that is inherited
- D. a change which affects the parents

Answer: C