UNIT – 1

1. The oxyge	en that keeps us alive is a product of pl	notosynthesis. It comes from		
a) Ca	arbon dioxide			
b) Ca	arbonates absorbed from soil			
c) Ox	xides of mineral elements			
d) W	⁷ ater			
2. Milk taste	es sour when kept in the open for some	time due to the formation of		
a) Ca	arbonic acid	b) Citric acid		
c) La	actic acid	d) Malic acid		
3. Prokaryot	tes are			
a) Aı	a) Animals without well – developed nervous system			
b) O	b) Organisms lacking a definite nucleus			
c) Pr	c) Primitive plants without vascular systems			
d) Pl	ants that do not produce flowers and fr	uits		
4. Honey tha	at has a high concentration of sugar doe	es not decay because		
a) It	contains natural antioxidant that preven	nts bacteria attack		
	acteria cannot survive in an active state ater is drawn out	in a solution of high osmotic strength as		
c) Ba	acteria cannot survive in an active state	as it is totally deprived of oxygen		
d) No	one of these			
5. The chron	nosome number in a bacterium is			
a) 1		b) 2		
c) 4		d) varies with species		
6. A plant ce	ell is distinguished from an animal cell	by the presence of		
a) Cł	hloroplasts	b) Cell wall		
c) Ce	ell membrane	d) Nucleus		
7. On chemi	cal analysis, a bottle – cork is found to	contain primarily		
a) Ca	arbohydrates	b) Lipids		
c) Ta	annins	d) Proteins		
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8. Which of the following plant disease is	caused by mineral deficiency?				
a) Heart rot of beets	b) Ring rot of potato				
c) Red rot of sugarcane	d) Wilt of cotton				
9. Which of the following organelles is ter	rmed the powerhouse of a cell?				
a) Chloroplasts	b) Golgi apparatus				
c) Mitochondrion	d) Nucleus				
10. Granum is a component of					
a) Chloroplasts	b) Golgi apparatus				
c) Ribosomes	d) Starch grains				
11. In plant cell, DNA is found in					
a) Chloroplasts	b) Mitochondria				
c) Nucleus	d) All these				
12. Cell sap is					
a) A dilute solution of minerals and	d some organic substances in the vacuole				
b) A dilute solution of minerals in	water absorbed by the plant from the cell				
c) Exudate from the cell					
d) A solution of different organic s	substances dissolved in the cytoplasm				
13. The edible is a fruit in which one of th	e following crops?				
a) Coconut	b) Groundnut				
c) Pea	d) Wheat				
14. The virus that infects a bacterium is					
a) Arbovirus	b) Viraemia				
c) Bacteriophage	d) Baclofen				
15. Binomial nomenclature refers to					
a) Naming a plant/animal twice					
b) Scientific naming of an organism	b) Scientific naming of an organism consisting of two words				
c) Two names of a living organism	n – scientific name and a local name				
d) Two phases in the life of an organization	d) Two phases in the life of an organism				

16. To which group of plants does the banyan tree belong?

a) Angiosperms	b) Gymnosperms		
c) Pteridophytes	d) Pheophyta		
17. A liverwort is			
a) An animal parasite infecting	the liver		
b) A land plant without differer	ntiation into root, stem and leaves		
c) A kind of bacterium infecting	g the liver		
d) A plant with its flowers shap	ed like the human liver		
18. "Flame of the forest" refers to			
a) A lady with flame in her han	ds found in the forest		
b) A forest full of trees which b	b) A forest full of trees which burst with red flowers during autumn		
c) A fire always found in some	jungles		
d) The little of a book			
19. A herbarium is			
a) A collection of herbs in dried	l form		
b) A garden with a varied colle-	ction of herbs		
c) A garden with a collection of	f medicinal herbs		
d) A centre for the preservation	of dried specimen of plant		
20. Taxonomy is a science dealing with	n the		
a) Classification of all living or	ganisms		
b) Classification of plants			
c) Identification, nomenclature,	and classification of all living organisms		
d) Structure and function of live	ing organisms		
21. The widely used antibiotic, penicill	in, is produced by		
a) An alga	b) A bacterium		
c) A fungus	d) Synthetic means		
22. Lichen is considered to be a sy	mbiotic association of two living organisms. Which		
organisms are involved in it?			
a) Algae and bacteria	b) Algae and fungi		
c) Algae and bryophytes	d) Fungi and bryophytes		
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23. Agar, commonly used as a synthetic grow	wth medium and in bakery, is obtained from			
a) Algae	b) Mosses			
c) Cycas	d) Pine			
24. Which of the following human disease/s	is/are caused by a mutant gene?			
a) Hemophilia	b) Sickle cell anaemia			
c) Thalassemia	d) All the above			
25. Which of the following shows a taxonom	nically closely – related group?			
a) Earthworm, ringworm, tape – worn	n			
b) Silverfish, cuttlefish, starfish				
c) Housefly, dragonfly, butterfly				
d) Sea horse, sea anemone, sea urchir	1			
26. Which scientist was responsible for binor	mial nomenclature?			
a) Darwin	b) Hooker			
c) Theophrastus	d) Linnaeus			
27. Which of the following is not a parasite?				
a) Louse	b) Mosquito			
c) Tick	d) Housefly			
28. Which of the following moves the fastest	?			
a) Bath sponge	b) Sea anemone			
c) Amoeba	d) All these			
29. The bird without cloaca is the				
a) Duck	b) Pigeon			
c) Parrot	d) None of these			
30. Yellow proteins are				
a) Flavoproteins	b) Xanthophylls			
c) Carotenes	d) All of above			

31. Which of the following substances is not a p	protein?
a) Antibody	b) Insulin
c) Pepsin	d) NAD ⁺
32. Which one of the following plant organs is a	an organ of respiration?
a) Flower	b) Leaf
c) Root	d) None of these
33. Lucerne is a	
a) Foliage crop	b) Root crop
c) Stern crop	d) Fungus
34. The numerous minute pores in the epidermia	s of a leaf are called
a) Hydathodes	b) Lenticels
c) Perforation	d) Stomata
35. In some plants, water oozes through certa	in pores that remain permanently open. This
phenomenon is called	
a) Evaporation	b) Guttation
c) Transpiration	d) Vaporization
36. Which one of the following is not a stem mo	odification?
a) Arrowroot	b) Garlic
c) Ginger	d) Sweet potato
37. From which part of the plant is turmeric,	a commonly – used colourant and antiseptic,
obtained?	
a) Root	b) Stem
c) Fruit	d) Flower
38. Clove, the commonly used spice, is obtained	d from the
a) Root	b) Stem
c) Flower bud	d) Fruit