

SSC CPO & CHSL Exam 2020 Imp Biology Ques PDF



1. Which among the following do **NOT** have a perfect pair of sex chromosomes

- A. Only men
- B. Only women
- C. Both men and women
- D. Neither men nor women

Ans. A

Sol. • Men do not have perfect pair of sex chromosomes.

- There are 23 chromosomes of mother and 23 of father.

- 22 pairs of autosomal chromosomes. But one pair of chromosomes is odd, called the sex chromosomes .

- Women have a perfect pair of sex chromosomes **XX**. And men have a mismatched pair **XY**.

2. Which vaccine company has developed Typbar Typhoid Conjugate vaccine that has received pre – qualification from the World Health Organisation (WHO) for global use?

- A. Panacea Biotech
- B. Bharat Biotech
- C. Biocon
- D. Bharat Serums and Vaccines

Ans. B

Sol. • The **Typbar-TCV (Typhoid Conjugate vaccine)** was developed by Bharat Biotech vaccine company. It is the first conjugate vaccine to prevent the typhoid fever that has been prequalified by the World Health Organization.

- It is a sterile, clear and colorless liquid containing purified Vi capsular polysaccharide of Salmonella typhi Ty2 which is conjugated to Tetanus Toxoid carrier protein.

3. Which of the following relation is true regarding the amounts of genetic material contributed by the father and mother to the child?

- A. Father >> Mother
- B. Father << Mother
- C. Father = Mother
- D. No relation can be determined.

Ans. C

Sol. • The amounts of genetic material contributed by the father and mother to

the child is **equal**.

- Inherited traits are passed through the genes of parents to their children. Some traits are passed on only through the mother or only through the father.

- Others are passed on depending on what traits are strongest between the parents, whether they be dominant traits or just more prevalent within the family.

4. Elapidea Naja is the scientific name of

- A. Cobra
- B. Elephant
- C. Eagle
- D. Owl

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Elapidea Naja** is the scientific name of Cobra.
- Eagle Scientific name- Aquila
- Elephant Scientific name - Elephas maximus
- Owl Scientific name – Strigiformes

5. Women have shrill voice because of

- A. Low frequency
- B. High frequency
- C. Shrill vocals
- D. Strong epiglottis

Ans. B

Sol.

- Women have shrill voice because of high frequency. T
- The shrillness of a sound depends upon its frequency and pitch, the higher the pitch the shriller the sound.

6. Acinoyx jubatus is the scientific name of.....

- A. Bear
- B. Horse
- C. Cheetah
- D. Zebra

Ans. C

Sol. Acinoyx jubatus is the scientific name of Cheetah. It is the fastest land animal on earth that belongs to Feline family. The scientific names of Bear,

Horse and Zebra are Ursidae, Equus caballus and Equus quagga respectively.

7. Tectona grandis Linn is the scientific name of

- A. Guava
- B. Teak
- C. Amla
- D. Chiku

Ans. B

Sol. The scientific name for teak is Tectona grandis. Teak is a large, deciduous tree that occurs in mixed hardwood forests. It has got high oil content, and can have high stretching ability, and also its closely arranged particles make it particularly suitable against harsh weather condition. Teak is mainly used in the manufacture of outdoor furniture and boat decks.

8. Carica papaya is the scientific name of _____.

- A. Peepal
- B. Papaya
- C. Tamarind
- D. Drumstick

Ans. B

Sol. Papaya has its name as Carica Papaya. This fruit has around 22 accepted species, and believed to have originated from the tropics region of the Americas.

9. Which part of the brain is responsible for triggering actions like thinking, intelligence, memory and ability to learn?

- A. Diencephalon
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Cerebrum
- D. Control

Ans. C

Sol.

- A large part of the brain is cerebrum that contains the cerebral cortex as well as several subcortical structures, including the hippocampus, basal ganglia, and olfactory bulb.
- In the human brain, the cerebrum is the uppermost region of the central nervous system. It

is responsible for triggering actions like thinking, intelligence, memory and ability to learn.

10. _____ is the source of energy and materials in human beings.

- A. Water
- B. Sunlight
- C. Food
- D. Gas

Ans. C

Sol. • **Food** is the source of energy and materials in human beings.

• Carbohydrates, Lipids, Proteins and Amino Acids, Ketone Bodies are the sources of energy.

11. Which of the following is also known as the Biochemical Laboratory of the Human Body?

- A. Small Intestine
- B. Brain
- C. Pancreas
- D. Liver

Ans. D

Sol. The liver is also known as the Biochemical Laboratory of the Human Body. The liver makes bile that will help emulsify and digest the fats we eat. The liver takes toxic substances and convert them, using enzymes the liver cells makes, into a non toxic form so the body can dispose of them.

12. Which drug is used as an AntiDiabetic drug?

- A. Metformin
- B. Zolpidem
- C. Promethazine
- D. Hydralazine

Ans. A

Sol. Metformin is used as the Anti-Diabetic Drug. It is a first line of medication which is used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, especially useful on people who is overweight. This drug works by decreasing glucose production by the liver and increasing the insulin sensitivity of blood tissues.

13. For the aquatic organisms, the source of food is

- A. Phytoplankton
- B. Sea Weed
- C. Aqua plankton
- D. Zooplankton

Ans. A

Sol. For the aquatic organisms, the source of food is

Phytoplankton. Phytoplankton are autotrophic photosynthesizing microscopic organisms present in the top most layer of oceans and water bodies responsible for "primary food production," the creation of organic compounds from carbon dioxide dissolved in the water which in turn helps in the survival of aquatic food web.

14. *Canis Vulpes* is the scientific name of

- A. Dog
- B. Wolf
- C. Fox
- D. Hyena

Ans. C

Sol. *Canis Vulpes* is the scientific name of Fox. The Fox are raised for fur and mostly found near the human habitat area and agriculture area.

Wolf scientific name- *Canis lupus*

Dog scientific name- *Canis lupus familiaris*

Hyena scientific name- *Hyaenidae*

15. *Allium Cepa* is the scientific name of _____.

- A. Carrot
- B. Tomato
- C. Potato
- D. Onion

Ans. D

Sol. *Allium Cepa* is the scientific name of Onion. It is a biennial plant grown in loamy soil across the world. It is used to treat cold, cough, headache and other respiratory diseases.

16. Organisms that generate energy using light are known as _____.

- A. Chemoautotrophs
- B. Oligotrophs
- C. Bacteria
- D. Photoautotrophs

Ans. D

Sol. Organisms that generate energy using light are known as Photo autotrophs. They are organisms that can make their own energy using light and carbon dioxide via the process of photosynthesis. Examples are plants and photosynthetic bacteria, blue green algae.

17. _____ is a multi-branched polysaccharide of glucose that serves as a form of energy storage in animals and fungi.

- A. Cellulose
- B. Glycogen
- C. Pectin
- D. Chitin

Ans. B

Sol. Glycogen is a polysaccharide of glucose that serves as a form of energy storage in fauna kingdom. It is a readily mobilized storage form of glucose. It is polymer of glucose residues that can be broken down to yield glucose molecules when energy is needed. Most of the glucose residues in glycogen are linked by α -1, 4-glycosidic bonds.

18. Mesothelioma is a type of cancer. The most common area affected in it is the lining of the _____.

- A. heart
- B. brain
- C. stomach
- D. lungs

Ans. D

Sol. Mesothelioma is a type of cancer developing from the thin layer of tissue covering the internal organs. The most common area affected is the lining of the lungs and chest wall. This type of cancer is caused due to over exposure to asbestos. Its treatment includes surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy.

19. _____ is a typically one celled, reproductive unit capable of giving rise to a new individual without sexual fusion.

- A. Egg
- B. Spore
- C. Sperm



D. Seed

Ans. B

Sol. Spore is one celled, reproductive unit capable of giving rise to a new individual without sexual fusion. Spores the agents of asexual production are dormant, thick-walled and highly resistant to survive under unfavorable conditions so that when conditions revert to being suitable it gives rise to a new individual. They are found in algae, fungi, bacteria and plants.

20. Which of the following is responsible for Vermicomposting?

A. Fungus

B. Worms

C. Bacteria

D. Birds

Ans. B

Sol. Vermicomposting is a process of using various species of worms, like red and white worms, and earthworms, to create a heterogeneous organic mixture of decomposing vegetable or food waste and bedding materials. The excreta of the worms makes the soil fertile due to presence of nitrate and water soluble nutrients.

21. Azadirachata indica is the scientific name of

A. Neem

B. Teak

C. Silver Oak

D. Tulsi

Ans. A

Sol. The scientific name of Neem is Azadirachata indica. It is found in tropical and sub tropical areas and is a native to Indian subcontinent. Neem is drought resistant, ayurvedic herb providing remedy for various diseases. In some areas neem is used as weed for pest resistance.

22. What does BOD5 refer to?

A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days

B. Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 hours

C. Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 minutes

D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 Months

Ans. A

Sol.

- BOD5 stands for Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days.
- Biochemical oxygen demand refers to the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material, present in a given water sample, at certain temperature over a specific time period.

23. Punicagranatum is the scientific name of.....

A. Custard Apple

B. Gulmohar

C. Silver Oak

D. Pomegranate

Ans. D

Sol. Punicagranatum is the scientific name of Pomegranate. It belongs to 'lythraceae' family. The scientific names for Custard Apple, Gulmohar and Silver Oak are Annona reticulate, Delonix regia and Grevillea robusta respectively.

24. When a Cuttlefish is described as a Molluscs, it is at which level of classification?

A. Class

B. Order

C. Family

D. Phylum

Ans. D

Sol. Phylum is the level of classification when cuttlefish is described as a molluscs. A phylum is a level of classification or taxonomic rank below Kingdom and above Class. The phylum group is then divided into even smaller groups, known as classes. The Chordata (vertebrates) phylum splits up into Mammalia (Mammals), Actinopterygii (Bony Fish), Chondrichthyes (Cartilaginous Fish), Aves (Birds), Amphibia (Amphibians) and Reptilia (Reptiles).



25. _____ is a drug or substance that makes you feel relaxed and makes your body work and react more slowly.

- A. Antidote
- B. Analgesic
- C. Antihistamine
- D. Depressant

Ans. D

Sol. Depressant is the drug that makes you feel relaxed and makes your body work and react more slowly. Such slowing happens because depressant increase GABA (which is a neurotransmitter which in general ensures communication between brain cells)—and thereby inhibits brain activity.

26. *Mangifera indica* is the scientific name of _____.

- A. Guava
- B. Mango
- C. Amla
- D. Jack fruit

Ans. B

Sol.

- ***Mangifera indica*** is the scientific name of mango.
- It is the national fruit of India.
- The genus belongs to the cashew family Anacardiaceae.

27. *Equus buruchelli* is the scientific name of _____.

- A. Horse
- B. Zebra
- C. Buffalo
- D. Ass

Ans. B

Sol. *Equus buruchelli* is the scientific name of Zebra. This animal mostly found in the southeastern Africa.

Horse- *Equus caballus*

Buffalo- *Bubalus bubalis*

Ass- *Equus asinus*

28. Proteins are made up of ?

- A. Amino Acids
- B. Fatty Acids
- C. Glucose
- D. Nucleotides

Ans. A

Sol. Proteins are comprised of smaller building squares called amino acids, consolidated in chains. There are 20 distinctive amino acids. A few proteins are only a couple of amino acids long, while others are comprised of a few thousands. These chains of amino acids crease up in complex ways, giving every protein a one of a kind 3D shape.

29. *Moringa Oleifera* is the scientific name of _____.

- A. Banyan
- B. Gulmohar
- C. Amla
- D. Drumstick

Ans. D

Sol.

- *Moringa Oleifera* is the scientific name of **Drumstick**.
- The moringa tree is grown mainly in semiarid, tropical, and subtropical areas.
- India is the largest producer of moringa.

30. *Elapidea Naja* is the scientific name of _____.

- A. Cobra
- B. Elephant
- C. Eagle
- D. Owl

Ans. A

Sol. *Elapidea Naja* is the scientific name of Cobra.

Eagle Scientific name- *Aquila*

Elephant Scientific name - *Elephas maximus*

Owl Scientific name – *Strigiformes*

31. Which drug is used to cure Osteoporosis?

- A. Risedronate
- B. Tramadol
- C. Promethazine
- D. Levothyroxine

Ans. A

Sol. Risedronate drug is used to prevent and treat osteoporosis in women who have undergone menopause.

Osteoporosis is a condition in which the bones become thin and weak and break easily.



32. Which of the following is also known as the Biochemical Laboratory of the Human Body?

- A. Small Intestine
- B. Brain
- C. Pancreas
- D. Liver

Ans. D

Sol.

- The **liver** is also known as the Biochemical Laboratory of the Human Body. The liver makes bile that will help emulsify and digest the fats we eat.
- The liver takes toxic substances and converts them, using enzymes the liver cells makes, into a non-toxic form so the body can dispose of them.

33. _____ is a leaf where the leaflets are arranged along the middle vein.

- A. Pinnately compound leaf
- B. Palmately compound leaf
- C. Compound leaf
- D. Simple leaf

Ans. A

Sol.

- The leaflets of palmately-compound leaves radiate outwards from the end of the petiole.
- **Pinnately-compound leaves have their leaflets arranged along the middle vein.**

34. The primary function of RNA is _____.

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Protein Synthesis
- C. Replication
- D. Translation

Ans. B

Sol.

- **The main function of RNA** is to carry information of amino acid sequence from the genes to where **proteins** are assembled on ribosomes in the cytoplasm.

- One of these active processes is protein synthesis, a universal function where RNA molecules direct the assembly of proteins on ribosomes

35. Which drug is used for Pain Relief?

- A. Risedronate
- B. Tramadol
- C. Folic Acid
- D. Bupropion

Ans. B

Sol. Tramadol is used for pain relief. It is used to treat chronic pain after combining it with a paracetamol. It has side effects like drowsiness, physical dependence and itchiness. It is used for second line pain treatment.

36. Lungs are the primary organs of _____.

- A. Digestion
- B. Constipation
- C. Perspiration
- D. Respiration

Ans. D

Sol. Lungs are the primary organs of respiration. Lungs are the pair of spongy, air filled organ located on either side of chest. The trachea or windpipe supply inhaled air into the lungs through its tubular branches, called bronchi. Lungs is the largest organ in the human body.

37. Spiders belong to which class of animals?

- A. Arachnids
- B. Aves
- C. Gastropods
- D. Anthozoa

Ans. A

Sol. Spiders belong to Arachnids class of animals. They are venomous air breathing arthropods. Arachnids are a class of joint-legged invertebrate animals with eight legs.

38. Which drug is used as an Anti-Inflammatory?

- A. Metformin
- B. Diazepam
- C. Latanoprost



D. Prednisone

Ans. D

Sol.

- Prednisone is used as an Anti-Inflammatory drug.
- These drugs reduce blood level of prostaglandins, chemical that promotes inflammation and etching.

39. *Musa paradisiaca* is the scientific name of which plant?

- A. Mango
- B. Wheat
- C. Corn
- D. Banana

Ans. D

Sol. *Musa paradisiaca* is the scientific name of Banana. Banana is mostly cultivated in Kerala and Tamilnadu in India.

40. *Canis Familiaris* is the scientific name of

- A. Cat
- B. Dog
- C. Fox
- D. Wolf

Ans. B

Sol.

- *Canis lupus* is the scientific name of Wolf.
- **Canis** is a **genus** of the Canidae containing multiple extant species, such as wolves, coyotes, jackals, dingoes, and dogs.
- The scientific name of dog is *Canis Familiaris*.

41. Which of these is not a macronutrient for Plants?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Potassium
- D. Chlorine

Ans. D

Sol. Chlorine is not a macronutrient for plants. Macronutrients are essential for plant growth and play an important role in the crop cultivation. Macronutrients are required in greater quantity some of

the important macronutrients are : N, K, Ca, Mg, P, and S.

42. The largest gland of the human body is

- A. Pancreas
- B. Thyroid
- C. Large Intestine
- D. Liver

Ans. D

Sol. Liver is the largest gland in human body. It is also the largest (internal) organ in our body and can weigh up to 1.5 kg for a human adult. That is why, about 1/50th of the body weight is because of liver.



Human Liver

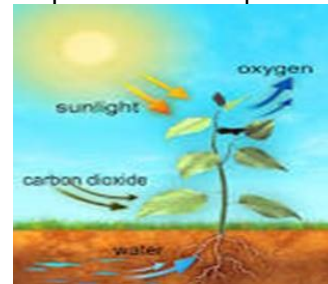
43. Photosynthesis in plants takes place in?

- A. Stem
- B. Leaves
- C. Roots
- D. Flower

Ans. B

Sol.

- The leaves of a plant contain a pigment called chlorophyll, which provides green colour to its leaves.
- Chlorophyll can make food that plant can use from carbon dioxide, water, nutrients, and energy from sunlight. This process is called photosynthesis. Thus, it's clear that photosynthesis process takes place in leaves of plant.



44. Which one of the following is an insectivorous plant?

- A. Utricularia
- B. Sequoia Gigantia
- C. Nostoc
- D. Bryophyta

Ans. A

Sol. Insectivorous plants are specialized in trapping insects. They also known as carnivorous plant. The active

Insectivorous plants can close their leaf traps the moment insects land on them. The passive Insectivorous plants have a 'pitfall' mechanism (jar or pitcher-like structure into which the insect slips and falls, to eventually be digested).

Ex- Drosera, Aldrovanda, Pitcher plants, Utricularia or Bladderworts, Pinguicula or Butterwort.

45. Mendel is known as

- A. Father of Physiology
- B. Father of Geology
- C. Father of Genetics
- D. Father of Biology

Ans. C

Sol.

- Mendel is known as **father of genetics**.
- Through his work on pea plants. He discovered that genes come in pairs and are inherited as different units one from each parent, by tracking the segregation of parental genes and their appearance in off spring which later on came to be known as law of inheritance or law of heredity which states segregation and dominance facts.

46. Pulses are a rich source of which of the following?

- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Proteins
- C. Minerals
- D. Vitamin

Ans. B

Sol.

- Pulses are a rich source of proteins.

- They are the edible seeds of plants in the legume family.
- Pulses are annual crops mainly grown in dry region. Ex Grams, Peas, Beans etc.

47. Which of the following is the largest known cell?

- A. Eukaryotic Cell
- B. Prokaryotic Cell
- C. Mycoplasma
- D. Ostrich Eggs

Ans. D

Sol.

- Ostrich egg is the largest known cell.
- Ostrich egg before fertilization consists of a single cell weighing up to 5 pounds and is the largest single cell.
- Cells are the building blocks of life and the smallest unit which can replicate independently.

48. A living part of the organism's environment is known as

- A. Abiotic Factor
- B. Habitat
- C. Biotic Factor
- D. Nonliving

Ans. C

Sol. The parts of an ecosystem that are alive and effect the population of other organisms in the environment are called biotic factors. Examples of biotic factors are producers like plants, consumers like animals and decomposers like bacteria, fungi. All biotic factors needs energy to do work which they receive from abiotic factors and food for proper growth.

49. Brain fever is a disease spread through which of the following?

- A. Flies
- B. Mosquito
- C. Virus
- D. Cockroach

Ans. B

Sol. Brain fever describes a medical condition where a part of the brain becomes inflamed and causes symptom like fever. Brain fever is of various kinds like Encephalitis, an acute inflammation



of the brain, caused by mosquito bite and viral infection, Meningitis-the inflammation of the membranes, Cerebritis- inflammation of the cerebrum.

50.What is the total number of bones in the human body?

- A. 206
- B. 103
- C. 309
- D. 412

Ans. A

Sol. There are 206 bones in the human body. A bone is a rigid organ that constitutes part of the vertebrate skeleton which protect the various organs of the body, produce red and white blood cells. At the time of birth, there are 270 bones and as the child grows reaches adulthood there are only 206 bones as some bones are fused together.

51.Which disease is caused due to deficiency of Iron ?

- A. Berberi
- B. Tetany
- C. Kwashiorkor
- D. Anaemia

Ans. D

Sol.

- Anemia is caused due to deficiency of Iron.
- Beriberi- Vitamin B1
- Tetany- calcium
- Kwashiorkor is caused due to deficiency of protein.

52.Shigellosis is a type of _____.

- A. Bacterial infection
- B. Otitis infection
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. None of the above

Ans. A

Sol. **Shigellosis** is a type of diarrhea caused by a **bacterial infection** with **Shigella**. It's symptoms generally start one to two days after exposure and include diarrhea, fever, abdominal pain, and pain with passing stool.Symptoms typically last five to

seven days.Complications can include **post infectious arthritis, sepsis, seizures, and hemolytic uremic syndrome**.

53.The portion of protoplasm without the nucleus is known as.

- A. Cytoplasm
- B. Vacuoles
- C. Plastid
- D. Plasma

Ans. A

Sol. All the component of a **cell internal** to the **cell membrane** constitute **protoplasm**. The portion of **protoplasm** without the **nucleus** is known as **cytoplasm**. **Cytoplasm** is the part of **protoplasm** which surrounds the **nucleus** and itself is surrounded by **dead cell wall**.

54.Human Beings belong to which category of the ecosystem?

- A. Omnivores
- B. Carnivores
- C. Herbivores
- D. Zooplankton

Ans. A

Sol. There are a number of popular myths about vegetarianism that have no scientific basis in fact. One of these myths is that man/human being is naturally a vegetarian because our bodies resemble plant eaters. So, human beings are omnivores, capable of either eating meat or plant foods.

55.Amoeba belongs to the phylum

- A. Protozoa
- B. Annelida
- C. Porifera
- D. Platyhelminthes

Ans. A

Sol. Amoeba belongs to the phylum protozoa. Amoeba is a single-celled animal which catches food and moves about by extending finger-like projections of protoplasm. On other hand Protozoa, in general are defined as a diverse group of unicellular eukaryotic organisms with animal-like behaviors, such as motility and predation.



56. Diabetes is caused by
- A. Excess of insulin
 - B. Low production of Insulin
 - C. Malfunction of liver
 - D. Higher production of bilirubin

Ans. B

Sol. Diabetes is caused by low production of insulin. Where, Insulin helps the glucose, which comes from food, to get into your cell. Such malfunctioning of insulin causes two types of diabetes, mainly type 1 and 2. In type 1, insulin production stops in the body. However in case of type 2, which is more common, body doesn't make or use insulin well. Thus in both cases an individual is left with excessive glucose in blood, which can damage eyes, kidneys and nerves.

57. Dissolved oxygen in rivers is close to _____ parts per million.

- A. 125
- B. 25
- C. 5
- D. 0

Ans. C

Sol. Dissolved oxygen in rivers is close to 5 parts per million. And this dissolved oxygen refers to the level of oxygen present in water or other liquids. This is an important parameter in assessing water quality. It is so because of utility of oxygen for the existence of organisms within a body of water.

58. Which of the following is also known as a Common Water Hyacinth?

- A. Pistia
- B. Opuntia
- C. Aegilops
- D. Eichhornia

Ans. D

Sol. Eichhornia is the scientific name for common water Hyacinth. A native to South America. Water hyacinth has become widely naturalized in tropical and subtropical regions and is also a significant invasive species.

59. Which of the following is not true about Angiosperms?

- A. Dominant phase is gametophytes
- B. Vascular bundles are present
- C. Spores are heterospores
- D. Seeds are covered

Ans. A

Sol.

- In lower plants like Bryophytes, gametophyte phase is a dominant phase.
- But in higher plants like pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms, the dominant and chief phase is sporophyte phase.

60. All of the following are excretory (waste) products of animals, except

- A. Uric Acid
- B. Ammonia
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Urea

Ans. C

Sol. **Excretion** is the removal of the following substances- toxic materials, waste products metabolism, excess substances from organisms. In animals, the main excretory products are **carbon dioxide**, **ammonia** (in ammonotelics), **urea** (in ureotelics), **uric acid** (in uricotelics), guanine (in Arachnida) and creatine.

• A **carbohydrate** is a **biological molecule** consisting of **carbon (C)**, **hydrogen (H)** and **oxygen (O)** atoms, usually with a hydrogen-oxygen atom ratio of **2:1** with the empirical formula **C_m(H₂O)_n**.

61. Damping off of seedlings is caused by ?

- A. Pythium
- B. Parasitica
- C. Phytophthora infestans
- D. Albugo candida

Ans. A

Sol.

- Damping off of seedlings is caused by Pythium.
- Several fungi can cause decay of seeds and seedlings including species of rhizoctonia, fusarium and phytophthora.



- Damping off typically occurs when old seed is planted in cold, wet soil and is further increased by poor soil drainage.

62. *Ficus benghalensis* is the scientific name of _____

- A. Banyan
- B. Pineapple
- C. Babul
- D. Tulsi

Ans. A

Sol.

- ***Ficus benghalensis*** is the scientific name of Banyan. Banyan is a tree that is commonly found in the Indian subcontinent. This tree is mostly used in for the treatment of skin disorders, diabetes and diarrhoea.
- Babul- *Vachellia nilotica*
- Pineapple- *Ananas comosus*
- Tulsi- *Ocimum tenuiflorum*

63. The outer white part of the eye that protects the inner structures is _____.

- A. Iris
- B. Sclera
- C. Retina
- D. Cornea

Ans. B

Sol. The sclera is a part of the eye ordinarily known as the "white." It frames the supporting mass of the eyeball, and is ceaseless with the clear cornea. The sclera is secured by the conjunctiva, a clear bodily fluid film that greases up the eye. It is thickest in the region encompassing the optic nerve.

64. *Equus Assinus* is the scientific name of

- A. Donkey
- B. Cow
- C. Deer
- D. Kangaroo

Ans. A

Sol. *Equus Assinus* is the scientific name of Donkey. Donkey is the domesticated animal which is used for various working purpose.

Deer – *Cervidae*

Cow- *Bos taurus*

Kangaroo- *Macropus rufus*

65. Haustoria or sucking roots are found in which of the following ?

- A. Wheat
- B. Mango
- C. Chestnut
- D. *Cuscuta*

Ans. D

Sol. Haustoria or sucking roots are found in *Cuscuta*, Haustoria or sucking roots are small roots that penetrates into the host xylem tissue to acquire water and nutrients.

66. In which form is glucose stored in our body?

- A. Insulin
- B. Glucose
- C. Glycogen
- D. Fat

Ans. C

Sol. Glycogen is a multibranched polysaccharide of glucose. It serves as a form of energy storage in humans, animals, fungi, and bacteria. The polysaccharide structure represents the main storage form of glucose in the body.

67. Which non-flowering, spore bearing plants have roots?

- A. mosses
- B. angiosperms
- C. ferns
- D. gymnosperms

Ans. C

Sol. A type of spore producing plant is the fern. Ferns do not ever produce flowers, but they have roots. Ferns produce spore casings on the underside of their leaves.

68. Snake venom is highly modified saliva containing _____.

- A. prototoxins
- B. neutrotoxins
- C. zootoxins
- D. electrotoxins

Ans. C

Sol.



- Snake venom has highly modified saliva containing **Zootoxins**. It facilitates the immobilization and digestion of prey and at the same time defending from threats. It is injected after a bite or through spit.
- Snake venom is basically highly modified saliva that is made up of around 80% proteins and some 20% enzymes. Most of these enzymes are harmless to humans, but there are about 20 toxic enzymes known to man, and the unique mixtures of these **zootoxins** and proteins make for the lethal snake venom.

69. The orange colour of carrot is because of

- A. It grows in the soil.
- B. Carotene
- C. It is not exposed to sunlight.
- D. The entire plant is orange in colour.

Ans. B

Sol. The orange colour of carrot is due to the presence of beta carotene.

Carotenes are photosynthetic pigments absorbing ultraviolet, violet, and blue light and scatter orange or red light hence carrots are orange in colour. Carrots are important source for vitamin K and B6 which helps in night vision.

70. Which drug is used as an Antidepressant?

- A. Oxybutynin
- B. Tramadol
- C. Sumatriptan
- D. Bupropion

Ans. D

Sol. Bupropion is used as an Antidepressant and an aid for reducing smoking sensation. It is used for treating disorders like anxiety, chronic pain, sleeping disorders.

71. What is the basic unit of heredity?

- A. DNA
- B. RNA
- C. Chromosome
- D. gene

Ans. D

Sol. Gene is the basic unit of heredity. Humans have an estimated 35,000 genes. Most genes come in pairs and are made of strands of genetic material called deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA. The physical location of a gene is its locus. When genes are organized in structure they are called chromosome. Every person has two copies of each gene, one inherited from each parent.

72. Name the drug that is yielded from Cinchona tree and is used to cure malaria.

- A. Camptotheca
- B. Acuminata
- C. Quinine
- D. Cinchonia

Ans. C

Sol. Quinine is the drug that is yielded from Cinchona tree and is used for the cure of malaria. This medicine is effective in killing malaria parasites living inside the red blood cells. Malaria is caused due to Plasmodium falciparum.

73. Prawns belong to which family?

- A. Crustaceans
- B. Fish
- C. Amphibians
- D. Reptiles

Ans. A

Sol. Prawns belong to Crustaceans family. Prawn is small aquatic creature that is mostly used as sea food in many countries.

74. Harmful bacteria in potable water make the water

- A. unfit to drink
- B. smelly
- C. colored
- D. turbid

Ans. A

Sol. Harmful bacteria in potable water make the water unfit to drink. These bacteria may cause Cholera, Diarrhea and Typhoid Fever.

75. The outermost layer of skin is

- A. Epidermis
- B. Dermis
- C. Tissues



D. Hypodermis

Ans. A

Sol. The epidermis is the outermost layer of our skin. It is tough and resilient. Our skin (the largest organ in our body) is the built-in protective covering that keeps our insides safe from our external environment. And epidermis is its first line of defense.

76. Which of the following is also used as a Bio fertilizer?

- A. Urea
- B. Microorganisms
- C. Uric Acid
- D. Nitrates

Ans. B

Sol. Bio fertilizer is a fertilizer which contains living microorganisms. When it is applied to soil, it colonizes the rhizosphere and promotes growth of plant. It mainly increases the supply or availability of primary nutrients to the host plant. They reduce molecular nitrogen to ammonia.

N₂ fixing - Biofertilizers

1. Free-living - Azotobacter, Beijerinckia,

•

Clostridium, Klebsiella, Anabaena, Nostoc,

2. Symbiotic Rhizobium, Frankia, Anabaena azollae

3. Associative Symbiotic - Azospirillum

77. Which of the following are also known as suicidal bag of Cells?

- A. Lysosomes
- B. Lycosome
- C. Nucleus
- D. Chromosome

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Lysosomes** are known as Suicidal bag of Cells.
- Lysosomes are cellular membrane organelles with digestive enzymes breaking down waste materials, foreign material and cellular debris and digesting nucleic acid, polysaccharides, fats, proteins or damaging its own cells by its own enzymes, which lead to cell death by autolysis process.





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