

# 75+ Biology Questions Asked in SSC CHSL Previous Year's Question Papers **English PDF**

1. Which of the following is a vertebrate?

- A. Snake
- B. Roundworm
- C. Millipede
- D. Earthworm

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Snakes** and all other **reptiles, amphibians, mammals, birds,** and **fish** belong to the **vertebrates**. All these animals have an **inner skeleton**.
- A **vertebrate** is an animal with a **spinal cord** surrounded by **cartilage** or **bone**.
- **Invertebrates** are animals **without** a **backbone** or bony skeleton. This is by far the **largest** group in the animal kingdom: **97 percent** of all animals are invertebrates.

2. Hydrochloric acid is secreted in which part of our digestive system?

- A. Mouth
- B. Stomach
- C. Liver
- D. Small Intestine

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Parietal cells** in the mucosa, the inner cell layer of our **digestive tract**, secrete **hydrochloric acid** (HCl) into the **stomach's lumen**, or **cavity**.
- **Gastric acid** is a **digestive fluid** formed within the stomach lining. Composed of **hydrochloric acid, potassium chloride, and sodium chloride**, gastric acid plays a key role in the **digestion** of **proteins** by activating digestive enzymes.

3. Which of the following cell organelles is responsible for the storage, modification and packaging of products in vesicles?

- A. Mitochondria
- B. Plastids
- C. Golgi apparatus
- D. Endoplasmic reticulum

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Golgi apparatus cell organelles is responsible for the storage, modification and packaging of products in vesicles.**
- It is a **membrane-bound organelle found in eukaryotic cells.**
- It is **located in the cytoplasm.**

4. Which of the following is NOT unicellular?

- A. Amoeba



- B. Spirogyra
- C. Plasmodium
- D. Paramecium

Ans. B

Sol.

- Spirogyra is a **multicellular** organism. It is a **filamentous** type of **green algae** found in **fresh** bodies of water. Its name is derived from its **chloroplast**, which is **spiral-shaped**.
- An **amoeba** is a **unicellular** organism which has the ability to alter its **shape**, primarily by **extending** and **retracting** pseudopods.
- **Plasmodium** parasites (causative agent of **malaria**) and **Paramecium** are **unicellular** organisms.

5. Which of the following viruses is responsible for causing influenza?

- A. Varicella virus
- B. Rubella virus
- C. Myxovirus
- D. Poliovirus

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Myxovirus** is any group of **medium-sized**, **RNA-containing** viruses having a **helical** envelope, infectious to **humans** and other **animals**, and a cause of **influenza**.
- **Influenza** is a viral infection that attacks the **respiratory system** — **nose**, **throat**, and **lungs**. **Three** of the **four** types of influenza viruses affect humans **Type A**, **Type B**, and **Type C**. **Type D** has not been known to infect humans but is believed to have the potential to do so.

6. In which part of a plant are mesophyll cells found?

- A. Root
- B. Leaf
- C. Stem
- D. Seed

Ans. B

Sol.

- \* In Leaf part of a plant are mesophyll cells found.
- \* In ferns and most flowering plants, the mesophyll is divided into two layers:-
  - 1) An upper palisade layer of vertically elongated cells.
  - 2) Beneath the palisade layer is the spongy layer.
- \* Many well-developed and large grana are present in Mesophyll cells.
- \* No starch grains present, Key enzymes for starch synthesis are absent, High activity of photosystem II are in Mesophyll cells.



7. Which of the following blood groups is called the 'Universal Receiver'?

- A. A+
- B. O+
- C. O-
- D. AB+

Ans. D

Sol.

- **AB+ blood group is called the 'Universal Receiver'.**
- It is considered to be the **rarest blood group.**
- **O- blood group** is called **Universal donor.**

8. Which of the following parts of the human body releases carbon dioxide, brought in by the blood, from the rest of the body?

- A. Alveoli
- B. Larynx
- C. Trachea
- D. Bronchi

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Alveoli** are an important part of the respiratory system.
- Its main function is to exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide molecules to and from the bloodstream.

9. Which of the following are the 5 groups that plants are divided into?

- A. Thallophytes, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms
- B. Arthropoda, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms
- C. Mollusca, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms
- D. Annelida, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms

Ans. A

Sol.

- Plants are classified into 5 groups known as **Thallophytes, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.**
- Hence, option 'A' is the correct answer.

10. 'Leukopenia' is an abnormal \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Increase in white blood cells
- B. Decrease in red blood cells
- C. Increase in red blood cells
- D. Decrease in white blood cells

Ans. D



Sol.

- **Leukopenia** is a condition where a person has a **reduced** number of **white blood cells**. This increases the **risk** of **infections**.
- A person's **blood** is made up of many different types of **blood cells**. White blood cells, also known as **leukocytes**, help to fight off **infection**. Leukocytes are a vital part of the **immune system**.

11. Pineapple is a \_\_\_\_\_ plant.

- A. Hygrophyte
- B. Mesophyte
- C. Hydrophyte
- D. Xerophyte

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Pineapple** is a **xerophytic plant**. A **xerophyte** is a species of plant that has **adaptations** to survive in an environment with **little liquid water**, such as a **desert** or an **ice-** or **snow-**covered region.
- A **Hygrophyte** is a plant living above ground that is adapted to the conditions of **abundant moisture** pads of the surrounding air. **Hydrophytes** are plants like **water lilies** that have adapted to living in **watery** conditions.
- **Mesophyte** is a terrestrial plant that is neither adapted to particularly **dry** nor particularly **wet** environments.

12. Carbon and energy requirements of autotrophic organisms are fulfilled by the process of:

- A. Biosynthesis
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Photoautotrophs
- D. Hibernation

Ans. B

Sol.

- The **energy** and **carbon** requirement of a **autotrophic** organism like in **plants**, is fulfilled by the process known as **photosynthesis**.
- **Photosynthesis** is a process used by **plants** and other organisms to convert **light energy** into **chemical energy** that can later be released to fuel the organisms' activities.
- In this process, **water** and **carbon dioxide** are taken from outside and in the presence of **chlorophyll** and **sunlight**, these raw materials are converted into **carbohydrates**, which provides energy.

13. The sino-atrial node is located in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Brain
- B. Bladder



- C. Heart
- D. Stomach

Ans. C

Sol.

- A sino-atrial (SA) node is a group of cells located in the wall of the right atrium of the heart. The SA node is considered the pacemaker of the heart.
- The SA node generates an electrical signal that causes the upper heart chambers (atria) to contract. The signal then passes through the AV (atrioventricular) node to the lower heart chambers (ventricles), causing them to contract or pump.

14. Locomotion in \_\_\_\_\_ takes place with the help of muscular foot.

- A. sea urchins
- B. earthworms
- C. jellyfish
- D. snails

Ans. D

Sol.

- Locomotion in snails takes place with the help of a muscular foot. This foot is made up of muscles that undergo alternate contraction and relaxation.
- The foot produces a slimy substance called mucous. The snail actually crawls on the layer of mucous. The sticky mucous reduces the friction between the foot and the ground by offering a smoother surface to crawl.

15. Depression is a \_\_\_\_\_ disorder.

- A. somatoform
- B. schizophrenic
- C. dissociative
- D. mood

Ans. D

Sol.

- Depression is classified as a mood disorder. It may be described as feelings of sadness, loss, or anger that interfere with a person's everyday activities. It is considered a severe medical condition that can get worse without proper treatment.
- A mood disorder is a mental health problem that primarily affects a person's emotional state. The most common types of mood disorders are depression, dysthymia, bipolar disorder, etc.

16. The human saliva contains an enzyme called salivary \_\_\_\_\_ that breaks down starch, a complex molecule, into sugar.

- A. Protease
- B. Amylase
- C. Lipase



D. Peptidase

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Amylase** is an **enzyme** that catalyses the hydrolysis of **starch** into **sugars**. It is present in the saliva of **humans** and some **other mammals**, where it begins the chemical process of **digestion**.

- Foods that contain large amounts of **starch** but **little sugar**, such as **rice** and **potatoes**, may acquire a slightly sweet taste as they are chewed because **amylase** degrades some of their **starch** into **sugar**.

17. Which of the following is a group of bacteria found in human intestines, whose presence in water indicates contamination by disease-causing microorganisms?

- A. Pseudomonas
- B. Coliform
- C. Clostridium
- D. Streptococcus

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Coliforms** are present in the **environment** and in the **faeces** of all **warm-blooded animals** and **humans**. Coliform bacteria are unlikely to cause **illness**. However, their **presence** in **drinking water** indicates that **disease-causing organisms** could be in the water system.

- The most basic test for **bacterial contamination** of a water supply is the test for **total coliform bacteria**. Total coliforms include bacteria that are found in the **soil**, in **water** that has been influenced by surface water, and in **human** or **animal waste**.

18. Which among the following is a vaccine developed by CSIR, Ministry of Science and Technology for Johne's disease affecting sheep, Goat, Cow, and Buffalo so as to immunise them and increase milk and meat production?

- A. Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis vaccine
- B. Porcine Parvovirus vaccine
- C. DIVA (Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals)
- D. JD Vaccine

Ans. D

Sol.

- JD Vaccine is a vaccine developed by CSIR, Ministry of Science and Technology for Johne's disease affecting sheep, Goat, Cow, and Buffalo so as to immunise them and increase milk and meat production.

- Johne's disease is an infectious wasting condition of cattle and other ruminants caused by Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis, commonly known as Map. It is closely related to the organism that causes tuberculosis.



19. Which of the following kingdoms consists of prokaryotic cells?

- A. Animalia
- B. Protista
- C. Fungi
- D. Monera

Ans. D

Sol.

- **The Monera kingdom consists of Prokaryotic cells.**
- They are **single-celled organisms** with **no true nuclear membrane.**
- It was the **five-kingdom classification system** established by **Robert Whittaker.**

20. Which of the following types of organisms have an open circulatory system?

- A. Mollusca
- B. Nematoda
- C. Annelida
- D. Birds

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Mollusca have an open circulatory system.**
- It is the **second-largest phylum of invertebrate animals.**
- The **blood flows freely through cavities** since **there are no vessels to conduct the blood in the open circulatory system.**

21. Which part of a plant cell traps sunlight to make sugar?

- A. Chloroplast
- B. Chromoplast
- C. Leucoplast
- D. Starch grain

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Chloroplast is the part of a plant cell that traps sunlight to make sugar.**
- They are the **food producers of the cell.**
- They are only **found in plant cells** and **algae.**

22. The Atrial wall of the human heart secretes a very important peptide hormone. What is the name of that hormone ?

- A. GIP
- B. ANF
- C. ADH
- D. CCK





Ans. B

Sol.

- **The Atrial wall of the human heart secretes a very important peptide hormone that is ANF.**
- The fullform of **ANF** is **Atrial Natriuretic Factor**.
- It is a **28 amino acid polypeptide hormone**.

23.Which tissue has heavily thickened lignified walls?

- A. Sclerenchyma
- B. Parenchyma
- C. Aerenchyma
- D. Collenchyma

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Sclerenchyma** cells have thickened lignified walls, which make them **strong** and **waterproof**. They are commonly classified into **support types** and **conducting forms**.
- **Sclerenchyma** is the tissue which makes the **plant hard** and **stiff**. Sclerenchyma is the **supporting tissue** in **plants**. Two types of sclerenchyma cells exist: **fibers cellular** and **sclereids**. Their cell walls consist of **cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin**.

24.The solar tracking (moving in the sun's direction) of the sunflower is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Phototropism
- B. Thigmotropism
- C. Hydrotropism
- D. Heliotropism

Ans. D

Sol.

- The solar tracking (moving in the sun's direction) of the sunflower is called Heliotropism.
- Heliotropism is a scientific term for a plant's tendency to turn toward the sun.
- Sunflowers are well-known for their heliotropism.
- Heliotropic plants slowly track the motion of the sun across the sky during the day, and then drift back during the night time.

25.Flagella are the hair-like structures which act as organelles of locomotion in which of the following organisms?

- A. Virus
- B. Paramecium
- C. Bacteria
- D. Amoeba



Ans. C

Sol.

- **Flagella are the hair-like structures which act as organelles of locomotion in Bacteria.**
- They are the **organelles for bacterial locomotion.**
- They are **single-cell organisms** that are neither plants nor animals.

26. Which of the following eye disorders is known as 'lazy eye'?

- A. Hypermetropia
- B. Myopia
- C. Presbyopia
- D. Amblyopia

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Amblyopia** eye disorder is known as '**lazy eye**'.
- **Amblyopia** is a disorder of sight in which the brain fails to process inputs from one eye and over time favors the other eye.
- **Hypermetropia** is also known as **Far-sightedness** or **Long sightedness**.
- Myopia also known as **Near-sightedness** or **short-sightedness**.
- **Presbyopia** is physiological insufficiency of accommodation associated with the aging of the eye that results in progressively worsening ability to focus clearly on close objects.

27. Which of the following organs are NOT parts of the Alimentary canal?

- A. Stomach and intestine
- B. Colon and rectum
- C. Buccal cavity and Oesophagus
- D. Liver and pancreas

Ans. D

Sol.

- \* Liver and pancreas are not the parts of the Alimentary canal.
- \* The alimentary canal is a major part of the digestive system.
- \* The alimentary canal consists of Mouth, Salivary Glands, Teeth, Tongue, Pharynx, Esophagus, Stomach, Small Intestine, Large Intestine and Anus.

28. Which of the following carries blood from the heart to the kidneys?

- A. Coronary artery
- B. Vena cava
- C. Renal artery
- D. Renal vein

Ans. C



Sol.

- Renal arteries carry blood from the heart to the kidneys. They branch directly from the aorta on either side and extend to each kidney. These arteries take a substantial volume of blood to the kidneys to be filtered.
- The arteries are the blood vessels that deliver oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the body's tissues. In contrast to arteries, veins carry deoxygenated blood from the tissues back to the heart.

29. Since the clinical thermometer is designed to measure the temperature of the human body only, it displays the range of 35°C to \_\_\_\_.

- A. 46°C
- B. 48°C
- C. 44°C
- D. 42°C

Ans. D

Sol.

- Since the clinical thermometer is designed to measure the temperature of the human body only, it displays the range of 35°C to 42°C.
- A medical thermometer or clinical thermometer is used for measuring human or animal body temperature.
- The medical thermometer is constructed by Galileo Galilei in 1592–1593.
- Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit is considered to be the father of thermometer.
- Kelvin temperature scale is the base unit of thermodynamic temperature measurement in the International System.
- The conversion formula for a temperature that is expressed on the Celsius (C) scale to its Fahrenheit (F) representation is:  $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$ .
- Types of thermometer:-
  - 1) Clinical thermometer
  - 2) Laboratory thermometer
  - 3) Digital thermometer
  - 4) Infrared ear thermometer
  - 5) Mercury thermometer
  - 6) Alcohol in glass thermometer etc.

30. Vitamin B complex consists of how many vitamins?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

Ans. D

Sol.

- Vitamin B complex consists of 8 vitamins.



- The name of these 8 vitamins are Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, Pantothenic acid, Pyridoxine, Biotin, Folic acid and Cobalamins.
- It helps in Brain function, Cell metabolism and Growth of red blood cells.

31. Which causative microorganism is responsible for the common cold and influenza (flu)?

- A. Bacteria
- B. Protozoa
- C. Fungi
- D. Viruses

Ans. D

Sol.

- Many types of **viruses** can cause a cold, and the human body can never build up resistance to them all. This is why colds are so **common** and often return. Although many types of viruses can cause a common cold, **rhinoviruses** are the most common causative pathogens.
- There are two types of viruses that cause the flu — **influenza A** and **B**
- **Viruses** are tiny microbes that survive by invading other living cells.

32. Proteins are assembled from how many amino acids?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Proteins are assembled from 20 amino acids.**
- The **multiple amino acids** are **linked together by peptide bonds.**
- **Amino Acids** are also called **Building Blocks of proteins.**

33. Deficiency of thiamine results in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rickets
- B. Pellagra
- C. Scurvy
- D. Beriberi

Ans. D

Sol.

- Deficiency of thiamine results in Beriberi.
- Rickets is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin D.
- Pellagra is caused by low levels of niacin, also known as vitamin B-3.
- Scurvy is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin C.



34. Which of the following hormones is known to be helpful in coping with stress?

- A. Serotonin
- B. Testosterone
- C. Calcitonin
- D. Melatonin

Ans. A

Sol.

- Serotonin is the key hormone that stabilizes our mood, feelings of well-being, and happiness.
- Serotonin enables brain cells and other nervous system cells to communicate with each other.
- Serotonin also helps with sleeping, eating, and digestion. It also helps reduce depression, regulate anxiety, and maintain bone health.

35. National National Viral Hepatitis Control Program (NVHCP) aims to achieve nationwide elimination of Hepatitis C by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2025
- B. 2028
- C. 2030
- D. 2022

Ans. C

Sol.

- National National Viral Hepatitis Control Program (NVHCP) aims to achieve nationwide elimination of **Hepatitis C by 2030**.
- Main aims are to achieve significant reduction in the infected population, morbidity and mortality associated with Hepatitis B and C.

36. Which of these is an excretory organ of the human body?

- A. Heart
- B. Skin
- C. Brain
- D. Muscles

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Skin** is an excretory organ of the human body.
- The skin excretes sweat through sweat glands throughout the body.
- The excretory system is a passive biological system that removes excess, unnecessary materials from the body.

37. The inner walls of small intestine have thousands of finger-like outgrowths. These are called:

- A. Benign



- B. Myomas
- C. Lumps
- D. Villi

Ans. D

Sol.

- The inner walls of small intestine have thousands of finger-like outgrowths. These are called Villi.
- Each villus is approximately 0.5–1.6 mm in length in humans.
- It has many microvillus projecting from the entrecotes of its epithelium which collectively form the striated or brush border.
- Intestinal villi are small, finger-like projections that extend into the lumen of the small intestine.
- The tiny projections on the inner surface of the small intestine which help in absorbing the digested food are called villi.
- Functions of Villi :-
  - 1) Increase the surface area of the small intestinal wall for absorption of the digested food.
  - 2) These projections absorb the protein molecules and help in the transfer of the proteins to all cells and tissues.
  - 3) Many blood vessels are present within these villi that help in the absorption of digested food and carry it to the bloodstream.

38. Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?

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

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Vitamin C is a water-soluble vitamin.**
- **Vitamin B** is also a **water-soluble vitamin.**
- **Water-soluble vitamins** are carried to the body's tissues but are not stored in the body.

39. Animals of which phylum have jointed legs?

- A. Echinodermata
- B. Mollusca
- C. Nematoda
- D. Arthropoda

Ans. D

Sol.

- Arthropoda phylum has jointed legs.



- Some common characteristics of Arthropods are:

1. Exoskeleton
2. Segmented bodies
3. Jointed appendages

40. The right pulmonary artery is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. longer than the left
- B. wider than the left
- C. shorter than the left
- D. of same size as the left

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The right pulmonary artery is longer than the left.**

- Pulmonary hypertension is a type of high blood pressure that affects the arteries in your lungs and the right side of your heart.
- The pulmonary artery carries deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle to the lungs.

41. A biochemical compound is any \_\_\_\_\_ compound found in living things.

- A. mineral-based
- B. sulfur-based
- C. carbon-based
- D. hydrogen-based

Ans. C

Sol.

- A biochemical compound are **carbon based compounds** found in living things.
- These compounds help in growth, digestion and respiration.
- There are four classes of biochemical compounds:
  - A) Carbohydrates
  - B) Proteins
  - C) Lipids
  - D) Nucleic acids

42. Which of the following is NOT a valve of the Heart?

- A. Mitral
- B. Aortic
- C. Tricuspid
- D. Septum

Ans. D

Sol.

- 1) Septum is not a valve of heart.
- 2) Septum divides the left and right nasal cavity.



43. In which of the following organs of human body, are carbohydrates stored as glycogen?

- A. Stomach
- B. Liver
- C. Small intestine
- D. Large intestine

Ans. B

Sol.

- 1) Carbohydrates are stored as glycogen in Liver.
- 2) Glycogen acts as an energy reserves to the Human body.

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the liquids commonly used in liquid-in-glass thermometers.

- A. Liquid nitrogen
- B. Alcohol
- C. Water
- D. Liquid hydrogen

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Alcohol is one of the liquids commonly used in liquid-in-glass thermometers.**
- The liquid in glass thermometer, is the most commonly used device to measure temperature and it is inexpensive to make and easy to use.

45. Pancreatic juice require which medium for their action?

- A. Acidic
- B. Basic
- C. Neutral
- D. All option are correct.

Ans. B

Sol.

- Pancreatic juice require **basic medium** for their action.
- Pancreatic juice is a liquid secreted by the pancreas which contains a variety of enzymes, including trypsinogen, chymotrypsinogen, elastase, carboxypeptidase, pancreatic lipase, nucleases and amylase.
- Pancreatic juice **is alkaline in nature** due to the high concentration of bicarbonate ions. Bicarbonate is useful in neutralizing the acidic gastric acid, allowing for effective enzymic changes.

46. Preserved traces of living organisms retained in the form of impressions of the body parts in the soil are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. specimen





- B. fossils
- C. antique
- D. phylogeny

Ans. B

Sol.

- A **fossil** is any preserved remains, impression, or trace of any once-living thing from a past geological age.
- Examples include bones, shells, exoskeletons, stone imprints of animals or microbes, objects preserved in amber, hair, petrified wood, oil, coal, and DNA remnants.
- **Paleontology** is the study of fossils.

47. Which one of the following is an X-linked, recessive disorder caused by the deficiency of functional plasma clotting factor VIII (FVIII), which may be inherited or arise from spontaneous mutation?

- A. Multiple Myeloma
- B. Leukemia
- C. Venous Thrombosis
- D. Haemophilia A

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Hemophilia A** is an X-linked, recessive disorder caused by deficiency of functional plasma clotting factor VIII (FVIII), which may be inherited or arise from spontaneous mutation.
- Factor VIII medication may be used to treat and prevent bleeding in people with haemophilia A.

48. Which part of the human body gets affected by the illness called osteoporosis?

- A. Bones
- B. Lungs
- C. Brain
- D. Kidney

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Bones** gets affected by the illness called Osteoporosis.
- Osteoporosis is a disease in which the density and quality of bone are reduced.
- Around the world, 1 in 3 women and 1 in 5 men aged fifty years and over are at risk of an osteoporotic fracture.

49. Which of the following is a degenerative disorder of the brain that causes dementia, a progressive decline of mental functions resulting in memory loss and confusion?



- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Alzheimer's disease
- C. Amnesia
- D. Concussion

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Alzheimer's disease** is a degenerative disorder of the brain that causes dementia, a progressive decline of mental functions resulting in memory loss and confusion.
- The disease is named after **Dr. Alois Alzheimer**.

50. Deficiency of which of the following nutrients is the most common cause of goitre?

- A. Iron
- B. Vitamin
- C. Calcium
- D. Iodine

Ans. D

Sol.

**Deficiency of Iodine is the most common cause of goitre.**

- \* Goiter is resulting from an enlarged **thyroid gland**.
- \* Recently, The Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India and Abbott has launched 'Making India Thyroid Aware' campaign.
- \* **Hypothyroidism** is also a common Thyroid Disease in India which is caused when the thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormone.

51. \_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of biology that deals with the study of the structure of organisms and their organs.

- A. Ecology
- B. Anatomy
- C. Chronobiology
- D. Mycology

Ans. B

Sol.

- \* **Anatomy** is the branch of biology that deals with the study of the structure of organisms and their organs.
- \* **Ecology** is the scientific study of the interactions between organisms and their environment.
- \* **Mycology** is the branch of biology that deals with the study of fungi. It includes the research of their genetic and biochemical properties and their use in medicine and food along with their hazards.
- \* **Chronobiology** is the branch of biology concerned with cyclical physiological phenomena.



52. 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.

53. *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.

54. *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.

55. What is a sponge?

- A. Fossil
- B. Plant
- C. Animal
- D. Fungus

Ans. C

Sol. Sponges are animals of the phylum, *Porifera*. They are multi-cellular organisms that have bodies full of pores and channels allowing water to circulate through them, consisting of jelly-like mesohyl sandwiched between two thin layers of cells.

56. Social forestry is -



- A. growing different types of plants together on private land
- B. management of forest by cooperative societies
- C. growing one type of plant in government owned land
- D. growing and management of useful plants on government owned land

Ans. B

Sol. Social forestry means the management and protection of forests and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development. Social forestry is the management of forest by cooperative societies.

Hence, option B is correct.

57. Which of the following divisions of plants does NOT have a well differentiated body?

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Thallophyta
- D. Pteridophyta

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Thallophyta** are the simplest of plants that do not have a well-differentiated body design. **Bryophytes** are often called **amphibians** of the plant kingdom.
- **Gymnosperms** are **seed plants** (spermatophytes) and there is **no seed** in **pteridophytes**.

58. Somatotropin is another name for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. digestive juice
- B. laughing gas
- C. tear gas
- D. growth hormone
- E. None of the above / More than one of the above

Ans. D

Sol.

- Somatotropin is also known as Growth Hormone. It is secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
- It is a peptide hormone that stimulates growth, cell reproduction, and cell regeneration in humans and other animals.

59. Which of the following are flowerless plants that produce cones and seeds in which seeds are not encased within an ovary?

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Angiosperms
- C. Bryophytes



## D. Hydrophytes

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Gymnosperms** are flowerless plants that produce cones and seeds in which seeds are not encased within an ovary.
- The gymnosperms are a group of seed-producing plants that includes conifers, cycads, Ginkgo, and gnetophytes.
- The gymnosperms are also known as **Acrogymnospermae**.

60. Rhodopsin, which is also called visual purple, is located in which part of the human body?

- A. Hair
- B. Hand
- C. Nail
- D. Eye
- E. None of the above / More than one of the above

Ans. D

Sol.

- \* Rhodopsin is the visual pigment of the rod photoreceptor cell in the vertebrate retina that has an integral membrane protein. It converts light into an electrical signal.
- \* Two general types of photoreceptor cells exist in the vertebrate retina and are named according to their characteristic shapes: rods and cones.
- \* Rod cells are responsible for scotopic or dim-light vision, whereas cone cells are responsible for photopic or bright-light and color vision in vertebrates.

61. Which of the following is NOT a water borne disease?

- A. Typhoid
- B. Mumps
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Cholera

Ans. B

Sol.

- Waterborne diseases are conditions caused by pathogenic micro-organisms that are transmitted in water.
- Contaminated water can cause many types of diarrheal diseases, including Cholera, and other serious illnesses such as Guinea worm disease, Typhoid, and Dysentery. Mumps is a chronic disease of the lymph nodes. In this, the glands of the throat enlarge, and their rosary becomes like that, hence, it is called kanthamala. In Ayurveda, its description is available with two names 'Gandmala' and 'Apachi', which can also be called two distinctions or two stages of Kanthamala.



62. *Artocarpus integra* is the scientific name of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Guava
- B. Pineapple
- C. Silver Oak
- D. Jack fruit

Ans. D

Sol. The jackfruit has its scientific name *Artocarpus heterophyllus integra*. The jackfruit tree is well suited to tropical lowlands, and its fruit is the largest tree-borne fruit, it is a multiple fruit composed of thousands of individual flowers.

63. People with Down's syndrome invariably affected by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Huntington's disease
- B. Brain haemorrhage
- C. Meningitis
- D. Alzheimer's disease

Ans. D

Sol.

- People with Down's syndrome invariably affected by **Alzheimer's disease**.
- Alzheimer's disease (AD), also referred to simply as Alzheimer's, is a chronic neuro-degenerative disease that usually starts slowly and worsens over time.
- Alzheimer's is a type of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior.

64. Christmas factor is involved in

- A. Excretion
- B. Digestion
- C. Respiration
- D. Blood Coagulation

Ans. D



Sol. Christmas factor is involved in Blood Coagulation. It is a proenzyme serine protease, which in the presence of calcium activates factor X. Its deficiency causes hemophilia B or Christmas disease.

65. BCG vaccination should be given up to the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2-3 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 1 months

Ans. C

Sol.

- Neonates should receive the BCG vaccine before they leave the hospital, or as soon as possible following discharge from hospital.
- If the baby or child missed vaccination at birth, they can be vaccinated anytime **up to five years of age**. If older than six months of age, a pre-vaccine Mantoux test is required to detect if the baby or child is already infected with TB.

66. What is the function of guard cells of stomata?

- A. Opening of stomata only
- B. Closing of stomata only
- C. Both opening and closing of stomata
- D. Neither opening nor closing of stomata

Ans. C

Sol.

The function of guard cells of stomata is both opening and closing of stomata to facilitate gas exchange and control transpiration in plants.

67. Water from soil enters into the root hairs owing to

- A. Turgor pressure
- B. Capillary pressure
- C. Osmotic pressure
- D. Root pressure

Ans. C

Sol.

- Plants absorb water from the soil by **osmosis**. They absorb mineral ions by active transport, against the concentration gradient.
- Water is transported via the xylem to the leaves where it is driven by capillary action.

68. A seed can germinate in the absence of

- A. adequate light



- B. supply of oxygen
- C. suitable moisture
- D. suitable temperature

Ans. A

Sol. A seed can germinate in the absence of adequate light because seed grows inside the soil.

69.

Normal blood pressure reading of an adult human

- A. 180/120 mmHg
- B. 120/80 mmHg
- C. 130/90 mmHg
- D. 160/95 mmHg

Ans. B

Sol.

While BP can change from minute to minute with changes in posture, exercise, stress or sleep, it should normally be less than 120/**80 mm Hg** (less than 120 systolic AND less than 80 diastolic) for an adult age 20 or over. About one in three U.S. adults has high blood pressure.

70. The disease which has been eradicated?

- A. Measles
- B. Mumps
- C. Small pox
- D. Chicken pox

Ans. C

Sol.

- Small pox has been eradicated.
- Smallpox is transmitted from person to person via infective droplets during close contact with infected symptomatic people.
- Smallpox is a devastating disease caused by the variola virus.

71. Muscles get tired when there is shortfall of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Lactic acid
- B. Na<sup>+</sup> ions
- C. ATP
- D. Sulphates

Ans. C





Sol.

- It's the shortfall in the ATP that causes tiring of the muscle. Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is the biochemical way to store and use energy. For your muscles -- in fact, for every cell in your body -- the source of energy that keeps everything going is called ATP.
- They get tired due accumulation of lactic acid.

72. Which of the following series is true about energy flow in an ecosystem ?

- A. Producers → Decomposers → Consumers
- B. Decomposers → Consumers → Producers
- C. Producers → Consumers → Decomposers.
- D. Consumers → Producers → Decomposers

Ans. C

Sol. At the first trophic level of an ecosystem, primary producers (plants, algae, and some bacteria) use solar energy to produce organic plant material through photosynthesis which are then consumed by Herbivores and carnivores (second trophic level). Decomposers, which include bacteria, fungi, molds, worms, and insects, are at the third level. They break down wastes and dead organisms and return nutrients to the soil.

73. Typhoid fever is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Ans. A

Sol.

- Typhoid fever is a symptomatic bacterial infection due to ***Salmonella typhi***.
- Symptoms include a gradual onset of a high fever over several days.
- It is usually spread through contaminated food or water.

74. 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. The shrillness of a sound depends upon its frequency and pitch, the higher the pitch the shriller the sound.

75. Which among the following is **NOT** an event during the photosynthesis process?

- A. Absorption of light energy by chlorophyll



- B. Conversion of light energy to chemical energy
- C. Splitting of water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen
- D. Oxidation of carbon dioxide to carbohydrates

Ans. D

Sol. • **Oxidation of carbon dioxide to carbohydrates does not occur during photosynthesis process.**

- Photosynthesis is a process used by plants and other organisms to convert light energy into chemical energy that can later be released to fuel the organisms' activities.
- Photosynthesis occurs in two stages. **In the first stage**, light-dependent reactions or light reactions capture the energy of light and use it to make the energy-storage molecules ATP and NADPH. **During the second stage**, the light-independent reactions use these products to capture and reduce carbon dioxide. Plants absorb light primarily using the pigment chlorophyll.

76. Which of the following organs stores fat-soluble vitamins?

- A. Blood
- B. Skin
- C. Liver
- D. Pancreas

Ans. C

Sol. Liver stores fat-soluble vitamins like vitamin A, D, E and K. The body does not need these vitamins every day and stores them in the liver and adipose (fat) tissue when not used. Fat-soluble vitamins pose a great risk of toxicity when consumed in excess.

77. Flowerless plants are termed as :

- A. Phanerogams
- B. Bryophytes
- C. Thallophytes
- D. Cryptogams

Ans. D

Sol. A cryptogam is a plant that reproduces by spores, without flowers or seeds.

Cryptogamae means hidden reproduction.



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