

ZOOLOGY - Question Paper

1. Carbohydrate is composed of _____.
(a) Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen (b) Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen
(c) Carbon, Oxygen, Calcium (d) Carbon, Oxygen, Potassium
2. Which is not an essential amino acid among the following?
(a) Arginine (b) Valine
(c) Glutamic acid (d) Histidine
3. Vitamin D is also known as _____.
(a) Sun Vitamin (b) Vitamin of sun
(c) Sunshine vitamin (d) Shine vitamin
4. Deficiency of Vitamin A is _____.
(a) Hemorrhagic (b) Rickets
(c) Night blindness (d) Beri beri
5. _____ is a solvent for hormones, electrolytes and vitamins.
(a) Minerals (b) Water
(c) Carbohydrate (d) Lipids
6. The lubricated, swallowed form of food is called _____.
(a) Amylase (b) Mucin
(c) Bolus (d) Eolus
7. The longest segment in the small intestine is _____.
(a) Jejunum (b) Duodenum
(c) Pyloric (d) Ileum
8. Peptic ulcer is caused by a bacteria _____.
(a) Streptococcus pneumoniae (b) Staphylococcus aureus
(c) Helicobacter pylori (d) Salmonella spp.

9. The structure of sarcomere in microscope is _____.

- (a) A & I band
- (b) B & I band
- (c) C & A band
- (d) A & Z band

10. Tuberculosis is caused by _____.

- (a) Mycobacterium leprae
- (b) Mycobacterium arvensis
- (c) Mycobacterium tuberculae
- (d) Mycobacterium avium

11. The contraction phase is called _____.

- (a) Diastole
- (b) Cardiac cycle
- (c) Ventricles
- (d) Systole

12. Heart transplantation in animals was first achieved in_____.

- (a) 1958
- (b) 1959
- (c) 1916
- (d) 1977

13. _____ will remove the dead cells from the body.

- (a) RBC
- (b) Monocytes
- (c) Thrombocytes
- (d) WBC

14. _____ is considered as chemical messenger.

- (a) Hormone
- (b) CSF
- (c) Cells
- (d) Fluids

15. Beta cells secrete _____.

- (a) Inulin
- (b) Glucagon
- (c) Insulin
- (d) Glycogen

16. Nyctalopia is otherwise called _____.

- (a) Night blindness
- (b) Rickets
- (c) Scurvy
- (d) Beri beri

17. Kidney stone is otherwise called _____.

- (a) Callus
- (b) Calculus
- (c) Calculas
- (d) Callcus

18. The corpus luteum converted into a scar is called _____.

- (a) Corpus albicans
- (b) Corpus luteum
- (c) Corpus aviensis
- (d) Corpus aureus

19. Which is not a virus among the following?

- (a) Measles
- (b) Mumps
- (c) Influenza
- (d) Salmonella

20. Ovale Malaria is caused by _____.

- (a) Plasmodium vivax
- (b) Plasmodium ovale
- (c) Plasmodium falciparum
- (d) Plasmodium Malariae

21. The study about Immune system is called _____.

- (a) Bacteriology
- (b) Virology
- (c) Parasitology
- (d) Immunology

22. The graft between syngeneic individual is _____.

- (a) Autograft
- (b) Isograft
- (c) Allograft
- (d) Xenograft

23. The humped cattle is _____.

- (a) Bos indicus
- (b) Bos Taurus
- (c) Bos bubalis
- (d) Bos

24. Which is not a poultry disease among the following?

- (a) Tick fever
- (b) Ranikhet
- (c) Fowl pox
- (d) Typhoid

25. It helps to estimate the state of blood circulations _____.

- (a) Sphygmomanometer (b) Stethoscope
(c) CT scan (d) Autoanalyser

Zoology Answers

1. (b) Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen
2. (c) Glutamic acid
3. (c) Sunshine vitamin
4. (c) Night blindness
5. (b) Water
6. (c) Bolus
7. (d) Ileum
8. (c) Helicobacter pylori
9. (a) A & I band
10. (a) Mycobacterium leprae
11. (d) Systole
12. (b) 1959
13. (d) WBC
14. (a) Hormone
15. (c) Insulin
16. (a) Night blindness
17. (b) calculus
18. (a) Corpus albicans
19. (d) Salmonella
20. (b) Plasmodium ovale
21. (d) Immunology
22. (b) Isograft
23. (a) Bos indicus
24. (d) Typhoid
25. (a) Sphygmomanometer

Botany - Question Paper

1. Plant taxonomy is otherwise known as _____.
(a) Plant biology (b) Systematic botany
(c) Systematic Zoology (d) Physiology
2. It provides materials for taxonomic and anatomical studies.
(a) Plant biology (b) Specimen
(c) Herbarium (d) Type specimen
3. The family included under the series unisexuales is _____.
(a) Solanaceae (b) Euphorbiaceae
(c) Musaceae (d) Malvaceae
4. Binomial nomenclature of night jasmine is _____.
(a) *Cestrum diurnum* (b) *Cestrum nocturnum*
(c) *Petunia hybrida* (d) *Nicotiana tobacum*
5. *Ricinus communis* is a _____.
(a) Herb (b) Shrub
(c) Tree (d) Cladode
6. An example for Dicot root is _____.
(a) Maize (b) Bean
(c) Sunflower (d) Grass
7. The term chromosome was coined by _____.
(a) Waldeyer (b) Bridges
(c) Bentham (d) Hooker

8. Recombination of chromosome takes place in _____ state of prophase I of meiosis.

- (a) Leptotene
- (b) Zygotene
- (c) Pachytene
- (d) Diplotene

9. When a segment of chromosome is present more than once in a chromosome is called _____.

- (a) Duplication
- (b) Inversion
- (c) Translocation
- (d) Deletion

10. It controls protein synthesis and synthesizes RNAs.

- (a) DNA
- (b) m-RNA
- (c) r-RNA
- (d) t-RNA

11. t-RNA was proposed by _____.

- (a) Griffith
- (b) Stinberg
- (c) Watson
- (d) Holley

12. It helps the cells resist viruses.

- (a) Interleukin
- (b) Interferon
- (c) Insulin
- (d) Renin Inhibitors

13. For sterilization of the medium, the temperature used in Autoclave is _____.

- (a) 121°C for 15 minutes
- (b) 121°C for 20 minutes
- (c) 121°C for 25 minutes
- (d) 121°C for 30 minutes

14. Formation of new organs from the callus by using auxin and cytokinin _____.

- (a) Morphogenesis
- (b) Organogenesis
- (c) Embryogenesis
- (d) Hardening

15. Algae used for SCP production _____.

- (a) Spirulina (b) Saccharomyces
(c) Alkaligenes (d) Pseudomonas

16. The light dependent splitting of water molecule is _____.

- (a) Photolysis of hydrogen (b) Photolysis of water
(c) Photolysis of Oxygen (d) Photolysis of hydrogen & oxygen

17. Dark reactions is also known as _____.

- (a) Calvin cycle (b) Kreb's cycle
(c) Urea cycle (d) Cyclic photophosphorylation

18. The gas evolved during photosynthesis is _____.

- (a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen
(c) Hydrogen (d) Carbon dioxide

19. The photosynthetic pigments are located in _____.

- (a) Cristae (b) Cisternae
(c) Thylakoid (d) Stroma

20. The respiratory quotient of an organic acid is _____.

- (a) Zero (b) More than one
(c) Less than one (d) Unity

21. Which of the following is referred to as citric acid cycle?

- (a) Glycolysis (b) Electron transport chain
(c) Kreb's cycle (d) Pentose Phosphate pathway

22. α – Ketoglutaric acid is a _____ compound.

- (a) 2C (b) 3C
(c) 4C (d) 5C

23. The plant growth was measured by an instrument.

- (a) Mercury manometer (b) Lever auxanometer
(c) Thermometer (d) Glucometer

24. The pathogen for Tikka disease of groundnut is _____.

- (a) *Cercospora personata* (b) *Pyricularia oryzae*
(c) *Xanthomonas citri* (d) Tungro virus

25. Acalyphine is extracted from _____.

- (a) *Acalypha indica* (b) *Aegle marmelos*
(c) *Mimosa pudica* (d) *Cissus quadrangularis*

Answers Botany

- 1) (b) Systematic botany
- 2) (c) Herbarium
- 3) (b) Euphorbiaceae
- 4) (b) *Cestrum nocturnum*
5. (b) Shrub
6. (b) Bean
7. (a) Waldeyer
8. (c) Pachytene
9. (a) Duplication
10. (a) DNA
11. (d) Holley
12. (b) Interferon
13. (a) 121°C for 15 minutes
14. (a) Morphogenesis
15. (a) *Spirulina*

16. (b) Photolysis of water
17. (a) Calvin cycle
18. (a) Oxygen
19. (c) Thylakoid
20. (b) More than one
21. (c) Krebs's cycle
22. (d) 5C
23. (b) Lever auxanometer
24. (a) *Cercospora personata*
25. (a) *Acalypha indica*