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Biology Science Questions for CDS, CGL Tier-1, Railways and SSC 10+2 Exams

Biology Quiz 8

Directions: Study the following questions carefully and answer the questions given below.

1. Which of the following blood group is a universal donor?

- a. AB positive b. AB negative c. O positive d. O negative

2. Which of the following disease affects the brain of a person?

- a. Alzeihmers disease b. Polio c. HIV AIDS d. Hepatitis A

3. Which of the following is the smallest gland in the body?

- a. Thyroid b. Pituitary c. Pancreas d. Pineal

4. Which of the following type of mosquito is responsible for spreading malaria?

- a. Anopheles b. Culex c. Aedes d. Mansonia

5. The color of skin is defined mainly by the presence of which of the following component?

- a. Melanin b. Proteinaceous c. Polyene enolates d. None of the above

6. Down's syndrome is a disease which is a genetic chromosome 21 disorder causing developmental and intellectual delays . What are the number of chromosomes in down's syndrome?

- a. 46 b. 43 c. 47 d. 48

7. Beri-Beri is caused by the lack of?

- a. Vitamin C b. Vitamin A c. Vitamin B 12 d. Vtamin B1

8. Which of the following is not a kharif crop?

- a. Rice b. Maize c. Cotton d. Peas

9. The largest internal organ in human body is?

- a. Liver b. Intestine c. Stomach d. Pancreas

10. Which of the following is a warm blooded animal?

- a. Whale b. Frog c. Snake d. Fish



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	A	A	C	D	D	A	A	D

Explanations:

1.

Negative blood group is a universal donor i.e it can donate blood to any other person having blood of a different group. Similarly, universal acceptor is AB positive i.e it can accept blood from any other person having a different blood group.

Hence, option D is correct.

2.

Alzheimer's disease affects the brain of a person. A progressive disease that destroys memory and other important mental functions.

Polio affects the walking ability of a person.

HIV AIDS affect the immune system of a person suffering from AIDS.

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus.

Hence, option A is correct.

3.

The pituitary gland is a tiny organ, the size of a pea, found at the base of the brain. It is the smallest gland present in the body.

Thyroid gland is located in the neck and secretes the hormone thyroxine.

The pancreas is an organ in the digestive system and endocrine system of vertebrates. In humans, it is located in the abdominal cavity behind the stomach.

The pineal gland is a small endocrine gland in the vertebrate brain. It produces the serotonin derivative melatonin, a hormone that affects the modulation of wake/sleep patterns and seasonal functions.

Hence, option B is correct.

4.

Anopheles is responsible for spreading malaria. It is mostly found in standing water. Malaria is caused by a one-celled parasite called a Plasmodium. Female Anopheles mosquitoes pick up the parasite from infected people when they bite to obtain blood needed to nurture their eggs. Inside the mosquito the parasites reproduce and develop. When the mosquito bites again, the parasites contained in the salivary gland are injected and pass into the blood of the person being bitten.

Hence, option A is correct.

5.

Melanin is the component responsible for the complexion of skin. Higher the melanin, darker is the skin color.

It is also found in hair, the pigmented tissue underlying the iris of the eye, and the inner ear.

Hence, option A is correct.

6.

Most people have 23 pairs of chromosomes, for a total of 46. But a baby with Down syndrome has an extra chromosome (47 instead of 46) or one chromosome has an extra part. This extra genetic material causes problems with the way their bodies develop.

Hence, option C is correct.

7.

Beri Beri is a disease in which the body doesn't have enough vitamin B1 (thiamin).

Scurvy is a disease caused by the deficiency of vitamin C

Night blindness is caused by the deficiency of vitamin A

Anaemia or nervous system injury from lower than normal amounts of vitamin B12.

Hence, option D is correct.

8.

Kharif crops or monsoon crops are domesticated plants that are cultivated and harvested in India, some of the examples of kharif crops include

Jowar, rice, maize, soybean, turmeric, groundnut, cotton

Rabi crops are in contrast to the kharif crops. Rabi crops or Rabi harvests are agricultural crops that are sown in winter and harvested in the spring. Examples include chickpea, tomato, potato, carrot.

Hence, option D is correct.

9.

The largest internal organ present in the human body is liver. The largest external organ present in the human body is skin.

Hence, option A is correct.

10.

Mammals and birds are warm-blooded, which means that they can make their own body heat even when it is cold outside. Whether it is sunny and hot outside or there is a snowstorm and it is very cold, warm-blooded animals have body temperatures that usually stay the same.

Cold-blooded animals, like reptiles, amphibians, and fish, become hotter and colder, depending on the the temperature outside. For example, when the sun sets at night,

their bodies are cooler because it is less warm outside. When the sun is out, however, their bodies soak up the heat and become warmer.

Hence, option A is correct.



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