

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

Biology Quiz 16

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

What is considered as a normal blood pressure in humans?

(A) 140/80 mm hg (B) 120/80 mm hg (C) 70/80 mm hg (D) 50/50 mm hg

Which of the following does not show heterotrophic nutrition?

(A) Fungi (B) Lion (C) Leeches (D) Green plants

Which of the following is the name of a protein digesting enzyme present in the stomach?

(A) Salivary amylase (B) Pepsin (C) Lipase (D) None of the above

Which of the following is a plant hormone?

(A) Insulin (B) Thyroxin (C) Oestrogen (D) Cytokinin

The gap between two neurons is called a

(A) Dendrite (B) Synapse (C) Axon (D) Impulse

Which of the following is not an example of asexual reproduction?

(A) Spore formation (B) Budding (C) Fission (D) None of the above

Which among the following are unisexual flowers?

(A) Papaya and watermelon (B) Watermelon and hibiscus

(C) Hibiscus and mustard (D) Mustard and papaya

Which of the following animal breathes through both skin lungs

(A) Crocodile (B) Frog (C) Fish (D) Earthworm

To which of the following kingdom do prokaryotic bacteria and blue algae belong to?

(A) Monera (B) Protista (C) Fungi (D) Plantae

Which of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of iodine?

(A) Beri beri (B) Goiter (C) Rickets (D) Night blindness



Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
В	D	В	D	В	D	Α	В	Α	В

Explanations:

1.

Blood pressure (BP) is the <u>pressure</u> of circulating blood on the walls of blood vessels. It is measured by an instrument named sphygmomamometer. 120/80 mm hg is considered to be normal blood pressure.

Hence, option B is correct.

2.

There are two modes of nutrition in living beings.

Autotrophic nutrition- Autotrophic nutrition means that simple inorganic substances are taken in and used to synthesise organic molecules. Energy is needed to achieve this. Plants are examples of autotrophic nutrition since they make food with the help of sunlight, nitrogen, water and other nutrients from the environment.

Heterotrophic nutrition- Heterotrophic nutrition is the mode of nutrition in which organisms depend upon other organisms to survive. All animals and non green plants are heterotrophic. Heterotrophic organisms have to acquire and take in all the organic substances they need to survive.

Except green plants, all other options are heterotrophic.

Hence, option D is correct.

3.

Pepsin is a protein digesting enzyme present in the stomach. Enzymes called pepsin and trypsin digest dietary proteins. Another hydrolase called lipase is secreted by your pancreas and helps break down dietary fats. The enzyme amylase stimulates the digestion of dietary starch.

Hence, option B is correct.

4.

Insulin, thyroxin ad oestrogen are all animal hormones. Insulin is secreted by pancreas which helps In maintaining the sugar levels in a human body. Thyroxin is secreted by the thyroid gland situated in the neck. Oestrogen is the primary female sex hormone. It is responsible for the development and regulation of the female reproductive system and secondary sex characteristics.

Cytokinin is a plant hormone. Cytokinins are a class of plant growth substances (phytohormones) that promote cell division, or cytokinesis, in plant roots and shoots.

Hence, option D is correct.

5.

The gap between two neurons is called synapse. Below is a labelled picture of a neuron.

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Hence, option B is correct.

6.

There are two types of reproduction.

Asexual reproduction- Asexual reproduction is a type of <u>reproduction</u> by which offspring arise from a single organism, and inherit the genes of that parent only; it does not involve the fusion of <u>gametes</u>, and almost never changes the number

of <u>chromosomes</u>. Asexual reproduction is the primary form of reproduction for <u>single-celled organisms</u> such as <u>archaea</u> and <u>bacteria</u>.

Many <u>plants</u> and <u>fungi</u> sometimes reproduce asexually.

Sexual reproduction- the production of new living organisms by combining genetic information from two individuals of different types (sexes). In most higher organisms, one sex (male) produces a small motile gamete which travels to fuse with a larger stationary gamete produced by the other (female).

Hence, option D is correct.

7.

Papaya and watermelon are examples of unisexual flowers. A flower that possesses either stamens or carpels but not both is known as a unisexual flower.

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Hibiscus and mustard are bisexual flowers i.e containing both stamens and carpel.

Hence, option A is correct.

8.

The respiratory organs of the land animals such as man (humans), birds, lizard, dog and frog etc. are the lungs. However, Frogs breathe both by lungs and skin. In the insects like grasshopper, cockroach, housefly and a mosquito, the tiny holes called spiracles on their body and the air tubes called tracheae are the respiratory organs.

The aquatic animals like fish, prawns and mussels have gills as the respiratory organs which extract oxygen dissolved in water and take away carbon dioxide from the body.

Hence, option B is correct.

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Kingdom Monera (Prokaryotic bacteria and blue green algae).

Kingdom Protista (Unicellular Eukaryotic organisms- protozoans, fungi and algae).

- 3. Kingdom Fungi (Multinucleate higher fungi).
- 4. Kingdom Plantae (Multicellular green plants and advanced algae).
- 5. Kingdom Animalia (Multicellular animals).

Hence, option A is correct.

10.

Goiter is caused by the deficiency of iodine. The neck appears swollen in a person suffering from typhoid.

Beri beri is caused by the deficiency of vitamin B. rickets by the deficiency of vitamin D and night blindness is caused by the deficiency of vitamin A.

Hence, option B is correct.





