(c) 5 to 20 micron (d) 2 to 6 micron

12. Solar energy is the source of energy for
(a) green plants
(b) photosynthetic autotrops
(c) heterotropic organisms
(d) all of the above

13. In the process of manufacture of breads, raising a dough is
(a) through the action of heat in the process of baking
(b) due to capillary action of water in the dough
(c) through the action of carbondioxide
(d) because of evaporation of water used in kneading the dough

14. The volume of O_2 liberated in photosynthesis has the following ratio to CO_2
(a) 1 : 1 (b) 2 : 1
(c) 1 : 2 (d) 3 : 1

15. The primitive insect is
(a) silver fish (b) may fly
(c) cray fly (d) thrips

16. The rate of photosynthesis is influenced by
(a) accumulation within the chlorophyll bearing cells of the produces of photosynthesis
(b) protoplastric influences including enzymes
(c) structure of leaf and its chlorophyll content
(d) all of the above

17. Termites belong to
(a) order dermaphera
(b) order desmoptera
(c) order isoptera
(d) order mallophaga

18. For every one molecule of sugar glucose which is oxidised molecule of pyruvic acid are produced
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

19. DNA is generally made up of
(a) nitrogenous base, phosphate and sugar
(b) carbon base, phosphorous and calcite
(c) nitrate, phosphate and carbon base
(d) cellulose, sugar and carbon base

20. Water content of active protoplasm is
(a) 10% (b) 40%
(c) 70% (d) 90%

21. The transport of which one of the following is a function of human blood but not a function of grasshopper blood
(a) nutrients (b) antibodies
(c) hormones (d) oxygen

22. The chief source of nitrogen for green plants are
(a) atmospheric nitrogen
(b) nitrates
(c) ammonium salts
(d) low molecular weight—organic nitrogenous compound

23. A heart patient should firmly avoid
(a) mango (b) milk
(c) cream (d) rice

24. Which of the following does not belong to the fungi family?
(a) mildew (b) toad stools
(c) mushroom (d) bacillus

25. In the presence of carbon monoxide, nitrogen fixation
(a) increases (b) decreases
(c) inhibited (d) none of the above

26. Lichen involves the two organisms
(a) virus and bacteria
(b) algae and bacteria
(c) algae and fungi
(d) fungi and mosses

27. The diameter of red blood cell in human body is around
(a) 10 micron (b) 50 micron
(c) 75 micron (d) 100 micron

28. Nitrosomonous and nitrobactor obtain their carbon for growth from
(a) organic compounds
(b) carbon dioxide
(c) elementary carbon
(d) none of the above

29. The longest living animal is
(a) elephant (b) crocodile
(c) tortoise (d) dog

30. Sea hare belongs to phylum
(a) porrifera
(b) mollusca
(c) echinodermata
(d) coelenterata

31. Cell structure in living cells constitutes cytoplasm and nucleus which are
(a) fixed
(b) in continuous motion
(c) in constant motion
(d) none of these

32. Fungi are known as simple plants because they
(a) do not grow
(b) lack roots, stems and leaves
(c) lack chlorophyll
(d) lack means to multiply sexually

33. Central bacteriophage consists of
(a) DNA
(b) RNA
(c) Both DNA and RNA
(d) None of the above

34. Ribosomes are present in
(a) higher forms (b) bacteria
(c) both (d) none of the above

35. A bacterium has the no. of chromosomes
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) none of the above

36. Yeast cannot be used in the manufacture of
(a) cheese (b) bread
(c) wine (d) alcohol

37. The shortest of mitotic phases, is the
(a) telophase (b) interphase
(c) meta phase (d) anaphase

38. What class of vertebrate has a two-chambered heart ?
(a) amphibia (b) birds
(c) reptiles (d) fish

39. Which of the following bears seeds but not fruits?
(a) Oenathera (b) Gnetum
(c) Linseed plant (d) Bramato

40. The homologous chromosomes follow the process of synopsis in the stage
(a) leptotene (b) zygotene
(c) pachytene (d) diplotene

41. After how many days does rash appear on the body after an attack of measles
(a) 3 day (b) 4 days
(c) 6 days (d) 8 days

42. The stems of aquatic plants have
(a) well developed palisade and spongy parenchyma
(b) well developed stomatal system
(c) well developed root system
(d) poorly developed vascular system

43. Genetic differences between cells arise from
(a) mitosis (b) meiosis
(c) both (d) none of the above

44. In the human body, fats are stored in
(a) epithelial cells (b) adipose tissue
(c) epidermis (d) liver

45. What is the function of algin in ice-cream ?
(a) It gives a base for milk
(b) It has no significance
(c) It gives a taste
(d) It does not allow water to form ice crystals

46. The gene for smooth seeds will
(a) always be smooth
(b) sometime smooth
(c) has nothing to do with smoothness
(d) has the effect of smoothness

47. A person faints because of
(a) stoppage of blood supply to tissues
(b) getting suddenly frightened
(c) potassium, calcium, iron and chlorine
(d) it cannot be ascertained

48. The edible part in cauliflower is
(a) bud (b) inflorenscence
(c) flower (d) fruit

49. Meiosis can produce
(a) intra chromosomal recombination
(b) inter-chromosomal recombination
(c) both
(d) none of the above

50. In the human body total blood delivered on each oxygen circuit to the tissues is
(a) 550 ml (b) 650 ml
(c) 750 ml (d) 850 ml

51. Plants are removed in the hospitals from the patients room at night because
(a) they produce CO_2 at night
(b) they produce CO_2 all the 24 hours but give out O_2 during day
(c) this practice has no practical significance
(d) they compete with the patient for the available O_2 in the room

52. The biopsy stands for
(a) a study of toxicological effects on plants

(b) a disease of eyes
(c) a study of organs of dead body
(d) examination of tissue cut from living body

53. The possible beneficial effect of the grazing of animals is
(a) eradication of seeds
(b) removal of wild plants
(c) removal of wild animals
(d) addition of their excreta to the soil

54. The Central Food Technological Research Institute is situated at
(a) Calcutta (b) Ranchi
(c) Kanpur (d) Mysore

55. The edible part in grapes is
(a) mesocarp
(b) epicarp
(c) pericarp
(d) epicarp, mesocarp and placenta

56. How many kinds of gametes can produce with an individual and three pairs of chromosomes?
(a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 16

57. Deficiency of which of the following is responsible for anaemia?
(a) Fe (b) Iron
(c) Calcium (d) Magnesium

58. The result in most of the members of the family solanaceae is berry. Which one of the following has a capsule?
(a) Capsicum (b) Brinjal
(c) Tomato (d) Dhatura

59. The carrier of genetic information is
(a) DNA (b) ribosomes
(c) transfer RNA (d) ribosomal RNA

60. Genes are made up of
(a) histones (b) non-histones
(c) proteins (d) polynucleotides

61. The fungus which causes great damage to textile industry is
(a) ceratocystis fimbriata
(b) ceratalasidium sp
(c) cercospora apii
(d) chaetomium globosum

62. Plants absorb nitrates from soil and convert them into
(a) urea (b) ammonia
(c) nitrogen (d) none of these

63. The fusion product of two gametangia is called
(a) zygote (b) oospore
(c) zygospore (d) endospore

64. An edible fungi is
(a) monilinia fructicola
(b) monilinia fructigena
(c) helvella exulenta
(d) none of the above

65. Which of the following statements is wrong?
(a) In mammals, bone of skull and long bones have red marrow
(b) In mammals, skull bones and long bones have yellow marrow
(c) In long bones of vertebrates there is yellow and red bone marrow
(d) Long bones of vertebrates have yellow marrow

66. A common fungal disease of men is
(a) plague (b) ringworm
(c) foot-rot (d) cholera

67. The one DNA virus infecting plant is
(a) cauliflower mosaic
(b) potato leaf roll
(c) potato virus X
(d) potato virus Y

68. Bronchitis is a disease of
(a) blood (b) liver
(c) intestine (d) respiratory tract

69. Penicillin is commercially obtained from
(a) penicillium notatum
(b) penicillium chrysogenum
(c) both
(d) none of the above

70. Most important insect vector of plant viruses is
(a) aphids (b) leaf hoppers
(c) bugs (d) thrips

71. Which of the followiey statements is correct?
(a) In amphibians and reptiles, bone marrow forms all kinds of blood corpuscles
(b) In birds, bone marrow forms all kinds of blood corpuscles
(c) In mammals, bone marrow froms RBCs blood platelets and granular leicocytes only
(d) All of the above

72. What is meant by 'Organ culture' ?
(a) Maintenance alive of a whole organ, after removal from the organism by partial immersion in a nutrient fluid
(b) Introduction of a new organ in an animal body with a view to create genetic mutation in the progenies of that animal
(c) Cultivation of organs in a laboratory through the synthesis of tissues
(d) The aspects of culture in community which are mainly dedicated by the need of a specified organ of the human body

73. Human blood has the highest percentage of
(a) eosinophils (b) basophils
(c) neutrophils (d) monocytes

74. What was the disease that led to the discovery of first antiviral vaccine?
(a) Cancer (b) Tetanus
(c) Polio (d) Small pox

75. Which of the following pairs is incorrect
(a) Vitamin A—Rickets
(b) Vitamin B_{12}—Cobalt
(c) Haemoglobin—Iron
(d) Riboflavin—Pellagra

76. The most polluted city in the world is
(a) Los Angeles (b) Delhi
(c) Paris (d) London

77. Water is biologically necessary because it is
(a) easy to obtain
(b) capable of dissolving many different substances
(c) found on the earth's surface as also in atmosphere
(d) non-toxic

78. Gypsum is used in the cure of soils which are
(a) phosphorus (b) water-logged
(c) alkaline (d) saline

79. In the case of rice, growth is possible in water submerged soils because the plants
(a) have spongy roots
(b) can oxidise the micro-environment around their roots, and thus able to absorb oxygen
(c) are adapted to enable roots to ward off toxic products
(d) all of the above

80. How can you explain the feeling of hunger ?
(a) When the stomach is empty
(b) It is psychological
(c) Blood gets short of some nutrients
(d) The salivary glands become active

81. The study of growth and differentiations undergone by an organism in the course of its developement from a single fertilized egg cell into a highly complex and independent living being like its parents is called
(a) development (b) embryology
(c) histogenesis (d) none of the above

82. Because of the abundant stored food material in the ovum it becomes inactive for movement despite this the ovum moves with the help of
(a) amoeboid movement
(b) own propulsive action
(c) surrounding structures
(d) none of the above

83. Rana Pipiens full development of egg in frog takes
(a) one year (b) two years
(c) three years (d) none of the above

84. Primitive streak formation starts when the embryo is
(a) 2 to 4 hours old
(b) 5 to 6 hours old
(c) 2 to 4 days old
(d) 3 to 4 days old

85. Ambcylostoma larva is an example of
(a) incomplete metamorphosis
(b) normal metamorphosis
(c) progressive metamorphosis
(d) neoteny

86. Pituicytes cells in the pituitary gland of mammals are
(a) receptive to stimuli only
(b) sensory in nature only
(c) excretory in nature only
(d) non-secretory in nature

87. Main function of insulin hormone is
(a) to increase glycogen in liver
(b) to decrease glycogen in liver
(c) to increase blood sugar
(d) to decrease blood sugar

88. What will happen if the nerves going to the pineal gland are cut
(a) secretion of hormone will be increased
(b) secretion of hormone will be stopped
(c) secretion of hormone will be reduced
(d) there shall be no effect

89. Effect of renin hormone is on
(a) blood (b) digestive juices
(c) blood vessels (d) lungs

90. Common name for alveoli of lungs is
(a) air sacs (b) air bulb
(c) air follicles (d) air globules

91. The enamel rods are present in the teeth. The diameter of each rod is
(a) 2 microns (b) 6 microns
(c) 8 microns (d) 4 microns

92. Main function of Peyer's patches is
(a) to help in digestion of proteins
(b) to absorb fat
(c) to manufacture erythrocytes
(d) to manufacture lymphocytes

93. Process of maintaining the composition of blood is called
(a) blood plasma filtration
(b) blood filtration
(c) blood regulation
(d) homeostasis

94. The myogenic and neurogenic principles are associated with
(a) thorasic cavity (b) pericardium
(c) muscles fibres (d) heart fluid

95. Fibrinogen is present in blood in the form of soluble blood protein. This changes to fibrin which is an insoluble blood protein. This change is brought about by the action of
(a) calcium
(b) thrombokinane
(c) carbonic anhydrase
(d) thrombin

96. If there is incompatibility regarding Rh factor in the blood of husband and wife the foetus sometimes die because of abortion. This is due to
(a) RBC flow from foetus to mother
(b) RBC flow from mother to foetus
(c) Non-formation of RBC in foetus
(d) non-functional RBC in foetus

97. Smell or olfaction is
(a) Taste at a distance
(b) Gustation at a distance
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

98. During cell division the nuclear membrane breaks and allows intermingling of
(a) nuclear sap and cell membrane
(b) chromosomes and golgi bodies
(c) chromosomes and mitochondria
(d) nucleoplasm and cytoplasm

99. One major objective of zoology is to obtain a perspective of the entire animal kingdom and for this all the animals are classified into various groups as per their characteristics. This is called
(a) Taxonomy
(b) Systematic zoology
(c) Taxo morphology
(d) Animal systematics

100. Edible animal such as crayfish, lobster, crab and shrimps belongs to
(a) class archnida of arthropoda
(b) class chilipoda of arthropoda
(c) class crustacea of arthropoda
(d) class diplopoda of arthropoda

101. Jean Baptiste de Lamarck proposed his theory of evolution in a bood philosophic zoologique in 1809. His theory was based on
(a) separation
(b) inheritance of acquired character
(c) population density
(d) struggle for existence

102. Euthenic means
(a) improvement of buffaloes
(b) improvement of birds
(c) improvement of human race before birth
(d) improvement of human race after birth

103. The setal are the locomotory organs in earthwarm. These are present in every segment except :
(a) clitellar region
(b) last three segments
(c) first three segments
(d) none of the above

104. There are certain animals that unlike other animals cannot move from one place to

another. Below is given a list of four animals, two of which can not move from one place to another, They are

(a) aplysia (b) lizards
(c) hydra (d) corals and sycon

105. Phyllopteryx is an Australian fish which lives in sea weeds and its body has cutaneous ribbon like outgrowths which disguise the animal in the weeds. Such an adaptation is

(a) physiological adaptation
(b) recognition colours
(c) cryptic adaptation (aquatic)
(d) none of the above

106. In hemichordates

(a) several chordate characters are lost in the adult stage
(b) all chordate characters are retained in larval to adult stage
(c) in adult stage additional chordate character are present
(d) noto-chord is present in adult stage and absent in larval stage

107. Euplanaria belongs to

(a) class turbalaria (b) class nematoda
(c) class cestordea (d) phylum cnidaria

108. Factor for different pairs of contrasting characters are assorted independent of one another during gamete formation. This is concerned with

(a) selected gametigenesis
(b) genotype
(c) dominant cross
(d) law of independent assortment

109. The cones of retina of eye are

(a) sensitive to coloured light only
(b) sensitive to colourless light only
(c) sensitive to both white and coloured light
(d) active in strong light and sensitive to both white and coloured sensations

110. Optic chaisma is formed by the functions of two

(a) Olfactory nerves
(b) Oculomotor nerves
(c) Trochlens nerves
(d) Optic nerves

111. Antigen is a macro molecule in blood as a red blood cell ordinarily is u

(a) fat (b) protein
(c) carbohydrate (d) salt

112. If wrong blood is transfused the person dies

(a) of disintegration of red cells and release of haemoglobin which blocks the urinary tubules resulting in stoppage of urine formation
(b) of indigestion
(c) due to blockage of vessels, within ten minutes
(d) of respiratory failure within a few minutes

113. The red blood cells undergo destruction daily in our body. This percentage of destruction is

(a) 5% (b) 7%
(c) 10% (d) 11%

114. How many quartz of blood pass through the kidneys during a day

(a) 180 quartz (b) 500 quartz
(c) 1000 quartz (d) 1200 quartz

115. Oesophagus in mammals starts from

(a) 6th cervical vertebrate
(b) 4th lumbar vertebrate
(c) 2nd cervical vertebrare
(d) none of the above

116. Bolus of food undergoing digestion in alkaline medium is called

(a) chile (b) chyme
(c) alkaline (d) casein bolus

117. A molecule of haemoglobin is

(a) dull red in colour
(b) orange red in colour
(c) white red in colour
(d) brown in colour

118. L.T.H. stands for

(a) Lactrotropic hormone
(b) Lactogenic hormone
(c) Luteotropic hormone
(d) All of the above

119. In sufficient secretion from the ovaries in man is called

(a) ovarian degeneration
(b) ovarian under activity
(c) hypogonadism
(d) inhibitaged ovarian secretion

120. The secretion of progesterone by placenta during final stage of prenatal development is
(a) 350 mg per day (b) 300 mg per day
(c) 200 mg per day (d) 150 mg per day

121. Trophoblast cells in man are secretory in nature also The secretion is
(a) a hormone
(b) a juice
(c) a steroid
(d) they are not secretory

122. Harmones are destroyed mainly in
(a) liver (b) heart
(c) stomach (d) intestine

123. In teeth enamel art and dentine part have separate origin from different germ layers. Teeth enamel originates from
(a) ectoderm
(b) endoderm
(c) headmerecrehyma
(d) dorsal mesoderm

124. Placing of sperm artificially near uterus is called
(a) artificial insemination
(b) artificial fertilization
(c) artificial embryo development
(d) parthengenesis

125. The sex chromosomes in male are
(a) XX (b) XY
(c) YY (d) YX

126. Metamorphosis of inactive haploid spermatid into active mobile haploid sperm is called
(a) supermatgenesis
(b) spermiogenesis
(c) gametogenesis
(d) none of the above

127. The gametes and the cells which makes them collectively is called
(a) germ plasm (b) germ sphere
(c) germ zone (d) none of the above

128. Tissues differentiation so as to help the body in developing the definitive characteristics are termed as
(a) transforming tissues
(b) change in tissues
(c) differential tissues
(d) somatogenesis

129. The intermingling of paternal and maternal hereditary characters is called
(a) nuclear membrane degeneration
(b) characters centralisation
(c) characters fusion
(d) amphimixis

130. In chick embryo the extra embryonic amnion appears at
(a) 10 hours incubation
(b) 20 hours incubation
(c) 30 hours incubation
(d) 60 hours incubation

131. Harmones from thyroid gland is called
(a) thyroxin (b) parathyroxine
(c) thyriodine (d) thyroprotein

132. All tissues in body during their development are brought to a proper proportion by
(a) growth hormones
(b) differential hormones
(c) tissue regulating hormones
(d) all regulating hormones

133. Besides increasing the blood sugar level, glycogen hormone also
(a) decreases glucogen level
(b) decreases water content of plasma
(c) increases the rate of glucogenesis from protein
(d) decreases glucogen level

134. Cretinism is a disease because of
(a) abnormal secretion of thyroid in adult
(b) abnormal secretion of thyroid in children
(c) under secretion of thyroid in children
(d) under secretion of thyroid in adult

135. The general properties of steroids from adrenal cortex is
(a) to help the body cope with cold, low oxygen supply and infection
(b) to give extra calories to the body
(c) to increase the basal metabolic rate
(d) to fight against viral infection

136. Passage for food and air becomes divided at
(a) oesophagus (b) uvula
(c) vulva (d) pharynx

137. Part of alimentary canal which has functions of digestion and absorption is
(a) stomach (b) oesophagus

(c) intestine (d) mouth cavity

138. In micro villi of alimentary canal of mammals
(a) lacteal is present (b) lacteal is absent
(c) veins are absent

139. Loop of henle in mammals is a
(a) special place of urea formation
(b) special place of sodium absorption
(c) special structure of ammonia absorption
(d) special device for conservation of water

140. In the function of heart systolic arterial blood pressure is the pressure in the arteries at the time of cardial systole and hence shows
(a) minimum blood pressure
(b) maximum blood pressure
(c) medium or moderate blood pressure
(d) differential blood pressure

141. Inflow of lymph in body there is
(a) no correlation between the weight of the animal and the rate of lymph flow
(b) correlation between lymph flow and weight of the body
(c) correlation between lymph flow and blood weight
(d) correlation between lymph flow and weight of the heart

142. Leukopenia is a disease associated with viral diseases such as measles, mumps, chicken pox and poliomyelitics and is characterized by
(a) high white cell count
(b) low white cell count
(c) low RBC count
(d) low fibrinogen count

143. Nerve is a group of
(a) fibers bound together by connective tissue
(b) fibers bound by a membrane
(c) neurons only
(d) none of the above

144. Ribosomes in a cell are submicroscopic particles composed of RNA and protein. They are the engines used by the cells for protein synthesis. The ribosome was first designed by
(a) Hooke (b) Robert
(c) Dalton (d) Faraday

145. The principal features of classification which are in use today were outlined by
(a) Ernst Haeckel only
(b) E. Ray Lankester only
(c) Haeckel and Lankester both
(d) Pratt

146. Class crinoidea of phylum echinodermata includes
(a) amphioxous (b) sea squirts
(c) sea lillies (d) sea urelin

147. In species population are highly heterozygous because of new mutations. Such statement is
(a) correct (b) wrong
(c) partly correct (d) partly wrong

148. In some oysters and hay fishes, the same gonad produces sperm and eggs alternately. This condition is called
(a) protandry (b) gynadry
(c) polymorphism (d) none of the above

149. The size of human zygote is
(a) 0.05 mm (b) 0.15 mm
(c) 0.25 mm (d) 2.00 mm

150. Respiratory apparatus in a sperm is
(a) mitochondria
(b) cytoplasm
(c) nucleus
(d) the sperm does not respire

151. If the whole ovum undergoes segmentation, then it is called
(a) incomplete cleavage
(b) partial cleavage
(c) mesoblastic cleavage
(d) holoblastic cleavage

152. In mammals, when uterine mucoja and chasrions do not actually grow together and readily be separated from one another without tearing of the two. Then such structure is called
(a) degeneration placenta
(b) progressing placenta
(c) burrowing placenta
(d) semi-placenta

153. It is possible to increase the fat content of milk in cows by the application of hormone from thyroid as it has effect
(a) on lactation only
(b) on the composition of milk also
(c) of increasing fat content of milk
(d) none of the above

154. Hormone oxytocin at the time of birth acts on uterus by
(a) producing rhythmic movements in uterus
(b) increasing the movement of foetus
(c) reducing the lumen of uterus
(d) stimulating the smooth muscles to contract

155. Sperm can neither be produced nor can they survive at body temperature for extended period of time. For this, the optimum temperature is
(a) equal to the body temperature
(b) few degrees below that of the body
(c) few degrees above that of the body
(d) none of the above

156. If there is over-secretion from parathyroid the effect will be
(a) to reduce phosphate level
(b) to increase phosphate level
(c) to reduce calcium level
(d) to raise calcium level in blood and withdrawal of calcium from bones

157. Bronchioles are the finer branches from
(a) Bronchi (b) Trachea
(c) Glottis (d) Epiglottis

158. At rest body produces carbon dioxide equal to
(a) 800 cc/minute (b) 600 cc/minute
(c) 400 cc/minute (d) 200 cc/minute

159. The main function of colon or large intestine is to
(a) dispose of residues, water absorption
(b) storage and digestion
(c) removal of cellulose only
(d) store fat

160. Excretion deals mainly with the disposal of
(a) dead haemoglobin
(b) fatty material
(c) carbohydrate material
(d) nitrogenous materials

161. Heart is made of
(a) Cardiac muscles
(b) Longitudinal muscles
(c) Horizontal muscles
(d) Connective muscles

162. During erythrocyte formation the nucleus is present in earlier stages. In final stages, the nucleus under fragmentation resulting in the formation of a red cell without any nucleus. This process of nucleus removal is called
(a) karyolysis (b) pinocynosis
(c) phagocytosis (d) emliocytosis

163. In present days one of the ways of blood transfusion is
(a) transfusion of blood proteins
(b) sterile dried plasma with white cell
(c) sterile dried blood plasma without corpuscles
(d) transfusion of red cells

164. The rentricles of cerebral hemisphere communicates through
(a) optic foramen
(b) foramen opali
(c) foramen magnum
(d) foramen of monro

165. Which type of cells are called Neuroglial cells
(a) Microglia (b) Oligodendroglia
(c) Astrocytes (d) All of the above

166. The sex linked genes are present in significant way on
(a) X chromosomes
(b) Y chromosomes
(c) Autosomes
(d) Homologous chromosomes

167. The common example of class Gastropoda of phylum Mollusca is
(a) Nereis (b) Chaetopterus
(c) Polygordius (d) Lymax

168. In all animals, the digestive tract is ventral to the vertebrate and always includes a liver and pancreas as the major digestive glands. This is a feature in support of
(a) contaginous organs
(b) differential organs
(c) homologous organs
(d) analogous organs

169. Animals with ant eating habits are called
(a) Omnivorous (b) Carnivorous
(c) Herbivorous (d) Myrmecophagous

170. Dikaryotisation by clamp connection takes places in
(a) ascomycetes (b) basiomycetes
(c) deuteromycetes (d) thymyceres

171. The source of hallucinogenic drug is
(a) altemaria (b) claviceps
(c) rhizopus (d) aspergillus

172. Tornla stage of Rhizopus is characterized by the formation of
(a) zygospores
(b) asexual sporangia
(c) sherofia
(d) chlamydospores and oidia

173. Yeast is unlike other fungi since they are
(a) multi-cellular and haploid
(b) unicellular and reproduce by budding
(c) unicellular and haploid
(d) unicellular and haplnid or diploid

174. Cladonia rangifera is a
(a) algae
(b) lichen
(c) meterotrophic algae
(d) fungus

175. Lichens represents an example of
(a) mutualism
(b) parasitism
(c) commensalism
(d) none of the above

176. Which is a coprophilous fungus
(a) Agarius (b) Rhizopus
(c) Ascobolus (d) Helvellia

177. Meiosis in Funaria takes place in
(a) archegonium
(b) antheridium
(c) capsule during spore formation
(d) gametophyte

178. The structure meant for the protection of archegonia in Marchantia is
(a) calyptra (b) trichomes
(c) perichaetum (d) paraphysis

179. The most primitive phendophyte was
(a) psilotum (b) rhyna
(c) equisetum (d) lycopodium

180. Dryopteris differs from selayinella in having
(a) oogamy (b) vascular tissue
(c) heterothalism (d) homospory

181. A heterotrophic bryophyte is
(a) riccia (b) dacosonia
(c) sphaerocarpus (d) cryptothallus

182. Actinostele is found in
(a) Seleginella (b) Massilea
(c) Salvinia (d) Lycopodium

183. A seed bearing plant without flower is placed in
(a) angiosperms (b) gymnosperms
(c) pteridophytes (d) bryophytes

184. The giant tree among gymnosperms belong
(a) dalberga (b) pine
(c) sequoia (d) cedras

185. The wing in pinus seed is taken from
(a) nucellus (b) ovuliferous scale
(c) integument (d) pericarp

186. Female gametophyte of cylas is
(a) a product of triffle fusion
(b) multicellular without archegaria
(c) endosperm
(d) formed after fertilization

187. Pollen grain in angiosperms is equivalent to
(a) microspore (b) male gametophyte
(c) spore (d) gamete

188. The edible part in cauliflower is
(a) inflorescence (b) flower
(c) floral bud (d) the vegetative bud

189. The exine material of pollen is taken from
(a) sporogenous cells only
(b) tapetum
(c) middle wall layers
(d) all the layers of cells external to sporogenous tissue

190. The inflorescence of banana is
(a) umbel (b) spike
(c) head (d) spadix

191. Irregularly shaped and rough endosperm is called
(a) ruminate (b) crassinucellate
(c) tenuinucellate (d) perisperm

192. Sandalwood tree is considered a
(a) total root parasite
(b) total stem parasite
(c) stem parasite
(d) partial root parasite

193. A living fossil among the pteridophytes is
(a) cycas (b) sajopalum
(c) prilotum (d) Rhyna

194. The fruit is nut in
(a) apple (b) groundnut
(c) litchi (d) coconut

195. The plant produces fruits embedded in soil
(a) radish (b) carrot
(c) arachis (d) sweet potato

Match the following columns in questions 196 to 200

196.

	Column A	*Column B*
A.	Legume	(*i*) Bean
B.	Ripe Tomato	(*ii*) Vitamin C
C.	Wound	(*iii*) Flavouring additive
D.	Haemorrhage	(*iv*) Lycopene
E.	Saffron	(*v*) Tetanus

(a) (A-*i*), (B-*ii*), (C-*iv*), (D-*v*), (E-*iii*)
(b) (A-*i*), (B-*iv*), (C-*v*), (D-*ii*), (E-*iii*)
(c) (A-*v*), (B-*iv*), (C-*iii*), (D-*i*), (E-*ii*)
(d) (A-*ii*), (B-*iv*), (C-*iii*), (D-*v*), (E-*i*)

197.

	Column A	*Column B*
A.	Caryopsis	(*i*) Vitamin C
B.	Acacia	(*ii*) Tetanus
C.	Contact	(*iii*) Tartaric acid
D.	Grapes	(*iv*) Wheat
E.	Scurvy	(*v*) Fuel

(a) (A-*ii*), (B-*iii*), (C-*iv*), (D-*i*), (E-*v*)
(b) (A-*iv*), (B-*v*), (C-*ii*), (D-*iii*), (E-*i*)
(c) (A-*iii*), (B-*ii*), (C-*iv*), (D-*v*), (E-*i*)
(d) (A-*iv*), (B-*v*), (C-*iii*), (D-*i*), (E-*ii*)

198.

	Column A	*Column B*
A.	Hesperidium	(*i*) Alginic acid
B.	Black Hair	(*ii*) Vitamin A
C.	Water-borne	(*iii*) Orange
D.	Sea weeds	(*iv*) Cholera
E.	Night-blindness	(*v*) Melanin

(a) (A-*ii*), (B-*iii*), (C-*iv*), (D-*i*), (E-*v*)
(b) (A-*iii*), (B-*ii*), (C-*iv*), (D-*i*), (E-*v*)
(c) (A-*iv*), (B-*iii*), (C-*v*), (D-*i*), (E-*ii*)
(d) (A-*iii*), (B-*v*), (C-*iv*), (D-*i*), (E-*ii*)

199.

	Column A	*Column B*
A.	Teak	(*i*) Anthocyanin
B.	Drupe	(*ii*) Magnesium
C.	Red Flower	(*iii*) Vitamin D
D.	Chlorophyll	(*iv*) Mango
E.	Beri-Beri	(*v*) Furniture

(a) (A-*v*), (B-*iv*), (C-*i*), (D-*ii*), (E-*iii*)
(b) (A-*iv*), (B-*iii*), (C-*ii*), (D-*v*), (E-*i*)
(c) (A-*iii*), (B-*ii*), (C-*i*), (D-*iv*), (E-*v*)
(d) (A-*i*), (B-*ii*), (C-*iii*), (D-*v*), (E-*iv*)

200.

	Column A	*Column B*
A.	Chalcopyrite	(*i*) Tongue
B.	Green leaves	(*ii*) Spice
C.	Pepper	(*iii*) Chlorophyll
D.	Cataract	(*iv*) Copper
E.	Stomatitis	(*v*) eye

(a) (A-*iv*), (B-*iii*), (C-*ii*), (D-*v*), (E-*ii*)
(b) (A-*iv*), (B-*ii*), (C-*iii*), (D-*v*), (E-*i*)
(c) (A-*iii*), (B-*iv*), (C-*i*), (D-*iv*), (E-*v*)
(d) (A-*ii*), (B-*i*), (C-*v*), (D-*iv*), (E-*iii*)

Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*d*)	(*c*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(*b*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*d*)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(*d*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(*c*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(*b*)	(*d*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*c*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(d)
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
(d)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(a)
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
(d)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(c)
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
(b)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(a)
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
(a)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(c)
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(d)
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
(b)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(c)
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(b)
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
(c)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(d)
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(b)
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
(d)	(d)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(d)
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
(d)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
(a)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(a)