

PART – IV[BIOLOGY]

121. Prions are the infectious agent associated with mad cow disease. These agents are

Ans: Proteins

122. Which of the following play an important role in the maintenance of the biogeochemical cycles in the ecosystem?

Ans: Decomposers

123. Nitrogen, the mineral element required by plants in greatest amount is absorbed as

Ans: NH_4^+

124. Photochemical smog is composed mainly of

Ans: all the above

125. Wild life (Protection) Act 1972 includes which of the following objectives

Ans: all the above

126. Dinosaurs become extinct in the following period

Ans: Cretaceous

127. Which of the following plants are rich sources of dietary protein

Ans: *Cajanus cajan*

128. Bioweapon agents are very convenient for use because they

Ans: all of above

129. _____ is an auxin

Ans: both (A) & (B)

130. Fresh grapes shrink when they are placed in

Ans: concentrated salt solution

131. The jellyfish is classified under the Phylum

Ans: Cnidaria

132. Genera Plantarum was written by

Ans: Bentham and Hooker

133. Two plants are taxonomically related if

Ans: both have similarly lobed palmate leaves

134. Plant classification proposed by C. Linnaeus was artificial because it was based on

Ans: few morphological characters

135. An animal having unsegmented coelom, superficial radial symmetry in adult but bilateral symmetry in larva is a member of

Ans: Echinodermata

136. Factors in the formation of new species are

Ans: isolation and Competition

137. Gene flow is the

Ans: transfer of genes between genetically distinct but inbreeding population

138. Mitosis is called

Ans: cell division

139. Crossing over occurs during the _____ stage of meiosis

Ans: Pachytene

140. Electron Microscope produce magnification up to

Ans: × 300, 000

141. If is possible to trace the syntheses of biomolecules in live cells and trace their metabolites. This technique is termed as

Ans: Autoradiography

142. The organelle mitochondria can be separated for use in biochemical analyses. These can be obtained through

Ans: fractionation and centrifugation

143. Which of the following pairs are not related ?

Ans: Bentham & Hooker – binomial nomenclature

144. The genotypic ratio of monohybrid cross is

Ans: 1 : 2 : 1

145. Chromosomes with genes abcdefg becoming abedcfg is

Ans: inversion

146. The genes of different traits located on different loci on the same chromosome are

Ans: Alleles

147. The presence of a cluster of polar flagella is termed as

Ans: Lophotrichous

148. Some bacteria can live also in the absence of oxygen. These are

Ans: Obligate anaerobes

149. In the immune system, the antigen presenting cells are

Ans: NK cells, dendritic cells and macrophages

150. On infection with bacteria our body temperature increases. This is because

Ans: Cellular enzymes are more efficient at higher temperatures

151. The relationship between leguminous plants and the rhizobium present in their root nodules is

Ans: mutualism

152. The component, ψ denotes

Ans: solute potential

153. The process of ATP formation from ADP in the presence of light in chloroplast is called

Ans: photophosphorylation

154. A net gain of _____ ATP molecule occurs during glycolysis

Ans: 8

155. In animals ciliated epithelial cell are found in

Ans: trachea

156. A fat molecule comprises of

Ans: one glycerol and three fatty acid molecules

157. An enzyme having the same substance specificity may exist in different molecular forms. These are called

Ans: Isoenzymes

158. In most mammals testes are located in scrotal sacs. This is for

Ans: sperm development

159. Thromboplastin required for clotting is produced by

Ans: Platelets

160. Plasmids are

Ans: circular extrachromosomal DNA in bacteria

