Expected General Awareness Questions from Science (Biology) in PDF

Part-IV

1). MMR refers to __________.
   a) Mumps, Measles; Rubella
   b) Rubella, Measles, Mumps
   c) Meningitis, Malaria, Rabies
   d) Malaria, Marasmus, Rubella

2). Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a dreadful Disease transmitted through __________.
   a) Playing along with others
   b) Sharing food
   c) Sexual Contact
   d) Fomites

3). Unipolar neurons are found in _________.
   a) Brain
   b) Spinal
   c) Embryonic nervosa tissue
   d) Adult nervous tissue

4). The sensory organs contain _________.
   a) Unipolar neuron
   b) Bipolar neuron
   c) Multipolar neuron
   d) Medullated neuron

5). The part of brain which controls emotional reactions in our body _________.
   a) Cerebellum
   b) Cerebrum
   c) Thalamus
   d) Hypothalamus
6). One of the following is the part of the brain stem. Pick out
   a) Forebrain and mid brain
   b) Mid brain and hind brain
   c) Forebrain and hind brain
   d) Forebrain and spinal cord

7). Spinal nerves are __________.
   a) Sensory nerves
   b) Motor nerves
   c) Mixed nerves
   d) Innervating the brain

8). An endocrine gland found in neck is ________.
   a) Adrenal gland
   b) Pituitary gland
   c) Thyroid gland
   d) Pancreas

9). An endocrine gland which is both exocrine and endocrine is ________.
   a) Pancreas
   b) Adrenal
   c) Pituitary
   d) Thyroid

10). Normal blood glucose level in 100 ml of blood is ________.
   a) 80-120 mg
   b) 80-130 mg
   c) 80-140 mg
   d) 90-130 mg

Answers:
1). a) 2). c) 3). c) 4). b) 5). d) 6). b) 7). c) 8). c) 9). a) 10). a)
11). The “T” lymphocytes are differentiated to resist infection in________.
   a) Parathyroid gland
   b) Lymph gland
   c) Thymus gland
   d) Adrenal gland

12). In Meiosis-I, pairing of homologous chromosomes take place during ________ stage.
   a) leptotene
   b) zygotene
   c) pachytene
   d) diplotene

13). Consider the following statements
   I. Alpha cells produce insulin and beta cells produce glucagon.
   II. Cortisone suppresses the immune response.
   III. Thymus gland is a lymphoid mass.
   IV. Ovary produces eggs and androgen

Select the correct answer.
   a) I&II are correct
   b) II&III are correct
   c) I&IV are wrong
   d) II&III are wrong

14). Pick out the item which has sequential arrangements
   a) Zygotene→Lleptotene→Pachytene→Diplotene→Diakinesis
   b) Diakinesis→Zygotene→Leptotene→Pachytene→Diplotene
   c) Leptotene→Zygotene→Pachytene→Diplotene→Diakinesis
   d) Leptotene→Diakinesis→Zygotene→Diplotene→Pachytene

15). ________ of nerve cells make up our brain.
   a) Millions
   b) Crores
   c) Billions
   d) Lakhs
16). Cell body of neuron contains cytoplasm with typical cell organelles and certain granular bodies called_________.
   e) Sissi granules
   f) Nissle’s granules
   g) Thisl granules
   h) Chisel granules

17). _________ transmit electrical impulses towards the cyton.
   a) Axon
   b) Cyton
   c) Dendrites
   d) Hormones

18). Schwann cells are found over the __________.
   a) Sheath
   b) Fat sheath
   c) Myelin sheath
   d) Dendron

19). The embryonic nervous tissue contains__________.
   a) Bipolar neurons
   b) Multipolar neurons
   c) Unipolar neurons
   d) Tripolar neurons

20). Grey neurons are______________.
   a) medullated
   b) myelinated
   c) non-medullated
   d) irregular in shape

**Answers:**
21). White neurons are……..
   a) myelinated  
   b) non-medullated  
   c) non-myelinated  
   d) polyhedral in shape

22). Rods and cones of retina are made up of…….
   a) bipolar neurons  
   b) unipolar neurons  
   c) xenons  
   d) photons

23). Point of contact between the neighbouring nerve cells is called…..
   a) synapse  
   b) menopause  
   c) pause  
   d) pass

24). Central information processing organ…….
   a) eye  
   b) brain  
   c) ear  
   d) heart

25). Human brain is divided into…….
   a) Fore brain, Mid brain and Hind brain  
   b) Hind brain, Mid brain and Fore brain  
   c) Mid brain, Hind brain and Fore brain  
   d) Fore brain, Hind brain and Mid brain

26). Fore brain consists of…….
   a) Cerebrum, cerebellum and thalamus  
   b) Cerebrum, thalamus and cerebellum  
   c) Cerebrum, thalamus and hypothalamus  
   d) Cerebrum, hypothalamus and cerebrum
27). Cerebral cortex contains .......... Pick out the odd one.
   a) Motor areas
   b) Sensory areas
   c) Association areas
   d) Specific areas

28). The .......... is located between the thalamus and the hind brain.
   a) hypothalamus
   b) Mid brain
   c) Pons
   d) Medulla oblongata

29). Mid brain with the hind brain together form the ........
   a) stem
   b) brain stem
   c) stem cell
   d) thick stem

30). ........... contain sleep centre and respiratory centre.
   a) Pons
   b) Medulla oblongata
   c) Spinal cord
   d) Endocrine gland

Answers:
21). a)
22). a)
23). a)
24). b)
25). a)
26). c)
27). d)
28). b)
29). b)
30). a)

31). _________ Pairs of cranial nerves arise from the brain.
   a) Thirteen
   b) Fourteen
   c) Sixteen
   d) Twelve
32). _______ Pairs of spinal nerves arise from the spinal cord
   a) Thirty two
   b) Thirty one
   c) Thirty three
   d) Thirty six

33). Each spinal nerve has a _______.
   a) Sensory root and motor root
   b) Sensory root and root hairs
   c) Motor root and hormones
   d) Sensory root and fibrous root

34). Sexual reproduction of Pencillium is caused by _______.
   a) Anisogamy
   b) Endospores
   c) Rhizomorphs
   d) Fragmentation

35). The role of synthetic auxin is _______.
   a) Simulating the formation of adventitious roots
   b) To promote seed germination
   c) Cell elongation
   d) Prevention of premature falling of fruits

36). Flavivirus causes _______.
   a) Filariasis
   b) Cholera
   c) Dengue fever
   d) Malaria

37). Respiration in the absence of oxygen is _______.
   a) Aerobic respiration
   b) Anaerobic respiration
   c) Transpiration
   d) Guttation
38). The virus that infects bacteria is called ________.
   a) Bacteriophage
   b) Rhinovirus
   c) Tobacco Mosaic virus
   d) Flavivirus

39). The hormone that induces rapid intermodal elongation is ________.
   a) Auxin
   b) Cytokinin
   c) Gibberellin
   d) Ethylene

40). Bacteria was discovered by ________.
   a) Robert Koch
   b) Robert Hooke
   c) A.V. Leeuwenhoek
   d) Louis Pasteur

**Answers:**


41). Bacteriophage is a ________.
   a) bacterium
   b) virus
   c) protozoa
   d) fungus

42). The hormone that removes dormancy of seed is ______.
   a) Auxin
   b) Gibberellin
   c) Cytokinin
   d) Indole -3- pyruvic acid
43). Pick out the unrelated term.
   a) Kreb’s cycle
   b) Kelvin cycle
   c) Citric acid cycle
   d) TCA cycle

44). Photosynthesis proceeds in sequence of ________.
   a) Light and dark reactions
   b) Light reactions alone
   c) Dark and light reactions
   d) Dark reaction alone

45). Blood platelets help in ________.
   a) Immunity
   b) Gaseous transport
   c) Blood clotting
   d) Acid – base balance

46). The disease caused by female anopheles mosquitoes is ________.
   a) Typhoid
   b) Jaundice
   c) Cholera
   d) Malaria

47). Glycolysis takes place in ________.
   a) Cytoplasm
   b) Mitochondria
   c) Vacuoles
   d) Chloroplast

48). The functional unit of skeletal muscle is ________.
   a) Neuron
   b) Nephron
   c) Sarcomere
   d) Cell
49). Spoilage of milk is caused by ______.
   a) Enterobacter
   b) Acetobacter
   c) Streptococcus
   d) Lactobacillus

50). Bacteria that synthesise their food are called ______.
   a) Autotrophic bacteria
   b) Heterotrophic bacteria
   c) Parasites
   d) Saprophytes

**Answers:**