

KRP MATRIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL SANKARI WEST

CHAPTER WISE ONE MARKS TEST - 5

12th Standard

Biology

Date : 12-Feb-23

Reg.No. :

CH: 5. MOLECULAR GENETICS

Time : 03:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 180

ONE MARKS

155 x 1 = 155

- 1) Hershey and Chase experiment with bacteriophage showed that
- (a) Protein gets into the bacterial cells **(b) DNA is the genetic material** (c) DNA contains radioactive sulphur
(d) Viruses undergo transformation
- 2) DNA and RNA are similar with respect to
- (a) Thymine as a nitrogen base (b) A single-stranded helix shape **(c) Nucleotide containing sugars, nitrogen bases and phosphates**
(d) The same sequence of nucleotides for the amino acid phenyl alanine
- 3) A mRNA molecule is produced by
- (a) Replication **(b) Transcription** (c) Duplication (d) Translation
- 4) The total number of nitrogenous bases in human genome is estimated to be about
- (a) 3.5 million (b) 35000 (c) 35 million **(d) 3.1 billion**
- 5) E. coli cell grown on ^{15}N medium are transferred to ^{14}N medium and allowed to grow for two generations. DNA extracted from these cells is ultracentrifuged in a cesium chloride density gradient. What density distribution of DNA would you expect in this experiment?
- (a) One high and one low density band (b) One intermediate density band. (c) One high and one intermediate density band.
(d) One low and one intermediate density band
- 6) What is the basis for the difference in the synthesis of the leading and lagging strand of DNA molecules?
- (a) Origin of replication occurs only at the 5' end of the molecules (b) DNA ligase works only in the 3' → 5' direction
(c) DNA polymerase can join new nucleotides only to the 3' end of the growing strand.
(d) Helicases and single-strand binding proteins that work at the 5' end
- 7) Which of the following is the correct sequence of event with reference to the central dogma?
- (a) Transcription, Translation, Replication (b) Transcription, Replication, Translation (c) Duplication, Translation, Transcription
(d) Replication, Transcription, Translation
- 8) Which of the following statements about DNA replication is not correct?
- (a) Unwinding of DNA molecule occurs as hydrogen bonds break. **(b) Replication occurs as each base is paired with another exactly like it**
(c) Process is known as semi conservative replication because one old strand is conserved in the new molecule.
(d) Complementary base pairs are held together with hydrogen bonds
- 9) Which of the following statements is not true about DNA replication in eukaryotes?
- (a) Replication begins at a single origin of replication. (b) Replication is bidirectional from the origins.
(c) Replication occurs at about 1 million base pairs per minute
(d) There are numerous different bacterial chromosomes, with replication occurring in each at the same time.
- 10) The first codon to be deciphered was _____ which codes for _____.
- (a) AAA, proline (b) GGG, alanine **(c) UUU, Phenylalanine** (d) TTT, arginine
- 11) Meselson and Stahl's experiment proved
- (a) Transduction (b) Transformation (c) DNA is the genetic material **(d) Semi-conservative nature of DNA replication**
- 12) An operon is a:

- (a) Protein that suppresses gene expression (b) Protein that accelerates gene expression
(c) **Cluster of structural genes with related function** (d) Gene that switched other genes on or off
- 13) When lactose is present in the culture medium:
(a) Transcription of lac y, lac z, lac a genes occurs. (b) Repressor is unable to bind to the operator.
(c) Repressor is able to bind to the operator. (d) **Both (a) and (b) are correct.**
- 14) The term gene was coined by _____
(a) Mendel (b) Lyon (c) **Johannsen** (d) Hershey
- 15) The classical concept of a gene was given by _____.
(a) Mendel (b) **Sutton** (c) Johannsen (d) Hofmeister
- 16) One gene one enzyme hypothesis was proposed by Beadle and Tatum based on _____.
(a) Yeast (b) Drosophila (c) E. coli (d) **Neurospora**
- 17) Chromosomes were first observed by _____.
(a) Miescher (b) **Hofmeister** (c) Avery (d) Griffith
- 18) The term nucleic acid was coined by _____.
(a) Miescher (b) Hofmeister (c) **Altman** (d) Mcleod
- 19) Griffith's experiments proved that _____.
(a) RNA is involved in protein synthesis (b) Bacteria undergoes asexual reproduction (c) **DNA is the genetic material**
(d) DNA is made of two strands
- 20) The experiment conducted by Griffith was based on _____.
(a) Transduction (b) Replication (c) **Transformation** (d) Conjugation
- 21) Human Genome was sequenced in _____.
(a) 1979 (b) 2015 (c) 1989 (d) **2001**
- 22) _____ used radioactive labelled molecules to prove that DNA is the genetic material.
(a) **Hershey and Chase** (b) Wilkins and Franklin (c) Griffith (d) Mcleod and Avery
- 23) One difference between deoxyribose and Ribose is due to _____.
(a) **One Oxygen atom more in Ribose** (b) Two Oxygen atoms less in Deoxyribose (c) Two Carbon atoms less in Ribose
(d) Four Carbon atoms more in Ribose
- 24) _____ is unique for DNA.
(a) **Adenine** (b) Uracil (c) Guanine (d) Thymine
- 25) _____ demonstrated that RNA is the genetic material in RNA containing viruses.
(a) Avery (b) **Conrat and Singer** (c) Griffith (d) Watson and Crick
- 26) The concept of RNA world was independently proposed by _____.
(a) **Orgel, Brick and Carl woese** (b) Brick, Griffith and Crick (c) Wilkins and Franklin (d) Walter Gilbert
- 27) The distance between two consecutive base pairs in DNA is _____.
(a) 3.4 nm (b) **0.34 nm** (c) 34.0nm (d) 31×10^{-9}
- 28) The term _____ refers to DNA of Prokaryotes.
(a) Nuclein (b) Ribozyme (c) **Genophore** (d) Nucleosome
- 29) _____ proposed a model for the nucleosome.
(a) Dupraw (b) Messelson (c) **Kornberg** (d) Griffith
- 30) A nucleosome has _____ histone protein molecules.
(a) 6 (b) **8** (c) 10 (d) 24

- 31) Messelson and Stahl _____.
- (a) proved that RNA is the genetic material (b) proved that protein synthesis is dependent on DNA
(c) **proved the semi conservative mode of DNA replication.** (d) discovered enzymes involved in replication
- 32) Replication errors are corrected by repair enzymes such a _____.
- (a) Polymerases (b) Kornberg enzyme (c) helicases (d) **Nucleases**
- 33) The Okazaki segments are joined by _____.
- (a) DNA polymerase (b) RNA polymerase (c) **DNA ligase** (d) Endonuclease
- 34) The enzyme polynucleotide phosphorylase is named after _____.
- (a) Francis crick (b) **Severo Ochoa** (c) Marshall Nirenby (d) Kornby
- 35) The "non-sense" codons refer to.
- (a) UAA UUU UGA (b) UUU ACU UAC (c) **UAG UGA UAA** (d) UAG UAA UUU
- 36) DNA finger printing technique was developed by
- (a) Frederick Sanger (b) **Alex Jeffrey** (c) Hershey (d) Rosalind Franklin
- 37) In genetic code there are _____ possible triplets.
- (a) 62 (b) 61 (c) 68 (d) **64**
- 38) The codon _____ codes for phenylalanine
- (a) UAA (b) **UUU** (c) UCU (d) UAC
- 39) The codon _____ has dual function.
- (a) UAA (b) **AUG** (c) UGA (d) UUU
- 40) An example of point mutation is _____.
- (a) Thalassemia (b) Diabetes (c) Turner syndrome (d) **sickle cell anaemia**
- 41) Wobble hypothesis _____.
- (a) proves that many tRNAs are. needed to transport specific amino acids (b) proves that the bases in tRNA need not match with mRNA
(c) **helps in economic usage of tRNA** (d) proves that one tRNA can carry many amino acids
- 42) The term adapter molecule refers to _____.
- (a) mRNA (b) DNA (c) rRNA (d) **tRNA**
- 43) There are no tRNA, for _____ codons.
- (a) AUG (b) GUC (c) **UAA** (d) AGA
- 44) Human genome is approximately said to have _____ base
- (a) 3×10^8 bp (b) 3.4×10^9 bp (c) 3.2×10^7 bp (d) **3×10^9 bp**
- 45) DNA sequencers were developed by _____.
- (a) **Frederick Serger** (b) Watson (c) Messelson (d) Kornberg
- 46) In human beings chromosome _____ has one height gene density.
- (a) 18 (b) 20 (c) **19** (d) 22
- 47) Chromosome _____ has 231 genes only.
- (a) X (b) 19 (c) **Y** (d) 22
- 48) The association of histone H1 with a nucleosome indicates
- (a) Transcription is occurring (b) DNA replication is occurring (c) **The DNA is condensed into chromatin fiber**
(d) The DNA double helix is exposed
- 49) Which of the following is not required for any of the techniques of DNA finger printing available at present?
- (a) **Zinc finger analysis** (b) Restriction enzymes (c) DNA-DNA hybridization (d) polymerase chain reaction

50) Satellite DNA is important because it

(a) codes for proteins needs in cell cycle

(b) shows high degree of polymorphism in population and also the same degree of polymorphism in an individual, which is heritable from parents to children

(c) Does not code for protein and is same in all members of the population. (d) Codes for enzymes needed for DNA replication.

51) The diagram shows an important concept in the genetic implication of DNA. Fill in the blanks A.to C.

A B C
DNA → mRNA → protein → proposed by _____

(a) A - transcription, B-replication, C- James Watson (b) A - transcription, B-transcription, C-Erwin

(c) A - transcription, B - translation, C - Francis Crick (d) A- transcription, B- extension, C-Rosalind Frankin

52) Select the two statements out of the four (I-IV) given below about lac operon,

i. Glucose or galactose may bind with the repressor and inactive it.

ii. In the absence of lactose, the repressor binds with the operator region

iii. The z-gene codes for permease.

iv. This was elucidated by Francois Jacob and Jacques Monod.

The correct statements are

(a) i and ii (b) ii and iii (c) ii and iv (d) i and ii

53) Which one of the following pairs of codons is correctly matched with their function or the single for the particular amino acid?

(a) GUU, GCU - Alanine **(b) UAG, UGA - Stop codon** (c) AUG, ACG - start/methionine (d) UUA, UCA - Leucine

54) The Okazaki fragments in DNA chain growth

(a) Result in transcription (b) Polymerise in the 3' to 5' direction and forms replication fork

(c) Prove semi-conservative nature of DNA replication (d) Polymerises in the 5' to 3' direction and explain 3'to 5' DNA replication

55) During translation initiation in prokaryotes, a GTP molecules is needed in

(a) association of 30 s, mRNA with formyl met tRNA (b) association of 50s subunit of ribosome with initiation complex

(c) formation of formyl met tRNA (d) binding of 30 s subunit of ribosome with mRNA

56) Reverse transcriptase is

(a) RNA dependent RNA polymerase (b) DNA dependent RNA polymerase (c) DNA dependent DNA polymerase

(d) RNA dependent DNA polymerase

57) Escherichia coli fully labeled with N14 medium. The two strands of DNA molecules of the first generation bacteria have

(a) Different density and do not resemble parent DNA **(b) Different density but resemble parent DNA**

(c) Same density and resemble parent DNA (d) Same density but do not resemble parents DNA

58) Whose experiment finally provided convincing evidence that DNA is the genetic material?

(a) Griffith experiment (b) Avery, Macleod and McCarty's experiment **(c) Hershey-Chase experiment** (d) Urey-Miller's experiment

59) In Hershey - Chase experiment, the DNA of T₂ phase was made radioactive by using _____

(a) 32p (b) 35_S (c) 35p (d) 32_S

60) A nucleoside is composed of _____

(a) Sugar and Phosphate (b) Nitrogen base and Phosphate **(c) Sugar and Nitrogen base** (d) Sugar, Phosphate and Nitrogenous base

61) Identify the incorrect statement

(a) a base is a substance that accepts H⁺ ion (b) Both DNA and RNA have four bases **(c) Purines have single carbon-nitrogen ring**

(d) Thymine is unique for DNA

62) Watson and Crick proposed their double helical DNA model based on the X-ray diffraction analysis of _____

(a) Erwin Chargaff (b) Meselson and Stahl **(c) Wilkins and Franklin** (d) Griffith

63) If the length of E. coli DNA is 1.36 mm, the number of base pairs is _____

(a) 0.36 x 10⁶m **(b) 4 x 10⁶m** (c) 0.34 x 10⁹mm (d) 4 x 10⁹m

- 64) Identify the proper sequence in the organization of eukaryotic chromosome.
- (a) **Nucleosome - Solenoid - Chromatid** (b) Chromatid - Nucleosome - Solenoid (c) Solenoid - chromatin - DNA
(d) Nucleosome - solenoid - genophore
- 65) Assertion (A): Genophore is noticed in prokaryotes.
Reason (R): Bacteria possess circular DNA without chromatin organisation.
- (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is correct R is incorrect (c) **R explains A** (d) A is incorrect R is correct
- 66) Assertion (A): Heterochromatin is transcriptionally active.
Reason (R): Tightly packed chromatin which stains dark
- (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is correct R is incorrect (c) R explains A (d) **A is incorrect R is correct**
- 67) Assertion (A): Semi-conservative model was proposed by Hershey and Chase.
Reason (R): The daughter DNA contains only new strands.
- (a) **Both A and R are incorrect** (b) A is correct R is incorrect (c) R explains A (d) A is incorrect R is correct
- 68) Replication of DNA occurs at _____ phase of cell cycle.
- (a) M (b) **S** (c) G₁ (d) G₂
- 69) Semi-conservative model of replication was proved by _____
- (a) Hershey and Chase (b) Griffith (c) **Meselson and Stahl** (d) Macleod and McCarty
- 70) How many types of DNA polymerases does a eukaryotic cell possess?
- (a) two (b) three (c) four (d) **five**
- 71) Identify the incorrect statement
- (a) Replication occurs at ori - site of DNA (b) Deoxy nucleotide triphosphate acts as a substrate
(c) **Unwinding of DNA strand is carried out by topoisomerase** (d) DNA polymerase catalyses the polymerization at 3'-OH
- 72) Which is NOT a part of transcription unit?
- (a) Promoter (b) **Operator** (c) Structural gene (d) Terminator
- 73) The RNA polymerase of prokaryotes binds with _____ factor to initiate polymerization.
- (a) rho (b) theta (c) **sigma** (d) psi
- 74) Precursor mRNA \xrightarrow{A} hnRNA
- (a) Capping (b) Tailing (c) **Splicing** (d) Transcribing
- 75) Which of the following feature is absent in prokaryotes?
- (a) Prokaryotes possess three major types of RNAs (b) Structural genes are polycistronic
(c) Initiation process of transcription requires 'P' factor (d) **Split gene feature**
- 76) Which of the following sequence has completely translated?
- (i) AGA, UUU, UGU, AGU, UAG
(ii) AUG, UUU, AGA, UAC, UAA
(iii) AAA, UUU, UUG, UGU, UGA
(iv) AUG, AAU, AAC, UAU, UAG
- (a) i and ii (b) ii only (c) i and iii (d) **ii and iv**
- 77) Capping of mRNA occurs using _____
- (a) Poly A residues (b) **Methyl guanosine triphosphate** (c) Deoxy ribonucleotide triphosphate (d) Ribonucleotide triphosphate
- 78) One of the aspect is not a feature of genetic code?
- (a) Specific (b) Degenerate (c) Universal (d) **Ambiguous**
- 79) Which of the triplet codon is not a code of proline?
- (i) CCU (ii) CAU (iii) CCG (iv) CAA
- (a) i only (b) **ii and iv** (c) iii only (d) all the above

- 80) Coding sequences found in split genes are called _____
- (a) Operons (b) Introns (c) **Exons** (d) Cistron
- 81) Which of the following mRNA yields 6 amino acids after translation?
- (a) **UCU UAU AGU CGA UGC AGU UGA AAA UUU** (b) UGA AGA UAG GAG CAU CCC UAC UAU GAU
(c) GUC UGC UGG GCU GAU UAA AGG AGC AUU (d) AUG UAC CAU UGC UGA UGC AGG AGC CCG
- 82) The transcription termination factor associated with RNA polymerase in prokaryotes is
- (a) θ (b) σ (c) ρ (d) Σ
- 83) In a DNA double strand, if guanine is of 30%, what will be the percentage of thymine?
- (a) 100% (b) **20%** (c) 10% (d) 70%
- 84) Identify the triplet pairs that code for Tyrosine
- (a) UUU, UUC (b) **UAU, UAU** (c) UGC, UGU (d) CAU, CAC
- 85) AUG code is for _____
- (a) Arginine (b) Tyrosine (c) Tryptophan (d) **Methionine**
- 86) The sequence of bases in coding strand of DNA is GAGTTAGCAGGC, then the sequence of codons in primary transcript is _____
- (a) C U C A U A C G C C C G (b) **C U C A A U C G U C C G** (c) U C A G A U C U G C G C (d) U U C A A U C G U G C G
- 87) The promoter region of eukaryote is _____
- (a) **TATAA** (b) AUGUT (c) UUUGA (d) AAAAU
- 88) In sickle cell anaemia, the _____ codon of β -globin gene is modified
- (a) Eighth (b) Seventh (c) **Sixth** (d) Ninth
- 89) Pick out the incorrect statement
- (a) tRNA acts as an adapter molecule (b) Stop codons do not have tRNA's (c) **Addition of amino acid leads to hydrolysis of tRNA**
(d) tRNA has four major loops
- 90) Which of the following antibiotic inhibits the interaction between tRNA and mRNA?
- (a) **Neomycin** (b) Streptomycin (c) Tetracycline (d) Chloramphenicol
- 91) Repressor protein of Lac operon binds to _____ of operon.
- (a) Promoter region (b) **Operator region** (c) terminator region (d) inducer region
- 92) Lac Z gene codes for _____
- (a) Permease (b) transacetylase (c) **β -galactosidase** (d) Aminoacyl transferase
- 93) How many structural genes are located in lac operon of E.Coli?
- (a) 4 (b) **3** (c) 2 (d) 1
- 94) SNP stands for
- (a) **Single nucleotide Polymorphism** (b) Single Nucleoside Polypeptide (c) Single nucleotide Polymorphism
(d) Single nucleotide polymer
- 95) Which one of the following is wrongly matched?
- (a) Transcription - Copying information from DNA to RNA (b) Translation - Decoding information from mRNA to protein
(c) Replication - Making of DNA copies (d) **Splicing - Joining of exons with introns**
- 96) _____ experiment proved that DNA is the genetic material
- (a) **Greger meutal** (b) William Joghkson (c) GriFFiith's (d) Altman
- 97) Each nucleotide sub unit is composed of parts
- (a) **Three** (b) Two (c) Four (d) Five
- 98) The term "RNA World" First used by _____ year of _____

(a) **Rosalind Franklin, 1985** (b) James Watson 1987 (c) Walter Gilbert 1986 (d) Francis Crick 1985

99) In DNA Polymerase _____ is the main enzyme involved in DNS replication.

(a) **Polymerase I** (b) Polymerase III (c) Polymerase II (d) Polymerase I, III

100) In bacteria a transcription and translation can be _____

(a) **single** (b) coupled (c) Both A & B (d) None of this

101) The scientists involved in discovery of DNA as chemical basis of heredity were

(a) Hershey and Chase (b) Griffith and Avery (c) **Avery, MacLeod and McCarty** (d) Watson and Crick

102) One turn of DNA possesses

(a) One base pair (b) Two base pair (c) Five base pair (d) **Ten base pair**

103) Number of codons in the genetic triplet code is

(a) 4 (b) 16 (c) 32 (d) **64**

104) Initiation codons for protein synthesis are

(a) UUU and GGG (b) AAU and UAA (c) AUG and GUA (d) **GUG and AUG**

105) The process of multiplication of DNA from DNA is known as

(a) **Replication** (b) Duplication (c) Transcription (d) Translation

106) The area of unwinding and separation of DNA strands during replication is called

(a) **Origin** (b) Initiation point (c) Primer (d) duplication point

107) Topoisomerase is involved in

(a) producing RNA Primer (b) joining DNA segments (c) **producing nick in DNA** (d) separation of DNA strands

108) In DNA replication, the primer is

(a) small deoxyribonucleotide polymer (b) **small ribonucleotide polymer** (c) helix destabilizing protein
(d) enzyme taking part in joining nucleotides to their complementary template bases

109) DNA strand is synthesized in the direction

(a) $5' \rightarrow 3'$ (b) $3' \rightarrow 5'$ (c) $1' \rightarrow 4'$ (d) $6' \rightarrow 1'$

110) Okazaki segments are

(a) small segments of RNA (b) small peptides (c) small DNA segments
(d) **small DNA formed over DNA template running in $3' \rightarrow 5'$ direction**

111) Okazaki fragments give rise to

(a) master strand (b) sense strand (c) **lagging strand** (d) leading strand

112) Leading strand during DNA replication is formed

(a) **continuously** (b) in short segments (c) first (d) ahead of replication

113) Nonsense codons take part in

(a) helping protein synthesis (b) **termination gene message for polypeptide synthesis** (c) initiating gene message for polypeptide synthesis
(d) synthesis of nonprotein amino acids

114) DNA act as a template for synthesis of

(a) DNA (b) RNA (c) **both DNA and RNA** (d) Protein

115) Code transfer for synthesis of polypeptide involves

(a) DNA, IRNA, TRNA, mRNA (b) mRNA, IRNA, rRNA and DNA (c) IRNA, DNA, mRNA and rRNA (d) **DNA, mRNA, IRNA and amino acids**

116) In polypeptidg synthesis amino acids are brought over ribosome-mRNA complex by

(a) rRNA (b) **tRNA** (c) DNA (d) nucleotides

117) tRNA attaches amino acid at its

- (a) 3' end (b) 5' end (c) Anticodon (d) loop
- 118) Blender experiment to prove DNA as genetic material was performed by
 (a) **Hershey and Chase** (b) Messelson and Stahl (c) Watson and Crick (d) Rosalind Franklin
- 119) A mutant strain of Neurospora which fails to grow on a minimal medium unless supplemented with a nutrients is called
 (a) **auxotroph** (b) autotroph (c) heterotroph (d) prototroph
- 120) The terms triplet code and genetic code were coined by
 (a) Watson and Crick (b) Nirenberg (c) **Gamow** (d) Conrat
- 121) Beadle and Tatum produced mutant strain of Neurospora by
 (a) **X-rays** (b) U.V. rays (c) beta rays (d) gamma rays
- 122) A gene that takes part in the synthesis of polypeptide is
 (a) **structural gene** (b) regulator gene (c) operator gene (d) promoter gene
- 123) components of an operon are
 (a) operator, promoter and regulator genes (b) **regulator, promoter, operator and structural genes**
 (c) operator, regulator and structural genes (d) regulator, promoter and structirral genes
- 124) Regulated unit of genetic material is termed as
 (a) **operon** (b) regulator gene (c) operator gene (d) okazaki segment
- 125) Part of operon producing repressor is known as
 (a) repressor gene (b) operator gene (c) **regulator gene** (d) promoter gene
- 126) UAA, UAG and UGA condons are designated as
 (a) Stops con (b) Non- sense condons (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) initiator condons
- 127) Before coming out of nucleus, in RNA is added (A) as capping and (B) as tailing
 (a) A - ATP (b) **A. Methyl guanosine triphosphate** (c) A. diadenylate guanosine diphosphate (d) A. ethyl methane triphosphate
 B-ADP (b) **adenylate.residues** B. guanosine residues B. Methyl guanosine residues
- 128) Insulin molecule is made of two polpeptide chains. The chain A has (i) amino acids and B Chain has (ii) amino acid
 (a) (i) 26 (ii) 27 (b) (i) 22 (ii)29 (c) **(i) 21 (ii) 30** (d) (i) 20 (ii) 31
- 129) The difference between DNA sugars and RNA sugars is
 (a) one oxygen atom excess in deoxyribose sugars (b) one oxygen atom less in ribose sugars (c) Two oxygen atom less in ribose sugars
 (d) **one oxygen atom less in deoxyribose sugars**
- 130) _____ and _____ proposed the classical model of Lac operon to explain gene expression and regulation in E.Cali.
 (a) Hershey, Chase (b) **Jacob, Monod** (c) Meselson, Stahl (d) Wastson, Crick
- 131) Nucleosome is portion of chromosome containing
 (a) **only histones** (b) both DNA and histones (c) only DNA (d) both DNA and RNA
- 132) Common to both prokaryotes and eukaryotes is
 (a) **genetic code** (b) E.R (c) histones (d) mitotic spindle
- 133) In lac operon system,lac gene- 1 codes for
 (a) inducer (b) **repressor** (c) promoter (d) B-galactosidase
- 134) The experiment of Hershey and Chase protect that
 (a) protein is genetic material (b) **DNA is a genetic material** (c) DNA replication is conservative (d) one gene synthesis one enzyrne
- 135) Silent mutations in DNA are not expressed due to
 (a) universality of genetic material (b) nonambiguous nature of genetic code (c) **degeneracy of genetic code** (d) DNA is linear
- 136) Triplet code in genetics is

(a) fixed (b) ambiguous (c) **degenerative** (d) nonwobbly

137) Which is correctly matched?

- (a) **Frederick Griffith discovered transformation** (b) Linus Pauling- isolated DNA for first time
(c) Francis Crick -proposed one gene-one polypeptide hypothesis (d) George Beadle-proposed concept of inborn errors

138) Matching DNA sequence of criminal with suspect is known as

- (a) **DNA fingerprinting** (b) DNA amplification (c) gene mapping (d) DNA resolution

139) Okazaki segments are formed during

- (a) transduction (b) transcription (c) **replication** (d) translation

140) Who proposed central dogma ?

- (a) Watson and Crick (b) Beadle and Tatum (c) Klug (d) **Crick**

141) Which of the following is not required for any of the techniques of DNA fingerprinting available at present?

- (a) **Zinc finger analysis** (b) Restriction enzymes (c) DNA-DNA hybridization (d) polymerase chain reaction

142) Which of the following nitrogenous bases are common for both RNA and DNA?

- (a) **C, G, A** (b) G, A, U (c) T, A, C (d) U, A, C

143) If there are 999 bases in an RNA that codes for a protein with 333 amino acids and the base at position 901 substituted, how many codons will be altered ?

- (a) **11** (b) 33 (c) 333 (d) 1

144) A well-known technique to amplify a small portion of DNA is termed as

- (a) **PCR** (b) VNTR (c) UTR (d) EST

145) mRNA is in fact

- (a) **Unprocessed rRNA** (b) Processed hnRNA (c) Unprocessed hnRNA (d) Processed mRNA

146) The cluster of genes with related function is called _____

- (a) Cistron (b) **Operon** (c) Muton (d) Recon

147) Which of the chromosome has higher gene density?

- (a) Chromosome 20 (b) **Chromosome 19** (c) Chromosome 13 (d) Chromosome Y

148) Number of genes located in chromosome Y is _____

- (a) 2968 (b) 213 (c) 2869 (d) **231**

149) DNA finger printing technique was developed by

- (a) Jacob and Monod (b) **Alec Jeffreys** (c) Frederick Sanger

150) In DNA fingerprinting, separation of DNA fragments is done by _____

- (a) Centrifugation (b) **Electrophoresis** (c) X-ray diffraction (d) denaturation

151) Five E.coli cells with ^{15}N - dsDNA are incubated in medium containing ^{14}N nucleotide. After 60 minutes, how many E.coli cells will have DNA totally free from ^{15}N _____.

- (a) 60 cells (b) 80 cells (c) **20 cells** (d) 30 cells

152) In an E.coli strain i gene gets mutated and its product can not bind the inducer molecule. If growth medium is provided with lactose, what will be the outcome _____.

- (a) z,y,a genes will not be translated (b) RNA polymerase will bind the promoter region (c) **only z gene will get transcribed**
(d) z,y,a genes will be transcribed

153) If the length of a DNA molecule is 1.1 metres, what will be the approximate number of base pairs _____.

- (a) 3.3×10^6 bp (b) 6.6×10^6 bp (c) **3.3×10^9 bp** (d) 6.6×10^9 bp

154) Read the following statements and choose the set of correct statements:

- (a) Euchromatin is loosely packed chromatin

- (b) Heterochromatin is transcriptionally active
(c) Histone octamer is wrapped by negatively charged DNA in nucleosome
(d) A typical nucleosome contains 400 bp of DNA helix. < /div >

(a) (b), (e) only (b) (a), (c), (e) only **(c) (b), (d), (e) only** (d) (a), (c), (d) only

155) The process of translation of mRNA to proteins begins as soon as : < /div >

- (a) Both the subunits join together to bind with mRNA** (b) The tRNA is activated and the large subunit of ribosome encounter mRNA
(c) The small subunit of ribosome encounters mRNA (d) The large subunit of riosome encounter mRNA

17 x 1 = 17

156) Ribosomes are composed of two subunits; the smaller subunit of a ribosome has a binding site for _____ and the larger subunit has two binding sites for two _____

mRNA, tRNA

157) Kornberg enzyme is called as _____

DNA polymerase I

158) Retroviruses possess _____ as genetic material.

RNA

159) Goldberg - Hogness box of eukaryotes is equivalent to _____ of prokaryotes.

Pribnow box

160) Okazaki fragments are joined by the enzyme _____ during DNA replication.

DNA ligase

161) _____ number of codons, codes for cystine

Two

162) Lac operon model was proposed by _____

Jacob and Monod

163) Approximate count of base pair in human genome is _____

3 x 10⁹ bp

164) Specific sequences of mRNA that are not translated are _____

UnTranslated Regions (UTR)

165) _____ is the monomer of DNA.

Nucleotide

166) The term 'gene' was coined by _____

Wilhelm Johannsen

167) The term 'RNA world' was first used by _____

Walter Gilbert

168) Kornberg enzyme is called as _____

DNA polymerase I

169) The discontinuously synthesized fragments of lagging strand are called _____

Okazaki fragments

170) Retroviruses possess _____ as genetic material.

RNA

171) Automated DNA sequences are developed by _____

Frederick Sanger

172) Non - coding or intervening DNA sequence is called _____

Intron

173) PCR

DNA amplification

174) SNPs

Snips

175) Lac Operon

Polycistronic gene

176) VNTR

Genetic markers

177) Initiation complex

GTP

178) Start Codon

AUG

179) Termination

UAA

180) tRNA

Peptidyl transferase

181) Ochoa

Polynucleotide phosphorylase

182) tRNA

adapter molecule

183) AUG

Methionine

184) Sickle cell anemia

Point mutation

185) Semi-conservative model

Meselson and Stahl

186) Transformation

Griffith

187) Clover leaf model

R. Holley

188) Lac operon model

Jacob and Monod

189) DNA Polymerase

Synthesize DNA

190) Aminoacyl synthetase

Charging of tRNA

191) DNA helicase

Unwinds DNA strand

192) DNA ligase

Joins DNA fragments

193) AUG

Methionine

194) UGA

Tyrosine

195) UUU

Phenylalanine

196) GGG

Glycine

2 x 1 = 2

197) (i) Kornberg proved semi conservative model of DNA replication.

(ii) The Chromatin that is tightly packed is called heterochromatin.

(iii) Catalytic RNA is called ribozyme.

(iv) The coding strand is displaced during transcription.

(a) i only

(b) ii and iv

(c) ii, iii and iv

(d) iii and iv only

(c) ii, iii and iv

198) (i) The RNA polymerase. opens up the DNA for replication

(ii) There more than one tRNA for most amino acids.

(iii) The split gene feature of eukaryote genes is absent in prokaryotes.

(iv) The X chromosome is the smallest chromosome.

(a) i and iv only

(b) i and ii

(c) ii and iii only

(d) ii and iii

(c) ii and iii only

39 x 2 = 78

199) Miescher isolated a substance from cell nuclei and called it _____.

Answer : nuclein

200) _____proved that DNA is the genetic material.

Answer : Griffith

201) The presence of _____ functional group gives DNA and RNA, the property of an acid.

Answer : Phosphate

202) The adjacent nucleotides of DNA are held together by _____ bonds.

Answer : Phosphodiester

203) Base pair rule was proposed by _____

Answer : Erwin Chargaff

204) Conrat and singer showed that RNA is the genetic material in _____

Answer : Tobacco Mosaic Virus

205) The term 'RNA World'was first used by _____.

Answer : Walter Gilbert

206) Catalytic RNA is called _____.

Answer : Ribozyme

207) The length of the DNA double helix is _____.

Answer : 2.2m

208) In eukaryote, chromatin is formed by a series of repeating units called _____.

Answer : nucleosomes

209) _____ proposed a model for the nucleosome.

Answer : Kornberg

210) Experimental proof for DNA replication was given by _____

Answer : Meselson and Stahl

211) DNA Polymerase 1 is also known as _____enzyme.

Answer : Kornberg

212) Unwinding of DNA strands is brought about by the enzyme_____.

Answer : DNA helicase

213) The lagging strand of DNA has discontinuous fragments called _____.

Answer : Okazaki fragments

214) DNA gyrase refers to the enzyme _____

Answer : topoisomerase

215) The central dogma in molecular biology was proposed by_____.

Answer : Francis Crick

216) Reverse transcription is seen in _____.

Answer : HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)

217) The AT rich regions in promoters of eukaryotes are called_____.

Answer : TATA box or Goldberg Hogeness box

218) The AT rich region in promoters of prokaryotes are called_____.

Answer : Pribnow box

219) _____ proposed the classical model of lac operon.

Answer : Jacob and Monod

220) The non-coding sequences of structural genes are called _____

Answer : introns

221) The structural genes have interrupted coding sequences called _____.

Answer : exons

222) The introns are removed by a process called _____.

Answer : Splicing

223) Ochoa's enzyme refers to _____.

Answer : Polynucleotide phosphorylase

224) The number of termination codons are _____.

Answer : three

225) The codon UUU on mRNA codes for _____.

Answer : Phenylalanine

226) The_____ molecule is made up of four polynucleotide chains

Answer : haemoglobin

227) The third base of the tRNA anticodon is called _____.

Answer : Wobble base

228) _____ is called the adapter molecule.

Answer : tRNA

229) The two dimensional clover leaf model of tRNA was proposed by_____.

Answer : Robert Holley

230) 'S' in Ribosomes is expressed as _____.

Answer : Svedberg unit

231) The formation of peptide bonds during protein synthesis is catalysed by_____.

Answer : peptidyl transferase

232) The clusters of gene with related functions are called_____.

Answer : operons

233) HGP is associated with development of a new area in biology called_____.

Answer : bioinformatics

234) _____ - is the largest known human gene.

Answer : dystrophin

235) The study of genes and their functions is called _____

Answer : genomics

236) DNA finger printing involves identifying some specific differences in some specific regions in DNA called _____

Answer : repetitive DNA

237) DNA can be separated into bands of different sizes by _____

Answer : electrophoresis

12 x 1 = 12

238) RNA viruses can mutate faster.

Answer : Both DNA and RNA are able to mutate RNA being unstable, mutates at a faster rate. Thus viruses having RNA genome with shorter life span can mutate and evolve faster.

239) In bacteria, transcription and translation occur simultaneously.

Answer : (I) In bacteria, the mRNA does not require any processing to become active.

(II) Transcription and translation take place simultaneously since there is no separation of cytosol and nucleus in bacteria due to the absence of nuclear membrane.

240) Abnormality in haemoglobin leading to sickle cell anaemia is considered to be point mutation.

Answer : The disease sickle cell anaemia is due to production of abnormal haemoglobin. This is due to single base substitution at the 6th codon of beta globin gene in β chain of haemoglobin.

241) tRNA is called adapter module.

Answer : The transfer RNA, (tRNA) molecule of a cell acts as a vehicle that picks up the amino acids scattered through the cytoplasm and also reads specific codes of mRNA molecules. Hence it is, called an adapter molecule. This term was postulated by Francis Crick.

242) There are no tRNA for stop codons.

Answer : The stop codons serve to indicate the termination of protein synthesis. Therefore when any one of the stop codons (UAA, UAG, UGA) appear on the mRNA. It will signal the action of GTP dependent release factor which cleaves the polypeptide chain from the terminal tRNA. The tRNA will further be released from ribosomes.

243) Human Genome Project can aim at a 'Perfect Race'.

Answer : Human Genome Project has identified all the genes in Human DNA and can create lot of possibilities for new gene therapies. Attempts will be made to "breed out" certain genes from the human population with the aim to create a "Perfect race" of humans. This can have lot of disastrous consequences.

244) VNTR can serve as genetic markers.

Answer : In DNA short repetitive nucleotide sequences are specific for a person. These nucleotide sequences are called as Variable and Number Tandem repeats (VNTR). The VNTRs of two persons generally show variations and are useful as genetic markers. This is applicable to DNA finger printing technique.

245) PCR is an important part of DNA finger printing technique.

Answer : pCR stands for Polymerase chain reaction. In many situations, there is only a small amount of DNA available for DNA finger printing. If needed many copies of the DNA can be produced by a method of DNA amplification called as PCR.

246) AUG has dual functions.

Answer : The codon AUG acts as a initiator codon and also codes for the amino acid methionine. Thus it is said to have dual functions.

247) HGT could have played a major role in. evolution of life on earth.

Answer : In eukaryotic genes, the expressed sequences are called exons and intervening non-coding sequences are called introns. Introns or mobile DNA sequence can splice themselves out of, as well as into specific 'target sites' acting like mobile transposon-like elements (mediating transfer of genes between organisms). Such transfer is called as HGT-Horizontal Gene Transfer. This could have occurred between different lineages of cells and played a major role in the evolution of life on earth.

248) The genetic code is said to be Non-ambiguous.

Answer : i) Non-ambiguous code means that one codon will code for one amino acid.

ii) There are specific codons for each amino acid. AUG codes for methionine.

249) The triplet codon is described as 'degenerate code'.

Answer : A degenerate code means that more than one triplet codon could code for a specific amino acid. For example: codons GUU, GUC, GUA and GUG code for valine.

KRP MATRIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL SANKARI WEST

CHAPTER WISE ONE MARKS TEST - 6

12th Standard

Biology

Date : 12-Feb-23

Reg.No. :

CH:6. EVOLUTION

Time : 03:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 150

Choose the correct answer

140 x 1 = 140

- 1) Who published the book "Origin of species by Natural Selection" in 1859?
(a) **Charles Darwin** (b) Lamarck (c) Weismann (d) Hugo de Vries
- 2) The first life on earth originated
(a) in air (b) on land (c) **in water** (d) on mountain
- 3) Which of the following was the contribution of Hugo de Vries?
(a) **Theory of mutation** (b) Theory of natural Selection (c) Theory of inheritance of acquired characters (d) Germplasm theory
- 4) The wings of birds and butterflies is an example of
(a) Adaptive radiation (b) **convergent evolution** (c) divergent evolution (d) variation
- 5) The phenomenon of "Industrial Melanism" demonstrates
(a) **Natural selection** (b) induced mutation (c) reproductive isolation (d) geographical isolation
- 6) Darwin's finches are an excellent example of
(a) connecting links (b) seasonal migration (c) **adaptive radiation** (d) parasitism
- 7) The age of fossils can be determined by
(a) electron microscope (b) weighing the fossils (c) **carbon dating** (d) analysis of bones
- 8) Who proposed the Germplasm theory?
(a) Darwin (b) **August Weismann** (c) Lamarck (d) Alfred Wallace
- 9) Fossils are generally found in
(a) igneous rocks (b) metamorphic rocks (c) volcanic rocks (d) **sedimentary rocks**
- 10) Evolutionary history of an organism is called
(a) ancestry (b) ontogeny (c) **phylogeny** (d) paleontology
- 11) The golden age of reptiles was
(a) **Mesozoic era** (b) Cenozoic era (c) Paleozoic era (d) Proterozoic era
- 12) Which period was called "Age of fishes"?
(a) Permian (b) Triassic (c) **Devonian** (d) Ordovician
- 13) Modern man belongs to which period?
(a) **Quaternary** (b) Cretaceous (c) Silurian (d) Cambrian
- 14) According to Darwin, the organic evolution is due to
(a) Intraspecific competition (b) **Interspecific competition** (c) Competition within closely related species.
(d) Reduced feeding efficiency in one species due to the presence of interfering species.
- 15) The Neanderthal man had the brain capacity of
(a) 650 – 800cc (b) 1200cc (c) 900cc (d) **1400cc**
- 16) A population will not exist in Hardy- Weinberg equilibrium if

- (a) **Individuals mate selectively** (b) There are no mutations (c) There is no migration (d) The population is large
- 17) The solar system is estimated to be _____ years old.
- (a) **4.5 billion years** (b) 4 billion years (c) 4.5 trillion years (d) 6.4 billion years
- 18) Carbon dioxide in the primitive earth is said to have been formed from _____
- (a) Methane & Oxygen (b) **Methane & Ammonia** (c) Carbon and Oxygen (d) Carbon & Methane
- 19) The term biogenesis was coined by
- (a) Thomas Huxley (b) **Henry Bastian** (c) Haldane (d) Weinberg
- 20) _____ was not a part of theory of chemical evolution.
- (a) Sea served as chemical laboratory (b) Oxygen was not present (c) Physical forces such as UV, lightning contributed to changes.
- (d) **Solar energy was not available**
- 21) Origin of fishes occurred in _____ period
- (a) Devonian (b) **Silurian** (c) Cambrian (d) Permian
- 22) _____ is called age of fishes
- (a) Silurian (b) Ordovician (c) **Devonian** (d) Cambrian
- 23) _____ is called age of Invertebrates
- (a) **Cambrian** (b) Devonian (c) Pennsylvanian (d) Mississippian
- 24) _____ era is called Golden age of reptiles.
- (a) Paleozoic (b) **Mesozoic** (c) Precambrian (d) Cenozoic
- 25) Origin of egg laying mammal a occurred in _____ period.
- (a) Jurassic (b) Carboniferous (c) **Triassic** (d) Cretaceous
- 26) Human evolution occurred in _____ era
- (a) Paleozoic (b) **Cenozoic** (c) Mesozoic (d) Precambrian
- 27) _____ era is called age of mammals
- (a) Precambrian (b) Permian (c) **Cenozoic** (d) Paleozoic
- 28) Choose the correct sequence
- (a) Ordovician, Triassic, Permian, Cretaceous (b) Devonian, Permian, Cretaceous, Cambrian (c) Devonian, Triassic, Cretaceous, Ordovician
- (d) **Silurian, Devonian, Permian, Triassic**
- 29) Emergence of modern birds occurred in _____ period.
- (a) Devonian (b) Silurian (c) Jurassic (d) **Cretaceous**
- 30) Origin of first man like apes occurred in _____ epoch
- (a) Oligocene (b) Miocene (c) **Pliocene** (d) Paleocene
- 31) _____ are not examples of homologous organs.
- (a) Thorn and tendrils (b) Forelimb of animals and wing of bat (c) wing of bat and bird (d) **Flippers of penguins and dolphins**
- 32) _____ is not a vestigial organ.
- (a) Nictitating membrane (b) Wisdom teeth (c) Ear muscles (d) **Wing of insect**
- 33) Presence of tail in human baby is an example for _____
- (a) Vestigial organ (b) **Atavism** (c) Homologous organ (d) Analogous organ
- 34) Lamarck theory was disproved by _____
- (a) Weinberg (b) **August Weismann** (c) Haeckel (d) Wallace
- 35) _____ was a Neo Darwinist
- (a) **Mendel** (b) Osborn (c) Packard (d) Spencer

- 36) Human exploitation of forests, oceans etc leads to _____ -
(a) Chromosomal mutations (b) **Artificial Selection** (c) Gene recombination (d) Natural selection
- 37) Centrifugal selection refers to _____
(a) Directional selection (b) **Disruptive selection** (c) Stabilising selection (d) Kin selection
- 38) Founder's effect is related to
(a) **Genetic drift** (b) Gene mutation (c) Extinction (d) Artificial selection
- 39) Australian ape Man refers to
(a) Ramapithecus (b) **Australopithecus** (c) Dryopithecus (d) Sivapithecus
- 40) _____ Was the first human like being
(a) Homo habilis (b) **Homo erectus** (c) Homo sapiens (d) Homo erectus
- 41) Homo sapiens or modern human arose in _____
(a) Australia (b) **Africa** (c) Germany (d) Eurasia
- 42) Morphological isolation is also known as _____
(a) Physiological isolation (b) Cytological isolation (c) **Mechanical isolation** (d) Seasonal isolation
- 43) Mule is an example of _____
(a) Hybrid inviability (b) **Hybrid sterility** (c) Hybrid breakdown (d) Hybridization
- 44) Which of the following is not a chromosomal mutation.
(a) Deletion (b) Translation (c) **Point mutation** (d) Addition
- 45) Chose the Hardy Weinberg equation
(a) $(p + q)^2 = p^2 + 2pq + q^2$ (b) $(p^2 + q^2) = p^2 + 2pq + q^2$ (c) $(p + q) = p^2 + 4pq + q^2$ (d) $2(p + q) = 2p + 4pq + 2q$
- 46) The factor which affects Hardy Weinberg equation
(a) **Gene flow** (b) Random mating (c) No mutation (d) none of the above
- 47) Homo erectus did not display this feature.
(a) Flat skull (b) Large brain capacity (c) **Vegetarian** (d) Thicker than modern man
- 48) According to big bang theory, the primitive earth had all the following. Except:
(a) Ammonia (b) Methane (c) **Oxygen** (d) Hydrogen and water vapour
- 49) Who coined the term prebiotic soup?
(a) **Haldane** (b) Darwin (c) Thomas Huxley (d) Henry Bastian
- 50) Which statement is wrong regarding the Coacervates?
(a) Coacervates are the first pre-cells which gradually transferred into living cells.
(b) **Haldane suggested that the organic compounds could have undergone a series of reactions leading to more complex molecular.**
(c) These are large colloidal particulars that precipitate out in aqueous medium.
(d) They were able to absorb and assimilate organic compounds from the environment.
- 51) All the following provided the energy for chemical reaction in the primitive earth Except:
(a) **Rain** (b) Lightning (c) UV radiations (d) volcanic activity
- 52) In this type of selection no speciation takes place but the phenotype stability is maintained within the population over generation.
(a) Stabilizing selection (b) Directional selection (c) **Disruptive selection** (d) Adaptive radiation
- 53) This is a waveform of selection but leads to formation of two or more different species
(a) **Adaptive radiation** (b) Directional selection (c) Centipetal selection (d) Stabilizing selection
- 54) This does not produce any genetic variations but once such variations occur, it favours some genetic changes while rejecting others.
(a) Genetic recombination (b) Chromosomal mutation (c) Reproductive isolation (d) **Natural selection**

55) This can be explained clearly through industrial mechanism.

- (a) Mutation (b) **Natural selection** (c) Struggle for existence (d) Prodigality of production.

56) Darwin's finches in Galapagos islands and Australian Marsupials are the example of

- (a) Industrial mechanism (b) Reproductive isolation (c) Genetic recombination (d) **Adaptive recombination**

57) According to Neo Darwinism change in the frequency of genes in population arise due to all Except.

- (a) Natural selection (b) Mutation (c) **Struggle for existence** (d) Variation

58) Who believed that gradual accumulation of all variations are the causative factor in the origin of new species

- (a) Sewell Wright (b) **Lamarck and Darwin** (c) Huxley (d) Simpson and Haeckel

59) Biogenetic law was proposed by

- (a) August Weismann (b) **Ernst von Haeckel** (c) Wallace (d) Heinvich

60) This type of isolation is due to the differences in their external genitalia that is seen in two different species.

- (a) **Morphological isolation** (b) Physiological isolation (c) Seasonal isolation (d) Ethological isolation

61) Which one of the following brings about evidence for convergent evolution?

- (a) Homologous structure (b) **Analogous structure** (c) Vestigial organs (d) Atavistic organs

62) All the following are vestigial organs in human. Except:

- (a) Coccyx (b) Law muscles (c) **Tail in human boy** (d) Nictitating membrane of the eye

63) All the following are examples of ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny. Except:

- (a) **Tubular heart** (b) Appearance of pharyngeal gill slits (c) Yolk sac (d) Appearance of tail in human body

64) Molecule which is used to study the evolution of respiratory pathway is.

- (a) DNA (b) RNA (c) r RNA (d) **cytochrome C**

65) Rearrange the six periods of the Eua Paleozoic from the oldest to the youngest in correct order.

- (a) Devonian
(b) Ordovician
(c) Cambrian
(d) Putman
(e) Carboniferous
(f) Silurian

(a) **Cambrian → Ordovician → Silurian → Devonian → Carboniferous → Permian**

(b) Ordovician → Devonian → Silurian → Permian → Carboniferous → Cambrian

(c) Silurian → Carboniferous → Devonian → Cambrian → Ordovician → Silurian

(d) Devonian → Ordovician → Cambrian → Carboniferous → Silurian → Permian

66) Abiotically produce molecules can spontaneously self assemble into droplets into droplets that enclose a watery solution and maintain a chemical environment different from their surrounding is called.

- (a) Liposomes (b) Coacervates (c) **protobionts** (d) protoviruses

67) In this type of fossilization, the molecules of the dead body is replaced for molecules by minerals and the original substance being lost through disintegration.

- (a) Actual remains (b) **petrification** (c) natural moulds (d) cast formation

68) Hardy Weinberg's assumption includes all. Except:

- (a) No mutation (b) No natural selection (c) Random mating (d) **Very small population**

69) Theory of chemical evolution was proposed by _____

- (a) Stanley (b) **Urey** (c) Lamarck (d) Wiessmann

70) The period which witnessed decline of mammals and beginning of human social life

- (a) Triassic (b) **Quaternary** (c) Tertiary (d) Devonian

- 71) _____ propounded Biogenetic law.
- (a) Urey (b) Haldane (c) **Von Haeckel** (d) Dobzhansky
- 72) Apple maggot flies are example of _____
- (a) Hybrid breakdown (b) Physiological isolation (c) **Allopatric speciation** (d) Species Extinction
- 73) Failure in fertilization due to differences in chromosome numbers _____
- (a) Physiological isolation (b) Chromosomal mutation (c) Mechanical isolation (d) **Cytological isolation**
- 74) Heritable changes in or more characteristics of a population of _____ from one generation to other is called evolution.
- (a) Individuals (b) **species** (c) genus (d) organisms
- 75) Living organisms originated from non-living materials and occurred through stepwise chemical and molecular evolution is called _____ and this started in the theory of _____
- (a) Coaceatvates, biogenesis (b) **Abiogenesis, spontaneous generation.** (c) Pre-existing life, chemical evolution.
(d) Pre-cell, special creation.
- 76) Peripatus is the connection link between Annelida and _____
- (a) **Arthropoda** (b) Platyhelminthes (c) Mollusca (d) Echinodermata
- 77) Due to change in the diet containing less cellulose, _____ in human become functionless and is reduced to a Vermiform appendix.
- (a) Small intestine (b) large intestine (c) **Rectum** (d) caecum
- 78) Native offered positive selection pressure to the _____ coloured moths in the industrial mechanism.
- (a) White (b) **black** (c) red (d) red and black
- 79) The wings of a bird and of an insect are
- (a) homologous structure and represent convergent evolution (b) homologous structure and represent divergent evolution
(c) **analogous structure and represent convergent evolution** (d) analogous structure and represent divergent evolution
- 80) Which one of the following statement is correct?
- (a) stem cells are specialized cells (b) there is no evidence of the existence of gills during embryogenesis of mammals
(c) all plant and animal cells are totipotent (d) **Ontogeny repeats phylogeny**
- 81) In Hardy - Weinberg equation, the frequency of heterozygous individual is represented by
- (a) P_2 (b) **$2pq$** (c) pq (d) q^2
- 82) The correct order in Era is
- (a) Palaeozoic— Archaeozoic --- Coenozoic (b) Archaeozoic --- Palaeozoic— Proterozoic (c) **Palaeozoic----- Mesozoic ----- Coenozoic**
(d) Mesozoic --- Archaeozoic— Proterozoic
- 83) The most apparent change during the evolutionary history of Homo sapiens is traced in
- (a) loss of body hair (b) walking upright (c) shortening of jaws (d) **remarkable increase in the brain size.**
- 84) The process by which organisms with different evolutionary history evolve similar phenotypic adaptations in response to a common environmental challenge is called
- (a) Natural selection (b) **Convergent evolution** (c) Non-random evolution (d) Adaptive radiation Human health and diseases
- 85) Identify the incorrect statement in concern with Neanderthals
- (a) Neanderthal human were found in Germany (b) They possessed flat cranium (c) They used to bury their dead
(d) **Their brain size is of 650 - 800 cc**
- 86) Which of the following statement does not satisfy Hardy Weinberg principle?
- (a) A population undergoing random mating (b) **Small sized population** (c) Population where there is no mutation or gene flow
(d) Absence of natural selection
- 87) Placental mammals develop during _____
- (a) Eocene (b) Oligocene (c) Pliocene (d) **Paleocene**

- 88) Anatomical structures that have similar functions but not similar structures are called
- (a) Homologous structures (b) Vestigial structures (c) **Analogous structures** (d) Generalized structures
- 89) Who propounded the theory of recapitulation?
- (a) **Ernst Von Haeckel** (b) Charles Darwin (c) Thomas Huxley (d) Oparin
- 90) Mammal in human male is _____
- (a) Atavistic organ (b) Rudimentary Organ (c) **Vestigial organ** (d) Homologous structure
- 91) Which of the following is/are not examples of analogous structure
- (a) Wings of Birds and Bats
(b) Wings of Birds and Insects
(c) Thorn of Bougainvillea and Tendril of Cucurbita
(d) Flippers of Penguins and Dolphins
- (a) a, b, c (b) **a and c** (c) b and d (d) All the above
- 92) Identify the mismatched pairs
- (a) **Thorn of Bougainvillea and Tendril of cucurbita - Analogy** (b) Forelimbs of whale and cat - Analogy
(c) Octopus eye & Mammalian eye - Homology (d) Root of sweet potato & stem of potato - Homology
- 93) Witnesses for evolution are found in _____
- (a) Rocks (b) Ocean beds (c) **Fossils** (d) Desert
- 94) Assertion (A): Oparin used the term coacervates
Reason (R): Coacervates are colloidal particles in aqueous environment
- (a) Both A and R are incorrect (b) Both A and R are correct (c) **Both A and R are correct. R explains A.** (d) A is correct R is incorrect
- 95) According to the theory of spontaneous generation, life originated from _____
- (a) Cosmic particles (b) **Non-living materials** (c) Coacervates (d) Sea
- 96) Assertion (A): Hardy - Weinberg principle states that allelic frequency of a population remain constant
Reason (R): Constancy is maintained through natural selection and mutation
- (a) **A is true R is false** (b) A is false R is true (c) Both A and R are true (d) R explains A
- 97) Calculate the allelic frequency of Aa, if 'A' allelic has frequency of 0.3 and 'a' allele has frequency of 0.7
- (a) 0.67 (b) **0.42** (c) 0.36 (d) 0.59
- 98) Genetic drift leads to
- (a) Mutation (b) **Bottle neck effect** (c) Immigration (d) Isolation
- 99) Atavism refers to _____
- (a) Inheritance of trait by mother (b) Inheritance of trait by father (c) Criss-cross inheritance
(d) **Inheritance of characters not shown by parents**
- 100) Sudden appearance of vestigial organs in highly evolved organisms is called
- (a) Vestigial organs (b) Connecting link (c) **Atavistic organs** (d) Adaptive radiation
- 101) Sudden appearance of vestigial organs in highly evolved organisms is called
- (a) Vestigial organs (b) Connecting link (c) **Atavistic organs** (d) Adaptive radiation
- 102) The origin of life is now supposed to be due to
- (a) spontaneous generation (b) will of god (c) effect of sunshine on mud (d) **none of these**
- 103) There is no life on moon due to absence of
- (a) silicates (b) air (c) nitrogen (d) **water**
- 104) Originally the primitive atmosphere was reducing because
- (a) oxygen was abundant (b) carbon was active (c) **hydrogen was abundant** (d) nitrogen was active
- 105) Prebiotic soup was formed in

(a) river (b) **ocean** (c) pond (d) air

106) Which one of the following is the important event in origin of life?

(a) **formation of nucleoproteins** (b) formation of CH_4 (c) formation of NH_3 (d) formation of cyanamide

107) The prebiotic soup of Haldane was the

(a) **coacervates of oparin** (b) first organism of horowitz (c) both (d) none

108) Monera includes cell with

(a) nucleus (b) **nucleolus** (c) no nucleus (d) no nucleolus

109) The primitive reducing atmosphere was changed into oxidizing atmosphere because of

(a) chemosynthesis (b) **photosynthesis** (c) both (d) none

110) Life originates about

(a) **three billion years ago** (b) one billion years ago (c) six billion years ago (d) nine billion years ago

111) For origin of life most important condition is the presence of

(a) **water** (b) carbon (c) oxygen (d) nitrogen

112) Stanley miller synthesized

(a) **amino acids** (b) proteins (c) nucleoproteins (d) polypeptides

113) The synthesis of nucleoproteins provided the first sign of

(a) evolution (b) **life** (c) speciation (d) none

114) On the basis of Miller's experiment, it can be said that

(a) organic compounds can be synthesized in the laboratory (b) life originated in the form of amino acids
(c) organic compounds have carbon, hydrogen and oxygen (d) **complex organic compounds were first formed on primitive earth**

115) The prokaryotic genetic system contains

(a) Either DNA or histones (b) DNA and histones (c) **Only DNA and no histones** (d) Only histones and no DNA

116) The mode of respiration of earliest organism was

(a) **anaerobic** (b) aerobic (c) both (d) none

117) Bacteria do not have a true nucleus because

(a) **nuclear membrane is absent** (b) lack of histones (c) histones do not make a complex with DNA (d) none of these

118) Which one is vestigial organ in human?

(a) ear pinnae (b) adrenal glands (c) **vermiform appendix** (d) sebaceous glands

119) Which one of the following sets represent analogous organs?

(a) hind legs of horse, grasshopper and bat (b) wings of butterfly, housefly and bat (c) mandibles of cockroach, mosquito and honeybee
(d) **wings of butterfly, bat and bird**

120) Homologous structures are

(a) dissimilar in origin, similar in function (b) dissimilar in origin and function both (c) **similar in origin but similar or dissimilar in function**
(d) similar in origin and dissimilar in function

121) Analogous structures are those which are

(a) normally non-functional (b) **functionally similar** (c) structurally as well as functionally (d) none of these

122) One of the following sets represent homologous organs

(a) wings of bats, bird and butterflies (b) **hindlegs of dog, duck and kangaroo** (c) tail of rat, peacock and scorpion
(d) sting of honey bee, mosquito and housefly

123) One of the following is not likely to disappear in future generation of man

(a) **ear ossicles** (b) wisdom teeth (c) body hair (d) ear muscles

124) A vestigial organ of man is

- (a) ileum (b) tooth (c) ear pinnae (d) **ear muscle**

125) Which one of the following sets represent all vestigial organs in man?

- (a) **coccyx, vermiform appendix, ear** (b) coccyx, body hair and ear muscles (c) body hair ear muscles, atlas vertebra
(d) wisdom teeth, coccyx, Patella

126) The wings of bats, locust and pigeon are the example of

- (a) homologous organs (b) **analogous organs** (c) vestigial organs (d) exoskeleton

127) Which of the following is not a ozone depleting substance?

- (a) Methyl chloroform (b) Carbon tetrachloride (c) Hydrochloro fluorocarbons (d) **Nitrous oxide**

128) Match the following and find the correct answer

i) Tertiary period	(A) Age of fishes
ii) Jurassic period	(B) dominance of invertebrates
iii) Devonian period	(C) Mammals and birds
iv) Ordovician period	(D) Golden age of reptiles

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

129) Which is the correct order of human evolution?

- (a) Hominid → Homohabilis → Homoerectus → Homosapiens (b) **Homohabilis → Homoerectus → Hominids → Homosapiens**
(c) Homoerectus → Homohabilis → Hominids → Homosapiens (d) Homohabilis → Hominids → Homoerectus → Homosapiens

130) There is no life on moon because it has no

- (a) nitrogen (b) sulphur (c) oxygen (d) **water**

131) Miller synthesized amino acids from a mixture of

- (a) ammonia, methane and oxygen (b) **hydrogen, ammonia, methane and water vapours** (c) hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen and oxygen
(d) hydrogen, nitrogen and water vapours

132) English scientist who proposed the mechanism of origin of life and was settled in india was

- (a) Oparin (b) Santapu (c) Pasteur (d) **Haldane**

133) Russian scientist first to propose modern theory of origin of life

- (a) **Oparin** (b) Haldane (c) Miller (d) Bahadur

134) Correct order is

- (a) palaeozoic → archaeozoic → coenozoic (b) archaeozoic → palaeozoic → proterozoic (c) **palaeozoic → Mesozoic → coenozoic**
(d) Mesozoic → archaeozoic → proterozoic

135) Homologous organ are

- (a) dissimilar origin and dissimilar structure (b) dissimilar origin but similar function (c) **similar origin with similar or dissimilar functions**
(d) similar origin, with dissimilar function

136) Golden age of dinosaurs / age of reptiles was

- (a) **Mesozoic** (b) Cenozoic (c) palaeozoic (d) psychozoic

137) Fossil x is older than fossil y because

- (a) **fossil x was found in deeper sedimentation** (b) fossil y was found in deeper sedimentation
(c) fossil x has homologous and analogous organs of y (d) fossil y has some vestigial organs

138) Evolutionary convergence is development of

- (a) **common set of characters in group of different ancestry** (b) dissimilar characters in closely related groups
(c) common set of characters in closely related groups (d) random mating

139) The earliest fossil from the phylogeny of horse is

- (a) merychippus (b) mesohippus (c) eohippus (d) equus

140) Identify the correct sequence from oldest to youngest

- (a) Cambrian → Permian → Devonian → Silurian → Ordovician (b) Permian → Silurian → Devonian → Ordovician → Cambrian
(c) Permian → Devonian → Silurian → Cambrian → Ordovician (d) **Cambrian → Ordovician → Silurian → Devonian → Permian**

5 x 1 = 5

141) _____ girdle and _____ limb bones are vestigial in whales.

Pelvic and hind

142) Leaves of citrus and cladodes of Ruscus are _____ organs.

Analogous

143) Adaptations result from _____ rather than by environmental factors.

Gene mutation

144) In the primeval earth, solar radiation, lightning and _____ served as the energy source for _____ reaction of organic synthesis.

Aggregates, Decomposition

145) The earliest evidence of life appears in the micro fossils of _____ that appeared 3.3 to 3.5 billion years ago.

Photosynthetic, Cyanobacteria

20 x 1 = 20

146) Sewall Wright

Genetic drift

147) Darwin's finches

Adaptive radiation

148) Haeckel

Biogenetic law

149) ALXI

Mutation

150) Coprolites

Biological evolution

151) Molecular clock

DNA

152) Miller

Abiogenetic synthesis

153) Coacervates

Colloids

154) Cambrian period

Age of invertebrates

155) Devonian period

Age of fishes

156) Cenozoic era

Age of mammals

157) Mesozoic era

Age of Reptiles

158) Biogenesis

Henry Bastin

159) Prebiotic soup

Haldane

160) Coacervates

Oparin

161) Abiogenesis

Thomas Huxley

162) Homo sapiens

1300 - 1600 cc

163) Homo erectus

900 cc

164) Homo habilis

650 - 800 cc

165) Australopithecus

350 - 450 cc

5 x 1 = 5

166) (i) According to theory of chemical evolution the primitive atmosphere was oxygen

(ii) Protista was the ancestral forms of modern bacteria.

(iii) Woolly mammoth which lived years ago was available in petrified remains.

(iv) Four chambered heart is found in crocodiles.

(a) i and iv

(b) ii and iv

(c) i and iii

(d) iii and iv

(d) iii and iv

167) (i) According to Lamarck nature brings in variations

(ii) Absence of limbs in snakes is an example for Darwinism

(iii) Presence of oversized antlers in Irish deer could not be explained by Darwin

(iv) Micro evolution refers to change in allele frequencies in a population.

(a) iii and iv

(b) i and iv

(c) ii and iii

(d) iv

(a) iii and iv

168) (a) In sympatric speciation, both new and ancestral species continue to inhabit the same geographical region.

(b) Phenotypic plasticity in the ability of single genotype to produce more than one phenotype.

(c) Mass extinction of animals happened due to the elevation of CO₂ level.

(d) Mass extinction is often referred to as K-T extinction.

(c) Mass extinction of animals happened due to the elevation of CO₂ level.

169) Which one of the following is the objection to Darwinism

I. He did not distinguish between somatic and germline variations.

II. He explains the survival of the fittest but not the arrival of the fittest.

III. He did not explain the occurrence of vestigial organs.

IV. He failed to explain the mechanism of radiation.

(a) i,iv

(b) ii,iii,iv

(c) i,iii,iv

(d) i,ii,iii,iv

(d) i,ii,iii,iv

170) Allele frequencies in a population may change due to these all fundamental forces of evolution.

- I. Natural selection
- II. genetic drift
- III. Mutation
- IV. Gene flow

- (a) i,iv
- (b) ii,iii,iv
- (c) i,ii,iii,iv
- (d) i,iii,iv

(c) i,ii,iii,iv

4 x 1 = 4

171)

(A)	Petrifaction	-Impression
(B)	Actual remains	-Volcanic ash
(C)	Tail in Baby	-Atavism
(D)	Homologous Structures	-Flippers of Dolphin

- (a) A only
- (b) A and B
- (c) B and C
- (d) D only

Answer : (b) A and B

172)

(A)	Lamarck	-Theory of use & disuse
(B)	Darwin	-Natural selection
(C)	Weismann	-Giraffe
(D)	Huxley	-Biogenesis

- (a) A and D
- (b) B and C
- (c) C and D
- (d) C only

Answer : (c) C and D

173)

(A)	Vestigial organ	-Four chambered heart in reptiles
(B)	Analogous structure	-wings of birds
(C)	Homologous structure	-bones in the forelimbs veributes
(D)	Atavistic organ	-tail in human body

- (a) A only
- (b) B and C
- (c) C and D
- (d) C only

Answer : (a) A only

174) PERIOD/ EPOCH IMPORTANCE

(A)	Jurassic	-Golden aage reptiles
(B)	Pleistocene	-Age of human beings
(C)	Holocene	-Age of mammals
(D)	Mississipian	-Age of Fishes

- (a) A only
- (b) B and C
- (c) C and D
- (d) C only

Answer : (d) C only

13 x 2 = 26

175) A fossil bird _____

Answer : Archaeopteryx

176) Age of mammals _____

Answer : Cenozoic era

177) Method used to determine precise age of a fossil _____

Answer : Absolute dating

178) Imprints left by fossil animals or plants _____

Answer : Moulds

179) Sudden appearance of vestigial organs in highly enlarged organisms _____

Answer : Atavism

180) Book published by Lamarck _____

Answer : Philosophie zoologique

181) Plant in which De Vries caused out his experiments on mutation, _____

Answer : Oenothera Lamarckiana

182) Similarly in Darwin's finches and Australian Marsupials _____

Answer : Convergent evolution

183) The human form considered to be ancestors of modern Europeans _____

Answer : Cro - Magnon

184) Scientific name for modern human, _____

Answer : Homo sapieans

185) Which period is called "the age of reptiles"?

Answer : Mesozoic

186) Who proposed the biogenetic theory "ontogeny repeats phylogeny"?

Answer : Von Baer

187) Name the scientists who disapproved the theory of spontaneous generation of life?

Answer : Spallanzani, Reddi and pasteur

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KRP MATRIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL SANKARI WEST

CHAPTER WISE ONE MARKS TEST - 7

12th Standard

Biology

Date : 12-Feb-23

Reg.No. :

CH:7. HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES

Time : 03:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 156

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

156 x 1 = 156

- 1) A 30 year old woman has bloody diarrhoea for the past 14 hours, which one of the following organisms is likely to cause this illness?
(a) Streptococcus pyogens (b) Clostridium difficile (c) **Shigella dysenteriae** (d) Salmonella enteritidis
- 2) Exo-erythrocytic schizogony of Plasmodium takes place in _____.
(a) RBC (b) Leucocytes (c) Stomach (d) **Liver**
- 3) The sporozoites of Plasmodium vivax are formed from _____.
(a) Gametocytes (b) Sporoblasts (c) **Oocysts** (d) Spores
- 4) The Athlete's foot disease in human is caused by _____.
(a) Bacteria (b) **Fungi** (c) Virus (d) Protozoan
- 5) Amphetamines are stimulants of the CNS, whereas barbiturates are _____.
(a) CNS stimulant (b) both a and b (c) hallucinogenic (d) **CNS depressants**
- 6) Choose the correctly match pair.
(a) **Amphetamines - Stimulant** (b) LSD - Narcotic (c) Heroin - Psychotropic (d) Benzodiazepine - Pain killer
- 7) Cirrhosis of liver is caused by chronic intake of _____.
(a) Opium (b) **Alcohol** (c) Tobacco (d) Cocaine
- 8) The sporozoite of the malarial parasite is present in _____.
(a) **saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito** (b) RBC of human suffering from malaria. (c) Spleen of infected humans
(d) Gut of female Anopheles mosquito
- 9) Paratope is an
(a) Antibody binding site on variable regions (b) Antibody binding site on heavy regions (c) **Antigen binding site on variable regions**
(d) Antigen binding site on heavy regions
- 10) Allergy involves
(a) **IgE** (b) IgG (c) IgA (d) IgM
- 11) Spread of cancerous cells to distant sites is termed as
(a) **Metastasis** (b) Oncogenes (c) Proto-oncogenes (d) Malignant neoplasm
- 12) AIDS virus has
(a) **Single stranded RNA** (b) Double stranded RNA (c) Single stranded DNA (d) Double stranded DNA
- 13) B cells that produce and release large amounts of antibody are called
(a) Memory cells (b) Basophils (c) **Plasma cells** (d) killer cells
- 14) _____ is a non infective disease.
(a) Cold (b) **Arthritis** (c) Chickenpox (d) Shigellos
- 15) Rigidity of the Jaw muscle is a symptom of _____.
(a) Typhoid (b) Kala azar (c) **Tetanus** (d) Chikungunya
- The site of infection for varicella zoster is

The site of infection for yersinia pestis is _____

16)

- (a) Intestine (b) Lungs (c) **Lymph nodes** (d) Nervous system

17) Choose the symptom applicable for mumps

- (a) Muscular stiffness (b) **Enlargement of parotid gland** (c) Flu like illness (d) Respiratory failure

18) _____ is a pandemic disease

- (a) Polio (b) **Swine flu** (c) Dysentery (d) Dengue fever

19) _____ is a carrier for transmitting entamoeba

- (a) **House fly** (b) Mosquito (c) Sand fly (d) Tsetse fly

20) Vector control research Centre is located in _____

- (a) Chennai (b) Delhi (c) **Puducherry** (d) Hyderabad

21) Yellowish eyes is a symptom of _____

- (a) Plague (b) Measles (c) **Hepatitis** (d) Sleeping sickness

22) _____ is a dermatropic disease

- (a) Influenza (b) **Measles** (c) Cold (d) Rabies

23) _____ Can be confirmed by widal test.

- (a) Tuberculosis (b) Cholera (c) Typhoid (d) **Hepatitis**

24) _____ is not a symptom of Kala-azar

- (a) Anemia (b) Fever (c) Spleen enlargement (d) **Muscle spasms**

25) Cycles of fever in malaria is caused during _____

- (a) Production of gametes (b) **Lysis of RBC** (c) Release of sporozoites (d) Sporogony

26) Disease eradicated by immunization programmes in India

- (a) Chicken pox (b) **Small pox** (c) Measle (d) Diphtheria

27) Identify the rat flea vector

- (a) Xersinia (b) Tsetse fly (c) **Xenopsylla cheopis** (d) Musca

28) _____ is a DNA virus

- (a) Rubella (b) **Varicella** (c) Polio (d) Mumps

29) _____ is a type of Ringworms

- (a) Ascariasis (b) helminthiasis (c) Dandruf (d) **Athlete's foot**

30) _____ can lead to nutritional deficiency in the infected person

- (a) Amoebiasis (b) Pneumonig (c) **Ascariasis** (d) Tetanus

31) _____ is a plant with hallucinogenic properties

- (a) **Atropa belladonna** (b) Rauwolfia vomitoria (c) Jatropha curcas (d) Pongamia

32) Cystic fibrosis is _____ in origin and it is a _____ disease

- (a) fungal, infectious (b) protozoan, Communicable (c) degenerative, pathogenic (d) **genetic, non-communicable**

33) Mode of infection of cholera is _____

- (a) **Droplet infection** (b) through contaminated food and water (c) through wound infection (d) through wound infection

34) The pathogenic bacteria causing bubonic plague is _____

- (a) **yersinia pestis** (b) Clostridium tetani (c) Shigella sp (d) Streptococcus pneumoniae

35) This part of our body is affected by viral infection in mumps.

- (a) Liver (b) **Salivary glands** (c) Nervous system (d) Skin and blood

36) Find out the mismatched pair

(a)

VIRAL DISEASE	AFFECTING ORGANS
Dermotropic	Skin and subcutaneous tissues

(b)

VIRAL DISEASE	AFFECTING ORGANS
Neurotropic	Central nervous system

(c)

VIRAL DISEASE	AFFECTING ORGANS
Pneumotropic	Brain and spinal cord

(d)

VIRAL DISEASE	AFFECTING ORGANS
Viscerotropic	blood and visceral organs

37) For the following diseases, respiratory system is the site of infection, except ____

- (a) **Dengue fever** (b) Chicken pox (c) Common cold (d) Measles

38) A person shows enlargement of the parotid glands. Identify the disease.

- (a) Measles (b) **Mumps** (c) Viral hepatitis (d) Chicken pox

39) Yellow fever and dengue fever are categorized under this group, classified based on the organs which get affected

- (a) neurotropic disease (b) **viscerotropic disease** (c) dermatropic disease (d) pneumotropic disease

40) The incubation period of malaria is ____ days.

- (a) 10 (b) **12** (c) 15 (d) 18

41) Which statement is wrong regarding the malaria?

- (a) **In the human liver, the sporozoites undergo sexual fission** (b) Erythrocytes lyse and release the merozoites and haemozoin
(c) In the mosquito's gut, the ookinete is formed (d) Male and female gametes develop in the body of a mosquito.

42) The vector for filariasis is

- (a) **Culex mosquito** (b) Anopheles mosquito (c) Aedes aegypti (d) Tsetse fly

43) This substance increases the blood pressure and heart beat

- (a) LSD (b) nicotine (c) **adrenaline and non - adrenaline** (d) Cannabis

44) One of the following statements is wrong. Find out.

- I Bhang affects the cardiovascular system
II Opium acts as a depressant on the central nervous system
III Lysergic acid diethylamide distorts the way one sees, hears and feels
IV Barbiturates slow down the activity of the fore brain.

- (a) I II IV (b) II IV (c) all the above (d) **none of the above**

45) Continuous consumption of alcohol affects _____

- (a) Heart (b) Kidney (c) **liver** (d) brain

46) This is not a lifestyle disorder in man

- (a) Cancer (b) diabetes (c) cardiovascular disease (d) **lung disease**

47) The substance not present in tobacco is

- (a) nicotine (b) tar (c) **Morphine** (d) carbon monoxide

48) Find out the mismatched pair

(a)

Group	Drugs
Depressant	Tranquilizers

(b)

Group	Drugs
Cannabis	Morphine

(c)

Group	Drugs
Hallucinogens	LSD

(d)

Group	Drugs
Stimulants	Cocaine

49) _____ is not present in tobacco

- (a) **LSD** (b) Nicotine (c) Carbon monoxide (d) both b and c

50) Choose the correct sequence with regard to plasmodium.

- (i) Sporozoite
(ii) Microgametocyte
(iii) Signet ring stage
(iv) oocyte

- (a) i, iii, iv, ii (b) **i, iii, ii, iv** (c) i, iv, ii, iii (d) i, ii, iii, iv

- 51) The Duration of erythrocyte cycle for plasmodium ovale is
(a) 75 hours (b) 36-48 hours (c) 32 hours (d) **48 hours**
- 52) Choose the symptom not seen in amoebiasis
(a) Diarrhoea (b) Abdominal pain (c) Ulceration (d) **Fever**
- 53) _____ is not linked to malaria
(a) Haemozoin (b) TNF-a (c) **Phencyclidine** (d) Interleuin
- 54) _____ is a genetic disease
(a) Ricketts (b) Cystic fibrosis (c) Tuberculosi (d) **Candidiasis**
- 55) Pick out the disease which is caused by virus
(a) Candidiasis (b) Ascariasis (c) **Poliomyelitis** (d) Dysentery
- 56) _____ test is done to confirm typhoid.
(a) ELISA (b) Western blot (c) **Widal test** (d) Southern blot
- 57) Identify the mismatched pair
(a) Hepatitis - Liver (b) Poliomyelitis - Brain and spinal cord (c) **Measles - Intestine** (d) Mumps - Salivary gland
- 58) Identify the wrong statement regarding polio disease.
(a) Polio is caused by a RNA virus (b) One of the infection site of polio is intestine (c) **Culex mosquito acts as a vector for polio.**
(d) Paralysis and respiratory failure are the symptoms.
- 59) Yellow fever is a _____ type of disease.
(a) Neurotropic (b) **Viscerotropic** (c) Pneumotropic (d) Dermotropic
- 60) Which one of the following pairs is wrong.
(a) Amoebiasis - Home fly (b) African sleeping sickness - Tsetse flies (c) Kala-azar - Sand fly (d) **Malaria - female Anopheles mosquito**
- 61) Schizogony of Plasmodium parasite in human liver cells returns in _____
(a) sporozoites (b) **merozoites** (c) trophozoites (d) schizont
- 62) Assertion (A): Plasmodium vivax is a digenic parasite
Reason (R): The primary host of P. vivax is man.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) explains (A) (b) **(A) is true (R) is false** (c) Both (A) and (R) are false (d) (A) is false (R) is true
- 63) Assertion (A): Dermatomycosis is a cutaneous infection.
Reason (R): Fungus belongs to the order Trichophyton.
(a) **Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) explains (A)** (b) (A) is true (R) is false (c) Both (A) and (R) are false. (d) (A) is false (R) is true
- 64) Assertion (A): Spleen is a primary lymphoid organ
Reason (R): Primary lymphoid organs trap antigen and destroy them.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) explains (A) (b) (A) is true (R) is false (c) **Both (A) and (R) are false** (d) (A) is false (R) is true
- 65) Assertion (A): Paratope is the antigen-binding site.
Reason (R): It is a part of antibody
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) explains (A) (b) **(A) is true (R) is false** (c) Both (A) and (R) are false (d) (A) is false (R) is true
- 66) Assertion (A): HIV is a DNA virus.
Reason (R): HIV belongs to genus Lentivirus
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) explains (A) (b) (A) is true (R) is false (c) Both (A) and (R) are false. (d) **(A) is false (R) is true**
- 67) Secretion of HCl in stomach is an example for _____
(a) Anatomical barriers (b) Phagocytic barriers (c) **Physiological barriers** (d) Inflammatory barriers
- 68) Identify the incorrect statement

- (a) **Antibody Mediated Immunity was elicited by T cells.** (b) It is a character of vertebrates only
(c) Immunoglobulins act against pathogens and kill them. (d) It is also called humoral immunity
- 69) Which of the following is not a feature of passive immunity?
(a) It is transient and less effective (b) **Immunological memory is present** (c) Immunity develops immediately
(d) Antibodies are obtained from outside
- 70) Which is not a granulocyte?
(a) **Lymphocytes** (b) Neutrophils (c) Basophils (d) Eosinophils
- 71) The L and H chains of immunoglobulin are joined by _____
(a) Hydrogen bonds (b) **disulphide bonds** (c) phosphodiester bonds (d) ionic bond
- 72) Identify the wrong statement.
(a) **Vaccine provide passive acquired immunity** (b) It is made from attenuated or killed microbes
(c) Vaccines teach our body how to defend from microbes (d) MMR is a first generation vaccine
- 73) The enzyme attached to RNA of HIV is _____
(a) RNA polymerase (b) **reverse transcriptase** (c) primase (d) endonuclease
- 74) Infection of Ascariasis occur due to _____
(a) Sand fly (b) **contaminated food** (c) mosquito bite (d) stagnant water
- 75) Which of the following statement(s) is true regarding cancer cells?
(a) Neoplasm or tumor cells show uncontrolled growth
(b) They are metastatic
(c) They lack contact inhibition
(d) They may be benign or malignant
(a) (a) only (b) (b) and (c) (c) (d) only (d) **All the above**
- 76) Study dealing with body's defence mechanism against disease is called _____
(a) Pathology (b) **Immunology** (c) Microbiology (d) Dermatology
- 77) AIDS is characterized by sharp reduction in number of _____
(a) **helper T cells** (b) killer T cells (c) superior T cells (d) B-cells
- 78) Plague and malaria are caused by _____ and _____ respectively.
(a) bacteria and virus (b) fungi and protozoa (c) **bacteria and protozoan** (d) fungi and bacteria
- 79) A pair of fungal disease _____
(a) Amoebiasis, Kala-azar (b) **Candidiasis, Athlete's foot** (c) Ascariasis, Filariasis (d) Poliomyelitis, Amoebiasis
- 80) Plant source of Heroin is _____
(a) **Poppy plants** (b) Cannabis plants (c) Datura species (d) Atropa species
- 81) The test that confirms HIV positive is _____
(a) **Western blot** (b) Northern blot (c) Southern blot (d) all the above
- 82) Bacillary dysentery is caused due to _____
(a) Salmonella (b) **Shigella** (c) Clostridium (d) Yersinia
- 83) Cocaine is a _____ potent
(a) Sedative (b) **Hallucinogen** (c) pain reliever (d) neurotransmitter
- 84) Alkaloid found in tobacco is _____
(a) Atropine (b) cocaine (c) heroin (d) **nicotine**
- 85) _____ is a chronic memory disorder due to alcohol misuse.
(a) Cushing's syndrome (b) Turners' syndrome (c) Klinefelters' syndrome (d) **Korsakoff syndrome**

- 86) The disease caused by *Wuchereria bancrofti* is
(a) Malaria (b) **Filariasis** (c) Kala-azar (d) Sleeping sickness
- 87) Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) Bursa of Fabricius is a primary lymphoid organ of birds (b) Blymphocytes mature in the bursa.
(c) **Bursa of Fabricius brings cell mediated immunity** (d) Bursa of Fabricius brings humoral immunity.
- 88) Cholera and leprosy are
(a) viral disease (b) fungal disease (c) **bacterial disease** (d) deficiency disease
- 89) Diphtheria affects
(a) brain (b) Skin (c) **throat** (d) kidney
- 90) Organisms which causes pertussis is
(a) virus (b) fungus (c) gram Positive bacillus (d) **gram negative bacillus**
- 91) Lakshadweep is a _____ zone of india
(a) non-TB (b) non-hepatitis (c) **not-rabies** (d) none of these
- 92) Break bone fever is _____
(a) typhoid (b) viral encephalitis (c) kala-azar (d) **dengue**
- 93) Disease spreads by droplet infection is
(a) common cold (b) smallPox (c) measles (d) **All of these**
- 94) Diseases such as plague malaria, typhoid, etc. which are transmitted from person to person are
(a) congenital disease (b) metabolic disease (c) **communicable disease** (d) degenerative diseases
- 95) *Entamoeba histolytica* is a human parasite usually founded in
(a) **intestine** (b) liver (c) blood (d) mouth
- 96) The commonest cause of diarrhea in infants and children world over is
(a) adenovirus (b) clostridium (c) **vibrio cholera** (d) corynebacterium
- 97) Bursa of fabrica is lymphoid organ is
(a) Human (b) **Birds** (c) Cats (d) All of these
- 98) The primary lymphoid organ is
(a) Tonsils (b) Peyer's Patches (c) lymph nodes (d) **thymus**
- 99) Vaccines produced from inactivated organisms are called
(a) Attenuated vaccines (b) **toxoids** (c) combinations (d) killed vaccines
- 100) Which among the following is an example of allergy?
(a) Hives (b) **Hay fever** (c) Asthma (d) All of these
- 101) The condition caused due to release of large amount of histamine is _____
(a) **anaphylactic shock** (b) eczema (c) Pertussis (d) immune side effects
- 102) Example of autoimmune disease is
(a) **Multiple sclerosis** (b) Allergy (c) AIDS (d) Cancer
- 103) In the cell mediated immune response T-lymphocytes divide and secrete
(a) Antigens (b) plasmogens (c) collagens (d) **cytokines**
- 104) Plasma cells are
(a) the same as memory cells (b) formed from blood Plasma (c) **B-cells that are actively secreting antibody**
(d) hiactive T-cells carried in the plasma
- 105) Perspiration saliva and tears contain an enzyme lysozyme that kills

(a) Virus -infected cells (b) Protozoans (c) **bacteria** (d) viruses

106) Lysozyme kills bacteria by destroying their

(a) **cell walls** (b) mitochondrial enzymes (c) lipid bilayers (d) the machinery for DNA enzymes replication

107) White blood cells non-specific killers of microbes are

(a) B-cells (b) **phagocytes** (c) killer T-cells (d) helper T-cells

108) An antiviral substance produced in response to viral infection for restricting its multiplication is

(a) antigen (b) antivirion (c) **interferon** (d) virion

109) Which of the following would not be a participant in cell mediated immune responses?

(a) Helper T-cells (b) Macrophages (c) Cytokines (d) **Plasma cells**

110) Transfusing a person with blood plasma proteins from a person or animal that has been actively immunised against a specific antigen provides

(a) active immunity (b) **passive immunity** (c) auto immunity (d) anti immunity

111) Artificial immunity can be acquired from a

(a) Serious illness (b) **vaccination** (c) repeated exposure to the same microbe (d) treatment with penicillin

112) The regions of an antibody, that make it distinct from all other kinds of antibodies are its

(a) **Variable (V) regions** (b) Constant (C) regions (c) Mutated (M) regions (d) Biforcated (B) regions

113) The _____ of the following cells engulf and digest other cells from your body?

(a) Helper T-cells (b) Suppressor T-cells (c) B-cells (d) **Macrophages**

114) The term humour refers to

(a) bone marrow (b) **plasma and lymph** (c) all internal tissues (d) all subcutaneous tissue

115) The humoral immune system defends mostly against bacteria and viruses in the

(a) **body fluids** (b) digestive tract (c) internal organs (d) regions beneath the skin

116) The function of vaccine is the production of

(a) antigens (b) immune bodies (c) immune reactions (d) **antibodies**

117) Immunoglobulins (antibodies) are basically

(a) lipo proteins (b) phospholipids (c) **glyco proteins** (d) nucleo proteins

118) The basic shape of antibody resembles

(a) G (b) Q (c) **Y** (d) H

119) Inflammatory response in allergy is due to release of

(a) antibodies (b) antigens (c) **histamine** (d) all of these.

120) Among the non - infectious diseases, which is the major cause for death?

(a) Heart attack (b) Stroke (c) Arthritis (d) **cancer**

121) Match the following and find the correct answer

(i) Cholera	(A) Mycobacterium
(ii) Typhoid	(B) Vibrio
(iii) Diphtheria	(C) Yersinia
(iv) Bubonic plague	(D) Corynebacterium

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

122) Which one of the following is not true regarding antibiotics?

(a) **Penicillin is a fungicidal antibiotics** (b) Tetracycline is a broad spectrum antibiotics (c) Streptomycin is broad spectrum antibiotics

(d) Chlorotetracycline is obtained from streptomyces aureofaciens

123) Find out the incorrect Pair

- (a) Neisseria gonorrhoeae - Affects urethra (b) Helpatitis B virus - Liver cirrhosis (c) HIV - Enlarged lymph

(d) Candida albicans - Inflammation of hear

124) Why dendritic cells are called so?

- (a) Because they look like teeth of animals (b) Because they cause dent in the host body **(c) Because they look like dendrites of nerve cells**
(d) Because they function like nerve cells

125) Which one of the following is not a correct pair?

- (a) African sleeping sickness - Tsetse fly (b) Amoebiasis - House fly (c) Kala-azar - Sand fly **(d) Malaria - Aedes mosquits**

126) Match the following and find the correct answer

(i) Live attenuated vaccine	(A) Salks Polio vaccine
(ii) Killed vaccine	(B) Hepatitis vaccine
(iii) Toxoids	(C) Measles vaccine
(iv) Second generation	(D) DPT vaccine

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

127) Disease communicated by mere contacts are called

- (a) Contagious disease** (b) Non-contagious disease (c) Allergies (d) None of these

128) Which one is not a bacterial disease?

- (a) Tuberculosis (b) Typhoid (c) Leprosy **(d) AIDS**

129) Congenital diseases by

- (a) Disease of genital organs **(b) Disease prevent right from birth** (c) Disease acquired later on after birth (d) None of these

130) Disease caused by bacteria and viruses are

- (a) Infections** (b) Degenerative (c) Allergies (d) Cancer

131) Which of the following disease are communicable?

- (a) Deficiency disease (b) Allergies (c) Degenerative disease **(d) Infectious disease**

132) MALT constitutes about _____ percent of the lymphoid tissue in human body

- (a) 20% (b) 70% (c) 10% **(d) 50%**

133) Which one of the following immunoglobulins does constitute the largest percentage in human milk?

- (a) IgM **(b) IgA** (c) IgG (d) IgD

134) If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidences?

- (a) Serum albumins (b) Haemocytes **(c) Serum globulins** (d) Fibrinogen in plasma

135) Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to

- (a) Cell mediated immune response** (b) Passive immune response (c) Innate immune response (d) Humoral immune response

136) The cell-mediated immunity inside the human body is carried out by

- (a) B-lymphocytes (b) Thrombocytes (c) Erythrocytes **(d) T-lymphocytes**

137) Select the correct statement from the followings

- (a) Barbiturates when given to criminals make them tell the truth
(b) Morphine is often given to persons who have under gone surgery as a pain killer (c) Chewing tobacco lowers blood pressure and heart rate
(d) Cocaine is given to patients after surgery as it stimulates recovery

138) Match the following

Column I	Column II
A) Amoebiasis	i) Treptonema pallidum
B) Diphtheria	ii) Use only sterilized food and water
C) Cholera	iii) DPT vaccine
D) Syphilis	iv) Use oral rehydration therapy

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

139) If a person shows production of interferons in his body, the chances are that he has got an infection of

(a) Typhoid **(b) Measles** (c) Tetanus (d) Malaria

140) A person suffering from a disease caused by Plasmodium, experiences recurring chill and fever at the time when?

(a) The sporozoites released from RBCs are being rapidly killed and broken down inside spleen
(b) The trophozoites reach maximum growth and give out certain toxins.
(c) The parasite after its rapid multiplication inside RBCs reptiles them, releasing the stage to enter fresh RBC'S
(d) The microgametocytes and megagametocytes are being destroyed by the WBC

141) Where will you look for the sporozoites of the malarial parasite?

(a) Red blood corpuscles of humans suffering from malaria. (b) Spleen of infected humans
(c) Salivary glands of freshly moulded female anopheles mosquito. **(d) Saliva of infected female anopheles mosquito.**

142) Which one of the following organisms is scientifically and correctly named, correctly printed according to the international rules of Nomenclature and correctly described?

(a) Plasmodium falciparum - a protozoan causing the most serious type of malaria.
(b) Felis Tigris - The Indian tiger is well protected in Gir forests.
(c) E. Coli - The full name is Entamoeba coli, a commonly occurring bacterium in human intestine. (d) None of these

143) Which of the following endoparasites of humans does show viviparity?

(a) Ancylostoma duodenale (b) Enterobius vermicularis **(c) Trichinella spiralis** (d) Ascaris lumbricoides

144) The active form of Entamoeba histolytica feeds upon

(a) Erythrocytes, mucosa and submucosa of colon (b) Mucosa and submucosa colon only (c) Food in intestine (d) Blood only

145) Which one of the following statement is correct with respect to AIDS

(a) The HIV can be transmitted through eating food together with an infected person. (b) Drug addicts are least susceptible to HIV infection.
(c) AIDS patients are being fully cured 100 percent with proper care and nutrition.
(d) The causative HIV retrovirus enters helper T-lymphocytes thus reducing their numbers.

146) Select the correct statement with respect to disease and immunization

(a) If due to some reason B and T lymphocytes are damaged, the body will not produce antibodies against a pathogen
(b) Injection of dead / inactivated pathogens caused passive immunity
(c) Certain protozoans have been used in mass production of hepatitis B vaccine.
(d) Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunization.

147) Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to immunity

(a) The antibodies against small pox pathogen are produced by T - lymphocytes
(b) Antibodies are protein molecules each of which has four light chains (c) Rejection of a kidney graft is the function of B - lymphocytes.
(d) Preformed antibodies need to be injected to treat the bite by a viper snake.

148) Which one of the following is not , property of cancerous cells whereas the remaining three are

(a) They compete with normal cells for vital nutrients (b) They do not remain confined in the area of formation
(c) They divide in an uncontrolled manner **(d) They show contact inhibition**

149) At which stager HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS?

(a) Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person (b) When the infected retro virus enters host cells
(c) When HIV damages large number of helper T lymphocytes (d) When the viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase

150) which of the following is correct regarding AIDS causative agent HIV?

(a) HIV is enveloped virus that contains two identical molecules of single-stranded RNA and two molecules of reverse transcriptase
(b) HIV is unenveloped retrovirrrs (c) HIV does not escape but attacks the acquired immune response
(d) HIV is enveloped virus containing one molecule of single - stranded RNA and one molecule of reverse transcriptase

151) Match each disease with its correct type of vaccine

a) Tuberculosis	i) harmless virus
b) Whooping cough	ii) inactivated toxin
c) Diphtheria	iii) killed bacteria
d) Polio	iv) harmless bacteria

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

152) Haemozoin is_____

(a) pre haemoglobin (b) toxins of streptococcus (c) **toxins of plasmodium** (d) toxins of haemophiles

153) Except one of the following all are peripheral lymphoid organs.

(a) lymphnode (b) spleen (c) MALT (d) **thymus**

154) The type of B cells that produce antibodies

(a) memory cells (b) Basophils (c) **plasma cells** (d) Killer cells

155) The tissue damage after a trauma is an example of ____ barrier

(a) **Mechanical barrier** (b) Anatomical barrier (c) Phagocytosis (d) Inflammatory barrier

156) Which of the following type of antibody react with particulate antigen?

(a) Precipitins (b) Antitoxins (c) **Agglutinin** (d) Opsonin

6 x 1 = 6

157) Where do the following events in the life cycle of Plasmodium take place?

- a) Fertilization - _____
- b) Development of gametocytes - _____
- c) Release of sporozoites - _____
- d) Schizogony - _____

(a) **Fertilization - Mosquito's gut**
(b) **Development of gametocytes - Red blood cells of human**
(c) **Release of sporozoites - Blood stream of human**
(d) **Schizogony - liver of human**

158) _____ is the malignant form of malaria.

P. falciparum

159) Production process of blood cells in bone marrow is called _____

hematopoiesis

160) _____ is a primary lymphoid organ of birds.

Bursa of Fabricius

161) _____ type of Immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions.

IgE

162) _____ developed first vaccine for small pox.

Edward Jenner

16 x 1 = 16

163) Enteric fever

Diarrhoea

164) Diarrhoeath

Diarrhoeas

165) Diphtheria

Swollenlymph nodes

166) Lock law

Musclespasm

167) Athlete's foot

Fungi

168) Kala - azar

Protozoan

169) Measles

Virus

170) Diphtheria

Bacteria

171) Bacillary dysentery

Shigella species

172) Black death

Yersinia pestis

173) Enteric fever

Salmonella typhi

174) Lockjaw

Clostridium tetani

175) Vivax malaria

48 hours

176) Quartan malaria

72 hours

177) Mild tertian malaria

2 days

178) Malignant malaria

36 - 48 days

2 x 1 = 2

179) (I) The oocyte undergoes mitotic divisions to form sporozoites

(II) Release of schuffner's granules causes fever in malaria

(III) The juveniles of filarial worms develop into adult in the lymph glands

(IV) There is a vaccines for malaria

(a) i & iii

(b) ii and iv

(c) iii

(d) ii, iv

(c) iii

180) (i) Ringworm disease is acquired from soil or by using clothes, towels and comb of an infected person.

(ii) WU, chyeria bancrofti is a digenic organism

(iii) Diphtheria has been eradicated from India

(iv) Nipah virus is transmuted from animals to human.

(a) iii

(b) i, ii and iv

(c) iii and iv

(d) i and ii

i, ii and iv

15 x 2 = 30

181) Viruses which cause common cold_____

Answer : Rhino viruses

182) Diseases which spreads by droplet infection_____

Answer : Diphtheria

183) Virus which causes measles_____

Answer : Rubella virus

184) Disease caused by Flavi virus_____

Answer : Deague fever

185) Another name for dengue fever_____

Answer : break bone fever

186) Causal organism of chikumgunya_____

Answer : Alpha virus (or) Tega virus

187) Name the vector for dengue fever_____

Answer : mosquito-Aedes aegypti

188) Causal organism of chicken pox_____

Answer : Varicella-Zester virus

189) Name a zoonotic virus_____

Answer : Nipah virus

190) Transmitting agent for causal organism of African sleeping sickness_____

Answer : Teste fly

191) Infective stage of Entamoeba histolytica_____

Answer : Trophozite

192) Infective form of plasmodium present in saliva of mosquito_____

Answer : Spoozite

193) A sexual reproduction undergone by plasmodium in the liver_____

Answer : Schizogony

194) Granules seen is schizont of plasmodium_____

Answer : Shuffners granuls

195) Reduction division seen is zygote of plasmodium_____

Answer : sporogony