BIO – ZOOLOGY

+2 ONE MARK QUESTIONS(BOOK BACK)

1.Reproduction in Organisms

1. In which type of parthenogenesis are only males produced?

a) Arrhenotoky b) Thelytoky

c) Amphitoky d) Both a and b

2. Animals giving birth to young ones:

a) Oviparous b) Ovivivіparous

c) Viviparous d) Both a and b

3. The mode of reproduction in bacteria is by

a) Formation of gametes b) Endospore formation

c) Conjugation d) Zoospore formation

4. .In which mode of reproduction variations are seen

a) Asexual b) Parthenogenesis

c) Sexual d) Both a and b

5. Assertion and reasoning questions:

5. In each of the following questions there are two statements. One is assertion (A) and other is reasoning (R). Mark the correct answer as

A. If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A

B If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A

C. If A is true but R is false D. If both A and R are false.

I. Assertion: In bee society, all the members are diploid except drones.
Reason: Drones are produced by parthenogenesis.

A B C D

II. Assertion: Offsprings produced by asexual reproduction are genetically identical to the parent Reason**:** Asexual reproduction involves only mitosis and no meiosis.

A B C D

III. Assertion: Viviparous animals give better protection to their offsprings.
Reason: They lay their eggs in the safe places of the environment.

A B C **D**

2.Human Reproduction

1. The mature sperms are stored in the

a. Seminiferous tubules b.Vas deferens

c. Epididymis d. Seminal vesicle

2. The male sex hormone testosterone is secreted from

a. Sertoli cells b. Leydig cell

c. Epididymis d. Prostate gland

3. The glandular accessory organ which produces the largest proportion of semen is

a. Seminal vesicle b. Bulbourethral gland
c. Prostate gland d. Mucous gland

4. The male homologue of the female clitoris is

a. Scrotum b. Penis
c. Urethra d.Testis

5. The site of embryo implantation is the

a. Uterus b. Peritoneal cavity
c. Vagina d. Fallopian tube

6. The foetal membrane that forms the basis of the umbilical cord is

a. Allantois b. Amnion
c. Chorion d. Yolk sac

7. The most important hormone in intiating and maintaining lactation after birth is

a. Oestrogen b. FSH
c. Prolactin d. Oxytocin

8. Mammalian egg is

a. Mesolecithal and non cleidoic b. Microlecithal and non cleidoic
c. Alecithal and non cleidoic d. Alecithal and cleidoic

9. The process which the sperm under goes before penetrating the ovum is

a. Spermiation b. Cortical reaction
c. Spermiogenesis d. Capacitation

3. Reproductive Health

1. Which of the following is correct regarding HIV, hepatitis B, gonorrhoea and trichomoniasis?

(a) Gonorrhoea is a STD whereas others are not.
(b) Trichomoniasis is a viral disease whereas others are bacterial.
(c) HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases.
(d) Hepatitis B is eradicated completely whereas others are not.

2. Which one of the following groups includes sexually transmitted diseases caused by bacteria only?

(a) Syphilis, gonorrhoea and candidiasis (b) Syphilis, chlamydiasis and gonorrhoea
(c) Syphilis, gonorrhoea and trichomoniasis (d) Syphilis, trichomoniasis and pediculosis

3. Identify the correct statements from the following

(a) Chlamydiasis is a viral disease. b) Gonorrhoea is caused by a spirochaete bacterium, *Treponema palladium*.

(c) The incubation period for syphilis is is 2 to 14 days in males and 7 to 21 days in females.

(d) Both syphilis and gonorrhoea are easily cured with antibiotics.

4. A contraceptive pill prevents ovulation by

(a) blocking fallopian tube

(b) inhibiting release of FSH and LH

(c) stimulating release of FSH and LH

(d) causing immediate degeneration of released ovum.

5. The approach which does not give the defined action of contraceptive is

(a)	Hormonal contraceptive	Prevents entry of sperms, prevent ovulation and fertilization
(b)	**Vasectomy**	**Prevents spermatogenesis**
(c)	Barrier method	Prevents fertilization
(d)	Intra uterine device	Increases phagocytosis of sperms, suppresses sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms

(b) Both statements 1 and 2 are correct but statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1.

(c) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect**.**

(d) Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.

6. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I	**Column II**
A. Copper releasing IUD	(i) LNG-20
B. Hormone releasing	(ii) Lippes loop IUD
C. Non medicated IUD	(iii) Saheli
D. Mini pills	(iv) Multiload-

(a) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)

(b) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(ii)

(c) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(iii)

(d) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)

7. Select the incorrect action of hormonal contraceptive pills from the following

(a) Inhibition of spermatogenesis.

(b) Inhibition of ovulation.

(c) Changes in cervical mucus impairing its ability to allow passage and transport of sperms.

(d) Alteration in uterine endometrium to make it unsuitable for implantation.

UNIT II

4. Principles of Inheritance and Variation

1. Haemophilia is more common in males because it is

a. Recessive character carried by Y-chromosome b. Dominant character carried by Y-chromosome

c. Dominant trait carried by X-chromosome d. Recessive trait carried by X-chromosome

2. ABO blood group in man is controlled by

a) Multiple alleles b) Lethal genes

c) Sex linked genes d) Y-linked genes

3.Three children of a family have blood groups A, AB and B. What could be the genotypes of their parents?

a) IA IB and ii b) IA Io and IBIo c) IB IB and IA IA d) IA IA and ii

4. Which of the following is not correct?

a. Three or more alleles of a trait in the population are called multiple alleles.

b.A normal gene undergoes mutations to form many alleles

c.Multiple alleles map at different loci of a chromosome

d. A diploid organism has only two alleles out of many in the population

5. Which of the following phenotypes in the progeny are possible from the parental combination

a. AxB?A and B only b. A,B and AB only c. AB only d. A,B,AB and O

6. Which of the following phenotypes is not possible in the progeny of the parental genotypic combination IAIO X IAIB?

a) AB b) O c) A d) B

7. Which of the following is true about Rh factor in the offspring of a parental combination DdXDd (both Rh positive)?

a) All will be Rh-positive b) Half will be Rh positive

c) About ¾ will be Rh negative d) About one fourth will be Rh negative

8. What can be the blood group of offspring when both parents have AB blood group?

a) AB only b) A, B and AB c) A, B, AB and O d) A and B only

9. **If the childs blood group is 'O' and fathers blood group is 'A' and mother's blood group is 'B' the genotype of the parents will be**

a) IA IA and IB Io b) IA Io and IB Io c) IA Io and IoIo d) IoIo and IB IB

10. **XO type of sex determination and XY type of sex determination are examples** of

a) Male heterogamety b) Female heterogamety

c) Male homogamety d) Both (b) and (c)

11. In an accident there is great loss of blood and there is no time to analyse the blood group which blood can be safely transferred?

a**)** 'O' and Rh negative b) 'O' and Rh positive c)'B' and Rh negative d) 'AB' and Rh positive

12. Father of a child is colourblind and mother is carrier for colourblindness, the probability of the child being colourblind is a. 25% b) 50% c) 100% d) 75%

13. A marriage between a colourblind man and a normal woman produces

A. All carrier daughters and normal sons B. 50% carrier daughters, 50% normal daughters

C. 50% colourblind sons, 50% normal sons D. All carrier offsprings

14. Mangolism is a genetic disorder which is caused by the presence of an extra chromosome number

A. 20 b) 21 c) 4 d 23

15. Klinefelters' syndrome is characterized by a karyotype Of

a.XYY b) XO c) XXX d) XXY

16. Females with Turners' syndrome have

. a.Small uterus b) Rudimentary ovaries c) Underdeveloped breasts d) All of these

17. Pataus' syndrome is also referred to as

a.13-Trisomy b) 18-Trisormy c) 21-Trisormy d) None of these

18. Who is the founder of Modern Eugenics movement?

a) Mendel b) Darwin c) Fransis Galton d) Karl pearson

19. Improvement of human race by encouraging the healthy persons to marry early and produce large number of children is called

a) Positive eugenics b) Negative eugenics c) Positive euthenics d) Positive euphenics

20. The _____deals with the control of several inherited human diseases especially inborn errors of metabolism

A. Euphenics b) Eugenics c) Euthenics d) All of these

21. "Universal Donor" and "Universal Recipients" blood group are ____and_____respectively

a.AB, O b) O, AB c) A, B d) B, A

22. ZW-ZZ system of sex determination occurs in

a.Fishes b) Reptiles c) Birds d) All of these

23. Co-dominant blood group is

a.A b) AB c) B d) O

24. Which of the following is incorrect regarding ZW-ZZ type of sex determination?

A .It occurs in birds and some reptiles b .Females are homogametic and males are heterogametic

c. Male produce two types of gametes d .It occurs in gypsy moth

5. Molecular Genetics

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 15N medium are transferred to 14N 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 stand. (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 ocurring 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. 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 ----------

13. 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

14. 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.

6. Evolution

1. ???The first life on earth originated

a) in air b) on land c) in water d) on mountain

2) Who published the book "Origin of species by Natural Selection" in 1859?

a) Charles Darwin b) Lamarck c) Weismann d) Hugo de Vries

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. ???Who proposed the Germplasm theory?

a) Darwin b) August Weismann c) Lamarck d) Alfred Wallace

8) The age of fossils can be determined by

a) electron microscope b) weighing the fossils c) carbon dating d) analysis of bones

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) The Neanderthal man had the brain capacity of

a) 650 – 800cc b) 1200cc c) 900cc d) 1400cc

7. Human Health and Diseases

1. A 30 year old woman has bleedy 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. Amphetamines are stimulants of the CNS, whereas barbiturates are ----

a. CNS stimulant b) both a and b c) hallucinogenic d) CNS depressants

5. . Choose the correctly match pair.

a) Amphetamines - Stimulant b) LSD - Narcotic c) Heroin - Psychotropic d) Benzodiazepine - Pain killer

6. The Athlete's foot disease in human is caused by-------

a) Bacteria b) Fungi c) Virus d) Protozoan

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. Where do the following events in the life cycle of *Plasmodium* takes place?

A.Fertilization - _____ b. Development of gametocytes - ____

c. Release of sporozoites - _____ d. Schizogony - _____

10 . 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

11. Allergy involves

a) IgE b) IgG c) lgA d) IgM

12. Spread of cancerous cells to distant sites is termed as

a) Metastasis b) Oncogenes c) Proto-oncogenes d) Malignant neoplasm

13. AIDS virus has

a) Single stranded RNA b) Double stranded RNA c) Single stranded DNA d) Double stranded DNA

14. B cells that produce and release large amounts of antibody are called

a) Memory cells b) Basophils c) Plasma cells d) killer cells

8. Microbes in Human Welfare

1. Which of the following microorganism is used for production of citric acid in industries?

a) *Lactobacillus bulgaris* b) *Penicillium citrinum* *c) Aspergillus niger* d) *Rhizopus nigricans*

2. Which of the following pair is correctly matched for the product produced by them?

a) *Acetobacter aceti* - Antibiotics b) *Methanobacterium* - Lactic acid

c) *Penicilium notatum* - Acetic acid *d) Saccharomyces cerevisiae* - Ethanol

3. The most common substrate used in distilleries for the production of ethanol is_____

a) Soyameal b) Groundgram c) Molasses d) Corn meal

4. Cry toxins obtained from *Bacillus thuringiensis* are effective against for_____

a) Mosquitoes b) Flies
c) Nematodes d) Bollworms

5. Cyclosporin – A is an immunosuppressive drug produced from _____

a) *Aspergillus niger* b) *Manascus purpureus* c) *Penicillium notatum* *d) Trichoderma polysporum*

6. Which of the following bacteria is used extensively as a bio-pesticide?

a) Bacillus thurigiensis b) *Bacillus subtilis* c) *Lactobacillus acidophilus* d) *Streptococcus lactis*

7. Which of the following is not involved in nitrogen fixation?

a) Pseudomonas b) *Azotobacter* c) *Anabaena* d) *Nostac*

8. CO_2 is not released during

a) Alcoholic fermentation b) Lactate fermentation c) Aerobic respiration in animals d) Aerobic respiration in plants

9. The purpose of biological treatment of waste water is to _____

a) Reduce BOD b) Increase BOD c) Reduce sedimentation d) Increase sedimentation

10. The gases produced in anaerobic sludge digesters are

a) Methane, oxygen and hydrogen sulphide. b) Hydrogen sulphide, methane and sulphur dioxide.
c) Hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen and methane. d) Methane, hydrogen sulphide and CO_2.

9. Applications of biotechnology

1. The first clinical gene therapy was done for the treatment of

a) AIDS b) Cancer c) Cystic fibrosis d) SCID

2. Dolly, the sheep was obtained by a technique known as

a) Cloning by gene transfer b) Cloning without the help of gametes
c) Cloning by tissue culture of somatic cells d) Cloning by nuclear transfer.

3. The genetic defect adenosine deaminase deficiency may be cured permanently by

a) Enzyme replacement therapy b) periodic infusion of genetically engineered lymphocytes having ADA cDNA
c) administering adenosine deaminase activators d) introducing bone marrow cells producing ADA into embryo at an early stage of development.

4. How many amino acids are arranged in the two chains of Insulin?

a) Chain A has 12 and Chain B has 13 b) Chain A has 21 and Chain B has 30 amino acids
c) Chain A has 20 and chain B has 30 amino acids d) Chain A has 12 and chain B has 20 amino acids.

5. PCR proceeds in three distinct steps governed by temperature, they are in order of

a) Denaturation, Annealing, Synthesis b) Synthesis, Annealing, Denaturation
c) Annealing, Synthesis, Denaturation d) Denaturation, Synthesis, Annealing

6. Which one of the following statements is true regarding DNA polymerase used in PCR?

a) It is used to ligate introduced DNA in recipient cells b) It serves as a selectable marker
c) It is isolated from a Virus d) It remains active at a high temperature.

7. ELISA is mainly used for

a) Detection of mutations b) Detection of pathogens c) Selecting animals having desired traits
d) Selecting plants having desired traits

8. Transgenic animals are those which have

a) Foreign DNA in some of their cells b) Foreign DNA in all their cells
c) Foreign RNA in some of their cells d) Foreign RNA in all their cells

9. Recombinant Factor VIII is produced in the ------- cells of the Chinese Hamster

a) Liver cells b) blood cells c) ovarian cells d) brain cells.

10. Vaccines that use components of a pathogenic organism rather than the whole organism are called

a) Subunit recombinant vaccines b) attenuated recombinant vaccines c) DNA vaccines d) conventional vaccines.

10. Organisms and Population

1. All populations in a given physical area are defined as
a) Biome b) Ecosystem c) Territory d) Biotic factors

2. Organisms which can survive a wide range of temperatuer are called
a) Ectotherms b) Eurytherms c) Endotherms d) Stenotherms

3. The interaction in nature, where one gets benefit on the expense of other is...
a) Predation b) Mutualism c) Amensalism d) Commensalism

4. Predation and parasitism are which type of interactions?

a) (+,+) b) (+, O) c) (--, --) d) (+, --)

5. Competition between species leads to
a) Extinction b) Mutation c) Amensalism d) Symbiosis

6. Which of the following is an r-species
a) Human b) Insects c) Rhinoceros d) Whale

7. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given below.

Column I Column II

A. Mutalism 1. Lion and deer

B. Commensalism 2. Round worm and man

C. Parasitism 3. Birds compete with squirrels for nuts

D. Competition 4. Sea anemone on hermit crab

E. Predation 5. Bernacles attached to Whales.

Dispersal

a) A- 4, B-5, C-2, D –3, E-1
b) A- 3, B-1, C-4, D – 2, E-5
c) A- 2, B-3, C-1, D – 5, E-4
d) A- 5, B-4, C-2, D – 3, E-1

8. The relationship between sucker fish and shark is.....

a) Competition b) Commensalism c) Predation d) Parasitism.

11. Biodiversity and its conservation

1. Which of the following regio n has maximum biodiversity

a.Taiga B. Tropical forest

c) Temperate rain forest d)Mangroves

2. Conservation of biodiversity within their natural habitat is

A. *Insitu* conservation *B. Exsitu* conservation C. In vivo conservation D. In vitro conservation

3. Which one of the following is not coming under insitu conservation

A. Sanctuaries b) Natural parks c) Zoological park d) Biosphere reserve

4. Which of the following is considered a hotspots of biodiversity in India

a) Western ghats b) Indo-gangetic plain c) Eastern Himalayas d) A and C

5. The organization which published the red list of species is

a) WWF b) IUCN c) ZSI d) UNEP

6. Who introduced the term biodiversity?

a) Edward Wilson b) Walter Rosen c) Norman Myers d) Alice Norman

7. Which of the following forests is known as the lungs of the planet earth?

a. Tundra forest b. Rain forest of north east India c. Taiga forest d. Amazon rain forest

8. Which one of the following are at high risk extinction due to habitat destruction

a) Mammals b**)** Birds c) Amphibians d) Echinoderms

9. Assertion: The Environmental conditions of the tropics are favourable for speciation and diversity of organisms. **Reason:** The climate seasons, temperature, humidity and photoperiod are more or less stable and congenial.

a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason explains Assertion correctly.
b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
c) Assertion is true , but Reason is false.
D) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

12. Environmental Issues

1. Right to Clean Water is a fundamental right, under the Indian Constitution
a) Article 12 b) Article 21 c) Article 31 d) Article 41

2. With which of the following, the Agenda 21' of Rio Summit, 1992 is related to?
a. Sustainable development b. Combating the consequences of population
c. Mitigation norms of Green House Gases (GHGs) emission.
D. Technology transfer mechanism to developing countries for 'clean-energy' production.

3. Which among the following awards instituted by the Government of India for individuals or communities from rural areas that have shown extraordinary courage and dedication in protecting Wildlife?
A. Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar B. Medini Puruskar Yojana
C. Amrita Devi Bishnoi Award D. Pitambar Pant National Award

4. The 'thickness' of Stratospheric Ozone layer is measured in/on:
a) Sieverts units b) Dobson units
c) Melson units d)Beaufort Scale

5. Which among the following is the most abundant Green-House-Gas (GHG) in the earth's atmosphere?
a) Carbon dioxide b) Water Vapour
c) Sulphur Dioxide d) Tropospheric Ozone

6. As per 2017 statistics, the highest per capita emitter of Carbon dioxide in the world is
a) USA b) China c) Qatar d) Saudi Arabia

7. The use of microorganism metabolism to remove pollutants such as oil spills in the water bodies is known as
a) Biomagnification b) Bioremediation c) Biomethanation d) Bioreduction

8. The Ozone Day is observed every year on September 16 as on this day in 1987 the _____was signed for launching efforts to arrest the depletion of the fragile ozone layer in the stratosphere that prevents the harmful ultra-violet rays of the sun from reaching the earth. Fill the correct word in blank.
a) Montreal Protocol b) Geneva Protocol c) Kyoto Protocol d)Nagoya Protocol

9. Which among the following always decreases in a Food chain across tropic levels?
a) Number b)Accumulated chemicals c) Energy d) Force

10. In the E-waste generated by the Mobile Phones, which among the following metal is most abundant?
a) Copper b) Silver c) Palladium d) Gold

11. The Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are the compounds which have the following molecules:
a) Hydrogen b) Carbon c)Chlorine d)Fluorine

12. SMOG is derived from :a) Smoke b) Fog c) Both A and B d) Only A

13. Excess of fluoride in drinking water causes:
a) Lung disease b) Intestinal infection c) Fluorosis d) None of the above