



CENTURION DEFENCE ACADEMY MNS BIOLOGY MOST IMPORTANT 100 MCQs

- Who is known as father of Genetics?
 - Morgan
 - Henry
 - G.J. Mandel
 - F.B. Morrison
- Normal human blood is :
 - Neutral
 - Acidic
 - Alkaline
 - None of above
- Phloem tissue is found in ?
 - Plants
 - Insects
 - Mammals
 - All of above
- Myopia is connected with ?
 - ears
 - lungs
 - eyes
 - None of these
- The most abundant constituent of atmospheric air is ?
 - Oxygen
 - Hydrogen
 - Carbon
 - Nitrogen
- Study of internal structure of organism is called :
 - Agrostology
 - Agronomy
 - Anatomy
 - Agrology
- What is Anthology ?
 - Study of flower and flowering plant.
 - Study of blood vascular system.
 - Study of male reproductive organ.
 - Study of Bryophytes
- Study of cell is :
 - Biometrics
 - Bacteriology
 - Cryobiology
 - Cytology
- What is study of heart ?
 - Ecology
 - Cardiology

(b) Dermatology (d) Demography

10. Branch of science which used in test of breast cancer ?

(a) Mycology (c) Microbiology

(b) Mammography (d) Morphology

11. Study of fossils is called

(a) Psychiatry (c) Pomology

(b) Paleontology (d) Phycology

12. Study of pulse and arterial pressure is called

(a) Sphygmology (c) Sonography

(b) Rhinology (d) Saurology

13. Which is not an example of fungi ?

(a) Mushroom (c) Albugo

(b) Mucor (d) Pulp

14. What is scientific name of man ?

(a) *Rana tigrina* (c) *Felis domestica*

(b) *Canis familiaris* (d) *Homo sapiens*

15. What is scientific name of Mango ?

(a) *Bos indicus* (c) *Musca domestica*

(b) *Mangifera indica* (d) *Oryza sativa*

16. RNA means

(a) Ribonucleus Alkaline

(b) (c) Ribonucleic Acid

(c) Ribonucleus Alum

(d) (d) Ribonucleus Acid

17. Algae is

(a) Unicellular (c) Filamentous

(b) Colonial (d) All of above

18. What is the name of largest fruit?

(a) Eucalyptus (c) Orchid

(b) Lodoicea (d) Wolfia

19. Which among following is not a biotic component?

(a) Consumer (c) Composers

(b) Producer (d) Decomposers

20. Plants developing in dry conditions are?

- (a) lithophytes (c) mesophytes
- (b) xerophytes (d) hydrophytes

21. Plants growing on sand are known as

- (a) chasmophytes (c) lithophytes
- (b) psammophytes (d) oxylophytes

22. Monotremes are unique mammals because they

- (a) lay eggs
- (b) secret milk in a pouch
- (c) give birth to live young
- (d) possess hair

23. The quantity of human blood is what percent of total weight?

- (a) 5% (b) 6% (c) 7% (d) 8%

24. Pigmentation of skin is due to :

- (a) leucocytes (c) monocytes
- (b) lymphocytes (d) melanocytes

25. What is pH value of human blood ?

- (a) 7 (b) 7.2 (c) 7.4 (d) 7.8

26. On an average how many litres of blood a human body have ?

- (a) 2-3 litre (c) 8-10 litre
- (b) 5-6 litre (d) 12-14 litre

27. The blood pressure of normal human is ?

- (a) 120 / 80 (c) 120 / 90
- (b) 110 / 90 (d) 110 / 80

28. Scurvy is caused by deficiency of ?

- (a) Vitamin A (c) Vitamin D
- (b) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin E

29. Rickets is caused by deficiency of ?

- (a) Vitamin A (c) Vitamin D
- (b) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin E

30. Non-clotting of blood is caused by deficiency of ?

- (a) Vitamin A (c) Vitamin E
- (b) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin K

31. Which of the following excrete nitrogenous waste with maximum and minimum loss of water
- (a) Ammonotelic, ureotelic
 - (b) Ammotelic, uricotelic
 - (c) Ureotelic, uricotelic
 - (d) Uricotelic, ammonotelic
32. Nephridia help to
- (a) Remove nitrogenous wastes
 - (b) Maintain fluid and ionic balance
 - (c) Absorb oxygen
 - (d) Both A and B
33. Which of the following is true for urea production and excretion in body
- (a) Ammonia > urea in liver, blood > filtered and excreted out by kidney
 - (b) Uric acid > urea in kidney, blood > filtered and excreted out by kidney
 - (c) Ammonia > urea in kidney, blood > filtered and excreted out by kidney
 - (d) Ammonia > urea in liver, kidney > filtered and absorbed by blood
34. Green glands are also known as
- (a) Protonephridia
 - (b) Nephridia
 - (c) Malpighian tubules
 - (d) Green glands
35. Towards the centre of inner concave surface of the kidney is a notch called
- (a) Medulla
 - (b) Cortex
 - (c) Hilum
 - (d) Calyces
36. Kidneys are situated between the levels of
- (a) First thoracic and second lumbar vertebra
 - (b) Last thoracic and second lumbar vertebra
 - (c) Last thoracic and third lumbar vertebra
 - (d) First thoracic and first lumbar vertebra
37. How many nephrons are present in kidney approximately
- (a) 10 lacs
 - (b) 10 million
 - (c) 1 trillion
 - (d) 10 trillion
38. Renal corpuscle is combined name of
- (a) Glomerulus along with Henle's loop

- (b) Bowman's capsule with Henle's loop
(c) Glomerulus and Henle's loop
(d) Glomerulus and Bowman's capsule
39. Part of renal tubule near the Bowman's capsule is called
(a) Afferent arteriole
(b) Proximal convoluted tubule
(c) Henle's loop
(d) Distal convoluted tubule
40. Which of the following is not present in the cortical region of the kidney
(a) Malpighian corpuscle
(b) Henle's loop
(c) Proximal convoluted tubule
(d) Distal convoluted tubule
41. What is action of unit of kidney
(a) Hilum (b) Medullary pyramid
(c) Nephron (d) calyces
42. The Bowman's capsule is how many layered
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
43. Urine formation do not involve which of the following processes
(a) Glomerular filtration
(b) Reabsorption by glomerulus's
(c) Reabsorption by
(d) Secretion
44. The filtration of blood in Glomerulus takes place due to
(a) Osmosis (b) Blood pressure
(c) Diffusion (d) None of these
45. Podocytes are
(a) Epithelium cells of glomerulus
(b) Endothelial cells of glomerulus
(c) Epithelium cells of Bowman's capsule
(d) Endothelial cells of Bowman's capsule
46. Vasa recta is absent or reduced in

- (a) Cortical nephrons
 - (b) Juxta medullary nephrons
 - (c) Both A and B
 - (d) Mammalian nephrons
47. GFR stands for
- (a) Gross filtration rate
 - (b) Glomerular filtration rate
 - (c) Good Filtration rate
 - (d) Gated filtration rate
48. The filtration in Bowman's capsule is considered as
- (a) Simple diffusion
 - (b) Ultra filtration
 - (c) Ultracentrifugation
 - (d) Active transport
49. Which of the following is passively absorbed by renal tubules
- (a) Glucose
 - (b) Amino acids
 - (c) Nitrogenous wastes
 - (d) None of these
50. What percent of glomerular filtrate reabsorbed back
- (a) 75%
 - (b) 99%
 - (c) 25%
 - (d) 55%
51. In the ascending loop of Henle the filtrate gets
- (a) Concentrated
 - (b) Diluted
 - (c) No effect on concentration
 - (d) None of these
52. The PCT region of renal tubule do not secrete which of the following in filtrate
- (a) Hydrogen ions
 - (b) Potassium ions
 - (c) Ammonia
 - (d) Bicarbonate ions
53. PCT is lined by which type of cells
- (a) Simple cuboidal brush border epithelium
 - (b) Spuamous epithelium cells
 - (c) Comumnar cells bearing cilla
 - (d) Simple cuboidal cells
54. During urine formation tubular cells secrete which of the following substance
- (a) Proton
 - (b) Potassium

- (c) Ammonia (d) All of these
55. Vasopression is also known as
- (a) Diuretic hormone
 - (b) Antidiuretic hormone
 - (c) Aldosterone
 - (d) angiotensin
56. Which of the following statement is wrong?
- (a) Kidney does not play any significant the removal of ammonia
 - (b) Ureotelic animals excrete most of the nitrogenous waste as urea
 - (c) Ammonia and urea are the waste products derived from metabolic break down of proteins
 - (d) None of the above is wrong
57. Excretory means
- (a) Removal of substances which have never been a part of body
 - (b) Removal of substances not required by the body
 - (c) Formation of useful substances in the body
 - (d) All of the above
58. Which of the following group of animals is ureotelic?
- (a) Many terrestrial amphibians
 - (b) Mammals
 - (c) Marine fishes
 - (d) All
59. Excretion of nitrogenous products in semisolid forms by
- (a) Oriole animals (b) Ureotic animals
 - (c) Ammonotell animals (d) Amnitoes
60. Terrestrial organisms must conserve water. The least amount of water is lost with the excretion of which nitrogenous waste product?
- (a) NH_3 (b) Uric Acid
 - (c) Urea (d) CO_2
61. It is responsible for begininig of the life of organisms
- (a) Tissue (b) Zygote
 - (c) Cell (d) Embryonic layer
62. Who proposed the cell theory
- (a) Singer and NicholSEN

- (b) Schwann and Schleiden
(c) Hook and Brown
(d) Robertson
63. Who proposed that new cells arise through cell division of pre-existing cells
(a) Robert Hook (b) Rudolf Virchow
(c) Robert Brown (d) Singer
64. It is the Smallest Cell
(a) Bacteria (b) Mycoplasma
(c) Yeast (d) Blue green algae
65. Prokaryotic cells have which architectural regions?
(a) Cell (b) Appendages
(c) Nucleus (d) a-b-c, all
66. The association of more than one ribosome with a single molecule of m-RNA complex is called as.....
(a) Polypeptide (b) Polysome
(c) Polymer (d) Poly Saccharide
67. Which structure possess flagellin protein?
(a) Muscles fiber (b) Flagellum
(c) Pili (d) a, b, c-all
68. The cell wall of algae is made up of which substance?
(a) Protein (b) Mannans
(c) Lipid (d) a, b, c-all
69. The cells involved in large amount of lipid synthesis, do not possess this organelle on Endoplasmicreticulum
(a) Mitochondrion (b) Ribosomes
(c) Golgi apparatus (d) lysosome
70. In mitochondria, it contains F-particles
(a) Matrix (b) Cristae
(c) Outer layer (d) a-b-c, all
71. A few normal seedlings of tomato were placed in a dark room. After a few days, they were found to have turned white-coloured like albinos. Which of these can be used to describe them?
(a) Defoliated (b) Etiolated
(c) Embolised (d) Mutated

72. In which of the following groups would you place a plant that produces spores, lacks seeds and has vascular tissue?
- (a) Bryophyte (b) Algae
(c) Pteridophyte (d) Gymnosperm
73. The nature of an enzyme is
- (a) Lipid (b) Vitamin
(c) Carbohydrate (d) Protein
74. The protist that reproduces both by binary fission and conjugation is
- (a) Amoeba (b) Euglena
(c) Paramecium (d) Monocystis
75. DNA fingerprinting recognizes the differences in
- (a) satellite DNA (b) bulk DNA
(c) Repetitive DNA (d) both (a) and (c)
76. ECG (Electrocardiogram) was developed first by
- (a) Wilhelm His (b) Steward
(c) Hubert Mann (d) Willem Einthoven
77. Name the non-membrane bound organelle exclusively found only in animal cell
- (a) Sphaerosome (b) Glyoxisome
(c) Centriole (d) Peroxisome
78. Mostly, the flesh of fruit is made of
- (a) Collenchyma (b) Parenchyma
(c) Meristem (d) Schlerids
79. This factor contributes to the carbon cycle
- (a) fossil fuel combustion (b) respiration
(c) photosynthesis (d) all of these
80. The division of cytoplasm is known as
- (a) Mitosis (b) Synapsis
(c) Cytokinesis (d) Karyokinesis
81. The process by which fruits are developed without fertilization is called _____.
- (a) Apomixis (b) Parthenocarpy
(c) Parthenogenesis (d) Self-pollination

82. Polenske value of milk is due to
- (a) Fats (b) Water-soluble fatty acids
(c) Water-insoluble fatty acids (d) Proteins
83. Which of the following is a type of autosomal recessive genetic disorder?
- (a) Haemophilia (b) Skeletal dysplasia
(c) Sickle cell anaemia (d) None of the above
84. The evolutionary advantage of meiosis can be best explained by which of these statements?
- (a) Meiosis alternates with mitosis from one to the next generation (b) Meiosis is essential for sexual reproduction
(c) Passing of the same genetic system from one to next generation (d) Genetic recombination is possible from one to next generation
85. The first cloned sheep 'Dolly' was created through which of these techniques?
- (a) Nuclear transfer (b) Gene transfer
(c) Germinal cell transfer (d) Somatic cell transfer
86. Amongst honey bees, the workers are:
- (a) Female (b) Male
(c) Both females and males (d) Hermaphrodite
87. In Pteridophytes, the dominant generation is
- (a) gametophytic (b) haploid
(c) diploid (d) triploid
88. The stimulation of a muscle fibre by a motor neuron occurs at the
- (a) myofibril (b) transverse tubules
(c) neuromuscular junction (d) sarcoplasmic reticulum
89. This has a smaller intestine
- (a) carnivore (b) herbivore
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above
90. This group is used to represent pathological fungi
- (a) Penicillium (b) Truffles, mushrooms and morels
(c) Smuts, rusts and moulds (d) All of the above

- 91.** The main function of the cornea present in the human eye is
- (a) structural support to the eye (b) bends light before it reaches the lens
(c) changes the shape of the lens enabling image to be focused on the retina (d) contains a concentrated amount of cone cells on the correct orientation
- 92.** The large amoeboid cells found in areolar tissue and are also part of our innate immune system are known as:
- (a) Mast cells (b) Macrophages
(c) Adipocytes (d) Fibroblasts
- 93.** Gibberellins can facilitate seed germination due to their influence on
- (a) synthesis of abscisic acid (b) rate of cell division
(c) production of hydrolyzing enzymes (d) absorption of water through the hard seed coat
- 94.** Haemophilia is caused by
- (a) Bacteria (b) Virus
(c) Genetic mutation (d) Cause unknown
- 95.** Entities exhibiting properties of both non-living and living are:
- (a) diatoms (b) lichens
(c) bacteria (d) viruses
- 96.** Amniocentesis, chorionic villi and alpha-fetoprotein sampling are performed to determine_____.
- (a) The most likely date of birth of the foetus (b) Whether the baby will be normal or abnormal
(c) Whether the mother has a genetic abnormality (d) A and B
- 97.** If the centromere is located at the proximity of the end of a chromosome, it is known as
- (a) Acrocentric (b) Metacentric
(c) Telocentric (d) Submetacentric
- 98.** Which of these is the most advanced phylogenetically among the dicotyledonous families?
- (a) Scrophulariaceae (b) Acanthaceae
(c) Umbelliferae (d) Compositae

99. This fungi division includes 'Club fungi'

- (a) Zygomycota (b) Deuteromycota
(c) Basidiomycota (d) Ascomycota

100. The most important reason for biodiversity loss in today's age is

- (a) over-exploitation (b) co-extinctions
(c) alien species invasions (d) fragmentation and habitat loss

ANSWER KEY

1.	C	21.	B	41.	C	61.	B	81.	B
2.	C	22.	A	42.	B	62.	B	82.	C
3.	A	23.	C	43.	B	63.	B	83.	C
4.	C	24.	D	44.	B	64.	B	84.	D
5.	D	25.	C	45.	C	65.	B	85.	D
6.	C	26.	B	46.	A	66.	B	86.	A
7.	A	27.	A	47.	B	67.	B	87.	C
8.	D	28.	B	48.	B	68.	B	88.	C
9.	C	29.	C	49.	C	69.	B	89.	A
10.	B	30.	D	50.	B	70.	B	90.	C
11.	B	31.	B	51.	B	71.	B	91.	B
12.	A	32.	D	52.	D	72.	C	92.	B
13.	D	33.	A	53.	A	73.	D	93.	C
14.	D	34.	D	54.	D	74.	C	94.	C
15.	B	35.	C	55.	B	75.	D	95.	D
16.	C	36.	C	56.	D	76.	D	96.	B
17.	D	37.	A	57.	B	77.	C	97.	A
18.	B	38.	D	58.	D	78.	B	98.	D
19.	C	39.	B	59.	A	79.	D	99.	C
20.	B	40.	B	60.	B	80.	C	100.	D