

Biology

1. Which of the following organs produces materials necessary for the coagulation of blood?
(a) Liver (b) Kidney (c) Spleen (d) Bone marrow
2. The serous glands are those which secrete.
(a) Water enzyme-rich fluid (b) Thick sticky secretion
(c) Viscous enzyme-rich fluid (d) Serous membrane
3. The blood is supplied to the liver by
(a) Hepatic portal vein (b) Hepatic vein (c) Hepatic artery (d) Both (a) & (c)
4. Irritability and conductivity is the basic property of
(a) Ganglia (b) Cranial (c) Spinal nerves (d) Nervous tissue

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5. The separation of macromolecules from small molecules and ions can be accomplished by
(a) Dialysis (b) Hemolysis (c) Cytolysis (d) Photolysis
6. Amoeba secretes digestive enzymes to hydrolyse.
(a) Proteins (b) Starch (c) Sugar (d) All these including fats
7. Cells and tissues in mammals are bathed and nourished by
(a) Water (b) Body fluids (c) Blood (d) Lymph
8. Gastric ulcers are caused by increase in acid secretion due to
(a) Medications (b) Alcohol (c) Emotions (d) All of these
9. Gall stones are formed by
(a) Bile salts (b) Urea and uric acid (c) Cholesterol (d) Both a and c

10. A spherical bacterium is termed as
(a) Coccus (b) Bacillus (c) Spirillum (d) Vibrio
11. The animals which lay eggs and whole development proceeds occur within the egg are called:
(a) Uniparous (b) Oviparous (c) Viviparous (d) None of the above
12. The concavity of Bowman capsule surrounds a thick cluster of capillaries called
(a) Henle's loop (b) Nephrons (c) Glomerulus (d) None of the above
13. The phase of embryology leading to the formation of the rudiments of body organs is called.
(a) Organogenesis (b) Differentiation (c) Cleavage (d) None of the above

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14. The branch of biology which deals with the study of inheritance is called
(a) Called (b) Tasconomy (c) *Genetics* (d) None of the above
15. An animal whose body can be divided up into two similar halves in only one plane is called
(a) None of the following (b) Radial symmetrical
(c) Bi-laterally symmetrical (d) Mono-laterally symmetrical
16. An organic connection between fetus and the maternal uterus through which an exchange of food and gases takes place is called
(a) Amnion (b) Chorion (c) Placenta (d) None of the above
17. The Ozone layer of the atmosphere serves to absorb most of the harmful _____ radiation from the sun rays which reach the earth's surface
(a) Microwave (b) Ultraviolet (c) Infrared (d) None of the above

18. The major end nitrogenous product of protein and amino acids metabolism is
(a) Urea (b) NH_3 (c) Uric (d) None of the following
19. The relationship in which one partner is benefitted and other is neither benefitted nor harmed
(a) Symbiosis (b) Predator prey (c) Parasitism (d) None of the above
20. The muscles that are attached to the skeleton and are associated with the movements of bones are called is
(a) Skeletal muscle (b) Cardiac muscles (c) Smooth muscles (d) Both A and B
21. The gradual process of change that occurs in populations of organisms over a long period of time leading to the formation of new species is called
(a) mating (b) Genetics (c) Evolution (d) None of the above

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22. The branch of zoology which deals with the study of the development of the zygote is called
(a) Texanomy (b) Embryology (c) Histology (d) Zoology
23. Many tiny granules attached to the endoplasmic reticulum are known as:
(a) Chromosomes (b) Lysosomes (c) Ribosomes (d) Actosomes
24. The process in which the cell membrane helps to take in material by infolding in the form of vacuole is called:
(a) Digestion (b) Endocytosis (c) Electrolysis (d) Photosynthesis
25. The organs of offence and defence of the coelenterates are the
(a) Flame cells (b) Nematocysts (c) Parapodia (d) Hairs

26. Jellyfish belongs to phylum
(a) Protozoa (b) Chordata (c) Porifera (d) Coelenterata
27. The only arthropods with two pairs of antenna are the
A Crustaceans B bats C Arachnids D None
28. The oxygen removed from atmosphere by respiration is replenished by
(a) Photosynthesis (b) Anabolism (c) Catabolism (d) Decomposition
29. The process by which a substance takes up liquid and as a consequence swells in volume, but does not dissolve is known as
(a) Plasmolysis (b) De-Plasmolysis (c) Imbibition (d) None of the above

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30. The petals are usually coloured, scented to help plant in
(a) Pollination (b) Seed dispersal (c) Wind dispersal (d) None of the above
31. Seed plants produce two types of spore microspore and megaspore. Microspore develops into
(a) Female gametophyte (b) Male gametophyte (c) A sporophyte generation (d) None
32. Which of the following animals belonging to phylum platyhelminthes
(a) Protozoans (b) Flat worms (c) birds (d) None of the above
33. The main polymer that forms a plant cell wall is
(a) Cellulose (b) Chitin (c) Lignin (d) Pectin
34. RNA is
(a) Carrier of genetic information (b) Responsible for protein synthesis (c) Both a and b (d) None

35. Living cells obtain energy through the break down of organic material. The series of oxidation reduction is called
(a) Photosynthesis (b) Transpiration (c) Respiration (d) None
36. Mycorrhiza is a symbiotic association between:
(a) Algae and fungus (b) Algae and higher plants (c) Fungus and higher plants (d) None
37. Which of the following is not related to hydra:
(a) Asexual reproduction (b) Mesogloea (c) nerve net (d) true muscles
38. Some bacterial have flagella with the help of which they:
(a) Reproduce (b) Move (c) Digest food (d)
39. Tobacco is a:
(a) Day neutral plant (b) Short day plant (c) Long day plant (d) None

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40. The formation of new cells from some pre-existing cell is called:
(a) Transportation (b) Evolution (c) Reproduction (d) Parthenogenesis
41. The part of phage virus that enters bacteria:
(a) DNA core (b) Protein coat (c) As a whole (d) None
42. Euglena swim in water with the help of:
(a) Flagella (b) Cilia (c) Pseudopodia (d)
43. Which of the following is found in blood
(a) Platelets (b) White blood cells (c) Red blood cells (d) All

44. Which one of the following mammalian cells has no nucleus?
(a) Ovum (b) White blood cell (c) Sperm (d) Red blood cell
45. 1. Which one of the following is vestigial organ?
(a) Gills (b) Coccyx of man (c) Nails of man (d) Ear muscle of cat
46. Auxins of plants correspond to what substance present in animals?
(a) Vitamins (b) Co-enzymes (c) Enzymes (d) Hormones
47. The fusion of two gametes ordinarily produces a cell that is
(a) Haploid (b) Diploid (c) Triploid (d) Tetraploid

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48. Which one of the following is/are involved, mainly, in the manufacture and supply of energy to the cell?
(a) Endoplasmic reticulum (b) Ribosomes (c) Golgi apparatus (d) Mitochondria
49. Where does the primary growth initiate in plants through cell division?
(a) Cambium (b) Apical meristem (c) Intercalary meristem (d) None
50. The circulatory system which does not permit blood to come into direct contact with the cells is
(a) Open circulatory system (b) Closed circulatory system (c) Non cellular circulatory system (d) Cellular circulatory system

END OF TEST

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