



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

27, BALLYGUNGE CIRCULAR ROAD

**Class : 12****Subject : BIOLOGY****Term : FIRST TERM****Max Marks : 60****Q 1 :** Which unicellular fungus reproduces by budding?**Marks : 1**

- 1 . Yeast
- 2 . Penicillium
- 3 . Mucor
- 4 . Aspergillus

 (This Answer is Correct)**Q 2 :** Motile unicellular spores are called**Marks : 1**

- 1 . Aplanospores
- 2 . Planospores
- 3 . Zoospores
- 4 . Both planospores and zoospores

 (This Answer is Correct)**Q 3 :** The phenomenon of presence of male and female gametangia in different organism**Marks : 1**

- 1 . Conjugation
- 2 . Syngamy
- 3 . Heterothallism
- 4 . Homothallism

 (This Answer is Correct)**Q 4 :** Ovoviviparous development of embryo takes place in**Marks : 1**

- 1 . Fish
- 2 . Man
- 3 . Shark
- 4 . Cow

 (This Answer is Correct)**Q 5 :** The following is not a type of gametogenesis:**Marks : 1**

- 1 . Microsporogenesis
- 2 . megasporogenesis
- 3 . spermatogenesis
- 4 . Parthenogenesis

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 6 : The process of progressive deterioration of metabolic activities is called- **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Senescence
- 2 . Ageing (This Answer is Correct)
- 3 . Death
- 4 . All of these

Q 7 : The innermost layer of anther wall concerned with nutrition of pollen grains is called----- **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Tapetum (This Answer is Correct)
- 2 . Middle layers
- 3 . Endothecium
- 4 . epidermis

Q 8 : How many mitotic divisions does a functional megaspore undergo to form 8 nucleate embryo sac **Marks : 1**

- 1 . One
- 2 . Three (This Answer is Correct)
- 3 . Four
- 4 . Two

Q 9 : The entry of pollen tube from the integuments **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Chalazogamy
- 2 . Mesogamy (This Answer is Correct)
- 3 . Porogamy
- 4 . All of these

Q 10 : The paper like remnant of nucellus after the formation of seed **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Coleoptile
- 2 . Pericarp
- 3 . Perisperm (This Answer is Correct)
- 4 . Ectoderm

Q 11 : The portion between the radicle and point of attachment of cotyledon- **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Hypocotyl (This Answer is Correct)
- 2 . Mesocotyl
- 3 . Epicotyl
- 4 . None of these

Q 12 : The following is an example where adventitious polyembryony takes place-

Marks : 1

- 1 . Citrus
- 2 . Mango
- 3 . Opuntia
- 4 . All of these

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 13 : In a cross between pure Red fully dominant (RR) and white recessive (rr) ,F1 progeny will be-

Marks : 1

- 1 . All pink
- 2 . 50% white
- 3 . all red
- 4 . All of these

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 14 : Phenylketonuria is due to the formation of ----- in the blood which damages the brain.

Marks : 1

- 1 . Phenylalanine
- 2 . phenol
- 3 . phenylpyruvic acid
- 4 . pyruvic acid

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 15 : The genotype of an individual in case of Turner's syndrome is-

Marks : 1

- 1 . 44+XO
- 2 . 44+XY
- 3 . 44+XXY
- 4 . 44+XX

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 16 : Substitution of a purine by a pyrimidine is ----- mutation.

Marks : 1

- 1 . Transversion
- 2 . Inversion
- 3 . Translocation
- 4 . Transition

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 17 : The genes which are found on the non homologous part of Y chromosome are called genes.

Marks : 1

- 1 . Diandric
- 2 . X-Y linked
- 3 . Holandric
- 4 . All of these

(This Answer is Correct)

- Q 18 :** The phenomenon where both the alleles are equally and independently expressed in the F1 generation is called
- Marks :** 1
1. Dominance
 2. Co-dominance
 3. Incomplete dominance
 4. Epistasis
- (This Answer is Correct)
-

- Q 19 :** ABO Bloodgroups exhibits the phenomenon of
- Marks :** 1
1. Incomplete dominance
 2. Co dominance
 3. Multiple allelism
 4. Both co dominance and multiple allelism
- (This Answer is Correct)
-

- Q 20 :** Sex determination in birds is Type.
- Marks :** 1
1. XX-XY
 2. ZZ-ZW
 3. XX-XO
 4. AA-XX
- (This Answer is Correct)
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- Q 21 :** The transitional fossil between two distinct groups of organisms is called
- Marks :** 1
1. connecting link
 2. linker organism
 3. Missing link
 4. All of these
- (This Answer is Correct)
-

- Q 22 :** A type of Natural selection where the original population shifts towards one direction is called Selection.
- Marks :** 1
1. Disruptive
 2. Directional
 3. Stabilising
 4. Progressive
- (This Answer is Correct)
-

- Q 23 :** A panmictic population has the following characteristic-
- Marks :** 1
1. similar genetic constitution
 2. random mating
 3. large size

(This Answer is Correct)

4 . All of these

Q 24 : Genetic drift due to the migration of few individuals to an isolated area is called-

Marks : 1

- 1 . Bottleneck effect
- 2 . Founder's effect
- 3 . Sewall wright effect
- 4 . none of these

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 25 : The following is an example of asexual reproduction:

Marks : 1

- 1 . Conjugation
- 2 . Parthenogenesis
- 3 . Syngamy
- 4 . Budding

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 26 : Which of the following is an example of tuber?

Marks : 1

- 1 . Ginger
- 2 . Potato
- 3 . Onion
- 4 . Corm

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 27 : What is the result of the fusion of two opposite gametes?

Marks : 1

- 1 . Spermatozoa
- 2 . Zygote
- 3 . Embryo
- 4 . Egg

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 28 : The period from birth to natural death is called-

Marks : 1

- 1 . Life cycle
- 2 . Life span
- 3 . Reproduction
- 4 . Parthenocarp

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 29 : The process of transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma is a mode of :

Marks : 1

- 1 . Gamete transfer
- 2 . Gametogenesis

 (This Answer is Correct)

3. Fertilization
4. Embryogenesis

Q 30 : Oestrous cycle occurs in-

Marks : 1

1. Non-Primates
2. Primates
3. Primates and non-primates
4. Marsupials

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 31 : The covering envelopes of ovule is called-----

Marks : 1

1. Funicle
2. Hilum
3. Placenta
4. Integuments

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 32 : The two polar nuclei fuse to form -----

Marks : 1

1. Synergids
2. Antipodal cells
3. Secondary nucleus
4. Zygote

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 33 : The following is not the characteristic of wind pollinated plant-

Marks : 1

1. Feathery stigma
2. Spiny pollen grains
3. Light weight pollen grains
4. Dry pollen grains

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 34 : The fusion of secondary nucleus and second male gamete

Marks : 1

1. Triple fusion
2. Syngamy
3. Fertilization
4. Double fertilization

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 35 : The sheath like covering of the radicle in monocots is called -----

Marks : 1

1. Coleorhiza

(This Answer is Correct)

2. Coleoptile
3. Scutellum
4. Perisperm

Q 36 : Scientist/ s who re discovered Mendelism-

Marks : 1

1. Karl Correns
2. Hugo de Vries
3. Tschermak
- 4. All of these**

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 37 : Haemophilia is an example of ----- disease.

Marks : 1

1. Y-linked
- 2. X-Linked**
3. XT linked
4. autosomal

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 38 : Sickle cell anaemia is lethal incondition.

Marks : 1

- 1. homozygous for Hbs**
2. homozygous for HbN
3. heterozygous for Hbs
4. None of these

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 39 : The chromosome number in the case of monosomy is-

Marks : 1

1. $2n+2$
2. $2n+1$
- 3. $2n-1$**
4. $2n-2$

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 40 : Down's syndrome is caused due to trisomy of ----- .

Marks : 1

1. chromosome 17
- 2. chromosome 21**
3. chromosome 19
4. chromosome 1

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 41 : 1

Deletion is a type of mutation which changes the reading frame of the codons and therefore also called.....

Marks :

- 1 . chromosomal mutation
- 2 . genomic mutation
- 3 . frameshift mutation**
- 4 . All of these

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 42 : The chart which gives a complete idea about a trait in a family is called

Marks : 1

- 1 . Pedigree analysis
- 2 . Tree of life
- 3 . Family tree
- 4 . All of these**

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 43 : Drosophila has pairs of chromosomes.

Marks : 1

- 1 . 2
- 2 . 3
- 3 . 14
- 4 . 4**

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 44 : Phenomenon of pleiotropy is seen in the following disease

Marks : 1

- 1 . Sickle cella naemia**
- 2 . Anaemia
- 3 . Haemophilia
- 4 . All of these

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 45 : Chromosomal theory of inheritance is proposed by -

Marks : 1

- 1 . Carl Correns
- 2 . Morgan
- 3 . Boveri and Sutton**
- 4 . Hugo de Vries

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 46 : The colloidal aggregates of biomolecules are called

Marks : 1

- 1 . Coacervates**
- 2 . Protocell
- 3 . microspheres
- 4 . protobionts

 (This Answer is Correct)

Q 47 : The first ancestor of horse was called

Marks : 1

- 1 . Eohippus
- 2 . Mesohippus
- 3 . Pliohippus
- 4 . Equus

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 48 : Example of vestigial organ in human beings-

Marks : 1

- 1 . nictitating membrane
- 2 . wisdom tooth
- 3 . hair on pinna
- 4 . Both wisdom tooth and nictitating membrane

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 49 : The phenomenon of homology shows type of evolution among organisms.

Marks : 1

- 1 . Convergent
- 2 . Divergent
- 3 . adaptive convergent
- 4 . None of these

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 50 : The theory 'Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny' was proposed by

Marks : 1

- 1 . Cuvier
- 2 . Boltwood
- 3 . Ernst Haeckel
- 4 . Charles Darwin

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 51 : The phenomenon of selection of dark coloured organisms over light coloured ones is called

Marks : 1

- 1 . natural selection
- 2 . adaptive radiation
- 3 . Industrial melanism
- 4 . All of these

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 52 : The immediate ancestor of modern man is :

Marks : 1

- 1 . Homo habilis
- 2 . Homo erectus
- 3 . Homo sapiens
- 4 . Australopithecus

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 53 : A mode of reproduction where the parent cell divides to form many equal sized individual daughter cells: **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Budding
- 2 . Parthenogenesis
- 3 . Multiple fission** (This Answer is Correct)
- 4 . Binary fission

Q 54 : Overcrowding of individuals takes place in ----- reproduction. **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Sexual
- 2 . Asexual** (This Answer is Correct)
- 3 . Vegetative
- 4 . Parthenogenesis

Q 55 : The chemical component of exine of pollen grain **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Cellulose
- 2 . Hemicellulose
- 3 . Sporopollenin** (This Answer is Correct)
- 4 . Lipids

Q 56 : An outbreeding condition where styles are of different lengths **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Dichogamy
- 2 . Heterostyly** (This Answer is Correct)
- 3 . Protogyny
- 4 . Herkogamy

Q 57 : The proembryo of dicots acquires an inverted T-shape during----- stage. **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Octant
- 2 . Globular
- 3 . Caudate
- 4 . Quadrant** (This Answer is Correct)

Q 58 : Caryopsis is an example of a type of- **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Seed
- 2 . Fruit
- 3 . Seed and fruit both** (This Answer is Correct)
- 4 . Covering

Q 59 : The process of formation of embryo sac from synergids or antipodal cells is called

Marks : 1

- 1 . Apospory
- 2 . Apogamy
- 3 . Haploid parthenogenesis
- 4 . Diplospory

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 60 : The number of linkage groups in an organism having $2n = 14$ is

Marks : 1

- 1 . 7
- 2 . 14
- 3 . 12
- 4 . 10

(This Answer is Correct)
