Chapter 6
Life Processes

1. In Photosynthetic process, atmospheric carbon di oxide is ______ to carbohydrates
   a) oxidised  b) Reduced
c) Neutralised  d) Burnt

2. When water enters the guard cells the stomata
   a) Opens  b) Closes
c) Open or closes  d) No effect

3. On seeing good food our mouth waters. This fluid is actually
   a) Water  b) Hormone
c) Enzyme  d) None of the above

4. The enzyme Pepsin is inactive in stomach without the presence of
   a) Nitric Acid  b) Hydrochloric acid
c) Acetic acid  d) Butyric acid

5. Villi present on the inner lining of the intestinal wall
   a) Secretes enzymes for digestion  b) Secretes hormones
c) Decreases the surface area for absorption  d) Increases the surface area for absorption

During cellular respiration one molecule of glucose is first broken down into two
b) Pyruvic acid
c) None of the above

6. molecules of ________
a) Acetic acid  b) Pyruvic acid
c) Lactic acid  d) None of the above

7. Rajib was absent in the class because of muscle pain which he claims to be due to excess physical exercise he had done yesterday. This pain is due to
   a) Formation of lactic acid  b) Formation of acetic acid
c) Formation of Pyruvic acid  d) Formation of Hydrochloric acid

8. Right part of the human heart contains
   a) Oxygenated blood  b) Mixed blood
c) Deoxygenated blood  d) No blood

9. The transport of soluble products of photosynthesis is called translocation and it occurs in the part of the vascular tissue called
   a) Xylem  b) Sclerenchyma
c) Phloem  d) Collenchyma
10. In human, each kidney has large numbers of filtration units called _____
   a) Neutrons  b) Neurons  c) Neptune  d) Nephrons

Chapter 7
Control and Coordination

1. Gustatory receptors will detect ______
   a) light  b) Taste  c) Smell  d) Touch

2. The gap between two neurons is called _____
   a) Synapse  b) Synthesise  c) Dendron  d) Axon

3. Involuntary actions including blood pressure, salivation and vomiting are controlled by the ______ in the hind-brain.
   a) Medals  b) Cerebellum  c) Medulla  d) Cerebrum

4. A potted plant kept in a room tends to bend towards the direction of light. This movement is called
   a) Photographism  b) Photonastism  c) Photoperiodism  d) Phototropism

5. _______ is a growth inhibitor hormone in plants
   a) Auxin  b) Cytokinin  c) Abscicic acid  d) Gibberellic acid

6. The endocrine organ present in human female but not in human male is
   a) Testis  b) Ovary  c) Pituitary gland  d) Thymus

7. If there is a deficiency of growth hormone the child becomes _____
   a) Blind  b) Mentally retarded  c) Giant  d) Dwarf

8. People living in coastal areas suffer less from goiter. This is because
   a) They eat sea food  b) They drink sea water  c) They bathe in sea water  d) All of the above

9. The upward or down ward movement of shoot and root respectively is influenced by gravity. Such movement is called
1. A fertilized ovule develops into a _____ in an angiosperm plant.
   a) seed  
   b) fruit  
   c) flower  
   d) cotyledon  

2. Where are sperms formed in the human body?
   a) Vas deferens  
   b) Prostate gland  
   c) Ovary  
   d) Testis  

3. The place where fertilization takes place in the human body is
   a) Uterus  
   b) Oviduct  
   c) Ovary  
   d) vagina  

4. Pre-natal sex determination has been prohibited by law due to
   a) High cost charged by doctors  
   b) Possible danger of mother’s health  
   c) Increasing cases of female foeticide  
   d) Increasing cases of male foeticide  

5. Copper T and Loops are
   a) Contraceptive devices  
   b) Conventional devices  
   c) Conducive devices  
   d) Contaminating devices  

6. An unisexual flower
   a) Do not have carpel  
   b) Do not have stamen  
   c) Has either carpel or stamen  
   d) Has either petal or sepal  

7. ______ is a common tube for urine and sperm in human males.
   a) Urethra  
   b) Uterus  

8. The direction of impulse in a typical neuron is
   a) Axon to dendron  
   b) Dendron to axon  
   c) Both a and b are correct  
   d) Both a and b are wrong  

Chapter 8
How do Organisms Reproduce

1. An animal which can reproduce by budding is
   a) Bryophyllum  
   b) Yeast  
   c) Hydra  
   d) All of the above  

2. Male reproductive organ in flowering plant is
   a) Carpel  
   b) Stamen  
   c) Corolla  
   d) Ovary  

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10. Gravity movement  
    b) Gravitytropism  
    c) Geotropism  
    d) Gravitism  

c) Ureter  

10  Eggs starts developing in human female  
a) When she attains puberty  
b) Only after her birth  
c) After the first menstruation  
d) When she is in her mother’s womb

Chapter 9  
Heredity and Evolution

1  The F2 phenotype ratio of a monohybrid cross studied by Mendel is  
a) 1:1  
b) 2:1  
c) 3:1  
d) 4:1

2  If T is for tallness and t for dwarfness, what shall be the genotype of a tall pea plant according to Mendelism?  
a) TT  
b) Tt  
c) Either TT or Tt  
d) tt

3  A Yellow and Round seeded pea plant has genotype YyRr. The gametes produced shall be  
a) Yy, Rr  
b) YR, yR, Yr, yr  
c) YR, yr  
d) Y, y, R, r

4  If in human a sperm (22+Y) fertilizes an egg (22+X), the sex of the foetus shall be  
a) Male  
b) Female  
c) Either male or Female  
d)

5  Forelimb of frog, lizard, bird and man has some evolutionary relationship. This are  
a) Hand relationship  
b) Missing links  
c) Analogous organs  
d) Homologous organs

6  The number of autosomes in a human body cell is  
a) 44  
b) 46  
c) 22  
d) 23

7  The theory of Natural Selection was proposed by  
a) Lamarck  
b) Darwin  
c) Mendel  
d) Haldane

8  How life might have originated on earth was experimentally shown by  
a) Urey and Miller  
b) Oparin and Haldane  
c) Watson and Crick  
d) None of the above

9  Surgically removing tails of mice over several generations’ do not yield mice without tails.  
a)  

b)  

c)  

d)  

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This proves that
a) Cutting tail does not cause genetic change. So it not inherited.  
b) Acquired characters during one’s own life are not inherited.  
c) Neither a nor b is correct  
d) Both a and b are correct

10 A random change in the frequency of alleles in any population over several generations due to errors in the gametes is called
a) Gene flow  
b) Genetic Drift  
c) Genetic error  
d) Genetic crash

Chapter 15
Our Environment

1 Only ____ % of the energy can be transferred from one trophic level to the next trophic level.
   a) 1  
b) 5  
c) 10  
d) 20

2 Accumulation of non-biodegradable pesticides in different trophic levels is called
   a) Biological degradation  
b) Biological magnification  
c) Biological concentration  
d) Biological deposition

3 The UV radiation from the sun is likely to cause ___________ in human
   a) Skin cancer  
b) Lung cancer  
c) Liver Cancer  
d) Brain Cancer

4 Replacing Plastic cups by paper cups for selling tea on train may be preferred because
   a) Paper cups are bio degradable  
   b)  
c)  
d)  

5 World Environment day is celebrated on
   a) July 1  
b) July 5  
c) June 1  
d) June 5

6 Which one of the following is a non-biodegradable substance
   a) DDT  
b) Manure  
c) paper  
d) Cotton cloth

7 In a terrestrial ecosystem the biomass of ___________ should be the most
   a) Herbivore  
b) Carnivore  
c) Producer  
d) Any one of the above

8 Identify the proper food chain
9. Food web is
   a) Food served through websites
   b) Display of different food items
   c) Interlinked food chains
   d) Using food items for a fashion dress

10. The best way to dispose waste is by
    a) Making a paste of all domestic waste and putting them in a river
    b) Separating biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste before disposing in bins
    c) Throw the waste on road side
    d) Dumping all domestic waste in litter bin

Chapter 16
Management of Natural Resources

1. The three Rs to save the environment are
   a) Remember, Reduce, Reuse
   b) Recall, Reduce, Refund
   c) Reduce, Recycle, Reuse
   d) Reduce, Refund, Reuse

2. Biodiversity hot spots are
   a) Areas where large number of different species are found
   b) Hot areas where large number of different species are found
   c) Areas which became hot due to large number of different species.
   d) Areas where large spot has been created due to death of number of species

3. Chipko Andolan is associated with
   a) Protesting against pasting of posters on walls
   b) Saving money
   c) Using more postal stamps
   d) Saving forest

4. Stake holders of our forest are
   a) people who live in or around forests are dependent on forest produce
   b) Forest Department of the Government which owns the land
   c) the industrialists – from those who use ‘tendu’ leaves to make bidis to the ones with paper mills
   d) All of the above

5. Amrita Bishnoi lost her life while saving forest having ____ trees
   a) teak
   b) khejri
   c) bamboo
   d) segun
6 Wild life includes
   a) Wild animals only  
   b) Wild plants only  
   c) Wild plants and animals  
   d) All plant and animals

7 Ganga action plan has been initiated to
   a) Dredge and make the river better for water transport  
   b) Increase fishery in the Ganges  
   c) Clean excessive pollutants in Ganges water

8 A local system of canal irrigation called *kulhs* is practiced in
   a) Himachal Pradesh  
   b) Arunachal Pradesh  
   c) Andhra Pradesh  
   d) Madhya Pradesh

9 Indira Gandhi Canal has brought greenery to considerable areas of ______
   a) Gujarat  
   b) Rajasthan  
   c) Haryana  
   d) Uttar Pradesh

10 Conservation of Wildlife includes
   a) Preventing poaching of animals  
   b) Construction of National parks, Sanctuaries  
   c) Ban on trading endangered species  
   d) All of the above