



O.P.J.S. GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS
UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, OKHLI, P.A.
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
FIRST SEMESTER TEST, 2020/2021 SESSION
COURSE TITLE: GENERAL BIOLOGY-I COURSE CODE: BIO101
TIME ALLOWED: 40 MINUTES

Name: _____ Matrix numbers: _____ Programme: _____

1. When two leaves occur at a node, the arrangement is called? A. Opposite B. Alternate C. Whorl D. Spiral
2. When the number of leaflets is odd, it is called: _____
A. Unipinnate B. Bipinnate C. Paripinnate
D. Imparipinnate
3. When the leaf structure is heart-shaped, it is called: _____
A. Ovate B. Elliptic C. Obcordate D. Cordate
4. Plants that cannot support the weight of their leaves, flowers, and fruits are said to have: _____ stem
A. Erect B. Weak C. Solid D. Soft
5. Plant roots are modified to perform some functions except: _____
A. Storage B. Chemical C. Mechanical
D. Physiological
6. Plants with soft stems are generally referred to as: _____
A. Trees B. Herbs C. Shrubs D. Mini-plants
7. When all the leaves take their origin from the base of the stem, it is termed: _____
A. Opposite B. Cauline
C. Radical D. Alternate
8. The plant that is responsible for the death of its host is: _____
A. Symbiotic B. Strangler C. Parasitic
D. Commensal
9. A leaf is said to be acicular when it is: _____
A. Needle-like B. Long C. Narrow D. Wide
10. The arrangement of leaves on different parts of the stem is called: _____
A. Cauline B. Radical C. Phyllotaxy
D. Spiral
11. Phycology is the study of: _____
A. Algae B. Fungi
C. Plants D. Animals
12. The breakdown of complex subjects of study into their component parts is called: _____
A. Divisionism
B. Reductionism C. Catabolism D. Anabolism
13. Plants convert solar energy of the sun into chemical energy of: _____
A. Compounds B. Metabolites
C. Food D. Chlorophyll
14. The place of biology in human welfare includes the following except: _____
A. Agriculture B. Criminology
C. Psychology D. Nature
15. A cell is an organized mass of living substance called: _____
A. Nucleus B. Cytoplasm C. Mitochondrion
D. None of the above
16. The constructive changes that occur in the protoplasm are known as: _____ reactions.
A. Catabolic B. Anabolic C. Metabolic D. None of the above
17. _____ caused by genes controls the pattern of growth and development of organisms. A. Chromosomes
B. Hereditary information C. Hormones D. Vitamins
18. Interdependence within biological communities is the result of a long history of: _____
A. Communication
B. Dependence C. Evolutionary adjustment
D. None of the above
19. The following concept: _____ are some of the unifying themes in biology. A. Unity and Diversity
B. Science & Technology C. Solar Energy D. Cell
20. Typical issues in biology include the following except: _____
A. Climate change B. Fluoride and oral health
C. Origin of life D. Growth and Development
21. There are _____ hydrogen bonds between thymine and adenine. A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 7
22. The eyes on potato tubers are: _____
A. Scars B. Stomata C. Rootlets D. Nodes with buds
23. What is the stage of meiosis called in which pairing of homologous chromosomes start? A. Diplotene
B. Pachytene C. Leptoneme D. Zygotene
24. Fungus excluding mycelium is: _____
A. Mycel
B. Saccharomycos C. Puccinia D. Rhizopus
25. A gene is located on the site of chromosome which is called a: _____
A. Site B. Locus C. Allele D. Trait
26. Photorespiration involves the organelles in which are: _____
A. Chloroplast, peroxisome & glyoxysomes
B. Glyoxysomes, Chloroplast & Mitochondria
C. Chloroplast, mitochondria & peroxisome
D. Mitochondria, peroxisome & glyoxysomes
27. The ratio of F₂ generation in a dihybrid cross is: _____
A. 1:2:1 B. 1:1 C. 9:3:3:1 D. 3:1
28. What does the phenomenon called when a single gene has multiple effects? A. Pleiotropy
B. Genotoxic C. Codominance D. Epistasis
29. What is the hormone reducing transpiration rate by inducing stomatal closure called? A. Cytokinin
B. Auxin C. ABA D. Ethylene
30. The female sex organ in bryophytes is known as: _____
A. Antheridium B. Archegonium C. Ascogonium
D. Carpelogonium
31. Which of the following can survive and reproduce?

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10. It is seen? A. Cytoplasm B. Protoplasm C. Cell
D. Nucleus
12. Which of the following is not part of a prokaryotic cell? A. Cell B. DNA C. Circular chromosome D. Nucleus
13. Which of the following is associated with prokaryotes? A. DNA B. Cell C. Circular chromosome D. Nucleus
14. Which of the following is a region where DNA are concentrated? A. Nuclear B. Nucleol D. Nucleoid
15. To where of the following is nutrient concentration serves as a reproductive signal?
A. Unicellular organisms B. Multicellular organisms
C. Prokaryotic organisms D. Eukaryotic organisms

16. The period between two successive cell divisions is referred to as ——— A. Cell division B. Cell period C. Periodic cycle D. Cell cycle
17. Separation of the cytoplasm and DNA into two new cells in prokaryotes occur by A. Binary fusion B. Binary fission C. Energy fusion D. Energy
18. Separation of replicated chromosomes in eukaryotes into two nuclei occurs through? A. Nucleosis B. Chromosis C. Mitosis D. Binary fusion
19. Which of the following is an element of a linear chromosome? A. Centriosome B. Centriomere C. Centrosome D. Centromere
40. Which of the following is the point of attachment of spindle microtubules in chromosomes? A. Centrosome B. Centriomere C. Centrosome D. Centromere

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Name _____ Matrix number _____ Programme _____

Instruction: SHADE the correct option for each question

1	A	B	C	D	21	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D	22	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D	23	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D	24	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D	25	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D	26	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D	27	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D	28	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D	29	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D	30	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D	31	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D	32	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D	33	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D	34	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D	35	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D	36	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D	37	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D	38	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D	39	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D	40	A	B	C	D



100

17. ... by genes controls the pattern and development of organisms. A. I. Mendel B. Darwin C. Lamarck D. Huxley
18. ... independent action biological trait the result of a long history of A. I. Mendel B. Darwin C. Lamarck D. Huxley
19. The following groups are unifying themselves in biology. A. Zoology and Botany B. Science & Technology C. Social Science D. Topical issues in biology
20. Topical issues in biology include health except A. Climate change B. Human health C. Origin of life D. Growth and Development
21. There are _____ hydrogen in thymine and adenine. A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 1
22. The eyes on potato tubers are _____ A. Stoma B. Stoma C. Rootlets D. Buds
23. What is the stage of meiosis called in of homologous chromosomes start? A. I B. Pachytene C. Leptotene D. Zygotene
24. Fungus excluding mycelium is _____ A. Saccharomyces B. Puccinia C. Zygomycetes D. Ascomycetes
25. A gene is located on the site of chromosome is called a _____ A. Site B. Locus C. Allele D. Phenotype
26. Photorespiration involves the organ are _____ A. Chloroplast, peroxisome B. Glyoxysomes, Chloroplast & Mitochondria C. Chloroplast, mitochondria & peroxisome D. Mitochondria, peroxisome & glyoxysomes
27. The ratio of F₂ generation in a dihybrid cross is _____ A. 1:2:1 B. 1:1 C. 9:3:3:1 D. 16:1
28. What does the phenomenon called single gene has multiple effects? A. Pleiotropy B. Genostasis C. Codominance D. Epistasis
29. What is the hormone reducing transpiration by inducing stomatal closure called? A. Auxin B. ABA C. Ethylene D. Gibberellins
30. The female sex organ in bryophytes is _____ A. Antheridium B. Archegonium C. Parthenocarp D. Carpegonium
31. Which of the following can be used as a model organism in genetics?



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