

STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION IN ANIMALS

1. Simple tissue is defined as
 - (a) Group of similar cells which are common in origin
 - (b) Different types of cells performing same functions
 - (c) Different types of cells performing different functions
 - (d) Organized group of cells performing many functions
2. Epithelial cells get nutrient material from
 - (a) Neighbouring cells
 - (b) Blood vessels
 - (c) Lymph vessels
 - (d) Underlying tissue
3. Microvilli of epithelial cells
 - (a) Increase surface area
 - (b) Protect the cells
 - (c) Engulf the foreign matter
 - (d) Give movements to the cells
4. Maximum intercellular substance is found in
 - (a) Connective tissue
 - (b) Nervous tissue
 - (c) Epithelial tissue
 - (d) Muscular tissue
5. Squamous epithelium is also called
 - (a) Germinal epithelium
 - (b) Columnar epithelium
 - (c) Pavement epithelium
 - (d) Sensory epithelium
6. Epidermis of skin of vertebrates comprises
 - (a) Simple epithelium
 - (b) Stratified epithelium
 - (c) Transitional epithelium
 - (d) Columnar epithelium
7. Human mammary glands belong to one of the following types of glands
 - (a) Simple alveolar
 - (b) Coiled tubular
 - (c) Compound tubulo-alveolar
 - (d) Simple tubular
8. Tesselated epithelium is found in
 - (a) Lining of intestine
 - (b) Lining of blood vessel
 - (c) Seminiferous tubule
 - (d) Uriniferous tubules
9. Transitional epithelium is found in
 - (a) Larynx
 - (b) Vein
 - (c) Kidney
 - (d) Ureter and renal pelvis
10. Areolar tissue connects
 - (a) The skin with muscles
 - (b) Muscles to muscles
 - (c) Bone to bone
 - (d) Bone to muscles
11. Tendon is made up of
 - (a) Yellow fibrous connective tissue
 - (b) Adipose tissue
 - (c) Modified white fibrous tissue
 - (d) Areolar tissue
12. Yellow fibres are made up of
 - (a) Ossein
 - (b) Elastin
 - (c) Chondrin
 - (d) Collagen
13. Perichondrium covers the
 - (a) Bone
 - (b) Cartilage
 - (c) Decalcified bone
 - (d) Dried bone

- 14.** Calcified cartilage is present in
 (a) Pinna
 (b) Supra scapula of pectoral girdle of frog
 (c) Ends of bones
 (d) Intervertebral discs
- 15.** The process of bone formation is called
 (a) Ossification (b) Calcification
 (c) Calcination (d) None of these
- 16.** The main difference between bone and cartilage is of
 (a) Mineral salts (b) Blood vessels
 (c) Lymph vessels (d) Haversian canals
- 17.** RBC that lack nuclei when they are mature are of
 (a) Frog (b) Lizard
 (c) Man (d) Birds
- 18.** Blood clot is mainly due to
 (a) Plasma and RBC
 (b) Plasma and thrombocytes
 (c) Heparin and corpuscles
 (d) Fibrin and corpuscles
- 19.** Blood cells are formed in bone marrow. The process is known as
 (a) Haemolysis (b) Erythroblastosis
 (c) Haemopoiesis (d) None of these
- 20.** Granulocytes are produced in
 (a) Liver (b) Bone marrow
 (c) Spleen (d) None of these
- 21.** Which of the following acts as middle man ?
 (a) W.B.C. (b) Plasma
 (c) Blood (d) Lymph
- 22.** Blood is a
 (a) Epithelial tissue (b) Muscular tissue
 (c) Connective tissue (d) Supportive tissue
- 23.** In man, the number of R.B.C. per cubic mm of blood is
 (a) 1 to 3 millions
 (b) 5 to 5.4 millions
 (c) Less than one million but more than 50 thousand
 (d) Less than 50 thousand.
- 24.** Life span of a W.B.C. in man is
 (a) 100 days (b) 50 days
 (c) 7 days (d) None of the above
- 25.** Blood platelets are
 (a) Nucleated
 (b) Nucleus is many lobed
 (c) Nucleus is very small
 (d) Denucleated
- 26.** Formation of antibodies is the function of
 (a) Monocytes (b) Neutrophils
 (c) Basophils (d) Lymphocytes
- 27.** Which of the W.B.C has many lobed nucleus ?
 (a) Monocytes (b) Lymphocytes
 (c) Neutrophils (d) Basophils
- 28.** Volkmann's canal connects
 (a) Osteocyte with matrix
 (b) Different bones
 (c) Haversian canal with matrix
 (d) Haversian canal with other Haversian canals
- 29.** Bone has longitudinal canals, called
 (a) Central canals
 (b) Haversian canals
 (c) Volkmann's canals
 (d) None of the above
- 30.** Intervertebral discs are composed of
 (a) Hyaline cartilage (b) Elastic cartilage
 (c) Fibrous cartilage (d) None of the above

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| <p>31. Post-anal tail is absent in
 (a) Lizard (b) Earthworm
 (c) Snake (d) Rabbit</p> <p>32. European earthworm is
 (a) Pheretima (b) Eutyphaeus
 (c) Nereis (d) Lumbricus</p> <p>33. Which Indian scientist gave extensive information about Pheretima by printing a memoir?
 (a) Birbal Sahni
 (b) Beni Prasad
 (c) Karam Narain Bahi
 (d) Har Gobind Khorana</p> <p>34. Earthworm is placed in the group
 (a) Oligochaeta (b) Polychaeta
 (c) Hirudinea (d) Crustacea</p> <p>35. Earthworm is
 (a) coelomate
 (b) metamerically segmented
 (c) prostomate
 (d) all of these</p> <p>36. In earthworm arrangement of blood vessels is
 (a) same through out the body
 (b) different in first thirteen segments
 (c) different in last fifteen segments
 (d) different in the middle thirteen segments</p> <p>37. Segment of earthworm bearing mouth is
 (a) clitellar (b) peristomium
 (c) prostomium (d) deuterostomium</p> <p>38. Prostomium is
 (a) first anterior most segment
 (b) outgrowth from the peristomium
 (c) the second anterior most segment
 (d) third anterior most segment</p> | <p>39. Clitellar segments in earthworm are
 (a) 13 - 17 (b) 14 - 16
 (c) 15 - 19 (d) 14 - 18</p> <p>40. In earthworm what helps in locomotion?
 (a) Chloragogen cells (b) Spermatheca
 (c) Clitellum (d) Setae</p> <p>41. The number of metameres in an earthworm is
 (a) 70 - 80 (b) 100 - 120
 (c) 150 - 170 (d) 90 - 100</p> <p>42. If an earthworm is left in 40% KOH solution for a long time, which part would be left undissolved?
 (a) Setae (b) Spermathecae
 (c) Sand particles (d) Circular muscles</p> <p>43. Setae are found in all body segments of earthworm except
 (a) last segment
 (b) first segment
 (c) clitellar segments
 (d) first, last and clitellar segments</p> <p>44. The coelomic fluid from the surface of earthworm keeps it moist. It escapes from
 (a) dorsal pores (b) nephridiopores
 (c) coelomic pores (d) genital pores</p> <p>45. In earthworm the buccal cavity extends upto
 (a) 4th segment (b) 3rd segment
 (c) 8th segment (d) 9th segment</p> <p>46. The function of typhlosole beginning from 27th segment in earthworm is to
 (a) secrete digestive juice
 (b) slow down rate of passage of food
 (c) increase absorptive area of intestinal epithelium
 (d) have no function</p> |
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47. In earthworm, the circular muscles are highly developed in
(a) body wall (b) gizzard
(c) hyphlosole (d) pharynx
48. Gizzard in Pheretima is an organ
(a) that secretes slime
(b) for absorption of digested food
(c) for excretion
(d) for crushing food
49. Cuticle is found as internal lining in alimentary canal of earthworm in
(a) pharynx (b) gizzard
(c) intestine (d) stomach
50. In earthworm, the stomach is situated in
(a) 8 - 10 segments (b) 9 - 14 segments
(c) 14 - 26 segments (d) 10 - 14 segments

STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION IN PLANTS

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| <p>1. Tyloses are found in :
 (a) Secondary xylem
 (b) Secondary phloem
 (c) Callus tissue
 (d) Cork cells</p> <p>2. Radial vascular bundles are found in :
 (a) Angiospermic stem
 (b) Angiospermic root
 (c) Angiospermic leaf
 (d) Angiospermic seed</p> <p>3. Annual rings seen in cross section of trees consists :
 (a) Spring wood and Autumn wood
 (b) Summer wood and winter wood
 (c) Heart wood and sap wood
 (d) Porous wood and non porous wood</p> <p>4. Alburnum is :
 (a) Heart wood (b) Sap wood
 (c) Soft wood (d) None of the above</p> <p>5. Sieve tube cells is :
 (a) Enucleated (b) Multimucleated
 (c) Dead cell (d) Nucleated</p> <p>6. Fascicular, interfascicular and extrastelar cambium together constitute :
 (a) Lateral meristems
 (b) Apical meristems
 (c) Intercalary meristems
 (d) Ground meristems</p> <p>7. Cork cambium is also called :
 (a) Phellum (b) Phellogen
 (c) Phelloderm (d) None of the above</p> <p>8. Some common commercial fibres, like jute and flax are obtained from :
 (a) Collenchyma (b) Chlorenchyma</p> | <p>(c) Sclerenchyma (d) Sclereids</p> <p>9. Casparian strips are characteristic of :
 (a) Cortex (b) Epidermis
 (c) Pith (d) Endodermis</p> <p>10. In a dorsiventral leaf, protoxylem and metaxylem are located respectively :
 (a) Abaxial and abaxial sides
 (b) Adaxial and abaxial sides
 (c) Abaxial and adaxial sides
 (d) Adaxial and Adaxial sides</p> <p>11. In dicotyledonous stem sequence of tissues from outside to inside is :
 (a) Phellum - pericycle - endodermis - phloem
 (b) Phellum - phloem - endodermis - Pericycle
 (c) Phellum - endodermis - pericycle - phloem
 (d) Pericycle - phellum - endodermis - phloem</p> <p>12. Companion cells in plants are associated with :
 (a) Vessels (b) Sperms
 (c) Sieve elements (d) Guard cells</p> <p>13. Vascular bundle is closed when :
 (a) Cambium is present
 (b) Cambium is absent
 (c) Pericycle is absent
 (d) None of these</p> <p>14. Bicollateral vascular bundle is found in:
 (a) Cucurbitaceae (b) Solanaceae
 (c) Poaceae (d) Asteraceae</p> <p>15. Vascular tissues in flowering plants develop from :
 (a) Plerome (b) Periblem</p> |
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- (c) Dermatogen (d) Phellogen
16. Collenchyma mainly forms :
 (a) Hypodermis (b) Epidermis
 (c) Phlem (d) Inner cortex
17. Aerenchyma is formed in the tissue of :
 (a) Sclerenchyma (b) Phloem
 (c) Parenchyma (d) None of the above
18. A group of cells alike in form, function and origin is called :
 (a) Organ (b) Organellae
 (c) Tissue (d) None of these
19. Companion cells are associated with :
 (a) Sieve tubes (b) Xylem
 (c) Collenchyma (d) Cambium
20. One growth ring of plants consists of :
 (a) Spring wood and early wood
 (b) Only autumn wood
 (c) Spring wood and autumn wood
 (d) Only spring wood
21. Scattered vascular bundles are the characteristic feature of :
 (a) Dicot roots (b) Dicot stems
 (c) Monocot stems (d) Monocot roots
22. Positioning of stomata on the epidermis of leaves depends on :
 (a) The size of leaves
 (b) The habitat of plant
 (c) The size and type of leaves
 (d) The type of stomata
23. Mesophyll cells in leaf are :
 (a) Parenchymatous
 (b) Collenchymatous

- (c) Sclerenchymatous
 (d) Meristematic
24. Dendrochronology is the :
 (a) Determination of age of the tree by counting annual rings
 (b) Determination of the nature of annual rings
 (c) Study of seasonal behaviour of plants governed by endogenous rhythm
 (d) Study of seasonal activity of cambium
25. Largest number of chloroplasts are found in :
 (a) Spongy tissue
 (b) Palisade tissue
 (c) Bundle sheath cells
 (d) Transfusion tissue

ANSWERS KEY

1	A	11	C	21	D	31	B	41	B
2	D	12	B	22	C	32	D	42	A
3	A	13	B	23	B	33	C	43	D
4	A	14	B	24	C	34	A	44	A
5	C	15	A	25	D	35	D	45	B
6	B	16	D	26	D	36	B	46	C
7	C	17	C	27	C	37	B	47	B
8	B	18	D	28	D	38	B	48	D
9	D	19	C	29	B	39	B	49	B
10	A	20	B	30	C	40	D	50	B

ANSWER KEY

1	A	11	C	21	C
2	B	12	C	22	C
3	A	13	D	23	A
4	B	14	A	24	A
5	A	15	A	25	B
6	A	16	A		
7	B	17	C		
8	C	18	C		
9	D	19	A		
10	B	20	C		