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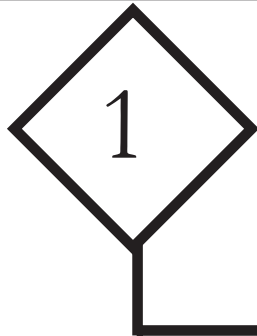
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# UNIT - I

## Life Processes

### 1.1 Photosynthesis as a Life Process

### 1.2 Factors related in Photosynthesis

### 1.3 Mechanism of Photosynthesis

1. Autotrophic organisms
  - A) Depend on other organisms for food
  - B) Hunt food
  - C) Synthesize their own food
  - D) Cannot synthesize their food
2. Which of the following is the most important life process
  - A) Transport
  - B) Excretion
  - C) Photosynthesis
  - D) Nutrition
3. Which of the following is released during photosynthesis ?
  - A) Oxygen
  - B) Carbondioxide
  - C) Light
  - D) Energy
4. Iodine can be used to test the presence of
  - A) Glucose
  - B) Light
  - C) Starch
  - D) Carbondioxide
5. Photosynthetic activity in green plants has to be tested :
  - A) Early in the morning
  - B) After keeping the plant in dark for 5-6 hrs
  - C) After exposing the plant in light for 2-3 hrs
  - D) In a day any time
6. Photosynthesis occurs in this part of the plant cell
  - A) Chloroplasts
  - B) Mitochondria
  - C) Cytoplasm
  - D) Nucleus
7. Melvin Calvin got Nobel prize for his studies on
  - A) Light reaction
  - B) Plant hormones
  - C) Carbon fixation
  - D) Photons
8. Plants are green because they
  - A) Refract green light
  - B) Absorb green light
  - C) Reflect green light
  - D) Do not absorb UV light
9. Green pigment is called
  - A) Chlorophyll
  - B) Xanthophyll
  - C) Carotene
  - D) Phycobilin
10. Internal factors in photosynthesis
  - A) Chlorophyll, light
  - B) Light, CO<sub>2</sub>
  - C) CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O
  - D) Chloroplast, CO<sub>2</sub>
11. The energy carried by a photon is
  - A) Quantum
  - B) Quantosome
  - C) Both
  - D) None

12. The rate of diffusion of the gas depend upon the number of  
 A) Stomata present on lower epidermis                      B) Stomata present on upper epidermis  
 C) Stomata present on both sides                              D) None
13. Reduction means  
 A) Removal of oxygen atoms                                      B) Addition of hydrogen atoms and electrons  
 C) Bothe A & B    D) None
14. Which of the following undergoes reduction in dark phase?  
 A) Nitrogen                      B) Oxygen                      C) CO<sub>2</sub>                      D) Hydrogen
15. In photosynthesis what colours of light are absorbed more ?  
 A) Blue and Red                      B) Blue and Green                      C) Green and Yellow                      D) Violet and Red
16. What is the end product of dark reaction  
 A) PGA                      B) CO<sub>2</sub>                      C) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>                      D) ATP
17. In vascular bundle of leaf, xylem is faced towards ..... of the leaf.  
 A) Upper epidermis                      B) Lower epidermis                      C) Both                      D) None
18. In which process, the low energy substances are converted to high energy compounds  
 A) Respiration                      B) Photosynthesis                      C) Fermentation                      D) Kreb's Cycle
19. One of the following is not electron acceptor  
 A) Ferridoxin    B) Cytochrome  
 C) Plastoquinone    D) Adenosine tri phosphate
20. One of the following cannot be performed by animals  
 A) Respiration    B) Photosynthesis  
 C) Respiration    D) Intermediates

### KEY

- 1) C    2) C    3) A    4) C    5) C    6) A    7) C    8) C    9) A    10) A  
 11) A    12) A    13) C    14) C    15) A    16) C    17) A    18) B    19) D    20) B

## 1.4. Respiration

## 1.5. Types of Respiration

## 1.6. Importance of respiration

## 1.7. Cellular Respiration

## 1.8. Factors Controlling Respiration

1. During the process of respiration
  - A) Enzymes are synthesized
  - B) Large number of ATP molecules are utilized
  - C) Organic substances are utilized
  - D) Fats never participate
2. Oxidative phosphorylation is the formation of
  - A) ADP during aerobic respiration
  - B) NADP during anaerobic respiration
  - C) ATP during aerobic respiration
  - D) ATP during the presence of sunlight
3. Conversion of glucose to pyruvic acid yields a net gain of
  - A) 2 molecules of ATP
  - B) 36 molecules of ATP
  - C) 4 molecules of ATP
  - D) 38 molecules of ATP
4. Maximum rate of respiration takes place at
  - A) 0°C
  - B) 45°C
  - C) 100°C
  - D) 60°C
5. Respiration differs from combustion in
  - A) release of heat all at once
  - B) release of heat at several stages
  - C) initial burning of the substance
  - D) initial supply of oxygen
6. For oxidation carbohydrates should be in the form of
  - A) starch
  - B) cellulose
  - C) glucose
  - D) fats
7. Cellular respiration takes place in
  - A) Cytoplasm
  - B) Nucleus
  - C) Chloroplast
  - D) Mitochondria
8. Respiration takes place in the presence of
  - A) light
  - B) chlorophyll
  - C) Optimum temperature
  - D) moisture
9. In which of the following life processes is energy liberated?
  - A) Photosynthesis
  - B) Anabolism
  - C) Respiration
  - D) Digestion
10. The number of phosphate molecules present in ATP is
  - A) 2
  - B) 3
  - C) 4
  - D) 6
11. Synthesis of new molecules in a cell requires the following energy
  - A) Mechanical
  - B) Electrical
  - C) ATP
  - D) Heat
12. Which of the following helps in the transport of digested food materials?
  - A) Blood
  - B) RBC
  - C) WBC
  - D) None
13. Which of the following is absent in unicellular organisms?
  - A) Nucleus
  - B) Protoplasm
  - C) Separate digestive system
  - D) All the above
14. The primary function of mitochondria is to
  - A) perform photosynthesis
  - B) participate in reproduction
  - C) help in the production of energy
  - D) help in the process of digestion

15. What are the energy producing centres in the cell?  
 A) Mitochondria  
 B) Golgi complex  
 C) Vacuole  
 D) None

**KEY**

- 1) C    2) C    3) A    4) B    5) B    6) C    7) D    8) C    9) C    10) B  
 11) C    12) A    13) C    14) C    15) A

**1.9. Organs of Respiration in Animals**

- Single celled organisms take in oxygen from  
 A) Air                      B) Soil                      C) Water                      D) Both air and water
- Terrestrial animals take in oxygen from  
 A) pond                      B) river                      C) air                      D) sea
- Respiration in amoeba occurs by  
 A) Transpiration                      B) Osmosis                      C) Diffusion                      D) Inhalation
- Skin has no respiratory role in  
 A) Earthworm                      B) Lizard                      C) Frog                      D) Salamander
- Coelomic fluid in earthworm comes out through  
 A) Mouth                      B) Dorsal pores                      C) Pulmonary vein                      D) Anus
- Amphibious animal  
 A) Leech                      B) Earthworm                      C) Frog                      D) Cockroach
- Trachea are found in  
 A) Megascolex                      B) Bony fish                      C) Salamander                      D) Butterfly
- In cockroach, the tracheal system opens to outside through  
 A) Anus                      B) Mouth                      C) Dorsal pores                      D) Stigmata
- Alveoli occur in  
 A) Skin                      B) Trachea                      C) Gills                      D) Lungs
- Number of stigmata in cockroach  
 A) 15                      B) 5 pairs                      C) 8 pairs                      D) 10 pairs
- Larynx is  
 A) A part of Trachea                      B) A part of Tracheole  
 C) An upper part of Tracheole                      D) A part of branchiole
- The cartilagenous rings that support the trachea of man are in the shape of  
 A) J                      B) D                      C) O                      D) C
- The rate of respiration per minute in a new born child  
 A) 18 times                      B) 32 times                      C) 26 times                      D) 16 times
- The structure that plays a major role in respiratory moments  
 A) Epiglottis                      B) Sinus venosus                      C) Monocyte                      D) Diaphragm
- Respiration organ in Man  
 A) Skin                      B) Lungs                      C) Gills                      D) Tracheae

16. Respiration in tadpole larvae  
A) Gills                      B) Lungs                      C) Tracheae                      D) Skin
17. Frog takes this amount of total organ through skin  
A) 1/3                      B) 1/5                      C) 1/6                      D) 1/2
18. Sking is secondary or accessory respiratory organ in  
A) Cat                      B) Frog                      C) Rabbit                      D) Cockroach
19. Which of following transfers oxygen to the cells?  
A) Plasma                      B) Haemoglobin                      C) Lymph                      D) All
20. Coelomic fluid is present in  
A) Earthworm                      B) Insect                      C) Frog                      D) Bird
21. Organism with exoskeleton  
A) Cockroach                      B) Earthworm                      C) Frog                      D) Amoeba
22. Blood of cockroach is  
A) Red                      B) Colourless                      C) Blue                      D) Black
23. Common passage for food and air  
A) Pharynx                      B) Larynx                      C) Trachea                      D) All
24. Number of lobes present in right lung of man  
A) 2                      B) 3                      C) 4                      D) 5
25. Number of lobes present in left lung of man  
A) 2                      B) 3                      C) 4                      D) 5
26. Deoxygenated blood is carried from heart to lungs by  
A) Pulmonary artery                      B) Pulmonary vein                      C) Both A & B                      D) None
27. Oxygenated blood is carried from lung - to heart  
A) Pulmonary artery                      B) Pulmonary vein                      C) Both A & B                      D) None
28. Respiratory rate per minute in a new born child is  
A) 18 times                      B) 32 times                      C) 26 times                      D) 16 times
29. Respiratory rate per minute in 25 year man  
A) 18 times                      B) 15 times                      C) 26 times                      D) 16 times
30. Respiratory rate per minute in 50 year man  
A) 26 times                      B) 15 times                      C) 18 times                      D) 16 times
31. The type of respiration in some crabs is  
A) Pulmonary                      B) Cutaneous                      C) Branchial                      D) Tracheal
32. This prevents the insect from carrying out cutaneous respiration  
A) Atrium                      B) Trachea                      C) Stigmata                      D) Cuticle
33. The animal, in which skin is not a respiratory organ  
A) Cockroach                      B) Earthworm                      C) Leech                      D) Salamander
34. The length of trachea  
A) 11 cm                      B) 13 cm                      C) 9 cm                      D) 12 cm

## KEY

- 1) C    2) C    3) C    4) B    5) B    6) C    7) D    8) D    9) D    10) C  
11) C    12) D    13) B    14) D    15) B    16) A    17) A    18) B    19) B    20) A

- 21) A    22) B    23) A    24) B    25) A    26) A    27) B    28) B    29) B    30) C  
 31) C    32) D    33) A    34) A

### 1.10. Comparison of Photosynthesis and Respiration

- The energy released in respiration is
  - Synthesis of carbohydrates
  - Cellular functions
  - Oxidation of glucose
  - Synthesis of proteins
- The energy stored in photosynthesis is
  - Sunlight
  - Oxidation of glucose
  - Break down of proteins
  - Break down of glucose
- Oxidative phosphorylation occurs in
 

a) Chloroplast	b) Mitochondria	c) Cytoplasm	d) Nucleus
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- Photophosphorylation occurs in
 

a) Mitochondria	b) Cytoplasm	c) Chloroplast	d) Nucleus
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- Photosynthesis is a
  - Constructive process
  - Anabolic process
  - Both A & B
  - None
- Water molecule is formed in
 

a) Respiration	b) Photosynthesis	c) Ascent of sap	d) Translocation
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- Respiration occurs in
 

a) plants only	b) plants and animals	c) all living organisms	d) None
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- Water molecule is broken down in
 

a) Respiration	b) Photosynthesis	c) Protein synthesis	d) All
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### KEY

- 1) C    2) A    3) B    4) C    5) C    6) A    7) C    8) B

### 1.11 Transport Systems

#### 1.11(1) Need for Transport

#### 1.11(2) Nature Transport System in Various Animals

- Lymph is a part of
 

A) Digestive system	B) Excretory system	C) Nervous system	D) Transport system
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- Animals without red blood cells
 

A) Frog	B) Earthworm	C) Snail	D) Peacock
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- Sinus venosus is associated with
 

A) Lung	B) Kidney	C) Stomach	D) Heart
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- The blood vessel that gathers blood in earthworm
 

A) Ventral blood vessel	B) Dorsal blood vessel	C) Coelomic cavity	D) Aorta
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5. The ventral blood vessel in earthworm is present  
A) Above elementary canal                      B) Above hearts  
C) Below the lungs                                D) Below the elementary canal
6. A three chambered heart occurs in  
A) Lizard                      B) Frog                      C) Crow                      D) Dog
7. Ventricle is incompletely divided in  
A) Crow                      B) Cat                      C) Camel                      D) Lizard
8. Open type of circulatory system consists of  
A) Blood vessels and blood                      B) Gills and blood  
C) Auricles and ventricles                      D) Heart, sinus and blood
9. Blood sinuses occurs in  
A) Earthworm                      B) Frog                      C) Insects                      D) Salamander
10. A 13 chambered heart occurs in  
A) Snake                      B) Frog                      C) Cockroach                      D) Cow
11. A completely divided ventricle occurs in  
A) Lizard                      B) Fish                      C) Megascolex                      D) Pigeon
12. Vessels that supply blood to organs in the body  
A) Veins                      B) Trachea                      C) Gills                      D) Arteries
13. Coelomic fluid in earthworm is present in between body wall and  
A) heart                      B) lung                      C) gills                      D) alimentary canal
14. Endocrine gland in brain  
A) Pituitary                      B) Thyroid                      C) Oil gland                      D) Digestive gland
15. The colour of blood in snail  
A) Black                      B) Red                      C) Blue                      D) White
16. Excretory system in cockroach is  
A) Malphigian tubules                      B) Ventricles                      C) Auricles                      D) Alary muscles
17. In fishes deoxygenated blood is oxygenated in  
A) Ventricle                      B) Auricle                      C) Gill                      D) Lungs
18. In insects, the colour of the blood is  
A) Colourless                      B) Red                      C) Blue                      D) Green
19. Blood vessels are absent in metazoan animals like  
A) Birds, Insects                      B) Insects, Molluscs                      C) Birds, mammals                      D) None
20. Heart of cockroach is present in  
A) Pericardial sinus                      B) Perivisceral sinus                      C) Perineural sinus                      D) Head sinus

**KEY**

- 1) D    2) B    3) D    4) B    5) D    6) B    7) D    8) D    9) C    10) C  
11) D    12) D    13) D    14) A    15) C    16) A    17) C    18) A    19) B    20) A

## 1.12. Structure and Function of Human Heart

1. Pericardium is associated with  
A) Lungs                      B) Kidney                      C) Heart                      D) Brain
2. A four chambered heart occurs in  
A) fishes, birds                      B) amphibians, reptiles                      C) reptiles, mammals                      D) birds, mammals
3. In man, superior vena cava collects blood from  
A) all parts of the body                      B) head, legs                      C) hands, legs                      D) head, neck
4. Vena cavae in man open into  
A) Right auricle                      B) Left auricle                      C) Right ventricle                      D) Left ventricle
5. The blood vessel that brings oxygenated blood to heart  
A) Pulmonary artery                      B) Post caval vein                      C) Coronary vein                      D) Pulmonary vein
6. Heart attack is caused by the blocking of  
A) Pulmonary artery                      B) Coronary artery                      C) Coronary vein                      D) Pulmonary vein
7. The valve present between left auricle and left ventricle is  
A) mitral                      B) tricuspid                      C) semilunar                      D) pulmonary
8. Pulmonary aorta starts from  
A) right ventricle                      B) left ventricle                      C) right auricle                      D) left auricle
9. Deoxygenated blood from the heart is taken to  
A) Kidney                      B) Lungs                      C) Neck                      D) Stomach
10. Systemic aorta originates from  
A) right ventricle                      B) right auricle                      C) left auricle                      D) left ventricle
11. The number of valves present at the entrance  
A) 2                      B) 3                      C) 4                      D) 5
12. The valves present at the entrance of pulmonary aorta in right ventricle are  
A) tricuspid                      B) bicuspid                      C) mitral                      D) semilunar
13. Pulmonary veins bring blood from  
A) heart                      B) brain                      C) kidney                      D) lung
14. Normal blood pressure of human is  
A) 80/120                      B) 100/120                      C) 120/150                      D) 120/80
15. Shape of the heart  
A) Rectangular                      B) Oval                      C) Conical                      D) Square
16. Pulmonary vein opens into  
A) Right auricle                      B) Left auricle                      C) Right ventricle                      D) Left ventricle
17. Pulmonary vein contains  
A) Oxygenated blood                      B) Deoxygenated blood                      C) Mixed blood                      D) None
18. Pulmonary artery carries which blood to lungs  
A) Deoxygenated                      B) Oxygenated                      C) Both                      D) None
19. The muscles present in the heart are called  
A) Thigh muscles                      B) Cardiac Muscles                      C) Triceps                      D) Biceps
20. Large artery  
A) Coronary artery                      B) Pulmonary artery                      C) Aorta                      D) None

21. Large vein  
A) Pulmonary vein      B) Vena cava      C) Coronary vein      D) None
22. Blocking of coronary artery results in  
A) T.B.      B) Cancer      C) AIDS      D) Heart - attack
23. Valves of heart allow blood to flow in  
A) One direction      B) Both directions      C) Many directions      D) None
24. In B.P. 120/80 the numerator indicates  
A) Systolic pressure      B) Diastolic pressure      C) Both A & B      D) None
25. In B.P. 120/80, the denominator indicates  
A) Systolic pressure      B) Diastolic pressure      C) Both A & B      D) None

**KEY**

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

**1.13 Blood and its components**

1. The total salt content in blood is about  
A) 1.85 to 1.9 %      B) 11.85 to 11.9 %      C) 2.85 to 2.9 %      D) 0.85 to 0.9 %
2. Porphyrin in blood is present in  
A) basophils      B) neutrophils      C) monocytes      D) RBC
3. Which of the following is an agranulocyte ?  
A) monocyte      B) basophil      C) neutrophil      D) eosinophil
4. Which is granulocyte?  
A) eosinophil      B) lymphocyte      C) monocyte      D) red blood cell
5. Smallest of all WBC is  
A) erythrocytes      B) lymphocyte      C) monocyte      D) eosinophils
6. A two lobed nucleus occurs in  
A) basophil      B) monocyte      C) eosinophil      D) lymphocyte
7. Kidney shaped nucleus is present in  
A) lymphocyte      B) acidophil      C) neutrophil      D) monocyte
8. Which cells are destroyed in AIDS ?  
A) monocytes      B) neutrophil      C) lymphocyte      D) R.B.C
9. Microscopic policemen of body are  
A) erythrocytes      B) neutrophils      C) acidophil      D) R.B.C
10. A Nucleus is absent in  
A) lymphocytes      B) blood platelets      C) monocytes      D) eosinophils
11. Fluid content of the blood is  
A) Plasma      B) RBC      C) WBC      D) Globulin
12. Life period of R.B.C. is  
A) 12 to 13 days      B) one year      C) 120 days      D) 4 weeks

13. Haemoglobin is present in  
 A) Leucocyte                      B) Monocyte                      C) Lymphocyte                      D) Erythrocyte
14. Blood cells which reduce allergic reaction in the body  
 A) Neutrophils                      B) Acidophil                      C) Basophils                      D) Lymphocytes
15. Blood cells without nucleus are  
 A) Platelets                      B) Monocytes                      C) Lymphocytes                      D) Granulocytes
16. Round large nucleus is present in  
 A) Lymphocytes                      B) Monocytes                      C) Acidophil                      D) Basophils
17. Number of the monocytes increases during ..... disease  
 A) Virus                      B) Malaria                      C) Leukamia                      D) None
18. Haemoglobin of blood transports  
 A) Oxygen only                      B) CO<sub>2</sub> only  
 C) Nitrogen only                      D) Both Oxygen and Carbon dioxide
19. Eosinophils can be stained with  
 A) Acid dyes                      B) Alkaline dyes                      C) Neutral dyes                      D) Detergents
20. WBC are produced in  
 A) Spleen                      B) Lymph                      C) Thymus                      D) All

**KEY**

- 1) D    2) D    3) A    4) A    5) B    6) C    7) D    8) C    9) B    10) B  
 11) C    12) A    13) D    14) B    15) A    16) A    17) C    18) D    19) A    20) D

**1.14. Blood Groups and Importance of Blood Donation**

1. Karl Landsteiner discovered  
 A) Blood corpuscles                      B) Blood groups                      C) Blood vessels                      D) Proteins in blood
2. Agglutination of blood is due to reactions between  
 A) plasma and antibody                      B) lymph and antigen                      C) antibody and hormone                      D) antigen and antibody
3. Blood group antigens in blood are present on  
 A) monocytes                      B) basophils                      C) lymphocytes                      D) RBC
4. Antibody 'B' in plasma of blood is present in person of group  
 A) 'B'                      B) 'O'                      C) 'AB'                      D) 'A'
5. Antigen 'A' and 'B' are absent in the blood of persons belonging to blood group  
 A) 'O'                      B) 'A'                      C) 'B'                      D) 'AB'
6. Antibody 'A' is present in a person with blood group  
 A) A                      B) O                      C) B                      D) AB
7. Both 'A' and 'B' antibodies are present in  
 A) A                      B) B                      C) AB                      D) O

**KEY**

- 1) B    2) D    3) D    4) D    5) A    6) C    7) D

2

# UNIT - II

## Control and Co-Ordination

### 2.1. Chemical Co-ordination in Plants

- The growing region of a root is  
A) Tip                                      B) Below the tip                                      C) In between nodes                                      D) Lower part of stem
- Auxins in plants are synthesized at  
A) Nodes                                      B) Petiole                                      C) Meristems                                      D) Internodes
- Apical dominance means  
A) Terminal bud growing nonstop                                      B) Terminal bud suppressing the growth of lateral buds  
C) Removal of apex of the stem                                      D) Terminal bud and later branches grow equally
- Prominent action of gibberellin is to  
A) Increase the number of buds                                      B) Increase the size of leaves  
C) Make dwarf plant tall                                      D) Make tall plants taller
- Cytokinins have special function of promoting  
A) The number of flowers                                      B) The amount of auxins                                      C) Cell division                                      D) Cell destruction
- Water loss from plants is prevented by a hormone  
A) G.A.                                      B) NAA                                      C) IAA                                      D) ABA
- Growth inhibiting hormones are  
A) Cytokinin and Auxin                                      B) Auxin and gibberellin                                      C) ABA and ethylene                                      D) None
- 2,4 - D does affect  
A) Dicot weeds                                      B) Monocot weeds                                      C) Grasses                                      D) All
- Auxins prevent  
A) Premature fruit drop                                      B) Abscission of leaves and fruits  
C) Both                                      D) None
- Indole Acetic Acid is  
A) Gibberellin                                      B) Auxin                                      C) Cytokinin                                      D) Absciscic acid

### KEY

- 1) B      2) C      3) B      4) C      5) C      6) D      7) C      8) A      9) C      10) B

### 2.2. Chemical Co-ordination in Animals

- Endocrine glands are present in  
A) Amoeba                                      B) Earthworm                                      C) Euglena                                      D) Man
- Endocrine glands secrete  
A) blood                                      B) lymph                                      C) enzymes                                      D) hormones

3. Master gland in the body  
A) Adrenal                      B) Thyroid                      C) Testes                      D) Pituitary
4. The following symptoms are noticed during diabetes mellitus  
A) More glucose in water    B) Less glucose in blood    C) Glucose in urine            D) No glucose in urine
5. Islets of langerhans are present in  
A) Kidney                      B) Liver                      C) Pancreas                      D) Trachea
6. Diabetes mellitus is caused due to the deficiency of  
A) Testosterone              B) Oestrogen              C) Glucagon                      D) Insulin
7. Chemical co-ordination in the body is brought out by  
A) Blood                      B) Lymph                      C) Enzymes                      D) Hormones
8. Iodine is necessary for the production of this hormone  
A) Parathormones            B) Vasopressin            C) Glucagon                      D) Thyroxine
9. Which of the following is a mixed gland?  
A) Pituitary                      B) Adrenal                      C) Pancreas                      D) Ovary
10. If growth hormone is produced in large amounts during childhood, it results in  
A) Dwarfism                      B) Gigantism                      C) Diabetes                      D) None
11. The hormone cortisol is secreted by  
A) Thyroid gland              B) Pituitary gland              C) Adrenal gland              D) Parathyroid gland

**KEY**

- 1) D    2) D    3) D    4) C    5) C    6) D    7) D    8) D    9) C    10) B  
11) C

**2.3. Human Nervous System****2.3.1. Structure of Nerve Cells : Sensory and Motor Nerves**

1. The system that can sense changes both inside and outside the body  
A) digestive system            B) endocrine system            C) nervous system            D) circulatory system
2. The structures in the body that act as wires of a telephone are  
A) vein                      B) arteries                      C) muscles                      D) nerves
3. Nissil granules occurs in  
A) eosinophil                      B) glial cell                      C) neuron                      D) lymphocyte
4. The structures of neurons that are arranged in the form of a tree with branches  
A) axon                      B) cyton                      C) dendrites                      D) myelin sheath
5. Nerves that carry impulses from brain or spinal cord to effector organs are  
A) sensory nerves            B) afferent nerves            C) dendrites                      D) efferent nerves
6. Nissil granules are absent in  
A) Dendrite                      B) Axon                      C) Both                      D) None
7. The end branches of the axon are called  
A) Nerve impulses            B) Minute nerves            C) Nerve fibres                      D) Nerve terminals

8. Neurons can divide by mitosis  
 A) Always                      B) During injuries                      C) Only in embryonic stage D) Never
9. Gaps in the axon are called :  
 A) pits                      B) pores                      C) nodes                      D) nodes of Ranvier
10. Nerves are bundles of several  
 A) Axons                      B) Cytons                      C) Dendrites                      D) Nissil granules

**KEY**

- 1) C      2) D      3) C      4) C      5) D      6) C      7) D      8) C      9) D      10) A

**2.3.2. Central and Peripheral Nervous System**

1. Cranial nerve that controls heart beat is  
 A) Precaval                      B) Post Caval                      C) Aorta                      D) Vagus
2. The part of the brain that has glial cell  
 A) Pia matter                      B) Dura matter                      C) Arachnoid membrane                      D) Grey matter
3. The outer membrane that covers brain is  
 A) Myelin sheath                      B) Dura matter                      C) Arachnoid membrane                      D) Pia matter
4. Fluid that flows between the outer and middle membranes that cover the brain  
 A) Lymph                      B) Plasma  
 C) Cerebro spinal fluid (CSF)                      D) Serum
5. The brain and spinal cords are covered by 3 membranes. The middle one is  
 A) Dura matter                      B) Pia matter                      C) Archnoid membrane                      D) Pleura
6. The innermost membrane that covers the brain is  
 A) Pleura                      B) Dura matter                      C) Pia matter                      D) Arachnoid membrane
7. The surface area of the cerebrum is increased by  
 A) Axons                      B) Dendrites                      C) Myelin sheath                      D) Gyri
8. The portion of the brain that connects fore and midbrains  
 A) Medulla oblongata                      B) Cerebrum                      C) Diencephalon                      D) Pons Varoli
9. The number of pairs of spinal nerves in man are  
 A) 30                      B) 31                      C) 32                      D) 33
10. The number of pairs of cranial nerves in man are  
 A) 10                      B) 11                      C) 12                      D) 13
11. The total number of pairs of peripheral nerves in man are  
 A) 41                      B) 42                      C) 43                      D) 44
12. All the spinal nerves are  
 A) Afferent nerves                      B) Motor nerves                      C) Sensory nerves                      D) Mixed nerves
13. The place of grey matter in spinal cord is on the  
 A) Outer side                      B) Right side                      C) Inner side                      D) Left side

14. Cerebellum is a part of  
A) Hindbrain                      B) Brain stem                      C) Midbrain                      D) Forebrain
15. Cerebro Spinal fluid protects  
A) Heart                      B) Brain                      C) Liver                      D) Kidney

**KEY**

- 1) D    2) D    3) B    4) C    5) C    6) C    7) D    8) C    9) B    10) C  
11) C    12) D    13) C    14) A    15) B

**2.3.3. Reflex Action and Reflex Arc****2.3.4. Human Brain**

- Which part of the nervous system control involuntary actions  
A) Medulla oblongata    B) Cerebellum                      C) Hypothalamus                      D) Spinal Cord
- The neurons in the spinal cord that passes the information and generate responses are  
A) Sensory neurons    B) Motor neurons                      C) Axons                      D) Association neurons
- The weight of the brain in the total weight of the body is about  
A) 2%                      B) 3%                      C) 4%                      D) 5%
- The decade 1990 to 2000 is known as decade of  
A) Heart                      B) Brain                      C) Kidney                      D) Eye
- Each neuron receives 1000 to 10,000 inputs and conducts electrical impulses at a speed of  
A) 0.6 to 120 meters / min    B) 0.1 to 10 meters / min    C) 1 to 200 meters / min    D) None

**KEY**

- 1) D    2) D    3) A    4) B    5) A



3

# UNIT - III

## Reproduction

### 3.1 Reproduction in Plants - Asexual

- New characters seen in the offspring which are not present in either of the parents is due to  
A) Same genetic material of the parents in the offspring B) vegetative reproduction  
C) recombination of chromosomes D) planting cuttings of branch
- Sexual reproduction mainly involves  
A) a single organism B) only mitotic cell division  
C) formation of gametes D) production of identical offspring resembling parent
- In layering, girdling is done around the base of the stem to  
A) increase downward movement of food B) decrease downward movement of food  
C) increase upward movement of water D) decrease downward movement of water
- Evolution of species occurs in this type of reproduction  
A) Asexual reproduction B) Sexual reproduction C) Vegetative propagation D) Binary fission
- A small bulge is formed from the cell wall during budding from this zone  
A) Soft zone B) Hard zone C) Semi soft zone D) None
- The process of cutting of fungal filament into small bits is called  
A) Sporulation B) Cutting C) Frangmentation D) Fission
- Potato is a:  
A) Modified stem B) Modified root C) Modified leaf D) None
- Soft wood cutting are present in  
A) Dahlia, Germanium B) Clerodendron C) Hibiscus D) Rose
- For rooting soft wood cuttings are maintained in soil material called  
A) Vermiculite B) Silt C) Fine sand D) Clay
- In carrot, propagation is carried by  
A) Stem cutting B) Root cutting C) Grafting D) Layerings
- In plants where branches are hard like pomegranate, guava, orange the air layering method is called  
A) Cleft method B) Gootee C) Both D) None
- Binary fission occurs in:  
A) Euglena B) Chlamydomonas C) Hydra D) Mucor
- Grafting followed in ornamental plants is called  
A) Approach grafting B) Cleft grafting C) Tongue grafting D) Bud grafting
- Growing embryos in culture media, which do not develop in ovary, is called  
A) Embryoid B) Explant C) Embryo rescue D) Synthetic seed

15. Embryos which are induced in cultured callus can be encapsulated and stored are called  
 A) Dry seeds                      B) Germinated seeds      C) Synthetic seeds      D) None

**KEY**

- 1) C      2) C      3) B      4) B      5) A      6) C      7) A      8) A      9) A      10) B  
 11) B      12) A      13) D      14) C      15) C

**3.2. Sexual Reproduction in Plants**

- The result of sexual reproduction cannot show the following  
 A) Recombination of genetic material  
 B) Production of new characters in the offspring  
 C) Production of identical offspring  
 D) Occurrence of reduction division before gamete formation
- Carpels are present in  
 A) androecium                      B) pistil                      C) ovules                      D) seeds
- In which preise area does meiosis take place  
 A) stamen                      B) anther lobe                      C) pollen mother cell                      D) pollen grains
- The cushion like part in the ovary where ovules arise is called  
 A) nucellus                      B) chalaza                      C) placenta                      D) micropyle
- The first diploid condition in embryosac after fertilization is seen in  
 A) secondary nucleus      B) zygote                      C) endosperm                      D) nucellus
- Endosperm nucleus forms the fusion of male gamete with  
 A) egg                      B) secondary nucleus      C) zygote                      D) synergids
- The parts of the flower which are still useful after fertilization are  
 A) ovule                      B) androecium                      C) style and stigma                      D) calyx and corolla
- Anther consists of  
 A) 3 lobes                      B) 4 lobes                      C) 2 lobes                      D) 8 lobes
- There are ..... antipodals  
 A) 2                      B) 3                      C) 4                      D) 6
- The cells of the embryo - sac which are towards micropyle are called  
 A) Synergids                      B) Antipodals                      C) Secondary nucleus      D) None

**KEY**

- 1) C      2) B      3) C      4) C      5) B      6) B      7) A      8) C      9) B      10) A

**3.3 Sexual Reproduction in Animals**

- Organism that reproduces asexually  
 A) Protozoa                      B) frog                      C) lizard                      D) housefly
- Male gametes are called  
 A) milt                      B) ova                      C) spermatozoa                      D) none

3. External fertilization occurs in  
A) frog, rat                      B) crow, fish                      C) snake, fish                      D) frog, fish
4. Internal fertilization occurs in  
A) bird, fish                      B) reptile, frog                      C) mammal, frog                      D) reptile, mammal
5. A zygote divides by  
A) only meiosis                      B) only mitosis                      C) both meiosis and mitosis                      D) conjugation
6. The organism that reproduces by conjugation is  
A) Amoeba                      B) Euglena                      C) Paramoecium                      D) All
7. The strength lost by repeated binary fission is regained by  
A) conjugation                      B) budding                      C) sporulation                      D) internal fertilization
8. The micronucleus of paramoecium controls  
A) respiration                      B) digestion                      C) excretion                      D) reproduction
9. The number of daughter individuals produced by a conjugant is  
A) 2                      B) 3                      C) 4                      D) 8
10. In Megasclolex, the testes are present in the segments  
A) 8 and 9                      B) 9 and 10                      C) 10 and 11                      D) 11 and 12
11. The sperm mother cells in earthworm mature into spermatozoa in  
A) vas deferens                      B) spermathecae                      C) seminal vesicles                      D) testes
12. In earthworm spermatozoa received from another worm are stored in  
A) seminal vesicles                      B) vas deferens                      C) spermathecae                      D) testes
13. The function of spermathecae in earthworm is storage of  
A) food                      B) ova                      C) spermatozoa                      D) sperma mother cells
14. Milt of frog consists of  
A) Ova                      B) sperm mother cells  
C) spermatozoa                      D) both ova and spermatozoa
15. The spawn of frog consists of  
A) Ova                      B) sperm mother cells  
C) spermatozoa                      D) ova and spermatozoa
16. The part of spermatozoan that helps it in penetrating the ovum is  
A) head                      B) middle piece                      C) tail                      D) acrosome
17. The animal which shows sexual dimorphism is  
A) Earthworm                      B) Hydra                      C) Frog                      D) Amoeba

**KEY**

- 1) A    2) C    3) D    4) D    5) B    6) C    7) A    8) D    9) C    10) C  
11) C    12) C    13) C    14) C    15) A    16) D    17) C

**3.4 Human Reproductive System**

1. Male reproductive system consists of  
A) Umbilical cord                      B) Testes                      C) Fallopian tubes                      D) Placenta
2. Seminiferous tubules occur in  
A) urethra                      B) fallopian tubes                      C) vasa efferentia                      D) testes

3. Spermatozoa from seminiferous tubules move into  
A) epididymis                      B) vas deferens                      C) vasa efferentia                      D) urethra
4. Acrosome of spermatozoan helps in  
A) digestion                      B) locomotion                      C) excretion                      D) fertilization
5. Follicle stimulating hormone is secreted by  
A) thyroid                      B) pancreas                      C) pituitary                      D) adrenal
6. Leutinising hormone is secreted by  
A) parathyroid                      B) adrenal                      C) pancreas                      D) pituitary
7. Graafian follicles are present in  
A) fallopian tube                      B) uterus                      C) vagina                      D) ovary
8. Number of ova released at a time in female human beings is  
A) 4                      B) 3                      C) 2                      D) 1
9. In which part of the sperm cell are mitochondria present  
A) Head                      B) Neck                      C) Middle piece                      D) None
10. Ovum is formed from a cell called  
A) primary oocyte                      B) secondary oocyte                      C) tertiary oocyte                      D) none
11. The discharge of ovum from the ovarian follicle is called  
A) ovulation                      B) menstruation                      C) fertilization                      D) none
12. Child Marriage Restraint Act is introduced in the year  
A) 1978                      B) 1981                      C) 1986                      D) 1987
13. The name of the enzyme present in HIV virus  
A) Reverse transcriptase enzyme                      B) Ptyalin  
C) Sucrose                      D) Lactose

**KEY**

- 1) B    2) D    3) C    4) D    5) C    6) D    7) D    8) D    9) C    10) A  
11) A    12) A    13) D

## 4

# UNIT - IV

## HIV ... AIDS

1. AIDS is caused by  
A) virus                                      B) bacteria                                      C) fungus                                      D) protozoans
2. HIV is generally transmitted through  
A) casual contact                              B) blood                                      C) saliva                                      D) tears
3. HIV is  
A) blood borne organism    B) water borne organism    C) air borne organism    D) bone borne organism
4. HIV can be detected through  
A) blood test                              B) urine test                              C) x-ray                              D) stool test
5. Spread of STDs and AIDS  
A) not at all linked                              B) very closely linked  
C) linked to some extent                              D) linked to less than one percent
6. One way by which people can protect themselves from HIV  
A) not donating blood  
B) not taking blood which is not tested for HIV antibodies  
C) not embracing a person with HIV  
D) through transfusion of infected blood
7. HIV is not spread by the following ways  
A) mosquito bite                              B) unsafe sex  
C) infected mother to child                              D) through transfusion of infected blood
8. The admission of a HIV infected child in a school should be along with the  
A) other normal children                              B) should not be along with the other normal children  
C) should be admitted in special schools                              D) should not be admitted in schools at all
9. The skill needed to take right decision is  
A) observation skill                              B) communication skill                              C) critical thinking                              D) negotiation skill
10. The number of people died due to AIDS up to 2003 is  
A) 3 million                              B) 4 million                              C) 5 million                              D) 6 million
11. The enzyme produced by HIV is  
A) Reverse transcriptase    B) Integrase                              C) Protease                              D) All
12. The loss of body weight in the AIDS stage is  
A) 5%                              B) 6%                              C) 8%                              D) 10%
13. The test that is to be conducted to confirm HIV status is  
A) ELISA                              B) Western blot test                              C) PCR                              D) All

14. The first AIDS case was detected in  
A) Delhi                      B) Bombay                      C) Chennai                      D) none
15. The first AIDS patient was detected in India in  
A) 1983                      B) 1984                      C) 1985                      D) 1986
16. This is one of the symptoms of HIV infected person  
A) Rashes on the skin    B) Diabetes                      C) 10% of body weight loss    D) Malaria
17. P.C.R is a medical test for .....
- A) HIV                      B) Cholera                      C) Heart                      D) Skin
18. Shape of HIV virus is  
A) Square                      B) Round                      C) Rectangle                      D) No particular shape
19. Is HIV/AIDS curable?  
A) Yes                      B) No                      C) To some extent                      D) None of the above
20. A person can become infected with HIV by donating blood  
A) No                      B) Yes                      C) 50% Chances                      D) 23.3% Chances

**KEY**

- 1) A    2) B    3) A    4) A    5) B    6) B    7) A    8) A    9) C    10) A  
11) D    12) D    13) D    14) C    15) D    16) C    17) A    18) D    19) B    20) A

5

# UNIT - V

## Nutrition

### 5.1 Nutritional Requirements

- Macronutrients are  
A) carbohydrates, iron    B) proteins, vitamins    C) fats, vitamins    D) carbohydrates, sodium
- Micronutrients are  
A) Iron, fat    B) Molybdenum, proteins    C) Iron, Vitamins    D) Iron, fluorine
- Cellulose is a  
A) mineral    B) protein    C) fat    D) carbohydrate
- The energy released by 1 gram of glucose is  
A) 4 k.cal    B) 5 k.cal    C) 6 k.cal    D) 3 k.cal
- Amino acids are found in  
A) fats    B) proteins    C) oils    D) cholesterol
- Which of the following are essential amino acids?  
A) alanine, glycine, lysine    B) glutamine, leucine, threonine  
C) isoleucine, valine, methionine    D) All
- Biologically complete proteins are proteins from  
A) potato, onion, carrot    B) apple, egg, wheat    C) rice, meat, butter    D) meat, milk, egg
- The kilo calories of energy released from one gram of fat is  
A) 5.49    B) 4.59    C) 9.45    D) 9.54
- Deficiency of Iron causes  
A) Diabetes    B) Rickets    C) Anaemia    D) Scurvey
- Goitre is due to the deficiency of  
A) Calcium    B) Zinc    C) Selenium    D) Iodine
- Bone deformities occur due to the excessive intake of  
A) phosphorous    B) potassium    C) fatty acid    D) fluorine
- Simple carbohydrate is  
A) Sucrose    B) Lactose    C) Glycogen    D) Glucose
- Cane sugar is  
A) glucose    B) sucrose    C) fructose    D) lactose
- Milk sugar is  
A) glucose    B) sucrose    C) fructose    D) lactose

15. Animal starch is  
A) glucose                      B) lactose                      C) galactase                      D) amylase
16. Starch is abundant in  
A) Rice                      B) Wheat                      C) Tubers                      D) All
17. Starch is converted into glucose by  
A) sucrose                      B) lactase                      C) galactase                      D) amylase
18. Excess of glucose is converted to  
A) glycogen                      B) fats                      C) both                      D) proteins
19. The number of amino acids present in most of the proteins is  
A) 20                      B) 24                      C) 18                      D) 22
20. Find out the macro elements  
A) Sodium, Potassium, Copper                      B) Zinc, Copper  
C) Molybdenum, Zinc                      D) Sodium, Potassium, Calcium

**KEY**

- 1) D    2) D    3) D    4) A    5) B    6) C    7) D    8) C    9) C    10) D  
11) D    12) D    13) B    14) D    15) A    16) D    17) D    18) C    19) A    20) D

**5.2. Deficiency Diseases****5.2.1. Malnutrition**

1. When more than 20% of the body weight is due to fat, the person suffers from  
A) Marasmus                      B) Kwashiorkor                      C) Scurvy                      D) Obesity
2. Recent studies have shown that obesity is  
A) not inheritable                      B) contagious                      C) inheritable                      D) infective
3. In the body excess of fat is stored in  
A) Heart                      B) Skin tissue                      C) Gall bladder                      D) Adipose tissue
4. Kwashiorkor means  
A) Healthy child                      B) Diseased child                      C) Displaced child                      D) Obese child
5. Malnutrition is due to  
A) willful starvation                      B) poor health  
C) lack of awareness of nutritional qualities                      D) all the reasons
6. Malnutrition seen in children is  
A) calories malnutrition    B) protein malnutrition    C) protein calorie malnutrition    D) all
7. The body weight will be less than 60% of the expected weight for that age in  
A) Kwashiorkor                      B) Marasmus                      C) Obesity                      D) none
8. Fats are stored in the cells called  
A) phagocytes                      B) leucocytes                      C) adipocytes                      D) none
9. Obesity leads to  
A) diabetes                      B) cardiovascular problems  
C) renal problems                      D) all



10. The treatment for obesity is  
 A) to increase the energy expenditure  
 B) regular exercise  
 C) to reduce the energy intake  
 D) all

**KEY**

- 1) D    2) C    3) D    4) C    5) D    6) D    7) B    8) C    9) D    10) D

**5.2.2. Vitamins - Sources and Deficiency Diseases**

- Rickets is caused due to the deficiency of  
 A) Carotene                      B) Calciferol                      C) Cyanocobalamine                      D) Thiamine
- Deficiency of Thiamine causes  
 A) glossitis                      B) pellagra                      C) scurvy                      D) beriberi
- Niacin is also called as vitamin  
 A) B<sub>1</sub>                      B) B<sub>6</sub>                      C) B<sub>12</sub>                      D) B<sub>3</sub>
- Vitamin B<sub>3</sub> deficiency causes  
 A) Beri beri                      B) Scurvy                      C) Pellagra                      D) Sterility
- Glossitis is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin  
 A) B<sub>2</sub>                      B) B<sub>12</sub>                      C) B<sub>6</sub>                      D) B<sub>3</sub>
- Pyridoxine is the chemical name of vitamin  
 A) C                      B) A                      C) D                      D) B<sub>6</sub>
- Folic acid is a  
 A) Carbohydrate                      B) Mineral                      C) Fat                      D) Vitamin
- Deficiency of Pantothenic acid result in burning of  
 A) Stomach                      B) Hands                      C) Feet                      D) Heart
- Biotin is a  
 A) Fat                      B) Excretory substance                      C) Vitamin                      D) Food substance
- Vitamin C deficiency causes  
 A) Xerophthalmia                      B) Rickets                      C) Scurvy                      D) Pellagra
- The story of vitamins dates back to  
 A) 15th century                      B) 16th century                      C) 17th century                      D) 18th century
- Sir H.G. Hopkins discovered a substance, required for growth in  
 A) water                      B) alcohol                      C) milk                      D) vanaspati
- The vitamin that helps in healing of wounds and fractures of bones is  
 A) K                      B) C                      C) B<sub>12</sub>                      D) B<sub>1</sub>
- Vitamin C helps in the absorption and storage of  
 A) Iodine                      B) Iron                      C) Sulphur                      D) Sodium
- The vitamin that is highly sensitive to heat is  
 A) E                      B) B<sub>1</sub>                      C) C                      D) A
- Xerophthalmia is a disease of  
 A) tongue                      B) muscle                      C) eye                      D) eyelid
- The vitamin required for coagulation of blood is  
 A) B<sub>6</sub>                      B) C                      C) K                      D) B<sub>1</sub>

18. Pellagra is caused due to the deficiency of  
 A) Niacin                      B) Riboflavin                      C) Thiamine                      D) Pyridoxine
19. Mouth cracks at corners are due to the deficiency of  
 A) Riboflavin                      B) Niacin                      C) Folic acid                      D) Biotin
20. Vitamin present in Guava fruits  
 A) vitamin - A                      B) vitamin - B                      C) vitamin - C                      D) vitamin - D
21. Bleeding gums are due to disease called  
 A) Scurvy                      B) Night blindness                      C) Rickets                      D) All
22. Chemical name of vitamin E is  
 A) Tocoferol                      B) Calciferol                      C) Carotene                      D) Biotin
23. Vitamin present in liver and kidney of animals  
 A) Biotin                      B) Carotene                      C) Tocoferol                      D) Niacin
24. Vitamin absent in plant foods is  
 A) vitamin - A                      B) vitamin - B                      C) vitamin - C                      D) vitamin - D

**KEY**

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

**5.3. Tropical Disease****5.3.1. Process of Diseases****5.3.2. Some Common Diseases**

1. Reservoir and carrier organisms differ in  
 A) Possessing disease causing organisms                      B) Carrying living infectious agents  
 C) Absence of movement                      D) Ability to directly infect the host
2. Source of infection in diseases  
 A) Direct contact                      B) Droplet of Saliva                      C) Carrier organisms                      D) A vector
3. During incubation period the parasite  
 A) destroys host tissue                      B) releases toxic substance  
 C) divides and multiplies in number                      D) blocks passage in tissue
4. Jaundice symptoms are seen in the following conditions except in  
 A) destruction of large number of red blood cells of liver  
 B) infection by hepatitis virus  
 C) excretion of bilirubin by the kidney  
 D) drugs taken that cause damage to liver cells
5. In which of the following diseases is protection offered by mosquito net  
 A) Mumps                      B) Encephalitis                      C) Whooping cough                      D) Measles
6. Inflammation of lymph vessels and lymph glands results in a disease called  
 A) Malaria                      B) Filaria                      C) Encephalitis                      D) Hepatitis

7. The sporozoites of the malarial parasite are formed from  
 A) macrogametes      B) microgametes      C) zygote      D) salivary glands
8. Carrier organisms of yellow- fever are  
 A) Rats      B) Mosquitoes      C) Human beings      D) Monkeys
9. Carriers of plague bacteria are  
 A) Cats      B) Cockroaches      C) Rats      D) Mosquitoes
10. Carriers of hepatitis are  
 A) Monkeys      B) Human beings      C) Rats      D) Dogs
11. Bile is concentrated and stored in  
 A) Liver      B) Gall bladder      C) Kidney      D) None
12. The disease that occurs when stones are form in gall bladder  
 A) Malaria      B) Jaundice      C) Encephalitis      D) Mumps
13. Rubella disease is described first by the scientist  
 A) Abu Baqre      B) Ronald Ross      C) Laveris      D) None
14. Filariasis is caused by  
 A) Plasmodium      B) Rubella      C) Wuchereria      D) All
15. Mumps is generally observed in children in the age group of  
 A) 2-3 years      B) 3-5 years      C) 5-7 years      D) 5-15 years

**KEY**

- 1) D    2) B    3) C    4) C    5) B    6) B    7) C    8) B    9) C    10) B  
 11) B    12) B    13) A    14) C    15) D

**5.4. First - aid for some common accidents**

1. The originator of rist aid was  
 A) Esmarch      B) F.W.Went      C) Funk      D) Darwin
2. First aid was popularised by St. Johns Ambulance Service in  
 A) 1873      B) 1875      C) 1878      D) 1879
3. To popularise first aid significant contributions were made by  
 A) British Redcross Society      B) St. Andrews Ambulance Service  
 C) A and B      D) None
4. The bone does not break in  
 A) simple fracture      B) compound fracture      C) complicated fracture      D) green stick fracture
5. The type of fracture where bone is broken at several places  
 A) Complicated fracture    B) Impact fracture      C) Green stick fracture    D) Communicated fracture

**KEY**

- 1) A    2) D    3) C    4) D    5) D

## 5.5. Health agencies

### 5.5.1. Hospitals

### 5.6. Eradication of Blindness

1. One of the following is the major component of health care system:  
A) Anganwadis                      B) Hospitals                      C) Dayees                      D) None
2. A person extending voluntarily the social service on health problems at village is called  
A) Anganwadi worker      B) Dayee                      C) Village health guide      D) All
3. Which one of the following is the duty of a village health worker?  
A) treating simple diseases                      B) providing first aid  
C) educating the people on sanitation, mother and child health cares and small family norms  
D) All
4. Traditional birth attendant is the  
A) village health worker      B) anganwadi worker      C) local dayee                      D) none
5. Anganwadi means  
A) country and                      B) courtyard                      C) cultivable land                      D) primary school
6. One of the following is a trained Government employee  
A) Local health worker      B) Local dayee                      C) Anganwadi                      D) All
7. Integrated child development scheme provides provision for the appointment of  
A) Health worker                      B) Nurse                      C) Local Dayee                      D) Anganwadi worker
8. Health care centre established for a population of 3000 to 5000 is common called  
A) Sub-centre hospital                      B) Rural hospital  
C) Primay health                      D) Government General Hospital
9. In rural area, extensive medical care is provided in  
A) Sub-centre hospital      B) Primary health centre      C) Anganwadi kendra                      D) Local Dayee
10. The mosst important sense organ is  
A) ear                      B) eye                      C) nose                      D) tongue
11. In adults blindness occurs due to  
A) Diabetis                      B) Cataract                      C) Glaucoma                      D) All the above
12. Vitamin A deficiency is seen affecting over ..... million children in our country.  
A) 6                      B) 7                      C) 16                      D) 17

### KEY

- 1) B      2) C      3) D      4) C      5) B      6) C      7) D      8) A      9) B      10) B  
11) D      12) B