

FBQ1: The cytoplasm of a plant cell contains _____.Â

Answer: Organelles Â

FBQ2: Antibodies against HIV/AIDS are produced within ----- months

Answer: Three

FBQ3: ____ are the most ancient group of organisms that appeared about 3,500 million years ago.

Answer: Bacteria

FBQ4: Some bacteria can survive at very high temperatures of up to ____ degree centigrade or very low freezing temperatures.

Answer: 360

FBQ5: Cytomegalovirus causes _____ in its victimsÂ

Answer: Blindness Â

FBQ6: Nitrosomonas and _____ bacteria are involved in nitrogen cycleÂ

Answer: Nitrobacter Â

FBQ7: ----- are fine hair-like protein fibrils that serve as organs of locomotion

Answer: Flagella

FBQ8: ----- in a unicellular organism is increase in its protoplasm

Answer: Growth

FBQ9: The stem that is erect, cylindrical and has no branches is called _____.

Answer: Caudex

FBQ10: Organisms which lack mitosis division and use binary fission method for cell division are known as _____

Answer: Prokaryotes

FBQ11: The tip of the root has a covering called _____.

Answer: Root cap

FBQ12: The terminal end of the shoot and root are regions where _____ take place.

Answer: cell divisions

FBQ13: A young undeveloped shoot consisting of a very short stem and tender leaves is best referred to as a _____

Answer: Bud

FBQ14: The study of fungi is referred to as _____.

Answer: Mycology

FCQ15: The _____ in the cell is the structure that allows the molecules to pass from one solution to the other.

Answer: Membrane

FCQ16: The process by which phage reproduction is initiated in lysogenized culture is called _____

Answer: Induction

FCQ17: The special kind of microscope to see a virus is called _____ microscope

Answer: Electron

MCQ18: In Ulothrix, reduction division takes place at the time of germination of

Answer: Zygote

FCQ19: Living organisms that synthesize their organic requirement by using light are called _____

Answer: Phototrophs.

FCQ20: _____ is the route of Hepatitis B

Answer: Transplacental

FBQ21: Transpiration in plants is measured with a _____.

Answer: Photometer

FBQ22: Splitting of water in photosynthesis is called _____.

Answer: Photolysis

FBQ23: Deficiency of the element _____ causes chlorosis.

Answer: Magnesium

FBQ24: Femaleness is promoted in cucurbits by using

Answer: IAA

FBQ25: Most types of virus particles show Cuboid and ----- types of symmetries?

Answer: Helical

FBQ26: A pollination associated with insects is known as _____ pollination.

Answer: Entomophily

FBQ27: A double-stranded DNA copy of the single-stranded virus RNA is made using reverse -----

Answer: Transcriptase

FBQ28: Virus particles bud off from the cell surface membrane of the host by -

Answer: Exocytosis

FBQ29: Cryptosporidiosis is a _____ infection

Answer: Protozoan

FBQ30: In plant cells the _____ acts as the differentially permeable membrane.

Answer: Ectoplasm

FBQ31: The structure of a ____ consist of either a DNA or RNA

Answer: Virus

FBQ32: How many scientists proposed what is commonly known as cell theory?

Answer: Two

FBQ33: In which year was the idea that new cells commonly come from pre-existing cells proposed?

Answer: 1855

FBQ34: An easy way of looking at cells is to consider them as a bag of chemicals that is capable of surviving and ____

Answer: Multiplying

FBQ35: Which of the energy sources is necessary for building complex nutritive substances?

Answer: Light

MCQ1: Â Every living cell is made up of _____ Â

Answer: protoplasmÂ

MCQ2: Cells are formed from the _____ of a plant

Answer: Meristem

MCQ3: Â Growth in a multicellular organism Â

Answer: increases the number of its cellsÂ

MCQ4: Virus glycoprotein attaches to a specific receptor ----- in the cell surface membrane

Answer: Protein

MCQ5: Excretion in living things is resultant from _____ Â

Answer: cell activities in the cytoplasmÂ

MCQ6: Byproducts if left in living things can cause _____ Â

Answer: harm to the cellÂ

MCQ7: When healthy and normal cell is put in a concentrated solution, it will lose _____ to the surrounding environment

Answer: Water

MCQ8: Â The saprotrophs are mainly Â Â

Answer: bacteria and fungi Â

MCQ9: Â Organisms that source carbon from organic matters are called Â Â

Answer: heterotrophsÂ

MCQ10: Tuberculosis is a Â-Â-Â-Â- _____ infection Â Â

Answer: Bacterial

MCQ11: Which of the following statements is correct about prokaryotes? Â Â
Answer: All of the options

MCQ12: The process by which living organisms get rid of unwanted products (waste) is known as
Answer: Egestion

MCQ13: _____ is a process by which all cells of living organisms multiply or divide.
Answer: reproduction

MCQ14: The purpose for feeding is to obtain -----
Answer: Energy

MCQ15: Simplest type of reproduction in plants is found in
Answer: Chlamydomonas

MCQ16: _____ glycoprotein attaches to a specific receptor protein in the cell surfacemembrane.
Answer: Virus

MCQ17: The viral _____ is released into the cytoplasm of the host cell, together with theenzyme reverse transcriptase.
Answer: RNA

MCQ18: Whenever the cell divides, it also makes a _____ of the viral DNA.
Answer: Copy

MCQ19: Partial limb paralysis is caused by the Â Â
Answer: polio virusÂ

MCQ20: _____ are the most ancient group of organisms that appeared about 3,500 million years ago.
Answer: Bacteria

MCQ21: The source of transmission of corona virus is the _____ Â
Answer: nasopharyn.Â

MCQ22: Â Virus is cultured in the laboratory using Â
Answer: chick embryo Â

MCQ23: Base plate of a bacteriophage is attached to tail fibers which are ----- in number
Answer: 6

MCQ24: Phage tail structure of a bacteriophage is more complex than its
Answer: Head

MCQ25: Shape of head of a bacteriophage is

Answer: Elongated pyramidal

MCQ26: Which of the following processes take place during transcription?

Answer: a section of DNA is copied to make RNA

MCQ27: The movement of water molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration through a semipermeable membrane is known as ____

Answer: Osmosis

MCQ28: The movement of molecules from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration against the concentration gradient is known as :

Answer: Active Transport

MCQ29: The period of inactivity during virus reproduction is also known as _____ period

Answer: latency

MCQ30: Essential salts dissolved in body fluids are known as :

Answer: Electrolytes

MCQ31: The system of the body that acts to collect tissue fluid that is not absorbed directly back into the bloodstream is :

Answer: Lymphatic system

MCQ32: Spirogyra differs from moss-protonema in having

Answer: pyrenoids

MCQ33: The _____ is the basic unit of structure and function in living organisms.

Answer: Cell

MCQ35: In the life cycle of a virus the DNA copy enters the nucleus of the host cell and inserts itself into the host _____

Answer: DNA

MCQ34: In Ulothrix, reduction division takes place at the time of

Answer: germination of zygote