

X STD BIOLOGY ONE MARK TEST - EXTRA QUESTIONS**FILL IN THE BLANKS****MARKS : 100**

1. The differences in the characteristics among the different genera is known as _____.
2. _____ variation leads to speciation and evolution.
3. Genetic drift with changes in the gene flow imposed by isolation mechanism acts as an agent of _____.
4. Gene manipulation or recombinant DNA Technology (r-DNA Technology) is otherwise known as _____.
5. _____ helps to join the broken DNA fragments.
6. The first vaccine produced by Bio-technology used against _____.
7. The nucleus of the udder cell of Finn Dorset white sheep contains _____ number of chromosomes.
8. Under fasting condition blood sugar level is normally _____ / 100 ml .
9. Alzheimer's disease is a _____ disease .(Communicable / Non-communicable)
10. Inability to reproduce is caused due to deficiency of vitamin _____.
11. Infuenza is caused by _____ virus.
12. Typhoid is caused by the rod shaped bacteria _____.
13. _____ was awarded the Nobel prize for his work on malaria in 1902.
14. Maintaining the harmonious steady state of body functioning is called _____.
15. Myelinated neurons form the _____ matter of our brain.
16. Rods and cones of retina are made up of _____ neurons.
17. The CNS is covered by three protective coverings or envelopes collectively called _____.
18. Excess production of Somatotropic hormone causes _____ in children.
19. The germinal epithelial cells of animals undergo _____ cell division.
20. The pairing of The homologous chromosomes is known as _____.
21. The first formed organism (Bacterium) in the Earth is _____.
22. The bacteria _____ convert _____ of milk into curd.
23. Penicillium reproduces by uninucleate, non- motile, asexual spores known as _____.
24. In Pine, flowers are pollinated by _____.
25. After fertilization the integuments of the ovule develop into _____.
26. Lady's finger is an example for _____ capsule.
27. Syconus is derived from a special type of inflorescence known as _____.
28. _____ is an active mechanism of self dispersal of fruits and seeds.
29. As mammals maintaining a constant body temperature, they are known as _____.
30. In 1628 _____ discovered the circulation of blood in man,
31. The heart is covered by a protective double walled sac called _____.
32. The human heart beats _____ times in a minute at rest.
33. The meta arterioles end up in the tiny blood vessels called _____.
34. A thin transparent membrane called _____ covers the kidney.
35. Cuon alpinus is an endangered species living in _____ at Nilgiris, Tamilnadu.
36. The cytoplasmic depression to swallow the food in Paramecium is _____.
37. In Glycolysis, glucose is split into two molecules of _____.
38. Complete oxidation of a glucose molecule in aerobic respiration produces _____ ATP molecules.
39. In earthworm, the special kidney to collect excreta is called _____.
40. In some animals (Eg. Amoeba, Paramoecium, sponges and coelenterates) the food is directly taken into the cells and is digested within the cell. This sort of digestion is called _____ Digestion.
41. Digestion takes place in the space or lumen of the alimentary canal i.e. outside the cell, it is called as _____ digestion.
42. _____ is known as Energy currency
43. Glycolysis takes place in _____.
44. Oxidative decarboxylation of Pyruvic acid, Kreb's cycle and Electron transport chain takes place in _____.
45. Complete oxidation of a glucose molecule in aerobic respiration produces _____ ATP molecules.

46. Anaerobic respiration is also known as _____.
47. Respiration in Amoeba, Hydra, Sponge takes place through _____.
48. Respiration in frog takes place through _____ and _____.
49. Respiration in fish takes place through _____.
50. The loss of water in the form of vapour from the aerial parts of the plant is known as _____.
51. In Unicellular protozoans excretion takes place through _____.
52. In Coelenterates and sponges excretion takes place through _____.
53. In Flat worms and round worms excretion takes place through _____.
54. In Annelids (Earthworm) excretion takes place through _____.
55. Proteinaceous substances produced to detoxify the antigens or to kill the antigens in order to develop immunity is _____.
56. Military related liquid and radioactive waste materials are disposed by _____.
57. Hazardous waste liquids are disposed by _____.
58. The burning of Hazardous bio-medical wastes materials is called _____.
59. All non-domesticated and non-cultivated biota found in natural habitat are termed _____.
60. Due to its great commercial importance, petroleum is also called _____.
61. The concept of green chemistry was introduced in the year _____.
62. _____ Coined the term Global Village.
63. Geologic layers containing water is known as _____.
64. A large quantity of water is present in an area of about _____ million km³ in the entire globe.
65. Settled and floating materials are removed by _____ treatment.
66. _____ was a once a dreadful disease and spread worldwide (pandemic) in 1970s.
67. The bacteria used in Bioremediation is _____.
68. _____ is an alcohol prepared by fermenting the sugar components of plant materials.
69. _____ is made from vegetable oil and animal fats.
70. Cholesterol containing steroid drugs like prednisolone, produced from the fungus _____.
71. Dolly, cloned sheep, developed by _____ in July 1996.
72. Biotechnologically synthesized _____ is used to cure pernicious anaemia.
73. Genotypic ratio of Mendel's Monohybrid cross is _____.
74. The first Vaccines produced by Biotechnology was used against _____.
75. Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur were the first to establish the _____ Theory of Diseases.
76. _____ is an inherited disorder of melanin metabolism.
77. In 1902, _____ was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on malaria.
78. Genera of fungi namely, Epidermophyton, Microsporium and Trichophyton cause _____.
79. The toxins produced by infectious organisms and the foreign proteins that enter the body are called _____.
80. Robert Gallo and Luc Montagnier isolated the _____.

Match the following.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 81. Wild types | - Dolly |
| 82. Charles Darwin | - DNA replication |
| 83. r-DNA Technology | - Paste enzymes |
| 84. Molecular scissors | - Rhizopus. |
| 85. DNA ligases | - Done artificially in the laboratory |
| 86. Prednisolone | - Monoclonal antibodies |
| 87. Hybridoma technology | - Restriction endonucleases |
| 88. Natural clone | - Theory of evolution |
| 89. Induced clone | - Pure breeding |
| 90. Invitro fertilization | - Genetic Engineering |

Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 91. Organic diseases | - Sleeping sickness |
| 92. Genetic disorders | - Tapeworm |
| 93. Robert Koch | - DT |
| 94. Virus | - Lymphocytes |
| 95. Bacteria | - Albinism |
| 96. Fungi | - Syphilis |
| 97. Protozoa | - Obesity |
| 98. CD4 plus T-helper cells | - Germ Theory |
| 99. Dual antigen | - Athletes' foot |
| 100. Taeniasis | - Meningitis |

ANSWER : 1.Intergeneric 2.Germinal 3.Speciation 4.Genetic Engineering 5.DNA Ligases 6.Hapatitis B Virus (HBV) 7.Diploid / $2n$ 8.80-120mg 9.Non-communicable 10.E 11.A($H_1 N_1$) 12.Salmonella typhi 13.Sir.Ronad Ross 14.Homeostasis 15.White 16.Bipolar 17.Meninges 18.Gigantism 19.Meiotic 20.Synapsis 21.Eobacterium 22.Lactobacilli 23.Conidia 24.Wind 25.Seed Coat 26.Loculicidal 27.Hypanthodium 28.Autochory 29.Warm blooded / Homeotherms 30.Willium Harvey 31. Pericardium 32.72. 33.Capillaries 34.Capsule 35.Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary 36.Cytopharynx 37.Pyruvic Acid 38.38 39.Nephridia 40.Intracellular 41.Extracellular 42.ATP 43.Cytoplasm 44.Mitochondria 45.38.46.Fermentation 47.Body surface 48.Lungs and skin 49.Gills 50.Transpiration 51.Contractile vacuole 52.Cell membrane 53.Excretory tubes 54.Nephridia 55.Antibodies 56.Land fills 57.Deep well injection 58.Incineration 59.Wild life 60.Black gold 61.1995 62.Marshal McLuhan 63.Aquifers 64.1400 65.Primary 66.Influenza 67.Nitrosomonas europaea 68.Bioethanol/Bioalcohol 69.Biodiesel 70.Rhizopus 71.Dr Ian Wilmut 72.Vitamin B₁₂ 73.1:2:1 74.Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) 75.Germ 76.Albinism 77.Sir Ronald Ross 78.Ringworm 79.Antigens 80. HIV 81.Pure breeding 82.Theory of evolution 83.Genetic Engineering 84.Restriction Endonuceases 85.Paste enzyme 86.Rhizopus 87.Monoclonal Antibodies 88.Replication 89.Dolly 90.Done artificially in laboratory 91.Obesity 92.Albinism 93.Germ Theory 94.Meningitis 95. Syphilis 96.Athlets' foot 97.Sleeping sickness 98. Lymphocytes 99.DT 100 Tapeworm.

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