



Date : 20th Jan 2024

General Knowledge - Biology

English

Q:1 Which of the following diseases is caused by a parasite?

1. Plague
2. Pneumonia
3. Goitre
4. Malaria

Q:2 Which part of the body is associated with rickets disorder?

1. Bones
2. Eyes
3. Skin
4. Heart

Q:3 Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?

1. Vitamin A
2. Vitamin C
3. Vitamin K
4. Vitamin D

Q:4 _____ is the structural and functional unit of the kidney.

1. Medulla
2. Ureter
3. Cortex
4. Nephron

Q:5 Lymph is a light clear fluid made up of white blood cells that attack harmful _____ in the blood.

1. Viruses
2. Bacteria
3. Fungi
4. Protozoa

Q:6 Carbon and energy requirements of an autotrophic organism are fulfilled by _____.

1. Locomotion
2. Photosynthesis
3. Respiration
4. Glycogenation

Q:7 How many arteries are there in an umbilical cord?

1. Three
2. Four

3. One

4. Two

Q:8 Who among the following was the founder of Homeopathy?

1. Robert Koch
2. FG Hopkins
3. Selman Waksman
4. Samuel Hahnemann

Q:9 _____ is a branch of biology that studies fungi.

1. Morphology
2. Kalology
3. Mycology
4. Virology

Q:10 Which of the following is also called 'green algae'?

1. Phaeophyceae
2. Porphyridium
3. Chlorophyceae
4. Rhodophyceae

Answer Key

1. (4)	2. (1)	3. (2)	4. (4)	5. (2)
6. (2)	7. (4)	8. (4)	9. (3)	10. (3)

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Malaria**.

- **Malaria** is a life-threatening disease that spreads when an infected mosquito bites a person. The mosquito transfers parasites into that person's bloodstream.
- Symptoms of malaria include fever and shaking chills. If it isn't treated well, malaria can cause severe health problems such as seizures, brain damage, trouble breathing, organ failure and death. Malaria is also treatable, if it's caught early.

Q:2 The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Bones**.

- Rickets is a skeletal disorder caused due to lack of Vitamin D, calcium, or phosphate. These nutrients are important for the development of strong and healthy bones.
- People with rickets may have weak and soft bones, stunted growth, and in severe cases, skeletal deformities.
- Rickets is most common in children who are between 6 and 36 months old. Children are at the highest risk of rickets because they are still growing.

Q:3 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Vitamin C**.

- **Vitamin C** is a water-soluble vitamin. It is one of the body's main antioxidants and is required for collagen synthesis.
- Vitamin C comes in two forms. The most common of which is known as ascorbic acid. Vitamin C supports many essential body functions including collagen formation, antioxidant defenses, immune function, etc.

Q:4 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Nephron**.

- The **nephron** is the structural and functional unit of the kidney.
- The principal task of the nephron population is to balance the plasma to homeostatic set points and excrete potential toxins in the urine.
- They do this by accomplishing three principal functions i.e. filtration, reabsorption and secretion.

Q:5 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Bacteria**.

- The lymph system is a network of organs, lymph nodes, lymph ducts, and lymph vessels that makes and move lymph from tissues to the bloodstream.
- Lymph is a clear to white fluid made of white blood cells, especially lymphocytes, the cells that attack **bacteria** in the blood.
- Lymph nodes are small, soft, round or bean-shaped structures found in various parts of the body such as the neck, armpit, groin and inside the centre of the chest and abdomen.

Q:6 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Photosynthesis**.

- Carbon and energy requirements of autotrophic organisms are fulfilled by **photosynthesis**.
- It is a process in which autotrophic organisms utilize carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll to form carbohydrates, which is the energy source.

Q:7 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Two**.

- The umbilical cord, also called the navel string or birth cord is a conduit between the developing embryo or fetus and the placenta.
- It contains **one vein**, which carries oxygenated, nutrient-rich blood to the fetus, and **two arteries** which carry deoxygenated, nutrient-depleted blood away.

Q:8 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Samuel Hahnemann**.

- **Samuel Hahnemann**, a German physician is well known for creating the system of medicine called homeopathy.
- Homeopathy is a pseudoscientific system of alternative medicine. Hahnemann soon began his first homeopathic experiments in 1790, as a result of his disillusionment with such common medical practices of the day as purging, bloodletting, and the use of toxic chemicals.

Q:9 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Mycology**.

- **Mycology** is the branch of biology concerned with the study of fungi, including their genetic and biochemical properties, their taxonomy and their use to humans, which may include as a



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source for tinder, traditional medicine, food and entheogens, as well as their dangers, such as toxicity or infection.

Q:10 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **Chlorophyceae**.

- The **Chlorophyceae** are a large and important group of freshwater green algae.
- They include some of the most common species, as well as many members that are important both ecologically and scientifically. Some famous chlorophyceans are Chlamydomonas and Volvox.

