



The Indian Academy
Nehrugram DEHRADUN
Question Bank – 2013-14
Subject - BIOLOGY
Class - IX

Time Allowed -

M. Marks=

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

(Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is biosphere?
2. What is diversity?
3. What is megadiversity?
4. Give one example of exhaustible and inexhaustible resources.
5. Name the region where ozone layer is present.
6. Name two common pathogens.
7. What are detritus?
8. Name the bacterium capable of N_2 fixation.
9. What is ammonification?
10. Name two acids present in acid rain.
11. How lead compounds are harmful for us?
12. What is eutrophication?
13. What is health?
14. Write Full form of HIV.
15. Name the casual organism of Anthrax.
16. Write the target organ for - (1) Japanese Encephalitis (2) AIDS
17. Define antibiotics.
18. Write full form of (1) DPT (2) BCG
19. BCG presents from _____ disease
20. What is smog?

21. What is air pollution?
22. Draw hydrological cycle.
23. Mention briefly the role of decomposers of cycling of materials.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

(Each question carries 2 marks)

01. Write difference between Bryophyta and pteridophyta.
02. Draw a flow chart showing Classification.
03. What is need of classification?
04. Difference cold blooded animal & warm blooded animal.
05. In winters frog and bear are not seen why?
06. Give four characteristics of Algae.
07. Write four features of Amphibia.
08. Differentiate non-chordates and chordates.
09. Write the Hierarchy of categories of groups.
10. Differentiate healthy and disease free.
11. Write short note on pulse polio programme.
12. Differentiate carrier and vector.
13. Name two modes transmission of AIDS.
14. Explain how does vaccine works.
15. Why a person suffering from AIDS cannot fight even very small infection?
16. Define diarrhoea. Give an account of occurrence symptoms, presentation.
17. Draw carbon cycle.
18. What is global warming? Write its effect.
19. What is ODS?
20. What is ozone role?
21. What is soil? How does it form?
22. Give two main sources of carbons.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

(Each question carries 3 marks)

01. Enlist any three types of species diversity with example.

02. (a) What is need for classification?

(b) What is basis of classification?

03. Mention seven categories of hierarchical classification.

04. Give distinguishing features of plants and animals.

05. Write the disadvantages of two kingdoms classification.

06. (a) Write a note on lichens

(b) Distinguish between algae and fungi.

7. Write difference between

(a) Bilateral symmetry and radial symmetry.

(b) Cartilaginous fishes and bony fishes.

(c) Aves and mammals

8. (a) Write short note on protochordates.

(b) Give an example of Urochordata and cephalochordate.

9. Explain Symptoms, cause and precaution of Malania.

10. Why is Rabies called hydrophotria? Explain.

11. (a) Write Symptoms, cause and precautions of polio.

(b) Write notes on pulse polio program me

12. (a) What are forms of Oxygen found in the atmosphere?

(b) Forest influence the quality of air soil and water resources. Justify your answer.

13. Draw a well labeled diagram of N₂ cycle.

14. What are the causes of water pollution? How can you reduce it?

15. Write composition of air.

16. Write note on acid rain.

17. Difference between climate and weather.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

(Each question carries 5 marks)

01. Draw the Nitrogen cycle and explain it in points.

02. Explain general characteristics of phylum platyhelminthes and Nematoda. Give two examples of each.

03. Explain the general characters of phylum Arthropoda. Give one example of the following classes.

(i) Crustacean (ii) Myriapoda (iii) insect (iv) Archnida

04. Name major phyla of Animal kingdom. Write down one character and example of each of them.

05. Write in detail about fungi.

06. Write in points on principles of treatment.

07. Write in points about

(i) Tuberculosis (ii) Polio

08. Describe in points communities issues that influence health.
09. Explain various modes of transmission of infectious diseases.
10. Prepare a flowchart of various natural resources.
11. Explain (i) Eutrofication (ii) Biomagnification (iii) Humification
(iv) Mineralization (v) Biogeochemical cycle
12. Why is air called breath of life? Enumerates functions of air or atmosphere.
13. Define soil erosion. Give its causes effect and preventive measures.
14. Differentiate between chorodates and non- chordates.
15. Differentiate Gymnosperm and angeosperm.
16. Differentiate Cryptogamae and Phanaerogamae.
17. Differentiate Bryophota and Pteridophyta.
18. Differentiate porifera and coelentrata.

MCQ

- Q1. The science of naming organism is called-
- (a) Identification (c) nomenclature
(b) Classification (d) taxonomy
- Q2. The system of nomenclature evolved by Linnaeus is-
- (a) Monomial (c) vernacular
(b) Binomial (d) polynomial
- Q3. Binomial nomenclature consists of two words
- (a) Genus and species (c) order and family
(b) Family and genus (d) species and variety
- Q4. Homo:generic name: Sapines:.....
- (a) Species name (c) human name
(b) Division name (d) organism name
- Q5. Who has divided Prokaryota (Monera) into Archaea and Eubacteria?
- (a) Haeckel (c) Copeland
(b) Woese (d) whittaker
- Q6. The eukaryotic kingdom Protocista was created by
- (a) Whittaker (c) Margulis and Schwartz
(b) Woese (d) Haeckel
- Q7. Who proposed the concept of evolution?
- (a) Aristotle (c) Darwin
(b) Theophrastus (d) Linnaeus
- Q8. Phylogeny is study of
- (a) Development of an individual (c) embryonic development of an organ
(b) Evolution of species (d) ecological adaptation of an organisms
- Q9. The science of classification is called
- (a) Demography (c) taxonomy
(b) Biology (d) none of the above
- Q10. 'Taxa' differs from "taxon" due to
- (a) this being a higher taxonomic category than taxon
(b) this being the lower taxonomic category than taxon
(c) this being the singular of taxon
(d) same option given
- Q11. The basic unit of classification is
- (a) variety (c) species

(b) genus

(d) family

Q12. Amoeba belongs to kingdom

(a) Monera

(c) Protista

(b) Fungi

(d) Animalia

Q13. Chlorophyll containing, autotrophic thallophytes are called-

(a) Algae

(c) lichens

(b) Fungi

(d) bryophytes

Q14. Which of the following plant group bears naked seeds?

(a) Pteridophyta

(c) Gymnospermae

(b) Bryophyta

(d) Angiospermae

Q15. Reproductive structure are flowers in

(a) Gymnosperms

(c) pteridophytes

(b) Angiosperms

(d) both (a) and (b)

Q16. Tapeworm is member of phylum

(a) Annelida

(c) porifera

(b) Nematode

(d) platyhelminthes

Q17. Harelip is a

(a) Acquired disease

(c) metabolic disease

(b) Infectious disease

(d) congenital disease

Q18. SARS and Swine flue are caused by-

(a) Virus

(c) virus and protozoan

(b) Virus and bacterium

(d) virus and helminth

Q19. Acne are caused by

(a) H1N1 virus

(c) Staphylococcus

(b) Trypanosoma

(d) Leishmania

Q20. A disease transmitted through sexual contact is

(a) HIV

(c) Syphilis

(b) Gonorrhoea

(d) all the above

Q21. Kala-azar (black fever) is caused by-

(a) Protozoan

(c) helminth

(b) Fungus

(d) bacterium

Q22. Ascariasis spreads through

(a) Vectors

(c) contaminated food and water

(b) Formites

(d) droplets

Q23. A communicable disease is caused by

(a) Metabolic disorder

(c) pathogen

(b) Allergy

(d) hormonal balance

Q24. Which one is an acute disease-?

(a) Diabetes

(c) hypertension

- (b) Tuberculosis (d) typhoid
- Q25. Clean drinking water is related to
 (a) Economic status (c) personal hygiene
 (b) Social status (d) public hygiene
- Q26. Health deals with
 (a) Social well being (c) mental fitness
 (b) Physical fitness (d) all the above
- Q27. Aids is due to
 (a) Reduction to number of helper T-cells
 (b) Reduction to number of killer T-cells
 (c) Autoimmunity
 (d) Non-production
- Q28. Jaundice is a disease of-
 (a) Kidney (c) pancreas
 (b) Liver (d) duodenum
- Q29. Congenital disease are those which
 (a) are deficiency diseases (c) are spread from man to man
 (b) are present from time of birth (d) occur during life time
- Q30. Hemophilia is a
 (a) acute disease (c) deficiency disease
 (b) chronic disease (d) congenital disease
- Q31. BCG vaccine is used to curb
 (a) pneumonia (c) tuberculosis
 (b) polio (d) amoebiasis
- Q32. AIDS is mainly caused by
 (a) sexual intercourse (c) through placental transfusion
 (b) blood transfusion (d) all of the above

Identity –Relationship Type Questions-

- Q33. Which of the following is non-communicable disease?
 (a) Allergy (c) malaria
 (b) Diarrhea (d) tuberculosis
- Q34. Female Anopheles mosquito is a carrier of a pathogen that causes
 (a) Yellow fever (c) filariasis
 (b) Malaria (d) dengue
- Q35. Common cold is a
 (a) Acute disease (c) chronic disease
 (b) Congenital disease (d) genetic disorder
- Q36. In chronic disease a patient suffers from
 (a) Poor appetite (c) short breadth
 (b) Tiredness (d) all the above
- Q37.is the commonest carrier of pathogens
 (a) Mosquito (c) housefly

- (b) Helminth (d) none of these

Q38. Goiter is caused due to deficiency of disease?

- (a) Fluorine (c) vitamin C
(b) Vitamin A (d) Iodine

Short Answer Questions- (Carrying 2 marks each)

Q39. Differentiate between healthy and disease free.

Q40. Distinguish between symptoms and signs of a disease.

Q41. Mention two means of physical contacts by which AIDS does not spread.

Q42. "Prevention is better than cure". Explain.

Multiple Choice Questions

Q43. Soil is the component of

- (a) Atmosphere (c) hydrosphere
(b) Lithosphere (d) none of the above

Q44. Air is a mixture of

- (a) Nitrogen, oxygen, methane, carbon dioxide
(b) Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapours
(c) Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide
(d) Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon monoxide, water vapours

Q45. Which one is inexhaustible resource?

- (a) Fossil fuels (c) soil
(b) Minerals (d) solar radiation

Q46. Cloud formation takes place in which part of atmosphere?

- (a) Troposphere (c) stratosphere
(b) Thermosphere (d) ozonosphere

Q47. To which height is ozonosphere present over the equator

- (a) 11-16km (c) 23-25km
(b) 16-20 km (d) 10-12 km

Q48. Rajasthan and Gujarat fall under

- (a) Semiarid Zone (c) arid Zone
(b) Intermediate Zone (d) wet zone

Q49. SPM includes

- (a) Flyash (c) soot and smoke
(b) Dust (d) all the above

Q50. Which of the following is a secondary pollutant

- (a) PAN (c) particulate matter
(b) Hydrocarbons (d) chlorofluorocarbons

Q51. Photochemical smog is formed by

- (a) NO₂ (c) SO₂
(b) CO₂ (d) CO

Q52. Causes of water pollution are

- (a) Inorganic
- (b) Biological
- (c) organic
- (d) all of these

Q53. Run-off from fertilizer-rich crop-fields causes

- (a) Turbidity of water bodies
- (b) Precipitation of toxicants
- (c) eutrophication of water bodies
- (d) thermal pollution of water bodies

Q54. Cadmium pollution of water body produces a disease of humans called

- (a) Plumbasim
- (b) Black foot disease
- (c) methaemoglobinaemia
- (d) itai-itai

Q55. Percolation tanks and wells are used for

- (a) Irrigation
- (b) Harvesting of flood water
- (c) supply of drinking water
- (d) all he above

Q56. Which of the following soil is transported by air?

- (a) Alluvial
- (b) Elluvial
- (c) Aeolian
- (d) glacial

Q57. Soil that is best suited for plant growth is

- (a) Clayey
- (b) Sandy
- (c) loam
- (d) gravel

Q58. Sun causes weathering of rocks through

- (a) Mechanical force
- (b) Physical phenomena
- (c) chemical changes
- (d) biological changes

Q59. Biological weathering is caused by-

- (a) Lichens
- (b) Roots of plants
- (c) mosses
- (d) all the above

Q60. Wind breaks are

- (a) Raising edges of fields
- (b) Growing grasses alternating with crops
- (c) mud walls
- (d) rows of trees and shrubs

Q61. Signs of eutrophication of water bodies include

- (a) Reduced oxygen demand
- (b) Rapid decomposition of organic matter
- (c) algal bloom
- (d) fluorosis

Q62. Minamata human disease is caused by pollution of water by

- (a) Cadmium
- (b) Mercury
- (c) lead
- (d) arsenic

Q63. Green plants in an ecosystem are called

- (a) Producers
- (b) Decomposers
- (c) consumers
- (d) none of the above

Q64. Ecosystem comprises both abiotic and biotic components. Biotic component of an ecosystem consists of

- (a) Producers
- (b) Decomposers
- (c) consumers
- (d) all of the above

Q65. Name the gas which plays a major role in global warming

- (a) Carbon monoxide
- (b) Nitrous oxide
- (c) carbon dioxide
- (d) sulphur dioxide

Q66. Green house effect is caused by

- (a) Green plants
- (b) UV-rays

- (c) infrared rays
- (d) X-rays

Q67. Ozone hole over Antarctica appears during

- (a) Spring
- (b) Autumn

- (c) summer
- (d) winter