GENERAL SCIENCE QUESTIONS

Q1. चमक कीड़ा है

(a) एक मोलस्का

(b) एक कीट

(c) एक कीड़ा

(d) एक निमेटोड

Q2. कौन सा कीट नहीं है।

(a) बेड बग

(b) मकड़ी

(c) हाउस फ्लाई

(d) मच्छर

Q3. लीची को किस प्रकार के फलों में रखा जा सकता है -

(a) ड्रुप

(b) हेस्परिडियम

(c) अखरोट

(d) एक बीजयुक्त बेर

Q4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा हल्दी के पौधे का खाने योग्य हिस्सा है?

(a) जड़

(b) तना

(c) फल

(d) फूल

Q5. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सही ढंग से मेल नहीं खाता है -

(a) अदरक - प्रकंद

(b) केसर - बीज

(c) अफीम – अफीम कैप्सूल

(d) जूट – तना

Q6. मूंगफली का पौधा है

(a) जड़ी बूटी

(b) फूल

(c) बुश

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q7. कॉर्क निम्नलिखित में से किस पौधे से प्राप्त होता है?

(a) डालबर्गिया

(b) सेडरस

(c) केर्कास

(d) आर्गेमोन

Q8. रेगिस्तान में फाइटोफाइट्स होते हैं, अर्थात्, पौधे जो होते हैं

(a) रसीला स्टेम (100 - 200 मिमी मोटी)

(b) पत्तियों में लिपिड संचय (20 - 30 मिलीग्राम)

(c) लंबी (20 - 30 फीट) जड़ें

(d) छोटी (2 - 3 मिमी) या रीढ़ - पत्तियों की तरह

Q9. फसल उत्पादन में नाइट्रोजन उपयोग दक्षता की क्षमता में वृद्धि की जा सकती है -

(a) विभाजन आवेदन का उपयोग

(b) नाइट्रोजन अवरोधकों का उपयोग

(c) नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक की धीमी रिलीज का उपयोग करना

(D) उपरोक्त सभी

Q10. ब्लू-ग्रीन शैवाल का मुख्य रूप से जैव उर्वरक के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है

(a) गेहूं

(b) ग्राम

(c) धान

(d) सरसों

Q11. हमारे शरीर में रक्तचाप है -

(a) वायुमंडलीय दबाव से कम

(b) वायुमंडलीय दबाव की तुलना में अधिक

(c) वायुमंडलीय दबाव के बराबर

(d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q12. एंटीजन की मूल विशेषता क्या है

(a) यह हीमोग्लोबिन के गठन को प्रेरित करता है

(b) यह एंटीबॉडी के निर्माण को प्रेरित करता है

(c) यह इंसुलिन को नष्ट करता है

(d) यह एंटीबॉडी के खिलाफ कार्य करता है

Q13. मानव शरीर में सफेद रक्त कणिकाओं का व्यास लगभग होता है:

(a) 0.007 मिमी

(b) 0.7 मिमी

(c) 0.07 मिमी

(d) 0.0007 मिमी

Q14. मानव शरीर में पाचन प्रक्रिया के अधिकांश भाग में होता है

(a) अग्न्याशय

(b) बड़ी आंत

(c) छोटी आंत

(d) पेट

Q15. किसके पाचन में लार मदद करता है

(a) स्टार्च

(b) प्रोटीन

(c) रेशे

(d) वसा

SOLUTIONS

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Glow - worm is a medium to large sized invertebrate luminous insect, that emits light. The light of the glow - worm larva is given off by small tubes endings around the glow - worms anus, as a product of excretion.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Spiders belong to a group of animals called "arachnids". Arachnids are a creature with two body segments, eight legs, no wings or antennae. All spiders are predators and many eat each other. Rest three options are insects. They have six legs, while spider has eight legs. Thus spider is not an insect.

S3. Ans.(c)
Sol. Nut - fruits are unilocular and one seeded and these are developed from bi or multi carpellary syncarpous, superior ovary. Pericarp in these fruits becomes hard or leathery eg. Litchi, cashew nut, trapa etc. In litchi, the single seed is covered by a white translucent fleshy and edible aril.

S4. Ans.(b)
Sol. Turmeric is obtained from the stem of the plant. It is a member of the curcuma botanical group, which is part of a ginger family of herbs, the Zingiberaceae. Its botanical name is Curcuma longa. All curcumas are perennial plants native to southern Asia. They grow in warm humid climates and thrive only in temperatures above 60°F (29.8°C). India, Srilanka, Fiji and Queensland (Australia) all have the climate, which is conducive to grow turmeric.

S5. Ans.(b)
Sol. Saffron is a spice derived from the flower of Crocus sativus, commonly known as the "Saffron Crocus". Saffron is obtained from the style and stigmas of the flower of Crocus sativus.

S6. Ans.(a)
Sol. Pea plant is a dicotyledonous herbaceous herb and an annual plant. The pea plant may adapt to a variety of growing conditions, but it prefers cool damp weather with temperature ranging from 60 to 75 degree Fahrenheit. It belongs to a large family of plants, the fabaceae or Leguminosae.

S7. Ans.(c)
Sol. Cork is obtained from the bark of the oak tree, whose botanical name is Quercus suber. It is native to the Mediterranean region. Cork consists of irregularly shaped, thin - walled, wax - walled cells.

S8. Ans.(c)
Sol. Phreatophyte is a deep - rooted plant that obtains a significant portion of water that is needs from the phreatic zone or the capillary fringe above the phreatic zone. These plants maintain water status which is largely independent of soil water. Their long roots (up to 25 - 30 metres length) reaches underground to water table to take water.

S9. Ans.(d)
Sol. The capability of nitrogen use efficiency can be increased by all of the given options; frequent use of fertilizer in the split application, use of nitrogen inhibitors and by using the slow release of nitrogen fertilizer. There are various bacteria in various crops which are liable for nitrogen stabilization.

S10. Ans.(c)
Sol. Cyanobacteria or blue - green algae is an example of a biofertilizer, a type of organic fertilizer which contains living organisms naturally occurring inputs like solar energy, nitrogen, and water to ensure soil fertility and plant growth. Blue - green algae are mainly used as biofertilizer in the crop paddy.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The normal atmospheric pressure is 760 mm of Hg. But the normal human blood pressure is around 120/80 mmHg only. Actually when a doctor measure our blood pressure the measurement is done in respect of atmospheric pressure. This means that our blood pressure 120mm Hg more than that of atmospheric pressure of that place. On the other hand atmospheric pressure is measured with respect of vacuum, So the actual blood pressure of our body will be 760 + 120 = 880 mm Hg with respect to vacuum.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. An antigen is usually a foreign protein molecule (in some cases it is a polysaccharide) which enters the body fluids of an animal as part of an infectious agent and is capable of inducing the production of specific antibodies. An antibody is a molecule produced by animals in response to antigen and has the particular property of combining specifically with the antigen which induced its formation. It is a blood protein (globulin) which may make an infected animal immune to a foreign antigen. This response is called the immune response.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The number of leukocytes in the blood is often an indicator of disease. The normal white blood cell count is 4,000–11,000 per micro litre of blood. They make up approximately 1% of the total blood volume in a healthy adult. An increase in the number of leukocytes over the upper limits is called leukocytosis, and a decrease below the lower limit is called leukopenia. The diameter of W.B.C. in human body is about 0.007 mm.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Digestion begins in the mouth when we chew and swallow and is completed in the small intestine. The small intestine is a long tube loosely coiled in the abdomen (spread out, it would be more than 20 feet long). The small intestine continues the process of breaking down food by using enzymes released by the pancreas and bile from the liver.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Saliva is a watery substance located in the mouths of man and animals, secreted by the salivary glands. Human saliva is 99.5% water, while the other 0.5% consists of electrolytes, mucus, glycoproteins, enzymes (amylase) and antibacterial compounds such as secretory IgA and lysozyme. The enzymes found in saliva are essential to begin the process of digestion of dietary starches.