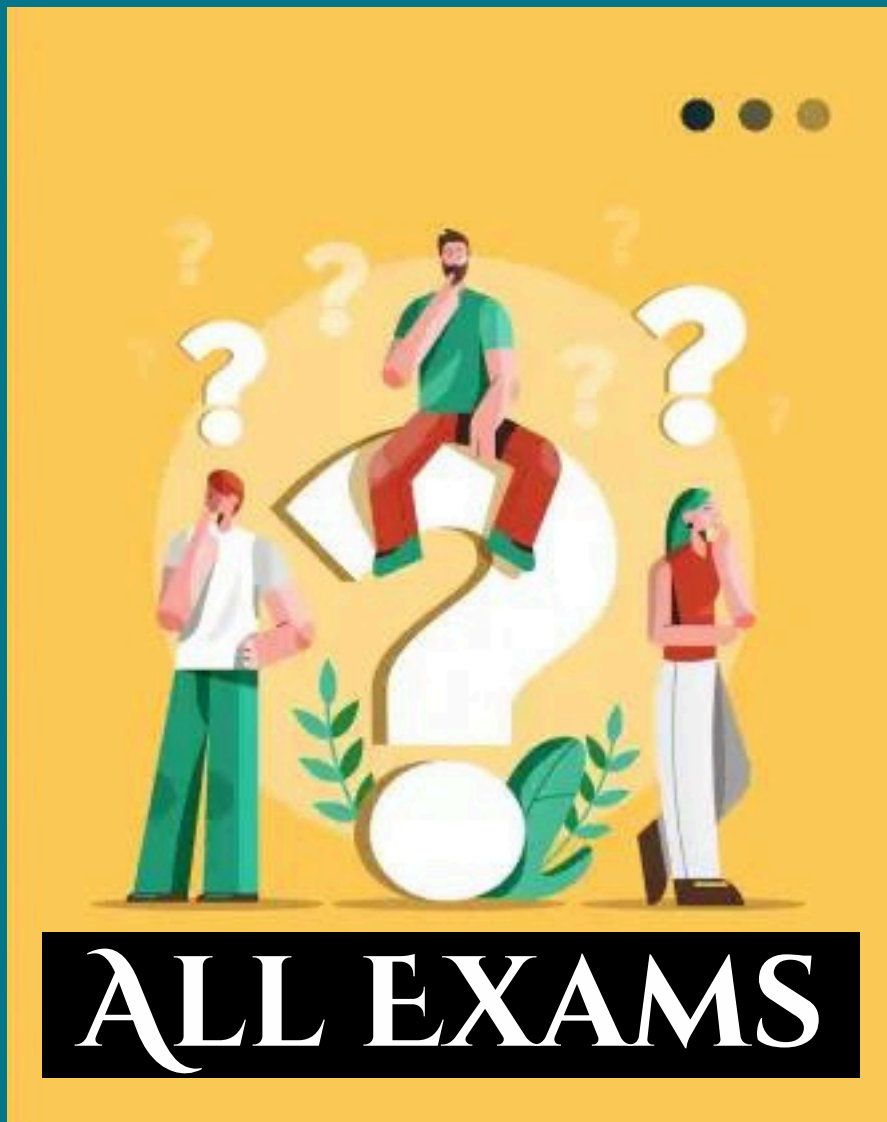


Weekly Quiz Compilation

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Q.1

Lymph carries digested and absorbed fat from _____.

1. Lungs
2. Intestine
3. Stomach
4. Kidney

Answer:

B

Sol:

Lymph is a fluid that is similar to blood plasma, but it is colorless and does not contain red blood cells.

One of the main functions of the lymphatic system is to absorb fats and fat-soluble vitamins from the small intestine.

Lymphatic vessel is present in the intestinal villi. It acts as a reservoir of digested food and water.

Q.2

Fish generally breathe through

1. Skin
2. Nose
3. Gills
4. Fins

Answer:

C

Sol:

Fish generally breathe through gills. So, the answer is (c).

Gills are feathery organs that are located on either side of a fish's head. They are covered in a thin membrane that allows oxygen to pass into the fish's bloodstream and carbon dioxide to pass out of the fish's bloodstream.

To breathe, fish open their mouths and take in water. The water then passes through the gills, where the oxygen is absorbed and the carbon dioxide is released. The water then exits the fish's body through the gill slits.

Q.3

Choose the forms in which most plants absorb nitrogen

- (i) Proteins
- (ii) Nitrates and Nitrites
- (iii) Urea
- (iv) Atmospheric nitrogen

1. (i) and (ii)
2. (ii) and (iii)
3. (iii) and (iv)
4. (i) and (iv)

Answer:

B

Sol:

Most plants absorb nitrogen in the form of nitrates and nitrites and urea. Atmospheric nitrogen is not available to the plants because the plants do not have enzymes to break the triple bond between the two atoms of Nitrogen.

Q.4

Slow-growing large coloured patches on the bark of trees are examples of symbiotic life forms called _____.

1. Aphids
2. Egrets

3. Lichens
4. Shrimps

Answer:

C

Sol:

Lichen an organism that is formed by the symbiotic association of a fungus and an alga or cyanobacterium and occurs as crusty patches or bushy growths on tree trunks, bare ground, etc. Lichens are now classified as a phylum of fungi (Mycophycophyta).

Q.5

Human nails are made of

1. Pigment
2. Elastin
3. Albumin
4. Keratin

Answer:

D

Sol:

Keratin is the protein that forms the structural component of human nails. It is a tough and fibrous protein that also makes up other parts of the body, such as hair, skin, and the outer layer of the epidermis. Keratin provides strength and durability to the nails, allowing them to protect the fingertips and enhance tactile sensitivity.

Q.6

The study of Fungi is also known as

1. Cytology

2. Myology
3. Mycology
4. Neurology

Answer:

C

Sol:

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

Q.7

Which lobe of human brain is associated with hearing?

1. Frontal lobe
2. Parietal lobe
3. Temporal lobe
4. Occipital lobe

Answer:

C

Sol:

Temporal lobe of human brain is associated with hearing and are related to smell, taste and short-term memory.

Q.8

Panthera tigris is the scientific name of?

1. Panther.
2. Tiger.
3. Goat.
4. whale.

Answer:

B

Sol:

- Panthera tigris is the scientific name of the tiger.

Q.9

Who is commonly known as "the Father of Microbiology"?

1. Robert Hooke
2. Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek
3. Carl Linnaeus
4. Charles Darwin

Answer:

B

Sol:

Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek was a Dutch businessman, scientist, and one of the notable representatives of the Golden Age of Dutch science and technology. A largely self-taught man in science, he is commonly known as "the Father of Microbiology", and one of the first microscopists and microbiologists.

Q.10

Which among the following is the habitat of "Dogfish"?

1. River.
2. Sea.
3. Lake.
4. Marsh m

Answer:

B

Sol:

- Spiny dogfish is an aquatic animal belonging to the family of sharks.

Q.1

Article 78 of the Constitution of India lays down the duties of the

1. Speaker of Lok Sabha
2. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
3. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
4. Prime Minister

Answer:

D

Sol:

Article 78 of the Constitution of India lays down the duties of the Prime Minister. It specifies the following functions and responsibilities of the Prime Minister:

Aid and Advice: The Prime Minister provides aid and advice to the President in the exercise of his/her functions.

Council of Ministers: The Prime Minister is responsible for the formation of the Council of Ministers and allocates portfolios to the ministers.

Information to the President: The Prime Minister keeps the President informed about the affairs of the government and furnishes information sought by the President.

Other Functions: The Prime Minister performs other functions that may be assigned to him/her by the President.

Q.2

Prime Minister of India is

1. Elected
2. Selected
3. Nominated
4. Appointed

Answer:

D

Sol:

The Prime Minister of India is appointed, not elected, selected, or nominated. The Prime Minister-designate is appointed by the President of India, who is the head of state and exercises ceremonial powers.

Q.3

What is the minimum age laid down for a person to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

1. 18 years
2. 21 years
3. 25 years
4. None of these

Answer:

C

Sol:

According to the Indian Constitution, a person must be at least 25 years old to seek election to the Lok Sabha, which is the lower house of the Parliament of India.

Q.4

Who advises the Government of India on legal matters?

1. Attorney General
2. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

3. Chairman, Law Commission
4. None of the above

Answer:

A

Sol:

The Attorney General of India advises the Government of India on legal matters.

Q.5

Who amongst the following is considered to be the first law officer of the Govt. of India?

1. Chief Justice of India
2. Solicitor General
3. Attorney General
4. Advocate General

Answer:

C

Sol:

The Attorney General of India is considered to be the first law officer of the Government of India.

Q.6

Which one of the following did not serve as Vice President before assuming the office of President of India?

1. Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma
2. Neelam Sanjiv Reddy
3. Dr Zakir Hussain
4. R. Venkatraman

Answer:

B

Sol:

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy is the only individual among the options provided who did not serve as Vice President before becoming the President of India.

Key points:

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma served as Vice President from 1987 to 1992 before he became President.

Dr. Zakir Hussain served as Vice President from 1962 to 1967 before his presidency.

R. Venkatraman served as Vice President from 1984 to 1987 prior to assuming the office of President.

Q.7

The Parliament is formed by which of the following?

1. Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
2. Lok Sabha and President
3. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President
4. Prime Minister, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Answer:

C

Sol:

Parliament is the supreme legislative body of India. The Indian Parliament comprises of the President and the two Houses - Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The first general elections under the new Constitution were held during the year 1951-52 and the first elected Parliament came into existence in April, 1952.

Q.8

Under which Article(s), the Speaker can allow any member of the House to speak in his/her mother tongue?

1. Article 110 (1)
2. Article 122 (2)
3. Article 120 (1)
4. Both (A) and (B)

Answer:

C

Sol:

Article 120(1) of the Constitution of India states that business in Parliament must be conducted in Hindi or English. However, the Speaker of the House of the People or Chairman of the Council of States may allow a member to address the House in their mother tongue.

Q.9

Which one of the following cannot be first introduced in Rajya Sabha?

1. Ordinary Bill
2. Constitutional Amendment Bill
3. State Reorganization Bill
4. Money Bill

Answer:

D

Sol:

A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the prior recommendation of the President. After it is

passed by the Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendation.

Q.10

The Indian president is eligible for re-election for how many times?

1. Twice
2. Thrice
3. Any number of times
4. Once

Answer:

C

Sol:

According to the Constitution of India, there is no restriction on the number of times an Indian president can be re-elected. Article 57 of the Constitution states that a person who has held the office of President is eligible for re-election, subject to other provisions of the Constitution. The amendment to the 1948 Draft Constitution removed the restriction on the number of terms a President can serve, stating that a capable and efficient person should be allowed to serve as long as they are able.
