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Suitable for: SSC exams, Railway exams, State PSC, Police Constable, Police SI

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GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Physics – Paper 1

Q1. Which of Newton's laws provides a quantitative definition of force?
(A) Universal law of gravitation
(B) Second law of motion
(C) First law of motion
(D) Third law of motion

Q2. What is the SI unit of work?
(A) Ampere
(B) Watt
(C) Decibel
(D) Joule

Q3. Which type of friction is considered a self-adjusting force?
(A) Rolling Friction
(B) Kinetic Friction
(C) Centripetal Friction
(D) Static Friction

Q4. What is the frequency, in kilohertz, of an object that completes 10 oscillations per second?
(A) 1
(B) 0.01
(C) 10
(D) 0.1

Q5. Which unit is commonly used to measure the energy content of food?
(A) Kelvin
(B) Calorie
(C) Watt
(D) Celsius

Q6. What type of energy is possessed by falling coconuts, speeding cars, rolling stones and flying aircraft?
(A) Potential energy
(B) Radiant energy
(C) Kinetic Energy
(D) Elastic energy

Q7. What is the process involving the successive stages of vaporisation and condensation called?
(A) Sublimation
(B) Distillation
(C) Chromatography
(D) Crystallisation

Q8. Which of the following elements has the highest electrical conductivity?
(A) Lead
(B) Copper
(C) Zinc
(D) Silver

Q9. Which type of mirror always forms a virtual, erect and diminished image of a real object placed in front of it?
(A) Plane mirror
(B) Convex mirror
(C) Cylindrical mirror
(D) Concave mirror

Q10. What is the energy derived from the Earth's internal heat called?
(A) Geothermal Energy
(B) Solar Energy
(C) Biogas
(D) Tidal Energy

Q11. Which colour in the VIBGYOR spectrum has the lowest energy?
(A) Green
(B) Red
(C) Yellow
(D) Violet

Q12. How does the magnetic field vary inside a sufficiently long solenoid?
(A) increases
(B) remains same
(C) decreases
(D) first increases then decreases

Q13. Which of the following is the SI unit of temperature?
(A) Kelvin
(B) Reaumur scale
(C) Candela
(D) Ampere

Q14. Which scientist demonstrated through prism experiments that white light can be separated into its constituent colours?
(A) Niels Bohr
(B) Albert Einstein
(C) Isaac Newton
(D) Galileo Galilei

Q15. Which of the following physical quantities has the same dimensions as energy?
(A) Linear Momentum
(B) Torque
(C) Moment of inertia
(D) Angular momentum

Q16. What is the upward buoyant force exerted by a fluid on an object called?
(A) upthrust
(B) torque
(C) moment
(D) pressure

Q17. What is the power of time (second) in the SI unit of acceleration?
(A) 1
(B) -2
(C) -1
(D) 0

Q18. What is the working principle of a mercury thermometer?
(A) Change in mass of matter on heating
(B) Change in density of matter on heating
(C) Thermal resistance of matter
(D) Expansion of matter on heating

Q19. What is the SI unit of temperature?
(A) Kelvin
(B) Degree Fahrenheit
(C) Candela
(D) Degree Celsius

Q20. Which physical quantity is calculated by dividing the total energy consumed by the total time taken?
(A) power
(B) force
(C) torque
(D) momentum

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Physics – Paper 2

Q1. What is the equivalent resistance of two resistors, R_1 and R_2, connected in series?
(A) R1 – R2
(B) R1 + R2
(C) (R2 + R1)/R1R2
(D) 2R1R2/(R1 + R2)

Q2. What is the coil of wire in an electric room heater called?
(A) Switch
(B) Cell
(C) Fuse
(D) Element

Q3. Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) The watt is the SI unit of energy.
(B) Joule is the SI unit of work.
(C) Joule per newton is the SI unit of power.
(D) Joule per second is the SI unit of energy.

Q4. How is a voltmeter connected between the two points across which the potential difference is to be measured?
(A) Along the same magnetic field
(B) In concentric circles
(C) In parallel
(D) Perpendicular to each other

Q5. What type of motion does a freely falling body near Earth's surface exhibit when air resistance is neglected?
(A) Non-uniform acceleration
(B) Uniform acceleration
(C) Variable acceleration
(D) Zero acceleration

Q6. What state of matter is acquired by a gas of very low density when cooled to an extremely low temperature under suitable conditions?
(A) Solid
(B) Bose - Einstein condensation
(C) Plasma
(D) Liquid

Q7. Which laboratory apparatus is used to measure the heat capacity of a substance?
(A) Hygrometer
(B) Calorimeter
(C) Manometer
(D) Colorimeter

Q8. Which type of lens is commonly used to correct presbyopia?
(A) bifocal lens
(B) cylindrical lens
(C) convex lens
(D) concave lens

Q9. Who established the relationship between the electric current flowing through a metallic wire and the potential difference across its terminals?
(A) Georg Simon Ohm
(B) Albert Einstein
(C) Rutherford
(D) Niels Bohr

Q10. Which structure of the human eye regulates the amount of light entering it by controlling the size of the pupil?
(A) Cornea
(B) Pupil
(C) Iris
(D) Retina

Q11. What is the approximate speed of sound in dry air at 20°C?
(A) 343 m/s
(B) 220 m/s
(C) 232 m/s
(D) 110 m/s

Q12. What is the SI unit of magnetic flux density?
(A) Tesla
(B) Cobalt
(C) Ohm
(D) Ampere

Q13. What is the rate of doing work called?
(A) impulse
(B) force
(C) power
(D) energy

Q14. Magnetic confinement of plasma is the scientific principle used in which of the following techniques?
(A) Fusion reactor
(B) Particle accelerators
(C) Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope
(D) Electric generator

Q15. What type of expansion causes the Eiffel Tower to become taller during summer?
(A) Gradient
(B) Thermal
(C) Gravitational
(D) Chemical

Q16. Which of the following materials has the highest electrical resistivity?
(A) Nichrome
(B) Silver
(C) Chromium
(D) Iron

Q17. What type of motion occurs when an object covers unequal distances in equal intervals of time?
(A) non-uniform
(B) uniform
(C) linear
(D) equilibrium

Q18. What is the SI unit of speed?
(A) km/s
(B) km/hr
(C) m/s
(D) m/hr

Q19. Which of the following is the equivalent SI unit expression for one pascal (Pa)?
(A) $N\ m^2$
(B) N m
(C) $N\ m^{-2}$
(D) $N\ m^{-1}$

Q20. On what basis is the current rating of a fuse used in a household electrical circuit determined?
(A) Voltage
(B) Resistance
(C) Power
(D) Current

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Physics – Paper 3

Q1. How does the momentum of a body change if its velocity doubles while its mass remains constant?
(A) remains same
(B) becomes half
(C) doubles
(D) becomes 4 times

Q2. The rate of change of which physical quantity with respect to time is defined as acceleration?
(A) velocity
(B) momentum
(C) position
(D) displacement

Q3. Which form of energy is produced when a photovoltaic cell converts solar energy?
(A) Light energy
(B) Electric energy
(C) Chemical energy
(D) Heat energy

Q4. Which physical quantity is measured in electron-volts?
(A) potential difference
(B) current
(C) power
(D) energy

Q5. What is the SI unit of radioactive activity?
(A) ampere
(B) decibel
(C) becquerel
(D) cobolt

Q6. What is the SI unit of the universal gravitational constant (G)?
(A) Nm^2 kg^2
(B) Nm^-2 kg^-2
(C) Nm^2 kg^-2
(D) Nm^-2 kg^2

Q7. What type of spherical mirror has an inward-curved reflecting surface?
(A) Concave
(B) Convex
(C) Plane
(D) Plano Convex

Q8. Which type of force is not involved in Millikan's oil-drop experiment?
(A) magnetostatic
(B) electrostatic
(C) viscous
(D) gravitational

Q9. Which subatomic particles constitute cathode rays?
(A) positrons
(B) electrons
(C) neutrons
(D) protons

Q10. Which transparent structure forms the front surface of the human eye and allows light to enter?
(A) Retina
(B) Lens
(C) Iris
(D) Cornea

Q11. Which type of lens is generally prescribed to correct hypermetropia (long-sightedness)?
(A) Bifocal lens
(B) Convex lens
(C) Concave lens
(D) Progressive lens

Q12. Which physical quantity is represented by the ratio of arc length to radius?
(A) Surface tension
(B) Velocity
(C) Plane angle
(D) Linear Momentum

Q13. Which principle of physics is illustrated by a horse pulling a carriage?
(A) Newton's third law
(B) Ohm's law
(C) Archimedes principle
(D) Avogadro's law

Q14. Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Newton is a unit of power.
(B) Newton is a unit of force.
(C) Joule is a unit of power.
(D) Joule is a unit of force.

Q15. Which of the following is an example of an action-at-a-distance force?
(A) Friction
(B) Pull
(C) Gravitation
(D) Tension

Q16. A rectangular copper-wire coil rotates in a magnetic field. After how much rotation does the direction of the induced current reverse?
(A) Two revolutions
(B) Half revolution
(C) One revolution
(D) One fourth revolution

Q17. Which scientist proposed that a magnet must also exert an equal and opposite force on a current-carrying conductor?
(A) Michael Faraday
(B) Joseph Henry
(C) Andre Marie Ampere
(D) William Gilbert

Q18. Which law gives the expression for the electrostatic force between two stationary point charges in a vacuum?
(A) Ohm's Law
(B) Lenz's Law
(C) Gauss's Law
(D) Coulomb's Law

Q19. What is the horizontal distance between two successive crests of a wave called?
(A) Wave frequency
(B) Wave period
(C) Wave length
(D) Wave height

Q20. What are sound waves with frequencies below 20 Hz called?
(A) Ultrasonic sounds
(B) Audible sounds
(C) Infrasonic sounds
(D) Reflected sounds

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Chemistry – Paper 1

Q1. What is the atomic number of einsteinium?
(A) 100
(B) 98
(C) 101
(D) 99

Q2. Which of the following is NOT an unsaturated carbon compound?
(A) Benzene
(B) Acetylene
(C) Pentene
(D) Butane

Q3. Which is the densest stable element known on Earth?
(A) Osmium
(B) Radium
(C) Aluminium
(D) Tungsten

Q4. Which of the following is the primary constituent of pearls?
(A) Calcium sulphate
(B) Sodium bicarbonate
(C) Calcium carbonate
(D) Magnesium peroxide

Q5. Which low-calorie sweetener has the chemical formula $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_5$ and is approximately 200 times sweeter than sugar?
(A) Saccharin
(B) Aspartame
(C) Sucralose
(D) Neotame

Q6. Which of the following particles is not positively charged?
(A) Alpha particle
(B) Proton
(C) Electron
(D) Helium nucleus

Q7. Which element did Mendeleev find difficult to assign a definite position in his periodic table?
(A) Oxygen
(B) Carbon
(C) Hydrogen
(D) Nitrogen

Q8. Which gas can cause explosions in coal mines?
(A) Carbon dioxide
(B) Methane
(C) Nitrogen
(D) Butane

Q9. What are atoms of the same element with identical atomic numbers but different mass numbers called?
(A) Isomers
(B) Isotones
(C) Isobars
(D) Isotopes

Q10. Which of the following metals has the lowest melting point?
(A) Lead
(B) Tin
(C) Silver
(D) Zinc

Q11. What is a base that dissolves in water called?
(A) Alkali
(B) Aldehyde
(C) Alcohol
(D) Alkene

Q12. Which of the following ions is a cation?
(A) Iodide
(B) Ammonium
(C) Fluoride
(D) Chloride

Q13. Which of the following is a heterogeneous mixture?

(A) Solution
(B) Suspension
(C) Neither Solution nor Suspension
(D) Both Solution and Suspension

Q14. Which alkylbenzene is widely used as a chemical intermediate in the production of phenol?
(A) Cumene
(B) Furan
(C) Styrene
(D) Toluene

Q15. Which chemical compound, with the formula CH_3CH_2Cl, is used as a blowing agent in foamed plastics?
(A) Chloromethane
(B) 3-Chlorohexane
(C) 1-chloropropane
(D) Chloroethane

Q16. Which of the following elements belongs to the lanthanide series?
(A) Actinium
(B) Cerium
(C) Francium
(D) Polonium

Q17. Which of the following elements has an atomic number greater than that of bromine?
(A) Copper
(B) Silver
(C) Iron
(D) Chromium

Q18. What is the name of the element represented by the chemical symbol Ge?
(A) Gadolinium
(B) Gallium
(C) Gold
(D) Germanium

Q19. What is the IUPAC name of isopentane, a branched-chain hydrocarbon with the formula C_5H_{12}?
(A) 2-methylbutane
(B) dimethylbutane
(C) isobutane
(D) butadiene

Q20. Which type of acid is initially formed when the enzyme alliinase acts on amino acid sulfoxides in onions?
(A) Citric acid
(B) Nitric acid
(C) Sulfenic acid
(D) Sulphuric acid

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Chemistry – Paper 2

Q1. What is obtained by multiplying an element's equivalent weight by its valency?
(A) Density
(B) Atomic weight
(C) Atomicity
(D) Relative temperature

Q2. Which of the following methods is NOT used to purify organic compounds?
(A) Sublimation
(B) Sedimentation
(C) Crystallisation
(D) Distillation

Q3. What is the chemical formula of bleaching powder?
(A) CaO
(B) CaCO3
(C) CaOCl2,
(D) Ca(OH)2

Q4. Polycot is a blend of which two materials?
(A) Rayon and wool
(B) Polyester and wool
(C) Rayon and cotton
(D) Polyester and cotton

Q5. Which of the following is NOT an allotrope of carbon?
(A) Graphite
(B) Methane
(C) Diamond
(D) C-60 Buckminsterfullerene

Q6. Which group of organic compounds was formerly known as paraffins?
(A) Aldehydes
(B) Alkanes
(C) Acids
(D) Alcohols

Q7. Which of the following is not a noble gas?
(A) Neon
(B) Hydrogen
(C) Helium
(D) Argon

Q8. Which substance is used to remove the greenish colour from glass?
(A) Manganese dioxide
(B) Silicon dioxide
(C) Titanium dioxide
(D) Sulphur dioxide

Q9. Where is sodium located in the periodic table?
(A) Bottom of the table
(B) On the left side
(C) Top period
(D) On the right side

Q10. How many electrons do halogens have in their outermost shells?
(A) eight
(B) five
(C) seven
(D) six

Q11. What is the physical process of converting a liquid into a gas called?
(A) Decantation
(B) Precipitation
(C) Vaporisation
(D) Condensation

Q12. Which quantum number determines the spatial orientation of an atomic orbital?
(A) magnetic quantum number
(B) principal quantum number
(C) spin quantum number
(D) azimuthal quantum number

Q13. Titanium dioxide, used as a white pigment in products such as toothpaste, is derived from which mineral?
(A) Fluorite
(B) Silica
(C) Ilmenite

(D) Mica

Q14. What is the smallest particle of a molecular element that can exist independently while retaining its chemical properties?
(A) Neutron
(B) Electron
(C) Proton
(D) Molecule

Q15. Under what condition must charge transfer occur to obtain maximum electrical work from a galvanic cell?
(A) uniformly
(B) proportionately
(C) Inversely
(D) reversibly

Q16. How many oxygen atoms are present in an acetone molecule?
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 1
(D) 2

Q17. Which type of chemical process causes iron to rust?
(A) corrosion
(B) combustion
(C) evaporation
(D) condensation

Q18. Which of the following gases has an odour resembling that of rotten eggs?
(A) Ammonia
(B) Dimethylcyclohexane
(C) Chlorine
(D) Hydrogen Sulfide

Q19. What is formed when a neutral helium atom loses one electron?
(A) Positive helium ion (He^{+})
(B) Proton
(C) Negative helium ion
(D) Alpha particle

Q20. Which of the following metals is a major component of German silver?
(A) Tin
(B) Silver
(C) Copper
(D) Chlorine

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Chemistry – Paper 3

Q1. What is the maximum number of electrons that can occupy a shell with principal quantum number 'n'?
(A) 2n
(B) 2n^2
(C) n
(D) n^2

Q2. Which of the following is not an electrical insulator?
(A) Mercury
(B) Glass
(C) Ebonite
(D) Dry Paper

Q3. What is the general formula of alkenes?
(A) C(n)H(2n+2)
(B) C(n)H(2n-2)
(C) C(n)H(2n)
(D) C(n)H(2n-1)

Q4. What is the common name for solid carbon dioxide?
(A) Potash
(B) Dry Ice
(C) Quicksilver
(D) Epsom

Q5. Who is regarded as the Father of Modern Atomic Theory?
(A) John Dalton
(B) Robert Boyle
(C) Willard Gibbs
(D) Otto Hahn

Q6. Which stable, negatively charged subatomic particles are present in all atoms?
(A) Photons
(B) Electrons
(C) Protons
(D) Neutrons

Q7. How are negatively charged ions, known as anions, formed?
(A) Addition of electron
(B) Removal of electron
(C) Addition of proton
(D) Removal of proton

Q8. What is the chemical name of quicklime?
(A) Calcium sulphate
(B) Calcium carbonate
(C) Sodium hydroxide
(D) Calcium oxide

Q9. How is the mass number of an atom calculated?
(A) number of protons
(B) sum of number of protons and number of neutrons
(C) number of neutrons
(D) sum of number of protons and number of electrons

Q10. What are the carbon content and moisture characteristics of peat coal?
(A) High, Low
(B) High, High
(C) Low, High
(D) Low, Low

Q11. Which chemical law explains why soft drinks and soda bottles are sealed under high pressure to increase the solubility of carbon dioxide?
(A) Raoult's law
(B) Ohm's law
(C) Henry's law
(D) Dalton's law

Q12. Who proposed the 'Law of Octaves' in the classification of elements?
(A) Lavoisier
(B) Mendeleev
(C) Newlands
(D) Dobereiner

Q13. Which of the following substances is used in photography?
(A) Sodium bicarbonate

(B) Sodium hydroxide
(C) Sodium thiosulphate
(D) Sodium sulphate

Q14. What is the chemical name of the ionic compound NaCl?
(A) Lithium chloride
(B) Cesium fluoride
(C) Sodium chloride
(D) Calcium Iodide

Q15. Which of the following is not an alkaline earth metal?
(A) Na
(B) Mg
(C) Ca
(D) Be

Q16. What is the pH range of acidic substances?
(A) Below 7.0
(B) Below 1.0
(C) Below 4.0
(D) Below 2.0

Q17. What type of chemical reaction produces a single product from two or more reactants?
(A) Decomposition reaction
(B) Displacement reaction
(C) Combination reaction
(D) Double displacement reaction

Q18. Which of the following substances can be classified as a solution?
(A) Sea Water
(B) Salt
(C) Coal
(D) Diamond

Q19. Methane is a colourless, odourless, non-toxic but flammable gas. What is its common name?
(A) Heating gas
(B) Blue vitriol
(C) Laughing gas
(D) Marsh gas

Q20. What is calcium hypochlorite commonly known as?
(A) gunpowder
(B) bordeaux mixture
(C) laughing gas
(D) bleaching powder

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Biology – Paper 1

Q1. Which leaf structure connects the leaf blade to the stem?
(A) Vein
(B) Stipules
(C) Midrib
(D) Petiole

Q2. Which of the following diseases is primarily caused by vitamin C deficiency?
(A) Rickets
(B) Scurvy
(C) Kwashiorkor
(D) Goitre

Q3. Which of the following diseases is caused by bacteria?
(A) Tuberculosis
(B) Common cold
(C) AIDS
(D) Dengue fever

Q4. Which part of the brain controls posture, balance and equilibrium?
(A) Cerebellum
(B) Diencephalon
(C) Brainstem
(D) Cerebrum

Q5. What is the shape of the maturing face of the Golgi apparatus?
(A) spherical
(B) convex
(C) concave
(D) bi-concave

Q6. What level of organisation is exhibited by protozoans such as Amoeba and Paramecium?
(A) tissue-organ
(B) cell-tissue
(C) protoplasmic
(D) cellular

Q7. Which cells in the human body are popularly known as the "soldiers of the body"?
(A) Eosinophils
(B) White blood cells
(C) Basophils
(D) Red blood cells

Q8. To which taxonomic category does the group Mammalia belong?
(A) phylum
(B) class
(C) order
(D) family

Q9. Which of the following causes influenza?
(A) Bacteria
(B) Virus
(C) Fungi
(D) Protozoan

Q10. Which of the following combinations is NOT correctly matched?
(A) Ammonotelic - cartilaginous fish
(B) Ammonotelic - aquatic animals
(C) Uricotelic - reptiles and birds
(D) Ureotelic-terrestrial mammals

Q11. Which pigments produce red, pink, blue and purple colours in flowers?
(A) Carotenoids
(B) Lycopene
(C) Anthocyanins
(D) Chlorophyll

Q12. Where are olfactory receptors located in the human body?
(A) Nose
(B) Tongue
(C) Ears
(D) Eyes

Q13. Which of the following carries blood from all parts of the body back to the heart?
(A) Platelets
(B) Arteries
(C) White Blood Cells
(D) Veins

Q14. Which of the following plants has leaves modified into spines as an adaptation?
(A) Opuntia
(B) Mimosa
(C) Rose
(D) Hibiscus

Q15. How many eyes does a typical adult bee have?
(A) Five
(B) Two
(C) Four
(D) Three

Q16. What is the normal resting respiratory rate of a healthy adult, measured in breaths per minute?
(A) 25–30
(B) 9–11
(C) 21–24
(D) 12–20

Q17. Which sensation is primarily detected by somatosensory receptors in the skin?
(A) Hearing
(B) Taste
(C) Smell
(D) Touch

Q18. Which animal phylum is commonly known as the flatworms?
(A) Cnidaria
(B) Ctenophora
(C) Porifera
(D) Platyhelminthes

Q19. Which of the following is NOT a part of a flower?
(A) Petiole
(B) Stamen
(C) Sepal
(D) Pistil

Q20. Which part of the human body is commonly described as its "chemical factory"?
(A) Kidneys
(B) Liver
(C) Stomach
(D) Lungs

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Biology – Paper 2

Q1. What type of seaweeds are Hypnea indica and Hypnea bullata?
(A) red seaweeds
(B) green seaweeds
(C) black seaweeds
(D) yellow seaweeds

Q2. Which kingdom consists of organisms that lack a nuclear membrane?
(A) Fungi
(B) Monera
(C) Plantae
(D) Animalia

Q3. What is the process of treating domestic wastewater commonly called?
(A) pollutant
(B) bacteria
(C) sewage
(D) microbe

Q4. Who proposed that all plants and animals are composed of cells and that the cell is the basic unit of life?
(A) Leeuwenhoek
(B) J. E. Purkinje
(C) M. Schleiden and T. Schwann
(D) Virchow

Q5. Which group of plants is known as the amphibians of the plant kingdom?
(A) Bryophytes
(B) Liverworts
(C) Gymnosperms
(D) Pteridophytes

Q6. Which type of reproduction commonly occurs in Hydra?
(A) Budding
(B) Binary Fission
(C) Spore Formation
(D) Fragmentation

Q7. What is the ability of a single cell to develop into a complete, fertile organism called?
(A) Mutation
(B) Pluripotency
(C) Cloning
(D) Totipotency

Q8. For which discovery was Jan Evangelista Purkinje known in 1839?
(A) Discovered the nucleus
(B) Proposed a lipid bilayer membrane
(C) Discovered plasma membrane
(D) Coined the term protoplasm

Q9. After scouring and bleaching, which polymer makes up approximately 99% of cotton?
(A) Epoxy
(B) Proteins
(C) Cellulose
(D) Teflon

Q10. How many chambers are present in a crocodile's heart?
(A) five
(B) four
(C) three
(D) two

Q11. Which part of the human body is affected by osteoporosis?
(A) Kidney
(B) Brain
(C) Bones
(D) Lungs

Q12. Which animal species is scientifically known as Euderma maculatum?
(A) rats
(B) bats
(C) eagles
(D) foxes

Q13. What is the scientific study of fungi called?
(A) Gerontology
(B) Geobiology
(C) Chronobiology
(D) Mycology

Q14. What is the transport of soluble products of photosynthesis called?
(A) translocation
(B) transpiration
(C) transportation
(D) concentration

Q15. The Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccine is used to prevent which disease?
(A) Tuberculosis
(B) Jaundice
(C) Typhoid
(D) Polio

Q16. Which of the following plants is carnivorous?
(A) Cypress Vine
(B) Amaryllis
(C) Venus Flytrap
(D) Hyacinth

Q17. Which of the following is NOT a storage root?
(A) Napiform root
(B) Breathing root
(C) Conical root
(D) Fusiform root

Q18. Which of the following substances has the greatest affinity for haemoglobin?
(A) Oxygen
(B) Carbon dioxide
(C) Carbon monoxide
(D) Nitrogen

Q19. Which of the following is an essential micronutrient required by plants?
(A) Phosphorus
(B) Zinc
(C) Nitrogen
(D) Calcium

Q20. What is the scientific term for the fear of heights?
(A) ophidiophobia
(B) haemophobia
(C) acrophobia
(D) tachophobia

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Biology – Paper 3

Q1. What are the embryonic seed leaves of angiosperms called?
(A) Spore
(B) Cotyledon
(C) Buds
(D) Sprout

Q2. What are the rhythmic muscle contractions of the alimentary canal that propel food forward called?
(A) Segmentation
(B) Peristalsis
(C) Guttation
(D) Diffusion

Q3. What is the role of ribosomes in a polysome?
(A) Help in making DNA
(B) Translate the mRNA into proteins
(C) Create rRNA
(D) Help in DNA replication

Q4. Why is human blood red in colour?
(A) Because of myoglobin
(B) Because of haemoglobin
(C) Because of immunoglobulin
(D) Because of haptoglobin

Q5. Which mineral element is essential for the formation of both haemoglobin and myoglobin?
(A) Calcium
(B) Vitamin B12
(C) Iron
(D) Vitamin A

Q6. Which of the following is NOT a member of the phylum Arthropoda?
(A) Prawn
(B) Locust
(C) Butterfly
(D) Pila

Q7. Which of the following is an indigenous dairy cattle breed?
(A) Red Sindhi
(B) Chippiparai
(C) Kanni
(D) Kombai

Q8. Which of the following diseases does NOT spread through the air?
(A) Cough-cold
(B) Cholera
(C) Pneumonia
(D) Tuberculosis

Q9. Yeast and mushrooms belong to which kingdom?
(A) Fungi
(B) Monera
(C) Plantae
(D) Protista

Q10. Which medical measurement uses the terms systolic and diastolic?
(A) Finding blood vessels
(B) Detecting problems in eyesight
(C) Counting blood platelets
(D) Measuring blood pressure

Q11. From which organ does lymph carry absorbed dietary fats?
(A) lungs
(B) stomach
(C) intestine
(D) kidney

Q12. Where does internal fertilisation take place?
(A) Outside the female's body
(B) Inside the female's reproductive tract
(C) Inside the male's body
(D) Outside the male's body

Q13. Where does glucose break down into pyruvate?
(A) Protoplasm
(B) Golgi bodies
(C) Chloroplast

(D) Cytoplasm

Q14. Which cell structure regulates the entry and exit of substances into and out of the cell?
(A) Cytoplasm
(B) Protoplasm
(C) Plasma membrane
(D) Cell wall

Q15. Which of the following is NOT a form of cancer?
(A) Lymphoma
(B) Glaucoma
(C) Sarcoma
(D) Carcinoma

Q16. Which of the following diseases is generally caused by a virus?
(A) Typhoid
(B) Dengue fever
(C) Tuberculosis
(D) Cholera

Q17. Which syndrome is characterised by a fatty hump between the shoulders, a rounded face and pink or purple stretch marks on the skin?
(A) Cushing syndrome
(B) Down syndrome
(C) Marfan syndrome
(D) Angelman syndrome

Q18. Which branch of biology studies the microscopic structure of cells, tissues and organs?
(A) Histology
(B) Paleontology
(C) Ichthyology
(D) Entomology

Q19. Which structures constitute the central nervous system in the human body?
(A) Only brain
(B) Only blood
(C) Both brain and spinal cord
(D) Only spinal cord

Q20. What are the water-holding compounds produced in large quantities by marine brown and red algae called?
(A) Lipids
(B) Hydrocolloids
(C) Carbohydrates
(D) Gelatin

GENERAL SCIENCE TOPICWISE MCQS
General Science – Biology – Paper 4

Q1. Who is popularly known as the "Darwin of the 20th century"?
(A) Katherine Esau
(B) Har Gobind Khorana
(C) Marshall Warren Nirenberg
(D) Ernst Mayr

Q2. In which year did Ernst Haeckel introduce ecology as a distinct field of study?
(A) 1866
(B) 1880
(C) 1845
(D) 1890

Q3. Which of the following accessory pigments helps plants absorb light energy for photosynthesis?
(A) Cristae
(B) Carotenoids
(C) Amyloplasts
(D) Vacuoles

Q4. Which of the following is the male reproductive part of a flower?
(A) Stigma
(B) Style
(C) Stamen
(D) Pistil

Q5. What are the temporary, finger-like projections used by Amoeba for movement and feeding called?
(A) contractile vacuole
(B) pseudopodia
(C) food vacuoles
(D) endoplasm

Q6. Which organism is known as the farmer's friend because it loosens the soil and breaks down organic matter?
(A) earthworm
(B) locust
(C) rat
(D) weed

Q7. Through which process does a tadpole develop into an adult frog?
(A) Fertilisation
(B) Embedding
(C) Metamorphosis
(D) Budding

Q8. What are members of the class Phaeophyceae commonly known as?
(A) brown algae
(B) white algae
(C) green algae
(D) red algae

Q9. What are the tiny pores on leaves through which gaseous exchange takes place during photosynthesis called?
(A) Chloroplast
(B) Stomata
(C) Chlorophyll
(D) Vacuole

Q10. In which of the following is trypsin present?
(A) Saliva
(B) Bile juice
(C) Gastric juice
(D) Pancreatic juice

Q11. How many chambers does a crocodile's heart have?
(A) Two
(B) Four
(C) Three
(D) Single

Q12. In which of the following groups are ovules NOT enclosed by an ovary wall?
(A) Algae
(B) Pteridophytes
(C) Gymnosperm
(D) Angiosperm

Q13. Which vitamin is naturally produced by the human body through exposure to sunlight?

(A) Vitamin C
(B) Vitamin D
(C) Vitamin A
(D) Vitamin B

Q14. Which of the following diseases can be caused by drinking contaminated water?
(A) Scurvy
(B) Rickets
(C) Cholera
(D) Anaemia

Q15. What is the maximum permissible turbidity limit for potable water under BIS Standard IS 10500:2012?
(A) 1 NTU
(B) 3 NTU
(C) 7 NTU
(D) 5 NTU

Q16. Which of the following diseases is NOT inherited?
(A) Muscular dystrophy
(B) Cystic fibrosis
(C) Down syndrome
(D) Malaria

Q17. Approximately what percentage of Earth's carbon fixation is carried out by algae?
(A) a half
(B) a quarter
(C) one-tenth
(D) one-third

Q18. How many pollutants are considered when calculating India's Air Quality Index (AQI)?
(A) 8
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 12

Q19. Which organ is the principal site of food digestion and nutrient absorption?
(A) Stomach
(B) Liver
(C) Small intestine
(D) Colon

Q20. Which of the following synthetic chemicals is responsible for ozone layer depletion?
(A) Chlorofluorocarbons
(B) Biopolymer
(C) Polyvinyl Chloride
(D) Methanol

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