

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**CLASS: VII****SUBJECT: BIOLOGY****Chapter - 1**

- Question 1) All living things are made up of _____
 (a) matter (b) cell (c) organs (d) none
- Question 2) The group of cells performs a specific function is called
 (a) cell (b) tissue (c) organ (d) organ system
- Question 3) A group of living organism which are closely related and can breed among themselves are called
 (a) phylum (b) species (c) genera (d) kingdom
- Question 4) A group of individuals living in an area and belonging to a particular species forms their _____.
 (a) biosphere (b) population (c) community (d) Niche
- Question 5) The non living factor of the environment
 (a) animals (b) bacteria (c) water (d) plants
- Question 6) Name the smallest ecosystem
 (a) pond ecosystem (b) Marine ecosystem (c) forest ecosystem (d) None
- Question 7) Choose the biggest ecosystem
 (a) grassland ecosystem (b) Marine ecosystem (c) pond ecosystem (d) forest ecosystem
- Question 8) Choose one natural ecosystem
 (a) garden (b) aquarium (c) pond (d) forest
- Question 9) Name one artificial ecosystem
 (a) pond (b) garden (c) river (d) forest
- Question 10) All the ecosystem on earth together make the _____.
 (a) biosphere (b) lithosphere (c) hydrosphere (d) atmosphere
- Question 11) Name the tissue in plants responsible for growth
 (a) meristamatic tissue (b) permanent tissue (c) muscular tissue (d) parenchyma
- Question 12) The _____ bring about an increase in the girth of the plant
 (a) parenchyma (b) collenchyma (c) cambium (d) sclerenchyma
- Question 13) The apical meristematic tissue is responsible for the growth of plant in
 (a) height (b) weight (c) width (d) girth
- Question 14) The lateral meristematic tissue causes growth of plant in
 (a) height (b) thickness (c) transport (d) None
- Question 15) The lateral meristematic tissue is also known as
 (a) cambium (b) vacuole (c) vascular bundle (d) xylem
- Question 16) They help in the development of branches around the nodes
 (a) Intercalary meristem (b) apical meristem (c) lateral meristem (d) None
- Question 17) _____ is the outer most covering of young parts of roots, stem and leaves
 (a) epidermis (b) dermis (c) cuticle (d) none
- Question 18) _____ helps the plant in retention of water and prevention from drying out.
 (a) vacuole (b) cuticle (c) cambium (d) cell wall
- Question 19) The minute pores for gaseous exchange between plants and its environment.
 (a) cuticle (b) stomata (c) cambium (d) none
- Question 20) They act as food storage tissue and gives mechanical support to the plant
 (a) ground tissue (b) dermal tissue (c) cell wall (d) none
- Question 21) In plants the cell wall is made up of
 (a) cellulose (b) fibre (c) pectin (d) dermal tissue
- Question 22) It helps in the conduction of water and mineral salts
 (a) phloem (b) xylem (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
- Question 23) These are elongated cells with tapered ends
 (a) tracheids (b) vessels (c) xylem fibre (d) sieve cells
- Question 24) It is the only living component of xylem
 (a) xylem parenchyma (b) xylem fibre (c) vessels (d) tracheids
- Question 25) The xylem and phloem together known as
 (a) vascular bundle (b) vacuole (c) sieve cells (d) cambium

Chapter - 2

- Question 1) The branch of biology which deals with classification is called _____.
 (a) Anatomy (b) Taxonomy (c) entomology (d) none
- Question 2) The largest unit of classification
 (a) kingdom (b) species (c) class (d) order
- Question 3) The smallest unit of classification
 (a) class (b) family (c) species (d) genus
- Question 4) The group of organisms that share common characteristics and can reproduce among themselves
 (a) species (b) Genus (c) population (d) family
- Question 5) Who suggested five kingdom classification
 (a) R.H.Wittaker (b) Schleden (c) Carl Linnaeus (d) None
- Question 6) R.H. Wittaker classified all the living organism into _____ kingdoms.
 (a) three (b) four (c) five (d) six
- Question 7) Autotrophs belong to the kingdom
 (a) Animalia (b) Plantae (c) Fungi (d) None

- Question 8) Heterotrophs belong to the kingdom
(a) Animalia (b) Plantae (c) Fungi (d) both (a) and (c)
- Question 9) _____ are unicellular organisms that have a defined nucleus and other cell components
(a) Monera (b) protista (c) Fungi (d) None
- Question 10) _____ comprises multicellular organisms with well defined cell wall.
(a) Plantae (b) Fungi (c) Protista (d) Monera
- Question 11) Organisms in _____ do not have a cell wall.
(a) Animalia (b) Plantae (c) Fungi (d) None
- Question 12) The kingdom which has only bacteria as its members
(a) Protista (b) Monera (c) Fungi (d) None
- Question 13) The whip like structure called _____ help the bacteria in locomotion
(a) pseudopodium (b) flagella (c) cilia (d) none
- Question 14) _____ are known as decomposers in the biosphere.
(a) Virus (b) Fungi (c) bacteria (d) crows
- Question 15) The comma shaped bacterias are known as _____
(a) vibrio (b) spirillum (c) bacillus (d) coccus
- Question 16) Bacteria reproduce mainly by
(a) cell division (b) multiple fission (c) binary fission (d) budding
- Question 17) Micro bacterium tuberculosis causes
(a) Leprosy (b) Cholera (c) Tuberculosis (d) None
- Question 18) Name the bacteria helps in the formation of yoghurt from milk.
(a) Lactobacillus (b) Rhizobia (c) Cyanobacteria (d) None
- Question 19) The process of obtaining food by amoeba is called
(a) phagocytosis (b) engulfing (c) swallowing (d) sucking
- Question 20) _____ are non green multicellular plants
(a) Algae (b) Fungi (c) bacteria (d) sponges
- Question 21) The hyphae are collectively known as
(a) Rhizopus (b) Mycelium (c) rhizoids (d) None
- Question 22) Yeast is used for manufacturing
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin B12
- Question 23) The fungus Aspergillus flavus causes
(a) ear infection (b) mental disorder (c) Ringworm (d) Aspergillosis
- Question 24) _____ commonly called bread mould
(a) Rhizopus (b) mushroom (c) yeast (d) none
- Question 25) Organism that live on or inside the body of another organism and derive nutrition from it
(a) heterotroph (b) host (c) parasite (d) saprotroph

Chapter – 3

- Question 1) The invertebrate do not have
(a) backbone (b) exoskeleton (c) joint legs (d) scales
- Question 2) _____ are animals with porous body
(a) protozoa (b) porifera (c) coelenterate (d) Annelida
- Question 3) Animals with hollow tube like body
(a) platy helminthes (b) coelenterata (c) porifera (d) protozoa
- Question 4) _____ are animals without legs
(a) coelenterata (b) platy helminthes (c) porifera (d) protozoa
- Question 5) Animals with unsegmented cylindrical body
(a) Nematelminthes (b) platyhelminthes (c) coelenterata (d) porifera
- Question 6) Animals with segmented body
(a) Nematelminthes (b) Annelida (c) Arthropoda (d) Porifera
- Question 7) Animals with joint legs
(a) Annelida (b) Arthropoda (c) Porifera (d) Protozoa
- Question 8) Soft bodied, shelled animals
(a) Mollusea (b) Echinodermata (c) Pisces (d) Amphibia
- Question 9) Animals with spiny exoskeleton
(a) Mollusea (b) Pisces (c) Aves (d) Echinodermata
- Question 10) Cold blooded animals with streamlined body covered with scales and have gills
(a) Pisces (b) Amphibia (c) Reptilia (d) Aves
- Question 11) Cold blooded animals with moist slippery skin
(a) mollusca (b) echinodermata (c) amphibia (d) Pisces
- Question 12) Cold blooded animals with dry, scaly skin, breathe through lungs
(a) reptilia (b) amphibia (c) pisces (d) none
- Question 13) Warm blooded animals body covered with feathers
(a) mammalia (b) Aves (c) reptilia (d) none
- Question 14) Warm blooded animals that give birth to babies, and produce milk.
(a) Aves (b) mammalia (c) reptilia (d) pisces
- Question 15) The animals of phylum _____ known as sponges
(a) protista (b) porifera (c) coelenterate (d) none
- Question 16) Sycon belongs to the phylum
(a) porifera (b) millusea (c) protista (d) Annelida
- Question 17) The members of phylum _____ commonly known as cnidarians
(a) porifera (b) coelenterata (c) platy helminthes (d) Annelida

- Question 18) The finger like projections seen in cnidarians
(a) Flagellum (b) tentacles (c) cilia (d) pseudo podia
- Question 19) Jellyfish and hydra belong to the phylum
(a) porifera (b) Annelida (c) coelenterata (d) Arthropoda
- Question 20) The animals of the phylum _____ are also known as flat worms
(a) Ashelminthes (b) Nemathelminthes (c) platy helminthes (d) none
- Question 21) The members of the phylum _____ are called round worms
(a) Nemathelminthes (b) Annelida (c) platyhelminthes (d) none
- Question 22) Hook worm belongs to the phylum _____
(a) Platy helminthes (b) Nemathelminthes (c) Annelida (d) None
- Question 23) The excretory organ present in Annelids
(a) malpighian body (b) nephridia (c) kidney (d) None
- Question 24) The excretory organ of centipede and millipede
(a) coxal gland (b) malpighian tubules (c) nephridia (d) kidney
- Question 25) Amoeba belongs to the phylum
(a) porifera (b) protista (c) echinodermata (d) none

