

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

- Question 1) The process by which a substance absorbed in one part of the plant is transferred to other part of the plant is called
(a) photosynthesis (b) transportation (c) transpiration (d) none
- Question 2) The apical meristematic tissue is responsible for the growth of plant in
(a) height (b) weight (c) girth (d) thickness
- Question 3) The lateral meristematic tissue causes growth of plant in
(a) height (b) thickness (c) weight (d) none
- Question 4) The lateral meristematic tissue is also known as
(a) cambium (b) vacuole (c) cellulose (d) cell wall
- Question 5) These are elongated cells with tapered ends
(a) vessels (b) Fracheids (c) xylem fibre (d) sieve cells
- Question 6) The only living component of xylem
(a) vessels (b) tracheids (c) xylem parenchyma (d) xylem fibre
- Question 7) It is responsible for transportation of food in the plant
(a) phloem (b) xylem (c) cambium (d) vacuole
- Question 8) It is the outermost layer of the root
(a) root hairs (b) root tip (c) cell wall (d) none
- Question 9) It is the process by which the molecules of a solvent move from a region of higher concentration to a Region of lower concentration through a semi permeable membrane.
(a) diffusion (b) osmosis (c) absorption (d) conduction
- Question 10) It involves in the movement of salt molecules from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration
(a) absorption (b) diffusion (c) osmosis (d) conduction
- Question 11) The water absorbed by root is also called
(a) sap (b) cytoplasm (c) plasma (d) none
- Question 12) The upward movement of water and minerals up to the leaves through xylem is called
(a) ascent of sap (b) active transport (c) conduction (d) absorption
- Question 13) The food manufactured in the leaves during photosynthesis is in form of
(a) water (b) fat (c) sugar (d) salt
- Question 14) The loss of water in the form of water vapours from the areal parts of a plant is called
(a) transportation (b) transpiration (c) absorption (d) conduction
- Question 15) In stomatal transpiration evaporation of water from leaves take place through
(a) cell wall (b) stomata (c) cuticle (d) lenticles
- Question 16) When the evaporation of water takes place directly from the surface of the leaves and herbaceous stems, it is known as
(a) stomatal transpiration (b) cuticular transpiration (c) lenticular transpiration (d) bark transpiration
- Question 17) When the evaporation of water takes place through the lenticel and bark it is called
(a) stomatal transpiration (b) cuticular transpiration (c) lenticular transpiration (d) none
- Question 18) Transpiration is directly proportional to
(a) absorption (b) conduction (c) osmosis (d) diffusion
- Question 19) _____ is the suction pressure pulls up water from the roots through the stems to the leaves
(a) osmotic pressure (b) suction pull (c) hydrostatic pressure (d) none
- Question 20) Transpiration is more rapid in
(a) bright light (b) darkness (c) dim light (d) shadow
- Question 21) There is an increase in the rate of transpiration at
(a) low temperature (b) high temperature (c) medium temperature (d) none
- Question 22) Which of the following is a group of micronutrients
(a) N,P,K (b) B,K,S (c) Mg, K,Cr (d) B,Zn,Mo
- Question 23) The deficiency of which element in plants cause blossom end rot
(a) phosphorus (b) calcium (c) potassium (d) sulphur
- Question 24) The fertilizer 'urea' is rich in which element
(a) Nitrogen (b) phosphorus (c) potassium (d) calcium
- Question 25) Which element is the key element of chlorophyll production
(a) Magnesium (b) calcium (c) potassium (d) phosphorus

Chapter – 2

- Question 1) The production of new organisms from the existing organisms of the same species is known as
(a) pollination (b) fertilization (c) reproduction (d) population
- Question 2) The type of reproduction in which off spring possesses the same features as the parent
(a) sexual reproduction (b) asexual reproduction (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 3) Binary fission is seen in
(a) bacteria (b) chlorella (c) both a and b (d) yeast
- Question 4) The type of reproduction in yeast
(a) binary fission (b) budding (c) fragmentation (d) spore formation

Question 5)	In the yeast the erect hyphae are called	(a) sporangium	(b) sporangiophore	(c) cyst	(d) spirogyra
Question 6)	Tubers are swollen fleshy under ground	(a) stems	(b) roots	(c) root nodules	(d) none
Question 7)	A plant reproduce from rhizome	(a) potato	(b) ginger	(c) papaya	(d) chilly
Question 8)	Gladiolus produce new plants from	(a) tuber	(b) rhizome	(c) corm	(d) bulb
Question 9)	The membranous leaves of bulbs are known as	(a) scales	(b) cyst	(c) corm	(d) bulb
Question 10)	Name a plant which reproduces by leaves	(a) Rose	(b) jasmine	(c) bryophyllum	(d) hibiscus
Question 11)	In sweet potato which part give rise to new plants	(a) root	(b) stem	(c) leaves	(d) tuber
Question 12)	_____ method is generally use for the propagation of sugar cane	(a) cutting	(b) grafting	(c) layering	(d) tissue culture
Question 13)	Grafting is common in	(a) bougainvillea	(b) mango	(c) jasmine	(d) sansivieria
Question 14)	An unorganised mass of cell known as	(a) cyst	(b) callus	(c) ovule	(d) none
Question 15)	This method is useful in the propagation of ornamental plants	(a) grafting	(b) tissue culture	(c) layering	(d) cutting
Question 16)	Some fungi, bacteria and moss reproduce by the formation of	(a) spores	(b) buds	(c) hyphae	(d) none
Question 17)	Ginger reproduces by	(a) tuber	(b) rhizome	(c) corm	(d) bulb
Question 18)	_____ is done in jasmine, lemon, and china rose.	(a) cutting	(b) Grafting	(c) layering	(d) none
Question 19)	Flowers are reproductive organs of seed bearing plants called	(a) angiosperms	(b) Gymnosperms	(c) both (a) & (b)	(d) none
Question 20)	In flower the whorls are arranged on a fleshy base called	(a) pedicel	(b) receptacle	(c) thalamus	(d) corolla
Question 21)	The collective name for sepals	(a) calyx	(b) corolla	(c) Androecium	(d) pedicel
Question 22)	The outer most parts of the flower	(a) calyx	(b) corolla	(c) carpel	(d) petal
Question 23)	The collective name for petals	(a) carpel	(b) corolla	(c) calyx	(d) pedicel
Question 24)	The male part of the flower	(a) calyx	(b) corolla	(c) Androecium	(d) pistil
Question 25)	The female part of the flower	(a) Gynoecium	(b) pedicel	(c) Androecium	(d) corolla

Chapter – 3

Question 1)	The type of reproduction does not involve the fusion of two sex cells	(a) sexual reproduction	(b) asexual reproduction	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 2)	Choose the organism which doesnt show asexual reproduction	(a) Amoeba	(b) buffalo	(c) Englena	(d) flatworm
Question 3)	The male and female gamates unite to form	(a) embryo	(b) zygote	(c) callus	(d) cyst
Question4)	The male gamete is known as	(a) ovum	(b) sperm	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 5)	The fusion of spesm and ovum to produce zygote is termed as	(a) reproduction	(b) fertilization	(c) pollination	(d) none
Question 6)	When the fusion of male and female gametes occurs outside the body of female, it is called	(a) internal fertilization	(b) external fertilization	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 7)	The type of development in which there is distinguished change in the appearance of an organism from egg to an adult is called.	(a) polymorphism	(b) metamorphosis	(c) Hermaphrodites	(d) none
Question 8)	The part of male reproductive system located outside the abdominal cavity in a skin sac called scrotum	(a) Testes	(b) penis	(c) epididymis	(d) none
Question 9)	It is a convduted structure. It stores the mature sperms	(a) Vas deferens	(b) Epididymis	(c) Testes	(d) none
Question 10)	It transports sperm from epidymis to the urethra	(a) tests	(b) epididymis	(c) Vas deferens	(d) none
Question 11)	Which one is not a part of female reproductive system?	(a) ovary	(b) oviduct	(c) epididymis	(d) vulva
Question 12)	Each ovary produce _____ ovum every month in human beings	(a) One	(b) Two	(c) Three	(d) Four

- Question 13) The process of release of mature ovum from the ovary is called
(a) Fertilization (b) Ovulation (c) menstruation (d) none
- Question 14) The oviduct leads to
(a) ovary (b) uterus (c) cervix (d) vagina
- Question 15) The lower narrow end of the uterus
(a) cervix (b) vagina (c) Fimbriae (d) none
- Question 16) The development of baby takes place inside the
(a) ovary (b) uterus (c) cervix (d) Fallopian tube
- Question 17) _____ is the cyclical bleeding or a series of changes in the inner lining of the uterus of a non pregnant female at intervals of one lunar month.
(a) ovulation (b) fertilization (c) menstruation (d) none
- Question 18) During _____ menstrual periods stops
(a) menopause (b) menarche (c) pregnancy (d) none
- Question 19) The fusion of egg and sperm is known as
(a) Fertilization (b) ovulation (c) implantation (d) none
- Question 20) The process of fixing the embryo in the wall of uterus is called
(a) ovulation (b) Fertilization (c) implantation (d) none
- Question 21) Development is the process of formation of an individual from _____
(a) Zygote (b) callus (c) ovum (d) sperm
- Question 22) The process of division of cells to form specialised cells is known as
(a) cell differentiation (b) cell proliferation (c) cell division (d) none
- Question 23) The embryo attached to the uterus by a structure known as
(a) umbilical cord (b) placenta (c) cervix (d) amnion
- Question 24) The foetus is connected to the placenta by a cord like structure called
(a) placenta (b) umbilical cord (c) amnion (d) none
- Question 25) The foetus is surrounded by a sac like membranous structure called
(a) umbilical cord (b) amnion (c) placenta (d) none

Chapter – 4

- Question 1) All that affects the life of an organism is called _____
(a) ecosystem (b) environment (c) population (d) none
- Question 2) Identify the correct biotic factor of the environment
(a) light (b) water (c) animals (d) soil
- Question 3) Which of the following is not an abiotic factor
(a) light (b) temperature (c) soil (d) plants
- Question 4) Any human activity that influences and effects the environment
(a) Biotic factors (b) abiotic factors (c) cultural factors (d) none
- Question 5) A unit where there is an interaction between the living organisms and their surrounding abiotic environment And there is exchange of material between the two is called an
(a) environment (b) ecosystem (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 6) Biotic components means the _____ components of an ecosystem.
(a) living (b) non living (c) active (d) dormant
- Question 7) Most of the green plants are
(a) producers (b) consumers (c) decomposers (d) none
- Question 8) Green plants are also called
(a) producer (b) autotroph (c) both (a) and (b) (d) consumers
- Question 9) Most of the animals are
(a) autotrophs (b) heterotrophs (c) producers (d) none
- Question 10) The animals feed directly on plants
(a) carnivore (b) herbivore (c) omnivore (d) saprotroph
- Question 11) _____ are also called primary consumers
(a) herbivore (b) carnivore (c) omnivore (d) none
- Question 12) Which of the following is not a carnivore
(a) Tiger (b) hawk (c) Lion (d) sheep
- Question 13) The organism that feed on both plants and animals
(a) herbivore (b) carnivore (c) omnivore (d) none
- Question 14) They feed on dead and decayed plants and animal matter
(a) Decomposer (b) saprotrophs (c) autotrophs (d) both (a) and (b)
- Question 15) _____ secrete digestive enzymes to decompose organic matter
(a) Decomposers (b) saprotrophs (c) autotroph (d) both (a) and (b)
- Question 16) The sequence of organisms in which an organism is eaten by the next organism
(a) food web (b) food chain (c) producer (d) none
- Question 17) The net work of food chain is called
(a) food web (b) pyramid (c) ecology (d) both (a) and (b)
- Question 18) Every food chain starts from
(a) plants (b) sun (c) grass (d) none
- Question 19) Green plants trap the solar energy and convert it into
(a) physical energy (b) chemical energy (c) heat energy (d) mechanical energy
- Question 20) _____ animals become active only during day time
(a) nocturnal (b) diurnal (c) aerial (d) none

- Question 21) _____ animals become active only during night time
(a) diurnal (b) Nocturnal (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 22) Wind increases the rate of _____
(a) photosynthesis (b) respiration (c) Transpiration (d) none
- Question 23) The study of interactive and relationship between living and non- living factors in the environment is called
(a) ecosystem (b) ecology (c) biosphere (d) none
- Question 24) A wide variety of microorganisms including fungi and bacteria are
(a) producers (b) primary consumers (c) decomposers (d) tertiary consumers
- Question 25) _____ are a symbiotic relationship between fungi and plant roots of higher plants
(a) mycorrhizae (b) lequme (c) lichens (d) blue green algae

