1. Which of the following is known as the powerhouse of a cell?

    A. Mitochondria
    B. Cytoplasm
    C. Lysosome
    D. Nuclei

2. DNA is stored in which of the following cell organelle?

    A. Cell wall
    B. Cell Membrane
    C. Nucleus
    D. Cytoplasm

3. Which of the following is not a prokaryote?

    A. Bacteria
    B. Fungi
    C. Archaea
    D. Cyanobacteria

4. In which organelle does the Krebs cycle occur?

    A. Golgi apparatus
    B. Endoplasmic reticulum
    C. Chloroplast
    D. Mitochondria

5. Which of the following is the primary structural component of the cell membrane?

    A. Proteins
    B. Phospholipids
    C. Carbohydrates
    D. Nucleic acids

6. What is the function of ribosome in a cell?

    A. DNA replication
    B. ATP production
    C. Lipid synthesis
    D. Protein synthesis

7. Which phase of the cell cycle is the longest?

    A. G1 phase
    B. S phase
    C. G2 phase
    D. M phase

8. What is the basic unit of heredity?

   A. Chromosome
   B. Gene
   C. RNA
   D. Protein

9. …… is not a type of RNA?

   A. mRNA
   B. tRNA
   C. rRNA
   D. dRNA

10. In DNA, adenine (A) pairs with:

   A. Cytosine (C)
   B. Guanine (G)
   C. Thymine (T)
   D. Uracil (U)

11. Which enzyme is responsible for DNA replication?

   A. RNA polymerase
   B. DNA ligase
   C. DNA polymerase
   D. Reverse transcriptase

12. The primary function of the large intestine is:

   A. Digestion of proteins
   B. Absorption of water
   C. Production of bile
   D. breakdown of fats

13. The main storage polysaccharide in animals is:

   A. Cellulose
   B. Starch
   C. Glycogen
   D. Chitin

14. What is the monomer unit of proteins?

   A. Nucleotides
   B. Amino acids
   C. Monosaccharides
   D. Fatty acids

15. ..... links amino acids in a protein?

A. Hydrogen bond
B. Glycosidic bond
C. Peptide bond
D. Phosphodiester bond

16. ..... is a example of disaccharide?

A. Glucose
B. Sucrose
C. Fructose
D. Galactose

17. Which of the following is NOT a lipid?

A. Cholesterol
B. Triglyceride
C. Phospholipid
D. Glycogen

18. The primary structure of a protein is determined by:

A. The sequence of amino acids
B. The folding of the protein
C. The number of polypeptide chains
D. The interaction of R-groups

19. ..... is NOT a function of proteins

A. Enzymatic activity
B. Energy storage
C. Structural support
D. Transport of molecules

20. Which nitrogenous base is found in RNA but not in DNA?

A. thymine (T)
B. adenine (A)
C. uracil (U)
D. guanine (G)

21. The enzyme responsible for breaking down starch into maltose is:

A. Lipase
B. Amylase
C. Protease
D. Cellulase

22. The main goal of animal biotechnology in the following is:

    A. Conservation of wildlife
    B. Genetic modification for improved traits
    C. Study of animal behavior
    D. Preservation of fossils

23. Which technique is used to create genetically identical animals?

    A. Hybridization
    B. Mutation breeding
    C. Gene therapy
    D. Cloning

24. The full form of PCR in biotechnology is

    A. Polymerase Chain Reaction
    B. Protein Coding Reaction
    C. Polypeptide Chromosome Replication
    D. Prokaryotic Cell Reproduction

25. ..... is an example of transgenic animal technology

    A. Selective breeding
    B. Artificial insemination
    C. Inserting foreign genes into animals
    D. Crossbreeding of different species

26. The first successfully cloned mammal was:

    A. A cow
    B. A sheep
    C. A dog
    D. A rabbit

27. Which enzyme is used to cut DNA at specific sites?

    A. Restriction endonuclease
    B. DNA polymerase
    C. Ligase
    D. Helicase

28. What is the purpose of animal cell culture?

    A. Studying cell growth
    B. Producing vaccines
    C. Testing drugs
    D. All of the above

29. The process of transferring a nucleus from one cell to another is called:

A. Somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT)
B. Gene knockout
C. Cell fusion
D. Recombinant DNA technology

30. Which of the following is a biotechnological application in animal reproduction?

A. In-vitro fertilization (IVF)
B. Artificial Insemination (AI)
C. Embryo Transfer (ET)
D. All of the above

31. ..... is the main goal of plant biotechnology

A. Conservation of endangered plant species
B. Study of plant ecology
C. Preservation of fossil plants
D. Genetic modification for improved traits

32. ..... technique is commonly used for plant genetic transformation.

A. Electroporation
B. Agrobacterium-mediated transfer
C. Microinjection
D. All of the above

33. Which of the following is a commonly used vector for plant transformation?

A. Retrovirus
B. Tumor-inducing (Ti) plasmid
C. Lambda phage
D. Bacteriophage

34. The first genetically modified (GM) plant reported in 1983, was:

A. Cotton
B. Tobacco
C. Potato
D. Corn

35. Which of the following is a key advantage of genetically modified crops?

A. Higher susceptibility to pests
B. Increased yield and resistance to pests
C. Reduced shelf life of the crops
D. Increased water consumption

36. Which of the following techniques is used for plant tissue culture?

A. Micropropagation
B. Somatic embryogenesis
C. Organogenesis
D. All of the above

37. What is the role of auxins in plant tissue culture?

A. Root formation
B. Shoot development
C. Seed germination
D. Fruit ripening

38. Which plant hormone is mainly used for shoot regeneration in tissue culture?

A. Auxin
B. Cytokinin
C. Gibberellin
D. Ethylene

39. What is somaclonal variation?

A. Genetic or epigenetic changes that arise in vitro
B. Variation due to sexual reproduction
C. Hybridization between two species
D. Variation caused by polyploidy

40. …….. is known as the "Father of Microbiology”

A. Robert Koch
B. Louis Pasteur
C. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
D. Alexander Fleming

41. Which of the following is a prokaryotic microorganism?

A. Protozoa
B. Algae
C. Fungi
D. Bacteria

42. What is the function of bacterial endospores?

A. Reproduction
B. Defense against viruses
C. Movement
D. Survival under harsh conditions

43. Which staining technique is used to differentiate between Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria?

A. Acid-fast stain
B. Endospore stain
C. Gram stain
D. Capsule stain

44. The bacterial cell wall is primarily composed of:

A. Cellulose
B. Chitin
C. Peptidoglycan
D. Lipopolysaccharides

45. ..... are an obligate intracellular parasite?

A. Viruses
B. Bacteria
C. Fungi
D. Algae

46. Which microorganism is used in the production of antibiotics?

A. Escherichia coli
B. Clostridium
C. Staphylococcus
D. Streptomyces

47. What is the primary method of bacterial reproduction?

A. Binary fission
B. Budding
C. Mitosis
D. Sporulation

48. Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus?

A. Tuberculosis
B. Cholera
C. Influenza
D. Anthrax

49. Which of the following is the primary function of plasmids in bacteria?

A. Protein synthesis
B. Energy production
C. Antibiotic resistance
D. Cell wall synthesis

50. Which of the following refers to the Medical biotechnology:

A. Study of plant genetics
B. Development of medical treatments and diagnostics
C. Conservation of endangered species
D. Improvement of agricultural yields

51. …….. is a biotechnological method used in the diagnosis of genetic diseases?

A. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
B. Western Blot
C. Gram Staining
D. Endoscopy

52. The production of human insulin using recombinant DNA technology involves:

A. Escherichia coli
B. Staphylococcus aureus
C. Clostridium botulinum
D. Bacillus subtilis

53. …….. is an example of gene therapy?

A. Treating cancer with chemotherapy
B. Replacing a defective gene with a healthy one
C. Using antibiotics to treat bacterial infections
D. Performing organ transplantation

54. CRISPR-Cas9 is widely used for:

A. Use in horticulture
B. Gene editing
C. Protein synthesis
D. Cloning

55. Monoclonal antibodies are primarily used for:

A. Vaccination
B. Cancer treatment and diagnostics
C. Antibiotic production
D. Food preservation

56. Which of the following is an example of a live attenuated vaccine?

A. Polio vaccine (Sabin)
B. Hepatitis B vaccine
C. Inactivated Rabies vaccine
D. Tetanus toxoid vaccine

57. The first recombinant DNA-based vaccine approved for human use was for:

A. COVID-19
B. Hepatitis B
C. Influenza
D. Polio

58. The purpose of stem cell therapy in medical biotechnology is to:

A. Repair damaged tissues
B. Improve digestion
C. Increase antibody production
D. Prevent bacterial infections

59. Which of the following is an application of nanobiotechnology in medicine?

A. Targeted drug delivery
B. Food preservation
C. Soil fertility improvement
D. Pest control

60. Industrial Biotechnology is:

A. The use of biotechnology in industrial processes
B. The study of plant genetics
C. The conservation of endangered species
D. The study of microorganisms in soil

61. Which microorganism is commonly used for ethanol production?

A. Escherichia coli
B. Saccharomyces cerevisiae
C. Staphylococcus aureus
D. Bacillus subtilis

62. The main advantage of using industrial biotechnology?

A. Reduced environmental impact
B. Increased use of fossil fuels
C. Higher production costs
D. Limited application in industries

63. …….. is a major product of industrial biotechnology?

A. Biofuels
B. Synthetic fertilizers
C. Plastics from petroleum
D. Heavy metals

64. Which enzyme is used in the detergent industry for stain removal?

A. Amylase
B. Lipase
C. Protease
D. All of the above

65. What is the role of microorganisms in bioremediation?

A. Cleaning up pollutants from the environment
B. Producing antibiotics
C. Fermenting dairy products
D. Enhancing plant growth

66. Which microorganism is commonly used in antimicrobial food packaging to enhance shelf life?

A. Lactobacillus acidophilus
B. Escherichia coli
C. Saccharomyces cerevisiae
D. Clostridium botulinum

67. What is the main raw material for bioethanol production out of the following?

A. Wood and plant biomass
B. Plastic waste
C. Fossil fuels
D. Heavy metals

68. The main function of fermentation in industrial biotechnology from the following is to:

A. Convert organic matter into useful products
B. Preserve microorganisms
C. Kill bacteria
D. Synthesize DNA

69. Which industrial product is obtained using *Aspergillus niger?*

A. Citric acid
B. Ethanol
C. Insulin
D. Antibiotics

70. Recombinant DNA Technology?

A. Combining genes from different species
B. Studying DNA sequencing
C. Breaking down DNA into fragments
D. Cloning whole organisms

71. Which enzyme is widely used in the textile industry?

A. Amylase
B. Protease
C. Laccase
D. All of the above

72. Who is known as the Father of Genetic Engineering?

A. Gregor Mendel
B. James Watson
C. Paul Berg
D. Francis Crick

73. What is the purpose of biopolishing in the textile industry?

A. To improve color fading resistance
B. To give fabric a glossy finish
C. To remove fuzz and pills from fabrics
D. To increase fabric thickness

74. Plasmid is a……..

A. A type of chromosome
B. A small circular DNA molecule found in bacteria
C. A protein that cuts DNA
D. A viral genome

75. Which of the following is NOT a step in recombinant DNA technology?

A. Isolation of DNA
B. Gene splicing
C. Natural mutation
D. Transformation into a host

76. Which organism is commonly used as a host in genetic engineering?

A. Saccharomyces cerevisiae
B. Escherichia coli
C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
D. *Bacillus anthracis*

77. Which method is commonly used for inserting foreign DNA into bacteria?

A. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
B. Gel Electrophoresis
C. Transformation
D. Northern Blotting

78. Which enzyme is used to convert RNA into complementary DNA (cDNA)?

A. DNA polymerase
B. Reverse transcriptase
C. RNA polymerase
D. Helicase

79. Which of the following is a genetically modified crop?

A. Golden rice
B. Hybrid maize
C. Organic wheat
D. Traditional potatoes

80. Molecular Genetics is the ……..

A. Study of genetic variation in populations
B. Study of DNA, RNA, and protein synthesis at the molecular level
C. Study of plant breeding techniques
D. Study of ecological interactions

81. …….. discovered the double helix structure of DNA?

A. Gregor Mendel
B. Watson and Crick
C. Rosalind Franklin
D. Hershey and Chase

82. Which process is most commonly used in DNA forensics to compare genetic samples?

A. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
B. Gene Cloning
C. Photosynthesis
D. DNA Sequencing

83. In which direction does DNA replication occur?

A. 5’ to 3’ direction
B. 3’ to 5’ direction
C. Randomly in both directions
D. Only on the leading strand

84. Which enzyme is responsible for unwinding the DNA helix during replication?

A. Helicase
B. Ligase
C. Primase
D. Topoisomerase

85. What is the function of RNA polymerase?

A. Synthesizing DNA from RNA
B. Transcribing DNA into RNA
C. Breaking down mRNA
D. Translating RNA into proteins

86. Codon is …….

A. A segment of DNA
B. A three-nucleotide sequence in mRNA that codes for an amino acid
C. A protein structure
D. A type of mutation

87. Which of the following is a start codon?

A. UAA
B. UAG
C. AUG
D. UGA

88. What is the function of tRNA in protein synthesis?

A. Carrying genetic information
B. Transporting amino acids to ribosomes
C. Synthesizing RNA
D. Unwinding DNA

89. What is the process of synthesizing proteins from mRNA called?

A. Transcription
B. Translation
C. Replication
D. Mutation

90. Immunology is the …….

A. Study of viruses and bacteria
B. Study of the immune system and its responses
C. Study of plant defense mechanisms
D. Study of antibiotics

91. Which of the following is a primary lymphoid organ?

A. Spleen
B. Lymph nodes
C. Thymus
D. Tonsils

92. What type of immunity is acquired after infection or vaccination?

A. Innate immunity
B. Passive immunity
C. Active immunity
D. Artificial immunity

93. Which type of immune cells produce antibodies?

A. T cells
B. B cells
C. Macrophages
D. Natural killer cells

94. Which immunoglobulin (Ig) is the most abundant in the human body?

A. IgA
B. IgE
C. IgG
D. IgM

95. Which type of T cell is responsible for killing virus-infected cells?

A. Helper T cells (CD4+)
B. Cytotoxic T cells (CD8+)
C. Regulatory T cells
D. B cells

96. Which of the following is part of the innate immune system?

A. Antibodies
B. Memory B cells
C. Macrophages
D. Plasma cells

97. What is the role of the complement system?

A. Neutralizing toxins
B. Enhancing phagocytosis and destroying pathogens
C. Producing antibodies
D. Suppressing immune response

98. Which of the following is a characteristic of adaptive immunity?

A. Immediate response
B. Non-specific defense
C. Memory formation
D. Physical barriers

99. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction is involved in allergies?

A. Type I
B. Type II
C. Type III
D. Type IV

100. Environmental Biotechnology is ……

A. The study of microorganisms in food production
B. The use of biotechnology to solve environmental problems
C. Genetic engineering of animals
D. The study of human genetics

101. ……..is an application of environmental biotechnology?

A. Bioremediation
B. DNA sequencing
C. Animal cloning
D. Plant hybridization

102. Bioremediation is a process of ……

A. Using microorganisms to clean up environmental pollutants
B. Creating genetically modified organisms
C. Increasing plant growth through biotechnology
D. Producing biofertilizers

103. Which microorganisms are commonly used in bioremediation?

A. E. coli and Salmonella
B. Pseudomonas and Bacillus
C. Plasmodium and Trypanosoma
D. Streptococcus and Staphylococcus

104. What is the role of biofertilizers in agriculture?

A. To provide chemical nutrients to plants
B. To improve soil fertility using microorganisms
C. To kill pests
D. To enhance plant hybridization

105. ……..is an example of a biofertilizer?

A. NPK fertilizer
B. Rhizobium bacteria
C. Glyphosate herbicide
D. DDT pesticide

106. Phytoremediation is the process of ……

A. Using plants to remove pollutants from the environment
B. Using bacteria to degrade toxic substances
C. Using fungi for industrial applications
D. Using insects for pest control

107. ……. is commonly used in phytoremediation?

A. Sunflower
B. Tomato
C. Wheat
D. Cactus

108. What is bioaugmentation?

A. The addition of specialized microbes to enhance pollutant degradation
B. The increase in biomass production
C. The genetic modification of plants
D. The reduction of carbon dioxide emissions

109. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?

A. Oxygen
B. Nitrogen
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Sodium chloride

110. What is Nano Biotechnology?

A. The study of plant cells using nanotechnology
B. The application of nanotechnology in biological and medical fields
C. The use of bacteria for making nanoparticles
D. The study of atomic structures

111. What is the size range of nanoparticles used in nanobiotechnology?

A. 1–100 nm
B. 100–1000 nm
C. 1–10 μm
D. 10–100 μm

112. Which of the following is a key advantage of using nanoparticles in medicine?

A. High toxicity
B. Large size for better visibility
C. Targeted drug delivery with minimal side effects
D. Decreased solubility in biological fluids

113. Which nanomaterial is commonly used in drug delivery applications?

A. Gold nanoparticles
B. Silver nanoparticles
C. Copper nanoparticles
D. Lead nanoparticles

114. What is the role of liposomes in nanomedicine?

A. To enhance bacterial growth
B. To deliver drugs to specific cells
C. To degrade toxins in the environment
D. To act as an antibiotic

115. Which technique is used to synthesize nanoparticles biologically?

A. Chemical vapor deposition
B. Green synthesis using microorganisms
C. Electrolysis
D. Plasma spraying

116. What is the main advantage of using biological methods for nanoparticle synthesis?

A. High energy consumption
B. Eco-friendliness and biocompatibility
C. Production of toxic byproducts
D. Requires high temperatures

117. Which of the following is NOT a method of nanoparticle synthesis?

A. Top-down approach
B. Bottom-up approach
C. Biogenic synthesis
D. Reverse osmosis

118. What property of nanoparticles makes them suitable for targeted cancer therapy?

A. Small size and large surface area
B. Ability to emit harmful radiation
C. Heavy metal composition
D. High electrical conductivity

119. Which type of nanoparticles are used for imaging in medical diagnostics?

A. Gold and quantum dots
B. Iron and silver
C. Aluminum and magnesium
D. Lead and mercury

120. What is Molecular Genetics?

A. Study of genetic variation in populations
B. Study of DNA, RNA, and protein synthesis at the molecular level
C. Study of plant breeding techniques
D. Study of ecological interactions

121. Which of the following is a key application of marine biotechnology?

A. Development of biofuels from microalgae
B. Production of synthetic plastics
C. Extraction of minerals from deep-sea mining
D. Creation of artificial satellites

122. Which marine organism is commonly used for the production of antibiotics and pharmaceuticals?

A. Cyanobacteria
B. Jellyfish
C. Coral
D. Starfish

123. What is the primary purpose of regulatory affairs in biotechnology?

A. To promote the sale of biopharmaceuticals
B. To ensure compliance with legal and safety regulations
C. To conduct market research
D. To reduce production costs

124. Which organization regulates pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products in India?

A. FDA
B. EMA
C. CDSCO
D. WHO

125. Which of the following is the role of the FDA (Food and Drug Administration)?

A. Approving new drugs and medical devices
B. Conducting pharmaceutical marketing
C. Manufacturing biopharmaceuticals
D. Importing medical equipment

126. What does GMP stand for in regulatory affairs?

A. Good Marketing Practice
B. General Manufacturing Process
C. Good Manufacturing Practice
D. Government Medical Policy

127. Which phase of clinical trials tests the safety of a drug in healthy volunteers?

A. Phase I
B. Phase II
C. Phase III
D. Phase IV

128. Which regulatory authority is responsible for approving drugs in Europe?

A. CDSCO
B. EMA
C. WHO
D. FDA

129. What is a Biologics License Application (BLA)?

A. A request for approval to sell a biological product in the U.S.
B. A research grant application
C. A patent for a new drug
D. A drug import certificate

130. Pharmacovigilance is ……..

A. The development of new vaccines
B. The monitoring of drug safety and adverse effects
C. The study of drug mechanisms
D. The marketing of pharmaceutical products

131. Which document is required for the international trade of pharmaceuticals in the format recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO)?

A. The Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CPP)
B. Import License
C. Drug Discovery Report
D. Clinical Trial Approval

132. What is the purpose of an Investigational New Drug (IND) application?

A. To apply for a new drug patent
B. To begin human clinical trials
C. To sell a drug in the market
D. To manufacture a drug

133. What is Intellectual Property (IP)?

A. Physical assets like machinery and land
B. Creations of the mind, such as inventions and artistic works
C. The legal right to import drugs
D. Ownership of pharmaceutical companies

134. Which of the following is NOT a type of Intellectual Property Right?

A. Patent
B. Trademark
C. Copyright
D. Import License

135. How long does a patent typically last?

A. 10 years from the date of grant for design patents
B. 15 years from the date of filling the patent
C. 20 years from the date of filling the patent
D. 25 years from the date of grant for design patents

136. The main purpose of a patent is

A. To provide an exclusive right to the inventor
B. To allow free use of an invention
C. To encourage competition
D. To register a business name

137. What does a trademark protect?

A. A company's financial records
B. A brand name, logo, or symbol
C. A new scientific discovery
D. A production method

138. Which international agreement governs global intellectual property rights?

A. TRIPS Agreement
B. Kyoto Protocol
C. Paris Agreement
D. Geneva Convention

139. What is a geographical indication (GI)?

A. A patent for an invention
B. A mark used to indicate the origin of a product
C. A copyright for literary work
D. A regulatory license for drugs

140. What is the purpose of copyright protection?

A. To protect inventions
B. To protect original literary, artistic, and musical works
C. To protect business names
D. To regulate industrial production

141. The term "patent infringement" mean

A. Applying for a new patent
B. Unauthorized use of a patented invention
C. Selling a product legally
D. Renewing a patent

142. Which organization oversees patent protection worldwide?

A. World Trade Organization (WTO)
B. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
C. United Nations (UN)
D. European Union (EU)

143. What is Bioinformatics?

A. The study of plant biology
B. The application of computational tools to analyze biological data
C. The study of human anatomy
D. The process of chemical synthesis

144. …….. is a major application of bioinformatics?

A. Drug discovery
B. Crop cultivation
C. Weather forecasting
D. Space exploration

145. Which biological macromolecule is mainly analyzed in bioinformatics?

A. Carbohydrates
B. Lipids
C. Nucleic acids (DNA/RNA)
D. Vitamins

146. What does the term "Genomics" refer to?

A. The study of proteins
B. The study of entire genomes
C. The study of small molecules
D. The study of ecosystems

147. Which database is used to store DNA sequences?

A. PDB
B. GenBank
C. Swiss-Prot
D. PubMed

148. What is the full form of NCBI?

A. National Center for Biotechnology Information
B. National Council for Biological Investigations
C. New Computational Biology Institute
D. National Code for Bioinformatics

149. In bioinformatics, BLAST used for:

A. To predict protein folding
B. To search for sequence similarities
C. To analyze metabolic pathways
D. To synthesize proteins

150. What is the purpose of the FASTA format in bioinformatics?

A. To store 3D protein structures
B. To store DNA and protein sequences
C. To analyze enzyme reactions
D. To model population genetics

151. Complete the sentences-
Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary were the first to _____ the summit of Mount Everest.

A. be reaching
B. have reached
C. reach
D. reaching

152. Pick out the correct option for the incorrect sentences

A. these days people are rare benign
B. rare people are benign these days
C. benign people are rare these days
D. people are benign rare these days.

153. Select the suitable antonyms of the word from the given choices.
Antagonising

A. mollify
B. irritate
C. humiliate
D. succumb

154. Select the suitable antonyms of the word from the given choices.
Approached

A. gone
B. receded
C. went
D. scarce

155. Select suitable synonyms from the given choices for the following words.
Predicament

A. spot
B. care
C. spotlight
D. reckless

156. Select suitable synonyms from the given choices for the following words.
Fiscal

A. money
B. insurance
C. taxation
D. ambiguous

157. Choose the correct option for the following blanks.
(i). Humans have a tendency to _____.

A. alienate
B. procrastinate.
C. reverberate
D. captivate

158. Choose the correct option for the following blanks.
Sporadic rainfall occurs _____

A. spontaneously
B. occasionally
C. Simultaneously
D. Dormantly

159. Correct the sentence given below.
Wow great day it was

A. It was a great day wow.
B. A great day it was, wow.
C. Wow! It was a great day.
D. A great day it was wow.

160. Fill in the blank with a suitable words/word.
Mohin _____ devastated.

A. seems to be
B. surely
C. behaved
D. will be

161. Complete the sentence.
Sulekha is a _____ girl, she saves a lot of money.

A. thrifty
B. sober
C. kind hearted
D. reckless

162. Complete the sentence.
Relay race is most _____

A. Neck -in- neck
B. nail biting
C. promising
D. rewarding

163. Give synonym :
Brilliant-

A. superb
B. sober
C. dextrous
D. neat

164. Find the error :
Television was inventoried by Philo Taylor Franceworth.

A. Philo
B. Taylor
C. was
D. Inventoried

165. Find the error :
People of Finland had been called Finns.

A. Finns
B. Have
C. been
D. had been

166. Fill in the blank :
Mowgli,_____ was an excellent movie.

A. Jungle legend
B. Junglee legend
C. Legend of the jungle
D. Jungle story

167. Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentence: "The teacher gave _____ homework to the students."

    A. his
    B. her
    C. their
    D. its

168. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

    A. He don't like ice cream.
    B. They doesn't want to go.
    C. She doesn't like coffee.
    D. We don't likes the movie.

169. Select the correct preposition to complete the sentence: "The cat is hiding _____ the table."

    A. in
    B. on
    C. under
    D. between

170. Identify the correct tense to complete the sentence: "By next year, she _____ graduated from college."

    A. has
    B. will have
    C. had
    D. will has

171. Which sentence uses the correct subject-verb agreement?

    A. The team of players is arriving.
    B. The team of players are arriving.
    C. The team of players were arriving.
    D. The team of players have arriving.

172. Identify the correct form of the adverb to complete the sentence: "He ran _____ than his friend."

    A. fast
    B. faster
    C. fastest
    D. more fast

173. Statement: Water boils at 100°C.
Reason: Water molecules gain enough energy to break free from the liquid state and become gas at this temperature.

A. Both the statement and the reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the statement.
B. Both the statement and the reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the statement.
C. The statement is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
D. Both the statement and the reason are incorrect.

174. Statement: The human heart is located in the left part of the chest.
Reason: The left lung is smaller than the right lung to accommodate the heart.

A. Both the statement and the reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the statement.
B. Both the statement and the reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the statement.
C. The statement is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
D. Both the statement and the reason are incorrect.

175. Statement: Plants release oxygen during photosynthesis.
Reason: During photosynthesis, plants convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen using sunlight.

A. Both the statement and the reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the statement.
B. Both the statement and the reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the statement.
C. The statement is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
D. Both the statement and the reason are incorrect.

176. નીચે આપેલા પૈકીનો કયો શબ્દ 'ચંદ્ર ' શબ્દનો સમાનાર્થી શબ્દ નથી ?

A. સુધાકર
B. વિધુ
C. ઇન્દુ
D. કૌમુદી

177. નીચે આપેલા શબ્દોમાંથી 'સામુદાયિક' શબ્દનો વિરોધાર્થી શબ્દ કયો છે?

A. સામુહિક
B. સાંયોગિક
C. વૈયક્તિક
D. વિભક્ત

178. શબ્દસમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ આપો : સરકારશ્રી તરફથી ખેતી માટે આપવામાં આવતા નાણાં

A. લવાદ
B. તકાજો
C. તગાવી
D. થાપણ

179. ગોળના પાણીએ નાહવું - આ રૂઢિપ્રયોગનો અર્થ આપો

A. છેતરાઈ જવું
B. ખુબ સુખી હોવું
C. ધનના ભંડાર ભરેલા હોવા
D. કોઈને છેતરવા

180. નીચેના પૈકી સાચી જોડણી ધરાવતો શબ્દ શોધો

A. પરિચિત
B. પરીચીત
C. પરિચીત
D. પરીચિત

181. નીચેના પૈકી પ્રત્યક્ષ શબ્દની સાચી સંધિ કઈ છે?

A. પ્રતિ + અક્ષ
B. પ્ર + ત્યક્ષ
C. પ્રતી + અક્ષ
D. પ્રતી + યક્ષ

182. નીચે આપેલા પૈકીનો કયો શબ્દ 'પાણી' શબ્દનો સમાનાર્થી શબ્દ નથી ?

A. સલિલ
B. વારિ
C. તોય
D. ધુનિ

183. નીચે આપેલા શબ્દોમાંથી 'પૂર્વગ' શબ્દનો વિરોધાર્થી શબ્દ કયો છે?

A. અનુગામી
B. અનુગ
C. ઉત્તરાર્ધ
D. પ્રારબ્ધ

184. શબ્દસમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ આપો : આંખ આગળ ખડું થઇ જાય તેવું

A. અકલ્પનિય
B. અતુલ્ય
C. આબેહૂબ
D. અસંભવિત

185. દાંતે તરણું લેવું - આ રૂઢિપ્રયોગનો અર્થ આપો

A. હાર કબૂલવી
B. ભારે વિરોધ કરવો
C. વિશ્વાસથી કંઈ કહેવું
D. ખુબ ચિંતા થવી

186. નીચેના પૈકી સાચી જોડણી ધરાવતો શબ્દ શોધો

A. પ્રતિનિધિ
B. પ્રતિનિધી
C. પ્રતીનીધી
D. પ્રતિનીધી

187. નીચેના પૈકી મનોબળ શબ્દની સાચી સંધિ કઈ છે?

A. મ+નો+બળ
B. મનઃ + બળ
C. મનો + બળ
D. ઉપરમાંથી એક પણ નહિ

188. દૂઝણી ગાયની લાત પણ સારી - આ કહેવત નો સાચો અર્થ કયો છે?

A. દૂઝણી ગાય કોઈ ને નુકસાન પહોંચાડતી નથી
B. જાહેર વસ્તુઓ સૌના ભલા માટે હોય છે
C. દૂઝણી ગાય દૂધ આપતી નથી
D. ફાયદો કરાવનારના દોષ પણ સહી લેવા યોગ્ય હોય છે

189. ઘરના મુખ્ય ઓરડાની બાજુની ઓરડી - આ શબ્દ સમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ નીચે આપેલા વિકલ્પોમાંથી શોધીને લખો

A. આંગણું
B. દીવાનખંડ
C. ગજાર
D. વરંડો

190. આ તળપદા શબ્દનો શિષ્ટ શબ્દ નીચે આપેલા વિકલ્પોમાંથી શોધીને લખો - દાંડાઈ

A. નફ્ફટ
B. ઉદ્ધતાઈ
C. ખરાબ
D. નાલાયક

191. નીચે આપેલા પદો પૈકી ઉભયાન્વયી પદને ઓળખાવો

A. તેની પાસે અખૂટ સંપત્તિ છે
B. વૃક્ષ પરથી પાંદડા ખર્યા
C. મારા તરફ નજર તો કરો
D. રામ, સીતા અને લક્ષ્મણ વનમાં ગયા

192. 'ભજનકીર્તન' શબ્દનો સમાસ જણાવો

A. દ્વંદ્વ સમાસ
B. તત્પુરૂષ સમાસ
C. મધ્યમપદલોપી સમાસ
D. ઉપપદ સમાસ

193. નીચે આપેલા વિકલ્પો પૈકી સાચો વિરોધી શબ્દ ધરાવતો વિકલ્પ શોધો

A. ક્ષણિક x શાશ્વત
B. ઠોઠ x નબળો
C. દેવું x કરજ
D. ઉમંગ x હર્ષ

194. નીચે આપેલા શબ્દો પૈકી કયા શબ્દની જોડણી ખોટી છે?

A. આત્મસિદ્ધિ
B. જડીબુટ્ટી
C. પિચકારી
D. મહાશીવરાત્રી

195. ઘણો પોકાર કરવા છતાં કોઈ ન સાંભળે તેવું - આ શબ્દ સમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ નીચે આપેલા વિકલ્પોમાંથી શોધીને લખો

A. અરણ્યરુદન
B. ચિત્કાર
C. બળાપો
D. આર્તનાદ

196. આકાશકુસુમવત - શબ્દનો સાચો અર્થ ધરાવતો શબ્દ નીચે આપેલા વિકલ્પોમાંથી શોધો

A. અસ્વસ્થ
B. અસંભવિત
C. અત્યંત આકર્ષક
D. આકૃતિહીન

197. નીચે આપેલા શબ્દો પૈકી વિશેષણ દર્શાવતો શબ્દ શોધો

A. આરંભ
B. પુસ્તક
C. નિત્ય
D. પાર્થિવ

198. નીચે આપેલા વાક્યમાંથી સર્વનામ દર્શાવતો શબ્દ શોધો :
'કમલ અને શીતલ સૌપ્રથમ ખેતરમાં ગયા અને ત્યારપછી તેઓ મીઠી શેરડી ખાવા બેઠા'

A. મીઠી
B. ત્યારપછી
C. ખેતર
D. તેઓ

199. 'બંને વ્યક્તિઓ સરખા' - આ અર્થ નીચે આપેલ પૈકી કઈ કહેવતનો છે?

A. ઘર કી મુર્ગી દાલ બરાબર
B. ચોરનો ભાઈ ઘંટીચોર
C. ધોબીનો કૂતરો નહિ ઘરનો નહિ ઘાટનો
D. નાદાનની દોસ્તી જીવનું જોખમ

200. નીચે આપેલા શબ્દો પૈકી તત્પુરૂષ સમાસ ધરાવતો શબ્દ ઓળખો

A. સુખઃ દુઃખ
B. આડું અવળું
C. ઋણમુક્ત
D. આગ ગાડી

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK