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CMY : 10/3/2008

Subject Code No. : 134

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Q. P. Code : 1

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी

[हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी माध्यम]

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[Hindi and English Medium]

ACADEMIC/OPEN

SEMESTER – I (Objective Type)

Evening Session

(Only for Re-appear Candidates)

Time allowed : 1½ hours]

[Maximum Marks : 65

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- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 65 बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का एक अंक है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

This Question Paper contains 65 multiple choice questions carrying one mark each. All the questions are compulsory.

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- उत्तर पत्रक (ओ० एम० आर०) पर विवरण लिखने/ उत्तर देने के लिए केवल काले/ नीले बॉल पॉइन्ट पेन का प्रयोग करें।

Use Black/Blue ball point pen only to write details/mark answers on the answer sheet.

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- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 तथा प्रश्न 65 हैं।

Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are 32 in number and it contains 65 questions.

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- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिये गये सबजेक्ट कोड नम्बर एवं क्वेश्चन-पेपर कोड को छात्र ओ० एम० आर० पर लिखें।

The Subject Code No. and the Question Paper Code on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the O. M. R. Sheet.

- अपठित उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, निरस्त कर दिये जाएँगे।

Illegible answers or answer with cutting and overwriting will be cancelled.

- दिये गये 4 विकल्पों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त केवल एक ही विकल्प चुनना है।

From the given 4 alternatives (A), (B), (C) and (D) the candidate has to select only one most appropriate alternative for each question.

- परीक्षार्थी उत्तर पत्रक (ओ० एम० आर०) पर अपना अनुक्रमांक अंकों के साथ-साथ गोले में भी भरें।

The candidate should fill his/her Roll No. with figures in the appropriate circles of the O. M. R. Sheet.

- परीक्षार्थी अपना रोल नं० प्रश्न-पत्र पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidate must write their Roll No. on the question paper.

- कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि प्रश्न-पत्र पूर्ण व सही है, परीक्षा के उपरान्त इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी दावा स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा।

Before answering the question, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, no claim in this regard will be entertained after examination.

- रफ कार्य के लिए अंत में दो पृष्ठ दिये गये हैं, उन्हें प्रश्न-पत्र से अलग न करें।

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Last two pages are given for rough work, do not separate them from the question paper.

1. निर्वात (vacuum) में प्रकाश की चाल होती है

(A) 3×10^8 m/s (B) 3×10^{10} m/s

(C) 3×10^5 m/s (D) जीरो

The speed of light in vacuum is

(A) 3×10^8 m/s (B) 3×10^{10} m/s

(C) 3×10^5 m/s (D) Zero

2. यदि किसी प्रकाश किरण के लिए आपतन कोण 45° हो, तो परावर्तन कोण होगा

(A) 90° (B) 45°

(C) 180° (D) 0°

The angle of incidence for a ray of light is 45° . The angle of Reflection will be

(A) 90° (B) 45°

(C) 180° (D) 0°

3. 40 सेमी वक्रता त्रिज्या (R) वाले गोलीय दर्पण की फोकस दूरी होगी

(A) 20 सेमी (B) 40 सेमी

(C) 80 सेमी (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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The focal length of a spherical mirror of radius of curvature 40 cm is

(A) 20 cm (B) 40 cm

(C) 80 cm (D) None of these

4. वाहनों में प्रयोग होने वाला दर्पण होता है

(A) उत्तल (B) अवतल

(C) समतल (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

The mirror used in vehicles is

(A) Convex (B) Concave

(C) Plane (D) None of these

5. किसी वस्तु को समतल दर्पण के सामने 10 सेमी दूरी पर रखने से उसका प्रतिबिम्ब दर्पण के पीछे कितनी दूरी पर बनेगा

(A) 30 सेमी (B) 10 सेमी

(C) 5 सेमी (D) 40 सेमी

An object is placed at a distance of 10 cm in front of a plane mirror. The image is formed behind the mirror at a distance of

(A) 30 cm (B) 10 cm

(C) 5 cm (D) 40 cm

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6. निम्न में से सही दर्पण सूत्र है

(A) $f = v - u$ (B) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$

(C) $f = v + u$ (D) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$

Which of the following is correct mirror formula

(A) $f = v - u$

(B) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$

(C) $f = v + u$

(D) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$

7. सघन से विरल माध्यम में जाने वाली प्रकाश की किरण

(A) अभिलम्ब की तरफ झुक जाती है

(B) अभिलम्ब से परे चली जाती है

(C) सीधी निकल जाती है

(D) वापिस चली जाती है

When ray of light goes from denser to rarer medium then it

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(A) deviates towards the normal

(B) deviates away from the normal

(C) goes undeviated

(D) reflected back

8. 25 सेमी फोकस दूरी के एक लेंस की क्षमता होगी

(A) + 40 D

(B) 0.4 D

(C) + 4 D

(D) - 2 D

The power of a lens of focal length 25 cm is

(A) + 40 D

(B) 0.4 D

(C) + 4 D

(D) - 2 D

9. पानी के टब में पड़ा सिक्का उभरा हुआ दिखाई देने का कारण है

(A) प्रकाश का अपवर्तन

(B) प्रकाश का परावर्तन

(C) पूर्ण आंतरिक परावर्तन

(D) प्रकाश का विक्षेपण

The apparent depth of a coin inside water tab decreases due to

(A) Refraction of light

(B) Reflection of light

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(C) Total internal reflection (D) Dispersion of light

10. अपवर्तनांक का S. I. मात्रक है

(A) मीटर (B) सेमी

(C) वाट (D) कोई मात्रक नहीं

The S. I. unit of refractive index is

(A) meter (B) cm

(C) watt (D) no unit

11. एक सरल सूक्ष्मदर्शी में लेंस प्रयोग होता है

(A) अवतल (B) उत्तल

(C) बेलनाकार (D) कोई नहीं

The lens used in a simple microscope is

(A) Concave (B) Convex

(C) Cylindrical (D) None

12. एक खगोलीय दूरबीन का सामान्य समायोजन में आवर्धन ज्ञात करें, यदि अभिदृश्यक की फोकस दूरी 120 सेमी तथा नेत्रिका की फोकस दूरी 4 सेमी है

(A) 30 (B) 60

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(C) 120 (D) 124

What is the magnification of an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment, if the focal length of eye lens is 4 cm and focal length of object lens is 120 cm

(A) 30 (B) 60

(C) 120 (D) 124

13. सुस्पष्ट दृश्यता की अल्पतम दूरी एक सामान्य मनुष्य के लिए होती है

(A) 10 सेमी (B) 25 सेमी

(C) 50 सेमी (D) 60 सेमी

The least distance of distinct vision for a normal human eye is

(A) 10 cm (B) 25 cm

(C) 50 cm (D) 60 cm

14. एक संयुक्त सूक्ष्मदर्शी में प्रतिबिम्ब बनता है

(A) सीधा

(B) उल्टा

(C) कभी सीधा, कभी उल्टा

(D) कोई नहीं

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The image formed in a compound microscope is

- (A) erect
 (B) inverted
 (C) sometimes erect, sometimes inverted
 (D) none

15. एक संयुक्त सूक्ष्मदर्शी में यदि नेत्रिका का आवर्धन 10 है तथा अभिदृश्यक का आवर्धन 5 है, तो कुल आवर्धन होगा

- (A) 2 (B) 15
 (C) 50 (D) 10

What will be total magnification of a compound microscope, if the magnification of object lens is 5 and of eye lens is 10.

- (A) 2 (B) 15
 (C) 50 (D) 10

16. निम्न में कौन-सा प्राथमिक रंग नहीं है

- (A) लाल (B) नीला
 (C) हरा (D) पीला

Which of the following is *not* a primary colour.

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(A) Red (B) Blue

(C) Green (D) Yellow

17. प्रकाश के किस रंग का विचलन सबसे कम होता है

(A) लाल (B) नीला

(C) बैंगनी (D) हरा

Which colour of light is deviated least

(A) Red (B) Blue

(C) Violet (D) Green

18. 5×10^{-7} मी तरंगदैर्घ्य के प्रकाश की निर्वात (vacuum) में आवृत्ति होगी

(A) 1.5×10^{14} Hz (B) 6×10^{14} Hz

(C) 15×10^3 Hz (D) कोई नहीं

The frequency of light of wavelength 5×10^{-7} m in vacuum is

(A) 1.5×10^{14} Hz (B) 6×10^{14} Hz

(C) 15×10^3 Hz (D) None

19. निम्न में से कौन-सा धूमकेतु है

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(A) हैले (B) मंगल

(C) शुक्र (D) चन्द्रमा

Which of the following is a comet

(A) Halley (B) Mars

(C) Venus (D) Moon

20. भू-स्थिर कक्षा में किसी उपग्रह का परिक्रमण काल होता है

(A) एक वर्ष (B) 24 घंटे

(C) 10 घंटे (D) 12 घंटे

Time period of a satellite in geo-stationary orbit is

(A) one year (B) 24 hours

(C) 10 hours (D) 12 hours

21. पारसेक (parsec) किसका मात्रक है

(A) ऊर्जा (B) कार्य

(C) दूरी (D) गति

Parsec is the unit of

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(A) Energy (B) Work

(C) Distance (D) Speed

22. पृथ्वी के सबसे नजदीक ग्रह है

(A) बुध (B) शनि

(C) बृहस्पति (D) शुक

The planet nearest to earth is

(A) Mercury (B) Saturn

(C) Jupiter (D) Venus

23. भारतवर्ष के पहले कृत्रिम उपग्रह का क्या नाम था

(A) आर्यभट्ट (B) रोहिनी

(C) भास्कर (D) इत्सैट

The first artificial satellite launched by India was

(A) Aryabhatta (B) Rohini

(C) Bhaskar (D) INSAT

24. निम्न में से कौन अपने जलीय विलयन के आधार पर प्रबलतम विद्युत् अपघट्य है

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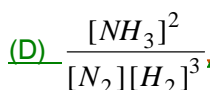
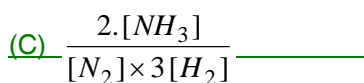
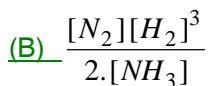
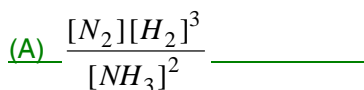
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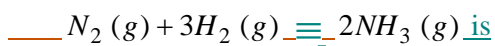
Which of the following is the strongest electrolyte on the basis of its behaviour in the aqueous solution



25. अभिक्रिया $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$ का साम्यावस्था स्थिरांक



The equilibrium constant for the reaction



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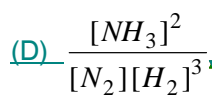
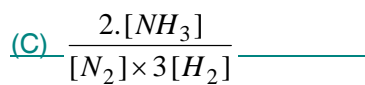
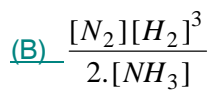
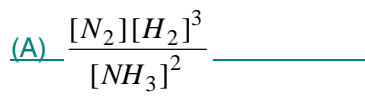
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26. ऊष्माशोषी अभिक्रियाएँ वह होती हैं, जिनमें

(A) ऊष्मा निकलती है (B) ऊष्मा अवशोषित होती है

(C) ताप बढ़ जाता है (D) प्रकाश उत्पन्न होता है

Endothermic reactions are those in which

(A) Heat is evolved (B) Heat is absorbed

(C) Temperature increases (D) Light is produced

27. NaOH एक क्षारक है क्योंकि आरेनिअस के अनुसार

(A) इसका स्वाद कड़वा होता है

(B) यह अम्ल को उदासीन कर सकता है

(C) यह लाल लिटमस पत्र को नीला करता है

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(D) यह जल में OH^- आयन प्रदान करता है

NaOH is a base because according to Arrhenius

(A) It has a bitter taste

(B) It can neutralize acid

(C) It turns red litmus paper blue

(D) It gives OH^- ions in water

28. एक विलयन के pH का मान 4 है। जब उसके pH का मान बदलकर 2 हो जाता है, तब इसकी H^+ आयन की सांद्रता

(A) दो गुना कम हो जाएगी (B) दो गुना बढ़ जाएगी

(C) 100 गुना बढ़ जाएगी (D) 100 गुना कम हो जाएगी

The pH of a solution is 4. When its pH changes to 2, then its H^+ ion concentration will

(A) decrease two times (B) increase two times

(C) increase 100 times (D) decrease 100 times

29. 18-कैरेट गोल्ड में गोल्ड कितने प्रतिशत है

(A) 75% (B) 60%

(C) 67% (D) 33%

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What is the percentage of Gold in 18-carat gold

(A) 75% (B) 60%

(C) 67% (D) 33%

30. सल्फर के एक अणु में कितने परमाणु होते हैं

(A) 4 (B) 8

(C) 2 (D) 6

The number of atoms in a molecule of sulphur are

(A) 4 (B) 8

(C) 2 (D) 6

31. कौन-सी धातु हाइड्रोजन से अधिक अभिक्रियाशील है

(A) Cu (B) Ag

(C) Fe (D) Hg

Which metal is more reactive than hydrogen

(A) Cu (B) Ag

(C) Fe (D) Hg

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32. $AlCl_3$ जलीय NH_3 के साथ अभिक्रिया करने से देता है

(A) हरे अवक्षेप (B) सफेद अवक्षेप

(C) लाल अवक्षेप (D) नीले अवक्षेप

$AlCl_3$ reacts with aqueous NH_3 to give

(A) Green precipitates (B) White precipitates

(C) Red precipitates (D) Blue precipitates

33. शर्करा सांद्र H_2SO_4 के साथ अभिक्रिया करने से देता है

(A) CO_2 (B) C

(C) CO (D) SO_2

Sugar reacts with conc. H_2SO_4 to give

(A) CO_2 (B) C

(C) CO (D) SO_2

34. सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड विलयन SO_2 के साथ क्रिया करने से बनाता है

(A) Na_2SO_3 (B) $NaHSO_3$

(C) Na_2SO_4 (D) Na_2S

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Sodium hydroxide solution reacts with SO_2 to form



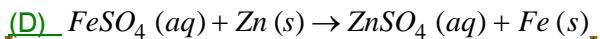
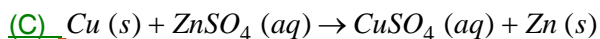
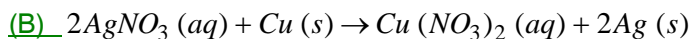
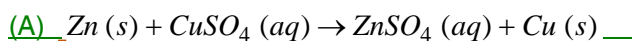
35. निम्न में से कौन-सा ऑक्साइड अम्लीय है



Which of the following oxide is acidic



36. निम्न में से कौन-सी अभिक्रिया नहीं हो सकती है



Which of the following reaction cannot occur

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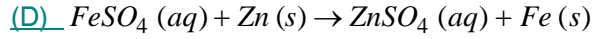
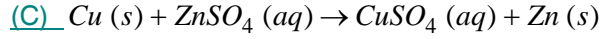
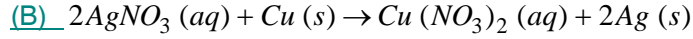
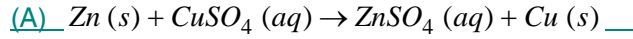
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37. हाबर प्रक्रम द्वारा अमोनिया की अधिकतम प्राप्ति के लिए कौन-सी परिस्थिति अनुकूल नहीं है

(A) हाइड्रोजन की अधिकता (B) नाइट्रोजन की अधिकता

(C) उच्च ताप (D) उच्च दाब

Which is *not* a favourable condition for the high yield of ammonia by Haber's process

(A) Excess of Hydrogen (B) Excess of Nitrogen

(C) High Temperature (D) High Pressure

38. ओलियम का रासायनिक सूत्र है

(A) $H_2S_2O_7$ (B) H_2SO_5

(C) H_2SO_3 (D) SO_3

The chemical formula of oleum is

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39. हेमाटाइट किसका अयस्क है

(A) ऐलुमिनियम (B) आयरन

(C) जिंक (D) मर्करी (पारा)

Haematite is an ore of

(A) Aluminium (B) Iron

(C) Zinc (D) Mercury

40. तांबा और किस धातु का मिश्रधातु पीतल है

(A) Ag (B) Zn

(C) Al (D) Fe

Brass is an alloy of copper and

(A) Ag (B) Zn

(C) Al (D) Fe

41. निम्न अभिक्रिया में

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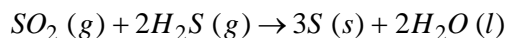
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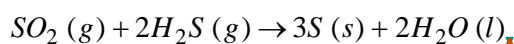
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SO_2 किस रूप में कार्य करता है

- (A) अम्ल के रूप में (B) उपचायक के रूप में
(C) अपचायक के रूप में (D) क्षार के रूप में

In the following reaction



SO_2 is acting as an

- (A) Acid (B) Oxidising agent
(C) Reducing agent (D) Base

42. सल्फाइड अयस्क को गैंग से किस प्रक्रम द्वारा पृथक किया जा सकता है

- (A) फेन प्लवन प्रक्रम
(B) रासायनिक विधि
(C) विद्युत-चुंबकीय पृथक्करण
(D) द्रवचालित धुलाई

Sulphide ore is separated from gangue by the process

- (A) Froth floatation process

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(B) Chemical method

(C) Electromagnetic separation

(D) Hydraulic washing

43. एक धातु जिसे परिसमापन विधि द्वारा शुद्ध किया जाता है, उसका होता है

(A) उच्च गलनांक

(B) अल्प गलनांक

(C) अल्प घनत्व

(D) उच्च घनत्व

A metal which is purified by Liquation method has

(A) High melting point

(B) Low melting point

(C) Low density

(D) High density

44. धातु जो द्रव है

(A) बिस्मथ

(B) मैग्नीशियम

(C) मर्करी (पारा)

(D) सोडियम

The liquid metal is

(A) Bismuth

(B) Magnesium

(C) Mercury

(D) Sodium

45. जठर रस में पाया जाने वाला अम्ल है

(A) हाइड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल

(B) सिट्रिक अम्ल

(C) सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल (D) ऐसीटिक अम्ल

Acid present in gastric juice is

(A) Hydrochloric Acid (B) Citric Acid

(C) Sulphuric Acid (D) Acetic Acid

46. स्वपोषी पोषण पाया जाता है

(A) पीपल में (B) अमरबेल में

(C) मानव में (D) किसी में नहीं

Autotrophic mode of nutrition is found in

(A) Peepal (B) Amarbhel

(C) Human (D) None of these

47. हरी पत्तियों में गैसीय विनिमय होता है

(A) वातरंध्र से (B) क्लोम से

(C) फुफ्फुस से (D) रंध्र से

Gaseous exchange takes place in green leaves

(A) through Lenticels (B) through Gills

(C) through Lungs (D) through Stomata

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48. जल तथा खनिज लवणों का परिवहन होता है

(A) दारु-ऊतक में (B) दारु-वाहिकाओं में

(C) दारु-वाहिनिकाओं में (D) फ्लोएम ऊतक में

Transportation of water and mineral salts takes place in

(A) Xylem Tissue (B) Xylem Vessels

(C) Xylem Tracheids (D) Phloem Tissue

49. चपटे कृमियों में उत्सर्जन इकाई है

(A) वृक्कक (B) ऑस्कुलम

(C) नेफ्रॉन (D) ज्वाला कोशिका

The excretory unit in flatworms is

(A) Nephridia (B) Osculum

(C) Nephron (D) Flame cells

50. हरे पौधे भोजन बनाते हैं

(A) प्रकाश-ऑक्सीकरण से (B) प्रकाश-श्वसन से

(C) प्रकाश संश्लेषण से (D) प्रकाश अपघटन से

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Green plants make food by

- (A) Photo-oxidation (B) Photorespiration
- (C) Photosynthesis (D) Photolysis

51. मेंढक में श्वसन अंगों के नाम हैं

- (A) त्वचा (B) फुफ्फुस
- (C) (A) और (B) दोनों (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Name of respiratory organs in frog are

- (A) Skin (B) Lungs
- (C) (A) & (B) both (D) None of these

52. लाल रुधिर कणिकाओं में पाया जाने वाला वर्णक है

- (A) एरिथ्रोसिन (B) हीमोग्लोबिन
- (C) हीमैटोक्रोम (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

The pigment present in RBC is

- (A) Erythrocin (B) Haemoglobin
- (C) Haematochrome (D) None of these

53. मानव के एक वृक्क में वृक्काणु पाये जाते हैं

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(A) 100 लाख (B) 1 लाख

(C) 1000 लाख (D) 10 लाख

The number of Nephrons present in one kidney in man are

(A) 100 Lacs (B) 1 Lac

(C) 1000 Lacs (D) 10 Lacs

54. प्रकाश संश्लेषण की अप्रकाशिक अभिक्रिया की खोज की थी

(A) मेल्विन कैल्विन ने (B) एच० जी० खुराना ने

(C) एम० कैल्विन-बेन्सन ने (D) लैण्डस्टीनर ने

Dark reaction of Photosynthesis was discovered by

(A) Melvin Calvin (B) H. G. Khurana

(C) M. Calvin-Benson (D) Landsteiner

55. इनमें से एक भिन्न को छँटिए

(A) त्वचा (B) क्लोम

(C) कूपिका (D) फुफ्फुस

Pick the odd one out

(A) Skin (B) Gills

(C) Alveolus (D) Lung

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56. लसीका का प्रवाह होता है

(A) ऊतकों से हृदय (B) हृदय से ऊतकों

(C) दोहरा परिसंचरण (D) ये सभी

Lymph flows from

(A) Tissue to Heart (B) Heart to Tissue

(C) Double circulation (D) All of these

57. बोमन-संपुट का आकार है

(A) गिलास सा (B) फ्लास्क सा

(C) चम्मच सा (D) कप सा

The shape of Bowman's capsule is like a

(A) Glass (B) Flask

(C) Spoon (D) Cup

58. हरितलवक में प्रकाश अभिक्रिया कहाँ होती है

(A) पीटिका में (B) खंभोतक में

(C) ग्रैना में (D) दोहरी झिल्ली में

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Where light reaction in chloroplast takes place

- (A) Stroma
- (B) Palisade
- (C) Grana
- (D) Double envelope

59. गंभीर श्वसन अवस्था की स्थिति में रोगी को किस उपकरण पर रखा जाता है

- (A) संवातक
- (B) इलेक्ट्रोकार्डियोग्राफ
- (C) ऑक्सीजन मास्क
- (D) डायलिसिस मशीन

In case of severe respiratory problem the patient is kept on which instrument

- (A) Ventilator
- (B) Electrocardiograph
- (C) Oxygen mask
- (D) Dialysis machine

60. रुधिर थक्का किससे बनता है

- (A) फाइब्रिन
- (B) थ्रॉम्बिन
- (C) थ्रॉम्बोप्लास्टिन
- (D) उपर्युक्त सभी

Blood clotting is because of

- (A) Fibrin
- (B) Thrombin
- (C) Thromboplastin
- (D) All of above

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61. मानव के शरीर से नाइट्रोजनधारी अपशिष्ट पदार्थों तथा पानी का बाहर निकलने को कहते हैं

(A) उत्सर्जन (B) परिसंचरण

(C) जनन (D) प्रदूषण

The elimination of toxic nitrogenous waste and excess water in man is by

(A) Excretion (B) Circulation

(C) Reproduction (D) Pollution

62. कवकों में पोषण विधि है

(A) स्वपोषी (B) परपोषी

(C) मृतजीवी (D) परजीवी

Mode of nutrition in fungi is

(A) Autotrophic (B) Heterotrophic

(C) Saprophytic (D) Parasitic

63. श्वास नली तंत्र पाया जाता है

(A) कीटों में (B) मानव में

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(C) मछली में (D) मेंढक में

Tracheal system is found in

(A) Insects (B) Human

(C) Fish (D) Frog

64. दारु ऊतक में कितने मृत कोशिकाएँ हैं

(A) 4 (B) 3

(C) 2 (D) (B) और (C) दोनों

How many dead cells are there in xylem tissue

(A) 4 (B) 3

(C) 2 (D) (B) & (C) both

65. किन रुधिर कणिकाओं को शरीर का 'सैनिक' कहते हैं

(A) श्वेत रुधिर कणिकाएँ (B) प्लेटलेट्स

(C) लाल रुधिर कणिकाएँ (D) उपर्युक्त सभी

Which blood cells are called 'Soldiers' of the body

(A) WBC (B) Platelets

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(C) RBC

(D) All of the above

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