Full Book

Biology All Chapters

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Objective

1. A disease involving the breakdown of air sacs of the lungs is:
   (A) Asthma (B) Bronchitis (C) Pneumonia **(D) Emphysema**

2. What type of blood vessels surrounds the alveoli?
   (A) Vein (B) Arteriole (C) Artery **(D) Capillary**

3. Which process does NOT occur in the nasal cavity?
   (A) Humidification of the inhaled air **(B) Exchange of gases**
   (C) Trapping of large dust particles (D) Warming of the inhaled air

4. Stomata are present in:
   (A) Phloem (B) Xylem (C) Endodermis **(D) Epidermis**

5. Taking in oxygen and giving out of CO_2 is called?
   (A) Respiration **(B) Gaseous exchange**
   (C) Anaerobic respiration (D) Aerobic Respiration

6. Venule unit to form:
   (A) Alveoli (B) Trachea (C) Pulmonary artery **(D) Pulmonary vein**

7. A muscular passage common to both food and air is:
   (A) Trachea (B) alveoli **(C) pharynx** (D) larynx

8. Place of gaseous exchange in lungs is called:
   (A) esophagus **(B) alveoli** (C) larynx (D) Trachea

9. The gift of speaking is given only to:
   (A) man (B) parrot (C) crow (D) monkey

10. A thick muscular layer beneath lungs is called:
    (A) Ureter **(B) Diaphragm** (C) Kidney (D) Bladder

11. Which structure helps in taking air out of lungs:
    (A) Bronchus (B) Bronchiole **(C) Diaphragm** (D) Nasal Cavity

12. The cavity in which lungs are located is called:
    (A) Abdominal cavity (B) Buccal cavity (C) Oral cavity **(D) Thoracic cavity**

13. The number of lobes in right lung is:
    (A) 4 (B) 1 (C) 2 **(D) 3**

14. Number of Ribs in man are:
    (A) 22 Pairs (B) 20 Pairs **(C) 12 Pairs** (D) 10 Pairs

15. The chest wall is made up of pairs ..... of ribs.
    (A) 20 **(B) 12** (C) 16 (D) 8

16. The muscles of ribs are called:
    (A) costal muscles (B) smooth muscles
    (C) intercostal muscles (D) cardiac muscles

17. Percentage of Oxygen in inhaled air during breathing is:

(A) 0.04% (B) 21% (C) 4% (D) 79%

18. In normal condition human respiration rate is:

(A) 15 to 20 (B) 12 to 15 (C) 16 to 20 (D) 20 to 25

19. Mesophyll cell are found in:

(A) Fishes (B) Plants (C) Birds (D) Animals

20. It is a form of, Allergy in which there is inflammation of the bronchi occurs:

(A) Amphysema (B) Pneumonia (C) Asthma (D) Bronchitis

21. Rate of breathing depends upon concentration of which gas in the blood:

(A) Hydrogen (B) Nitrogen (C) Oxygen (D) Carbon dioxide

22. Percentage of carbon dioxide in the exhaled air is:

(A) 10% (B) 8% (C) 5% (D) 4%

23. Which gas is absorbed through stomata of plants during night?

(A) hydrogen (B) nitrogen (C) oxygen (D) Carbon dioxide

24. Glottis is a narrow opening at the floor of:

(A) Larynx (B) Pharynx (C) Nostril (D) Nasal cavity

25. The length of trachea is ..... approximately.

(A) 12cm (B) 16cm (C) 14cm (D) 10cm

26. Percentage of Oxygen in expired air is:

(A) 22% (B) 30% (C) 16% (D) 80%

27. The Sound Production Box is called:

(A) Alveoli (B) Larynx (C) Bronchi (D) Trachea

28. A narrow opening present at the floor of Pharynx is called:

(A) Nostril (B) Trachea (C) Glottis (D) Larynx

29. Larynx is a box made up of:

(A) Muscles (B) Adipose (C) Bone (D) Cartilage

30. After larynx, air enters into:

(A) esophagus (B) bronchi (C) pharynx (D) trachea

31. The acute bronchitis usually lasts about:

(A) four weeks (B) three weeks (C) two weeks (D) one week

32. The empty space present in nose is called:

(A) Eardrum (B) Nasal Cavity (C) Pharynx (D) Bronchi

33. Stoma are abundantly present:

(A) In Xylem cells (B) In Phloem cells
(C) on stem (D) on upper epidermis of leaf

34. If both lungs are infected the disease is called:

(A) Double Pneumonia (B) Gout (C) Arthrites (D) Typhoid

35. In non-smokers who are exposed to second hand smoke increase their heart diseases risk by:

(A) 30-45% (B) 25-30% (C) 20-30% (D) 15-20%

36. Major types of Bronchitis are:

Ⓐ 4 Ⓑ 3 **Ⓒ 2** Ⓓ 1

37. The Larynx is also called this:

Ⓐ Voice Box Ⓑ Alveoli Ⓒ Bronchioles Ⓓ Trachea

38. In human larynx is made up of:

Ⓐ hard bones Ⓑ alveoli Ⓒ bronchi **Ⓓ cartilage**

39. Many chemicals in smoke increase the production of …… blood cells.

Ⓐ Red Ⓑ Osteocytes **Ⓒ Platelets** Ⓓ White

40. The cartilaginous rings in the wall of trachea are:

Ⓐ N-Shaped **Ⓑ C-Shaped** Ⓒ V-Shaped Ⓓ U-Shaped

41. Disease in which destruction of walls of Alveoli is found:

Ⓐ Bronchitis **Ⓑ Emphysema** Ⓒ Pneumonia Ⓓ Asthma

42. Total chemicals in tobacco smoke are:

Ⓐ 2000 Ⓑ 3000 **Ⓒ 4000** Ⓓ 1000

43. Cigarette smoke contains at least ..... carcinogens.

Ⓐ 20 Ⓑ 70 Ⓒ 80 **Ⓓ 50**

44. Every "World no Tobacco Day" is celebrated on:

Ⓐ 22 March Ⓑ 30 May Ⓒ 31 March **Ⓓ 31 May**

45. Bronchitis may be caused by:

Ⓐ ascaris Ⓑ plasmodium **Ⓒ bacteria** Ⓓ yeast

46. In the developing countries smoking rate is rising by ……. per year.

Ⓐ 3.4% Ⓑ 4.3% Ⓒ 34% Ⓓ 43%

47. Nasal cavity opens into:

Ⓐ Lungs Ⓑ Trachea Ⓒ Esophagus **Ⓓ Pharynx**

48. The amount of nitrogen in expired air is:

Ⓐ 59% Ⓑ 89% **Ⓒ 79%** Ⓓ 69%

49. In aerobic respiration …… is used.

Ⓐ Hydrogen **Ⓑ Oxygen** Ⓒ Carbon Ⓓ Nitrogen

50. Lungs are enclosed by membranes which are called:

Ⓐ Pleural Ⓑ Bronchi Ⓒ Diaphragm Ⓓ Alveoli

51. Pneumonia is an infection of:

Ⓐ Blood **Ⓑ Lungs** Ⓒ Heart Ⓓ Kidneys

52. The patient's skin colour may change and become dusky or purplish in which disease?

Ⓐ Asthma Ⓑ Bronchitis **Ⓒ Pneumonia** Ⓓ Emphysema

53. The lenticels allow to pass through them:

Ⓐ Glucose Ⓑ Water Ⓒ Air **Ⓓ Lipids**

54. Asthma is actually:

Ⓐ Allergy **Ⓑ Hepatitis** Ⓒ Cancer Ⓓ Tuberculosis

55. Energy produced in cellular respiration is transformed into?

(A) ATP (B) NADP (C) ADP (D) AMP

56. The Respiratory center is sensitive to the concentration of ..... Gas in the blood.

(A) N_2 (B) O_2 (C) NH_3 (D) CO_2

57. Most of the gaseous exchange in a leaf occurs through:

(A) Stomata (B) Cuticle (C) Lenticels (D) General surface

58. How many bronchi are there in the air passageway?

(A) Many (B) Two (C) One (D) None of these

59. Where does the gaseous exchange occur in humans?

(A) Trachea (B) Bronchi (C) Alveoli (D) Pharynx

60. Which structure actively helps in taking the air out of lungs?

(A) Bronchiole (B) Bronchus (C) Nasal cavity (D) Diaphragm

61. The primary chemical stimulus for breathing is the concentration of:

(A) Carbon dioxide in muscles (B) Carbon dioxide in blood
(C) Oxygen in muscles (D) Oxygen in blood

62. Which disease is caused by streptococcus pneumonia?

(A) Emphysema (B) Pneumonia (C) Asthma (D) Bronchitis

63. Which disease is not related to lungs:

(A) Myopia (B) Pneumonia (C) Emphysema (D) Asthma

64. All the Alveoli of one combine to form:

(A) Liver (B) Testes (C) Lung (D) kidney

65. The respiratory center is present in:

(A) Nose (B) Brain (C) Muscles (D) Lungs

66. The rate of breathing during exercise or death hard physical work is:

(A) 30-40 times (B) 40-50 times (C) 20-30 times (D) 10-20 times

67. Secretions secreted by conifers are called:

(A) Gums (B) Latex (C) Mucilage (D) Resins

68. What waste products are excreted by kidneys?

(A) Urea & salts (B) Urea, water & salts
(C) Salts, water and carbon dioxide (D) Urea & water

69. The plants which have broad leaves and a large number of Stomata's are called:

(A) Halophytes (B) Hydrophytes (C) Bryophytes (D) Xerophytes

70. Example of hydrophyte plants is:

(A) water lily (B) sea grass (C) grass (D) cactus

71. Which plants have succulent organs:

(A) Halophytes (B) Xerophytes (C) Mesophytes (D) Hydrophytes

72. The length of human kidney is:

(A) 27 cm (B) 4cm (C) 10cm (D) 15cm

73. Urine is temporarily stored in which of these until it is released from body:

Ⓐ Ureter Ⓑ Urethra Ⓒ Kidney **Ⓓ Urinary bladder**

74. Secretion of rubber plant is called:

Ⓐ resins Ⓑ mucilage **Ⓒ latex** Ⓓ gums

75. Which would NOT be present in the filtrate entering the Bowman's capsule of nephron?

Ⓐ Urea **Ⓑ Blood cells** Ⓒ Calcium ions Ⓓ Water

76. Excretion of water through special pores present at the margin of leaves is called:

Ⓐ Guttation Ⓑ Sublimation Ⓒ Transpiration Ⓓ Evaporation

77. Renal pelvis is a part of:

Ⓐ Lungs **Ⓑ Kidney** Ⓒ Testes Ⓓ Heart

78. Sea Grasses are:

Ⓐ Xerophytes Ⓑ Succulent **Ⓒ Halophytes** Ⓓ Hydrophytes

79. The core temperature of human body remains at about:

Ⓐ 40^0C Ⓑ 39^0C Ⓒ 38^0C **Ⓓ 37^0C**

80. Human Urinary system consists of:

Ⓐ Ureter Ⓑ Urinary bladder **Ⓒ All of these** Ⓓ Kidneys

81. The maintenance of water, salts, glucose and temperature in the body is called as:

Ⓐ Reabsorption **Ⓑ Homeostasis** Ⓒ Excretion Ⓓ Filtration

82. Functional unit of kidney is:

Ⓐ Nephron Ⓑ Bowman's Capsule Ⓒ Neuron Ⓓ nerve

83. In every kidney no of Nephrons is about:

Ⓐ More than5 Lac **Ⓑ More than 10** Ⓒ 10 Lac Ⓓ 5 Lac

84. Ribs which protect the kidneys are:

Ⓐ last four Ⓑ middle **Ⓒ last two** Ⓓ first two

85. What are not filtered through glomerular capillaries?

Ⓐ Fate & Proteins Ⓑ Fats & Salts Ⓒ Salts Proteins **Ⓓ Blood Cells & Proteins**

86. One of the main causes of kidney failure is?

Ⓐ Urea Ⓑ Creatinine **Ⓒ Hypertension** Ⓓ Hepatitis

87. Method for the removal of kidney stones:

Ⓐ Dialysis **Ⓑ Lithotripsy** Ⓒ kidney transplant Ⓓ Biopsy

88. Who is the writer of Encyclopedia "AI Tasrif":

Ⓐ Abu-Al-Qasim Ⓑ Jabir-bin-Hayan Ⓒ Aristotle Ⓓ Al-Farabi

89. During lithotripsy stone is removed by:

Ⓐ electrical shock waves **Ⓑ non electrical shock waves**
Ⓒ medicines Ⓓ surgery

90. Latex is released by which plant:

Ⓐ Mustard **Ⓑ Rubber** Ⓒ Lady finger Ⓓ Keekar

91. The maintenance of internal human body temperature is called:

Ⓐ Guttation Ⓑ Respiration **Ⓒ Thermoregulation** Ⓓ Osmoregulation

92. The example of halophytes plants is:

Ⓐ cactus Ⓑ rose Ⓒ water lily **Ⓓ sea grass**

93. Resins as waste material is excreted from:

Ⓐ Rubber Ⓑ Keekar **Ⓒ Conifers** Ⓓ Tomato

94. Plants store a large amount of water in their cells for:

Ⓐ guttation **Ⓑ turgidity** Ⓒ photosynthesis Ⓓ transpiration

95. The average life for donated kidney is:

Ⓐ 10 to 15 years Ⓑ 15 to 20 years Ⓒ 5 to 10years Ⓓ 1 to 5 years

96. The process of guttation occurs in the plant:

Ⓐ Keekar **Ⓑ grass** Ⓒ rubber plant Ⓓ pine

97. Waste material that is removed by carnivorous plants and lady finger is:

Ⓐ Latex Ⓑ Gums **Ⓒ Mucilage** Ⓓ Resins

98. The example of xerophytes is:

Ⓐ Sea grass Ⓑ Water lilly Ⓒ Funaria **Ⓓ Cactus**

99. These plants have very deep roots:

Ⓐ mesophytes Ⓑ hydrophytes **Ⓒ xerophytes** Ⓓ halophytes

100. The elimination of metabolic waste from body is called:

Ⓐ thermoregulation **Ⓑ excretion** Ⓒ respiration Ⓓ osmoregulation

101. Which thing is reabsorbed by the descending limb of loop of Henle?

Ⓐ water Ⓑ urea Ⓒ glucose Ⓓ salts

102. Waste materials that are secreted by Keekar:

Ⓐ Mucilage **Ⓑ Gums** Ⓒ Latex Ⓓ Resins

103. U Shape Renal Tubules is called:

Ⓐ Cortex Ⓑ Neuron **Ⓒ Loop of Henle** Ⓓ Pyramids

104. The weight of human kidney is approximately:

Ⓐ 28 gm. Ⓑ 25gm. Ⓒ 26 gm. **Ⓓ 120gm.**

105. In an adult man the average urine formation in a day is:

Ⓐ 1.3 liter Ⓑ 3 liter **Ⓒ 1.4 liter** Ⓓ 4 liter

106. Plays role in maintaining body temperature:

Ⓐ Kidneys **Ⓑ Skin** Ⓒ Ear Ⓓ Lungs

107. The concave part of the kidney is towards:

Ⓐ toward vertebral column Ⓑ away from vertebral column
Ⓒ upper Ⓓ lower

108. The urine is carried out from Urinary Bladder to outside of body in human by:

Ⓐ Nephron **Ⓑ Urethra** Ⓒ Ureter Ⓓ Kidney

109. The plants which live completely or partially submerged in fresh water are called:

Ⓐ bryophytes Ⓑ xerophytes **Ⓒ hydrophytes** Ⓓ halophytes

110. …….. is the name of outer region of longitudinal section of human kidney.

Ⓐ renal pelvis Ⓑ renal pyramids Ⓒ renal medulla **Ⓓ renal cortex**

111. The appearance of drops of water on tips of leaves is called:

Ⓐ Osmoregulation Ⓑ Osmosis **Ⓒ Guttation** Ⓓ Diffusion

112. Mucilage is removed by plants:

Ⓐ Conifer **Ⓑ Lady finger** Ⓒ Keekar Ⓓ Rubber plant

113. What is the function of the ureter?

Ⓐ To remove waste from the blood Ⓑ To store urine
Ⓒ To carry urine from the kidney to the bladder Ⓓ To carry urine out of the body

114. In human, urine formation takes place in …….. steps.

Ⓐ 5 Ⓑ 4 **Ⓒ 3** Ⓓ 2

115. Which is a by-product of photosynthesis?

Ⓐ H_2 Ⓑ N_2 Ⓒ CO_2 **Ⓓ O_2**

116. Which organ temporarily stores urine in the body?

Ⓐ heart Ⓑ Kidneys **Ⓒ urinary bladder** Ⓓ liver

117. It is formed due to condensation of water vapours on the plant surface:

Ⓐ Sebum **Ⓑ Dew** Ⓒ Transpiration Ⓓ Guttation

118. Extra water is removed from plant body by:

Ⓐ Transpiration Ⓑ Condensation Ⓒ Kidney Ⓓ Evaporation

119. It is formed due to condensation of water vapours on the plant surface:

Ⓐ Sebum **Ⓑ Dew** Ⓒ Transpiration Ⓓ Guttation

120. Which organ is responsible for filtering the blood?

Ⓐ Stomachr Ⓑ Intestine **Ⓒ Kidney** Ⓓ Brain

121. Blood enters the kidney through:

Ⓐ Bowman's Capsule Ⓑ Renal vein Ⓒ Glomerulus **Ⓓ Renal Artery**

122. Cacti are example of:

Ⓐ Mesophytes Ⓑ Halophytes **Ⓒ Xerophytes** Ⓓ Hydrophytes

123. The tube between kidney and urinary bladder is the:

Ⓐ Renal tubule **Ⓑ Ureter** Ⓒ Nephron Ⓓ Urethra

124. Which organ is protected by last two ribs in man?

Ⓐ Kidney Ⓑ Liver Ⓒ Heart Ⓓ Stomach

125. The main function of kidney is the formation of:

Ⓐ Fat **Ⓑ Urine** Ⓒ Blood Ⓓ Food

126. Which one of the following is not an organ of homeostasis?

Ⓐ Kidney Ⓑ Lungs **Ⓒ Heart** Ⓓ Skin

127. The By- product of photosynthesis is:

Ⓐ Oxygen Gas Ⓑ Glucose Ⓒ Carbon dioxide **Ⓓ Water**

128. Which plants have deeper roots?

Ⓐ Xerophytes Ⓑ Mesophytes **Ⓒ Halophytes** Ⓓ Hydrophytes

129. The filtrate present in renal tubules is called:

Ⓐ Urea **Ⓑ Urine** Ⓒ Filtrate Ⓓ Blood

130. The human urinary system consists of:

Ⓐ Kidneys, ureters,. urinary bladder, urethra Ⓑ Skin, liver, lungs, kidneys
Ⓒ Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder Ⓓ Rectum, lungs, kidneys, ureters

131. Percentage of water in human urine is:

Ⓐ 90% **Ⓑ 95%** Ⓒ 70% Ⓓ 75%

132. Which is the correct order for the path taken by urine after it leaves the kidneys?

Ⓐ Bladder, urethra, ureters **Ⓑ Ureters, bladder, urethra**
Ⓒ Bladder, ureters, urethra Ⓓ Urethra, bladder, ureters

133. The maintenance of the internal conditions of the body at equilibrium, despite changes in the external environment is called:

Ⓐ Metabolism **Ⓑ Homeostasis** Ⓒ Osmoregulation Ⓓ Thermoregulation

134. 'Body balance' of water, salts, temperature and glucose is termed as:

Ⓐ Homeostasis Ⓑ Re-absorption Ⓒ Tubular secretion Ⓓ Excretion

135. Normal urine contains amount of urea:

Ⓐ 1.87 g / l Ⓑ 1.17 g / l **Ⓒ 9.3 g / l** Ⓓ 95 / l

136. What is the function of the ureter?

Ⓐ To carry urine out of the body Ⓑ To store urine
Ⓒ To carry urine from the kidney to the bladder Ⓓ To remove waste from the blood

137. Colour of human kidney is:

Ⓐ Dark Red Ⓑ blue Ⓒ Yellow Ⓓ Pink

138. Halophytes live in:

Ⓐ canal **Ⓑ sea** Ⓒ acrylic acid Ⓓ pond

139. This Lobe contains Sensory Areas that receive impulses from Skin:

Ⓐ Parietal Ⓑ Temporal Ⓒ Frontal Ⓓ Occipital

140. Body synthesis rhodopsin form vitamin:

Ⓐ A & B **Ⓑ B** Ⓒ D Ⓓ K

141. Eyes of dogs and cats shine due to the layer:

Ⓐ Pleural Ⓑ Tapecum **Ⓒ Tapetum** Ⓓ Tampenak

142. The example of Stimulus is:

Ⓐ Muscles Ⓑ Ear Ⓒ Brain **Ⓓ Cold**

143. The length of Spinal Cord is about:

Ⓐ 40 cm Ⓑ 40 inch Ⓒ 40 nm Ⓓ 40 mm

144. The largest endocrine gland in human body is:

Ⓐ Pancreas **Ⓑ Thyroid gland** Ⓒ Parathyroid gland Ⓓ Adrenal gland

145. Auditory canal ends in:

Ⓐ Pupil Ⓑ Pinna **Ⓒ Eardrum** Ⓓ Cochlea

146. On receiving the message from coordinators, the, effectors perform action is called:

Ⓐ Effectors Ⓑ Receptors Ⓒ Coordinators **Ⓓ Response**

147. Two glands are situated above the kidneys:

(A) Adrenal (B) Thyroid (C) Pancreas (D) Parathyroid

148. He wrote three books on diseases and surgery of eye:

(A) Abdul Malik Asmai (B) Ali ibn Isa (C) Ibn al-Haytham (D) Bu Ali Sena

149. Which hormone develops the male secondary sex characters?

(A) Insulin (B) Progesterone, (C) Testosterone (D) Estrogen

150. Temporal lobe is concerned with:

(A) Visual information (B) Hearing and smell
(C) Fear (D) Control of skeletal muscle

151. Owl is not able to see during day time due to deficiency of:

(A) Retina (B) Rods Cells (C) Fovea (D) Cone cell

152. Rods contain a pigment:

(A) Rhodopsin (B) Vitreous Humour (C) Aqueous Humour (D) iodopsin

153. Decreases the level of calcium ions in blood:

(A) oxytocin (B) calcitonin (C) parathormone (D) vasopressin

154. In neuron, nucleus is found in:

(A) axons (B) node of Ranvier (C) cell body (D) myelin sheath

155. A hormone testosterone is secreted by:

(A) thyroid gland (B) pancreas (C) adrenal gland (D) gonads

156. Oval window is found in:

(A) middle ear (B) internal ear (C) eye (D) external ear

157. Myelin sheath is secreted by cells:

(A) red blood (B) Schwann (C) dendrites (D) Winds blood

158. Which one is not included in the symptoms of diabetes mellitus?

(A) loss of weight (B) weakening of muscles
(C) tiredness (D) difficulty in breathing

159. Which hormone increases the rate of reabsorption of water form nephron?

(A) insulin (B) thyroxin (C) vasopressin (D) oxytocin

160. If somatotrophin is excessively produced after growing age, it causes:

(A) dwarfism (B) tetany (C) gigantism (D) acromegaly

161. Which hormones are secreted by ovaries?

(A) estrogen (B) glucagon (C) testosterone (D) insulin

162. Types of neurons on the basis of their functions are:

(A) 6 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

163. In which part of neuron cell nucleus is present?

(A) Axons (B) Schwann cells (C) Cell body (D) Dendrites

164. How many layers are of meninges?

(A) 6 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 3

165. Which is not a layer of eye?

(A) Pupil (B) Retina (C) Sclera (D) Choroid

166. The organs, tissues or cells of body that detect the stimuli are called:

(A) Coordinators (B) Receptors (C) Effectors (D) Stimuli

167. Ovaries secrete hormone:

(A) Glu (B) Insulin (C) Estrogen (D) Thyroxin

168. A thick Muscular structure beneath the Lungs is called:

(A) glycerol (B) ethanol (C) acrylic acid (D) Formic acid

169. This product is used in the production of soaps:

(A) Diaphragm (B) Pericardium (C) Epicardium (D) Peritoneum

170. The number of pairs of spinal nerves in humans is:

(A) 33 (B) 31 (C) 24 (D) 12

171. All of these are hormones except:

(A) Thyroxin (B) Glucagon (C) Pepsinogen (D) insulin

172. Any changes in environment:

(A) Effect (B) Coordination (C) Response (D) Stimulus

173. The outer region of spinal cord is made up of:

(A) white matter (B) gray matter (C) neuroglia (D) dendrites

174. Incus bone belongs to:

(A) Nose (B) Ear (C) Mouth (D) Eye

175. The projection of neuron that carries nerve impulse away from cell body is:

(A) Axon (B) Node of Ranvier (C) Myelin Sheathe (D) Dendrites

176. It is the union of several axons:

(A) Nerve (B) Schwann cells (C) Dendrites (D) Node of Ranvier

177. Processes that carry nerve impulses away from the cell body are called:

(A) Axons (B) Myelin sheath (C) Dendrites (D) Synapses

178. The portion of the nervous system that is involuntary in action:

(A) Motor, nervous system (B) Sensory nervous system
(C) Somatic nervous system (D) Autonomic nervous system

179. Which neurons are present inside the central nervous system?

(A) Sensory and motor neurons both (B) Motor neurons only
(C) Interneurons only (D) Sensory neurons only

180. The part of the brain responsible muscle movement, interpretation of the senses and the memory is the:

(A) Cerebellum (B) Cerebrum (C) Medulla oblongata (D) Pons

181. Apart from hearing, what other major body function is performed by the ear?

(A) Reduction in nerve pressure (B) All of these
(C) Body balance (D) Hormone secretion

182. This is NOT a part of the hindbrain:

(A) Cerebellum (B) Medulla oblongata (C) Cerebrum (D) Pons

183. If you look at an intact human brain, what you see the most is a large, highly convoluted outer surface. This is the:

Ⓐ Cerebellum Ⓑ Pons Ⓒ Medulla oblongata **Ⓓ Cerebrum**

184. All of these are hormones except:

Ⓐ Pepsinogen Ⓑ Glucagon Ⓒ Thyroxin Ⓓ Insulin

185. Central nervous system. include brain and:

Ⓐ heart Ⓑ noto cord Ⓒ vertebra **Ⓓ Spinal cord**

186. Which one controls rage, pain, pleasure and sorrow?

Ⓐ midbrain Ⓑ medulla **Ⓒ hypothalamus** Ⓓ cerebellum

187. No. of pairs of cranial nerves in human are:

Ⓐ 16 Ⓑ 14 Ⓒ 10 **Ⓓ 12**

188. The round hole in the centre of Iris is:

Ⓐ Pupil Ⓑ Cornea Ⓒ Retina Ⓓ Sclera

189. The middle layer of human eye/ eyeball is:

Ⓐ Pupil **Ⓑ Choroid** Ⓒ Cornea Ⓓ Sclera

190. Rhodopsin is present in a part of eye:

Ⓐ Fovea Ⓑ Ligament **Ⓒ Rods** Ⓓ Sclera

191. Central nervous system consists of:

Ⓐ hormones Ⓑ Spinal cord Ⓒ brain **Ⓓ Both A & B**

192. The outer most layer of human eye consists of:

Ⓐ Sclera & Cornea Ⓑ Cornea Ⓒ Retina Ⓓ Sclera

193. Internal layer of eye is:

Ⓐ Ligament **Ⓑ Retina.** Ⓒ Choroid Ⓓ Blind spot

194. In a human eye there are rods about ….. lac.

Ⓐ 200 Ⓑ 225 **Ⓒ 125** Ⓓ 100

195. Children of human eye contains blood vessels in:

Ⓐ Iris Ⓑ Pupil Ⓒ Retina **Ⓓ Choroid**

196. The name of pigment found in cones is:

Ⓐ Iodopsin Ⓑ Rhodopsin Ⓒ Tarentum Ⓓ iodine

197. Hypermetropia is also called:

Ⓐ night blindness **Ⓑ long sight** Ⓒ short sight Ⓓ myopia

198. Who described 130 diseases of eye?

Ⓐ Ali bin Mussa Ⓑ Jabbir bin Hyyan **Ⓒ Ali ibn Isa** Ⓓ Newton

199. The part of skullbone in which eyes are found is called:

Ⓐ Eye lids Ⓑ Sockets Ⓒ Orbits **Ⓓ Orbits & Sockets**

200. Which part of middle ear separates It from inner ear:

Ⓐ oval window Ⓑ malleus Ⓒ incus Ⓓ Stapes

201. In auditory canal's wall glands produce:

Ⓐ Blood Ⓑ Wax Ⓒ Nerve impulse Ⓓ Auditory Fluid

202. The Cochlea is-present in:

Ⓐ Middle Ear Ⓑ External Ear Ⓒ Internal Ear Ⓓ None of these

203. Which organs help to maintain the balance of body?

Ⓐ nose Ⓑ nose Ⓒ legs Ⓓ ears

204. The smallest bone of human body is:

Ⓐ Stapes Ⓑ Malleus Ⓒ Vertebra Ⓓ Incus

205. If a new born baby feeds on mother's milk as a result of which production of mothers milk will:

Ⓐ stop Ⓑ Increase Ⓒ Continue with intervals Ⓓ Decrease

206. When the human body has low amount of water then Pituitary gland secrets:

Ⓐ TSH Ⓑ Oxytocin Ⓒ Vasopressin Ⓓ Insulin

207. Increases rate of reabsorption of water from nephrons:

Ⓐ Glucagon Ⓑ parathormone Ⓒ Oxytocin Ⓓ Vasopressin

208. Hormone increasing level of calcium ions in blood is:

Ⓐ parathormone Ⓑ Calcitonin Ⓒ Adrenaline Ⓓ Oxytocin

209. Disease caused by deficiency of iodine in food is called:

Ⓐ dwarfism Ⓑ goiter Ⓒ hyperthyroidism Ⓓ diabetes mellitus

210. The name of gland present beneath the larynx in human neck is:

Ⓐ gonads Ⓑ adrenal Ⓒ thyroid Ⓓ pituitary

211. parathyroid glands secretes hormone, is called:

Ⓐ Thyroxin Ⓑ Epinephrine Ⓒ Calcitonin Ⓓ parathormone

212. Which hormone is secreted in case of emergency situation:

Ⓐ Adrenaline Ⓑ Oxytocin Ⓒ Calcitonin Ⓓ Thyroxin

213. Blood glucose levels remains in humans per liter:

Ⓐ 10g Ⓑ 1g Ⓒ 0.5g Ⓓ 0.1g

214. This hormones is necessary for the ejection of milk from breast:

Ⓐ Calcitonin Ⓑ Thyroxin Ⓒ Oxytocin Ⓓ Parathormone

215. Which is responsible for puberty and voice pitch lowering in male:

Ⓐ Glucagon Ⓑ Estrogen Ⓒ Progesterone Ⓓ Testosterone

216. Male gonads are known as:

Ⓐ Testes Ⓑ Egg cells Ⓒ Ovaries Ⓓ Spores

217. Which hormone causes contraction of uterus at the time of birth:

Ⓐ Calcitonin Ⓑ Oxytocin Ⓒ Thyroxin Ⓓ Vasopressin

218. Pinna (external ear) is made up of:

Ⓐ Fibers Ⓑ Bone Ⓒ Cartilage Ⓓ Muscles

219. Which type of gland produces thyroxin Hormone:

Ⓐ Pancreases Ⓑ Parathyroid Ⓒ Adrenal Ⓓ Thyroid

220. Is responsible for chemical coordination:

Ⓐ Reproductive System Ⓑ Nervous System
Ⓒ Circulatory System **Ⓓ Endocrine System**

221. Receives and analyzes visual information:

Ⓐ Occipital Lobe Ⓑ Parietal Lobe Ⓒ Temporal Lobe Ⓓ Frontal Lobe

222. Decreases the concentration of Glucose in Blood:

Ⓐ Calcitonin **Ⓑ Insulin** Ⓒ Glucagon Ⓓ Testosterone

223. Iodopsin is present in:

Ⓐ Cornea Ⓑ Choroid **Ⓒ Cones** Ⓓ Rods

224. The nature of myelin sheath is:

Ⓐ rigid Ⓑ conductor Ⓒ elastic **Ⓓ insulator**

225. The deficiency of this vitamin causes poor night vision:

Ⓐ vitamin A Ⓑ vitamin K Ⓒ vitamin C Ⓓ vitamin B

226. The unit of nervous system is:

Ⓐ bowman's capsule **Ⓑ neuron** Ⓒ nephron Ⓓ alveolus

227. Due to deficiency of which vitamin causes poor night vision:

Ⓐ Vitamin D Ⓑ Vitamin C **Ⓒ Vitamin A** Ⓓ Vitamin B

228. It is the part of inner ear:

Ⓐ pinna Ⓑ osier Ⓒ eardrum **Ⓓ cochlea**

229. The lobe which receive impulses from skin is:

Ⓐ occipital Ⓑ temporal **Ⓒ parietal** Ⓓ frontal

230. Paralysis is disease due to disorder in:

Ⓐ Endocrine system Ⓑ liver Ⓒ heart **Ⓓ nervous system**

231. There are major region of Human Brain:

Ⓐ 3 Ⓑ 2 Ⓒ 4 Ⓓ 5

232. Part of neuron which takes impulses towards cell body are called:

Ⓐ Ganglia **Ⓑ Dendrites** Ⓒ Myelin sheath Ⓓ Axons

233. The tympanum belongs to which part of ear?

Ⓐ Vestibule Ⓑ Internal ear **Ⓒ External ear** Ⓓ Middle ear

234. Number of pair of cranial nerves in human are:

Ⓐ 32 Ⓑ 16 Ⓒ 10 **Ⓓ 12**

235. Pons is present on the top of:

Ⓐ medulla Ⓑ cerebellum Ⓒ thalamus Ⓓ cerebrum

236. The neurons having one dendrite and one axon are called:

Ⓐ mixed **Ⓑ sensory** Ⓒ inter Ⓓ motor

237. In which part of Human eye cones and rods are not found:

Ⓐ Optic Nerve Ⓑ Lens **Ⓒ Blind spot** Ⓓ Fovea

238. The hormone that increases the blood glucose concentration:

Ⓐ Calcitonin Ⓑ Parathormone Ⓒ Insulin **Ⓓ Glucagon**

239. Myelin sheath is formed by:

(A) Schwann cells (B) Dendrites (C) Axons (D) Cell bodies

240. Which hormone falls blood glucose concentration?

(A) Thyroxin (B) Insulin (C) Oxytocin (D) Glucagon

241. In nervous coordination of human nervous system response is an action of ..... after receiving message.

(A) Receptors (B) Coordinators (C) Effectors (D) Stimuli

242. Cell bodies of many neurons form a group called:

(A) Seed (B) Frontal (C) Nerve (D) Ganglion

243. The number of lobes in cerebral cortex are:

(A) Four (B) Five (C) Three (D) Two

244. At the point where a spinal nerve arises from the spinal cord, there are ..... roots of spinal nerves.

(A) 6 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 5

245. Schwann cells secrete a fatty layer, called:

(A) Impulses (B) Nucleus (C) Myelin Sheath (D) Dendrites

246. Thyroid gland produces ..... hormone.

(A) Glucagon (B) Estrogen (C) Insulin (D) Thyroxin

247. The cells which conduct nerve impulse are called:

(A) Neurons (B) Muscle fiber (C) Platelets (D) R.B.C

248. Which one is present on the top of medulla?

(A) cerebrum (B) pons (C) Cerebellum (D) midbrain

249. Which type of coordination is found in plants?

(A) chemical coordination (B) nervous coordination
(C) electrical coordination (D) mechanical coordination

250. The function of effector is called:

(A) Axon (B) Stimulus (C) Response (D) Impulse

251. Effectors include:

(A) Brain (B) Muscles and glands (C) Only muscles (D) Only glands

252. No. of components of coordination process is:

(A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 4 (D) 3

253. Which one is coordinator in nervous co-ordination?

(A) brain (B) brain and spinal cord (C) glands (D) spinal cord

254. Which one does not act as effector?

(A) bones (B) liver (C) brain (D) nephrons

255. Which neurons are present inside the central nervous system?

(A) motor neurons only (B) sensory and motor neurons both
(C) Interneurons only (D) Sensory neurons only

256. How many types of nerves are classified on the basis of property of axons?

(A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 4 **(D) 3**

257. In some parts of the body many neurons cell bodies combine to make a group:

(A) Ganglion (B) Muscles (C) Tissues (D) Nerves

258. It coordinates muscle movements:

(A) Cerebrum **(B) Cerebellum** (C) Thalamus (D) Hypothalamus

259. The largest part of brain is:

(A) thalamus (B) cerebral hemisphere **(C) cerebrum** (D) hypothalamus

260. Which is related to hearing and smelling:

(A) Frontal (B) Parietal (C) Occipital **(D) Temporal**

261. What is the function medulla oblongata of brain:

(A) Heart beat (B) thinking (C) Pain (D) intelligence

262. The largest part of Human Brain is:

(A) Medulla **(B) Forebrain** (C) Midbrain (D) Hind Brain

263. The parts of forebrain are:

(A) Thalamus hypothalamus and, cerebellum **(B) Thalamus hypothalamus and cerebrum**
(C) Medulla, cerebellum and pons (D) Thalamus medulla and pons

264. What do some bones produce?

(A) Blood cells (B) Oxygen (C) Mucous (D) Hormones

265. Number of bones in upper jaw is:

(A) Fourteen **(B) Two** (C) Three (D) Ten

266. The cartilage found in intervertebral discs is:

(A) Elastic (B) Matrix **(C) Fibrous** (D) Hyaline

267. Which one of the following have exoskeleton:

(A) Reptiles (B) Mammals (C) birds **(D) Arthropods**

268. Gout is due to accumulation of:

(A) Lactic acid (B) Formic acid **(C) Uric Acid** (D) Nitric

269. Outer hard layer of bone is called:

(A) Osteocyte **(B) Compact Bone** (C) Cartilage (D) Spongy Bone

270. Which bone is part of Appendicular Skelton?

(A) Pectoral shoulder girdle (B) sternum
(C) vertebral column (D) Skull

271. The cells of cartilage are called:

(A) Collagen **(B) Chondrocytes** (C) Osteoblast (D) Osteocytes

272. The biggest bone of our body is found in:

(A) hand (B) waist **(C) leg** (D) thigh

273. Babies are born with soft bones:

(A) 256 (B) 206 (C) 200 **(D) 300**

274. Number of bones in both hand is:

(A) 90 (B) 126 **(C) 54** (D) 33

275. Which bones enclose the brain?

Ⓐ Ribs **Ⓑ Cranial bones** Ⓒ Pectoral girdle Ⓓ Pelvic girdle

276. The purpose of rib cage is to:

Ⓐ Protect the heart and lungs Ⓑ Provide an object to which the lungs can attach
Ⓒ Protect the spinal cord Ⓓ Protect the stomach

277. Number of cranial bones in human skeleton is:

Ⓐ 16 **Ⓑ 8** Ⓒ 33 Ⓓ 22

278. The interior of bone is soft and porous which is called:

Ⓐ cartilage Ⓑ bone morrow **Ⓒ spongy bone** Ⓓ Compact bone

279. An adult person skeleton has hard bones:

Ⓐ 106 Ⓑ 306 Ⓒ 406 **Ⓓ 206**

280. Generally gout attacks the joints?

Ⓐ Hinge joints Ⓑ Ankle joints **Ⓒ Toe joints** Ⓓ Hip joints

281. ..... animals have exoskeleton.

Ⓐ reptiles **Ⓑ arthropods** Ⓒ birds Ⓓ mammals

282. Elastic cartilage is found in:

Ⓐ In Epiglottis Ⓑ In Bronchial tubes Ⓒ in Trachea Ⓓ In Larynx

283. The bones in pelvic or hip girdle are:

Ⓐ 6 **Ⓑ 2** Ⓒ 4 Ⓓ 5

284. The cartilage found in intervertebral discs is:

Ⓐ Elastic Ⓑ Matrix **Ⓒ Fibrous** Ⓓ Hyaline

285. Number of bones in both feet is:

Ⓐ 22 Ⓑ 108 Ⓒ 126 **Ⓓ 54**

286. Cartilage and bone are types of ..... tissues of animals.

Ⓐ Cardiac Ⓑ Smooth **Ⓒ Connective** Ⓓ Muscle

287. Which cartilage is found in epiglottis and pinna:

Ⓐ Fibrous **Ⓑ Elastic** Ⓒ Collagen Ⓓ Hyaline

288. Number of facial bones is:

Ⓐ 14 Ⓑ 26 Ⓒ 24 Ⓓ 22

289. In Mammals the no. of bones in lower Jaw are:

Ⓐ Only Two **Ⓑ Only One** Ⓒ 3 Ⓓ 4

290. Number of bones in Appendicular skeleton is:

Ⓐ 108 Ⓑ 56 **Ⓒ 126** Ⓓ 120

291. Vertebral column protects:

Ⓐ Brain Ⓑ Lungs Ⓒ Heart **Ⓓ Spinal cord**

292. Osteoporosis is a disease of:

Ⓐ heart Ⓑ brain **Ⓒ bones** Ⓓ stomach

293. The part of bone in which blood vessels are found:

(A) Bone marrow (B) Spongy bone (C) Compact bone (D) None of these

294. An example of immoveable joints:

(A) Joint of skull (B) Shoulder (C) Elbow joint (D) Hip joint

295. Which one of the following attaches muscles to bones?

(A) Ligaments (B) Tendons (C) Hormones (D) Nerves

296. Which of the following is the hardest connective tissue?

(A) Tendon (B) Ligament (C) Bone (D) Cartilage

297. Tendons and ligaments are bands of:

(A) muscular tissue (B) nerve tissue (C) epidermal tissue (D) connective tissue

298. Mature bone cells are called:

(A) fibrous cartilage (B) cartilage (C) Osteocytes (D) compact bone

299. Tendons and ligaments are bands of:

(A) Epidermal tissue (B) Connective tissue (C) Nervous tissue (D) Muscular tissue

300. The names of disease which is caused due to the deficiency of a hormone is:

(A) Osteoporosis (B) Osteoarthritis (C) AIDS (D) Gout

301. Nose and larynx are made up of:

(A) Fibrous cartilage (B) Hyaline cartilage (C) Bone (D) Elastic cartilage

302. Human arm have bones:

(A) 22 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 14

303. The movement of. an animal as a whole from one place to another is called:

(A) Vibration (B) tropism (C) None (D) Locomotion

304. The joints between skull bones are called:

(A) Slightly moveable (B) Hinge joints (C) Immoveable (D) Moveable

305. End of muscles attached with moveable bone is called:

(A) Extensor (B) Insertion (C) Flexor (D) Origin

306. Hyoid bone is found in:

(A) Ear (B) Chest (C) Neck (D) Skull

307. The disorders in which there is an accumulation of uric acid in joints:

(A) Osteoporosis (B) Gout (C) Oste0-arthritis (D) Rheumatoid arthritis

308. All of these are the parts of axial skeleton of human except:

(A) Ribs (B) Vertebral column (C) Shoulder girdle (D) Sternum

309. The end of skeletal muscle attached with immoveable bone is:

(A) Belly (B) Static end (C) Insertion (D) Origin

310. The matrix of cartilage also contains fibers:

(A) Lacuna (B) Glucagon (C) Insulin (D) Collagen

311. Bone Marrow is found in:

(A) Osteocytes (B) Spongy bone (C) Chondrocytes (D) Compact bone

312. Cartilage is a type of tissue:

(A) connective (B) smooth (C) cardiac (D) muscle

313. How many bones are organized into a longitudinal axis of human skeleton?

(A) 306 (B) 302 (C) 202 **(D) 206**

314. How many layers bone has?

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 1

315. The number of pair of ribs in human are:

(A) 11 **(B) 12** (C) 9 (D) 12

316. Hip joint is an example of .....joint.

(A) Slightly moveable (B) hinge (C) immoveable **(D) moveable**

317. Sternum is a bone:

(A) Chest Bone (B) Cranium (C) Hand (D) Leg

318. Each chondrocyte lies in a fluid spate called ..... present in the matrix of cartilage.

(A) lacuna (B) muscle (C) joint (D) Collagen

319. Which is not the part of appendicular skeleton?

(A) Pelvic girdle (B) Arm (C) Pectoral girdle **(D) Skull**

320. It is found as covering the ends of long bones:

(A) Inelastic cartilage **(B) hyaline cartilage** (C) fibrous cartilage (D) elastic cartilage

321. How many bones make our vertebral column:

(A) 24 (B) 20 (C) 22 **(D) 26**

322. Find the ball-and-socket joint:

(A) Joint at pelvic girdle and leg bones (B) Joint at elbow
(C) Joint in the finger bones (D) Joint of neck and skull bones

323. What are the main components of a bone?

(A) Compact bone and marrow (B) Marrow, spongy bone; wax
(C) Compact bone, spongy bone, marrow (D) Marrow, compact bone, wax

324. Ball-and-socket joints allow movement in:

(A) Two direction **(B) All directions** (C) One direction (D) No direction

325. Which point of attachment on bone is pulled when a muscle contracts?

(A) insertion (B) origin (C) extension (D) flexion

326. They prevent dislocation of bones at joints:

(A) Ligaments (B) Cartilage (C) Collagen (D) Tendons

327. Growing an entire new plant from part of the original plant is called:

(A) Regeneration (B) Fragmentation (C) Budding **(D) Vegetative propagation**

328. Rhizopus reproduces asexually by:

(A) Binary fission (B) Endospore formation
(C) Budding **(D) Spore formation**

329. A corm develops into new garlic plant. This is the process of:

(A) Regeneration (B) Meiosis
(C) Gametogenesis **(D) Vegetative propagation**

330. Pollination is the transfer of pollens from:

Ⓐ Petal to sepal Ⓑ Sepal to petal **Ⓒ Anther to stigma** Ⓓ Stigma to anther

331. After fertilization in plants, the fruit develops from:

Ⓐ Petals **Ⓑ Ovary wall** Ⓒ Ovule wall Ⓓ Anther

332. Which part of the female reproductive system receives egg cells from the ovary?

Ⓐ Fallopian tube Ⓑ Cervix Ⓒ Uterus Ⓓ Vagina

333. Inside testes, the sperms are produced in:

Ⓐ Collecting data Ⓑ Vas deferens
Ⓒ Sperm duct **Ⓓ Seminiferous tubules**

334. Which of these cells has haploid number of chromosomes?

Ⓐ Spermatogonium Ⓑ All of these
Ⓒ Primary spermatocyte **Ⓓ Secondary spermatocyte**

335. A process in which genetic material of one generation is transmitted next is knows:

Ⓐ Reduction **Ⓑ Reproduction** Ⓒ Circulation Ⓓ Respiration

336. Connection between embryo and uterus wall is called:

Ⓐ follicle Ⓑ vagina **Ⓒ placenta** Ⓓ cervix

337. Which one is the middle part of carpel:

Ⓐ ovary Ⓑ stigma Ⓒ filament **Ⓓ style**

338. To attract flies and birds is the function of:

Ⓐ petal Ⓑ anther Ⓒ stamen Ⓓ sepal

339. In flower the carpels is called:

Ⓐ androecium **Ⓑ gynoecium** Ⓒ corolla Ⓓ calyx

340. An example of diploid cell is:

Ⓐ Endosperm nucleus Ⓑ Sperm Cell **Ⓒ Zygote** Ⓓ Egg Cell

341. Bryophyllum (Pather Chut) is a example of:

Ⓐ Bulb Ⓑ Suckers Ⓒ Stem Tubers **Ⓓ Leaves**

342. Asexual reproduction by suckers takes place in:

Ⓐ Mint Ⓑ Ginger Ⓒ Potato Ⓓ Lilly

343. Tests and ovaries are called:

Ⓐ Embryo **Ⓑ Gonads** Ⓒ Gametes Ⓓ Glands

344. Some cells of ovary prepare structures called:

Ⓐ Seminiferous tubules Ⓑ Vas deferens
Ⓒ Seminal vesicles **Ⓓ Follicles**

345. A cluster of specialized cells which surrounds and nourishes, each egg is called:

Ⓐ Cervix Ⓑ Uterus **Ⓒ Follicle** Ⓓ Fallopian tubes

346. After fertilization in plants are seed develops from:

Ⓐ ovule Ⓑ sepals Ⓒ petals Ⓓ ovary

347. In flower stigma, style and ovary is collectively called:

Ⓐ stamen **Ⓑ carpel** Ⓒ petal Ⓓ sepal

348. The units of Gynoecium are called:

Ⓐ Petals Ⓑ Stamens **Ⓒ Carpels** Ⓓ Sepals

349. These reproduce by Budding:

Ⓐ Rhizopus Ⓑ Tulips Ⓒ Planaria **Ⓓ Corals**

350. Queen honey bee is:

Ⓐ Diploid Ⓑ Triploid Ⓒ Polyploidy Ⓓ Haploid

351. Which method of natural vegetative reproduction is found in chrysanthemum?

Ⓐ stem tubers **Ⓑ suckers** Ⓒ bulbs Ⓓ c corms

352. When pollen grains mature, they are transferred to:

Ⓐ Carpel Ⓑ Root **Ⓒ Stigma** Ⓓ Sepal

353. The secretion of prostate gland of rabbit:

Ⓐ Facilitate Urine Excretion **Ⓑ Neutralize the acidity of Semen's Fluid**
Ⓒ Lubricate the Urinogenital Ducts Ⓓ Provide Nutrients of Sperms

354. Fusion of egg and sperm is called:

Ⓐ Plumule Ⓑ Pollination Ⓒ Radicle **Ⓓ Fertilization**

355. ..... part of the female reproductive system receives egg cells from the ovary.

Ⓐ Cervix Ⓑ Vagina **Ⓒ Fallopian tube** Ⓓ Uterus

356. After fertilization Zygote is carried to:

Ⓐ Fallopian tube Ⓑ Cervix Ⓒ Vagina **Ⓓ Uterus**

357. Sperm and Fluid containing material is called:

Ⓐ Spermatogonia **Ⓑ Semen**
Ⓒ Secondary Spermatocytes Ⓓ Primary Spermatocytes

358. In rabbit, sperms are formed in:

Ⓐ Seminiferous tubules Ⓑ Urethra Ⓒ Scrotum Ⓓ Seminal vesicles

359. Which animal is not able to reproduce during the months of summer?

Ⓐ dog **Ⓑ rabbit** Ⓒ cat Ⓓ monkey

360. According to UNAID 0.1% of adult population of Pakistan has disease:

Ⓐ T:B Ⓑ polio **Ⓒ aids** Ⓓ hepatitis

361. Pakistan's Federal Ministry of Health established NACP in:

Ⓐ 1990 Ⓑ 1989 Ⓒ 1988 **Ⓓ 1987**

362. It is simple and most common method of asexual reproduction:

Ⓐ Layering **Ⓑ Binary fission** Ⓒ Grafting Ⓓ Budding

363. Binary fission is seen in:

Ⓐ Planarian Ⓑ Hydra Ⓒ Corals Ⓓ yeast

364. Amoeba reproduced asexual by:

Ⓐ Fragmentation **Ⓑ Binary fission** Ⓒ acrylic acid Ⓓ Budding

365. In which type of the followings reproduction ways buds are formed:

Ⓐ Fragmentation Ⓑ Binary Fission **Ⓒ Budding** Ⓓ Regeneration

366. The main method of reproduction. in sponges hydra and corals is:

(A) Spores (B) Regeneration (C) Fragmentation **(D) Budding**

367. A sexual reproduction is yeast takes place by:

(A) Budding (B) spore formation (C) fragmentation (D) binary fission

368. Asexual reproduction in Rhizopus takes place by:

(A) Endospore **(B) Spores** (C) Budding (D) Binary fission

369. Each spore is covered with a thick wall called:

(A) semi permeable (B) membrane **(C) cyst** (D) fragment

370. Parthenogenesis is a type of reproduction:

(A) fragmentation (B) Grafting (C) Sexual **(D) A-Sexual**

371. The latest method of vegetative propagation is:

(A) cloning (B) layering (C) cutting (D) grafting

372. Onion and tulips plants are reproduce by:

(A) rhizomes **(B) bulbs** (C) stemtubers (D) corms

373. Example of stem tuber is:

(A) Garlic (B) Ginger **(C) Potato** (D) Tulip

374. Ginger reproduce by:

(A) Corns (B) Stem Tubers (C) Bulbs **(D) Rhizomes**

375. Garlic reproduce by:

(A) Corms (B) Stem tubers (C) Rhizome (D) Bulbs

376. Vegetative propagation in mint takes place by:

(A) Corms **(B) Suckers** (C) Rhizome (D) Leaves

377. The plant in which vegetative propagation occurs by leave is called:

(A) Ferns (B) Water lilly **(C) Bryophylum** (D) Ginger

378. Normally external fertilization occurs in:

(A) Fishes (B) Mammals (C) Birds (D) Reptiles

379. Sperms and fluid collectively called:

(A) Scrotum **(B) Semen** (C) Hormones (D) Follicle

380. These are horizontal underground stems:

(A) Rhizomes (B) Suckers (C) Tubers (D) None of these

381. From this part of the embryo, shoot is formed:

(A) Hypocotyl **(B) Plumule** (C) Radicle (D) Cotyledons

382. It is not a part of Carpel:

(A) Stigma (B) Ovary **(C) Anther** (D) Style

383. Every Ripen Ovule is called:

(A) Fruit (B) Leave (C) Flower **(D) Seed**

384. The Male Reproductive Part of Flower is called:

(A) Stamen (B) Filament (C) Carpel (D) Style

385. Semen of Rabbit consists of sperms:

(A) 1% (B) 10% (C) 80% (D) 90%

386. Corel reproduce by means of:

(A) Binary Fission (B) Fragmentation (C) Budding (D) Sexual Reproduction

387. Part of Embryo in the Seed gives rise to plant shoot:

(A) Testa (B) Radicle (C) Cotyledon (D) Plumule

388. Double Fertilization result into:

(A) Diploid Endosperm Nucleus (B) Ovule
(C) Egg (D) Triploid Endosperm Nucleus

389. Root develops from:

(A) Radicle (B) Micropyle (C) Plumule (D) Testa

390. In how many days embryo develops to offspring in rabbit?

(A) 25-30 days (B) 30-32 days (C) 20-30 days (D) 30-40 days

391. Seed absorbs water through:

(A) Hilum (B) Integument (C) Micropyle (D) Testa

392. The outer most whorl of flower is called:

(A) Calyx (B) Androecium (C) Gynoecium (D) Corolla

393. The unit of androecium is:

(A) Pollen grains (B) Stamens (C) gametes (D) Anther

394. Pollen grains are produced in anther of flower by:

(A) Multiple (B) Binary fission (C) Meiosis (D) Mitosis

395. Individual units of corolla are:

(A) Stamens (B) Sepias (C) Carpels (D) Petals

396. Microspores are produced by:

(A) Meiosis (B) Fission (C) Budding (D) Mitosis

397. Fusion of one Sperm with egg to form zygote and other sperm Nucleus with fusion nucleus to form 3N Endosperm Nucleus is called:

(A) Double Fertilization (B) Collecting Duct
(C) Fertilization (D) Triple Fertilization

398. The male reproductive part of flower is:

(A) ovary (B) stamen (C) carpel (D) stigma

399. Essential process for continuation of species is:

(A) Locomotion (B) respiration (C) Cloning (D) Reproduction

400. The embryonic stem above the point of attachment is called:

(A) Epicotyl (B) Hypocotyl (C) Radicle (D) Plumule

401. Ovule develop into:

(A) Endosperm (B) Seed (C) Pollen Sacs (D) Fruit

402. The male and female gametes are produced in specialized organs are called:

(A) Zygote (B) Placenta (C) Gonads (D) Gametogenesis

403. Is Diploid (2N):

Ⓐ Sperm cell Ⓑ Eridosperm Ⓒ Egg cell **Ⓓ Zygote**

404. Pollen tube carries:

Ⓐ megaspores Ⓑ microspores **Ⓒ sperms** Ⓓ eggs

405. The female reproductive part 'of flower is:

Ⓐ stamens Ⓑ petals Ⓒ sepals **Ⓓ carpels**

406. Fourth whorl of flower is:

Ⓐ gynoecium Ⓑ androecium Ⓒ corolla Ⓓ calyx

407. Ovary change into ripen:

Ⓐ Into flower **Ⓑ Into fruit** Ⓒ Into nectar Ⓓ Into seed

408. Fruit is formed from:

Ⓐ Stigma Ⓑ Endosperm **Ⓒ ovary** Ⓓ Ovule

409. The transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma is called:

Ⓐ fission Ⓑ budding Ⓒ fertilization **Ⓓ pollination**

410. A wind pollinated flower:

Ⓐ willow Ⓑ Orchid Ⓒ Buttercups Ⓓ Sunflower

411. The scar present on seed coat is called:

Ⓐ Integument **Ⓑ Hilum** Ⓒ Ovule Ⓓ Micropile

412. Optimum temperature for seed growth is:

Ⓐ 15-25°C Ⓑ 30-35°C **Ⓒ 25-30°C** Ⓓ 35-38°C

413. From which part of embryo of root is formed:

Ⓐ Epicotyls Ⓑ plumule Ⓒ Cotyledons **Ⓓ Radical**

414. Formation of gametes is called:

Ⓐ Gametogenesis Ⓑ sporogenesis Ⓒ Spermatogenesis Ⓓ Oogenesis

415. Which of the cells of ovary have diploid number of chromosomes?

Ⓐ First polar body **Ⓑ Oogonia** Ⓒ Egg cell Ⓓ Secondary oocytes

416. In which of the following animals groups. external fertilization takes place:

Ⓐ Mammals Ⓑ Birds **Ⓒ Amphibians** Ⓓ Reptiles

417. Internal Fertilization takes place in:

Ⓐ Fungi Ⓑ Fishes Ⓒ Frog **Ⓓ Reptile**

418. From epididymis, sperms move to a sperm duct is called:

Ⓐ Seminal vesicles Ⓑ Seminiferous tubules Ⓒ Semen **Ⓓ Vas deferens**

419. Some invertebrates also reproduce through binary fission:

Ⓐ Pollination Ⓑ Budding
Ⓒ Asexual reproduction Ⓓ Sexual reproduction

420. It is the process used to propagate sugar cane plantation:

Ⓐ cutting Ⓑ fragmentation Ⓒ layering Ⓓ grafting

421. An examples of corm is:

Ⓐ Potato **Ⓑ Garlic** Ⓒ Onion Ⓓ Ginger

422. The amount of sperms in semen is:

Ⓐ 90% Ⓑ 80% **Ⓒ 10%** Ⓓ 50%

423. The example of Rhizome is:

Ⓐ Potato Ⓑ Garlic Ⓒ Onion **Ⓓ Ginger**

424. Reproductive part of plant is:

Ⓐ Flower Ⓑ Root Ⓒ Leaf Ⓓ Stem

425. An example of insect pollinated flower is:

Ⓐ Willow **Ⓑ Rose** Ⓒ Hazel Ⓓ Grass

426. Which one of the following is a Unicellular fungus:

Ⓐ Yeast Ⓑ Hydra Ⓒ Coral Ⓓ Sponge

427. Part of testes provides nutrients to sperms:

Ⓐ Prostate glands **Ⓑ Cowper's glands** Ⓒ Seminal vesicles Ⓓ Collecting ducts

428. About ..... % of the total adult Pakistanis are infected by HIV.

Ⓐ 0.1 Ⓑ 10 Ⓒ 1.0 Ⓓ 2.0

429. ..... seed have epigeal germination:

Ⓐ Pea Ⓑ Maize Ⓒ Coconut **Ⓓ Cotton**

430. There are ..... types of pollination.

Ⓐ 2 Ⓑ 3 Ⓒ 4 Ⓓ 5

431. Unfertilized bees eggs develop into haploid males called:

Ⓐ queens **Ⓑ drones** Ⓒ kings Ⓓ workers

432. Cyst is formed in?

Ⓐ Planaria Ⓑ Hydra **Ⓒ Amoeba** Ⓓ Yeast

433. In sweet potato, method of artificial vegetative propagation is:

Ⓐ Tissue culture Ⓑ Suckers Ⓒ Grafting **Ⓓ Cutting**

434. Whose part is style?

Ⓐ Petal **Ⓑ Carpel** Ⓒ Sepal Ⓓ Stamen

435. Development of new offspring from unfertilized egg is called:

Ⓐ Fragmentation Ⓑ Binary fission Ⓒ Budding **Ⓓ Parthenogenesis**

436. The latest method of using vegetative tissue or cell of single parent to produce identical offspring is:

Ⓐ Cloning Ⓑ Pollination Ⓒ Grafting Ⓓ Cuttings

437. An example of sexually transmitting disease is:

Ⓐ Hepatitis **Ⓑ Whooping cough** Ⓒ Small pox Ⓓ AIDS

438. In rabbit, the glands which produce secretions to lubricate the ducts are:

Ⓐ Prostate Ⓑ Adrenal Ⓒ Seminal vesicles **Ⓓ Cowper's**

439. Multiple fission occurs in:

Ⓐ Amoeba Ⓑ Yeast Ⓒ Hydra Ⓓ Rhizopus

440. After fertilization in plants, the fruits develops from:

Ⓐ Petal **Ⓑ Anther** Ⓒ Ovule wall Ⓓ Ovary wall

441. Actually, an immature plant is:

Ⓐ Radical Ⓑ Ovule **Ⓒ Embryo** Ⓓ Endosperm

442. Number of chromosomes in endosperm nucleus is:

Ⓐ 4N Ⓑ 1N **Ⓒ 3N** Ⓓ 2N

443. Double fertilization is the feature of:

Ⓐ Gymno Sperms Ⓑ Ferns Ⓒ Seedless plants **Ⓓ Flowering. Plants**

444. Fragmentation occurs in:

Ⓐ Planaria Ⓑ Bacteria Ⓒ Rhizopus Ⓓ Yeast

445. These are the units of inheritance:

Ⓐ phenotype Ⓑ Alleles Ⓒ genotype **Ⓓ genes**

446. Inherited characters are called:

Ⓐ fertilization Ⓑ Genetics **Ⓒ Traits** Ⓓ Genes

447. The branch of Biology in which we study about inheritance is called:

Ⓐ Ecology **Ⓑ Genetics** Ⓒ Physiology Ⓓ Microbiology

448. ..... hydrogen bonds are present between cytosine and guanine.

Ⓐ 3 Ⓑ 4 Ⓒ 5 Ⓓ 2

449. Alternative form of a gene are called:

Ⓐ Gamete Ⓑ Chromosome Ⓒ DNA **Ⓓ Allele**

450. Locations of genes on chromosomes are called:

Ⓐ Genotypes Ⓑ Phenotypes **Ⓒ Loci** Ⓓ Allele

451. Cytosine always makes pair with:

Ⓐ Adenine **Ⓑ Guanine** Ⓒ Thymine Ⓓ Hydrogen

452. Dominant alleles are represented by:

Ⓐ Capital letters Ⓑ Roman numbers Ⓒ Numerical number Ⓓ Small letters

453. Physical appearance of organisms such as colour and height etc. are called:

Ⓐ karyotpe **Ⓑ phenotype** Ⓒ Genotype Ⓓ Genome

454. How many pairs of homologous chromosomes are present in human body cells:

Ⓐ 25 Ⓑ 24 **Ⓒ 23** Ⓓ 22

455. In the structure of DNA adenine of one nucleotide pairs with which of the nitrogenous base of opposite nucleotide:

Ⓐ cytosine Ⓑ Uracil Ⓒ guanine **Ⓓ thymine**

456. Formation of messenger RNA from DNA is called:

Ⓐ Transduction Ⓑ Translocation Ⓒ Translation **Ⓓ Transcription**

457. It is a genetic material:

Ⓐ r, RNA Ⓑ RNA **Ⓒ DNA** Ⓓ T, RNA

458. The no. of pairs of homologous chromosome in human is:

Ⓐ 28 **Ⓑ 23** Ⓒ 46 Ⓓ 56

459. Model of DNA structure was presented by:

(A) Watson & Crick (B) Mendel (C) Watson (D) Crick

460. Albinism is a trait:

(A) heterozygous **(B) recessive** (C) dominant (D) co-dominant

461. DNA is surrounded by a protein and from a structure called:

(A) Nucleoside (B) Nucleus **(C) Nucleosome** (D) Nucleotide

462. Chromatin material is made up of:

(A) RNA and Protein (B) DNA (C) Protein **(D) DNA and Protein**

463. No, of hydrogen bonds between Adenine and thymine is:

(A) 1 (B) 4 (C) 3 **(D) 2**

464. James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure of DNA in:

(A) 1954A.D (B) 1952 A.D **(C) 1953 A.D** (D) 1951

465. Genotype in which Gene Pair contains two identical Alleles is called:

(A) Heterologous **(B) Homozygous** (C) homologous (D) Heterozygous

466. On which vegetable Mendel carried out a large number of experiments:

(A) Garden pea (B) Potato (C) Cabbage (D) Tomato

467. How many pea plants were used in the experiments of Mendel:

(A) 27,000 **(B) 28,000** (C) 29,000 (D) 26,000

468. Union of sperm and ovum is called:

(A) Allele (B) Genes **(C) Fertilization** (D) Gamete

469. Which organism has a short but fast life cycle by Mendel?

(A) onion (B) tulip (C) ginger **(D) pea**

470. The term "True breeding" means:

(A) homologous (B) heterologous (C) heterozygous **(D) homozygous**

471. In monohybrid crosses the ratio of the phenotypes was:

(A) 4:0 (B) 9:4:3:0 **(C) 3:1** (D) 9:3:3:1

472. If two plants having genotype (Rr) are crossed with each other what percentage of newly produced plants will have genotype (rr):

(A) 50 % **(B) 25 %** (C) 75 % (D) 100 %

473. A cross in which only one trait is studied is called:

(A) Monohybrid Cross (B) Mutualism (C) Dihybrid Cross (D) Simple Cross

474. Which scientist presented the law of segregation?

(A) De-devi **(B) Mendel** (C) Newton (D) Lamarck

475. The ratio of phenotype in the law of independent assortment is:

(A) 9:3:1:4 (B) 9:3:1:3 **(C) 9:3:3:1** (D) 9:3:2:2

476. If an organism have genotype of AA BB how many types of gametes can it produce:

(A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 2 **(D) 1**

477. Which of the following genes will be termed as homozygous Recessive?

(A) RrYy (B) Rr YY (C) RR YY **(D) rryy**

478. Pea plant with genotype RR yy will produce:

Ⓐ Wrinkled green Ⓑ wrinkled yellow **Ⓒ Round green** Ⓓ Round yellow

479. Human blood group AB is an example of:

Ⓐ Recessiveness **Ⓑ Co-dominance** Ⓒ Incomplete Ⓓ Complete dominance

480. Person with Genotype (ll) has blood group:

Ⓐ O Ⓑ A Ⓒ B Ⓓ AB

481. What will be the colour of flowers produced as a result of cross between red and with white flowered 4'0 clock plants:

Ⓐ Red **Ⓑ Pink** Ⓒ Purple Ⓓ White

482. Three alleles, l^A, l^B and i control blood group what is the blood group of a person having two alleles ii?

Ⓐ Blood group B Ⓑ Blood group AB **Ⓒ Blood group 0** Ⓓ Blood group A

483. Example of co-dominance is:

Ⓐ Blood group AB Ⓑ Blood group O Ⓒ Blood group A Ⓓ Blood groupB

484. For which colour there is no gene in Four o Clock plants:

Ⓐ white Ⓑ red Ⓒ green **Ⓓ pink**

485. The Punnett square is also called:

Ⓐ mendel board Ⓑ genetic board **Ⓒ checker board** Ⓓ score board

486. An example of discontinuous variation is:

Ⓐ Intelligence **Ⓑ Blood groups** Ⓒ Height Ⓓ Weight

487. Sources of variations. in the Organisms are:

Ⓐ Mitosis Ⓑ Crossing Over **Ⓒ Both B & C** Ⓓ Mutation

488. The types of inheritable variations are:

Ⓐ 2 Ⓑ 5 Ⓒ 4 Ⓓ 3

489. Charles Darwin proposed the mechanism of organic evolution in:

Ⓐ 1840 Ⓑ 1839 Ⓒ 1850 **Ⓓ 1838**

490. Variations are source of:

Ⓐ Population Ⓑ Artificial Selection **Ⓒ Evolution** Ⓓ Pollution

491. The anti-evolution idea is called:

Ⓐ Darwinism Ⓑ breeding theory
Ⓒ special evolution theory **Ⓓ theory of special creation**

492. Theory of natural selection was presented by:

Ⓐ Lamarck **Ⓑ Darwin** Ⓒ Mendel Ⓓ Buffon

493. Term artificial selection was expressed by a Persian scientist:

Ⓐ Abu Rayhan Biruni Ⓑ C.D Buffon Ⓒ Theophrastus Ⓓ Aristotle

494. Bred plants are called:

Ⓐ Carnivores **Ⓑ Cultivars** Ⓒ Herbivores Ⓓ Breeds

495. An important example of incomplete dominances is:

Ⓐ Shape of pea seed **Ⓑ Color of four O clock flower**

Ⓒ Size of pea plant
Ⓓ Color of pea plant flower

496. The Allele which is not expressed is called:

Ⓐ Homozygous Ⓑ Dominant **Ⓒ Recessive** Ⓓ Heterozygous

497. Which relationship is found in Alleles of Blood Group I^A and I^B:

Ⓐ Recessive
Ⓑ complete Dominance
Ⓒ Co-Dominance
Ⓓ incomplete Dominance

498. A define combination of Genes in an individual is called:

Ⓐ Hybrid Ⓑ Breeds Ⓒ Phenotype **Ⓓ Genotype**

499. Phenotypes ratio in incomplete dominance is:

Ⓐ 1:2:1 Ⓑ 3:1 Ⓒ 1:3 Ⓓ 3:3:1

500. The genotype of "O" blood group is:

Ⓐ $I^A i$ **Ⓑ ii** Ⓒ $I^B I^B$ Ⓓ $I^A I^A$

501. Changes in DNA are called:

Ⓐ Zygous Ⓑ Heterozygous **Ⓒ Mutations** Ⓓ Homozygous

502. The book "Natural selection" written by Darwin was published in:

Ⓐ 1960 Ⓑ 1959 Ⓒ 1860 **Ⓓ 1859**

503. How many years Darwin spent his voyage on HMS?

Ⓐ 5 years Ⓑ 6 years Ⓒ 7 years Ⓓ 4 years

504. The part of DNA that contains the instructions for the synthesis of a particular protein is known as:

Ⓐ Chromosome **Ⓑ Gene** Ⓒ Alleles Ⓓ Traits

505. Person with blood group B has genotype:

Ⓐ $I^A i$ Ⓑ ii **Ⓒ $I^B I^B$** Ⓓ $I^A I^A$

506. Transmission of characteristic from parents to offspring is:

Ⓐ chromosome Ⓑ trait Ⓒ genetics **Ⓓ inheritance**

507. Number of Nitrogen bases in DNA is:

Ⓐ 4 Ⓑ 5 Ⓒ 6 Ⓓ 7

508. In artificial selection, the bred animals are called:

Ⓐ Varieties **Ⓑ Breeds** Ⓒ Cultivars Ⓓ Hybrids

509. Transcription is carried out by:

Ⓐ chromatids Ⓑ DNA **Ⓒ mRNA** Ⓓ ribosomes

510. Variations are caused by:

Ⓐ Same combinations of chromosomes in gametes Ⓑ Asexual Reproduction
Ⓒ Different combinations of chromosomes in gametes Ⓓ Mitosis

511. Mendel got the ratio of tall to short plants in F2 as:

Ⓐ 1:3 9:3 Ⓑ 9.:3:3:1 Ⓒ 2:3 **Ⓓ 3:1**

512. In transcription, the specific sequence of DNA nucleotides is copied in the form of ..... nucleotides.

Ⓐ m RNA Ⓑ RNA -polymerase Ⓒ t RNA Ⓓ u RNA

513. Who was first to propose the mechanism of evolution:

(A) Abu Rayhan (B) Lamarck (C) Darwin (D) Buffon

514. DNA is a material:

(A) Homogenesis (B) Homotype (C) Hereditary (D) Homologus

515. Guanine forms pair with?

(A) Thymine (B) Adenine (C) Catbon (D) cytosine

516. How many contrasting traits Mendel studied in pea plant?

(A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4

517. Which one is an example of continuous variations:

(A) Ribosome (B) Height (C) Blood groups (D) Nucleosome

518. Gregor Mendel was a Priest in:

(A) Australia (B) America (C) Austria (D) England

519. In human body cells, the number of chromosomes is:

(A) 26 (B) 23 (C) 46 (D) 48

520. The name of protein present in chromatin material is:

(A) Histone (B) Fibrin (C) Hemoglobin (D) Insulin

521. In which one histone protein is present:

(A) Centrosome (B) Chromosomes (C) RNA (D) DNA

522. Movement of genes from one population to another is called:

(A) Recombination (B) Mutations (C) Gene flow (D) Crossing over

523. An example of carnivore plants is:

(A) Pitcher plant (B) Ferns (C) Rose plant (D) Mosses

524. The biggest decomposer of biosphere are:

(A) Virus (B) Bacteria and fungi (C) Bacteria (D) Fungi

525. A group of organisms of the same species living in a particular area is called:

(A) Abiotic factor (B) Population (C) Ecology (D) Community

526. It is an example of secondary consumers:

(A) Wolf (B) Tiger (C) Cattle (D) Lion

527. Which is not biotic factor?

(A) Animals (B) Plants (C) Bacteria (D) Soil

528. It is the example of tertiary consumers:

(A) frog (B) cattle (C) lion (D) Snake

529. The study of the relation between living organisms and their environment is:

(A) morphology (B) histology (C) biology (D) ecology

530. The thickness of biosphere is about:

(A) 40 km (B) 30 km (C) 20 km (D) 10 km

531. Which animal is a primary consumer?

(A) fox (B) grasshopper (C) frog (D) lion

532. To fulfill their nitrogen requirements carnivorous plants eat:

Ⓐ Worms Ⓑ Fungus Ⓒ Insects **Ⓓ Bacteria**

533. The United Nations established Intergovernmental Panel on climate change in:

Ⓐ 1990 Ⓑ 2022 Ⓒ 2021 Ⓓ 2020

534. Which one ecologist developed the concept of ecological pyramids?

Ⓐ Darwin **Ⓑ Lamarck** Ⓒ Charles Elton Ⓓ Mendel

535. Which one is the reservoir of free gaseous nitrogen:

Ⓐ Water Ⓑ Consumers **Ⓒ Atmosphere** Ⓓ Producers

536. Which one is main producer in aquatic ecosystem:

Ⓐ Bacteria Ⓑ Fungi Ⓒ Protozoans **Ⓓ Phytoplankton**

537. The current level of urbanization in Pakistan is about:

Ⓐ 52 % Ⓑ 42 % Ⓒ 32% Ⓓ 22%

538. Which of the following is the abiotic component of the ecosystem?

Ⓐ Carnivores **Ⓑ Oxygen** Ⓒ Herbivores Ⓓ Producers

539. When we eat onions, our trophic level is:

Ⓐ Primary consumer Ⓑ Producer
Ⓒ Secondary consumer Ⓓ Decomposer

540. In the food chain "grass →rabbit →fox→ bear→ mushroom", how many types of decomposers are present?

Ⓐ 3 Ⓑ 2 **Ⓒ 1** Ⓓ 4

541. Organisms in the ecosystem that are responsible for the recycling of plant and animal wastes are:

Ⓐ Competitors Ⓑ Producers Ⓒ Consumers **Ⓓ Decomposers**

542. Which form of Nitrogen is taken by the producers of the ecosystem?

Ⓐ Nitrites Ⓑ Nitrogen gas Ⓒ Ammonia **Ⓓ Nitrates**

543. R-2 means:

Ⓐ Recycle Ⓑ Reduce **Ⓒ Reuse** Ⓓ Renewable

544. Which Plant is not a Carnivores:

Ⓐ Sundew **Ⓑ Cactus** Ⓒ Venus Flytrap Ⓓ Pitcher Plant

545. Materials can be recycled:

Ⓐ Paper, Glass, Plastic Ⓑ Paper Ⓒ Glass Ⓓ Plastic

546. Large mammals that feed on honey:

Ⓐ Elephant **Ⓑ Badger** Ⓒ Phenotype Ⓓ Genotype

547. Which type of symbiosis relationship is there in termite and protozoan?

Ⓐ predation Ⓑ parasitism **Ⓒ mutualism** Ⓓ commensalism

548. All carnivore animals are:

Ⓐ Predator Ⓑ Pathogen Ⓒ Host Ⓓ Parasite

549. Abiotic component of an ecosystem is:

Ⓐ Consumer Ⓑ Decomposet **Ⓒ Light/water/ soil** Ⓓ Producer

550. Biotic component of an ecosystem is:

Ⓐ Air Ⓑ Water Ⓒ Light **Ⓓ Plant/producers**

551. The primary / basic source of energy for all Ecosystems is the:

Ⓐ Environment Ⓑ Stars Ⓒ Moon **Ⓓ Sun**

552. The basic Trophic Level of all food chains is:

Ⓐ Consumers Ⓑ Reducers **Ⓒ Producers** Ⓓ Decomposers

553. Charles Elton developed the concept of ecological pyramid in:

Ⓐ 1926 **Ⓑ 1927** Ⓒ 1925 Ⓓ 1924

554. Conversion of nitrates into nitrogen gas is called:

Ⓐ Denitrification Ⓑ Ammonification Ⓒ Nitrogen fixation Ⓓ Assimilation

555. More than normal denitrification change the richness of soil as:

Ⓐ Finished **Ⓑ less** Ⓒ Increase Ⓓ Bad

556. Formation of nitrites and nitrates from Ammonia is called:

Ⓐ Ammonification Ⓑ Assimilation **Ⓒ Nitrification** Ⓓ Denitrification

557. To convert nitrogen gas into nitrate is called:

Ⓐ Ammonification Ⓑ Assimilation Ⓒ Denitrification **Ⓓ Nitrogen fixation**

558. It is perfect cycle in the sense that is returned to atmosphere as soon as it is removed:

Ⓐ oxygen cycle Ⓑ water cycle Ⓒ nitrogen cycle **Ⓓ carbon cycle**

559. Example of Endoparasites is:

Ⓐ Leech Ⓑ Lices **Ⓒ plasmodium / ascaris** Ⓓ Mosquito

560. Example of ectoparasite is:

Ⓐ Ascaris **Ⓑ Mosquito / lice** Ⓒ bacteria Ⓓ virus

561. The type of symbiotic association in which one partner gets benefits while other is not benefited nor harmed is called:

Ⓐ Commensalism Ⓑ predation Ⓒ Mutualism Ⓓ Parasitism

562. It is a consumer:

Ⓐ Grass **Ⓑ Rabbit** Ⓒ Phytoplankton Ⓓ Alga

563. Type of symbiosis in which both partners are benefited and neither is harmed is called:

Ⓐ parasitism Ⓑ commensalism **Ⓒ mutualism** Ⓓ symbiosis

564. 250 years ago, the population of world was approximately …….. millions.

Ⓐ 400 Ⓑ 500 Ⓒ 700 **Ⓓ 600**

565. pH of acid rain is:

Ⓐ 2-3 Ⓑ 3 -4 Ⓒ 3 -5 **Ⓓ 3-6**

566. Dengue fever is a /an …….. infection.

Ⓐ algal Ⓑ fungal **Ⓒ viral** Ⓓ bacterial

567. Dengue virus attacks on:

Ⓐ red cells **Ⓑ white cells** Ⓒ brain Ⓓ platlets

568. A recovery of one tone of paper can save how many tresses?

(A) 17 (B) 10000 (C) 170 (D) 200

569. The interaction between the members of the sane species is called:

(A) Mutualism (B) Intra specific (C) Interspecific (D) None of these

570. Biosphere surrounding the Earth is about:

(A) 18 km (B) 19 km (C) 20 km (D) 17 km

571. R-3 means:

(A) Refuse (B) Less use (C) Reuse (D) Recycle

572. The total amount of living matter in an ecosystem at any time is called:

(A) Food web (B) Food chain (C) Energy (D) Biomass

573. Mosquitoes, lice and leaches are examples of:

(A) Endoparasite (B) Obligate parasite (C) Both A & B (D) Ectoparasite

574. Non-renewable resources are:

(A) Soil (B) Water (C) Fossil fuels (D) Wind

575. All ecosystems of the world together form:

(A) habitat (B) biosphere (C) community (D) population

576. Since 1800 A.D, the amount of CO_2 increased in atmosphere is:

(A) 50% (B) 40% (C) 30% (D) 20%

577. The smallest unit in ecological organization is:

(A) species (B) ecosystem (C) population (D) community

578. The enrichment of nitrates and phosphates in water is called:

(A) nitrification (B) decomposition (C) pollution (D) Eutrophication

579. In 1927 an English Ecologist developed the concept of Ecological pyramids:

(A) Darwin (B) Lamark (C) Charles Elton (D) Mendel

580. ..... break down complex organic compound.

(A) Consumers (B) Decomposers (C) Producers (D) All of these

581. Which product is formed during industrial nitrogen fixation?

(A) Ammonia (B) Carbon dioxide (C) Urea (D) Nitrite

582. All Ecosystem of the world together form the

(A) Habitate (B) Community (C) Population (D) Biosphere

583. Which form of nitrogen is taken by the producers of the ecosystem?

(A) Ammonia (B) Nitrogen gas (C) Nitrates (D) Nitrites

584. The consumers that eat animal flesh as well as plants and plant products are called:

(A) Producers (B) Omnivores (C) Carnivores (D) Herbivores

585. Which is the product of industrial nitrogen fixation?

(A) Ammonia (B) Carbon dioxide (C) Oxygen (D) Urea

586. Which one is the abiotic component of the ecosystem?

(A) Carnivores (B) Air (C) Herbivores (D) Producers

587. ..... is the example of tertiary consumer.

(A) snails (B) sparrows (C) hawk (D) leaves

588. Which animal is an Herbivore?

(A) Fox (B) Owl (C) Frog (D) Grasshopper

589. Animals cannot take Nitrogenous compound from:

(A) Fungi (B) Plants (C) animals (D) Virus

590. Which carnivores are called top carnivores:

(A) Producers (B) Tertiary carnivores
(C) Secondary carnivores (D) Primary carnivores

591. The abiotic component of an ecosystem is:

(A) Producer (B) Herbivore (C) Soil (D) Decomposer

592. When we eat Goat Meat, our Trophic Level is:

(A) Decomposer (B) Primary Consumer
(C) Secondary Carnivore (D) Primary Carnivore

593. The level of Urbanization in Pakistan was about .....as per report of World Bank during 1998 :

(A) 37 % (B) 32 % (C) 40 % (D) 27 %

594. The term R-4 means:

(A) Reforest (B) Recycle (C) Ruse (D) Reduce

595. There are ..... types of dengue virus.

(A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2

596. Dengue fever is an ..... infection.

(A) Fungal (B) Algal (C) Viral (D) Bacterial

597. The relationship between sucker fish and shark is:

(A) Predation (B) Parasitism (C) Mutualism (D) Commensalism

598. How many spermatids are produced from each primary spermatocyte?

(A) 8 (B) 6 (C) 2 (D) 4

599. There is ..... for utilization of resources among organism of ecosystem?

(A) Ammonification (B) Pollution (C) Competition (D) Population

600. Which one of the following plant is parasite?

(A) Venus flytrap (B) Cuscuta (C) Sundew (D) Pitcher plant

601. Lion is:

(A) Carnivore (B) Omnivore (C) Decomposer (D) Herbivore

602. Rabbit is:

(A) Carniyore (B) Herbivore (C) Producer (D) Secondary consumer

603. How many types of ecological pyramids are?

(A) 5 (B) 8 (C) 3 (D) 7

604. The base of food chain is always formed by:

(A) Food web (B) Plant (producer) (C) Ecosystem (D) Animal

605. A network of food chains which are interconnected at various trophic levels is called:

(A) food web (B) biomass
(C) pyramid of numbers (D) pyramid of biomass

606. Smog forms a yellowish brown haze and hamper visibility during:

(A) spring (B) autumn (C) winter (D) summer

607. Maldives might become Uninhabitable:

(A) within 1000 years (B) within 500 years (C) within 10 years (D) within 100 years

608. When Rabbit eats mustard plant, its trophic level will be:

(A) secondary consumers (B) primary carnivores
(C) primary consumers (D) primary producers

609. This product is used in the production of soaps:

(A) glycerol (B) ethanol (C) acrylic acid (D) Formic acid

610. To preserve fruits vegetables and pickles we add:

(A) Onion and garlic (B) Flour and Salt
(C) Salt and acid (D) Water and yogurt

611. The animal whose DNA has been changed is:

(A) dihybrid (B) monohybrid (C) transformed (D) transgenic

612. The human genome project was started in:

(A) 1991 A.D (B) 1990 A.D (C) 1992 A.D (D) 1993 A.D

613. When was the work on Genetic Engineering started:

(A) 1940 (B) 1970 (C) 1944 (D) 1930

614. The design and arrangements for continuous fermentation are:

(A) complex (B) un-complicated (C) impossible (D) simple

615. The enzyme works as breaking enzyme:

(A) Lipase (B) Endonuclease (C) Amylase (D) Ligase

616. In Scotland in 1977 what an embryologist lan Wilmut produced from the body cell of an adult sheep:

(A) Buffalo (B) Cow (C) Goat (D) Sheep Dolly

617. In the first step of glycolsis one molecule of glucose is broken down into two molecules of:

(A) Formic acid (B) Citric acid (C) pyruvic acid (D) lactic acid

618. The microorganism used in the production of Formic Acid is:

(A) Bacillus (B) Aspergillus (C) Bacteria (D) Yeast

619. Incomplete oxidation-reduction of ..... occurs in fermentation.

(A) lipids (B) fats (C) proteins (D) glucose

620. When did lan Wilmut produced the sheep Dolly?

(A) 2002 AD (B) 1997 AD (C) 1970 AD (D) 1987 AD

621. The main source of all types of Fermentation:

(A) Micro-organism (B) Alleles (C) Genes (D) Chromosomes

622. In cattle, goats and deer, the foot and mouth disease is:

(A) Viral (B) Fungal (C) Bacteria (D) All of these

623. Painkiller chemical produced by brain is:

Ⓐ Thymosin Ⓑ Interferon Ⓒ insulin **Ⓓ Betaendorphin**

624. Fungi used in alcoholic fermentation is called:

Ⓐ zygomycetes Ⓑ algin
Ⓒ saccharomyces cervisiae Ⓓ basidiomycetes

625. In the process of Glycolysis, glucose molecule is broken down into two molecules of:

Ⓐ Pyruvic acid Ⓑ Ethanol Ⓒ Ethanol and CO_2 Ⓓ Lactic acid

626. Acrylic acid is used in the production of:

Ⓐ Plastics Ⓑ Beverages Ⓒ Cosmetics Ⓓ Vinegar

627. Name of the yeast, used in fermentation is:

Ⓐ Lactobacillus Ⓑ Aspergillus Ⓒ Streptococcus **Ⓓ Saccharomyces**

628. The process in which there is incomplete-oxidation-reduction of glucose is called:

Ⓐ DNA technology Ⓑ genetic engineering Ⓒ biotechnology **Ⓓ fermentation**

629. This product is used in the production of vinegar and beverages:

Ⓐ glycerol **Ⓑ ethanol** Ⓒ acrylic acid Ⓓ Formic acid

630. Which organism is used in fermentation for the preparation of glycerol?

Ⓐ Saccharomyces Ⓑ Bacillus Ⓒ Streptococcus Ⓓ Aspergillus

631. Which one is fermented food:

Ⓐ Powdered milk Ⓑ Vitamins **Ⓒ Yogurt** Ⓓ Wheat flour

632. This acid is used in electroplating:

Ⓐ Glycerol Ⓑ Ethanol Ⓒ Acrylic acid **Ⓓ Formic acid**

633. The microorganism used in the formation of Ethanol is:

Ⓐ E-Coli Ⓑ Bacillus Ⓒ Virus **Ⓓ Sacchromyces**

634. The product used in printing is:

Ⓐ acrylic acid Ⓑ ethanol **Ⓒ glycerol** Ⓓ formic acid

635. Vector DNA and Gene of interest, collectively called:

Ⓐ Gene Ⓑ Recombinant Gene
Ⓒ Recombinant DNA Ⓓ GMO

636. Human insulin was firstly prepared through bacteria:

Ⓐ 1995 **Ⓑ 1978** Ⓒ 1990 Ⓓ 1970

637. The complete map of human genome was published in:

Ⓐ 2002 Ⓑ 2008 Ⓒ 2006 Ⓓ 2004

638. In Genetic Engineering, plasmid is used as:

Ⓐ Donor Ⓑ Ligases **Ⓒ Vector** Ⓓ Endonucleases

639. The enzyme used to dissolve blood clots is called:

Ⓐ trypsin Ⓑ pepsin Ⓒ amylase **Ⓓ urokinase**

640. The hormone which many prove effective against brain and lung cancer which is produced by genetically modified organism:

Ⓐ thymosin Ⓑ ligase Ⓒ urokinase Ⓓ insulin

641. Patients of which disease use insulin:

(A) diabeties (B) aids (C) cancer (D) hepatitis

642. Bacterium (E-Coli) which prepares human growth hormone was discovered in:

(A) 1910 (B) 1977 (C) 1970 (D) 1980

643. Human insulin gene was transferred into:

(A) Bacteria (B) Algae (C) Virus (D) Yeast

644. Interferons are ..... Proteins.

(A) Antifungal (B) Antiviral (C) Antidrugs (D) Antibacterial

645. A hormone produced by genetically modified organisms used to cure cancer of brain and lungs is:

(A) insulin tnymosin (B) Tyroxin (C) Anti-diuretic hormone (D) Thymosin

646. The host country of the greatest no of refugees in the world is:

(A) Pakistan (B) America (C) Canada (D) India

647. When does it become possible to cut DNA?

(A) 1990 A.D (B) 1890 A.D (C) 1980 A.D (D) 1970 A.D

648. Single cell protein can be obtained from:

(A) Bird (B) Algae (C) Cow (D) Insect

649. The raw material for microorganism for the production of single cell protein is:

(A) protozoans (B) fungi (C) Agricultural wastes (D) Industrial wastes

650. The Enzyme used for joining Gene is:

(A) Amylase (B) Ligase (C) Endonuclease (D) Lipase

651. Algae grown in ponds produce protein per acre/year:

(A) 40 tons (B) 30 tons (C) 10 tons (D) 20 tons

652. Lactic acid fermentation is carried out by many:

(A) Protozoans (B) Bacteria (C) Algae (D) Fungi

653. The industrial product from aspergilus is:

(A) acrylic acid (B) glycerol (C) ethanol (D) formic acid

654. Organisms with modified genetic set up are called:

(A) rearranged (B) transgenic (C) hybrid (D) transformed

655. The enzyme which is used to cut the gene of interest is:

(A) Amylase (B) Lipase (C) Ligase (D) Endonuclease

656. Glucose molecule is broken into Pyruvic acid:

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 5

657. Find the correct match for the fermentation product and the organism involved:

(A) Formic acid - Saccharomyces (B) Glycerol - Aspergillus
(C) Ethanol - Saccharomyces (D) Ethanol - Aspergillus

658. Which of these is an anti-viral protein?

(A) Insulin (B) Interferon (C) Thymosin (D) Urokinase

659. Animal Breeding is a form of:

Ⓐ Morphology Ⓑ Biotechnology Ⓒ Cell Biology Ⓓ Pharmacology

660. Who introduced the method of single cell protein?

Ⓐ Joseph Lister Ⓑ lan Wilmut Ⓒ Scrimshow Ⓓ Pasteur

661. ..... product is used in the production of plastics.

Ⓐ formic acid Ⓑ acrylic acid Ⓒ glycerol Ⓓ ehanol

662. Treatment through genes is called:

Ⓐ Genetherapy Ⓑ Radiotherapy Ⓒ Physiotherapy Ⓓ Chemotherapy

663. Alcoholic Fermentation is carried out by:

Ⓐ Fungi Ⓑ Yeast Ⓒ Aspergillus Ⓓ Virus

664. Dolly is the names of a:

Ⓐ Sheep Ⓑ Mouse Ⓒ Flower Ⓓ Rabbit

665. Yogurt is made from milk fermentation by:

Ⓐ Bacillus Ⓑ Lactic acid bacteria Ⓒ Yeast Ⓓ Saccharomyces

666. Sewage water is purified by the use of:

Ⓐ Minerals Ⓑ Microbes Ⓒ Hormones Ⓓ Bacterial Enzymes

667. Ethanol is used in the production of:

Ⓐ Vinegar Ⓑ Rubber Ⓒ Soap Ⓓ Plastic

668. Very effective hormone for brain and lungs cancer is:

Ⓐ Urokinase Ⓑ Interferon Ⓒ Beta-endorphin Ⓓ Thymosin

669. Acrylic acid is used in the production of:

Ⓐ Plastic Ⓑ Soap Ⓒ Printing Ⓓ Vinegar

670. Interferons were first time produced in:

Ⓐ 1976 Ⓑ 1980 Ⓒ 1978 Ⓓ 1974

671. Aspirin is categorized as:

Ⓐ A drug from plants Ⓑ A drug from minerals
Ⓒ A synthetic drug Ⓓ A drug from animals

672. The substances used for the treatment, cure, prevention or diagnosis of disease are called:

Ⓐ Sedatives Ⓑ Hallucinogens Ⓒ Narcotics Ⓓ Medicinal drugs

673. The drug used to reduce pain are known as:

Ⓐ Sedatives Ⓑ Analgesics Ⓒ Antiseptics Ⓓ Antibiotics

674. Which of the following drugs is obtained from plants?

Ⓐ Insulin Ⓑ Opium Ⓒ Cephalosporin Ⓓ Aspirin

675. What is true about vaccines?

Ⓐ Protect against viral infections only.
Ⓑ Treat existing infection and also protect against future infections.
Ⓒ Treat the existing bacterial infections only.
Ⓓ Protect against the future viral and bacterial infections.

676. Foxglove is a:

(A) Yellow flowered plant (B) Black flowered plant
(C) Purple flowered plant (D) Orange flowered plant

677. Which antibiotic is bactericidal?

(A) cephalosporins (B) thiazide (C) sulpha drugs (D) tetracycline

678. Mescaline belongs to:

(A) Sulpha drugs (B) Vaccine (C) Hallucinogens (D) Antibiotics

679. Digitalis stimulate the organ:

(A) Lungs (B) Kidney (C) Brain (D) Heart

680. Which drug is a cardiotonic?

(A) Diazepam (B) Aspirin (C) Digitalis (D) Morphine

681. The cardiotonic used to stimulate the heart is called:

(A) analgesics (B) paracetamol (C) aspirin (D) digitalis

682. Morphine is derived from:

(A) Opium (B) Foxglove (C) Bacteria (D) Fungi

683. Until 1890, the subject pharmacology was known as:

(A) Pharmacy (B) Clinical pharmacology (C) All of these (D) Materia Medica

684. Study of composition and medical applications of drugs is called:

(A) physiology (B) pharmacology (C) Mycology (D) Biotechnology

685. Some drugs often make persons dependent on them are called:

(A) addictive (B) antibiotic (C) analgesics (D) sedative

686. Drug medicine derived from minerals:

(A) Tincture Iodine (B) Antitoxins (C) Aspirin (D) Morphine

687. Streptomycin drugs obtained from:

(A) Plants (B) Fungi (C) Bacteria (D) Animals

688. Medicine Prepared in Laboratory are called:

(A) Minerals made (B) Animals made (C) Plants made (D) Synthetic

689. Which of these addictive drugs are also used as painkillers?

(A) Hallucinogens (B) Sedatives (C) All can be used (D) Narcotics

690. Sulfonamides affect bacteria in the following way:

(A) Inhibit protein synthesis (B) Stop the synthesis of new cell wall
(C) Stop the synthesis of folic acid (D) Break the cell wall

691. Medicines which induce sedation by reducing irritability and excitement are called:

(A) antibiotics (B) vaccines (C) sedatives (D) analgesics

692. Antibiotics inhibit or kill the:

(A) Yeast (B) Viruses (C) Worms (D) Bacteria

693. Medicines which kill or stop the growth of bacteria are called:

(A) antibiotics (B) antibodies (C) antinarcotics (D) analgesic

694. Diazepam is a type of drug:

(A) Sedatives (B) vaccines (C) Antibiotics (D) Analgesics

695. Reduce the possibility of infection on skin:

Ⓐ Digitalis Ⓑ Antiseptics Ⓒ Antibiotics Ⓓ Disinfectants

696. Flemming discovered the:

Ⓐ Penicillin Ⓑ cephalosporin Ⓒ Aspirin Ⓓ Tetracycline

697. Who presented the idea of sterile surgery for the first time:

Ⓐ Lamarck Ⓑ Joseph Lister Ⓒ Thomas Grill Ⓓ Sir Alexander

698. Penicillin was discovered by:

Ⓐ Robert Hook Ⓑ Lamarck Ⓒ Darwin Ⓓ Alexander Fleming

699. Joseph Lister introduced an acid to sterile the surgical instruments and to clean wounds:

Ⓐ Carbolic acid Ⓑ Nitric acid Ⓒ Carbonic acid Ⓓ Acetic acid

700. It affects the production of sperms in men and also weakens the short term memory:

Ⓐ psilocin Ⓑ caffeine Ⓒ morphine Ⓓ marijuana

701. From which painkiller drug morphine is obtained?

Ⓐ Fungi Ⓑ Opium Ⓒ Fish liver Ⓓ foxglove leaves

702. Hallucinogens effect on the:

Ⓐ hypothalamus Ⓑ spinal card
Ⓒ Sympathetic nervous system Ⓓ central nervous system

703. Which of the following addictive drugs is obtained from opium:

Ⓐ Psilocin Ⓑ Mescaline Ⓒ Morphine Ⓓ Marijuana

704. Drugs interact with Central Nervous system to depress its activities belong to the group of Drugs called:

Ⓐ Vaccines Ⓑ Sedatives Ⓒ Narcotics Ⓓ Analgesics

705. The pain reliever morphine is obtained from the flowers of which plant?

Ⓐ foxglove Ⓑ rose Ⓒ brassica Ⓓ opium

706. Medicines with expired date are hazardous to:

Ⓐ kidneys Ⓑ stomach Ⓒ lungs Ⓓ heart

707. Edward Jenner introduces vaccine of which disease?

Ⓐ malaria Ⓑ hepatitis Ⓒ aids Ⓓ smallpox

708. Which of the following diseases is cured by vaccines:

Ⓐ Typhoid Ⓑ Measels Ⓒ cholera Ⓓ Aids

709. Mescaline is obtained from a plant:

Ⓐ Morning Glory Ⓑ Cannabis Ⓒ Datura Ⓓ Cactus

710. Is an Analgesic:

Ⓐ Aspirin Ⓑ Both A & C Ⓒ Paracetamol Ⓓ Diazepam

711. Sir Alexander Fleming was awarded the Noble Prize in:

Ⓐ 1950 Ⓑ 1940 Ⓒ 1935 Ⓓ 1945

712. The cardiotonic known as digitalis is obtained from a plant:

Ⓐ memosa Ⓑ fox glove Ⓒ Brassica Ⓓ accacia

713. This group includes mescaline and psilocin:

Ⓐ narcotics Ⓑ hallucinogans Ⓒ sedatives Ⓓ vaccines

714. Psilocin is obtained from:

Ⓐ cactus Ⓑ opium Ⓒ mushroom Ⓓ cannabis

715. Which destroys microorganisms found on non-living objects:

Ⓐ Antibiotics Ⓑ Disinfectants Ⓒ Antiseptics Ⓓ Antibodies

716. Which drug is obtained from bacteria?

Ⓐ Streptomycin Ⓑ Terramycin Ⓒ Paracetamol Ⓓ Aspirin

717. Which drugs include aspirin:

Ⓐ Drugs from plants Ⓑ Addictive drugs
Ⓒ Synthetic drugs Ⓓ Drugs from bacteria

718. Which of these is a Bactericidal Drug:

Ⓐ Psilocin Ⓑ Cephalosporin Ⓒ Mescaline Ⓓ Morphin

719. An antibiotic is a drug that kills:

Ⓐ Bacteria Ⓑ Fungi Ⓒ Algae Ⓓ Viruses

720. ..... are the most frequently prescribed medications in modern medicine:

Ⓐ enzymes Ⓑ antibiotics Ⓒ antigens Ⓓ vaccines

721. The most common method of administering vaccines is by:

Ⓐ Injection Ⓑ Skin Ⓒ Nasal Spray Ⓓ Mouth

722. Which one of the following is not an addictive drug?

Ⓐ Codeine Ⓑ Tetracycline Ⓒ Morphine Ⓓ Sedatives

723. A substance that when absorbed into the body of a living organism and alter normal body function is called:

Ⓐ Drug Ⓑ Vaccine Ⓒ Antiseptic Ⓓ Antitoxin

724. Separate out painkiller drug:

Ⓐ Sedatives Ⓑ Antibiotics Ⓒ Antiseptics Ⓓ Analgesics

725. ..... drug is glandular product:

Ⓐ diamorphine Ⓑ musk Ⓒ terramycin Ⓓ penicillin

726. Tincture of iodine is obtained from:

Ⓐ Animals Ⓑ Plants Ⓒ Fungus Ⓓ Minerals

727. Psilosin belongs to:

Ⓐ Vaccines Ⓑ Hallucinogens Ⓒ Sedatives Ⓓ Antibiotics

728. This drug effects on the sympathetic nervous system causing dilation of pupils:

Ⓐ Hallucinogens Ⓑ Marijuana Ⓒ Narcotics Ⓓ Sedatives

729. Infections against which antibiotics are not effective are called:

Ⓐ Viral Ⓑ Bacterial Ⓒ Fungal Ⓓ Amoebic

730. It effects on central nervous system and causes drowsiness:

Ⓐ Codeine Ⓑ Psilocin Ⓒ Mescaline Ⓓ Morphine

731. Antibiotics are used for the:

Ⓐ Treatment of bacterial & viral infections
Ⓑ Treatment of viral infections
Ⓒ Treatment of bacterial infections
Ⓓ Immunization against infections