Biology 10th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In plants, gaseous exchange takes place as:	A. CO2 is removed and O2 is absorbed B. CO2 is absorbed and O2 is removed C. CO2 and O2 both are absorbed D. CO2 and O2 both are removed
2	In wood seems and roots the gaseous:	A. lenticels B. epidermal cells C. somata D. micropyle
3	In man the system of gaseous exchange is:	A. digestive system B. respiratory system C. nervous system D. excretory system
4	It is also called sound box:	A. trachea B. larynx C. pharynx D. bronchus
5	Cartilage is absent in:	A. larynx B. trachea C. bronchi D. bronchioles
6	In man the correct passage of air is:	A. nostrils, nasal, cavit, pharynx, trachea, arynxl, bronchi, bronchioles alveolar,duct, aleoli B. nostrils, nasal cavity, Pharynx, larynx , bronchi, trachea , bronchioles , alveolar duct, alveoli C. Notrils , nasal, cavity, larynx, pharynx, trachea,bronchioles, alveolar, duct alveoli, D. Nasal cavity, nostrils, larynx, pharynx, alveoli , trachea bronchi, bronchioles ,alveolar dict ,
7	The structural and functional unit of lungs is:	A. trachea B. pharynx C. broncioles D. alveolus
8	Lungs are enclosed in a membrane called;	A. peritonium B. pleural membrane C. epidermis pericardium
9	The correct list of respiratory disorders is;	A. Asthma, emphysema. pneumonia , bronchitis B. Asthma , penumonia , heamophlia , typhoid, C. Asthma , blood , cancer , emphysema, cholera D. Asthma , cholera, emphysema , malaria
10	The uncontrolled cell divisions in lungs tissue is called:	A. bronchitis B. emphysema C. cancer D. Asthma
11	The major cause of lungs cancer is:	A. nicotine B. smoking C. viral infection D. radiation
12	A disease involving the breakdown of air sacs of the lungs is:	A. Bronchitis B. emphysemsa C. pneumonia D. asthma
13	The normal body temperature of man is:	A. 27°C B. 37°C

		C. 47°C D. 57°C
14	Adaptions found in plants to keep the balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen are:	A. photosynthesis B. stomata C. transpiration D. all to these
15	The example muciliage excreting plant is:	A. keekar B. rubber C. conifers D. lady finger
16	The plants living in dry environment are	A. halophytes B. hydrophytes C. epiphytes D. xerophytes
17	It plays important role in keeping body temperature constant:	A. kidney B. skin C. liver D. lungs
18	The organ of excetory system which makes urine after filtration of blood:	A. glands B. liver C. lungs D. kidney
19	The unit of excetory system is	A. nephron B. neuron C. alveolus D. loop of Henle
20	How many ureters take part in human excetory system:	A. two B. one C. three D. five
21	The U-shaped part of renal tubule is called:	A. bowrman capsule B. glomerulus C. renal pelvis D. loop of Henle
22	The function of kidneys is;	A. urine formation B. food transport C. absorption of food D. removal of oxygen
23	The chemical composition of glomerulus filtrate is:	A. Water + salts + glucose + urea B. salts + glucose + blood cells C. blood cells + proteins + water D. glucose + urea + proteins + water
24	The organ which performs Osmoregulation function is:	A. lungs B. kidneys C. stomach D. skin
25	The components of coordination action are:	A. two B. three C. five D. seven
26	The sequence of components of a coordinate action is:	A. stimulus→ receptors→ coordinator→ response→ effector B. receptor→ effector→ stimulus→ receptor→ response C. effector→ response→ stimulus→ effector→ receptor D. stimulus→ receptor→ co-ordinator→ effector → response
27	The parts of the body which receive massages from coordinator and produce particular responses are called:	A. effectors B. coordinators C. neurons D. hormones
28	The structural and functional unit of nervous system is:	A. neuron B. nephorn C. nerve D. cell body
29	The number of axons present in sensory neuron is:	A. one B. two C. three D. many
		A. sclera B. choroid

30	The sensitive layer of eye is:	B. choroid C. retina D. iris
31	In retina the photosensitive cells are:	A. rods B. cones C. neurons D. both A and B
32	How many diseases of eyes were described by Ali Ibn Isa in his books?	A. 110 B. 120 C. 130 D. 150
33	Sound receptor cells are present in:	A. pinna B. eardrum C. vesitbule D. cochlea
34	The hormone which increase the rate of reabsorption of water form nephorn is:	A. glucagon B. insulin C. vesoporession D. epineophrine
35	The deficiency of which hormone cause goitre?	A. insulin B. thyroxin C. parathormone D. epinephrine
36	In man which hormone is responsible for the development of secondary sex characters:	A. estrogen B. progesterone C. testosterone D. oxytocin
37	Which statements is not true about cartilage?	A. calcium and phosphate minerals are absent in the matrix of cartilage B. The cells of cartilage are called chondrocytes C. blood veessels enter into cartilage D. cartilage is less strong than bone
38	The examples of hings joints are:	A. shoulder joints B. knee and elbow joints C. arm and shoulder joints D. neck joints
39	The hardes connective tissue of body is:	A. cartilage B. ligaments C. bone D. tendons
40	The number of bones in human skeleton is:	A. 206 B. 306 C. 106 D. 406
41	The example of fixed joints is:	A. joints between skull bones B. joints between vertebrae C. shoulder joints D. knee joints
42	The bonds which attach muscles to bones are called:	A. ligaments B. tendons C. cartilage D. muscles
43	The bands of connective tissue which prevent dislocation of bones at joints are:	A. ligaments B. tendons C. cartilage D. muscles
44	Appendicular skeleton is composed of:	A. 120 bones B. 122 bones C. 124 bones D. 126 bones
45	It is not a disorder of skeletal muscle:	A. arthritis B. osteoporosis C. tatney D. osteo-arthritis
46	Arthritus means:	A. fracture B. inflammation C. crystallization D. deficiency of calcium
47	The type of arthritis in which the joints become totally immoveable:	A. osteo-arthritis B. gout C. rheumatoid D. none of these

		D. none of these
48	Enssential process for continuation of species is:	A. locomotion B. reproduction C. respiration D. cloning
49	The simplest method of asexual reproduction is:	A. Fragmentation B. budding C. parthenogenesis D. binary fission
50	Planaria reproduces asexually by	A. budding B. binary fission C. parthenogenesis D. spore formation
51	Horizontal underground stems with scale leaves are called:	A. stem tubers B. rhizomes C. corms D. bulbs
52	Short underground stems surrounded by thick fleshy leaves that contain stored food are called:	A. stem tubers B. suckers C. corms D. bulbs
53	Vegetative propagation by leaves is found in:	A. potatoes B. brybhyllum C. ginger D. onions
54	Seedless fruits plants are propagated by:	A. cloning B. suckers C. cutting D. grafting
55	Male gametes are called:	A. sperms B. eggs C. testes D. ovaries
56	The function of male and female gametes is called:	A. fertilization B. pollination C. propagation D. reproduction
57	in the life cycle of plants how many generations alternate with each other?	A. two B. four C. five D. three
58	Seed is formed form:	A. ovary B. ovule C. radicle D. plumule
59	Inside testes the sperms are produced in:	A. vas deferens B. sperms duct C. seminiferous D. collecting ducts tubules
60	Genes are located on:	A. Chromosomes B. proteins C. nucleotide D. DNA
61	In human body cells the number of chromosomes present are:	A. 23 B. 46 C. 52 D. 48
62	The alternate forms of a gene are called:	A. traits B. companion genes C. alleles D. homologous genes
63	How many genotypes are possible for the allele "A" and "a" ?	A. two B. three C. four D. seven
64	It is a homozygous genotype:	A. AA B. aa C. Aa D. both A and B
65	Adenine always pairs with:	A. thymine B. guanine

		C. cytosine D. uracil
66	The are how many hydrogen bonds between cytosine and guanine?	A. one B. two C. three D. four
67	How many contrasting pairs of characters of pea plant were studied bu mendel?	A. one B. three C. five D. seven
68	The genotype of wrinkled green seeds was:	A. RRyy B. RyYr C. RRYY D. rryy
69	ABO blood system is controlled by a gene I The number of alleles I.The number of alleles of this gene are:	A. two B. three C. five D. many
70	In dihybrid cross the genotypic ratio of F2 generation is:	A. 1 : 1 ; 1 : 1 B. 1 :3 :1 : 1 C. 1 : 2 : 2 : 1 D. 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
71	The relationship between the alleles IA and IB of the blood group is:	A. complete dominance B. incomplete dominance C. recessiveness D. co-dominance
72	A group of organisms of the same species inhabiting a species geographical area ta a particular time is called:	A. population B. community C. ecosystem D. species
73	All the population that live in a habitat and interact in various ways with one another are collectively called:	A. ecosystem B. community C. biosphere D. populations
74	The factor of an ecosystem is:	A. light B. algae C. bacteria D. producers
75	The producers of ecosystem are:	A. fungi B. bacteria C. green plants D. man
76	Consumers include:	A. animals B. protozoans C. fungi D. all of these
77	In ecosystem the role of decomposers is played by	A. animals B. plants C. bacteria and fungi D. algae
78	The materials flow forms one trophic level to the next by means of:	A. food chains B. food webs C. energy pyramids D. both A and B
79	In the food chain "grass→grasshopper"→sparrow→ hawk",the secondary consumers is:	A. grass B. grasshopper C. sparrow D. hawk
80	In the atmosphere, carbon is found as	A. graphite B. diamond C. carbonates D. carbon dioxide
81	During nitrogen fixation nitrogen is converted into:	A. Nitrates B. nitrates C. ammonia D. all to these
82	Nitrobactor bacteria converts nitrites into:	A. nitrogen B. nitrates C. urea D. ammonia
		A. mosquitoes

83	It is an example of endoparasite:	B. leeches C. lice D. plasmodium
84	The wok on genetic engineering started in:	A. 1944 B. 1946 C. 1948 D. 1952
85	The organisms with modified genetic setup are called:	A. ugenic organisms B. genetic organisms C. mutants D. transgenic
86	The process in which incomplete oxidation- reduction of glucose takes place is called:	A. photosynthesis B. respiration C. pasteurization D. fermentation
87	The rise of the bread is due to;	A. carbon dioxide B. ethanol C. acetaldehyde D. pyruvic acid
88	Find the correct match for the fermentation product and the organism involved:	A. formic acid -Aspergillus B. ethanol -Bacillus C. Glycerol - Aspergillus D. Glycerol -Bacillus
89	The last step of genetic engineering is:	A. insertion of the gene into a vector B. isolation of the gene of interest C. growth of the GMO D. expression of the gene
90	Genetically modified organism is called:	A. DSS B. DHF C. DNA D. GMO
91	E.coli bacterium is capable of synthesizing the:	A. insulin B. human growth hormone C. thymosin D. beta-endorphin
92	It is effective against brain and lung cancer:	A. thymosin B. beta-endrophin C. human growth hormone D. insulin
93	Urokinase is used:	A. to dissolve blood clots B. to kill bacteria C. as pain killer D. to synthesize insulin
94	Single -Cell protein (SCP) refers to the protein content extracted form pure or mixed cultures of:	A. algae,yeasts, fungi or bacteria B. fungi or bacteria C. algae, yeasts D. algae, viruses, bacteria
95	It is an anti-viral protein:	A. urokinase B. thymosin C. insulin D. interferon
96	Vocal cards are present in:	A. Nasal cavity B. Pharynx C. Larynx D. Trachea
97	Antibiotics are used for the;	A. Treatment of Viral infections B. Treatment of bacterial infections C. Immunization against infections D. Both "a" and "b"
98	The substance used for the treatment, cure, preventiion or diagnosis of disease are clalled;	A. Medicinal drugs B. Narcotics C. Hallucinogens D. Sedatives
99	Aspirin is categorized as;	A. A drug from animals B. A synthetic drug C. A drug from plants D. A drug from minerals
100	The drug used to reduce pain are known as;	A. Analgesics B. Antiseptics C. Antibiotics D. Sedatives

101	Which of the following drugs is obtained from plants?	A. Aspirin B. Opium C. Cephalosporin D. Insulin
102	Which of these addictive drugs are also used as painkillers?	A. Narcotics B. Sedatives C. Hallucinogens D. All can be used
103	Sulfonamides affect bacteria in the following way;	A. break the cell wall B. inhibit protein synthesis C. Stop the synthesis of new cell wall D. Stop the Synthesis of folic acid
104	What is true about vaccines?	A. protect against the future viral and bacterial infections B. Treat the existing bacterial infections only C. Treat existing infections and also protect against infections D. Protect against viral infection only
105	Sir Alexander Fleming was discovered:	A. Antibiotics B. Analgesic C. Penicillin D. Antiseptics
106	Medicine can help you to feel:	A. Best B. Better C. Stronger D. Weak
107	The process of gaseous exchange involves.	A. Break down of C-H bounds to yield energy. B. Physical movements that take air ain and our of body C. Getting oxygen from the air and removing carbon dioxide D. Transport of oxygen by the blood to different parts of the body.
108	Most of the gaseous exchange in a leaf occurs through.	A. Stomata B. General surface C. Cuticle D. lenticels
109	How many bronchi are there in the air passageway?	A. One B. Two C. Many D. None of these
110	Where does the gaseous exchange occur in humans?	A. Pharynx B. Trachea C. Bronchi D. Alveoli
111	Which structure actively helps in taking the air out of lungs?	A. Nasal cavity B. Bronchus C. Bronchiole D. Diaphragm
112	The primary chemical stimulus for breathing is the concentration of.	A. Carbon dioxide in blood. B. Oxygen in blood C. Carbon oxide in muscles D. Oxygen in muscles.
113	What type of blood vessels surrounds the alveoli?	A. Artery B. Arteriole C. Capillary D. Vein
114	The length of trachea is:	A. 10 cm B. 12 cm C. 22 cm D. 20 cm
115	C-Shaped cartilaginous rings are present in the wall of.	A. Bronchi B. Bronchioles C. Alveoli D. Trachea
116	How many pairs of ribs in humans?	A. 12 B. 24 C. 26 D. 30
		A. 2 B. 3

117	How many lobs are present in right lung?	B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
118	Which of the following is called voice box?	A. Trachea B. Larynx C. Bronchi D. Alveoli
119	The normal breathing rate in buman being is:	A. 10-40 times per minute B. 16-20 times per minute C. 30-40 times per minute D. None of these
120	During exercise or other hard physical works the breathing rate may increase up to.	A. 30-40 times per minute B. 50-60 times per minute C. 60-70 times per minute D. 70-80 times per minute
121	Amount of oxygen in expired air is:	A. 21% B. 16% C. 0.04% D. 4%
122	Amount of carbon dioxide in inspired air is:	A. 16% B. 0.04% C. 4% D. None of these
123	Amount of nitrogen in expired air is:	A. 70% B. 80% C. 79% D. 4%
124	In human and other higher animals, the exchange of gases is carried out by:	A. Skin B. Respiratory C. Air passageway D. Lungs
125	Point out the FALSE statement about respiration.	A. Gases can easily pass through the walls of the alveoli B. Gas exchange in lungs is very efficient because lungs provide large surface area C. In emphysema, the walls of alveoli break and there is more surface area. D. Dust particles can damage the lung by irritating the inner alveoli surface.
126	In which of the following gaseous exchange occur through stomata?	A. The leaves and young stems B. Wood stems and nature roots. C. Young roots D. The aquatic plants
127	A cough, mild wheezing, fever chills and shortness of breath are symptoms of:	A. Emphysema B. Pneumonia C. Bronchitis D. Asthma
128	In which of the following disease, the patient has usually lost 50% to 70% of his/her lung tissue when symptoms appears?	A. Pneumonia B. Asthma C. Emphy sema D. Bronchitis
129	When the "World no tobacco day" is celebrated?	A. 30 June B. 31 June C. 11 January D. None of these
130	Smoking may also lead to the cancers in:	A. Kidneys and pancreas B. Oral cavity and larynx C. Breast and bladder D. All of them
131	The human urinary system consists of.	A. Rectum, Lungs, kidneys, ureters B. Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder C. Skin, liver, lungs, kidneys D. Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, urethara
132	Which organ is responsible for filtering the blood?	A. Intestine B. Brain C. Stomach D. Kidney
133	The tube between kidney and urinary bladder is the.	A. Ureter B. Urethra C. Renal tubule D. Nephron

134	Body balance of water, salts, temperature and glucose is termed as:	A. Excretion B. Tubular C. Homeostasis D. Re-absorption
135	Which is the correct order for the path taken by urine after it leaves the kidneys?	A. Urethra, bladder, ureters B. Bladder, ureters, urethra C. Ureters, bladder , urethra D. Bladder, urethra, urelers
136	What is the function of the ureter?	A. To store urine. B. To carry urine from the kidney to the bladder C. To carry urine out of the body D. To remove waste from the blood
137	What waste products are excreted by kidneys?	A. Urea, water & salts B. Salts, water and carbon dioxide C. Urea & Water D. Urea & salts.
138	The two main functions of sweat are.	A. To keep the body cool and to remove excess proteins. B. To keep the body warm and to filter the bood C. To filter the blood and the remove waste product D. To remove waste products and to cool the body.
139	Which would NOT be present in the filtrate entering the Bowman's capsule of nephron?	A. Water B. Calcium ions C. Blood cells D. Urea
140	During peritoneal dialysis, the waste materials move from:	A. The abdomen to the dialysis fluid B. The dialysis fluid to the peritoneum blood vessels. C. The peritoneum blood vessels to the dialysis fluid D. The dialysis fluid to the abdomen.
141	Core temperature of human body remains at about.	A. 35 ^oC B. 36^oC C. 34^oC D. 37^oC
142	Calcium oxalate is deposited in the form of crystals in the leaves and stems of.	A. Pines B. Tomatoes C. Rubber D. Keekar
143	Resins are removed by plants:	A. Conifers B. Lady finger C. Grasses D. Keekar
144	Cacti are example of:	A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes C. Halophytes D. None of these
145	Organs which work for homeostasis are:	A. Lungs B. Skin C. Kidney D. All
146	the depression near the centre of concave area of kidney is called.	A. Cortex B. Hilus C. Medulla D. Pyramids
147	U-Shaped part of renal tubule is called.	A. Renal corpuscle B. Glomerulus C. Loop of henle D. Bowman's capsule
148	Which are not filtered through glomerular capillaries.	A. Blood cells B. Proteins C. Both a and b D. Urea
149	The typical volume of urine produced by an average adult per day is:	A. 1 liter B. 2 liter C. 1.4 liter D. 5 liter
		A. 20%

150	By drinking plenty of water how many stones can be avoided?	B. 30% C. 50% D. 90%
151	For removing stone method in which non-electrical shock waves are bombarded on stones is called.	A. Lithotripsy B. Surgery C. Dialysis D. None of these
152	Normal pH of blood is maintained at.	A. 7.35 -7.40 B. 7.35-7.45 C. 7.30-7.40 D. 7.30-7.45
153	Process that carry nerve impulses away from the cell body are called.	A. Axon B. Dendrites C. Synapses D. Myelin sheath
154	The portion of the nervous system that is involuntary in action.	A. Somatic nervous system B. Dendrites C. Autonomic nervous system D. Sensory nervous sytem
155	Which neurons are present inside the central nervous system?	A. Sensory neurons only B. Motor neurons only C. Sensory and motor neurons both D. Interneurons only
156	The part of the brain responsible for muscle movement interpretation of the senses and the memory is the:	A. Pons B. Medulla oblongata C. Cerebrum D. Cerebellum
157	A part from hearing, what other major body function is performed y the ear?	A. Hormones secretion B. Body blance C. Reduction in nerve pressure D. All of these
158	The myelin sheath is formed by which wrap around the axons of some neurons.	A. Nodes of Ranvier B. Axons C. Dendrites D. Schwann cells
159	This is not a part of the hindbrain.	A. Pons B. Medulla oblongata C. Cerebrum D. Cerebellum
160	If you look at an intact human brain, what you see the mostis a large, highly convoluted outer surface, this is the:	A. Cerebrum B. Cerebellum C. Pons D. Medulla oblongata
161	Insulin and glucagon are produced in the .	A. Hypothalamus B. Anterior pituitary C. Liver D. Pancreas
162	All of these are hormones except:	A. Insulin B. Thyroxin C. Glucagon D. Pepsinogen
163	The elongation of eye-ball results in.	A. Myopia B. Blindness C. Deafness D. None of these
164	The pathway followed by the nerve impulses for producing a reflex action is called.	A. Reflex action B. Reflex arc C. Neuron D. Spinal card
165	Ali Ibn-e-Isa book on study of disease and surgery of eye is:	A. Biology B. Botany C. Opthmology D. Zoology
166	A coordinated action has components:	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
167	The organs which are specifically built to detect particular type of stimulus are called.	A. Receptors B. Effectors C. Stimuli D. All of these

168	The nervous system consists of billions of neurons and:	A. Harmones B. Nephrons C. Neuroglial calls D. Receptors.
169	Nucleus and cytoplasm of neurons located in:	A. Cell body B. Dendrites C. Axons D. Myelin Sheath
170	The sensory layer of eye is:	A. Cornea B. Iris C. Selera D. Retina
171	The sensory part of ear is:	A. Succulus B. Stapes C. Vestibule D. Cochlea
172	Ibn- al- Haytham is famous for his book.	A. Chemistry B. Optics C. Biology D. Coordination
173	_____is unable to see during day time.	A. Rabbit B. Owl C. Cat D. Human
174	Is the smallest bone of human body?	A. Malleus B. Incus C. Stapes D. Cochlea
175	_____ gland is pea-shaped.	A. Hypothalamus B. Pancreas C. Pituitary D. Adrenal
176	_____ separates the middle ear from inner ear.	A. Malleus B. Stapes C. Incus D. eustachian tube
177	Insulin is secreted by gland:	A. Pituitary B. Pancreas C. Adrenal D. Thyroid
178	Glucagon is secreted by_____ gland.	A. Exocrine B. Endocrine C. Both a and b D. None of these
179	_____ are sensitive to dim light.	A. Rods B. Cones C. Retina D. Cornea
180	Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of _____ in body.	A. Vitamin A B. Lodopsin C. Protein D. Fats
181	The lens found in human eye is:	A. Concave B. Convex C. Both a and b D. None of these
182	Find the ball-and -socket joint:	A. Joint in the finger bones. B. Joint of neck and skull bones. C. Joint at elbow D. Joint at pelvic girdle and leg bones.
183	All these are the parts of axial skeleton of humans except:	A. Ribs B. Sternum C. Shoulder girdle D. Vertebral column
184	The disorders in which there is an accumulation of uric acid in joints:	A. Gout B. Rheumatoid arthritis C. Osteoporosis D. Osteoarthritis
		A. Tendons are flexible and they join muscles with bones. B. Tendons are non-elastic and they

185	What is correct about tendons?	join bones with bones. C. Tendons are non-elastic and they join muscles with bones. D. Tendons are flexible and they join muscles with muscles.
186	How many bones make our skull?	A. 14 B. 22 C. 24 D. 26
187	What are the main components of a a bone?	A. Marrow, spongy , bone , wax B. Narrow, compact bone, wax C. Compact bone and narrow D. Compact bone, spongy bone
188	What do some bones produce?	A. Mucous B. Harmones C. Oxygen D. Blood cells
189	How would you define skeletal system.	A. All the bones in body B. All the muscles and tendons C. all the body's organs, both soft and hard tissues. D. All the bones in body and the tissues that connect them
190	Find the INCORRECT statement:	A. Bone is where most blood cells are made. B. Bones serves as a storehouse for various minerals. C. Bones is a dry and non-living supporting structure. D. Bone protects and supports the body and its organs.
191	The purpose of rib cage is to:	A. Protect the stomach B. Protect the spinal cord C. Protect the heart and lungs D. Provide an object to which the lungs can attach
192	There are_____ types of movements.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. None of these
193	The skeletal system out-side the body is called.	A. Endoskeleton B. Exoskeleton C. Normal skeleton D. a and b
194	In our body skeleton works very closely with the _____ system.	A. Muscular B. Nervous C. Endocrine D. All of these
195	Babies are born with about_____ soft bones.	A. 206 B. 250 C. 300 D. 350
196	Vesalius was born in:	A. Brussels B. London C. Birmingham D. Sidney
197	_____ is the longest bone in our body.	A. Arm B. Leg C. Thigh D. Foot
198	_____ is the smallest bone in our body.	A. Thigh B. Vertebrae C. Ankle D. Knee-cap
199	Which joints allow no movement?	A. Moveable joints. B. Slightly moveable joints C. Immoveable joints D. None of these
200	Muscles can only:	A. Contract B. Push C. Expand D. All of the above
		A. Extensor

201	Pair of skeletal muscles are called.	B. Flexor C. Antagonistis D. None of these
202	Point of attachment is pulled when a muscle contracts is called.	A. Origin B. Insertion C. Both a and b D. None of these
203	When the reproductive cycle stops in female, _____ hormones is less produced.	A. Androgen B. Esterogen C. Insuline D. None of these
204	In gout _____ is accumulated in immovable joints.	A. Glucose B. Urea C. Uric acid D. Ammonia
205	Inflammation of membrane at joints is called.	A. Osteoarthrits B. Rheumatoid arthritis C. Arthritis D. Gout
206	_____ is joint move in only one plane.	A. Ball & Socket B. Hinge joint C. Moveable joint D. Slightly moveable joints.
207	_____ prevent dislocation of bones and joints.	A. Ligament B. Tendons C. Salts D. Joint
208	Bones can store:	A. Urea B. Salts C. Uric Acid D. Minerals
209	Cranial bones are:	A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. 22
210	Bones which enclose brain are called.	A. Cranial bones B. Cervical bones. C. Vertebrae D. None of the above
211	Lacuna is present in the cartilage of:	A. Bone B. Matrix C. Collagen D. Cartilage
212	Growing an entire new plant from part of the original plant is called.	A. Budding B. Regeneration C. Fragmentation D. Vegetative propagation
213	Rhizopus reproduces asexually by:	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Spore formation D. Endopore formation
214	A corn develops into new garlic plant this is the process of :	A. Vegetative propagation B. Regeneration C. Meiosis D. Gametogenesis
215	Which is not an advantage of grafting?	A. The graft is identical to the parent plant. B. Grafting allows the propagation of seedless fruits. C. The graft combines the characteristics of two plants. D. Grafting may allow for the faster production of desirable fruits.
216	Pollination is the transfer of pollens from:	A. Anther to sigma B. Stigma to anther C. Sepal to petal D. Petal to sepal
217	Double fertilization in plants means:	A. Fusion of two sperm with two egg cells. B. Fusion of one sperm with egg cell and other sperm with fusion nucleus C. Fusion of two sperm with single egg cell

		D. Fusion of tube nucleus with fusion nucleus and sperm egg cell
218	After fertilization on plants, the fruit develops from:	A. Ovule wall B. Ovary wall C. Petals D. Anther
219	Which part of female reproductive system receives egg cells from the ovary?	A. Fallopian tube B. Uterus C. Vegina D. Collecting duct
220	Inside testes, sperms are produced in:	A. Vas deferencs B. Sperm duct C. Seminiferous tubules D. Collecting duct
221	Which of these cells have haploid number of chromosomes:	A. Spermatogonium B. Primary spermatocyte C. Secondary spermatocyte D. All of these
222	During binary fission, the nucleus of parent organism divides into two by:	A. Sexual reproduction B. Meiosis C. Mitosis D. None of these
223	If a planarian breaks into many pieces instead of two, it will be called.	A. Budding B. Spore formation C. Binary fission D. Fragmantation
224	In fungi, the spore is covered by a thick wall called.	A. Spore formation B. Sporophyte C. Cyst D. Endospores
225	The egg of the honeybee remain unfertilized and develops into haploid males by:	A. Budding B. Parthenocarpy C. Regeneration D. Parthenogenesis
226	In tissue culture technique, cell starts mitosis and produce masses of cells called.	A. Clonning B. Graftings C. Calluses D. Rhizome
227	During binary fission, how many cells are formed?	A. Two daughter cells B. Four cells C. Many cells D. All of these
228	In _____ the buds do not detach from the parent body.	A. Hydra B. amoeba C. Becteria D. Corals
229	Spores which are formed inside bacterial cells are called.	A. Cysts B. Spores C. Endospores D. All of these
230	Which of followings reproduces by bulbs?	A. Garlic B. Ginger C. Terns D. Tulips
231	Which method of propagation is also called micro-propagation?	A. Cuttings B. Tissue culture C. Grafting D. Suckers
232	Flowers of wind pollination produce.	A. Petals B. Nectar C. No nectar D. Do not reproduce
233	Buttercup is an example of:	A. Wind pollinated flower B. Insect pollinated flower C. Water pollinated flow D. None of these
234	Which of these germinate by epigeal germination?	A. Pea B. Maize C. Beans D. Coconut
		A. 20 - 30 ^oC

235	The optimum temperature for the germination of the seeds of most plants ranges from:	B. 25 - 35^oC C. 25 - 30^oC D. 20 - 25^oC
236	Many diploid oogonia are present in :	A. Follicles B. Sperms C. Spermatids D. Scrottum
237	In which group of mammals, the fertilized egg do not develop inside the mother's body?	A. Chordates B. Egg laying mammals C. Placental mammals D. All of these
238	Where the sperms of rabbit are produced?	A. Cowper's glands B. Prostate gland C. Collecting ducts D. Seminiferous tubules.
239	Where the sperms of male rabbit are deposited in the female rabbit?	A. Horns B. Cervix C. Follicle D. Ovaries
240	An organism's expressed physical trait, such as seed colour or pod shape is called its.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Physical type D. Karyotype
241	In the cross-pollination between a true-breeding yellow pod plant and a true-breeding green pod plant, where green pod colour is dominant, the resulting offspring will be.	A. 1/4 green , 3/4 yellow B. All yelow C. 1/4 yellow, 3/4 green D. All green
242	How many genetically different kinds of gametes an individual with genotype AAbb can produce?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 9
243	Which of the following statement regarding genes is FALSE.	A. Genes are located on chromosomes B. Genes consist of a long sequence of DNA C. A gen contains information for the production of a protein D. Each cell contain a single copy of every gene.
244	Mendel's primary contribution to our understanding of inheritance was:	A. The idea that genes are found on chromosomes B. Explanation of the patterns of inheritance C. The discovery of alleles D. Determining that informations contained in DNA are for protein synthesis.
245	A purple flowered pea plant has the genotype PP, which of the following statements about this plant is FALSE.	A. Its phenotype will be white flowers . B. It has a homozygous dominant genotype. C. When bred to a white flowered plant all offspring will be purple flowered. D. All the gametes produced will have the same flower colour allele
246	Charles Darwin proposed that organisms produce many more offspring than can possible survive on the limited amount of resources available to them. According To Darwin, the offspring that are most likely to survive are those that.	A. Are born first and grow fastest B. Are largest and most aggressive C. Have no natural predators D. Are best adapted to the environment.
247	Branch of biology that deals with the study of inheritance is called as:	A. Artificial selection B. Natural selection C. Genetics D. Histology
248	Transmission of characteristics from parents to offsprings is called as:	A. Replication B. Inheritance C. co-dominance D. Mutation
249	Chromosomes carry units of inheritance called as:	A. Chromatin B. DNA C. Genes D. None of these
		A. Fats

250	Gene contain instructions for the synthesis of.	B. Carbohydrates C. Vitamins D. Proteins
251	There are how many pairs of homologous chromosomes in human body cell?	A. 22 B. 23 C. 40 D. 46
252	Chromatin is made up of:	A. DNA B. Protein C. DNA+ Protein D. None of these
253	DNA wraps around histone protein and forms-rounded structures called as	A. Nucleosomes <o:p></o:p> B. Ribosomes C. Lysosomes D. mRNA
254	In_____ James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure for DNA.	A. 1951 <o:p></o:p> B. 1953 C. 1955 D. 1957
255	A DNA molecule consists of_____ polynucleotide strands.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
256	Outside back bone of double helix is made up:	A. Sugar <o:p></o:p> B. Phosphate C. Sugar Phosphate D. None of these
257	Inside of double helix consists of:	A. Nitrogenous bases B. sugar C. sugar Phosphate D. Phosphate
258	Adenine always pairs with:	A. Guanine B. Cytosine C. Uracil D. thymine
259	Adenine always pairs with:	A. thymine B. Uracil C. Cytosine D. Guanine
260	Cytocine always pairs with:	A. Guanine B. Adenine C. Uracil D. Thymine
261	How many hydrogen bounds are formed between adenine and thymine?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
262	Copies of chromatids of chromosomes are made through the process called.	A. Inheritance B. Transcription C. Translation D. Replication
263	Specific proteins have specific number and sequence of:	A. Enzymes B. Amino acids C. Locus D. Allele
264	Sequence of amino acid is protein is controlled by sequence of ___ in DNA.	A. Genes B. Loci C. Nucleotides D. Alleles
265	Specific sequence of DNA nucleotides is copied in the form of mRNA in a process.	A. Replication B. Translation C. Inheritance D. Transcription

266	mRNA carries sequence of the nucleotides to ribosomes, Ribosomal reads this sequence and joins specific amino acid to form protein, this process is:	A. Duplication B. Transcription C. Translation D. Replication
267	The position of gene on chromosome is known as:	A. Locus B. Allele C. Genotype D. Genome
268	Which component of cell is involved in translation?	A. Ribosome B. Mitocondria C. Golgi apparatus D. Nucleus
269	The alternate forms of a gene are called as:	A. Genome B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. None of these
270	It is a condition in which normal body pigments are absent:	A. Color blindness B. Albinism C. Diabetes D. Sickle cell anacmia
271	Dominant alleles are represented by _____ letter and recessive alleles by _____ letter.	A. Capital lowercase B. Lowercase, capital C. Lower case, lowercase D. Capital, capital
272	Expression of genotype in the form of trait is:	A. Genome B. Phenotype C. Complete dominance D. Incomplete dominance
273	Who developed fundamental principles of genetics?	A. Lamark B. Gregor mendle C. Charles lyll D. Charles Darwin
274	Pisum sativum is scientific name of:	A. Onion B. Frog C. Mustard plant D. Pea plant
275	Each trait studied in pea plant had ___ distinct form.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
276	It is a situation where two different alleles of gene pair express themselves completely, instead of showing a dominant recessive relationship is called.	A. Incomplete dominance. B. Co-dominatice C. Complete dominatnce D. None of these
277	Among following which is example of co-dominance?	A. Blood group A B. Blood group B C. Blood group AB D. Blood group O
278	It is a situation where in heterozygous genotypes, both the alleles express as a blend and neither allele is dominant over the other:	A. Incomplete dominance B. Co-dominance C. Complete dominance D. None of these
279	Pink flowered four o clock plant is an example of:	A. Incomplete dominance B. Co-dominance C. Complete dominance D. None of these
280	How many types of Difference shown by individuals of same species?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 6
281	Among following, which is source of variations?	A. Mutation B. Crossing over C. Gene flow D. All of these
282	Variatations show distinct phenotypes and phenotypes of such variations cannot be measured by:	A. Discontinuous variations B. Continuous variations C. Both a and b D. None of these
283	Example of discontinuous variation is:	A. Blood group B. Height in Man C. Intelligence

		C. Intelligence D. None of these
284	In variation, the phenotypes shows a complete range of measurements from one extreme to the other is.	A. Discontinuous B. Continuous C. ^{Both a and b} D. None of these
285	It is change in characteristics of a population or species of organisms over the course of generations:	A. Replication B. Transcription C. Evolution D. Translation
286	All living thing had been created in their current form only a few thousand years ago. This idea is known as:	A. Theory of special creation B. Evolution C. Variations D. None of these
287	We proposed the mechanism of organic evolution in 1838?	A. Charles Darwin B. Charles lyll C. Lamark D. Gregor Mendel
288	Charles Darwin published a book "on the origin of species by means of Natural Selection" in:	A. 1858 B. 1859 C. 1889 D. 1890
289	It is the process by which the better genetic variations become more common in successive generations of population:	A. Variation B. Artificial selection C. Selective breeding D. Natural selective
290	Variation selected for their transmission to next generation are:	A. Favourable B. Continuous C. Discontinuous D. None of these
291	Among following which is favourable variation in mouse?	A. Light coloured skin B. Medium coloured skin C. Dark coloured skin D. All of these
292	Which is favourable variation in moths after industrial revolution?	A. Light colour B. Medium colour C. Dark colour D. None of these
293	International breeding between individuals for certain traits, or combination of traits is called as.	A. Variations B. Evolution C. Natural selection D. Artificial selection
294	Which of the following is the abiotic component of an ecosystem?	A. producers B. Herbivores C. Carnivorse D. Oxygen
295	When we eat the onion, our trophic level is	A. Primary consumer B. Secondary consumer C. Decomposer D. Producers
296	Identify the correctly matched pair:	A. Rainfall biotic factors in ecosystem B. Global warming formation of fossil fuels C. Renewable natural resources air D. Corn secondary consumer
297	In the food chain tree.... caterpillar.. robin..hawk....coyote, which is secondary consumer?	A. Caterpillar B. Robin C. Hawk D. Coyote
298	In an ecosystem the flow of _____ is one way, while _____ is/are constantly recycled.	A. Minerals, energy B. Energy minerals C. Oxygen, Energy D. Glucose, water
299	In the food chain"grass.....rabbit..... fox.....bear.....mushroom", how many types of decomposers are present"?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
300	Organisms in the ecosystem that are responsible for the recycling of plant and animal wastes are:	A. Consumers B. Producers C. Decomposer D. Competitors
		A. Nitrogen gas

301	Which form of nitrogen is taken by the producers of the ecosystem?	A. Nitrogen gas B. Ammonia C. Nitrates D. Nitrites
302	The type of environment in which a particular species lives is called.	A. Ecosystem B. Habitat C. Biosphere D. Community
303	Which of the following organisms are decomposers?	A. Fungi B. Algae C. Bacteria D. Both a and c
304	The lowest trophic level of an ecosystem always includes.	A. Herbivores B. Carnivores C. Producer D. Decomposers
305	Habitat destruction can result in a loss of:	A. Species B. Population C. Community D. Ecosystem
306	The type of symbiotic relationship in which one member get benefit and other is unaffected is called.	A. Parasitism B. Mutualism C. Commensalism D. Predation
307	Which one of the example of abiotic factor?	A. Decomposoer B. Light C. Water D. Soil
308	An organism that actively hunts other organisms is called.	A. Prey B. Predator C. Parasite D. Host
309	The type of symbiotic relationship in which one member get benefit and other is harmed is called.	A. Parasitism B. Mutualism C. Commensalism D. Predation
310	Organisms that make their own food with help of sunlight, CO and H_2O are called.	A. Consumers B. Producers C. Decomposers D. Predators
311	The conversion of ammonia to nitrates is carried out by soil bacteria. This process is called.	A. Nitrification B. Denitrification C. Nitrogen fixation D. Assimilation
312	A group of organisms, similar to one another, which can interbreed in nature and produce fertile off springs.	A. Species B. Genus C. Family D. Population
313	Water , soil, air, temperature, wind and sunlight are example of:	A. Biotic factors B. Biomass C. Environment D. Abiotic factors
314	A relationship between two organisms in which individual of one species may kill and eat individuals of other species is called.	A. Symbiosis B. Competition C. Predation D. Mutualism
315	A relationship between species in which both species benefit is called.	A. Parasitism B. Mutualism C. Symbiosis D. Commensalism
316	A community and its biotic components is known as:	A. Biosphere B. Habitat C. Ecosystem D. Food web
317	A network of all the feeding relationships in an ecosystem is called.	A. Food chain B. Food web C. Trophic level D. Energy flow
318	The thickness of biosphere is:	A. 02 km B. 20 km C. 50 km D. 200 km

319	_____ get solar energy and transform it into chemical energy by the process of photosynthesis.	A. Decomposers B. Producers C. consumers D. Predators
320	The materials flow from one trophic level to the next by means of:	A. Food chains B. Food web C. Both a & b D. None of these
321	The base of food chain is always formed by:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposrs D. Heterotrophs
322	In 1927,..... developed the concept of ecological pyramids.	A. Kelvin B. Lamark C. Charles Elton D. Charles Darwin
323	_____ atom is the principal building block of many kind of biomolecules.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon C. Hydrogen D. Nitrogen
324	Which one of the following is not an example of fossil fuels?	A. Plants<o:p></o:p> B. Peat C. Coal D. Natural gas
325	The major process that brings carbon from atmosphere into living world is:	A. Photosynthesis B. Respiration C. Both a and b D. None of these
326	Nitrogen is an important component of:	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acid C. Lipids D. Both a and b
327	_____ is break down of the proteins of dead organisms to ammonia.	A. Ammonification B. Nitrification C. Denitrification D. None of these
328	The utilization of nitrates by organisms is called.	A. Nitrification B. Ammonification C. Assimilation D. Denitrification
329	Which one of the following is not a temporary parasite?	A. Mosquito B. Virus C. Leech D. Bed bug
330	Which one of the following is not an endoparasite?	A. Ascaris B. Plasmodium C. Mosquito D. Entamoeba
331	An epiphyte is an example of:	A. Parasitism B. Mutualism C. Commensalism D. Symbiosis
332	Which one is an example of epiphyte?	A. Mosquito B. Orchid C. rhizobium D. Plasmodium
333	Which of the following is not an example of green house gas?	A. CO₂ B. Methane C. Oxygen D. Nitrous oxide
334	The current level of urbanization in Pakistan is about_____ which is not high by global standards.	A. 23% B. 32% C. 36% D. 39%
335	Find the correct match for the fermentation product and the organism involved.	A. Formic acid-Sacchcromyces B. Ethanol-Saccharomyces C. Ethanol-Aspergillus D. Glycerol-Asperilus
		A. Production of cheese and yogurt by lactic acid bacteria

		lactic acid bacteria. B. Isolation of particular gene, or part of a gene. C. Production of RNA and protein molecules. D. Correction of genetic defects in higher organisms
337	Which of these is an anti-viral proteins?	A. Urokinase B. Thymosin C. Insulin D. Interferon
338	The first step of genetic engineering is:	A. Growth of the genetically modified organism B. Transfer of the recombinant DNA into the host organism C. Isolation of the gene of interest D. Insertion of gene into a vector.
339	The work of genetic engineering started in :	A. 1944 B. 1955 C. 1945 D. 1943
340	Scientists are able to cut and paste the DNA of organism in:	A. 1944 B. 1970 C. 1990 D. 2002
341	Scientists prepared human insulin by inserting the insulin gene in bacteria in:	A. 1970 B. 1978 C. 1990 D. 2002
342	Human genome project was launched in:	A. 1990 B. 1970 C. 1978 D. 2002
343	In alcoholic fermentation, which bacteria is used?	A. Sacchoromyces B. Lactobucillus C. Strepto-coccus D. Both B and C
344	Which of these micro-organism is used in the production of formic acid?	A. Aspergillus B. Bacillus C. Saccharomyces D. None of these
345	Glycerol is produced by:	A. Aspergillus B. Bacillus C. Saccharomyces D. Streptococcus
346	Which one is used to dissolve blood clots?	A. Urokinase B. Interferons C. Thymosin D. Vaccine
347	The complete map of human genome was published in:	A. 1944 B. 1978 C. 1990 D. 2002
348	50 kilogram of yeast produces how many tons of proteins within 24 hours.	A. 250 B. 150 C. 350 D. 450
349	Interferon was produced by genetically modified micro organisms in:	A. 1980 B. 1944 C. 1990 D. 1970
350	500,000 sheep brains were required to produce how much miligram human growth hormone?	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
351	Which one is effective against brain and lung cancer?	A. Beta-endorphin B. Vaccine C. Thymosin D. Insulin
352	Which one is used for the production of plastics?	A. Bacillus B. Aspergillus C. Saccharomyces D. None of these

353	Antibiotic are used for the:	A. Treatment of viral infections B. Treatment of bacterial infections. C. Immunization against infections D. Both a and b
354	The substance used for the treatment, cure, prevention or diagnosis of disease are called:	A. Modicinal drugs B. Narcotics C. Hallucinogens D. Sedatives
355	The substance used for the treatment, cure, prevention or diagnosis of disease are called.	A. Medicinal drugs. B. Narcotics C. Hallucinogens D. Sedatives
356	Aspirin is categorized as:	A. A drug from animals B. A synthetic durg C. A drug form plants D. A drug from minerals
357	The drugs used to reduce pain are known as:	A. Analgeics B. Antiseptics C. Antibiotics D. Sedatives
358	Which of these addicitive drugs are also used as painkillers?	A. Narcotics B. Sedatives C. Hallucinogens D. All can be used
359	Sulfonamides affect bacteria in the following way:	A. Break the cell wall B. Inhibit protein synthesis C. Stop the synthesis of new cell wall D. Stop the synthesis of folic acid
360	Until 1890 the subject pharmacology was known as:	A. Clinical pharmacology B. Materia medica C. Pharmacy D. All of these
361	A cardiotonic digitalis is obtained from a plant.	A. Poppy B. Fungi C. Cannabis D. Foxglove
362	The role of antiseptics is:	A. Destroy micro organisms B. Kill bacteria C. Inhibit bacteria D. Reduce infections
363	In introduced the idea of sterile surgery for fist time?	A. Alexander Fleming B. Joseph Lister C. Pasteur D. Aristotle
364	When Sir Alexander Fleming was awarded by Nobel prize on the discovery of penicillin?	A. 1881 B. 1955 C. 1945 D. 1912
365	Expired drugs can cause damage to:	A. Heard B. Brain C. Kidney D. Stomach
366	The most prescribed medications in modern medicine are:	A. Antibiotics B. Sedatives C. Cardiotonics D. Halluctiongens
367	A medicine for lowering blood pressure, which has sulfonamide group is:	A. Asprine B. Penicilline C. Thiazide diuretics D. Teramycine
368	Edward Jenner first introduced the world's first:	A. Vaccination B. Antigen C. Antibiotics D. Addicitive drugs
369	In case of tetanus vaccination which is for limited time___ are used for continuous protection.	A. B.Lymphocytes B. Booster shots C. Antibiotics D. None of these
370	The method's of administering vaccines is/are:	A. Injection B. Mouth C. Nasal spray

		C. Nasal spray D. All of these
371	When the antibiotics are not effective against viral infections, then it is called.	A. Efficiency B. Efficacy C. Inefficiency D. Resistance
372	Pharmacology was developed in:	A. 17th century B. 18th Century C. 19th Century D. 20th Century
373	Which gas us absorbed through stomata of plant during night?	A. Carbon dioxide B. Oxygen C. Nitrigen D. Hydrogen
374	Most of the gaseous exchange in a leaf occurs through:	A. Stomata B. General surface C. Cuticle D. Lenticels
375	For gaseous exchange the leaf and young stems have in their epidermis:	A. Stomata B. Lenticels C. Companion cell D. Guard cells
376	Stomata are present in:	A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Endodermis D. Epidermis
377	In first stem of glycolysis glucose molecules breaks ans divide into two _____ molecules	A. Citric acid B. Lactic acid C. Pyruvic acid D. Formic acid
378	Gaseous Exchange in cow takes in:	A. Bronchi B. Tranchea C. Pharynx D. Alveoli
379	The rate of breathing during exercise or other hard:= physical work is:	A. 10-20 times B. 20-30 times C. 30-40 times D. 40-50 times
380	The rate of breathing at rest in human is:	A. 16-20 times per minute B. 70-80times per minute C. 80-100times per minute D. 10 -20 times per minute
381	Cutting of walls of Alveoli called:	A. Pneumonia B. Emphysema C. Bronchtis D. Asthama
382	The inflamation of bronchi or bronchioles is caled:	A. Bronchites B. Emphysema C. Pneumonia D. Chest box
383	Which diisease is caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae:	A. Bronchites B. Emphysema C. Pneumonia D. Asthema
384	Which disease is involved in the breakdown of air sacs of the lungs?	A. Bronchites B. Emphysema C. Pneumonia D. Asthema
385	The respiratory disease that is the destruction of the walls of Alveoli is;	A. Asthma B. Pneumonia C. Emphysema D. Bronchitis
386	How many carciogens are present in cigarette smoke?	A. 40 B. 50 C. 60 D. 70
387	Total chemicals in tobacco smoke are:	A. 1000 B. 2000 C. 3000 D. 4000
		A. 31 May

388	Every year "World Day" is celebrated on:	B. 30 May C. 31 March D. 21 March
389	In human which process occurs in alveoli?	A. Tranport B. Nutition C. Gaseous Exchange D. Reproduction
390	Which kind of blood vessels are present around the alveoli?	A. Artery B. Capillary C. Arteriole D. Veins
391	All the alveoli of one side unite to form:	A. Lung B. Kidney C. Thorax D. Chest Box
392	The length of trachia is _____ cm approximately:	A. 10 B. 12 C. 14 D. 16
393	No. of bronchi in the air passage way are:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
394	Glottis is a narrow opening at the floor of:	A. Nasal cavity B. Nostril C. Pharynx D. Antibiotics
395	Where does the gaseous exchange occur in humans:	A. Pharynx B. Larynx C. Trachea D. Epiglottis
396	The glottis is guarded by a flap of tissue called:	A. Trachia B. Glottis C. Bronchi D. Epiglottis
397	Power of speaking is only gifted to:	A. Human being B. Monkey C. Parrot D. Crow
398	Main role to give out air form lungs is;	A. Bronchus B. Bronchi C. Bronchiote D. Diaphragm
399	A thick muscular layer beneath lungs is called:	A. Kidney B. Diaphragm C. Bladder D. Ureter
400	The muscles of ribs are called;	A. Smooth muscles B. Cardiac muscles C. Intercoastal muscles D. Coastal muscles
401	The number of lobes in right lung is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
402	Which bring deoxygenated blood form heart into lungs?	A. Pulmonary veins B. Pulmonary Artery C. Aorta D. Wind Pipe
403	What happens during Exhalation?	A. Ribs muscles relax B. Diaphragm become dome shaped C. Pressure on lungs increased D. All of these
404	Percentage of CO_2 in exhaled are during breathing is:	A. 16% B. 4% C. 79% D. 0.04%
405	In normal condition human respiration rate is:	A. 12 to 15 per minute B. 15 to 12 per minute C. 10 to 12 per minute D. 16 to 20 per minute

406	The percentage of oxygen from air which we inspired is:	A. 15 % B. 21% C. 25% D. 28%
407	Rate of breathing depends upon concentration of which gas:	A. Oxygen B. Carbon dioxide C. Nitrogen D. Hydrogen
408	What percentage of oxygen inhaled form air during breathing?	A. 21% B. 22% C. 23% D. 24%
409	The maintenance of internal body temperature is called.	A. Osmoregulation B. Thermoregulation C. Excretion D. Guttation
410	Maintenance of balance in the amounts of water minerals, temperature and glucose in body is called.	A. Excretion B. Tubular secretion C. Homeostasis D. Reabsorption
411	The process which maintain the internal condition of body at equilibrium despite changes in the external environment is called.	A. Homeostasis B. Excretion C. Absorption D. Tubular Secretion
412	Plays role in maintaining body temperature.	A. Lungs B. Skin C. Kidneys D. Ear
413	The gas produced in mesophyll cells as by product during day time is called.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon dioxide C. Nitrogen D. Chlorine
414	The byproducts of Photosynthesis is.	A. Carbondioxide B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Ammonia
415	The loss of water in the form drops from tips of leaf is called.	A. Evaporation B. Transpiration C. Guttation D. Excretion
416	The loss of water from plant surface in the form of vapours is called.	A. Transpiration B. Guttation C. Excretion D. Thermoregulation
417	The process of guttation occurs in the plant.	A. Pine B. Grass C. Keekar D. Rubber plant
418	Rubber plant secretes.	A. Rubber B. Latex C. Mucilage D. Resin
419	Resin as waste materials, is excreted from.	A. Conifers B. Tomato C. Kikar D. Rubber
420	Example of hydrophyte plants is.	A. Grass B. Sea grass C. Catus D. Water lilly
421	Cactus plant is.	A. Hydrophyte B. Xerophyte C. Halophyte D. Mesophyte
422	Water lily is example of.	A. Halophytes B. Hydrophytes C. Xerophytes D. Mesophyte
423	In which succulent organs present?	A. Hydrophytes B. Mesophytes C. Xerophytes D. Halophytes

424	The plant which have broad leaves and a large.	A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes C. Halophytes D. Bryophytes
425	Human Urinary system consists of.	A. Kidneys B. Ureter C. Urinary bladder D. All of these
426	Urine is temporarily stored in which of these until it is released from body.	A. Kidney B. Ureter C. Urinary bladder D. Urethra
427	The name of tube between kidney and urinary bladder is.	A. Renal tubula B. Nephron C. Urethra D. Ureter
428	The length of human kidney is.	A. 27 cm B. 4cm C. 5 cm D. 10 cm
429	The weight of human kidney is about.	A. 5 g B. 10 g C. 17 g D. 27 g
430	The organ responsible for filtering the blood is.	A. Intestine B. Brain C. Stomach D. Kidney
431	Renal Pelvis is a part of	A. Kidney B. Heart C. Lungs D. Testes
432	Which organ filter the blood.	A. Intestine B. Kidney C. Stomach D. Brain
433	The concave part of the kidney is toward.	A. Upper B. Lower C. Toward vertebral column D. Away from vertebral column
434	Ribs which protect the kidneys are.	A. First two B. Last two C. Middle D. Last four
435	In every kidney no. of Nephrons is about.	A. 10 Lac B. 5 Lac C. More than 10 Lac D. More than 5 Lac
436	Functional unit of kidney is.	A. Nerve B. Neuron C. Nephron D. Dendrites
437	The functional unit of kidney is called.	A. Renal Pelvis B. Nephron C. Bowman's capsule D. Renal Medulla
438	The longitudinal section of kidney shows the outer part.	A. Renal cortex B. Renal medulla C. Renal Pyramids D. renal Pelvis
439	Amount of Urea in normal chemical composition is.	A. 9.3 g/l B. 1.87 g/l C. 1.17 g/l D. 0.75 g/l
440	The waste products secreted by kidneys contains.	A. Urea, water and salts B. Salts, water and carbon dioxide C. Urea and water D. Urea and salts
441	In an adult man the average urine formation in a day is.	A. 4 litre B. 1.3 litre C. 1.4 litre

		C. 1.4 litre D. 3 litre
442	What are not filtered through glomerular capillaries?	A. Blood cells & Proteins B. Fats & Proteins C. Fats & Salts D. Salts & Proteins
443	Urine contains the least amount of.	A. Urea B. Sodium Ions C. Water D. Potassium Ion
444	The typical volume of urine produced by an adult in liters per day is.	A. 2.4 B. 1.4 C. 3.2 D. 4.1
445	During lithotripsy stone is removed by.	A. Surgery B. Medicines C. Electrical Shock waves D. Non-Electrical shock waves
446	A methods for the removal of kidney stone is.	A. Pentonial Dialysis B. Haemodialysis C. Kidney transplant D. Lithotripsy
447	The average life for donated kidney is.	A. 1-5 years B. 5-10 years C. 10-15 years D. 15-20 years
448	The respiratory centre is present in :	A. Lungs B. Brain C. Nose D. Muscles
449	Which type of coordination is present in plants:	A. Chemical Coordination B. Mechanical Coordination C. Nervous Coordination D. Electrical Coordination
450	Is responsible for chemical co-ordination:	A. Endocrine System B. Central nervous system C. Peripheral Nervous System D. Autonomic Nervous System
451	Which one is co-ordination in nervous co-ordination?	A. Glands B. Brain and spinal Cord C. Brain D. Spinal cord
452	Functions of effector called	A. Stimulus B. Impulse C. Response D. Axons
453	Special organs , tissues or cells of the body which detect stimulae:	A. Receptors B. Coordination C. Effectors D. Dentrites
454	Nerve impulse carries from Receptors to central Nervous System:	A. Sensory Neurons B. Motor Nuerons C. Inter Neurons D. Effectors
455	The parts of body which receive message from coordinates and produce response are;	A. Effectors B. Receptors C. Stimulus D. Neuron
456	Effectors include;	A. Only muscles B. Only glands C. Muscles and glands D. Brain
457	Which one does not act as effector:	A. Liver B. Nephrons C. Brain D. Bones
458	No. of components of coordination process is:	A. 4 B. 7 C. 3 D. 5
		A. Sensory Neurons

459	They receive information , interpret them and stimulate motor neurons:	B. Inter Neurons C. Motor Neurons D. Mixed Neuros
460	Which type of neuron present inside the central nervous system?	A. Sensory neuron only B. Motor neuron only C. Sensory and motor neuron only D. Inter Neuron only
461	The Myelin Sheath of formed by:	A. Nodes of Raniver B. Axons C. Dendrites D. Schwan cells
462	The unit of nervous system is:	A. Nephron B. Neuron C. Axon D. Hormone
463	Neuron fiber which carry away nerve impulses from cell body.	A. Dendrites B. Axons C. Synapsis D. Myelin Sheath
464	Neurons in which direction of nerve impulses is towards brain cord are called;	A. Sensory Neurons B. Associative Neurons C. Motor Neurons D. _{Nerve impuse}
465	Types of Neurons according to their work are:	A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Two
466	How many types of nerves are classified on the basis of property of axons?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
467	Which neurons conduct impulses form CNS to effectors?	A. Motor B. Inter C. Sensory D. Hormones
468	In some parts of the body many neurons cell bodies combine to make a group.	A. Nerves B. Tissues C. Ganlion D. Muscles
469	In certain parts of body, cell bodies of many neurons form a group enveloped by a membrane. such group is called:	A. Tissues B. Nerves C. Ganglion D. Receptors
470	_____ carry nerve impulse away from cell body.	A. Dentrites B. Axons C. Dendrone D. Nerve fibre
471	The nature of myelin sheath is:	A. Conductor B. Elastic C. Insulator D. Rigid
472	The largest part of the fore brain is:	A. Hypothalamus B. Thalamus C. Cerebelium D. Celebrum
473	Pairs of spinal nerve are:	A. 31 B. 12 C. 21 D. 13
474	Hind brain does not include :	A. Pons B. Medulla oblongata C. Celebrum D. Celebelium
475	Lobe concerned with hearing and smelling is:	A. Frontal B. Parietal C. Occipital D. Temporal
476	The largest part of fore brain that controls skeleton muscles thinking intelligence and emotions:	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus C. Cerebrum D. cerebelium

477	The part of brain responsible for muscle movement interpretation of senses and the memory is:	A. Meulla obtangata B. Cerebrum C. Cerebelium D. Pons
478	Which portion of the nervous system that involantry in action:	A. Stomatic nervous system B. Motor nervous system C. Autonomic nervous system D. Sensory nervous system
479	Presents on the top of medulla is:	A. Cerebelium B. Pons C. Spinal cord D. Cerebrum
480	The largest part of brain is;	A. Forebrain B. Midbrain C. Hindbrain D. Spinal cord
481	This is not a part of hindbrain:	A. Celebelium B. Cerebrum C. Medulla oblangata D. Pons
482	The parts of forebrain are;	A. Thalamus, medulla and pons B. Thalamus, hypothalamus and cerebrum C. Thalamus, hypothalamus and cerebellum D. Thalamus, cerebellum and pons
483	Which one controls Rage, Pain, Pleasure and Sorrow?	A. Cerebellum B. Medulla C. Hypothalamus D. Midbrain
484	In coordinates muscle movements:	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus C. Cerebrium D. Cerebellum
485	Central nervous system include brain and:	A. Noto cord B. Vertebra C. Spinal cord D. Heart
486	Length of spinal cord is:	A. 10 cm B. 20 cm C. 30 cm D. 40 cm
487	_____ Lobe of fore brain contains sensory areas that receives impulses from skin:	A. Parietal B. Frontal C. Occipital D. Teporal
488	Temporal lobe is concerned with:	A. Hearing and smelling B. Control skeleton muscles C. Visual information D. Both A and B
489	Spinal cord is the continuation of:	A. Medulla Oblongata B. Frontal lobe C. Thalamus D. Hypothalamus
490	The skeleton found outside the body is called:	A. Endoskeleton B. Exoskeleton C. Hydroskeleton D. Fibroskeleton
491	Which one of the following have exoskeleton?	A. Arthpods B. Birds C. Mammals D. Reptiles
492	Mature cells of human body are called:	A. Osteoclast B. Shondrocytes C. Oseocytes D. Collagen
493	An example of hardest connection tissue in the body is:	A. Cartillage B. Bone C. Blood D. fats
494	Overall, the human skeleton is made of bony framework but in certain parts it is	A. Blood Vessels B. Bone

494	supplemented by:	C. Cartilage D. Nerves
495	Bone forms:	A. Musous B. Hormones C. Oxygen D. Blood cells
496	The cells of cartilage are called:	A. Chondrocytes B. Osteocytes C. Collagen D. Osteo clast
497	Name of mature blood cells is:	A. Osteocytes B. Chondrocytes C. Oocytes D. Tendos
498	Nose and larnyx are made up of:	A. Hyaline Cartillage B. Elastic Cartillage C. Fibrous Cartillage D. Bone
499	Bables are born with soft bones:	A. 300 B. 256 C. 200 D. 206
500	Babies are born with soft bones:	A. 300 B. 256 C. 200 D. 206
501	An adult person skeleton has bones:	A. 406 B. 306 C. 206 D. 106
502	Outer hard layer of bone is called:	A. Osteocyte B. Compact bone C. Spongy bone D. Cartilage bone
503	Elastic cartilage is found in:	A. In Larynx B. In Trachea C. In Bronchial tubes D. In Epiglototis
504	Interior of bone is soft and porous which is called:	A. Compact bone B. Spongy bone C. Bone marrow D. Cartilage
505	Cartilage and bones are ___ type of animal tissues:	A. Ground B. Supporting C. Connective D. Columns
506	Cartilage is made up of:	A. Matrix B. Collagen C. Chondrocytes D. Ligaments
507	Bone marrow id found in:	A. Compact bone B. Spongy bone C. Osteocytes D. Chondrocytes
508	The hard outer layer of a bone is called;	A. Bone marrow B. Hyoid bone C. Spongy bone D. Compact bone
509	Bones in skull are:	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 25
510	Number of cranial bone is:	A. 8 B. 14 C. 22 D. 33
511	Human skeleton contain number of bones:	A. 106 B. 206 C. 306 D. 406

512	All these are the parts of axial skeleton of human except:	A. Ribs B. Shoulder girdle C. Sternum D. Vertebral Column
513	The number of ribs of chest wall is:	A. Fourteen pairs B. Twelve pairs C. Ten pairs D. Thirteen pairs
514	Number of bones of sternum is:	A. 1 B. 8 C. 14 D. 22
515	Number of bones in both feets is :	A. 108 B. 126 C. 22 D. 54
516	Which bones is part of appendicular skeleton?	A. Skull B. Vertebral columnn C. Sternum D. Pectoral girdle
517	Number of bones in Vertebral column is:	A. 22 B. 33 C. 44 D. 55
518	The biggest bone of our body is found in _____	A. Thigh B. Hand C. Leg D. Waist
519	Vertebral column protects:	A. Heart B. Spinal cord C. Brain D. Lungs
520	Number of Ribs in man are:	A. 10 pairs B. 12 pairs C. 20 Pairs D. 22 pairs
521	The catilage found in intervertibral discs is:	A. Hyaline B. Fibrous C. Matrix D. Elastic
522	In mammals, the number of bones in lower jaw are:	A. Only one B. 3 C. 4 D. 2
523	The purpose of Ribs Cage is:	A. Protection of stomach B. Protection of heart and lungs C. Protection of Spinal cord D. Protection of Pharnyx
524	Ball and socket joints allow movement in :	A. One direction B. Two directions C. All directions D. Non Disrections
525	Example of hinge joints is:	A. Elbow joint B. Hip joint C. Shoulder joint D. Joints between the vertebrae
526	Allows movement in all directions :	A. Hinge joints B. Ball and socket joints C. Joints among skull bones D. Slightly moveable joints
527	Example of ball and socket joints is :	A. Elbow joint B. Shoulder joint C. Joint of Ankle D. Joint of fingure
528	An example of immoveable joint is :	A. Joints of skull bone B. Hip joint C. Shoulder joint D. Elbow joint
529	The bones in pelvic or hip girdle are:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

		D. 5
530	Tendons and Ligaments are bands of:	A. Connective tissue B. Muscular tissue C. Nerve tissue D. Epidermic tissue
531	A muscle which contract and straightens the joints called;	A. Flexor B. Receptor C. Exrensor D. Effector
532	The end of the skeletal muscle attached with ammoveable bone is called:	A. Origin B. Tendon C. Ligament D. Insertion
533	Osteoporosis is a disease of:	A. Liver B. Stomach C. Heart D. Bones
534	The disease of bone in which the density of bones decrease due to loss of calcium and phosphorus is:	A. Osteoporosis B. Osteoarthritis C. Rheumatold arthritis D. Gout
535	Deposition of uric acid in joints is due to:	A. Osteoarthritis B. Gout C. Osteoporosis D. Rheumatold Arthritis
536	The process in which inherited material transfer from generation to next generation:	A. Reproduction B. Respiration C. Reduction D. Circulation
537	Essential process for continuation of species is:	A. Reproduction B. Cloning C. Respiration D. Locomotion
538	Binary fission is seen in :	A. Yeast B. Planaria C. Hydra D. Corals
539	The simple and most common way of asexual reproduction in bacteria:	A. Binary fission B. Multiple fission C. Regeneration D. Budding
540	Method of asexual reproduction found in Amoeba is:	A. Binary fission B. Fragmentation C. Budding D. Spore formation
541	Method of asexual reproduction in hydra is:	A. binary fission B. Budding C. Fragmentation D. Parthengenesis
542	Which type of asexual reproduction found in hydra and corals?	A. Fragmentation B. Spore formation C. Budding D. Regeneration
543	Budding located in :	A. Amoeba B. Planaria C. Becteria D. Yeast
544	In which type of the following reproduction ways, buds are formed:	A. Regeneration B. Fragmentation C. Budding D. Binary fission
545	By which method sponges, hydra and corals reproduce?	A. Fragmentation B. Spores C. Regeneration D. Budding
546	Asexual reproduction in yeast takes place through:	A. Budding B. Fragmentation C. Binary fission D. Spore formation
547	Corals reproduce by means of:	A. Binary fission B. Fragmentation C. Budding

		C. Budding D. Sexual Reproduction
548	Reproduction method in Rhizopus is:	A. Binary fusion B. Budding C. Spore formation D. Parthenogenesis
549	Each spore is covered with a thick wall called:	A. Membrane B. Semipermeable memebrane C. Fragment D. Cyst
550	How sexual reproduction takes place in Rhizopus?	A. By binary fission B. By budding C. By spores D. By Endospores
551	In animal process of reproduction without fertilization is called:	A. Parthenocarpy B. Parthenogenesis C. Tissue culture D. Fission
552	Parthenogenesis is a type of reproduction:	A. Sexual B. Fregmentation C. Aseual D. Grafting
553	An example of Rhizome is:	A. Onion B. Garlic C. Ginger D. Potato
554	Which plant is not found in the form of underground bulb?	A. Garlic B. Tulip C. Onion D. Lily
555	Natural vegetation propagation in Garlic is by:	A. Bulbs B. Corms C. Rhizomes D. Stem tubers
556	A corn developers into new garlic plant. This process is called:	A. Natural vegetation propagation B. Regeneraton C. Meiosis D. Gametogenesis
557	In propagation of peach _____ is use:	A. Cutting B. Grafting C. Suckers D. Runners
558	Ginger produces by:	A. Bulbs B. Corns C. Rhizomes D. Stem tubers
559	Onion lily reproduce by:	A. Blubs B. Corms C. Rhizomes D. Stem tubers
560	Which plant reproduces by stem tubers?	A. Onion B. Garlic C. Potato D. Ginger
561	Tulip plants reproduce through _____	A. Natural vegetative reproduction B. Artificialvegetative reproduition C. Cutting D. Grafting
562	The plant in which vegetation propagation occurs by leave is called:	A. Ginger B. Ferns C. Water lily D. Bryophylum
563	Vegetation propagation in mint takes place by:	A. Rhizome B. Corms C. Leaves D. Suckers
564	The method used for the cultivation of sugar cane is:	A. Cutting B. Grafting C. Layering D. Spores
		A. Parthenogenesis

565	Reproducing a new plant form any part of a plant is:	B. Cutting C. Grafting D. Tissue culture
566	These are horizontal underground stems:	A. Tubers B. Rhizomes C. Suckers D. None
567	The latest method of vegetative propagation is:	A. Budding B. Bulbs C. Cuttings D. Cloning
568	The plant in which vegetative propagation occurs by:	A. Garlic B. Ginger C. Potato D. Bryopylium
569	Cloning is latest method of :	A. Tissue culture B. Vegetation propagation C. Cutting D. Grafting
570	Calyx is the outer most whorl of the flower and bears the colour:	A. Red B. Green C. Blue D. white
571	Diploid (2n) is:	A. Egg cell B. Sperm cell C. Zygote D. Endosperm
572	Microsphore in plants is also termed as:	A. Pollen grain B. Pollen tube C. Germ nucleus D. Mega spore
573	Ovule after ripening make :	A. Fruit B. Seed C. Root D. Egg
574	Fruit is formed by:	A. Ovule B. Ovary C. Calyx D. Style
575	Female reproductive part of flower is called:	A. Androecium B. Gynoecium C. Calyx D. Corolla
576	The outermost part of flower is called:	A. Androecium B. Corolla C. Calyx D. Gynoecium
577	Which part of flower is changed into fruit?	A. Ovule B. Ovary C. Petals D. Anther
578	After fertilization in plant the fruit develops from:	A. Wall of ovule B. Petals C. Wall of ovary D. Anther
579	The whorl of carpels in a flower is called:	A. Calyx B. Corola C. Androceium D. Gynoecium
580	The male reproductive part if flower is:	A. Stigma B. Stamen C. Ovary D. Carpel
581	The female reproductive part of flower is:	A. Carpels B. Sepals C. Petals D. Stamens
582	Ripened ovary is called:	A. Sperm B. Seed C. Egg D. Fruit

583	Ovary ripped and converted into:	A. Seed B. Fruit C. Flower D. Sweetness
584	Double fertilization results into:	A. Ovule B. Egg C. Triploid Endosperm Nucleus D. Diploid Endosperm Nucleaus
585	The outer most whorl of flower is called:	A. Corolla B. Petals C. Calyx D. Androecium
586	Every ripened ovule is called:	A. Leaves B. Flower C. Seed D. Fruit
587	The unit of Androecium is:	A. Gametes B. Pollen Grains C. Anther D. Stamens
588	Every mature ovary is called:	A. Seed B. Fruit C. Flower D. Sporangia
589	The male reproductive part of flower is:	A. Gynoecuim B. Androecium C. Corolla D. Calyx
590	Flower of which plant is pollinated by wind:	A. Rose B. Sunflower C. Grass D. Butter cup
591	Transmission of character (traits) from parent offspring is called:	A. Inheritance B. Mutation C. Regeneration D. Reproduction
592	It is a genetic material:	A. DNA B. RNA C. tRNA D. rRNA
593	Branch of biology in which we study about inheritance.	A. Pharmacology B. Physiology C. Ecology D. Genetics
594	The specific combination of genes in an individual is called:	A. Phenotype B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. Gepotype
595	Ribisome reads the sequence of mRNA nucleotides and joins specific amino acids to form protein. This step is known as:	A. Combination B. Replication C. Transcription D. Translation
596	the actual location of gene on chromosome is:	A. Locus B. Karyotype C. Chromatids D. Centromere
597	The characteristics which appear in an organism are called:	A. Genotype B. Karyotype C. Phenotype D. Body type
598	The allele which is not expressed is called:	A. Dominant B. Phenotype C. Genotype D. Recessive
599	An organism has two different alleles for a single trait. Its genotype is said to be:	A. Homozygous B. Heterozygous C. Holozygous D. Hemizygous
600	Dominate alleles are represented by:	A. Small letters B. Capital letters C. Roman Numbers

		D. Numerical Numbers
601	Inherited characters are called:	A. Genes B. Traits C. Genetics D. Fertilization
602	Genetics is the branch of biology in which we study:	A. Functions B. Fossils C. Inheritance D. Evlution
603	The Allele which is not expressed is called:	A. Dominant B. Recessive C. Homozygous D. Hetrozygous
604	THe location or position of genes on chromosomes are called:	A. Loci B. Alleles C. Phenotypes D. Genotypes
605	These are unit of inheritance :	A. Genes B. Alleles C. Phenotype D. Genotype
606	Genes consist of:	A. DNA B. RNA C. mRNA D. Protein
607	Chromatin material is made of:	A. DNA B. Protein C. RNA D. DNA and Protein
608	James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure of DNA in:	A. 1953 B. 1963 C. 1933 D. 1922
609	The organisms expressed physical trait such as seed colour or pod shape is called:	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Karyotype D. Bodytype
610	Alternatives forms of a gene are called:	A. Allele B. DNA C. Chromosome D. Gamete
611	How many pairs of homologous chromosomes are present in human body cells:	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 25
612	In a nucleosome , DNA is wrapped around protein named:	A. Insulin B. Interferon C. Histone D. haemoglobin
613	Formation of messenger RNA from DNA is called:	A. Translocation B. Transcription C. Transduction D. Translation
614	Cytocine always makes pair with :	A. Guanine B. Hydrogen C. Adenine D. Thymine
615	The points of attachment of genes on chromosomes are called:	A. Transcription B. Translation C. Loci D. Phenotype
616	In the structure of DNA Adenine of one nucleotide pairs with which of the nitrogenous base opposite nucleotide:	A. Guanine B. Cytosine C. Thymine D. Uracil
617	_____ hydrogen bonds are present between cytosine and guanine:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
		A. Nucleotide B. Nucleoside

618	DNA is surronded by a protein and form a structure called:	B. Nucleoside C. Nucleosome D. Nucleus
619	No. of hydrogen bonds between Adenine and thymine is:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
620	The allele which is nto expressed in F_1 generation is called:	A. Dominant B. Recessive C. Mutant D. Selected
621	If an organism have genotype of AAbb, How many types of gametes can it produce:	A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. 4
622	The structure of RNA model was proposed by:	A. Charles Darwin B. c.de Buffon C. J.de Lamarck D. 4
623	The process of formation of protein is:	A. Translation B. Duplication C. Mutation D. Replication
624	THe alternate form of a gene are called:	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Alleles D. Replication
625	How many pea plants were used in experiment of Mendel?	A. 28,000 B. 29,000 C. 26,000 D. 27,000
626	On which vegetable , Mendel carried out a large number of experiments?	A. Pea B. Tomatto C. Potato D. Gabbage
627	All populations collectively are called:	A. Species B. Biome C. Community D. Ecosystem
628	The study of the ralationship between orgaisms and their environment called:	A. Biology B. Microbiology C. Ecology D. Genetics
629	All ecosystem of the world join and makees:	A. Biosphere B. Heterosphere C. Geosphere D. Hydrosphere
630	Largest unit of Ecology is:	A. Species B. Community C. Ecosystem D. Biosphere
631	The populations that live in a habitat nad interact with one another are collectively called:	A. Biosphere B. Ecosystem C. Community D. Species
632	A group of species of same species living in a particular area is called:	A. Population B. Community C. Aboitic factor D. Ecology
633	All ecosystems of the world combine to form:	A. Community B. Population C. Biosphere D. Competition
634	Abiotic component of ecosystem is:	A. Producers B. Herbivores C. Camivore D. Oxygen
635	The consumersthat eat animal flesh as well as plants and plant products are called:	A. Herbivors B. Carnivores C. Omnivores D. Insectivores

636	What is tertairy cornivore:	A. Deer B. Frog C. Snake D. Lion
637	Which of the following is the abiotic part of ecosystems?	A. Grass B. Goat C. Lion D. Soil
638	All herbivore animals are:	A. Grass eater B. Parasites C. Predaters D. Prey
639	Decomposers are:	A. Algae and becteria B. Mosses C. Animal D. Becteria and fungi
640	It is an example of primary consumers:	A. Cattles B. Snake C. Lion D. Frog
641	Rabbit is a :	A. Producer B. Herbivore C. Cornivore D. Tertiary Consumer
642	Which one of the following is a tertiary consumer:	A. Owl B. Larwa of butterfly C. Deer D. Rabbit
643	Organisms in the ecosystem that are responisble for recycling of plant and animal wastes are:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Compititors
644	Abiotic component of the ecosystem is:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Light
645	Biospher surrounding the earth is about:	A. 17 km B. 18 km C. 19 km D. 20 km
646	An example of carnivores plant is:	A. Mosses B. Ferns C. Rose Plant D. Sundew
647	What an wmbrologist lan wilmot from the body cell of an adult sheep in Scotland 1997?	A. Sheep (Dolly) B. Goat C. Cow D. Buffalo
648	An embroyologist of Scotland in 1997 produced a sheep (Dolly) from the body cell of an adult sheep is	A. Lan Wilmot B. Buffon C. Darwin D. Lamark
649	The human genome project was started in:	A. 1990 AD B. 1991 AD C. 1992 AD D. 1993 AD
650	Human insulin was prepared by becteria first time:	A. 2002 B. 1990 C. 1970 D. 1978
651	When the complete map of human genome was published?	A. 2002 B. 2001 C. 2005 D. 1902
652	When was the work on Genetic Engineering started?	A. 1930 B. 1940 C. 1944 D. 1970
653	When did scientist become able to cut and unite DNA?	A. 1945 B. 1924 C. 1944 D. 1970

654	The treatment through genes is called:	A. Gene Therapy B. Chemo Therapy C. Radio Therapy D. Physio Therapy
655	E.Coli becterium was made in:	A. 1970 A.D B. 1977 A.D C. 1975 A.D D. 1980 A.D
656	Alcohlic fermentation is carried out by:	A. Yeast B. Becteria C. Virus D. Algae
657	The process in which there is insomplete oxidation reduction of glucose :	A. Photosynthesis B. Circulation C. Fermentation D. Transpiration
658	Glycerol is used to:	A. In Textile B. In production of vineger C. In printing D. In Beverage
659	Uses in Electroplating:	A. Glycerol B. Ethanol C. Nitric Acid D. Formic Acid
660	To preserve fruits , vegetables and pickels we add:	A. Water & yogurt B. Salt & acid C. Flour & Salt D. Onion & garlic
661	Micro organism is used for formic acid:	A. Saachromyces B. Bacillus C. Aspergillus D. Glycerol
662	Which organism is used in fermentation for the preparation of glycerol:	A. Aspergillus B. Saccharomyces C. Bacillus D. Streptococus
663	The correct match for the Fermentation product and organism involved is:	A. Formic acid - Saccharomyces B. Ethanol - Saccharomyces C. Ethanol - Asperellus D. Glycerol - Aspergillus
664	The microorganism used in the formation of Ethanol is:	A. E- coli B. Virus C. Bacillus D. Sacchronyces
665	In biotechnology, the production of a product by the mass culture of microorganisms is called:	A. Fermentation B. Mutation C. Fermentor D. Fertilization
666	This product is used in the production of soap:	A. Glycerol B. Formic acid C. Sulphuric acid D. Acrylic
667	In Genetic Engineering palsmid is used as:	A. Vector B. Endonucleases C. Binder enzyme D. Donor
668	Enzyme is used to cut the adentified gene from the total DNA of Donar organism is:	A. Endonuclease B. Ligase C. Restriction endonuclease D. Amylase
669	The enzyme which is used ti cut the gene of interest is:	A. Endonuclease B. Ligase C. Amy lase D. Lipase
670	Interferons are _____ proteins:	A. Antibacterial B. Antiviral C. _{Antifungal} D. Antidrugs
671	The animal whose DNA has been changed is called:	A. Transformed B. Transgenic C. Monohybrid

		C. Monohybrid D. Dihybrid
672	Which one is the antiviral protien among the following:	A. Urokinase B. Tymosin C. Insulin D. Interferon
673	First step in Genetic Enginnering is:	A. Isolation of gene of interest B. Insertionof gene into a vector C. Transfer of recombinent DNA into host D. Growth of the GMO
674	Genes are cut from DNA:	A. Ligase B. Restriction endonuclease C. Urokinesis D. Lipase
675	Insulin is used by patient of which disease?	A. Hepatitis B. Cancer C. AIDS D. Diabetes
676	Bacterium (E.coli) which prepares human growth hormones was Synthesized in:	A. 1980 B. 1910 C. 1970 D. 1977
677	An enzyme produced by genetically modified organisms used to break up blood clots is called:	A. Ligase B. Amylase C. Urokinase D. Peptidase
678	Effective against brain and lungs cancer:	A. Beta Endorphin B. Interferon C. Thymosin D. Urokinase
679	Human insulin gene was transferred into:	A. Yeast B. Becteria C. Virus D. Algae
680	Vector DNA and Gene of interest, collectively called:	A. Gene B. Recombinant Gene C. Recombinant DNA D. GMO
681	How much protein is produced by 50 kg of yeast in 24 hours?	A. 100 Ton B. 150 Ton C. 200 Ton D. 250 Ton
682	A recovery of one of paper can save how many trees?	A. 17 B. 170 C. 200 D. 1000
683	Single cell protein can be obtained from :	A. Insect B. Cow C. Algae D. Bird
684	The raw material for microorganism for the production of single cell proteins is:	A. Industrial Wastes B. Protozoans C. Agriculture Wastes D. fungi
685	Digitalis obtained from the leaf of _____ plant:	A. Datura B. Foxglove C. Cannabis D. Calculus
686	Who presented the idea of sterile surgery for the first time:	A. Sir Alexender Fleming B. Joseph Lister C. Thomas Grill D. Lamarck
687	Study of composition and medical application of drugs is called:	A. Mycology B. Biotechnology C. Pharmacology D. Physiology
688	Aspirine belongs to the group of drugs :	A. Synthetic Drugs B. Drugs from plant and fungi C. Drugs from minerals D. Drugs from Bacterai
		A. Aspirin

689	Which of the following drug is obtained from lants?	A. Aspirin B. Opium C. Liver of fish D. Fungi
690	The drugs morphin used ato reduce the pain synthesised from:	A. Leaves of Foxglove B. Opium C. Liver of fish D. Fungi
691	The substances used for the treatment cure, prevention of diagnosis of diseases are called:	A. Medicinal drugs B. Narcotics C. Hallucinogens D. Sedatives
692	Medicine prepared in Laboratory are called:	A. Synthetic B. Plantis made C. Animals made D. Minerals made
693	An antiviral protein is:	A. Interferons B. Ligase C. Amylase D. Urokinase
694	Aspirine belongs to the group of:	A. Derived from the animal B. Derived from plants C. Synthetic drugs D. Derived from becteria
695	Is an Analgesic:	A. Diazepam B. Aspirine C. Paracetamol D. Both B and C
696	The cardiotonic known as digitalis, is obtained from a plant:	A. Accacia B. Brassica C. Mimosa D. Fox glove
697	The medicine reduces the pain:	A. Aspirin B. Quinine C. Chloroquinne D. Resochin
698	Which of the following drugs is obtained from plants:	A. Sedative B. Analgesics C. Antibiotics D. Vaccines
699	Which drug is obtained from minerals?	A. Morphine B. Aspirin C. Antitoxins D. Tuncher Lodine
700	Diazepan is a drug:	A. Analgesics B. Antibiotics C. Sedatives D. Vaccines
701	The drugs which is used to reduce the pain are called:	A. Analgesics B. Antiseptics C. Antibiotics D. Sedatives
702	Streptomycin drug is obtained from:	A. Fungi B. Animals C. Becteria D. Plants
703	Which scientist discovered the antibiotic penicilin?	A. Joseph Lister B. Sir Alexander Fleming C. Lan Wilmut D. Edward Jenner
704	Reduce the possibility of infection on skin :	A. Disinfectants B. Antibiotics C. Antiseptic D. Digitalis
705	Sir Alexender Flamuing was awarded the Nobel prize in:	A. 1940 B. 1945 C. 1950 D. 1960
706	Which of the following disease is cured by vaccines?	A. Diabetes B. Hapatitis B C. Cancer D. Aids

707	One of the drugs derived from minerals:	A. Aspirin B. Opium C. Iodine Tincture D. Streptomycin E. <blockquote style="margin: 0 0 0 40px; border: none; padding: 0px;"> </blockquote>
708	Hallucinogens affect on the :	A. Sympathetic Nervous System B. Central Nervous System C. Spinal cord D. Hypothalamus
709	Which drug belongs to hallucinogens:	A. Morphin B. Codeine C. Heroin D. Mescaline
710	Medicines which induce sedation by reducing irretability and excitement are called:	A. Analgesics B. Antibiotics C. Sedative D. Vaccines
711	Psilocin is obtained from:	A. Cactus B. Mushroom C. Canabis stiva D. Canabis indica
712	Cactus plant produces :	A. Psilocin B. Mescaline C. Morphine D. Codeine
713	Sedation thinking can develop by using for a long time:	A. Sadatives B. Morphine C. Antibiotics D. Merijuana
714	The number of dug addicts in Pakistan's currently to be about:	A. 200000 B. 300000 C. 400000 D. 500000
715	The addictive drug use to reduce pain are:	A. Sedatives B. Narcotics C. Marijuana D. Antibiotics
716	Which of the following addictive drug obtained from opium?	A. Morphines B. Aspirin C. Antitoxins D. Tuncher iodine
717	Drugs interect with Central Nervous System to depress its activities belong to the group of drugs called:	A. Sedatives B. Narcotics C. Anagesics D. Vaccines
718	Mescaline is obtained from a plant:	A. Datura B. Cannabis C. Morning Glory D. Cactus
719	It is a Hallocinogen:	A. Marijuana B. Aspirin C. Morphine D. Codeine
720	The group includes mescaline and psilocin:	A. Sedatives B. Narcotics C. Hallucinogens D. Vaccines
721	The drugs that kills or reduce athe growth of becteria:	A. Antibiotics B. Analgesics C. Antibodies D. Antinortics
722	Streptomycin is obtained from:	A. Bacteria B. Virus C. Fungi D. Microorganisms
723	Expired drugs cause damage to:	A. Heart B. Lungs C. Kidneys D. Stomach

724	For which purpose antobiotics are use:	A. For virul infections B. For treatment of becterial infection C. Against infection D. A and B both
725	Antibiotics kill or stop growth of:	A. Worms B. Viruses C. Bacteria D. Yeast
726	Penicillin is discovered by:	A. ^{Joseph Lister} B. Edward jenner C. Alexander Flemming D. Bu Ali Sina
727	Pathagens contain special proteins called:	A. Antigens B. Antibodies C. Antibiotics D. Antiseptics
728	Edward jenner introduced vaccine of which disease?	A. Small pox B. AIDS C. Hepatitis D. Malaria
729	A material which contain weekened pathogen is called:	A. Vaccines B. Antigens C. Antibodies D. Antibiotics
730	The material that has weakened pathogens:	A. Antibiotic B. Analgesic C. Vaccine D. Quinine
731	A symbolic interaction in which both partners get benefits:	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Parasitism D. Predation
732	Livingof Nitrogen bacteria in the roots nodules of Leguminous plant is an example of :	A. Predation B. Parasitism C. Mutualism D. Commensalism
733	Ectoparasite is:	A. Ascaris B. Amoeba C. Plasmodium D. Leech
734	Example of Endoparasite is:	A. Plasmodium B. Mosquito C. Leech D. Lices
735	the type of symbolic association in which partner gets benefits while other is neither benefited nor harmed is called:	A. Commensalism B. Mutualism C. Parasitism D. Predation
736	Endoparasite is:	A. Leech B. Lices C. Ascaris D. Mosqitto
737	Breakdown of glucose molecule in the presence of oxygen called :	A. Glycolysis B. Mytosis C. Both a and b D. None of these
738	Example of Ectoparasite is:	A. Becteria B. Virus C. Ascaris D. Mosquito
739	An example of endoparasite :	A. Mosquitoes B. Leech C. Lice D. Plasmodium
740	Play role is maintaning body temperature.	A. Lungs B. Skin C. kidneys D. Ear
741	The gas produced in mesophyll cells as by product during day time is called.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon dioxide C. Nitrogen D. Chlorine

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783	The material that has weakened pathogenes.	A. Antibiotic B. Analgesic C. Vaccine D. Quinine
784	What an embryologist Ian Wilmot produced from the body cell sheep in Scotland 1997?	A. Sheep B. Goat C. Cow D. Buffalo
785	The human genome project was started in.	A. 1990 AD B. 1991 AD C. 1992 AD D. 1993 AD
786	Human Insulin was prepared by bacteria first time.	A. 2002 B. 1990 C. 1970 D. 1978
787	When the complete map of human genome was published.	A. 2002 B. 2001 C. 2005 D. 1902
788	When did scientists become able to cut and unite DNA?	A. 1945 B. 1924 C. 1944 D. 1970
789	The treatment through genes is called.	A. Gene therapy B. Chemo therapy C. Radio therapy D. Physio therapy
790	E-Coil bacterium was made in.	A. 1970 AD B. 1977 AD C. 1975 AD D. 1980 AD
791	Alcoholic fermentation is carried out by.	A. Yeast B. Bacteria C. Virus D. Algae
792	The process in which there is incomplete oxidation reduction of gluceose.	A. Photosynthesis B. Circulation C. Fermentation D. Transpiration
793	Glycerol is used.	A. In textile B. In production if vinegar C. In printing D. In Beverage
794	Used in Electroplating.	A. Glycerol B. Ethanol C. Nitric Acid D. Formic Acid

795	To Preserve fruits, vegetables and pickles we add.	A. Water and Yogurt B. Salt and acid C. Flour and salt D. Onion and garlic
796	Micro organism used for formic acid.	A. Saachromyces B. Bacillus C. Aspergilllus D. Glycerol
797	Which organism is used in fermentation for the preparation of glycerol.	A. Aspergillus B. Saccharomyces C. Bacillus D. Streptoccocus
798	The correct match for the fermentation product and organism involved is.	A. Formic Acid - Saccharomyces B. Ethanol- Saccharomyces C. Ethanol-Asperellus D. Glycerol-Aspergillus
799	The microorganism used in the formation of Ethanol is.	A. E-Coli B. Virus C. Bacillus D. Sacchromyces
800	In biotechnology, the production of a product by the mass culture of microorganisms is called.	A. Fermentation B. Mutation C. Fermenter D. Fertilization
801	This product is used in the production of soap.	A. Glycerol B. Formic Acid C. Sulphuric Acid D. Acrylic
802	In Genetic Engineering plasmid is used as.	A. Vector B. Endonucleases C. Binder enzyme D. Donor
803	Enzyme used to cut the identified gene from the total DNA of Donor organisms is.	A. Endonuclease B. Ligase C. Restriction Endonuclease D. Amylase
804	The enzyme which is used to cut the gene of interest is.	A. Endonuclease B. Ligase C. Amylase D. Lipase
805	Interferons are..... Proteins.	A. Antibacterial B. Antiviral C. Antifungal D. Antidrugs
806	The animal whose DNA has been changed is called.	A. Transfermed B. Transgenic C. Monohybrid D. Dihybrid
807	Which one is the antiviral protein among the following.	A. Urokinase B. Tymosin C. Insulin D. Interferon
808	First step in Genetic Engineering is.	A. Isolation of gene of intrest B. Insertion of gene into a vector C. Transfer of recombinant DNA into host D. Growth of the GMO
809	Genes are cut from DNA.	A. Ligase B. Restriction endonuclease C. Urokinesis D. Lipase
810	Bacterium which prepares human growth hormones was synthesized in.	A. 1980 B. 1910 C. 1970 D. 1977
811	Effective against brain and lungs cancer.	A. Beta Endorphin B. Interferon C. Thymosin D. Urokinase
812	[illegible]	A. Yeast B. Bacteria

812	Human insulin gene was transferred into.	C. Virus D. Algae
813	Vector DNA and Gene of interest, collectively called.	A. Gene B. Recombinant Gene C. Recombinant DNA D. GMO
814	The recovery of one of paper can save how many trees.	A. 17 B. 170 C. 200 D. 1000
815	The raw material for microorganism for the production of single cell proteins is.	A. Industrial Wastes B. Protozoans C. Agricultrual Wastes D. Fungi
816	All populations collectively are called.	A. Species B. Blome C. Community D. Ecosystem
817	The study of the relationship between organisms and their environment called.	A. Biology B. Microbiology C. Ecology D. Genetics
818	All Ecosystem of the world join and makes.	A. Biosphere B. Heterosphere C. Geosphere D. Hydrosphere
819	Largest unit of Ecology is.	A. Species B. Community C. Ecosystem D. Biosphere
820	The populations that live in a habitat and interact with one another are collectively called.	A. Biosphere B. Ecosystem C. Community D. species
821	A group of organisms of same species living in a particular area is called.	A. Population B. Coummunity C. Abiotic factor D. Ecology
822	All ecosystems of the world combine to form.	A. Community B. Population C. Biosphere D. Competition
823	Abiotic component of ecosystem is.	A. Producers B. Herbivores C. carnivore D. Oxygen
824	The consumers that eat animal flesh as well as plants and plant products are called.	A. Herbivores B. Carnivores C. Omnivores D. Insectivores
825	Which is tertiary carnivore.	A. Deer B. Frog C. Snake D. Lion
826	Which of the following is the abiotic part of ecosystem.	A. Grass B. Goat C. Lion D. Soil
827	All herbivore animals are.	A. Grass eater B. Parasites C. Predators D. Prey
828	Decomposers are.	A. Algae and bacteria B. Mosses C. Animal D. Bacteria and Fungi
829	It is an example of primary consumers.	A. Cattles B. Snake C. Lion D. Tiger

830	Which one is not biotic factor.	A. Plants B. Animal C. Mud D. Bacteria
831	it is example of secondary consumer.	A. Cattle B. Snake C. Lion D. Frog
832	Rabbit is a.	A. Producer B. Herbivore C. cornivore D. Teriary consumer
833	Which one of the following is tertiary consumer.	A. Owl B. Larva of burtterfly C. Deer D. Rabbit
834	Organisms in the ecosystem that are responsible for recycling of plant and animal wastes are.	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Competitors
835	Abiotic component of the ecosystem is.	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Light
836	Biosphere surrounding the Earth is about.	A. 17 KM B. 18 KM C. 19 KM D. 20 KM
837	An example of carnivores plant is.	A. Mosses B. Ferns C. Rose plant D. Sundew
838	The total amount of living matter in an ecosystem at any time is called.	A. Biomass B. Energy C. Food Chain D. Food web
839	Primary source of energy for all ecosystem is.	A. Electricity B. Sun C. Fire D. Nutrients
840	The only source of energy for all ecosystems of the world is.	A. Sun B. Moon C. Plants D. Ocean
841	At the end of a long food chian the energy will be.	A. Will more B. As same as at start C. Will less D. Zero
842	Which are put in first trophic level?	A. Carnivores B. Producers C. Herbivores D. Consumers
843	The basic tropic level of all food chain is.	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Reducers
844	Which Charles Eiton developed the concept of ecological pyramids?	A. 1926 B. 1927 C. 1928 D. 1929
845	conversion of the nitrogen gas into nitrates is called.	A. Denitrification B. Nitrogen fixation C. Assimilation D. Ammonification
846	Naturally found in graphite and diamond.	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen D. Carbon
847	One of these cycles is also nutrients cycles.	A. Biogeochemical cycles B. Carbon cycles C. Water cycles D. Nitrogen cycles

		D. Nitrogen cycles
848	Conversion of urea and uric acid into Ammonia is called.	A. Assimilation B. Nitrogen fixation C. Ammonification D. Biological fixation
849	The nitrate forming bacteria are.	A. Rhizobium B. Nitrosomonas C. Nitrobacter D. Cocci
850	Conversion of Nitrates into nitrogen gas is called.	A. Denitrification B. Assimilation C. Ammonification D. Nitrogen fixtation
851	Which form of nitrogen is taken by the producer of the Ecosystem?	A. Nitrogen Gas B. Ammonia C. Nitrage D. Nitrates
852	Formation of Nitriates and nit5rates from ammonia is called.	A. Nitrification B. Ammonification C. Denitrification D. Assimilation
853	One organism kills and feed on other organism is called.	A. Predation B. Parasitism C. Mutuatism D. Commensalism
854	An examples of carnivore plant is.	A. Rose plant B. Mosses C. Pitcher plant D. Ferns
855	A symbiotic interaction in which both partners get benefits.	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Parasitism D. Predation
856	Living of nitrogen fixing bacteria in the roots nodules of Leguminous plant is an example of.	A. Predation B. Parasitism C. Mutualism D. Commensalism
857	Ectoparasite is	A. Ascaris B. Amoeba C. Leech D. Plasmodium
858	Example of Endoparasite is.	A. Plasmodium B. Mosquito C. Leech D. Lices
859	The type of symbiotic association in which partner gets benefits while ohter is neither benefited nor harmed is called.	A. Commenaslism B. Mutualism C. Parasitism D. Predation
860	Endoparasite is.	A. Leech B. Lices C. Ascaris D. Mosquito
861	An example of Endoparasite.	A. Mosquitoes B. Leech C. Plasmodium D. Lice
862	Dengue fever is an infection of.	A. Algal B. Viral C. Fungal D. Bacterial
863	Which of the following air pollutant react with water in atmosphere producing acid rain?	A. Hydrocarbons fluorine B. Flyash, soot C. chlorine , smoke D. Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen oxide.
864	250 years age, the population of world was approximately ---------- million.	A. 400 B. 500 C. 600 D. 700
865	---------- is use for the cleaning of sewage water.	A. Bacteria B. Virus C. Algae

		D. Fungi
866	R-3 means.	A. Less use B. Reuse C. Recycle D. Refuse
867	R-2 means.	A. Reduce B. Recycle C. Renewable D. Reuse
868	Identify the correctly matched pair.	A. Rainfall-biotic factor in Ecosystem B. Corn-secondary consumers C. Global warming fossil fuel formating D. Renewable natural resource air
869	Transmission of Characters from parent to offspring is called.	A. Inheritance B. Mutation C. Regeneration D. Repreduction
870	It is genetic material.	A. DNA B. RNA C. IRNA D. rRNA
871	Branch of Biology is which we study about inheritance.	A. Pharmacology B. Physiology C. Ecology D. Genetics
872	The specific combination of genes in an individual is called.	A. Phenotype B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. Phenoopy
873	Ribosome reads the sequence of mRNA nucleotides and joins specific amino acids to form protein . This step is known as.	A. Combination B. Replication C. Transcription D. Translation
874	The actual location of gene on chromosome is.	A. Locus B. Karyotype C. chromatids D. Centromere
875	The characteristics which appear in an organism are called.	A. Genotype B. Karyotype C. Phenotype D. Body type
876	The allele which is not expressed is called.	A. Dominant B. Phenotype C. Genotype D. Recessive
877	An organism has two different alleles for a single trait its genotype is said to be.	A. Homozygous B. Heterozygous C. Holozygous D D. Hemizygous
878	Dominant Alleles are represented by:	A. Small letters B. Capital letters C. Roman numbers D. Numerical numbers
879	Inherited characters are called.	A. Genes B. Traits C. Genetics D. Fertilization
880	Genetics is branch of biology in which we stydy.	A. Functions B. Fossils C. Inheritance D. Evolution
881	The location of position of ganes on chromosomes is called.	A. Loci B. Alleles C. Phenotypes D. Genotype
882	These are unit of inheritance.	A. Genes B. Alleles C. Phenotype D. Genotype
		A. RNA B. mRNA

883	Genes consist of.	C. Protein D. DNA
884	Chromatin material is made of.	A. DNA B. Protein C. RNA D. DNA and protein
885	James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure of DNA in.	A. 1953 B. 1963 C. 1933 D. 1922
886	The organisms expressed physical trait such as seed colour or pod shape is called.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Karyotype D. Baby type
887	Alternative forms of a gene are called.	A. Allele B. DNA C. Chromosome D. Gamete
888	How many pairs of homologous chromosomes are present in human body cells.	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 25
889	In a nucleosome, DNA is wrapped around protein named.	A. Insulin B. Interferon C. Histone D. Haemoglobin
890	Formation of messenger RNA from DNA is called.	A. Translocation B. Transcripton C. Tranduction D. Translation
891	Cytosine always makes pair with.	A. Guanine B. Hyydrogen C. Adenine D. thymine
892	The points of attachment of genes on chromosomes are called.	A. Transcription B. Translation C. Loci D. Phenotype
893	In an arranged data the value lying in the middle is called:	A. Average B. Median C. Mode D. All of them