

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which one of the following is a correct sequence in biological methods	A. Observation-hypothesis-law-theory B. Observation-hypothesis-deduction-testing of deduction C. Hypothesis-observation-deduction-testing of deduction D. law-theory-observation-deduction
2	Which one of the following is employed in treatment of cancer	A. Antibiotics and cancer B. Radiotherapy and chemotherapy C. Chemotherapy and antibiotics D. All of the above
3	Which one of the following is not a viral disease	A. Cowpox B. Mumps C. Tetanus D. Small pox
4	Which of the following is not related to cloning	A. Replacement of the nucleus of zygote, by another nucleus of same organism B. Separation of cells of embryo to form more embryos C. The individuals resulting have similar genetic make up D. Removal of piece of DNA or gene from the cell, and incorporating other gene or piece of DNA in its place
5	The term of Biology is of	A. Greek origin B. Latin origin C. English origin D. German origin
6	The branch of Biology dealing with social behavior and communal life of human beings is	A. Human Biology B. Social Biology C. Micro Biology D. Bio technology
7	All the living and non-living matter is formed of	A. Atoms and sub-atomic particles B. Organic molecules and tissues C. Cells and cell products D. Organs and organelle
8	Deductive reasoning is always from	A. Specific to general B. Tentative to exact C. General to specific D. Qualitative to quantitative
9	The plants having foreign D.N.A in their cells are	A. Transgenic plants B. Induced plants C. Specific plants D. Hydrophytic plants
10	AIDS is caused by	A. H-virus B. TMV C. HIV D. D- virus
11	Cloning is a technology for achieving	A. Biology aims B. Scientific aims C. Integrated aims D. Eugenic aims
12	Which one of following is a viral disease	A. Cow pox B. Tetanus C. Meningitis D. Typhoid
13	In integrated disease management involves	A. Combating of disease B. Loss of microbes C. Extinction of species D. Division of zygote
		A. Parasitology

14	The study of microorganisms is called	B. Microbiology C. Social Biology D. Molecular Biology
15	To draw a specific conclusion from some general principal or assumptions is called	A. Hypothesis B. Deductive reasoning C. Inductive reasoning D. Theory
16	All living organisms are formed of basic units called	A. Atoms and sub-atomic particles B. Cells C. Tissues D. Organs
17	A structure within a cell that perform specific function is called	A. Molecule B. Atom C. Organelle D. Element
18	The study of distribution of animals in nature is called.	A. Biodiversity B. Zoogeography C. Geography D. Wild life
19	The branch of biology which deals with the study of ancestral history of living organisms is called.	A. Paleontology B. Genetics C. Evolution D. Heredity
20	Embryology is the study of.	A. Fossils B. Tissues C. Development D. Internal gross structure
21	Study of tissues is called.	A. Morphology B. Anatomy C. Histology D. Microbiology
22	The study of microorganism includes bacteria, virus, protozoan and microscopic algae and fungi is.	A. Parasitology B. Molecular biology C. Microbiology D. Bio technology
23	The study of parasite is called.	A. paleontology B. Histology C. Microbiology D. Parasitology
24	Study of social behavior of human is called.	A. Anatomy B. Physiology C. Social biology D. Paleontology
25	The branch of biology which deals with the study of environmental relations of organisms is called.	A. Morphology B. Ecology C. Zoogeography D. Evolution
26	Internal morphology is also called.	A. Physiology B. Histology C. Anatomy D. Paleontology
27	Study of tissue is called.	A. Morphology B. Anatomy C. Histology D. Microbiology
28	The study of microorganism includes bacteria, virus, protozoan and microscopic algae and fungi.	A. Molecular biology B. Parasitology C. Microbiology D. Bio technology
29	The branch of biology which deals with the study of environmental relations of organisms is called.	A. Morphology B. Histology C. Parasitology D. Ecology
30	The unit of life is called.	A. Organ B. Cell C. Tissue D. None of these
31	A group of similar cells that perform similar function is	A. Organ B. Organelles C. Tissues D. System

32	The muscles of stomach is of which type.	A. cardiac B. Smooth C. Skeletal D. All above
33	A large regional community primarily determined by climate is called as.	A. Biosphere B. Community C. Biome D. Population
34	Which of the following is not a attribute on population.	A. Population density B. Gene frequency C. Gene flow D. Gene Structure
35	Population of different species living in the same Habitat form a.	A. Community B. Biosphere C. Biome D. Ecosystem
36	A group of living organisms of the same species located in the same place and time is called.	A. Community B. Population C. Indivial D. Biome
37	Which of the following is not an attribute of population.	A. Population density B. Gene frequency C. Gene structure D. Gene flow
38	The lowest percentage of bio elements in man among the following is of.	A. Chlorine B. Sulphur C. Manganese D. Iron
39	The percentage of potassium in the human body is	A. 0.15% B. 0.05% C. 0.35% D. 0.25%
40	In human body amount of carbon is.	A. 65% B. 10% C. 18% D. 3%
41	The percentage of hydrogen present in human body is.	A. 20% B. 10% C. 5% D. 15%
42	In human body amount of oxygen is.	A. 50% B. 65% C. 40% D. 70%
43	The bio element which accounts 18% of total mass in human body is	A. Oxygen B. Hydrogen C. Carbon D. Nitrogen
44	One of the following is a macromolecule.	A. Starch B. Protein C. Cellulose D. Glucose
45	Which one of these is Macro Molecule.	A. H ₂ O B. CO ₂ C. Starch D. O ₂
46	The percentage of calcium in human body is.	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
47	The bio element which account for 99% of the total mass in the human's body are .	A. Four B. Three C. Six D. Eight
48	In human body percentage of nitrogen accounts for.	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 10%
49	Which one serves to build macromolecules.	A. ATP B. Glucose C. Starch D. Keratin

		D. Habitat
50	The number and variety of species in a place is called.	A. Community B. Population C. Biodiversity D. Diversity
51	The tentative explanation of observation.	A. Hypothesis B. Law C. Theory D. Deduction
52	The reasoning that moves from general to specific is	A. Deductive B. Inductive C. Scientific D. Theocratical
53	Biology is short in laws because of.	A. Large population of human B. Exclusive nature of life C. Less falsification D. Less temptation
54	The percentage of water in human bone calls in.	A. 18% B. 19% C. 20% D. 25%
55	The most recent era is.	A. Paleozoic B. Cenozoic C. Mesozoic D. Protozoic
56	The number of species of insects are.	A. 22.5% B. 17.6 % C. 15.5% D. 53.4%
57	In deductive reasoning we move from.	A. General to general B. Specific to General C. General to specific D. Specific to Specific
58	The technology used for achieving eugenic aim	A. Gene therapy B. Radiotherapy C. chemotherapy D. Cloning
59	The first ever clone was prepared in 1997 in.	A. England B. Scotland C. Ireland D. Mary land
60	In 1997, scientists in Scotland succeeded cloning a.	A. Sheep B. Hous C. Cow D. Goat
61	The HIV Virus causes.	A. Tuberculosis B. Cancer C. AIDS D. Hepatitis
62	In human gene therapy, the normal genes are inserted into the host through.	A. Blood cells B. Muscle cells C. Bone marrow cells D. Bone cells
63	An aphid that attacks Walnut tree is being controlled biologically by.	A. House B. Honey bee C. Mosquito D. Wasp
64	Which of the following are being used as bio pesticides.	A. Bacteria B. Fungi C. Virus D. Algae
65	Some fungi are used to control environmental pollution, the process is called.	A. Fungal culture B. Hydroponic C. Biological control D. Bioremediation
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