



THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL & COLLEGE

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Subject: BIOLOGY MCQS

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پتہ: کرنل امان اللہ روڈ نزد آرمی کیمپ بھارہ کہو اسلام آباد

1. Smallest unit that can carry all activities of life is
 - a) tissue
 - b) organ
 - c) cell
 - d) Nucleus
2. Building blocks of complex multi-cellular organism is
 - a) cell
 - b) protoplasm
 - c) organism
 - d) Tissues
3. The metabolic activities takes place within the
 - a) organism
 - b) Tissues
 - c) Cell
 - d) None of these
4. Oldest accurately dated life form a bacterium
 - a) Eubactrium isolatum
 - b) yeast
 - c) Barghoom
 - d) All of these
5. Ability to distinguish close object as being separate from one another is
 - a) Resolution
 - b) Magnification
 - c) fractionation
 - d) None of these
6. Human eyes can differentiate between two points at least _____ appoint
 - a) 1 cm
 - b) 1 mm
 - c) 1 μ m
 - d) All of
7. The increase in the apparent size of the object is _____
 - a) Resolution
 - b) Magnification
 - c) Fractionation
 - d) None of them
8. Three dimensional structure has been put by _____
 - a) SEM
 - b) TEM
 - c) Light microscope
 - d) Compound microscope
9. Dividing the cells into parts or fraction is called
 - a) Centrifugation
 - b) cell fractionation
 - c) Resolution
 - d) Both A & B
10. In low speed of cell fractionation _____ organelles are separated
 - a) Heavier
 - b) lighter
 - c) Membranous
 - d) All of them
11. The growth of cell separate from the organism is
 - a) cell culture
 - b) Tissue culture
 - c) cloning
 - d) None of these
12. Cells produced by Tissue culture have _____ genotype
 - a) Same
 - b) Different
 - c) Both A & B
 - d) None of these
13. The separation of one type of molecule from other is by
 - a) Chromatography
 - b) Tissue culture
 - c) Centrifugation
 - d) All of these
14. The technique used to separate molecules of different electrical charges is
 - a) Chromatography
 - b) Electrophoresis
 - c) Micrometry
 - d) None of these
15. The technique used to measure the change in percentage transmission of light of the suspension material is
 - a) Spectra photometry
 - b) Electrophoresis
 - c) None of these
 - d) Micro-dissection
16. Measurement of small objects with microscope is called
 - a) Micro-dissection
 - b) Magnification
 - c) Micrometry
 - d) None of these
17. The cell wall was discovered by
 - a) Robert Brown
 - b) Robert Mook
 - c) Palade
 - d) Camilo golgi
18. Cell wall of neighboring cells are connect with each other by
 - a) primary cell wall
 - b) Secondary cell wall
 - c) middle lamella
 - d) All of these
19. The primary wall formed during cell wall development is
 - a) primary cell wall
 - b) Secondary cell wall
 - c) middle lamella
 - d) All of these
20. In plasma membrane _____ % are lipids and _____ are protein.
 - a) 10-20% & 80-90%
 - b) 30-40% & 60-70%
 - c) 20-40% & 60-80%
 - d) Both A & B
21. Fluid mosaic model is proposed by
 - a) Singers and Nicolson 1972
 - b) Robertson 1958
 - c) Both A & B
 - d) None of them

22. Some protein extends completely through the double layer of lipids is called
a) intrinsic protein b) extrinsic protein c) structural protein d) Both A and B
23. Two layer of lipids is covered by protein. It is the statement of
a) Gorter and Grendal model. b) Danielle & Davon model
c) Robertson model d) None
24. Hormone receptor site (HRS) found in cell membrane is its _____ component.
a) Protein b) lipids c) CHO d) All of these
25. Reception of Nerves impulses, endocytosis and antigen recognition is b/c of P.M
a) Carbohydrates b) Lipids c) protein d) Both A & C
26. Ionic gradients essential for nervous and muscular activities is generated by
a) Cytoplasm b) Nucleus c) Plasma membrane d) None of these
27. Cytoplasm and nucleus collectively form
a) cell b) Tissue c) Protoplasm d) None
28. The soluble part of cytoplasm form the ground substance called
a) cytosol b) gel c) Both A & B d) None
29. The active mass movement of cytoplasm is called
a) Morpho-movement b) Streaming movement c) cyclosis d) All of these
30. The spherical and tabular membranes found one above the other in E.R is
a) Cisternea b) cristeae c) Matrix d) None
31. Lipids synthesis and Detoxification is the job of
a) SER b) RER c) Both A & B d) Mitochondria
32. Ribosomes was first studies by
a) Robinson 1968 b) Brown 1899 c) Palade 1955 d) Kolli Rar 1990
33. Ribosomes are synthesized in
a) Nucleus b) By Binary fashion c) Nucleolus d) Both A & B
34. Hormones of adrenal glands and gonads are initiated by
a) Ribosomes b) Golgi bodies c) Mitochondria d) E.R
35. The two ribosomal units are attached to each other by
a) Na⁺ ion b) Ca⁺ ion c) Mg⁺ ion d) All of these
36. Prokaryotic ribosomes is made up of
a) 50S & 40S b) 60S & 30S c) 50S & 20S d) 50S & 30S
37. Eukaryotic ribosomes is of
a) 60S, 40S b) 60S, 30S c)
38. Golgi bodies was discovered by
a) Comilo golgi, 1999 b) comilo golgi, 1990 c) Comilo golgi, 1898 d) comilo golgi, 1899
39. Golgi apparatus is called _____ in plant.
a) golgi complex b) Golgi bodies c) Dictyosomes d) All of these

40. When many ribosomes attached to mRNA, collectively called
 a) Mega some b) Phagosome c) Polysomes d) None of these
41. The face of golgi complex found near the nucleus is
 a) forming or cis phase b) Distal or trans phase c) Both A & B d) None of these
42. Lysosomes were first time is dated by
 a) De Duve, 1949 b) De Duve, 1849 c) De duve, 1950 d) De Duve, 1948
43. The foreign particals are completely engulfedia. Peroxe by lysosomes. The process is called
 a) Endocytosis b) Exocytosis c) Phagocytosis d) All of them
44. Lysosomes are very abundant in cells have phagocytic activities i-e
 a) RBCS b) Nerve celss c) WBCS d) All cells
45. Metamorphosis of animals is an example of
 a) Regeneration activities b) Ecyolysis c) lysosoma activities d) all of the above
46. Storage disease is occurring b/c of imbalances in
 a) Mitochondria b) E.R c) Ribosomes d) Lysosomes
47. The disease concerned with imbalances in catabolism of lipids is
 a) cushing syndrome b) muscular imbalances c) Tay-sach's disease d) None of them
48. Peroxisomes are also called as
 a) phagosomes b) lysosomes c) Micro bodies d) None of them
49. Photorespiration occur in _____ of plants
 a) Lysosomes b) Golgi bodies c) Ribosomes d) Peroxisomes
50. Glyoxisomes are found in
 a) Animal cells b) Plants cells c) Both of these d) None
51. Cytoskeleton was first of all studied by _____ and confirmed by _____
 a) Koltzoff, 1928 and cohan 1977 b) koltzoff, 1950 & when
 c) Cohen 1930 & koltzoff, 1980 d) None of them
52. The main protein found in cytoskeleton is
 a) flagellin b) Renin c) Tabulin d) None of them
53. Spindle fibre farmed during cell division is to made of
 a) Microfilaments b) Intermediate filaments c) Microtblues d) Both A & C
54. MTOS stand, for
 a) Mitosis organizing b) Meiotic c) Micro tabules d) None of them
55. The central bundle of micro tables is in flagella or cilia is
 a) Micro filament b) Micro tables c) Axoneme d) Both A and B
56. The self replicating organelle of cell is
 a) Golgi bodies b) Endoplasmic reticulum c) Mitochondria d) Plastics
57. The small knob like structure in Mitochondria matrix is called
 a) F1 particles b) Elementary Particles c) Both A & B d) None of them
58. The membrane bounded pigmented bodies in the cells is called
 a) chromotics b) Plastid c) Leucoplasts d) None of them
59. Chlorophyll has _____ central atom
 a) Fe⁺⁺⁺ b) Ca⁺ c) Mg⁺⁺ d) None of them
60. The granular structure found in chloroplast is termed as
 a) Stroma b) Thylapoid c) grana d) Envelope
61. Each granum is inter-connected with other by non-green parts called
 a) Struma b) inter-grana c) Thylapoid d) None of them
62. The _____ RNA are synthesized and stored in nucleolus.
 a) Messenger b) Transfer c) Ribosomal d) All of above

63. The raw material needed for DNA replication and RNA synthesis is found in
 a) Nucleolus b) Nucleoplasm c) Both A & B d) None of them
64. The place where spindle fibers attached to chromosomes is called
 a) chromatid b) Centromere c) All of them d) Gene
65. All the information necessary to control all the activities of cell is located
 a) Chromatin b) Gene c) Alleles d) None of them
66. Cell wall of prokaryotes is made up of
 a) Murein b) Cellulose c) Chitin d) None of them
67. Where are the phospholipids present in the cell
 a) in all bio membrane b) in all ribosomes c) in all DNA mol d) in all cell wall
68. The scavenger or Digestive bag of cells are
 a) chromosomes b) centrosomes c) lysosomes d) ribosomes
69. What role cytoskeleton play in living cells
 a) cell shape maintains b) Move mount c) contraction d) all of them
70. No of DNA mol in bacterial cell is
 a) 1 b) 12 c) 3 d) 4
71. The most prominent organelle of bacterial cell other than DNA is
 a) Mesosome b) Ribosome c) lysosome d) nucleosome
72. The cell wall of prokaryote is made of
 a) lignin b) Murein c) pectin d) cellulose
73. The cell organelle of Eukaryotes that is not bounded by membrane is
 a) lysosomes b) centriole c) mitochondria d) Peroxisome
74. The structure present both in prokaryotes and Eukaryotes is
 a) chromosomes b) Mitochondria c) Micro tables d) Nuclear membrane
75. The special protein which carry lipid-insoluble large mol through pores of P.M called
 a) Catalysis b) Amylases c) Argines d) Permeases
76. The membrane enclosed space of E.R are called
 a) Lamellae b) Cisternea c) Stroma d) Cristea
77. All the following refers to lysosomes except
 a) larger than mitochondria b) Roughly spherical c) single membrane d) power digestive energy
78. Lysosomes are sometime called
 a) Peroxisomes b) Mesosomes c) Glyoxisome d) Phagosomes

ANSWERS CHAPTER#1

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. A	5. A	6. B	7. B
8. A	9. B	10. A	11. A	12. A	13. A	14. B
15. A	16. C	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. C	21. A
22. A	23. C	24. C	25. D	26. C	27. C	28. A
29. D	30. A	31. A	32. C	33. C	34. B	35. C
36. D	37. A	38. C	39. C	40. C	41. A	42. A
43. A	44. C	45. D	46. D	47. C	48. C	49. D
50. B	51. A	52. C	53. C	54. A	55. C	56. C
57. A	58. B	59. C	60. A	61. A	62. C	63. C
64. B	65. B	66. A	67. A	68. C	69. D	70. A
71. B	72. b	73. B	74. a	75. D	76. D	77. B
78. D						

Chapter#02

- The biological mol next to water is _____ which is abundant in cell
a) lipids b) Carbohydrates c) Protein d) None of them
- The most abundant organic compound in the protoplasm is
a) Lipids b) Fats c) CHO d) Protein
- Carbohydrates are also called as
a) Hydrogenated carbon b) Halo carbon c) Hydrated carbon d) None of them
- The polymer formed by the combination of monomers with the removal of OH^- from one monomer and H^+ from other one is called
a) Hydrolysis b) Condensation c) Polymerisation d) None of them
- The breaking of polymer into concerned monomers with addition of water is called
a) Hydration b) Mydrolisis c) Condensation d) Both A & B
- Water is a _____ molecules
a) polar b) Non-polar c) Amphonteric d) All of them
- The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1gm of water by 1c° is called
a) Latent heat b) specific heat c) Heat of vaporization d) All of them
- Water have _____ specific heat.
a) Higher b) Low c) Both A & B d) None of them
- Water mol is in liquid form b/c of
a) oxygen electro negativity b) Hydrogen bonding c) High boiling point d) None of them
- The amount of heat required to change 1 gm of water into vapour is called
a) specific heat b) melting heat c) Heat of vaporization d) A & B
- Water _____ below the 4C° temperature
a) contract b) expand c) Normal d) None of them
- The most abundant bio molecule in nature is
a) protein b) lipids c) carbohydrates d) All of the above
- The empirical formula of monosacharide is
a) $\text{C}_n \text{H}_n \text{O}_2$ b) $(\text{CHO}_2)_n$ c) $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2$ d) Both A & B
- The simplest monosacharide are
a) Tetroses b) Pentoses c) Trioses d) All of above
- Ribulose is a _____ sugar.
a) Aldehyde b) Ketonic c) None of them d) A & B
- Molecules having same molecular formula but different structural formula called as
a) Lsomers b) Monomer c) Metamer d) All of them
- The bond b/w two monosacharide is
a) peptid bond b) Glyco sidic bond c) ionic bond d) None of them
- Sucrose is hydrolysed into
a) Glucose + Glucose b) Glucose + Galactose c) Glucose + Fructose d) Galactose + Fructose
- Lactose is made up of
a) Glucose + Maltose b) Galactose + Fructose c) Glucose + Glucose d) Galactose + Glucose
- Chitin is an example of
a) Monosac charides b) Dis accharides c) Polysaccharides d) Protein
- The stored form of glucose in animal is
a) starch b) Glylogen c) Glucagon d) Both B & C
- The most abundant CHO in nature is

- a) Chitin b) Cellulose c) Starch d) Glycogen
23. Cotton fiber is an example of
a) Cotton b) Cellulose c) Starch d) None of them
24. The exoskeleton of arthropods is made of
a) Cellulose b) Chitin c) Murien d) All of them
25. Human blood contain _____ glucose per 100 ml of
a) 50mg b) 70 mg c) 100mg d) 120mg
26. Human body can use _____ sugar
a) Left handed sugar b) right handed c) Both A & B d) None of them
27. Grapes contain _____ % of glucose
a) 50% b) 27% c) 55% d) 30%
28. The central carbon atom in amino acid is
a) Beta carbon b) Alpha carbon c) Neutral carbon d) None of them
29. The bond formed by amino group of another A-A and carbolylic group of another A-A _____ which is the type of _____ reaction.
a) Glycosidic bond, hydrolysis b) peptide bond, hydration c) peptide bond, dehydration
30. A chain containing three aminoacid eith two peptide bond is called _____
a) tripeptide b) dipeptide c) poly peptide d) All of them
31. Heamoglobin is a polymer mol with _____ chain of polypeptide.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
32. Hb contain _____ aminoacid.
a) 570 b) 575 c) 574 d) None of above
33. In the sickle cell Hb amino acid no 6 (glutamic acid) is replaced by _____
a) alanin b) apirigin c) valin d)glutamate
34. The type of protein in which amino acid are linearly attached _____
a) Fibrous protein b) globular protein c) a and b d) none
35. The protein formed by folding of polypeptide chain are called
A) fibrous protein b) globular protein c) a and b d) none
36. Tendon and ligment are the example of _____
a) Fibrous protein b) globular protein c) a and b d) none
37. _____ are water soluble and _____ are water insoluble.
a) Fibrous , Globular b) Globular, Fibrous c) Fibrous, Fibrous d) Globular, Globular
38. Hb is an example of _____
a) Fibrous protein b) globular protein c) structural protien
39. The sequence of amino acid in insulin was determined by _____
a) sanger ,1951 b) nicoloson , 1952 c) sanger and nicoloson ,1951 d) none
40. When polypeptide spirally coiled the structure is called _____
a)primary protein b) secondry protein c)tertiary protein d) quaternary protein
41. Most lipid are _____ and _____ in water.
a) polar , soluble b) non polar , non soluble c) polar ,insoluble d) non polar , soluble
42. A fatty acid is a long hydrocarbon chain with _____ group at one end.
a) amino group b)corboxyle group c) alkyle group d) none
43. Fatty acid with no double bond _____

- a) saturated fatty acid b) unsaturated F.A c) none d) none
44. Saturated fatty acid is _____ at room temperature
- a) solid b) liquid c) gas d) none
45. Lipids give _____ energy as ogf CHO
- a) equal b) 2 time c) 3 time d) none
46. When long chain of Fatty acid bind to long chain of alcoh it forms _____
- a) glyceride b) steroid c) waxes d) cholesterol
47. Steroid are formed od 4 fusing ring with _____ carbon.
- a) 18 b) 19 c) 17 d) 16
48. Sodium content of blood is maintained by _____
- a) aldesterone b) sex hormone c) waxes d) CHO
49. Terpnoid are formed of _____
- a) isopentype b) isoprenoid c) isoterpine d) none
50. With the breakage of β carotene two molecule of _____ is formed
- a) terpene b) vit A c) lipids d) waxes
51. Nucleic acid is formed by small unit called _____
- a) monomer b) nucleoside c) nucleotide d) none
52. A nucleotide is made up of pentose sugar nitrogenous base and _____
- a) deoxyribose b) ribose c) phosphoric acid d) a and b
53. The bond formed between phosphoric and sugar is _____
- a) glycosidic linkage b) peptide bond c) ether bond d) ester linkage.
54. Pyrimidine are _____ while purine are _____
- a) single, double b) double , single c) single, single d) double , triple
55. Thymine and cystine are _____ bases.
- a) purine b) pyrimidine c) none
56. Adinin base linked with pentose sugar form
- a) adenosine b) adenine c) adenyle
57. Energy currency is the name of _____
- a) AMP b) ADP c) ATP d) all
58. When ATP change to ADP it releases
- a) 7 kcal b) 8 kcal c) 10 kcal d) 9 kcal
59. The dinucleated combine with other vitamin it form a compound called _____
- a) Co factor b) co enzyme c) prosthetic group
60. FAD stand for _____
- A) Falvin adinine dinucleotide b) first adinine dinucleotide c) none
61. The two base pair in dna are at distance of _____
- a) 0.34 nm b) 3.4 nm c) 0.034 nm d) 0.34 nm
62. Adinine will always pair with _____.
- a) cytosine b) guanine c) thymine.
63. Guanine and cytosine will bond with _____
- a) double bond b) triple bond c) single bond.

64. A sequence of three nitrogenous base is called _____
 a) codon b) genetic code c) both a and b
65. Which of the following is disaccharide _____
 a) glucose b) fructose c) lactose d) galactose
66. Which of the following is true of purines _____
 a) cytosine is purine b) purine is readily bind to deoxyribose c) purine have double ring d) both adinine and thymine are purine
67. Which have greatest no. of glycosidic bond _____
 a) glucose b) sucrose c) amylose d) maltose
68. The main component of cell membrane is _____
 a) lipid b) CHO c) cellulose d) protein
69. The kind of A.A which involve in protein synthesis _____
 a) 30 b) 20 c)40 d) 60
70. Aminoacid differ from each other in their _____
 a) R group b) amino group c) alpha group d) carboxyle group
71. Karatine protein is found in _____
 a) silk fibre b) nails c) blood cells d) muscles
72. DNA is more or less present in all of the following except _____
 a) nucleus b) chromosome c) cytosol d) mitochondria
73. To which of the following does thymine form a hydrogen bond in DNA _____
 a) adenine b) guanine c) cytosine d) thymine.

ANSWERS CHAPTER#2

1.C	2.D	3.C	4.B	5.B	6.A	7.B	8.A	9.B	10.C	11.B	12.C
13.C	14.C	15.B	16.A	17.B	18.C	19.D	20.C	21.B	22.B	23.B	24.B
25.C	26.B	27.B	28.B	29.C	30.B	31.D	32.C	33.C	34.A	35.B	36.A
37.B	38.B	39.A	40.B	41.B	42.B	43.A	44.A	45.B	46.C	47.C	48.A
49.B	50.B	51.C	52.C	53.D	54.A	55.B	56.A	57.C	58.A	59.B	60.A
61.A	62.C	63.B	64.C	65.C	66.C	67.B	68.A	69.B	70.A	71.B	72.C
73.A											

CHAPTER # 03

74. The biological catalyst which speed up a chemical reaction is _____.
 a) Hormone b) glands c) enzyme d) all
75. The sum of all the chemical reaction that all carries out is its _____.
 a) Metabolism b) Growth c) respiration d) none
76. the reaction takes place on small part of enzyme called _____.
 a) substrate centre b) active site c) reaction centre d) a and b
77. Lock and key hypothesis of enzyme action was proposed by _____.
 a) fischer, 1890 b) fischer, 1990 c) koshland, 1899 d) fischer, 1995
78. in lock and key model, the , the enzyme act as _____.
 a) lock b) key c) lock or key d) a and b
79. before it can change into product the substrate must overcome an energy barrier called the _____.
 a) reactant energy b) product energy c) activation energy d) none
80. the atom or group of atoms join to enzymes bring changes in it and make it functional called
 a) co-enzyme b) co-factor c) Haloenzymes d) Both a & b

81. On-off of enzymes is b/c of
 a) co-factor b) co-enzymes c) prosthetic d) Both a and c
82. If co-factor is non-protein, it is called
 a) co-enzymes b) prosthetic group c) Both a & b d) None of them
83. If co-factor is a small organic mol then it is called as
 a) co-enzymes b) prosthetic group c) Apo-enzymes d) None of them
84. NAD and FAD are examples of
 a) co-factor b) co-enzymes c) Holoenzymes d) None of them
85. Deficiency or lack of vitamin B cause
 a) Tetanus b) Beri beri c) Tetany d) None of them
86. The enzymes activities oxidation-reduction reaction is called
 a) Transferases b) Oxido reductases c) isomersed d) Lyases
87. Esterase, phosphatase and peptidases are the examples of
 a) Lyases b) Ligases c) Transferase d) Hydrolyase
88. The enzymes catalyzes the reaction in which cleavage of bonds, occur with addition of water is called
 a) Oxido-reductases b) Hydrolases c) Lyases d) Isomerases
89. Deaminase is an example of
 a) Lyases b) Ligases c) Transferase d) None of them
90. The substance that can reduce or stop the activities of enzymes is called
 a) Supressor b) inhibitor c) Activator d) Both A & B
91. The inhibitor having similar structure with substrate of the enzymes called
 a) Competitive inhibitor b) Non-competitive inhibitor c) Both A & B d) None of them
92. Reversible and irreversible inhibitor are the examples of
 a) Competitive inhibitor b) Non-competitive inhibitor c) Both A & B d) None of them
93. All the following are related to enzymes except
 a) Speed up reaction b) Remain unchanged c) increase activation energy d) globular protein
94. The scifix added to the name of substrate, to name an enzyme is
 a) Use b) ase c) is d) ace
95. What will happen to reaction if activation energy is increased
 a) Rate of reaction decrease b) ,, ,, ,, Increase
 c) No effect on rate of reaction d) reaction is reversed
96. Enzymes and substrate are held together by bond
 a) Ionic b) Hydrogen c) covalent d) Hydrophobic
97. The optimum PH value for pepsin is
 a) 6.8 b) 5.5 c) 4.5 d) 2

ANSWERS CHAPTER#03

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2.A | 3. B | 4. A | 5. | 6. C | 7.B |
| 8.A | 9.B | 10.A | 11.B | 12.B | 13.B | 14.D |
| 15.B | 16.A | 17.B | 18.A | 19.B | 20.C | 21.B |
| 22.A | 23. | 24.D | | | | |

Chapter#04

98. The study of transformation of energy in biological system is called
a) Biology b) Bioenergetics c) Respiration d) None of them
99. The process involve in breaking and making of chemical bond in a md is
a) Phosynthesis b) Respiration c) Metaboilism d) All of them
100. All the organism use form of energy
a) sun light b) chemical c) kinetic d) All of them
101. a) energy storing and b) energy releasing process
a) Respiration, Photosynthesis b) Anobolism, catabolism c) Photosynthesis d) Both A & B
102. Organic food material formed from raw materials organic food raw include
a) Co₂ sunlight b) Co₂, H₂O c) Co₂, water, sunlight d) Co₂, oxygen
103. Sun rays travel in form of
a) Electromagnetic radiation b) Transverse c) Both A & B d) None of them
104. The beam of particals of different frequencies is called
a) Photons b) Daltons c) Xenon d) None of them
105. The visible protein of light have wave length of
a) 380nm to 800nm b) 390nm to 780nm c) 390nm to 760nm d) 400nm to 800nm
106. The wavelength shorter than visible light is
a) infra red b) ultra violet c) Both A & B d) None of them
107. There are _____ types of photo synthetics payments
a) Two b) three c) Four d) One
108. Carotenoids is also called
a) Photo synthetics payment b) Accessory payment c) Both A & B d) None of them
109. Carotenoids absorb light in B/W
a) 400-500nm b) 600-700nm c) 500nm-600nm d) All of them
110. The granum lonsist of many flattened like structure called
a) Stroma b) Grana c) Thylakoid d) All of them
111. Light reaction of photosynthesis occur in
a) Grana b) Stroma c) Caratenoids d) Both A & B
112. Dark reaction of photosynthesis occur in
a) Grana b) Stroma c) Carotenoids d) Both A & B
113. Chlorophyll mainly absorb _____ and _____ light
a) Green and Red b) Blue and Red c) Red and violet d) Green and Blue
114. The central atom is chlorophyll is
a) Mg b) Ca c) Na d) K
115. Central Mg atom of chlorophyll is attached by four N-rings called
a) Pyrrote ring b) phytol ring c) Both A & B d) None of them
116. Long hydrocarbon chain attached with pyrol ring called
a) Alkyl hydrocarbon b) Phytol chain c) Pyroll chain d) All of them
117. The functional group attached to chlorophyll a is
a) Carbonyl group b) Methyl group c) Alkyl group d) Carboxyl group
118. The functional group attached to chlorophyll b is
a) Carbonyl group b) Methyl group c) Alkyl group d) Carboxyl group
119. The empirical formula of chlorophyll a
a) C₅₅ H₇₂ O₅ N₄ Mg b) C₅₅ H₇₀ O₆ N₄ Mg c) C₅₅ H₇₂ O₆ N₅ Mg d) C₅₅ H₇₅ O₇ N₅ Mg
120. The by-product oxygen in photosynthesis come out from
a) Carbon dioxide b) water c) Both A & B d) None of them

121. Photosynthetic pigments are organized into clusture is called
 a) Photoreceptor b) Photo system c) Carotenoids d) Pigmented cells
122. Photo system I absorb sunlight of
 a) 680nm b) 700 nm c) 720 nm d) 750 nm
123. When electron pass through electron transparent chain it _____ energy
 a) gain b) loss c) remain same d) None of them
124. Formation of ATP from ADP and energy phosphate is presence of sunlight is called
 a) photophorsphrylation b) photo respiration c) Both A & B d) None of them
125. FRS stands for
 a) Fexous reducing substance b) Ferredoxin reducing substance
 c) feromon reducing substance d) None of them
126. Cyclic electron transparent occur when activity of photo system
 a) Enhance b) reduce c) Blocked d) None
127. The sequence of dark reaction in photo synthesis was investigated by
 a) kreb's b) Melvin calvin c) Golgi d) None of them
128. The enzymes required for carbon fixation in photo synthesis is
 a) Rubisco b) Catalase c) Oxygenas d) Reductase
129. PGA stands for
 a) Phosphoglycerate b) Phosphate glumate c) Phospho glutamic acid d) Both A and C
130. The process in which the organic are broken down and energy is released is called
 a) Oxidation b) Reduction c) Respiration d) None of them
131. Aerobic respiration is also called
 a) Metabolism b) Cellular respiration c) fermentation d) None of them
132. Glyeolysis is a part of
 a) Aerobic respiration b) Aerobic respiration c) Both A & B d) None of them
133. ETC occur in
 a) Mitochondria b) Golgi bodies c) E.R d) Cytoplasm
134. When PGAL is reduced it form
 a) PGALH b) PGO c) PGA d) PGAL
135. The total ATP formed in Glycolysis is
 a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) None of them
136. The generation of ATP in glycolysis is
 a) Oxidative phosphorylation b) Substrate level phosphor c) Both A & B d) None of them
137. Oxaloacetic acid is carbon compound
 a) 4c b) 5c c) 6c d) 2c
138. a-ketoglutaric acid is carbon compound
 a) 5c b) 6c c) 4c d) None of them
139. Succionir acid is carbon compound
 a) 5c b) 6c c) 4c d) 2c
140. From one glucose mol is kneb's cycle _____ NADH is formed
 a) 6 b) 10 c) 7 d) 11
141. The carriers of electron transport system are present online the
 a) Mitochondrial cristae b) Mitochondrial matrix c) Mitochondrial membrane d) All of them
142. Complete metabolism of one mol of oleic acid (18 carbon) give _____ mol of
 a) 8 b) 88 c) 108 d) 118
143. In human muscles here occur
 a) Alcoholic fermentation b) Lactic acid fermentation c) Aerobic respiration d) Both A & B

144. Rubisco in photo respiration act as
 a) carboxylase b) oxygenase c) Both A & B d) None of them
145. C4 plants ground in
 a) dry and hot condition b) Aquatic environment c) Moist condition d) Any of them
146. Photorespiration yields of photosynthesis
 a) reduce b) enhance c) No effect d) All of them
147. Which of the following mol is regenerated from phosphoglycorbdelyde in calvin cycyle
 a) phophoglyceric acid b) plastorvinone c) Ribulose biphosphate d) Co₂
148. The end product of non-cyclic electron pathway is
 a) ATP b) NADPH₂ c) ATP & NADPH d) Glucose
149. The final electron acceptor in non-cyclic electron pathway is
 a) ATP b) NADP c) PSI d) PSII
150. ATP/ETC generated in kneb cycle is
 a) Oxidative phosphorylation b) Photophosphorylation
 c) Substate level phosphorylation d) None of them
151. The electron carrier in chloroplast are present in
 a) Matrix of stroma b) inter membrane space
 c) within thylopoid space d) within thylapoid membrane
152. Which of the following is involved in cycle ETC
 a) only PSI b) Only PSII c) Both A & B d) None of them
153. In a euparyotic cells, kreb cycle occur in
 a) cytosel b) Nucleus c) chloroplast d) Mitochondria
154. Within the mitochondria the proton gradient develops across the
 a) Outer membrane b) inner membrane c) matrix d) Inter membrane
155. Which of the following generate more energy
 a) glucose b) Trighlycerides c) Protein d) Sucrose
156. Photorespiration occur when there is
 a) More O₂ then Co₂ b) more Co₂ then O₂ c) Moist temperature season d) Open stromata

ANSWERS CHAPTER # 04

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.B | 2.C | 3.B | 4.C | 5.B | 6.A | 7.A | 8.C | 9.B | 10.A | 11.B |
| 12.C | 13.C | 14.A | 15.B | 16.B | 17.A | 18.A | 19.B | 20.B | 21.A | 22.A |
| 23.B | 24.B | 25.B | 26.B | 27.A | 28.B | 29.C | 30.B | 31.A | 32.A | 33.C |
| 34.B | 35.C | 36.A | 37.C | 38.A | 39.B | 40.A | 41.A | 42.A | 43.A | 44.A |
| 45.C | 46.B | 47.C | 48.A | 49.A | 50.C | 51.B | 52.C | 53.C | 54.1 | 55.A |
| 56.D | 57.B | 58.B | 59. | | | | | | | |

CHAPTER#05

157. Viruses were first discovered by
 a) Louis Pasteur b) Robert Koch c) Iwanewisky d) None of them
158. Viruses were purified by
 a) stanely b) Koch c) Pasteur d) Iwanosloy
159. On the basic of morphology viruses are _____ of types.
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1
160. Icosahedral capsid of viruses have _____ sides
 a) 10 b) 15 c) 20 d) 5
161. HIV stands for

- a) Human amino deficient venome b) Horse imaino deficiency viruses
 c) Human immune deficiency viruses d) Human internal viruses
162. HIV is covered by _____ spikes
 a) 74 b) 72 c) 70 d) 69
163. Spikes in HIV are made of
 a) CIP protein b) Structure protein c) Vitamin d) Lipids
164. PI7 form the _____ of HIV
 a) matrix b) envelope c) Core d) None of them
165. HIV belongs to group of viruses called
 a) Myxo viruses b) Heponda viruses c) Retro viruses d) None of them
166. Human body contain _____ genes
 a) 10000-20000 b) 20000-50000 c) 20000-25000 d) 15000-20000
167. HIV contain _____ genes
 a) 900 b) 90 c) 9 d) 9000
168. Influenza viruses is an viruses
 a) RNA b) DNA c) Mix d) None of them
169. Phage become master and bacteria become slave in
 a) Lytic cycle b) lysogenic cycle c) Both A & B d) None of them
170. The point at which phage attach to bacteria is
 a) Active site b) Reaction site c) Receptor site d) All of the above
171. The enzyme responsible for digestion of cell membrane in Bacteria is
 a) Isozyme b) Lysozyme c) Lipase d) Catalose
172. Lysogenic cycle is also called as
 a) Host parasite relation b) Master-slave relation c) Host guest relation d) Any of them
173. They are types of lympho cytes
 a) 2 b) 5 c) 6 d) 4
174. T-cells are also called
 a) CD3 cells b) CD cells c) CD1 cells d) CD4 cells
175. When HIV RNA change to DNA (Reverse transcriptase) and integrate with human DNA it this stage viral DNA is called
 a) Poxvirus b) Provirus c) viral genome d) DNA
176. HIV vaccine is also called as
 a) Antibiotics b) Antiretroviral c) Antiseptic d) All of them
177. HAART stands for
 a) Highly active antiretroviral therapy
178. Word hepatitis means inflammation of
 a) liver b) Living c) Heat d) Kidney
179. Hepatitis A is also called
 a) serum hepatitis b) simple hepatitis c) Infection hepatitis d) None of them
180. Hepatitis B is also named as
 a) Serum hepatitis b) Simple Hepatitis c) Infection Hepatitis d) All of them
181. HSVI stands for
 a) Herpes simplex virus I
182. The vector of leaf curt disease is
 a) sand fly b) butterfly c) white fly d) Mosquito
183. Infections protein particals responsible for disease transmission is called
 a) Protons b) virions c) viriods d) viruses
184. Hepatitis D is caused by

- a) HDV b) Protons c) Virioids d) HCV
185. Nuclear acid enclosed in protein coat called
a) viruses b) virions c) virioids d) Prions
186. The living character exhibit by viruses is _____
a) Have dirty b) Metabolism c) response to stimulus d) interaction with environment
187. The most effective antibiotics against virus is _____
a) penicillin b) erythromycin c) 2 anax d) None of them
188. The best definition of reverse transcription is
a) protein formation from DNA template b) DNA formation using a RNA mol
c) Make polysaccharides out of monosaccharide's d) None of them
189. A cupid is _____
a) Lipid/protein membrane of virus b) Nucleic acid of virus
c) An enzymes of bacteria phage d) Protein that surround typical
190. In lytic cycle of viruses _____
a) Viral DNA incorporate with host DNA b) Most cell produce many new viruses before breaking
c) Viral DNA replicates and is separated by the cell's spindle apparatus
d) Antiviral defence of the cell expel the viral DNA
191. In Lysogenic cycle of virus _____
a) Option of 34
192. When animal virus are produced _____
a) The host cell lyses b) The new viruses bud off
c) the cell undergoes cytokines to produce new virus d) None of them
193. When the body is most directly concerned with vacuums
a) Digestive b) Circulatory c) respiratory d) Immune
194. What are the two major envelope protein that surrounds HIV vision
a) gp120 & gp40 b) gp180 & gp41 c) gp120 & gp42 d) gp120 & gp43
195. The virulent cycle is also known as
a) lytic cycle b) lysogenic cycle c) Both of them d) None of them

ANSWERS CHAPTER#5

- 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.A 9.C 10.C 11.C 12.A
13.A 14.C 15.B 16.C 17.A 18.D 19.B 20.B 21.Highly active anti retroviral
22.A 23.C 24.A 25.Herpes simple virus 26.C 27.A 28.C 29.B 30. 31.
32.B 33.D 34.B 35.A 36. 37.D 38.B 39.A

CHAPTER#6

196. During evolution the _____ have the ability to exploit the harsh conditions
a) Eukaryotes b) Human c) Prokaryotes d) All of them
197. Kingdom monera is again divided into _____ domains
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
198. About _____ species of prokaryotes have been identified till now
a) 6200 b) 6300 c) 6400 d) 6000
199. Archea living in extreme environment called
a) Extremophile b) Methogens c) Thermophile d) Both A & B

200. Methogenes (group of archaea) live in
 a) Aerobic environment b) Anaerobic environment c) Can live in both d) All of them
201. Bacteria was first studied by _____ in
 a) Leunhook, 1650 b) Leeuwenhoek 1618 c) Lwanas by 1618 d) Robert brown 1620
202. Rhizobium belong to _____ group of bacteria
 a) Proteobacteria b) Spirochetes c) Gram +ve Bacteria d) None of them
203. Chlamydiae is an example of
 a) Bacteria b) fungi c) Protozoans d) Viruses
204. Actinomycetes are
 a) Fungi b) Bacteria c) Protozoans d) Virus
205. Nostoc is o/an
 a) Cyanobacteria b) Bacteria c) Archaea d) Fungi
206. The protective tight covering around the bacteria is called
 a) capsule b) cell membrane c) cell wall d) None of them
207. Dehydration of Bacteria is protected by
 a) Cell wall b) cell membrane c) Capsule d) All of them
208. The capsule which is tightly bounded by bacterial wall is called
 a) Glycocalyx b) Glycolipid c) Glycogen d) Both A & C
209. The organisms/bacteria having group of flagella at one side/pole is called
 a) Monotrichous b) Lophotrichous c) Atrichous d) Peritrichous
210. These bacteria having group of flagella at both poles on
 a) Peritrichous b) Amphitrichous c) Lophotrichous d) Monotrichous
211. Enzymes responsible for energy production in Bacteria are located in
 a) Mitochondria b) cell membrane c) Cytoplasm d) Flagella
212. Chromosome present in an area of cytoplasm is called
 a) Nucleus b) Nuclear region c) Nucleoid d) None of them
213. Bacteria have extra chromosomal DNA called
 a) Plasmid b) Non-Nuclear DNA c) Recombinant DNA d) None of them
214. The highly resistant structure of Gram+ve bacteria
 a) Endospore b) Sporocyst c) Exospore d) All of them
215. Saprophytic bacteria also called
 a) Scavenger of earth b) Recycler of nutrients c) Saprotrophs d) All of them
216. The relationship in which one partner is benefited although while the other neither benefited nor destroyed is
 a) Mutualism b) commensalism c) Predation d) Parasitic
217. The source of hydrogen in cytotubacteria is
 a) H₂O b) H₂S c) C₆H₁₂O₆ d) Both A & B
218. The time b/w to successive division in bacteria is called
 a) exponential time b) Generation time c) Growth time d) All of them
219. Bacterial growth divides in phase
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
220. The phase at which the disease symptoms develop in human being is
 a) Lag phase b) Log phase c) Both A & B d) None of them
221. Bacteria can reproduce by _____ reproduction
 a) Sexual b) Asexual c) Both A & B d) None of them
222. The virulent strain of streptococcus pneumoniae is
 a) S type b) R type c) Both A & B d) None of them
223. Recombination in Bacteria is of types

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1
224. Transformation experiment was done by
a) Griffith b) Zinder c) Laderberg d) Lindeman
225. Transduction was given by
a) Laderberg & Zinder b) Avery and Mearly c) Zinder & Griffith d) Lindeman & Zinder
226. Third party is involved in
a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Translocation d) Conjugation
227. Phages that causes lyses of bacteria called
a) simple virus b) virulent c) Non-virulent d) Temperature
228. The virus/phage are lysogenic cycle is called
a) virulent b) Non-virulent c) Temperature d) None of them
229. Conjugation was first studied by
a) Laderberg & Zinder b) Laderberg & Griffith c) Laderberg & Avery d) Laderberg & Tatum
230. Conjugation was studied in
a) Bacilli b) E.histolytica c) Clostridium d) Escherichia
231. Blindness occur b/c of deficiency of
a) vit B b) Vit A c) Vit D d) C
232. Bacteria lives inside the human beings for cellulose digestion the relation is called
a) mutualism b) Commensalism c) Parasitism d) Sybrosis
233. Salmonella typhi cause _____ disease in human
a) Fever b) Cholera c) Typhoid d) Press monia
234. BC4 stands for
a) Bacillus calmette guerine
235. The most effective heat of to kill microorganism is
a) Dry heat b) Moist heat c) Semi dry heat d) None of them
236. For ultra high temp oasteuzation milk is pasteiskised at
a) 140 c° for 10 sec b) 140 c° for 3 sec c) 145 c° for 2 sec d) 150 c° for 6 sec
237. Control of bacterial growth & toxin production b/c of low tem is called
a) Bateriaodynamic effect b) Bateria static effect c) Bacteria temp effect d) Bacteria tolerance effect
238. Life on earth in its early years was not possible without prokaryotes b/c they were involved in
a) Photosynthesis b) Respiration c) Soil formation d) Cell division
239. Super kingdom is also called
a) Mouera b) Protista c) Doumain d) Dluylum
240. Archea and bacteria donot share the following character except
a) cell wall composition b) Ribosomal RNA c) Chemical Composition of membrane d) Autotrophy
241. Helical heterotrophy bacteria spiraling through environment are called
a) Chlamydia b) Delta proteobacteria c) Grain + vebacteria d) Spiro chutes
242. Glycoyk is
a) Grain – ve bacteria b) Loose capsule c) Invigilated cell membrane d) Appendage
243. An extra chosomal DNA ring in bacteria is
a) Plasmid b) Nucleoid c) Pili d) Mesosome
244. In photoautotrophic bacteria the source of H in Photosynthesis is
a) H₂O b) H₂S c) H₂O₂ d) H₂SO₄
245. In bacteria fastest growth occur in phase
a) Log phase b) Log phase c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase
246. The reproduction in which the genetic material is transmitted from donor to recipient through a phage
a) Conjugation b) Binary fission c) Transduction d) Transformation

247. Botulism is
 a) Air borne disease b) Water borne disease c) Food borne disease d) Infection through wind
248. All the following are bacterial disease except
 a) Cholera b) Polio c) Typhoid d) Tube closes

ANSWERS CHAPTER#06

- 1.C 2.B 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.B 7.A 8.A 9.B 10.A 11.A 12.C 13.A
- 14.B 15.B 16.B 17.C 18.A 19.A 20.D 21.B 22.B 23.B 24.D 25.B 26.C
- 27.A 28.B 29.A 30.A 31.B 32.B 33.B 34.D 35.D 36.B 37.B 38.C 39.Bacillus
 Calmete Guerine 40.B 41.B 42.B 43.C 44.C 45. 46.D 47.A 48.A 49.B 50.A
- 51.C 52.C 53.B

CHAPTER#07

249. The simplest eukaryotes are
 a) Protista b) Fungi c) Monera d) Plantea
250. There are thought to be _____ species of protest
 a) 60000-20000 b) 60000-200000 c) 6000-20000 d) 6000-120000
251. Protozoan are _____ unicellular amine
 a) Animal like protest b) Plant like protest c) Fungi like protest d) Monerans
252. African sleeping disease also called
 a) Elephantiasis b) Trgkanosomiasis c) Dysentry d) Cholera
253. Inside termite the _____ is present for wood digestion
 a) Protest b) Ameba c) Bacteria d) Trachonyphia
254. Foraminifera is
 a) Protista b) Monera c) Fungi d) None of them
255. Material parasite is transmitted in _____ form
 a) Sparozooits b) Merozoites c) Trophozoite d) Genetozoite
256. The sequence of material parasite life cycle is
 a) Zygote Odkineleo (oocycle) Spoozooites Merozooits Trophozoits
 b) Zygote Spozoit Trophozoite Merozooits ookinete
 c) Zygote Trophozoite merozooites ookinebe
 d) Zygote docyst sporozoites trophosoites Merozooites
257. Sexual reproduction in ciliates are under control of
 a) small micronuclei b) Macronuclei c) Both of them d) None of them
258. Physiological activities are controlled by
 a) Micronuclei b) Macronuclei c) Both of them d) None of them
259. Balantidium coli inhabits intestinal racist of
 a) pigs b) rats c) human d) Both A & B
260. The example of plant like protest is
 a) Euglexozoids b) Dinoflagellates c) Diatoms d) All of them
261. Red tides occur b/c of overgrowth of
 a) Diatoms b) Ciliata c) Dinoflagellates d) slim molde
262. Brown algoe belong to

- a) Protista b) Monera c) Fungi d) None of them
263. Keep is an example of
a) Brown algae b) Red algae c) Chlorophyte d) None of them
264. In Rhodophyta the red color pigment is
a) Phycocyanin b) Phycoerythrin c) Hemoglobin d) Iyanin
265. In chlorophyta the food is stored in form of _____
a) Starch b) Glycogen c) Oil d) Both A & B
266. Algae belong to kingdom animals glycol
a) Fungi b) Algae c) Protista d) plantae
267. Fungal cell wall is made up of
a) Cellulose b) Chitin c) Murin d) Pectin
268. World largest organism is
a) Algae b) Fungi c) Plant d) Animals
269. World largest organism found in
a) Washington b) Paris c) Pakistan d) India
270. Cell wall of fungi are made of
a) Cellulose b) Murien c) Chitin d) None of them
271. All the member of _____ are terrestrial
a) Ascomycoto b) Zygomycoto c) Basidiomycoto d) All of them
272. Bred mold is a member of _____
a) Ascomycoto b) Zygomycota c) Basidiomycoto d) All of them
273. Ascomycota are commonly called as _____
a) Bred mold fungi b) Sac fungi c) True fungi d) Club fungi
274. _____ is commonly called as club fungi
a) Ascomycoto b) Basidiomycota c) Zygomocata d) None of them
275. The first discovered antibiotic is
a) Levoflaxacin b) Strptomysin c) Penicillin d) Ergotamine
276. Saccharomyces cerevisiae is the scientific name of _____
a) yease b) Bacteria c) Algae d) Fungi
277. Yeast contains about _____ genes.
a) 60 b) 600 c) 6000 d) 60000
278. Yeast contain high amount of _____
a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B c) Vitamin D d) Vitamin K
279. About 50% of yeast is _____
a) Lipids b) Fats c) protein d) Carbohydrates
280. Mutualism is the form of _____
a) symbiosis b) Commenslism c) Parasitism d) None of them
281. Pioneers of the ecological succession is
a) Mycorrhizae b) Lichen c) Algae d) Fungi
282. _____ and bacteria are the principle decomposers of biosphere
a) Algae b) Cytobacteria c) Fungi d) Viruses
283. The decomposer posses the powerful _____ system to decompose complex organic matter
a) Digestive system b) Excretory system c) circulatory system d) Enzyme system
284. Rust and smut disease is caused by _____ and _____ respectively
a) Puccinia & ilstilago b) Ustilago and puccinia c) None of them d) Bacteria
285. Ringworm in dogs are caused by _____

- a) Trichophyton b) Micro sparum c) Aspergillus d) Saprolenia
286. Saprolenia is the parasitic fungi of _____
- a) Amphibian b) Fish c) Reptiles d) birds
287. Ringworm is _____ disease
- a) Bacterial b) viral c) Fungal d) None of them

ANSWERS CHAPTER#07

1.A	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.D	6.A	7.A	8.A	9.A	10.B	11.B	12.D
13.C	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.A	18.C	19.B	20.B	21.A	22.C	23.B	24.B
25.B	26.B	27.C	28.A	29.C	30.B	31.C	32.A	33.B	34.C	35.D	36.A
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325. Saprolenia is the parasitic fungi of _____

20. Angiosperm belong to
 a) Sphenopsida b) Lycopsida c) Pteropsida d) None of them
21. Filicineae includes _____.
 a) Ferns b) Angiosperm c) Gymnosperm d) None of them
22. Sporangra on leaves of ferns are called
 a) sprongiophore b) Sprongium c) Fronds d) None of them
23. The stem of adiantum is covered by brown is seals known as
 a) Romenta b) Raments c) Ruminants d) Both A & B
24. Leaf lies are also called _____.
 a) Pinna b) Pimules c) Pinates d) None of them
25. Sporangia are arranged into group called
 a) sori b) sorus c) Both A & B d) None of them
26. Each spare is surrounded by two layer, the inner thin cellulose layer is called _____
 a) In tine b) Endo sporium c) Both A & B d) None of them
27. The ripened and fertilized ovule is _____.
 a) Fruit b) Flower c) seed d) Ovary
28. Microspore develop into _____.
 a) Male gamete b) Female gamete c) Any of them d) None of them
29. In term angiosperm, angio means _____
 a) True b) Naked c) Sac d) Develop
30. Each other consist of ___ pollen sacs.
 a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8
31. The ovule consist of special tissue called
 a) Nucleus b) Nu cells c) Nucleocelus d) None of them
32. Double fertilization is occurring in _____
 a) Gymnosperm b) Angiosperm c) Bryophies d) All of them
33. Solitary flower is the plant with _____ flower.
 a) single b) Two c) Many d) All of them
34. The clusture of flower arranged on floral axis is called _____
 a) Racemose b) Cyanoses c) Both A & B d) None of them
35. In _____ the last flower grows on the apex of main axis
 a) Cymose b) Racemose c) Both A & B d) None of them
36. One or two lateral branches appear below the each flower in _____ inflorescence
 a) cyinose b) racemose c) Both A & B d) None of them
37. The flower4s are sessite in _____
 a) Typical raceme b) The spike c) Corymb d) None of them
38. Flower appears at one level in _____.
 a) corymb b) umbel c) Both A & B d) None of them
39. The sessite flower in which many flower are crowded together and look like single flower
 a) Panicle b) Capitulum c) Umber d) Corymb

ANSWER CHAPTER#8

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.A | 2.A | 3.E | 4.A | 5.C | 6.B | 7.C | 8.C | 9.B | 10.A | 11.B |
| 12.C | 13.B | 14.C | 15.B | 16.A | 17.C | 18.A | 19.B | 20.C | 21.A | 22.C |
| 23.A | 24.A | 25.C | 26.C | 27.C | 28.A | 29.C | 30.B | 31.B | 32.B | 33.A |
| 34.A | 35.B | 36.A | 37.B | 38.C | 39.B | 40. | | | | |

CHAPTER#9

1. Word animalia is form _____.
a) Greek b) Latin c) English d) Arabic
2. Animalia is from anima which means
a) Soul b) Breath c) Living d) Both A & B
3. Evolution believe that all animals developed from _____.
a) Fungi b) Algae c) Protoctista d) Monera
4. Animals which do not fit to any of the animal phyla are group into
a) Phylum ctenophore b) Minor phyla c) Both A & B d) None of them
5. Animals are classified into _____ groups on the basis of cellular composition
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
6. Animals made of single cells are _____.
a) Protozoa b) Parazoa c) Metazoa d) None of them
7. Animals formed of collection of cells and have no tissues specialization are _____.
a) Protozoa b) Parazoa c) Metazoa d) None of them
8. _____ is the only diploblastic animals
a) Protozoans b) Platy helmenthis c) Coleontrats d) Arthropodes
9. The animals whose body can be divided two equal parts in more than one plane is called
a) Radiata b) Bilateria c) Both A & B d) None of them
10. _____ animal are of radial symmetry
a) Coleontrate b) Echinoderm c) Arthropode d) None of them
11. _____ animal can be divided into two equal parts on one plane only
a) Bilateral b) Radial c) Both A & B d) None of them
12. The diploblastic animals, there found a jelly like substance b/w the two layer called as _____.
a) Matrix b) fluid c) Mesoglea d) All of them
13. The cavity found in the body of diploblastic animal is called _____.
a) body cavity b) gastro-vascular cavity c) Coelom d) Both B & C
14. Skin and nervous system is formed from _____.
a) Ectoderm b) Endoderm c) Mesoderm d) Any of them
15. Lining of digestive tract and associated glands are formed from _____.
a) Ectoderm b) endoderm c) Mesoderm d) Any of them
16. The mesodermal cells filled the space b/w ecto and endoderm are called _____.
a) Mesenchyma b) Parenchyma c) Both A & B d) None of them
17. Platyhelminths are the example of _____.
a) Acoelomates b) Pseudocoelomates c) Coelomates d) None of them
18. Pseudocoelomates, cavity develop from
a) Blastocoel b) Archenteron of gastrula c) Mesoderm d) None of them
19. Examples of pseudocoelomates are _____.
a) Platyhelminths b) Aschelminths c) Nematodes d) Arthropodes
20. Coelomates are of _____ types.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
21. The first mouth in the embryo is _____.
a) Protostome b) Deuterostome c) Archenteron d) None of them
22. In deuterostome _____ develop first
a) mouth b) Anus c) Both at same time d) None of them
23. The only phylum in sub-kingdom parazoa is _____.
a) Parifera b) Protozoa c) Coleontrates d) Annelida

24. In word parifera, fera means _____.
- a) To bear b) To passes c) Both A & B d) None of them
25. The pores found in parifera is _____
- a) Holes b) Ostia c) Canals d) Asculum
26. Parifera are commonly called _____.
- a) Sponges b) Club animals c) Sac animal d) None of them
27. The anterior opening of the poriferal tybe like body is called _____.
- a) Ostia b) Asculum c) Canal d) None of them
28. Pongoceal is the cavity found in _____.
- a) Porifera b) Protozoa c) Metezoa d) None of them
29. Walls of tube are made of _____ layer.
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
30. The inner layer is made up of cells called _____
- a) Pinacocytes b) Choanocytes c) Both A & B d) None of them
31. The outer layer of body tube of parifera are called _____.
- a) Pinococytes b) Ameobocytes c) Both A & B d) None of them
32. Conderia in the 2nd name of _____.
- a) coleontrata b) Platyhementhis c) Arthoopoda d) Mollusea
33. Coleontrata have special cells called _____ which give rise to _____
- a) Choanacytes, Nematocyst b) Podocytes, Amdeobocytes
c) cnidocytes, nematocyst d) All of them
34. _____ is the organ of offence and defense in coleontrate
- a) Nematocyst b) Podocytes c) Choanocytes d) None of them
35. The special feeding zooids of colecutrate are called _____
- a) Gastrozooids b) Reproductive zooids c) Vasenlar zooids d) digestive zooids
36. Coleontrates are _____
- a) herbivores b) carnivores c) Omnivores d) None of these
37. Physalia pelagic is the scientific name of _____.
- a) Partuguese man of war b) obelie c) sycon d) Sponege
38. Polymorphism is found in _____.
- a) coleontrate b) Playhelmenthis c) Aerthropada d) Molluse
39. The individuals in polymorphism are called
- a) Morphis b) Progeny c) Zooids d) Both A & B
40. Major type of zooids in coleontrate is _____.
- a) Poly & Medusa b) Medusa only c) Poly only d) None of these
41. Alternation of generation are also called _____.
- a) Metagenesic b) life cycle c) Both A & B d) None of these
42. Planula larve is the larve of _____.
- a) Coleontrate b) Echinoderm c) Mollusc d) None of these
43. Coral reef one of _____ types.
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
44. The term platy helmenthis was coined by
- a) Gaugenbour, 1859 b) strons, 1220 c) Robertson 1930 d) Bernard, 1900
45. In Platy helmanthis, platy and helmiute means _____.
- a) Flat, Straight b) Flat, warm c) Flat, rounded d) Flat and curved
46. In platyhementhis the excretory organs are _____.
- a) Flame cells b) Nephridia c) By diffusion d) All of above

47. Nematoda are also called as _____ 229
 a) flat worm b) round worm c) Earth worm d) None of these
48. Nematodes are _____.
 a) Pseudocoelomates b) Acoelomates c) Coelomates d) All of above
49. The posterior end of male as seen is curved with two spine like structure called _____.
 a) Penicillae b) Penial setae c) Scale of nematodes d) None of these
50. Enterobius vermicularis is human parasite commonly called _____.
 a) Pin worm b) Hook worm c) Tap worm d) Barth worm
51. Insomnia is condition of _____.
 a) sleeplessness b) loss of appetite c) weight loss d) weight gain
52. The word mollusca is from molluscus which means
 a) Hard b) Soft c) Elongated d) Flat
53. The tough fleshy membrane covering the body of molluscs are called _____.
 a) Cuticle b) Epithelial c) Mantle d) None of these
54. Radula is the _____ of molluscs
 a) Rasping tongue b) Mouth c) Nose d) Eyes
55. Glochidium larva is the larva of _____.
 a) Molluscs b) Arthropods c) Annelid d) None of these
56. Word annelid is from annulus which means _____.
 a) straight b) flat c) Ring d) square
57. Earthworm have _____ heart.
 a) True b) Pseudo c) No d) All of above
58. Nephridia is the excretory organ of _____.
 a) Annelida b) Arthropoda c) Platyhelminths d) None of these
59. Setae is the _____ organ.
 a) Digestive b) Respiration c) Excretory d) locomotors
60. Parapodia is the locomotory organ in _____.
 a) Earthworm b) Nereis c) Leech d) All of these
61. Trochophore larva is formed in _____.
 a) Annelida b) Arthropoda c) Mollusca d) Coleoptera
62. In word arthropoda, Arthro means _____.
 a) Joints b) Legs c) Joint or leg d) None of these
63. The largest phylum of animals is
 a) Arthropoda b) Annelida c) Coleoptera d) Nematoda
64. The cuticle layer of arthropods are made of _____.
 a) chitin b) muric acid c) Peptidoglycan d) None of these
65. The cavity of arthropod body are called _____.
 a) coelom b) Haemocoel c) Cavity of arthropoda d) None of these
66. Book lung is found in _____.
 a) Mollusca b) Echinodermata c) Arthropoda d) Annelida
67. In arthropods excretion occurs through _____.
 a) Nephridia b) Malpighian tubules c) Flame cell d) Kidneys
68. The sensory organ in arthropods is eyes and _____.
 a) Ear b) Antennae c) Scent d) Nose
69. The changes which result in casting of skin time to time is called _____.
 a) Ecdysis b) Moulting c) Both A & B d) All of above
70. The time b/w two ecdysis is called _____.
 a) stadia b) instar c) Moulting d) None of these

71. The structure formed in any stage is called _____.
- a) stadia b) instar c) Moulting d) None of these
72. The final instar is called _____.
- a) Image b) Stadium c) Larva d) All of above
73. The insect in which no metamorphosis occur is called ____.
- a) Ametabola b) Hemimiteabola c) Holometabola d) None of these
74. Wingless insects are _____.
- a) Ametabole b) Hemimetabolic c) Holometabolic d) All of these
75. Incomplete metamorphosis is called _____.
- a) Ametabola b) Hemimetabola c) Holometabola d) None of these
76. Organisms of five arms are found in _____.
- a) Molluscs b) Arthropodes c) Echinoderms d) All of these
77. Tube feet is found in _____ for locomotion
- a) Arthropodes b) Molluscs c) Echinoderm d) Choroata
78. Heamal system is system of echinoderm
- a) Digestive b) Respiratory c) Circular d) Excretory
79. _____ is the respiratory organ of echiodes
- a) papule b) Peristomical gills c) genital burae d) All of these
80. Harva of echinoderms is _____.
- a) Trocophore b) Bipinnaria c) Tronaria d) None of these
81. The common compound in muscles of Hemichordate and echinoderm is _____.
- a) ATP b) Glucose c) Carbohydrate d) Crativine phosphate
82. The anterior part of hemichordates is called _____.
- a) Truck b) Collar c) Probocis d) Met some
83. Tornaria larva is the larva of _____
- a) Echinoderm b) Chordates c) Hemichordate d) None of these
84. Body of urochordata is covered by a layer called _____ made up of _____.
- a) chitin, polysaceharides b) Tunic, Tunicin c) Lellulose, Carbolyderates d) All of these
85. Sea lancent is the other name of _____.
- a) urochordata b) Cehphalochordata c) Cranita d) All of these
86. Fishes constitute about _____% of total vertebrate
- a) 50% b) 45% c) 48% d) 49%
87. In cyclostomata, there are _____ pair of gills.
- a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 10
88. Chondrictyes have _____ scales.
- a) Placoid b) Comoro c) Denticles d) Ganoid
89. If _____ paris of cranial nervous are found in osteichthyes
- a) 15 b) 12 c) 10 d) 8
90. _____ fishes are the ancestors of amphibian
- a) chondnrthyes b) osteichthyes c) dipnoi (wing fishes) d) Agnatha (Jawless fishes)
91. Heart of amphibians are _____ lobed.
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
92. Heart of reptiles are _____ chambered
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6
93. Reptiles are _____ animals
- a) Ureotelic b) Ammoniotelic c) Uricotelic d) None of these
94. Reptiles flourished in _____ aria.

- a) Mesozoic b) Jurassic c) cretaceous d) All of these
95. Archaeopteryx is the connecting link b/w _____ and _____.
- a) Birds & Mammals b) Birds & Amphibians c) Birds & Reptiles d) Birds & Invertebrates
96. Gland is found at the base of tail
- a) Mensentric b) Thymus c) urophygial d) None of these
97. Heart of birds is _____ chambered
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) All of these
98. In birds special sound box found at junction of trachea and bronchi in birds is called _____.
- a) Vocal cord b) Larynx c) Syrinx d) All of these
99. Mammals are believed to be evolved from
- a) Reptiles b) Amphibian c) Birds d) Any of these
100. Mammals become dominated in _____ period.
- a) Cenozoic b) Mesozoic c) Jurassic d) None of these
101. Today we are living in the age of _____
- a) Reptiles b) Birds c) Mammals d) Emollition
102. Mammals have _____ pairs of cranial nervous
- a) 12 b) 14 c) 16 d) 18
103. Development of embryo in the female body is called _____.
- a) Placentation b) Gestation c) Embryogenesis d) Development
104. Sub-class prototheria of mammals are also called _____.
- a) Maupials b) Placentalia c) Monotremata d) None of these
105. Egg laying mammals are _____
- a) Monotremata b) Prototheria c) Marsupiale d) Both A & B
106. Egg laying mammals are _____
- a) oviparous b) viviparous c) ova-viviparous d) None of these
107. Pouched mammals are _____.
- a) marsupials b) prototheria c) placentats d) All of these
108. Organism living in trees are _____.
- a) arboreal b) cussorial c) Fussorial d) None of these

ANSWERS CHAPTER#9

1.B	2.D	3.C	4.C	5.C	6.A	7.B
8.B	9.A	10.A	11.A	12.C	13.D	14.A
15.B	16.C	17.A	18.A	19.B	20.A	21.A
22.B	23.A	24.C	25.B	26.A	27.B	28.A
29.A	30.B	31.A	32.B	33.C	34.A	35.A
36.B	37.A	38.A	39.C	40.A	41.A	42.A
43.C	44.A	45.B	46.A	47.B	48.A	49.B
50.A	51.A	52.B	53.C	54.A	55.A	56.C
57.B	58.A	59.D	60.B	61.A	62.A	63.A
64.A	65.B	66.C	67.B	68.B	69.C	70.A

71.B	72.A	73.A	74.A	75.B	76.C	77.C
78.C	79.D	80.B	81.D	82.C	83.C	84.B
85.B	86.C	87.A	88.A	89.C	90.C	91.B
92.B	93.C	94.A	95.C	96.C	97.C	98.C
99.A	100.A	101.C	102.A	103.B	104.C	105.A
106.C	107.A	108.A				

CHAPTER#10

109. Yellowing of plant leaves are called _____.
 a) Necrosis b) Apoptosis c) Chlorosis d) None of these
110. The cells surrounding the guard cells are called _____.
 a) Epithelial cell b) Endothelial cell c) Subsidiary cell d) Mesophyll cell
111. The stomatal pore, guard cell and subsidiary cell are collectively called _____.
 a) Stomata b) Stomatal apparatus c) Stomatal Substances d) None of these
112. Water can migrate laterally through _____.
 a) Tracheid b) vessels c) Pits d) All of these
113. Out of 5 types of cells of phloem tissues _____ is responsible for food transport
 a) Phloem parenchyma b) Sieve tube c) Phloem ray cell d) Companion cells
114. Water potential is represented by symbol _____.
 a) alpha (α) b) Beta (β) c) Gamma d) Psi or Ψ
115. The unit of water potential is _____.
 a) Pascal b) Joule c) Newton d) None of these
116. The non-living water path is called _____.
 a) apoplast b) symplast c) vacuolar d) None of these
117. The living medium transport of water in plant is called _____ Pathway.
 a) Apoplast b) Symplast c) vacuolar d) All of these
118. TACT mechanism of water transportation
 a) T-Transpiration b) A-Adhesion c) C-Cohesion d) T-Tension
119. The u-shaped surface formed by water as it climb in tubes is called _____.
 a) Meniscus b) Tension c) Capillary action d) None of these
120. Halophytes plants grows in higher of _____.
 a) water b) Sand c) Salt d) Light
121. Special vegetation of halophytes are called _____.
 a) Herbs b) Mangrove c) Shrub d) All of these
122. Halophytes are salt _____.
 a) lover b) Tolerator c) Absorber d) None of these
123. Plants of _____ temperature have short life cycle
 a) WIlenchyma b) Sclerenchyma c) Parenchyma d) None of these
124. The word collenchyma is from Greek word kola which means _____.
 a) stick b) glue c) cells d) None of these
125. _____ are mostly found in leaves and developing stem
 a) Parenchyma b) Collenchyma c) Sclerenchyma d) All of these
126. Increase in number and size of cell is called _____.
 a) growth b) development c) Reproduction d) None of these

127. Apical meristem always result in _____
 a) primary growth b) secondary growth c) Both A & B d) None of these
128. The inner most tissue of shoot is _____.
 a) Tytem b) Phbem c) Pith d) None of these
129. The reciprocal relationship for growth among the different organs of a plants is called _
 a) growth inhibition b) growth enhancement c) growth correlation d) All of these
130. Auxin is a Greek word which means _____.
 a) to decrease b) to cease c) to increase d) Both A & B
131. Auxin inhabits the growth of _____.
 a) root system b) Lateral buds c) Apical meristem d) Both A & B
132. Seed germination in grass is done by _.
 a) Auxin b) Cytokinin c) Giberellin d) ABA
133. _____ are chemically related to certain chemical of nucleic acid
 a) Auxin b) Girellin c) Cytokinin d) ABA
134. _____ is also called stress harmonic
 a) Auxin b) Girellin c) cytokinin d) ABA
135. _____ results in opening of buds
 a) ephinasty b) myonasty c) Nutation d) None of these
136. The movement induced by external stimuli is _____.
 a) Autonomic b) Paratonic c) Turgor d) All of these
137. Thignotropism is response to stimuli _____.
 a) Touch b) Chemical c) Light d) Gravity
138. Non-direction stimuli cause _____ movement
 a) Tactic b) Tropic c) Nastic d) All of these
139. Mechanical stimuli is the stimulus for _____.
 a) thignotropism b) Sosmonasty c) Photonasty d) Geotactic
140. Photopherood is the relative length of _____ to which plant exposed.
 a) Day b) Night c) Pay & Night d) None of these
141. Tomato is an example of _____ day plant
 a) Short b) Long c) Neutral d) All of these
142. Florigen is a plant hormone produced in _____.
 a) Stem b) Root c) Leaves d) All of parts of plant
143. Florigen flows in _____.
 a) xylem b) phloem c) Cell to cell d) None of these
144. Word vernalization means _____.
 a) Spring b) winter c) Summer d) None of these
145. Conversion of winter variety plants to spring variety is called _____.
 a) vernalization b) Season reversal c) Plant reversion d) None of these
146. Vernalization become possible by hormone _____.
 a) Auxin b) Giberellin c) Cytoleinime d) Vernalline
147. Vernalization was coined by _____.
 a) Lysenico 1940 b) Whitokker, 1960 c) Linveaus 1758 d) schlein, 1938

ANSWERS CHAPTER#10

1.C	2.C	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.D	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.A	11.C	12.B
13.B	14.A	15.C	16.B	17.B	18.A	19.A	20.A	21.C	22.C	23.C	24.C
25.C	26.C	27.D	28.A	29.B	30.A	31.C	32.B	33.C	34.C	35.C	36.B

CHAPET#11

148. The chewing process of food is called _____.
 a) mastication b) Grinding c) Chewing d) All of these
149. Masseter and temporalis muscles are found in ____ and help in _____.
 a) Head, mastication b) Intestine, digestion c) Respiratory, tract, respiration d) None of these
150. Saliva contain enzymes called _____.
 a) Pepsin b) Amylase c) Lipase d) Trypsin
151. Lingual lipase are the enzyme found in _____.
 a) Mouth b) Stomach c) Intestine d) Esophagus
152. Lingual lipase is secreted by _____.
 a) Master gland b) Thymus gland c) Ebner's gland d) None of these
153. From mouth to stomach, food reaches in _____.
 a) 4-6 seconds b) 4-8 seconds c) 4-8 minutes d) 5-10 minutes
154. Food in stomach is called _____.
 a) chime b) Bolus c) Pulp d) All of these
155. Stomach is divided into _____ parts.
 a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 2
156. An extended curved area of stomach is called _____.
 a) Pyloric b) Cardiac c) body d) Fundus
157. The walls of stomach is lined with million of _____.
 a) Enzymes b) gastric gland c) gastric jukes d) None of these
158. HCL is secreted by _____.
 a) Chief cells b) Parietal cells c) Mucos secreting cell d) Hormone secreting
159. Pepsinogen is secreted by _____.
 a) Chief cells b) Parietal cells c) Hydrochloric acid d) Intrinsic factor
160. Helicobacter pylori cause _____.
 a) Hel production b) Peptic ulcer c) Hormon secretion d) Mucus production
161. Most of digestion take place at _____.
 a) large intestine b) Stomach c) Small intestine d) None of these
162. The term jejunum is from jejunus which means
 a) sae b) Empty c) Body d) Thread like
163. The intestinal walls are covered in wrinkles called _____.
 a) villi b) microvilli c) rugae d) Lacteals
164. A vigorous type of intestinal muscular movement which propel the fecul material forwards rectum and anus is _____.
 a) Peristalsis b) Antiperistalsis c) Gastrocolic reflex d) None of these
165. The longest segment of large intestine is _____.
 a) Colon b) caecum c) Rectum d) Anus
166. _____ is the largest argan of human body
 a) Heart b) Kidney c) Liver d) Lungs
167. Conversion of amino acid to glucose is called
 a) Glycolysis b) Glycogenolysis c) Gluconeop genesis d) None of these
168. Removal of NH_2 group from amino acid is called _____.
 a) Amination b) Deamination c) Amino acid brealedous d) All of these
169. The cell which destroy the taxis substance in liver is called _____.
 a) Lileto on lavecchan b) Beta cell c) Kupfer cell d) Hepatcytes

170. Duct of wirsing is the 2nd name of _____.
- a) Panareatic duct b) Bile duct c) Intestinal passage d) None of these
171. Pancreatic juice empties from duct into the duodenum via _____.
- a) pancreatic duct b) Duct of wirsung c) Ampula of vater d) Deudenum wall
172. Islets of langerhans are _____ cells
- a) Endocrine b) Exocrine c) Both A & B d) None of these
173. Few acinar cell combine collectively called _____.
- a) Acinar b) Acinus c) Ancinal d) None of these
174. Acinar cells are found in _____.
- a) Liver b) Lungs c) Pancreas d) Kidney
175. _____% of pancrease have islets of longerhauns by masi
- a) 10 b) 20 c) 2 d) 40
176. Islets of langerhons contain _____ types of cells
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6
177. Alpha cell secrete _____.
- a) Glucose b) Insulin c) Soinatostatin d) None of these
178. Beta cell secrete
- a) Glucogen b) Insulin c) Pancreatic polypeptides d) All of these
179. Delta cell secretes
- a) Gluycogen b) Sawato statin c) Pancreatic polypept d) None of these
180. F-cells secrete
- a) Insulin b) Somatostion c) Pancreatic polypeptes d) All of these
181. _____ mul of pancreatic fluid is secreted perday.
- a) 200-300 b) 300-400 c) 400-600 d) 500-800
182. The only enzyme of pancrease secreted in active form is _____.
- a) Amylase b) Lipase c) Typsin d) None of these
183. The first discovered hormone is _____.
- a) Insulin b) Thyroxin c) Secretion d) All of these
184. Helicobacter pylori is responsible for _____.
- a) Diarrhae b) Dyseatry c) ulcer d) Cholora
185. Inflammation of stomach living is called _____.
- a) Otitis b) Gastritis c) Arthritis d) None of these
186. _____ of the following is eating discover
- a) Bulinia Nevosa b) Chlera c) Hepatitis d) All of these
187. A person avoiding food eating in fear of overweight in a disease called _____.
- a) Bulimia Nerosu b) Anorexia nervosa c) Alzeihmer disease d) Partcinson disease

ANSWERS CHAPTER#11

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|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.A | 2.A | 3.B | 4.A | 5.C | 6.B | 7.A | 8.A | 9.D | 10.B | 11.B | 12.A |
| 13.B | 14.C | 15.B | 16.C | 17.C | 18.A | 19.C | 20.C | 21.B | 22.C | 23.A | 24.C |
| 25.A | 26.B | 27.C | 28.C | 29.C | 30.A | 31.B | 32.B | 33.C | 34.D | 35.A | 36.C |
| 37.C | 38.B | 39.A | 40 B | | | | | | | | |

CHAPTER#12

188. Membrane covered the heart is called _____.
- a) Peritanum b) Pericardicum c) Both A & B d) None of these

189. The space b/w two membranes of heart are called _____/
 a) pericardial cavity b) Peritoneal cavity c) Homocele cavity d) None of these
190. _____ form anterior portion of heart
 a) Auricle b) ventricle c) Both A & B d) None of these
191. Right auricle and ventricle communicate with each other by _____.
 a) Tricuspid b) Bicuspid c) Any of these d) None of these
192. Deoxygenated blood is received by _____.
 a) Right auricle b) Right ventricle c) Left auricle d) Left ventricle
193. Contraction of heart is called _____.
 a) systole b) Diastole c) systole-diastole d) All of these
194. One complete cycle completes in _____ sec
 a) 0.6 b) 0.8 c) 0.5 d) 0.4
195. In systole, auricle contracts for _____ sec
 a) 0.2 b) 0.4 c) 0.1 d) 0.3
196. During systole, ventricle contracts for _____ sec
 a) 0.3 b) 0.4 c) 0.5 d) 0.7
197. In every heart beat, heart pumps _____ blood into aorta.
 a) 80ml b) 85ml c) 80dl d) 1litre
198. _____ is also called as pacemaker (speed of)
 a) SA node b) AV node c) Purkinje fiber d) None of these
199. Impulse generating tissues are _____
 a) SA node b) AV node c) Purkinje fiber d) None of these
200. Electrical impulses are created by _____.
 a) SA node b) AV node c) Purkinje fiber d) None of these
201. The electrical relay station b/w atria and ventricle is _____.
 a) SA node b) AV node c) Purkinje fiber d) None of these
202. Arterial tissue made _____ of artery
 a) Tunica externa b) Tunica media c) Tunica interna d) All of these
203. Vasa vasorum is the blood vessels of _____.
 a) kidney b) heart c) blood vessels d) Lungs
204. The capillaries are so thin that _____ RBCs can pass through at a time.
 a) 2 b) 1 c) 3 d) 5
205. Pre-capillary sphincters is the muscular band found at _____.
 a) Capillary and venula junction b) Arteriole & Capillary junction
 c) Artery & vein junction d) None of these
206. Most of volume of blood contained is _____.
 a) artery b) veins c) capillary d) Heart
207. The average pressure of blood in veins is _____ mm of Hg.
 a) 50 b) 20 c) 2 d) 100
208. The average pressure of blood in artery is _____ mm of Hg.
 a) 50 b) 100 c) 200 d) 20
209. Systemic circulation is the circulation of blood in _____.
 a) Heart b) Lungs c) Whole body d) Tissues
210. Blood flow to _____ remain constant during exercise and rest.
 a) kidney b) Heart c) Lungs d) Brain
211. The instrument used to measure blood pressure is called _____.
 a) Barometer b) sphygmomanometer c) Stethoscope d) None of these

212. The B.P in capillaries is the _____ mm of Hg.
 a) 50m b) 40 c) 60 d) 90
213. Baro receptor are the nerve ending which can detect _____.
 a) Enzyme activity b) Stimulus c) B.P d) Touch
214. Cardio pulmonary receptor is also called
 a) Low pressure arterial receptor b) High pressure arterial receptor
 c) None of These
215. Thrombus is a Greek word which means _____.
 a) Blood clot b) Blood vessels c) Blood flow d) None of these
216. A thrombus which become dislodge and free floating is termed as _____.
 a) Embolus b) Atherosclerosis c) Artherosclerosis d) None of these
217. Coranary thrombosis is the thrombosis in which blood clot occur at _____.
 a) liver b) Lungs c) Kidney d) Heart
218. In _____ narrowing of blood vessels takes place
 a) Arterios clerosis b) Atherosclerosis c) Myocardial infection d) Angino
219. Artherosclerosis deposition of _____ occur in blood vessels
 a) Lipoproteim b) Glycoprotein c) Glycolipids d) Any of these
220. Hardening of arties occur in _____
 a) Artherosclerosis b) Arteriosclerosis c) Angina d) Heart attack
221. Hypoplasia is the condition in which _____ become less developed
 a) Heart b) Blood vessels c) Kidney d) Lungs
222. Heart of the baby start beating after _____ of gestation
 a) 4 weeks b) 4 months c) 4 hour d) 2 months
223. Cyanosis is also called us _____.
 a) Blue baby b) Hypetensim c) heart attack d) Angina
224. Cushing syndrome is condition in which _____ glands cause over secretion of hormone.
 a) Piuatory b) thyroid c) thymus d) Adronal
225. Reduction of blood supply to heart muscles results in _____
 a) Angina b) Heart Attack c) Hypertension d) None of these
226. The technique by which we can study artery an x-ray using dye is called _____
 a) Angioplasty b) Angiography c) CT scan d) MRI scan
227. The technique by which mechanically wheeling a narrow or obstructed blood vessels takes place is _____.
 a) Angioplasty b) Angiography c) Radiography d) None of these
228. A blood vessesl is transplanted from some other part of body to coronary artery. The technique is _____.
 a) Bypass b) Angiography c) Angioplasty d) None of these
229. There are about _____ lymph node in human
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 10 d) 100
230. The mass of connective tissue found in lymph vessels is _____.
 a) lymph node b) Tsisils c) Adenotel d) None of these
231. The largest tissues in human is _____.
 a) kidney b) liver c) Spleen d) Heart
232. The primary function of lymphatic system is _____.
 a) Production of lymphocytes b) killing of lymphocytes
 c) Distribution of lymphocytes d) All of these
233. When blood passes through vessels, some fluid come out to tissue space, this fluid is called

- a) Plasma b) lymph c) interstitial fluid d) All of these
234. Lacteals are the vessels of _____ system
- a) blood vascular b) Lymphatic c) Both A & B d) None of these
235. Enlargement of lymph node in the neck is called _____
- a) Cushing syndrome b) Klinfilter syndrome c) Hodgkin's disease d) Parkinson disease

ANSWERS CHAPTER#12

1.B	2.A	3.A	4.A	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.A	10.B	11.A	12.A
13.A	14.B	15.A	16.C	17.B	18.B	19.B	20.C	21.B	22.C	23.D	24.B
25.B	26.C	27.A	28.A	29.A	30.D	31.B	32.A	33.B	34.A	35.B	36.A
37.D	38.A	39.B	40.A	41.A	42.D	43.A	44.C	45.A	46.C	47.B	48.C

CHAPTER#13

236. Immunity against the body own absent cells is called _____.
- a) Autoimmunity b) Tumor immunity c) Both A & B d) None of these
237. _____ is the first line of defense
- a) antibodies b) blood c) Skin d) All of these
238. The protein found in dermis of skin is
- a) keratin b) collagen c) tabulin d) Dermin
239. Cilia in nose is the part of ___ line of defense
- a) first b) second c) third d) None of these
240. _____ is/are example of 2nd line of defense
- a) Neutrophile b) Macrophages c) natural killer cells d) All of these
241. The most common form of WBCs is ____
- a) Macrophages b) Neutrophils c) Monocytes d) Eosinophile
242. Monocytes enter into tissues and charge to _____
- a) Macrophages b) Neutrophills c) Eosinophill d) Any of these
243. Granzyme is the _____ digesting enzymes
- a) Protein b) Lipids c) Vitamins d) Carbohydrate
244. Interferons is a group of _____
- a) lipids b) Fats c) Proteins d) Vitamins
245. Interferons is of _____ types.
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
246. Inter feron gamma is activated by _____
- a) WBCs b) Blood c) I cells d) B cells
247. Elevation of body temperature above the normal is called _____
- a) Pyrexio b) Fever c) Pyrogen d) Both A & B
248. Painting is the phenomenon of _____
- a) Heat gain b) Heat loss c) Heat conservation d) None of these
249. The chemical cause increase in temperature is _____.
- a) Toxins b) Pyrogens c) Chemical d) All of these
250. T-Lymphocytes and B-Lymphocytes are the _____ line of defense
- a) 1st b) 2nd c) Third d) Fourth
251. Both B & T lymphocytes produced in bone narrow. T-lymphocytes leave the bone narrows and nature in _____
- a) Liver b) Thymus c) Lungs d) Blood
252. Vaccine of influenza cause _____ immunity

- a) Permanent b) Temporary c) Both A & B d) None of these
253. The word vaccine is from vacca which means _____
 a) Cow pus b) small pox c) Tetanus d) Virus
254. The immune-biological substance that can produce specific protection against give disease is__
 a) Antigen b) Antibodies c) vaccine d) All of these
255. T-cells are the specialized cells in the _____
 a) Blood b) Lymph c) Both A & B d) All parts of body
256. T-cells are of _____ types.
 a) 2 b) 5 c) 3 d) 4
257. Cytotoxic T-cells _____
 a) kills the invader b) Help the B-cells c) Supress the B-cells d) All of these
258. T-cells contain molecules called _____ which help in its activity
 a) Perform b) Tabulin c) Desmin d) Keratin
259. Antibodies bind at certain part by antigen to mark it for destruction by _____
 a) B-cells b) T-cells c) WBCs d) None of these
260. Antibodies are divided into _____ major classes
 a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) 3
261. T & B cells die off after the kill the pathogen, and leave _____ cells behind
 a) Plasma b) Immatuxe T-cells c) Memory cells d) Immatune B-cells
262. The abnormal reaction to ordinarily harmilk substance is called _____
 a) Fever b) Allergies c) Pahtogenecity d) None of these

ANSWERS CHAPTER#13

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|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.B | 2.C | 3B | 4.A | 5.D | 6.B | 7.A | 8.A | 9.C | 10.B | 11.C | 12.A |
| 13.B | 14.B | 15.C | 16.B | 17.B | 18.A | 19.C | 20.C | 21.C | 22.A | 23.A | 24.B |
| 25.B | 26.C | 27.B | 28.B | | | | | | | | |

BEST OF LUCK