



# ZIAUDDIN UNIVERSITY

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## EXAMINATION BOARD

### IMPORTANT MCQS FOR SECTION A

### IX BIO

1.	Linnaeus adopted a system of nomenclature called . Dinomial Monomial Polynomial Binomial	Binomial
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2.	Which of the following kingdoms was not proposed by Whittaker in the five kingdom classification. Fungi Monera Protista Viruses	Viruses
3.	During Metaphase of Mitosis , the chromosomes, Break and disintegrate Undergo coiling Arrange at equator Gets divided	Arrange at the equator

4.	During Cell division, the nuclear membrane appears in Metaphase Telophase Anaphase Prophase	Telophase
5.	The meiotic division takes place in Conductive cells Vegetative cells Reproductive cells Meristematic cells.	Reproductive cells
6.	Meiosis is a series of how many divisions 2 1 3 4	2
7.	The special enzymes are released during necrosis lysosomes vacuoles c.cytoplasm d.Golgi bodies	lysosomes
8.	The apoptosis is classified as programmed cell death non-programmed cell death accidental cell death mitotic cell death	Programmed cell death
9.	Pancreatic juice contains all except Trypsin Amylase Renin Lipase	Renin
10.	The movement of food from esophagus to stomach is called =Antiperistalsis Peristalsis Mechanical digestion	Peristalsis

	Ingestion	
11.	The mode of nutrition in which one organism cannot synthesize its own food and depend on other sources is called. symbiosis autotrophic nutrition Photosynthetic nutrition heterotrophic nutrition	Heterotrophic
12.	Following are the types of teeth present in human oral cavity , except, Canine Molars Incisors Dentine	Dentine
13.	The rate of transpiration will _if the atmospheric pressure is low Increase Decrease Stay unchanged Can't be determined	Increase
14.	The main function of guard cells is to help with _____ Transpiration Guttation Transcription None of the above	Transpiration
15.	The movement of materials from the leaves to other tissues of the plant is called_____. Tropic movement Guttation Transpiration Translocation	Translocation

16.	The deoxygenated blood is collected from all the organs by Arteries Veins Nerves Lymph nodes	Veins
17.	The hereditary disorder in which the blood fails to clot is Anaemia Angina Haemophilia tetanus	Haemophilia
18.	The "Power house" of cell is: Cytoplasm Mitochondria Golgi Bodies None of these	Mitochondria

19.	Which of the following organelle is not present in an animal cell? Ribosome Plastid Mitochondrial Nucleus	Plastid
20.	Stomach is Expandable J shaped Has 4 parts Connected to anus	Expandable
21.	The in folding of the inner membrane of mitochondria are known as Stroma Grana Cristae Oxysome	Cristae
22.	INSIDE the vacuole a. a Tonoplast Plasma membrane Cell wall Cell sap	Cell sap

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23.	In the bodies of complex animals, the contractile tissue is Neural Muscular Connective Epithelium	Muscular
24.	Which of the following is not a simple tissue Parenchyma Sclerenchyma Collenchyma Xylem	Xylem
25.	maximum mechanical strength to the plant is provided by A Sclerenchyma B Parenchyma C Collenchyma D. Phloem	Sclerenchyma

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26.	When hypothesis is tested by repeated experiments and is not proved wrong then it becomes _____.  Scientific law Theory Experiment All of the above	Theory
27.	How the hypothesis can be tested?  By development of theory By scientific laws By performing experiments Conduct seminars	By performing experiments
28.	The study of interaction between living organisms A. Sociobiology B. Parasitology  C. Taxonomy  D. Cell biology	Sociology
29.	In animals the product of anaerobic respiration is: 25- Lactic acid A. Pyruvic acid B.  C. Uracil  D. Uric acid	Lactic acid
30.	Aerobic respiration occurs in the presence of? a) Oxygen Hydrogen Nitrogen Carbon dioxide	Oxygen
31.	Laws and techniques of physics are applied to explain the living processes of life. (a) Biometry Biostatistics Biophysics Bio-economics	Biophysics

32.	Science of diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Agriculture Medicine Surgery Both B and C	Both B and C
33.	Select the correct sequence of biological organization	
	Atom → Cell → Tissue → Molecule → Organ Atom → Tissue → Cell → Molecule → Organ Atom → Molecule → Cell → Tissue → Organ Atom → Cell → Molecule → Tissue → Organ	Atom → Molecule → Cell → Tissue → Organ
34.	Biological method involves all of the following except. (a) hypothesis (b) Observation (c) Experiment (d) Conference	Conference
35.	Select the correct sequence of biological method. (a) Law → Theory → Reasoning → Hypothesis (b) Hypothesis → Theory → Law → Reasoning (c) Hypothesis → Reasoning → Theory → Law (d) Law → Hypothesis → Reasoning → Theory	Hypothesis → Reasoning → Theory → Law
36.	What is a hypothesis? Intelligent guess made by a scientist A tentative explanation that can be tested and is falsified. Constant fact of nature A fact based on quantitative data that is falsified.	Intelligent guess made by a scientist
37.	Scientific reasoning moves from specific to general. Inductive Deductive Observation Both a and b	Inductive
38.	In five kingdom system virus placed in Monera Protista Plantae Were not included	Were not included
39.	Members of which kingdom have cell wall and are all heterotrophic (a) Monera Protista Plantae Fungi	Fungi



40.	Biodiversity is effected with (I) Pollution (II) Deforestation (III) Over hunting (a) I only II only I and II I, II and III	
41.	In the taxonomic hierarchy choose the term which encompasses all other in the list (I) Genus (II) Species (III) Order (IV) Class (a) I and II II II and III IV	
42.	MASS of food rolled up is called Bolus Renin Ball Cyst	
43.	What is responsible for the high resolution of the electron microscope? High magnification Short wavelength of the electron beam Use of heavy metals strains Very thin section	Short wavelength of electron beam
44.	Which processes involve mitosis? (a) Growth, reduction division and asexual reproduction. (b) Growth, repair and asexual reproduction. (c) Growth, repair and semiconservative replication. (d) Growth, reduction division and repair	Growth, repair and asexual reproduction.
45.	Select the mismatched (a) Anaphase → Chromatids move (b) Prophase → Centriole move (c) Telophase → Nuclear membrane disappear (d) Metaphase → Chromosome line up.	Telophase → Nuclear membrane disappear
46.	Sequence of physiological changes by which cell commit suicide. (a) Apoptosis (b) Necrosis (c) Autophagy (d) Both "a" and "c"	Both "a" and "c"

47.	Stage of meiosis in which centromeres shorten and the paired chromatids are pulled away from one another. (a) Anaphase-II (b) Metaphase-II (c) Telophase-II (d) Prophase-II	Anaphase II
48.	All are characters of enzymes except. (a) Enzyme speed up a biochemical reaction. (b) Enzymes are sensitive to minor change in Ph (c) Enzyme activity enhanced by inhibitors (d) Enzyme portion where substrate attach called active site	Enzyme activity enhanced by inhibitors
49.	(ii) Enzymes are (a) Steroid in nature (b) Protein in nature (c) Lipid in nature (d) Carbohydrate in nature	Protein in nature
50.	Rate of reaction will increase when temperature (a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) stays constant (d) Both "a" and "c"	Increases
51.	Each mole of ATP store energy (a) 7.3 kcal/mole (b) 7.3kj/mole (c)17.3kcal/mole (d) 17.3kj/mole	7.3kcal/mole
52.	Fundamental molecule produced during photosynthesis is (a)Glucose (b) Amino acid (c) Fatty acid (d) Nucleotide	Glucose
53.	Splitting of glucose (glycolysis) release small amount of energy which is enough to generate (a) 2ATP (b) 5 ATP (c) 18 ATP (d) 36ATP	2 ATP
54.	Chlorophyll reflects light which is Blue Green Violet Red	Green
55.	The formation of ATP is Endergonic process Exergonic process Energy liberating process Both A and C	Endergonic process

56.	<p>) Light dependent reaction takes place in</p> <p>(a) Stroma</p> <p>(b) Thylakoid</p> <p>(c) Cristae</p> <p>(d) Cisternae</p>	Thylakoid
57.	<p>In human digestive system Pharynx and oesophagus both connect to the</p> <p>(a) Large intestine</p> <p>(b) Stomach</p> <p>(c) anus</p> <p>(d) Rectum</p>	Stomach
58.	<p>The movement of organic materials (food) take place through</p> <p>(a) Xylem</p> <p>(b) Vessels</p> <p>(c) Tracheid</p> <p>(d) Phloem</p>	Phloem
59.	<p>The end products of aerobic respiration are</p> <p>Co<sub>2</sub> only</p> <p>H<sub>2</sub>O only</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O</p> <p>Lactic acid</p>	CO <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> O

60.	The last stage of aerobic respiration occurs in Cristae Cisternae Plastids Nucleus	Cristae
61.	In human heart blood returning from lungs first drains into the (a) Left atrium (b) Left ventricle (c) Right atrium (d) Right ventricle	Left atrium
62.	Movement of water molecules from the area of higher water potential to the area of lower water potential called (a) Diffusion (b) Osmosis (c) Active transport (d) Water potential	Osmosis
63.	The study of remote past organic life with the help of fossils is: Entomology Paleontology Histology Genetics	Paleontology
64.	Animals do not have Plasmodesmata Pits Plastids All of them	All of them
65.	Correct way of writing a scientific name of an organism is: Rana Tigrina Rana tigrina rana tigrina R. tigrina	Rana tigrina
66.	In plants molecule degradation occurs by Lysosomes Mitochondria Vacuole Nucleus	Vacuole
67.	5. The process which requires energy input is: A. Active transport B. Diffusion C. Facilitated Diffusion D. Osmosis	Active transport
68.	□ 6. Stage of mitosis in which chromatids reach the pole and their movement cease: A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase	Telophase

	D. Telophase	
69.	Part which joins small intestine to large intestine is known as Caecum Rectum Colon Anus	Caecum
70.	. 9. Splitting of water in the presence of light is: Hydrolysis Glycolysis Photolysis D. Thermolysis	Photolysis
71.	The stomach has 1 region 2 regions 3 regions 4 regions	3 regions
72.	11. Blood is a special type of: A. Cell B. Tissue C. Organ D. System	Tissue
73.	At the end of oesophagus Small intestine is present Spinchter is present Large intestine is present Pyloric end of stomach present	Spinchter is present
74.	Cofactor is a Non protein substance Protein substance Always organic None of them	Non protein substance
75.	Removal of water vapours from aerial parts of plant is: Respiration transpiration Guttation Evaporation	Transpiration
76.	in kingdom Animalia All are prokaryotes All are eukaryotes All Are unicellular All Are autotrophs	All are eukaryotes
77.	Unicellular algae is kept in Kingdom Animalia Kingdom plantae Kingdom fungi	Kingdom Protista

	Kingdom Protista	
78.	Bacteria and cyanobacteria is included in Kingdom plantae Kingdom Animalia Kingdom fungi Kingdom monera	Kingdom monera
79.	The organisms make their own food: Autotrophic Heterotrophic Parasites Symbiotic	Autotrophic
80.	Result Verifies the hypothesis Verifies the law Verifies the theory None of them	Verifies the hypothesis
81.	Dry atmosphere Favors transpiration Stops transpiration Favors budding Favors translocation	Favors transpiration
82.	The blood from right ventricle goes to lungs through Aorta Pulmonary arch Vena Cava Pulmonary vein	Pulmonary arch
83.	Human heart consists of: Two chambers Three chambers Four chambers Five Chambers	Four chambers
84.	14. Water and minerals enter the plants through: A. root B. Stem C. leaf D. branches	Root
85.	15. Cell death caused by external factors is: A. Apoptosis B. Necrosis C. Apomixes D. Diakinesis	Necrosis
86.	16. Activity of enzyme can be enhanced by: A. Inhibitor	Activators

	B. Activator C. Cofactor D. Hormones	
87.	Golgi apparatus is Present in eukaryotes and prokaryotes both Present in prokaryotes only Present in eukaryotes only Absent in prokaryotes and eukaryotes both	Present in eukaryotes only
88.	Membrane bounded nucleus is present in Prokaryotes Eukaryotes Kingdom monera Both a and c	Eukaryotes
89.	The final section that leads to large intestine is Duodenum Jejunum Ileum Colon	Ileum
90.	In human, intake of food is: Ingestion propulsion Absorption Egestion	Ingestion
91.	Elimination of waste products from body is Defecation Egestion Absorption Both A and B	Both A and B