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SSC-I NATIONAL BOOK FOUNDATION FBISE

BIOLOGY TEST - CHAPTER 1: THE SCIENCE OF BIOLOGY

Name:		Roll No.		Section:

Total Time: 2:30 Hour
Time Allowed: 150 Minutes

Total Marks: 150

PAPER OBJECTIVE
SECTION-A (MARKS 150)

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on these pages and handed over to the center superintendent. Deleting / overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q.1 Fill the relevant bubble for each part. All parts carry one mark.

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
1. Science is best described as a process of:	memorising old facts	making machines	writing stories	collecting information about the world	○○○●
2. According to the chapter, the first step in doing science is usually:	building a model	asking a question	writing a report	publishing results	○●○○
3. The study of science helps us answer:	how, what, where and why	only what and where	only who and when	only how much	●○○○
4. The word biology comes from the Greek words:	bios and zoon	phyton and logos	bios and logos	cyto and logos	○○●○
5. In the word biology, 'bios' means:	study	cell	plant	life	○○○●
6. In the word biology, 'logos' means:	reasoning or study	life	nature	animal	●○○○
7. Biology is the study of:	rocks and minerals	stars and planets	chemical reactions only	living organisms	○○○●
8. Biology helps to explain how living things are related to:	only each other	only the soil	one another and surroundings	only the sun	○○●○
9. The Holy Quran gives spiritual, moral and practical knowledge and also hints about:	the origin of life	the age of rocks	the speed of light	atomic structure	●○○○
10. Which Surah says 'We made every living thing from water'?	Surah Ar-Rahman	Surah Al-Mominoon	Surah Al-Anbiya	Surah Al-Baqarah	○○●○
11. 'We made every living thing from water' is in Surah Al-Anbiya, Ayat:	14	30	21	12	○●○○
12. Living things consist of what percentage of water?	10 to 20 percent	30 to 40 percent	60 to 90 percent	95 to 99 percent	○○●○
13. The Quranic ayat 'He made man from clay like the potter' is in Surah:	Al-Anbiya	Ar-Rahman	Al-Mominoon	Yaseen	○●○○
14. According to the chapter, creation of man from water and clay had how many steps?	one	two	three	four	○●○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
15. Man shares all characteristics of life with:	only plants	other animals	only fungi	only bacteria	○●○○
16. Stages of human development are described in Surah:	Al-Anbiya	Al-Mominoon	Ar-Rahman	Al-Fatiha	○●○○
17. In the Quranic sequence of development, the drop is fashioned into a:	clot	bone	flesh	lump of flesh	●○○○
18. In the Quranic sequence of development, the little lump is fashioned into:	bones	a clot	a drop	skin	●○○○
19. In the Quranic sequence, bones are then clothed with:	water	clay	blood	flesh	○○○●
20. Which Muslim scientist is named among those who contributed to biology?	Newton	Darwin	Mendel	Bu Ali Sina	○○○●
21. Which of these is NOT a major division of biology?	Pathology	Botany	Zoology	Microbiology	●○○○
22. Biology has how many main divisions?	two	four	five	three	○○○●
23. Botany is the study of:	animals	plants	microorganisms	fossils	○●○○
24. Zoology is the study of:	plants	bacteria only	animals	fungi only	○○●○
25. Microbiology is the study of:	large animals	flowering plants	microorganisms	fossils	○○●○
26. A scientist studying bacteria and viruses is a:	botanist	zoologist	palaeontologist	microbiologist	○○○●
27. Biology is divided into sub-fields mainly to:	make it harder	make study convenient	remove botany	avoid research	○●○○
28. The study of size, shape and structure of organisms is:	physiology	cytology	genetics	morphology	○○○●
29. The study of roots, stem, leaves and flowers of a plant is an example of:	morphology	physiology	ecology	immunology	●○○○
30. Another name for anatomy is:	internal morphology	external morphology	cell biology	environmental biology	●○○○
31. Study of muscles, heart, brain and kidneys relates to:	physiology	taxonomy	ecology	anatomy	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
32. The study of functions of organs of organisms is:	anatomy	morphology	physiology	histology	○○●○
33. Digestion, respiration and excretion are examples studied in:	physiology	anatomy	taxonomy	embryology	●○○○
34. Microscopic study of tissues is called:	cytology	histology	anatomy	morphology	○●○○
35. Cytology is the study of:	tissues	fossils	diseases	structure and functions of the cell	○○○●
36. Another name for cytology is:	molecular biology	environmental biology	cell biology	marine biology	○○●○
37. The study of genes and heredity is called:	embryology	taxonomy	immunology	genetics	○○○●
38. Red-flowered plants producing red-flowered offspring is explained by:	ecology	pathology	genetics	pharmacology	○○●○
39. Molecular biology is the study of biology at the:	molecular level	tissue level	organism level	ecosystem level	●○○○
40. The development of an organism from a fertilised egg is studied in:	genetics	physiology	embryology	taxonomy	○○●○
41. Embryology deals with development starting from a:	seed coat	spore	bud	fertilised egg	○○○●
42. Study of the history of life on Earth based on fossils is:	embryology	paleontology	ecology	taxonomy	○●○○
43. Fossils are remains of living things preserved by:	human activity	chemical factories	natural processes	artificial means	○○●○
44. Classification and naming of organisms is called:	ecology	pathology	taxonomy	morphology	○○●○
45. The scientific name of humans is:	Homo erectus	Homo sapiens	Felis catus	Canis lupus	○●○○
46. Humans are classified as:	reptiles	amphibians	mammals	birds	○○●○
47. Study of interrelationship of organisms and their environment is:	taxonomy	ecology	anatomy	genetics	○●○○
48. Ecology is also known as:	cell biology	environmental biology	marine biology	molecular biology	○●○○

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
49. Study of organisms living in the sea is:	marine biology	ecology	zoology	pathology	●○○○
50. The study and diagnosis of diseases is called:	pharmacology	pathology	immunology	physiology	○●○○
51. The body's ability to protect itself from infectious microbes is called:	immunity	heredity	digestion	excretion	●○○○
52. The study of immunity is called:	immunology	pathology	pharmacology	cytology	●○○○
53. The process of becoming protected from a disease by vaccination is:	immunization	digestion	fossilisation	excretion	●○○○
54. The science that deals with the study of drugs is:	pharmacology	pathology	immunology	physiology	●○○○
55. Aspirin is a drug used to treat:	pain, fever and inflammation	diabetes only	bacterial infection only	blindness	●○○○
56. Which is an example of a drug named in the chapter?	penicillin	chlorophyll	keratin	cellulose	●○○○
57. Greek word pharmakon means:	drug or poison	study	plant	cell	●○○○
58. Biology is not an isolated science because it is:	unrelated to physics	only about plants	only about animals	linked with other sciences	○○○●
59. Animals move, walk or run on principles of:	physics	geology	astronomy	geography	●○○○
60. Human limbs work on a principle similar to a:	lever	pulley only	magnet	lens	●○○○
61. The behaviour of atoms and molecules explains the behaviour of:	stars	clouds	living cells	rocks only	○○●○
62. To understand biology, basic knowledge of which subject is necessary?	history	chemistry	astronomy	geology	○●○○
63. The study of biology using principles and laws of physics is:	biochemistry	biometry	biophysics	bio-economics	○○●○
64. Chemical reactions in living organisms are studied in:	biophysics	biostatistics	biochemistry	biogeography	○○●○
65. Living organisms consist mainly of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and:	helium	gold	nitrogen	neon	○○●○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
66. Collecting and analysing biological data and facts is called:	biophysics	biotechnology	bio-economics	biostatistics	○○○●
67. Another name for biostatistics is:	biophysics	biogeography	biometry	bioethics	○○●○
68. Using data analysis, mathematical modelling and simulations to study biology is:	biochemistry	computational biology	biogeography	bio-economics	○●○○
69. Computational biology can be used to:	model the human brain	make fertilisers	grow crops directly	drill for oil	●○○○
70. Study of distribution of organisms in different geographical areas is:	biophysics	biogeography	biometry	biotechnology	○●○○
71. Manipulating living organisms for the benefit of mankind is:	biogeography	biotechnology	biometry	biophysics	○●○○
72. Studying wheat, fish and rice production and their export value is:	biogeography	biophysics	bio-economics	biotechnology	○○●○
73. Bio-economics studies biology from which point of view?	economic	chemical	physical	geographical	●○○○
74. Which is an applied field of biology for a career?	medicine	astronomy	geology	metallurgy	●○○○
75. Which career is NOT a typical biology-related career in the chapter?	fisheries	forestry	horticulture	civil engineering	○○○●
76. MBBS stands for:	bachelor of medicine and surgery	master of biology and science	bachelor of microbiology	medical biology basic	●○○○
77. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases is:	surgery	agriculture	forestry	medicine	○○○●
78. Treating disease by removing or replacing defective organs is:	medicine	horticulture	farming	surgery	○○○●
79. Fish farming and fishery management belong to:	forestry	horticulture	husbandry	fisheries	○○○●
80. The practice of growing crops and animals for food and wool is:	agriculture	horticulture	farming	forestry	○○●○
81. The science of improving farming methods is:	farming	agriculture	husbandry	fisheries	○●○○
82. Agricultural entomology is the study of:	plants	fish	birds	insects	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
83. The care and breeding of domestic animals is:	animal husbandry	horticulture	forestry	fisheries	●○○○
84. Use of organisms or their components to make useful products is:	biotechnology	horticulture	agriculture	farming	●○○○
85. The art of gardening is called:	forestry	farming	horticulture	husbandry	○○●○
86. The science of planting, managing and caring for forests is:	horticulture	agriculture	forestry	farming	○○●○
87. Interdisciplinary research means researchers from:	one field only	different fields working together	one country only	one lab only	○●○○
88. Interdisciplinary collaboration helps scientists to:	avoid sharing ideas	work alone	stop critique	solve problems and discover new things	○○○●
89. Cognitive science combines neurology, psychology and:	linguistics	geology	astronomy	metallurgy	●○○○
90. Public health combines medicine, sociology and:	geology	astronomy	botany	psychology	○○○●
91. A famous example of scientific collaboration is the:	International Space Station	Eiffel Tower	Great Wall	Suez Canal	●○○○
92. The International Space Station involves Europe, the USA, Japan and:	China	India	Brazil	Russia	○○○●
93. Scientists who study effects of outer space on organisms are:	cryobiologists	ecologists	pathologists	astrobiologists	○○○●
94. In the STEAM activity, the topic of research was:	malaria	fossils	climate change	vaccines	○○●○
95. In the STEAM activity, students were divided into groups of:	1 to 2	6 to 8	10 to 12	3 to 5	○○○●
96. The approach scientists use to solve problems is the:	guess method	random method	mystic method	scientific method	○○○●
97. How many steps does the biological method have in the chapter?	six	four	five	seven	●○○○
98. The first step of the biological method is:	recognition of a problem	experiment	hypothesis	deduction	●○○○
99. A biological problem is a question related to:	rocks	machines	stars	living organisms	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
100. The second step of the biological method is:	deduction	experiment	observation	result	○○●○
101. Observations are made using the:	three senses	only vision	five senses	only touch	○○●○
102. Observations based on quality or characteristic are:	quantitative	deductive	inferential	qualitative	○○○●
103. Observations based on measurable values are:	qualitative	hypothetical	tentative	quantitative	○○○●
104. Quantitative observations are more accurate because they are:	subjective	measurable	vague	descriptive	○●○○
105. Colour of a cat is an example of a:	qualitative observation	quantitative observation	hypothesis	deduction	●○○○
106. A tentative explanation of observations is a:	theory	hypothesis	law	data	○●○○
107. A good hypothesis should be:	untestable	testable and falsifiable	certain	unchangeable	○●○○
108. A hypothesis should agree with the available:	observations	rumours	opinions	laws only	●○○○
109. Deductions are the logical consequences of the:	result	theory	law	hypothesis	○○○●
110. Deductions involve which type of logic?	if and then	either or	because only	yes and no	●○○○
111. While drawing deductions, the hypothesis is taken as:	true	false	unknown	a law	●○○○
112. The most important step of the biological method is:	observation	hypothesis	deduction	experimentation	○○○●
113. Experiments are performed to test:	rumours	laws only	deductions	senses	○○●○
114. In summarising results, a biologist gathers:	opinions	guesses	stories	quantitative data	○○○●
115. A collection of facts or information is called:	theory	data	hypothesis	law	○●○○
116. A theory is generally supported by ___ evidence than a hypothesis.	less	more	no	equal	○●○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
117. A well-verified theory with wide application may become a:	hypothesis	law	guess	datum	○●○○
118. An example of a biological law is:	Newton's law	Mendel's law of inheritance	Boyle's law	Ohm's law	○●○○
119. Malaria is caused by:	a mosquito	stagnant water	Plasmodium	a virus	○○●○
120. Malaria symptoms repeat every 24, 48 or 72 hours depending on the:	kind of mosquito	species of Plasmodium	water source	age of patient	○●○○
121. Normal human body temperature given in the chapter is:	96.8°F	100.4°F	102°F	98.6°F	○○○●
122. Who formulated the hypothesis that Plasmodium causes malaria?	Ross	Laveran	King	Mendel	○●○○
123. Laveran was a:	French physician	British physician	American scientist	Italian biologist	●○○○
124. Laveran formulated his hypothesis in the year:	1883	1897	1882	1900	○○●○
125. In the Laveran experiment, how many malarial patients' blood was examined?	50	93	100	7	○○●○
126. In Laveran's experiment, healthy persons served as a:	experimental group	hypothesis	control group	vector	○○●○
127. How many healthy persons showed Plasmodium in their blood?	93	7	50	10	○●○○
128. Healthy persons with Plasmodium were in the:	recovery period	immune phase	incubation period	dormant seed phase	○○●○
129. The incubation period is the time between parasite entry and:	death of host	appearance of symptoms	start of treatment	recovery	○●○○
130. An American scientist who listed 20 observations on malaria in 1883:	Ronald Ross	Laveran	Mendel	A. F. A. King	○○○●
131. King's hypothesis was that malaria is spread by:	water	food	air only	mosquitoes	○○○●
132. People sleeping under fine nets were ___ likely to get malaria.	less	more	equally	always	●○○○
133. People sleeping outdoors were ___ likely to get malaria than indoor sleepers.	less	equally	never	more	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
134. Ronald Ross was a British army physician working in:	Italy	India	France	Egypt	○●○○
135. Ronald Ross performed his famous experiment in:	1882	1897	1883	1900	○●○○
136. Ross allowed a female ___ mosquito to bite a malarial patient.	Aedes	Culex	Musca	Anopheles	○○○●
137. Ross found Plasmodium multiplying in the mosquito's:	wings	legs	eyes	stomach	○○○●
138. In bird experiments, Ross used ___ mosquitoes.	Anopheles	Aedes	Culex	Tsetse	○○●○
139. Ross used which birds in experiments on malaria?	crows	sparrows	parrots	pigeons	○●○○
140. Direct experiments on humans were done by an:	British physician	French physician	Italian biologist	American scientist	○○●○
141. The word vector means:	parasite	transmitter	host	killer	○●○○
142. Mosquito saliva prevents blood from:	flowing	turning red	clotting	digesting	○○●○
143. Dengue is caused by a:	bacterium	virus	protozoan	fungus	○●○○
144. Dengue is transmitted by the mosquito:	Aedes aegypti	Anopheles	Culex	Musca	●○○○
145. Aedes aegypti has body stripes that look like a:	tiger	zebra	leopard	bee	○●○○
146. Which matches correctly: malaria in humans, birds, and dengue vectors?	Aedes, Culex, Anopheles	Culex, Aedes, Anopheles	Anopheles, Culex, Aedes	Anopheles, Aedes, Culex	○○●○
147. A scientist inserting the insulin gene into bacteria works in:	biotechnology	anatomy	physiology	pharmacy	●○○○
148. Correct sequence of scientific study per the exercise:	hypothesis, observe, test, deduce	observe, hypothesis, deduce, test	deduce, observe, hypothesis, test	test, observe, hypothesis, deduce	○●○○
149. The starting point of scientific investigation is:	hypothesis	theory	observation	data	○○●○
150. Information gathered as a result of an experiment is called:	hypothesis	theory	data	law	○○●○

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