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SSC-I NATIONAL BOOK FOUNDATION FBISE

BIOLOGY TEST - CHAPTER 2: BIODIVERSITY

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. The term biodiversity comes from which phrase?	Biological division	Biological diversity	Biotic density	Biome diversity	○●○○
2. Biodiversity is defined as the:	study of living organisms	grouping of related facts	variety of living organisms on earth	naming of organisms	○○●○
3. Biodiversity has importance that is:	only political	only cultural	ecological and economic	only religious	○○●○
4. Which of these is provided directly by biodiversity as per the book?	Nourishment, housing, fuel, clothing	Only fossil fuels	Only minerals	Only synthetic fibres	●○○○
5. Pests are naturally controlled by organisms such as:	insects, birds and fungi	rocks and soil	clouds and wind	minerals and salts	●○○○
6. Which of the following is an industrial material derived from plants?	Plastic	Steel	Rubber	Glass	○○●○
7. Medicines are derived mainly from:	rocks	plants	minerals	gases	○●○○
8. Which is a service of natural biodiversity to the ecosystem?	Increasing global warming	Causing floods	Pollination of crops	Depleting oxygen	○○●○
9. Classification is best defined as the:	study of ecosystems	naming of chemicals	grouping of related facts into classes	study of cells	○○●○
10. Classification brings together:	only unlike things	only plants	only animals	like things and separates unlike things	○○○●
11. Organisms are placed in separate groups on the basis of:	size only	colour only	similarities and differences	habitat only	○○●○
12. Which pair would be placed in the same group by classification?	Cat and tiger	Rose and fowl	Snake and goat	Mango and pigeon	●○○○
13. Taxonomy is the branch of biology concerned with:	cell structure	identifying and classifying	disease control	heredity only	○●○○
14. Systematics is the study of:	only fossils	diversity and evolutionary relationships	only cell division	only ecosystems	○●○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
15. Which is an aim of classification?	To increase pest numbers	To find evolutionary relationships	To destroy habitats	To avoid naming organisms	○●○○
16. Classification helps to identify organisms so as to:	hide their names	stop their growth	study them systematically	remove their diversity	○○●○
17. Who was the first person to classify living organisms?	Linnaeus	Aristotle	Whittaker	Woese	○●○○
18. Aristotle was a:	German scientist	French biologist	Greek philosopher	English naturalist	○○●○
19. Abu Usama Aljahiz described how many species of animals?	150	700	1500	350	○○○●
20. Andrea Caesalpino divided plants into how many groups?	Fifteen	Five	Ten	Twenty	●○○○
21. Andrea Caesalpino called his plant groups:	families	orders	genera	kingdoms	○○●○
22. Who published important works on the classification of plants (1627-1705)?	Tournefort	John Ray	Haeckel	Chatton	○●○○
23. Which scientist introduced the taxa of class and species?	Aristotle	Tournefort	John Ray	Woese	○●○○
24. Carolus Linnaeus grouped species according to:	DNA sequences	habitat only	similar physical characteristics	ribosome structure	○○●○
25. The oldest classification system divided organisms into:	two kingdoms	three kingdoms	five kingdoms	three domains	●○○○
26. The two kingdoms of the oldest system are:	Monera and Protista	Plantae and Animalia	Fungi and Plantae	Archaea and Bacteria	○●○○
27. In the two-kingdom system, kingdom Plantae includes:	autotrophs	heterotrophs only	only animals	only viruses	●○○○
28. In the two-kingdom system, bacteria and fungi were placed in:	Animalia	Protista	Plantae	Monera	○○●○
29. Which organisms were placed in kingdom Animalia in the two-kingdom system?	All autotrophs	Bacteria	Those depending on autotrophs	Mosses	○○●○
30. Euglena shows plant-like character of having:	chlorophyll	a cell wall	chitin	cellulose	●○○○
31. Euglena shows animal-like characters such as:	cellulose wall	roots	seeds	nutrition in darkness	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
32. The three-kingdom system was proposed by:	Robert Whittaker	Ernst Haeckel	Carl Woese	Aristotle	○●○○
33. The third kingdom proposed by Haeckel was:	Protista	Monera	Fungi	Archaea	●○○○
34. Haeckel proposed kingdom Protista to separate:	plants from animals	viruses from bacteria	fungi from plants	unicellular from multicellular organisms	○○○●
35. Who suggested the terms Procariotique and Eucariotique?	Linnaeus	Woese	E. Chatton	Whittaker	○○●○
36. Prokaryotes are organisms that:	have a true nucleus	have no cytoplasm	have no genetic material	lack a nucleus	○○○●
37. Eukaryotes are organisms that have:	no cell membrane	no genetic material	no cytoplasm	a nucleus in their cells	○○○●
38. Robert Whittaker introduced the five-kingdom system in:	1990	1925	1735	1967	○○○●
39. Which set is the five-kingdom system?	Monera-Protista-Fungi-Plantae-Animalia	Archaea-Bacteria-Eukarya	Monera-Archaea-Fungi-Protista	Fungi-Plantae-Virus	●○○○
40. In the five-kingdom system, archaea were placed in:	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Monera	○○○●
41. Archaea and bacteria were combined in Monera because both are:	prokaryotic	eukaryotic	multicellular	autotrophic only	●○○○
42. A domain is the:	smallest group in classification	same as a species	largest group in classification of life	same as a genus	○○●○
43. The three-domain system was introduced by:	Robert Whittaker	Carl Woese	Ernst Haeckel	Linnaeus	○●○○
44. Carl Woese introduced the three-domain system in:	1967	1925	1735	1990	○○○●
45. The three domains of life are:	Monera, Protista, Fungi	Plantae, Animalia, Fungi	Archaea, Bacteria, Eukarya	Archaea, Monera, Eukarya	○○●○
46. Classification into three domains is NOT based on:	rRNA nucleotide sequence	membrane lipid structure	sensitivity to antibiotics	presence of a backbone	○○○●
47. rRNA stands for:	reverse ribonucleic acid	ribosomal ribonucleic acid	replicating RNA	repair ribonucleic acid	○●○○
48. Domain classification is based on differences in the nucleotide sequence of:	mitochondria	rRNA	chlorophyll	cell wall sugars	○●○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
49. Archaea cells are:	eukaryotic	non-cellular	prokaryotic	multicellular tissues	○○●○
50. The cell walls of Archaea contain:	peptidoglycan	chitin	no peptidoglycan	cellulose	○○●○
51. Peptidoglycan (murein) is a polysaccharide made of sugar and:	fatty acids	amino acids	nucleotides	glycerol	○●○○
52. Peptidoglycan forms a layer outside the:	plasma membrane	nucleus	ribosome	mitochondrion	●○○○
53. rRNA of Archaea is:	not found in Bacteria and Eukarya	same as that of Bacteria	same as that of Eukarya	absent from the cell	●○○○
54. Archaea are not sensitive to antibiotics that affect:	bacteria	eukarya	all domains	none	●○○○
55. Archaea often live in:	only fresh water	only mild soils	only inside humans	extreme environments	○○○●
56. Archaeal membranes can withstand:	only freezing	only low salt	high temperature and strong acid	only low pH	○○●○
57. Which is an example of archaeal creatures?	Amoeba	Yeast	Methanogens	Mushroom	○○●○
58. Microorganisms producing methane as a metabolic byproduct are:	halophiles	methanogens	thermoacidophiles	saprotrophs	○●○○
59. Microorganisms living in high salt concentration are called:	halophiles	methanogens	thermoacidophiles	autotrophs	●○○○
60. Organisms living in high temperature and acidity are called:	halophiles	thermoacidophiles	methanogens	protozoa	○●○○
61. The cell walls of Bacteria contain:	chitin	peptidoglycan	cellulose	no polymers	○●○○
62. Bacteria are sensitive to:	traditional antibacterial antibiotics	none of the antibiotics	only antifungal drugs	only antiviral drugs	●○○○
63. Bacteria are resistant to most antibiotics that affect:	Bacteria	Eukarya	Archaea only	viruses only	○●○○
64. Which is true of both Archaea and Bacteria?	Both have a nucleus	Both have chitin walls	Both are multicellular	Both are prokaryotic	○○○●
65. Domain Eukarya contains cells that are:	prokaryotic	eukaryotic	non-living	wall-less always	○●○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
66. Eukarya are divided into how many kingdoms?	Four	Two	Three	Five	●○○○
67. The kingdoms of domain Eukarya are:	Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae	Archaea, Bacteria, Fungi, Plantae	Protista, Monera, Plantae, Animalia	Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia	○○○●
68. Eukarya are resistant to traditional antibacterial antibiotics but sensitive to:	no antibiotics	antibiotics affecting eukaryotic cells	all antibiotics	only antibiotics affecting Archaea	○●○○
69. Which domain is the most complex?	Archaea	Bacteria	Eukarya	Monera	○○●○
70. Protists include eukaryotes with unicellular or:	tissue organization	organ systems	viral organization	colonial organization	○○○●
71. Most protists are:	terrestrial only	parasites of plants only	desert dwellers	aquatic	○○○●
72. Animal-like protists are called:	algae	slime molds	fungi	protozoa	○○○●
73. An example of an animal-like protist is:	Euglena	Yeast	Amoeba	Moss	○○●○
74. Plant-like protists are called:	algae	protozoa	moulds	mosses	●○○○
75. Slime molds are examples of:	plant-like protists	animal-like protists	bacteria	fungus-like protists	○○○●
76. Algae belong to kingdom:	Plantae	Fungi	Animalia	Protista	○○○●
77. Euglena is an example of:	an animal-like protist	a plant-like protist	a fungus	a bacterium	○●○○
78. Fungal cell walls contain:	cellulose	peptidoglycan	chitin	lignin	○○●○
79. Fungi are generally:	saprotrophic decomposers	photosynthetic	ingestive feeders	chemosynthetic	●○○○
80. Which is an example of a unicellular fungus?	Yeast	Mushroom	Black bread mold	Moss	●○○○
81. Which is an example of kingdom Fungi?	Amoeba	Moss	Mushroom	Starfish	○○●○
82. Members of Plantae are:	unicellular and heterotrophic	colonial and saprotrophic	multicellular and autotrophic	non-cellular	○○●○

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
83. The cell wall of plants is made of:	chitin	peptidoglycan	protein	cellulose	○○○●
84. Plant cells contain chloroplasts with:	chitin	chlorophyll	murein	haemoglobin	○●○○
85. Which is an example of kingdom Plantae?	Yeast	Euglena	Mustard	Amoeba	○○●○
86. Members of Animalia are:	multicellular heterotrophic eukaryotes	unicellular autotrophs	multicellular autotrophs	prokaryotic heterotrophs	●○○○
87. Animals lack:	a nucleus	cell wall and chlorophyll	cell membrane	cytoplasm	○●○○
88. Starfish and insects are examples of:	vertebrates	protists	fungi	invertebrates	○○○●
89. Fish, frogs and man are examples of:	vertebrates	invertebrates	protists	algae	●○○○
90. Organisms that produce their own food are:	heterotrophs	saprotrophs	parasites	autotrophs	○○○●
91. An example of an autotroph is:	a mushroom	a green plant	a cat	a tiger	○●○○
92. Organisms that eat other things as food are:	heterotrophs	autotrophs	algae	producers	●○○○
93. Heterotrophs show which mode of nutrition?	Ingestive	Absorptive	Photosynthetic	Chemosynthetic	●○○○
94. Organisms feeding on dead decaying matter are:	autotrophs	herbivores	saprotrophs	producers	○○●○
95. Saprotrophs show which mode of nutrition?	Absorptive	Ingestive	Photosynthetic	Holozoic	●○○○
96. Which pair are saprotrophs?	Plants and algae	Fungi and bacteria	Cats and tigers	Frogs and fish	○●○○
97. Saprotrophs act as:	producers	decomposers	predators	pollinators	○●○○
98. The groups into which organisms are classified are called:	genes	taxa	niches	biomes	○●○○
99. The singular of taxa is:	taxis	taxum	taxon	taxe	○○●○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
100. The ladder formed by taxa is called:	taxonomic hierarchy	food chain	ecological pyramid	gene pool	●○○○
101. The largest taxon or rank is:	species	genus	kingdom	phylum	○○●○
102. Which sequence runs from largest to smallest rank?	Kingdom-Phylum-Class-Order-Family	Order-Family-Class-Phylum-Kingdom	Phylum-Kingdom-Class-Order-Family	Kingdom-Order-Family-Phylum-Order-Class-Family	●○○○
103. Which is the smallest taxonomic rank?	Genus	Family	Species	Order	○○●○
104. A phylum is a group of related:	classes	orders	families	genera	●○○○
105. A class is a group of related:	families	genera	phyla	orders	○○○●
106. An order is a group of related:	classes	genera	species	families	○○○●
107. A family is a group of related:	orders	species	genera	classes	○○●○
108. A genus is a group of related:	families	orders	species	classes	○○●○
109. For plants and fungi, the term used in place of phylum is:	division	class	order	domain	●○○○
110. In the taxonomic hierarchy, the rank immediately above family is:	order	genus	class	species	●○○○
111. In the taxonomic hierarchy, the rank immediately below class is:	phylum	family	kingdom	order	○○○●
112. Which rank lies between family and species?	Order	Genus	Class	Phylum	○●○○
113. Species is defined as organisms capable of:	only asexual reproduction	interbreeding, fertile offspring	living in the same habitat only	having the same colour only	○●○○
114. A mule is the offspring of a:	male horse and female donkey	male donkey and female horse	male zebra and female cow	male goat and female sheep	○●○○
115. A mule is infertile because of:	lack of a nucleus	absence of cell walls	an odd number of chromosomes	lack of chlorophyll	○○●○
116. A mule is not considered a species because it:	has no genus	cannot reproduce	is a plant	is a protist	○●○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
117. Species is the most basic unit of:	cell structure	ecosystems	metabolism	classification	○○○●
118. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by:	Aristotle	Carl Woese	Ernst Haeckel	Carolus Linnaeus	○○○●
119. In binomial nomenclature each name consists of:	two Latin names	one Latin name	three Latin names	two Greek letters	●○○○
120. In a binomial name, the first name represents the:	species	genus	family	class	○●○○
121. In a binomial name, the second name represents the:	genus	order	kingdom	species	○○○●
122. The genus name begins with:	a small letter	a number	any letter	a capital letter	○○○●
123. The species name begins with:	a capital letter	a small letter	a number	a symbol	○●○○
124. The scientific name of human beings is:	Homo sapiens	Sapiens homo	Homo humanus	Homo erectus	●○○○
125. In Homo sapiens, 'sapiens' is the:	genus name	family name	species name	order name	○○●○
126. In Homo sapiens, 'Homo' is the:	genus name	species name	class name	kingdom name	●○○○
127. All cats, including lion, tiger and domestic cat, belong to genus:	Homo	Oryza	Solanum	Felis	○○○●
128. Binomial nomenclature uses which language?	Greek	Latin	Arabic	Urdu	○●○○
129. The scientific name of brinjal is:	Solanum tuberosum	Oryza sativa	Homo sapiens	Solanum melongena	○○○●
130. The scientific name of potato is:	Solanum tuberosum	Oryza sativa	Solanum melongena	Felis leo	●○○○
131. The scientific name of rice is:	Solanum tuberosum	Solanum melongena	Homo sapiens	Oryza sativa	○○○●
132. Brinjal is called Baigun in:	Urdu	Punjabi	Sindhi	Pushto	●○○○
133. Common names of organisms are not reliable because they:	are always in Latin	are universal	vary between countries and languages	are scientific	○○●○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
134. A scientific name stands for:	many organisms locally	a single kind of organism worldwide	only plants	only animals	○●○○
135. Binomial nomenclature gives the need of a universal language, which is:	English	Urdu	Latin	French	○○●○
136. Viruses show characteristics of:	only living things	only nonliving things	only plants	both living and nonliving things	○○○●
137. Which is a living characteristic of viruses?	They reproduce using host cell material	They respire	They excrete wastes	They grow by cell division	●○○○
138. The genetic material of viruses is:	both RNA and DNA always	either RNA or DNA	protein only	lipids	○●○○
139. Which is a nonliving characteristic of viruses?	They have varieties	They infect cells	They can be crystallized	They have genetic material	○○●○
140. Viruses lack which feature, resembling nonliving things?	Metabolism and enzyme system	Genetic material	Variety	Ability to infect	●○○○
141. Outside the host, viruses behave as:	inert infectious particles	active feeders	free-living cells	photosynthetic cells	●○○○
142. Under modern classification, viruses are:	placed in Monera	not included in any domain or kingdom	placed in Protista	placed in Archaea	○●○○
143. Viruses are at the borderline of:	plants and animals	bacteria and fungi	protists and algae	living and nonliving	○○○●
144. Prions are composed of:	DNA only	RNA only	lipids only	proteins only	○○○●
145. Viroids are infectious agents of:	certain plants	only bacteria	only fungi	only humans	●○○○
146. The common characteristic of viruses, prions and viroids is:	respiration	movement	infectious nature	excretion	○○●○
147. A multicellular land organism that photosynthesizes belongs to kingdom:	Monera	Plantae	Protista	Animalia	○●○○
148. Colonial organization is a unique feature of kingdom:	Animalia	Fungi	Plantae	Protista	○○○●
149. Which kingdom-feature pair is mismatched?	Fungi - usually saprotrophic	Plantae - photosynthetic	Protista - various nutrition modes	Animalia - rarely ingestive	○○○●
150. Which domain/s can survive in the most extreme conditions?	Eukarya	Plantae	Animalia	Archaea	○○○●