



Al-Razi Guess Paper consist of 100 MCQs, 100 Short Questions and Long Questions to get 100% Success in Examination

**OBJECTIVE TYPE
Multiple Choice Questions**

- After fertilization within the flower, the future of the ovule is:
A Zygote b Seed
C Ovary D Fruit
- Actually, an immature plant is:
a Embryo B Radicle
C Ovule D Endosperm
- The name of gaseous exchange in humans lungs is:
A pharynx B trachea
C bronchi d alveoli
- In which succulent organs are found?
A halophytes
B hydrophytes
C mesophytes
d xerophytes
- The number of pair of spinal nerves are:
a 31 B 27 C 29 D 33
- The length of human kidney is:
a 10 cm B 5 cm
C 4 cm D 27 cm
- Which part of the brain is responsible for muscle movements, interpretation of sensations and memory?
A Pons b Cerebrum
C Cerebellum
D Medulla oblongata
- A disease in which uric acid accumulates in the joints:
a Gout
B Rheumatoid arthritis
C Osteoporosis
D Osteoarthritis
- An organism has genotype AAbb. How many genetically different gametes can that organism produce?
a 1 B 2 C 4 D 8
- The plants which are bred are called ____:
A Breeders b Cultivars
C Corny vers D Herbie vers
- What is the rate of breathing in humans at rest?
a 16 to 20 times
B 70 to 80 times
C 80 to 100 times
D 10 to 20 times
- The human urinary system consists of:
A On a pair of kidneys
B On a pair of ureters
C Urinary bladder
d All of these
- Capillaries of glomerulus do not filter:
a Blood cells and proteins
B Fats and proteins
C Fats and salts
D Salts and proteins
- The length of spinal cord is:
A 30cm B 45cm
C 40cm D 50cm
- The middle layer of human eye is called:
A Retina B Sclera
C Optic disc d Choroid
- According to UNAID, 0.1% of the adult population of Pakistan has the disease:
A Hepatitis b AIDS
C Polio D T-B
- James Watson and Francis Crick presented a model of the structure of DNA.
A 1953 B 1943
C 1933 D 1923
- Decomposers are:
a Fungi and bacteria
B Bacteria
C Viruses D Fungi
- Length of trachea is:
A 16 B 14 c 12 D 10
- What happens during exhalation?
A Ribs muscles relax
B The shape of the diaphragm becomes dome-shaped
C The pressure above the lungs increases
d All of these
- The procedure for removing kidney stones is:
A Transplant b Lithotripsy
C Dialysis
D None of these
- What is a co-ordinator in nervous co-ordination?
A Glands
b Brain and spinal cord
C Brain
D Spinal Cord
- Which vitamin deficiency cause poor night vision?
a Vitamin A B Vitamin B
C Vitamin C D Vitamin D
- The hard outer layer of bone is called:
a Compact bone
B Spongy bone
C Bone pulp
D None of these
- The enzyme used to dissolve blood clot is?
A Lipase B Interferons
C Urokinase
D Beta-endorphin

26. He first proposed the idea of sterile surgery:
 A Joseph Trott
 B Joseph Fisher
 C Joseph Lister
 D Joseph Aspiden
27. Which drug weakens the short term memory in human:
 a Marijuana B Morphine
 C Codeine D Psilosin
28. The process of taking in oxygen from the atmosphere and expelling carbon dioxide from the body is called:
 A Cellular respiration
 B Excretion
 C Gaseous exchange
 D Secretion
29. The membrane enclosing lungs are called:
 a Diaphragm
 B Pleural membranes
 C Intercostal membranes
 D Alveolar membranes
30. Cigarette smoke contains at least _____ carcinogens.
 A 30 B 50 C 70 D 90
31. Every year "World No Tobacco Day" is observed:
 a On 31st May
 B On 30th May
 C On 31st March
 D On 21st March
32. Functional unit of kidney is:
 A Exon B Neuron
 C Nephron D Pelvis
33. What type of coordination is found in plants?
 a Chemical B Mechanical
 C Electrical D Nervous
34. Human nervous system consist of how many parts?
 a Two B Three
 C Four D Five
35. Central nervous system includes:
 a Spinal cord
 B Brain
 C Both A and B
 D Hormones
36. Spinal cord is a continuation:
 a Medulla oblongata
 B Frontal lobe
 C Thalamus
 D Hypothalamus
37. Insulin and glucagon are formed:
 A In the hypothalamus
 B In the anterior pituitary
 C In the liver
 d In the pancreas
38. Osteoporosis disease is found in:
 A Brain B Bones
 C Lungs D Kidneys
39. The plant in which vegetative propagation occurs through leaves is:
 A Garlic B Ginger
 C Potato
 d Bryophyllum
40. The scar on the seed coat is called:
 A Picropyle B Enagoment
 C Ovule d Hylum
41. Groups of animals in which external fertilization occurs:
 A Mammals B Birds
 C Reptiles
 d Amphibians
42. A specific sequence of DNA nucleotides is transcribed into messenger RNA nucleotides, called:
 a Transcription
 B Translation
 C Transduction
 D Translocation
43. The visible characteristic of an organism, such as the color of a seed or the shape of a pod is called?
 A Genotype B Phenotype
 C Karyotype D Body type
44. Who introduced the term artificial selection?
 A Aristotle
 B Theorophrastus
 C CD Baffin
 d Abu Rayhan Al-Biruni
45. Sir Alexander Fleming discovered:
 A Tetracycline
 B Aspirin
 C Cephalosporin
 d Penicillin
46. Maintaining the internal temperature of the body is called:
 A Homeostasis
 B Osmoregulation
 C Thermoregulation
 D Excretion
47. The lowest amount in urine is:
 A of urea
 B of sodium ions
 C of water
 d of potassium ion
48. The Unit of nervous system is called:
 A Gene B Nephron
 C Neuron D Enzyme
49. Separates the middle ear from the inner ear:
 a stapes B eardrum
 C tympanum
 D oval window
50. The cells of cartilage are called:
 a Chondrocytes
 B Osteocytes
 C Collagen D Osteoclasts
51. How do Corals reproduce?
 a Budding
 B Fragmentation
 C Binary fission
 D Sporeformation
52. Some bones produces what:
 A Mucus B Hormones
 C Oxygen d Blood cells

53. Sperms are produced in mammals:
 A Epididymis
 B Vas deferens
 C Prostate glands
 D Seminiferous tubules
54. How many pea plants did Mendel use in his experiments?
 A 26000 B 27000
 C 28000 D 29000
55. Human growth hormone-producing bacterium (*E. coli*) was created:
 a 1977 B 1970
 C 1910 D 1980
56. The proportion or percentage of oxygen in the air entering the lungs is:
 a 21% B 22%
 C 23% D 24%
57. The major types of bronchitis are:
 a Two B Three
 C Four D Five
58. The balance of water, salts, temperature and glucose in the body is called:
 A Excretion
 B Tubular secretion
 C Homeostasis
 D Reabsorption
59. Examples of hydrophyte plant is:
 A grass B sea grass
 C Cactus D Lily
60. Temporarily urine is stored before excreted from the body:
 A In kidney B In ureter
 C In urinary bladder
 D In urethra
61. Effectors include:
 A Muscles only
 B Glands only
 C Muscles and glands
 D Brain
62. The _____ lobe deals with the senses of hearing and smell is:
 A Occipital B Temporal
 C Frontal D Parietal
63. This hormone is essential for milk ejection from the breast:
 a Vasopression B Insulin
 C TSH D Oxytocin
64. The round hole in the center of the iris is called:
 A Retina B Blindspot
 C Choroid D Pupil
65. Total hard bones in an adult man are:
 A 406 B 306
 C 206 D 106
66. Skeletal muscle is a muscle that attaches to immovable bone, called:
 a Origen B Tunidan
 C Ligament D Insertion
67. Parthenogenesis is a type of reproduction:
 A Sexual
 B Fragmentation
 C Asexual D Grafting
68. New garlic plants grown from a corms is called:
 a Natural vegetative propagation
 B Artificial vegetative propagation
 C Cutting D Grafting
69. The units of gynoecium are called:
 A Sepals B Petals
 C Carpels D Stamens
70. The fruit is developed from:
 A From ovule
 B From ovary
 C From calyx
 D From style
71. The style is part of what?
 A Sepal B Petal
 C Stamen D Carpel
72. Pollination refers to the transfer of pollen grains from:
 a Anther to stigma
 B Anther to stigma
 C Sepal to Petal
 D Petal to Sepalper
73. The quantity of sperms in semen is:
 a 10% B 70%
 C 90% D 35%
74. How many pairs of homologous chromosomes are there in human body cells?
 A 22 B 23 C 24 D 25
75. Mendel did many experiments on which vegetable?
 a Peas B Tomatoes
 C Potato D Cabbage
76. When did it become possible to cut DNA?
 A 1964 B 1966
 C 1968 D 1970
77. The pain reliever morphine made from what?
 A From foxglove leaves
 B From opium
 C From fish liver
 D From fungi
78. Medicine obtained from minerals is:
 A Morphine B Aspirin
 C Antitoxins
 D Tincture of iodine
79. The long-term use of these can cause suicidal thoughts?
 a Sedatives B Narcotics
 C Helosie Nogens
 D Mary Joanna
80. The number of bronchi in the air passage way is:
 A 1 B 2
 C Many
 D None of them

81. The secretions released from the Keekar are called:
 a Gums B Mucilage
 C Latices D Resins
82. Which plant has succulent organs?
 a Cactus B Lily
 C Sea grass D Hydralla
83. Which organ is responsible for filtering the blood?
 A Intestine B Brain
 C Stomach d Kidney
84. It is responsible for chemical coordination:
 a Endocrine system
 B Central nervous system
 C Peripheral nervous system
 D Autonomic nervous system
85. Normally the duration of nervous coordination is:
 A Quick B Brief
 C Quick but short
 D None of these
86. The hindbrain is not a part of:
 A Medulla oblongata
 B Pans
 C Cerebrum d Cerebrum
87. Which part of the human eye contains blood vessels?
 A Retina b Choroid
 C Iris D Pupil
88. Myopia ____ is also called:
 A Far sightedness
 B Color blindness
 C Short sightedness
 D Night blindness
89. What is another name for epinephrine?
 A Parathormone
 b Adrenaline
 C Thai Rockson
 D Kelsey Tonen
90. Which of the following is a plant parasite?
 A Wedge plant B Sundew
 C Venus fly trap d Cuscuta
91. Inhibits or kills bacteria in or on the body.
 A Analgesics b Antibiotics
 C Antibodies
 D Antinarcotics
92. Which disease is treated by vaccine?
 a Smallpox B AIDS
 C Hepatitis D Malaria
93. The respiratory center is present?
 A In the lungs
 b In the brain
 C In the nose
 D In the muscles
94. The chest wall is based on how many pairs of ribs?
 a 12 B 10 C 8 D 14
95. What disease does Streptococcus pneumonia cause?
 A Emphysema B Asthma
 C Bronchitis
 d Pneumonia
96. Glottis is an opening on the floor of what:
 A nasal cavity B nostrils
 C pharynx D antibiotics
97. The membrane around the lungs is called:
 A alveoli B diaphragm
 C pleural D bronchi
98. stomata are found in:
 a Epidermis
 B Endodermis
 C Xylem D Phloem
99. Respiratory centre is present in:
 A lungs b brain
 C nose D muscles
100. Resins as an excretory material eliminated from:
 A coniferous B tomato
 C keekar D rubber
2. What is a reflex action? Give an example.
3. Define symbiosis. Write a difference between mutualism and commensalism.
4. What is meant by insertion of muscles?
5. Define antigens and antibodies.
6. Write the names of the types of joint.
7. Write the difference between epigeal and hypogeal.
8. Write the definition of genotype and phenotype.
9. What is meant by self-pollination?
10. What is meant by Vaccination?
11. What is the difference between population and community?
12. What is co-dominance? Give an example.
13. Write two symptoms of asthma. And also write the treatment.
14. Write the definition of hydrophytes.
15. Write the achievement of Sir Alexander Fleming.
16. Name two types of fermentation.
17. Write two characteristics of Xerophytes plants.
18. What is meant by halophytes?
19. What is meant by kidney stones?
20. What is compact bone or spongy bone?
21. What is cloning?
22. Define transcription and translation.
23. What is the difference between nitrification and denitrification?
24. Define antagonism.
25. Write the difference between dominant allele and recessive allele.
26. What are tendons? What do they do?

Short Questions

1. How do ball and socket joints move?

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| 27. Explain continuous and discontinuous variations. | endoskeleton and exoskeleton? | rejection? |
| 28. Define osteoporosis. | 53. What is gout? | 78. What is glomerular filtrate? |
| 29. What is meant by receptors? Give examples. | 54. What is the difference between internal and external fertilization? | 79. What is the difference between pharmaceutical drug and narcotic drug? |
| 30. What is Guttation? How is it different from Dew? | .55 Write the names of drugs obtained from plants and fungi. | 80. Explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction? |
| 31. What is meant by voice box? | .56 What are cephalosporin? | 81. Define the multiple fission. |
| 32. Write the structure of larynx. | .57 Explain the difference between bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics. | 82. Write the difference between spore and endospore. |
| 33. What are the two stages of respiration? | 58. Write the disadvantages of vegetative propagation. | 83. What is meant by natural selection? |
| .34 What is the function of urinary bladder? | 59. Describe the structure of the inner ear. | 84. Write two disadvantages of acid rain. |
| 35. What is meant by decomposer? Give two examples. | 60. What is meant by bone? Give an example. | .85 What is meant by hallucinations or hallucinogens? |
| 36. Name the types of coordination. | 61. Write two differences between stomata and lenticels. | 86. What are sulpha drugs? Write one use of it. |
| 37. Write the symptoms of paralysis. | 62. Define homeostasis with examples. | 87. How does skin regulate body temperature? |
| 38. Write the function of occipital lobe. | 63. What is meant by coordinators? | .88 Define oval window. |
| 39. Define cartilage and give an example. | 64. What is meant by saltatory impulses? | 89. What is the difference between Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis? |
| 40. Define Alveoli. | 65. What is the difference between sensory and motor neurons? | 90. List the nitrogenous bases present in the double helix of DNA. |
| 41. What is meant by pressure filtration? | .66 What are endocrine glands? | 91. Explain the difference between biotic and abiotic components. |
| 42. Compare stimulus and response. | 67. Explain positive feedback with examples. | 92. What is meant by predation? Explain with an example. |
| 43. Where is the midbrain located? What is its importance? | .68 Define flexion and extension. | 93. What is meant by overpopulation? |
| 44. What is meant by hyaline cartilage? | .69 What is meant by homozygous genotype and heterozygous genotype? | 94. What is meant by continuous fermentation? |
| 45. What is meant by broad spectrum and narrow spectrum antibiotics? | 70. What is meant by pharmacology? | .95 What are endonucleases and ligases? |
| 46. Define food web and food chain. | 71. What is skin? Name the layers of skin. | 96. Write the difference between disinfectants and antiseptics. |
| 47. What are pleural membrane? Write its importance. | 72. What is Rheumatoid Arthritis? | 97. Explain the concept of genotype with an example. |
| 48. Write the names of the four parts of the urinary system. | 73. What is a micropile? | 98. Write the definition of blubs and corms. |
| 49. Write the importance of respiratory system and trachea. | 74. What is Meninges? Write their names. | 99. Define locomotion and movement. |
| 50. Describe the structure of the lungs. | 75. What is meant by parasitism? | 100. What is the function of parathormone? |
| 51. What is a kidney transplant? | 76. What are synthetic drugs? | ☆.....☆.....☆ |
| .52 What is meant by | 77. What is meant by tissue | |