

Guess Paper for **BIOLOGY**

Class-10th

Objective Type

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. After fertilization within the flower, the future of the ovule is: (35★)

- (A) Zygote (B) Seed
(C) Ovary (D) Fruit

2. Actually, an immature plant is: (19★)

- (A) Embryo (B) Radicle
(C) Ovule (D) Endosperm

3. The name of gaseous exchange in humans lungs is: (17★)

- (A) pharynx (B) trachea
(C) bronchi (D) alveoli

4. In which succulent organs are found? (17★)

- (A) halophytes (B) hydrophytes
(C) mesophytes (D) xerophytes

5. The number of pair of spinal nerves are: (17★)

- (A) 31 (B) 27 (C) 29 (D) 33

6. The length of human kidney is: (13★)

- (A) 10 cm (B) 5 cm
(C) 4 cm (D) 27 cm

7. Which part of the brain is responsible for muscle movements, interpretation of sensations and memory? (13★)

- (A) Pons (B) Cerebrum
(C) Cerebellum
(D) Medulla oblongata

8. A disease in which uric acid accumulates in the joints: (13★)

- (A) Gout
(B) Rheumatoid arthritis
(C) Osteoporosis
(D) Osteoarthritis

9. An organism has genotype AAbb. How many genetically different gametes can that organism produce? (13★)

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 8

10. The plants which are bred are called ____: (13★)

- (A) Breeders (B) Cultivars
(C) Corny vers (D) Herbie vers

11. What is the rate of breathing in humans at rest? (12 ★)

- (A) 16 to 20 times (B) 70 to 80 times
(C) 80 to 100 times (D) 10 to 20 times

12. The human urinary system consists of: (12★)

- (A) On a pair of kidneys
(B) On a pair of ureters
(C) Urinary bladder (D) All of these

13. Capillaries of glomerulus do not filter: (12★)

- (A) Blood cells and proteins
(B) Fats and proteins
(C) Fats and salts
(D) Salts and proteins

14. The length of spinal cord is: (12★)

- (A) 30cm (B) 45cm
(C) 40cm (D) 50cm

15. The middle layer of human eye is called: (12★)

- (A) Retina (B) Sclera
(C) Optic disc (D) Choroid

16. According to UNAID, 0.1% of the adult population of Pakistan has the disease: (12★)

- (A) Hepatitis (B) AIDS
(C) Polio (D) T-B

17. James Watson and Francis Crick presented a model of the

structure of DNA. (12★)

- (A) 1953 (B) 1943
(C) 1933 (D) 1923

18. Decomposers are: (12★)

- (A) Fungi and bacteria (B) Bacteria
(C) Viruses (D) Fungi

19. Length of trachea is: (11★)

- (A) 16 (B) 14 (C) 12 (D) 10

20. What happens during exhalation? (11★)

- (A) Ribs muscles relax
(B) The shape of the diaphragm becomes dome-shaped
(C) The pressure above the lungs increases
(D) All of these

21. The procedure for removing kidney stones is: (11★)

- (A) Transplant (B) Lithotripsy
(C) Dialysis (D) None of these

22. What is a co-ordinator in nervous co-ordination? (11★)

- (A) Glands (B) Brain and spinal cord
(C) Brain (D) Spinal Cord

23. Which vitamin deficiency cause poor night vision? (11★)

- (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin D

24. The hard outer layer of bone is called: (11★)

- (A) Compact bone (B) Spongy bone
(C) Bone pulp (D) None of these

25. The enzyme used to dissolve blood clot is? (11★)

- (A) Lipase (B) Interferons
(C) Urokinase (D) Beta-endorphin

26. He first proposed the idea of sterile surgery: (11★)

- (A) Joseph Trott (B) Joseph Fisher
(C) Joseph Lister (D) Joseph Aspden

27. Which drug weakens the short term memory in human: (11★)
(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: (10★)
 (A) Cellular respiration
 (B) Excretion
(C) Gaseous exchange
 (D) Secretion
 (A) Cellular respiration
29. The membrane enclosing lungs are called: (10★)
(A) Diaphragm
 (B) Pleural membranes
 (C) Intercostal membranes
 (D) Alveolar membranes
30. Cigarette smoke contains at least _____ carcinogens. (10★)
 (A) 30 **(B)** 50 (C) 70 (D) 90
31. Every year "World No Tobacco Day" is observed: (10★)
(A) On 31st May (B) On 30th May
 (C) On 31st March
 (D) On 21st March
32. Functional unit of kidney is: (10★)
 (A) Exon (B) Neuron
(C) Nephron (D) Pelvis
33. What type of coordination is found in plants? (10★)
(A) Chemical (B) Mechanical
 (C) Electrical (D) Nervous
34. Human nervous system consist of how many parts? (10★)
(A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Five
35. Central nervous system includes: (10★)
(A) Spinal cord
 (B) Brain
 (C) Both A and B
 (D) Hormones
36. Spinal cord is a continuation: (10★)
(A) Medulla oblongata
 (B) Frontal lobe
 (C) Thalamus
 (D) Hypothalamus
37. Insulin and glucagon are formed: (10★)
 (A) In the hypothalamus
 (B) In the anterior pituitary
 (C) In the liver **(D)** In the pancreas
38. Osteoporosis disease is found in: (10★)
 (A) Brain **(B)** Bones (C) Lungs (D) Kidneys
39. The plant in which vegetative propagation occurs through leaves is: (10★)
 (A) Garlic (B) Ginger
 (C) Potato **(D)** Bryophyllum
40. The scar on the seed coat is called: (10★)
 (A) Micropyle (B) Embryon
 (C) Ovule **(D)** Hilum
41. Groups of animals in which external fertilization occurs: (10★)
 (A) Mammals (B) Birds
 (C) Reptiles **(D)** Amphibians
42. A specific sequence of DNA nucleotides is transcribed into messenger RNA nucleotides, called: (10★)
(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: (10★)
 (A) Genotype **(B)** Phenotype
 (C) Karyotype (D) Body type
44. Who introduced the term artificial selection? (10★)
 (A) Aristotle (B) Theophrastus
 (C) CD Baffin
(D) Abu Rayhan Al-Biruni
45. Sir Alexander Fleming discovered: (9★)
 (A) Tetracycline (B) Aspirin
 (C) Cephalosporin **(D)** Penicillin
46. Maintaining the internal temperature of the body is called: (9★)
 (A) Homeostasis (B) Osmoregulation
(C) Thermoregulation (D) Excretion
47. The lowest amount in urine is: (9★)
 (A) of urea (B) of sodium ions
 (C) of water **(D)** of potassium ion
48. The Unit of nervous system is called: (9★)
 (A) Gene (B) Nephron
(C) Neuron (D) Enzyme
49. Separates the middle ear from the inner ear: (9★)
(A) stapes (B) eardrum
 (C) tympanum (D) oval window
50. The cells of cartilage are called: (9★)
(A) Chondrocytes (B) Osteocytes
 (C) Collagen (D) Osteoclasts
51. How do Corals reproduce? (9★)
(A) Budding (B) Fragmentation
 (C) Binary fission (D) Sporeformation
52. Some bones produces what: (9★)
 (A) Mucus (B) Hormones
 (C) Oxygen **(D)** Blood cells
53. Sperms are produced in mammals: (9★)
 (A) Epididymis (B) Vas deferens
 (C) Prostate glands
(D) Seminiferous tubules
54. How many pea plants did Mendel use in his experiments? (9★)
 (A) 26000 (B) 27000
(C) 28000 (D) 29000
55. Human growth hormone-producing bacterium (E. coli) was created: (9★)
(A) 1977 (B) 1970 (C) 1910 (D) 1980

56. The proportion or percentage of oxygen in the air entering the lungs is: (8★)
(A) 21% (B) 22% (C) 23% (D) 24%
57. The major types of bronchitis are: (8★)
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
58. The balance of water, salts, temperature and glucose in the body is called: (8★)
(C) Homeostasis (B) Tubular secretion (A) Excretion (D) Reabsorption
59. Examples of hydrophyte plant is: (8★)
(A) grass (B) sea grass (C) Cactus **(D)** Lily
60. Temporarily urine is store before excreted from the body: (8★)
(C) In urinary bladder (A) In kidney (B) In ureter (D) In urethra
61. Effectors include: (8★)
(C) Muscles and glands (A) Muscles only (B) Glands only (D) Brain
62. The ____lobe deals with the senses of hearing and smell is: (8★)
(B) Temporal (A) Occipital (C) Frontal (D) Parietal
63. This hormone is essential for milk ejection from the breast: (8★)
(A) Vasopression (B) Insulin (C) TSH (D) Oxytocin
64. The round hole in the center of the iris is called: (8★)
(D) Pupil (A) Retina (B) Blindspot (C) Choroid
65. Total hard bones in an adult man are: (8★)
(C) 206 (A) 406 (B) 306 (D) 106
66. Skeletal muscle is a muscle that attaches to immovable bone, called: (8★)
(A) Origen (B) Tunidan (C) Ligament (D) Insertion
67. Parthenogenesis is a type of reproduction: (8★)
(C) Asexual (A) Sexual (B) Fragmentation (D) Grafting
68. New garlic plants grown from a corms is called: (8★)
(A) Natural vegetative propagation (B) Artificial vegetative propagation (C) Cutting (D) Grafting
69. The units of gynoecium are called: (8★)
(C) Carpels (A) Sepals (B) Petals (D) Stamens
70. The fruit is develop from: (8★)
(B) From ovary (A) From ovule (C) From calyx (D) From style
71. The style is part of what? (8★)
(D) Carpel (A) Sepal (B) Peta (C) Stamen
72. Pollination refers to the transfer of pollen grains from: (8★)
(A) Anther to stigma (B) Anther to stigma (C) Sepal to Petal (D) Petal to Sepalper
73. The quantity of sperms in semen is: (8★)
(A) 10% (B) 70% (C) 90% (D) 35%
74. How many pairs of homologous chromosomes are there in human body cells? (8★)
(B) 23 (A) 22 (C) 24 (D) 25
75. Mendel did many experiments on which vegetable? (8 ★)
(A) Peas (B) Tomatoes (C) Potato (D) Cabbage
76. When did it become possible to cut DNA? (8★)
(D) 1970 (A) 1964 (B) 1966 (C) 1968
77. The pain reliever morphine made from what? (8★)
(A) From foxglove leaves (B) From opium (C) From fish liver (D) From fungi
78. Medicine obtained from minerals is: (8★)
(D) Tincture of iodine (A) Morphine (B) Aspirin (C) Antitoxins
79. The long-term use of these can cause suicidal thoughts? (8★)
(A) Sedatives (B) Narcotics (C) Helosie Nugens (D) Mary Joanna
80. The number of bronchi in the air passage way is: (7★)
(B) 2 (A) 1 (C) Many (D) None of them
81. The secretions released from the Keekar are called: (7★)
(A) Gums (B) Mucilage (C) Latices (D) Resins
82. Which plant has succulant organs? (7★)
(A) Cactus (B) Lily (C) Sea grass (D) Hydralla
83. Which organ is responsible for filtering the blood? (7★)
(D) Kidney (A) Intestine (B) Brain (C) Stomach
84. It is responsible for chemical coordination: (7★)
(A) Endocrine system (B) Central nervous system (C) Peripheral nervous system (D) Autonomic nervous system
85. Normally the duration of nervous coordination is: (7★)
(C) Quick but short (A) Quick (B) Brief (D) None of these
86. The hindbrain is not a part of: (7★)
(D) Cerebrum (A) Medulla oblongata (B) Pans (C) Cerebrum
87. Which part of the human eye contains blood vessels? (7★)
(B) Choroid (A) Retina (C) Iris (D) Pupil

88. Myopia ____ is also called: (7★)
 (A) Far sightedness
 (B) Color blindness
 (C) Short sightedness
 (D) Night blindness
89. What is another name for epinephrine? (7★)
 (A) Parathormone (B) Adrenaline
 (C) Thai Rockson (D) Kelsey Tonen
90. Which of the following is a plant parasite? (7★)
 (A) Wedge plant (B) Sundew
 (C) Venus fly trap (D) Cuscuta
91. Inhibits or kills bacteria in or on the body. (7★)
 (A) Analgesics (B) Antibiotics
 (C) Antibodies (D) Antinarcotics
92. Which disease is treated by vaccine? (7★)
 (A) Smallpox (B) AIDS
 (C) Hepatitis (D) Malaria
93. The respiratory center is present? (7★)
 (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? (6★)
 (A) 12 (B) 10 (C) 8 (D) 14
95. What disease does Streptococcus pneumonia cause? (6★)
 (A) Emphysema (B) Asthma
 (C) Bronchitis (D) Pneumonia
96. Glottis is an opening on the floor of what? (6★)
 (A) nasal cavity (B) nostrils
 (C) pharynx (D) antibiotics
97. The membrane around the lungs is called: (6★)
 (A) alveoli (B) diaphragm
 (C) pleural (D) bronchi
98. stomata are found in: (5★)
 (A) Epidermis (B) Endodermis
 (C) Xylem (D) Phloem
99. Respiratory centre is present in: (5★)
- (A) lungs (B) brain
 (C) nose (D) muscles
100. Resins as an excretory material eliminated from: (5★)
 (A) coniferous (B) tomato
 (C) keekar (D) rubber
- Subjective Type (Part-I)**
1. How do ball and socket joints move? (46★)
2. What is a reflex action? Give an example. (46★)
3. Define symbiosis. Write a difference between mutualism and commensalism. (44★)
4. What is meant by insertion of muscles? (41★)
5. Define antigens and antibodies. (33★)
6. Write the names of the types of joint. (32★)
7. Write the difference between epigeal and hypogeal. (32★)
8. Write the definition of genotype and phenotype. (31★)
9. What is meant by self-pollination? (30★)
10. What is meant by Vaccination? (29★)
11. What is the difference between population and community? (29★)
12. What is co-dominance? Give an example. (29★)
13. Write two symptoms of asthma. And also write the treatment. (29★)
14. Write the definition of hydrophytes. (28★)
15. Write the achievement of Sir Alexander Fleming. (26★)
16. Name two types of fermentation. (25★)
17. Write two characteristics of Xerophytes plants. (25★)
18. What is meant by halophytes? (25★)
19. What is meant by kidney stones? (25★)
20. What is compact bone or spongy bone? (25★)
21. What is cloning? (25★)
22. Define transcription and translation. (25★)
23. What is the difference between nitrification and denitrification? (25★)
24. Define antagonism. (24★)
25. Write the difference between dominant allele and recessive allele. (24★)
26. What are tendons? What do they do? (23★)
27. Explain continuous and discontinuous variations. (23★)
28. Define osteoporosis. (22★)
29. What is meant by receptors? Give examples. (22★)
30. What is Guttation? How is it different from Dew? (22★)
31. What is meant by voice box? (22★)
32. Write the structure of larynx. (21★)
33. What are the two stages of respiration? (21★)
34. What is the function of urinary bladder? (21★)
35. What is meant by decomposer? Give two examples. (21★)
36. Name the types of coordination. (21★)
37. Write the symptoms of paralysis. (21★)
38. Write the function of occipital lobe. (21★)
39. Define cartilage and give an example. (21★)
40. Define Alveoli. (20★)
41. What is meant by pressure filtration? (20★)
42. Compare stimulus and response. (20★)
43. Where is the midbrain located? What is its importance? (20★)
44. What is meant by hyaline cartilage? (20★)

45. What is meant by broad spectrum and narrow spectrum antibiotics? (20★)	69. What is meant by homozygous genotype and heterozygous genotype? (16★)	Explain with an example. (13★)
46. Define food web and food chain. (20★)	70. What is meant by pharmacology? (16★)	93. What is meant by overpopulation? (13★)
47. What are pleural membrane? Write its importance. (20★)	71. What is skin? Name the layers of skin. (16★)	94. What is meant by continuous fermentation? (13★)
48. Write the names of the four parts of the urinary system. (18★)	72. What is Rheumatoid Arthritis? (15★)	95. What are endonucleases and ligases? (13★)
49. Write the importance of respiratory system and trachea. (18★)	73. What is a micropile? (15★)	96. Write the difference between disinfectants and antiseptics. (13★)
50. Describe the structure of the lungs. (18★)	74. What is Meninges? Write their names. (15★)	97. Explain the concept of genotype with an example. (13★)
51. What is a kidney transplant? (18★)	75. What is meant by parasitism? (14★)	98. Write the definition of blubs and corms. (13★)
52. What is meant by endoskeleton and exoskeleton? (18★)	76. What are synthetic drugs? (14★)	99. Define locomotion and movement. (13★)
53. What is gout? (18★)	77. What is meant by tissue rejection? (14★)	100. What is the function of parathormone? (13★)
54. What is the difference between internal and external fertilization? (18★)	78. What is glomerular filtrate? (14★)	
55. Write the names of drugs obtained from plants and fungi. (18★)	79. What is the difference between pharmaceutical drug and narcotic drug? (14★)	Subjective Type (Part-II)
56. What are cephalosporin? (18★)	80. Explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction? (14★)	1. Describe the structure of nephron and draw the structure. (10★)
57. Explain the difference between bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics. (17★)	81. Define the multiple fission. (14★)	2. Make an anatomical diagram of human kidney and write the names of its parts. (8★)
58. Write the disadvantages of vegetative propagation. (17★)	82. Write the difference between spore and endospore. (14★)	3. Write two defects of human eye, their causes and treatment. (8★)
59. Describe the structure of the inner ear. (17★)	83. What is meant by natural selection? (14★)	4. Where is the thyroid gland located? Explain the importance of hormones released by it. (7★)
60. What is meant by bone? Give an example. (17★)	84. Write two disadvantages of acid rain. (14★)	5. Write a note on forebrain. (7★)
61. Write two differences between stomata and lenticels. (17★)	85. What is meant by hallucinations or hallucinogens? (14★)	6. Explain types of joints with examples. (7★)
62. Define homeostasis with examples. (17★)	86. What are sulpha drugs? Write one use of it. (14★)	7. Explain the structure of chromatin with the help of diagram. (6★)
63. What is meant by coordinators? (17★)	87. How does skin regulate body temperature? (14★)	8. What is natural selection? Explain the mechanisms of natural selection and evolution. (6★)
64. What is meant by saltatory impulses? (17★)	88. Define oval window. (13★)	9. What is meant by genetic engineering? Write its main objectives. (6★)
65. What is the difference between sensory and motor neurons? (16★)	89. What is the difference between Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis? (13★)	10. What role does the skin play in controlling body temperature? (6★)
66. What are endocrine glands? (16★)	90. List the nitrogenous bases present in the double helix of DNA. (13★)	11. Describe the structure of the outer and middle layers of the human eye. (6★)
67. Explain positive feedback with examples. (16★)	91. Explain the difference between biotic and abiotic components. (13★)	
68. Define flexion and extension. (16★)	92. What is meant by predation? (13★)	☆☆☆☆☆