



TALEEM CITY INSTITUTE

Ameenpur, Faisalabad

03126987979

Name:		Roll#:		Class:	Inter Part-I
Subject:	Biology-11	Date:		Time:	
Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-1,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i The study of distribution of animals in nature is called:
(A) Zoogeography (B) Biodiversity (C) Geography (D) Wild life
- ii Study of tissue is called:
(A) Morphology (B) Anatomy (C) Histology (D) Microbiology
- iii Internal morphology is also called:
(A) Physiology (B) Anatomy (C) Histology (D) Palaeontology
- iv The study of organisms living in fresh water bodies like rivers, lakes etc is called:
(A) Marine-biology (B) Social-biology (C) Fresh-water biology (D) Human-biology
- v The HIV virus causes:
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Cancer (C) AIDS (D) Hepatitis
- vi An aphid that attacks Walnut tree is being controlled biologically by:
(A) Wasp (B) House fly (C) Honey bee (D) Mosquito

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i Define biochemistry.
- ii Define Ecology and Histology.
- iii What are pesticides? What are the side effects of using pesticide chemicals?
- iv What is "integrated disease management"?
- v Compare radiotherapy and gene therapy to control disease.
- vi Differentiate between gene therapy and chemotherapy.
- vii What is Biological Control? Give its examples.
- viii Write a short note on vaccination.

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) What is cloning? Describe its procedure.

(b) Discuss the role of biology in protection and conservation of environment.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (A)

Q:2 (C)

Q:3 (B)

Q:4 (C)

Q:5 (C)

Q:6 (A)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-2,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i The most abundant carbohydrates is:
(A)Starch (B)Cellulose (C)Glucose (D)Maltose
- ii The covalent bond between two monosaccharides is called:
(A)Peptide bond (B)Glycosidic bond (C)Hydrogen bond (D)Ester bond
- iii Glycogen is found abundantly in:
(A)Liver (B)Muscles (C)Kidney (D)Both A & B
- iv Helical shape of polypeptide is due to presence within molecule:
(A)Covalent bond (B)Hydrogen bond (C)Disulphide bond (D)Peptide bond
- v The most abundant organic compound in mammalian cell:
(A)Water (B)Proteins (C)Carbohydrates (D)Lipids
- vi In the α - helix protein structure, each turn of the helix has amino acids.
(A)3.6 (B)4.6 (C)5.6 (D)6.6

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i What is percentage of water in brain cells of man?
- ii What is the effect of hydrolysis on oligosaccharides?
- iii What are waxes?
- iv Why are fats considered as high energy compounds?
- v Draw structural formula of glycylalanine.
- vi What is NAD?
- vii Differentiate between Nucleoside and Nucleotide.
- viii Write down two differences between DNA and RNA.

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) Compare DNA and RNA.

(b) Describe secondary and tertiary structure of protein.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (B)

Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (D)

Q:4 (B)

Q:5 (B)

Q:6 (A)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-3,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i The inorganic and detachable cofactors are called:
(A)Activators (B)Coenzymes (C)Prosthetic groups (D)Inhibitors
- ii An enzyme with its co-enzyme or prosthetic group removed is designated as:
(A)Holoenzyme (B)Apoenzyme (C)Co-enzyme (D)Activator
- iii Enzymes are composed of hundreds of:
(A)Lipids (B)Protein (C)Amino acids (D)Carbohydrates
- iv The activation energy of the reactions is lowered by:
(A)Co- enzyme (B)Enzyme (C)Substrate (D)Product
- v Enzymes are highly _____ in nature.
(A)Non-specific (B)Specific (C)Both (D)Neutral
- vi Induce fit model was proposed by:
(A)Jenner (B)Pasteur (C)Koshland (D)Emil Fisher

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i Define enzymes.
- ii Give role and examples of enzymes activator.
- iii What is difference between pepsin and pepsinogen?
- iv What is enzyme to enzyme chain?
- v Define lock and key model of enzyme.
- vi Differentiate between reversible and irreversible enzyme inhibitors.
- vii What are competitive and non-competitive enzyme inhibitors?
- viii What is meant by inhibitors of enzyme?

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) What is the importance of enzymes in life?

(b) Explain the mechanism of enzyme action in detail.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (A)

Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (C)

Q:4 (B)

Q:5 (B)

Q:6 (C)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-4,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i When cross-section of centriole is observed it shows as it consists of:
(A)9-microtubules (B)3-microtubules (C)11- microtubules (D)6-microtubules
- ii Plastids are present only in:
(A)bacteria (B)Animal cell (C)Virus (D)Plant cell
- iii Most of the cell secretions are in nature:
(A)Proteins (B)Lipids (C)Carbohydrates (D)Glycoproteins
- iv What is not true about microfilaments?
(A)Actin (B)Amoeboid movement
(C)Cyclosis (D)Linked with outer surface of plasma membrane
- v The mitochondria functions in:
(A)Lipid Storage (B)Protein synthesis (C)Photosynthesis (D)Cellular respiration
- vi Organelle of symbiotic origin is:
(A)Cell wall (B)Cell membrane (C)Mitochondria (D)Vacuole

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i Give structure and composition of bacterial cell wall.
- ii How peroxisomes are different from glyoxisomes?
- iii What are intermediate filaments?
- iv Why is Mitochondrion called self replicating organelle?
- v What is stroma? Give its function.
- vi Give role of vacuole in plant cell.
- vii List the processes blocked by mitochondrial failure in a cell.
- viii No SQs has been taken from this topic.

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) Describe the Fluid Mosaic model of plasma membrane.

(b) Show the Similarities and differences in structure and functions of Mitochondria and Chloroplasts.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (A)

Q:2 (D)

Q:3 (D)

Q:4 (D)

Q:5 (D)

Q:6 (C)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-5,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Initially, the classification was based on:
(A)Cytology (B)Physiology (C)Morphology (D)Genetic features
- ii The number of capsomeres in capsid of adenovirus are:
(A)152 (B)252 (C)352 (D)452
- iii The common name of *Allium cepa* is:
(A)Piyaz (B)Bathu (C)Channa (D)Potato
- iv In five kingdom system, Eukaryotic multicellular reducers are placed in kingdom:
(A)Monera (B)Protista (C)Fungi (D)Animalia
- v Retroviruses are _____ viruses which have specific enzymes _____ by which they convert RNA to DNA.
(A)Retroviruses: Reverse-Transcriptase (B)Onco-viruses: Reverse-Transcriptase
(C)Reverse-Transcriptase; Onco-viruses (D)Prophage; provirus
- vi Hepatitis "B" is also called:
(A)Delta Hepatitis (B)Infectious Hepatitis (C)Infusion Hepatitis (D)Serum Hepatitis

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i Give disadvantages of common names.
- ii No SQs has been taken from this topic.
- iii What are prions?
- iv Compare prophage with provirus.
- v What are the symptoms of AIDS?
- vi Write names of four common human viral diseases.
- vii What is reverse transcriptase? Give its function.
- viii What are Retroviruses and Paramyxoviruses?

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) What is glycolysis? Draw its scheme of reactions.

(b) Write a note on AIDS.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (C)

Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (A)

Q:4 (C)

Q:5 (B)

Q:6 (D)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-6,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Bacteria having a tuft of flagella at one pole is called as:
(A)Amphitrichous (B)Lophotrichous (C)Peritrichous (D)Monotrichous
- ii Peptidoglycans absent in:
(A)Eubacteria (B)Cyanobacteria (C)Archaeobacteria (D)Gram negative bacteria
- iii The Plasma membrane and everything present within it is called:
(A)Chloroplast (B)Protoplast (C)Cytoplasm (D)Protoplasm
- iv Bacteria without any flagella are called:
(A)Flagellate (B)Atrichous (C)Monotrichous (D)Amphitrichous
- v Asexual reproduction in bacteria occurs by:
(A)Conjugation (B)Transduction (C)Transformation (D)Binary Fission
- vi Which structure of bacteria help in DNA replication?
(A)Plasmid (B)Mesosomes (C)Nucleoid (D)cyst

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i What do you know about huge bacterium?
- ii Name three general shapes of bacteria and explain any one.
- iii What are pili? Give their functions.
- iv Differentiate between slime and capsule.
- v Name the bacteria, which are photosynthetic?
- vi Differentiate between lag and log phase.
- vii Write down main physical methods to control bacteria.
- viii Write a few lines on misuse of antibiotics.

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) Write a comprehensive note on nutrition in bacteria.

(b) Discuss bacteria under the given headings: (i) Ecological importance. (ii). Economic importance.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (B)

Q:2 (C)

Q:3 (B)

Q:4 (B)

Q:5 (D)

Q:6 (B)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-7,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Which one of the following is not a ciliate:
(A)Stentor (B)Trypanosoma (C)Paramecium (D)vortecella
- ii Amoebas move and obtain food by means of:
(A)Cilia (B)Flagella (C)Plasmodium (D)Pseudopodia
- iii The tsets fly of African countries transmits Trypanosoma, the cause of:
(A)Sleeping sickness (B)Measles (C)Lung infection (D)Malaria
- iv Common name for pyrophyta is:
(A)Euglenoids (B)Diatoms (C)Dinoflagellates (D)Kelps
- v Giants of the protists kingdom are included in:
(A)Brown algae (B)Red algae (C)Green algae (D)Diatoms
- vi Algae which have shell composed of two halves that fit together like petridish are:
(A)Brown Algae (B)Diatom (C)Green Algae (D)Red Algae

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i From where do giant amoebas get energy?
- ii Name a parasitic amoeba. What disease does it cause?
- iii How are foraminiferans source of lime stone?
- iv Differentiate between zooflagellates and dinoflagellates.
- v What are kelps?
- vi Write down the phylum, form, pigments and example of red algae
- vii Write any two characteristics of red algae.
- viii Give habitat of Algae.

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) What features distinguish Oomycotes from fungi?

(b) Green algae are considered ancestral organisms of green land plants. Discuss.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (B)

Q:2 (D)

Q:3 (A)

Q:4 (C)

Q:5 (A)

Q:6 (B)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-8,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Parasitic fungi directly absorb nutrients from living host by:
(A)Haustoria (B)Roots (C)Rhizoids (D)Gametangia
- ii _____ is the largest group of fungi:
(A)Basidiomycota (B)Zygomycota (C)Ascomycota (D)Deuteromycota
- iii The zygomycetes:
(A)Have hyphae without regularly occurring cross walls (B)Produce motile gametes
(C)Are haploid through their life (D)Both A and C
- iv E.coli of fungi are the:
(A)Rusts (B)Brown mold (C)Green molds (D)Yeasts
- v Carcinogenic aflatoxins are produced by:
(A)Aspergillus (B)Penicillium (C)Neurospora (D)Ustilago
- vi Lovastatin is used for lowering blood:
(A)Pressure (B)Cholesterol (C)Glucose (D)Salts

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i How do the Fungi resemble animals?
- ii What are lichens?
- iii What are conidia?
- iv Differentiate between karyogamy and plasmogamy.
- v How Budding differ from fragmentation?
- vi What are zygomycetes? Why they are named so?
- vii State two parallel characteristics of ascomycetes and basidiomycetes.
- viii What is ergotism? How is it caused?

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) Give a brief account of fungi with reference to lichens and predators.

(b) Explain digestion in amoeba.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (A)

Q:2 (C)

Q:3 (A)

Q:4 (D)

Q:5 (A)

Q:6 (B)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-9,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Vascular system is absent in:
(A) Bryophytes (B) Pteridophytes (C) Gymnosperms (D) Angiosperms
- ii Fern gametophyte is found in/on:
(A) Soil (B) Saprophyte (C) Sorus (D) Rhizome
- iii Which of following is not extinct member:
(A) Horneophyton (B) Psilotum (C) Psilophyton (D) Cooksonia
- iv A heterosporous plant is one that:
(A) Produces a gametophyte that bears can both sex organ
(B) Is a seedless vascular plant
(C) Produces two kinds of spores, one sexually by mitosis and one type by meiosis
(D) Reproduces only sexually
- v All seed producing plants are called:
(A) Bryophytes (B) Arthropytes (C) Spermatophytes (D) None of them
- vi Stem roots and leaves are:
(A) Reproductive (B) Vegaetative (C) Essential (D) Non-essential

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i What is prothallus?
- ii Name the two living and extinct representative of Psilopsida.
- iii Give two important features of Lycopsida.
- iv Differentiate between microphylls and megaphylls.
- v Define Seed and ovule.
- vi What is importance of seed?
- vii How does gymnosperm differ from Angiosperms? Give two points only.
- viii What are essential and non-essential parts of flower?

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) Describe adaptations to land habitat in Bryophytes.

(b) Write any four differences between Monocot and Dicot.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (A)

Q:2 (A)

Q:3 (B)

Q:4 (D)

Q:5 (C)

Q:6 (B)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-10,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Which is not included in proterostomia?
(A)Arthropod (B)Mollusca (C)Annelida (D)Enchinodermata
- ii The animals without a body cavity are called:
(A)Eumetazoa (B)Pseudocoelomata (C)Coelomata (D)Acoelomata
- iii In sponges the food enters the spongocoel cavity through:
(A)Ostia (B)Osculum (C)Spiracles (D)Mouth
- iv Hydra is the example of:
(A)Tentacular feeding (B)Scraping feeding (C)Filter feeding (D)Fluid feeding
- v Ancient fish that have developed lungs are called:
(A)Dipnoi (B)Asterias (C)Thaliacea (D)Leptocardii
- vi Voice organs of birds:
(A)Larynx (B)Pharynx (C)Syrinx (D)Vocal cords

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i Differentiate between sac-like and tube-like digestive systems.
- ii Differentiate between "radial cleavage" and "spiral cleavage".
- iii Differentiate between radial and bilateral symmetry.
- iv Define polymorphism.
- v What is blastostyle?
- vi Write down the scientific names of pin worm and hook worm.
- vii Give the role of swim bladder in bony fishes.
- viii What is marsupium? Discuss.

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) What are the general characteristics of mammals? How do the three sub-classes protheria, metatheria and eutheria differ from one another.

(b) Describe the parasitic adaptations in phylum platyhelminthes - How does tape worms affect a person.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (D)

Q:2 (D)

Q:3 (A)

Q:4 (A)

Q:5 (A)

Q:6 (C)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-11,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Oxygen released during photosynthesis comes from:
(A)CO₂ (B)Glucose (C)Water (D)CaCO₃
- ii Energy poor inorganic oxidized compounds are reduced to energy rich carbohydrates during:
(A)Respiration (B)Photosynthesis (C)Development (D)Growth
- iii Haem portion of haemoglobin is also a porphyrin ring but containing an iron atom instead of:
(A)Nitrogen atom (B)Potassium atom (C)Sulphur atom (D)Magnesium atom
- iv Engelmann used in his experiment in 1883.
(A)Spirogyra (B)Aerobic bacteria (C)Anaerobic bacteria (D)Both A and B
- v The fluid filled region of the chloroplast is:
(A)Matrix (B)Cisternae (C)Stroma (D)Cytoplasm
- vi Formula of Lactic acid is:
(A)C₃H₄O₃ (B)C₃H₅O₃ (C)C₃H₆O₃ (D)C₃H₅OH

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i What is stroma? Give its function.
- ii Define absorption spectrum.
- iii Differentiate between photosystem I and photosystem II.
- iv What are photosystems? Give their types.
- v What is photolysis? In which system does it take place?
- vi Differentiate between cyclic and non cyclic photophosphorylation.
- vii Define Calvin Cycle.
- viii What is External respiration?

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) Draw and describe Calvin cycle in photosynthesis.

(b) Write a note on structure of chlorophyll.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (C)

Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (A)

Q:4 (D)

Q:5 (C)

Q:6 (C)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-12,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Deficiency of phosphorus in plants causes:
(A)Chlorosis (B)Stunted growth of roots (C)Premature death of plants
(D)Yellowing of leaf margins
- ii Which is fluid feeder?
(A)Aphid (B)Earthworm (C)Sheep (D)Man
- iii The carbohydrate digesting enzyme is called:
(A)Isomerase (B)Lipase (C)Protease (D)Amylase
- iv The enzyme which is not secreted by pancreas:
(A)Trypsin (B)Amylase (C)Enterokinase (D)Lipase
- v Excess gastric secretion is an important factor for:
(A)Obesity (B)Piles (C)Food poisoning (D)Peptic Ulcer
- vi The term employed to the loss of appetite due to the fear of becoming obese is:
(A)Bulimia nervosa (B)Anorexia nervosa (C)Botulism (D)Obesity

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i What are the main reason of chlorosis in plants?
- ii What are Insectivorous plants? How they get their carbohydrates?
- iii What is meant by symbiotic nutrition?
- iv How selection of food takes place by oral cavity?
- v What prevents the wall of stomach from being digested?
- vi What is bile? Give its functions.
- vii What is ulcer?
- viii What measures should be taken to avoid food poisoning?

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) Explain causes and remedy of food poisoning and obesity.

(b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of the parasitic mode of life compared with that of a free living organism?

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (B)

Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (D)

Q:4 (C)

Q:5 (D)

Q:6 (B)



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Test Type #	Type 8 - Short Test (No Choice) - Marks=30				
Test Syllabus:	Unit-13,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i Spiracles are found in:
(A)Fish (B)Cockroach (C)Leech (D)Earthworm
- ii Tiny thin walled ducts called parabronchi are present in the lungs of:
(A)Mammals (B)Amphibians (C)Birds (D)Reptiles
- iii Parabronchii are present in:
(A)Fishes (B)Reptiles (C)Birds (D)Mammals
- iv Lungs are covered by double layered thin membranous layer called:
(A)Pleura (B)Air sacs (C)Larynx (D)Diaphragm
- v Which is correct order of parts of air passage ways in man:
(A)Nostrils, Nasal cavity, Pharynx, Larynx (B)Nasal cavity, Nostrils, Pharynx, Larynx
(C)Nasal cavity, Pharynx, Nostrils, Larynx (D)Nostrils, Pharynx, Larynx, Nasal cavity
- vi Plasma proteins carry about _____ % CO₂ from body fluids to lungs:
(A)1% (B)2% (C)4% (D)5%

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i Differentiate between organismic and cellular respiration.
- ii What are the products which are produced during photorespiration?
- iii In what way air is a better respiratory medium than water?
- iv What is difference between glottis and epiglottis?
- v Differentiate between diaphragm and pleura.
- vi Relate lung cancer with smoking.
- vii What is diving reflex?
- viii What is normal breathing rate in human?

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

3(a) Define photorespiration. Explain. Its phenomenon.

(b) List the air passage way in the sequence from nostrils to alveoli. Describe the structure of alveolus in detail.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (B)

Q:2 (C)

Q:3 (C)

Q:4 (A)

Q:5 (A)

Q:6 (D)



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Test Syllabus:	Unit-14,				

Q.1 Circle the Correct Answers.

(6x1=6)

- i The ions involved in the opening and closing of stomata are:
(A)Sodium (B)Calcium (C)Potassium (D)Magnesium
- ii The substance produced by basophils which inhibits blood clotting is:
(A)Basophil (B)Barasin (C)Rennin (D)Heparin
- iii Thalassaemia is also called:
(A)Cooley's anaemia (B)Thomas anaemia (C)Peter's anaemia (D)Mendl'e anaemia
- iv The renal vein brings the impure blood form:
(A)Brain (B)Kidney (C)Lungs (D)Liver
- v One complete heart beat consists of one systole and one diastole which lasts for about:
(A)0.2 seconds (B)2 seconds (C)0.5 seconds (D)1.0 second
- vi A condition of high blood pressure is known as:
(A)Hypertension (B)Hemorrhage (C)Hypotension (D)Arteriosclerosis

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- i What is facilitated diffusion? Give its function.
- ii How are sources different from sinks in plants?
- iii Differentiate between pulmonary and systemic circulation.
- iv What organic nutrients are present in the in blood plasma of man?
- v What are platelets? Give their role.
- vi How systolic pressure differ from diastolic pressure?
- vii Define Active and Passive immunity.
- viii Define Antigen and Antibody.

NOTE: Attempt the long question.

(4+4=8)

- 3(a) Soil water moves and reaches to xylem tissues by various pathways. Explain.
- (b) Describe the composition of blood plasma.

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (C)

Q:2 (D)

Q:3 (A)

Q:4 (B)

Q:5 (C)

Q:6 (A)