

# LAHORE BOARD

## GRADE 10

## BIOLOGY

## 2019 GROUP 1

### MCQ's

i) True breeding means:

(Mark 1)

A. Homozygous

B. Heterozygous

C. Karyotype

D. Phenotype

Answer:

A. Homozygous

ii) Which are decomposers?

(Mark 1)

A. Plants

B. Animals

C. Algae

D. Fungi and bacteria

Answer:

D. Fungi and bacteria

iii) What do some bones produce?

(Mark 1)

A. Mucous

B. Hormones

C. Blood cells

D. Oxygen

Answer:

C. Blood cells

iv) For all ecosystems, the basic source of energy is: (Mark 1)

A. Plants

B. Water

C. Sun

D. Fire

Answer:

C. Sun

v) Which one of the following diseases are cured by vaccines? (Mark 1)

A. AIDS

B. Smallpox

C. Cancer

D. Malaria

Answer:

B. Smallpox

vi) Where does the gaseous exchange occur in the human? (Mark 1)

A. Pharynx

B. Trachea

C. Bronchi

D. Alveoli

Answer:

D. Alveoli

vii) Asexual reproduction in yeast takes place by: (Mark 1)

A. Spore formation

B. Multiple fission

C. Binary fission

D. Budding

Answer:

D. Budding

viii) Which organ is responsible for filtering the blood? (Mark 1)

A. Intestine

B. Kidney

C. Brain

D. Stomach

Answer:

B. Kidney

ix) The number of pairs of homologous chromosomes in a human cell are:  
(Mark 1)

A. 26

B. 25

C. 24

D. 23

Answer:

D. 23

x) Root develops from:

(Mark 1)

A. Testa

B. Plumule

C. Micropyle

D. Radicle

Answer:

D. Radicle

xi) Number of cranial nerves in human are:

(Mark 1)

A. 10

B. 14

C. 12

D. 16

Answer:

C. 12

xii) Anti virus protein is:

(Mark 1)

A. Insulin

B. Interferons

C. Thymosin

D. Urokinase

Answer:

B. Interferons

- Q.2 i) What are the effects of smoking on teeth? (Marks 2)
- Q.2 ii) How sound is produced in voice box? (Marks 2)
- Q.2 iii) What is the function of hairs and mucous in the nose? (Marks 2)
- Q.2 iv) What are the causes of stone formation in kidney? (Marks 2)
- Q.2 v) Define homeostasis. Give an example. (Marks 2)
- Q.2 vi) What are meninges? Write down their function. (Marks 2)
- Q.2 vii) Write down the function of rod and cones present in the retina of the eye. (Marks 2)
- Q.2 viii) How epilepsy can be treated? (Marks 2)
- Q.3 i) What two minerals are found in bones? (Marks 2)
- Q.3 ii) Differentiate between ligaments and tendons. (Marks 2)
- Q.3 iii) Define reproduction. Also write its importance for species. (Marks 2)
- Q.3 iv) What is micropyle? What is its use for seed? (Marks 2)
- Q.3 v) What is meant by alternation of generation? (Marks 2)
- Q.3 vi) Differentiate between homozygous genotype and heterozygous genotype. (Marks 2)
- Q.3 vii) What is meant by co-dominance? (Marks 2)
- Q.3 viii) What is theory of special creation? (Marks 2)
- Q.4 i) What is meant by decomposers? Give an example. (Marks 2)
- Q.4 ii) Write down the disadvantages of excessive denitrification. (Marks 2)
- Q.4 iii) What is green house effect? Write the names of two important green house gases. (Marks 2)
- Q.4 iv) Write down four uses of formic acid. (Marks 2)
- Q.4 v) Define the term biotechnology. Also write its one benefit. (Marks 2)
- Q.4 vi) Differentiate between pharmaceutical and addictive drugs. (Marks 2)
- Q.4 vii) What do you mean by narcotics? Write down its one use. (Marks 2)
- Q.4 viii) What are sulpha drugs? Write down its one use. (Marks 2)

Q.5 a) Explain osmoregulation and thermoregulation. (Marks 4)

Q.5 b) Write down the name and explain different components of coordinated action.  
(Marks 5)

Q.6 a) Define arthritis and describe its types. (Marks 4)

Q.6 b) Define germination of seed. Describe various conditions necessary for seed germination.  
(Marks 5)

Q.7 a) Give an account of urbanization. (Marks 4)

Q.7 b) Explain basic steps in genetic engineering. (Marks 5)

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## GRADE 10

## BIOLOGY

## 2019 GROUP 2

### MCQ's

i) The world No Tobacco is observed every year on: (Mark 1)

- A. 31st March
- B. 31st May
- C. 31st July
- D. 31st August

Answer:

- B. 31st May

ii) The maintenance of internal body temperature is called: (Mark 1)

- A. Homeostasis
- B. Osmoregulation
- C. Thermoregulation
- D. Excretion

Answer:

- C. Thermoregulation

iii) The largest part of the forebrain is called: (Mark 1)

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Thalamus

C. Hypothalamus

D. Cerebellum

Answer:

A. Cerebrum

iv) The inner layer of the eye is sensory and is called as: (Mark 1)

A. Sclera

B. Cornea

C. Choroid

D. Retina

Answer:

D. Retina

v) Which bone is part of appendicular skeleton? (Mark 1)

A. Pectoral girdle

B. Vertebral column

C. Skull

D. Sternum

Answer:

A. Pectoral girdle

vi) The latest method of vegetative propagation is: (Mark 1)

A. Budding

B. Cutting

C. Cloning

D. Bulbs

Answer:

C. Cloning

vii) A cluster of specialized cells which surrounds and nourishes, each egg cell is called:  
(Mark 1)

A. Fallopian tubes

B. Follicle

C. Uterus

D. Cervix

Answer:

B. Follicle

viii) The specific combination of genes in an individual is known as:  
(Mark 1)

A. Phenotype

B. Allele

C. Karyotype

D. Genotype

Answer:

D. Genotype

ix) The specific sequence of DNA nucleotide is copied in the form of messenger RNA nucleotide is known as:  
(Mark 1)

A. Transcription

B. Translation

C. Transduction

D. Translocation

Answer:

A. Transcription

x) The base of the food chain is always formed by: (Mark 1)

A. Animal

B. Ecosystem

C. Plants (Producer)

D. Food web

Answer:

C. Plants (Producer)

xi) E.coli bacterium was created for synthesizing human growth hormone in.  
(Mark 1)

A. 1955

B. 1967

C. 1970

D. 1977

Answer:

D. 1977

xii) Which of the following drug is obtained from plants? (Mark 1)

A. Aspirin

B. Morphine

C. Insulin

D. Cephalosporin

Answer:

## B. Morphine

Q.2 i) What is the difference between breathing and cellular respiration?  
(Marks 2)

Q.2 ii) What is pneumonia? (Marks 2)

Q.2 iii) What is meant by lung cancer? Write its two causes. (Marks 2)

Q.2 iv) What is called guttation? (Marks 2)

Q.2 v) What is meant by lithotripsy? (Marks 2)

Q.2 vi) What are two important functions of spinal cord? (Marks 2)

Q.2 vii) Differentiate between myopia and hypermetropia. (Marks 2)

Q.2 viii) What is paralysis. Write its causes. (Marks 2)

Q.3 i) Differentiate between movement and locomotion. (Marks 2)

Q.3 ii) What is skeleton. Write one merit. (Marks 2)

Q.3 iii) Explain parthenogenesis with example. (Marks 2)

Q.3 iv) Write down procedure of tissue culture. (Marks 2)

Q.3 v) Differentiate between two methods of pollination. (Marks 2)

Q.3 vi) Differentiate between translation and transcription. (Marks 2)

Q.3 vii) What is the difference between homozygous and heterozygous?  
(Marks 2)

Q.3 viii) Write two important processes for organic evolution.  
(Marks 2)

Q.4 i) Define ecosystem. (Marks 2)

Q.4 ii) What is deforestation? Give its two effects. (Marks 2)

Q.4 iii) What are pollutants? Give two examples. (Marks 2)

Q.4 iv) How cheese is formed? (Marks 2)

Q.4 v) How human growth hormone was obtained before genetic engineering?  
(Marks 2)

Q.4 vi) How terramycin developed? (Marks 2)

Q.4 vii) How sedatives work? (Marks 2)

Q.4 viii) Differentiate between bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics.  
(Marks 2)

Q.5 a) Describe the two types of dialysis in detail. (Marks 4)

Q.5 b) What is meant by neuron? Describe its types. (Marks 5)

Q.6 a) Define joint and explain the types of joints with an example.  
(Marks 4)

Q.6 b) State any five methods of natural vegetative propagation.  
(Marks 5)

Q.7 a) Explain producers and consumers with examples. (Marks 4)

Q.7 b) Describe the basic steps in genetic engineering. (Marks 5)