

9th Class Biology Chapter 1 Introduction to Biology English Medium KPK Boards Online Mcqs

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The scientific study of animals is called	A. Physics B. Chemistry C. Biology D. Farming
2	From which language the biology is derived?	A. Greek B. Urdu C. English D. German
3	Meaning of "logos" is:	A. Activity B. Structure C. Thinking D. Function
4	Zoology deals with	A. Plants B. Animals C. Atom D. Cell
5	The scientific study of plants is called	A. Histology B. Anatomy C. zoology D. Botany
6	The branch of biology which deals with the study of classification of organisms is called:	A. Systematic B. Taxonomy C. Physiology D. Cell Biology
7	Entomology is the study of:	A. Tissue B. Organelles C. Insects D. Bacteria
8	Histology is scientific study of tissue is called:	A. Organs B. Cells C. Muscles D. Tissues
9	The microscopic study of tissue is called:	A. Physiology B. Morphology C. Histology D. Entomology
10	The study of genes and their history in inheritance is called:	A. Histology B. Anatomy C. Genetics D. Inheritance
11	Study of internal structure:	A. Morhology B. Anatomy C. Histology D. Microbiology
12	The study of insects is called:	A. Taxonomy B. Entomology C. Biotechnology D. Pharmalogy
13	Remains of extinct organisms are called:	A. Corals B. Fossils C. Coral reef D. Endangered
14	The study of fossils is called	A. Immunology B. Pharmacology C. Paleontology D. Parasitology
15	If a scientist studying the method of inserting human insulin gene in bacteria, which branch of biology it may be.	A. Anatomy B. Physiology C. Biotechnology D. Pharmacy

16	The study of the functions of different parts of living organisms.	A. Morphology B. Anatomy C. Histology D. Physiology
17	The study of molecule of life is called?	A. Anatomy B. Immunology C. Physiology D. Molecular Biology
18	Which branch of biology deals with the study forms and structure of living organisms?	A. Anatomy B. Morphology C. Histology D. Physiology
19	The branch of biology which deals with the study of nucleic acid is called:	A. Embryology B. Socio-biology C. Texonomy D. Molecular Biology
20	The career related with gardening is.	A. Medicine B. Horticulture C. Farming D. Forest
21	Economically study of animals is called:	A. Biohysics B. Biochemistry C. Biogeography D. Bioeconomics
22	Horticulture belongs to:	A. Gardenings B. Poultry C. Fishers D. Medicine
23	Breeding of cow belongs to:	A. Forming B. Animal Husbandry C. Morphology D. Genetics
24	It deals with compound of living organisms	A. Biohysics B. Biochemistry C. Bioeconomics D. Biometry
25	Transportation of kidney belongs to:	A. Medicine B. Morphology C. Physiology D. Surgery
26	We made every living thing from:	A. Water B. Soil C. Air D. Fire
27	Water makes the composition of protoplasm of all living organisms:	A. 50--60% B. 60--70% C. 60--80% D. 60--90%
28	Jabir Bin Hayan was born in:	A. Iraq B. Iran C. Pakistan D. England
29	Famous book of Jabir Bin Hayan is:	A. Al-Kheil B. Al-Wahoosh C. Al-Abil D. Al-Nabatat
30	The Famous bookAl-Nabatat was written by:	A. Bu-Ali-sina B. Jabir-Bin-Hayan C. Abdul Malik D. Ibn-e-Nafees
31	The founder of medicine is	A. Jabir-Bin-Hayan B. Alrazi C. Bu Ali Sina D. Aristotle
32	The author of Al-Qanoon Fil-Tib is	A. Ali Ibn-e-isa B. Jabir-Bin-Hayan C. Bu Ali Sina D. Abdul Malik Asmai
33	Book ofBu Ali Sina on medicine is	A. Al-Nabatat B. Al-Wahoosh C. Al-Qanoon Fil-Tih D. Al-Nabatat

34	Abdul Malik Asmai was born in	A. 721 AD B. 780AD C. 740AD D. 980AD
35	Famous book of Al-Abal Written by	A. Jabir-Bin-Hayan B. Abdul Malik Asmai C. Bu Ali Sina D. Darwin
36	The first Muslim scientist who detailed studied animals was:	A. Jabir-Bin-Hayan B. Abdul Malik Asmai C. Bu Ali Sina D. Alrazi
37	The total number of elements in nature are:	A. 92 B. 93 C. 91 D. 90
38	The number of bioelements in nature is:	A. 13 B. 14 C. 15 D. 16
39	An example of bio molecule is:	A. Proton B. Protein C. Iodine D. Chlorine
40	Bioelement is:	A. Aluminuim B. Cobalt C. Bromine D. Carbon
41	Which of these bioelements is in the highest percentage in protoplasm?	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Oxygen D. Nitrogen
42	The elements mostly present in an individual is:	A. Nitrogen B. Carbon C. Oxygen D. Hydrogen
43	Which one of these elements has the highest percentage in living organisms:	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Oxygen D. Nitrogen
44	how many elements make 99% of the total mass?	A. Four B. Six C. Eight D. Ten
45	The elements that makes 03% of the total mass of living organisms is?	A. Hydrogen B. Carbon C. Oxygen D. Nitrogen
46	The molecule which have low molecular weight are called:	A. Macromolecules B. Micromolecules C. Organic Molecules D. Inorganic Molecules
47	Example of Micromolecules is	A. Glucose B. Starch C. Lipids D. Proteins
48	An example of macromolecule is:	A. Water B. Glucose C. Protein D. Sodium chloride
49	Organelles assemble to form:	A. Cells B. Tissues C. System D. Organ
50	Cells performing similar functions arranged into groups are called.	A. Organisms B. Organ system C. Organ D. Tissues

51	Which of the tissues make the glandular tissue in animals	B. Connective C. Muscular D. Nervous
52	Epidermal tissue is found in:	A. Pigeon B. Sparrow C. Crow D. Onion
53	An example of organ is	A. Neuron B. Electron C. Carbon D. Stomach
54	Level of organization that is less definite in plants is:	A. Organisms level B. Organ system level C. Organ level D. Tissue level
55	Member of the same species living in the same place at the same time which level they forms?	A. Habitat B. Biosphere C. Community D. Population
56	In 2010 the population of Humans in Pakistan is	A. 173.5 million persons B. 17 million persons C. 19.5 million persons D. 10.07 million persons
57	When we study the feeding relation among animals of different species of a forest, at which level of organization we are?	A. Individual B. Population C. Community D. Biosphere
58	The part of earth where communities of living organisms exists is called:	A. Habitat B. Biosphere C. Ecosystem D. Population
59	There areas where living organisms interact with non living components of the environment are called:	A. Population B. Community C. Ecosystem D. Species
60	Reproductive organ of the plants is?	A. Root B. Stem C. Leaf D. Flower
61	Mustard plants is sown in:	A. Winter B. Summer C. Spring D. Autumn
62	The scientific name Brassica campestris is for the plant	A. Mango B. Mustard C. Apple D. Melon
63	In which organisms colonial organization present in the following	A. Amoeba B. Paramecium C. Euglena D. Volvox
64	Which of these does not represent unicellular organization?	A. Amoeba B. Volvox C. Paramecium D. Bacteria
65	Volvox is example of	A. Red alga B. Brown alga C. Blue green alga D. Green alga
66	Volvox is example of	A. Red alga B. Brown alga C. Blue green alga D. Green alga
67	What is true about Volvox	A. Unicellular Prokaryotes B. Unicellular eukaryotes C. Colonial eukaryotes D. Multicellular eukaryotes
68	Unicellular is	A. Rabbit B. Euglena C. Horse D. Frog

69	Frog has two eyes ,each of which has	A. Two eyelids B. One eyelid C. Three eyelids D. No eyelids
70	An example of multicellular organisms is:	A. Bacteria B. Frog C. Amoeba D. Euglena
71	Scientific name of pea plant is	A. Dilbergia Sisso B. Pisum Indicum C. Homosaplens D. Pisum Sativum
72	Man always remained as:	A. Chemist B. Biologist C. Geologist D. Scientist
73	Biological method has been playing an important role for the last:	A. 400 years B. 500 years C. 600 years D. 1000 years
74	The scientific method in which biological problems are solved is:	A. Geological problem B. Biological method C. Non-Biological method D. All of these
75	Number of sense organs are	A. 7 B. 5 C. 6 D. 12
76	The first step to solve the biological problem is	A. Hypothesis B. Observations C. Deductions D. Experimentations
77	The basic step of biological method	A. Hypothesis B. Deductions C. Observations D. Experimentations
78	Biological method comprises of steps	A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8
79	A biologist uses for observation	A. Sense Organs B. Ideology C. Data D. Deduction
80	It should be a general statement belongs to:	A. Experiment B. Theory C. Hypothesis D. Deduction
81	Tentative explanation of observation called	A. Hypothesis B. Experiment C. Deduction D. Problem
82	Deduction are drawn from	A. Experiment B. Hypothesis C. Theory D. Law
83	Which of the following is a correct sequence in biological method?	A. Observation, hypothesis, law B. Hypothesis, observation, law C. Observation, hypothesis, deduction D. Law ,theory, observation
84	Logical results of hypothesis are called	A. Problem B. Experiment C. Deduction D. Law
85	At which point is a biologist most likely to use reasoning:	A. While taking observations B. During hypothesis formulation C. During data organization D. None of these
86	The test of hypothesis biologists perform:	A. Experiments B. Deduction C. Observations D. Hypothesis

U. Hypothesis

87	Which one of the following is not the characteristics of a good hypothesis	A. Must be consistent with available data B. Must be testable C. Must be correct D. Must make prediction
88	One liter of ethanol weighs ----- grams	A. 700 g B. 980 g C. 1000 g D. 789 g
89	A liter of water is heavier than	A. Milk B. Acid C. Oil D. Ethanol
90	Freezing point of water is less than the boiling point which type of observation is:	A. Qualitative B. Quantitative C. Competitive D. Non-competition
91	Freezing point of water is	A. 100°C B. 37°C C. 0°C D. 98°C
92	Meaning of aria is	A. Air B. Smoak C. Odor D. Snell
93	Responsible for malaria fever is	A. Paramecium B. Amoeba C. Plasmodium D. Virus
94	Plasmodium is transferred by:	A. Fly B. Virus C. Mosquito D. Bacteria
95	Plasmodium causes to spread the disease	A. Yellow fever B. T.B C. Polio D. Malaria
96	Dengue fever is transmitted by	A. Culex mosquito B. Anopheles mosquito C. Aedes mosquito D. All
97	In sparrows malaria is spread by	A. Culex mosquito B. Anopheles mosquito C. Marshy areas D. Viruses
98	Female Anopheles mosquito causes disease	A. Dengue fever B. Malaria fever C. Typhoid fever D. Flu fever
99	The bark of which tree was found very suitable for curing malaria	A. Cedrus B. Pinus C. Cinchona D. Cactus
100	The bark of which plant contains Quinine	A. Mango Tree B. Pinus C. quina quina D. Guava tree
101	The bark of which plant contains Quinine	A. Mango Tree B. Pinus C. quina quina D. Guava tree
102	Chemical found in the bark of cinchona plant is	A. Aspirin B. Adrenaline C. Quinine D. Theragran
103	An effective drug of malaria is:	A. Disprin B. Actified C. Quinine D. Theragran
		A. Diarrhea

104	Which disease has only treatment Quinine from 17th and 20th century:	<p>-----</p> <p>B. Malaria</p> <p>C. cancer</p> <p>D. Diarrhea and Malaria</p>
105	In fact Quinine was the only effective remedy for malaria from 17th century to-----century	<p>A. 18th</p> <p>B. 19th</p> <p>C. 20th</p> <p>D. 21th</p>
106	A physician A.F.A king listed 20 observations in	<p>A. 1884 A.D</p> <p>B. 1883 A.D</p> <p>C. 1882 A.D</p> <p>D. 1885 A.D</p>
107	Ronald Ross performed experiments	<p>A. 1878</p> <p>B. 1880</p> <p>C. 1885</p> <p>D. 1888</p>
108	French Army physician who worked on malaria in 1878.	<p>A. Laveran</p> <p>B. Ronald Ross</p> <p>C. A.F.A king</p> <p>D. Mendel</p>
109	Which scientist firstly observed micro organisms in the blood of malarial patient?	<p>A. Ronald Ross</p> <p>B. Laveran</p> <p>C. AFA king</p> <p>D. Rob</p>
110	Plasmodium is the cause of malaria. This statement is:	<p>A. Law</p> <p>B. Theory</p> <p>C. Deduction</p> <p>D. Hypothesis</p>
111	If plasmodium is the cause malaria , then all persons ill with malaria should have plasmodium in their blood. The above statement is a:	<p>A. Hypothesis</p> <p>B. Deduction</p> <p>C. Theory</p> <p>D. Law</p>
112	The growth of plasmodium in human body takes place in:	<p>A. in Stomach</p> <p>B. In small intestine</p> <p>C. In liver</p> <p>D. In kidneys</p>
113	An Italian word "mala" means:	<p>A. Bad</p> <p>B. Good</p> <p>C. Air</p> <p>D. Water</p>
114	The hypothesis which are often tested and never rejected becomes:	<p>A. Law</p> <p>B. Theories</p> <p>C. Results</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
115	Proportion Means to join two equal ratio by the sign of:	<p>A. =</p> <p>B. >+</p> <p>C. +</p> <p>D. -</p>