uı.						
1.	The disease in which destruction the wall of alveoli is:					
	(A) Asthma	(B) Pneumonia	(C) Emphysema	(D) Bronchitis		
2.	Encyclopaedia "Al-t	asrif" is written by:	STANDARD CONTRACTOR OF STANDARD CONTRACTOR	(=) Distribution		
	(A) Al-Farabi	(B) Abu-al-Qasim	(C) Ali Ibn-e-Isa	(D) Al-Haitham		
3.	The smallest bone in human body is:					
	(A) Stapes	(B) Incus	(C) Malieus	(D) Vertebera		
4.	The length of spinal cord is:					
	(A) 20 cm	(B) 40cm	(C) 60 cm	(D) 70 cm		
5.	Number of bones in	appendicular skelete	41-41-1-12 - 12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-1	(B) 70 cm		
	(A) 126	(B) 116	(C) 136	(D) 146		
6.	Female reproductive part of flower is:					
	(A) Gynoecium	(B) Androecium	(C) Sepals	(D) Petals		
7.	Example of vegetativ	e propagation by lea	200	(=) 1 0 11113		
	(A) Mint	(B) Potato	(C) Garlic	(D) Bryophyllum		
8.	Charles Darwin proposed the mechanism of organic evolution in:					
	(A) 1838	(B) 1882	(C) 1930	(D) 1900		
9.	Making a normal pigmentation is example of:					
	(A) Phenotype	(B) Genotype	(C) Traits	(D) Chromosomes		
10.	Non-renewable resou	rces are:	4	(D) chromosomes		
	(A) Fossil fuels	(B) Wind	(C) Water	(D) Soil		
11.	Diazepam is a drug of:					
	(A) Vaccines	(B) Sedatives	(C) Antibiotics	(D) Analgesics		
12.	The enzyme which used to dissolve blood clots is:					
	VXX	(B) Pepsin	(C) Tripsin	(D) Urokinase		

Lahore Board 2018 (First Group)

Roll	No.(in Figures): (in W	ords):	
	cimum Marks: 48 SUBJECTIVE TY	PE Time Allowed	:1.45 Hours
	(PART - I)		
Q2.	Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions:	Ti-	$(5 \times 2 = 10)$
(i)	Explain stomata.	ar ar	12
(ii)	What is alveolus?		
(iii)	¥0		
(iv)	Define osmosis.		W 10
(v)	Explain renal pelvis.		
(vi)	Explain reflex arc.		
100	What is myopia?		2.0
11 200	Explain oval window.		10
Q3.	Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions:		$(5\times2=10)$
(i)	Differentiate between compact and spongy bone.		
(ii)	What is meant by antagonism?	2	
(iii)	Write two advantages of vegetative propagation.	8 9	
(iv)	Write the functions of hilum and micropyle in seed.		
(v)	Differentiate between epigeal and hypogeal germination	n.	
(vi)	Define traits also give an example.	ing to an in	124
(vii) Differentiate between homozygous and heterozygous g	genotype.	
(vii	i) What are breeds and cultivars?		53
Q4.	Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions:	04	(5×2≐10)
(i)	Define community.		
(ii)	What is a food web?	±	
(iii)	Define alcoholic fermentation.		
(iv)	What is recombinant DNA?		11.
(v)	What is beta endrophin and what is its use?		12
(vi)	What are pharmaceutical drugs?	4	
(vii) What is heroin, what is its effect on CNS?		
(vii	i) For what purpose vaccines are used?		
	(PART - II)		2
Not	e: Attempt any TWO questions.		$(2 \times 9 = 18)$
Q5.	(a) Describe in detail osmotic adjustments in plants.		5
77	(b) Write a note on nerve cell or neuron.		4
Q6.		keleton.	5
QU.			4
			5
Q7.		Y Y X	4
	(b) What are the objectives of genetic engineering?		

NOTE:Four possible answers A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question with Marker or Pen ink. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

Q1.

Which structure p	lays an important rol	e for pushing the air	out of lungs?			
(A) Nasal cavity	(B) Bronchus		(D) Bronchiole			
_ (a) Distinction						
			(D) Guttation			
It is the unit of nervous system:						
(A) Ganglions	(B) Nerve	(C) Neuron	(D) Receptor			
Length of spinal cord is:						
(A) 40 cm	(B) 30 cm	(C) 20 cm	(D) 10 cm			
Human skeleton co	ntains number of bo	nes:	20 21 21 20 20 E			
(A) 406	(B) 306	(C) 206	(D) 106			
Example of rhizome stem is:						
(A) Potato	(B) Ginger	(C) Onion	(D) Garlic			
Part of embryo makes root:						
(A) Cotyledon	(B) Epicotyl	(C) Radicle	(D) Plumule			
The complete map	of human genome wa	s published in:				
(A) 1902	(B) 2000	(C) 2002	(D) 2005			
Theory of natural s	3 (AP) (CENTRALIZE					
(A) Aristotle	(B) Lamarck	(C) Darwin	(D) Malthas			
0,760						
(A) Parasitism	(B) Mutualism	(C) Predation	(D) Competition			
E.coli bacterium was made in:						
(A) 1980	(B) 1975	(C) 1977	(D) 1970			
Diazepam is:			GBC 78 12 15			
(A) Sedative	(B) Hallucinogens	(C) Narcotics	(D) Vaccines			
	(A) Nasal cavity The maintenance of (A) Thermoregulation of the complete map (A) 40 cm Human skeleton complete map (A) Potato Part of embryo man (A) Cotyledon The complete map (A) 1902 Theory of natural semantal semanta	(A) Nasal cavity (B) Bronchus The maintenance of temperature in interval (A) Thermoregulation (B) Osmoregulation It is the unit of nervous system: (A) Ganglions (B) Nerve Length of spinal cord is: (A) 40 cm (B) 30 cm Human skeleton contains number of boto (A) 406 (B) 306 Example of rhizome stem is: (A) Potato (B) Ginger Part of embryo makes root: (A) Cotyledon (B) Epicotyl The complete map of human genome was (A) 1902 (B) 2000 Theory of natural selection was presented (A) Aristotle (B) Lamarck Symbiosis in which both partners get be (A) Parasitism (B) Mutualism E.coli bacterium was made in: (A) 1980 (B) 1975 Diazepam is:	The maintenance of temperature in internal human body is (A) Thermoregulation (B) Osmoregulation (C) Respiration It is the unit of nervous system: (A) Ganglions (B) Nerve (C) Neuron Length of spinal cord is: (A) 40 cm (B) 30 cm (C) 20 cm Human skeleton contains number of bones: (A) 406 (B) 306 (C) 206 Example of rhizome stem is: (A) Potato (B) Ginger (C) Onion Part of embryo makes root: (A) Cotyledon (B) Epicotyl (C) Radicle The complete map of human genome was published in: (A) 1902 (B) 2000 (C) 2002 Theory of natural selection was presented by: (A) Aristotle (B) Lamarck (C) Darwin Symbiosis in which both partners get benefit is example of: (A) Parasitism (B) Mutualism (C) Predation E.coli bacterium was made in: (A) 1980 (B) 1975 (C) 1977 Diazepam is:			

Lahore Board 2018 (Second Group) (in Words): ----toll No.(in Figures): -----SUBJECTIVE TYPE Time Allowed :1.45 Hours Aaximum Marks: 48 (PART - I) $(5 \times 2 = 10)$ 12. Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions: Differentiate between glottis and epiglottis. i) ii) How does the gaseous exchange occur in leaves and young stems? iii) Define hydrophytes and give an example. iv) Write down the method of lithotripsy. What is meant by succulent organs? Give an example. vi) Write down the function of occipital lobe. vii) Differentiate between sympathetic system and parasympathetic system. viii) What is meant by brain stem? $(5 \times 2 = 10)$ 13. Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions: Differentiate between flexion and extension. i) ii) What is meant by osteoporosis? iii) How binary fission take place in invertebrates? Give an example. iv) Define endospores, give and example. v) Write the name of two important parts of angiospermic seed. vi) Differentiate between breeds and cultivars. vii) Define the Mendel's law of independent assortments viii) What is meant by natural selection, also give an example? $(5 \times 2 = 10)$ 24. Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions: What is global warming? (i) (ii) Define alconolic fermentation. (iii) Give uses of glycerol. (iv) Give two objectives of genetic engineering. (v) How gene of interest is isolated? (vi) Explain drugs from animals. (vii) Differentiate between antibiotics and disinfectants. (viii) What are narcotics? (PART - II) $(2 \times 9 = 18)$ Note: Attempt any TWO questions. 5 Q5. (a) Describe the osmoregulatory role of kidney. (b) Explain the structure of neuron. 5 Q6. (a) What is bone? Describe its structure. (b) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of vegetative propagation of plants. 5 What is acid rain? Describe its bad effects. Q7. (a)

Discuss role of biotechnology in the field of food and agriculture.

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