2016 E.C 1st Semester 1st Quarter Biology 3rd Worksheet for grade 12th

Name ---------- Grade ---------- Section --------- No ----------

I. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

1. Which of the following diseases is correctly matched with its causative agent?
   A. Malaria-Fungus B. AIDS Virus C. Ringworm-protozoa D. Syphilis Worm
2. Which of the following is collective name for all bacteria with spherical shape?
   A. Bacilli B. Cocci C. Streptococci D. spirochetes
3. Which of the following microorganisms' does not contain parasitic members?
   A. Bacteria B. Algae C. Fungi D. Protozoa
4. Which one of the following is the smallest of all?
   A. A red blood cells B. A virus C. Bacterium D. Amoeba
5. Which one of the following shows the feeding methods of decomposers?
   A. Saprobiotic nutrition C. parasitic nutrition
   B. Autotrophic nutrition D. Intracellular digestion
6. Which group of microorganisms causes the diseases known as athlete's foot?
   A. Fungi B. Bacteria C. Viruses D. Protozoa
7. Under which of the following groups the fungi can more conveniently placed?
   A. Autotrophs B. Heterotrophs C. Prokaryotes D. Plants
8. What are the most frequent causative agents of food poisoning?
   A. Bacteria B. Protozoa C. Viruses D. Worms
9. Which part of the cell do Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria differ regarding their stainging property with Gram's stain?
   A. Cytoplasm B. Cell membrane C. Cell wall D. Nucleus
10. In DNA cloning technology which of the following molecules serves as a vector of genes of interest to be transferred to bacteria host?
    A. Bacterial DNA B. Plasmid DNA C. Nuclear DNA Mitochondrial DNA
11. To which of the following groups does HIV belongs?
    A. Plasmids B. Retroviruses C.DNA viruses D. Bacteriophages
12. What are the individual strands of a fungal mycelium?
    A. Fungus B. Spores C. Hyphae D. Hydra
13. To which major area of relevance and applications of biology is the production of transgenic organisms related?
    A. Agriculture B. Environment C. Biotechnology D. Medicine
14. Which one of the following features is unique to bacteria?
    A. Presence of permeable membrane C. being unicellular
    B. Absence of nuclear membrane D. Having flagella for locomotion
15. Bacteria can cause diseases in all of the following mechanisms except
    A. Changing the genetic material

B. Entering living cell and disrupting metabolic systems
C. Releasing toxins as they multiply
D. Invading and growing on the tissues of organs

16. Which of the following diseases of animal would be controlled if one is able to control tsetse fly?
A. Hart water B. Render pest C. Trypanosomiasis D. Black leg

17. What are bacteriophages?
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Protozoa D. Fungi

18. Choose the diseases that are caused by what is known as the droplet infection?
A. AIDS B. Flu C. Cholera D. Malaria

19. From which of the following diseases can one be protected by sleeping under the cover of mosquito net?
A. Sleeping sickness B. AIDS C. Malaria D. Athlete's foot

20. In which of the following organelles of the prokaryotic cell are enzyme synthesized?
A. Nuclei B. Mitochondria C. Chloroplast D. Ribosomes

21. In which of the following organelles of the eukaryotic cell is involved in the energy releases
A. Nuclei B. Mitochondria C. Chloroplast D. Ribosomes

22. Which is not true about prokaryotic?
A. Are living cells C. All are parasitic
B. Lack true nucleus D. Are either archaebacteria or eubacteria

23. Which of the following is an important function of the Golgi apparatus?
A. Protein synthesis C. Packaging of proteins for export out of the cell
B. Removing of the debris from the cell D. Storage of waste materials

24. In which of the following features are eukaryotic cells distinguish from the prokaryotic cells?
A. They have Mitochondria C. They have no DNA
B. Their nuclei lack membranes D. They have smaller ribosome

25. Which of the following paired organelles is membrane bounded?
A. Ribosomes and Peroxisomes C. Chloroplast and ribosomes
B. Mitochondria and Ribosomes D. Chloroplast and Mitochondria

26. Choose the organisms that belong to the eukaryotes?
A. Bacteria B. Blue green algae C. Amoeba D. Virus

27. Which of the following do all prokaryotic cell have?
A. Cell wall B. Chloroplast C. Nuclear envelop D. Mitochondria

28. Which of the following parts of the plants cell is not living components of the cell?
A. Cell membrane B. Cell wall C. Cytoplasm D. Nucleus

29. The first transgenic plant to be produced is
A. Maize B. Tobacco C. Rice D. Cotton

30. What is a tumour-inducing plasmid widely used in producing transgenic plants?
A. Escherichia coli C. Staphylococcus aureus
B. Bacillus thuringiensis. D. Agrobacterium tumefaciens

31. What has been designed with Bacillus thuringiensis strains (Bt)?
A. Biofertilizers C. Biominerallurgical process
B. Bio-metallurgical technique D. Bioinsecticidal plants

32. What is a tumour-inducing plasmid widely used in producing transgenic plants?
A. *E.coli* B. *Bacillus thuringiensis* C. *Staphylococcus aureus* D. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

33. What is the main technique involved in agricultural biotechnology?
    A. Tissue culture B. Transformation C. plant breeding D. DNA replication
34. The crops engineered for glyphosate are resistant to what?
    A. Bacteria B. Insects C. Herbicides D. Fungi
35. What is the most widely used bioweapon?
    A. Bacillus subtilis C. Bacillus anthracis
    B. Pseudomonas putida D. None of the above
36. What does cloning means?
    A. All of the cells are derived from one cell and are genetically identical
    B. A gene from one organism has been inserted into a vector and successfully introduced into a host cell
    C. all of the cells in a particular organism are identical
    D. All of the above the
37. Which one of the following is commonly called code of life?
    A. DNA B. Organelle C. Nucleus D. Cell

38. In which of the following groups of organisms are all the members unicellular?
    A. Bacteria B. Algae. C. Fungi D. Viruses
39. Transfer of gene or genes through a virus is called
    A. Transformation B. Conjugation C. Genetic engineering D. Transduction
40. When an organisms containing a gene which does not belong to it and is derived from somewhere else, the organisms is said to be:
    A. Mutant B. Transgenic C. Hybrid D. Clonal
41. Which of the following statements about transgenic organisms is correct?
    A. A bacterium that contains genes from another organisms
    B. An animal that has been reared in isolation in the laboratory
    C. Any organisms in which a foreign gene is added to its genome.
    D. A plant has been cross pollinated with another plant
42. All microscopic single celled organisms that do have nucleus are grouped
    A. Monera B. Animalia C. Protista D. Plantae E. Protista
43. The ability of microscope to separate two objects close to each other is called
    A. Refection B. Resolution C. Magnification D, Condensation
44. Which of the following indicates the advantage of conserving natural resource?
    A. Reduces animal production C. Protects biodiversity
    B. Control population growth D. Reduce crop pests
45. Vaccines that help to protect the body from deadly disease are produced from
    A. Medicinal Plants B. Antibiotics C. Weakened pathogens D. Disinfectant
46. Which of the following processes requires the activity of yeast?
    A. Making orange B. Cooking shero wot C. Preparing coffee D. Producing wine
47. In a petri dish used to grow microorganisms agar is added
    A. To provide moisture B. To maintain P_H C. As source of food D. To lower temperature
48. What do you call bodys ablity to matain normal function and stability?
    A. Osmosis B. Homeostasis C. Excretion D. Thermoregulation
49. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
    A. Cattle B. Oil C. Tree D. Crop
50. What do we call the organic material produced by living organisms?

A. Biomass B. Biogas C. Biodiesel D. Producers

51. Which of the following is the most common bacteria used for bioleaching?
    A. *Spirillum* B. *Coccus* C. *Bacillus* D. *Streptococcus*
52. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is used primarily for
    A. Baking B. Bleaching C. Biofuel D. None of the above
53. Ethanol can be produced using _____
    A. Saccharomyces cerevisiae C. Pseudomonas syringae
    B. Escherichia coli D. None of the above
54. Why is wine distilled?
    A. To reduce toxicity C. To prevent spoilage
    B. To enable fermentation D. To increase the alcohol percentage
55. High biological oxygen demand in a water body means _____
    A. Water is not polluted C. Water is polluted
    B. Waterbody contains lots of lifeforms D. None of the above
56. What is Wort?
    A. An aqueous extracts of malt C. Malted barley
    B. Coagulated protein obtained during boiling D. None of the above
57. Which of the following process encourages grain germination?
    A. Malting B. Milling C. Mashing D. Boiling