

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, MULTAN
OBJECTIVE KEY FOR INTERMEDIATE ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2022

P-I 150
128

Name of Subject: Biology

Session: M22

Group: 1st

Group: 2nd

Q. Nos	Paper Code 2461	Paper Code 2463	Paper Code 2465	Paper Code 2467
1	D	C	A	C
2	C	C	B	B
3	B	A	C	A
4	A	B	C	B
5	B	B	A	C
6	C	D	B	C
7	C	A	B	A
8	A	C	D	B
9	B	D	A	B
10	B	A	C	D
11	D	C	D	A
12	A	A	A	C
13	C	D	C	D
14	D	C	A	A
15	A	B	D	C
16	C	A	C	A
17	A	B	B	D
18				
19				
20				

Q. Nos	Paper Code 2462	Paper Code 2464	Paper Code 2466	Paper Code 2468
1	B	A	A	C
2	D	D	D	B
3	B	A	C	B
4	A	D	B	D
5	C	C	B	B
6	D	B	D	A
7	A	B	B	C
8	A	D	A	D
9	C	B	C	A
10	A	A	D	A
11	D	C	A	C
12	A	D	A	A
13	D	A	C	D
14	A	A	A	A
15	D	C	D	D
16	C	A	A	A
17	B	D	D	D
18				
19				
20				

مرثیہ کیلٹ بابت صحیح سوالیہ پرچہ مارکنگ Key

ہم نے مضمون Biology پرچہ I گروپ II سیکم II انٹرمیڈیٹ سالانہ امتحان 2022 کا سوالیہ پرچہ انشائیہ و معروضی (Subjective & Objective) کو بنظر عمیق چیک کر لیا ہے یہ پرچہ Syllabus کے عین مطابق Set کیا گیا ہے۔ اس سوالیہ پرچہ میں کسی قسم کی کوئی غلطی نہ ہے۔ ہم نے سوالیہ پرچہ کا اردو اور انگریزی Version بھی چیک کر لیا ہے۔ یہ Version آپس میں مطابقت رکھتے ہیں۔ نیز اس پرچہ کی معروضی (MCQs) Key کی بابت تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ اس میں بھی کسی قسم کی کوئی غلطی نہ ہے۔ مزید یہ کہ ہم نے Key بنانے سے متعلق دفتر کی جانب سے تیار کردہ ہدایات وصول کر کے ان کا بغور مطالعہ کر لیا ہے اور ان کی روشنی میں Key بنائی ہے۔ نیز سب ایگزامینرز کیلئے تفصیلی مارکنگ ہدایات / مارکنگ سیم / Rubrics بھی تیار کر دی گئی ہیں۔

Prepared & Checked By:

Dated: 18/7/22

S.#	Name	Designation	Institution	Mobile No	Signature
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Re-Checked By ہم نے درج بالا سوالیہ پرچہ (انشائیہ + معروضی) معروضی "Key" اور ہدایات کے حوالہ سے مکمل طور پر تہیہ کر لی ہے۔ کسی قسم کی کوئی غلطی نہ ہے۔

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2	Abdul Rehman	A.P	"	0333-7623285	Ale
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19/07/22 تاریخ

INTERMEDIATE PART-I (11th CLASS)**BIOLOGY PAPER-I GROUP-I****TIME ALLOWED: 2.40 Hours****SUBJECTIVE****MAXIMUM MARKS: 68****E: Write same question number and its part number on answer book, as given in the question paper.****SECTION-I**

2. **Attempt any eight parts.** **8 × 2 = 16**
- (i) Why glycosidic and peptide bonds are important for living organisms?
 - (ii) Why substrate concentration affects the rate of enzyme action?
 - (iii) Why co-factors are considered necessary for enzyme action?
 - (iv) Why some enzymes are potentially damaging in their active form?
 - (v) Write down fungi resemblances with animals.
 - (vi) How Heterokaryotic hyphae are formed?
 - (vii) Give three basic characters of chordates with examples.
 - (viii) Describe economic importance of phylum Mollusca.
 - (ix) Define protostomes with examples.
 - (x) What are triploblastic animals?
 - (xi) Describe Lactic acid fermentation and give its equation.
 - (xii) Give the importance of cytochromes in electron transport chain.
3. **Attempt any eight parts.** **8 × 2 = 16**
- (i) Differentiate between deductive and inductive reasoning.
 - (ii) What do you know about biome?
 - (iii) Where proteins are synthesized with in the cell? Also give their way out of the cell.
 - (iv) Why organelles of the cell engulf the foreign objects?
 - (v) In which way pathogenic oomycotes caused huge loss? Explain it with example.
 - (vi) Why choanoflagellates are of special interest for biologists and also give an example of parasitic flagellates?
 - (vii) Name the pigments which are found in algae.
 - (viii) Write a note on brown algae.
 - (ix) How micriophyll and megaphyll leaves are differentiated from each other?
 - (x) What is double fertilization?
 - (xi) What do you know about double circuit hearts?
 - (xii) Differentiate between xylem and phloem.
4. **Attempt any six parts.** **6 × 2 = 12**
- (i) Sketch and label diagram of Bacteriophage.
 - (ii) What are plasmids? Write its functions.
 - (iii) What are nematocysts? Write their role in ingestion.
 - (iv) Write names and position of salivary glands in man.
 - (v) What is dyspepsia? Give its symptoms.
 - (vi) Differentiate between respiratory system of birds and man.
 - (vii) What changes occur in animal during diving reflex?
 - (viii) How the volume of chest cavity is increased during inspiration?
 - (ix) What is tuberculosis? Write its causative agent and its symptoms.

SECTION-II

- NOTE: Attempt any three questions.** **3 × 8 = 24**
- 5.(a) How biological method is helpful for making a theory? 04
 - (b) Explain the pressure flow theory for the transport of food in plants. 04
 - 6.(a) How phospholipids are formed; also draw the structure of lecithin. 04
 - (b) What are key symbiotic associations formed by fungi? 04
 - 7.(a) Why control of bacteria is necessary in home, industry and medical field? Also discuss various methods to control bacteria. 04
 - (b) What is the importance of seed in plants? Discuss significant events in evolution of seed. 04
 - 8.(a) What are bacteriophages? Describe its Lytic life cycle. 04
 - (b) Make the sketch of Glycolysis. 04
 - 9.(a) Define Plastids, give its types, also draw its diagram. 04
 - (b) How absorption of food occurs in small intestine? 04

BIOLOGY PAPER-I GROUP-I

TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

- (1) A large regional community primarily determined by climate is called:
 (A) Population (B) Biosphere (C) Ecosystem (D) Biome
- (2) Each turn of α - helix of polypeptide chain has amino acids:
 (A) 2.6 (B) 4.6 (C) 3.6 (D) 1.6
- (3) The competitive inhibitor of succinic acid is:
 (A) Fumaric acid (B) Malonic acid (C) Citric acid (D) Acetic acid
- (4) The plasma membrane and every thing present with in a plant cell is called:
 (A) Protoplast (B) Cytoplasm (C) Protoplasm (D) Nucleoplasm
- (5) Number of capsomeres present in the capsid of herpes virus are:
 (A) 152 (B) 162 (C) 252 (D) 262
- (6) The discolouration of teeth in young children is due to misuse of:
 (A) Penicillin (B) Streptomycin (C) Tetracycline (D) Amoxyciline
- (7) Chalk is formed from:
 (A) Ciliates (B) Actinopods (C) Foraminiferans (D) Apicomplexans
- (8) Karyogamy occurs immediately after plasmogamy in:
 (A) Zygomycetes (B) Basidiomycetes (C) Ascomycetes (D) Deuteromycetes
- (9) The arrangement of unequal dichotomies in one plane is called:
 (A) Overtopping (B) Planation (C) Fusion (D) Webbing
- (10) Which one of the following stages of metamorphosis resembles to adult?
 (A) Egg (B) Nymph (C) Pupa (D) Tadepole
- (11) Which one is good example of polymorphism?
 (A) Hydra (B) Dugesia (C) Starfish (D) Obelia
- (12) Every molecule of NADH fed in to electron transport chain produces:
 (A) 3 ATP (B) 6 ATP (C) 4 ATP (D) 2 ATP
- (13) Oxidative phase of glycolysis starts with dehydrogenation of:
 (A) Glucose (B) Fructose (C) Glyceraldehyde-3 - phosphate (D) NADH
- (14) HCl in gastric juice is secreted by which one of the following cells:
 (A) Chief cells (B) Mucous cells (C) Zymogen cells (D) Oxyntic cells
- (15) Site of gaseous exchange in human is:
 (A) Alveoli (B) Bronchi (C) Glottis (D) Trachea
- (16) The wall of left ventricle is thicker than that of right ventricle:
 (A) 1 time (B) 2 times (C) 3 times (D) 4 times
- (17) The volume of plasma in 10L blood of man is:
 (A) 5.5 L (B) 7.5 L (C) 9.5 L (D) 11.5 L

BIOLOGY PAPER-I GROUP-I
OBJECTIVE

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BIOLOGY PAPER-I GROUP-I
OBJECTIVE

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MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

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LOGY PAPER-I GROUP-I
OBJECTIVE

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MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

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SUBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 68

NOTE: Write same question number and its part number on answer book, as given in the question paper.

SECTION-I

2. Attempt any eight parts. 8 × 2 = 16
- How a peptide bond is formed, write its equation.
 - Why optimum temperature is necessary for proper functioning of enzymes?
 - If enzyme concentration is kept constant then how rate of reaction and substrate concentrations are related?
 - Why Lock and Key model for enzyme action is not supported in all reactions?
 - How yeasts reproduce asexually?
 - Give two land adaptations of Fungi.
 - What are nematocysts? Give their function.
 - How metamorphosis occurs in insects?
 - What is mantle found in Mollusks and what is its function?
 - What are excretory structures in Annelids?
 - What is Chemiosmosis?
 - What are end products of light dependant reactions?
3. Attempt any eight parts. 8 × 2 = 16
- How vaccination is helpful in disease control?
 - Define parasitology.
 - How and for what centrifuge is used?
 - Why mitochondria extract energy?
 - In which group the giants of protist kingdom are included? Write its characteristics.
 - How the pathogen of potato was responsible for Irish famine?
 - What is Chlorella?
 - What is Conjugation?
 - What is embryo sac?
 - What are essential and non-essential parts of flower?
 - What do you know about guttation?
 - What are blue babies?
4. Attempt any six parts. 6 × 2 = 12
- What are prions? Write name of disease caused by them.
 - Write four stages of growth in bacteria.
 - Name ingredients of human saliva.
 - Give function of secretin.
 - Enlist the processes involved in holozoic nutrition.
 - Why air is better respiratory medium than water?
 - Write role of peroxisomes in photorespiration.
 - Write down two properties of respiratory surfaces.
 - How much CO₂ normally is present in venous and arterial blood?

SECTION-II

- NOTE: Attempt any three questions. 3 × 8 = 24
- 5.(a) Argue that cloning is a technique used to achieve eugenic aims. 04
- (b) Discuss factors affecting rate of transpiration. 04
- 6.(a) How RNA is compared with DNA? 04
- (b) Give economic gains due to fungi. 04
- 7.(a) If you want to control microorganisms, what methods will you adopt? 04
- (b) How first land plants were able to survive in the terrestrial environment? 04
- 8.(a) Write characteristics of viruses. Describe any two viral diseases in man. 04
- (b) Why Calvin cycle is called C₃ pathway? Sketch and explain Calvin Cycle in plants. 04
- 9.(a) Write a detailed note on mitochondria. 04
- (b) Briefly elaborate the role of Pancreas and Liver in digestion. 04

PHY PAPER-I GROUP-II
OBJECTIVE

TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes
MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

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Q.No.1

- (1) The tentative explanation of observation is called:
(A) Law (B) Hypothesis (C) Theory (D) Experiment
- (2) Myosin is a fibrous protein present in:
(A) Blood (B) Nails (C) Bones (D) Muscle cells
- (3) Active form of pepsinogen is called:
(A) Trypsin (B) Pepsin (C) Chymotrypsin (D) Lipase
- (4) Following is not present in most plant cells:
(A) Flagellum (B) Cell wall (C) Central vacuole (D) Chloroplast
- (5) HIV virion is uncoated in host cell:
(A) Nucleus (B) Mitochondria (C) Cytoplasm (D) Plasma membrane
- (6) Atone van leeuwenhoek firstly observed small creatures in:
(A) Vinegar (B) Saliva (C) Infusions (D) Rain water
- (7) Radiolarians are:
(A) Actinopods (B) Diatoms (C) Foraminiferans (D) Ciliates
- (8) The most common rust fungi are:
(A) Puccinia (B) Feast (C) Penicillium (D) Ustilago
- (9) The following representative of psilophyta has become extinct:
(A) Psilotum (B) Tmesipeteris (C) Horneophyton (D) Dryopteris
- (10) Anemia is important for the patient to:
(A) Fully remove the parasite (B) Partially remove the parasite
(C) Enter the parasite completely (D) Enter the parasite partially
- (11) Aschelminthes are important parasites of man because:
(A) Provides silk (B) Provides wax (C) Provides honey (D) Cause disease
- (12) How many molecules of Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate are required to produce one molecule of Glucose?
(A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 6
- (13) In Alcoholic fermentation, acetaldehyde is _____ to ethonal.
(A) Oxidized (B) Oxidized-Reduced (C) Metabolized (D) Reduced
- (14) Taste buds of Tongue play important role in:
(A) Selection (B) Digestion (C) Mastication (D) Lubrication
- (15) Diaphragm is a sheet of:
(A) Smooth muscles (B) Sphincters (C) Cardiac muscles (D) Skeletal muscles
- (16) Electrocardiogram is important to diagnose the abnormalities in conduction system of:
(A) Brain (B) Lungs (C) Heart (D) Muscles
- (17) Lymph nodes have lymphocytes that destroy the bacteria, hence part of:
(A) Respiratory system (B) Defence system (C) Excretory system (D) Digestive system

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- (15) The following representative of psilophyta has become extinct:
 (A) Psilotum (B) Tmesipeteris (C) Horneophyton (D) Dryopteris
- (16) Anema is important for the patient to:
 (A) Fully remove the parasite (B) Partially remove the parasite
 (C) Enter the parasite completely (D) Enter the parasite partially
- (17) Aschelminthes are important parasites of man because:
 (A) Provides silk (B) Provides wax (C) Provides honey (D) Cause disease

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

- (1) Taste buds of Tongue play important role in:
 (A) Selection (B) Digestion (C) Mastication (D) Lubrication
- (2) Diaphragm is a sheet of:
 (A) Smooth muscles (B) Sphincters (C) Cardiac muscles (D) Skeletal muscles
- (3) Electrocardiogram is important to diagnose the abnormalities in conduction system of:
 (A) Brain (B) Lungs (C) Heart (D) Muscles
- (4) Lymph nodes have lymphocytes that destroy the bacteria, hence part of:
 (A) Respiratory system (B) Defence system (C) Excretory system (D) Digestive system
- (5) The tentative explanation of observation is called:
 (A) Law (B) Hypothesis (C) Theory (D) Experiment
- (6) Myosin is a fibrous protein present in:
 (A) Blood (B) Nails (C) Bones (D) Muscle cells
- (7) Active form of pepsinogen is called:
 (A) Trypsin (B) Pepsin (C) Chymotrypsin (D) Lipase
- (8) Following is not present in most plant cells:
 (A) Flagellum (B) Cell wall (C) Central vacuole (D) Chloroplast
- (9) HIV virion is uncoated in host cell:
 (A) Nucleus (B) Mitochondria (C) Cytoplasm (D) Plasma membrane
- (10) Atone van leeuwenhoek firstly observed small creatures in:
 (A) Vinegar (B) Saliva (C) Infusions (D) Rain water
- (11) Radiolarians are:
 (A) Actinopods (B) Diatoms (C) Foraminiferans (D) Ciliates
- (12) The most common rust fungi are:
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- (16) How many molecules of Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate are required to produce one molecule of Glucose?
 (A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 6
- (17) In Alcoholic fermentation, acetaldehyde is _____ to ethonal.
 (A) Oxidized (B) Oxidized-Reduced (C) Metabolized (D) Reduced

2468

2022 (A)

Roll No. 142INTERMEDIATE PART-I (11th CLASS)

BIOLOGY PAPER-I GROUP-II

TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes
MAXIMUM MARKS: 17OBJECTIVE

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number, on bubble sheet. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

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