	LHR-	I-24	
Roll No.		(To be filled in by the candidate)	
	(Academic Sessions 2017 – 2019		
BIOLO			Minutes
Q.PAPE	R – II (Objective Type) GROUP – I		7
	PAPER CODE =	8463	
Note: F	Four possible answers A, B, C and D to each questio	n are given. The choice which you think is	correct.
f	fill that circle in front of that question with Marker wo or more circles will result in zero mark in that q	or Pen ink in the answer-book. Cutting or	
1-1	Nissl's granules are group of:	destroit.	
	(A) Mesosomes (B) Lysosomes	(C) Ribosomes (D) Chromo	somes
2	Morphological characteristics of chromosome		
	(A) Karyotype (B) Neotype	(C) Holotype (D) Pheno	otype
3	According to endosymbiont hypothesis, the ac		•
	(A) Ribosome (B) Lysosome	(C) Mitochondria (D) Plasti	ids
4	Establishment of new forests, where no forest		
	(A) Reforestation (B) Afforestation	(C) Deforestation (D) Desertifie	cation
5	Contractile vacuoles are found in:		
	(A) Plants (B) Fresh water protozoa	(C) Land animals (D) Land pla	ants
6	Locus is:		
	(A) Part of DNA (B) Position of gene	(C) Partner of gene (D) Part o	f gene
7	The process of moulting is controlled by enzy	me called:	
	(A) Ecdysone (B) Aldosteron	(C) Oxytocin (D) Andro	ogen
8	Full cell cycle in yeast cells has length of:		
	(A) 30 minutes (B) 60 minutes	(C) 90 minutes (D) 120 m	ninutes
9	The abiotic component of an ecosystem is:		
	(A) Temperature (B) Producer	(C) Consumer (D) Decon	nposer
10	Immediately after fertilization, the egg under g	goes some series of mitotic divisions call	led:
	(A) Morulla (B) Blastula	(C) Gastrulation (D) Cleav	/age
. 11	In 1 gm of ammonia nitrogen requires how mu	ich water for excretion:	
	(A) 50 ml (B) 100 ml	(C) 200 ml (D) 500 ml	l
12	Hatching period of chick is:		
	(A) 15 days (B) 20 days	(C) 21 days (D) 25 day	ys
13	Which one is the type of asexual reproduction		
	(A) Apomixes (B) Vernalization	(C) Fertilization (D) Phototre	opism
14	DNA synthesis and chromosomal doubling oc	curs in :	
	(A) G_1 - phase (B) G_2 - phase	(C) G_0 - phase (D) S - ph	ase
15	Mature bone cells are called:		
	(A) Osteoblast (B) Osteocytes	(C) Osteoclasts (D) Chondro	cytes
16	The enzyme which joins the two pieces of DN	A is:	

17

(A) Gills

(A) DNA ligase (B) DNA polymerase

Which of the following is vestigial organ of whole:

(B) Leg bones

(C) Lungs (D) Pelvis and leg bones 192-221-I-(Objective Type)- 6250 (8463)

(D) Lipase

(C) Endo nuclease

LHR-1-21

(To be filled in by the candidate) (Academic Sessions 2017 - 2019 to 2019 - 2021) Time Allowed: 2.40 hours 221-(INTER PART – II) BIOLOGY Maximum Marks: 68 GROUP - I PAPER – II (Essay Type) SECTION - I 16 2. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions : (i) Differentiate between hydrophytes and mesophytes. (ii) What are osmoconformers and osmoregulators animals? (iii) How vasodilation differ from vasoconstriction? (iv) Define ecdysis or moulting, give its two stages. (v) Differentiate between troponin and tropomyosin. (vi) Give two functions of skeletal system. (vii) Define seed dormancy. Write its two significance. (viii) Define oviparous and viviparous animals. (ix) What is profundal zone? (x) How many biomes are present in the World, name any four of them. (xi) Differentiate between deforestation and reforestation. (xii) Define eutrophication, give its one effect upon animal life. 16 3. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions : (i) Differentiate between kinesis and taxes. (ii) Write the role of progesterone. (iii) What is Addison's disease? (iv) What is gene and its locus? (v) What is dihybrid cross? (vi) Write dominant and recessive trait. (vii) What are three possible ways to get a gene? (viii) Write the role of Lambda phage as a vector. (ix) Write any two uses of PCR. (x) What is Niche, explain according to Charles Eltan? (xi) What are decomposers? (xii) Write crustose lichens in xerosere. 12 4. Write short answers to any SIX (6) questions : (i) Define growth and development. (ii) Define teratogens. Give two examples. (iii) Draw structural formula of nucleotide. (iv) Differentiate between leading strand and lagging strand. (v) Define transformation. In which bacterium it was discovered? (vi) What are cancer cells? How cancer cells can be distinguished from normal cells? (vii) What is meant by non-disjunction? Write its consequences. (viii) Differentiate between homologous and analogous organs. (ix) How the oxygen accumulation liberated during photosynthesis changed the environment of earth? SECTION - II Note: Attempt any THREE questions. 5. (a) Give the homeostatic roles of liver in the form of a table. (b) Define ecosystem. Discuss its components and their interaction. 6. (a) Write down four phases in the repair process of a fracture. (b) Write a note on genetic code. 7. (a) Explain structure and function of forebrain in man. (b) Write a note on algal bloom or eutrophication. 8. (a) Write a note on identical twins and fraternal twins. 4 (b) Write a note on diabetes mellitus. 4 9. (a) Describe the types of meristems. 4 (b) Explain the evidences of evolution by fossil record and comparative anatomy.

192-221-I-(Essay Type)-25000

LHR-I-21

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(Academic Sessions 2017 - 2019 to 2019 - 2021)

BIOLOGY

221-(INTER PART – II)

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

Q.PAPER – II (Objective Type)

GROUP - II

Maximum Marks: 17

PAPER CODE = 8464

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 in the answer-book. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

	wo of filore circles will result in zero mark in that question.						
1-1	The part of the brain which is best developed in birds:						
	(A) Cerebellum (B) Medulla (C) Hippocampus (D) Pons						
2	If the centromere is located in the middle of the chromosome it is called:						
	(A) Metacentric (B) Sub metacentric (C) Telocentric (D) Acrocentric						
3	The actual remains or traces of organisms that lived in the ancient geological times are called:						
	(A) Analogous organs (B) Homologous organs						
	(C) Vestigial organs (D) Fossils						
4	The rain fall less than 25 to 50 cm is found in:						
	(A) Desert (B) Grassland (C) Temperate deciduous forest (D) Tropical rain forest						
5	The blood passing through glomerulus is filtered into:						
	(A) Bowman's capsule (B) Ureter (C) Bladder (D) Urethra						
6	The Ginkgo plant is:						
	(A) Monoecious (B) Dioecious (C) Triecious (D) Polyecious						
7	In plant cell turgor pressure is generated by:						
	(A) Cell wall (B) Cell membrane (C) Mitochondria (D) Vacuole						
8	XYY condition is found in:						
	(A) Patau (B) Edward (C) Turner (D) Jacobs						
9	In Pakistan grassland ecosystem is found in:						
10	(A) Kara Koram (B) Shogran (C) Malam Jabba (D) North Kallat						
10	In the development of chick the 24 hours embryo is called:						
11	(A) Morulla (B) Gastrula (C) Blastula (D) Neurula						
11	The hormone which actively transport water from filtrate in collecting tubules back to kidney is:						
12	(A) Aldosterone (B) ADH (C) Testosteron (D) Oxytocine Healing of fracture and repair of the skin wound is example of:						
12							
13	(A) Meiosis (B) Regeneration (C) Development (D) Necrosis The follicle cells after release of the egg are modified to form special structure called:						
13	(4) 77 111 1						
14	(A) Follicle atresia (B) Corpus luteum (C) Uterus (D) Placenta The stage which may lasts for days, weeks or even years is:						
17							
15	(A) Leptotene (B) Zygotene (C) Pachytene (D) Diplotene						
13	Which one of the following is a facial bone:						
16	(A) Frontal (B) Occipital (C) Vomer (D) Sternum						
16	The patients lack a gene that code for trans-membrane carrier of the chloride ions:						
17	(A) Cancer (B) ADA (C) SCID (D) Cystic fibrosis						
17	Which of the following is biotic factor:						
	(A) Topography (B) Gravity (C) Soil energy (D) Decomposers						

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LHR-X-21

		No (To be filled in by the candidate)	
		(Academic Sessions 2017 – 2019 to 2019 – 2021)	
		LOGY 221-(INTER PART – II) Time Allowed: 2.40 ho	ours
4	PAP	ER – II (Essay Type) GROUP – II Maximum Marks: 68	
		SECTION – I	
		Vrite short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions:	16
		Differentiate between osmoconformers and osmoregulators.Define uremia. What is its permanent treatment?	
	(ii		
		v) Define Herniation of disc. How is it treated?	
	(v	y) Differentiate between bone and cartilage.	
	(vi	At the Vi, the control of the contro	
		i) What is seed dormancy? Write its significance.	
		i) Write the functions of sertoli cells and interstitial cells.	
	(1X (X	Characterize limnetic zone and profundal zone of fresh water lake. Write down the name of two dominant plants and two dominant animals of	
	(,,	temperate deciduous forest.	
1	(xi	What is nutrient cycle? What is driving force behind these cycles?	
	(xii	i) Write four effects of removal of forests.	
3	. W	rite short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions :	16
	(i)	in the second of	
) Write the actions of nicotine on nervous and circulatory system.	
		Define imprinting with the example of precocial birds.	
	(v)	 Differentiate between X-linked dominant and X-linked recessive traits. Define monohybrids and dihybrids. 	
	, ,	Define linkage. Enlist linkage groups of chromosome no. 11 and 23.	
		What do you know about palindromic sequence? Give an example.	
		What are protoplasts? Give scientific name of biodegradable plastic.	
		Give the process of coronary artery angioplasty briefly, using biotechnology.	
		Differentiate between food chain and food web.	
		Define ammonification and nitrification.	
4		State parasitism and its significance.	
4.		rite short answers to any SIX (6) questions:	12
		Define apical meristem. What is inhibitory effect?	
		Define transcription.	
	(iv)		
	(v)	What are three main components of a DNA?	
	(vi)	The state of the s	
	(vii)	The state of the s	
		How genetic drift effect gene frequency?	
	(ix)	What are homologous organs?	
		SECTION – II	
	ote :		
5.		Explain the structure of nephron.	4
	(b)	Describe predation and parasitism with their significance.	4
6.		Write a note on sclerenchyma cells and collenchyma cells.	4
	(b)	Explain Watson and Crick Model of DNA.	4
7.	(a)	What is resting membrane potential? How is resting membrane potential maintained	
	(l _e)	across neurolema?	4
C		Describe the importance of forests.	4
8.		Describe fruit set and fruit ripening in angiosperms.	4
0		What is X-linked recessive inheritance? Explain it with an example.	4
9.		Describe various types of meristems.	4
	(b)	How did eukaryotes evolve from prokaryotes? 229-221-II-(Essay Type)-20000	4