

**LATEST
EDITION**



SPSC | IBA | NTS

HST | SST

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER | SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER

TEST GUIDE

Includes:

- According to SPSC Syllabus
- Questions from Text Books
- Covering All Subjects
- To The Point Study Material
- Original Solved Past papers

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BIOLOGY

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SOLVING A BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

A. Encircle the best suitable answers.

1. The biological method starts with
A. Hypothesis B. Experiment
C. **Observation** D. Deduction

2. How can you determine that the plasmodium has destroyed the RBC?
A. Examine the blood of a single healthy person
B. Examine the blood of a single infected person
C. Allow mosquito to bite a healthy person and examine his blood
D. **Examine the blood of some healthy and also some infected person**

3. The data collected from the experiments can be analyzed by
A. Reading the data and drawing conclusions
B. Discussion with scientists
C. Simple calculations on calculator
D. **Application of statistical formulae**

4. How smoke reduces the chance of getting malaria?
A. Smoke kills plasmodium in their blood
B. Fire increases temperature and plasmodia are killed in air
C. **Mosquitoes cannot tolerate smoke and are repelled**
D. Smoke kills Plasmodium present in mosquitoes

5. Which of the following does not explain hypothesis?
A. It must be consistent with all available data
B. It must be testable
C. **It must be correct**
D. Must make deductions

6. Deductions are derived from
A. Observations
B. Hypothesis
C. **Experiment result**
D. Solution of biological problem

7. The statement of hypothesis is
A. Logical
B. Possible answer
C. based upon observations
D. **All of them**

8. _____ explains the actual solution to the problem.
 A. Observations B. Hypothesis
 C. Data D. Conclusion
9. Plasmodium is transmitted to humans through
 A. **Anopheles** B. Culex
 C. Aedes D. All of these
10. Who was the first one to detect plasmodium in the blood of patient suffering from malaria?
 A. Ronald Ross B. **Laveran**
 C. A. F. A. king D. Mendel

BIODIVERSITY

- A. Encircle the best suitable answers.
1. What is the characteristic which makes viruses living organisms?
 A. They can be crystallized
 B. They cannot live outside host body
 C. **They contain DNA or RNA**
 D. All of the above
2. Euglena belongs to the kingdom Protista because:
 A. It is Unicellular
 B. It is Eukaryotic
 C. **It has both plant and animal-like characters**
 D. It lives in water
3. The correct order of biological hierarchy of organization is:
 A. **Species** genus family order B. Family order class genus
 C. Genus family class order
 D. Species family genus class
4. _____ includes organisms that are eukaryotic as well as autotrophic.
 A. **Protista** B. Monera
 C. Fungi D. None of them
5. The five-kingdom system of classification was proposed by:
 A. **Robert Whittaker**
 B. Margulis and Schwartz
 C. Carolus Linnaeus

- D. Aristotle
6. Classification system of organisms introduced by Aristotle was based on
A. Habitats B. Cell structure
C. Morphology D. Anatomy
7. _____ kingdom includes simplest organisms.
A. Fungi B. Monera
C. Protista D. Plantae
8. How would you explain binomial nomenclature?
A. Classifying organisms on seven levels
B. Naming system developed by Aristotle
C. Grouping animals based on their habitat
D. Naming system in which each organism is given a two-part name
9. The correct format of scientific name is
A. Canis lupus B. Saccharum
C. Giant's gazelle
D. Escherichia coli
10. Organisms that have cell wall but lack chlorophyll are
A. Protista B. Fungi
C. Plantae D. Animalia
11. A group of genus forms:
A. Genus B. Species
C. Family D. Order
12. _____ habitat shows maximum biodiversity
A. Forests B. Grasslands
C. Deserts D. Mountains

CELLS AND TISSUES

A. Encircle the best suitable answers.

1. Cell theory, proposed by Schleiden and Schwann, was based on
 - A. Their observation
 - B. Observations of Hooke and Brown
 - C. All observations on the cell
 - D. Observation made on the nucleus of the cell

2. Energy is provided to the cell by:
 - A. Golgi apparatus
 - B. Ribosome
 - C. Mitochondria
 - D. Nucleus

3. 2D images can be obtained through:
 - A. Light microscope and SEM
 - B. SEM and TEM
 - C. Light Microscope and TEM
 - D. Light microscope

4. The granular material residing inside the nucleus is called:
 - A. Cytoplasm
 - B. Protoplasm
 - C. Nucleoplasm
 - D. Cell sap

5. Protein synthesis is carried out in
 - A. Ribosome
 - B. Vacuole
 - C. Golgi apparatus
 - D. Plastids

6. Which of the following is the characteristic of nervous tissue:
 - A. Contract and relax
 - B. Transmit the Impulses
 - C. Prepare secretion
 - D. Provide energy

7. Tissues that make new cells in plants:
 - A. Meristematic tissue
 - B. Collenchyma tissue
 - C. Epidermal tissue
 - D. Ground tissue

8. _____ transport involves the expenditure of energy and molecules move from lower to higher concentration:
- Diffusion
 - Active transport**
 - Facilitated transport
 - Osmosis
9. Which of the following cells have cytoplasm as well as the cell wall?
- Muscle cell
 - Red blood cell
 - Root hair cell**
 - Xylem vessel
10. Composition of cell membrane is:
- Cellulose only
 - Proteins only
 - Lipids only
 - Lipids and proteins**
11. Which of the following organisms have cell wall in their cells?
- Fungi only
 - Plants only
 - Plants and prokaryotes only**
 - All of the above
12. Which of the following organelles have a double membrane?
- Ribosomes
 - Vacuoles
 - Centrioles
 - Mitochondria**

CELL CYCLE

A. Encircle the best suitable answers.

1. Which of the following statements does not describe meiosis?
- There is no DNA synthesis between the divisions
 - The result is four cells with haploid number of chromosomes
 - Meiosis does not contribute to the genetic diversity in populations**
 - Fusion of two products of meiosis produces a zygote
2. The number of chromosomes in egg cells is _____ if $2n = 8$ for any cell in the body.
- 12
 - 10
 - 8**
 - 4
3. Chromosomes have lowest amount of DNA in:
- Prophase-I**
 - Prophase-II
 - Telophase-I
 - Telophase-II

4. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. Meiosis produces 4 haploid cells while mitosis produces 2 diploid cells.
 - B. Meiosis produces 4 diploid cells while mitosis produces 2 haploid cells
 - C. Meiosis maintains the number of chromosomes, while mitosis reduces it.
 - D. Prophase-I of mitosis results in the formation of a tetrad but not in prophase-I of meiosis-I
5. Crossing over occurs in:
- A. Prophase-I
 - B. Metaphase-I
 - C. Metaphase-II
 - D. Anaphase-I
6. Which of the following events is not the part of mitosis but takes place in meiosis?
- A. The Chromatids of each chromosome are separated.
 - B. Synapsis and crossing-over occurs.
 - C. The nuclear envelope breaks down.
7. Which of the following organs produce cells through meiosis?
- A. Testes
 - B. Lungs
 - C. Heart
 - D. Stomach
8. _____ has two sister chromatids.
- A. Chromosome
 - B. Centromere
 - C. Multichromatid
 - D. Homologous pair
9. The cell divides during regeneration through:
- A. Only 1st meiotic division
 - B. Both meiotic divisions
 - C. Mitosis
 - D. All of them
10. Homologous chromosomes:
- A. Are identical
 - B. Pair-up during meiosis
 - C. One partner of homologous pair move to each daughter cell
 - D. All of them

ENZYMES

A. Encircle the best suitable answers.

1. Enzymes are:
 - a. Carbohydrates
 - b. Fats
 - c. **Proteins**
 - d. Starch
2. Which of the following correctly explains the function of enzymes?
 - a. Allow new chemical reactions to occur.
 - b. Are used up during chemical reactions.
 - c. Alter the direction of chemical reactions.
 - d. **Alter the rate of chemical reactions.**
3. Which of the following describe the enzyme?
 - a. All parts of enzyme molecule take part in reaction
 - b. **Enzymes lower the activation energy of reaction**
 - c. An enzyme can act upon any kind of substrates
 - d. They are needed in large quantities
4. Which of the following describe the cofactors?
 - a. Take part in reactions
 - b. **Help enzymes in their activity**
 - c. Increase activation energy
 - d. Are composed of proteins
5. The coenzymes are:
 - a) Proteins
 - b) Carbohydrates
 - c) **Vitamins**
 - d) DNA
6. How does the change in temperature beyond the optimum temperature affect the enzyme or reaction?
 - a. Increase the rate of reaction
 - b. **Decrease the rate of reaction**
 - c. Not affect the rate of reaction
 - d. Denature the enzyme
7. The pH at which the enzyme Trypsin works best is:
 - a. alkaline pH
 - b. acidic pH
 - c. **neutral pH**
 - d. pH does not affect its activity
8. Enzymes are affected by environmental changes, which ultimately affects:
 - a. Metabolism
 - b. Respiration
 - c. Digestion
 - d. **All of them**
9. The high temperature of body is dangerous because:
 - a. Nerves breakdown
 - b. Boiling of body water
 - c. **Enzymes stop to work**
 - d. None of them

BIO-ENERGETICS

A. Encircle the best suitable answers.

1. Dark reaction occurs in:
 - a. Mitochondria
 - b. Ribosome
 - c. Granum of chloroplast
 - d. Stroma of chloroplast
2. _____ trap light energy and make use of it to produce carbohydrate.
 - a. Plants
 - b. Algae
 - c. Photosynthetic organisms
 - d. Fungi
3. Site of photosynthesis is:
 - a. Mesophyll cells
 - b. Guard cells
 - c. Phloem cells
 - d. All of the above
4. _____ controls photosynthesis by acting as a limiting factor for enzymes.
 - a. CO₂ concentration
 - b. Temperature
 - c. Light intensity
 - d. Pigments
5. The colors that are important for photosynthesis are:
 - a. Green and yellow
 - b. Yellow and orange
 - c. Green and orange
 - d. Red and blue
6. Which of the following substances can never be used for respiration?
 - a. Oxygen
 - b. Food molecule
 - c. Enzymes
 - d. CO₂
7. The central substance in the ATP structure to which three phosphate groups are attached, is:
 - a. Ribose
 - b. Glucose
 - c. Adenine
 - d. H₂O
8. _____ acts as fuel used by the living cells to carry out functions:
 - a. Electric power
 - b. Generator
 - c. ATP
 - d. Heat energy
9. Site of glycolysis in bacterial cell is:
 - a. Mesosome
 - b. Cytoplasm
 - c. Mitochondria
 - d. Nucleoid
10. Which molecules are used up during the anaerobic respiration when pyruvic acid is converted to ethanol?
 - a. one NADH₂
 - b. one NADH₂ and CO₂
 - c. two NADH₂
 - d. only CO₂

NUTRITION

1. Deficiency of _____ results in chlorosis in plants.
 - a. Iron
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Nitrogen
 - d. Calcium
2. All of these are micronutrients in plants except:
 - a. Hydrogen
 - b. Iron
 - c. Chlorine
 - d. Copper
3. Plants use _____ for protein synthesis.
 - a. Carbon dioxide
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Nitrates
 - d. Vitamins
4. What happens to the food in the stomach?
 - a. No digestion occurs in the stomach.
 - b. The food moves quickly into the small intestine.
 - c. Juices mix with the food and stomach muscles squeeze it.
 - d. The food is completely digested and is absorbed into the circulatory system.
5. _____ does not produce digestive juices.
 - a. Esophagus
 - b. Stomach
 - c. Pancreas
 - d. Intestine
6. The absorption of _____ takes place in large intestine:
 - a. Water
 - b. Vitamins
 - c. Salts
 - d. All of these
7. Saliva does not:
 - a. Start digestion of proteins
 - b. Help in the lubrication
 - c. Secrete saliva
 - d. Make taste possible
8. The valve between _____ is called the cardiac sphincter:
 - a. Stomach and duodenum
 - b. Esophagus and stomach
 - c. Duodenum and ileum
 - d. Jejunum and caecum
9. Liver is involved in :
 - a. Metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins
 - b. Breakdown of mature red blood cells.
 - c. Detoxification of the chemicals
 - d. All of the above
10. Pepsin is involved in the digestion of:
 - a. Carbohydrates
 - b. Proteins
 - c. Fats
 - d. Vitamins

TRANSPORT

A. Encircle the best suitable answers.

1. Platelets forming cells are called:
 - a. Erythrocytes
 - b. Leucocytes
 - c. Bone marrow cells
 - d. All of these
2. Blood group O can be transfused to:
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. AB
 - d. All of the these
3. _____ chamber of human heart has thickest wall
 - a. Right atrium
 - b. Left atrium
 - c. Left ventricle
 - d. Right ventricle
4. The diffusion of blood into the tissues is carried out through:
 - a. Arteries
 - b. Veins
 - c. Capillaries
 - d. Arteries and veins
5. All of the following veins carry deoxygenated blood except:
 - a. Vena cava
 - b. Hepatic portal
 - c. Pulmonary
 - d. Renal
6. Which cells of blood are responsible for clotting?
 - a. Platelets
 - b. Erythrocytes
 - c. Neutrophils
 - d. Basophils
7. A patient with blood group A can be given the blood of group;
 - a. A or AB
 - b. A or O
 - c. A only
 - d. O Only
8. The blockage of blood flow in _____ results in Myocardial infarction.
 - a. Aorta
 - b. Pulmonary artery
 - c. Coronary artery
 - d. Hepatic artery

HOMEOSTASIS

A. Select the correct answer.

1. The maintenance of the internal environment of the organism is carried out through
 - a. Fluids regulation
 - b. Excretion of wastes
 - c. Temperature regulation
 - d. All of the above
2. Xerophytes adapt themselves to survive in severe conditions by developing these conditions except
 - a. Thick cuticle
 - b. Large number of stomata
 - c. Sunken stomata
 - d. Deep root system
3. The water is lost from the plants in the form of small droplets from small pores is called _____.
 - a. Stomatal transpiration
 - b. Cuticular transpiration
 - c. Lenticular transpiration
 - d. Guttation
4. Waste fluid leaves the nephron to enter
 - a. Collecting tubules
 - b. Ureter
 - c. Convoluted tubules
 - d. Medulla
5. Urine travels from kidney to urinary bladder through
 - a. Ureter
 - b. Urethra
 - c. Renal tubule
 - d. Nephron
6. Kidney produces waste material consisting of
 - a. Water, proteins, and salts
 - b. Salts, water, and vitamins
 - c. Urea and water
 - d. Urea, water, and salts
7. Skin produces sweat which makes it a
 - a. Respiratory organ
 - b. Breathing organ
 - c. Excretory organ
 - d. Digestive organ
8. Functions of sweat include:
 - a. Keep the body cool and to remove excess proteins
 - b. Keep the body warm and to filter the blood
 - c. Filter the blood and to remove waste products
 - d. Remove waste products and to cool the body
9. The filtrate that enters the Bowman's capsule does NOT contain:
 - a. Water
 - b. Calcium ions
 - c. Blood cells
 - d. Urea
10. Liver is involved in urea production from:
 - a. Uric acid
 - b. Ammonia
 - c. Carbon dioxide
 - d. Amino acids

c. Auditory nerve

d. Semi-circular canals

SUPPORT AND MOVEMENT

Select the correct answer.

- A.
1. Appendicular skeleton consists of
 - a. Pelvic girdle
 - b. Limbs
 - c. Pectoral girdle
 - d. All of the above
 2. Vertebrae are connected through
 - a. Fixed joint
 - b. Slightly moveable joint
 - c. Ball-and-socket joint
 - d. Hinge joint
 3. Axial skeleton does not include
 - a. Sternum
 - b. Vertebrae
 - c. Leg bones
 - d. Skull
 4. Bones have _____ which make them stronger than the cartilage
 - a. Collagen fibres
 - b. Osteocytes
 - c. Calcium phosphate
 - d. Lacunae
 5. _____ is the protein of cartilage matrix.
 - a. Collagen
 - b. Osteo-nectin
 - c. Keratin
 - d. Actin
 6. Two bones at a joint are connected through
 - a. Ligament
 - b. Tendon
 - c. Cartilage
 - d. Marrow
 7. Bones become weak and brittle in _____
 - a. Osteoporosis
 - b. Osteoarthritis
 - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. Vertebral column
 8. _____ is the spot where the muscle gets attached to the bone.
 - a. Tendon
 - b. Ligament
 - c. Insertion
 - d. Origin
 9. _____ is inflammation in joints.
 - a. Arthritis
 - b. Osteoporosis
 - c. Rickets
 - d. All of the above

REPRODUCTION

- A. Select the correct answer.
- Genetic variations are obtained through
 - Sexual reproduction
 - Asexual reproduction
 - Mitosis
 - Large number of organisms
 - Mode of reproduction of hydra is: A Hydra reproduces asexually by;
 - Spore formation
 - Multiple fission
 - Budding
 - Binary fission
 - Artificial vegetative propagation of plants is carried out through
 - Grafting
 - Spore formation
 - Budding
 - Binary fission
 - Parthenogenesis gives rise to a new individual from:
 - Sperm
 - Fertilized egg
 - Unfertilized egg
 - Common body cell
 - The embryo sac is present in the _____ part of a flower.
 - Anther
 - Filament
 - Ovule
 - Style
 - Male and female gametes unite to undergo _____.
 - Fertilization
 - Oogenesis
 - Spermatogenesis
 - Gametogenesis
 - The single cell which gives rise to an individual after series of mitotic divisions is called:
 - Egg
 - Sperm
 - Zygote
 - Blood cell
 - _____ results in diploid number of chromosomes.
 - Ovulation
 - Oogenesis
 - Fertilization
 - Spermatogenesis
 - Which of the following shows external fertilization?
 - Fish and amphibians
 - Reptiles
 - Birds
 - Mammals
 - Which of the following shows internal fertilization?
 - Fish
 - Amphibians
 - Aquatic animals
 - Mammals

INHERITANCE

- A. Select the correct answer.
1. _____ are small segments of DNA.
 - a. Genes
 - b. Nucleic acids
 - c. Chromosomes
 - d. All of the above
 2. _____ is the different forms of gene responsible for the same trait.
 - a. Centromere
 - b. Character
 - c. Trait
 - d. Allele
 3. Natural selection alters:
 - a. Individuals
 - b. Populations
 - c. Races
 - d. Phyla
 4. A plant has genotype RrSs. How many different gametes would be produced?
 - a. Three
 - b. Four
 - c. Six
 - d. Eight
 5. Speciation results in:
 - a. A new gene pool is formed
 - b. Evolutionary path of a species converge
 - c. Hybrid species is formed
 - d. Shows differences in physical traits.
 6. Phenotype expresses:
 - a. Genetic makeup
 - b. Physical makeup
 - c. Chemical composition
 - d. Metabolism
 7. _____ is histone plus DNA.
 - a. Centromere
 - b. Chiasma
 - c. Nucleosome
 - d. Chromatin
 8. _____ is an allele which shows itself despite being heterozygous.
 - a. Dominant
 - b. Recessive
 - c. Co-dominant
 - d. Incomplete dominant
 9. The central dogma consists of:
 - a. DNA + RNA = Protein
 - b. DNA → RNA + Protein
 - c. DNA → RNA → Protein
 - d. Protein → RNA > DNA
 10. What would be the genotype of parents of homozygous recessive individual?
 - a. Homozygous dominant
 - b. Homozygous recessive
 - c. Heterozygous
 - d. Both 'b' and 'c'

MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT

- A. Select the correct answer.
- The direction of energy flow through an ecosystem is:
 - Unidirectional
 - Cyclic
 - Reversible
 - Multidirectional
 - The highest amount of nitrogen is present in:
 - Ocean
 - Atmosphere
 - Phage DNA
 - Fossil fuels
 - Overgrazing may produce:
 - Soil erosion
 - Retention of useful species
 - Productive soils
 - All of the above
 - Better environment can be achieved through three R's which are:
 - Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
 - Read, Register, Recall
 - Random, Reduce, Recall
 - Reduce, Rebuild, Restrict
 - Composition of food web is:
 - Interlocking food chains
 - Producers, consumers and decomposers
 - A portion of a food chain
 - A set of similar consumers
 - Prey-predator relationship contributes to balance::
 - Community
 - Population
 - Ecology
 - Ecosystem
 - Ecological pyramid represents:
 - Pyramid of energy
 - Pyramid of number
 - Pyramid of biomass
 - All of the above
 - Oxides of nitrogen and Sulphur in the environment react with water vapors to produce :
 - Acetic and Citric acid
 - Sulphuric and Nitric acid
 - Hydrochloric and Nitric acid
 - Sulphuric and Citric acid
 - Nitrogen gas can be obtained from nitrates and nitrites through a process known as:
 - Assimilation
 - Denitrification
 - Ammonification
 - Nitrification
 - Parasitism can be observed in
 - Aphids and ants
 - Rhizobium bacteria and leguminous plant
 - Lion and deer
 - Tapeworm and host

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BIOTECHNOLOGY

- A. Select the correct answer.**
1. _____ cut the DNA in specified sequences. Is:
 - a. Ligase
 - b. Protease
 - c. DNAase
 - d. Endonuclease
 2. The DNA molecule containing gene of interest to carry to the target cell is called:
 - a. Transforming DNA
 - b. Carrier DNA
 - c. Phage DNA
 - d. Vector DNA
 3. Endonucleases are enzymes which are present in:
 - a. Bacteriophages
 - b. Bacterial cells
 - c. Plasmids
 - d. Blue green algae
 4. Function of fermenter:
 - a. Increasing fermentation
 - b. Production of enzymes used in fermentation
 - c. Production of microorganisms
 - d. Making the conditions optimum
 5. rDNA is the abbreviation of:
 - a. Genetic makeup
 - b. Replicative DNA
 - c. Recombinant DNA
 - d. Retro DNA
 6. Function of interferon is to:
 - a. Kill viruses
 - b. Improve immunity
 - c. Work as vaccine
 - d. All of the above
 7. DNA from two different sources is called
 - a. Vector DNA
 - b. DNA clone
 - c. Plasmid DNA
 - d. Recombinant DNA
 8. Defected gene is replaced by healthy gene through a process known as
 - a. Cloning
 - b. Gene therapy
 - c. Vaccination
 - d. Fermentation
 9. _____ acts as a vector.
 - a. Plasmid
 - b. Algae
 - c. Yeast
 - d. E. coil

PHARMACOLOGY

- A. Select the correct answer.
- _____ is the substance which is used to alter the physiological system in the interest of the person.
 - Medicine
 - Vaccine
 - Narcotic
 - Drug
 - The drugs taken through oral route reach _____ first after being absorbed in the blood.
 - Kidneys
 - Lungs
 - Liver
 - Brain
 - _____ stimulates the antibodies production which ultimately results in immunity boost.
 - Drug
 - Antibiotic
 - Analgesic
 - Vaccine
 - _____ drugs ease agitation and make a person sleep.
 - Painkiller
 - Hallucinogen
 - Sedative
 - Narcotic
 - Which one of the following is a synthetic drug?
 - Morphine
 - Codeine
 - Methadone
 - Heroin
 - When the person loses his ability to control his desire for drugs, then this condition is known as:
 - Addiction
 - Vaccination
 - Infection
 - Heroin
 - Which of the following is not a class of antibiotic?
 - Sulfonamides
 - Tetracycline
 - Penicillin
 - Morphine
 - Narcotics are obtained from:
 - Opium plant
 - Cactus plant
 - Cannabis plant
 - Both a and c
 - Mode of administration of vaccines is through:
 - Injections
 - Mouth
 - Nose
 - All of these
 - Cephalosporins are the antibiotics which are produced from:
 - Fungus
 - Bacterium
 - Plants
 - Herbs