



GENERAL SCIENCE

BY: DR. RIZWAN SAEED

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General Science

Universe

1. Who discovered the Solar System? Copernicus
2. Which planet is known as the “Morning Star”? Venus
3. The scientists have found some proofs of presence of water on which of the following planets? Mars
4. Mercury is i. The smallest planet ii. The fastest planet iii. The planet nearest to Sun iv. **All of these**
5. Which of the following planets has the smallest diameter? Mercury
6. Which is the brightest star in the night sky? Sirius
7. Which is the natural satellite of the Earth? Moon
8. Bodies which usually fall from the sky on the Earth are called: Meteors
9. Solar eclipse occurs when: Moon comes between sun and earth
10. Lunar eclipse is caused when the: earth comes between the sun and the moon
11. The rising of the evening star indicates the: West
12. Which is the hottest planet in our solar system? Venus
13. Which of the following planets is dropped from the list of planets in 2006? Pluto
14. Lunar eclipse occurs only on a: full moon day
15. Which planet takes the largest time to go once around the Sun? Neptune
16. Who was the first woman to travel into space? Valentina Tereshkova
17. Who was the first Tourist in space? Dennis Tito (Brazil)
18. There is a well developed system of rings around it. This statement is about: Saturn
19. Which planet is known as the “Evening Star”? Venus
20. How many days does the moon take to return to the same position among the constellations? 28 days



21. How many layers are present in the atmosphere of the sun? 3
- Which is the brightest planet in the Solar System? Venus
23. Which one of the following planets has the maximum number of satellites? Jupiter
24. Name two planets lying between the sun and the earth. Mercury and Venus
25. The first ever artificial satellite was launched by: Russia
26. The visible part of the sun is called: Photosphere
27. Name the first astronaut to set foot on moon: Neil Armstrong
28. NASA is a space agency of: USA
29. Russia launched its space station into space in 1986, which was: Mir
30. Sun rises in the east and sets in the west due to the: Rotation of the Earth on its axis
31. How many planets are present in our galaxy? 8
32. The planet which revolves very slowly around the sun is: Neptune
33. Which planet is known as "Earth's near twin planet"? Venus
34. Hubble is a (launched in 1990): Space telescope
35. Which is the US space shuttle? Colombia & Discovery (Both)
36. Who was the first person in space? Yuri Gagarin
37. Who was the first Saudi (first Muslim also) in space? Sultan Salman Al Saud
38. The first ever artificial satellite was launched by: Russia
39. When did the space age begin with the launch of the Russian Sputnik? October 4, 1957
40. Name the first animal to be sent in space: Laika
41. Name the first artificial satellite: Sputnik I, of the former Soviet Union
42. Which planet contains largest quantity of carbon dioxide with 95%? Venus
43. How many Satellites (Moons) of Saturn Planet? 56
44. The comet, named after Edmund Halley, reappears after a time of every: 76 years
45. The group of small pieces of rock revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are called: Asteroids
46. 'Blue dwarfs' refer to: Young stars
47. What are 'Red giants'? Old stars



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48. Which of the following US space shuttles? v. Opportunity (b) Colombia vi. Challenger (d) All of these
49. The heaviest mass revolving round the Sun is: Jupiter

50. The planet which has longest day is: Venus

51. What is the rank of the earth in the solar system in terms of size? Fifth

52. The earth revolves around the sun at a speed of: 29 km/sec

53. A light year is equal to: 9.50 million, million kms

54. The planet which has shortest year is: Mercury

55. The planet which has longest year is: Neptune

➤ The nearest planet to the Earth is _____? Venus.

The planet that moves round the Sun at the highest speed is? Mercury

➤ In general, Comets have _____ orbits? Highly elliptical

➤ The planet which is easily visible from the Earth is? Venus

➤ According to the Big Bang Theory, the Universe began about _____ billion years ago? 10 – 20

➤ The heat received by earth from the sun is known as? Solar radiation

➤ Constellation is Configuration of fixed stars? resembling a figure

➤ Which of the following part of the atmosphere is nearest to the earth? Troposphere

➤ To an astronaut in space sky looks ? Black

➤ What is the approximate mean distance that separates the sun from the earth? 1480,00,000 km

➤ The outer surface of the sun is called ? Photosphere

➤ Which planet has the maximum number of satellites? saturn

➤ What is a light year? The distance traveled by light in 1 year.

➤ What are asteroids? Very small planet revolving around the sun

➤ What is the temperature at the center of the sun? 13 million k

➤ The phase of the moon are partially the result of the? Revolution of the moon about the earth

➤ Constellations referred to as Zodiac are ? Imaginary region that encompasses the path of the planets

➤ The height of a geostationary satellite from the surface of the earth is about ? 35786 km



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Earth

1. The seasonal contrasts are maximum in: Mid latitude
2. What percentage of insolation is received by the earth surface? 51%
3. What is the maximum length of a day on the poles? 6 months
4. Seasons on earth are caused by: Revolution of earth round the sun and its axis tilted at 66
5. The earth rotates around its axis from: West to East
6. The inclination of the earth's axis to the orbital plane is: 66
7. The mean radius of the earth is approximately: 6400 kms
8. Vernal equinox falls on: 21st Mar
9. The fixed path along which the earth revolves round the sun is called: The earth's orbit
10. The word used to describe the shape of earth is: Oblate spheres
11. Summer Solstic in the Southern Hemisphere occurs on: 22-Dec
12. One degree of the circumference of the earth measures approximately: 111 km
13. Heat received by earth from the sun is known as: Insolation
14. At the core of the earth, the temperature is estimated to be around: 2000
15. The time required for moon light to reach earth: 1.3 seconds
16. The position of the earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing summer in the Northern Hemisphere is: Aphelion
17. Days and nights are equal throughout the globe when sun is above: Equator
18. The mean distances on the perihelion and aphelion is: 149.5 km
19. The term that best describes the shape of the earth is: Geoid
20. The speed of rotation of the earth is the highest: At the equator
21. The size of the earth was first measured by: Eratosthenes
22. Days and nights are caused by: Rotation of the earth on its axis
23. The crust forms what percentage of the volume of the earth: 0.50%
24. At a latitude of 45: 1120 km/h
25. Green House Effect means: Trapping of solar energy due to atmospheric carbon dioxide



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26. The earth's annual circuit round the sun covers a distance of: 966 million km
27. Insolation heats up the land masses more quickly than the water bodies because: Water needs more energy to warm
28. The heavier silicates named Sima on Silica + magnesium are most abundant in the: Ocean floors
29. What is the approximate equatorial circumference of the earth? 40000 km
30. The earth revolves around the sun at the speed (per minute) of: More than 1600 km
31. Seasonal variation is the least: In the Arctic Circle
32. The surface of earth that lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called: Torrid zone
33. The approximate diameter of the earth is: 15600 km
34. The place which has the longest day and the shortest night on 22nd December is: Melbourne
35. The polar diameter of the earth is shorter than equatorial diameter by about: 43 km
36. Which of the following pairs of metals are supposed to constitute the internal core of the earth? Nickel and iron
37. The specific gravity of the earth as a whole is: 5.52
38. The earth revolves round the sun in its orbit by approximately: 1
39. The study of time in relation to earth's history is called: Geochronology
40. The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of: June
41. Geostationary orbit is at a height of: 3600 km
42. Owing to the equatorial bulge and the polar flattening, the polar radius of the earth falls short of the equatorial radius about: 22 km
43. Antipodes are: Places diametrically opposite on earth surface
44. The largest amount of reflection of the solar radiant energy which is reflected back into space before reaching the earth's surface is due to: Clouds
45. The earth rotates around the axis pointing towards: The polar star
46. Maximum altitude of polar star at place 28: 3-Jan
47. The incoming short-wave solar radiation is balanced by an equal amount of long wave radiation from Earth going back to space. This is known as: Heat balance of earth
48. The approximate surface temperature on the sunlit side of the earth is: 17



49. Which part of the earth's surface receives the highest amount of insolation? Equatorial region
50. The sun shines vertically on the Equator: Twice a year
51. The amount of insolation received at a place on the surface of earth depends on: Its climate
52. Of the total volume of the earth, which layer forms the major part? Core
53. The distance of the equator from either of the poles is: 10002 km
54. The speed of rotation of earth is: 9.72 km/sec
55. Which of the following phenomenon gives an evidence for spherical shape of the earth? Lunar eclipse
56. The orbit along which the earth revolves is: Elliptical
57. The equatorial diameter of the earth is approximately: 12756 km

Branches of Science

1. Anatomy: The science dealing with the structure of animals, plants or human body.
2. Anthropology: The science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development of mankind.
3. Arboriculture: Cultivation of trees and vegetables.
4. Archaeology: The study of antiquities.
5. Astronautics: The science of space travel.
6. Astronomy: The study of the heavenly bodies.
7. Bacteriology: The study of bacteria.
8. Biochemistry: The study of chemical processes of living things.
9. Biology: The study of living things.
10. Biometry: The application of mathematics to the study of living things.
11. Bionomics: The study of the relation of an organism to its environments.
12. Bionomy: The science of the laws of life.
13. Biophysics: The physics of vital processes (living things).
14. Botany: The study of plants.
15. Cartography: Science of Map Making.
16. Chemistry: The study of elementary and their laws of combination and behaviour.



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17. Cosmogony: The science of the nature of heavenly bodies.
18. Cosmography: The science that describes and maps the main feature of the universe
19. Cosmology: The science of the nature, origin and history of the universe.
20. Criminology: The study of crime and criminals.
21. Cryptography: The study of ciphers (secret writings).
22. Cytology: The study of cells, especially their formation, structure and functions.
23. Ecology: The study of the relation of animals and plants to their surroundings, animate and inanimate.
24. Electronics: science and technology of electronic phenomena
25. Embryology: The study of development of embryos.
26. Entomology: The study of insects.
27. Entomology: the study of insects
28. Ethnology: A branch of anthropology that deals with the origin, distribution and distinguishing characteristics of the races of mankind.
29. Ethology: The study of animal behaviour.
30. Etymology: The study of origin and history of words.
31. Geobiology: The biology of terrestrial life.
32. Geography: The development of science of the earth's surface, physical features, climate, population, etc.
33. Geology: The science that deals with the physical history of the earth.
34. Histology: The study of tissues.
35. Horticulture: The cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants.
36. Iconology: The study of symbolic representations.
37. Jurisprudence: The science of law.
38. Meteorology: The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.
39. Metrology: The scientific study of weights and measures.
40. Morphology: The science of organic forms and structures.
41. Numerology: The study of numbers.



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42. Ornithology: The study of birds.
43. Orthoepy: The study of correct pronunciation.
44. Osteology: The study of the bones.
45. Pathology: The study of diseases.
46. Pedagogy: The art or method of teaching.
47. Petrology: The geological and chemical study of rocks
48. Physics: The study of the properties of matter.
49. Pomology: Study of fruits & fruit growing.
50. Psychology: Study of human and animal behaviour.
51. Seismology: The study of earthquakes and the phenomena associated with it.
52. Selenology: The scientific study of moon, its nature, origin, movements, etc.
53. Sociology: The study of human society.
54. Zoology: The study of animal life.

Units Of Measurement



1. One meter is equal to how many cubic centimeters? 100
2. Temperature is measured by: Degree Celsius
3. Unit Decibel is the measurement of: Intensity of sound
4. The unit that is used to measure the electric resistance is: Ohm
5. One centimeter is equal to how many inches: 0.3937
6. One metre is equal to how many feet: 3.281 f
7. How is measured the volume: Cubic meter
8. Unit Poise is the measurement of: Viscosity
9. One litre is equal to how many gallons: 0.2200
10. One gram is equal to ___ milligrams: 1000
11. One foot is equal to ___ centimeters: 30.48 cm
12. One mile is equal to ___ kilometers: 1.609
13. Unit Fathom is the measurement of: Depth of water



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14. Radiation activity is measured by: Becquerel
15. Unit Knot is the measurement of: Speed of Ship and Aircraft
16. One yard is equal to ___metres: 0.914 m
17. One metre is equal to ___yards: 1.094 y
18. One inch is equal to ___millimeters: 25.40
19. One nautical mile is equal to ___kilometers: 1.853
20. Unit Nautical Mile is the measurement of: Distance in Navigation
21. Force is measured by: Newton (N)
22. What is measured by the unit Joule? (a) Work (b) Energy (c) Quantity of heat (d) All of them
23. One cubic yard is equal to how many cubic m: 0.765
24. 10 metres are equal to: 1 decameter
25. One square centimeter is equal to ___square millimeter: 100 sq mm
26. Unit Celsius Centigrade is the measurement of: Temperature
27. One kilometer is equal to how many metres: 1000 m
28. Unit Coulomb is the measurement of: Electric Charge
29. How many kilograms are there in one metric ton? 1000 kg
30. ___kilograms constitute 1 quintal? 100
31. One pound is equal to ___kilogram. 454
32. One ounce is equal to ___grams: 28.35
33. What is measured by mete per second? Velocity
34. Unit hertz is the measurement of: Frequency
35. How many ounces are there in one pound: 16
36. One metre is equal to how many feet: 3.281 f
37. Which of the following is the unit for measurement of power? Watt (W)
38. 1 fathom is equal to ___meter: 1.828
39. One gallon is equal to how many litres? 4.55 L



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Invention And Discoveries

1. Galileo was first to discover rotation of earth
2. Kohler and Milstein discovered monoclonal antibodies.
3. Photography was invented by Mathew Barry
4. Albert Sabin invented Polio vaccine (oral)
5. Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev (Russian) published his first version of periodic table in 1869.
6. X-ray machine was invented by James Clark
7. Arthur Compton discovered x-rays and Cosmic rays.
8. Chadwick discovered Neutron
9. Telescope was invented by Galileo
10. Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
11. Noble gases discovered by Cavendish
12. Gun powder was first invented in China
13. Velocity of light was measured by Michelson
14. Archimedes gave laws about Floatation of Bodies
15. Balloon fly up in air according to Archimedes's principle
16. Dr. Christian Bernard was first to perform heart transplant in 1967 in cape town (SA)
17. First man to receive artificial heart was Dr. Barney B. Clark
18. Barometer was invented by Pascal
19. Robert Hook discovered Cell in 1665
20. Atomic theory given by Dalton
21. Atomic number given by Mosley
22. Bacteria by Leeunhock
23. Blood circulation by William Harvey
24. Calculus by Newton
25. Co₂ by Fishce
26. Chlorine by K. Scheele
27. Oxygen by Priestley



28. Hydrogen by Cavandish
29. Dynamite by Alfred B. Nobel
30. DNA by Watson Crick
31. Electric resistance by Ohm
32. Electrolysis by Faraday
33. Electron by J.J. Thomson in 1897
34. Neutron by Chadwick
35. Proton by Rutherford
36. Ozone by Echonbein
37. Radioactivity by Bacquerel
38. Insulin by Banting & Best
39. Human heart transplant by Bernard
40. Vaccine (small pox) by Edward Jenner
41. Atom Bomb by Otto Hahn
42. Airplane (jet engine) by Ohlin
43. Balloon by Mont Golfer
44. Barometer by Torricelli
45. Bicycle (modern) by Starley
46. Bifocal lens by Benjamin Franklin
47. Burner (gas) by Bunsen
48. Calculating machine (digital) by Charles Babbage
49. Camera (photographic) by Josef N. Niepce
50. Computer (electronic) by J.P.Eckert and J.W.Mauckly
51. Digital camera was invented by Eastman Kodak.
52. Gas engine by Daimler
53. Electric fan by wheeler
54. Electric motor by Michael Faraday



55. Gun powder by Roger Bacon
56. Gas engine (four cycle) by Otto and Daimler
57. Jet engine by Frank Whittle
58. Lamp (incandescent) by Thomas Edison
59. Montgolfier invented balloon.
60. Talbot invented photographic paper.
61. Dickenson invented paper machine.
62. Lamp (mercury) by Hewit
63. Machine gun by Gatling
64. Microphone by Graham Bell
65. Motor cycle by Daimler
66. Pen (fountain) by Waterman
67. Pen (ball-point) John Loud Biro
68. Piano by Christopher
69. Printing press (screw type) by Guten Berg
70. Radar by Watson Watt
71. Refrigerator by Ferdinand Carre
72. Rocket Engine by Goddard
73. Safety pin by Walter Hunt
74. Stainless steel by Herry Brearley
75. Stream boat by Albans
76. Telephone by Graham Bell
77. Radio by Marconi
78. Telescope (reflecting) by Galileo
79. Telescope (refracting) by Newton
80. Television (mechanical) by J.L. Baird
81. Television (electric) by Fransworth



82. Thermometer by Galilo
83. Termomter (mercury) by Farhenheit
84. Type writer by Henry Mill
85. Celcius devised Centrigrade scale
86. Bacteria were discovered by Louis Pasture.
87. Proton was discovered by Goldstei
88. Christopher Cockerel invented what: Hovercraft
89. What was invented by James Dewer in 1872: Vacuum or thermos flask
90. Electron was discovered in 1897.
91. Oxygen was discovered in 1774.
92. Tomas A Edison was American.
93. X-rays and Cosmic rays were discovered by Arthur Compton.
94. Blood pressure was discovered by William Harvey.
95. Insulin was discovered by Banting.
96. ECG invented by Einthogen.
97. Columbus Day is observed on 2nd Monday in October.
98. In 1774 Oxygen was discovered by Priestly.

VITAMINS

- Deficiency of vitamin A causes dryness of skin and night blindness
- Vitamin A is stored as Ester in liver
- Riches source of Vitamin A is eggs
- Vitamin A is found in Dairy products
- Deficiency of Vitamin A causes Night blindness.
- Vitamin A is found in carotene bearing plants.
- Water soluble vitamin are B and C and all other are fat soluble
- Vitamin B helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion



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- Vitamin B1 is available in yeast.
- Vitamin B2 has what other name Riboflavin
- Vitamin capable of formation of blood is B12
- Vitamin C is a preventer of infectious disease
- Vitamin C is also called Skin food
- Vitamin C can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
- Vitamin C hastens healing of wounds
- Vitamin C can not be stored in human body.
- Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- Vitamin C is also known as Ascorbic Acid.
- A guava contains more vitamin C than an orange
- Skin food is Vitamin C
- Vitamin C is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
- Vitamin C is also necessary for utilization of iron
- The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is tomato
- Cod liver oil contains Vitamin D
- Riches source of Vitamin D is cod liver oil
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Cheese contains vitamin D
- Milk contains 80% water
- Deficiency of Thiamine causes Beri Beri.
- Glucose is the source of energy for human brain.
- Major component of honey is Glucose
- Three main food nutrients are carbohydrates, protein and fats. Other are vitamins and minerals
- Meat is rich in iron we need to make blood cells



- Eating of coconut increases man's mental faculties
- Celluloses are carbohydrates.
- Milk contains lactose
- Ascorbic acid is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.
- Citric acid is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.
- Deficiency of vitamin E causes: Sterility
- The sweetest sugar is: Fructos
- Which vitamin is provided by sun light in body: Vitamin D
- Cow milk is a rich source of : Vitamin A
- Amnesia is related : Loss of memory
- Which milk contain more fat: Reindeer
- Typhoid is a disease of: Intestine
- Which fruit can diabetes patients eat freely? Orange



Most Important MCQS

Human physiology/plants/animals

- Wisdom teeth normally grow during the age of: 17-30 years
- Short-sightedness is due to: Elongation of eyeball
- | ➤ The largest cell in the human body: Nerve cell
- Which of the following combination of chromosomes is present in males? XY
- Biological death of a patient means death of tissues of the: Brain
- The normal temperature of human boy on the Kelvin scale is: 310K
- Lungs are situated in: Thoracic cavity
- During sleep the man's blood pressure: Fluctuates
- The pH of human blood is: 7.5 _8



- Largest gland of the human body: Liver
- Which blood donor is universal: O
- A heart beat requires approximately: 0.8 second
- Insulin is secreted: Pancreas
- Life of RBC in human blood is of: 120 days
- How much does an average adult have in the body: 5 to 6 liters
- How many teeth are known as milk teeth in human being? 14 teeth
- Graveyard of RBCs is: Spleen
- Average weight of human brain is: 1350gm
- Heart attack occurs due to: Lack of blood supply to the heart itself
- The image formed on the retina of the eye is: Real and inverted
- The first organ to be transplanted was: Heart
- Pituitary glands also known as: Master gland
- The number of ribs in the human body is: 24
- The total number of bones in the human body is: 206
- The normal temperature of the human body is: 98.6 °F
- Which animal produces biggest animal : Blue whale



The lifespan of Red Blood Cells is _____ days? 120

- The average adult has a blood volume of about _____ liters? 5
- Each day human body breathe in _____ liters of air ? 15,000 to 20,000
- Urine is produced in _____? Kidneys
- Blood is cleaned by _____? Kidneys

For proper formation of teeth, _____ is essential.? Fluorine

- The biosensor is used to measure? Blood glucose level
- The normal temperature of the body is? 4 degree
- Weakest bone is? clavicle bone



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- Hardest bone is? collar bone
- The hardest part of the body is? tooth
- Most abundant element in the human body is carbon? Oxygen or calcium
- Systole is heart? contraction
- Eye is filled with _____ liquids? two
- The femur is the longest? bone
- Head or skull has? 29 bones
- Total bones are? 206
- Universal donor group is-O group
- Life span of red blood cells is? 120 days.
- The pH of the normal human body is Arteries? 4
- The brain is enclosed in a bony case called? cranium
- Which is the bone that is present in forelimb? radius
- Which one is herbivore? Cow
- Which structure helps in transport of water in plants ? xylem
- The organisms that can make their own food are called ? producers
- Bacteria are ? prokaryotes
- Bile juice is secreted by? gall bladder
- DNA structure was first described by? Watson and Crick
- Which is the largest excretory organ of the body? skin
- **Pollination is best defined as the transfer of pollen from** an anther to? Stigma
- Movement of the cell against concentration gradient is called ? active transport.
- One of the following is not a function of bones protein ? synthesis
- Plants absorb most part of water needed by them through their ? root hairs
- Highly intelligent mammals are ? dolphin



- Process of cell division take place by mitosis.
- Pulses are a good source of ? proteins
- Plants that grow in dry habitat are called ? xerophytes
- The simplest amino acid is ? glycine
- Accumulation of lipid molecules in brain cells lead to ? mental retardation
- The life and activities of a cell is controlled by? nucleus
- Flagella are composed of ? microtubules
- Tobacco mosaic virus was crystallized by ? Stanely
- Non-enveloped naked viruses are known as ? virions
- Gram +ve bacteria on treatment with crystal violet dye give colour? Purple
- Malarial parasite is injected into man as ? sporozoites
- The terms procariotique and eucariotique were proposed by ? Chatton
- The most common type of asexual reproduction in the fungi is? spore production
- Outside the thallus of Marchantia there are special structures called ? rhizoids
- The vascular plants are termed as? tracheophytes
- In human beings influenza is caused by? virus
- In many which phylum the body of organisms is usually divided in? three regions
- called head, thorax, and abdomen? arthropods
- . Amoeba moves in water with the help of locomotory organs called ? pseudopodia
- In all coelenterates, endoderm give rise to? digestive system
- Higher vascular plants are also called ? seed plants
- The plants which produce embryo but lack vascular tissues and seeds are placed in ? bryophytes
- Which bone is called beauty bone in women ? clavicle
- Detachment of myosin head and actin in rigor mortis occurs due to ? autolysis in body
- Release of the ovum from the ovary is called? ovulation



- The foetus is protected from the mechanical damage by the? amniotic fluid
- Rich source of energy in seimen is? Glucose
- Sickle cell anemia was discovered by ? Vernon Ingram
- Kangaroo has an abdominal pouch known as ? marsupial
- The utilization of the products of digestion is called? assimilation
- Parabronchi are present in ? birds
- The respiratory problem most common in smokers is? emphysema
- Water potential of pure water is? zero
- Bean-shaped cells in plants are ? guard cells
- The normal pH of human blood is ? 4
- Shrinkage of protoplast due to exosmosis of water is? plasmolysis
- Atherosclerosis is a major condition leading to? heart attack
- Villi and microvilli increase ? absorption
- Splitting of glucose relates to? Glycolysis
- . Reptiles hibernate during? winter
- Which of the following plants are called arthropytes? sphenopsids
- Radio carbon dating is used to find the age of? Fossils
- Dental caries are due to ? Bacterial infection
- The process of digestion begins in? mouth
- In a normal resting man, the rate of heart beat is? 72 per minute
- Blood cells are manufactured by _____of the body? bone marrow
- . ➤ The major component of honey is? Glucose.
- Severe deficiency of Vitamin D results in? rickets
- Digestion of food is completed in the? small intestine
- A person with the following blood group are considered to be a universal recipient? AB+
- In humans, most nutrient molecules are absorbed by the? stomach



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Chemistry/physics

- What is sponge? A fungus
- Which of the following lightest metal? Lithium
- Air is a: Mixture
- The element is common to all acids: Hydrogen
- Biogas contains: Methane
- The malleable metal is: Gold
- What is laughing gas? Nitrous oxide
 - Which of the following is an element: Diamond
- Most soluble in water: Sugar
- water has maximum density: 4°C
- lightest gas is: Hydrogen
- Marsh gas is: Methane
- The ratio pure gold in 18 carat gold is: 75%
- The hardest substance available on earth is: Diamond
- The SI unit of charge is? Coulomb
- Wavelength of very High Frequency (VHF) IS? shorter
- Long-sight defect could be corrected by using _____ lens? convex
- For a fixed mass of gass at constant temperature, if we decrease volume, the pressure will _____? Increase
- The density of water is _____? 1 g/cm³
- Radioactivity was discovered by _____? Bacquerel
- The most abundant element in the universe is _____? Hydrogen
- The most abundant element in the Earth's crust is _____? Oxygen



- The SI unit of “pressure” is _____? pascal
- The most densest substance on the Earth is _____? Osmium
- A camera uses a _____ to form an image? convex lens
- CNG stands for? Compressed Natural Gas
- Which from the following is true for “Sound”? Sound cannot travel through a vacuum
- When white light is passed through a prism, it splits into _____ colours? 6
- Instrument used for measuring very high temperature is _____.? Pyrometer
- Sound waves are _____ waves? Longitudinal
- The lifespan of White Blood Cells is _____ day(s)? 1
- X-rays were discovered by _____? Rontgen
- The speed of light is _____? 300,000 km/s
- In a very low temperature which from the following will freeze at last? Sea water
- Oxidation is a chemical reaction involving the _____? Loss of Electrons
- Einstein’s famous equation which states that mass and energy are interchangeable is? $E = mc^2$
- The SI unit of electric current is? Ampere
- The Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere, by volume, is? 03%
- Diamond is an allotropic form of? Carbon
- The SI unit of Heat is? Joule
- The gas, commonly known as “laughing gas”, is? Nitrous Oxide
- The energy value of food is measured in? Joule
- Water covers _____ of the Earth’s surface? 70%
- The fourth state of matter is? Plasma
- The device used to convert Alternate Current into Direct Current is called? Rectifier
- The number of oscillations per second is called? Frequency
- Sound waves from a loudspeaker are caused by? Vibrations



- There are _____ methods of heat transfer? 3
- The unit used to measure 'magnetic flux' is? Weber
- The battery was invented by? Volta
- Bronze is an alloy of? Copper, Tin
- Neutrons were discovered by? James Chadwick
- Nucleus was discovered by? Rutherford
- Energy can be converted from one form to another, but all energy ends up as? Heat energy
- A battery converts _____ into electrical energy? Chemical energy
- Current is the flow of? Electrons
- Electrons were discovered by? J. Thomson
- Between the melting point and boiling point of a substance, the substance is a? Liquid
- The interior structure of the Earth is divided into _____ layers? 5
- We live on the Earth's? Crust
- The thickest layer of the Earth is? Mantle
- The Earth's crust ranges from _____ km in depth.? 5-70
- The anode is the electrode connected to the _____ terminal of a battery? Positive
- 1 tonne = _____ kg? 1000
- The **Black Mamba is the fastest? Snake**
- New Zealand is close to Int? Date Line.
- Temperature at earth's core is? 2000 deg: C
- Sun is 400 times larger than the? Moon
- When are you most likely to see a penumbra? During an Eclipse.
- A wind which reverses seasonally is? Wind
- Oceans are on average? 4 km deep.
- Which electromagnetic wave has the shortest wavelength? Gamma rays



- All electromagnetic waves have the same? Speed in vacuum
- . The reflection of sound is called? Echo
- An instrument used to measure electric current is called? Ammeter
- The SI unit of thermodynamic temperature is? Kelvin
- The shortest distance between crest to crest is called? Wavelength
- The speed of sound is fastest in? Gasses
 - . The branch of science which study the interaction between matter and radian energy is called? Spectroscopy
- . The horizontal rows of the periodic table are called? Periods
- The vertical columns of the periodic table are called? Groups
- Which metallic element is liquid at room temperature? Mercury
- Which non-metallic element is liquid at room temperature? Bromine
- Battery charger converts electrical energy into ___energy? Chemical
- | ➤ A loudspeaker changes _____ energy into sound energy? Electrical.
- The strongest part(s) of a magnet is/are? North and south pole
- When gas is ionized, _____ forms. ? Plasma
- Wind is caused by? Difference in atmospheric pressure
- Wind speed is measured by? Anemometer
- The fact that universe is expanding was discovered by? Hubble
- X-rays were discovered by? Roentgen
- The Nobel prize in physics for the discovery of the law of photoelectric effect was awarded to? Einstein
- The symbol of gold is? Au
- Plaster of Paris is produced by heating? Gypsum
- Which from the following is NOT true about Helium gas? Toxic
- **Seismology is the science of ? Earthquakes**



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- The source of solar energy is ? Nuclear energy
- An object is placed midway between two parallel plane mirrors facing each other, then the number of images that appear in mirrors is? Infinite
- In a vacuum , What will be common among X rays visible light, radio waves ? Amplitude
- Barometer is used to measure? Atmospheric pressure
- If u use a microscope to watch smoke particles in still air, you will see them moving about all the time. This phenomenon is called? Brownian movement
- The mass of a neutron is approximate? Equal to the mass of a proton
- The spherical shape of raindrops is due to ? Atmospheric friction of air
- Galvanometer is an instrument For measuring currents of small? magnitude
- Which of the following has highest frequency? Gamma rays
- Most important effect of moon on earth is that? Gives light
- The term " Meteor" is applied to an interplanetary body, After it enters the earth? atmosphere
- Newton`s rings are Coloured rings observed around the point of contact of a ? convex lens
- **Water is heated in a kettle. The inside water is heated by convection. A person sitting near the fire receives heat by ?Convection**
- A time can come when we will be able to design a machine which can go on working for ever without the expenditure of energy. Is it possible ? No
- Light year is a unit of ? Distance
- Three elements needed for the healthy growth of plants are ? N, P, K
- Copper can be converted into gold by ? Artificial Radioactivity
- In winter an iron pipe feel colder than a wooden window, This is because wood is ? nonConductor
- The echo (reflected sound) will be distinctly heard only at ordinary temperatures if the distance of the reflecting surfaces from the source of sound is at least ? 56ft
- It is possible to recognize a person in the dark by simply hearing his unique voice . It is because of the? Pitch
- When a ray of sunlight enters a dark room, its straight path becomes visible because of dust particles hanging in the air. It is because the light is? Visible



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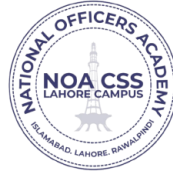


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- A six feet tall lady wants to see her full image in a plane mirror. The minimum length of the mirror will be? 3 feet
- The principle used in radar is the same as that of Sonar. In radar we use radio waves whereas in sonar we use? Ultrasonic
- a fission nuclear reaction, a heavy nucleus breaks up into smaller nuclei whereas in another nuclear reaction two or more than two possibly nuclei are fused to form a heavy nucleus This nuclear reaction is called ? Fusion nuclear reaction
- Parsec is a unit of ? Distance
- German Silver is an alloy of ? Cu + Ni
- The Continent Antarctica lies at the? South pole
- The temperature of the dead body is? the temperature of the place where it is kept
- Lactometer is a type of Hydrometer which is used to measure the specific gravity of ? Milk
- The deepest place on earth is ? Mariana Trench
- Twinkling of stars is caused by ? refraction of light
- Magnifying power of a simple microscope can be increased by ? the increasing focal length of the lens
- What are the three basic units of measurement for the metric system? Metre, liter and gram
- Clocks, which moves with the velocities comparable with the velocity of light, run? with zero velocity
- When a gas turns into a liquid, the process is called? condensation
- Electric current is measured by ? Ammeter
- Dim-vision in the evening and night results from the deficiency of which one of the following?
Vitamin A
- Diffusion of light in the atmosphere takes place due to ? Dust particles
- The planet nearest to sun is ? Mercury
- If an object gives off its own light, it is said to be? luminous
- An electric heater would be most likely to produce? R Radiations
- The Kelvin scale of temperature is called the? absolute scale.
- The type of radiation that is unaffected by the magnetic field is called? Gamma Rays.



- The brightest planet is ? Venus.
- Gas in children's play-balloons going upward is? Hydrogen
- A study of the chemical composition of the earth's crust is called? Geology
- In a heat engine heat energy is changed into ? Mechanical Energy
- Frequency of audible sound is ? 20-20KHz.
- Cheapest source of producing electricity is? Wind and Solar
- The smallest unit of measurement of wavelength is? nanometers (10^{-9} m)
- Unit of electricity —Kilowatt Hour ➤ Excessive burning of fossil fuels causes? acid rains.
- Newton is the unit of ? Force
- Richter scale measures the severity of? Earthquake
- Planet Mars has two? Moon
- Astronomers cannot be nominated for the? Noble Prize.
- Modern Bicycle was invented? by Staley.
- Coulomb is the unit of? Electric Charge.
- The fat content in buffalo milk is? 10%
- The large plates of solar panels are painted? Black.
- Wind energy is the _____energy? Kinetic
- One of the countries through which equator passes is_____? Kenya
- The name of the common mineral salt present in sweat is? Sodium Chloride
- Role of biotechnology in the production of food based on_____? Fermentation
- The hygrometer is used for measuring the? Humidity of air
- The chemical name of vinegar is? Dilute acetic acid
- The orbital period of the planet Mercury around the sun is? 88 days
- Television signals are converted into light signals by? Photodiode



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- The half-life of a radioactive element is 8-days. How long it takes to reduce it from 10 mg to 5 mg? 8 days
- Sedimentary rocks are? Porous
- Oasis is associated with? Desert
- The Continent Antarctica lies at the _____? South pole
- When a ray of sunlight enters a dark room, its straight path becomes visible because of dust particles hanging in the air. It is because light is _____? Visible
- The temperature of the dead body is _____? Temperature of the place where it is kept
 - A six feet tall lady wants to see her full image in a plane mirror. The minimum length of the mirror will be? 3feet
- The principle used in radar is the same as that of Sonar. In radar, we use radio waves; whereas in sonar we use? Ultrasonic
- The deepest place on earth is _____? Mariana Trench
- A body can escape the gravitational pull of the earth if it is thrown up with a velocity of? 7 miles per sec
- Night vision is possible with the help of _____? Infrared Rays
- Tibia is a bone found in the _____? Leg
- What is the main component of bones and teeth? Calcium phosphate
- Which gland in the human body is called the master gland? Pituitary
- The main constituent of hemoglobin is _____? Iron
- Which is the largest organ in the human body? Skin
- Medulla oblongata is a part of human _____? Brain
- Water has maximum density at _____? 4°C
- The theory of Expanding Universe was first propounded by _____? Hubble
- The biggest species of the cat family is _____? Tiger
- Which group of animals has heterogametic females? Domestic fowl
- Who proposed this concept "All motion is relative"? Albert Einstein



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- Which month of the calendar year can lack a new moon? February
- The sunlight can reach a depth of _____ meters in the ocean? 100
- Geiger-Muller counter is used to detect _____? Protons
- The autonomic nervous system innervate all of these except? Skeletal muscles
- Vacuum tubes have been replaced by _____? Transistors
- The number of electrons of a neutral atom is automatically known if one knows the? Atomic number
- _____ is anything that takes up space and has mass.? Matter
- What are considered the building blocks of matter? Atoms
 - The protons and neutrons are found in the center of the atom, which is called the ___ of the atom? Nucleus
 - The speed of light is _____? 300,000 km/s
- The term 'Computer' is derived from _____? Latin
- Who is the father of Computer? Charles Babbage
- Who is the father of the Internet? Vint Cerf
- If a computer has more than one processor then it is known as _____? Multiprocessor
- The brain of any computer system is _____? CPU
- The computer that process both analog and digital is called _____? Hybrid computer
- ALU is _____? Arithmetic Logic Unit
- RAM Stands for _____? Random Access Memory
- Software is _____? Untouchable



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