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Class 9 Biology Chapter 1 MCQ Quiz Online | Level 1

Class 9 Biology · Chapter 1: The Science of Biology

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 91

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1. What is the first step in doing science?

A) Performing an experiment
B) Asking a question
C) Writing a theory
D) Publishing results

2. The word "biology" comes from which Greek words?

A) Zoon and logos
B) Bios and cyto
C) Bios and logos
D) Phyton and bios

3. "Logos" in the word biology means:

A) Life
B) Cell
C) Thought, reasoning and study
D) Nature

4. Biology is the study of:

A) Rocks and minerals
B) Stars and planets
C) Chemicals only
D) Living organisms

5. "We made every living thing from water" is from which Sura?

A) Sura Ambia
B) Sura Rehman
C) Sura Al-Mominoon
D) Sura Yasin

6. Living things consist of what percentage of water?

A) 10 to 30 percent
B) 30 to 50 percent
C) 60 to 90 percent
D) 95 to 100 percent

7. "He made man from clay like the potter" is mentioned in:

A) Sura Ambia
B) Sura Rehman
C) Sura Al-Mominoon
D) Sura Nur

8. The sequence of developmental stages (drop, clot, lump, bones, flesh) is described in:

A) Sura Rehman
B) Sura Ambia
C) Sura Nur
D) Sura Al-Mominoon

9. What are the three main divisions of biology?

A) Botany, Zoology, Ecology
B) Zoology, Genetics, Anatomy
C) Botany, Zoology, Microbiology
D) Botany, Taxonomy, Zoology

10. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main divisions of biology?

A) Botany
B) Zoology
C) Taxonomy
D) Microbiology

11. Botany is the study of:

A) Plants
B) Animals
C) Microorganisms
D) Fossils

12. Viruses and bacteria are studied in:

A) Botany
B) Microbiology
C) Zoology
D) Pathology

13. The study of the size, shape and structure of organisms is called:

A) Anatomy
B) Physiology
C) Morphology
D) Histology

14. Anatomy is also called:

A) External morphology
B) Internal morphology
C) Cell biology
D) Environmental biology

15. Digestion, respiration, excretion and photosynthesis are examples of:

A) Anatomy
B) Taxonomy
C) Genetics
D) Physiology

16. The microscopic study of tissues is called:

A) Histology
B) Cytology
C) Anatomy
D) Embryology

17. Epithelial tissue forms:

A) Bones
B) A continuous layer covering the entire body surface
C) Muscles
D) Blood

18. The study of the structure and functions of the cell is called:

A) Histology
B) Genetics
C) Cytology
D) Pathology

19. Another name for cytology is:

A) Cell biology
B) Environmental biology
C) Internal morphology
D) Biometry

20. The study of genes and heredity in organisms is called:

A) Embryology
B) Genetics
C) Taxonomy
D) Ecology

21. Biology at the molecular level is studied in:

A) Cytology
B) Histology
C) Molecular biology
D) Biophysics

22. The development of an organism from a fertilized egg is studied in:

A) Genetics
B) Embryology
C) Histology
D) Pathology

23. Which branch studies the history of life on Earth based on fossils?

A) Taxonomy
B) Ecology
C) Immunology
D) Paleontology

24. Fossils are:

A) Living cells
B) Remains of living things preserved by natural process
C) Microorganisms
D) Chemical drugs

25. The classification and naming of organisms is called:

A) Taxonomy
B) Ecology
C) Morphology
D) Genetics

26. The scientific name of humans is:

A) Homo erectus
B) Felis catus
C) Homo sapiens
D) Pan sapiens

27. Ecology is also known as:

A) Cell biology
B) Internal morphology
C) Marine biology
D) Environmental biology

28. The study of fish, whales, dolphins, sponges and molluscs is part of:

A) Marine biology
B) Ecology
C) Pathology
D) Embryology

29. The study and diagnosis of diseases is called:

A) Immunology
B) Pharmacology
C) Pathology
D) Physiology

30. The ability of the body to protect itself from foreign substances and microbes is called:

A) Heredity
B) Immunity
C) Incubation
D) Evolution

31. Immunization protects a person against disease through:

A) Surgery
B) Fossils
C) Vaccination
D) Fasting

32. The science that deals with the study of drugs is:

A) Pathology
B) Pharmacology
C) Immunology
D) Biochemistry

33. The Greek word "pharmakon" means:

A) Study
B) Plant
C) Life
D) Drug or poison

34. The study of biological phenomena according to the principles and laws of physics is called:

A) Biophysics
B) Biochemistry
C) Biostatistics
D) Biogeography

35. The working principle of a lever in physics is similar to that of:

A) The heart
B) Human limbs
C) Leaves
D) Cells

36. The study of chemical reactions taking place in living organisms is called:

A) Biophysics
B) Biochemistry
C) Biotechnology
D) Bio-economics

37. Biostatistics is also called:

A) Biogeography
B) Biophysics
C) Biometry
D) Bioinformatics

38. Locating fragments of DNA on chromosomes is an example of:

A) Computational biology
B) Biogeography
C) Bio-economics
D) Biophysics

39. The study of the distribution of plants and animals in different geographical regions is called:

A) Ecology
B) Taxonomy
C) Biogeography
D) Biometry

40. Using techniques to manipulate living organisms for the benefit of mankind is called:

A) Biotechnology
B) Biochemistry
C) Biophysics
D) Immunology

41. Production of wheat, fish and rice and their export value is an example of:

A) Biogeography
B) Biostatistics
C) Biotechnology
D) Bio-economics

42. MBBS stands for:

A) Master of Biology and Basic Science
B) Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
C) Bachelor of Microbiology and Biotechnology
D) Bachelor of Medicine and Biology

43. The branch that treats diseases by removing or replacing defective parts or organs is:

A) Medicine
B) Pharmacology
C) Surgery
D) Pathology

44. The science of improving farming methods is called:

A) Agriculture
B) Horticulture
C) Forestry
D) Animal husbandry

45. A person who studies insects in agriculture is called an:

A) Agricultural engineer
B) Food scientist
C) Agricultural entomologist
D) Veterinarian

46. The care and breeding of domestic animals is called:

A) Fisheries
B) Animal husbandry
C) Forestry
D) Horticulture

47. Veterinary science is a career associated with:

A) Horticulture
B) Forestry
C) Animal husbandry
D) Fisheries

48. Horticulture means:

A) Planting forests
B) Fish farming
C) The art of gardening
D) Animal breeding

49. The science of planting, managing and caring for forests is called:

A) Forestry
B) Horticulture
C) Agriculture
D) Ecology

50. Fish farming and fishery management are careers associated with:

A) Fisheries
B) Forestry
C) Horticulture
D) Surgery

51. When researchers from different fields work together to create new knowledge, it is called:

A) Biological method
B) Deduction
C) Interdisciplinary research collaboration
D) Taxonomy

52. Which field combines biology and information technology?

A) Biophysics
B) Bioinformatics
C) Biometry
D) Biochemistry

53. Astrobiologists study the effects of:

A) Low temperature on organisms
B) Drugs on cells
C) Outer space on living organisms
D) Pollution on plants

54. Cryobiologists study the effects of:

A) Outer space on living organisms
B) Drugs on cells
C) Computers on biology
D) Low temperature on living organisms

55. What is the first step of the biological method?

A) Observation
B) Recognition of a biological problem
C) Experiment
D) Deduction

56. Observations are made using:

A) Only a microscope
B) Only vision
C) The five senses
D) Only instruments

57. Observations based on measurable values are called:

A) Qualitative
B) Quantitative
C) Tentative
D) Deductive

58. A tentative explanation of observations that might be true is a:

A) Law
B) Theory
C) Result
D) Hypothesis

59. Which is NOT a characteristic of a good hypothesis?

A) It should be testable
B) It should be tentative
C) It should be proven true
D) It should agree with available observations

60. Deductions in the biological method use which type of logic?

A) Either...or
B) Because...so
C) Neither...nor
D) If...then

61. Which is the most important step of the biological method?

A) Observation
B) Experimentation
C) Hypothesis
D) Deduction

62. The collection of facts or information is called:

A) Analysis
B) Theory
C) Data
D) Hypothesis

63. Analysis of data is done by means of:

A) Ratio and proportion
B) Fossils
C) Deduction
D) Observation only

64. Compared with a hypothesis, a scientific theory is:

A) Narrower in scope
B) Always a guess
C) Broader in scope and supported by more evidence
D) Based on a single observation

65. A verified theory with wide application may become a:

A) Law
B) Hypothesis
C) Deduction
D) Observation

66. Malaria is caused by:

A) Mosquito
B) Marshy water
C) Quinine
D) Plasmodium

67. The normal body temperature of a human being is:

A) 96.8°F
B) 98.6°F
C) 100.4°F
D) 102.2°F

68. The series of malaria symptoms is repeated after every:

A) 6, 12 or 18 hours
B) 12, 24 or 36 hours
C) 24, 48 or 72 hours
D) 1, 2 or 3 weeks

69. Which drug is effective for treating malaria?

A) Aspirin
B) Insulin
C) Quinine
D) Morphine

70. Which of these was NOT one of the four 19th-century observations about malaria?

A) Malaria and marshy areas have some relation
B) Quinine is an effective drug for malaria
C) Drinking marsh water causes malaria
D) Plasmodium is seen in the blood of a malarial patient

71. Who proposed in 1882 that Plasmodium is the cause of malaria?

A) Laveran
B) Ronald Ross
C) A. F. A. King
D) Mendel

72. Laveran was:

A) An American scientist
B) A British army physician
C) An Italian biologist
D) A French physician

73. Which deduction was made from Laveran's hypothesis?

A) Mosquitoes should carry Plasmodium
B) All persons ill with malaria should have Plasmodium in their blood
C) All marshy water should contain Plasmodium
D) Quinine should kill all mosquitoes

74. The blood of how many malaria patients was examined in the experiment?

A) 50
B) 100
C) 200
D) 7

75. In the experiment testing Laveran's hypothesis, the blood of healthy persons served as the:

A) Experimental group
B) Control group
C) Hypothesis
D) Vector

76. Out of 100 healthy persons, how many had Plasmodium in their blood?

A) 0
B) 93
C) 100
D) 7

77. Seven healthy persons had Plasmodium in their blood because they were in the:

A) Control period
B) Recovery period
C) Immune period
D) Incubation period

78. A. F. A. King listed 20 observations about the spread of malaria in:

A) 1882
B) 1883
C) 1897
D) 1900

79. King's hypothesis about the spread of malaria was that:

A) Marsh water causes malaria
B) Smoke causes malaria
C) Mosquitoes transmit Plasmodium
D) Fine nets cause malaria

80. Ronald Ross was:

A) An American scientist
B) A French physician
C) A British army physician working in India
D) An Italian biologist

81. Ronald Ross performed his important experiment in:

A) 1882
B) 1883
C) 1897
D) 1900

82. Ross found Plasmodium multiplying in which part of the mosquito?

A) Stomach
B) Wings
C) Legs
D) Eyes

83. Ross used which mosquito and host to show malaria transmission in birds?

A) Anopheles and sparrows
B) Aedes and sparrows
C) Culex and humans
D) Culex and sparrows

84. Malaria in humans is transmitted by:

A) Culex
B) Aedes
C) Anopheles
D) Housefly

85. Which mosquito bites and transmits malaria to humans?

A) Male Anopheles
B) Female Anopheles
C) Male Aedes
D) Male Culex

86. A vector is:

A) A drug that cures disease
B) An organism that carries a parasite and transfers it to another organism
C) A type of virus
D) A tentative explanation

87. A mosquito's saliva injected during a bite:

A) Kills Plasmodium
B) Causes fever directly
C) Acts as a vaccine
D) Prevents blood from clotting

88. Dengue fever is caused by a:

A) Plasmodium
B) Bacterium
C) Dengue virus
D) Fungus

89. Dengue is transmitted by which mosquito?

A) Anopheles
B) Aedes aegypti
C) Culex
D) Housefly

90. Which statement about Dengue is correct?

A) It has a specific antiviral drug
B) It is caused by Plasmodium
C) The second attack can be more serious and dangerous
D) It spreads by drinking marsh water

91. What is the best prevention of Dengue?

A) Personal protection from mosquito bites and preventing mosquito breeding
B) Taking quinine
C) Surgery
D) Antibiotics

Answer key

1-B 2-C 3-C 4-D 5-A 6-C 7-B 8-D 9-C 10-C

11-A 12-B 13-C 14-B 15-D 16-A 17-B 18-C 19-A 20-B

21-C 22-B 23-D 24-B 25-A 26-C 27-D 28-A 29-C 30-B

31-C 32-B 33-D 34-A 35-B 36-B 37-C 38-A 39-C 40-A

41-D 42-B 43-C 44-A 45-C 46-B 47-C 48-C 49-A 50-A

51-C 52-B 53-C 54-D 55-B 56-C 57-B 58-D 59-C 60-D

61-B 62-C 63-A 64-C 65-A 66-D 67-B 68-C 69-C 70-C

71-A 72-D 73-B 74-B 75-B 76-D 77-D 78-B 79-C 80-C

81-C 82-A 83-D 84-C 85-B 86-B 87-D 88-C 89-B 90-C

91-A