

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 15 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A pair of kidneys consists of millions of functional units called	A. Nephrons B. Neurons C. Dendrons D. Flatirons
2	Abdomen has a peritoneal cavity lined by a thin epithelium called	A. Pericardium B. Peritoneum C. Scrotal sac D. Pleura
3	About 500 ml water is needed to excrete 1g of ammonia	A. Hydrogen B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Helium
4	Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) released from posterior pituitary act to actively transport water from filtrate to kidney's	A. Pelvis B. Medulla C. Cortex D. Interstitium
5	Bats and humming bird are called	A. Heterotherms B. Ectotherms C. Endotherms D. poikilotherms
6	For evaporative cooling bats use	A. Saliva B. Urine C. Sweat D. All a,b, and c
7	The end products of haemoglobin breakdown and metabolites of various hormones is	A. Glucagon B. Bilirubin C. Keratin D. Serotonin
8	Bowman capsule continues as extensively convoluted proximal tubule loop of henle and the distal tubule which empties into	A. Collecting tubules B. Malpighian tubules C. Renal tubules D. Neural tubules
9	Dialysis cleans the blood either by	A. Passing it through an artificial kidney B. Filtering it within abdomen C. Removing the whole blood from body D. Both a & b
10	Earthworm is the ideal example of tubular excretory system called	A. Protonephridia B. Mesonephridia C. Metanephridia D. Prenephridia
11	Fresh water flatworms excrete very dilute	A. Plasma B. Tissue fluid C. Fluid D. Urine
12	Dialyses means	A. Removing the blood B. Cleaning the blood C. Diluting the blood D. Storing the blood
13	The animals which are capable of varying degrees of endothermic heat production but generally do not regulate their body temperature within a narrow range	A. Ectotherms B. Endotherms C. Heterotherms D. Homotherms
14	The primary structure for eliminating waste products in man are	A. Liver B. Kidneys C. Stomach D. Both a & b
15	Which plants have the adaptation to remove the flooding of its cells in fresh water	A. Xerophytes B. Mesophytes C. Hydrophytes

		D. Chondrocytes
16	Mammalian kidney including human is adapted to conserve water by over	A. 20.5% B. 50% C. 99.5% D. 70%
17	The wall of trachea(windpipe) and bronchi of man is furnished with a series of incomplete:	A. Cartilagenous plates B. Chitinous rings C. Cartilaginous rings D. Muscular rings
18	What does not happen during inspiration in man?	A. Intercoastals musles contract B. Ribs are elevated C. Diphragm becomedome- shaped D. Ribs move forwards
19	Th elateal walls of the chest cavity of man are composed of the:	A. Ribs B. Intercostals Muscles C. Ribs and intercoastal muscles D. Ribs ,Intercostals Muscles & diaphragm
20	When the human blood leaves the capillary bed of the tissue, most of the carbon dioxide is inthe form of:	A. Carbonic acid B. Bicarbonate ions C. Carboxylic acids D. None of them
21	Which sequence of organs is correct in air passage way of man?	A. Nasal cavities larynx phaynx trachia bronchi B. Nasal cavities phaynx trachia larynxbronchi C. Nasal cavities phaynx larynxbronchitrachia D. Nasal cavities phaynx larynxtrachia bronchi
22	Which part of the air passage way possesses chartilage plates in its wall?	A. Bronchiles B. Distal religion of bronchi C. Phroximal region of bronchi D. Trachea
23	Human lungs are spongy due to the presence of million of:	A. Bronchi B. Alveoli C. Bronchioles D. Trachea
24	Which evenmt si not associated with the activity of expiration?	A. Contraction of diaphragm B. More dome like shape of diaphragm C. Back ward& downward movement of rib cage D. Relaxation of intercoastals muscles
25	Oxygen carryiing capacity of blood does not depend upon:	A. Particle pressure of CO ₂ B. Particle pressure of O ₂ C. Height from sea level D. Quantity of blood
26	When haemoglobin of the blood is fully saturated with oxygen, the 100cc of blood comains	A. 15cc of oxygen B. 20cc of oxygen C. 25cc of oxygen D. 10cc of oxygen
27	The protection of internal environment from the harms of fluctuation in external environment is termed as.	A. Osmoregulation B. Excretion C. Thermoregulation D. Homeostasis
28	A plant is adapted to remove the flooding of its cells in fresh water.	A. Mesophyte B. Cactus C. Hydrophyte D. Xerophyte
29	They have adaptations for reduced rate of transpiration.	A. Halophytes B. Hydrophytes C. Mesophytes D. Xerophytes
30	Sunkens stomata are found in which of the following group of plants.	A. Hydrophytes B. xerophytes C. Bryophytes D. Mesophytes
	The category of plants that has adaptation of small and thick leaves to limit water loss is	A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes

31	The category of plants that has adaptation of small and thick leaves to limit water loss is called.	B. Xerophytes C. Aygrophytes D. Mesophytes
32	Which one is an example of Xerophytes.	A. Brassica B. Rose C. Cactus D. Mango
33	The most concentrated external environment is termed as.	A. Hypotonic B. Hypertonic C. Osmotic D. Isotonic
34	Which one is not a mesophyte.	A. Brassica B. Mango C. Rose D. Cacti
35	A diluted solution compared to the cell concentration is termed as.	A. Hypertonic B. Hypotonic C. Isotonic D. Paratonic
36	Contractile vacuoles are found in.	A. Plants B. Fresh water protozoa C. Marine plants D. Pino cytosis
37	Triethylamine Oxide is produced in.	A. Hag Fish B. Bony fish C. Marine fish D. Cartilaginous fish
38	Animals that do not require to adjust their internal osmotic state actively are known.	A. Osmoregulators B. Osmocorformers C. Terrestrials D. Hypertonic
39	The fishes which drink large amount of sea water and excrete concentrated urine are.	A. Cartilaginous fishes B. Bony fishes C. Lung fishes D. Jawless fishes
40	Most cartilaginous fishes possess salt excreting organs known as the	A. Coecal gland B. Foetal gland C. Rectal gland D. Sebaceous gland
41	Hag fishes are	A. Osmoregulators B. Isotonic C. Hypertonic D. Hypotonic
42	Which one of the following is excretophore.	A. Stem B. Leaves C. Roots D. Bark
43	1 g of ammonia nitrogen requires how much water for excretion.	A. 50 ml B. 250 ml C. 100 ml D. 500 ml
44	Urea is detoxified form of ____ in the urea cycle which can be retained in the body.	A. Ammonia B. Nitrogen C. Uric Acid D. CO ₂
45	Animals excreting urea are called.	A. Ammonotelic B. Ureotelic C. Uricotelic D. Aminotelic
46	The excretory product that requires maximum water for its removal is.	A. Ammonia B. Creatinine C. Urea D. Uric acid
47	Nitrogen waste which is highly toxic and dissolves quickly in body fluids is.	A. CO ₂ B. Urea C. Ammonia D. Uric Acid
48	The most toxic nitrogenous waste in animals is.	A. Uric acid B. ammonia C. Creatinine D. Urea

49	Uric acid is produced from metabolism of.	A. Nucleic acid B. Fatty acid C. Carbohydrates D. Lipids
50	The excretory product which requires minimum water for its removal.	A. Urea B. Uric acid C. Creatinine D. Ammonia
51	The Malpighian tubules remove nitrogenous wastes from the	A. Lymph B. Hind gut C. Hemolymph D. Coelomic fluid
52	Flame cells are part of excretory system of	A. Hydra B. Cockroach C. Planaria D. Earth worm
53	Animals of the group of flatworms have simple tubular excretory system called	A. Kidney B. Nephron C. Protonephridia D. Nephridia
54	The Planaria flatworm has simple tubular excretory system known as.	A. Protonephridium B. Mesonephridium C. Metanephridium D. Metanephridium
55	Cockroaches excrete nitrogenous wastes in the form of	A. Ammonia B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Allantoin
56	Excretory structures present in cockroaches are.	A. Contractile vacuole B. Malpighian tubules C. Nephridia D. Flame cells
57	The group of animals whose excretory system is structurally associated with digestive tract.	A. Vertebrates B. Earthworm C. Insects D. Planaria
58	Fresh water flatworms excrete	A. Very dilute urine B. Very concentrated urine C. Slightly concentrated D. Moderately concentrated urine
59	Nephridia are the excretory structures present in.	A. Hydra B. Planaria C. Cockroach D. Earth worm
60	The removal of sebum from the skin is for	A. Nutrition B. Excretion C. Protection D. Thermoregulation
61	Number of ammonia molecules required to produce one molecule of urea is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
62	The chief nitrogenous waste in birds and reptiles is	A. NH ₃ B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Creatinine
63	Bilirubin damages brain cells and turns the skin and whites of eyes yellow, condition is known as.	A. Hepatitis B. Leukemia C. Jaundice D. Botulism
64	Which organ is the central station of Metabolism.	A. Liver B. Kidney C. Spleen D. Skin
65	Liver acts as store house of.	A. Bile B. Albumin C. R.B.Cs D. Iron
66	Urea is produced in	A. Lungs B. Liver C. Kidney D. Pancreas

67	The central station of metabolism and the body central metabolic clearing agent is.	A. Stomach B. Liver C. Kidney D. Gut
68	Which of the following is not Synthes lazed is liver	A. Urea B. Urine C. Uric acid D. Albumin
69	Liver also has numerous crucial functions of.	A. Osmoregulation B. Homeostasis C. Thermoregulation D. Excretion
70	Of all the excretory products, the principal one is.	A. Ammonia B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Billrubin
71	Arginase splits the arginine to form ure and the percusor.	A. Omithine B. Creatinine C. ammonia D. Citruline
72	Among vertebrates uric acid is the chief nitrogenous waste in birds and	A. Fishes B. amphibians C. Reptiles D. Mammals
73	End product of hemoglobin breakdown is.	A. Uric acid B. Urea C. Bilirubin D. Ammonia
74	The compound which take part in urea cycle is	A. Adenine B. Guanine C. Citruline D. Thymine
75	Urine leaves the kidney through aduct called.	A. Urethara B. Pelvis C. Ureter D. Naphron
76	The urine leaves the body during urination from bladder through a tube called.	A. Pelvis B. Urethra C. Ureter D. Medulla
77	Pressure filtration is kidney specifically occurs at	A. Vasa recta B. Bowmann's capsule C. Urine collecting D. Loop of henle
78	In each Nephron inner end form a cup shaped swelling called.	A. Glomerulus B. Henle's loop C. Bowman's capsule D. Pelvis
79	Glomerular filtrate are reabsorbed in.	A. Promimal tubule B. Loop of Henle C. Distal tubule D. Bowman's capsule
80	Mammalian kidney including human is adapted to conserve water upto.	A. 69.5% B. 79.5% C. 89.5% D. 99.5%
81	Blood supplied to kidneys from each cardiac beat is.	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 50%
82	In juxtamedullary nephrons additional capillaries extend down to form at.	A. Vasa deferontia B. Vasa efferetia C. Vasa recta D. Vasa hecta
83	All the collecting tubules of human kidney finally discharge into the.	A. Bowman's capsule B. glomerulus C. Pelvis D. Urethra
84	Which one the following structures of kidney is involved in the production of concentrated rein.	A. Glomerulus B. Juxtamedullary nephron C. Cortical nephron

		D. Vasa recta
85	A pair of kidneys, consist of millions of functional units called.	A. Nephrons B. Dendrons C. Neurons D. Flatrons
86	the reabsorption of water in collecting tubules is under the control of.	A. Aidostenrone B. ADH C. Pressure filtration D. Tubular secretion
87	the active uptake of sodium in the loop of Henle is provided by the action of hormone	A. Cortisone B. Testosterone C. Aldosterone D. Progesterone
88	ADH affects which part of Nephron.	A. Walls of collecting duct B. Glomerulus C. Walls of loop of Henle D. Proximal convoluted tubule
89	The active uptake of sodium ions in the loop of Henle is provided by the action of hormone.	A. Insulin B. Adrenaline C. Aldosterone D. Oxytocin
90	Non-surgical removal of kidney stone is called.	A. Dialysis B. Lithotripsy C. Uremia D. Kidney transplant
91	High degree of renal failure is also called as.	A. uremia B. Leukemia C. Anemia D. Lithotripsy
92	The incidence of calcium oxalate type stones are.	A. 40% B. 50% C. 60% D. 70%
93	Hemodialysis means	A. Removing the blood B. Cleaning the blood C. Storing the blood D. diluting the blood
94	Abdomen has a peritoneal cavity, lined by a thin epithelium called.	A. ectoderm B. endoderm C. Peritoneum D. Epidermis
95	High level of circulating calcium in the blood is called.	A. Hypercalcemia B. Osteomalacia C. Hypoglycemia D. Hyperoxaluria
96	The incidence of uric acid kidney stones is.	A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 70%
97	Super-cooled cytosol, without ice formation, is caused by.	A. Heat shock proteins B. Solutes C. Unsaturated fatty acids D. Enzymes
98	Most land mammals respond to cold by raising their.	A. skin B. Furs C. Bristles D. Spines
99	The mechanism of evaporative cooling in respiratory tract of dog is known as	A. Panting B. Shivering thermogenesis C. Thermoregulation D. vasodilation
100	Which one of the following is an endotherm	A. Humming Bird B. Birds C. Bat D. Reptiles
101	Which one of the following is not endotherm.	A. Bird B. Amphibian C. Mammal D. Flying insect
		A. Ectotherms

102	Bats and humming birds are called.	B. endotherms C. Heterotherms D. Mesotherms
103	Activation of sweat glands to produce sweat from evaporative cooling is a type of adaptation.	A. Structural B. Physiological C. Behavioural D. None of these
104	Chemical that cause fever and are produce from blood cells are	A. Bilirubin B. Interferons C. Pyrogens D. Anti boidies
105	In bacterial and viral infections, pathogens and leukocytes cell produce a chemicals called.	A. Pyrexia B. Toxins C. Affatoxins D. Pyrogen
106	Human body temperatrue is controlled by.	A. Hypothalamus B. Pons C. Cerebellum D. Medulla
107	The homeostatic thermostat is present in.	A. Pituitary B. Hypothalamus C. Kidney D. Pancreas
108	The rate of heat production is increased by increasing muscle contraction by movement is called.	A. Thermoregulation B. Shivering thermogenesis C. Non shivering D. Thermostat thermogenesis
109	Saliva and urine are used for evaporative cooling by	A. Bat B. Dogs C. Birds D. Seals
110	Animals inhabiting environment with acute shortage water excrete	A. Ammonia B. Uric acid C. Allantion D. Urea
111	In human beings, the homeostatic thermostat is present in a part of the brain called as.	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus C. Hipocampus D. Amygdala