# Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 16 Online MCQ's Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Mammals including human maintain their high body temperature within a narrow range of about | A. 30-32oC<br>B. 36-38oC<br>C. 32-36oC<br>D. 35-37oC |
| 2 | Amphibians wriggle along the belly on the gound with the help of segmentally arranged | A. Muscles<br>B. Scales<br>C. Skin patches<br>D. Both a & b |
| 3 | A hurdened outer surface to which internal muscles can be attached is | A. Endoskeleton<br>B. Hydrostatic skeleton<br>C. Exoskeleton<br>D. Axial skeleton |
| 4 | On over the wound the cambium forms | A. Callus<br>B. Wood tissues<br>C. Both a & b<br>D. Gall |
| 5 | Arthritis covers over 100 different types of inflammatory or degenerative diseases that damage the | A. Legs<br>B. Arms<br>C. Sutures<br>D. Joints |
| 6 | As distal end humerus forms hinge joint with | A. Radius<br>B. Ulna<br>C. Tibia<br>D. Both a & b |
| 7 | At the distal end the femur forms knee joint with the proximal end of two parallel bones called | A. Tibia and fibula<br>B. Radius & ulna<br>C. Carpals & metacarpals<br>D. Tarsal & metatarsal |
| 8 | Bipedal locomotion freed the front appendages which become adapted for | A. Prey capture<br>B. Flight<br>C. Both a & b<br>D. None of these |
| 9 | Buoyancy in the water is maintained by a specialized structure in bony fish called | A. Fins<br>B. Swim bladder<br>C. Tail<br>D. Both a & c |
| 10 | Cardiac muscles are muscles of the | A. Liver<br>B. Stomach<br>C. Kidney<br>D. Heart |
| 11 | Digitigrade mammals tend to walk on their | A. Soles<br>B. Digits<br>C. Tips of toes<br>D. None of these |
| 12 | Each intervetebral disc is a cushion like pad composed of | A. Nucleus pulposus<br>B. Annulus fibrosus<br>C. Stomium globosus<br>D. Both a & b |
| 13 | Each muscle fibre contains a large number of myofibrils having a diameter of | A. 1 - 2 mm<br>B. 1 - 5 mm<br>C. 2 - 4 mm<br>D. 3 - 7 mm |
| 14 | Fibroblasts and osteoblasts migrate into the fracture site and begin to construct | A. Bone<br>B. Cartilage<br>C. Muscle<br>D. Joint |
| 15 | Frogs and toads also walk and hop on land due to strong | A. Forelimbs<br>B. Hindlimbs<br>C. Trunk<br>D. Head |

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| 16 | In amoeba movement takes place by means of | A. Cilium<br>B. Flageilum<br>C. Pseudopodium<br>D. Myonemes |
| 17 | Osteoblast and osteoclasts continue to migrate inward multiply rapidly and gradually convert the soft calius into | A. Hard callus<br>B. Stony callus<br>C. Bony callus<br>D. Jolly callus |
| 18 | A cluster of neuron's cell bodies form | A. Ganglia<br>B. Cyst<br>C. Lump<br>D. Swelling |
| 19 | Abscisic acid can be sprayed on tee crops to regulate | A. Leaf drop<br>B. Shoot drop<br>C. Cone drop<br>D. Fruit drop |
| 20 | The main transmitter for synapses that lie outside the central nervous system is | A. Adrenaline<br>B. Acetylcholine<br>C. Serotonin<br>D. Dopamine |
| 21 | Active membrane potential is | A. 0.05 volts<br>B. - 50 mv<br>C. Both a & b<br>D. 0.07 volts |
| 22 | Antidiuretic hormone is also called | A. Oxytocin<br>B. ACTH<br>C. Vasopressin<br>D. Both a & b |
| 23 | Auxins promote growth of roots from | A. Cutting<br>B. Calluses<br>C. Both a & b<br>D. Layering |
| 24 | Biorhythms are called circadian which means about one day so they are also called | A. Diurnal pace<br>B. Diurnal cadence<br>C. Diurnal rhythms<br>D. Diurnal tempo |
| 25 | Cortisol brings about an increase in blood glucose level mainly by its production from protein and by | A. Insulin<br>B. Glucagons<br>C. Oestrogen<br>D. Progesterone |
| 26 | Cytokinins delay the aging of fresh leaf crops such as cabbage and lettuce as well as keeping flowers | A. Attached<br>B. Fresh<br>C. Delayed<br>D. Open |
| 27 | Who was the first to propose an objective definition of instincts in terms of animal behaviour | A. Darwin<br>B. Lamarck<br>C. Wallace<br>D. Lyell |
| 28 | Each type of the principal type of sensation that we can experience e.g pain touch sight sound and so for this called a modality of | A. Regulation<br>B. Susceptibility<br>C. Coordination<br>D. Sensation |
| 29 | Excess MSH is secreted in | A. Addison's disease<br>B. Parkinson's disease<br>C. Grave's disease<br>D. Alzheimer's disease |
| 30 | The concentrations of cell bodies of neuron are | A. Ganglia<br>B. Dendrites<br>C. Axons<br>D. Nodules |
| 31 | The simplest form of learning is | A. Habituation<br>B. Latent learning<br>C. Imprinting<br>D. Insight learning |
| 32 | Imprinting is best known in birds such as | A. Geese<br>B. Ducks<br>C. Chickens<br>D. All a,b,and c |
| 33 | In myelinated neurons the impulse jumps from node to node (node of Ranvier) This is called | A. Myelinated impulse<br>B. Jumping impulse<br>C. Saltatory impulse |

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| | | D. None of these |
| 34 | Innate behaviour is a collection of responses that are predetermined by the | A. Heritage<br>B. Birthright<br>C. Inheritance<br>D. Legacy |
| 35 | Shifts in water-solute balance are managed primarily by: | A. Respratory system<br>B. The urinary system<br>C. Sweating<br>D. The circulatory system |
| 36 | Which is the most important mechanism for water loss from the body? | A. Excretiong in urine<br>B. Sneezing<br>C. Sweating<br>D. Eleminatin in feces |
| 37 | The process that normally exerts the greatest control over the water balance of an individual is: | A. Sweating<br>B. Kidney function<br>C. Evaporation through the skin<br>D. Respiratory loss |
| 38 | Which of the following NOT dispose off a type of waste directly to the environment? | A. Digestive system<br>B. Respiratory system<br>C. Circulatory system<br>D. Urinary system |
| 39 | The most toxic substance routinely found in the blood are metabolities of what type of molecule? | A. Proteins<br>B. Carbohydrates<br>C. Nucleic acids<br>D. Fats |
| 40 | Which of the following is the last structure that urine passes through duration its excretion from the body? | A. Distal Tubule<br>B. Urethra<br>C. Urinary bladder<br>D. Ureter |
| 41 | The process during which potassium and hydrogen ions and some toxic substances are put into urine is called: | A. Tubular secretion<br>B. Reabsorption<br>C. Filtration<br>D. Countercurrent multiplication |
| 42 | Kidney health is described in terms of : | A. The number of kidney stones<br>B. Rate of filteration<br>C. Water retension<br>D. Blood clot |
| 43 | Why is there no glucose present in the filterate in the distal tubule of a nephron? | A. Its molecules are two large to pass across the base ment membrane<br>B. It is removed by osmosis from the tubule<br>C. It is positively absorp by the cells lining the descending loop of henie<br>D. He is actively absorb by hte proximal tubule cells |
| 44 | In case of overheating the body temperature is regulated by: | A. More sweating and more urination<br>B. More sweating and more urination<br>C. Less sweating and more urinattion<br>D. Less sweating and less urinattion |
| 45 | An animal that worms itself mainly by absorping from its surroundings is known as: | A. Homoiotherm<br>B. Ectotherm<br>C. Endotherm<br>D. None of these |
| 46 | The disorder in which bones are porous and thin but bone composition normal is: | A. Osteomalacia<br>B. Osteoporosis<br>C. Rickets<br>D. Arthritis |
| 47 | The organic portion of bones matrix is important in providing all but: | A. Tensile strength<br>B. Hardness<br>C. To resist stretch<br>D. Flexibilty |
| 48 | The remodeling of bone is a function of which cells? | A. Chondrocytes and asteocytes<br>B. Osteoblasts and osteoclasts<br>C. Chondroblasts and osteoclasts<br>D. Chondroblasts and osteocytes |
| 49 | In skletal muscle, calcium facilitates contraction by binding to: | A. Tropomyosim<br>B. Troponin<br>C. Actin<br>D. Myosin |
| | | A. The mitochondria act as a store of Ca<sup>+2</sup>for the contractile process |

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| 50 | Which of the following statements conserning the role of $Ca^{+2}$ inthe contraction of skeletal muscle is correct? | B. Ca<sup>+2 </sup>entry across the plasma membrane is important in sustaining the contraction of skeletal muscle<br>C. A rise in inter cellular Ca<sup>+2 </sup>allows actin to interact with myosin<br>D. The tension of a skeletal muscle fiber is partly regulated by G proteins muscle |
| 51 | The funnction of the tubules in muscle contraction is to: | A. Make and store glycogen<br>B. Release Ca<sup>+2 </sup>into the cell interior and then pick it up again<br>C. Make the action potential deep into the muscle cells:<br>D. To hamper the nerve impulse |
| 52 | The sites where nerve impulse is transmitted from the nerve endings to the skeleton muscle cell membranes are the: | A. Neucromuscular junctions<br>B. Sarcomeres<br>C. Myofilaments<br>D. Z discs |
| 53 | Myoglobin has a special function in muscle tissue: | A. It breaks down glycogen<br>B. It is a contractile protein<br>C. It holds a reserve supply of oxygen in the muscle<br>D. None of these |
| 54 | Bundle caps in sunflower stem, are formed by | A. Sclerenchyma<br>B. Parenchyma<br>C. Mesenchyma<br>D. Collenchyma |
| 55 | The loss of water due to ex osmosis from plant cells causes plant to. | A. Turgid<br>B. Wilt<br>C. Rupfure<br>D. Seell |
| 56 | Turgor pressure is generated by high osmotic pressure is plants cell | A. Cytoplasm<br>B. Vacuole<br>C. Chloroplast<br>D. Mitochondria |
| 57 | The collenchymas cells have protoplast and usually lack | A. Secondary wall<br>B. Vacuole<br>C. Middle Lemelta<br>D. Primary wall |
| 58 | The membrane that bounds vacuole is called. | A. Tonoplast<br>B. Leucoplat<br>C. Chromoplast<br>D. Chloroplast |
| 59 | Angular thickenings in their primary walls are present in. | A. Parenchyma<br>B. Collenchyma<br>C. Tracheids<br>D. Sclernchyma |
| 60 | An increase in plant girth due to activity of cascara cambium is called. | A. Primary growth<br>B. Secondary growth<br>C. Heart wood<br>D. Sap wood |
| 61 | The sclerenchyma cells found in seed coats and nut shells are the | A. Fibres<br>B. Vessels<br>C. Tracheids<br>D. scleriedes |
| 62 | In terrestrial plants major mechanical stress is imposed by. | A. Gravity<br>B. Temperature<br>C. Wind<br>D. Soil |
| 63 | This type of wood is most resistant to decay and insect attack. | A. Heart wood<br>B. Sap wood<br>C. Cork<br>D. Bark |
| 64 | The Sclerenchyma has thick secondary walls usually impregnated with. | A. Chitin<br>B. Pectin<br>C. sillica<br>D. Lignin |
| 65 | The internal hydrostatic pressure in plants is. | A. Root<br>B. Turgor<br>C. Osmotic<br>D. Solute |

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| | | D. Solute |
| 66 | The collenchymatous cells are highly lignified and found in the. | A. Hydrotropism<br>B. Thigmotropism<br>C. Geotropism<br>D. Phototropism |
| 67 | In plants movement in response to stimulus of touch is called. | A. Phototactie<br>B. Chemotatic<br>C. Thigmotopism<br>D. Nyctinasty |
| 68 | The sleep movements of plants fall under the categery of | A. Growth<br>B. Tactic<br>C. Turgor<br>D. Tropic |
| 69 | Hyponastic movements occur in response to. | A. Contact<br>B. Chemical<br>C. Temperature<br>D. Water |
| 70 | The word tropic is derived from greek word 'tropos' meaning. | A. Sticky<br>B. Turn<br>C. Attractive<br>D. Growth |
| 71 | Positive gravitropism of root is due to. | A. Auxin<br>B. gibberellin<br>C. Abscisic acid<br>D. Ethene |
| 72 | Action of the venus fly trap is | A. Nyctinasty<br>B. Photonasty<br>C. Haptonasty<br>D. Thermonasty |
| 73 | The hyphae of fungi are | A. Phototactic<br>B. Chemotropic<br>C. Geotropic<br>D. Chemotactic |
| 74 | Movement shown by sperms of liver Worts, mosses, forns towards archegonia is a. | A. chemotactic movement<br>B. Photoactic movement<br>C. Chemotropic movement<br>D. Phototropic movement |
| 75 | The type of Nastic movement ,which occurs in response to contact is called. | A. Hyponastic<br>B. Photonasty<br>C. Nyctinasty<br>D. Thermonasty |
| 76 | Hyponasty is caused by | A. Auxin<br>B. Gibberellins<br>C. Abscisic acid<br>D. Cytokinins |
| 77 | Opening of flower bud floows. | A. Photonasty<br>B. epinasty<br>C. Haptonasty<br>D. Hyponasty |
| 78 | Rapid movement of leaves of mimosa on touching is a example of. | A. Turgor movement<br>B. Tropic movement<br>C. Nastic movement<br>D. Growth movement |
| 79 | Which bone provide attachment site for muscle. | A. compact bone<br>B. spongy bone<br>C. Cartilage<br>D. soft bone |
| 80 | The living cells of cartilage are called | A. Cridocytes<br>B. chondrocytes<br>C. Blastocysts<br>D. Nematocytes |
| 81 | The process of moulting is controlled by the nervous system and a hormone called. | A. Aldosterone<br>B. Ecdysone<br>C. Oxytocin<br>D. Androgen |
| 82 | Mature bone cells are called as | A. osteocytes<br>B. Chondrocytes<br>C. Osteoblasts<br>D. Blastocytes |
| 83 | Which of the following is K bone of axial skeleton. | A. Humerus<br>B. Femus<br>C. Tibia |

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| | | C. Tibia<br>D. Rib |
| 84 | Neck Region is called. | A. Lumber region<br>B. Thoracic region<br>C. Cortical region<br>D. Pelvic region |
| 85 | The clavicle connects scapula with. | A. Skull<br>B. Sternum<br>C. Tibia<br>D. Femur |
| 86 | The numebr of cervical vertebrae are. | A. 7<br>B. 12<br>C. 33<br>D. 32 |
| 87 | in thoracic region, number of vertebrae is. | A. 12<br>B. 15<br>C. 4<br>D. 5 |
| 88 | The number of lumbar vertabrae are | A. 5<br>B. 7<br>C. 12<br>D. 33 |
| 89 | The fusion of four posterior vertebrae present in the pelvic region from. | A. Sacrum<br>B. Lumber<br>C. coccys<br>D. Chest cage |
| 90 | A bone is ot a part of pelvic girdle. | A. Tillum<br>B. Ischium<br>C. Humerus<br>D. Pubis |
| 91 | All of the following bones are associated with coxal bones, except. | A. Illum<br>B. Ischium<br>C. Pubis<br>D. Calvicle |
| 92 | Which one is not a bone of axial skeleton | A. Ribs<br>B. Sternum<br>C. Pelvic<br>D. Cranium |
| 93 | Which one of the following is not an unpaired bone. | A. Mandible<br>B. Vomer<br>C. Nasal<br>D. Sphenoid |
| 94 | The vertebral column of human consists of vertebrae. | A. 31<br>B. 32<br>C. 33<br>D. 34 |
| 95 | The joint that allows the movement in two directions is called. | A. Cartilaginous joints<br>B. Hinge joints<br>C. Syrovial joints<br>D. Ball and Socket joints |
| 96 | The joints that allows movement is several directions is called. | A. Fibrous joint<br>B. synovial joint<br>C. Ball and socket joint<br>D. Hing joint |
| 97 | Joints that are held together by short fibers embedded in connective tissue. | A. Fibrous joints<br>B. synovial joints<br>C. Hing joint<br>D. Cartilaginous joint |
| 98 | The synovial joint is surround by a layer of connective tissue called. | A. Fibrous joints<br>B. Annulus joints<br>C. Hyaline joint<br>D. Hematoma |
| 99 | Sciatica is characterized by stabbing pain radiating over the course of. | A. Sciatic artery<br>B. Sciatic nerve<br>C. Sciatic capillary<br>D. Sciatic vein |
| 100 | A condition in which palatine processes of maxilla and palatine fall to fuse is. | A. Microcephaly<br>B. Cleft palate<br>C. Fused palate<br>D. Osteoarthritis |
| | | A. Rickets |

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| 101 | Bowed legs and deformed pelvis are the symptoms of which disease in children. | B. Disc slip<br>C. Sciatica<br>D. Haematoma |
| 102 | A disease which causes immobility and fusion of vertebral joint is called. | A. Disc slip<br>B. Sciatica<br>C. Arthritis<br>D. spondylosis |
| 103 | Rickets is due to deficiency of vitamin. | A. A<br>B. C<br>C. D<br>D. E |
| 104 | Which one of the following is not a joint diseases. | A. Arthritis<br>B. sciatica<br>C. Disc slip<br>D. spondylosis |
| 105 | Acute forms of arthritis usually result from | A. Bacterial invasion<br>B. Viral inversion<br>C. fungal invasion<br>D. Severe injury |
| 106 | The stabbing pain in leg is | A. Arthritis<br>B. Herniation<br>C. Sciatica<br>D. Spondylosis |
| 107 | The inflammatory degenerative disease of joint is | A. Arthritis<br>B. Sciatica<br>C. Herniation<br>D. Spondylosis |
| 108 | Osteomalacia includes a number of disorders in which bones receive inadequate | A. Water<br>B. Oxygen<br>C. Mineral<br>D. Blood |
| 109 | _____ attach bone to bone and are slightly elastic. | A. Ligament<br>B. Tendon<br>C. Cross bridges<br>D. Z- line |
| 110 | The disease caused by low calcium in blood is called. | A. Tetanus<br>B. Cramp<br>C. sciatica<br>D. Tetany |
| 111 | Which is the end of muscle which remain fixed when then muscle contracts. | A. Insertion<br>B. Origin<br>C. Tendon<br>D. Belly |
| 112 | The skeletal muscles are attached with the bones through the. | A. Tendon<br>B. Ligament<br>C. 7-Line<br>D. Cross bridge |
| 113 | Thick filament in myofibril is made up of | A. Myosin<br>B. actin<br>C. Tropomyosin<br>D. Troponin |
| 114 | Muscle present in the gut wall are. | A. Smooth<br>B. skeletal<br>C. Cardiac<br>D. Voluntary |
| 115 | There are__ muscles in the human body., most of which occur in pairs. | A. 650<br>B. 630<br>C. 660<br>D. 645 |
| 116 | A respiratory protein which is present i all aerobic organism is. | A. Haemoglobin<br>B. Cytochrome<br>C. Myoglobin<br>D. Cytochrone c |
| 117 | The protein filament whihc binds to the calcium is | A. Actin<br>B. Myosin<br>C. Troponin<br>D. Tropomyosin |
| 118 | What is the motality rate in developing countries due to tetanus. | A. 35%<br>B. 40%<br>C. 45%<br>D. 50% |

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| 119 | Which animal shows digitigrade mode of locomotion. | A. Bear<br>B. Dear<br>C. Rabbit<br>D. Horse |
| 120 | Muscle present in the gut wall are | A. Smooth<br>B. Skeletal<br>C. Cardiac<br>D. Voluntry |
| 121 | The diameter of the skeletal muscle fibres is. | A. 10-80 micro meter<br>B. 10-100 micro meter<br>C. 10-120 micro meter<br>D. 10-135 micro meter |
| 122 | The earliest form of muscles to evolved is. | A. Cardiac muscle<br>B. skeleton muscle<br>C. Smooth muscle<br>D. Involuntary muscle |
| 123 | Tetany is disease caused by. | A. Low calcium in blood<br>B. Low sugar blood<br>C. Low Vit. d in blood<br>D. High calcium in blood |
| 124 | Each A band has a lighter stripe in its mid section called. | A. A zone<br>B. H zone<br>C. M - Line<br>D. Z - Line |
| 125 | Which animal moves by Jet propulsion | A. Earth worm<br>B. Star fish<br>C. Jelly fish<br>D. Snail |
| 126 | Euglena moves with the help of. | A. Cillium<br>B. Pseudopodium<br>C. Flagellum<br>D. Myonemes |
| 127 | Euglena is able to change its direction by the active contraction of. | A. Undulating membrane<br>B. Myonemes<br>C. Cilium<br>D. Flagella |
| 128 | The mammals who walk on trips of the toes, modified into hooves are termed as. | A. Plantigrades<br>B. Digitigrades<br>C. Brach grades<br>D. Unguligrade |
| 129 | Plantigrade mode of Locomotion is. | A. Monkey<br>B. Rabbit<br>C. Goat<br>D. Rodents |
| 130 | The plantigrade animals used to walk on their | A. Digits<br>B. Tips of toes<br>C. soles<br>D. Belly |
| 131 | The supracoracold muscles provide power for the | A. Upward stroke<br>B. Downward stroke<br>C. Recovery Stroke<br>D. Neutral stroke |
| 132 | Most efficient way of supporting the body is seen. | A. Fishes<br>B. Aves<br>C. Reptiles<br>D. Mammals |
| 133 | Digitigrade mammals tend to walk on thaeir | A. Soles<br>B. Digits<br>C. Tips of the toes<br>D. Tips of the fingers |
| 134 | Tube feet are locomotor organs of. | A. Jelly fish<br>B. Cottle fish<br>C. Star fish<br>D. Silver fish |
| 135 | In living thing, the behavior activities occurs at regulars intervals which are called. | A. diumal rhythms<br>B. Blorhythms<br>C. Circannual<br>D. Orcadian |
| 136 | Galls are growth on a plant that are induced by | A. Ticks<br>B. Protozoons<br>C. Parasites<br>D. Fungi |

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| | | D. Fungi |
| 137 | Etiolated plants grow without. | A. Water<br>B. Light<br>C. O2<br>D. CO2 |
| 138 | The plant hormone that inhibit the growth lateral shoots. | A. Cytokine<br>B. Auxin<br>C. Gibberellin<br>D. Ethene |
| 139 | ___ are indole acetic acid or its variants. | A. auxins<br>B. Gibberellins<br>C. Cytokinine<br>D. Ethene |
| 140 | Promotes closing of stomata under conditions water stress. | A. Etthene<br>B. Abscisic acid<br>C. Cytokinnins<br>D. Gibberellins |
| 141 | The hormone which inhibits root growth is. | A. auxins<br>B. gibberellins<br>C. Absclsic acid<br>D. Cytokinins |
| 142 | Ethene induce flowering in | A. Banana<br>B. Rose<br>C. Pine apple<br>D. Orange |
| 143 | Selective weed killer | A. 2-4 D<br>B. I AA<br>C. NAA<br>D. IPA |
| 144 | Apical dominance is cause by. | A. Gibberellins<br>B. Cytokinins<br>C. Auxins<br>D. Ethene |
| 145 | Flowering is induced in pineapple by growth hormone called. | A. Gibbereiline<br>B. Abscisic acid<br>C. Ethene<br>D. Cytokinins |
| 146 | Nissl's granules are group of. | A. Mesosomes<br>B. Lysosomes<br>C. Ribosomes<br>D. chromosomes |
| 147 | The structure which respond are called. | A. Effectors<br>B. Nerves<br>C. Receptors<br>D. Sense organs |
| 148 | The sensation of pain is produced by | A. Chemoreceptors<br>B. Photoreceptors<br>C. Nociceptors<br>D. Mechanoreceptors |
| 149 | Pathway of passage of impulse during reflex action is called. | A. Reflex<br>B. Reflex arc<br>C. Stimulus<br>D. Membrane potential |
| 150 | Nociceptors produce sensation of | A. Touch<br>B. Pain<br>C. Warmth<br>D. Pressure |
| 151 | How many type of receptors are present in skin. | A. Three<br>B. Six<br>C. Five<br>D. Two |
| 152 | CNS is composed of | A. Sensory neuron<br>B. Associative neuron<br>C. Dendrites<br>D. Motor neuron |
| 153 | Which neurons have long axon. | A. Sensory<br>B. Motor<br>C. Cell body<br>D. Associateive |
| 154 | The corpuses situated quite deep in the body are in the form of encapsulated neurons ending receive deep pressure stimulus are | A. Melsser's<br>B. Pacinian<br>C. Nissal's |

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| | ending receive deep pressure stimulus are. | C. Nissal's<br>D. Whiter blood cells |
| 155 | Microscopic gap between the two neurons is called as | A. Synapsis<br>B. Collapse<br>C. Preapse<br>D. Axons |
| 156 | Resting membrane potential of a neuron is | A. 50 mv<br>B. -70 mv<br>C. -60 mv<br>D. -80 mv |
| 157 | During non conducting state the neuron membrane is permeable to efflux of. | A. Cl-<br>B. Ca <br> <br> <br> <br> <br> <br> Ca+ <br>C. Na+<br>D. K+ |
| 158 | In neurons the message is transmitted across synapse in the form of chemical messenger called. | A. Nerve impulse<br>B. Synaptic vesicle<br>C. Neurotransmitters<br>D. Communlaction |
| 159 | The number of spinal nerve in man is. | A. 12<br>B. 30<br>C. 31<br>D. 24 |
| 160 | In human pair of cranial nerves are | A. 12<br>B. 14<br>C. 16<br>D. 18 |
| 161 | Maximum speed of nerve impulse transmission is | A. 100 m/s<br>B. 110 m/s<br>C. 120 m/s<br>D. 130 m/s |
| 162 | In myelinated neurons, the impulse jumps form node to node and is called. | A. Saltatory impulse<br>B. synapse<br>C. Nerve impulse<br>D. synapsis |
| 163 | The cytoplasmic process/fibre which carry impulse towards cell body is called. | A. Dendron<br>B. Axons<br>C. Neurofibrils<br>D. Nissl's granules |
| 164 | The chemical waste of industry is called. | A. Pollution<br>B. effluent<br>C. Pollutant<br>D. Toxin |
| 165 | Diffused nervous system is found in | A. Poriferans<br>B. Platyhelminthes<br>C. Cnidarians<br>D. annelids |
| 166 | Which animal has diffused nervous system. | A. Octopus<br>B. Earthworm<br>C. Planaria<br>D. Jelly fish |
| 167 | The receptor cells of Planaria are sensitive to. | A. Light and pressure<br>B. Light pressure and touch<br>C. Touch , pressure and chemicals<br>D. Light, pressure, touch and chemicals |
| 168 | Hind brain includes the medulla pons and | A. Cerebrum<br>B. Cerebellum<br>C. Thalamus<br>D. Amygdala |
| 169 | The largest part of brain is | A. Cerebellum<br>B. Medulla<br>C. Cerebrum<br>D. Thallamus |
| 170 | In human mid brain is | A. Reduced<br>B. Enlarged<br>C. Swollen<br>D. Broken |
| 171 | The cerebrospinal fluid is similar in composition to | A. Blood<br>B. Blood plasma |

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|---|---|---|
| | | C. Blood serum<br>D. Blood proteins |
| 172 | The Limbic system is located between thalamus and | A. Hypothalamus<br>B. Cerebrum<br>C. Pons<br>D. Cerebellum |
| 173 | The part of human limbic system. | A. Amygdata<br>B. Cerebrum<br>C. Thalamus<br>D. Pons |
| 174 | All are related to medulla oblongata, except. | A. Long term memory<br>B. Breathing rate<br>C. Blood pressure<br>D. Heart beat rate |
| 175 | A nerve is | A. Collection of neurons<br>B. Bandle of axons or dendrites<br>C. Connection of dendrites<br>D. Bundle of exon of dendrites bounded by connection |
| 176 | In human, relay centre is located is | A. Fore brain<br>B. Mid brain<br>C. spinal cord<br>D. Hind Brian |
| 177 | The structure in human brain which control hunger is | A. Amygdala<br>B. Hippocampus<br>C. Hypothalamus<br>D. Thalamus |
| 178 | Part of brain which controls breathing, heart rate and swelling is. | A. Cerebrum<br>B. Medulla<br>C. Mid Brian<br>D. Cerebellum |
| 179 | Alzhelimer's disease is | A. Physical illness<br>B. Mental illness<br>C. Ronal illness<br>D. Pulmonary illness |
| 180 | Alzheimer's disease is characterized by the decline in the function of. | A. Brain<br>B. Kidney<br>C. Liver<br>D. Stomach |
| 181 | Metal illness causes. | A. Alzheimer<br>B. Diphteria<br>C. Hemophilia<br>D. Kwashiorkor |
| 182 | The onset of epilepsyis usually before age of | A. 10 years<br>B. 20 years<br>C. 30 years<br>D. 40 years |
| 183 | EEG is the most important test for the study of. | A. Epilepsy<br>B. alzheimer's disease<br>C. Parkinson's disease<br>D. Arthritis |
| 184 | Effective drug available for Parkinson's disease is. | A. Nicotine<br>B. GDNF<br>C. AZT<br>D. L-dopa |
| 185 | Which harmones is male stimulates the production of testosterone. | A. TSH<br>B. FSH<br>C. LTH<br>D. ICSH |
| 186 | Testosterone is secreted by | A. Sertoli cells<br>B. Interstitial cells<br>C. Prostrate gland<br>D. Germinal epithelium |
| 187 | Endocrine gland secrete | A. Harmones<br>B. Salts<br>C. Enzymes<br>D. Mucous |
| 188 | Which hormone is chemically steroid . | A. ADH<br>B. Corticosherone<br>C. Insulin<br>D. Thyoxine |
| | | A. Oxytocine |

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| 189 | The corpus luteumscetres a hormone called. | B. Progestrone<br>C. Testostrone<br>D. Ostrogen |
| 190 | Ovulation is induced by | A. FSH<br>B. LH<br>C. Progesterone<br>D. Estrogen |
| 191 | median lobe of pituitary gland secretes hormone. | A. Gonadotrophic hormone<br>B. Melanophore stimulating hormone<br>C. antidiuretic hormone<br>D. Somatotrophin |
| 192 | Insulin and glucagon hormones are _____ in nature. | A. Carbohydrates<br>B. Proteins<br>C. Polypeptides<br>D. Streoids |
| 193 | Alpha cells of pancreas secrete | A. Insulin<br>B. Glucagon<br>C. Secretin<br>D. Pancreatic juice |
| 194 | The disease caused due to destruction of adrenal cortex is. | A. Cushing<br>B. Diabetes<br>C. Addison<br>D. Alzheimer |
| 195 | Gastrin is the hormone produced by mucosa of | A. Oesophagus<br>B. Small intestine<br>C. Stomach<br>D. Large intestine |
| 196 | Secretin is a hormone produced by | A. Liver<br>B. Gut<br>C. Adrenals<br>D. Pancreas |
| 197 | Detection of changes and signaling for effector's response to control system is called. | A. -ive feedback mechanism<br>B. transformation<br>C. feed back mechanism<br>D. Nephridial system |
| 198 | Kohler used chimpanzee to prove | A. Habituation<br>B. Imprinting<br>C. Insight learning<br>D. Latent learning |
| 199 | The form of learning which involve a diminish of response to repeated stimuli | A. Imprinting<br>B. Habituation<br>C. Insight learning<br>D. Large learning |
| 200 | Rodents respond to alarm call by other in their group is an example of behaviour termed as | A. Imprinting<br>B. Habitation<br>C. Insight learning<br>D. Latent learning |
| 201 | Higher from the learning is the | A. Conditioned reflex type I<br>B. insight learning<br>C. Imprinting<br>D. Latent learning |
| 202 | Pavlov performed experiments on dog to prove | A. Conditional reflex I<br>B. Conditional reflex I<br>C. Habituation<br>D. Imprinting |
| 203 | The simplest form of learning behaviour is | A. Imprinting<br>B. Habituation<br>C. Latent learning<br>D. Insight learning |