

## Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 19 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A plant has a growth pattern called	A. Open growth B. Closed growth C. Round growth
2	The negative physiological changes in our body are said to be	A. Maturation B. Childhood C. Aging D. Displacement
3	Clear cytoplasm produces	A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Gut D. Neural tube
4	An ordered sequence of irreversible steps with each step setting up the necessary conditions for the next step is	A. Embryology B. Growth C. Development D. None of these
5	During elongation the cell volume increase up to 150 fold due to uptake of	A. Light B. Oxygen C. Water D. Carbon dioxide
6	For maximum growth the optimum temperature is 25 - 30°C and it least at	A. 1 - 3°C B. 5 - 10°C C. 4 - 8°C D. 6 - 12°C
7	From Hensen's node, dorsal mesoderm is formed and is organized into	A. Segments B. Fragments C. Somites D. Remains
8	Which process is characterized by movement and rearrangement of cells in the embryo	A. Blastulation B. None of these C. Neurulation D. Gastrulation
9	If lobster loses its pincer claw a new claw	A. Regenerates B. Never develops C. Is ready D. None of these
10	In addition to auxin which hormone also play important role in apical dominance	A. Abscissic acid B. Gibberellins C. 2,4-D D. Cytokinins
11	In chordates the healing of fracture and repair of a skin wound are some other examples of	A. Reformation B. Regeneration C. Rejuvenation D. Renaissance
12	In incubating eggs artificially the incubators are usually regulated at temperature between	A. 20 - 22°C B. 27 - 29°C C. 30 - 32°C D. 36 - 38°C
13	In plants regeneration is the basis of plant	A. Fishes B. Amphibian C. Reptiles D. Birds
14	In the chick the mesodermal cells migrate and caudally from both sides and create a mid line thickening called	A. Primitive streak B. Excretion C. Ultra-streak D. Blastoderm
15	The Syndrome which is an example of trisomy of the sex chromosome is	A. Turner's syndrome B. Down's syndrome C. Klinefelter's syndrome D. Tay-Sachs's syndrome

16	On the basis of structure and shape of the cap,two species of Acetabularia have been identified	A. Acetabularia mediterranea & A.crenulata B. A.typhi & A.mediterranea C. A.crenulate & A.sisso D. A.crenulata & A.arabica
17	Primary tissue is added by the	A. Lateral meristem B. Underground meristem C. Apical meristem D. Vertical meristem
18	Which one of the following condition is resulted from excess GH in adults?	A. Cushing's disease B. Acromegaly C. Hyperthyroidism D. Diabetes mellitus
19	_____ regulates the kidney's retention of water.	A. Prolactin B. Oxytocin C. Thyroxin D. Vasopressin (ADN)
20	Which of the following hormones is not released by the anterior pituitary?	A. Melanocyte - releasing hormone B. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone C. Thyroid- stimulating hormone D. Growth hormone
21	Parathyroid hormone acts to ensure that	A. Calcium levels in the blood never drop too low B. Sodium levels in urine are constant C. Potassium levels in the blood do not escalate D. The concentration of water in the blood is sufficient
22	The addrenaline cortex produces _____	A. Adrenaline B. Calcitonin C. Epinephrine D. Aldosterone
23	Oxytocin is secreted by the endocrine gland named:	A. Pituitary gland B. Thyroid gland C. Parathyroid gland D. Adrenal gland
24	Deficiency of vasopressin or ADH by the pituitary gland leads to a disorder in which the patients kidney have lessoned ability to absorb water is:	A. Diabetes mellitus B. Diabetes insipidus C. Goiter D. Exophthalmic goiter
25	The functions of oxytocin islare to _____	A. Cause the uterus to contract B. Induce labor C. Stimulate the release of milk from the mother's mammary glands when her baby is nursing D. All of the above
26	In humans ,MSH(melanocyte-stimulating hormone) _____	A. Regulates primary skin color B. Causes the thyroid to produce thyroxin C. Governs the rate of tarning D. Concentration is very low.
27	A plant has a growth pattern called.	A. Open growth B. Meristem C. Growing point D. Apical
28	Primary growth in plants is caused by.	A. Apical meristem B. Intercalary meristem C. Lateral meristem D. Rib meristem
29	In the zone of elongation, the volume of the cells increase upto.	A. 100 times B. 150 times C. 200 times D. 250 times
30	During elongation, the cell volume increase upto.	A. 50 fold B. 100 fold C. 150 fold D. 200 fold
31	Intercalary meristems are situated at.	A. Root apex B. Shoot apex C. Base of internode D. Top of internode

A. Meristem

32	Young tissues retaining the potential to divide.	A. Meristem B. Xylem C. Phloem D. Cork
33	Cambium is formed in stage.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
34	Secondary growth leads to an increase in the diameter if the.	A. Leaf B. Root C. Stem D. Stem and root
35	Hypoblast is mainly presumptive	A. Endoderm B. Mesoderm C. Ectoderm D. Blastoderm
36	In which developmental stage, germ layers are formed.	A. Cleavage B. Blastula C. Gastrula D. Organogenesis
37	Which light enhance cell division and retards cell enlargement.	A. Red B. Green C. Blue D. Violet
38	The removal of apex release that lateral buds from the apical dominance. It is called	A. Inhibitory effect B. Compensatory effect C. Apical dominance D. Reproduction
39	The mesodermal cells do not invaginate but migrate medially and caudally from both sides and create a midline thickening called.	A. Hensen's node B. Primitive streak C. Hypoblast D. epiblast
40	Movement of rearrangement of the cells in the embryo is called.	A. Cleavage B. Gastrulation C. Fertilization D. Organogenesis
41	Immediately after fertilization, the egg undergoes a series	A. Morulla B. Gastrulation C. Cleavage D. Blastula
42	The shell, over chick egg is secreted as it passes through.	A. Ovary B. Oviduct C. Uterus D. Cloaca
43	During gastrulation the blastoderm splits into two layers, an upper layer of cells is called.	A. Hypoblast B. Area pellucida C. Epiblast D. Area Opaca
44	Hatching period of chick is.	A. 15 days B. 18 days C. 21 days D. 28 days
45	Neural plate is formed from	A. Ectoderm B. Endoderm C. Mesoderm D. Notochord
46	The discoidal cap of cells above the blastocoel is called.	A. Ectoderm B. Endoderm C. Mesoderm D. Blastoderm
47	The pigment free area that appears at the time of fertilization is called.	A. embryo B. Gray crescent C. Yolk D. White cytoplasm
48	Clear cytoplasm, in an ascidian zygote produces.	A. Muscle B. Gut C. Notochord and neural tube D. Larval epidermis
49	Acetabularia is a	A. Epiphyte B. Alga C. fungus D. Angiosperm

50	Gray vegetal cytoplasm gives rise to.	A. Gut B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Larval epidermis
51	Clear cytoplasm produces.	A. Muscle cells B. Gut C. Larval epidermis D. Notochord
52	In ascidian fertilized egg, yellow cytoplasm gives rise to	A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Gut
53	Study of aging is called	A. Teratology B. Gerontology C. Cell biology D. Paleontology
54	The human life is judged to be maximum of.	A. 60-70 years B. 70-100 years C. 120 -175 years D. 130-135 years
55	Unspecialized cells, neoblast are always present in body of.	A. Salamander B. Planaria C. Lizard D. Newt
56	The unspecialized cells present in flatworm and Planaria are.	A. Neoblast B. Osteoblast C. Osteoclast D. Chondrocyte
57	Branch of biology which deals with the study of abnormal development and their cause is called.	A. Embryology B. Teratology C. Gerontology D. Microcephaly
58	Environmental factors causing abnormal development are grouped together as.	A. Toxins B. Carcinogens C. Teratogens D. Mutagens
59	The individuals who born with abnormal organs or body parts is called.	A. Malformed B. Malignant C. Malignant D. Malfunction