Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 21 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A network of very fine threads called chromatin can be visualized in call during	A. Interphase B. Prophase C. Metaphase D. Anaphase
2	At cytokinesis in plants a membrane structure phragmoplast is formed from vesicles which originate from	A. Lysosomes B. Centrioles C. Golgi complex D. Glyoxisomes
3	The tumours which are of small size and localized are	A. Bengin B. Malignant C. Gentle D. Nasty
4	Crossing over and random assortment of chromosomes are two significant happenings of	A. Mitosis B. Amitosis C. Meiosis D. All a,b,and c
5	Downs syndrome (Mongolism) occurs in man during which 21st chromosome falls to segregate resulting gamete with	A. 20 chromosomes B. 21 chromosomes C. 22 chromosomes D. 24 chromosomes
6	Each bivalent has	A. Twochromatids B. Four chromatids C. Both a & b D. None of these
7	G_1 is time between the end of mitosis and initiation of DNA synthesis also called as	A. Pre-DNA synthesis phase B. DNA synthesis phase C. Post-DNA synthesis phase D. None of these
8	The individuals have additional sex chromosome in	A. Klinefelter's syndrome B. Turner's syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Sach's syndrome
9	First essential phenomenon of meiosis i.e pairing of homologous Chromosomes called synapsis starts in	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
10	Interphase can further be divided into	A. G₁-phase,S-phase and G₂-phase B. G₁-phase,G₂-phase and G₃-phase C. S₁-phase,S₂-phase and S₃-phase D. S₁-phase,G-phase and S₂-phase
11	Mitosis may be divided into two phases	A. Karyikinesis & cytokinesis B. Karyikinesis & diakinesis C. Diakinesis & cytokinesis D. Exokinesis & endokinesis
12	Nuclear membrane disorganizes at the beginning of	A. Prophase 1 B. Metaphase 1 C. Anaphase 1 D. Telophase 1
13	Shape of the plant cell does not change greatly compared with an animal cell because it is surrounded by a rigid	A. Cell membrane B. Capsule C. Sheath D. Cell wall
14	The kinetochore fibres of spindle attach to the kinetochore region of chromosome and align them at the equator of the spindle forming	A. Equatorial plate B. Metaphase plate C. Central plate

		D. Both a & b
15	The pairing of homologous chromosomes is completed in	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
16	The series of changes which involve period of growths replication of DNA followed ny cell division may be named as	A. DNA cycle B. Nuclear cycle C. Cell cycle D. Chemical cycle
17	Three sets of microtubules (fibres) originate from each pair of	A. Glyoxisomes B. lysosomes C. Peroxisomes D. Centrioless
18	Gonadotropin releasing hormone is responsible for the strimulating release of which hormone?	A. LH B. Progestrone C. Secretin D. Insulin
19	Fertilization of the ovum normal occurs:	A. In the upper thrid of the oviduct B. In the lower thrid of the oviduct C. In the uterus D. Can take place succcessfully in vegina
20	The human egg is swept through the oviduct toward the uterus by:	A. The beating of the egg's cilia B. Rhythmic contraction of the uterus C. Rhythmic contraction of the oviduct D. The beating of the cilia in the oviduct
21	Embryo implants in the _____ of the uterus.	A. Perimetrium B. Myometrium C. Endometrium D. ^{Cervix}
22	Which will occur as a result of nondescent of the testes?	A. Mal esex hormones will not be circulated in the body B. Sperm will have no means of exit from the body C. Inadequate blood supply will retard the development of the testes D. Variable sperm willnot be produced
23	The corpus luteum is formed at the site of	A. Fertilization B. Ovulation C. Mensturation D. Implantation
24	With in the ovary , progestetrone is produced by the:	A. Corpus albicans B. Corpus Luteum C. Tertairy follicles D. Primary follicles
25	The basic difference betweenn spermatogenesis and oogenesis is that :	A. During spermatogenesis two more polar bodies are produced B. The mature ovum is haploid while the sperm is 1n C. Spermatogenesis involves mitosis and meiosis, but oogenesis involves meiosis only D. In oogenesis, one mature ovum is produced, and in spermatogenesis four mature sperm are produced
26	The uterine layer which is shed with each monthly cycle is:	A. Endometrium B. Perimetrium C. Tunica albuginea D. Myometrium
27	Nerve cells and eye lens cells remain in stage for life time.	A. G0 B. G1 C. S D. G2
28	The period of life cycle of cell between two consecutive divisions is termed as.	A. Resting phase B. Inter phase C. G1 phase D. G2 Phase
29	The average cell cycle in human is.	A. 24 hours B. 26 hours C. 28 hours D. 30 hours
		A. 30 minutes

30	Full cell cycle in yeast cells has length of.	B. 60 minutes C. 90 minutes D. 124 minutes
31	Interphase period can be divided into.	A. G1,G2, G3 B. G1, G2, F1 C. G1, S, G2 D. S1, G1, S2
32	Post mitotic cells can exist the cell cycle during.	A. G1 Phase B. G0 phase C. G3 phase D. S phase
33	During which stage chromosomes are doubling	A. G2 Phase B. G1 phase C. S-Phase D. G0 Phase
34	RNA and Protein called.	A. Insulin B. Tubulin C. Actin D. Myosin
35	Cell cycle involves.	A. Growth of cell B. Replication of DNA C. Cell division D. None of these
36	Meiosis II is just like the	A. Amitosis B. Mitosis C. Replacement D. Regenerations
37	Karyokinetic involves division of.	A. Cell B. Nucleus C. Cell membrane D. Cytoplasm
38	Phragmoplast is formed by vesicles originated from.	A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Golgi complex C. Mitochondria D. Chloroplast
39	Microtubule are composed of	A. Myosin B. Troponin C. Actin D. Tubulin
40	The microtubules of mitotic apparatus are composed of protein tubulin nd traces of.	A. DNA B. RNA C. Lipids D. Terpenoids
41	Tissue culture and cloning seek help through.	A. Mitosis B. Meiosis C. endomitosis D. Karyokinesis
42	During cell division, the nuclear division is called.	A. Cytokinesis B. Karyokinesis C. Plasmolysis D. Karyotype
43	During cell division , the nuclear division is called	A. Cytokinesis B. Karyokinesis C. Endomitosis D. Plasmolysis
44	Karyokinesis involves division of nucleus and cytokinesis refer to	A. Division of whole cell B. Division of centromere C. Division of cytoplasm D. Division of cell wall
45	The number of sets of microtubules originate from each pair of centriole is.	A. 03 B. 04 C. 05 D. 06
46	Microtubules are composed of protein, tubulin and traces of.	A. DNA B. Glycolipid C. RNA D. Phospholipid
47	Chromatin network is visible during	A. Interphase B. Prophase C. Anaphase D. Metaphase

48	Contractile ring in cytokinesis is formed by	A. Tubulin B. Actin and Myosin C. Keratin D. Cyclin
49	The most critical phase of mitosis, which ensures equal distribution of chromatids in the daughter cells is.	A. Prophase B. Tele phase C. Meta phase D. Anaphase
50	Each bivalent consists of four.	A. Chromosomes B. Chromatids C. spores D. Chiasmata
51	Which one is absent in animal cells.	A. spindle B. Centriole C. Chromatids D. Phragmoplast
52	The chromatin material gets condensed by folding and chromosomes appear as thin thread in mitosis at the beginning of.	A. Inter phase B. Pro phase C. Ana phase D. Meta phase
53	The laptotene and zygotene lasts for.	A. Few hours B. Few days C. Few weeks D. Few years
54	The tumor which is localized and not transferred to other body parts.	A. Malignant B. Benign C. apoptosis D. Necrosis
55	Which tumor is delocalized or has branches other than site of orgin.	A. Benign B. Malignant C. Both D. Apoptosis
56	Cancer is caused mainly by mutation in.	A. somatic cells B. Sex cells C. Malignant cells D. Reproductive cells
57	Cancer occurs due to error in	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Mitosis D. Meiosis
58	The spread of tumor cells and establishment of secondary area of growth is known as.	A. Necrosis B. Apoptosis C. Metastasis D. Epigenesis
59	An unwanted clone of cells and establishment of secondary areas of growth is called.	A. Tumor B. Growth C. Lump D. Swelling
60	Which of the following behaves like normal cells.	A. Benign tumor B. Cancer C. Gall D. Malignant tumor
61	Meiosis occurs only in	A. Haploid cell B. Diploid cells C. Pentaploid cells D. Triploid cells
62	Pairing of homologous chromosomes for tetrad formation starts at.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Diplotene D. Pachytene
63	What are significant happening of meiosis.	A. Crossing over B. Random assortment of chromosome C. Linkage D. Crossing over and random assortment of chromosomes
64	The stage that lasts for days, weeks or event years	A. Zygotene B. Leptotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
		A. Leptotene

65	Crossing over occurs during.	B. Pachytene C. Zygotene D. Anaphase
66	The stage of prophase that last for days, week or even year is.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
67	The actual reduction division is.	A. Meiosis -I B. Mitosis C. Cytokinesis D. Meiosis -II
68	The prophase stage in which the chromosomes become visible, shorten and thick.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diphotene
69	The chromatids repel each other during.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. diplotene D. Pachytene
70	The interphase of meiosis lacks the stage.	A. G0 B. G1 C. G2 D. S
71	Chiasmata formation take place duirng.	A. Leptotene B. diakinesis C. Diplotene D. Pachytene
72	The condensation of chromosomes reaches to its maximum during.	A. Pachytene B. Zygotene C. Leptotene D. Diakinesis
73	Synapsis occurs duiring.	A. Pachytene B. Leptotene C. Zygotene D. Diplotene
74	The phase of meiosis during which nuclei disappear int he cell is called.	A. Pachytene B. Leptotene C. Zygotene D. Diplotene
75	Seperation of homologous chromosomes occur during..	A. Anaphase B. Prophase C. Metaphase D. Telephase
76	Unequal separation of chromosomes is called.	A. Disjunction B. Separation C. Non disjunction D. Metastasis
77	The syndrome in which individual has short stature, webbed necm, without ovaries, and complete absence of germ cells is.	A. Mongolism B. Kline felter syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Turner's syndrome
78	Monqolism is the other name of.	A. Mongolism B. Kline felter syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Turner's syndrome
79	All are related to Turner's syndrome except.	A. Short stature B. Webbed Neck C. Broad face D. Without Ovaries
80	The chances of teenage mother having down's syndrome child is.	A. One in one hundred B. One in many thousand C. One in one thousand D. One in ten thousand
81	In non disjunction, chromosome's fail to segregate during.	A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telephase
82	The autosomal non disjunction in man in which 21st pair of chromosome fail to segregate resulting in gametes with 24 chromosomes is.	A. Down's syndrome B. Klinfilter syndrome C. Turner's syndrome D. Jacob's syndrome

83	Which of the following chromosome abnormalities lead to tallness, aggressiveness mental defect and anti social behavior.	A. XXY B. XXXY C. XO D. XYY
84	Which pair of chromosome fails to segregate in down's syndrome.	A. 7th B. 15th C. 19th D. 21st
85	Trisomy of chromosome 18 is found in.	A. Down's syndrome B. Edward syndrome C. Patau syndrome D. Jacob's syndrome
86	In turner syndrome the affected person have set of chromosomes.	A. XO B. XXY C. XYY D. XXO
87	Cell death due to tissue damage is called.	A. Apoptosis B. Metastasis C. Necrosis D. Suicid
88	Apoptosis is.	A. Division of cells B. Death of cells by tissue damage C. suicide of cells D. Weakness of cells
89	Programmed and organized death of cell is known as.	A. Apoptosis B. Cancer C. Necrosis D. Metastasis