

Biology FSC Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The sclerenchyma cells found in seed coats and nut shells are the	A. Fibres B. Vessels C. Tracheids D. scleriedes
2	An increase in plant girth due to activity of cascara cambium is called.	A. Primary growth B. Secondary growth C. Heart wood D. Sap wood
3	Angular thickenings in their primary walls are present in.	A. Parenchyma B. Collenchyma C. Tracheids D. Sclernchyma
4	The membrane that bounds vacuole is called.	A. Tonoplast B. Leucoplast C. Chromoplast D. Chloroplast
5	The collenchymas cells have protoplast and usually lack	A. Secondary wall B. Vacuole C. Middle Lemelta D. Primary wall
6	Turgor pressure is generated by high osmotic pressure is plants cell	A. Cytoplasm B. Vacuole C. Chloroplast D. Mitochondria
7	The loss of water due to ex osmosis from plant cells causes plant to.	A. Turgid B. Wilt C. Ruffure D. Seell
8	Bundle caps in sunflower stem, are formed by	A. Sclerenchyma B. Parenchyma C. Mesenchyma D. Collenchyma
9	In human beings, the homeostatic thermostat is present in a part of the brain called as.	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus C. Hipocampus D. Amygdala
10	Animals inhabiting environment with acute shortage water excrete	A. Ammonia B. Uric acid C. Allantion D. Urea
11	Saliva and urine are used for evaporative cooling by	A. Bat B. Dogs C. Birds D. Seals
12	The rate of heat production is increased by increasing muscle contraction by movement is called.	A. Thermoregulation B. Shilvering thermogenesis C. Non shivering D. Thermostat thermogenesis
13	The homeostatic thermostat is present in.	A. Pituitary B. Hypothalamus C. Kidney D. Pancreas
14	Human body temperatrue is controlled by.	A. Hypothalamus B. Pons C. Cerebellum D. Medulla
15	In bacterial and viral infections, pathogens and leukocytes cell produce a chemicals called.	A. Pyrexia B. Toxins C. Affatoxins D. Pyrogen

16	Chemical that cause fever and are produce from blood cells are	A. Bilirubin B. Interferons C. Pyrogens D. Anti boidies
17	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
