Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 15 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	1 g of ammonia nitrogen requires how much water for excretion.	A. 50 ml B. 250 ml C. 100 ml D. 500 ml
2	Which one of the following is excretophore.	A. Stem B. Leaves C. Roots D. Bark
3	Hag fishes are	A. Osmoregulators B. Isotonic C. Hypertonic D. Hypotonic
4	Most cartilaginous fishes possess salt execrating organs known as the	A. Coecal gland B. Foetal gland C. Rectal gland D. Sebaceous gland
5	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
6	Animals that do not require to adjust their internal osmotic state actively are known.	A. Osmoregulators B. Osmocorformers C. Terrestrials D. Hypertonic
7	Triethylamine Oxide is produced in.	A. Hag Fish B. Bony fish C. Marine fish D. Cartilaginous fish
8	Contractile vacuoles are found in.	A. Plants B. Fresh water protozoa C. Marine plants D. Pino cytosis
9	A diluted solution compared to the cell concentration is termed as.	A. Hypertonic B. Hypotonic C. Isotonic D. Paratonic
10	Which one is not a mesophyte.	A. Brassica B. Mango C. Rose D. Cacti
11	The most concentrated external environment is termed as.	A. Hypotonic B. Hypertonic C. Osmotic D. Isotonic
12	Which one is an example of Xerophytes.	A. Brassica B. Rose C. Cactus D. Mango
13	The category of plants that has adaptation of small and thick leaves to limit water loss is called.	A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes C. Aygrophytes D. Mesophytes
14	Sunkens stomata are found in which of the following group of plants.	A. Hydrophytes B. xerophytes C. Bryophytes D. Mesophytes
15	They have adaptations for reduced rate of transpiration.	A. Halophytes B. Hydrophytes C. Mesophytes D. Xerophytes

16	A plant is adapted to remove the flooding of its cells in fresh water.	A. Mesophyte B. Cactus C. Hydrophyte D. Xerophyte
17	The protection of internal environment from the harms of fluctuation in external environment is termed as.	A. Osmoregulation B. Excretion C. Thermoregulation D. Homeostasis