

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 19 Online MCQ's Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Which process is characterized by movement and rearrangement of cells in the embryo | A. Blastulation B. None of these C. Neurulation D. Gastrulation |
| 2 | From Hensen's node, dorsal mesoderm is formed and is organized into | A. Segments B. Fragments C. Somites D. Remains |
| 3 | 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 |
| 4 | During elongation the cell volume increase up to 150 fold due to uptake of | A. Light B. Oxygen C. Water D. Carbon dioxide |
| 5 | 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 |
| 6 | Clear cytoplasm produces | A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Gut D. Neural tube |
| 7 | The negative physiological changes in our body are said to be | A. Maturation B. Childhood C. Aging D. Displacement |
| 8 | A plant has a growth pattern called | A. Open growth B. Closed growth C. Round growth |
| 9 | The individuals who born with abnormal organs or body parts is called. | A. Malformed B. Malignant C. Malignant D. Malfunction |
| 10 | Environmental factors causing abnormal development are grouped together as. | A. Toxins B. Carcinogens C. Teratogens D. Mutagens |
| 11 | Branch of biology which deals with the study of abnormal development and their cause is called. | A. Embryology B. Teratology C. Gerontology D. Microcephaly |
| 12 | The unspecialized cells present in flatworm and Planaria are. | A. Neoblast B. Osteoblast C. Osteoclast D. Chondrocyte |
| 13 | Unspecialized cells, neoblast are always present in body of. | A. Salamander B. Planaria C. Lizard D. Newt |
| 14 | 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 |
| 15 | Study of aging is called | A. Teratology B. Gerontology C. Cell biology D. Paleontology |

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| 16 | In ascidian fertilized egg, yellow cytoplasm gives rise to | A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Gut |
| 17 | Clear cytoplasm produces. | A. Muscle cells B. Gut C. Larval epidermis D. Notochord |