Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 15 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The wall of trachea(windpipe) and bronchi of man is fernished with a series of incomplete:	A. Cartilagenous plates B. Chitinous rings C. Cartilaginous rings D. Muscular rings
2	Chemical that cause fever and are produce from blood cells are	A. Bilirubin B. Interferons C. Pyrogens D. Anti biodies
3	ADH affects which part of Nephron.	A. Walls of collecting duet B. Glamerulus C. Walls of loop of Henle D. Proximal convuleted tubule
4	Which of the following is not Synthes lazed is liver	A. Urea B. Urine C. Uric acid D. Albumin
5	The incidence of calcium oxalate type stones are.	A. 40% B. 50% C. 60% D. 70%
6	Th elateal walls of the chest cavity of man are composed of the:	A. Ribs B. Intercostals Muscles C. Ribs and intercoastal muscles D. Ribs ,Intercostals Muscles & diaphragm
7	Urine leaves the kidney through aduct called.	A. Urethara B. Pelvis C. Ureter D. Naphron
8	They have adaptations for reduced rate of transpiration.	A. Halophytes B. Hydrophytes C. Mesophytes D. Xerophytes
9	The compound which take part in urea cycle is	A. Adenine B. Guanine C. Citruline D. Thymine
10	The homeostatic thermostat is present in.	A. Pituitary B. Hypothalamus C. Kidney D. Pancreas
11	The incidence of uric acid kidney stones is.	A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 70%
12	Dialyses means	A. Removing the blood B. Cleaning the blood C. Diluting the blood D. Storing the blood
13	The chief nitrogenous waste in birds and reptiles is	A. NH3 B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Creatirine
14	Hemodialysis means	A. Removing the blood B. Cleaning the blood C. Storing the blood D. diluting the blood
15	The primary structure for eliminating waste products in man are	A. Liver B. Kidneys C. Stomach

		D. Both a & b
16	Most cartilaginous fishes possess salt execrating organs known as the	A. Coecal gland B. Foetal gland C. Rectal gland D. Sebaceous gland
17	For evaporative cooling bats use	A. Saliva B. Urine C. Sweat D. All a,b,andc
18	Super cool cytosol, without ice formation, is caused by.	A. Heat shock proteins B. Solutes C. Unsaturated fatty acids D. Enzymes
19	Fresh water flatworms excrete	A. Very dilute urine B. Very concentrated urine C. Slightly concentrated D. Moderately concentrated urine
20	The mechanism of evaporative cooling in respiratory tract of dog is known as	A. Panting B. Shievering thermogenesis C. Thermoregulation D. vasodilation
21	Bats and humming bird are called	A. Heterotherms B. Ectotherms C. Endotherms D. poikilotherms
22	Which part of the air passage way possesses chartilage plates in its wall?	A. Bronchiles B. Distal religion of bronchi C. Phroximal region of bronchi D. Trachea
23	The Planaria flatworm have simple tubular excretory system known as.	A. Protonephridium B. Mesonephridum C. Prenephridium D. Metanephridium
24	Most land mammals respond to cold by raising their.	A. skin B. Furs C. Bristles D. Spines
25	The execratory product with require minimum water for its removal.	A. Urea B. Uric acid C. Creatinine D. Ammonia
26	Antidluretric hormone (ADH) released from posterior pituitary act to actively transport water from filtrate to kidney's	A. Pelvis B. Medulla C. Cortex D. Interstitium
27	Human body temperatrue is controlled by.	A. Hypothalamus B. Pons C. Cerebellum D. Medulla
28	Nitrogen waste which is highly toxic and dissolves quickly in body fluids is.	A. CO2 B. Urea C. Ammonia D. Uric Acid
29	Contractile vacuoles are found in.	A. Plants B. Fresh water protozoa C. Marine plants D. Pino cytosis
30	the reabsorption of water in collecting tubules is under the control of.	A. Aidostenrone B. ADH C. Pressure filtration D. Tubular secretion
31	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
32	A diluted solution compared to the cell concentration is termed as.	A. Hypertonic B. Hypotonic C. Isotonic D. Paratonic
		A. Bat B. Dogs

33	Saliva and urine are used for evaporative cooling by	C. Birds D. Seals
34	The animals which are capable of varying degrees of endothermic heat production but generally do not regulate their body temperature within a narrow range	A. Ectotherms B. Endotherms C. Heterotherms D. Homotherms
35	Mammalian kidney including human is adapted to conserve water by over	A. 20.5% B. 50% C. 99.5% D. 70%
36	The excretory product that requires maximum water for its removal is.	A. Ammonia B. Creatinine C. Urea D. Uric acid
37	Which one the following structures of kidney is involved in the production of concentrated rein.	A. Glomerulus B. Juxtamedullary nephron C. Cortical nephron D. Vasa recta
38	Bats and humming birds are called.	A. Ectotherms B. endotherms C. Heterotherms D. Mesotherms
39	Bilirubin damages brain cells and turn the skin and whites of eyes yellow, condition is known as.	A. Hepatitis B. Leukamia C. Jaundice D. Botulism
40	Which organ is the central station of Metabolism.	A. Liver B. Kidney C. Spleen D. Skin
41	A pair of kidneys consists of millons of functional units called	A. Nephrons B. Neurons C. Dendrons D. Flatirons
42	Number of ammonia molecules required to produce one molecule of urea is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
43	Triethylamine Oxide is produced in.	A. Hag Fish B. Bony fish C. Marine fish D. Cartilaginous fish
44	Abdomen has a peritoneal cavity lined by a thin epithelium called	A. Pericardium B. Peritoneum C. Scrotal sac D. Pleura
45	Abdomen has a peritoneal cavity, lined by a thin epithelium called.	A. ectoderm B. endoerm C. Peritoneum D. Epidermis
46	A plant is adapted to remove the flooding of its cells in fresh water.	A. Mesophyte B. Cactus C. Hydrophyte D. Xerophyte
47	Nephridia are the excretory structures present in.	A. Hydra B. Planaria C. Cockroach D. Earth worm
48	Animals that do not require to adjust their internal osmotic state actively are known.	A. Osmoregulators B. Osmocorformers C. Terrestrials D. Hypertonic
49	The active uptake of sodium ions in the loop of Henle is provided byt he action of hormone.	A. Insulin B. Adrenaline C. Aldosterone D. Oxytocin
50	In bacterial and viral infections, pathogens and leukocytes cell produce a chemicals called.	A. Pyrexia B. Toxins C. Affatoxins D. Pyrogen

51	Oxygen carryiing capacity of blood does not depend upon:	A. Particle pressure of CO₂ B. Particle pressure of O₂ C. Height from sea level D. Quantity of blood
52	High degree of renal failure is also called as.	A. uremia B. Leukemia C. Anemia D. Lithotripsy
53	Urea is produced in	A. Lungs B. Liver C. Kidney D. Pancreas
54	Dialysis cleans the blood either by	A. Passing it through an artificial kidney B. Filtering it within abdomen C. Removing the whole blood from body D. Both a&b
55	In juxtamedullary nephrons additional capillaries extend down to form at.	A. Vasa deferontia B. Vasa efferetia C. Vasa recta D. Vasa hecta
56	Which plants have the adaptation to remove the flooding of its cells in fresh water	A. Xerophytes B. Mesophytes C. Hydrophytes D. Chondrocytes
57	When haemoglobin of the blood is fully saturated with oxygen, the 100cc of blood comains	A. 15cc of oxygen B. 20cc of oxygen C. 25cc of oxygen D. 10cc of oxygen
58	Which one of the following is not endotherm.	A. Bird B. Amphibian C. Mammal D. Flying insect
59	The rate of heat production is increased by increasing muscle contraction by movement is called.	A. Thermoregulation B. Shilvering thermogenesis C. Non shievering D. Thermostat thermogenesis
60	Urea is detoxified form of____ in the urea cycle which can be retained in the body.	A. Ammonia B. Nitrogen C. Uric Acid D. CO2
61	Uric acid is produced from metabolism of.	A. Nucleic acid B. Fetty acid C. Carbohydrates D. Lipds
62	Flame cells are poart of excretory sytstem of	A. Hydra B. Cockroach C. Planaria D. Earth worm
63	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
64	Arginase splits the arginine to form ure and the percusor.	A. Omithine B. Creatinine C. ammonia D. Citruline
65	Which evemt si not associated with the activity of expiration?	A. Contraction of diaphragm B. More dome like shape of diaphragm C. Back ward& downward movement of rib cage D. Relaxation of intercoastals muscles
66	In human beings, the homeostatic thermostat is present in a part of the brain called as.	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus C. Hipocampus D. Amygdala
67	Sunkens stomata are found in which of the following group of plants.	A. Hydrophytes B. xerophytes C. Bryophytes

		C. Bryophytes D. Mesophytes
68	The removal of sebum on the skin is for	A. Nutrition B. Excretion C. Protection D. Thermoregulation
69	Which one is not a mesophyte.	A. Brassica B. Mango C. Rose D. Cacti
70	The most toxic nitrogenous waste in animals is.	A. Uric acid B. ammonia C. Creatinine D. Urea
71	None surgical removal of kidney stone is called.	A. Dialysis B. lithotripsy C. Uremia D. Kidney transplant
72	Liver also has numerous crucial functions of.	A. Osmoregulation B. Homeostasis C. Thermoregulation D. Excretion
73	Mammalian kidney including human is adapted to conserve water upto.	A. 69.5% B. 79.5% C. 89.5% D. 99.5%
74	In each Nephron inner end form a cup shaped swelling called.	A. Glomerulus B. Henle's loop C. Bowman's capsule D. Pelvis
75	End product of hemoglobin breakdown is.	A. Uric acid B. Urea C. Bilirubin D. Ammonia
76	High level of circulating calcium in the blood is called.	A. Hypercalcernia B. Osteomalacia C. Hypogycemia D. Hyperoxaluria
77	Cockroach excrete nitrogenous wastes it the form	A. Ammonia B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Allantioin
78	Bowman capsule continues as extensively convoluted proximal tubule loop of henie and the distal tubule which empties into	A. Collecting tubules B. Malpighian tubules C. Renal tubules D. Neural tubules
79	About 500 ml water is needed to excrete 1g of ammonia	A. Hydrogen B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Helium
80	the active uptake of sodium in the loop of Henle is provided by the actioon of hormone	A. Cortisone B. Testosterone C. Aldosterone D. Progesterone
81	Hag fishes are	A. Osmoregulators B. Isotonic C. Hypertonic D. Hypotonic
82	The urine leaves the body during urination from bladder through a tube called.	A. Pelvis B. Urethra C. Ureter D. Medulla
83	Excretory structure present in cockroach are.	A. Contractile vacuole B. Malpighian tubules C. Nephridia D. Flame cells
84	The protection of internal environment from the harms of fluctuation in external environment is termed as.	A. Osmoregulation B. Excretion C. Thermoregulation D. Homeostasis
		A. Stomach

85	The central station of metabolism and the body central metabolic clearing agent is.	A. Stomach B. Liver C. Kidney D. Gut
86	Which one of the following is an endotherm	A. Humming Bird B. Birds C. Bat D. Reptiles
87	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
88	The most concentrated external environment is termed as.	A. Hypotonic B. Hypertonic C. Osmotic D. Isotonic
89	Blood supplied to kidneys from each cardiac beat is.	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 50%
90	Which sequence of organs is correct in air passage way of man?	A. Nasal cavities larynx phaynx trachia bronchi B. Nasal cavities phaynx trachia larynxbronchi C. Nasal cavities phaynx larynxbronchitrachia D. Nasal cavities phaynx larynxtrachia bronchi
91	When the human blood leaves the capillary bed of the tissue, most of the carbon dioxide is inthe form of:	A. Carbonic acid B. Bicarbonate ions C. Carboxylic acids D. None of them
92	The malpighian tubules remove nitrogenous wastes from the	A. Lymph B. Hind gut C. Hemolymph D. Coelomic fluid
93	Human lungs are spongy due to the presence of million of:	A. Bronchi B. Alveoli C. Bronchioles D. Trachea
94	Earthworm is the ideal example of tubular excretory system called	A. Protonephridia B. Mesonephridia C. Metanephridia D. Prenephridia
95	Pressure filtration is kidney specifically occurs at	A. Vasa recta B. Bowmann's capsule C. Urine collecting D. Loop of henle
96	Among vertebrates uric acid is the chief nitrogenous waste in birds and	A. Fishes B. amphibians C. Reptiles D. Mammals
97	What does not happen during inspiration in man?	A. Intercoatals musles contract B. Ribs are elevated C. Diphragm becomedome- shaped D. Ribs move forwards
98	Which one is an example of Xerophytes.	A. Brassica B. Rose C. Cactus D. Mango
99	The group of animals whose excretory system is structurally associated with nutritive tract.	A. Vertebrates B. Earthworm C. Insects D. Planaria
100	1 g of ammonia nitrogen requires how much water for excretion.	A. 50 ml B. 250 ml C. 100 ml D. 500 ml
101	Fresh water flatworms excrete very dilute	A. Plasma B. Tissue fluid C. Fluid D. Urine

102	Glomerular filtrate are reabsorbed in.	A. Promimal tubule B. Loop of Henle C. Distal tubule D. Bowman's capsule
103	A pair of kidneys, consist of millions of functional units called.	A. Nephrons B. Dendrons C. Neurons D. Flatrons
104	All the collecting tubules of human kidney finally discharge into the.	A. Bowman's capsule B. glomerulus C. Pelvis D. Urethra
105	Animals of the group of flatworms have simple tubular secretory system called of	A. Kidney B. Nephron C. Protonephridia D. Nephridia
106	Liver acts as store house of.	A. Bile B. Albumin C. R.B.Cs D. Iron
107	Animals excreting urea are called.	A. Ammonotelic B. Ureotelic C. Uricotelic D. Aminotelic
108	Animals inhabiting environment with acute shortage water excrete	A. Ammonia B. Uric acid C. Allantion D. Urea
109	Of all the excretory products, the principal one is.	A. Ammonia B. Urea C. Uric Acid D. Billrubin
110	The end products of haemoglobin breakdown and metabolites of various hormones is	A. Glucagon B. Bilirubin C. Keratin D. Serotonin
111	Which one of the following is excretophore.	A. Stem B. Leaves C. Roots D. Bark