

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 16 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Osteomalacia includes a number of disorders in which bones receive inadequate	A. Water B. Oxygen C. Mineral D. Blood
2	The living cells of cartilage are called	A. Cridocytes B. chondrocytes C. Blastocysts D. Nematocytes
3	Rickets is due to deficiency of vitamin.	A. A B. C C. D D. E
4	The stabbing pain in leg is	A. Arthritis B. Herniation C. Sciatica D. Spondylosis
5	Kidney health is described in terms of :	A. The number of kidney stones B. Rate of filtration C. Water retention D. Blood clot
6	In case of overheating the body temperature is regulated by:	A. More sweating and more urination B. More sweating and more urination C. Less sweating and more urination D. Less sweating and less urination
7	In amoeba movement takes place by means of	A. Cilium B. Flageilum C. Pseudopodium D. Myonemes
8	Which of the following is the last structure that urine passes through duration its excretion from the body?	A. Distal Tubule B. Urethra C. Urinary bladder D. Ureter
9	in thoracic region, number of vertebrae is.	A. 12 B. 15 C. 4 D. 5
10	Neck Region is called.	A. Lumber region B. Thoracic region C. Cortical region D. Pelvic region
11	Joints that are held together by short fibers embedded in connective tissue.	A. Fibrous joints B. synovial joints C. Hing joint D. Cartilaginous joint
12	Which animal shows digitigrade mode of locomotion.	A. Bear B. Dear C. Rabbit D. Horse
13	The joints that allows movement is several directions is called.	A. Fibrous joint B. synovial joint C. Ball and socket joint D. Hing joint
14	As distal end humerus forms hinge joint with	A. Radius B. Ulna C. Tibia D. Both a & b
15	The vertebral column of human consists of vertebrae.	A. 31 B. 32 C. 33 D. 34

16	Mammals including human maintain their high body temperature within a narrow range of about	A. 30-32oC B. 36-38oC C. 32-36oC D. 35-37oC
17	Osteoblast and osteoclasts continue to migrate inward multiply rapidly and gradually convert the soft calius into	A. Hard callus B. Stony callus C. Bony callus D. Jolly callus
18	The sclerenchyma cells found in seed coats and nut shells are the	A. Fibres B. Vessels C. Tracheids D. scleriedes
19	The sleep movements of plants fall under the category of	A. Growth B. Tactic C. Turgor D. Tropic
20	The type of Nastic movement ,which occurs in response to contact is called.	A. Hyponastic B. Photonasty C. Nyctinasty D. Thermonasty
21	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
22	Thick filament in myofibril is made up of	A. Myosin B. actin C. Tropomyosin D. Troponin
23	Digitigrade mammals tend to walk on thaeir	A. Soles B. Digits C. Tips of the toes D. Tips of the fingers
24	A hurdened outer surface to which internal muscles can be attached is	A. Endoskeleton B. Hydrostatic skeleton C. Exoskeleton D. Axial skeleton
25	Rapid movement of leaves of mimosa on touching is a example of.	A. Turgor movement B. Tropic movement C. Nastic movement D. Growth movement
26	The disease caused by low calcium in blood is called.	A. Tetanus B. Cramp C. sciatica D. Tetany
27	The protein filament whihc binds to the calcium is	A. Actin B. Myosin C. Troponin D. Tropomyosin
28	Euglena is able to change its direction by the active contraction of.	A. Undulating membrane B. Myonemes C. Cilium D. Flagella
29	A disease which causes immobility and fusion of vertebral joint is called.	A. Disc slip B. Sciatica C. Arthritis D. spondylosis
30	Bowed legs and deformed pelvis are the symptoms of which disease in children.	A. Rickets B. Disc slip C. Sciatica D. Haematoma
31	Bundle caps in sunflower stem, are formed by	A. Sclerenchyma B. Parenchyma C. Mesenchyma D. Collenchyma
32	Bipedal locomotion freed the front appendages which become adapted for	A. Prey capture B. Flight C. Both a & b D. None of these
33	Cardiac muscles are muscles of the	A. Liver B. Stomach C. Kidnev

		C. Jelly fish D. Heart
34	Which animal moves by Jet propulsion	A. Earth worm B. Star fish C. Jelly fish D. Snail
35	In plants movement in response to stimulus of touch is called.	A. Phototactie B. Chemotatic C. Thigmotropism D. Nyctinasty
36	The process during which potassium and hydrogen ions and some toxic substances are put into urine is called:	A. Tubular secretion B. Reabsorption C. Filtration D. Countercurrent multiplication
37	Muscle present in the gut wall are	A. Smooth B. Skeletal C. Cardiac D. Voluntry
38	The diameter of the skeletal muscle fibres is.	A. 10-80 micro meter B. 10-100 micro meter C. 10-120 micro meter D. 10-135 micro meter
39	Fibroblasts and osteoblasts migrate into the fracture site and begin to construct	A. Bone B. Cartilage C. Muscle D. Joint
40	There are__ muscles in the human body., most of which occur in pairs.	A. 650 B. 630 C. 660 D. 645
41	Angular thickenings in their primary walls are present in.	A. Parenchyma B. Collenchyma C. Tracheids D. Sclernchyma
42	What is the motality rate in developing countries due to tetanus.	A. 35% B. 40% C. 45% D. 50%
43	The synovial joint is surround by a layer of connective tissue called.	A. Fibrous joints B. Annulus joints C. Hyaline joint D. Hematoma
44	The earliest form of muscles to evolved is.	A. Cardiac muscle B. skeleton muscle C. Smooth muscle D. Involuntary muscle
45	Movement shown by sperms of liver Worts, mosses, forns towards archegonia is a.	A. chemotactic movement B. Photoactic movement C. Chemotropic movement D. Phototropic movement
46	Why is there no glucose present in the filterate in the distal tubule of a nephron?	A. Its molecules are too large to pass across the basement membrane B. It is removed by osmosis from the tubule C. It is positively absorbed by the cells lining the descending loop of henle D. He is actively absorb by the proximal tubule cells
47	The mammals who walk on tips of the toes, modified into hooves are termed as.	A. Plantigrades B. Digitigrades C. Brach grades D. Unguligrade
48	Hyponastic movements occur in response to.	A. Contact B. Chemical C. Temperature D. Water
49	Which one of the following is not a joint diseases.	A. Arthritis B. sciatica C. Disc slip D. spondylosis
50	This type of wood is most resistant to decay and insect attack.	A. Heart wood B. Sap wood C. Cork D. Cambium

		C. Cork D. Bark
51	The most toxic substance routinely found in the blood are metabolites of what type of molecule?	A. Proteins B. Carbohydrates C. Nucleic acids D. Fats
52	Buoyancy in the water is maintained by a specialized structure in bony fish called	A. Fins B. Swim bladder C. Tail D. Both a & c
53	The joint that allows the movement in two directions is called.	A. Cartilaginous joints B. Hinge joints C. Synovial joints D. Ball and Socket joints
54	All of the following bones are associated with coxal bones, except.	A. Ilium B. Ischium C. Pubis D. Calcicle
55	The Sclerenchyma has thick secondary walls usually impregnated with.	A. Chitin B. Pectin C. silica D. Lignin
56	The process of moulting is controlled by the nervous system and a hormone called.	A. Aldosterone B. Ecdysone C. Oxytocin D. Androgen
57	The word tropic is derived from greek word 'tropos' meaning.	A. Sticky B. Turn C. Attractive D. Growth
58	Which of the following is K bone of axial skeleton.	A. Humerus B. Femus C. Tibia D. Rib
59	Action of the venus fly trap is	A. Nyctinasty B. Photonasty C. Haptonasty D. Thermonasty
60	Mature bone cells are called as	A. osteocytes B. Chondrocytes C. Osteoblasts D. Blastocytes
61	Most efficient way of supporting the body is seen.	A. Fishes B. Aves C. Reptiles D. Mammals
62	The inflammatory degenerative disease of joint is	A. Arthritis B. Sciatica C. Herniation D. Spondylosis
63	The membrane that bounds vacuole is called.	A. Tonoplast B. Leucoplast C. Chromoplast D. Chloroplast
64	Euglena moves with the help of.	A. Cillium B. Pseudopodium C. Flagellum D. Myonemes
65	The loss of water due to ex osmosis from plant cells causes plant to.	A. Turgid B. Wilt C. Rupfure D. Seell
66	Each A band has a lighter stripe in its mid section called.	A. A zone B. H zone C. M - Line D. Z - Line
67	Digitigrade mammals tend to walk on their	A. Soles B. Digits C. Tips of toes D. None of these

A. Smooth

68	Muscle present in the gut wall are.	B. skeletal C. Cardiac D. Voluntary
69	The internal hydrostatic pressure in plants is.	A. Root B. Turgor C. Osmotic D. Solute
70	A respiratory protein which is present i all aerobic organism is.	A. Haemoglobin B. Cytochrome C. Myoglobin D. Cytochrone c
71	The process that normally exerts the greatest control over the water balance of an individual is:	A. Sweating B. Kidney function C. Evaporation through the skin D. Respiratory loss
72	The supracoracoid muscles provide power for the	A. Upward stroke B. Downward stroke C. Recovery Stroke D. Neutral stroke
73	Which is the end of muscle which remain fixed when then muscle contracts.	A. Insertion B. Origin C. Tendon D. Belly
74	Tube feet are locomotor organs of.	A. Jelly fish B. Cottle fish C. Star fish D. Silver fish
75	The collenchymatous cells are highly lignified and found in the.	A. Hydrotropism B. Thigmotropism C. Geotropism D. Phototropism
76	The plantigrade animals used to walk on their	A. Digits B. Tips of toes C. soles D. Belly
77	The clavicle connects scapula with.	A. Skull B. Sternum C. Tibia D. Femur
78	Amphibians wriggle along the belly on the gound with the help of segmentally arranged	A. Muscles B. Scales C. Skin patches D. Both a & b
79	An animal that worms itself mainly by absorbing from its surroundings is known as:	A. Homoiotherm B. Ectotherm C. Endotherm D. None of these
80	The number of lumbar vertabrae are	A. 5 B. 7 C. 12 D. 33
81	Positive gravitropism of root is due to.	A. Auxin B. gibberellin C. Absciscic acid D. Ethene
82	Which one of the following is not an unpaired bone.	A. Mandible B. Vomer C. Nasal D. Sphenoid
83	In terrestrial plants major mechanical stress is imposed by.	A. Gravity B. Temperature C. Wind D. Soil
84	Which bone provide attachment site for muscle.	A. compact bone B. spongy bone C. Cartilage D. soft bone
85	Plantigrade mode of Locomotion is.	A. Monkey B. Rabbit C. Goat D. Rodents

86	The hyphae of fungi are	A. Phototactic B. Chemotropic C. Geotropic D. Chemotactic
87	Acute forms of arthritis usually result from	A. Bacterial invasion B. Viral inversion C. fungal invasion D. Severe injury
88	Turgor pressure is generated by high osmotic pressure in plant cells	A. Cytoplasm B. Vacuole C. Chloroplast D. Mitochondria
89	_____ attach bone to bone and are slightly elastic.	A. Ligament B. Tendon C. Cross bridges D. Z-line
90	The skeletal muscles are attached with the bones through the.	A. Tendon B. Ligament C. Z-Line D. Cross bridge
91	The collenchyma cells have protoplast and usually lack	A. Secondary wall B. Vacuole C. Middle Lamella D. Primary wall
92	The number of cervical vertebrae are.	A. 7 B. 12 C. 33 D. 32
93	Sciatica is characterized by stabbing pain radiating over the course of.	A. Sciatic artery B. Sciatic nerve C. Sciatic capillary D. Sciatic vein
94	Which one is not a bone of axial skeleton	A. Ribs B. Sternum C. Pelvic D. Cranium
95	Which is the most important mechanism for water loss from the body?	A. Excretion in urine B. Sneezing C. Sweating D. Elimination in feces
96	Over the wound the cambium forms	A. Callus B. Wood tissues C. Both a & b D. Gall
97	Each intervertebral disc is a cushion-like pad composed of	A. Nucleus pulposus B. Annulus fibrosus C. Stomium globosus D. Both a & b
98	Which of the following does NOT dispose of a type of waste directly to the environment?	A. Digestive system B. Respiratory system C. Circulatory system D. Urinary system
99	Opening of flower bud follows.	A. Photonasty B. Epinasty C. Haptonasty D. Hyponasty
100	Tetany is a disease caused by.	A. Low calcium in blood B. Low sugar blood C. Low Vit. D in blood D. High calcium in blood
101	Hyponasty is caused by	A. Auxin B. Gibberellins C. Abscissic acid D. Cytokinins
102	A bone is not a part of pelvic girdle.	A. Ilium B. Ischium C. Humerus D. Pubis
103	Frogs and toads also walk and hop on land due to strong	A. Forelimbs B. Hindlimbs C. Trunk

		D. Head
104	A condition in which palatine processes of maxilla and palatine fall to fuse is.	A. Microcephaly B. Cleft palate C. Fused palate D. Osteoarthritis
105	The fusion of four posterior vertebrae present in the pelvic region from.	A. Sacrum B. Lumber C. coccyx D. Chest cage
106	At the distal end the femur forms knee joint with the proximal end of two parallel bones called	A. Tibia and fibula B. Radius & ulna C. Carpals & metacarpals D. Tarsal & metatarsal
107	Arthritis covers over 100 different types of inflammatory or degenerative diseases that damage the	A. Legs B. Arms C. Sutures D. Joints
108	Shifts in water-solute balance are managed primarily by:	A. Respiratory system B. The urinary system C. Sweating D. The circulatory system
109	Each muscle fibre contains a large number of myofibrils having a diameter of	A. 1 - 2 mm B. 1 - 5 mm C. 2 - 4 mm D. 3 - 7 mm