

## Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 17 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Antidiuretic hormone is also called	A. Oxytocin B. ACTH C. Vasopressin D. Both a & b
2	Endocrine gland secrete	A. Hormones B. Salts C. Enzymes D. Mucous
3	Diffused nervous system is found in	A. Poriferans B. Platyhelminthes C. Cnidarians D. annelids
4	A cluster of neuron's cell bodies form	A. Ganglia B. Cyst C. Lump D. Swelling
5	Promotes closing of stomata under conditions water stress.	A. Etthene B. Absciscic acid C. Cytokinnins D. Gibberellins
6	Secretin is a hormone produced by	A. Liver B. Gut C. Adrenals D. Pancreas
7	Alzheimer's disease is	A. Physical illness B. Mental illness C. Ronal illness D. Pulmonary illness
8	Excess MSH is secreted in	A. Addison's disease B. Parkinson's disease C. Grave's disease D. Alzheimer's disease
9	Each type of the principal type of sensation that we can experience e.g pain touch sight sound and so for this called a modality of	A. Regulation B. Susceptibility C. Coordination D. Sensation
10	The plant hormone that inhibit the growth lateral shoots.	A. Cytokine B. Auxin C. Gibberellin D. Ethene
11	Metal illness causes.	A. Alzheimer B. Diphteria C. Hemophilia D. Kwashiorkor
12	The sites where nerve impulse is transmitted from the nerve endings to the skeleton muscle cell membranes are the:	A. Neucromuscular junctions B. Sarcomeres C. Myofilaments D. Z discs
13	The cerebrospinal fluid is similar in composition to	A. Blood B. Blood plasma C. Blood serum D. Blood proteins
14	The number of spinal nerve in man is.	A. 12 B. 30 C. 31 D. 24
15	Active membrane potential is	A. 0.05 volts B. - 50 mv C. Both a & b D. 0.07 volts

16	How many type of receptors are present in skin.	A. Three B. Six C. Five D. Two
17	Flowering is induced in pineapple by growth hormone called.	A. Gibbereiline B. Absciscic acid C. Ethene D. Cytokinins
18	In human, relay centre is located is	A. Fore brain B. Mid brain C. spinal cord D. Hind Brian
19	The structure in human brain which control hunger is	A. Amygdala B. Hippocampus C. Hypothalamus D. Thalamus
20	The form of learning which involve a diminish of response to repeated stimuli	A. Imprinting B. Habituation C. Insight learning D. Large learning
21	Which of the following statements concerning the role of $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ in the contraction of skeletal muscle is correct?	A. The mitochondria act as a store of $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ for the contractile process B. $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ entry across the plasma membrane is important in sustaining the contraction of skeletal muscle C. A rise in inter cellular $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ allows actin to interact with myosin D. The tension of a skeletal muscle fiber is partly regulated by G proteins
22	CNS is composed of	A. Sensory neuron B. Associative neuron C. Dendrites D. Motor neuron
23	Higher from the learning is the	A. Conditioned reflex type I B. insight learning C. Imprinting D. Latent learning
24	The organic portion of bones matrix is important in providing all but:	A. Tensile strength B. Hardness C. To resist stretch D. Flexibility
25	A nerve is	A. Collection of neurons B. Bundle of axons or dendrites C. Connection of dendrites D. Bundle of exon of dendrites bounded by connection
26	The chemical waste of industry is called.	A. Pollution B. effluent C. Pollutant D. Toxin
27	EEG is the most important test for the study of.	A. Epilepsy B. alzheimer's disease C. Parkinson's disease D. Arthritis
28	The disease caused due to destruction of adrenal cortex is.	A. Cushing B. Diabetes C. Addison D. Alzheimer
29	The corpuses situated quite deep in the body are in the form of encapsulated neurons ending receive deep pressure stimulus are.	A. Meissner's B. Pacinian C. Nissal's D. Whiter blood cells
30	Galls are growth on a plant that are induced by	A. Ticks B. Protozoons C. Parasites D. Fungi
31	Pavlov performed experiments on dog to prove	A. Conditional reflex I B. Conditional reflex I C. Habituation

		C. Facilitation D. Imprinting
32	In skeletal muscle, calcium facilitates contraction by binding to:	A. Tropomyosin B. Troponin C. Actin D. Myosin
33	In myelinated neurons the impulse jumps from node to node (node of Ranvier) This is called	A. Myelinated impulse B. Jumping impulse C. Saltatory impulse D. None of these
34	All are related to medulla oblongata, except.	A. Long term memory B. Breathing rate C. Blood pressure D. Heart beat rate
35	Part of brain which controls breathing, heart rate and swelling is.	A. Cerebrum B. Medulla C. Mid Brain D. Cerebellum
36	The remodeling of bone is a function of which cells?	A. Chondrocytes and osteocytes B. Osteoblasts and osteoclasts C. Chondroblasts and osteoclasts D. Chondroblasts and osteocytes
37	Detection of changes and signaling for effector's response to control system is called.	A. -ive feedback mechanism B. transformation C. feed back mechanism D. Nephridial system
38	The corpus luteum secretes a hormone called.	A. Oxytocin B. Progesterone C. Testosterone D. Oestrogen
39	Alzheimer's disease is characterized by the decline in the function of.	A. Brain B. Kidney C. Liver D. Stomach
40	Apical dominance is caused by.	A. Gibberellins B. Cytokinins C. Auxins D. Ethene
41	The disorder in which bones are porous and thin but bone composition is normal is:	A. Osteomalacia B. Osteoporosis C. Rickets D. Arthritis
42	Microscopic gap between the two neurons is called as	A. Synapsis B. Collapse C. Preapse D. Axons
43	Cortisol brings about an increase in blood glucose level mainly by its production from protein and by	A. Insulin B. Glucagon C. Oestrogen D. Progesterone
44	The structures which respond are called.	A. Effectors B. Nerves C. Receptors D. Sense organs
45	Effective drug available for Parkinson's disease is.	A. Nicotine B. GDNF C. AZT D. L-dopa
46	The receptor cells of Planaria are sensitive to.	A. Light and pressure B. Light pressure and touch C. Touch, pressure and chemicals D. Light, pressure, touch and chemicals
47	Biorhythms are called circadian which means about one day so they are also called	A. Diurnal pace B. Diurnal cadence C. Diurnal rhythms D. Diurnal tempo
48	Ovulation is induced by	A. FSH B. LH C. Progesterone D. Estrogen

49	Gastrin is the hormone produced by mucosa of	A. Oesophagus B. Small intestine C. Stomach D. Large intestine
50	Selective weed killer	A. 2-4 D B. IAA C. NAA D. IPA
51	The concentrations of cell bodies of neuron are	A. Ganglia B. Dendrites C. Axons D. Nodules
52	The onset of epilepsy usually before age of	A. 10 years B. 20 years C. 30 years D. 40 years
53	The sensation of pain is produced by	A. Chemoreceptors B. Photoreceptors C. Nociceptors D. Mechanoreceptors
54	During non conducting state the neuron membrane is permeable to efflux of.	A. Cl <sup>-</sup> B. Ca <sup>2+</sup> C. Na <sup>+</sup> D. K <sup>+</sup>
55	Which hormones male stimulates the production of testosterone.	A. TSH B. FSH C. LTH D. ICSH
56	Auxins promote growth of roots from	A. Cutting B. Calluses C. Both a & b D. Layering
57	The simplest form of learning behaviour is	A. Imprinting B. Habituation C. Latent learning D. Insight learning
58	The hormone which inhibits root growth is.	A. auxins B. gibberellins C. Abscissic acid D. Cytokinins
59	Median lobe of pituitary gland secretes hormone.	A. Gonadotrophic hormone B. Melanophore stimulating hormone C. antidiuretic hormone D. Somatotrophin
60	Imprinting is best known in birds such as	A. Geese B. Ducks C. Chickens D. All a,b, and c
61	The function of the tubules in muscle contraction is to:	A. Make and store glycogen B. Release Ca <sup>2+</sup> into the cell interior and then pick it up again C. Make the action potential deep into the muscle cells D. To hamper the nerve impulse
62	Pathway of passage of impulse during reflex action is called.	A. Reflex B. Reflex arc C. Stimulus D. Membrane potential
63	The Limbic system is located between thalamus and	A. Hypothalamus B. Cerebrum C. Pons D. Cerebellum
64	The largest part of brain is	A. Cerebellum B. Medulla C. Cerebrum D. Thalamus
65	The part of human limbic system.	A. Amygdala B. Cerebrum C. Thalamus D. Pons

66	Rodents respond to alarm call by other in their group is an example of behaviour termed as	A. Imprinting B. Habituation C. Insight learning D. Latent learning
67	Insulin and glucagon hormones are _____ in nature.	A. Carbohydrates B. Proteins C. Polypeptides D. Steroids
68	Who was the first to propose an objective definition of instincts in terms of animal behaviour	A. Darwin B. Lamarck C. Wallace D. Lyell
69	The cytoplasmic process/fibre which carry impulse towards cell body is called.	A. Dendron B. Axons C. Neurofibrils D. Nissl's granules
70	Cytokinins delay the aging of fresh leaf crops such as cabbage and lettuce as well as keeping flowers	A. Attached B. Fresh C. Delayed D. Open
71	Kohler used chimpanzee to prove	A. Habituation B. Imprinting C. Insight learning D. Latent learning
72	In myelinated neurons, the impulse jumps from node to node and is called.	A. Saltatory impulse B. synapse C. Nerve impulse D. synapsis
73	Alpha cells of pancreas secrete	A. Insulin B. Glucagon C. Secretin D. Pancreatic juice
74	Myoglobin has a special function in muscle tissue:	A. It breaks down glycogen B. It is a contractile protein C. It holds a reserve supply of oxygen in the muscle D. None of these
75	Etiolated plants grow without.	A. Water B. Light C. O <sub>2</sub> D. CO <sub>2</sub>
76	In human mid brain is	A. Reduced B. Enlarged C. Swollen D. Broken
77	Nociceptors produce sensation of	A. Touch B. Pain C. Warmth D. Pressure
78	Hind brain includes the medulla pons and	A. Cerebrum B. Cerebellum C. Thalamus D. Amygdala
79	The simplest form of learning is	A. Habituation B. Latent learning C. Imprinting D. Insight learning
80	In human pair of cranial nerves are	A. 12 B. 14 C. 16 D. 18
81	Which animal has diffused nervous system.	A. Octopus B. Earthworm C. Planaria D. Jelly fish
82	In living thing, the behavior activities occurs at regular intervals which are called.	A. diurnal rhythms B. Biorhythms C. Circannual D. Circadian
83	Which neurons have long axon	A. Sensory B. Motor

83	_____ which neurons have long axon.	C. Cell body D. Associateive
84	Which hormone is chemically steroid .	A. ADH B. Corticoshherone C. Insulin D. Thyoxine
85	Resting membrane potential of a neuron is	A. 50 mv B. -70 mv C. -60 mv D. -80 mv
86	In neurons the message is transmitted across synapse in the form of chemical messenger called.	A. Nerve impulse B. Synaptic vesicle C. Neurotransmitters D. Communlaction
87	Ethene induce flowering in	A. Banana B. Rose C. Pine apple D. Orange
88	The main transmitter for synapses that lie outside the central nervous system is	A. Adrenaline B. Acetylcholine C. Serotonin D. Dopamine
89	_____ are indole acetic acid or its variants.	A. auxins B. Gibberellins C. Cytokinine D. Ethene
90	Abscisic acid can be sprayed on tee crops to regulate	A. Leaf drop B. Shoot drop C. Cone drop D. Fruit drop
91	Testosterone is secreted by	A. Sertoli cells B. Interstitial cells C. Prostrate gland D. Germinal epithelium
92	Maximum speed of nerve impulse transmission is	A. 100 m/s B. 110 m/s C. 120 m/s D. 130 m/s
93	Innate behaviour is a collection of responses that are predetermined by the	A. Heritage B. Birthright C. Inheritance D. Legacy
94	Nissl's granules are group of.	A. Mesosomes B. Lysosomes C. Ribosomes D. chromosomes