Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 19 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Movement of rearrangement of the cells in the embryo is called.	A. Cleavage B. Gastrulation C. Fertilization D. Organogenesis
2	Gray vegetal cytoplasm gives rise to.	A. Gut B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Larval epidermis
3	Which prosess is characterized by movement and rearrangement of cells in the embryo	A. Blastulation B. None of these C. Neurulation D. Gastrulation
4	Primary tissue is added by the	A. Lateral meristem B. Underground meristem C. Apical meristem D. Vertical meristem
5	The shell, over chick egg is secreted as it passes through.	A. Ovary B. Oviduct C. Uterus D. Cloaca
6	Which of the following hormones is not released by the anterior pituitary?	A. Melanocyte - releasing hormone B. Gonadotropin-releasing harmone C. Thyroid- stimulating hormone D. Growth hormone
7	Deficiency of vasopressin or ADH by the pituitary gland leads to a disorder in which the patients kidney have lessoned ability to absorb water is:	A. Diabetes mellitus B. Diabetes insipidus C. Goiter D. Exophthalmic goiter
8	In chordates the healing of fracture and repair of a skin wound are some other examples of	A. Reformation B. Regeneration C. Rejuvenation D. Renaissance
9	The discoidal cap of cells above the blastocoel is called.	A. Ectoderm B. Endoderm C. Mesoderm D. Blastoderm
10	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
11	During elongation, the cell volume increase upto.	A. 50 fold B. 100 fold C. 150 fold D. 200 fold
12	Secondary growth leads to an increase in the diameter if the.	A. Leaf B. Root C. Stem D. Stem and root
13	Which light enhance cell division and retards cell enlargment.	A. Red B. Green C. Blue D. Violet
14	In humans ,MSH(melanocyte-stimulating hormone) _____	A. Regulates primary skin color B. Causes the thyroid to produce thyroxin C. Governs the rate of tarming D. Concentration is very low.
15	During gastrulation the blastoderm splits into two layers, an upper layer of cells is called.	A. Hypoblast B. Area pellucida C. Epiblast

		D. Area Opaca
16	Clear cytoplasm, in an ascidian zygote produces.	A. Muscle B. Gut C. Notochord and neural tube D. Larval epidermis
17	Parathyroid hormone acts to ensure that	A. Calcium levels in the blood never drop too low B. Sodium levels in urine are constant C. Potassium levels in the blood do not escalate D. The concentration of water in the blood is sufficient
18	The pigment free area that appears at the time of fertilization is called.	A. embryo B. Gray crescent C. Yolk D. White cytoplasm
19	Acetabularia is a	A. Epiphyte B. Alga C. fungus D. Angiosperm
20	In which developmental stage, germ layers are formed.	A. Cleavage B. Blastula C. Gastrula D. Organogenesis
21	Oxytocin is secreted by the endocrine gland named:	A. Pituitary gland B. Thyroid gland C. Parathyroid gland D. Adrenal gland
22	Neural plate is formed from	A. Ectoderm B. Endoderm C. Mesoderm D. Notochord
23	If lobster loses its pincer claw a new claw	A. Regenerates B. Never develops C. IS ready D. None of these
24	Clear cytoplasm produces.	A. Muscle cells B. Gut C. Larval epidermis D. Notochord
25	For maximum growth the optimum temperature is 25 - 30^{o}C and it least at	A. 1 - 3^oC B. 5 - 10^oC C. 4 - 8^oC D. 6 - 12^oC
26	in plants regeneration is the basis of plant	A. Fishes B. Amphibian C. Reptiles D. Birds
27	During elongation the cell volume increase up to 150 fold due to uptake of	A. Light B. Oxygen C. Water D. Carbon dioxide
28	In ascidian fertilized egg, yellow cytoplasm gives rise to	A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Gut
29	The addrenaline cortex produces _____	A. Adrenaline B. Calcitonin C. Epinephrine D. Aldosterone
30	A plant has a growth pattern called	A. Open growth B. Closed growth C. Round growth
31	The mesodermal cells do not invaginate but migrate medially and caudally from both sides and create a midline thickening called.	A. Hensen's node B. Primitive streak C. Hypoblast D. epiblast
32	In addition to auxin which hormone also play important role in apical dominance	A. Abcesic acid B. Gibberellins C. 2,4-D D. Cytokinins

		D. Cytokinins
33	In the zone of elongation, the volume of the cells increase upto.	A. 100 times B. 150 times C. 200 times D. 250 times
34	An ordered sequence of irrversible steps with each step setting up the necessary conditions for the next step is	A. Embryology B. Growth C. Development D. None of these
35	The negative physiological changes in our body are said to be	A. Maturation B. Childhood C. Agning D. Displacement
36	The Syndrome which is an example of trisomy of the sex chromosome is	A. Turner's syndrome B. Down's syndrome C. Klinefelter's syndrome D. Tay-Sach's syndrome
37	Study of aging is called	A. Teratology B. Gerontology C. Cell biology D. Paleontology
38	From Hensen's node,dorsal mesoderm is formed and is organized into	A. Segments B. Fragments C. Somitcs D. Remains
39	Hatching period of chick is.	A. 15 days B. 18 days C. 21 days D. 28 days
40	Immediately after fertilization, the egg undergoes a series	A. Morulla B. Gastrulation C. Cleavage D. Blastula
41	On the basis of structure and shape of the cap,two species of Acetabularia have been identified	A. Acetabularia mediterrance & A.crenulata B. A.typhi & A.mediterranea C. A.crenulate & A.sisso D. A.crenulata & A.arabica
42	In the chick the mesodermal cells migrate and caudally from both sides and create a mid line thickening called	A. Primitive streak B. Excretion C. Ultra-streak D. Blastoderm
43	Branch of biology which deals with the study of abnormal development and their cause is called.	A. Embryology B. Teratology C. Gerontology D. Microcephaly
44	The functions of oxytocin islare to _____	A. Cause the uterus to contract B. Induce labor C. Stimulate the release of milk from the mother's mammary glands when her baby is nursing D. All of the above
45	Clear cytoplasm produces	A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Gut D. Neural tube
46	_____ regulates the kidney's retention of water.	A. Prolactin B. Oxytocin C. Thyroxin D. Vasopressin (ADN)
47	Environmental factors causing abnormal development are grouped together as.	A. Toxins B. Carcinogens C. Teratogens D. Mutagens
48	The individuals who born with abnormal organs or body parts is called.	A. Malformed B. Malignant C. Malignant D. Malfunction
49	Which one of the following condition is resulted from excess GH in adults?	A. Cushing's disease B. Acromegaly C. Hyperthyroidism D. Diabetes mellitus

50	Unspecialized cells, neoblast are always present in body of.	A. Salamander B. Planaria C. Lizard D. Newt
51	Hypoblast is mainly presumptive	A. Endoderm B. Mesoderm C. Ectoderm D. Blastoderm
52	The removal of apex release that lateral buds from the apical dominance. It is called	A. Inhibitory effect B. Compensatory effect C. Apical dominance D. Reproduction
53	Intercalary meristems are situated at.	A. Root apex B. Shoot apex C. Base of internode D. Top of internode
54	Young tissues retaining the potential to divide.	A. Meristem B. Xylem C. Phloem D. Cork
55	Cambium is formed in stage.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
56	In incubating eggs artificially the incubators are usually regulated at temperature between	A. 20 - 22^oC B. 27 - 29^oC C. 30 - 32^oC D. 36 - 38^oC
57	A plant has a growth pattern called.	A. Open growth B. Meristem C. Growing point D. Apical
58	Primary growth in plants is caused by.	A. Apical meristem B. Intercalary meristem C. Lateral meristem D. Rib meristem
59	The unspecialized cells present in flatworm and Planaria are.	A. Neoblast B. Osteoblast C. Osteoclast D. Chondrocyte