

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 19 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Hypoblast is mainly presumptive	A. Endoderm B. Mesoderm C. Ectoderm D. Blastoderm
2	Clear cytoplasm produces	A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Gut D. Neural tube
3	If lobster loses its pincer claw a new claw	A. Regenerates B. Never develops C. IS ready D. None of these
4	The shell, over chick egg is secreted as it passes through.	A. Ovary B. Oviduct C. Uterus D. Cloaca
5	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
6	The individuals who born with abnormal organs or body parts is called.	A. Malformed B. Malignant C. Malignant D. Malfunction
7	In which developmental stage, germ layers are formed.	A. Cleavage B. Blastula C. Gastrula D. Organogenesis
8	Secondary growth leads to an increase in the diameter if the.	A. Leaf B. Root C. Stem D. Stem and root
9	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
10	Clear cytoplasm produces.	A. Muscle cells B. Gut C. Larval epidermis D. Notochord
11	in plants regeneration is the basis of plant	A. Fishes B. Amphibian C. Reptiles D. Birds
12	Intercalary meristems are situated at.	A. Root apex B. Shoot apex C. Base of internode D. Top of internode
13	During elongation the cell volume increase up to 150 fold due to uptake of	A. Light B. Oxygen C. Water D. Carbon dioxide
14	During elongation, the cell volume increase upto.	A. 50 fold B. 100 fold C. 150 fold D. 200 fold
15	Hatching period of chick is.	A. 15 days B. 18 days C. 21 days D. 28 days

16	The negative physiological changes in our body are said to be	A. Maturation B. Childhood C. Aging D. Displacement
17	Primary tissue is added by the	A. Lateral meristem B. Underground meristem C. Apical meristem D. Vertical meristem
18	Gray vegetal cytoplasm gives rise to.	A. Gut B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Larval epidermis
19	The functions of oxytocin is/are 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
20	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