Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 21 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Tissue culture and cloning seek help through.	A. Mitosis B. Meiosis C. endomitosis D. Karyokinesis
2	The kinetochore fibres of spindle attach to the kinetochore region of chromosome and align them at the equator of the spindle forming	A. Equatorial plate B. Metaphase plate C. Central plate D. Both a & b
3	The phase of meiosis during which nuclei disappear int he cell is called.	A. Pachytene B. Leptotene C. Zygotene D. Diplotene
4	The autosomal non disjunction in man in which 21st pair of chromosome fail to segregate resulting in gametes with 24 chromosomes is.	A. Down's syndrome B. Klinfilter syndrome C. Turner's syndrome D. Jacob's syndrome
5	Unequal separation of chromosomes is called.	A. Disjunction B. Separation C. Non disjunction D. Metastasis
6	Chiasmata formation take place duirng.	A. Leptotene B. diakinesis C. Diplotene D. Pachytene
7	Each bivalent has	A. Twochromatids B. Four chromatids C. Both a & b D. None of these
8	Downs syndrome (Mongolism) occurs in man during which 21^{st} chromosome falls to segregate resulting gamete with	A. 20 chromosomes B. 21 chromosomes C. 22 chromosomes D. 24 chromosomes
9	The prophase stage in which the chromosomes become visible, shorten and thick.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diphotene
10	Nuclear membrane disorganizes at the beginning of	A. Prophase 1 B. Metaphase 1 C. Anaphase 1 D. Telophase 1
11	The most critical phase of mitosis, which ensures equal distribution of chromatids in the daughter cells is.	A. Prophase B. Tele phase C. Meta phase D. Anaphase
12	G_1 is time between the end of mitosis and initiation of DNA synthesis also called as	A. Pre-DNA synthesis phase B. DNA synthesis phase C. Post-DNA synthesis phase D. None of these
13	Which tumor is delocalized or has branches other than site of orgin.	A. Benign B. Malignant C. Both D. Apoptosis
14	Which of the following chromosome abnormalities lead to tallness, aggressiveness mental defect and anti social behavior.	A. XXY B. XXXY C. XO D. XYY
15	Nerve cells and eye lens cells remain in stage for life time.	A. G0 B. G1 C. S D. G2

16	Cancer is caused mainly by mutation in.	A. somatic cells B. Sex cells C. Malignant cells D. Reproductive cells
17	Meiosis occurs only in	A. Haploid cell B. Diploid cells C. Pentaploid cells D. Triploid cells
18	The series of changes which involve period of growths replication of DNA followed ny cell division may be named as	A. DNA cycle B. Nuclear cycle C. Cell cycle D. Chemical cycle
19	The microtubules of mitotic apparatus are composed of protein tubulin nd traces of.	A. DNA B. RNA C. Lipids D. Terpenoids
20	RNA and Protein called.	A. Insulin B. Tubulin C. Actin D. Myosin
21	During cell division , the nuclear division is called	A. Cytokinesis B. Karyokinesis C. Endomitosis D. Plasmolysis
22	In turner syndrome the affected person have set of chromosomes.	A. XO B. XXY C. XYY D. XXO
23	Karyokinesis involves division of nucleus and cytokinesis refer to	A. Division of whole cell B. Division of centromere C. Division of cytoplasm D. Division of cell wall
24	Seperation of homologous chromosomes occur during..	A. Anaphase B. Prophase C. Metaphase D. Telephase
25	The syndrome in which individual has short stature, webbed necm, without ovaries, and complete absence of germ cells is.	A. Mongolism B. Kline felter syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Turner's syndrome
26	Karyokinetic involves division of.	A. Cell B. Nucleus C. Cell membrane D. Cytoplasm
27	Interphase period can be divided into.	A. G1,G2, G3 B. G1, G2, F1 C. G1, S, G2 D. S1, G1, S2
28	The chromatin material gets condensed by folding and chromosomes appear as thin thread in mitosis at the beginning of.	A. Inter phase B. Pro phase C. Ana phase D. Meta phase
29	Contractile ring in cytokinesis is formed by	A. Tubulin B. Actin and Myosin C. Keratin D. Cyclin
30	Chromatin network is visible during	A. Interphase B. Prophase C. Anaphase D. Metaphase
31	The condensation of chromosomes reaches to its maximum during.	A. Pachytene B. Zygotene C. Leptotene D. Diakinesis
32	Post mitotic cells can exist the cell cycle during.	A. G1 Phase B. G0 phase C. G3 phase D. S phase
33	Gonadotropin releasing hormone is responsible for the strimulating release of which hormone?	A. LH B. Progestrone C. Secretin

	hormone?	C. Secretin D. Insulin
34	Each bivalent consists of four.	A. Chromosomes B. Chromatids C. spores D. Chiasmata
35	Mitosis may be divided into two phases	A. Karyikinesis & cytokinesis B. Karyikinesis & diakinesis C. Diakinesis & cytokinesis D. Exokinesis & endokinesis
36	Microtubule are composed of	A. Myosin B. Troponin C. Actin D. Tubulin
37	Which of the following behaves like normal cells.	A. Benign tumor B. Cancer C. Gall D. Malignant tumor
38	The laptotene and zygotene lasts for.	A. Few hours B. Few days C. Few weeks D. Few years
39	Pairing of homologous chromosomes for tetrad formation starts at.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Diplotene D. Pachytene
40	The actual reduction division is.	A. Meiosis -I B. Mitosis C. Cytokinesis D. Meiosis -II
41	Shape of the plant cell does not change greatly compared with an animal cell because it is surrounded by a rigid	A. Cell membrane B. Capsule C. Sheath D. Cell wall
42	What are significant happening of meiosis.	A. Crossing over B. Random assortment of chromosome C. Linkage D. Crossing over and random assortment of chromosomes
43	Cell death due to tissue damage is called.	A. Apoptosis B. Metastasis C. Necrosis D. Suicid
44	The stage that lasts for days, weeks or event years	A. Zygotene B. Leptotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
45	First essential phenomenon of meiosis i.e pairing of homologous Chromosomes called synapsis starts in	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
46	Interphase can further be divided into	A. G₁-phase,S-phase and G₂-phase B. G₁-phase,G₂-phase and G₃-phase C. S₁-phase,S₂-phase and S₃-phase D. S₁-phase,G-phase and S₂-phase
47	Trisomy of chromosome 18 is found in.	A. Down's syndrome B. Edward syndrome C. Patau syndrome D. Jacob's syndrome
48	Crossing over occurs during.	A. Leptotene B. Pachytene C. Zygotene D. Anaphase
49	The uterine layer which is shed with each monthly cycle is:	A. Endometrium B. Perimetrium C. Tunica albuginea D. Myometrium

		D. Myometrium
50	The number of sets of microtubules originate from each pair of centriole is.	A. 03 B. 04 C. 05 D. 06
51	Programmed and organized death of cell is known as.	A. Apoptosis B. Cancer C. Necrosis D. Metastasis
52	The average cell cycle in human is.	A. 24 hours B. 26 hours C. 28 hours D. 30 hours
53	In non disjunction, chromosome's fail to segregate during.	A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telephase
54	Microtubules are composed of protein, tubulin and traces of.	A. DNA B. Glycolipid C. RNA D. Phospholipid
55	Three sets of microtubules (fibres) originate from each pair of	A. Glyoxisomes B. lysosomes C. Peroxisomes D. Centrioless
56	A network of very fine threads called chromatin can be visualized in call during	A. Interphase B. Prophase C. Metaphase D. Anaphase
57	During which stage chromosomes are doubling	A. G2 Phase B. G1 phase C. S-Phase D. G0 Phase
58	Synapsis occurs duiring.	A. Pachytene B. Leptotene C. Zygotene D. Diplotene
59	Which pair of chromosome fails to segregate in down's syndrome.	A. 7th B. 15th C. 19th D. 21st
60	The tumor which is localized and not transferred to other body parts.	A. Malignant B. Benign C. apoptosis D. Necrosis
61	Cell cycle involves.	A. Growth of cell B. Replication of DNA C. Cell division D. None of these
62	Fertilization of the ovum normal occurs:	A. In the upper thrid of the oviduct B. In the lower thrid of the oviduct C. In the uterus D. Can take place succcessfully in vegina
63	An unwanted clone of cells and establishment of secondary areas of growth is called.	A. Tumor B. Growth C. Lump D. Swelling
64	The period of life cycle of cell between two consecutive divisions is termed as.	A. Resting phase B. Inter phase C. G1 phase D. G2 Phase
65	The human egg is swept through the oviduct toward the uterus by:	A. The beating of the egg's cilia B. Rhythmic contraction of the uterus C. Rhythmic contraction of the oviduct D. The beating of the cilia in the oviduct
66	Crossing over and random assortment of chromosomes are two significant happenings of	A. Mitosis B. Amitosis C. Meiosis D. All a,b,and c

67	At cytokinesis in plants a membrane structure phragmoplast is formed from vesicles which originate from	A. Lysosomes B. Centrioles C. Golgi complex D. Glyoxisomes
68	Apoptosis is.	A. Division of cells B. Death of cells by tissue damage C. suicide of cells D. Weakness of cells
69	Monqolism is the other name of.	A. Mongolism B. Kline felter syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Turner's syndrome
70	The basic difference betweenn spermatogenesis and oogenesis is that :	A. During spermatogenesis two more polar bodies are produced B. The mature ovum is haploid while the sperm is 1n C. Spermatogenesis involves mitosis and meiosis, but oogenesis involves meiosis only D. In oogenesis, one mature ovum is produced, and in spermatogenesis four mature sperm are produced
71	The tumours which are of small size and localized are	A. Bengin B. Malignant C. Gentle D. Nasty
72	The interphase of meiosis lacks the stage.	A. G0 B. G1 C. G2 D. S
73	The individuals have additional sex chromosome in	A. Klinefelter's syndrome B. Turner's syndrome C. Down's syndrome D. Sach's syndrome
74	With in the ovary , progestetrone is produced by the:	A. Corpus albicans B. Corpus Luteum C. Tertairy follicles D. Primary follicles
75	Embryo implants in the _____ of the uterus.	A. Perimetrium B. Myometrium C. Endometrium D. ^{Cervix}
76	Which one is absent in animal cells.	A. spindle B. Centriole C. Chromatids D. Phragmoplast
77	The spread of tumor cells and establishment of secondary area of growth is known as.	A. Necrosis B. Apoptosis C. Metastasis D. Epigenesis
78	All are related to Turner's syndrome except.	A. Short stature B. Webbed Neck C. Broad face D. Without Ovaries
79	During cell division, the nuclear division is called.	A. Cytokinesis B. Karyokinesis C. Plasmolysis D. Karyotype
80	Phragmoplast is formed by vesicles originated from.	A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Golgi complex C. Mitochondria D. Chloroplast
81	Cancer occurs due to error in	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Mitosis D. Meiosis
82	The pairing of homologous chromosomes is completed in	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
83	The chances of teenage mother having down's syndrome child is.	A. One in one hundred B. One in many thousand C. One in one thousand D. One in ten thousand

		D. One in ten thousand
84	The stage of prophase that last for days, week or even year is.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. Pachytene D. Diplotene
85	The corpus luteum is formed at the site of	A. Fertilization B. Ovulation C. Mensturation D. Implantation
86	Meiosis II is just like the	A. Amitosis B. Mitosis C. Replacement D. Regenerations
87	The chromatids repel each other during.	A. Leptotene B. Zygotene C. diplotene D. Pachytene
88	Which will occur as a result of nondescent of the testes?	A. Mal esex hormones will not be circulated in the body B. Sperm will have no means of exit from the body C. Inadequate blood supply will retard the development of the testes D. Variable sperm willnot be produced
89	Full cell cycle in yeast cells has length of.	A. 30 minutes B. 60 minutes C. 90 minutes D. 124 minutes