

## Biology FSC Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Insulin and glucagon hormones are in nature.	A. Carbohydrates B. Proteins C. Polypeptides D. Streoids
2	Which one the following structures of kidney is involved in the production of concentrated rein.	A. Glomerulus B. Juxtamedullary nephron C. Cortical nephron D. Vasa recta
3	Promotes closing of stomata under conditions water stress.	A. Etthene B. Abscisic acid C. Cytokinnins D. Gibberellins
4	The ultimate source of change is.	A. Evolution B. Mutation C. Genetic drift D. Migration
5	Coniferous forest located at high latitude are called.	A. Alpine B. Boreal C. Talga D. Prairies
6	All the collecting tubules of human kidney finally discharge into the.	A. Bowman's capsule B. glomerulus C. Pelvis D. Urethra
7	A sequence of three nucleotides in mRNA is called.	A. Cistron B. Codon C. Anticodon D. Templet
8	Effect of photoperiodism was first studied in 1920 by	A. Darwin &
9	Uric acid is produced from metabolism of.	A. Nucleic acid B. Fetty acid C. Carbohydrates D. Lipds
10	In turner syndrome the affected person have set of chromosomes.	A. XO B. XXY C. XYY D. XXO
11	The most concentrated external environment is termed as.	A. Hypotonic B. Hypertonic C. Osmotic D. Isotonic
12	Which one of the fllowing acts as a stop codon?	A. UGG B. UGC C. UAG D. UGU
13	The genetic code for glycine is.	A. UAG B. GAU C. GUA D. GGU
14	High level of circulating calcium in the blood is called.	A. Hypercalcernia B. Osteomalacia C. Hypogycemia D. Hyperoxaluria
15	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome.	A. 7 B. 11 C. 19 D. 21

6	Euglena is able to change its direction by the active contraction of.	A. Undulating membrane B. Myonemes C. Cilium D. Flagella
17	Mendel called the offspring of first parents as	A. F <sub>1</sub> B. First filial generation C. Both a & D. First generation
18	In root nodules, the organisms present are.	A. Bacteria B. Algae C. Fungi D. Cyapobacteria
19	The concentrations of cell bodies of neuron are	A. Ganglia B. Dendrites C. Axons D. Nodules
20	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