

## Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
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| 1  | The micronutrient which is critical for nitrogen fixation, nitrogen reduction, sulfur metabolism and iron utilization is. | A. Maganese<br>B. Copper<br>C. Molybdenum<br>D. Zinc  |
| 2  | Dark patches are formed on the leaves due to the deficiency of.   | A. Magnesium<br>B. Sulfur<br>C. Potassium<br>D. Nitrogen  |
| 3  | Which feature belongs to vessels of xylem.  | A. Elongate and thin cells<br>B. Living cells with thin walls, hold nutrients<br>C. Shorter, broader, perforation plates<br>D. All of above   |
| 4  | A solution having reduced solute concentration relative to the intracellular environment of a cell is called.             | A. Hypotonic environment<br>B. Hypertonic environment<br>C. Isotonic environment<br>D. None of these  |
| 5  | Osmotic potential is also called.   | A. Water potential<br>B. Solute potential<br>C. Pressure potential<br>D. Action potential   |
| 6  | Exposure to lower temperature stimulates the process of flowering in biennial or perennial plants.                        | A. dormancy<br>B. Vernalization<br>C. Photoperiodism<br>D. All of above   |
| 7  | The process by which an organism maintains a stable internal equilibrium of water and dissolved substance is.             | A. Osmoregulation<br>B. Thermoregulation<br>C. Excretion<br>D. Respiration  |
| 8  | The leaves of some hydrophytes float on the surface of water, in such a leaf stomata are found in                         | A. Lower epidermis<br>B. Upper epidermis<br>C. Sides of leaf<br>D. Deep depressions in leaf   |
| 9  | The membrane of .....is called tonoplast.   | A. Vacuole<br>B. Nucleus<br>C. Lysosome<br>D. ER  |
| 10 | Oaks, maples and roses are adapted to prevent ice crystal formation by  | A. Heat shock proteins<br>B. Changing solute composition of cells<br>C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids<br>D. Evaporation  |
| 11 | Mesophytes are ADAPTED TO SURVIVE IN  | A. Moderate environments<br>B. Dry conditions<br>C. Water environments<br>D. All of above   |
| 12 | Which of the following has a perforated cell wall.  | A. Vessel<br>B. Fibre<br>C. Tracheid<br>D. Sclereid   |
| 13 | Which statement characterizes tension in TACT theory.   | A. Negative pressure created by pulling force for continuous flow of water<br>B. Attractive force between water and xylem walls<br>C. Attractive force between water molecules<br>D. Both a and c |
| 14 | Which of the following plant growth regulator promotes bolting of rosette plants.   | A. gibberellic acid<br>B. Indole acetic acid<br>C. Ethylene<br>D. Abscissic acid  |

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|    |  | C. Cytokinins<br>D. Ethene  |
| 15 | Plants that are adapted to survive in dry conditions             | A. Xerophytes<br>B. Hydrophytes<br>C. Mesophytes<br>D. Halophytes   |
| 16 | In higher plant, transport of food materials occurs through.     | A. Sieve tubes<br>B. Companion cells<br>C. Vessel elements<br>D. Tracheids  |
| 17 | Which of the following does not serve as a source of energy.     | A. Water<br>B. Lipids<br>C. Proteins<br>D. Carbohydrates  |
| 18 | Which plant uses odour as a chemical weapon to attract its prey. | A. sundew<br>B. Cobra lily<br>C. Pitcher plant<br>D. Rose   |
| 19 | Casparian strips are a hurdle in the way of                      | A. Vacuolar pathway<br>B. Symplast pathway<br>C. Apoplast pathway<br>D. None of above   |
| 20 | Which statement about lateral meristem is correct.               | A. Cylinders of dividing cells along peripheral regions<br>B. Found in woody plants<br>C. Crucial for secondary growth<br>D. All of above |