

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 16 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	As distal end humerus forms hinge joint with	A. Radius B. Ulna C. Tibia D. Both a & b
2	in thoracic region, number of vertebrae is.	A. 12 B. 15 C. 4 D. 5
3	The inflammatory degenerative disease of joint is	A. Arthritis B. Sciatica C. Herniation D. Spondylosis
4	On over the wound the cambium forms	A. Callus B. Wood tissues C. Both a & b D. Gall
5	An animal that worms itself mainly by absorbing from its surroundings is known as:	A. Homoiotherm B. Ectotherm C. Endotherm D. None of these
6	Most efficient way of supporting the body is seen.	A. Fishes B. Aves C. Reptiles D. Mammals
7	Which one of the following is not a joint diseases.	A. Arthritis B. sciatica C. Disc slip D. spondylosis
8	Thick filament in myofibril is made up of	A. Myosin B. actin C. Tropomyosin D. Troponin
9	The number of lumbar vertabrae are	A. 5 B. 7 C. 12 D. 33
10	Turgor pressure is generated by high osmotic pressure is plants cell	A. Cytoplasm B. Vacuole C. Chloroplast D. Mitochondria
11	Bundle caps in sunflower stem, are formed by	A. Sclerenchyma B. Parenchyma C. Mesenchyma D. Collenchyma
12	Rickets is due to deficiency of vitamin.	A. A B. C C. D D. E
13	Opening of flower bud floows.	A. Photonasty B. epinasty C. Haptonasty D. Hyponasty
14	Osteoblast and osteoclasts continue to migrate inward multiply rapidly and gradually convert the soft calius into	A. Hard callus B. Stony callus C. Bony callus D. Jolly callus
15	Which one is not a bone of axial skeleton	A. Ribs B. Sternum C. Pelvic D. Cranium

16	Which one of the following is not an unpaired bone.	A. Mandible B. Vomer C. Nasal D. Sphenoid
17	Digitigrade mammals tend to walk on thaeir	A. Soles B. Digits C. Tips of the toes D. Tips of the fingers
18	Mammals including human maintain their high body temperature within a narrow range of about	A. 30-32oC B. 36-38oC C. 32-36oC D. 35-37oC
19	The internal hydrostatic pressure in plants is.	A. Root B. Turgor C. Osmotic D. Solute
20	The Sclerenchyma has thick secondary walls usually impregnated with.	A. Chitin B. Pectin C. sillica D. Lignin