# Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 19 Online MCQ's Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | _____ regulates the kidney's retention of water. | A. Prolactin<br>B. Oxytocin<br>C. Thyroxin<br>D. Vasopressin (ADN) |
| 2 | The unspecialized cells present in flatworm and Planaria are. | A. Neoblast<br>B. Osteoblast<br>C. Osteoclast<br>D. Chondrocyte |
| 3 | Secondary growth leads to an increase in the diameter if the. | A. Leaf<br>B. Root<br>C. Stem<br>D. Stem and root |
| 4 | The Syndrome which is an example of trisomy of the sex chromosome is | A. Turner's syndrome<br>B. Down's syndrome<br>C. Klinefelter's syndrome<br>D. Tay-Sach's syndrome |
| 5 | in plants regeneration is the basis of plant | A. Fishes<br>B. Amphibian<br>C. Reptiles<br>D. Birds |
| 6 | In incubating eggs artificially the incubators are usually regulated at temperature between | A. 20 - 22<sup>o</sup>C<br>B. 27 - 29<sup>o</sup>C<br>C. 30 - 32<sup>o</sup>C<br>D. 36 - 38<sup>o</sup>C |
| 7 | The individuals who born with abnormal organs or body parts is called. | A. Malformed<br>B. Malignant<br>C. Malignant<br>D. Malfunction |
| 8 | A plant has a growth pattern called. | A. Open growth<br>B. Meristem<br>C. Growing point<br>D. Apical |
| 9 | During elongation the cell volume increase up to 150 fold due to uptake of | A. Light<br>B. Oxygen<br>C. Water<br>D. Carbon dioxide |
| 10 | The removal of apex release that lateral buds from the apical dominance. It is called | A. Inhibitory effect<br>B. Compensatory effect<br>C. Apical dominance<br>D. Reproduction |
| 11 | Movement of rearrangement of the cells in the embryo is called. | A. Cleavage<br>B. Gastrulation<br>C. Fertilization<br>D. Organogenesis |
| 12 | Which prosess is characterized by movement and rearrangement of cells in the embryo | A. Blastulation<br>B. None of these<br>C. Neurulation<br>D. Gastrulation |
| 13 | Primary tissue is added by the | A. Lateral meristem<br>B. Underground meristem<br>C. Apical meristem<br>D. Vertical meristem |
| 14 | The discoidal cap of cells above the blastocoel is called. | A. Ectoderm<br>B. Endoderm<br>C. Mesoderm<br>D. Blastoderm |
| 15 | For maximum growth the optimum temperature is 25 - 30$^{O}$C and it least at | A. 1 - 3<sup>o</sup>C<br>B. 5 - 10<sup>o</sup>C<br>C. 4 - 8<sup>o</sup>C<br>D. 6 - 12<sup>o</sup>C |

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| 16 | Young tissues retaining the potential to divide. | A. Meristem<br>B. Xylem<br>C. Phloem<br>D. Cork |
| 17 | Hypoblast is mainly presumptive | A. Endoderm<br>B. Mesoderm<br>C. Ectoderm<br>D. Blastoderm |
| 18 | Oxytocin is secreted by the endocrine gland named: | A. Pituitary gland<br>B. Thyroid gland<br>C. Parathyroid gland<br>D. Adrenal gland |
| 19 | In the zone of elongation, the volume of the cells increase upto. | A. 100 times<br>B. 150 times<br>C. 200 times<br>D. 250 times |
| 20 | Which one of the following condition is resulted from excess GH in adults? | A. Cushing's disease<br>B. Acromegaly<br>C. Hyperthyroidism<br>D. Diabetes mellitus |