

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 19 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Young tissues retaining the potential to divide.	A. Meristem B. Xylem C. Phloem D. Cork
2	Gray vegetal cytoplasm gives rise to.	A. Gut B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Larval epidermis
3	Primary growth in plants is caused by.	A. Apical meristem B. Intercalary meristem C. Lateral meristem D. Rib meristem
4	The mesodermal cells do not invaginate but migrate medially and caudally from both sides and create a midline thickening called.	A. Hensen's node B. Primitive streak C. Hypoblast D. epiblast
5	On the basis of structure and shape of the cap,two species of Acetabularia have been identified	A. Acetabularia mediterranea & A.crenulata B. A.typhi & A.mediterranea C. A.crenulate & A.sisso D. A.crenulata & A.arabica
6	The unspecialized cells present in flatworm and Planaria are.	A. Neoblast B. Osteoblast C. Osteoclast D. Chondrocyte
7	In humans ,MSH(melanocyte-stimulating hormone) _____	A. Regulates primary skin color B. Causes the thyroid to produce thyroxin C. Governs the rate of tanning D. Concentration is very low.
8	Oxytocin is secreted by the endocrine gland named:	A. Pituitary gland B. Thyroid gland C. Parathyroid gland D. Adrenal gland
9	Which one of the following condition is resulted from excess GH in adults?	A. Cushing's disease B. Acromegaly C. Hyperthyroidism D. Diabetes mellitus
10	_____ regulates the kidney's retention of water.	A. Prolactin B. Oxytocin C. Thyroxin D. Vasopressin (ADN)
11	If lobster loses its pincer claw a new claw	A. Regenerates B. Never develops C. IS ready D. None of these
12	During elongation, the cell volume increase upto.	A. 50 fold B. 100 fold C. 150 fold D. 200 fold
13	In the zone of elongation, the volume of the cells increase upto.	A. 100 times B. 150 times C. 200 times D. 250 times
14	in plants regeneration is the basis of plant	A. Fishes B. Amphibian C. Reptiles D. Birds
15	Intercalary meristems are situated at.	A. Root apex B. Shoot apex C. Base of internode

		D. Top of internode
16	In ascidian fertilized egg, yellow cytoplasm gives rise to	A. Larval epidermis B. Muscle cells C. Notochord D. Gut
17	Clear cytoplasm, in an ascidian zygote produces.	A. Muscle B. Gut C. Notochord and neural tube D. Larval epidermis
18	A plant has a growth pattern called.	A. Open growth B. Meristem C. Growing point D. Apical
19	Environmental factors causing abnormal development are grouped together as.	A. Toxins B. Carcinogens C. Teratogens D. Mutagens
20	Movement of rearrangement of the cells in the embryo is called.	A. Cleavage B. Gastrulation C. Fertilization D. Organogenesis