

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The negative physiological changes in our body are said to be	A. Maturation B. Childhood C. Agning D. Displacement
2	Clear cytoplasm produces.	A. Muscle cells B. Gut C. Larval epidermis D. Notochord
3	The individuals who born with abnormal organs or body parts is called.	A. Malformed B. Malignant C. Malignant D. Malfunction
4	Young tissues retaining the potential to divide.	A. Meristem B. Xylem C. Phloem D. Cork
5	In humans ,MSH(melanocyte-stimulating hormone) _____	A. Regulates primary skin color B. Causes the thyroid to produce thyroxin C. Governs the rate of tarning D. Concentration is very low.
6	Hatching period of chick is.	A. 15 days B. 18 days C. 21 days D. 28 days
7	In which developmental stage, germ layers are formed.	A. Cleavage B. Blastula C. Gastrula D. Organogenesis
8	In the chick the mesodermal cells migrate and caudally from both sides and create a mid line thickening called	A. Primitive streak B. Excretion C. Ultra-streak D. Blastoderm
9	Which of the following hormones is not released by the anterior pituitary?	A. Melanocyte - releasing hormone B. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone C. Thyroid- stimulating hormone D. Growth hormone
10	Primary tissue is added by the	A. Lateral meristem B. Underground meristem C. Apical meristem D. Vertical meristem
11	Environmental factors causing abnormal development are grouped together as.	A. Toxins B. Carcinogens C. Teratogens D. Mutagens
12	During elongation, the cell volume increase upto.	A. 50 fold B. 100 fold C. 150 fold D. 200 fold
13	Primary growth in plants is caused by.	A. Apical meristem B. Intercalary meristem C. Lateral meristem D. Rib meristem
14	The functions of oxytocin islare to _____	A. Cause the uterus to contract B. Induce labor C. Stimulate the release of milk from the mother's mammary glands when her baby is nursing D. All of the above
		A. Calcium levels in the blood never

15	Parathyroid hormone acts to ensure that	<p>drop too low</p> <p>B. Sodium levels in urine are constant</p> <p>C. Potassium levels in the blood do not escalate</p> <p>D. The concentration of water in the blood is sufficient</p>
16	A plant has a growth pattern called.	<p>A. Open growth</p> <p>B. Meristem</p> <p>C. Growing point</p> <p>D. Apical</p>
17	Movement of rearrangement of the cells in the embryo is called.	<p>A. Cleavage</p> <p>B. Gastrulation</p> <p>C. Fertilization</p> <p>D. Organogenesis</p>
18	For maximum growth the optimum temperature is 25 - 30°C and it least at	<p>A. 1 - 3&lt;sup&gt;o&lt;/sup&gt;C</p> <p>B. 5 - 10&lt;sup&gt;o&lt;/sup&gt;C</p> <p>C. 4 - 8&lt;sup&gt;o&lt;/sup&gt;C</p> <p>D. 6 - 12&lt;sup&gt;o&lt;/sup&gt;C</p>
19	The adrenal cortex produces _____	<p>A. Adrenaline</p> <p>B. Calcitonin</p> <p>C. Epinephrine</p> <p>D. Aldosterone</p>
20	An ordered sequence of irreversible steps with each step setting up the necessary conditions for the next step is	<p>A. Embryology</p> <p>B. Growth</p> <p>C. Development</p> <p>D. None of these</p>