

## Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 21 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Shape of the plant cell does not change greatly compared with an animal cell because it is surrounded by a rigid	A. Cell membrane B. Capsule C. Sheath D. Cell wall
2	Microtubule are composed of	A. Myosin B. Troponin C. Actin D. Tubulin
3	Nuclear membrane disorganizes at the beginning of	A. Prophase 1 B. Metaphase 1 C. Anaphase 1 D. Telophase 1
4	Meiosis occurs only in	A. Haploid cell B. Diploid cells C. Pentaploid cells D. Triploid cells
5	All are related to Turner's syndrome except.	A. Short stature B. Webbed Neck C. Broad face D. Without Ovaries
6	Each bivalent has	A. Twochromatids B. Four chromatids C. Both a & b D. None of these
7	The phase of meiosis during which nuclei disappear int he cell is called.	A. Pachytene B. Leptotene C. Zygotene D. Diplotene
8	Seperation of homologous chromosomes occur during..	A. Anaphase B. Prophase C. Metaphase D. Telephase
9	The series of changes which involve period of growths replication of DNA followed ny cell division may be named as	A. DNA cycle B. Nuclear cycle C. Cell cycle D. Chemical cycle
10	Microtubules are composed of protein, tubulin and traces of.	A. DNA B. Glycolipid C. RNA D. Phospholipid
11	The kinetochore fibres of spindle attach to the kinetochore region of chromosome and align them at the equator of the spindle forming	A. Equatorial plate B. Metaphase plate C. Central plate D. Both a & b
12	Meiosis II is just like the	A. Amitosis B. Mitosis C. Replacement D. Regenerations
13	The basic difference betweenn spermatogenesis and oogenesis is that :	A. During spermatogenesis two more polar bodies are produced B. The mature ovum is haploid while the sperm is 1n C. Spermatogenesis involves mitosis and meiosis, but oogenesis involves meiosis only D. In oogenesis, one mature ovum is produced, and in spermatogenesis four mature sperm are produced
14	The actual reduction division is.	A. Meiosis -I B. Mitosis C. Cytokinesis

D. Meiosis -II

15	Post mitotic cells can exist the cell cycle during.	<p>A. G1 Phase            B. G0 phase            C. G3 phase            D. S phase</p>
16	The most critical phase of mitosis, which ensures equal distribution of chromatids in the daughter cells is.	<p>A. Prophase            B. Tele phase            C. Meta phase            D. Anaphase</p>
17	Pairing of homologous chromosomes for tetrad formation starts at.	<p>A. Leptotene            B. Zygotene            C. Diplotene            D. Pachytene</p>
18	A network of very fine threads called chromatin can be visualized in call during	<p>A. Interphase            B. Prophase            C. Metaphase            D. Anaphase</p>
19	Embryo implants in the _____ of the uterus.	<p>A. Perimetrium            B. Myometrium            C. Endometrium            D. Cervix</p>
20	Interphase can further be divided into	<p>A. G<sub>1</sub>-phase, S-phase and G<sub>2</sub>-phase            B. G<sub>1</sub>-phase, G<sub>2</sub>-phase and G<sub>3</sub>-phase            C. S<sub>1</sub>-phase, S<sub>2</sub>-phase and S<sub>3</sub>-phase            D. S<sub>1</sub>-phase, G-phase and S<sub>2</sub>-phase</p>