BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

CONTROL AND COORDINATION

Elementary Questions

1. Phytohormones are

A. hormones regulating growth from seed to adulthood

B. growth regulators synthesised by plants and influencing physiological processes

C. hormones regulating flowering

D. hormones regulating secondary growth

Answer: B

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2. Who demonstrated that cut tip of canary grass seedlings resume phototropic sensitiveness when pasted back in its position?

A. Charles Darwin

B. F.W. Went

C. Boysen Jensen

D. Paal

Answer: A

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3. Avena coleoptile test to find out the amount of growth promoting hormones was discovered by

A. F.W. Went

B. L.J. Oudum

C. K.V. Thimann

D. F. Skoog

Answer: A

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4. Which one of the following nutrients is concerned with the growth of the plants in view of their role in synthesis of auxin?

A. S

B. Mn

C. Zn

D. K

Answer: C

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5. A high concentration of synthetic auxin is generally used for

A. weed control

B. preventing the growth of the lateral buds

C. enhancing root initiation

D. controlling of cell enlargement

Answer: A

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6. Which of the following is a weed killer?

A. 2, 4-D

B. NAA

C. ABA

D. GA

Answer: A

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7. Storage sprouting of potato can be prevented by

A. malic hydrazide

B. cytokinins

C. gibberellins

D. IAA

Answer: A

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8. Which of the following is responsible for apical dominance?

A. GA_3

B. IAA

C. ABA

D. Florigen

Answer: B

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9. Auxin inhibits the growth of

A. apical buds

B. parthenocarpic development of fruits

C. lateral axillary buds

D. roots of cuttings

Answer: C

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10. Which of the following hormones can replace vernalization?

A. Ethylene

B. gibberellins

C. cytokinins

D. auxins

Answer: B

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11. Which one of the following is primarily concerned with cell division?

A. GA_3

B. IAA

C. Cytokinin

D. NAA

Answer: C

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12. Cut leaves remain green for longer time when dip ped in

A. cytokinins

B. ethylene

C. gibberellins

D. auxins

Answer: A

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13. The growth regulator that retards ageing of plant organs is

A. auxin

B. gibberellin

C. cytokinin

D. abscisic acid

Answer: C

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14. Which one of the following is a naturally oc-curring growth inhibitor?

A. IAA

B. ABA

C. NAA

D. GA

Answer: B

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15. Abscisic acid controls

A. shoot elongation

B. cell elongation and cell wall formation

C. cell division

D. leaf fall and dormancy

Answer: D

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16. Ethylene is a

A. gaseous hormone

B. gaseous enzyme

C. solid hormone

D. liquid gas mixture

Answer: A

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17. Which one of the following triggers the ripening of fruits?

A. Ethylene

B. indoleacetic acid

C. gibberellic acid

D. kinetin

Answer: A

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18. Photoperiodism is

A. recurrence of day and night

B. effect of day length on flowering of a plant

C. flowering plant

D. growth curvature in response to light

Answer: B

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19. Which of the following factors influence the flowering in plant ?

A. acidity of soil

B. amount of green pigment

C. photoperiod

D. water in the soil

Answer: C

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20. Phytochrome is used

A. flowering only

B. seed germination only

C. transpiration only

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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21. The pigment that absorbs red and far red light in plants is

A. cytochrome

B. xanthophylls

C. phytochrome

D. carotene

Answer: C

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22. Chemical agent that has important role in flowering is

A. Fluorocarbon

B. GA_3

C. Florigen

D. Auxins

Answer: C

View Text Solution

23. What is vernalisation?

A. growth curve in response to light

B. recurrence of day and night

C. effect of day length on plant growth

D. acceleration of the ability to flower by low temperature treatment

Answer: D

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24. Phototropic and geotropic movements in plants have been traced to be linked with

A. enzymes

B. starch

C. gibberellins

D. auxins

Answer: D

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25. Bending of growing shoot towards sunlight is called

A. heliotropism

B. hydrotropism

C. photonasty

D. phototropism

Answer: D

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26. Clinostat is the apparatus, which is used to

A. measure growth of stem

B. eliminate the effect of gravity causing geotropism

C. identify the chemicals present in stem tip

D. measure growth rate

Answer: B

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27. Thigmotropism is best exhibited by

A. tendrils

B. root apex

C. stem apex

D. leaf apex

Answer: A

View Text Solution

28. Pneumatophores are

A. positive geotropic

B. negative phototropic

C. thigmotropic

D. ageotropic

Answer: D

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29. Indian telegraph plant commonly known as

A. Desmodium gyrans

B. Crotolaria juncea

C. Butea monosperma

D. Malva indica

Answer: A

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30. Auxanometer is meant for

A. photosynthetic activity

B. growth activity

C. the amount of auxins

D. respiratory activity

Answer: B

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31. Movements of leaves of the sensitive plant Mimosa pudica is due to

A. thermonasty

B. seismonasty

C. photonasty

D. nyctinasty

Answer: B

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32. Which of the following movements in plants is NOT related to changes in auxin levels?

A. nyctinastic leaf movements

B. movement of roots towards soil

C. movement of sunflower tracking the direction of sun

D. movement of shoot towards light

Answer: A

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33. Movements of hairs in Drosera is

A. photonastic

B. thermonastic

C. thigmonastic

D. seismonastic

Answer: C

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34. Agent orange is a herbicide that contains syn-thetic

A. auxin

B. cytokinin

C. gibberellins

D. pigments

Answer: A

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35. The simplest form of nervous system that integrates body activities is found in cnidarians and is called a

A. nerve-trunk system

B. ladder system

C. nerve-net system

D. nerve-cord system

Answer: C

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36. The first animals to have nervous were probably similar to modern

A. sponges

B. flatworms

C. cnidarians

D. annelids

Answer: C

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37. The longest cell in the body of an animal is

A. osteocytes

B. neuron

C. chromatophores

D. lymph corpuscles

Answer: B

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38. Which cell stops dividing after birth?

A. glial cells

B. epithelium

C. liver

D. neuron

Answer: D

View Text Solution

39. The largest number of cell bodies of neurons in our body is found in

A. brain

B. spinal cord

C. tongue

D. retina

Answer: A

View Text Solution

40. Axon is characterised by

A. transformation of energy

B. receiving the impulse

C. providing energy for impulse

D. conduction of impulse

Answer: D

View Text Solution

41. Largest part of the brain of man is called

A. olfactory lobe

B. cerebral hemisphere

C. corpus callosum

D. optic nerve

Answer: B

View Text Solution

42. Which part of human brain is more develop in comparison of others?

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. optic lobes

D. medulla oblongata

Answer: A

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43. Hearing is controlled by

A. temporal lobes

B. cerebrum

C. hypothalamus

D. parietal lobe

Answer: A

View Text Solution

44. The appetite and satiety centres in the brain are located in the region of the

A. hypothalamus

B. cerebral hemispheres

C. medulla oblongata

D. cerebellum

Answer: A

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45. Thermostat is an instrument by which one can regulate the temperature of an oven, a heater or a refrigerator. Functionally a similar mechanism is located in the mammalian brain in the region of the

A. cerebrum

B. hypothalamus

C. cerebellum

D. medulla oblongata

Answer: B

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46. Which part of mammalian brain controls the muscular coordination?

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. corpus callosum

D. medulla oblongata

Answer: B

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47. Spinal cord passes through

A. obturator foramen

B. condylar canal

C. sphenopalatine foramen

D. foramen magnum

Answer: D

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48. Afferent nerve fibres carry impulses from

A. effector organs to central nervous system

B. receptors to central nervous system

C. central nervous system to muscles

D. central nervous system to receptors

Answer: B

View Text Solution

49. There are how many pairs of spinal nerves in a human?

A. 8

B. 12

C. 25

D. 31

Answer: D

View Text Solution

50. There are how many pairs of cranial nerves in a human?

A. 8

B. 12

C. 25

D. 31

Answer: B

View Text Solution

51. The second cranial nerve is called

A. olfactory

B. oculomotor

C. optic

D. ophthalmic

Answer: C

View Text Solution

52. The vagus nerve is the cranial nerve numbering

A. 10

B. 9

C. 7

D. 5

Answer: A

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53. Which one of the following cranial nerves plays an important role in regulating heartbeat?

A. IX

B. VII

C. C

D. VIII

Answer: C

View Text Solution

54. A reflex arc does not involve

A. a receptor

B. a sensory pathway

C. a motor pathway

D. the brain

Answer: D

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55. The organs, which give response to external and internal stimuli, are known as

A. chemoreceptors

B. receptors

C. photoreceptors

D. tactile receptors

Answer: B

View Text Solution

56. Receptors of pressure present in deep layers of skin are

A. Krause's end bulb

B. Meissner's corpuscles

C. Corpuscles of Ruffini

D. Pacinian corpuscles

Answer: D

View Text Solution

57. In mammals Meissner's corpuscles are found

A. spleen and manufacture lymphocytes

B. thymus and secrete thymosin hormone

C. skin and are tactile receptors

D. skin and are thermo receptors

Answer: C

View Text Solution

58. The inhibitory effect of vagus nerve on the heart is due to the secretion of

A. acetylcholine

B. norepinephrine

C. glycine

D. dopamine

Answer: A

View Text Solution

59. Which is NOT true of a synapse?

A. neurotransmitters affect postsynaptic neurons

B. many neurons may be involved

C. a synaptic cleft separates the neurons of the synapsel

D. neurotransmitters are released from dendrites

Answer: D

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60. The speed at which impulses are conducted increase with

A. increasing diameter of the soma

B. increasing diameter of the axon

C. increasing number of dendrites

D. increasing branching of the dendrites

Answer: B

View Text Solution

61. Behaviour that involves an external stimulus triggering a genetically determined response is called

A. innate

B. learned

C. conditioned

D. imprinted

Answer: A

View Text Solution

62. Sight of delicious food usually makes mouth watery, it is a

A. hormonal response

B. neural response

C. optic response

D. olfactory response

Answer: B

View Text Solution

63. In mammals, the autonomic system is composed of

A. sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves

B. cranial and spinal nerves

C. brain and spinal cord

D. medullated and nonmedullated nerves

Answer: A

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64. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the human sympathetic nervous system?

A. prepares the person for "fight or flight"?

B. has ganglia near the spinal cord

C. increases heart beat

D. is a craniosacral division of the autonomic nervous system

Answer: D

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65. Eye lens is

A. biconvex

B. concave

C. biconcave

D. convex

Answer: A

View Text Solution

66. The amount of light falling on the eye lens is controlled by

A. lens capsule

B. ciliary body

C. iris

D. cornea

Answer: C

View Text Solution

67. Part of the eye, which is devoid of blood vessel?

A. Retina

B. choroid

C. cornea

D. sclera

Answer: C

View Text Solution

68. The cornea and lens of the mammalian eye are

A. richly supplied by blood vessels

B. transparent and they diverge the light rays to form an image on retina

C. transparent and they contribute in the formation of image on retina

D. richly supplied by nerves

Answer: C

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69. Which part of the donor's eye is used for grafting in order to cure certain cases of blindness?

A. Retina

B. lens

C. cornea

D. the entire eye ball

Answer: C

View Text Solution

70. Which of the following helps eye to adjust the focal length of the lens?

A. Cornea

B. conjunctiva

C. ciliary body

D. iris

Answer: C

View Text Solution

71. In human eye, at the blind spot

A. only rods are present

B. only cones are present

C. both rods and cones are present

D. neither rods nor cones are present

Answer: D

View Text Solution

72. Concave lens is used to correct

A. myopia

B. presbiopia

C. hypermetropia

D. cataract

Answer: A

View Text Solution

73. A person uses concave lenses, if he sees after removing its spectacles, then in his eyes image of the object will be formed

A. behind retina

B. on fovea centralis

C. in front of retina

D. far from retina

Answer: C

View Text Solution

74. Too short an eyeball or too flat a lens produces

A. near-sightedness

B. astigmatism

C. myopia

D. hypermetropia

Answer: D

View Text Solution

75. Reduction is the elasticity of eye lens with age may result in

A. cataract

B. myopia

C. presbiopia

D. hypermetropia

Answer: C

View Text Solution

76. The compound eye of an insect

A. forms coloured images

B. detects only the intensity and direction of light

C. detects only infrared light

D. forms only black and white images

Answer: A

View Text Solution

77. In mammals, the middle ear ossicles from inside to outside are in the sequence of

A. stapes, incus, malleus

B. stapes, malleus, incus

C. incus, malleus, stapes

D. malleus, incus, stapes

Answer: A

View Text Solution

78. The structures in a human that provide balance are located in the

A. outer ear

B. middle ear

C. inner ear

D. eustachian tubes

Answer: C

View Text Solution

79. Semicircular canals in vertebrate are responsible for

A. detection of change of atmospheric pressure

B. orientation of animal with regard to sun

C. maintenance of balance when the organism is in motion

D. regulation of speed of animal

Answer: C

View Text Solution

80. Which structure helps a person maintain his equilibrium?

A. semicircular canals

B. cochlea

C. hammer

D. eustachian tube

Answer: A

View Text Solution

81. The site from where the nerve impulse for hearing originates in mammals is

A. ear ossicles

B. cochlea

C. tympanum

D. vestibule

Answer: B

View Text Solution

82. Cochlea of mammalian internal ear is concerned with

A. balance of body posture

B. both balance and hearing

C. hearing

D. perception of atmospheric pressure

Answer: C

View Text Solution

83. Nerve impulse for hearing originates in

A. ear drum

B. cochlea

C. auditory nerve

D. ear ossicles

Answer: B

View Text Solution

84. Suppose you felt an earthquake, which of the following sense organs would you think was involved in this feeling?

A. eyes

B. skin of your soles

C. proprioceptors

D. ears

Answer: D

View Text Solution

85. You are riding a bicycle and take a sudden turn around a sharp corner. The organs involved in the maintenance of balance is

A. medulla oblongata

B. semicircular canals

C. cerebrum

D. optic chiasma

Answer: B

View Text Solution

86. When a person rotates rapidly for a sustained period of time it results in the sensation of dizziness and impaired ability to walk steadily. This is because

A. the hair cells of ampulla are damaged

B. endolymph comes in contact with tectorial membrane

C. the horizontal and vertical canals are stimulated

D. the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve is pressed

Answer: D

View Text Solution

87. The longest cell in the body of an animal is

A. osteocytes

B. neuron

C. chromatophores

D. lymph corpuscles

Answer: B

View Text Solution

88. Nerve cells are devoid of

A. nucleus

B. sarcolemma

C. axon

D. cytoplasm

Answer: B

View Text Solution

89. The interstitial tissue of nervous tissue is

A. Satellite cells

B. Neuroglia

C. Schwann cells

D. All of the above

Answer: B

View Text Solution

90. The parts of neurons that perform basic cellular functions, such as protein synthesis, are the

A. somas

B. axons

C. dendrites

D. synaptic knobs

Answer: A

View Text Solution

91. Power of regeneration is lowest in

A. liver cell

B. bone cell

C. muscle cell

D. brain cell

Answer: D

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92. The dendrites of a typical vertebrate motor neuron, compared to the neuron's axon, are generally

A. longer

B. larger in diameter

C. more myelinated

D. more branched

Answer: D

View Text Solution

93. The largest number of cell bodies of neurons in our body is found in

A. brain

B. spinal cord

C. tongue

D. retina

Answer: A

View Text Solution

94. The medullary sheath of the nerve fibre is interrupted at intervals by

A. nodes of Ranvier

B. synapses

C. gila

D. septa

Answer: A

View Text Solution

95. Outermost covering of brain is called as

A. dura mater

B. pia mater

C. pericardium

D. gray matter

Answer: A

View Text Solution

96. Axon is characterised by

A. transformation of energy

B. receiving the impulse

C. providing energy for impulse

D. conduction of impulse

Answer: D

View Text Solution

97. The part of a neuron that contains a nucleus and other organelles typical of cells is the

A. axon

B. dendrite

C. Schwann cell

D. cell body

Answer: D

View Text Solution

98. Which term does NOT belong with the others?

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebral cortex

C. Cerebral hemispheres

D. Cerebellum

Answer: D

View Text Solution

99. Largest part of the brain of man is called

A. olfactory lobe

B. cerebral hemisphere

C. corpus callosum

D. optic nerve

Answer: B

View Text Solution

100. Which part of the human brain is more developed in comparison to others?

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Optic lobes

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: A

View Text Solution

101. The amount of light falling on the eye lens is controlled by

A. lens capsule

B. ciliary body

C. iris

D. cornea

Answer: C

View Text Solution

102. Part of the eye, which is devoid of blood vessels?

A. Retina

B. Choroid

C. Cornea

D. Sclera

Answer: C

View Text Solution

103. Which of the following helps eye to adjust the focal length of the lens?

A. Cornea

B. Conjunctiva

C. Ciliary body

D. Iris

Answer: C

View Text Solution

104. Cavity of vitreous humor is

A. behind the lens

B. between choroid and retina

C. between choroid and retina

D. between sclerotic and sclerotic

Answer: A

View Text Solution

105. Fovea centralis in the eye is the area of most acute vision. This is because it has

A. almost all cones

B. almost all rods

C. both rods and cones in almost equal number

D. only rods

Answer: A

View Text Solution

106. Retina is most sensitive at

A. optic disc

B. periphery

C. fovea centralis

D. macula lutea

Answer: C

View Text Solution

107. In human eye, at the blind spot

A. only rods are present

B. only cones are present

C. both rods and cones are present

D. neither rods nor cones are present

Answer: D

View Text Solution

108. Photosensitive pigment is

A. similar in all eyes

B. similar in all vertebrate eyes

C. variable in all eyes

D. variable in all vertebrate eyes

Answer: B

View Text Solution

109. Cones of eyes are responsible for

A. vision of dim light

B. differentiating black and white light

C. binocular vision

D. vision of bright light

Answer: D

View Text Solution

110. Pigments contained in the cones of the retina are associated with

A. accommodation in eye

B. perception of depth

C. night blindness

D. colour discrimination

Answer: D

View Text Solution

111. Concave lens is used to correct

A. myopia

B. presbiopia

C. hypermetropia

D. cataract

Answer: A

View Text Solution

112. Myopia or nearsightedness is a defect of eyes in which

A. the diameter of eyeball is longer than usual and the image is formed slightly in front of retina

B. the diameter of eyeball is normal but the image is formed at the blind spot

C. the diameter of the eyeball is longer and the image is formed slightly behind the retina due to faults lens

D. the curvature of the cornea is irregular so that only some portion of the object is seen properly

Answer: A

View Text Solution

113. A person uses concave lenses, if he sees after removing his spectacles, then in his eyes image of the object will be formed

A. behind retina

B. on fovea centralis

C. in front of retina

D. far from retina

Answer: C

View Text Solution

114. Hypermetropia is a condition in human eye in which the image is formed

A. in front of retina and can be corrected by using a convex lens

B. in front of retina and can be corrected by using a concave lens

C. behind the retina and can be corrected by using a concave lens

D. behind the retina and can be corrected by using a convex lens

Answer: D

View Text Solution

115. Reduction is the elasticity of eye lens with age may result in

A. cataract

B. myopia

C. presbiopia

D. hypermetropia

Answer: C

View Text Solution

116. The compound eye of an insect

A. forms coloured images

B. defects only the intensity and direction of light

C. detects only infrared light

D. forms only black and white images

Answer: A

View Text Solution

117. The decibel system measures

A. wavelength of sound waves

B. wavelength of light waves

C. amplitude of sound waves

D. amplitude of light waves

Answer: C

View Text Solution

118. A high frequency sound will be detected by

A. otoliths in the vestibule

B. hair cells in the semicircular canals

C. hair cells in the organ of Corti

D. none of the above

Answer: C

View Text Solution

119. Functions of Eustachian tube is to

A. provide air to the ear ossicles

B. remove dirt from the middle ear

C. keep middle ear in proper shape

D. to maintain proper air pressure in middle and internal ear for protecting them from damage by loud sound

Answer: D

View Text Solution

120. The malleus is

A. a vertebra of frog

B. a vertebra of rabbit

C. a bone of fore limb of rabbit

D. an ear ossicle in middle ear mammals

Answer: D

View Text Solution

121. In human ear, which bone is connected with the tympanum?

A. Malleus

B. Incus

C. Stapes

D. Occipital

Answer: A

View Text Solution

122. In mammals, the middle ear ossicles from inside to outside are in the sequence of

A. stapes, incus, malleus

B. stapes, malleus, incus

C. incus, malleus, stapes

D. malleus, incus, stapes

Answer: A

View Text Solution

123. A role of accessory structures, such as the bones of the middle ear, in a sense organ is to

A. transduce the stimulus

B. integrate the response

C. amplify the stimulus

D. amplify the response

Answer: C

View Text Solution

124. The structures in a human that provide balance are located in the

A. outer ear

B. middle ear

C. Eustachian tubes

D. inner ear

Answer: C

View Text Solution

125. Semicircular canals in vertebrate are responsible for

A. detection of change of atmospheric pressure

B. orientation of animal with regard to sun

C. maintenance of balance when the organism is in motion

D. regulation of speed of animal

Answer: C

View Text Solution

126. The site from where the nerve impulse for hearing originates in mammals is

A. ear ossicles

B. cochlea

C. tympanum

D. vestibule

Answer: B

View Text Solution

127. Cochlea of mammalian internal car is concerned with

A. balance of body posture

B. both balance and heating

C. hearing

D. perception of atmospheric pressure

Answer: C

View Text Solution

128. Find out the correct sequence of cochlea of man

A. scala vestibuli, Reissner's membrane, tectorial membrane, basilar membrane, and scala tympani

B. Reissner's membrane, tectorial membrane, scala vestibuli, and basilar membrane

C. scala tympani, scala vestibuli, tectorial membrane and basilar membrane

D. basilar membrane, tectorial membrane, Reissner's membrane and scala vestibuli

Answer: A

View Text Solution

129. Nerve impulse for hearing originates in

A. ear drum

B. cochlea

C. auditory nerve

D. ear ossicles

Answer: B

View Text Solution

130. Receptor cells for balance and equilibrium in mammals are the

A. malleus, incus and stapes

B. hair cells

C. statoliths

D. horizontal cells

Answer: B

View Text Solution

131. The organ of Corti in man is concerned with the sense of

A. smell

B. hearing

C. taste

D. equilibrium

Answer: B

View Text Solution

132. The tectorial membrane is found in

A. the eye of frogs

B. the eye of mammals

C. the ear of mammals

D. the tongue of frogs and mammals

Answer: C

View Text Solution

133. Axons of preganglionic neurons in the human sympathetic nervous system emerge from which regions of the spinal cord?

A. Cranial and scaral

B. Thoracic and lumber

C. Cranial and thoracic

D. Lumber and sacral

Answer: B

View Text Solution

134. The eyeball of a mammal consists of

A. retina and choroid

B. sclerotic, choroid and retina

C. sclerotic, choroid, retina and skin

D. sclerotic and retina

Answer: C

View Text Solution

135. Which of the following is NOT a layer of eyeball?

A. Retina

B. Sclera

C. Dermis

D. Choroid

Answer: A

View Text Solution

136. The end bulb of Krause and Ruffini's end of organ sense changes in

A. temperature

B. humidity

C. airborne chemicals

D. dissolve chemicals

Answer: A

View Text Solution

137. Endocrine glands put their secretions directly into

A. duct

B. blood

C. both

D. none of the above

Answer: B

View Text Solution

138. The first hormone to be isolated was

A. thyroxine

B. testosterone

C. epinephrine

D. secretin

Answer: D

View Text Solution

139. According to the accepted concept of hormone action, if receptor molecules are removed from target organs

A. the target organ will continue to respond to the hormone without any

difference

B. the target organ will continue to respond to the hormone but will require higher concentration

C. the target organs will not respond to the hormone

D. the target organ will continue to respond to the hormone but in the opposite way

Answer: C

View Text Solution

140. Which one of the following statements about hormone is correct?

A. hormone produced by the ovary affects uterine contractions

B. hormone produced by intestine stimulates heartbeat

C. hormone produced by kidney regulates general blood pressure

D. hormone produced by thyroid regulates general metabolism

Answer: D

View Text Solution

141. Hormones of hypothalamus are called

A. regulatory hormones

B. growth hormones

C. trophic hormones

D. angiotensins

Answer: C

View Text Solution

142. The secretion of the following pituitary hormones is controlled by hypothalamus

A. Thyrotropin (TSH) and cortisol

B. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and progesterone

C. Corticotropin (ACTH) growth hormone (GH) and vasopressin

D. Luteinizing hormone (LH), corticotropin (ACTH) and thyrotropin (TSH)

Answer: D

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143. Pituitary gland is found in

A. around trachea

B. gonad

C. pancreas

D. brain

Answer: D

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144. Which one is NOT secreted by pituitary?

A. Thyroxine

B. FSH

C. GH

D. ACTH

Answer: A

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145. Anterior lobe of pituitary secretes

A. TSH, ADH and prolactin

B. LH, FSH and a growth hormone

C. ACTH, TSH and oxytocin

D. STH, GH and antidiuretic hormone

Answer: B

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146. Gonadotropins are secreted from

A. hypothalamus

B. posterior pituitary

C. anterior pituitary

D. gonads

Answer: C

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147. Growth hormone is secreted by the

A. anterior lobe of the pituitary

B. posterior lobe of the pituitary

C. adrenal gland

D. gonads

Answer: A

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148. A gorilla like man with huge hand and legs. This is due to the abnormal secretion of

A. pituitary FSH

B. pituitary LH

C. pituitary GH

D. thyroid

Answer: C

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149. Hypersecretion of growth hormone by pituitary results in

A. Dwarfism

B. Gigantism

C. Cretinism

D. Myxedema

Answer: B

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150. The synthesis and release of thyroxine from the thyroid gland is stimulated by

A. LH

B. TSH

C. ACTH

D. FSH

Answer: B

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151. LH and FSH are called

A. antistress hormones

B. gonadotropic hormones

C. emergency hormone

D. neurohormones

Answer: B

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152. Follicle stimulating hormone is produced from

A. gonad gland

B. posterior part of pituitary gland

C. thyroid gland

D. anterior part of pituitary gland

Answer: D

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153. FSH is to estrogen as LH is to

A. vasopressin

B. testosterone

C. progesterone

D. LTH

Answer: C

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154. Luteinizing hormone is responsible for

A. ovulation and formation of corpus luteum

B. controlling activity of corpus luteum

C. development of mammary glands

D. growth of female reproductive organs

Answer: A

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155. A woman whose pituitary was damaged by disease can have a baby if she is given

A. small quantities of FSH and LH each day

B. small quantities of FSH and LH each day and one large dose of LH on 15th day

C. 20 microgram each of estrogen and progesterone each day for 14 days

D. small quantity of estrogen every day for 28 days after ovulation

Answer: B

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156. Continued secretion of milk is maintained by

A. prolactin

B. oestrogen

C. progesterone

D. aldosterone

Answer: A

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157. In a pregnant woman having prolonged labour pains, its childbirth has to be hastened. It is advisable to administer a hormone that can

A. activate the smooth muscles

B. increase the metabolic rate

C. release glucose into the blood

D. stimulate the ovary

Answer: A

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158. MSH produced by the pars intermedia of pituitary causes in lower vertebrates

A. darkening of skin

B. light colouration of skin

C. both (a) and (b)

D. none of the above

Answer: A

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159. The posterior lobe of the pituitary secrets

A. vasopressin and oxytocin

B. cortisone and corticosterone

C. progesterone and estradiol

D. testosterone and androsterone

Answer: A

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160. Hormone oxytocin at the time to birth acts on uterus by

A. stimulating the smooth muscles to contract

B. reducing the lumen of uterus

C. increasing the movement of foetus

D. producing rhythmic movements in uterus

Answer: A

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161. Diabetes insipidus is the syndrome which results due to the

A. failure of neurohypophysial system to inhibit the excess release of ADH

B. failure of neurohypophysial system to produce or release ADH

C. inability of pituitary to produce oxytocin

D. inability of pituitary to release ACTH

Answer: B

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162. It there is deficiency of ADH its effect would be

A. the volume of urine will increase

B. the volume of urine will decrease

C. the pH of urine will change from 4.8 to 8.00

D. secretion of urochrome takes place

Answer: A

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163. If a rat was given an injection of sodium iodide with radioactive iodine, then in which one of the following most of the iodine would be incorporated?

A. Cartilage

B. thyroid

C. lymph nodes

D. parathyroid

Answer: B

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164. Ca^{2+} level is controlled by

A. thyroxine

B. FSH

C. pancreas

D. thyroid and parathyroid

Answer: D

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165. Cretinism in young children is due to lack of

A. vitamin D

B. growth hormone

C. calcitonin

D. thyroxine

Answer: D

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166. In certain areas often the table salt is iodised. This is done to prevent the development of

A. rickets

B. scurvy

C. goiter

D. acromegaly

Answer: C

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167. Exophthalmic goitre is caused due to

A. hypersecretion of thyrocalcitonin

B. hyposecretion of thyrocalcitonin

C. hypersecretion of thyroxine

D. hyposecretion of thyroxine

Answer: C

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168. If a trace of thyroid extract is added to water containing tadpoles, it will

A. slow down the metamorphosis

B. hasten the metamorphosis

C. keep them as tadpoles

D. kill the tadpoles

Answer: B

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169. Cushing's disease is caused by

A. disturbance in fat metabolism

B. excess of ACTH secretion by the pituitary

C. under secretion of insulin

D. none of the above

Answer: B

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170. Which of the hormones is responsible for the emotional state such as fear and anger and causes rise of blood pressure and rate of heart- beat?

A. insulin

B. adrenaline

C. thyroxine

D. progesterone

Answer: B

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171. Treatment with alloxan destroys the

A. sertoli cells

B. leydig cells

C. β-cells of pancreatic islets

D. STH cells

Answer: C

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172. The exact structure of molecule of insulin was first reported by

A. Sanger

B. J.E. Murray

C. Hargovind Khorana

D. De Robertes

Answer: A

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173. Failure of insulin production results in

A. Addison's disease

B. Cushing's disease

C. Diabetes insipidus

D. Diabetes mellitus

Answer: D

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174. The hormone glucagon

A. has the opposite effect as that of insulin

B. is produced in the beta cells of pancreas

C. converts glucose into glycogen

D. is used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus

Answer: A

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175. The source of male sex hormones is

A. interstitial cells of the testis

B. cells lining the seminal vesicles

C. cells lining vas deferens

D. the acrosomal vesicles

Answer: A

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176. Androgens are secreted from

A. ovary and placenta

B. testis and adrenal

C. ovary and testes

D. thymus and parathyroid

Answer: B

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177. Young boys at puberty start growing facial hairs. This is an example of

A. secondary sexual growth

B. appearance of primitive characters

C. metamorphosis

D. protective colouration

Answer: A

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178. A decrease in level of oestrogen and progesterone causes

A. loss of endometrium

B. growth of dilation of endometrium

C. release of ova from ovaries

D. constriction of uterine blood vessels leading to sloughing of uterine epithelium

Answer: D

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179. In human female the implantation of fertilised egg in the uterus takes place under the influence

A. luteinising hormone

B. oxytocin

C. progesterone

D. follicular

Answer: C

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180. Function of relaxin hormone is to

A. relax public symphysis

B. relax ovaries

C. relax uterus

D. relax Fallopian tubule

Answer: A

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181. A male moth finds a mate by means of her

A. thyroxine

B. ecdysone

C. brain hormone

D. pheromone

Answer: D

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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. If the tip of a seedling is cut off, growth as well as bending ceases because it hampers

A. respiration

B. perception of light stimulus

C. transpiration

D. photorespiration

Answer: B

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2. Mowing of a grass lawn facilitate better maintenance primarily owing to

A. removal of apical dominance and promotion of lateral meristem

B. wounding which stimulate rapid regerneration

C. removal of apical dominance and promotion of intercalary meristems

D. removal of apical dominance

Answer: C

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3. Which of the following test will you perform to demonstrate the presence of gibberellins?

A. bolting of cabbage

B. differentiating of shoots in tobacco callus culture

C. rapid division in carrot cells

D. elongation of Avena coleoptiles

Answer: A

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4. During adverse environmental condition plants develop a stress hormone, which is

A. abscisic acid

B. ethylene

C. benzyl amino purine

D. dichlorophenoxy acetic acid

Answer: A

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5. In many plants the change over the from vegetative to reproductive phase takes place in response to

A. the length of the day

B. mainly the food material available in the

C. the oxygen present in the air

D. the severity of temperature

Answer: A

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6. A plant placed near a window bends outward because

A. its tip is able to obtain more light

B. its tip is able to receive necessary warmth

C. the auxin content on the shaded side is higher than that on the lighter side and as a result the shaded side elongate more than the cells on the illuminated side and the tip bends outward

D. its tip is able to get more oxygen

Answer: C

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7. The closure of lid of pitcher in pitcher plant

SI

A. a paratonic movement

B. a tropic movement

C. a turgor movement

D. an autonomous movement

Answer: A

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8. Which of the following is NOT a function of neuron?

A. receive information

B. conduct a signal

C. form the myelin sheath

D. co-ordinate metabolic activities

Answer: C

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9. A man suddenly sees a tiger. His heartbeat goes up, blood pressure increases, etc. Which hormone is released at this time in his body?

A. parathormone

B. adrenaline

C. corticoid

D. thyroxine

Answer: B

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10. Reflex arc is formed by

A. receptor - brain –muscles

B. muscles - spinal cord- receptor

C. receptor - spinal - muscles

D. muscle - brain – receptor

Answer: C

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11. If a man could learn to stop his heartbeat at will, he must have control over his

A. central nervous system

B. peripheral nervous system

C. autonomic nervous system

D. cranial nerves

Answer: C

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12. Suppose a person wears convex glasses for proper vision. Where you think the image of the object is formed in his eyes when he is not using the glasses?

A. on the yellow spot

B. behind the retina

C. in front of the retina

D. on the blind spot

Answer: B

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13. A person going up to 10,000 feet high in a hot balloon may develop severe pain in the ear due

A. blocked eustachian tube

B. rupture of fenestra rotunda

C. endolymph getting into semicircular canals

D. fear of great height

Answer: A

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14. In an accident the anterior pituitary of a four year old boy was severely damaged but the boy survived. What is likely to happen?

A. high levels of thyroxine will be released

B. spermatogenesis will be stimulated

C. the boy will not grow much in height

D. the growth of mammary glands will be stimulated

Answer: C

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15. The increased blood pressure, decrease in the water content of urine and promotion of contraction of smooth muscles is brought about by

A. oxytocin and ACTH

B. vasopressin and ACTH

C. vasopressin and ADH

D. vasopressin and oxytocin

Answer: D

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16. Which region of the pancreas in mammals secretes glucagon hormone?

A. α-cells of the endocrine part

B. β-cells of the endocrine part

C. exocrine region of the gland

D. γ-cells of the endocrine part

Answer: A

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