

co-ordination & control

Q1 Gibberellins can promote seed germination because of their influence on

- a) rate of cell division.
- b) production of hydrolyzing enzymes.
- c) synthesis of abscisic acid.
- d) absorption of water through hard seed coat.

Ans. b) production of hydrolyzing enzyme.

Q2 vernalisation is subjected to plants growing in

- a) tropical
- b) sub-tropical areas.
- c) temperate area
- d) hot region/arctic region

Ans. c) temperate area

Q3 A physiological response of plants to the duration of light & darkness is a

- a) daily phase cycle.
- b) circadian rhythms
- c) biological clock
- d) photoperiodism

Ans. d) photoperiodism.

Q4 ABA is involved in?

- a) shoot elongation
- b) Increased cell division
- c) dormancy of seed
- d) root elongation

Ans. c) dormancy of seed.

Q.5 A tissue that does not form hormones is

- a) xylem
- b) sclerenchyma
- c) both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans. c) both (a) & (b)

Q.6 Plant hormones are usually

- a) Proteins.
- b) Lipids.
- c) carbohydrates
- d) Aromatic compound.

Ans. d) Aromatic compound.

Q.7 Phytohormones control

- a) Growth
- b) physiological function
- c) Rooting
- d) Flowering

Ans. b) physiological function.

Q.8 Kinetic [cytokinin] was first discovered as a breakdown product of

- a) DNA
- b) t-RNA
- c) spindle fibers.
- d) m-RNA

Ans. d) m-RNA.

Q.9 coconut water contain

- a) ABA
- b) Auxin
- c) cytokinin
- d) gibberellin

Ans. c) cytokinin.

Q.10 Phototropic & geotropic movements are linked to —

a) Ethylene

b) ABA

c) GA

d) Auxin

Ans d) Auxin

Q.11 Gibberellins can promote seed germination because of their influence on.

a) rate of cell division.

b) Production of hydrolyzing enzymes.

c) synthesis of abscisic acid.

d) absorption of water through hard seed coat.

Ans b) Production of hydrolyzing enzymes.

Q.12 phytochrome is a

a) flavoprotein

b) glycoprotein

c) lipoprotein

d) chromoprotein

Ans d) chromoprotein

Q.13 Auxin can be bioassayed by

a) Avena coleoptile curvature.

b) hydrotics.

c) promotor

d) Lettuce hypocotyl elongation

Ans a) Avena coleoptile curvature.

Q.14 Transport of auxin is —

- a) Polar
- b) non-polar
- c) symplast
- d) apoplast

Ans. a) Polar

Q.15 A widely used rooting hormone is —

- a) 2,4-D
- b) NAA
- c) 2,4,5-T
- d) cytokinin

Ans. b) NAA

Q.16 Tryptophan is the precursor of ~~Indole~~

- a) Indol-3-acetic acid
- b) methionine
- c) Glycine
- d) Isopentenyl pyrophosphate

Ans. a) Indol-3-acetic acid

Q.17 The hormone responsible for speeding up matting process in brewing industry is —

- a) auxin
- b) GA3
- c) Ethylene
- d) Kinetin

Ans. b) GA3

Q.18 The outer layer of the adrenal gland is called —

- a) adrenal cortex
- b) adrenal medulla
- c) cortex
- d) medulla

Ans. b) adrenal medulla

Q.19 The small intestine is composed of

- a) duodenum
- b) jejunum
- c) ileum
- d) all of above

Ans. d) All of above.

Q.20 A nerve impulse is passed from one neuron to the other through.

- a) node of Ranvier
- b) synapse
- c) cell body
- d) dendrites

Ans. b) synapse.

Q.21 The name of antibiotic which is used to lower blood cholesterol made by fungi

- a) azomycin
- b) clindamycin
- c) tetracycline
- d) lovastatin

Ans. d) Lovastatin

Q.22 The dome-shaped part under the chest is called

- a) Lungs
- b) bronchi
- c) diaphragm
- d) alveoli

Ans. c) diaphragm

Q.23 The condition when plant fail to form sufficient chlorophyll called as —

- a) calluse
- b) Galls.
- c) chlorosis
- d) etiolated.

Ans. c) chlorosis

Q.24 Which of the following not growth inhibitor Hormone

- a) IAA
- b) Dominin
- c) Ethylene
- d) Abscisic acid.

Ans. a) IAA

Q.25 The hormone responsible for apical dominance is —

- a) Kinetin
- b) IAA
- c) ABA
- d) GA

Ans. b) IAA

Q.26 The concentration of auxin is highest in leaves —

- a) vascular bundles.
- b) Leaves.
- c) growing tips
- d) stem.

Ans. c) growing tips.

Q.27 Movement of auxin is centripetal

- a) True
- b) false

Ans. b) false.

Q.28 Which part of the brain has a blood-brain barrier?

- a) anterior pituitary
- b) posterior pituitary
- c) pineal body
- d) Area postrema of the fourth ventricle.

Ans. a) anterior pituitary

Q.29 Which midbrain cells are involved in general light reflexes?

- a) red nucleus
- b) superior colliculus
- c) inferior colliculus
- d) substantia nigra

Ans. b) superior colliculus.

Q.30 Sympathetic nervous system induces.

- a) Heart beat
- b) secretion of saliva
- c) secretion of digestive juices.
- d) all of these.

Ans a) Heart beat.

Q.31 Adrenalin direct effect on

- a) S. A. Node
- b) β -cells of Langerhans
- c) dorsal root of spinal cord.
- d) Epithelial cells of stomach

Ans a) S. A. Node.

Q.32 myelinated nerve fibres are found in
a) cranial nerves b) spinal nerves
c) both a & b d) Not in CNS

Ans. c) both a & b

Q.33 Which of the following does not has brain?
a) Hydra b) Insects
c) vertebrates d) Earthworm

Ans. a) Hydra

Q.34 Unipolar neuron means.

- a) cell body with one axon only.
- b) cell body with dendrite only
- c) only cell body
- d) An axon & dendrite with a cell body

Ans. a) cell body with one axon only

Q.35 Nissl's Granules are found in.

- a) Dendrites b) cell body
- c) Axon d) Both a & b

Ans. c) Axon.

Q.35 The primary hormones responsible for stress-related physiological response, such as an increase in heart rate is -

- a) insulin
- b) cortisol
- c) epinephrine
- d) thyroxine

Ans: c) epinephrine.

Q.37 the closed system has higher — than open loop control system, this implies increased speed of response.

- a) Gain
- b) Bandwidth.
- c) Frequency
- d) speed.

Ans: b) Bandwidth.

Q.38 feedback can cause a system that is originally stable to become —

- a) stable
- b) conditionally stable
- c) unstable
- d) Either more stable or unstable.

Ans: d) Either more stable or unstable.

Q.39 feedback can always reduce the effects of noise & disturbance on system performance?

- a) ~~True~~ True
- b) false

Ans: a) True.

Q.40 Which of the following is responsible for hyperglycemia

a) Glucagon

c) catecholamines

b) Glucocorticoids

d) All of these

Ans d) All of these.

Q.41 adrenal glands are which of the following characteristic

a) unpaired

c) 2 paired

b) paired

d) none

Ans b) paired.

Q.42 The location of adrenal glands are

a) in brain

c) in gonads

b) in neck

d) Top of kidneys

Ans d) Top of kidneys.

Q.43 Which glands have dual origin in nature

a) thyroid glands

c) thymus gland

b) Parathyroid glands

d) Adrenal glands

Ans d) adrenal glands.

Q.44 Smooth muscles, cardiac muscles & organs are regulated by —

- a) central nervous system.
- b) Parasympathetic nervous system
- c) sympathetic nervous system.
- d) Autonomic system.

Ans d) Autonomic system

Q.45 which hormone that plays a pivotal role in social bonding, sexual reproduction & childbirth.

- a) oxytocin.
- b) metatonin
- c) Adrenaline
- d) None of these.

Ans. a) oxytocin.

Q.46 The brain stem does not include

- a) mid-brain
- b) medulla oblongata.
- c) pons varolii
- d) cerebellum.

Ans. d) cerebellum.

Q.47 Which of the following is a major co-ordinating center for sensory & motor signaling for the cerebrum.

- ~~Ans~~ a) Hypothalamus.
- b) Thalamus.
- c) Corpora quadrigemina
- d) Amygdala.

Ans b) Thalamus.

Q.48 In a neuron, conversion of electrical signal to a chemical signal occurs at in

- a) cell body
- b) axonal end.
- c) dendritic end
- d) axon

Ans. b) Axonal end.

Q.49 posture & balance of the body is controlled by

- a) cerebrum
- b) cerebellum
- c) medulla
- d) pons.

Ans. b) cerebellum

Q.50 The main function of abscisic acid in plants is to

- a) Increase the length of cells.
- b) Promote cell division
- c) Inhibit growth.
- d) Promote growth of stem.

Ans. c) Inhibit growth.

Q.51 Which of the following is not associated with growth of plant?

- a) Auxin
- b) Gibberellins.
- c) cytokinins
- d) Abscisic acid.

Ans. d) Abscisic acid.

Q52 Iodine is necessary for the synthesis of which hormone?

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Thyroxine
- c) Auxin
- d) Insulin

Ans. b) Thyroxine

Q53 The growth of pollen tubes towards ovules is due to

- a) Hydropism
- b) Chemotropism
- c) Geotropism
- d) Phototropism

Ans. b) Chemotropism

Q54 Dwarfism results due to

- a) Excess secretion of thyroxine
- b) Less secretion of growth hormone
- c) Less secretion of adrenaline
- d) Excess secretion of hormone

Ans. b) Less secretion of growth hormone.

Q55 The hormone which increases the fertility in males is called

- a) Oestrogen
- b) Testosterone
- c) Insulin
- d) Growth hormone

Ans. b) Testosterone.

Q56 Junction between two neurons is called.

- a) cell junction
- b) neuro muscular junction
- c) neural joint
- d) synapse

Ans. d) synapse

Q57 human eye, the visual activity is highest at

- a) macula lutea
- b) optic disc
- c) fovea centralis
- d) optic chiasma

Ans. c) fovea centralis.

Q58 characteristic of human cornea is.

- a) absence of blood circulation.
- b) cause ~~cataract~~ cataract is old age.
- c) has lacrimal glands for secreting tears.
- d) secreted by conjunctiva & glandular layer.

Ans. a) absence of blood circulation.

Q59 Alzheimer disease in humans is associated with deficiency of

- a) dopamine
- b) glutamine
- c) acetylcholine
- d) Gamma Amino Butyric acid [GABA]

Ans. c) acetylcholine.

Q.60 The kind tissue that forms the supportive structure in our pinna is also found in

- a) vertebrae
- b) nails
- c) ear ossicles
- d) tip of the nose.

Ans. d) TIP of the nose

Q61 After neurons carry nerve impulses from

- a) CNS to muscles
- b) CNS to receptors
- c) receptors to CNS
- d) effector organ to CNS

Ans. c) CNS to receptors

Q.62 Human neural system has

- a) CNS
- b) PNS
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) MNS.

Ans. c) Both (a) & (b)

Q63 Which of the following is not associated with ANS?

- a) sympathetic neural system.
- b) parasympathetic neural system.
- c) somatic neural system.
- d) Both (b) & (c)

Ans. c) somatic neural system.

Q64 Which of the following does not have a brain?

- a) Hydra
- b) Insects.
- c) vertebrates.
- d) Earthworm

Ans. a) Hydra