

# Government Syed Noor Muhammad Shah Degree College, Tharushah

## Zoology XII Test [Chap. 1 & 2]

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- Removal of excess and unwanted by-products from a cell is called.
  - Osmoregulation
  - Osmosis
  - Diffusion
  - Excretion
- It is the control mechanism of gain and loss of water molecules and salts in a cell.
  - Osmosis
  - Diffusion
  - Osmoregulation
  - Excretion
- It is a temperature control mechanism in an organism.
  - Homeostasis
  - Thermoregulation
  - Thermodynamics
  - Both a & b
- The opposite effect produced in response of any change in our body to normalize the change.
  - Negative feedback
  - Positive feedback
  - Feedback system
  - N.O.T
- This process takes place when solutions of different concentrations are separated from each other through a cell membrane.
  - Facilitated Diffusion
  - Osmosis
  - Diffusion
  - A.O.T
- It is a solution that has high concentration of salts.
  - Hypertonic
  - Hypotonic
  - Isotonic
  - Super Solution
- It is a solution that has low concentration of salts.
  - Hypertonic
  - Hypotonic
  - Isotonic
  - Supertonic
- A cell has hypertonic cytosol, and its interstitial solutions are water sufficient. What will happen?
  - Cell shrinkage
  - Cell turgidity
  - No Change
  - Exosmosis
- Water always flows from:
  - Hypertonic  $\longrightarrow$  Hypotonic
  - Hypotonic  $\longrightarrow$  Hypertonic
  - Isotonic  $\longrightarrow$  Isotonic
  - Hypertonic  $\longrightarrow$  Hypertonic
- Marine water fishes have \_\_\_\_\_ internal environment.
  - Hypotonic
  - Hypertonic
  - Isotonic
  - Endosmosis
- Freshwater Protoctista have higher osmotic pressure than surrounding. They face problem of:
  - Exosmosis
  - Endosmosis
  - Osmosis
  - Pressure
- Freshwater fishes excrete \_\_\_\_\_ urine.
  - Concentrated
  - Salty
  - Dilute
  - Both a & b
- Osmo-conformers do not need osmoregulatory mechanisms because their body fluids are:
  - Isotonic
  - Hypertonic
  - Hypotonic
  - Isomers
- Animals living in an aquatic habitat usually excrete which nitrogenous substance in their urine?
  - Urea
  - Uric Acid
  - Nitrogen
  - Ammonia
- Elephants excrete in their urine.
  - Urea
  - Uric Acid
  - Nitrogen
  - Ammonia
- It requires less water for its removal from the body of an organism.
  - Urea
  - Ammonia
  - Nitrogen
  - Uric Acid
- Excretory cells of this animal are just like flame cells of a candle.
  - Hydra
  - Planaria
  - Earthworm
  - caterpillar
- Complete the analogy. Metanephridia: Earthworm :: \_\_\_\_\_ : Cockroach.
  - Protonephridia
  - Malpighian tubules
  - Mesonephridia
  - Nephron
- Pick the odd one out about liver.
  - Urea formation
  - Metabolism
  - Produce hormone
  - Detoxification
- Urea formation cycle in liver is also called.
  - Citric cycle
  - Ornithine cycle
  - Amine cycle
  - Kreb cycle

21. It is a tube which arises from bladder and empties urine outside the body.
- a. Urethra                                      b. Ureter                                      c. Catheter                                      d. Kidney
22. The body cavity where kidneys are located is known as:
- a. Hilus    b. Medulla                                      c. Peritoneum                                      d. Pelvis
23. Both renal arteries enter, and renal veins leave kidney at the site called.
- a. Medulla    b. Hilus    c. Pelvis    d. Peritoneum
24. The unit that includes all other structures.
- a. Nephron    b. Malpighian body                                      c. Glomerulus                                      d. Bowman's capsule
25. The structure which is near to Malpighian body.
- a. Proximal CT                                      b. Distal CT                                      c. Loop of Henle                                      d. Collecting Duct
26. Kidney cell is also known as:
- a. Mesonephron                                      b. Nephron                                      c. Neuron                                      d. Malpighian
27. It consists of peritubular capillaries and vasa recta.
- a. Afferent arteriole                                      b. Efferent arteriole                                      c. Loop of Henle                                      d. Both a & b
28. Which of the following is a regulatory function of a Kidney?
- a. Ultra-filtration                                      b. Tubular secretion                                      c. Counter current exchange                                      d. A.O.T
29. Which hormone prevents our body from dehydration?
- a. ADH    b. Vasopressin                                      c. Aldosterone                                      d. Both a & b
30. It increases the reabsorption of calcium ions in nephron.
- a. ADH    b. Vasopressin                                      c. Parathormone                                      d. Aldosterone
31. Urine of a normal human does not contain.
- a. Protein    b. Glucose    c. Creatinine                                      d. Both a & b
32. It is a method used to remove kidney and ureteral stones.
- a. Dialysis    b. Lithotripsy                                      c. Surgery                                      d. Transplant
33. Which one is a cure for renal failure?
- a. Hemodialysis                                      b. Kidney transplant                                      c. Peritoneal dialysis                                      d. A.O.T
34. Which is not a physiological mechanism in cold temperature?
- a. Hair erection                                      b. Huddling                                      c. Shivering                                      d. Fat accumulation
35. Which brain part acts like an automatic electric iron?
- a. Hypothalamus                                      b. Thalamus                                      c. Thermostat                                      d. Both a & c
36. Muscle always has a \_\_\_\_ force.
- a. Push    b. Pull    c. Elastic    d. Kinetic
37. When circular muscles contract the body length of an earthworm will
- a. Increase    b. Decrease    c. Remain same                                      d. Twist.
38. When animals shed off their exoskeleton the process is called:
- a. Molting    b. Ecdysis    c. Plumage    d. Both a & b
39. Dentary is a bone present in \_\_\_\_.
- a. Lower Jaw    b. Upper Jaw    c. Skull    d. Teeth
40. Our hand and feet have how many joints?
- a. 12    b. 15    c. 14    d. 13
41. As pectoral girdle is to shoulder then \_\_\_\_ is to hip.
- a. Pelvis    b. Pelvic    c. Pubis    d. Femur
42. We move our fore limbs and legs below the knees back and forth due to this joint.
- a. Pivot    b. Ball & Socket                                      c. Hinge    d. Sliding
43. It is a bone-to-bone connection.
- a. Tendon    b. Ligament    c. Cartilage    d. Testa
44. It is a disease caused by vitamin D deficiency.
- a. Rickets    b. Scurvy    c. Berry Berry                                      d. Dementia

45. It is the deformity of the joint of two vertebrae.  
 a. Disc slip                      b. Spondylosis                      c. Arthritis                      d. Sciatica
46. Heart muscles are involuntary in action and are also called \_\_\_\_ muscles.  
 a. Smooth                      b. Skeletal                      c. Cardiac                      d. Cartilage
47. Heartbeat is initiated in Sino-atrial-node (SAN), it is also called.  
 a. Rhythm                      b. Contraction                      c. Pace-maker                      d. Pumping
48. Small contracting units of muscles are known as.  
 a. Sarcomere                      b. Sarcolemma                      c. Myofibril                      d. Muscle fiber
49. Sliding filament theory of muscle contraction was presented by.  
 a. Michael                      b. Johnson                      c. Huxley                      d. R. Whittaker
50. Muscle fatigue is caused by accumulation of \_\_\_\_\_ in muscles.  
 a. Uric acid                      b. Lactic acid                      c. Ammonia                      d. Phosphate
51. Tetany and cramps in a muscle is a \_\_\_\_\_ contraction.  
 a. Normal                      b. Sudden                      c. Involuntary                      d. Abnormal
52. Arm muscles move backward and forward due to the following muscles.  
 a. Protractor                      b. Retractor                      c. Abductor                      d. Both a & b
53. Amoeba: Pseudopodia :: Paramecium: \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Flagellum                      b. Flagella                      c. Parapodia                      d. Cilia
54. Jet propulsion is a locomotory function that takes place in:  
 a. Earthworm                      b. Jellyfish                      c. Starfish                      d. Hydra
55. Earthworm has which type of skeletal system?  
 a. Hydrostatic                      b. Endoskeleton                      c. Exoskeleton                      d. A.O.T
56. Water vascular system is a typical locomotory mechanism present in:  
 a. Echinoderms                      b. Starfish                      c. Snails                      d. Both a & b
57. Tube feet are locomotory organs of  
 a. Starfish                      b. Hydra                      c. Jellyfish                      d. Snails
58. Arthropods especially insects have powerful \_\_\_\_ muscles.  
 a. Flexor                      b. Extensor                      c. Bicep                      d. Both a & b
59. Tetrapoda are those animals which possess \_\_\_\_ limbs.  
 a. 3                      b. 4                      c. 5                      d. A.O.T
60. Muscles are very recent in their origin as compared to bones.  
 a. True                      b. False
61. Label the Diagram with given list of terms.  
 a. Myosin      b. Actin      c. Sarcomere      d. Z line      e. Dark Band-A      f. Light Band-I      g. H-zone

