

## Multiple choice questions

Q1. Which plant hormone promotes dormancy in seeds and buds?

- (a) Auxin
- (b) Gibberellin
- (c) Cytokinin
- (d) Abscisic acid

Answer: d

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Q2. Roots of plants are:

- (a) positively geotropic
- (b) negatively geotropic
- (c) positively phototropic
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

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Q3. Response of plant roots towards water is called:

- (a) Chemotropism
- b) Phototropism
- (c) Hydrotropism
- (d) Geotropism

Answer: c

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Q4. Movement of sunflower in accordance with the path of Sun is due to

- (a) Chemotropism
- (b) Geotropism
- (c) Phototropism
- (d) Hydrotropism

Answer: c

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Q5. Which plant hormone promotes cell division?

- (a) Auxin
- (b) Gibberellin

- (c) Cytokinin
- (d) Absciscic acid

Answer: c

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Q6. The main function of absciscic acid in plants is

- (a) to promote cell division.
- (b) to inhibit growth.
- (c) to promote growth of stem.
- (d) to increase the length of cells.

Answer: b

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Q7. Fall of mature leaves and fruits from plants is triggered by which of the following substance?

- (a) Auxin
- (b) Cytokinin
- (c) Gibberellin
- (d) Absciscic acid

Answer: d

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Q8. Any change in the environment to which an organism responds are called

- (a) stimulus
- (b) coordination
- (c) response
- (d) hormone

Answer: a

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Q9. A part of the body which responds to the instructions sent from nervous system is called

- (a) receptor
- (b) effector
- (c) nerves
- (d) muscles

Answer: b

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Q10. The longest fiber on the cell body of a neuron is called

- (a) sheath
- (b) cytoplasm
- (c) axon
- (d) dendrites

Answer: c

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Q11. Which nerves transmit impulses from the central nervous system towards muscle cells?

- (a) Sensory nerves
- (b) Motor nerves
- (c) Relay nerves
- (d) Cranial nerves

Answer: b

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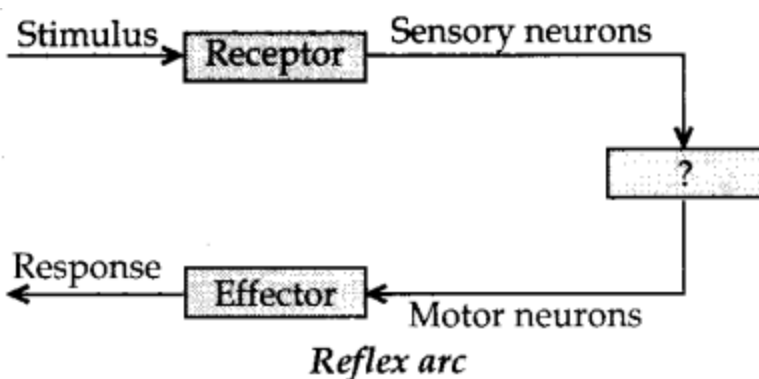
Q12. A microscopic gap between a pair of adjacent neurons over which nerve impulses pass is called

- (a) neurotransmitter
- (b) dendrites
- (c) axon
- (d) synapse

Answer: d

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Q13.



Give the missing term.

- (a) Spinal cord
- (b) Brain
- (c) Cranial nerves
- (d) Relay nerves

Answer: a

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Q14. The highest coordinating center in the human body is

- (a) spinal cord
- (b) heart
- (c) brain
- (d) kidney

Answer: c

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Q15. Main function of cerebrum is

- (a) thinking
- (b) hearing
- (c) memory
- (d) balancing

Answer: a

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Q16. Posture and balance of the body is controlled by

- (a) Pons
- (b) Medulla oblongata
- (c) Cerebellum
- (d) Cerebrum

Answer: c

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Q17. Breathing is controlled by which part of the brain?

- (a) Cerebrum
- (b) Cerebellum
- (c) Hypothalamus
- (d) Medulla oblongata

Answer: d

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Q18. Which part of nervous system controls the reflex activities of the body?

- (a) Brain
- (b) Spinal cord
- (c) Cerebrum
- (d) Cerebellum

Answer: b

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Q19. Which of the following acts as both endocrine and exocrine gland?

- (a) Pancreas
- (b) Thyroid
- (c) Adrenal
- (d) Liver

Answer: a

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Q20. Identify which of the following statements about thyroxin is incorrect?

- (a) Thyroid gland requires iodine to synthesize thyroxin.
- (b) Thyroxin is also called thyroid hormone.
- (c) It regulates protein, carbohydrates and fat metabolism in the body.
- (d) Iron is essential for the synthesis of thyroxin

Answer: d

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Q21. Which gland secretes the growth hormone?

- (a) Pituitary gland
- (b) Thyroid
- (c) Hypothalamus
- (d) Adrenal

Answer: a

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Q22. The secretion of which hormone leads to physical changes in the body when you are 10-12 years of age

- (a) Estrogen from testes and testosterone from ovary.
- (b) Estrogen from adrenal gland and testosterone from pituitary gland.
- (c) Testosterone from testes and estrogen from ovary.
- (d) Testosterone from thyroid gland and estrogen from pituitary gland.

Answer: c

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Q23. A diabetic patient suffers from deficiency of which hormone?

- (a) Thyroxine
- (b) Testosterone
- (c) Estrogen
- (d) Insulin

Answer: d

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Q24. Which of the following endocrine glands does not exist in pairs?

- (a) Testes
- (b) Adrenal
- (c) Pituitary
- (d) Ovary

Answer: c

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Q25. A big tree falls in a forest, but its roots are still in contact with the soil. The branches of this fallen tree grow straight up (vertically). This happens in response to:

- (a) Water and light
- (b) Water and minerals
- (c) Gravity and water
- (d) Light and gravity

Answer. (d)

Q26. The main function of the plant hormone called abscisic acid is to:

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

Answer. (c)

Q27. The growth of tendrils in pea plants is due to the:

- (a) Effect of sunlight on the tendril cells facing the sun
- (b) Effect of gravity on the part of tendril hanging down towards the earth
- (c) Rapid cell division and elongation in tendril cells that are away from the support
- (d) Rapid cell division and elongation in tendril cells in contact with the support

Answer. C

Q28. The plant hormone which triggers the fall of mature leaves and fruits from the plant body is:

- (a) Auxin
- (b) Gibberellin
- (c) Abscisic acid
- (d) Cytokinin

Answer. (c)

Q29. The stimulus in the process of chemotropism is:

- (a) Touch

- (b) Gravity
- (c) Light
- (d) Chemical

Answer. (a)

Q29. A growing seedling is kept in a dark room. A burning lamp is placed near to it for a few days. The top part of seedling bends towards the burning candle. This is an example of:

- (a) Chemotropism
- (b) Hydrotropism
- (c) Phototropism
- (d) Geotropism

Answer. (c)

Q30. Dandelion flowers open the petals in bright light during the daytime but close the petals in dark at night. This response of dandelion flowers to light is called:

- (a) Phototropism
- (b) Thigmonasty
- (c) Chemotropism
- (d) Photo nasty

Answer. (d)

Q31. The number of pairs of nerves which arises from the spinal cord is:

- (a) 21
- (b) 31
- (c) 41



(d) 51

Answer. (b)