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Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
(for 2nd Term)
CLASS: VIII
SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

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Chapter – 5

- Question 1) The chemical produced by endocrine glands are called
(a) hormones (b) neurons (c) sodium (d) vitamins
- Question 2) All glands together form _____ system.
(a) digestive system (b) circulatory system (c) excretory system (d) endocrine system
- Question 3) The endocrine system works in coordination with _____ system
(a) circulatory system (b) Nervous system (c) respiratory system (d) digestive system
- Question 4) Endocrine gland secretes the hormones directly in the _____
(a) body (b) organ (c) blood (d) lymph
- Question 5) _____ are also called ductless glands
(a) endocrine gland (b) exocrine gland (c) both a and b (d) none of these
- Question 6) _____ is an example of endocrine gland
(a) thyroid (b) Parathyroid (c) Pituitary gland (d) all
- Question 7) _____ is an example of exocrine gland
(a) salivary gland (b) sweat gland (c) both a and b (d) pancreas
- Question 8) exocrine glands possess _____ for discharging their secretions to the body surface
(a) lumen (b) valves (c) ducts (d) all
- Question 9) Sebaceous glands located in the
(a) lungs (b) skin (c) buccal cavity (d) stomach
- Question 10) The branch of biology concerned with the study of structure and functions of endocrine gland is called
(a) ecology (b) endocrinology (c) entomology (d) physiology
- Question 11) _____ is the father of endocrinology
(a) Earnt Hackel (b) Bayliss (c) Starling (d) Thomas Addison
- Question 12) The organs that respond to hormones are called
(a) receptor organ (b) target organ (c) sensory organ (d) all
- Question 13) There are _____ ductless glands which form the endocrine system.
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
- Question 14) Thyroid gland secretes hormone known as
(a) oxytocin (b) Adrenaline (c) Thyroxine (d) Insulin
- Question 15) Thyroxine regulates the rate of
(a) metabolism (b) growth (c) both a and b (d) blood pressure
- Question 16) If thyroid gland is underactive it results in _____
(a) hypothyroidism (b) hyperthyroidism (c) dwarfism (d) gigantism
- Question 17) _____ gland hangs from the base of midbrain
(a) Thyroid gland (b) Adrenal gland (c) Pituitary gland (d) Pancreas
- Question 18) _____ gland is also called master gland
(a) Pancreas (b) Pituitary gland (c) Thyroid gland (d) Adrenal gland
- Question 19) _____ gland controls the functioning of all other glands
(a) Pancreas (b) Adrenal gland (c) Pituitary gland (d) Thyroid gland
- Question 20) The anterior lobe of pituitary gland produces
(a) oxytocin (b) growth hormone (c) Thyroxine (d) Adrenaline
- Question 21) The posterior lobe of pituitary gland produces _____
(a) oxytocin (b) growth hormone (c) Thyroxine (d) adrenaline
- Question 22) The deficiency of growth hormone leads to
(a) dwarfism (b) gigantism (c) acromegaly (d) goitre
- Question 23) Over activity of growth hormone leads to
(a) dwarfism (b) goitre (c) gigantism (d) diabetes
- Question 24) Adrenal gland is a cap like structure located on each _____
(a) Lungs (b) Kidney (c) liver (d) pancreas
- Question 25) _____ hormone regulates the blood pressure.
(a) Oxytocin (b) Thyroxine (c) Adrenaline (d) Insulin

Chapter – 6

- Question 1) _____ system is a transport system that moves substances throughout the body with the help of blood
(a) skeletal (b) circulatory (c) respiratory (d) excretory
- Question 2) Human circulatory system consists of s
(a) heart (b) blood (c) blood vessels (d) all
- Question 3) _____ is a red coloured fluid connective tissue
(a) lymph (b) blood (c) bone (d) ligament
- Question 4) _____ are the cellular part of blood
(a) plasma (b) albumin (c) corpuscles (d) none of these
- Question 5) There are _____ types of cells in human blood
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5
- Question 6) _____ protect the body from diseases by killing the diseases causing germs.
(a) RBC (b) WBC (c) platelets (d) all
- Question 7) _____ help in the wound healing by clotting the blood
(a) RBC (b) platelets (c) WBC (d) all

- Question 8) The platelets release an enzyme called _____ at the site of wound
 (a) Prothrombin (b) fibrinogen (c) thromboplastin (d) fibrin
- Question 9) _____ forms a fine thread like mesh that traps red blood cells to form the clot over the wound
 (a) fibrin (b) thrombin (c) prothrombin (d) fibrinogen
- Question 10) The blood groups are differentiated on the basis of _____ present in the blood.
 (a) plasma (b) corpuscles (c) antigen and antibodies (d) Rh factor
- Question 11) The antigens are found on the surface of _____
 (a) RBCs (b) WBC (c) platelets (d) plasma
- Question 12) There are _____ types of blood groups
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- Question 13) The blood group A has antigen A on its RBCs and antibody _____.
 (a) A (b) B (c) AB (d) None
- Question 14) The blood group _____ is called universal donor
 (a) A (b) B (c) AB (d) O
- Question 15) _____ blood group is known as universal acceptor
 (a) A (b) B (c) AB (d) O
- Question 16) _____ artery carries deoxygenated blood
 (a) pulmonary artery (b) aorta (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 17) _____ are terminal branches of an artery and join to form a vein
 (a) artery (b) vein (c) capillary (d) all
- Question 18) _____ carry oxygenated blood to body parts
 (a) artery (b) vein (c) capillary (d) none
- Question 19) The blood vessels without valves
 (a) artery (b) vein (c) capillary (d) all
- Question 20) The heart is surrounded by a membrane called
 (a) peritoneum (b) pericardium (c) meninges (d) septum
- Question 21) The space between the two layers is filled with fluid called
 (a) cerebro spinal fluid (b) pericardial fluid (c) amniotic fluid (d) all
- Question 22) The human heart consists of _____ chambers
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- Question 23) _____ are the upper chambers of heart
 (a) auricles (b) ventricles (c) tricuspid (d) bicuspid
- Question 24) _____ receives impure blood
 (a) right auricle (b) left auricle (c) right ventricle (d) left ventricle
- Question 25) _____ supply blood to heart muscles
 (a) Aorta (b) pulmonary artery (c) coronary artery (d) artery

Chapter – 7

- Question 1) A _____ is a change in the external or internal environment that produces a physiological response in an organism
 (a) stimulus (b) impulse (c) receptor (d) effector
- Question 2) The reactions shown by the organism is called
 (a) stimulus (b) response (c) impulse (d) all
- Question 3) External stimuli include
 (a) heat (b) dust (c) water (d) temperature
- Question 4) Internal stimuli include
 (a) sensation of hunger (b) thirst (c) both a and b (d) light
- Question 5) Chemical coordination is brought by chemical messengers called
 (a) vitamins (b) enzymes (c) hormones (d) none
- Question 6) Our nervous system works by coordinating
 (a) Voluntary actions (b) involuntary actions (c) reflex actions (d) all
- Question 7) Voluntary actions are controlled by the _____
 (a) nerves (b) heart (c) brain (d) spinal cord
- Question 8) _____ helps to think and remember
 (a) digestive system (b) Nervous system (c) circulatory system (d) endocrine system
- Question 9) An _____ is a chemical disturbance
 (a) stimulus (b) response (c) impulse (d) all
- Question 10) _____ is the structural and functional unit of nervous system
 (a) nephron (b) neuron (c) axon (d) dendron
- Question 11) The main part of neuron is
 (a) cyton (b) dendron (c) Axon (d) dendrite
- Question 12) _____ is a long specialized process arising from other side of cyton
 (a) dendron (b) dendrite (c) Axon (d) cell body
- Question 13) _____ is surrounded by myelin sheath
 (a) dendron (b) dendronite (c) cell body (d) axon
- Question 14) Neurons carry impulses from the sense organs up to the brain or spinal cord
 (a) sensory neuron (b) motor neuron (c) association neuron (d) none
- Question 15) _____ carry impulses from brain and spinal cord to various organs and body parts
 (a) Sensory neuron (b) motor neuron (c) association neuron (d) none
- Question 16) _____ neurons transmit impulses from one neuron to another neuron
 (a) sensory (b) motor neuron (c) association neuron (d) none
- Question 17) Brain is protected by membranous outer covering called
 (a) pericardium (b) peritoneum (c) meninges (d) none
- Question 18) Brain is protected by a fluid called
 (a) pericardial fluid (b) cerebrospinal fluid (c) peritoneal fluid (d) amniotic fluid

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- Question 19) _____ is the largest part of brain
(a) cerebrum (b) cerebellum (c) medulla oblongata (d) cerebral hemispheres
- Question 20) _____ is the smaller part of the brain
(a) cerebrum (b) cerebellum (c) medulla oblongata (d) spinal cord
- Question 21) _____ helps to maintain the balance of the body
(a) cerebrum (b) cerebellum (c) medulla oblongata (d) spinal cord
- Question 22) _____ connects the brain and the spinal cord
(a) cerebrum (b) cerebellum (c) medulla oblongata (d) all
- Question 23) There are _____ pairs of cranial nerves emerging from the brain
(a) 12 (b) 31 (c) 2 (d) 24
- Question 24) There are _____ pairs of spinal nerves emerging from spinal cord
(a) 31 (b) 31 (c) 2 (d) 24
- Question 25) Quick automatic response to certain kind of stimuli
(a) Response (b) Reflex (c) stimulus (d) impulse

