



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(HINGLISH)

NATURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION



1. Briefly describe the structure of the following :

(a) Brain

(b) Eye

(c) Ear

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2. Compare the following :

(a) Central nerual system (CNS) and Peripheral

neural system (PNS).

(b) Resting potential and actions potential .

(c) Choroid and retina.

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3. Explain the following processes:

(a) Polarisation of the membrane of a nerve fibre.

(b) Depolaristion of the membrance of a nerve fibre.

(c) Conduction of nerver impulse along a nerve fibre.

(d) Transmission of a berve impulse across a

chemical synapse.



- 4. Draw labelled diagrams of the following :
- (a) Neuron
- (b) Brain
- (c) Eye
- (d) Ear



- 5. Write short notes on the following :
- (a) Neural coordination
- (b) Forebrain
- (c) Midbrain

(d) Hindbrain

(e) Retina

(f) Ear ossicles

(g) Cochlea

(h) Organ or Corti

(i) Synapse

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6. Give a brief account of :

(a) Mechanism of synaptic transmission

(b) Mechanism of vision

(c) Mechanism of hearing



7. Answer briefly :

(a) How do you perceive the colour of an object ?

(b) Which part of our body helps us in maintaining the body balance ?

(c) How does the eye regulate the amount of

light that falls on the retina.





8. Explain the following :

(a) Role of Na^+ in the gneration of action potential.

(b) Mechanism of generation of light- induced inpulse in the retina .

(c) Mechanism through which a sound produces a nerve impulse in the inner ear .

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9. Differentiate between :

(a) Myelinated and non-myelinated axons (b)
Dendrites and axons
(c) Rods and cones (d) Thalamus and
Hypothalamus

(e) Cerebrum and Cerebellum

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10. Answer the following :

(a) Which part of the ear determines the pitch

of a sound ?

(b) Which part of the human brain is the most

developed ?

(c) Which part of our central neural system

acts as a master clock?

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11. The region of the vertebrate eye, where the optic nerve passes out of the retina, is called the

(a) fovea

(b) iris

(c) blind spot

(d) optic chaisma

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- **12.** Distinguish between :
- (a) afferent neurons and efferent neurons
- (b) impulse conduction in an myelinated nerve

fibre and unmyelinated nerve fibre

(c) aqueous humour and vitreous humor

(d) blind spot and yellow spot

(f) cranial nerves and spinal nerves .

