



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### SENSE ORGANS

**Others**

**1. Glands of Moll are modified**

A. Oil glands

B. Tear glands

C. Sweat glands

D. Scent glands.

**Answer: C**



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**2. The secretion of lacrymal gland is**

A. Watery

B. Acidic

C. Oily

D. Alkaline.

**Answer: A**



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**3. Sty is infection of**

A. Gland of Zeis

B. Sclerotic

C. Choroid

D. Retine.

**Answer: A**



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**4. Lens is man is**

A. biconvex

B. Bic oncave

C. Spherical

D. Cylindrical.

**Answer: D**



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**5. The musculus tensor choroidea is**

A. Another name of tela choroidea

B.

C. Spherical

D. Cylindrical.

**Answer: A**



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**6. The musculus tensor choroidea is**

A. Another name of tela choroidea

B. Muscles surrounding the lens

C. Levator bulbi muscles

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



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7. The eye rotates in the orbit by

A. 6 muscles

B. 3 muscles

C. 4 muscles

D. 5 muscles

**Answer: A**



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8. The eye ball protrudes from the orbit with the contraction of

A. Retractor bulbi muscles

B. Protractor lentis muscles

C. Levator bulbi muscle

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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9. Colour to the eye is imparted by

A. Lens

B. Pupil

C. Iris

D. Vitreous humous.

**Answer: C**



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10. The size of pupil decreases due to the contraction of

A. Radial muscles

B. Circular muscles

C. Both circular and radial muscles

D. Nictitating membrane

**Answer: B**



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11. The vision of man is

A. Monocular

B. Binocular

C. Apposition

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



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12. Ey muscles are attached with

A. Sclerotic

B. Cornea

C. Choroid

D. Retina.

**Answer: A**



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**13.** The visual purple is concerned with

A. Bright light

B. Dim light

C. Moderate light

D. Darkness.

**Answer: B**



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**14.** The visual violet is concerned with

A. Bright light

B. Dim light

C. Moderate light

D. Darkness.

**Answer: A**



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**15.** The colour differentiation is done by

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Bipolar nerve cells

D. Pigmented epithelium.

**Answer: B**



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**16.** The tympanic membrane is stretched over a cartilagenous ring. It is

A. Columella

B. Fenestra ovalis

C. Tympanicus annulus

D. none of the above

**Answer: C**



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**17.** The true sense of equilibrium in mammals are situated in the

A. Utriculus

B. Sacculus

C. Semicircle ducts



D. Cochlea.

**Answer: C**



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**18.** The membranous labyrinth is concerned with

A. Hearing

B. Equilibrium

C. Both circular and radial muscles

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



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**19.** The enlargement at one end of each semicircular canal is known as

A. Lagena

B. Utriculus

C. Ampulia

D. Sacculus.

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Which part of internal ear receive sound waves in man?

A. Cochlea

B. Legena and utriculus

C. Ampullae and utriculus

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**21.** From the secculus arises a narrow tube called

A. Ductus endolymphaticus

B. Endolymphatic sac

C. Cochlea

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**22. Vascular coat of eye is**

A. Sclerotic

B. Choroid

C. Retina

D. Nil.

**Answer: B**



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**23.** Scala tympani is the part of

- A. Internal ear
- B. Middle ear
- C. Endolymphatic sac
- D. Brain.

**Answer: A**



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**24.** Otoconia are

- A. Nerve fibres
- B. Ear stones
- C. Sensory hair
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



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25. In man's eye. The sclerotic is made up of

A. Bone

B. Cartilage

C. Muscles and cartilage

D. Fibrous connective tissue.

**Answer: D**



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26. In mammalian eye, the power of accommodation is controlled by changing thickness of the lens, governed by

A. Cornea

B. Pupil

C. Iris

D. Ciliary body.

**Answer: D**



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27. Lacrimal glands are concerned with secretion of

- A. Hormones
- B. Digestive juices
- C. Enzymes
- D. Tears.

**Answer: D**



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28. The membranous labyrinth is concerned with

A. Hearing

B. Balancing

C. Sound production

D. Hearing and balancing.

**Answer: D**



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**29.** The receptor organs for sense of hearing are located in

A. Cochlea

B. Utriculus

C. Sacculus

D. Middle ear.

**Answer: A**



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30. If the light source is front of an eye becomes bright suddenly.

- A. Focus of lens will change
- B. Retinal blood supply is cut
- C. Vitreous umous becomes fluid
- D. Pupil will contract.

**Answer: D**



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**31.** Animals perceiving coloured images are

A. Primate

B. Birds

C. Lizards and snakes

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**32.** Visual purple is found in

A. Cornea

B. cones

C. Rods

D. Retina.

**Answer: C**



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**33.** Tactile organs found at the hair roots are

A. Basket nerve endings

B. Free nerve endings

C. Pacinian corpuscles

D. Ruffini corpuscles.

**Answer: A**



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**34.** The tympanic cavity is connected with the pharynx by

A. Glottia

B. Gullet

C. Eustachian tubes

D. Internal nares.

**Answer: C**



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**35.** The ear ossicle of man is

A. Malleus

B. Incus

C. Stapes

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**36.** Vestibule is constituted by

A. Semicircular canals and utriculus

B. Sacculus and utriculus

C. Sacculus and ampullae

D. Ampullae and lagena.

**Answer: B**



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**37. Maculae are present in**

A. Semicircular canals and utriculus

B. utriculus and lagena

C. Utriculus

D. Utriculus and sacculus

**Answer: D**



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**38.** The impulse of sound is conducted to the brain by

A. Olfactory nerve

B. Auditory nerve

C. Trochlea nerve

D. Optic nerve.

**Answer: B**



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**39.** Taste buds are located on

A. Palate

B. Tongue only

C. Pharyns

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**40.** The exposed ransparent region of eye ball represents.

A. Uvea

B. Cornea and conjunctiva

C. Fibrous coat

D. Cornes.

**Answer: B**



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**41.** The c illiary body is located

A. Near the ciliary muscles

B. Near the blind spot.

C. Just behind the cornea

D. At the junction of iris and choroid.

**Answer: D**



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**42.** The blind spot is the region where

A. Image is dim

B. Image is formed in strong light

C. Optic disc is present

D. Image is formed during the dark.



**Answer: C**



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**43.** Man can see objects equally clear from various distances due to

A. Cornea

B. Conjunctiva

C. Eyelid

D. Ciliary muscles.

**Answer: D**



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**44.** Statoreceptors are located in

A. Cristae

B. Maculae

C. Both A and B

D. Cochlea.

**Answer: C**



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45. The waxy substance which coats the surface of auditory canal is produced by

- A. Tympanum
- B. Ceruminous glands
- C. Sebaceous glands
- D. Meibomian glands.

**Answer: B**



**46.** The tectorial membrane is found in the

- A. Eye of Frog
- B. Eye of Mammals
- C. Ear of Mammals
- D. Tongue of Frog.

**Answer: C**



47. In old age, the vision of eye becomes dim. It is due to

A. Myopia

B. Hypermetropia

C. Cataract

D. Astigmatism.

**Answer: C**



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**48.** In hypermetropia, the image is formed

A. Before retina and is corrected by convex lens

B. Behind retina and is corrected by convex lens

C. Before retina and is corrected by concave lens .

D. Behind retina and is corrected by concave lens.

**Answer: B**



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**49.** Astigmatism is corrected by the use of

- A. Convex lens
- B. Concave lens
- C. Cylindrical
- D. Surgery

**Answer: C**



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50. Pigment in the cone cells of man responsible for detecting red colour is

A. Erythrolabe

B. Chlorolabe

C. Cyanolabe

D. Rhodopsin.

**Answer: A**



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51. Cyanolabe pigment helps in distinguishing

A. Green colour

B. Red colour

C. Blue colour

D. Dim light.

**Answer: C**



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52. Otolith is formed of

A. Carbohydrate

B. Magnesium

C. Lipid

D. Calcium carbonate.

**Answer: D**



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53. Eustachian tube is meant for

A. amplifying sound waves

B. To listen to activities in  
buccopharyngeal cavity

C. Equalise pressure on the two sides of  
tympanum

D. To keep the middle ear moist.

**Answer: C**



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**54.** Vascular coat of eye ball is made up of

- A. Sclerotic, choroid and retina
- B. Optic, ciliary and iridial
- C. Sclerotic, cornea and conjunctiva
- D. Choroid, ciliary body and iris.

**Answer: D**



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55. Choroid is

- A. Loose connective tissue with pigment cells and vascular supply
- B. Muscular tissue rich in blood supply
- C. Epithelium
- D. Nervous system.

**Answer: A**



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**56.** Iris has

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Radial and circular muscles

D. Both rods and cones.

**Answer: C**



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57. The pigment that helps eye to see in dim light is

A. Iodopsin

B. Rhodopsin

C. Haemocyanin

D. Hematin.

**Answer: B**



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58. A red flower looks black in the evening because of

- A. Change in flower colour
- B. Functionoing of rods only
- C. Begnning of colour blindness
- D. Absence of cones.

**Answer: B**



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**59.** Static balance is maintained by

A. Maculae

B. Cristae

C. Organ of Corti

D. Reissner's membrane.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

60. Dynamic balance is maintained by

A. Maculae

B. Cristae

C. Organ of corti

D. Ressonier's membrane

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**61.** End bulbs of Krause perceive the sensation of

A. Touch

B. Heat

C. Cold

D. Pressure.

**Answer: C**



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62. Merkel's discs take part in perceiving the sensation of

A. Pressure

B. Cold

C. Heat

D. Constant touch and its localisation.

**Answer: D**



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**63.** Sensation of heat is picked up by

A. Meissner's capsules

B. Organs of Golgi-Mazzoni

C. Pacinian corpuscles

D. Ruffini's corpuscles.

**Answer: D**



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**64.** Free nerve endings present in the skin perceive the sensation of

A. Touch

B. Pressure

C. Both touch and pressure

D. Joint rotation.

**Answer: C**



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65. Receptors for touch, pressure and joint rotation present in the interior are

- A. Pacinian corpuscles
- B. Golgi-Mazzoni organs
- C. Merkel's discs
- D. End bulbs of Krause.

**Answer: B**



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**66.** Pressure tissue vibrations and tension are perceived through

- A. Hair and organs
- B. Free nerve endings
- C. Ruffini's corpuscles
- D. Pacinnian corpuscles.

**Answer: D**



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67. Receptors for initial contact and movements of object over the skin are

A. Pacinian corpuscles

B. Hair end organs

C. Merkel's discs

D. Ruffini's corpuscles.

**Answer: B**



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**68.** Sour taste is perceived on the tongue at

A. Tip

B. Sides

C. Upper surface of front half

D. Back.

**Answer: B**



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**69.** Saltish taste is perceived by the tongue in the region of

A. Back

B. Antero-laterally

C. Upper surface

D. Tip.

**Answer: B**



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70. Human eye is most sensitive to

- A. Red colour
- B. Green colour
- C. Violet colour
- D. Orange colour

**Answer: B**



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71. Conjunctiva of eye is present in

A. Vitreous chamber

B. Aqueous chamber

C. Ciliary body

D. Front of cornea.

**Answer: D**



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**72.** Cavity of vitreous humour in the eyes are situated

A. In front of lens

B. Behind the lens

C. Between lens and iris

D. Between iris and cornea.

**Answer: B**



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**73.** Semicircular canals of internal ear of a mammal contain a fluid called

A. Lymph

B. Endolymphatic sac

C. Perilymph

D. Haemolymph.

**Answer: B**



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**74.** The tympanic cavity is connected with the pharynx by

- A. Bartholi's ducts
- B. Internal nares
- C. Eustachian tubes
- D. None of these.

**Answer: C**



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**75.** The blind spot is the region where

- A. Image is formed



B. Cones are numerous

C. The optic nerve leaves out

D. Image is formed during the dark.

**Answer: C**



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**76.** Meissner's corpuscles are located in

A. Pancreas and secrete trypsinogen

B. Adrenal and secrete trypsinogen

C. Spleen and destroy erythrocytes

D. Skin and perceive gentle pressure.

**Answer: D**



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**77.** Membranous labyrinth is surrounded by a fluid called

A. Perilymph

B. Haemolymph

C. Lymph

D. Endolymph.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**78.** The sweet and acidic tastes are better detected by

A. Tip of the tongue

B. Base of the tongue

C. Middle of the tongue

D. Lateral sides of the tongue.

**Answer: A**



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**79.** In hypermetropia, the image is formed

A. Before retina and is corrected by convex lens

B. Behind the retina and is corrected by  
convex lens

C. Before retina and is corrected by  
concave lens.

D. Before retina and is corrected by  
concave lens.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**80.** Taste buds for bitter taste are found on tongue at

A. Posterior part

B. Tip

C. Lateral side

D. Ventral side.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**81.** Unique about humans is

A. Free hand

B. Tool use

C. Articulated speech

D. Social set up.

**Answer: C**



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**82.** Jacobson's organ is related to

A. Touch

B. Smell

C. Sight

D. Hearing.

**Answer: B**



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**83.** Concave lens is employed to correct

A. Presbiopia



B. Hypermetropia

C. Cataract

D. Myopia

**Answer: D**



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**84.** In the blind spot where the optic nerves leaves the eye

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Both rods and cones

D. Neither rods nor cones.

**Answer: D**



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**85.** In myopia or short sightedness

A. Image is formed slightly in front of retina because eye ball is longer

B. Eye ball is normal but image is formed over blind spot

C. Eye ball is normal but images is formed slightly behind the retina due to faulty lens

D. Courvature of cornes becomes irregular.

**Answer: A**



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**86.** Which of the following is devoid of blood supply?

A. Retina

B. Choroid

C. Cornea

D. Sclerotic.

**Answer: C**



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87. Conjunctiva of eye is derived from

A. Mesoderm

B. Ectoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Endomesoderm.

**Answer: B**



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88. The eye rotates in the orbit by

A. Four rectus and two oblique muscles

B. Ciliary muscles

C. Suspensory ligaments and ciliary muscles

D. Three circular and four oblique muscles.

**Answer: A**



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**89.** Suppose a person wears convex glasses for proper vision. Where do you think the image of the object is formed in his eyes when he is not using the glasses

- A. On blind spot
- B. On yellow spot
- C. In front of retina
- D. Behind the retina.

**Answer: D**



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90. Pigments present in cones of retina are connected with

- A. Night blindness
- B. Accommodation of eye
- C. Colour discrimination
- D. Image formation.

**Answer: C**



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91. The depression in the retina of eye which lodges only the cones is called

- A. Conjunctiva
- B. Iris
- C. Blind spot
- D. Fovea centralis.

**Answer: D**



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**92.** The cornea and lens of the mammalian eyes are both

A. Transparent and help in image

formation on retina

B. Transparent and diverge light rays on

retina for image formation.

C. Sensitive and richly supplied by nerves

D. Sensitive and richly supplied by blood

vessels.

**Answer: A**



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**93.** The rods and cones of the eye retinal layer are modified

- A. Bipolar neurons
- B. Unipolar neurons
- C. Multipolar neurons
- D. Hairs.

**Answer: A**



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**94.** Colour perception in human is due to

- A. Rods in retina
- B. Cones in retina
- C. Lens of eye
- D. Cornea lens complex.

**Answer: B**



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**95.** The depression in the retina of eye which lodges only the cones is called

A. Fovea centralis

B. Blind spot

C. Edge of retina

D. Choroid.

**Answer: A**



96. The change in focal length of an eye lens is caused by the action of the

A. Pupil

B. Iris

C. Cornea

D. Ciliary body.

**Answer: D**



**97.** The sequence of ear ossicles starting from the ear drum is

Or gt What is the right sequence of bones in the ear ossicles of a mammal starting from the tympanum inwards

OR

The sequence of ossicles starting from outside to inside

A. Stapes, incus and malleus

B. Malleus, incus and stapes

C. Stapes, malleus and incus

D. Incus, malleus and stapes.

**Answer: B**



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**98.** The organ of Corti in rabbit is concerned with the sense of

or

Cochlea of mammalian internal ear is concerned with



A. Taste

B. Smell

C. Hearing

D. Equilibrium

**Answer: C**



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**99.** Our ear can hear the frequency of sound waves

A. 5-100 cycles/sec

B. 50-20000 cycles/sec

C. 20000-50000 cycles/sec

D. 2000-3000 cycles/sec.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** Organ of corti are present in the cavity known as

A. Scala vestibuli

B. Scala tympani

C. Scala media

D. Cochlear canal.

**Answer: C**



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**101.** The receptors for sound waves are present on

A. Organs of Corti

B. Reissner's membrane

C. Semicircular canals

D. Sacculus.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**102.** Bony labyrinth is filled with a fluid called

A. Endolymph

B. Perilymph

C. Humor

D. Synovial fluid

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** Organ of corti are present in the cavity known as

A. Tympanic canal

B. Cochlear canal

C. Vestibular canal

D. Auditory meatus.

**Answer: B**



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**104.** Eustachian tube connects

A. External ear with middle ear

B. External ear with internal ear

C. Middle ear with pharynx

D. Middle ear with internal ear.

**Answer: C**



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**105.** Vibrations of fenestra ovalis are transmitted to

A. Endolymph of scala media

B. Endolymph of scala vestibuli

C. Perilymph of scala vestibuli

D. Perilymph of scala tympani.

**Answer: C**



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**106.** Loudness of sound is transferred to

A. Increased movement of basilar fibres of  
cochlea



B. Increased vibration of semicircular  
canals

C. Vibrations of endolymphatic sac

D. Vibrations of tympanic bulia.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**107.** The sense of equilibrium by ear is the  
function of

- A. Basilar membrane of cochlea
- B. Tectorial membrane of cochlea
- C. Sensory crista of ampulla
- D. Sensory cells of organ of Corti.

**Answer: C**



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**108.** Sensory crista of ampulla of mammalian ear is connected with

- A. Sense of balance
- B. Sense of low hearing
- C. Sense of loud hearing
- D. Secretion of ear wax.

**Answer: A**



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**109.** Which one of the followings is the functional unit of hearing

A. vibrations of ear ossicles

B. Nerve impulses from hair cells of organs  
of Corti

C. Vibrations in external auditory meatus

D. Vibrations in ear drum.

**Answer: B**



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**110.** Eye is said to be near- sighted when a

A. Near object is focussed behind retina

B. Distant object is focussed behind retina

C. Distant object is focussed in front of retina.

D. Near object is focussed in front of retina.

**Answer: C**



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**111.** Which part of the eye controls the amount of light entering in it

or

The black pigment in the eye which reduces the internal reflection is located in

A. Iris

B. Cornea

C. Ciliary body

D. Suspensory ligament

**Answer: A**



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**112.** Fovea centralis of retina perceives

- A. Dim light
- B. Diffuse light
- C. Coloured light and bright light
- D. Coloured light and dim light.

**Answer: C**



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**113.** Scala vestibuli is connected with

A. Fenestra rotundus

B. Fenestra ovalis

C. Scala media

D. Eustachian tube.

**Answer: B**



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## 114. Cochlea lodges

- A. Helicotrema
- B. Meibomian gland
- C. Organ of Corti
- D. Fenestra rotundus.

**Answer: C**



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**115.** Reduction in elasticity of eye lens with age causes

A. Myopia

B. Presbyopia

C. Cataract

D. Hypermetropia.

**Answer: B**



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**116.** Proprioceptors are found in

- A. Sole of feet
- B. Adrenal cortex
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Medulla.

**Answer: A**



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**117.** Iris of an is an extension of

A. Sclerotic

B. Choroid/Uvea

C. Choroid and retina

D. Sclerotic and choroid.

**Answer: C**



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**118.** The function of iris in the eyes of frog is to

A. Move lens forward and backward

B. Refract light rays

C. Bring about movement of eyelids

D. Alter the size of pupil.

**Answer: D**



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**119.** Retina is most sensitive at

A. Optic disc

B. Periphery

C. Macula lutea

D. Fovea centralis.

**Answer: D**



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**120.** Light rays entering the eye is controlled  
by

A. Pupil

B. Iris

C. Cornea

D. Lens.

**Answer: A**



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**121.** Middle ear has

A. Two sets of tiny bones

B. Three sets of tiny bones

C. Two sets of large bones

D. Three sets of large bones.

**Answer: B**



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**122.** Eye lens is

A. Biconcave

B. Concave

C. Convex

D. Biconvex.



**Answer: D**



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**123.** A small passage that permits continuity between scala vestibuli and scala tympani is

- A. Stapes
- B. Helicotrema
- C. Basilar membrane
- D. Tectorial membrane.

**Answer: B**



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**124.** The defective condition of accommodation of the eye in which distant objects are seen distinctly but near objects are indistinct is

- A. Myopia
- B. Astigmatism
- C. Presbyopia
- D. Hypermetropia.

**Answer: D**



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**125.** Convex lenses correct.

A. Presbyopia

B. Myopia

C. Hypermetropia

D. Glaucoma.

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**126.** Se m icircular canals occur in

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Intenstine

D. Ear.

**Answer: D**



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127. Organs of Ruffini are receptors of

A. Cold

B. Pressure

C. Heat

D. Touch.

**Answer: C**



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**128.** At rest, the eyes have

A. Relaxed ciliary body

B. Contracted ciliary body

C. Suspensory ligament is loose or relaxed

D. Eye lens is elastic and biconvex.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

129. Endolymph has good quantity of

A. Na

B. Ca/k

C. Mg

D. Cl.

**Answer: B**



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**130.** Sound is transmitted from middle ear to internal ear due to

A. Vibrations of tympanum

B. Vibrations of stapes

C. Striking of stapes

D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**



**131.** Which is absent in aqueous humor ?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Oxygen

C. Hyaluronic acid

D. Glucose.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**132.** Where do the sensory nervous structures found

A. Epidermis

B. Endodermis

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**133.** Part of ear concerned with hearing is

A. Reissner's membrane and tectorial membrane

B. Basilar membrane and tectorial membrane

C. Reissner's membrane and basilar membrane

D. Ampulla.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**134.** Fish are able to see under water because

- A. Both lens and cornea are spherical
- B. Cornea is spherical, lens is flat
- C. Cornea is flat , lens is spherical
- D. Both lens and cornea are flat.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**135.** In man's eye. The sclerotic is made up of

A. Nose

B. Ear

C. Heart

D. Eye.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**136.** Nowadays cornea transplantation has been done on large scale because:

- A. Easily available
- B. Without blood supply
- C. Easily preserved
- D. Easily stitched.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**137.** When the intensity of light is low during night the light is detected by

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Both A and B

D. Lens.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**138.** Ora serrata is

- A. Part of retina
- B. Present in utriculus of ear
- C. Gland present in oral cavity of Frog
- D. Oral cavity of protochordates

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**



**139.** Which one is photosensitives in mammals?

A. Retinol

B. Rhodopsin

C. Melanin

D. Sclerotin.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**140.** Fenestra ovalis is the opening of

A. Air filled cavity of middle ear

B. External opening of tympanic cavity

C. Opening of auditory capsule

D. Communication between pharynx and  
tympanic cavity.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**141.** Glaucoma is due to

- A. Blocking of canal of Schlemm
- B. Drying up of vitreous humor
- C. Increased size of eye
- D. Opacity of lens.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**142.** Colour blindness results from

A. Cones

B. Rods

C. Rods and cones

D. none of the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**143.** Organ of corti is found in

A. Internal ear

B. Middle ear

C. External ear

D. In between internal ear and middle ear.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**144.** Cell of Deiter occurs in

A. Retina

B. Organ of corti

C. utriculus

D. Sebaceous glands.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**145.** The pacinian corpuscle present in the skin is for

A. Glands

B. Pain receptors

C. Naked tactile receptors

D. Encapsulated pressure receptors.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**146.** Sensation of stomach pain is due to

A. Proprioceptors

B. Teloreceptors

C. Enteroceptors

D. Exteroceptors.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



**147.** The black pigment in the eye, which reduces the internal reflection, is located in

A. Retina

B. Iris

C. Sclerotic

D. Cornea.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**148.** Too short eye ball and too flat lens  
produce

A. Astigmatism

B. Presbyopia

C. Near sightedness

D. Far sightedness.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

149. rodopsin pigments erythrolabe, chlorolabe and cyanolabe are respectively

A. Red, green and blue

B. Blue, green and red

C. Red, blue and green

D. Green red and blue.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**150.** Ear drum is known as

- A. Tensor tympani
- B. Scala tympani
- C. Tympanic membrane
- D. Scla vestibuli.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**151.** Organ of Golgi is the sensing structure formed at the junction of

A. Two nerves

B. Two bones

C. Nerve and muscle

D. Muscle and tendon.

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**152.** Taste buds for bitter taste are found on tongue at

- A. Sour taste
- B. Bitter taste
- C. Sweet taste
- D. Saltish taste.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**153.** The structures in a human body that assist in body balance are located in the

A. Outer ear

B. Middle ear

C. Inner ear

D. Eustachian tubes.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**154.** Anterior irregular wavy part of retina is

- A. Ora serrata
- B. Pars optics
- C. Ocular conjunctiva
- D. Fovea centralis.

**Answer: A**



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**155.** Given below are assertion and reason, Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A). Both correct but reason not correct explanation (B) assertion true but reason wrong (C ), and both wrong (D) Assertion. Hearing aids help the hearing impaired to hear. Reason. They make sound travel through skull bones.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**156.** Largest ear ossicle is

A. Incus

B. Stapes

C. Malleus

D. Stapedial plate.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**157. Which pair has the same meaning ?**

A. Sternum-chest bone

B. Stapes-anvil bone

C. Patella-knee knot

D. Malleus-Hammer bone.

**Answer: D**



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**158.** The shape of eye lens is changed by

A. Iris

B. Ciliary muscle

C. pupil

D. Optic nerve.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**159.** A characteristic of human cornea is

- A. Absence of blood circulation
- B. Causes cataract in old age
- C. Has lacrimal gland for secretion of tears
- D. Secreted by conjunctive and glandular

**Answer: A**



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**160.** When we move from dark to light, we fail to see for some time but soon the visibility become normal. It is

A. Accommodation

B. Adaptation

C. Photoperiodism

D. Mutation.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**161.** Animals which see well during night have abundant

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Scotopic cells

D. Night vision cells

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**162.** Which one is incorrect match

A. Myopia-Biconvex lens

B. Olfactory-Smell

C. Algesirceptor-Pain

D. Organ of corti-Sensory and supporting cells.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**



**163.** Middle ear contains

A. Fluid

B. Blood

C. air

D. Wax.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**164.** Area of retina devoid of rods and cones is

A. Yellow spot

B. Blind spot

C. Blue spot

D. Black spot

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**165.** The lens used for correcting myopia is.

A. Cylindrical lens

B. Bifocal lens

C. Biconvex lens

D. Biconcave lens

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**166.** When the intensity of light is low during night the light is detected by

A. Lens

B. Rods

C. Cones

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**167.** Muller's fibres occur in

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Cones

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**168.** Vater's corpuscles are sensitive to

A. Pressure

B. Smell

C. Temperature

D. Touch

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**169.** Bowman's glands are located in the

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Pleural membrane

C. Olfactory membrane

D. Cardiac muscles.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**170.** Opacity of eye lens leads to

A. Glaucoma

B. Cataract

C. Presbyopia

D. Atigamatism.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**171.** The human eye is sensitive only to light having wave length ranging from

A. 80-280 nm

B. 280-380nm



C. 380-760nm

D. 760-880nm

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**172.** Glaucoma is an eye disease arising from

A. Intra-arterial pressure

B. Intraocular pressure

C. Intraventricular pressure

D. Intravesicular pressure.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**173.** Assertion: The Eustachian tube helps in equalising the pressures on either sides of the ear drum.

Reason: The Eustachian tube connects the middle ear cavity with the pharynx.

A. Auditory ossicles

B. Membranous labyrinth

C. Eustachian tube

D. Cochlea.

**Answer: C**



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**174.** In a similarity with photographic camera, retina acts as

A. Shutter

B. Lens

C. Diaphragm

D. Film.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**175.** Given below are assertion and reason.

Point out if both are true with reason being

correct explanation (A). Both correct but

reason not correct explanation (B), assertion

correct but reason wrong (C ), both are wrong (D).

Assertion, Owls move freely during night.

Reason. They have large number of rods on their retina.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer: A**



**176.** If an organism has more rods it will

- A. More active at night
- B. More active during day
- C. More active during dusk
- D. Having colour vision.

**Answer: A**



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177. The size of pupil is controlled by the

A. Conjunctiva

B. Cornea

C. Iris

D. Retina.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**178.** The lens and cornea is not having blood supply. So the nutrients are supplied by

A. Vitreous humor

B. Aqueous humor

C. Blind spot

D. Retina.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**179.** In the following abnormalities of the eye which one is a serious condition that leads to blindness

A. Myopia

B. Hypermetropia

C. Presbyopia

D. Glaucoma.

**Answer: D**



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**180.** Which part of the human ear plays no role in hearing as such but is otherwise very much required

or

Which of the following is balancing organ

A. Malleus, incus and stapes

B. Utriculus, sacculus and semicircular  
canals

C. Organ of corti

D. Eustachian tube.

**Answer: B**



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**181.** The depression in the retina of eye which lodges only the cones is called

- A. Blind spot
- B. Fenestra rotunda
- C. Fovea centralis
- D. Fenestra ovalis.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**182.** Nasal epithelium is formed of

- A. columnner epithelium
- B. Keratinised epithelium
- C. Pseudostratified epithelium
- D. Glandular eptihelium

**Answer: C**



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**183.** The point in eye of mammals from which optic nerves and blood vessels leave the eye ball is called

A. Yellow spot

B. Blind spot

C. Pars optics

D. Pupil.

**Answer: B**



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**184.** Ear ossicle, incus is modified

- A. Jugal bone
- B. Articular bone
- C. Quadrate bone
- D. Hymandibular bone.

**Answer: C**



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**185.** Middle ear has

A. Malleus

B. Choroid

C. Odontoid process

D. Malpighian cells.

**Answer: A**



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**186.** In an adult human, how many bones are present as ear ossicles ?

- A. Incus and stapes
- B. Incus, malleus and stapes
- C. Stapes
- D. Incus and malleus.

**Answer: B**



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**187.** Adaptation' of eyes in dark is due to

- A. Depletion of visula pigments in rods
- B. Depletion of visula pigments in cones
- C. Repletion of visual pigments in cones
- D. Repletion of visual pigments in rods.

**Answer: D**



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**188.** Which of the following disorder is not hereditary?

A. Haemophilia

B. Cataract

C. Sickle cell anaemia

D. Colour blindness.

**Answer: B**



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**189.** Glands responsible for secreting tears are

A. Meibomian glands

B. Glands of Moll

C. Glands of Zeis

D. Lacrymal glands.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**190.** The contraction of muscle of shortest duration is seen in

A. Eye lids

B. Jaw

C. Heart

D. Intesitine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**191.** Which one provides colour vision in mammals?

A. Lens

B. Cone cells

C. Cornea

D. Rod cells.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**192.** The central opening of iris is called as

A. Cornea

B. Lens

C. Pupil

D. Fovea centralis

**Answer: C**



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**193.** gland found in eye skin of Rabbit is

A. Meibomian gland

B. Perineal gland

C. Lacrymal

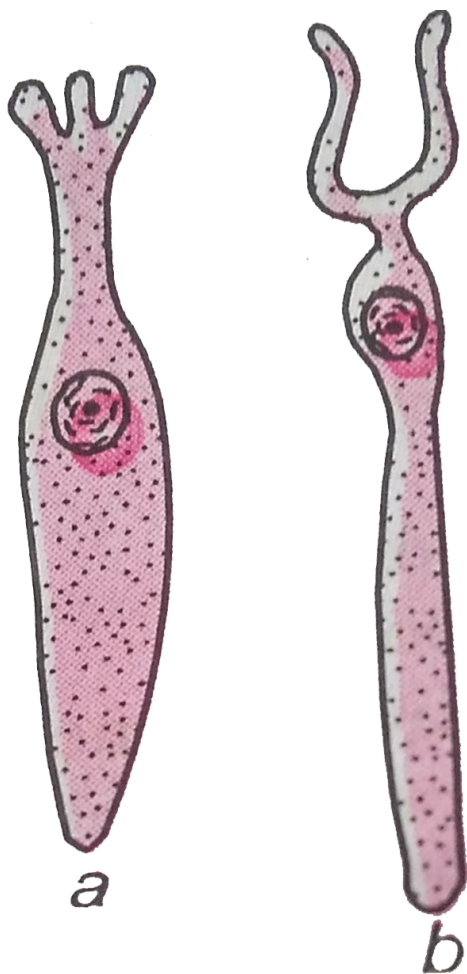
D. Harderian gland.

**Answer: A**



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**194.** Examine the cells a and b. select the correct option





A. Cell a is rod cell found evenly all over retina

B. Cell a is cone cell more concentrated in fovea centralis

C. Cell b is concerned with colour vision in bright light

D. Cell a is sensitive to low light intensities.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**195.** Receptor absent over tongue in

- A. thermoreceptor
- B. Gustatoreceptor
- C. Photoreceptor
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**196.** Number of rod cells in eye is

A. 120 million

B. 80 million

C. 60 million

D. 180 million

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**197.** Vestibular and tympanic canals of cochlea are connected by

- A. Oval window
- B. Round window
- C. Helicotrema
- D. Eustachial canal.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**198.** Which of the following prevents internal reflection of light within the eye

or

Coloured (Pigmented) layer of eye is

A. Choroid

B. Cornea

C. Sclera

D. Conjunctive

**Answer: A**



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**199.** Identify the correct sequence of organs/regions in the organization of human ear as an auditory mechanoreceptor organ

A. Pinna-Tympanic membrane -

Auditory canal-Cochlea-Malleus-Incus-

Stapes-Auditory nerve-

B. Pinna-Malleus-Incus-Stapes -

Auditory canal-tympanic membrane-

Cochlea-auditory nerve.

C. Pinna-Auditory

canal-Tympanic

membrane-Malleus\_incus-stapes-cochlea-

auditory nerve

D. Pinna-cochlea-tympanic

membrane-

auditory membrane-auditory canal-

auditory nerve.

**Answer: C**



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**200.** In the chemistry of vision in mammals, the photosensitive substance is called

or The visual pigment in rods of retina of vertebrate eye which is responsible for detection of light is

or

It is present in rods and useful in night vision

A. Rhodopsin

B. Vitamin C

C. Melanin



D. Vitamin K.

**Answer: A**



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**201.** Phonoreceptors occur in

A. Skin

B. Middle ear

C. Tympanum

D. Internal ear.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**202.** Olfactory membrane is connected with

A. Taste

B. Vision

C. smell

D. hearing.

**Answer: C**



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203. A 22 years student goes to his ophthalmologist. He has problem in reading books because he is not able to contract his

A. Suspensory ligament

B. Ciliary muscles

C. Pupil

D. Iris.

**Answer: B**



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**204.** Assertion: The space between the cornea and the lens is called the vitreous chamber.

Reason: The space between the lens and retina is called the aqueous chamber.

A. Lens

B. Iris

C. Retina

D. Optic nerve.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**205.** Organs of Ruffini are receptors of

A. cold

B. Pressure

C. Touch

D. Heat

**Answer: D**



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**206.** Protein found in eye lens is

A. Opsin

B. Collagen

C. Crystallin

D. Rhodopsin.

**Answer: C**



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**207.** Which one is used in balancing ?

- A. Organ of Corti
- B. Vestibular region
- C. Middle ear
- D. Cochlea.

**Answer: B**



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**208.** Refraction of light in the eye occurs at :

A. Cornea

B. Lens

C. Iris

D. Aqueous humor.

**Answer: A**



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**209.** Pecten, a comb like structure occurs in the eye of

A. Fishes

B. Birds

C. Mammals

D. Frog.

**Answer: B**



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**210.** Static equilibrium is maintained by

A. Sacculus

B. Utriculus

C. Semicircular canals

D. Both A and B

**Answer: D**



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211. Fovea in the eye is a central pit in the yellowish pigmented spot called

A. Retina

B. Blind spot

C. Meacula lutea

D. Cornea

**Answer: C**



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212. The muscles of a normal eye are least strained when the eye is focussed on an object

A. Relaxed ciliary muscles and taut suspensory ligament

B. Taut suspensory ligament and rounded lens

C. Contracted ciliary muscles and relaxed lens

D. Contracted ciliary muscles and rounded lens.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**213. Tongue has**

- A. Baroreceptors
- B. Olfactoreceptors
- C. Gustatoreceptors
- D. Tangoreceptors.

**Answer: C**



214. Which one of the following is the correct difference between Rod Cells and cone cells of our retina

	<b>Rod Cells</b>	<b>Cone Cells</b>
(a) Overall function	Vision in poor light	Colour vision and detailed vision in bright light
(b) Distribution	More concentrated in centre of retina	Evenly distributed all over retina
(c) Visual acuity	High	Low
(d) Visual pigment contained	Iodopsin	Rhodopsin

A. Overall function vision in poor light

Colour vision and detailed vision in

bright light

B. Distribution    More    concentrated    in  
centre of retina    Evenly distributed all  
over retina

C. Visual activity high low

D. Visual pigment Iodopsin Rhodopsin.

**Answer: A**



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**215.** The cutaneous plexus and the papillary plexure consist of

- A. A network of arteries providing dermal supply
- B. Network of nerves providing dermal sensation
- C. Specialized cells for cutaneous sensation
- D. Gland cells that release cutaneous secretions.



**Answer: A**



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**216.** The size of pupil is controlled by the

- A. Ciliary muscles
- B. Suspensory ligaments
- C. corneas
- D. Iris muscles.

**Answer: D**



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**217.** Sensory neurons of retina of eye are

- A. Maculae and cristae
- B. Pacinian and Ruffini's corpuscles
- C. Rode and cones
- D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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**218.** High frequency sound waves vibrate the basilar membrane

- A. Near helicotrema
- B. In middle of cochlea
- C. From oval window to helicotrema
- D. Near oval window.

**Answer: D**



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**219.** In human beings the total visual field and the stereoscopic visual field respectively is

A.  $140^\circ$  and  $52^\circ$

B.  $140^\circ$  and  $26^\circ$

C.  $180^\circ$  and  $140^\circ$

D.  $180^\circ$  and  $26^\circ$

**Answer: C**



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220. The glands which help in absorbing odoriferous substances to stimulate olfactory nerve are

- A. Bidder's glands
- B. Cowper's glands
- C. Meibomian glands
- D. Bowman's glands.

**Answer: D**



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## 221. Match the Columns

I	II
1. Fovea	<i>a</i> Provides opening for entry of light
2. Iris	<i>b</i> Transduces RGB light
3. Pupil	<i>c</i> Transmits information to CNS
4. Lens	<i>d</i> Controls amount of light entering
5. Optic Nerve	<i>e</i> Focus light on retina.

A. 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-e,5-c

B. 1-a,2-b,3-c,4-d,5-e

C. 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-e,5-b

D. 1-e,2-a,3-d,4-c,5-b

**Answer: A**



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222. Which is thickened to form organ of corti

- A. Tectorial membrane
- B. Reissener's membrane
- C. Basilar membrane
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



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**223.** In mammalian eye, the 'fovea' is the centre of the visual field, where

- A. Choroid with only cone cells
- B. retina with only rod cells
- C. Retina without any sensory cells
- D. Retina with only cone cells.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



**224.** Statoacoustic receptors are located in

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Middle ear

D. Internal ear.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**225.** Which ones are gustatoreceptors

- A. Rod cells of eys
- B. Cone cells of eyes
- C. Taste buds of tongue
- D. Receptors in skin.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**226.** The vibrations of the tympanic membrane are amplified approximately.....times in the oval window

A. 5

B. 20

C. 40

D. 55

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**227.** The light striking the retina generates nerve impulse. Which of the following options correctly describes the path of light ?

A. Photosensory → Bipolar neurons →

Ganglionic cells → sensory nerves

B. Sensory nerves → Bipolar neurons →

Ganglionic cells → Photosensory cells

C. Sensory nerves → Ganglionic cells →

Bipolar neurone → Photosensory cells.

D. Photosensory cells → Ganglionic →

Bipolar neurons → sensor nerves.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**228.** The forward stereoscopic visual field will be the greatest in

A. Cat

B. Rabbit

C. Deer

D. Horse.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**229.** Sensory structure that responds to pressure change is

A. Meissner's corpuscle

B. Pacinian corpuscle

C. End bulb of Krause

D. Organ of Ruffini.

**Answer: B**



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**230.** Bactericidal protein present in human tears is

- A. Opsin
- B. Retinene
- C. Trasansudction
- D. Lysozyme.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**231.** Light sensitive cells of eye are present in

A. Cornea

B. Sclera

C. Choroid

D. Retina.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



**232.** Colour blindness is due to defect in

A. Cones

B. Rods

C. Rods and cones

D. Rhodopsin.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**233.** The innermost layer of the human eye is

A. Retina

B. Lens

C. Scelra

D. Choroid

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**234.** Iodopsin is a light sensitive (photosensitive) pigment and is present in the

A. Iris

B. Rods

C. Cones

D. Lens.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**235.** Colour perception in human is due to

- A. Rhodopsin pigment in rod cells
- B. Rhodopsin pigment in cone cells
- C. Iodopsin pigment in rod cells
- D. Iodopsin in cone cells.

**Answer: D**



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236. Which of the following is applicable to part labelled 'a' in the given diagram .



A. Alongwith head movement it makes the individual aware of the movement

B. There are two chambers

C. It has three tubular passages in its cavity

D. Maintenance of body balance.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**237.** The pacinian corpuscle present in the skin

is for

A. Temperature

B. Light

C. Taste buds of tongue

D. Pressure.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**238.** Rods are sensitive to

A. Dim light

B. High intensity light

C. Colour perception

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**239.** Specific receptors responsible for the balance of the body

A. Organ of Corti

B. Crista and macula

C. Basilar membrane



D. Tectorial membrane.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**240.** The order of three layers of cells in retina of human eye from inside to outside is

A. Bipolar cells, photoreceptors, ganglion

B. Ganglion cells, rods, cones

C. Ganglion cells, bipolar cells, photoreceptor cells

D. Photoreceptor cells, ganglion cells, bipolar cells.

**Answer: C**



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**241.** The purplish red pigment rhodopsin contained in the rods type of photoreceptor cells of the human eye, is a derivative of

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

**Answer: A**



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**242.** Which is thickened to form organ of corti

A. both are true but reason is not correct  
explanation

B. assertion is true but reason is wrong.

C. and both are wrong

D. D

**Answer: D**



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**243.** Assertion. No taste sensation occurs when drop of distilled water is put on tongue

Reason. Human does not have taste buds for water.

A. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

B. assertion is true but reason is wrong.

C. and both are wrong

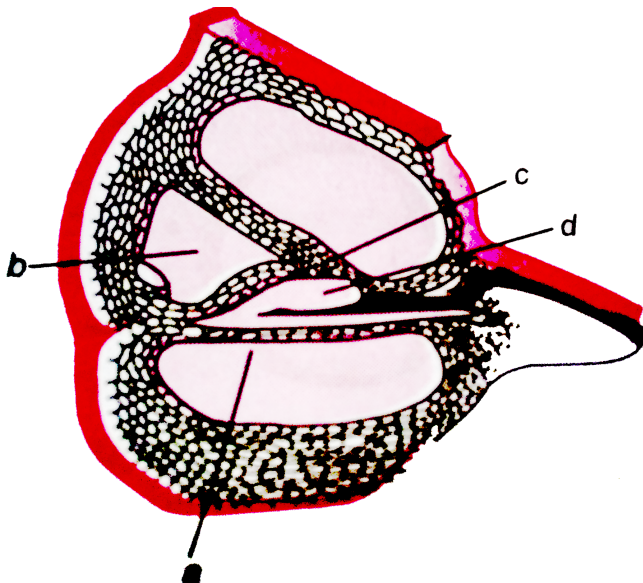
D. D

Answer: A



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244. Which is correctly labelled



A. a-Reissner's membrane

B. b-Scala vestibuli

C. c-Bsilar membrane

D. d-Tectorial membrane.

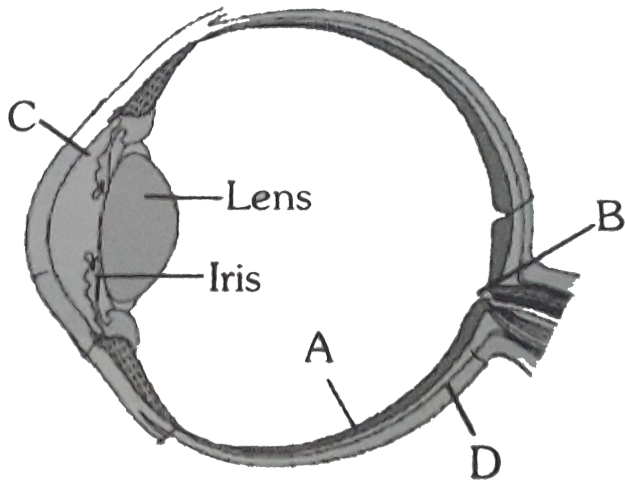
**Answer: D**



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**245.** Parts A,B,C and D of the human eye are shown in the diagram. Select the option which gives correct identification along with its

## functions/characteristics



A. d-choroid -its anterior part forms ciliary  
body

B. a-retina-contains -phoreceptors, rods  
and cones



C. b-blind spot-has only a few rods and  
cones

D. c-aqueous chamber-reflects light which  
does not pass through lens.

**Answer: B**



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**246.** Retina has

A. Rode and cones only

B. Rods only

C. Cones only

D. rods, cones and neuroganglion cells.

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**247.** Which is thickened to form organ of corti

A. Basilar membrane of tympanci canal

B. basilar membrane of median canal

C. Reissner's membrane in tympanic canal

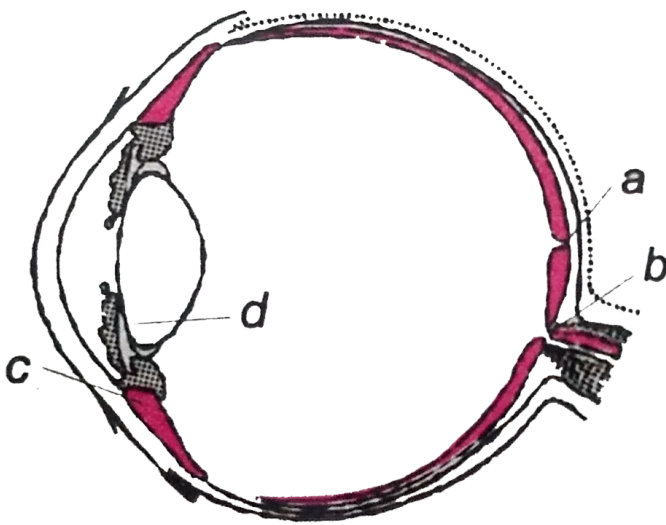
D. Reissner's membrane in vestibular canal.

**Answer: B**



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**248.** Which is true of the function of labelled part in the diagram.



- A. a-blind spot-image formed here
- B. b-fovea-no visula acti vity is present
- C. c-cornea-helps to hold lens in place
- D. d-iris-visible coloured portion of eye.

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**249.** The posterior part of the retina, which is just opposite to the lens is

- A. Black spot
- B. Yellow spot
- C. Fovea centralis
- D. Lens.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**250.** Identify the wrong statement regarding the mechanism of hearing

A. External ear receives and directs the sound waves to ear drum

B. Vibrations produced in ear drum are transmitted through ear ossicles and oval window to fluid-filled inner ear

C. Movement of basilar membrane bends the hair cells

D. Nerve impulses are generated and transmitted by efferent fibres to the auditory cortex of brain.

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**251.** Photopigments of human eye are composed of a protein called

A. Melanin

B. Retinal

C. Opsin

D. Myosin

**Answer: C**



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**252.** Identify two small apertures present in auditory capsule

A. Foramen magnum and foramen ovale



B. Foramen ovale and fossa ovalis

C. Fenestra ovalis and obturator foramen

D. Fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda.

**Answer: D**



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**253.** The stato-acoustic receptor responds to changes of

A. Light and pressure

B. Sound and equilibrium

C. Pain and pressure

D. Pressure and touch.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**254.** The yellowish pigmented spot at the posterior pole of human eye lateral to the blind spot is

A. Crista

B. Saccule

C. Iris

D. macula lutea

**Answer: D**



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**255.** Which one of the following statemetns is not correct.

- A. In retina the rods have the photopigment rhodopsin while cones have three different photopigments
- B. Retinal is a derivative of vitamin c
- C. Rhodopsin is the purplish red protein in rods only
- D. Retinal is light absorbing portion of visual photopigments.

**Answer: B**



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**256.** Assertion: The optic nerve leaves the eye at the point called blind spot

Reason: Only cones are densely packed at the blind spot, hence is the name.

A. both true but reason is not correct

explanation

B. assertion is true but reason is wrong.

C. both are wrong

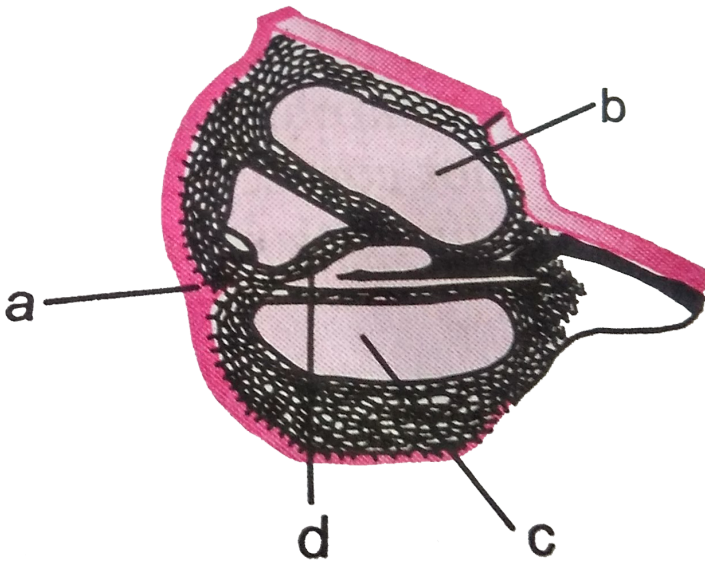
D. D

**Answer: C**



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**257.** Select the correct option regarding sectional view of cochlea



A. a-organ of corti-responsible for maintenance of balance of body and posture

B. b-scala vestibuli-filled with perilymph that ends at the oval window

C. c-scala tympani -terminates at the round window which opens into the middle ear

D. d-basilar membrane-nerve impulses are generated against it .

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**258.** Which part is not included in Cochlear duct

A. Reissner's membrane and tectorial membrane

B. Scala media

C. Macula of utricle



D. Tectorial membrane.

**Answer: C**



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**259.** The correct path followed by sound waves from external ear to inner ear is

A. Ear drum-basilar membrane-auditory  
ossicles-fluid of cochlea-hair cells

B. Ear drum-auditory ossicles-fluid of cochlea-basilar membrane-hair cells

C. Ear drum-hair cells-auditory ossicles-basilar membrane-fluid of cochlea

D. Ear drum-fluid of cochlea-auditory ossicles-hair cells-basilar membrane.

**Answer: B**



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**260.** the anterior portion of sclera is called

A. Lens

B. Iris

C. Pupil

D. Cilary body

**Answer: D**



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**261.** The projecting ridge in ampulla of semicircular canals in ear is called

A. Succus entericus

B. Maculae

C. Otolith

D. Crista ampularis

**Answer: D**



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262. Which one of the followings is the functional unit of hearing

- A. Utricle
- B. Organ of Zuckerkandi
- C. Orgain of corti
- D. Vestibular apparatus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**263.** Which is not a refractive medium of eye

A. Lens

B. Vitreous humour

C. Aqueous humour

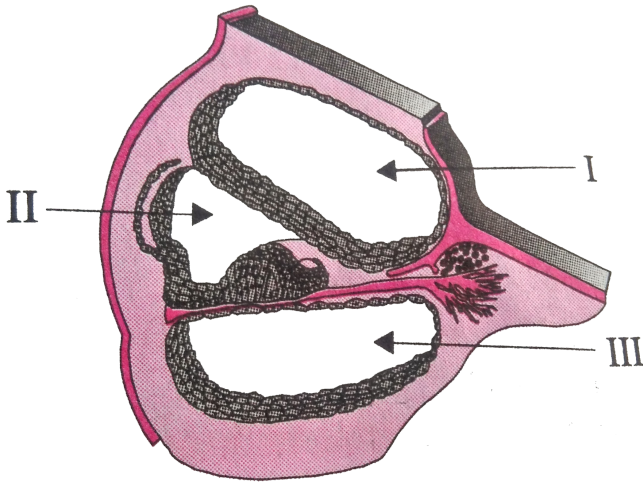
D. Pupil.

**Answer: D**



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264. Select the correct identification group of labelled parts I,II,III



A. I-Scala vestibuli, II-Scala media, III-Scala tympani

B. I-Scala vestibuli,II-Scala tympani, III-Scla media

C. I-Scala Tympani, II-Scala media, III-Scala media II-Scala tympani, III-Scala vestibuli.

D. I-Scala media II-Scala tympani, III-Scala vestibuli.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**265.** Ceruminous or wax producing glands are modified



A. Apocrine sweat glands

B. Merocrine sweat glands

C. Holocrine sebaceous glands

D. Apocrine sebaceous glands.

**Answer: A**



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**266.** Choose the wrong statements with reference is human inner ear

- A. Bony labyrinth divides into two areas  
namely cochlea and vestibule
- B. Scala vestibuli and scala media are  
separated by a membrane called  
Reissner's membrane
- C. Scala media and scala tympani are  
separated by basilar membrane.
- D. Scala vestibuli and scala tympani are  
filled with endolymph

**Answer: B**



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**267.** Choose the wrong statement regarding human ear

A. Stapes is attached to tympanic membrane

B. Eustachian tube connects middle ear cavity with pharynx.

C. Middle ear contains three ossicles

D. Space within cochlea called scale media  
is filled with endolymph

**Answer: A**



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**268.** Large number of processes that project from the apical part of each hair cell, of the prgam of Cprto are ca,,ed

A. Ptp,otj prga

B. Stereocilia

C. Crista ampullaris

D. Utricle

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**269.** Part of eye which acts as diaphragm of photography is

A. Pupil

B. Cornea

C. Iris

D. Lens.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**270.** Somatic sense receptors are

A. Meissner's corpuscles

B. Pacinian corpuscles

C. Krause's end bulb

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**271.** The fovea of eye

A. has the lowest light threshold

B. Contains only green and red cones

C. Contains only rods.

D.

**Answer: B**



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**272.** The basilar membrane of cochlea

A. Is unaffected by movement of fluid in the

scala vestibule

B. Covers the oval window and round

window



C. Vibrate in a pattern determined by the form of travelling wave in the fluids of cochlea

D. Vibrates when the body is subjected to linear accelerations.

**Answer: C**



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**273.** Photosensitive compound in human eye is made up of

A. Transducin and retinene

B. Guanosine and retinol

C. Opsin and retinal

D. Opsin and retinol.

**Answer: C**



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274. Choose the correct statement

A. Receptore do not produce graded potentials

B. Nocireceptors respond to changes in pressure

C. meissner's corpuscles are thermoreceptors

D. Photoreceptors in the human eye are depolarised during darkness and

become hyperpolarised in response to light stimulus.

**Answer: D**



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**275.** Pacinian corpuscles occur in the skin of certain parts of body. These are

A. Types of glands

B. Pain receptors

C. Naked tactile receptors

D. Encapsulated pressure receptors.

**Answer: D**



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**276.** Good vision depends on adequate intake of carotene rich food. Select the best option from the following statements: (a) Vitamin A derivatives are formed from carotene (b) Photopigments are embedded in the

membrane discs of inner segment(c ) Retinal is derivative of v itamin A (d) Retinal is a light absorbing part of all the visual pigments.

A. a and b

B. a,c and d

C. a and c

D. b,c and b.

**Answer: B**



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**277.** Our ears are most sensitive to sound of

- A. 16 cycles/sec
- B. 2000 cycles/sec
- C. 1000 cycle/sec
- D. 500 cycles/sec.

**Answer:**



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**278.** Jacobson's organ is

- A. Absent in Frog
- B. Absent in humans
- C. Present in humans
- D. Vestigial in humans.

**Answer:**



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**279.** Free nerve endings are

- A. Thermoreceptors



B. Algesireceptors

C. Teloceptore

D. Proprioceptors.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**280.** Which area of body is most sensitive to sensation of cold?

A. Fore -head

B. Cheeks

C. Chest

D. Hands.

**Answer:**



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**281.** A mammal lacking pinna is

A. Platypus

B. Whale

C. Seal

D. All the above.

**Answer:**



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**282.** Tapetum lucidum occurs

A. Inner to retina over optic disc

B. Over iris

C. In between retina and choroid

D. In between choroid and sclera.

**Answer:**



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**283.** Helicotrema lies at

- A. End of cochlea
- B. Middle of cochlea
- C. Throughout cochlea
- D. Near oval window.

**Answer:**



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