



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - A2Z BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION

Section A : Topicwise Questions Topic 1 : Neural System And Humans Neural System

1. The process by which two or more organs interact is called

- A. Homeostasis
- B. Coordination
- C. Accommodation
- D. Adaption

Answer: B



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2. The human neural system is divided into

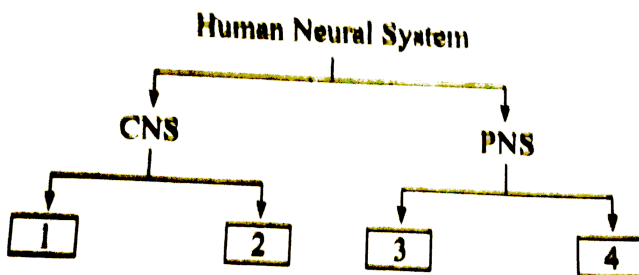
- A. Two parts - CNS and PNS
- B. Two parts - CNS and ANS
- C. Three parts - CNS, PNS and ANS
- D. Three parts - Forebrain, midbrain and hindbrain

Answer: A



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3. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching ItBrgt



A. 1 - autonomic neural system, 2 - somatic neural system, 3 - sympathetic neural system 4 - parasympathetic neural system

B. 1 - cranial nerves, 2 - spinal nerves, 3 - autonomic neural system, 4 - somatic neural system

C. 1 - brain, 2 - spinal cord, 3 - somatic neural system, 4 - autonomic neural system

D. 1 - spinal cord, 2 - brain, 3 - sympathetic neural system, 4 - parasympathetic neural system

Answer: C

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4. All the nerves of the body associated with the CNS (brain and spinal cord), comprised in

A. Peripheral neural system

- B. Somatic neural system
- C. Autonomic neural system
- D. Sympathetic neural system

Answer: A



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5. The nerve fibres transmit impulse from tissue/organs to the CNS and the nerve fibres transmit regulatory impulse from the CNS to the concerned peripheral tissue/organ.

- A. a - afferent, b - efferent
- B. a - efferent, b - afferent
- C. a - sympathetic, b - parasympathetic
- D. a - parasympathetic, b - sympathetic

Answer: A



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6. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements.

- a. The CNS is the size of information processing and control.
- b. The somatic neural system relays impulses from the CNS to the involuntary organs and smooth muscles of the body.
- c. The autonomic neural system transmits impulses from the CNS to skeleton muscles.
- d. The autonomic neural system is further classified into sympathetic and parasympathetic neural system.

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. c and d

D. a and d

Answer: B



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7. How many pairs of cranial nerves in mammals are purely sensory

- A. Six
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Five

Answer: A



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8. Afferent nerve fibres carry impulses from

- A. Effector organs to CNS
- B. Receptor to CNS
- C. CNS to receptors
- D. CNS to muscles

Answer: B



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9. On stimulation, sympathetic nervous system

- A. Increases sweat secretion
- B. Decreases tear secretion
- C. Decreases saliva
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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10. In man which one of the following cranial nerve is associated with the sense of the body balance

A. IX

B. VIII

C. VII

D. VI

Answer: B



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11. Supply of blood to visceral organs is controlled by

A. SNS, involuntary

B. SNS, voluntary

C. PNS, involuntary

D. SNS, PNS, involuntary

Answer: D



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12. Parasympathetic nervous system is not involved in

- A. Peristalsis
- B. Secretion of saliva
- C. Dilation of pupil
- D. Excitation of reproductive organs

Answer: C



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13. Body coordination is maintained by

- A. Circulatory system
- B. Nervous system
- C. Endocrine system

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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14. Eye muscles are innervated by

- A. Oculomotor, abducens and vagus
- B. Oculomotor, trochlear and abducens
- C. Oculomotor, abducens and facial
- D. Oculomotor, facial and vagus

Answer: B



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15. Cranial nerves supplying eyes are

A. 3, 4, 5

B. 4, 6, 7

C. 4, 5, 6

D. 3, 4, 6

Answer: D



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16. Which of the following are the two extra cranial nerves found in rabbit

A. Hypoglossal and spinal accessory

B. Hypoglossal and pneumogastric

C. Spinal accessory and glossopharyngeal

D. Hypoglossal and glossopharyngeal

Answer: A



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17. Sympathetic nervous system increases

- A. Heart beat
- B. Secretion of saliva
- C. Secretion of digestive juices
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



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18. Common neurotransmitter of peripheral nervous system is

- A. Colchicine
- B. Epinephrine
- C. GABA

D. Acetylcholine

Answer: D



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19. Which part of nervous system is activated under stress?

A. Whole autonomous nervous system

B. Parasympathetic nervous system

C. Sympathetic nervous system

D. Spinal cord

Answer: C



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20. A cranial nerve with maximum branches in the body is

- A. Vagus
- B. Auditory
- C. Facial
- D. Trigeminal

Answer: D

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21. Excessive stimulat^o of vagus nerve in human may lead to

- A. Hoarse voice
- B. Peptic ulcers
- C. Efficiet digestion of proteins
- D. Irregular contraction of diaphragm

Answer: B

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22. Cranial nerve called dentist's nerve is

- A. Optic
- B. Auditory
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Oculomotor

Answer: C



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23. Intercellular communication in multicellular organism occurs through

- A. Digestive system
- B. Nervous system
- C. Both nervous and endocrine systems

D. Respiratory system only

Answer: C



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24. Tongue is under control of

A. Facial nerve

B. Glossopharyngeal nerve

C. Trigeminal nerve

D. Autonomous nervous system

Answer: B



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25. Choose the type of nervous system and type of muscle supplying visceral organs.

- A. Sympathetic nervous system, voluntary
- B. Sympatheic nervous system, involuntary
- C. Parasympathetic nervous system, involuntary
- D. Both sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system, involuntary

Answer: D



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26. In a man, abducens nerve is injured. Which one of the following functions will be affected?

- A. Movement of eye ball
- B. Movement of tongue
- C. Swallowing

D. Movement of neck

Answer: A



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27. Match the columns and find out the correct combination.

Column I

Column II

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------|
| (a) Cervical nerves | (i) | 5 pairs |
| (b) Thoracic nerves | (ii) | 1 pair |
| (c) Lumbar nerves | (iii) | 12 pairs |
| (d) Coccygeal nerves | (iv) | 8 pairs |

A. a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

B. a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

C. a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

D. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Answer: B



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28. Parasympathetic nerve endings release

- A. Adrenaline
- B. GABA
- C. Acetylcholine
- D. Noradrenaline

Answer: C



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29. Second cranial nerve supplies

- A. Retina and lens
- B. Retina and iris
- C. Ciliary muscles
- D. Retina only

Answer: D



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30. Facial nerve arising from medulla is

- A. Motor
- B. Sensory
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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31. Which cranial nerve is present in man but absent in frog ?

- A. Glossopharyngeal

B. Hypoglossal

C. Olfactory

D. Optic

Answer: B



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32. Which one is correctly matched ?

A.

	Feature	Sympathetic Nervous system	Parasymp
(A)	Salivary glands	Stimulates secretion	Inhibits se

B.

	Feature	Sympathetic Nervous system	Parasympathe
(B)	Pupil of eye	Dilates	Constricts

C.

	Feature	Sympathetic Nervous system	Parasympathet
(C)	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases

D.

	Feature	Sympathetic Nervous system	Parasympathetic
(C)	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases

Answer: B



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33. Injury to vagus nerve in humans is not likely to affect

- A. Gastrointestinal movements
- B. Tongue movements
- C. Cardiac movements
- D. Pancreatic secretion

Answer: B



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34. Skeletal muscles are controlled by

- A. Somatic nerves
- B. Autonomic nerves
- C. Parasympathetic nerves
- D. Sympathetic nerves

Answer: A



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35. The process by which two or more organs interact is called

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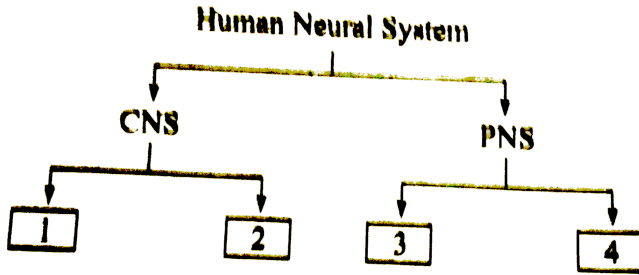
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Answer: C



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- A. a - afferent, b - efferent

B. a - efferent, b - afferent

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Answer: A



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- C. Oculomotor, abducens and facial

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C. 4, 5, 6

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Answer: D



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- B. Sensory
- C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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B. Hypoglossal

C. Olfactory

D. Optic

Answer: B



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66. Which one is correctly matched ?

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(B)	Pupil of eye	Dilates	Constricts

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	Feature	Sympathetic Nervous system	Parasympathet
(C)	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases

D.

	Feature	Sympathetic Nervous system	Parasympathet
(C)	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases

Answer: B



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B. Tongue movements

C. Cardiac movements

D. Pancreatic secretion

Answer: B



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68. Skeletal muscles are controlled by

A. Somatic nerves

B. Autonomic nerves

C. Parasympathetic nerves

D. Sympathetic nerves

Answer: A



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Section A : Topicwise Questions Topic 2 : Neuron As Structure And Functional Unit Of Neural System (

1. Which of the following cells can detect, receive and transmit different kinds of stimuli ?

- A. Nephron
- B. Neuron
- C. Neuroglia
- D. Macrophage

Answer: B

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2. Nissl's granules are not found in

- A. Cell body
- B. Axon

C. Dendrites

D. Both B and C

Answer: B



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3. The axon is a long fibre, the distal end of which is branched. Each branch terminates as a bulb-like structure called the

A. Dendrites

B. Node of Ranvier

C. Myelin sheath

D. Synaptic knob

Answer: D



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4. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statement.

- A. Dendrites transmit impulses away from the cell body to a synapse or NMJ.
- B. Synaptic knob possess synaptic vesicles containing chemicals called neurotransmitters.
- C. Based on the number of axon and dendrites, the neurons are divided into three types, i.e. unipolar, bipolar and multipolar.
- D. In Hydra, the neural system is composed of a network of neurons.

Answer: A

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5. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. Unipolar neuron | 1. Cerebral cortex |
| b. Bipolar neuron | 2. Embryonic stage |
| c. Multipolar neuron | 3. Retina of eye |

A. a -1, b-2, c-3

B. a-3, b-1, c-2

C. a-2, b-3, c-1

D. a-2, b-1, c-3

Answer: C



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6. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Unipolar neuron | 1. One axon and one dendrite |
| b. Bipolar neuron | 2. Cell body with one axon |
| c. Multipolar neuron | 3. One axon and two or more dendrites |

A. a -1, b-2, c-3

B. a-3, b-1, c-2

C. a-2, b-3, c-1

D. a-2, b-1, c-3

Answer: D



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7. Schwann cells are found in

A. Myelinated nerve fibres

B. Unmyelinated nerve fibres

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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8. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

- a. Myelinated nerve fibre
- b. Unmyelinated nerve fibre

Column II

- 1. Somatic neural system
- 2. Autonomic neural system
- 3. Cranial nerves
- 4. Spinal nerves

A. a-1, 2 , b-3, 4

B. a-3, 4 , b-1, 2

C. a-1, 3 , b-2, 4

D. a-2, 4 , b-1, 3

Answer: B



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9. The gaps between the two adjacent myelin sheaths are called

A. Node of Raunkier

B. Synaptic knob

C. Synaptic cleft

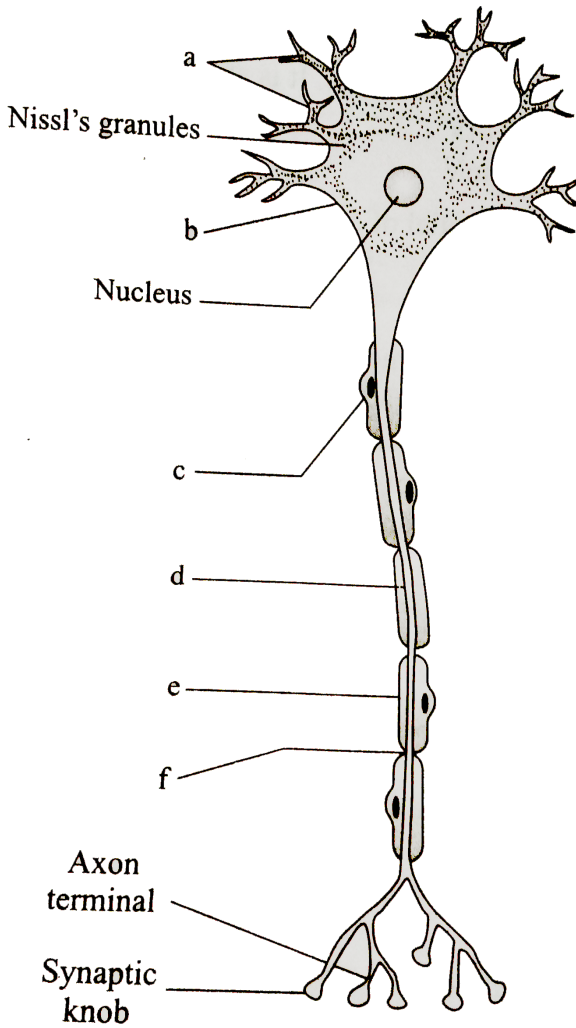
D. Node of Ranvier

Answer: D



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10. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. a-axon, b-cell body, c-myelin sheath, d-dendrites, e-node of Ranvier, f-

Schwan cell

- B. a-dendrites, b-axon, c-Schwan cell, d-cell body, e-myelin sheath, f-node of Ranvier
- C. a-dendrites, b-cell body, c-Schwan cell, d-axon, e-myelin sheath, f-Node of Ranvier
- D. a-synaptic knobs, b-cell body, c-myelin sheath, d-axon, e-Schwan cell, f-Node of Ranvier

Answer: C



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11. In resting condition, the concentration gradient is maintained by
- A. Sodium-potassium pump
 - B. Active transport of ions
 - C. Utilisation of ATP energy
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D



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12. The electrical potential difference across the resting plasma membrane is called as the

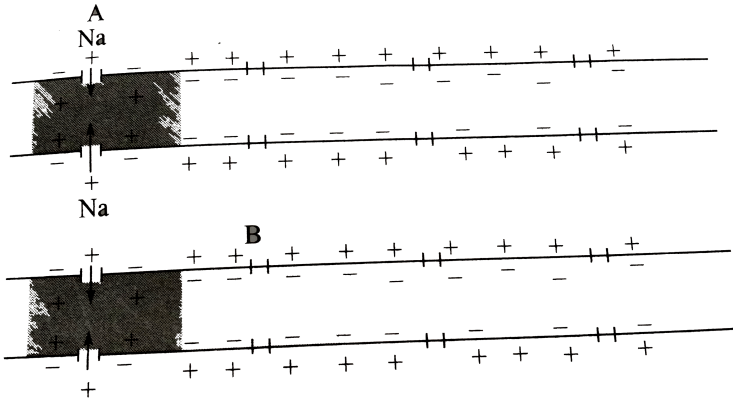
- A. Resting potential
- B. Action potential
- C. Nerve impulse
- D. Both B and C

Answer: A



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13. During nerve impulse conduction, current flows



- A. From site A to site B on the inner surface
- B. From site B to site A on the outer surface
- C. In anticlockwise manner
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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14. Fill in the blanks.

1. A nerve impulse is **a** from one neuron to another through junctions called **b** .

2. **c** of an impulse across electrical synapses is very similar to impulse **d** along a single axon.

A. a-conducted, b-NMJ, c-conduction, d-transmission

B. a-transmitted, b-NMJ, c-transmission, d-conduction.

C. a-conducted, b-synapses, c-conduction, d-transmission

D. a-transmitted, b-synapses, c-transmission, d-conduction

Answer: D



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15. Synapses are of

A. Two types-pre synaptic and post synaptic

B. Two types-electrical and chemical

C. Three types-electrical, chemical and mechanical

D. Two types - chemical and mechanical

Answer: B



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16. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements.

- a. A synapse is formed by the membranes of a pre-synaptic neuron and a post-synaptic neuron, which may or may not be separated by a gap called synaptic cleft.
- b. At electrical synapses, the membranes of pre-and post-synaptic neurons are in very close proximity.
- c. Electrical current can flow directly from one neuron into the other across chemical synapses.
- d. Impulse transmission across a chemical synapse is always faster than

that across a electric synapse.

e. Electrical synapses are rare in our system.

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. c and d

D. d and e

Answer: C



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17. During transmission of nerve impulse, the released neurotransmitter bind to their specific receptors, present on the

A. Pre-synaptic membrane

B. Post-synaptic membrane

C. Both A and B

D. Synaptic vesicles

Answer: B



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18. The binding of the neurotransmitter with the receptors opens ion channels allowing the entry to ions which can generate a new potential in the

- A. Pre-synaptic membrane
- B. Post-synaptic membrane
- C. Synaptic cleft
- D. Synaptic vesicles

Answer: B



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19. The new potential developed in the post-synaptic neuron is

- A. Excitatory
- B. Inhibitory
- C. Either excitatory or inhibitory
- D. Neither excitatory nor inhibitory

Answer: C



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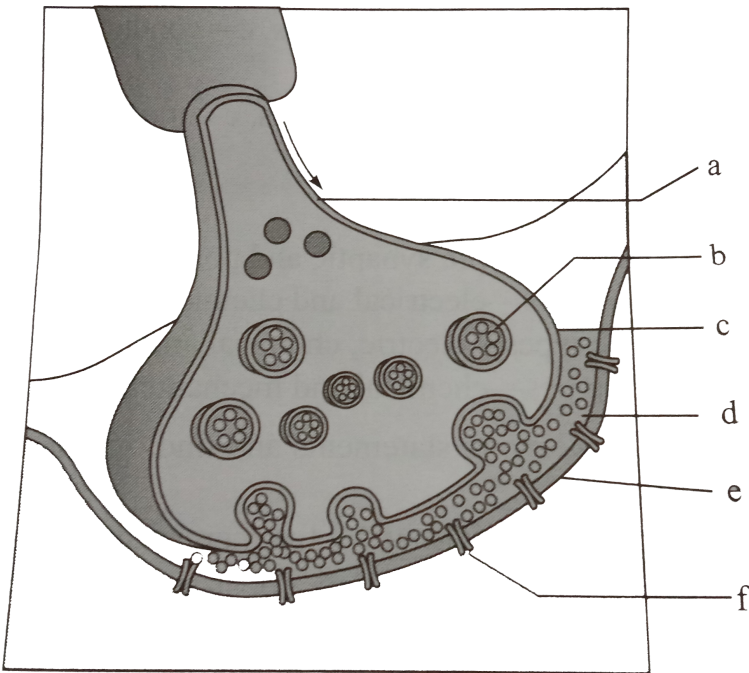
20. The change on the outer side of neuron is

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. Zero
- D. Alternate negative and positive

Answer: A

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21. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. a-axon, b-synaptic cleft, c-pre synaptic membrane, d-synaptic vesicle,
e-receptor, f-post synaptic membrane

B. a-axon terminal, b-synaptic vesicles, c-presynaptic membrane, f-neurotransmitters

C. a-synaptic vesicles, b-axon terminal, c-post synaptic membrane, d-neurotransmitter, e-pre synaptic membrane, f-receptor

D. a-axon terminal, b-synaptic vesicles, c-pre synaptic membrane, d-synaptic cleft, e-post synaptic membrane, f-receptors

Answer: D



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22. Release of chemical message from synaptic vesicles is triggered by

A. Mg^{2+} , Sr^{2+}

B. Fe , S

C. Cl

D. Ca^{2+}

Answer: D



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23. The potential difference between outside and inside of a nerve before excitation is known as

- A. Reaction potential
- B. Action potential
- C. Spike potential
- D. Resting potential

Answer: D



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24. The potential difference across the membrane of nerve fibre when it does not show any physiological activity is called resting potential. It is

about

A. -60 mV

B. -70 mV

C. $+60$ mV

D. $+90$ mV

Answer: B



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25. Action potential of a nerve cells is created by

A. Ca^{2+}

B. K^+

C. Na^+

D. Cl^-

Answer: C



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26. During development of action potential in a nerve fibre, positive and negative charges on outer and inner side of axon membrane are reversed due to

- A. Excretion of all K^+ ions
- B. More K^+ ions enter than Na^+ ions leave the axon
- C. More Na^+ ions enter the axon than K^+ ions have leave the same
- D. All Na^+ ions enter the axon

Answer: C



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27. Joint between axon of a neuron and dendrite of next neuron is called

- A. Synapse

B. Synapsis

C. Junction

D. Bridge

Answer: A



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28. Primary function of myelin sheath around vertebrate axon is to

A. Regulate Na^+ / K^+ pump

B. Increase in size of action potential

C. Increase in speed of conduction by preventing leakage of nerve impulse

D. Deactivate the release of neurotransmitter

Answer: C



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29. Unidirectional transmission of nerve impulse is maintained by

- A. Synapses
- B. Myelin sheath
- C. Membrane polarity
- D. Interneurons

Answer: A



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30. Synaptic vesicle is found in

- A. Presynaptic neuron
- B. Post-synaptic neuron
- C. Synaptic cleft

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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31. Node of Ranvier occurs over

A. Muscle

B. Dendrite

C. Right auricle

D. Axon

Answer: D



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32. Depolarisation of nerve cell involves

A. Influx of K^+

B. Influx of Na^+

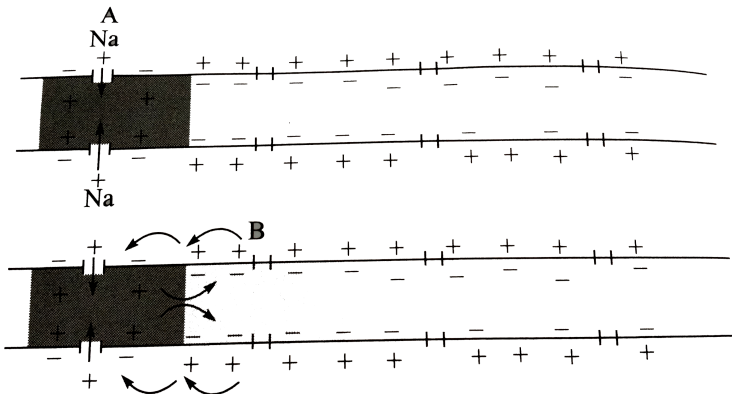
C. Influx of Ca^{2+} and Cl^-

D. Efflux of Na^{2+}

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

33. In the given figure, site A and site B represents



A. Site A-polarised state, site B -depolarised state

- B. Site A - depolarised state, site B - polarised state
- C. Site A - polarised state, site B - repolarised state
- D. Site A - repolarised state site, B - depolarised state

Answer: B



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34. Node of Ranvier occurs where

- A. Nerve is covered with myelin sheath
- B. Neurilemma is discontinuous
- C. Neurilemma and myelin sheath are discontinuous
- D. Myelin seath is discontinuous

Answer: D



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35. Nerve cells do not divide because they do not have

- A. Nucleus
- B. Golgi body
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Centrosome

Answer: D



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36. Four healthy people in their twenties got involved in injuries resulting in damage and death of few cells of the following. Which of the cells are least likely to be replaced by new cells

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- B. Neurons
- C. Malpighian layer of skin

D. Osteocytes

Answer: B



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37. Movement of nerve impulse across synaptic cleft is primarily

- A. Physical event
- B. Electrical event
- C. Chemical event
- D. Biological event

Answer: C



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38. Which one of the following does not act as a neurotransmitter ?

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Cortisone/Tyrosine
- D. Norepinephrine

Answer: C

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39. Transmission of nerve impulse is unidirectional due to

- A. Insulation of nerve fibre by medullary sheath
- B. Neurotransmitter released only at axon ending
- C. Neurotransmitter released only at dendrite ends
- D. Sodium pump starts from cyton and proceeds axon end

Answer: B

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40. The nature of nerve impulses is

- A. Physical
- B. Chemical
- C. Electrochemical
- D. Biophysical

Answer: C



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41. Nerve impulse travels as

- A. Mechanical impulse
- B. Chemical impulse
- C. Electrical impulse

D. Magnetic impulse

Answer: C



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42. A polarised neurons is the one that is

- A. Conducting stimulus
- B. At resting potential
- C. Having action potential
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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43. During conduction of nerve impulse

A. Na^+ moves out of axoplasm

B. Na^+ moves into axoplasm

C. K^+ moves into axoplasm

D. Ca^{2+} moves into axoplasm

Answer: B



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44. Energy transformation during nerve conduction is

A. Chemical of radiant

B. Chemical to mechanical

C. Chemical to electrical

D. Chemical to osmotic

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

45. Which is incorrect about Na^+ ?

- A. Conducts impulse along nerve
- B. Transmits impulse across synapse
- C. Is reabsorbed in kidney with the help of aldosterone
- D. Transports some substances across membrane

Answer: B



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46. Nerve axon takes part in

- A. Receiving impulse
- B. Transformation of energy
- C. Conduction of impulse

D. Providing energy for impulse transmission

Answer: C



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47. At resting stage nerve cell has

- A. Low K^+ outside and high Na^+ inside
- B. High K^+ inside and high Na^+ outside
- C. High K^+ inside and low Na^+ outside
- D. High K^+ outside and low Na^+ inside

Answer: B



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48. Action potential of a nerve cell is

A. -60 mv

B. -80 mv

C. $+20$ mv

D. $+60$ mv

Answer: C



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49. During recovery, a nerve fibre becomes

A. $+$ vely charged on outside and $-$ vely charged on inside

B. $+$ vely charged on both outside and inside

C. $-$ vely charged on outside and $+$ vely charged on inside

D. $-$ vely charged on both outside and inside

Answer: A



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50. The jumping of action potential from node to node (of Ranvier) in a fibre is called

- A. Nodal conduction
- B. Saltatory conduction
- C. Saltatory stimulus
- D. Mechanical conduction

Answer: B



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51. In an axon, nerve impulse travels

- A. Away from cell body
- B. Towards cyton
- C. Both away and towards cyton

D. Not known

Answer: A



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52. Which of the following cells can detect, receive and transmit different kinds of stimuli ?

A. Nephron

B. Neuron

C. Neuroglia

D. Macrophage

Answer: B



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53. Nissl's granules are not found in

- A. Cell body
- B. Axon
- C. Dendrites
- D. Both B and C

Answer: B



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54. The axon is a long fibre, the distal end of which is branched. Each branch terminates as a bulb-like structure called the

- A. Dendrites
- B. Node of Ranvier
- C. Myelin sheath
- D. Synaptic knob

Answer: D

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55. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statement.

- A. Dendrites transmit impulses away from the cell body to a synapse or NMJ.
- B. Synaptic knob possess synaptic vesicles containing chemicals called neurotransmitters.
- C. Based on the number of axon and dendrites, the neurons are divided into three types, i.e. unipolar, bipolar and multipolar.
- D. In Hydra, the neural system is composed of a network of neurons.

Answer: A

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56. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I	Column II
a. Unipolar neuron	1. Cerebral cortex
b. Bipolar neuron	2. Embryonic stage
c. Multipolar neuron	3. Retina of eye

A. a -1, b-2, c-3

B. a-3, b-1, c-2

C. a-2, b-3, c-1

D. a-2, b-1, c-3

Answer: C



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57. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I	Column II
a. Unipolar neuron	1. One axon and one dendrite
b. Bipolar neuron	2. Cell body with one axon
c. Multipolar neuron	3. One axon and two or more dendrites

A. a -1, b-2, c-3

B. a-3, b-1, c-2

C. a-2, b-3, c-1

D. a-2, b-1, c-3

Answer: D



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58. Schwann cells are found in

A. Myelinated nerve fibres

B. Unmyelinated nerve fibres

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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59. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

- a. Myelinated nerve fibre
- b. Unmyelinated nerve fibre

Column II

- 1. Somatic neural system
- 2. Autonomic neural system
- 3. Cranial nerves
- 4. Spinal nerves

A. a-1, 2 , b-3, 4

B. a-3, 4 , b-1, 2

C. a-1, 3 , b-2, 4

D. a-2, 4 , b-1, 3

Answer: B



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60. The gaps between the two adjacent myelin sheaths are called

A. Node of Raunkier

B. Synaptic knob

C. Synaptic cleft

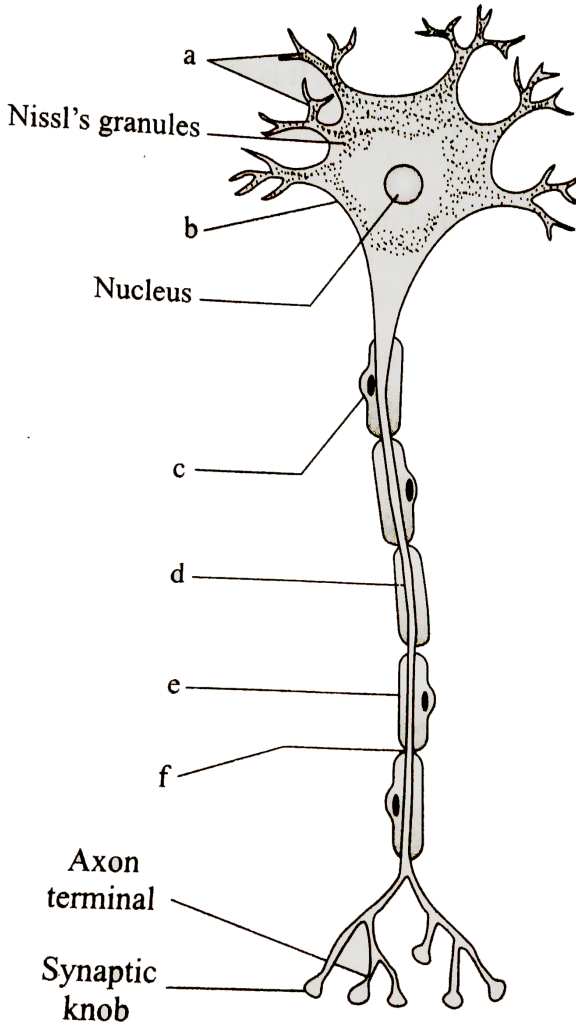
D. Node of Ranvier

Answer: D



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61. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. a-axon, b-cell body, c-myelin sheath, d-dendrites, e-node of Ranvier, f-

Schwan cell

- B. a-dendrites, b-axon, c-Schwan cell, d-cell body, e-myelin sheath, f-node of Ranvier
- C. a-dendrites, b-cell body, c-Schwan cell, d-axon, e-myelin sheath, f-Node of Ranvier
- D. a-synaptic knobs, b-cell body, c-myelin sheath, d-axon, e-Schwan cell, f-Node of Ranvier

Answer: C



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62. In resting condition, the concentration gradient is maintained by

- A. Sodium-potassium pump
- B. Active transport of ions
- C. Utilisation of ATP energy
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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63. The electrical potential difference across the resting plasma membrane is called as the

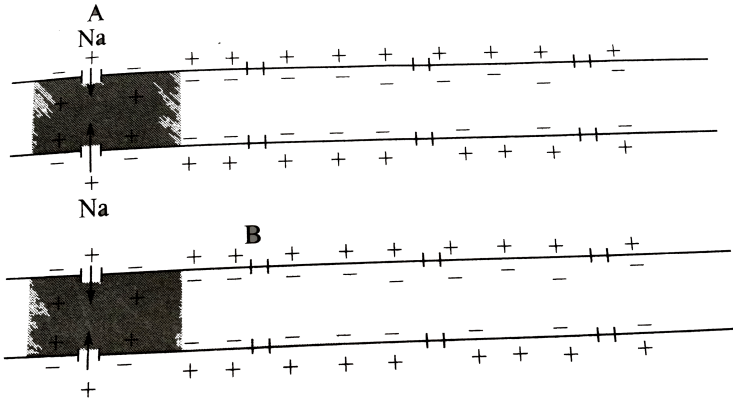
- A. Resting potential
- B. Action potential
- C. Nerve impulse
- D. Both B and C

Answer: A



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64. During nerve impulse conduction, current flows



- A. From site A to site B on the inner surface
- B. From site B to site A on the outer surface
- C. In anticlockwise manner
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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65. Fill in the blanks.

1. A nerve impulses is (a.)..... from one neuron to another through junctions called (b.)
2. (c.).....of an impulse across electrical synapses is very similar to impulse(d.)along a single axon.

A. a-conducted, b-NMJ, c-conduction, d-transmission

B. a-transmitted, b-NMJ, c-transmission, d-conduction.

C. a-conducted, b-synapses, c-conduction, d-transmission

D. a-transmitted, b-synapses, c-transmission, d-conduction

Answer: D



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66. Synapses are of

A. Two types-pre synaptic and post synaptic

B. Two types-electrical and chemical

C. Three types-electrical, chemical and mechanical

D. Two types - chemical and mechanical

Answer: B



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- 67.** Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements.
- a. A synapse is formed by the membranes of a pre-synaptic neuron and a post-synaptic neuron, which may or may not be separated by a gap called synaptic cleft.
 - b. At electrical synapses, the membranes of pre-and post-synaptic neurons are in very close proximity.
 - c. Electrical current can flow directly from one neuron into the other across chemical synapses.
 - d. Impulse transmission across a chemical synapse is always faster than

that across a electric synapse.

e. Electrical synapses are rare in our system.

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. c and d

D. d and e

Answer: C



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68. During transmission of nerve impulse, the released neurotransmitter bind to their specific receptors, present on the

A. Pre-synaptic membrane

B. Post-synaptic membrane

C. Both A and B

D. Synaptic vesicles

Answer: B

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69. The binding of the neurotransmitter with the receptors opens ion channels allowing the entry to ions which can generate a new potential in the

- A. Pre-synaptic membrane
- B. Post-synaptic membrane
- C. Synaptic cleft
- D. Synaptic vesicles

Answer: B

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70. The new potential developed in the post-synaptic neuron is

- A. Excitatory
- B. Inhibitory
- C. Either excitatory or inhibitory
- D. Neither excitatory nor inhibitory

Answer: C



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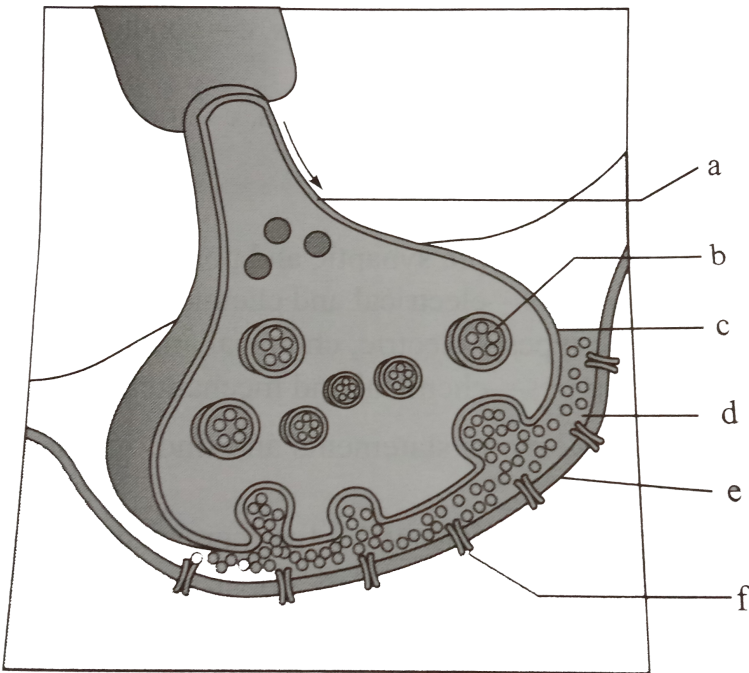
71. The charge on the outer side of neuron is

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. Zero
- D. Alternate negative and positive

Answer: A

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72. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. a-axon, b-synaptic cleft, c-pre synaptic membrane, d-synaptic vesicle,
e-receptor, f-post synaptic membrane

B. a-axon terminal, b-synaptic vesicles, c-presynaptic membrane, f-neurotransmitters

C. a-synaptic vesicles, b-axon terminal, c-post synaptic membrane, d-neurotransmitter, e-pre synaptic membrane, f-receptor

D. a-axon terminal, b-synaptic vesicles, c-pre synaptic membrane, d-synaptic cleft, e-post synaptic membrane, f-receptors

Answer: D



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73. Release of chemical message from synaptic vesicles is triggered by

A. Mg^{2+} , Sr^{2+}

B. Fe , S

C. Cl

D. Ca^{2+}

Answer: D



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74. The potential difference between outside and inside of a nerve before excitation is known as

- A. Reaction potential
- B. Action potential
- C. Spike potential
- D. Resting potential

Answer: D



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75. The potential difference across the membrane of nerve fibre when it does not show any physiological activity is called resting potential. It is

about

A. -60 mV

B. -70 mV

C. $+60$ mV

D. $+90$ mV

Answer: B



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76. Action potential of a nerve cells is created by

A. Ca^{2+}

B. K^+

C. Na^+

D. Cl^-

Answer: C



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77. During development of action potential in a nerve fibre, positive and negative charges on outer and inner side of axon membrane are reversed due to

- A. Excretion of all K^+ ions
- B. More K^+ ions enter than Na^+ ions leave the axon
- C. More Na^+ ions enter the axon than K^+ ions have leave the same
- D. All Na^+ ions enter the axon

Answer: C



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78. Joint between axon of a neuron and dendrite of next is called

- A. Synapse

B. Synapsis

C. Junction

D. Bridge

Answer: A



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79. Primary function of myelin sheath around vertebrate axon is to

A. Regulate Na^+ / K^+ pump

B. Increase in size of action potential

C. Increase in speed of conduction by preventing leakage of nerve impulse

D. Deactivate the release of neurotransmitter

Answer: C



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80. Unidirectional transmission of nerve impulse is maintained by

- A. Synapses
- B. Myelin sheath
- C. Membrane polarity
- D. Interneurons

Answer: A



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81. Synaptic vesicle is found in

- A. Presynaptic neuron
- B. Post-synaptic neuron
- C. Synaptic cleft

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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82. Node of Ranvier occurs over

A. Muscle

B. Dendrite

C. Right auricle

D. Axon

Answer: D



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83. Depolarisation of nerve cell involves

A. Influx of K^+

B. Influx of Na^+

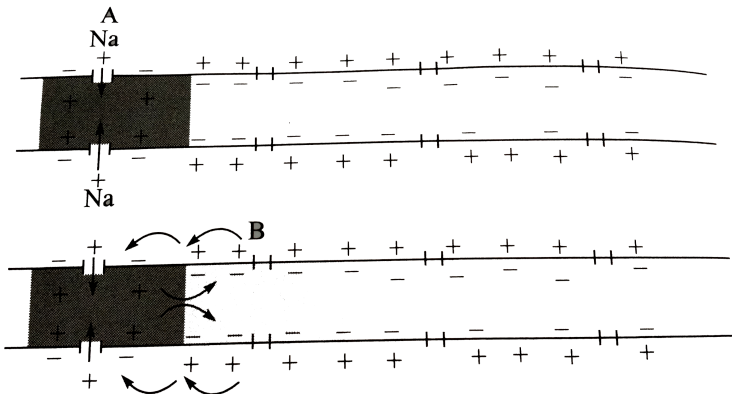
C. Influx of Ca^{2+} and Cl^-

D. Efflux of Na^+

Answer: B

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84. In the given figure, site A and site B represents



A. Site A-polarised state, site B -depolarised state

- B. Site A - depolarised state, site B - polarised state
- C. Site A - polarised state, site B - repolarised state
- D. Site A - repolarised state site, B - depolarised state

Answer: B



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85. Node of Ranvier occurs where

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- B. Neurilemma is discontinuous
- C. Neurilemma and myelin sheath are discontinuous
- D. Myelin seath is discontinuous

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86. Nerve cells do not divide because they do not have

- A. Nucleus
- B. Golgi body
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Centrosome

Answer: D



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87. Four healthy people in their twenties got involved in injuries resulting in damage and death of few cells of the following. Which of the cells are least likely to be replaced by new cells

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- B. Neurons
- C. Malpighian layer of skin

D. Osteocytes

Answer: B



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- A. Physical event
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- C. Chemical event
- D. Biological event

Answer: C



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89. Which one of the following does not act as a neurotransmitter ?

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Cortisone/Tyrosine
- D. Norepinephrine

Answer: C

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- B. Neurotransmitter released only at axon ending
- C. Neurotransmitter released only at dendrite ends
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Answer: B

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- A. Physical
- B. Chemical
- C. Electrochemical
- D. Biophysical

Answer: C



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92. Nerve impulse travels as

- A. Mechanical impulse
- B. Chemical impulse
- C. Electrical impulse

D. Magnetic impulse

Answer: C



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93. A polarised neurons is the one that is

- A. Conducting stimulus
- B. At resting potential
- C. Having action potential
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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94. During conduction of nerve impulse

A. Na^+ moves out of axoplasm

B. Na^+ moves into axoplasm

C. K^+ moves into axoplasm

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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97. Nerve axon takes part in

- A. Receiving impulse
- B. Transformation of energy
- C. Conduction of impulse

D. Providing energy for impulse transmission

Answer: C



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98. At resting stage nerve cell has

- A. Low K^+ outside and high Na^+ inside
- B. High K^+ inside and high Na^+ outside
- C. High K^+ inside and low Na^+ outside
- D. High K^+ outside and low Na^+ inside

Answer: B



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99. Action potential of a nerve cell is

A. -60 mv

B. -80 mv

C. $+20$ mv

D. $+60$ mv

Answer: C



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100. During recovery, a nerve fibre becomes

A. $+$ vely charged on outside and $-$ vely charged on inside

B. $+$ vely charged on both outside and inside

C. $-$ vely charged on outside and $+$ vely charged on inside

D. $-$ vely charged on both outside and inside

Answer: A



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101. Passage of action potential from one node of Ranvier to the next is

- A. Nodal conduction
- B. Saltatory conduction
- C. Saltatory stimulus
- D. Mechanical conduction

Answer: B



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102. In an axon, nerve impulse travels

- A. Away from cyton
- B. Towards cyton
- C. Both away and towards cyton

D. Not known

Answer: A



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Section A : Topicwise Questions Topic 3 : Central Neural System (forebrain , Midbrain And Hindbrain)

1. Which acts as the command and control system of of body ?

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Hypothalamus

D. Pituitary gland

Answer: A



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2. The brain can be divided into

- A. Three major parts - cerebrum, thalamus and hypothalamus
- B. Three major parts - pia mater, arachnoid and dura mater
- C. Three major parts - pons, cerebellum and medulla
- D. Three major parts - forebrain, midbrain and hindbrain

Answer: D



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3. The forebrain consists of

- A. Cerebellum, thalamus and hypothalamus
- B. Pons, cerebrum and medulla
- C. Amygdala, hippocampus and brain stem
- D. Thalamus, hypothalamus and cerebrum

Answer: D



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4. Major part of human brain is formed by

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Corpora quadrigemina

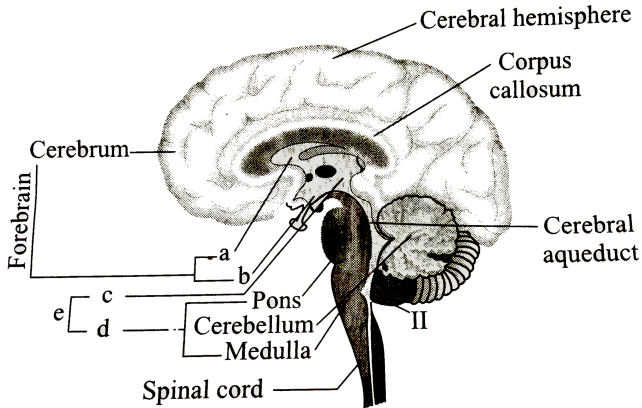
D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: A



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5. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



A. d - brain stem, e - hindbrain, b - thalamus, c - hypothalamus, a - midbrain

B. e - brain stem, d - hindbrain, a- thalamus, b - hypothalamus, c - midbrain

C. e - brain stem, d - hindbrain, b - thalamus, a- hypothalamus, c - midbrain

D. e - brain stem, c- hindbrain, a - thalamus, b - hypothalamus, d - midbrain

Answer: B



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6. The cerebral cortex contains

- A. Sensory areas
- B. Motor areas
- C. Association areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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7. Association areas as

- A. Sensory in function

B. Motor in function

C. Neither clearly sensory nor motor in function

D. Neurosecretory in function

Answer: C



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8. Which part of the brain is a major coordinating centre for sensory and motor signaling ?

A. Associating area

B. Thalamus

C. Hypothalamus

D. Limbic system

Answer: B



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9. Association areas are responsible for complied functions like

- A. Memory
- B. Communication
- C. Intersensory association
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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10. Hormones are secreted by

- A. Neurosecretory cells of the thalamus
- B. Neurosensory cells of the thalamus
- C. Neurosecretory cells of the hypothalamus
- D. Neurosecretory cells of the hippocampus

Answer: C



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11. Limbic system or limbic lobe is formed by

a. Hippocampus

b. Amygdala

c. Hypothalamus

d. Outer parts of cerebral hemispheres
e. Inner parts of cerebral hemispheres

A. a, b and c

B. a, b and d

C. a, b and e

D. a, b, c and e

Answer: C



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12. Along with the hypothalamus, limbic system is involved in

- a. Motivation
- b. Expression of emotional reactions (excitement, pleasure, rage and fear)
- c. Sexual behaviour
- d. Cardiovascular reflexes

A. a, b and c

B. a, b and d

C. b, c and d

D. a, c and d

Answer: A



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13. The midbrain is located between the

A. Thalamus of forebrain and pons of the hindbrain

B. Hypothalamus of forebrain and pons of the hindbrain

C. Thalamus and hypothalamus

D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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14. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements.

- a. The ventral portion of the midbrain consists mainly of four round swellings (lobes) called corpora quadrigemina.
- b. Midbrain and hindbrain form the brain stem.
- c. Cerebellum consists of fibre tracts that interconnect different regions of brain.
- d. The midbrain receives and integrates visual, tactile and auditory inputs.
- e. Limbic system is concerned with olfaction and autonomic responses.

A. a, c and d

B. b and e

C. a and c

D. a, c, d and e

Answer: C



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15. Cerebral cortex consists of

A. Grey matter

B. White matter

C. Duramatter

D. Arachnoid matter

Answer: A



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16. Iter or cerebral aquiduct or aquiduct of sylvius

- A. Third and fourth ventricles
- B. Two lateral ventricles
- C. Lateral ventricles and third ventricles
- D. Rhinocoel and lateral ventricles

Answer: A



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17. Cavity present in the spinal cord is termed as

- A. Central canal
- B. Fourth ventricle
- C. Volkmann's canal
- D. Neural canal

Answer: A



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18. Unique about humans is

- A. Free hand
- B. Tool use
- C. Articulated speech
- D. Social set up

Answer: C



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19. Fourth ventricle of brain occurs in

- A. Olfactory lobe

B. Medulla oblongata

C. Cerebral hemisphere

D. Diencephalon

Answer: B



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20. CNS is mostly made of

A. Motor neurons and sensory neurons

B. Sensory neurons and association neurons

C. Association neurons

D. Motor neurons and association neurons

Answer: C



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21. In cerebrum, auditory area occurs in

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe.

Answer: C



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22. Coordination of hand-eye or voluntary muscle activity is connected with

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Crura cerebri

Answer: B



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23. Brain ventricles are lined by

- A. Neurons
- B. Schwan cells
- C. Neuroglia
- D. Ependymal cells

Answer: D



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24. Respiration heart beat and peristalsis are controlled by

- A. Medulla oblongata

- B. Medulla oblongata and cerebrum
- C. Medulla oblongata and cerebellum
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: A



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25. Hearing is controlled by

- A. Frontal lobes
- B. Parietal lobes
- C. Temporal lobes
- D. Occipital lobes

Answer: C



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26. Third ventricle of rabbit's brain is called

- A. Metacoel
- B. Rhincoel
- C. Paracoel
- D. Diocoel

Answer: D



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27. Memory centre is present in

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe

Answer: C



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28. Which one occurs in mesencephalon/midbrain ?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Inferior colliculus
- C. Thalamus
- D. Mammillary body

Answer: B



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29. Structure connected h vision is human is

- A. Corpus callosum

B. Corpora quadrigemina

C. Corpus albicans

D. Hippocampus

Answer: B



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30. Broca's area is connected with

A. Sensation of smell

B. Learning and reasoning

C. Speech

D. Receiving impulse from eye

Answer: C



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31. The medulla oblongata encloses the

- A. Fourth ventricle
- B. Third ventricle
- C. Second ventricle
- D. Optic lobes

Answer: A



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32. Ventricles connecting medulla oblongata with spinal cord is

- A. Fourth
- B. Fifth
- C. Third
- D. Second

Answer: A



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33. Broca's area in human brain controls

- A. Breathing
- B. Movement of vocal cords
- C. Movement of tongue
- D. Both B and C

Answer: B



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34. Arbor vitae is

- A. Tree-like structure in cerebrum

- B. Tree of life in cerebellum
- C. End part of spinal cord
- D. Branched dendrites of a neuron

Answer: B



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35. Foramen of Monro is an aperture between

- A. Third and fourth ventricles
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- C. Lateral and third ventricles
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[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. What is the space between arachnoid and pia mater called ?

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[Watch Video Solution](#)

37. Cerebrum regulates

- A. Speech
- B. Hearing
- C. Vision
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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38. Alcohol affects

A. Medulla oblongata

B. Cerebellum

C. Cerebral cortex

D. Thalamus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

39. Mammalian brain differs from an amphibian brain in possessing

A. Optic lobes

B. Corpus callosum

C. Cerebellum

D. Cerebrum

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

40. Band of fibres which join corpora quadrigemina to cerebellum is called

A. Pons varolli

B. Valve of Vieusseus

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D. Corpus striatum

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[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Hypothalamus

D. Midbrain

Column II

(i) Controls the pituitary

(ii) Controls vision and hearing

(iii) Controls the rate of heart beat

(iv) Seat of intelligence

(v) Maintains body posture

A. a-t, b-s, c-q, d-p

B. a-s, b-t, c-q, d-p

C. a-t, b-s, c-p, d-q

D. a-s, b-t, c-p, d-q

Answer: D



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42. Which acts as the command and control system of of body ?

- A. Brain
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Pituitary gland

Answer: A

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43. The brain can be divided into

- A. Three major parts - cerebrum, thalamus and hypothalamus
- B. Three major parts - pia mater, arachnoid and dura mater
- C. Three major parts - pons, cerebellum and medulla
- D. Three major parts - forebrain, midbrain and hindbrain

Answer: D

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44. The forebrain consists of

- A. Cerebellum, thalamus and hypothalamus
- B. Pons, cerebrum and medulla
- C. Amygdala, hippocampus and brain stem
- D. Thalamus, hypothalamus and cerebrum

Answer: D



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45. Major part of human brain is formed by

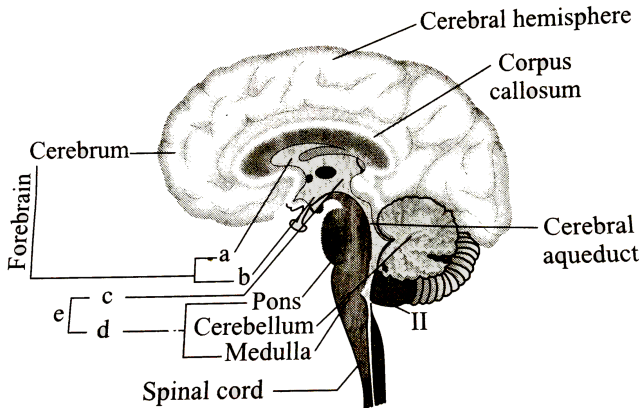
- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Corpora quadrigemina

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

46. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



A. d - brain stem, e - hindbrain, b - thalamus, c - hypothalamus, a - midbrain

B. e - brain stem, d - hindbrain, a - thalamus, b - hypothalamus, c - midbrain

C. e - brain stem, d - hindbrain, b - thalamus, a- hypothalamus, c - midbrain

D. e - brain stem, c- hindbrain, a - thalamus, b - hypothalamus, d - midbrain

Answer: B

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47. The cerebral cortex contains

- A. Sensory areas
- B. Motor areas
- C. Association areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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48. Association areas as

- A. Sensory in function
- B. Motor in function
- C. Neither clearly sensory nor motor in function
- D. Neurosecretory in function

Answer: C



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49. Which part of the brain is a major coordinating centre for sensory and motor signaling ?

- A. Associating area
- B. Thalamus
- C. Hypothalamus

D. Limbic system

Answer: B



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50. Association areas are responsible for complied functions like

A. Memory

B. Communication

C. Intersensory association

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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51. Hormones are secreted by

- A. Neurosecretory cells of the thalamus
- B. Neurosensory cells of the thalamus
- C. Neurosecretory cells of the hypothalamus
- D. Neurosecretory cells of the hippocampus

Answer: C

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52. Limbic system or limbic lobe is formed by

- a. Hippocampus
- b. Amygdala
- c. Hypothalamus
- d. Outer parts of cerebral hemispheres e. Inner parts of cerebral hemispheres

A. a, b and c

B. a, b and d

C. a, b and e

D. a, b, c and e

Answer: C



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53. Along with the hypothalamus, limbic system is involved in

a. Motivation

b. Expression of emotional reactions (excitement, pleasure, rage and fear)

c. Sexual behaviour

d. Cardiovascular reflexes

A. a, b and c

B. a, b and d

C. b, c and d

D. a, c and d

Answer: A



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54. The midbrain is located between the

- A. Thalamus of forebrain and pons of the hindbrain
- B. Hypothalamus of forebrain and pons of the hindbrain
- C. Thalamus and hypothalamus
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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55. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements.

- a. The ventral portion of the midbrain consists mainly of four round swellings (lobes) called corpora quadrigemina.
- b. Midbrain and hindbrain form the brain stem.
- c. Cerebellum consists of fibre tracts that interconnect different regions

of brain.

d. The midbrain receives and integrates visual, tactile and auditory inputs.

e. Limbic system is concerned with olfaction and autonomic responses.

A. a, c and d

B. b and e

C. a and c

D. a, c, d and e

Answer: C



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56. Cerebral cortex consists of

A. Grey matter

B. White matter

C. Duramatter

D. Arachnoid matter

Answer: A



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57. Iter or cerebral aquiduct or aquiduct of sylvius

- A. Third and fourth ventricles
- B. Two lateral ventricles
- C. Lateral ventricles and third ventricles
- D. Rhinocoel and lateral ventricles

Answer: A



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58. Cavity present in the spinal cord is termed as

- A. Central canal
- B. Fourth ventricle
- C. Volkmann's canal
- D. Neural canal

Answer: A

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59. Unique about humans is

- A. Free hand
- B. Tool use
- C. Articulated speech
- D. Social set up

Answer: C

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60. Fourth ventricle of brain occurs in

- A. Olfactory lobe
- B. Medulla oblongata
- C. Cerebral hemisphere
- D. Diencephalon

Answer: B



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61. CNS is mostly made of

- A. Motor neurons and sensory neurons
- B. Sensory neurons and association neurons
- C. Association neurons

D. Motor neurons and association neurons

Answer: C



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62. In cerebrum, auditory area occurs in

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe.

Answer: C



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63. Coordination of hand-eye or voluntary muscle activity is connected with

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Crura cerebri

Answer: B



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64. Brain ventricles are lined by

- A. Neurons
- B. Schwann cells
- C. Neuroglia
- D. Ependymal cells

Answer: D



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65. Respiration heart beat and peristalsis are controlled by

- A. Medulla oblongata
- B. Medulla oblongata and cerebrum
- C. Medulla oblongata and cerebellum
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: A



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66. Hearing is controlled by

- A. Frontal lobes

B. Parietal lobes

C. Temporal lobes

D. Occipital lobes

Answer: C



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67. Third ventricle of rabbit's brain is called

A. Metacoel

B. Rhincoel

C. Paracoel

D. Diocoel

Answer: D



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68. Memory centre is present in

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe

Answer: C



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69. Which one occurs in mesencephalon/midbrain ?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Inferior colliculus
- C. Thalamus
- D. Mammillary body

Answer: B



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70. Structure connected h vision is human is

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Corpora quadrigemina
- C. Corpus albicans
- D. Hippocampus

Answer: B



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71. Broca's area is connected with

- A. Sensation of smell

B. Learning and reasoning

C. Speech

D. Receiving impulse from eye

Answer: C



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72. The medulla oblongata encloses the

A. Fourth ventricle

B. Third ventricle

C. Second ventricle

D. Optic lobes

Answer: A



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73. Ventricles connecting medulla oblongata with spinal cord is

- A. Fourth
- B. Fifth
- C. Third
- D. Second

Answer: A



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74. Broca's area controls

- A. Breathing
- B. Movement of vocal cords
- C. Movement of tongue
- D. Both B and C

Answer: B



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75. Arbor vitae is

- A. Tree-like structure in cerebrum
- B. Tree of life in cerebellum
- C. End part of spinal cord
- D. Branched dendrites of a neuron

Answer: B



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76. Foramen of Monro is an aperture between

- A. Third and fourth ventricles

B. Rhinocoel and diacoel

C. Lateral and third ventricles

D. Diacoel and metacoel.

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77. What is the space between arachnoid and pia mater called ?

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B. Subarachnoid

C. Subdural

D. Epidural

Answer: B



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78. Cerebrum regulates

- A. Speech
- B. Hearing
- C. Vision
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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79. Alcohol affects

- A. Medulla oblongata
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Cerebral cortex
- D. Thalamus

Answer: B



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80. A mammalian brain is characterised by the presence of

- A. Optic lobes
- B. Corpus callosum
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Cerebrum

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

81. Band of fibres which join corpora quadrigemina to cerebellum is called

- A. Pons varolli

B. Valve of Vieussens

C. Corpus callosum

D. Corpus striatum

Answer: B



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82. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I

Column II

A. Cerebrum

(i) Controls the pituitary

B. Cerebellum

(ii) Controls vision and hearing

C. Hypothalamus

(iii) Controls the rate of heart beat

D. Midbrain

(iv) Seat of intelligence

(v) Maintains body posture

A. a-t, b-s, c-q, d-p

B. a-s, b-t, c-q, d-p

C. a-t, b-s, c-p, d-q

D. a-s, b-t, c-p, d-q

Answer: D



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Section A : Topicwise Questions Topic 4 : Reflex Action And Reflex Arc

1. The entire process of response to peripheral nervous stimulation, that occurs involuntarily, i.e., without conscious effort or thought and requires the involvement of a part of CNS is called a

- A. Limbic system
- B. Sensory reception
- C. Reflex arc
- D. Reflex action

Answer: D



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2. In the knee jerk reflex effector and receptor are

- A. Muscle spindle and motor endplate respectively
- B. Afferent neuron and efferent neuron respectively
- C. Motor endplate and muscle spindle respectively
- D. Sensory neuron and motor neuron respectively

Answer: C



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3. Fill in the blanks according to the process of reflex action. ItBrgt 1. The reflex pathway comprises at least one $\hat{a}€|a\hat{a}€|$ neuron (receptor) and one $\hat{a}€|b\hat{a}€|$ (effector or excitor) neuron appropriately arranged in a series

2. The $\hat{a}€|a\hat{a}€|$ neuron receives signal from a sensory organ and transmit the impulse via a ...c... nerve root into the CNS (at the level of spinal cord).

ItBrgt 3. The ...b... neuron then carries signals from CNS to the effector.

4. The stimulus and response thus form a reflex ...d...

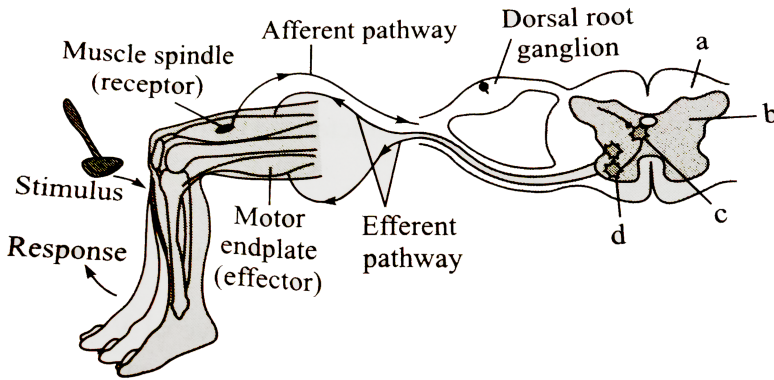
- A. a-afferent, b-efferent, c-dorsal, d-arc
- B. a-afferent, b-efferent, c-ventral, d-arc
- C. a-efferent, b-afferent, c-dorsal, d-pathway
- D. a-efferent, b-afferent, c-ventral, d-action

Answer: A



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4. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A. a-grey matter, b-white matter, c-motor neuron, d-interneuron
- B. a-grey matter, b-white matter, d-motor neuron, c-interneuron
- C. b-grey matter, a-white matter, c-motor neuron, d-interneuron
- D. b-grey matter, a-white matter, d-motor neuron, c-interneuron

Answer: D



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5. Hypoglossal nerve controls the movements of

A. Tongue

B. Heart

C. Eye

D. Ear

Answer: A



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6. The reflex arc which is made of two neurons is known as

A. Asynaptic

B. Monosynaptic

C. Disynaptic

D. Polysynaptic

Answer: B



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7. Temporal lobe does not contain

- A. Wernicke's area
- B. Olfactory area
- C. Auditory area
- D. Broca's area

Answer: D



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8. Which one is not a reflex action ?

- A. Closing of eye lids against frickling
- B. Release of saliva on seeing sweets
- C. Perspiration due to heat

D. Obeying the order to run

Answer: D



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9. Which one does not involve brain ?

A. Spinal reflex

B. Cerebral reflex

C. Cranial reflex

D. Voluntary action

Answer: A



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10. Dorsal root of spinal nerve contains

- A. Sensory neurons only
- B. Relay and sensory neurons
- C. Sensory and motor neurons
- D. Motor and relay neurons

Answer: A

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11. Motor neuron of reflex arc carries impulse from

- A. Receptor to central nervous system
- B. Central nervous system to effectors
- C. Central nervous system to receptors
- D. Effectors to central nervous system

Answer: B

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12. Which one controls reflex action ?

- A. Central nervous system
- B. Sympathetic nervous system
- C. Parasympathetic nervous system
- D. Sensory nerves

Answer: A



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13. In after cutting through the dorsal root of a spinal nerve of a mammal, an associated receptor in the skin were simulated, the animal would

- A. Still be able to feel the stimulation
- B. Show no response
- C. Show a normal but slow response

D. Respond but only at a different level of spinal cord

Answer: B



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14. Reflex action (withdrawal of hand from heat source) is controlled by

A. Sympathetic nervous system

B. Autonomic nervous system

C. Spinal cord

D. Peripheral nervous system

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following has H-shaped grey matter ?

A. Spinal cord

B. Cerebellum

C. Cerebrum

D. Medulla

Answer: A



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16. Which is not a reflex action ?

A. Swallowing of food

B. Shivering in cold

C. Salivation at choicest food

D. Closure of eyes lids by flashing light

Answer: A



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17. Route of reflex arc is

- A. Effectors, grey matter, motor fibres, sensory fibres and receptors
- B. Receptors, sensory fibres, grey matter and motor fibres
- C. Receptors sensory fibres, grey matter, motor fibres and effectors
- D. Sensory fibres, grey matter, motor fibres, receptors and effectors

Answer: C



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18. In Pavlov experiments the sound of bell represents

- A. Conditioned stimulus
- B. Unconditioned response
- C. Unconditioned stimulus

D. Conditioned response

Answer: A



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19. An example of conditioned reflex is

- A. Withdrawal of hand on touching a hot surface
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- C. Running indoor or arrival of rain
- D. Salivation in Dog on seeing bread as found by Pavlov

Answer: D



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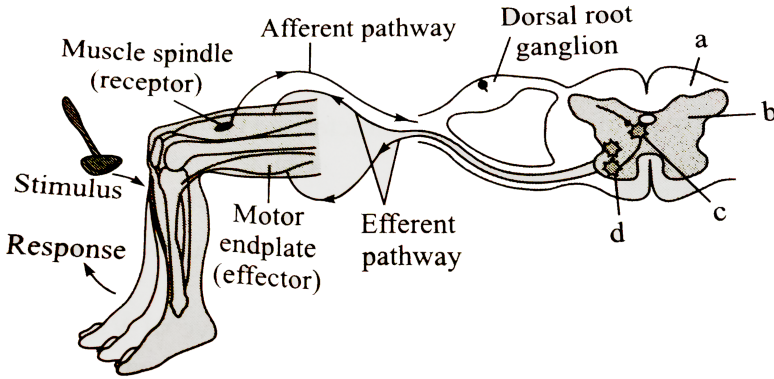
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[Watch Video Solution](#)

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- B. Kalvin
- C. Operin
- D. Smith and Neil

Answer: A



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Section A : Topicwise Questions Topic 5 : Sensory Reception And Processing (eye , Parts Of An Eye An

1. Human paired eyes are located in sockets of the skull called

- A. Sella tursica
- B. Cranium

C. Orbits

D. Suture

Answer: C



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2. The adult human eye ball is nearly a

A. Spherical structure

B. Cylindrical structure

C. Biconvex structure

D. Biconcave structure

Answer: A



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3. The wall of the eye ball is composed of

- A. Three layers-photoreceptor, bipolar and ganglion cells
- B. Three layers-sclera, cornea and retina
- C. Three layers-sclera, choroid and cornea
- D. Three layers-sclera, choroid and retina

Answer: D



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4. The external layer of the eyeball is sclera which is made of

- A. Loose connective tissue
- B. Dense connective tissue
- C. Specialised connective tissue
- D. Both A and B

Answer: B



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5. The anterior portion on of the sclera is called

- A. Cornea
- B. Pupil
- C. Ciliary body
- D. Iris

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following layer of the eye ball contains many blood vessel and looks bluish in colour ?

- A. Sclera
- B. Choroid
- C. Retina
- D. Both B and C

Answer: B

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7. The choroid layer is thin over the posterior two-thirds of the eye ball, but it becomes thick in the anterior part to form the

- A. Iris
- B. Ciliary body
- C. Pupil
- D. Suspensory ligament

Answer: B

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8. The ciliary body itself continues forward to form a pigmented and opaque structure called the

- A. Pupil
- B. Iris
- C. Lens
- D. Ligaments

Answer: B

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Which is the visible coloured portion of eye

- A. Cornea
- B. Iris

C. Lens

D. Retina

Answer: B



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10. The eye ball has a transparent crystalline lens which is held in place by

A. Ligaments attached to the iris

B. Tendons attached to the iris

C. Ligaments attached to the ciliary body

D. Tendons attached to the ciliary body

Answer: C



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11. In front of the lens, the aperture surrounded by the iris is called the

- A. Pupil
- B. Cornea
- C. Retina
- D. Rods

Answer: A



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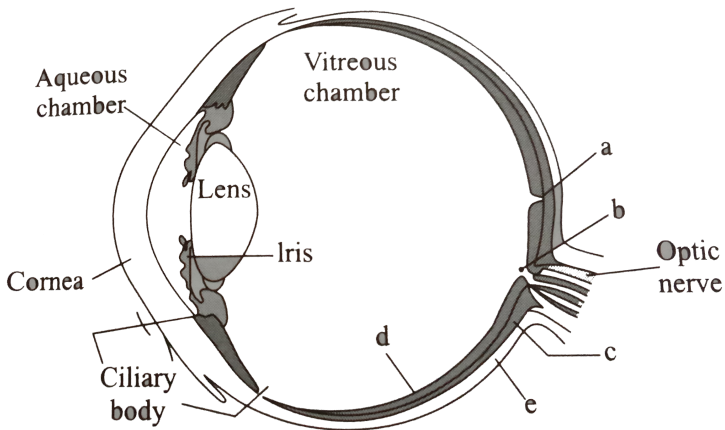
12. The diameter of the pupil is regulated by the

- A. Muscle fibres of ciliary body
- B. Muscle fibres of iris
- C. Muscle fibres of lens
- D. Ligaments of ciliary body

Answer: B

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13. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A. c-sclera, d-retina, e-choroid, b-fovea, a-blind spot
- B. d-sclera, e-retina, c-choroid, b-fovea, a-blind spot
- C. e-sclera, c-retina, d-choroid, a-fovea, b-blind spot
- D. e-sclera, d-retina, c-choroid, a-fovea, b-blind spot

Answer: D



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14. Match the column I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>a.</i> Rods | 1. Scotopic vision |
| <i>b.</i> Cones | 2. Photopic vision |
| | 3. Twilight vision |
| | 4. Daylight vision |
| | 5. Colour vision |

A. a-1, 4, 5, b-2, 3

B. a-2, 4, 5, b-1, 3

C. a-1, 3, b-2, 4, 5

D. a-1, 3, 5, b-2, 4

Answer: C



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15. When the blue, red and green cones are stimulated equally, it produced a sensation of

- A. Black light
- B. Orange light
- C. White light
- D. No light

Answer: C



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16. The point of eye where the visual activity (resolution) is greatest

- A. Blind spot
- B. Macula lutea
- C. Fovea
- D. Corpus lutea

Answer: C



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17. The space between cornea and the lens is called

- A. Aqueous chamber
- B. Vitreous chamber
- C. Labyrinth
- D. Vestibule

Answer: A



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18. The space between the lens and retina is called

- A. Aqueous chamber

B. Vitreous chamber

C. Labyrinth

D. Vestibule

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. Which is the incorrect about the mechanism of vision ?

A. Light rays in visible wavelength focused on the retina induces dissociation of the retinal from opsim resulting in changes in the structure of the opsin.

B. Due to change in the structure of opsin membrane permeability changes and potential difference are generated in the photoreceptor cells.

C. A signal is produced in photoreceptor cell that generates action potentials in the bipolar cells through the ganglion cells.

D. The action potentials (impulses) are transmitted by the optic nerve to the visual cortex area of the brain, where the neural impulses are analysed and the image formed on the retina is recognised based on earlier memory and experience.

Answer: C



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20. Suppose a person wears convex glasses for proper vision. Where 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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21. Cornea and lens of eye are

- A. Transparent and help in image formation on retina
- B. Transparent and diverge light rays on retina and image formation
- C. Sensitive and richly supplied by nerves
- D. Sensitive and richly supplied by blood vessels

Answer: A



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22. 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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23. 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. Behind retina and is corrected by concave lens

Answer: B



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24. Function of iris is to

- A. Move lens forward and backward
- B. Refract light rays
- C. Bring about movements of eyelids
- D. Alter the size of pupil

Answer: D



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25. Reduction in elasticity of eye lens with age causes

- A. Myopia
- B. Presbyopia
- C. Cataract

D. Hypermetropia

Answer: B



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26. Light rays entering the eye is controlled by

A. Pupil

B. Iris

C. Cornea

D. Lens

Answer: A



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27. 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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28. Eye lens is

- A. Biconcave
- B. Concave
- C. Convex
- D. Biconvex

Answer: D



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29. Concave lens is employed to correct

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

Answer: D



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30. Cornea transplantation is successful as cornea is

- A. Easily available

B. Without blood supply

C. Easily preserved

D. Easily stitched

Answer: B



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31. Which is absent in aqueous humor ?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Oxygen

C. Hyaluronic acid

D. Glucose

Answer: C



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32. Endolymph has good quantity of

A. Na^+

B. Ca^{2+}

C. Mg^{2+}

D. Cl^-

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

33. 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



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34. Colour blindness is due to defect in

- A. Cones
- B. Rods
- C. Rods and cones
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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35. Focal length of eye lens is changed by

- A. Pupil

B. Iris

C. Cornea

D. Ciliary body

Answer: D



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36. Iodopsin 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



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37. Anterior irregular wavy part of retina is

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

Answer: A



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38. The shape of eye lens is changed by

- A. Iris
- B. Ciliary muscle
- C. Pupil
- D. Optic nerve

Answer: B



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39. 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 conjunctiva and glandular layer

Answer: A



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40. 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



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41. Glaucoma is caused by increase in

A. Intraarterial pressure

B. Intraocular pressure

C. Intraventricular pressure

D. Intravesicular pressure

Answer: B



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42. Opacity of the lens in the eye lead to

- A. Glaucoma
- B. Cataract
- C. Presbyopia
- D. Astigmatism

Answer: B



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43. Muller's fibres occur in

- A. Heart
- B. Kidney
- C. Pancreas

D. Retina

Answer: D



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44. In a similarity with photographic camera, retina acts as

A. Shutter

B. Lens

C. Diaphragm

D. Film

Answer: D



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45. 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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46. 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. Curvature of cornea becomes irregular

Answer: A



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47. 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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48. Which of the following disorder is not hereditary?

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

Answer: B

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49. Glands responsible for secreting tears are

- A. Meibomian glands
- B. Glands of Moll
- C. Glands of Zeis
- D. Lacrymal glands

Answer: D

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50. The central opening of iris is called as

- A. Cornea
- B. Lens
- C. Pupil
- D. Fovea centralis

Answer: C



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51. 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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52. Cones are concentrated at

A. Fovea centralis

B. Blind spot

C. Edge of retina

D. Choroid

Answer: A



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53. Proteins present in eye lens is

- A. Opsin
- B. Collagen
- C. Crystallin
- D. Rhodopsin

Answer: C

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

- A. Retina
- B. Blind spot
- C. Macula lutea
- D. Cornea

Answer: C

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

- A. Bipolar cells, photoreceptors, ganglion cells
- 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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56. Human paired eyes are located in sockets of the skull called

- A. Sella tursica
- B. Cranium
- C. Orbits

D. Suture

Answer: C



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57. The adult human eye ball is nearly a

- A. Spherical structure
- B. Cylindrical structure
- C. Biconvex structure
- D. Biconvex structure

Answer: A



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58. The wall of the eye ball is composed of

A. Three layers-photoreceptor, bipolar and ganglion cells

B. Three layers-sclera, cornea and retina

C. Three layers-sclera, choroid and cornea

D. Three layers-sclera, choroid and retina

Answer: D



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59. The external layer of the eyeball is sclera which is made of

A. Loose connective tissue

B. Dense connective tissue

C. Specialised connective tissue

D. Both A and B

Answer: B



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60. The anterior portion on of the sclera is called

- A. Cornea
- B. Pupil
- C. Ciliary body
- D. Iris

Answer: A



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61. Which of the following layer of the eye ball contains many blood vessel and looks bluish in colour ?

- A. Sclera
- B. Choroid
- C. Retina

D. Both B and C

Answer: B



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62. The choroid layer is thin over the posterior two-thirds of the eye ball, but it becomes thick in the anterior part to form the

A. Iris

B. Ciliary body

C. Pupil

D. Suspensory ligament

Answer: B



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63. The ciliary body itself continues forward to form a pigmented and opaque structure called the

- A. Pupil
- B. Iris
- C. Lens
- D. Ligaments

Answer: B



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64. Which is the visible coloured portion of eye

- A. Cornea
- B. Iris
- C. Lens
- D. Retina

Answer: B



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65. The eye ball has a transparent crystalline lens which is held in place by

- A. Ligaments attached to the iris
- B. Tendons attached to the iris
- C. Ligaments attached to the ciliary body
- D. Tendons attached to the ciliary body

Answer: C



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66. In front of the lens, the aperture surrounded by the iris is called the

- A. Pupil

B. Cornea

C. Retina

D. Rods

Answer: A



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67. The diameter of the pupil is regulated by the

A. Muscle fibres of ciliary body

B. Muscle fibres of iris

C. Muscle fibres of lens

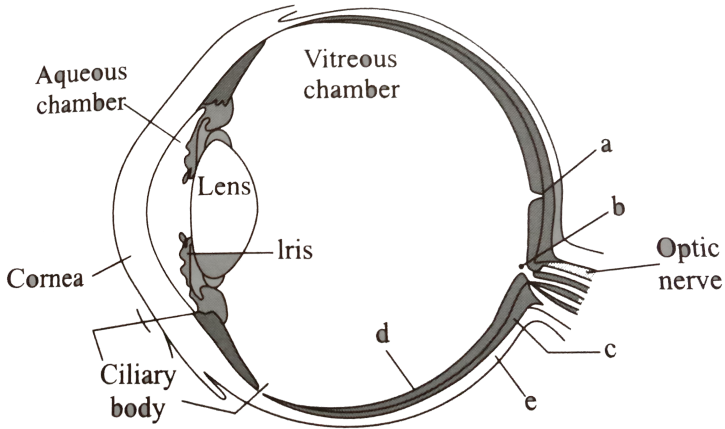
D. Ligaments of ciliary body

Answer: B



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68. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A. c-sclera, d-retina, e-choroid, b-fovea, a-blind spot
- B. d-sclera, e-retina, c-choroid, b-fovea, a-blind spot
- C. e-sclera, c-retina, d-choroid, a-fovea, b-blind spot
- D. e-sclera, d-retina, c-choroid, a-fovea, b-blind spot

Answer: D



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69. Match the column I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I	Column II
a. Rods	1. Scotopic vision
b. Cones	2. Photopic vision
	3. Twilight vision
	4. Daylight vision
	5. Colour vision

A. a-1, 4, 5, b-2, 3

B. a-2, 4, 5, b-1, 3

C. a-1, 3, b-2, 4, 5

D. a-1, 3, 5, b-2, 4

Answer: C



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70. When the blue, red and green cones are stimulated equally, it produced a sensation of

- A. Black light
- B. Orange light
- C. White light
- D. No light

Answer: C

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71. The point of eye where the visual activity (resolution) is greatest

- A. Blind spot
- B. Macula lutea
- C. Fovea
- D. Corpus lutea

Answer: C

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72. The space between cornea and the lens is called

- A. Aqueous chamber
- B. Vitreous chamber
- C. Labyrinth
- D. Vestibule

Answer: A



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73. The space between the lens and retina is called

- A. Aqueous chamber
- B. Vitreous chamber
- C. Labyrinth

D. Vestibule

Answer: B



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74. Which is the incorrect about the mechanism of vision ?

- A. Light rays in visible wavelength focused on the retina induces dissociation of the retinal from opsim resulting in changes in the structure of the opsin.
- B. Due to change in the structure of opsin membrane permeability changes and potential difference are generated in the photoreceptor cells.
- C. A signal is produced in photoreceptor cell that generates action potentials in the bipolar cells through the ganglion cells.

D. The action potentials (impulses) are transmitted by the optic nerve to the visual cortex area of the brain, where the neural impulses are analysed and the image formed on the retina is recognised based on earlier memory and experience.

Answer: C

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75. Suppose a person wears convex glasses for proper vision. Where 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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76. Cornea and lens of eye are

- A. Transparent and help in image formation on retina
- B. Transparent and diverge light rays on retina and image formation
- C. Sensitive and richly supplied by nerves
- D. Sensitive and richly supplied by blood vessels

Answer: A



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77. 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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78. 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. Behind retina and is corrected by concave lens

Answer: B



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79. Function of iris is to

- A. Move lens forward and backward
- B. Refract light rays
- C. Bring about movements of eyelids
- D. Alter the size of pupil

Answer: D



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80. Reduction in elasticity of eye lens with age causes

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

Answer: B



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81. Light rays entering the eye is controlled by

- A. Pupil
- B. Iris
- C. Cornea
- D. Lens

Answer: A



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82. 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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83. Eye lens is

A. Biconcave

B. Concave

C. Convex

D. Biconvex

Answer: D



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84. Concave lens is employed to correct

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

Answer: D



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85. Cornea transplantation is successful as cornea is

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

D. Easily stitched

Answer: B



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86. Which is absent in aqueous humor ?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Oxygen

C. Hyaluronic acid

D. Glucose

Answer: C



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87. Endolymph has good quantity of

A. Na^+

B. Ca^{2+}

C. Mg^{2+}

D. Cl^-

Answer: B

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88. 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

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89. Colour blindness is due to defect in

- A. Cones
- B. Rods
- C. Rods and cones
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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90. Focal length of eye lens is changed by

- A. Pupil
- B. Iris
- C. Cornea

D. Ciliary body

Answer: D



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91. 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



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92. The anterior part of Amphioxus is

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

Answer: A



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93. The shape of eye lens is changed by

- A. Iris
- B. Ciliary muscle
- C. Pupil
- D. Optic nerve

Answer: B



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94. 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 conjunctiva and glandular layer

Answer: A



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95. 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



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96. Glaucoma is caused by increase in

A. Intraarterial pressure

B. Intraocular pressure

C. Intraventricular pressure

D. Intravesicular pressure

Answer: B



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97. Opacity of the lens in the eye lead to

- A. Glaucoma
- B. Cataract
- C. Presbyopia
- D. Astigmatism

Answer: B



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98. Muller's fibres occur in

- A. Heart
- B. Kidney
- C. Pancreas

D. Retina

Answer: D



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99. In a similarity with photographic camera, retina acts as

A. Shutter

B. Lens

C. Diaphragm

D. Film

Answer: D



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100. 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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101. 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. Curvature of cornea becomes irregular

Answer: A



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102. 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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103. Which of the following disorder is not hereditary?

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

Answer: B

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104. Glands responsible for secreting tears are

- A. Meibomian glands
- B. Glands of Moll
- C. Glands of Zeis
- D. Lacrymal glands

Answer: D

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105. The central opening of iris is called as

- A. Cornea
- B. Lens
- C. Pupil
- D. Fovea centralis

Answer: C



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106. 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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107. Cones are concentrated at

A. Fovea centralis

B. Blind spot

C. Edge of retina

D. Choroid

Answer: A



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108. Proteins present in eye lens is

- A. Opsin
- B. Collagen
- C. Crystallin
- D. Rhodopsin

Answer: C

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

- A. Retina
- B. Blind spot
- C. Macula lutea
- D. Cornea

Answer: C

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

- A. Bipolar cells, photoreceptors, ganglion cells
- 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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Section A : Topicwise Questions Topic 6 : The Ear (mechanism Of Hearing)

1. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements.
 - a. Anatomically, the ear can be divided into three major sections called

the outer ear, the middle ear and the inner ear.

- b. The outer ear consists of the pinna and external auditory meatus (canal).
- c. The tympanic membrane (ear drum) is composed of connective tissue covered with mucus membrane outside and with skin inside.
- d. The ear ossicles reduces the efficiency of transmission of sound waves to the inner ear.
- e. The pinna collects the vibrations in the air which produce sound.

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. c and d

D. d and e

Answer: C



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2. Membranous labyrinth is surrounded by a fluid called

- A. Perilymph
- B. Endolymph
- C. Vitreous humor
- D. Aqueous humor

Answer: A

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3. The space within cochlea is called

- A. Scala vestibuli
- B. Scala tympani
- C. Scala media
- D. Both A and B

Answer: C

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4. The membrane constituting cochlea, the Reissner's and basilar, divide the surrounding perilymph filled bony labyrinth into an

- A. Upper scala vestibuli and lower scala tympani
- B. Upper scala tympani and lower scala vestibuli
- C. Upper scala vestibuli and lower scala media
- D. Upper scala tympani and lower scala media

Answer: A



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5. At the base of cochlea, the scala vestibuli ends at the 'a' window, while the scala tympani terminates at the 'b' window which open to the middle ear.

- A. a-round, b-oval

- B. a-oval, b-round
- C. a-spherical, b-oval
- D. a-circular, b-spherical

Answer: B



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6. In the organ of Corti, above the rows of the hair cells is a thin elastic membrane called

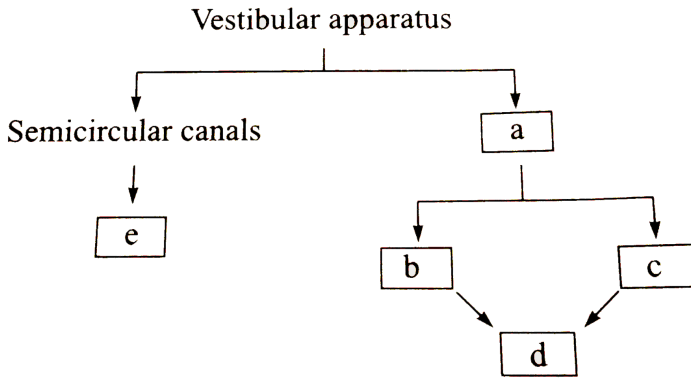
- A. Reissner's membrane
- B. Tectorial membrane
- C. Basilar membrane
- D. Both A and C

Answer: B



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7. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A. a-saccule, b-crista, c-macula, d-ampulla, e-utricle
- B. a-otolith organ, b-saccule, c-utricle, d-ampulla, e-macula
- C. a-otolith organ, b-saccule, c-utricle, d-macula, e-ampulla
- D. a-crista ampullaris, b-ampulla, c-macula, d-saccule, e-otolith organ

Answer: C



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8. The saccule and utricle contain a projecting ridge called

A. Crista

B. Ampulla

C. Macula

D. Semi-circular canal

Answer: C



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9. The sound vibrations are passed through the middle ear to oval window on to the fluid of the cochlea, where they generate waves in the lymph induce a ripple in the

A. Basilar membrane

B. Tectorial membrane

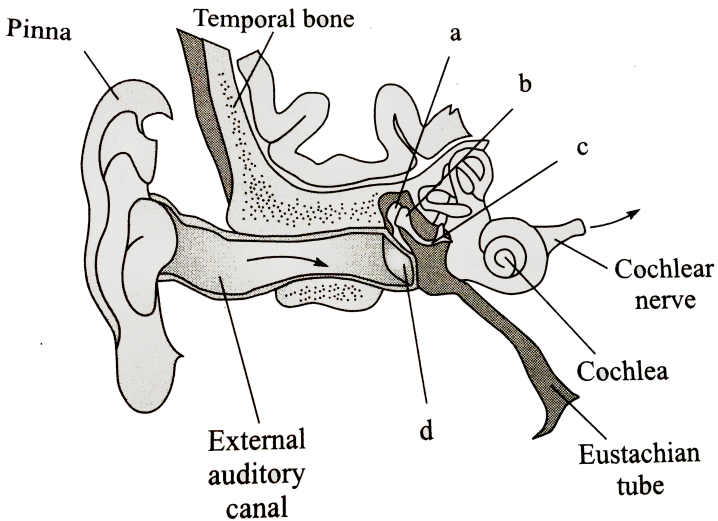
C. Reissner's membrane

D. Tympanic membrane

Answer: A

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10. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A. a-malleus, b-incus, c-stapes, d-tympanic membrane
- B. b-malleus, a-incus, d-stapes, c-tympanic membrane
- C. c-malleus, d-incus, b-stapes, a-tympanic membrane
- D. d-malleus, c-incus, a-stapes, b-tympanic membrane

Answer: A



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11. Which part of the ear is influenced by gravity and movements ?

A. Vestibular apparatus

B. Cochlea

C. Organ of Corti

D. Ear ossicles

Answer: A



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12. Statoacoustic receptors are located in

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Middle ear

D. Internal ear

Answer: D



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13. 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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14. Which one is used in balancing ?

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

Answer: B



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15. Bony labyrinth is filled with a fluid called

- A. Endolymph
- B. Perilymph
- C. Humor
- D. Synovial fluid

Answer: B



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16. Scala tympani is connected to scala vestibuli by means of

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

Answer: B



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17. Phonoreceptors occur in

- A. Skin

B. Middle ear

C. Tympanum

D. Internal ear

Answer: D



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18. Correct sequence of regions in organisation of auditory mechanoreceptor organ is

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-Incus-Malleus-Stapes-Cochlea-Auditory nerve

Answer: C



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19. In mammals, the organs of Corti is found in

- A. Scala vestibuli
- B. Scala tympani
- C. Scala media
- D. Cochlear canal

Answer: C



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20. Ear ossicle, incus is modified

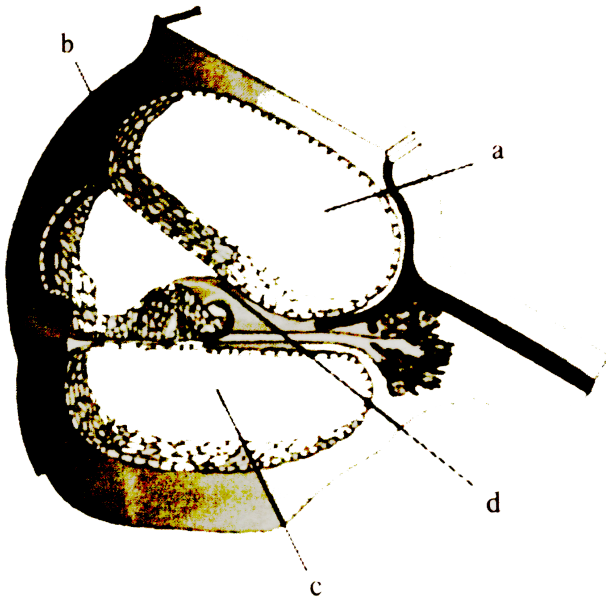
- A. Jugal bone
- B. Articular bone
- C. Quadrate bone
- D. Hyomandibular bone.

Answer: C



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21. Identify a, b, c, d in given diagram.



A. a-scala vestibuli, b-Reissner's membrane, c-scala tympani, d-tectorial membrane

B. a-scala tympani, b-organ of corti, c-scala vestibuli, d-tectorial membrane

C. a-scala vestibuli, b-tectorial membrane, c-scala media, d-basilar membrane

D. a-scala tympani, b-basilar membrane, c-scala vestibuli, d-Reissner's membrane.

Answer: A



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22. Our ear can hear the frequency of sound waves

- A. 5-100 cycles/sec
- B. 20-20000 cycles/sec
- C. 20000-50000 cycles/sec
- D. 2000-3000 cycles/sec

Answer: B



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23. Receptor cells for balancing occur in human ear in

- A. Malleus, incus and stapes
- B. Utriculus, sacculus and semicircular canals
- C. Organ of Corti
- D. Eustachian tube

Answer: B



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24. Organ of Corti sends information to brain through cranial nerve

- A. V
- B. VI
- C. VII
- D. VIII

Answer: D



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25. Largest ear ossicle is

A. Incus

B. Stapes

C. Malleus

D. Stapedial plate

Answer: C



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26. Middle ear contains

A. Fluid

B. Blood

C. Air

D. Wax

Answer: C



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27. 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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28. Ear drum is

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

Answer: C



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29. Cell of Deiter occurs in

- A. Retina
- B. Organ of Corti
- C. Utriculus
- D. Sebaceous glands

Answer: B



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30. Sound is transmitted from middle ear to internal ear due to

- A. Vibrations to tympanum
- B. Vibrations of stapes
- C. Striking of shapes
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



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31. 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

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32. 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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33. Nerve impulse for hearing originates in

- A. Ear drum
- B. Auditory nerve
- C. Ear ossicles
- D. Cochlea

Answer: B



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34. Scala vestibuli is connected with

- A. Fenestra rotundus
- B. Fenestra ovalis
- C. Scala media
- D. Eustachiau tube

Answer: B



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35. Select the correct matching.

A.

	Structure	Location	Function
(A)	Eustachian tube	Anterior part of internal ear	Equalises a

B.

	Structure	Location	Function
(B)	Cerebellum	Mid brain	Controls respiration and gastric s

C.

	Structure	Location	Function
(C)	Hypothalamus	Fore brain	Controls body temperature, u

D.

	Structure	Location	Function
(D)	Blind spot	Place of departure of optic nerve from eye	Ro

Answer: C



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- 36.** Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements.
- a. Anatomically, the ear can be divided into three major sections called the outer ear, the middle ear and the inner ear.
 - b. The outer ear consists of the pinna and external auditory meatus (canal).
 - c. The tympanic membrane (ear drum) is composed of connective tissue covered with mucus membrane outside and with skin inside.
 - d. The ear ossicles reduces the efficiency of transmission of sound waves to the inner ear.
 - e. The pinna collects the vibrations in the air which produce sound.

- A. a and b
- B. b and c
- C. c and d
- D. d and e

Answer: C



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37. Membranous labyrinth is surrounded by a fluid called

- A. Perilymph
- B. Endolymph
- C. Vitreous humor
- D. Aqueous humor

Answer: A



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38. The space within cochlea is called

- A. Scala vestibuli
- B. Scala tympani
- C. Scala media

D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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39. The membrane constituting cochlea, the Reissner's and basilar, divide the surrounding perilymph filled bony labyrinth into an

- A. Upper scala vestibuli and lower scala tympani
- B. Upper scala tympani and lower scala vestibuli
- C. Upper scala vestibuli and lower scala media
- D. Upper scala tympani and lower scala media

Answer: A



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40. At the base of cochlea, the scala vestibuli ends at thewindow, while the scala tympani terminates at the window which open to the middle ear.

- A. a-round, b-oval
- B. a-oval, b-round
- C. a-spherical, b-oval
- D. a-circular, b-spherical

Answer: B



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41. In the organ of Corti, above the rows of the hair cells is a thin elastic membrane called

- A. Reissner's membrane
- B. Tectorial membrane

C. Basilar membrane

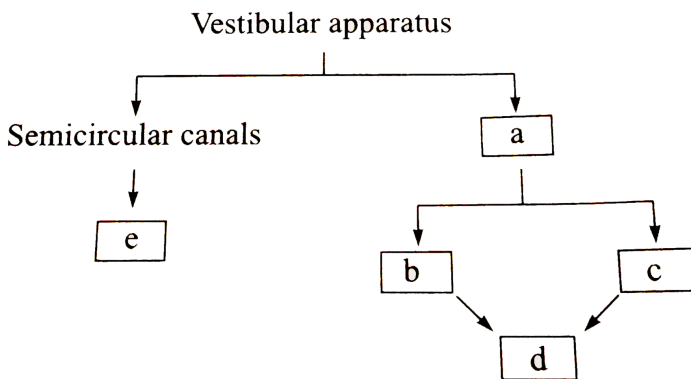
D. Both A and C

Answer: B



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42. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. a-sacculle, b-crista, c-macula, d-ampulla, e-utricle

B. a-otolith organ, b-sacculle, c-utricle, d-ampulla, e-macula

C. a-otolith organ, b-sacculle, c-utricle, d-macula, e-ampulla

D. a-crista ampullaris, b-ampulla, c-macula, d-sacculle, e-otolith organ

Answer: C



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43. The saccule and utricle contain a projecting ridge called

- A. Crista
- B. Ampulla
- C. Macula
- D. Semi-circular canal

Answer: C



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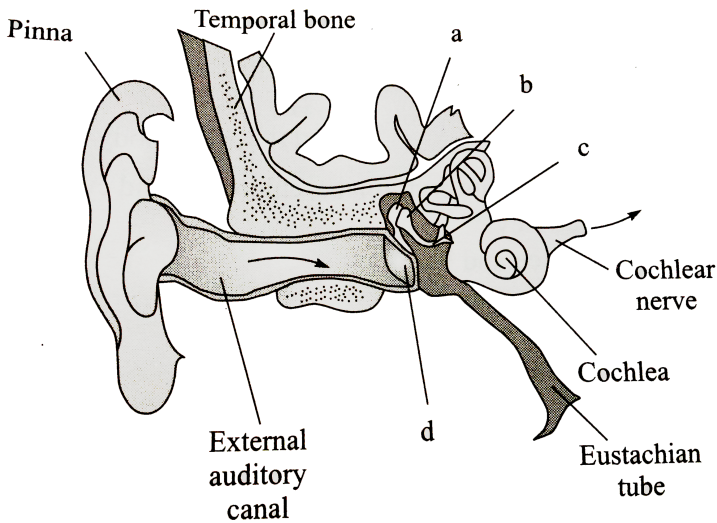
44. The sound vibrations are passed through the middle ear to oval window on to the fluid of the cochlea, where they generate waves in the lymph induce a ripple in the

- A. Basilar membrane
- B. Tectorial membrane
- C. Reissner's membrane
- D. Tympanic membrane

Answer: A

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45. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A. a-malleus, b-incus, c-stapes, d-tympanic membrane
- B. b-malleus, a-incus, d-stapes, c-tympanic membrane
- C. c-malleus, d-incus, b-stapes, a-tympanic membrane
- D. d-malleus, c-incus, a-stapes, b-tympanic membrane

Answer: A

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46. Which part of the ear is influenced by gravity and movements ?

- A. Vestibular apparatus
- B. Cochlea
- C. Organ of Corti
- D. Ear ossicles

Answer: A

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47. Statoacoustic receptors are located in

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Middle ear
- D. Internal ear

Answer: D



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48. 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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49. Which one is used in balancing ?

A. Organ of Corti

B. Vestibular region

C. Middle ear

D. Cochlea

Answer: B



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50. Bony labyrinth of ear contains a fluid known as

A. Endolymph

B. Perilymph

C. Humor

D. Synovial fluid

Answer: B



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51. Scala tympani is connected to scala vestibuli by means of

A. Stapes

B. Helicotrema

C. Basilar membrane

D. Tectorial membrane

Answer: B



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52. Phonoreceptors occur in

- A. Skin
- B. Middle ear
- C. Tympanum
- D. Internal ear

Answer: D



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53. Correct sequence of regions in organisation of auditory mechanoreceptor organ is

- 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-Incus-Malleus-Stapes-Cochlea-Auditory nerve

Answer: C



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54. In mammals, the organs of Corti is found in

A. Scala vestibuli

B. Scala tympani

C. Scala media

D. Cochlear canal

Answer: C



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55. Ear ossicle, incus is modified

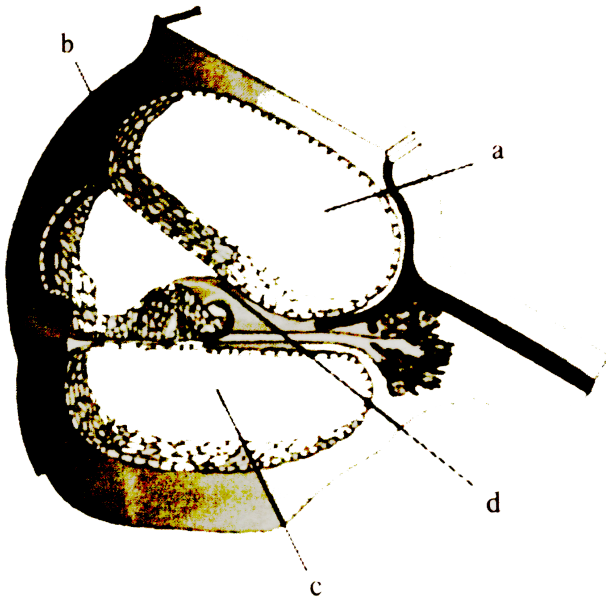
- A. Jugal bone
- B. Articular bone
- C. Quadrate bone
- D. Hyomandibular bone.

Answer: C



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56. Identify a, b, c, d in given diagram.



A. a-scala vestibuli, b-Reissner's membrane, c-scala tympani, d-tectorial membrane

B. a-scala tympani, b-organ of corti, c-scala vestibuli, d-tectorial membrane

C. a-scala vestibuli, b-tectorial membrane, c-scala media, d-basilar membrane

D. a-scala tympani, b-basilar membrane, c-scala vestibuli, d-Reissner's membrane.

Answer: A



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57. 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



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58. Receptor cells for balancing occur in human ear in

- A. Malleus, incus and stapes
- B. Utriculus, sacculus and semicircular canals
- C. Organ of Corti
- D. Eustachian tube

Answer: B



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59. Organ of Corti sends information to brain through cranial nerve

- A. V
- B. VI
- C. VII
- D. VIII

Answer: D



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60. Largest ear ossicle is

A. Incus

B. Stapes

C. Malleus

D. Stapedial plate

Answer: C



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61. Middle ear contains

A. Fluid

B. Blood

C. Air

D. Wax

Answer: C



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62. 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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63. Ear drum is

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

Answer: C



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64. Cell of Deiter occurs in

- A. Retina
- B. Organ of Corti
- C. Utriculus
- D. Sebaceous glands

Answer: B



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65. Sound is transmitted from middle ear to internal ear to internal ear due to

- A. Vibrations to tympanum
- B. Vibrations of stapes
- C. Striking of shapes
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



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66. 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

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67. 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: A

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68. Nerve impulse for hearing originates in

- A. Ear drum
- B. Auditory nerve
- C. Ear ossicles
- D. Cochlea

Answer: B



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69. Scala vestibuli is connected with

- A. Fenestra rotundus
- B. Fenestra ovalis
- C. Scala media

D. Eustachiau tube

Answer: B



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70. Select the corect matching.

A.

	Structure	Location	Function
(A)	Eustachian tube	Anterior part of internal ear	Equalises a

B.

	Structure	Location	Function
(B)	Cerebellum	Mid brain	Controls respiration and gastric s

C.

	Structure	Location	Function
(C)	Hypothalamus	Fore brain	Controls body temperature, u

D.

	Structure	Location	Fun
(D)	Blind spot	Place of departure of optic nerve from eye	Ro

Answer: C



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Section B : Assertion-reasoning Questions

1. Assertion : The function of muscles, lungs, heart, blood vessels, kidney and other organs are coordinated while performing physical exercise.

Reason : In our body the neural system and the endocrine system jointly coordinate all the activities of the organs so that they function in a synchronised fashion.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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2. Assertion : The neural system provides an organised network of point-to-point connections for a quick coordination

Reason : The endocrine system provides chemical integration through hormones.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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3. Assertion : The cerebral cortex is referred to as the grey matter due to its greyish appearance.

Reason : The neuron cell bodies are concentrated in the cerebral cortex.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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4. Assertion : Aqueous humor is a transparent get like fluid.

Reason : Vitreous humor contains a thin watery fluid.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D



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5. Assertion : Cerebellum has very convoluted surface in order to provide the additional space for many more neurons.

Reason : The medulla oblongata control respiration, cardiovascular reflexes and gastric secretions.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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6. Assertion : The inner part of cerebral hemisphere is called white matter.

Reason : Fibres of the tracts are covered with the myelin sheath, which constitute the inner part of cerebral hemisphere. They give an opaque white appearance.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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7. Assertion : The base of semi-circular canal is swollen and is called crista ampullaris.

Reason : Crista ampullaris contains a projectings ridge called ampulla which has hair cells.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D

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8. Assertion : In the human eye, there are three types of rods which possess their own characteristic photopigments that respond to red, green and blue lights.

Reason : The sensations of different colour are produced by various combinations of these rods and their photopigments.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D

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9. Assertion : A neuron is a microscopic structure composed of three major parts, namely, cell body, dendrites and axon.

Reason : Short fibres which branch repeatedly and project out of the cell body are called axons.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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10. Assertion : The neural organisation is very simple in lower invertebrates.

Reason : The vertebrates have a more developed neural system.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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11. Assertion : Neurons are excitable cells.

Reason : The membrane of the neurons are in a polarised state.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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12. Assertion : When a neuron is not conducting any impulse, i.e. resting, the axoplasm inside the axon contains high concentration of K^+ and negatively charged proteins and low concentration of Na^+ .

Reason : In resting, the axonal membrane is comparatively more permeable to K^+ ions and nearly impermeable to Na^+ ions. Similarly, the membrane is impermeable to negatively charged proteins present in axoplasm

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
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- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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13. Assertion : Myelinated nerve fibre are enveloped with Schwan cells, which form a myelin sheath around the axon

Reason : Unmyelinated nerve fibre is not enclosed by a Schwan cell and hence does not form a myelin sheath around the axon.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

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Answer: C



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14. Assertion : The function of muscles, lungs, heart, blood vessels, kidney and other organs are coordinated while performing physical exercise.

Reason : In our body the neural system and the endocrine system jointly coordinate all the activities of the organs so that they function in a synchronised fashion.

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- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
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Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Assertion : The neural system provides an organised network of point-to-point connections for a quick coordination

Reason : The endocrine system provides chemical integration through hormones.

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- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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16. Assertion : The cerebral cortex is referred to as the grey matter due to its greyish appearance.

Reason : The neuron cell bodies are concentrated in the cerebral cortex.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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17. Assertion : Aqueous humor is a transparent gel like fluid.

Reason : Vitreous humor contains a thin watery fluid.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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Answer: D

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18. Assertion : Cerebellum has very convoluted surface in order to provide the additional space for many more neurons.

Reason : The medulla oblongata control respiration, cardiovascular reflexes and gastric secretions.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

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D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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19. Assertion : The inner part of cerebral hemisphere is called white matter.

Reason : Fibres of the tracts are covered with the myelin sheath, which constitute the inner part of cerebral hemisphere. They give an opaque white appearance.

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Answer: D



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[Watch Video Solution](#)

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- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C

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Section C : Previous Years' Examination Questions (NEET/AIPMT QUESTIONS)

1. During transmission of nerve impulse through a nerve fibre, the potential on the inner side of plasma membrane would change
- A. First negative, then positive and continue to be positive
- B. First positive, then negative and continue to be negative
- C. First positive, then negative and again back to positive
- D. First negative, then positive and again back to negative

Answer: D



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2. Neurosecretory cells occurs in

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Cerebral cortex
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Corpus callosum

Answer: A



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3. During the propagation of a nerve impulse, the action potential results from the movement of

- A. Na^+ from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid
- B. Na^+ from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid
- C. Na^+ towards both directions
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

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

	Rod Cells	Cone Cells
(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

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5. Sensory neurons of retina of eye are

- A. Macula and cristae
- B. Pacinian and Ruffini's corpuscles
- C. Rods and cones
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



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6. Cerebrum is in direct contact with

- A. Duramater
- B. Arachnoid
- C. Piamater
- D. Enterocoel

Answer: C

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7. In myasthenia gravis, acetylcholine

- A. Receptors on motor end plate are reduced
- B. Secretion from nerve terminals is reduced
- C. Esterase activity is prohibited
- D. Secretion from nerve terminals is enhanced

Answer: A

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8. The optic lobes in humans are represented by the corpora

- A. Bigemina

B. Quadrigemina

C. Arenacea

D. Striata

Answer: B



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9. In a medullated nerve fibre, the conduction of impulse is faster due to the presence of

A. Pericytes

B. Endoneurium and epineurium

C. Myelin sheath and nodes of Ranvier

D. Nissl granules

Answer: C



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10. Parasympathetic nerves arise from which region of the nervous system

- A. Thoracolumbar
- B. Craniosacral
- C. Cervical
- D. Lumbar

Answer: B



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11. Myelin sheath is formed by

- A. Ranvier
- B. Muscle cells
- C. Axon
- D. Schwan cells

Answer: D



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12. Opening in skull is

- A. Foramen of Monro
- B. Foramen magnum
- C. Coronal nature
- D. Lamboidal suture

Answer: B



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13. 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 pigment in cone cells

Answer: D



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14. Sympathetic nerves in mammals develop from

A. Sacral region

B. Cervical region

C. Thoracico-lumbar region

D. 3rd, 7th, 9th and 10th cranial nerves

Answer: C



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15. Light sensitive cells of eye are present in

- A. Cones
- B. Sclera
- C. Choroid
- D. Retina

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Colour blindness is due to defect in

- A. Cones
- B. Rods
- C. Rods and cones
- D. Rhodopsin

Answer: A



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17. The innermost layer of the human eye is

- A. Retina
- B. Lens
- C. Sclera
- D. Choroid

Answer: A



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18. 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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19. 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 optica

D. Pupil

Answer: B



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20. 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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21. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

- (i) Synaptic cleft of neurons secretes adrenaline.
- (ii) Myelinated nerve fibres are enveloped with Schwann cells, which form a myelin sheath around the axon.
- (iii) Non-myelinated nerve fibre is enclosed by a Schwann cell that does

not form a myelin sheath.

(iv) Spinal and cranial nerves are made of non-myelinated nerve fibres.

A. a, b, c - correct, d - incorrect

B. c, d - correct, a, b - incorrect

C. a, b - correct, c, d - incorrect

D. b, c - correct, a, d - incorrect

Answer: D



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22. Medulla oblongata develops from

A. No vision

B. No memory

C. No thermoregulation

D. No response when pricked with needle

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

23. Which function will be lost due to damaged of occipital lobe

- A. Vision
- B. Hearing
- C. Speech
- D. Memory

Answer: A



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24. The co-ordinator between Nervous and endocrine system is

- A. Thalamus

B. Hypothalamus

C. Limbic system

D. Parietal lobe

Answer: B



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25. Homeostasis is maintained by

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Diencephalon

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: C



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26. Diencephalon is the centre of the following except

- A. Sweating
- B. Sneezing
- C. Thirst
- D. Hunger

Answer: B



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27. Initiation of nerve impulse is due to

- A. Release of Ca^{2+}
- B. Absorption of Ca^{2+}
- C. Stoppage of Na^+ / K^+ ATP-ase pump
- D. Activation of Na^+ / K^+ ATP-ase pump

Answer: C



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28. Rods are sensitive to

- A. Dim light
- B. High intensity light
- C. Colour preception
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

29. 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

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30. During transmission of nerve impulse through a nerve fibre, the potential on the inner side of plasma membrane would change

- A. First negative, then positive and continue to be positive
- B. First positive, then negative and continue to be negative
- C. First positive, then negative and again back to positive
- D. First negative, then positive and again back to negative

Answer: D

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31. Neurosecretory cells occurs in

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Cerebral cortex
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Corpus callosum

Answer: A



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32. During the propagation of a nerve impulse, the action potential results from the movement of

- A. Na^+ from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid
- B. Na^+ from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid
- C. Na^+ towards both directions

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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

	Rod Cells	Cone Cells
(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



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34. Sensory neurons of retina of eye are

- A. Macula and cristae
- B. Pacinian and Ruffini's corpuscles
- C. Rods and cones
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

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35. Cerebrum is in direct contact with

- A. Duramater
- B. Arachnoid
- C. Piamater
- D. Enterocoel

Answer: C

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36. In Myasthenia gravis acetylcholine

- A. Receptors on motor end plate are reduced
- B. Secretion from nerve terminals is reduced
- C. Esterase activity is prohibited
- D. Secretion from nerve terminals is enhanced

Answer: A



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37. The optic lobes in humans are represented by the corpora

- A. Bigemina
- B. Quadrigemina
- C. Arenacea

D. Striata

Answer: B



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38. In a medullated nerve fibre, the conduction of impulse is faster due to the presence of

- A. Pericytes
- B. Endoneurium and epineurium
- C. Myelin sheath and nodes of Ranvier
- D. Nissl granules

Answer: C



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- C. Cervical
- D. Lumbar

Answer: B



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40. Myelin sheath is formed by

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- B. Muscle cells
- C. Axon
- D. Schwan cells

Answer: D



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41. Opening in skull is

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- C. Coronal nature
- D. Lamboidal suture

Answer: B



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42. 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 pigment in cone cells

Answer: D



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43. Sympathetic nerves in mammals develop from

A. Sacral region

B. Cervical region

C. Thoracico-lumbar region

D. 3rd, 7th, 9th and 10th cranial nerves

Answer: C



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44. Light sensitive cells of eye are present in

- A. Cones
- B. Sclera
- C. Choroid
- D. Retina

Answer: D



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45. Colour blindness is due to defect in

- A. Cones
- B. Rods
- C. Rods and cones
- D. Rhodopsin

Answer: A



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46. The innermost layer of the human eye is

- A. Retina
- B. Lens
- C. Sclera
- D. Choroid

Answer: A



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47. 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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48. 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 optica

D. Pupil

Answer: B



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49. 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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50. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

- (i) Synaptic cleft of neurons secretes adrenaline.
- (ii) Myelinated nerve fibres are enveloped with Schwann cells, which form a myelin sheath around the axon.
- (iii) Non-myelinated nerve fibre is enclosed by a Schwann cell that does

not form a myelin sheath.

(iv) Spinal and cranial nerves are made of non-myelinated nerve fibres.

A. a, b, c - correct, d - incorrect

B. c, d - correct, a, b - incorrect

C. a, b - correct, c, d - incorrect

D. b, c - correct, a, d - incorrect

Answer: D



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51. If medulla oblongata is destroyed what function is affected

A. No vision

B. No memory

C. No thermoregulation

D. No response when pricked with needle

Answer: D



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52. Which function will be lost due to damaged of occipital lobe

- A. Vision
- B. Hearing
- C. Speech
- D. Memory

Answer: A



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53. The co-ordinator between Nervous and endocrine system is

- A. Thalamus

B. Hypothalamus

C. Limbic system

D. Parietal lobe

Answer: B



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54. Homeostasis is maintained by

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Diencephalon

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: C



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55. Diencephalon is the centre of the following except

- A. Sweating
- B. Sneezing
- C. Thirst
- D. Hunger

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56. Initiation of nerve impulse is due to

- A. Release of Ca^{2+}
- B. Absorption of Ca^{2+}
- C. Stoppage of Na^+ / K^+ ATP-ase pump
- D. Activation of Na^+ / K^+ ATP-ase pump

Answer: C



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57. Rods are sensitive to

- A. Dim light
- B. High intensity light
- C. Colour preception
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



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58. 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



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59. Hypothalamus of the brain is not involved in this function

A. Osmoregulation and thirst

B. Temperature control

C. Accuracy of muscular movement

D. Sleep wake cycle

Answer: C



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60. The number of spinal nerves in man is

- A. 31 pairs
- B. 10 pairs
- C. 12 pairs
- D. 24 pairs

Answer: A



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61. Part of mammalian brain controlling muscular coordination, equilibrium and posture is

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Corpus callosum
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: D



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62. Third and fourth ventricles of brain are connected by

- A. Foramen of Monro
- B. Foramen magnum
- C. Corpus callosum
- D. Aqueduct of Sylvius

Answer: D



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63. Injury localized to the hypothalamus would mostly likely disrupt

- A. Regulation of body temperature

- B. Short-term memory
- C. Co-ordination during locomotion
- D. Executive functions, such as decision making.

Answer: A



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64. Which one of the following statements is not correct ?

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

Answer: D



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65. A gymnast is able to balance his body upside down even in the total darkness because of

- A. Tectorial membrane
- B. Organ of corti
- C. Cochlea
- D. Vestibular apparatus

Answer: D



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66. The defect in which part of the human brain would result in inability to express the emotions

- A. Thalamus
- B. Medulla

C. Limbic lobe

D. Pons

Answer: C



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67. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Humans focus the eye by changing the shape of the lens

B. Human eye adjusts the amount of light entering the eye by contracting the ciliary muscles.

C. Human eye focuses by moving the lens closer to or farther from the retina

D. Colour blindness is due to an inherited lack of one or more types of cones

Answer: C



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68. Conduction of nerve impulse is a

- A. Chemical process
- B. Physical process
- C. Electrochemical process
- D. Biochemical process

Answer: C



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69. Proprioceptors are associated with

- A. Sense of touch
- B. Sense of temperature
- C. Internal body pressure

D. Auditory sense

Answer: C



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70. 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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71. Destruction of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord would result in loss of

- A. Voluntary motor impulses
- B. Commissural impulse
- C. Integrating impulses
- D. Sensory impulses

Answer: A



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

- A. The optic nerve leaves the eye
- B. Only rods are present
- C. More rods than cones are found
- D. High density of cones occur, but has no rods

Answer: D

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73. Which of the following regions of the brain is incorrectly paired with its function

- A. Corpus callosum - communication between the left and right cerebral cortices
- B. Cerebrum - calculation and contemplation
- C. Medulla oblongata - homeostatic control
- D. Cerebellum - language comprehension

Answer: D

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74. Left and right cerebral hemispheres are linked by a broad nerve band called

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Corpus luteum
- C. Corpora quadrigemina
- D. Anterior choroid plexus

Answer: A



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75. Human body temperature is regulated by the centre located in

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Medulla
- D. Hypothalamus

Answer: D



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76. Third ventricle of brain is located in

- A. Diecephalon
- B. Rhombencephalon
- C. Mesencephalon
- D. Cerebrum

Answer: A



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77. Choose the correct statement.

- A. Photoreceptors in the human eye are depolarized during darkness and become hyperpolarized in response to the light stimulus
- B. Receptors do not produce graded potentials
- C. Nociceptors respond to changes in pressure
- D. Meissner's corpuscles are thermo-receptors

Answer: A



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78. Receptor sites for neurotransmitters are presents on

- A. Pre-synaptic membrane
- B. Tips of axons
- C. Post-synaptic membrane
- D. Membrane of synaptic vesicles

Answer: C



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79. 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) The photopigments are embedded in the membrane discs of the inner segment

(C) Retinal is a derivative of Vitamin A

(D) Retinal is a light absorbing part of all the visual photopigments

A. a, c and d

B. a and c

C. b, c and d

D. a and b

Answer: A



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80. Nissl bodies are mainly composed of

- A. Proteins and lipids
- B. DNA and RNA
- C. Nucleic acids and SER
- D. Free ribosomes and RER

Answer: D



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81. which of the following structures or regions is incorrectly paired with its function.

- A. Medulla oblongata : controls respiration and cardiovascular reflexes
- B. Limbic systems : consists of fibre tracts that interconnect different regions of brain, controls movement

C. Hypothalamus : production of releasing hormones and regulation of temperature hunger and thirst

D. Corpus callosum : band of fibers connecting left and right cerebral hemispheres

Answer: B

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82. The transparent lens in the human eye is held in its place by

A. ligaments attached to the ciliary body

B. ligaments attached to the iris

C. smooth muscles attached to the iris

D. smooth muscles attached to the ciliary body

Answer: A

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Section C : Previous Years' Examination Questions AIMS QUESTIONS

1. If frog's brain is crushed, even then its leg moves on pinpointing. It is called

- A. simple reflex
- B. conditional reflex
- C. neurotransmitter functions
- D. autonomic nerve conditions

Answer: A



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2. A person is wearing spectacles with concave lenses for correcting vision. While not using the glasses the image of a distant object in his case will be formed .

- A. on the blind spot
- B. behind the retina
- C. in front of the retina
- D. on the yellow spot

Answer: C

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3. Both corpus lutea and macula lutea are

- A. found in human ovaries
- B. a source of hormones
- C. characterized by a yellow colour
- D. contributory in maintaining pregnancy

Answer: C

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4. Unidirectional transmission of a nerve impulse through nerve fibre is due to the fact that

A. nerve fibre is insulated by a medullary sheath

B. sodium pump starts operating only at the cyton and then continues into the nerve fibre

C. neurotransmitters are released by dendrites and not by axon endings

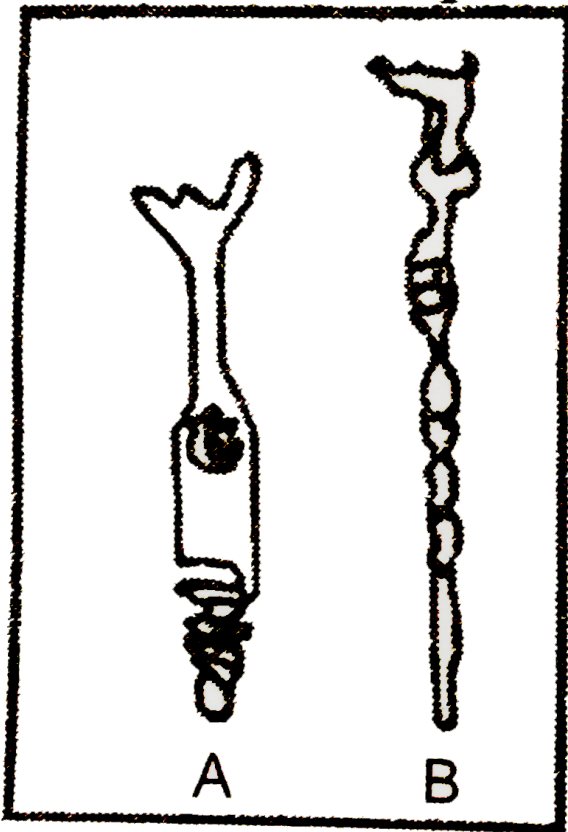
D. neurotransmitters are released by the axon endings and not by dendrites

Answer: D



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5. Examine the diagram of the two cell types A and B given below and select the correct option.



- A. Cell A is the rod cell found evenly all over retina.
- B. Cell A is the cone cell more concentrated in the fovea centralis.
- C. Cell B is concerned with colour vision in bright light.
- D. Cell A is sensitive to low light intensities.

Answer: B



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6. Hearing impairment affects which part of brain ?

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: C



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

- A. retina
- B. iris
- C. cornea
- D. sclerotic

Answer: A

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8. Which set of terms would most likely be used in a description of the nervous system of chordates ?

- A. Brain, dorsal nerve cord, highly developed receptors
- B. Brain, fused ganglia, ventral nerve cord
- C. No brain, fused ganglia, tympana
- D. No brain, nerve net, modified neurons

Answer: A

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

9. During $Na^+ - K^+$ pump

- A. $3Na^+$ and $2K^+$ are transported
- B. $1Na^+$ and $2K^+$ are transported
- C. $3Na^+$ and $3K^+$ are transported
- D. Depends on requirement of cell

Answer: A

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10. Bipolar nerve cells are present in

- A. Skin tactile corpuscles
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Retina of eye

D. All the above

Answer: C



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11. Fenestra ovalis is the opening of

A. Cranium

B. Tympanum

C. Tympanic cavity

D. Brain

Answer: C



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12. Multipolar nerve cells are present in

- A. Cochlea
- B. Dorsal root ganglia of spinal cord
- C. Retina of eye
- D. Brain

Answer: B

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13. Neurons receive signals through their ____ and send signals to other neurons through their ____.

- A. dendrites, receptors
- B. end feet, cell bodies and dendrites
- C. cell bodies and dendrites, axons
- D. transmitter vesicles, axons

Answer: C

Section C : Previous Years' Examination Questions(ASSERTION AND REASON)

1. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below:

Assertion : The imbalance in concentration of Na^+ , K^+ and proteins generates resting potential.

Reason : To maintain the unequal distribution of Na^+ & K^+ , the neurons use electrical energy.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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2. Assertion : Astigmatism is due to uneven curvature of lens.

Reason : It is treated with cylindrical lenses.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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3. Assertion : A cerebellum is related with skillful voluntary movement and involuntary activity like body balance, equilibrium etc.

Reason : It is part of hind brain and it is situated behind the pons.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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4. Assertion : The brain stem contains centres for controlling activities.

Reason : Brain stem is very sensitive.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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5. Assertion : The chemical stored in the synaptic vesicles are termed as neurotransmitters.

Reason : Synaptic vesicles release these chemicals in the synaptic cleft.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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6. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below:

Assertion : All motor neurons are efferent neurons.

Reason : Motor neurons conduct nerve impulses from the spinal cord to the brain.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Assertion : A cerebellum is related with skillful voluntary movement and involuntary activity like body balance, equilibrium etc.

Reason : It is part of hind brain and it is situated behind the pons.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B

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Section D : Chapter-end Test

1. Nerve gas affects neuromuscular activity by

- A. Enhancing release of acetylcholine
- B. Inhibiting acetylcholinesterase
- C. Inhibiting release of acetylcholine
- D. Blocking acetylcholine receptors

Answer: B

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2. It converts short term memory into long term remembrance.

- A. Reticular system
- B. Thalamus
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Hippocampus

Answer: D



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3. The brain stem is made up of

- A. Mid brain, pons, cerebellum
- B. Mid brain, pons, medulla oblongata
- C. Diencephalon, medulla oblongata, cerebellum
- D. Cerebellum, cerebrum, medulla oblongata

Answer: B



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4. Cranial nerves are part of

- A. Sympathetic nervous system
- B. Parasympathetic nervous system
- C. Somatic nervous system
- D. Central nervous system

Answer: C



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5. Bactericidal protein present in human tears is

- A. Opsin

B. Retinene

C. Transduction

D. Lysozyme

Answer: D



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6. In human brain, number of glial cells is

A. Significantly greater than number of neurons

B. Significantly lower than the number of neurons

C. Roughly equal to number of Schwann cells

D. Roughly equal to number of neurons

Answer: D



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7. Comprehension of spoken and written words take place in the region of

- A. Association area
- B. Motor area
- C. Broca's area
- D. Wernicke's area

Answer: D



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8. Match the columns :

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Fovea | <i>a.</i> Provides opening for entry of light |
| 2. Iris | <i>b.</i> Transduces RBG 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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9. Which is thickened to form organ of corti

A. Tectorial membrane

B. Reissner's membrane

C. Basilar membrane

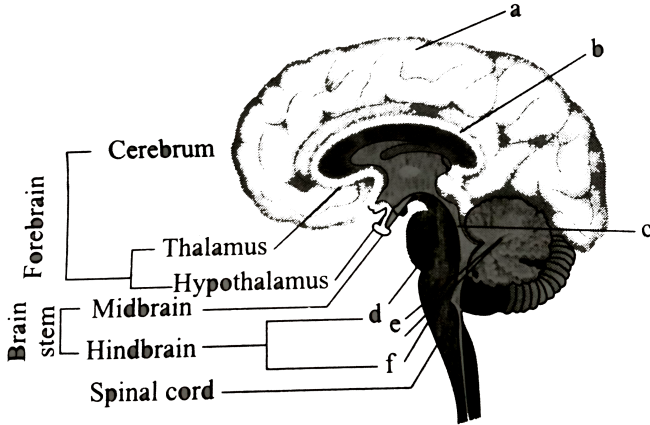
D. All of the above

Answer: C



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10. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A. a-corpora callosum, c-cerebral aqueduct, b-cerebral hemisphere, d-cerebellum, f-pons, e-medulla
- B. b-corpora callosum, a-cerebral aqueduct, c-cerebral hemisphere, e-cerebellum, d-pons, f-medulla
- C. b-corpora callosum, c-cerebral aqueduct, a-cerebral hemisphere, e-cerebellum, d-pons, f-medulla
- D. a-corpora callosum, c-cerebral aqueduct, b-cerebral hemisphere, f-cerebellum, e-pons, d-medulla

Answer: C



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11. A man is admitted to a hospital. He is suffering from an abnormally low body temperature, loss of appetite and extreme thirst. His brain scan would probably show a tumor in

A. Pons

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

12. Medulla oblongata controls

- A. Respiration
- B. Cardiovascular reflexes
- C. Gastric secretion
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Pecten, a comb-like structure occurs in the eye of

- A. Fishes
- B. Birds
- C. Mammals
- D. Frog

Answer: B

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Static equilibrium is maintained by

- A. Sacculus
- B. Utriculus
- C. Semicircular canals
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Acetylcholinesterase enzymes splits acetylcholine into

- A. Acetic acid and choline
- B. Acetone and choline
- C. Aspartic acid and acetylcholine

D. Aspartic acid and choline

Answer: A



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16. Olfactory membrane is connected with

A. Taste

B. Vision

C. Smell

D. Hearing

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

17. 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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18. Parkinson's disease (Characterized by tremors and progressive rigidity of limbs) is caused by degeneration of brain neurons that are involved in movement control and make use of neurotransmitter

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. Norepinephrine

C. Dopamine

D. GABA

Answer: C



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19. Under prolonged starvation, brain receives energy from

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. Acetoacetate

Answer: C



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20. Cerebrospinal fluid is produced by

- A. Ependymal cells
- B. Choroid plexus
- C. Neurons
- D. Neuroglial cells

Answer: B



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21. Cerebrospinal fluid is present

- A. Between arachnoid and durameter
- B. Beneath piameter
- C. Between arachnoid and piameter
- D. Between durameter and cranium

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

22. Choroid plexus is a network of

- A. Muscle fibres
- B. Lymph capillaries
- C. Blood capillaries
- D. Nerves

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

23. Which of the following substances leads to the inhibition of central nervous system

A. GABA

B. Glycine

C. Norepinephrine

D. Both A and B

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Nasal epithelium is formed of

A. Columnar epithelium

B. Keratinised epithelium

C. Pseudostratified epithelium

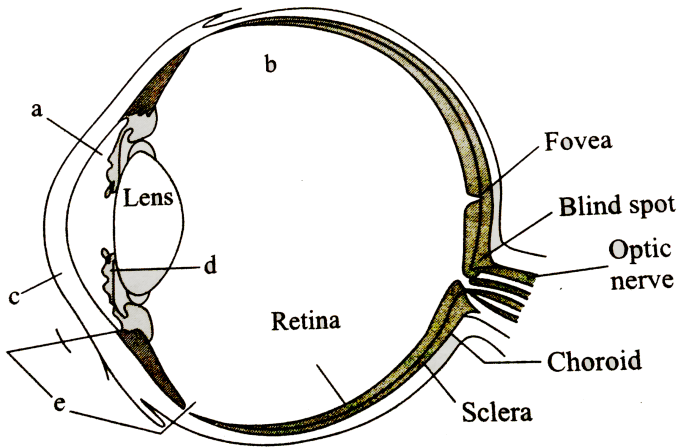
D. Glandular epithelium

Answer: C



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25. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. c-iris, d-ciliary body, e-cornea, b-vitreous chamber, a-aqueous chamber

B. d-iris, e-ciliary body, c-cornea, b-vitreous chamber, a-aqueous chamber

C. e-iris, c-ciliary body, d-cornea, a-vitreous chamber, b-aqueous chamber

D. d-iris, e-ciliary body, c-cornea, a-vitreous, chamber, b-aqueous chamber

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

26. Vater's corpuscles are sensitive to

- A. Pressure
- B. Smell
- C. Temperature
- D. Touch

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

27. Neurotransmitter between neuron and a muscle cell is

- A. Dopamine

B. Serotonin

C. Endorphin

D. Acetylcholine

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

28. Organs of Ruffini are receptors of

A. Cold

B. Pressure

C. Heat

D. Touch

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

29. The nerve related with diaphragm is

- A. Vagus
- B. Phrenic
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Glossopharyngeal

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

30. Ratio of actual age to mental age is

- A. Intelligence quotient
- B. Idiocy
- C. Rationality
- D. Both B and C

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

31. Organs of Golgi is the sensing structure formed at the junction of

- A. Two nerves
- B. Two bones
- C. Nerve and muscles
- D. Muscle and tendon

Answer: D



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32. Arbor vitae is composed of

- A. Grey matter

- B. White matter
- C. Neuroglia cells
- D. All of the above

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. Brain is dependent on blood supply for

- A. O_2 and ATP
- B. O_2 and electrolytes
- C. O_2 and glucose
- D. ATP and glucose

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. Pacinian corpuscles are

- A. Glands
- B. Pain receptors
- C. Naked tactile receptors
- D. Encapsulated pressure receptors

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

35. Sensation of stomach pain is due to

- A. Proprioceptors
- B. Teloreceptors
- C. Enteroreceptros
- D. Exteroceptors

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

36. Saltatory conduction is uninterrupted conduction because of

- A. Less energy required
- B. More speed
- C. Less Na^+ / K^+ pump
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

37. Fish are able to see under water because

- A. Both lens and cornea are spherical

B. Cornea is spherical, lens is flat

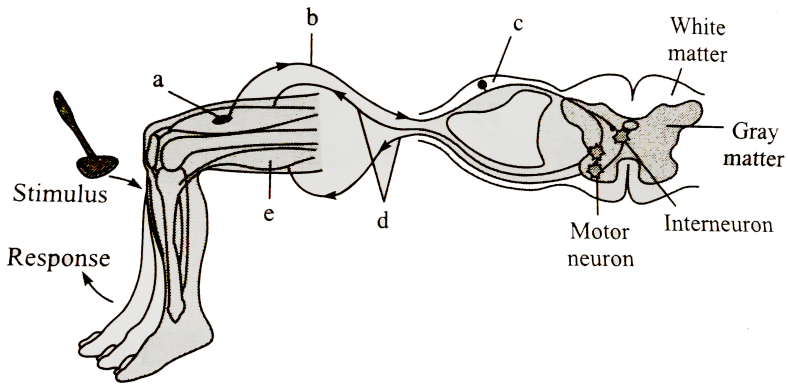
C. Cornea is flat, lens is spherical

D. Both lens and cornea are flat

Answer: D

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

38. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. a-receptor, e-effector, b-afferent pathway, d-efferent pathway, c-
dorsal root ganglion

B. e-receptor, a-effector, d-afferent pathway, b-efferent pathway, c-ventral root ganglion

C. a-receptor, e-effector, d-afferent pathway, b-efferent pathway, c-dorsal root ganglion

D. e-receptor, a-effector, b-afferent pathway, d-efferent pathway, c-ventral root ganglion

Answer: A



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39. Propioreceptors are found in

A. Sole of feet

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Hypothalamus

D. Medulla

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

40. Conjunctiva of eye is derived from

- A. Mesoderm
- B. Ectoderm
- C. Endoderm
- D. Endomesoderm

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. Which ones are gustatoreceptors ?

- A. Rod cells of eyes

B. Cone cells of eyes

C. Taste buds of tongue

D. Receptors in skin

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

42. 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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. The number of cranial nerves in a mammal including man is

A. 10

B. 12

C. 24

D. 20

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

44. The centre for sense of smell in brain is

A. Cerebellum

B. Olfactory lobes

C. Cerebrum

D. Midbrain

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

45. 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



Watch Video Solution

46. Aperture of pupil is controlled by

- A. Conjunctiva

B. Cornea

C. Iris

D. Retina

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. 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](#)

48. Area of cerebral cortex controlling vision is

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

49. Intellectual ability is controlled by

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

50. The membrane labyrinth of internal ear contains a fluid called

- A. Perilymph
- B. Haemolymph
- C. Lymph
- D. Endolymph

Answer: D



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Others

1. During transmission of nerve impulse through a nerve fibre, the potential on the inner side of plasma membrane would change

- A. First negative, then positive and continue to be positive
- B. First positive, then negative and continue to be negative
- C. First positive, then negative and again back to positive
- D. First negative, then positive and again back to negative

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Neurosecretory cells occurs in

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Cerebral cortex
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Corpus callosum

Answer: A



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3. During the propagation of a nerve impulse, the action potential results from the movement of

- A. Na^+ from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid
- B. Na^+ from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid
- C. Na^+ towards both directions
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

	Rod Cells	Cone Cells
(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

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5. Sensory neurons of retina of eye are

- A. Macula and cristae
- B. Pacinian and Ruffini's corpuscles
- C. Rods and cones
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

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6. Cerebrum is in direct contact with

- A. Duramater
- B. Arachnoid
- C. Piamater
- D. Enterocoel

Answer: C



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7. In myasthenia gravis, acetylcholine

- A. Receptors on motor end plate are reduced
- B. Secretion from nerve terminals is reduced
- C. Esterase activity is prohibited
- D. Secretion from nerve terminals is enhanced

Answer: A



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8. The optic lobes in humans are represented by the corpora

- A. Bigemina
- B. Quadrigemina
- C. Arenacea
- D. Striata

Answer: B



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9. In a medullated nerve fibre, the conduction of impulse is faster due to the presence of

- A. Pericytes
- B. Endoneurium and epineurium
- C. Myelin sheath and nodes of Ranvier
- D. Nissl granules

Answer: C

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10. Parasympathetic nerves arise from which region of the nervous system

- A. Thoracolumbar
- B. Craniosacral
- C. Cervical
- D. Lumbar

Answer: B

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11. Myelin sheath is formed by

- A. Ranvier
- B. Muscle cells
- C. Axon
- D. Schwann cells

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Opening in skull is

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- B. Foramen magnum
- C. Coronal nature

D. Lamboidal suture

Answer: B



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13. 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 pigment in cone cells

Answer: D



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14. Sympathetic nerves in mammals develop from

- A. Sacral region
- B. Cervical region
- C. Thoracico-lumbar region
- D. 3rd, 7th, 9th and 10th cranial nerves

Answer: C

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15. Light sensitive cells of eye are present in

- A. Cones
- B. Sclera
- C. Choroid
- D. Retina

Answer: D

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Colour blindness is due to defect in

- A. Cones
- B. Rods
- C. Rods and cones
- D. Rhodopsin

Answer: A



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17. The innermost layer of the human eye is

- A. Retina
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- C. Sclera

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22. Medulla oblongata develops from

- A. No vision
- B. No memory
- C. No thermoregulation
- D. No response when pricked with needle

Answer: D



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23. Which function will be lost due to damaged of occipital lobe

- A. Vision

B. Hearing

C. Speech

D. Memory

Answer: A



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24. The co-ordinator between Nervous and endocrine system is

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B. Hypothalamus

C. Limbic system

D. Parietal lobe

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25. Homeostasis is maintained by

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- B. Cerebrum
- C. Diencephalon
- D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: C



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Answer: D



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- A. No vision
- B. No memory
- C. No thermoregulation
- D. No response when pricked with needle

Answer: D



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D. Memory

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C. Colour preception

D. All of the above

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A. Organ of Corti

B. Crista and macula

C. Basilar membrane

D. Tectorial membrane

Answer: B



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59. Hypothalamus of the brain is not involved in this function

- A. Osmoregulation and thirst
- B. Temperature control
- C. Accuracy of muscular movement
- D. Sleep wake cycle

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

60. The number of spinal nerves in man is

- A. 31 pairs
- B. 10 pairs
- C. 12 pairs
- D. 24 pairs

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

61. Part of mammalian brain controlling muscular coordination, equilibrium and posture is

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Corpus callosum
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: D



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62. Third and fourth ventricles of brain are connected by

A. Foramen of Monro

B. Foramen magnum

C. Corpus callosum

D. Aqueduct of Sylvius

Answer: D



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63. Injury localized to the hypothalamus would mostly likely disrupt

A. Regulation of body temperature

B. Short-term memory

C. Co-ordination during locomotion

D. Executive functions, such as decision making.

Answer: A



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64. Which one of the following statements is not correct ?

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

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

65. A gymnast is able to balance his body upside down even in the total darkness because of

- A. Tectorial membrane
- B. Organ of corti

C. Cochlea

D. Vestibular apparatus

Answer: D



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66. The defect in which part of the human brain would result in inability to express the emotions

A. Thalamus

B. Medulla

C. Limbic lobe

D. Pons

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

67. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

- A. Humans focus the eye by changing the shape of the lens
- B. Human eye adjusts the amount of light entering the eye by contracting the ciliary muscles.
- C. Human eye focuses by moving the lens closer to or farther from the retina
- D. Colour blindness is due to an inherited lack of one or more types of cones

Answer: C



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68. Conduction of nerve impulse is a

- A. Chemical process
- B. Physical process

C. Electrochemical process

D. Biochemical process

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

69. Proprioceptors are associated with

A. Sense of touch

B. Sense of temperature

C. Internal body pressure

D. Auditory sense

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

70. 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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71. Destruction of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord would result
in loss of

- A. Voluntary motor impulses
- B. Commissural impulse

C. Integrating impulses

D. Sensory impulses

Answer: A



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

A. The optic nerve leaves the eye

B. Only rods are present

C. More rods than cones are found

D. High density of cones occur, but has no rods

Answer: D



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73. Which of the following regions of the brain is incorrectly paired with its function

- A. Corpus callosum - communication between the left and right cerebral cortices
- B. Cerebrum - calculation and contemplation
- C. Medulla oblongata - homeostatic control
- D. Cerebellum - language comprehension

Answer: D



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74. Left and right cerebral hemispheres are linked by a broad nerve band called

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Corpus luteum

C. Corpora quadrigemina

D. Anterior choroid plexus

Answer: A



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75. Human body temperature is regulated by the centre located in

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: D



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76. Third ventricle of brain is located in

- A. Diecephalon
- B. Rhombencephalon
- C. Mesencephalon
- D. Cerebrum

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

77. Choose the correct statement.

- A. Photoreceptors in the human eye are depolarized during darkness and become hyperpolarized in response to the light stimulus
- B. Receptors do not produce graded potentials
- C. Nociceptors respond to changes in pressure

D. Meissner's corpuscles are thermo-receptors

Answer: A



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78. Receptor sites for neurotransmitters are presents on

- A. Pre-synaptic membrane
- B. Tips of axons
- C. Post-synaptic membrane
- D. Membrane of synaptic vesicles

Answer: C



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79. 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) The photopigments are embedded in the membrane discs of the inner segment

(C) Retinal is a derivative of Vitamin A

(D) Retinal is a light absorbing part of all the visual photopigments

A. a, c and d

B. a and c

C. b, c and d

D. a and b

Answer: A



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80. Nissl bodies are mainly composed of

A. Proteins and lipids

B. DNA and RNA

C. Nucleic acids and SER

D. Free ribosomes and RER

Answer: D

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81. which of the following structures or regions is incorrectly paired with its function.

A. Medulla oblongata : controls respiration and cardiovascular reflexes

B. Limbic systems : consists of fibre tracts that interconnect different regions of brain, controls movement

C. Hypothalamus : production of releasing hormones and regulation of temperature hunger and thirst

D. Corpus callosum : band of fibers connecting left and right cerebral hemispheres

Answer: B

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82. The transparent lens in the human eye is held in its place by

- A. ligaments attached to the ciliary body
- B. ligaments attached to the iris
- C. smooth muscles attached to the iris
- D. smooth muscles attached to the ciliary body

Answer: A

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83. If frog's brain is crushed, even then its leg moves on pinpointing. It is called

- A. simple reflex
- B. conditional reflex
- C. neurotransmitter functions
- D. autonomic nerve conditions

Answer: A



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84. A person is wearing spectacles with concave lenses for correcting vision. While not using the glasses the image of a distant object in his case will be formed .

- A. on the blind spot
- B. behind the retina

C. in front of the retina

D. on the yellow spot

Answer: C



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85. Both corpus lutea and macula lutea are

A. found in human ovaries

B. a source of hormones

C. characterized by a yellow colour

D. contributory in maintaining pregnancy

Answer: C



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86. Unidirectional transmission of a nerve impulse through nerve fibre is due to the fact that

A. nerve fibre is insulated by a medullary sheath

B. sodium pump starts operating only at the cyton and then continues into the nerve fibre

C. neurotransmitters are released by dendrites and not by axon endings

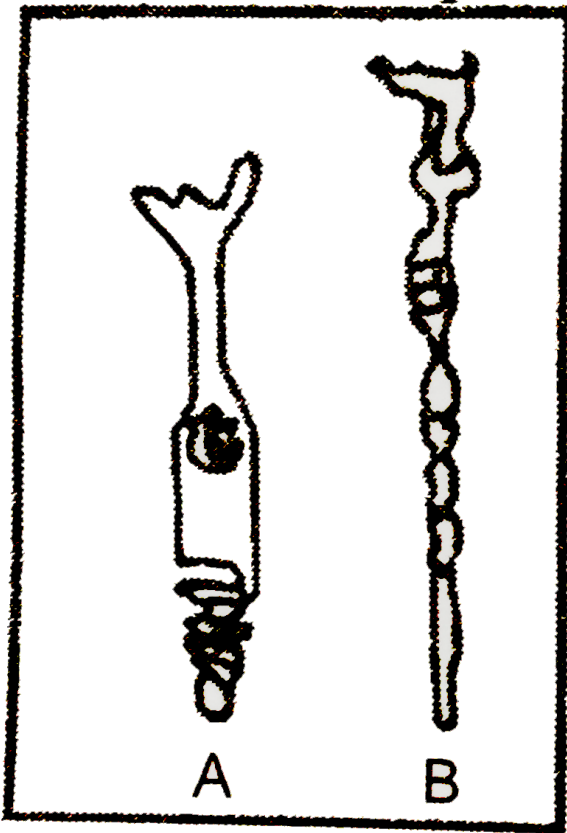
D. neurotransmitters are released by the axon endings and not by dendrites

Answer: D



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87. Examine the diagram of the two cell types A and B given below and select the correct option.



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

B. Cell A is the cone cell more concentrated in the fovea centralis.

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

D. Cell A is sensitive to low light intensities.

Answer: B



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88. Hearing impairment affects which part of brain ?

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: C



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

- A. retina
- B. iris
- C. cornea

D. sclerotic

Answer: A



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90. Which set of terms would most likely be used in a description of the nervous system of chordates ?

- A. Brain, dorsal nerve cord, highly developed receptors
- B. Brain, fused ganglia, ventral nerve cord
- C. No brain, fused ganglia, tympana
- D. No brain, nerve net, modified neurons

Answer: A



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91. During $Na^+ - K^+$ pump

- A. $3Na^+$ and $2K^+$ are transported
- B. $1Na^+$ and $2K^+$ are transported
- C. $3Na^+$ and $3K^+$ are transported
- D. Depends on requirement of cell

Answer: A



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92. Bipolar nerve cells are present in

- A. Skin tactile corpuscles
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Retina of eye
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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93. Fenestra ovalis is the opening of

- A. Cranium
- B. Tympanum
- C. Tympanic cavity
- D. Brain

Answer: C



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94. Multipolar nerve cells are present in

- A. Cochlea

B. Dorsal root ganglia of spinal cord

C. Retina of eye

D. Brain

Answer: B



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95. Neurons receive signals through their ___ and send signals to other neurons through their ___.

A. dendrites, receptors

B. end feet, cell bodies and dendrites

C. cell bodies and dendrites, axons

D. transmitter vesicles, axons

Answer: C



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96. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below:

Assertion : The imbalance in concentration of Na^+ , K^+ and proteins generates resting potential.

Reason : To maintain the unequal distribution of Na^+ & K^+ , the neurons use electrical energy.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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97. Assertion : Astigmatism is due to uneven curvature of lens.

Reason : It is treated with cylindrical lenses.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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98. Assertion : A cerebellum is related with skillful voluntary movement and involuntary activity like body balance, equilibrium etc.

Reason : It is part of hind brain and it is situated behind the pons.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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99. Assertion : The brain stem contains centres for controlling activities.

Reason : Brain stem is very sensitive.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B

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100. Assertion : The chemical stored in the synaptic vesicles are termed as neurotransmitters.

Reason : Synaptic vesicles release these chemicals in the synaptic cleft.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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101. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below:

Assertion : All motor neurons are efferent neurons.

Reason : Motor neurons conduct nerve impulses from the spinal cord to the brain.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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102. Assertion : A cerebellum is related with skillful voluntary movement and involuntary activity like body balance, equilibrium etc.

Reason : It is part of hind brain and it is situated behind the pons.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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