BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ANIMAL TISSUES

Animal Tissues

1. Name the type of tissue that form gland

A. Epithelial

B. Muscular

C. Squamous

D. Cuboidal

Answer: A

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2. In thyroid follicle which type of epithelial tissue is present

A. Sqamous

B. Cuboidal

C. Transitional

D. Columnar

Answer: B

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3. Sterocilia occur in

A. Pseudostraified columnar epithelium of trachea

B. columnar epithelium of stomach

C. stratified columnar epithelium of pharynx

D. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium of trachea

Answer: D

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4. Skin is a

A. Cuboidal epithelium

B. Columnar epithelium

C. Pseudostratified epithelium

D. Stratified epithelium

Answer: A

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5. The cell junctions called tight, adhering and gap junctions are found in

A. Muscular tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Epithelial tissue

D. Neural tissue

Answer: C

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6. Note the following

(A) It forms the lining of the cavities of alveoli of the lungs

(B) It forms of the lining of wet surfaces like buccal cavity and esophagus

© It occurs in the ducts of sweat glands

(D) It forms the lining of salivary glands and sweat glands

(E) It is a loose connective tissue

Which of the above are associated with simple epithelial tissue

A. A and D

B. B and C

C. C and A

D. D and E

Answer: A

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7. Mammary glands are modified

A. Cutaneous glands

B. Sebaceous glands

C. Sweat glands

D. Salivary glands

Answer: C

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8. In which one of the following preparations are you likely to come across cell junctions most frequently

A. Ciliated epithelium

B. Thromobocytes

C. Tendon

D. Hyaline cartilage

Answer: A

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9. The function of villi in the intestine is

A. Absorption of food

B. Increase in the absorptive surface of food

C. Control of intestinal movement

D. Hinderance in the movement of food

Answer: B

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10. Reproductive cells (germinal epithelium) are made up of which of the following epithelial tissue

A. Cuboidal

B. Columnar

C. Squamous

D. Sensory

Answer: A

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11. Schneiderian membrane is found in

A. Nasal passage

B. Trachea

C. Bowman's capsule

D. Loop of Henle

Answer: A

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12. The ciliated epithelium in our body may be found in

A. Ureter

B. Trachea

C. Stomach

D. Uterine tube

Answer: B

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13. Cells of squamous epithelium are

A. Tall with elongated nuclei

B. Cube like

C. Flat and tile like

D. Columnar or cuboidal in shape

Answer: C

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14. The cells lining the blood vessels belong to the categoary of

A. Columnar epithelium

B. Connective tissue

C. Smoth muscle tissue

D. Squamous epithelium

Answer: D

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15. Urethra, vagina and oesophagus have a common inner lining of

A. Squamous epithelium

B. Ciliated epithelium

C. Columnar epithelium

D. Stratified squamous epithelium

Answer: D

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16. Epithelial tissue performs the following functions

A. Protection, Secretion, absorption, respiration

B. Protection, secretion, sensation, absorption

C. Protection, secretion, absorption, digestion

D. None of these

Answer: B

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17. Simple epithelium is

A. One cell thick

B. Two cells thick

C. Two or three cells thick

D. All are correct

Answer: C

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18. The cellular layers in epidermis of skin consists of

A. Glandular cells

B. Columnar cells

C. A squamous stratified cornified epithelium

D. A complex stratified epithelium

Answer: C

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19. Ciliated epithelium in vertebrates is present in

A. Kidney and stomach

B. Buccal cavity and oviduct of frog

C. Stomach and urinary tubules

D. Lymph vessels

Answer: B

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20. The secretion of tears, milk sweat and oil are functions of which of the following tissues

A. Epithelial

B. Nervous

C. Loose connective

D. Lymphoid

Answer: A

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21. Desmosomes are the feature of

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Nervous tissue

C. Muscular tissue

D. None of these

Answer: A

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22. Nature of mammary gland is

A. Apocrine

B. Merocrine

C. Holocrine

D. None of these

Answer: A

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23. An example of merocrine gland is

A. Sebaceous gland

B. Pineal gland

C. Salivery gland

D. Mammary gland

Answer: C

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24. Simple colied tubular glands are found in

A. Dermis of skin

B. Kidney

C. Liver

D. Spleen

Answer: A

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25. See the following figures

Figure A and B indicate glands while Figure C indicates specific type of tussues, Identify A, B, and C

A.

A	B	C
Unicellular gland	Goblet gland	Pseudostratified epithelium

B.

A	B	C
Multicellular gland	Unicellular gland	Pseudostratified epithelium

C.

A	B	C
Unicellular gland	Multicellular gland	Pseudostratified epithelium

	A	B	C
D.	Unicellular gland	Multicellular gland	Compound epithelium

Answer: D

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26. In animals, gametes are derived from

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Nervous tissue

C. Occur singly

D. None of these

Answer: A

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27. Tissue which has power of division and regeneration throughout life is

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Muscular tissue

C. Connective tissue

D. Nervous tissue

Answer: A

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28. The ciliated columnar epithelial cells in humans are known to occur in

A. Fallopian tubes and urethra

B. Eustachian tube and stomach lining

C. Bronchioles and Fallopian tubes

D. Biles duct and oesophagus

Answer: C

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29. Stratified squamous epithelium is found in

A. Trachea

B. Epidermis

C. Mouth cavity (buccal)

D. Lining of blood vessels

Answer: B

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30. Compound squamous epithelium occurs in

A. Stomach

B. Intestine

C. Trachea

D. Pharynx

Answer: D

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31. Find out the wrongly matched pair

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: B

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32. The epithelium in the bronchioles is

A. Pseudostratified and columnar

B. Squamous and sensory

C. Pseudostratified and sensory

D. Cuboidal and columnar

Answer: D

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33. Which type of epithelium is found in esophagus, buccal cavity, cornea, vagina and cervix

A. Transitional epithelium

B. Columnar epithelium

C. Non-keratinized stratified epithelium

D. Keratinized stratified epithelium

Answer: C

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34. Macth the following simple epithelial tissues in column I with their occurrence in column II and choose the correct combination from the options given

	Column I		Column II
A	Squamous	1.	Intestinal glands
$B.$	Cuboidal	2.	Trachea
$C.$	Columnar	3.	Ovary
$D.$	Pseudo stratified	4.	Bronchioles

A. $A-1, B-2, C-4, D-5$

B. $A-5, B-4, C-2, D-3$

C. $A-4, B-5, C-1, D-3$

D. $A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2$

Answer: D

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35. Characteristic of epithelial tissues is

A. They are highly vascularised

B. They never produce glands

C. They have large intercellular spaces

D. They have a rapid rate of cell division

Answer: D

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36. The type of epithelium found in conjunctiva of eys is

A. Stratified cuboidal

B. Stratified columnar

C. Stratified squamous

D. Transitional epithelium

Answer: C

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37. Outer layer of skin is made up of keratinised epithelium, the is because

A. It is exposed thus subjected to wear to wear and tear

B. It covers the whole body

C. It is thick

D. It prevents the entry of pathogens

Answer: A

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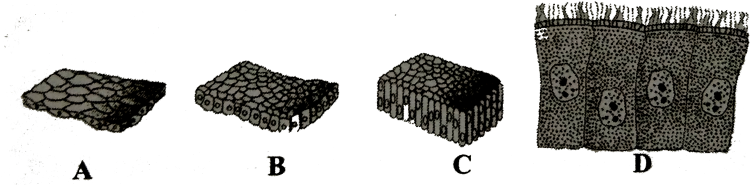
38. Identify the following simple epithelial tissues and select the correct option



A.

A	B	C	D
Seuamous	Cuboidal	Columnar	Pseudostratified columnar(ciliate

B.

A	B	C	D
Pseudostratified squamous	Cuboidal	Columnar	Ciliated columna

C.

A	B	C	D
Squamous	Cuboidal	Columnar	Ciliated columnar

D.

A	B	C	D
Cuboidal	Squamous	Columnar	Ciliated columnar

Answer: C

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39. The intestine and stomach in mammals are lined by

A. Cuboidal epithelium

B. Columnar epithelium

C. Squamous epithelium

D. Stratified epithelium

Answer: B

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40. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium is found in

A. Wall of cloaca

B. Male urethra

C. Oviduct

D. Oesophagus

Answer: B

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41. Epithelial tissues arise from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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42. The four sketches (A, B, C and D) given below, represent four different types of animal tissus. Which one of these is correctly identified in the options given, along with its correct location and function

A.

	Tissue	Location	Function
(B)	Glandular epithelium	Intestine	secretion

B.

	Tissue	Location	Function
(C)	Collagen fibres	Cartilage	Attach skeletal muscles to bones

C.

	Tissue	Location	Function
(D)	Smooth muscle tissue	Heart	Heart contraction

D.

	Tissue	Location	Function
(A)	Columnar epithelium	Nephron	secretion and absorption

Answer: A

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43. Glisson's capsule is a delicate connective tissue capsule covering the

Or

Glisson's capsule is found in

A. Spleen

B. Liver

C. Kidney

D. Gall bladder

Answer: B

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44. The type of connective tissue that is associated with the umbilical cord is

A. Areolar connective tissue

B. Jelly-like connective tissue

C. Adipose connective tissue

D. Reticular connective tissue

Answer: B

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45. Which of the following cells of connective tissue secrete antibodies

A. Mast cells

B. Reticular cells

C. Adipose cells

D. Plasma cells

Answer: D

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46. Mast cells secrete

A. Heparin

B. Histamine

C. Serotonin

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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47. Originating in bone marrow , circulating in blood for 1-2 days migrating to connective tissue and forming macrophages is a characteristic of

A. Eosinophills

B. Barophills

C. Monocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: C

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48. In allergic reation which is secreted

Or

The symptoms of an allergic reaction develop in respones to

A. Histamine

B. Neutrophil

C. Basophil

D. Acidophil

Answer: A

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49. The areolar tissue connects

A. Two bones

B. Muscle and the bone

C. Muscle and the fat tissue

D. Muscles and their compound

Answer: D

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50. Ligaments and tendons are

A. Connective tissue

B. Muscular tissue

C. Fibrous connective tissue

D. Skeletal tissue

Answer: C

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51. Collagen fibres of connective tissue are

A. White

B. Yellow

C. Colourless

D. Red

Answer: A

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52. Camel's hump is made up of

A. Skeletal tissue

B. Muscular tissue

C. Cartilage

D. Adipose tissue

Answer: D

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53. Study the figure I and II carefully and identify the structures A, B and C respectively which are related with specialized connective tissues.

A.

Fig. I	Fig. II	A	B	C
Bone	Cartilage	Colligen fibres	Osteoblast	Lamella

B.

Fig. I	Fig. II	A	B	C
Cartilage	Bone	Microtubule	Chondroclast	Lamella

C.

Fig. I	Fig. II	A	B	C
Cartilage	Bone	Collagen	Chondroclast	Lamella

D.

Fig. I	Fig. II	A	B	C
Cartilage	Bone	Collagen	Chondrocyte	Lamella

Answer: D

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54. Whale is a warm-blooded animal which lives in cold sea.

Which organ of its body makes it hot

A. Blubber

B. Pelage

C. Muscles

D. Blood vessels

Answer: A

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55. Below the skin, the fat is the form of

Or

Which of the following helps in maintaining body hot

A. Lipoproteins

B. Adipose tissue

C. Mucous layer

D. Lymphoid tissue

Answer: B

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56. Which statement is incorrect

A. Mast cells and basophills secrete histamine and heparin

B. Mast cells are long lived, basophills are short lived

C. Mast cells are smaller than basophills with a bilobed nucleus

D. Mast cells are relatively sessile, basophills are mobile

Answer: C

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57. The type of fibres found in connective tissues is

A. Collagan fibres

B. Elastic fibres

C. Reticular fibres

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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58. The intercellular substance found in connective tissue is

A. Fatty in nature

B. Muco-polysaccharide

C. Mainly protein in nature

D. All are correct

Answer: D

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59. Given below is the diagrammatic sketch of a certain type of connective tissue, identify are parts labelled A, B, C and D. and select the right option

about them

A. Part-A Part-B Part-C Part-D
Macro-phage Fibroblast Collagen fibres Mast cells

B. Part-A Part-B Part-C Part-D
Mast cell Macro-phage Fibroblast Collagen fibres

C. Part-A Part-B Part-C Part-D
Macro-phage Collagen fibres Fibroblast Mast cell

D. Part-A Part-B Part-C Part-D
Mast cell Collagen fibres Fibroblast Macro-phage

Answer: A

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60. Most of the cells in areolar tissues are

A. Fibroblasts

B. Macrophages

C. Mast cells

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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61. Histiocyte is a connective tissues cell, the function of which is

A. Phagocytic

B. Secretion

C. Substance

D. Fibres production

Answer: A

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62. Ligaments is mainly made up of

A. Reticulin

B. Elastin

C. Myosin

D. Collagen

Answer: D

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63. A localized inflammatory response appears at the site of infection causes redness, swelling, pain and heat due to certain chemicals which are:

A. Hisamine and prostaglandins

B. Cerumen and mucus

C. Histamine and cerumen

D. Prostaglandins and cerumen

Answer: A

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64. Thousand of years old mummies are still in condition as they were before due to non- destruction of

A. Yellow elastin fibres

B. White elastin fibres

C. Collagen fibres

D. Veins

Answer: A

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65. White adipose tissue containes

A. Multilocular fat cells

B. Bilocular fat cells

C. Unilocular fat cells

D. Alocular fat cells

Answer: C

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66. The given figure is of adipose tissue, identify markes alphabets

A. A Fat storage area B Nucleus C Cell membrane

B. A Nucleus B Fat C Cell membrane

C. A Cytoplasm B Fat C Cell membrane

D. A Vacuole B Fat C Cell membrane

Answer: D

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67. Debove's membrane is a layer of

A. Muscular tissue

B. Epithelial tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. All of these

Answer: C

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68. Which among the following is not characteristic of yellow fibres of connective tissue

A. Contain elastin

B. Fewer in number

C. Straight and branched

D. Provide toughness and strength

Answer: D

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69. Which one the following is not a fibrillar protein

A. Elastin

B. Collagen

C. Myosin

D. Albumin

Answer: D

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70. Vitreous humor is

A. Mucoid connective tissue

B. Solid crysatalline

C. Watery fluid

D. All of these

Answer: A

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71. Which of these is not found in connective tissue

A. Hyaluranic acid

B. Basement membrane

C. Collagen fibres

D. Fluid

Answer: B

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72. Ground substance of connective tissue is formed of

A. Muopolysaccharides

B. Lipids

C. Monosaccharides

D. Phospholipids

Answer: A

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73. Adipocytes are mainly found in

A. Bones

B. Cartilages

C. Connective tissue

D. Nerves

Answer: C

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74. Arbor vitae is composed of

A. Grey matter

B. Neurogleal cells

C. White matter

D. All of these

Answer: C

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75. Ligament is

A. Modifed whie fibrous tissue

B. Modifed yellow elastic fibrous tissue

C. Inelastic white fibour tissue

D. None of these

Answer: B

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76. Choose the correctly matched pair

A. Aerolar tissue - Loose connective tissue

B. Cartilages - Loose connective tissue

C. Tendon- Specializaed connective tissue

D. Adipose tissue- Dense connective tissue

Answer: A

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77. Which of the following is not a connective tissue

A. Blood

B. Lymph

C. Nerve

D. Bone

Answer: C

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78. Which of the following cells is phagocitic in nature

A. Mast cell

B. Macrophages

C. Fibroblast cells

D. Plasma cells

Answer: C

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79. Connective tissue is

A. Ectodermal in origin with intercellular spaces

B. Mesodermal in origin without intercellular spaces

C. Ectodermal in origin without intercellular spaces

D. Mesodermal in origin with intercellular spaces

Answer: D

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80. Mast cells are found in

A. Connective tissue

B. Muscular tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. Blood

Answer: A

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81. Collagen is

A. Lipid

B. Carbohydrate

C. Gloublar protein

D. Fibrous protein

Answer: D

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82. Which one of the following contains the largest quantity of extracellular material ?

A. Myelinated nerve fibres

B. Striated muscle

C. Areolar tissue

D. Stratified epithelium

Answer: C

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83. Which of the following connective tissue contains fibroblasts, macrophage and mast cells?

A. Adipose tissue

B. Areolar Tissue

C. Dense irregular tissue

D. Dense irregular connective tissue

Answer: B

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84. Which is most abundant in the body

A. Nervous tissue

B. Muscle tissue

C. Connective tissue

D. Epithlial tissue

Answer: C

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85. The falciform ligament in man connects

A. Liver with diaphragm

B. Lungs with diaphragm

C. Stomach with diaphragm

D. Liver with stomach

Answer: A

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86. Select the option having all three cor4rect characteristics

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87. Identify the following figure -A and B respectively

A. Connective tussue proper, specialized connective tissue

B. Adipose tissue, specialized connective tissue

C. Dense irregular connective tissue, dense regular connective tissue

D. Dense regular connective tissue, dense irregular connective tissue

Answer: D

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88. Haversian system is diagnostic feature of

A. Avian bones

B. All animals

C. Mammalian bones only

D. Reptilian bones

Answer: C

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89. Which of the following tissue is more elastic

A. Bone

B. Cartilage

C. Both are equally elastic

D. Both are not elastic

Answer: B

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90. In which bones shall have Haversian system

A. Pigeon

B. Panther

C. Pipe fish

D. Python

Answer: B

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91. Which of the following tissue is called as `"hameostatic reservoir"

A. Cartilage

B. Bones

C. Calcified cartilage

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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92. During an injury, nasal septum gets damaged and for its recovery which cartilage is prefused

Or

Which of the following is a transparent tissue

A. Hyaline cartilage

B. Elastic cartilage

C. Calcified cartilage

D. Fibrous cartilage

Answer: A

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93. Bone marrow takes part in

A. To assist kidneys

B. To act as haemopoietic tissue

C. To assist liver

D. To control blood pressure

Answer: B

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94. Pubis in the frog's pelvic girdle is actually is

A. Calcified cartilage

B. Cartilaginous bone

C. Membrane bone

D. None of these

Answer: A

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95. Which among the following is the strogest cartilage

A. Hyaline cartilage

B. Elastic cartilage

C. White fibro cartilage

D. Violet fibro cartilge

Answer: C

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96. Protein present is cartilage is

Or

The matrix of hyaline cartilage contains

Or

The skeletal tissue consists of organic matrix called as

A. Chondrin

B. Oesein

C. Cartilagin

D. Ossein

Answer: A

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97. Supportive skeletal structures in the human external ears and nose tip are examples of

A. Ligament

B. Areolar tissue

C. Bone

D. Cartilage

Answer: D

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98. Covering around bone is called

A. Perichondrion

B. Periosteum

C. Epiosteum

D. Endosteum

Answer: B

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99. Haversian canals of long bones have

A. One vein and one artery

B. One nerve and one lymphatic

C. Some bone cells. Fat and areolar tissue

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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100. Cartilage is formed by

A. Osteoblast

B. Fibrolasts

C. Chondrocyte

D. Submucosa

Answer: C

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101. In mammals Haversian canals are connected with each other by transverse canals, which are called

A. Incurrent canals

B. Semicircular canals

C. Volkman's canals

D. Inguinal canals

Answer: B

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102. Major constituent of bone is

A. Calcium phosphate

B. Magnesium phosphate

C. Calcium carbonate

D. Sodium chloride

Answer: A

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103. The tendon are formed of

A. White fibrous tissue (connective)

B. Yellow fibrous tissue (connective)

C. Areolar tissue

D. Adipose tissue

Answer: A

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104. Intervertebral disc is made up of

A. Elastic cartilage

B. Fibrous cartilage

C. Calcified cartilage

D. Hyaline cartilage

Answer: B

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105. Reed marrows of the bone produce

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Plasma

D. RBC

Answer: D

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106. The connetive tissue of the vertebrate body is built up from fibres of the protein collagen, embedded in a polysaccheride matrix to form

A. Cartilage

B. Blood vessel

C. Heart

D. Lung

Answer: A

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107. In the matrix lies the bone cells, called

Or

Cells that maintain marrow cells are called

A. Chondroclasts

B. Osteoclasts

C. Osteoblasts

D. Osteocytes

Answer: D

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108. A femur is kept in dilute HCl for three days, it becomes

A. Brittle

B. Soft and elastic

C. Remains as it is

D. Harder

Answer: B

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109. A tissue similar to ligament but stretchable is called

A. Tendon

B. Raphe

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B

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110. Bone forming cells are

A. Chondroclasts

B. Osteoblasts

C. Chondroblasts

D. Osteoclasts

Answer: B

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111. Polysaccharide found in cartilage matrix is

A. Ossein

B. Collagen

C. Chondroitin

D. Hyaline

Answer: C

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112. Which is not a cellular element of blood ?

A. T-cell

B. B-cell

C. Plasma

D. Monocyte

Answer: C

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113. Average life span of human RBC is

A. 100 days

B. 90 days

C. 120 days

D. None

Answer: C

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114. When the count of WBC falls below the optinum number blood, it is called

A. Leukopenia

B. Leukemia

C. Anaemia

D. All of the above

Answer: A

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115. Globulins contained in human blood plasma are primarily involved in

A. Defence mechanisms of body

B. Osmotic balance of body fluids

C. Oxygen transport in the blood

D. Clotting of blood

Answer: A

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116. Most active phagocytic white blood cells are

A. Eosinophills and lymphocytes

B. Neutrophills and monocytes

C. Neutrophills and eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes and macrophages

Answer: B

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117. Natural killer lymphocytes are an example for:

A. Physical barrier

B. Cytokine barrier

C. Cellular barrier

D. Physiological barrier

Answer: C

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118. Both RBC and WBC are formed in the

A. Thymus

B. Adrenal

C. Thyroid

D. Bone marrow

Answer: D

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119. In Camel, erythrocytes are

A. Oval and non-nucleated

B. Oval and nucleated

C. Circular, biconcave and non-nucleated

D. Circular, biconvex and nucleated

Answer: B

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120. Shape of the nucleus of WBC is usually

A. Spherical

B. Irregular

C. Oval

D. Spindle shaped

Answer: B

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121. Lymph differs from blood in having

A. No W.B.C

B. No protein

C. Much more of water

D. No R.B.C.

Answer: D

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122. Mature mammalian RBC is unusual because it

A. It exhibits diapedesis

B. It is colourless

C. It has no nucleus

D. It can change its shape

Answer: C

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123. Largest single mass of lymphatic tissue in the body is

A. Lung

B. Spleen

C. Liver

D. Kidney

Answer: B

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124. Note the following

(A) Monocytes (B) Trophocytes
(C) Lymphocytes (D) Mycetocytes
(G) Urate cells

Which of above are fat cell in Perplanata

A. A, C, E and H

B. B, D, F and G

C. C, E,F and G

D. A, C, E and F

Answer: B

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125. In the clotting mechanism pathway, thromin activates the factors

A. XI, VIII, V

B. XI, IX , X

C. VIII, X, V

D. IX, VIII, X

Answer: A

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126. If kept in $0.8\ \%\ NaCl$, R.B.Cs will

A. Shrink

B. Remain same

C. Burst

D. None of these

Answer: B

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127. pH of human blood is

A. 7.4

B. 6.2

C. 9.0

D. 10.00

Answer: A

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128. the largest RBCs are seen in

A. Elephant

B. Whale

C. Amphibia

D. Man

Answer: C

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129. Blood clotting can be prevented in a test tube by adding a little

A. Sodium oxalate

B. Sodium chloride

C. Sodium hydroxide

D. Ammonium chloride

Answer: A

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130. Siderocyte is RBC having

A. Pappenhiemer bodies

B. Russel bodies

C. Herring 's bodies

D. Schuffner's dots

Answer: A

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131. What product of immune system attaches to bacteria making them prone to be eliminated by white blood cells

A. Antigen

B. Haemoglobin

C. Antibody

D. MHC 1 molecule

Answer: C

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132. Which of the following cells are associted with immune system of body

A. Neutrophills

B. Macrophages

C. Lymphocytes

D. All of these

Answer: D

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133. Usually chordates have red blood containing red blood corpuscles. The blood is red due to the presence of the following pigment

A. Myoglobin

B. Anthocyanin

C. β anthocyanin

D. Haemoglobin

Answer: D

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134. The chemical which causes damage of WBC, bone marrow, spleen, lemph nodes and lungs is

A. Iodine-131

B. Calcium

C. Strontium-90

D. Iodine-127

Answer: C

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135. Neutrophilis secrete chemicals for attracting neutrophils, monocytes, eosinophils, attachment to endothelium and dilating capillaries

A. Cytokines

B. Leucotrienes

C. Lymphokines

D. Monokines

Answer: A

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136. Mineral found in red pigment of vertebrate blood is

A. Magnesium

B. Iron

C. Copper

D. Calcium

Answer: B

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137. Blood is formed of

A. Plasma and bone marrow cells

B. Plasma and white and red blood cells

C. Plasma and white blood cells

D. Plasma and red blood cells

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

138. During sleeping the rate of RBC formation

A. Increases

B. Decreases

C. Remains constant

D. None of these

Answer: B

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139. In the extrinsic clotting pathway the active factor VII activates factors

A. X and XI

B. IX and XI

C. IX and X

D. XI and XII

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

140. Blood is a kind of

A. Areolar tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Fluid connective tissue

D. Reticular connetive tissue

Answer: C

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141. Match the following

Types of leucocytes		Function
A. Neutrophills	1.	Heparin and histamine
B. Basophills	2.	Antibodies formation
C. *Acidoφls*	3.	Scavanger
D. Monocytes	4.	Phagocytes
E. Lymphocytes	5.	Antiallergic and healing of wounds

The correct pairing sequence is

A. 3, 1, 5, 4, 2

B. 1, 4, 5, 3, 2

C. 3, 2, 1, 4, 5

D. 2, 3, 1, 4, 5

Answer: A

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142. Match the following

	Disease		Cause
$A.$	Diabetes	1.	Rise in WBC count
$B.$	Uraemia	2.	Deficiency of vitaminB_{12}
$C.$	Anaemia	3.	Rise in RBC count
$D.$	Polycythemia	4.	Fall of WBC count
$E.$	Pernicious or Megaloblastic anaemia	5.	Falls in RBC coount
$F.$	Leukemia	6.	Increase in blood sugar lev
$G.$	Thrombocytopenia	7.	Urea is in excess in blood
$H.$	Leucopenia	8.	Pathological increase in W
$I.$	Leucocytosis	9.	Decrease in the number of

The correct matching sequences is

A. 1,3,4,2,5,6,7,9,8

B. 6,7,5,3,2,8,9,4,1

C. 6,7,3,5,8,2,9,1,4

D. 7,6,5,3,2,9,8,4,1

Answer: B

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143. The average diameter of red blood corpusclesof man is

A. $7.2\mu m$

B. $8.1\mu m$

C. $9.2\mu m$

D. $10.3\mu m$

Answer: A

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144. Which one of the following leucocytes transforms into macrophages

A. Eosinophil

B. Basophil

C. Monocyte

D. Lymphocyte

Answer: C

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145. Reticulocytes may be also be called

A. Blood platelets

B. Immature erythrocytes

C. Lymphoytes

D. WBCs

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

146. Phagocytosis was first of all seen by

A. Huxley

B. Haeckal

C. Metchnikoff

D. Strasburger

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

147. Highest content of iron is found in

A. WBC

B. Bone cells

C. RBC

D. Protein

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

148. Number of leucocytes in decreasing order in human blood is

A. $\text{Eosinophils} > \text{basophils} > \text{neutrophils}$

B. $\text{Basophils} > \text{eosinophils} > \text{neutrophils}$

C. $\text{Neutrophils} > \text{eosinophils} > \text{basophils}$

D. $\text{Eosinophils} > \text{neutrophils} > \text{basophils}$

Answer: C

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149. These WBCs makes maximum count amongst leucocytes

A. Neutrophils

B. Eosinophils

C. Basophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: A

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150. Largest corpuscles in human blood are

A. Basophils

B. Erythrocytes

C. Monocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: C

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151. Blood does not clot inside the blood vessels due to the presence of

A. Heparin

B. Fibrinogen

C. Vitamin K

D. Thrombin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

152. Antibody is produced by

A. B-Lymphocyte

B. Heparin

C. T-Lymphocyte

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A

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153. Gamma -Globulins are synthesised in

A. Liver

B. Bone marrow

C. Lymph and lymphoid tissue

D. Kidney

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

154. Which of the following is an agranulocyte ?

A. Lymphocyte

B. Eosinophil

C. Basophil

D. Neutrophil

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

155. The life span of human WBC is approximately

A. Less than 10 days

B. Between 20 to 30 days

C. Between 2 to 3 months

D. More than 4 months

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

156. Which of the following is not a granulocyte

A. Basophils

B. Monocytes

C. Acidophils

D. Neutrophils

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

157. In haemoglobin which amino acid acts as blood bufer

A. Histidine

B. Glutamine

C. Aspartic acid

D. Lysine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

158. Accoding to Best and Taylor's theory, which of following does not play any role in blood clootting

A. Prothrombin

B. Fibrinogen

C. Platelets

D. Calcium ions

Answer: C

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159. Chief difference between RBCs of human and frog is

A. Only human RBCs have haemoglobin

B. Human RBCs have more nuclei

C. Human RBCs are without nucleus

D. Frog RBCs are without nucleous

Answer: C

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160. Which of the following is enucleate

A. Squamous epithelial cell

B. Mature human erythrocyte

C. Mature frog erythrocyte

D. Human osteocyte

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

161. Helper T-Cells : Lymphokines as

Killer T-Cells : _____

A. Interferons

B. Lysozymes

C. Perforins

D. Prostaglandins

Answer: C

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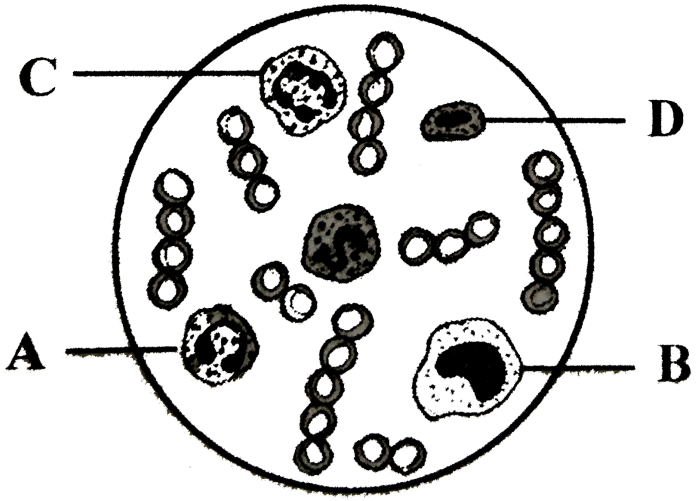
162. Study the given figure and identify the cells labelled as A, B, C and D



A. A = Eosinophil B = Erythrocyte, C = Neutrophil and D = Basophil

B. A = Eosinophil, B = Lymphocyte, C= Neutrophil and D = Monocyte

C. A = Erythrocye, B = Basophil, C = Neutrophil and D = Lymphocyte

D. A = Eosinophil, B = Monocyte, C = Neutrophil and D = Lymphocyte

Answer: D

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163. Which of the following is not phagocytic in nature

A. Monocyte

B. Lymphocyte

C. Mast cell

D. Neutrophil

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

164. Which of the following work as phagocytes

A. WBCs

B. RBCs

C. Enzymes

D. Hormones

Answer: A

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165. Serum is

A. Blood without fibrinogen

B. Lymph without corpuscles

C. Blood without corpuscles and fibrinogen

D. Lymph

Answer: C

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166. Which is correct

A. Blood has WBC and lymph has RBC

B. Blood has WBC, RBC and lymph nothing

C. Blood has RBC, WBC and lymph has WBC

D. Lymph has WBC, RBC and blood has RBC

Answer: C

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167. Which of the following does not play a role in blood coagulation

A. Vitamin K

B. Vitamin D

C. Calcium ions

D. Fibrinogen

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

168. Which is not the function of lymph

A. Transport R.B.C.s

B. Drain excess tissue fluid

C. Transport lymphocyte and antibodies

D. Transport absorbed fat

Answer: A

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169. Hemetology is the study of

A. Bone

B. Blood

C. Cartilage

D. Nerves

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

170. Antiserum contains

A. Antigens

B. Atibodies

C. Leucocytes

D. Heparin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

171. G-6-P dehydrogenase deficiency is associated with heamolysis of :

A. Lymphoctes

B. RBCs

C. Platelets

D. Leucocytes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

172. Which of the following substances, if introdced into the blood system, would cause coagulation of blood at the site of its introduction

A. Fibrinogen

B. Prothrombin

C. Heparin

D. Thromoboplastin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

173. Which are the phagocytic cells from given diagram

A. I and IV

B. I and III

C. I and IV

D. I and II

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

174. the process of formation of RBCs is called

A. Poikegenesis

B. Erythropoiesis

C. Leucogenesis

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

175. Which of the following is not the main function of lymph glands

A. Forming WBC

B. Forming antibodies

C. Forming RBC

D. Destroying bacteria

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

176. The process of formation of blood corpuscles is called

A. Haemopoiesis

B. Heamolysis

C. Heamozoin

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

177. Mark the odd one

A. Monocyte

B. Lymphocyte

C. Neutrophils

D. Erythrocytes

Answer: D

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178. A drop of each of the following, is placed separately on four sides. Which of them will not coagulate ?

A. Blood plasma

B. Blood serum

C. Sample form the thoracic duct of lymphatic system

D. Whole blood from pulmonary vein

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

179. If haemoglobin (Hb) of a normal individual and a sickle-cell patient are run in electrophoretic field, they will show

A. Same mobilities

B. Different mobilities

C. Hb of patient will not move at all

D. Hb is immobile

Answer: B

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180. Which of the following is a type of white blood cell

A. Reticulocyte

B. Lymphocyte

C. Erythrocyte

D. Osteocyte

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

181. Which of the following is absent in blood serum

A. Antigens

B. Fibrinogen

C. Hormones

D. Antibodies

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

182. Irregular nuclei is present in

Or

Which white blood cell releases chemical to inhibit blood clotting

A. Neutrophils

B. Basophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Monocytes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

183. Which option is correct for the formation of 'Intrinsic factor-X activator complex for blood coagulation

A. Inactivate Christmas factor + AHG + phopholipids $+Ca^{2+}$

B. Activated Christmas factor + AHG + phopholipids $+Ca^{2+}$

C. Convertin $+AHG+Ca^2+FSF$

D. Phospholipid + protein complex + Proconvertin

Answer: B

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184. Match the following

$A.$	Neutorphil	1.	singal large nucleus
$B.$	Eosinophil	2.	2to3lobed nucelus
$C.$	Basophil	3.	Kidney shaped nucleus
$D.$	Lymphocyte	4.	2 to7 lobed nucleus

A. $(A)-(4),(B)-(1),(C)-(3),(D)-(2)$

B. $(A)-(2),(B)-(4),(C)-(1),(D)-(3)$

C. $(A)-(4),(B)-(3),(C)-(2),(D)-(1)$

D. $(A)-(2),(B)-(4),(C)-(1),(D)-(3)$

Answer: C

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185. Innate immunity is provided by

A. Neutrophils

B. T-cells

C. B- cells

D. Antibody

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

186. Amount of oxygen supplied by $100ml$ arterial blood while passing through the tissues is

A. $0.04 - 0.6ml$

B. $4 - 6ml$

C. $14 - 15ml$

D. $19 - 20ml$

Answer: D

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187. People who have migrated from the planes to an area adjoining Rohtang pass about six months back

A. Have more RBCs and their haemoglobin has a lower binding affinity to O_2

B. Are not physically fit to play games like football

C. Suffer from altitude sickness with symptoms like nausea fatigue etc

D. Have the usual RBC count but their haemoglobin has very high binding affinity to O_2

Answer: A

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188. Compared to those of humans, the erythrocytes in frog are

A. Without nucleus but with haemoglobin

B. Necleated and with haemoglobin

C. Very much smaller and fewer

D. Nucleated and without haemoglobin

Answer: B

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189. See the following representations and identify the correct blood groups and donor compatiblity

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B

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190. Heparin is secreated by

A. Blood cells

B. Liver cells

C. Kidney

D. Nerve cell

Answer: B

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191. If pH of blood is artificially changed to 8, what is most likely to happen

A. The tissues will not get oxygen as oxyahemoglobin will not dissociate into oxygen and haemoglobin

B. The carbon dioxide will not be released from carbonic acid and carbonates

C. The carbonic anhydrase will be completely inhibited

D. It will generate carbon monoxide and the animal will die of carbon monoxide poisoning

Answer: C

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192. Erthroposis may be stimulated by the deficiency of

A. Iron

B. Oxygen

C. Protein

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

193. The figure shows a human blood cell. Identify it and give its charactristic

A.

Blood cell	Charactreistics
Basophil	secrete serotonin, Inflammatony response

B.

Blood cell	Charactreistics
Blymphocyte	From about 20% of blood cells involved in immune res

C.

Blood cell	Charactreistics
Neutrophil	Most abundant blood cell phagocytic

D.

Blood cell	Charactreistics
Monocyte	Life span 3 days, produce antibodies

Answer: A

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194. Blood cells that increase in number during allergis conditions like asthma are

A. Neutroophils

B. Basophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: C

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195. The ratio of RBC to WBC in man is

A. $6:1$

B. `60 : 1

C. $600:1$

D. $6000:1$

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

196. Which ones have round and biconcave shape

A. White blood cells

B. Red blood cells

C. Columnar epithelial cells

D. Nerve cells

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

197. Which one is correct

A. Blood = plasma + RBC + WBC + blood platetes

B. Plasma = blood - lymphocytes

C. Neuron = cyton + dendrite + axon + synapse

D. Lymph = plasma + RBC + WBC

Answer: A

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198. The sample of a healthy human blood is

A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

199. The iron free compound of haemoglobin is

A. Globin

B. Haematin

C. Bilirubin

D. Haemotoxin

Answer: A

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200. Haemoglobin contains

A. $70\ \%$ globin $+30\ \%$ haematin

B. $80\ \%$ globin $+20\ \%$ haematin

C. $95\ \%$ globin $+05\ \%$ haematin

D. 90% globin $+10\%$ haematin

Answer: C

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201. the process of blood clot formation within the circulatory system is

A. Thrombosis

B. Thrombocytes

C. Thrombin

D. Thrombocytopenia

Answer: A

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202. If an experiment, animal is made anaemic,production of which hormone will be stepped up

A. Erythrocytin

B. Erythroblastin

C. Erythropoietin

D. Enkephalin

Answer: C

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203. Lead concentration in blood is considered alarming if it is

A. $20\mu g / 100ml$

B. $30\mu g / 100ml$

C. $10\mu g / 100ml$

D. $4 - 6\mu g / 100ml$

Answer: B

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204. Mature erythrocyte cannot utilise glucose because they lack

A. Golgi complex

B. Enzymes

C. Mitochondria

D. Nucleus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

205. The medium of plasma is

A. Acidic

B. Basic

C. Neutral

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

206. The pH of the blood is maintained balancing the ratio of

A. Lactic acid and pyruvic acid

B. $NaHCO_3$ and H_2CO_3

C. CO_2 and H_2O

D. Pyruvic acid and H_2CO_3

Answer: B

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207. What percent of total blood coming out of heart, goes to kidney

A. $25\ \%$

B. $50\ \%$

C. $75\ \%$

D. $40\ \%$

Answer: A

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208. The haemoglobin content per $100ml$ of blood of a normal healty

A. 5 to 11 gms

B. 25 to 30.0 gms

C. 17 to 20 gms

D. 12 to 16.0 gms

Answer: D

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209. A yellow substance oozing out from wound has

A. Lymph + RBC + WBC

B. Lymph + RBC + dead bacteria

C. Lymph + WBC + dead bacteria

D. Lymph + dead leucocytes

Answer: C

View Text Solution

210. WBC is called ture celled true cell because of

A. Presence of nucleus

B. Phagocytosis

C. Polymorphism

D. None of these

Answer: A

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211. The main function of the white cell in the human intestine system is to

A. Combat and destroy antigenic particles

B. Produce antigens to combat antibodies

C. Carry oxygen around the body

D. Transport antigens to B memory cells in the lymph nodes

Answer: A

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212. A chemical that prevents blood clotting is most useful in the treatment of

A. Leukemia

B. Anaemia

C. Coronary thrombosis

D. Haemophilia

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

213. Which one of following substances in the blood in man imparts the oxygen carrying to it

A. Haemocyanin

B. Haemoglobin

C. Haemerythrin or haemoerythrin

D. Sodium ions

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

214. Oxygen is transported by

A. Blood plasma

B. RBCs

C. Leucocytes

D. Thrombocytes

Answer: B

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215. Which one of the following in blood absorbs oxygen

A. WBCs

B. Plasma

C. RBCs

D. Platelets

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

216. In mammlian RBC, the percentage of haemoglobin is

A. $40\ \%$ of biomass

B. $34\ \%$ of biomass

C. $90\ \%$ of biomass

D. $50\ \%$ of biomass

Answer: B

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217. Persons living at high altitude will have

A. Increased alveolar capacity

B. Increased number of erythrocytes

C. Haemoglobin curve shifts towards right

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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218. Red cell count is carried out by

A. Haemocytometer

B. Haemoglobinometer

C. Sphygmomanometer

D. Electrocardiogram

Answer: A

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219. To prevent coagulation blood stored in blood bank contains a small amount of

A. Calcium sulphate

B. Prothrombin

C. Potassium or sodium citrate

D. None of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

220. Which of the following blood cells help in blood coagulation

A. RBCs

B. Lymphocytes

C. Thrombocytes

D. Basophils

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

221. In the blood of an adult man the total content of haemoglobin is roughly

A. Several hundred grams

B. Tens of gram $(10 - 100g)$

C. Several grams

D. Several hundred milligram

Answer: A

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222. Blood plasma contains $-$ % water

A. 60

B. 80

C. 90

D. 98

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

223. Normal glucose level in blood is

A. $150 - 180$ mg//100 ml blood

B. $80 - 100$ mg//100 ml blood

C. $30 - 70$ mg//10ml blood

D. $220 - 250$ mg//100 ml blood

Answer: B

View Text Solution

224. Which of the followings are required for blood clothing

A. K^+, thromboplastin

B. Ca^{++}, thromboplastin

C. Na^+, Ca^{++}

D. K^+, prothrombin

Answer: B

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225. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a certain body feature and its value/count in a normal human adult

A. Urea $-5-10\mathrm{mg}/100ml$ of blood

B. Blood sugar (fasting) $-70-100\mathrm{mg}/100mL.$

C. Total blood volume $-5-6$

D. ESR in Wintrobe method $-9-15$ mm in males and $20-34$ mm in females

Answer: B

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226. About $97\,\%$ of O_2 is transported by RBC. The remainging $3\,\%$ is

A. Dissolved in plasma and transported

B. Remains in lungs

C. Attached to cell membranes

D. Inside the mitochondria

Answer: A

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227. Multi-lobed nucleus and granular cytoplasm are characteristics of which of the following types of WBCs

A. Neutrophils

B. Monocytes

C. Lymphocytes

D. Eosinophils

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

228. In normal healthy individual percentage of adult and foetal haemoglobin , HbA: HbA2: HbF is

A. $96:2:2$

B. $45:45:10$

C. $50:45:5$

D. $80:10:10$

Answer: A

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229. The majority of CO_2 is transported into blood as

A. Bicarbonate

B. Sulphate

C. Oxalate

D. Citrate

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

230. Which prevents conversion of prothrombin to thrombin in an undamaged blood vessel ?

A. Heparin

B. Calcium ions

C. Thromboplastin

D. Fibrinogen

Answer: A

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231. Which of the following statement is true about RBCs in humans?

A. They do not carry CO_2 at all

B. They carry about $20 - 25$ percent of CO_2

C. They trasport 99.5 percent of O_2

D. They transport about 80 percent oxygen only and the rest 20 percent of it is transported in dissolved state in blood plasma

Answer: B

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232. Which one of the following plasma is involved in the coagulaton of blood

A. Fibrinogen

B. An albumin

C. Serum amylase

D. A globulin

Answer: A

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233. Adult human RBCs are enucleate. Which of the following statement (s) is/are most appropriate explanation for this feature ?

(1) They do not need to reproduce

(2) They are somatic cells

(3) They do not metabolise

(4) All their internal space is available for oxygen transport.

A. Only (D)

B. Only (A)

C. (A), (C) and (D)

D. (B) and (C)

Answer: C

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234. Match the items given in Column I with those in Column II and select the correct option given below

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Fibrinogen	(i)	Osmotic balance
(B)	Globulin	(ii)	Blood clotting
(C)	Albumin	(iii)	Defence mechanism

A. (A) (B) (C)
(iii) (ii) (i)

B. (A) (B) (C)
(i) (ii) (iii)

C. (A) (B) (C)
(i) (iii) (ii)

D. (A) (B) (C)
(ii) (ii) (i)

Answer: D

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235. Which one is required for muscle contraction and nerve impulse transmission ?

A. Na^+

B. K^+

C. Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} ions

D. None of these

Answer: C

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236. Which is correctly categorised

A. Calcitonin and thymosin - Thyroid hormones

B. Pepsin and prolactin-Two digestive enzymes secreted in stomach

C. Troponin and myosin-complex proteins in striated muscles

D. Secretin and rhodopsin-Polypeptide hormones

Answer: C

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237. Shivering with cold in winter is caused by

A. Voluntary action of striated muscles

B. Voluntary action of unstriated muscles

C. Involuntary action of striated muscles

D. Involuntary action of unstriated muscles

Answer: C

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238. Unstriped muscles are found in

A. Neck

B. Urinary bladder

C. Arms

D. Fingers

Answer: B

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239. Cardiac mucles are having characters of

A. Striped muscle

B. Unstriped muscle

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C

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240. Unstriped smooth muscles are found in

A. Thigh

B. Eye muscles

C. Iris

D. Tongue

Answer: C

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241. Sarcolemma is the covering of

A. Nerve fibres

B. Muscle fibres

C. Bone marrow

D. Liver, kidney and stomach

Answer: B

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242. Sliding filament theory can be best explained as

A. Actin and Myosin filament shorten and slide pass each other

B. Actin and Myosin filament do not shorten byt rather slide pass each other

C. When myofilaments slide pass other, Myosin filament shorten while actin filaments do not shorten

D. When myofilaments slide mass pass each other actin filaments shorten while myosin filament do not shortest

Answer: B

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243. Which of the following makes heart wall more thick

A. Pericardium

B. Epicardium

C. Myocardium

D. Endocardium

Answer: C

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244. Who propounded the "Sliding filament theroy" for muscles contraction

A. Cori

B. H.E. Huxley

C. A.G. Huxley

D. H.E. Huxley and A.F. Huxley

Answer: D

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245. In the thin filament of skeletal muscle fibre, a small globular protein, that makes the active sites on the F-actin is

A. G-actin

B. Actin

C. Tropomyosin

D. Troponin

Answer: D

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246. During muscular contraction, which of the following events occur?

H-zone disappears

(ii) A-band widens

(iii) I-band reduces in width

(iv) Width of A-is unaffected

(v) M-line and Z-lne come closer

(v) M-line and Z-line come closer

A. (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)

B. (i) , (ii) and (v)

C. (ii), (iv) and (v)

D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

Answer: A

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247. Epimysium perimysium and endomysium occur in

A. Nerve

B. Blood vessel

C. Straited muscle

D. Ulterus

Answer: C

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248. Striped muscles are

A. One nucleus

B. Many nuclei

C. Two nuclei

D. No nuclei

Answer: B

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249. Oxygen dissociation curve for myglobin is

A. Sigamoidal

B. Hyperbolic

C. Linear

D. Parabolic

Answer: B

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250. The protein whih maintains the muscular storage of oxygen is

A. Myoglobin

B. Actomyosin

C. Relaxation time

D. None of these

Answer: A

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251. The interval between the beginning of electrical response and peak of tension recorded is the

A. Latent period

B. Contraction time

C. Relaxation time

D. None of these

Answer: A

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252. Autorhythmicity is a special property of the muscles of the

Or

Striped and branched muscle are found in

A. Liver

B. Intestine

C. Heart

D. Kidney

Answer: C

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253. Which of the folloiwng is the example of structural protein

A. Myosin

B. Collagen

C. Keratin

D. All of these

Answer: D

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254. Characteristics of smooth muscle fibres are

A. Cylindrical, unbranched, striated, multinucleate and voluntary

B. Spindle-shaped, unbranched, non-striated, uninucleate

C. Cylindrical, unbranched, non-striated, multinucleate and involuntary

D. Spindle-shaped, unbranched, striated, uninucleate and voluntary

Answer: B

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255. The most abundant tissue in the body is

Or

Which tissue is most widely distributed in the body major part

Or

In metazoa one of the following is responsible for locomotion and movement of organs

A. Nervous

B. Muscular

C. Vascular

D. Epithelial

Answer: B

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256. All or none law is not applicable for

A. Whole skeletal muscle

B. Single skeletal muscle fibre

C. Whole cardiac muscle

D. Single smooth muscle fibre

Answer: A

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257. The muscles immune to fatigue are

A. Striped

B. Unstriped

C. Cardiac

D. None of these

Answer: C

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258. State the condition of muscle contraction in following diagram

A. Resting potential

B. Contraction

C. Maximally contracted

D. None

Answer: C

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259. Striated and voluntary muscle fibres are found in

A. Lungs

B. Leg muscles

C. Gall bladder

D. Blood vessles

Answer: B

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260. Ciliary muscles are which

Or

Ciliary mucles are contractile structure which

A. Move cilia of some protozoans

B. Keep valves of heart intact

C. Change focal length of human eye and are found at joint of sclera and iris

D. Cause eretion of human hairs in cold and are situated ini skin

Answer: C

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261. Oxygen debt' is amount of oxygen required for

A. Muscle contraction

B. Muscle relaxation

C. Muscle recovery

D. All the above

Answer: C

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262. In a resting muscle fibre, tropomyosin partially covers

A. Ca binding sites on troponin

B. Actin binding sites on myosin

C. Myosin binding sites on actin

D. Ca binding sties on actin

Answer: C

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263. $Na^+ - K^+$ pump is found in membranes of many cells, like nerve cells. It works against electo chemical gradient and involve an integral protin ATPase. For each molecule of ATP used

A. 3 ions of Na^+ are pumped out and two K^+ are taken in

B. 3 ions of Na^+ are taken in and $2K^+$ are pumped out

C. 2 ions of Na^+ are thrown out and $3K^+$ are abosorbed

D. 3 ions of K^+ are absorbed and $3Na^+$ are pumped out

Answer: A

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264. The thick filament in muscles is polymerised protein of

A. Meromyosins

B. Actins

C. Troponins

D. Tropomyosins

Answer: A

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265. Actin filament is made up of

A. Actin, troponin and tropomyosin

B. Actin, troponin

C. Myosin, troponin

D. Actin, tropomyosin

Answer: A

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266. Krause membrane or Z- line is a myofibril which separates two adjacent

A. Sarcomeres

B. H- zones

C. I-bands

D. A-bands

Answer: A

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267. The muscles which can retract are

A. Retractor

B. Protractor

C. Abductor

D. All of these

Answer: A

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268. Read the statements regarding muscle proteins

(A) Actin is a thin filament and is made up of two F-actins

(B) The complex protein, tropomyosin is distributed at regular intervals on the troponin

(C) Myosin is a thick filament which is also a polymerized protein

(D) The globular head of mermyosin consists of light meromyosin (LMM)

Of the above statements

A. (A),(B) and (C) are correct

B. (A), (B) and (D) are correct

C. (A) and (C) are correct

D. (B), (C) and (D) are correct

Answer: C

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269. Actin and myosin proteins related with

A. Na^+ and K^+ pump

B. Muscle contraction

C. Nervous system

D. Excretion of water prouducts

Answer: B

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270. Myoglobin is found in

A. Muscles

B. Blood

C. Liver

D. Spleen

Answer: A

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271. Statements

(A). A-bands of the muscle is dark and contain myosin

(B). I-bands are the light bonds and contain actin

(C). During muscle contraction the A-bond contracts

(D). The part between the two Z-lines is called as sarcomere

(E). The central part of thin filament, not overlapped by thick filament is called H-zone

Of the above statements

A. A, B and C are correct while D and E are incorrect

B. A, C, E, are correct while C, D and E are incorrect

C. A, B, C and are correct while D is incorrect

D. A, B and D are correct while C and E are incorrect

Answer:

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272. The structural and functional unit of the striated muscle fiber is called

A. Sarcolemma

B. Sarcomere

C. Sarcoplasm

D. Myofibril

Answer: B

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273. Hypertrophy of muscle is

A. Muscles become thin and weak due to excessive work

B. Muscles become thick and strong due to excessive work

C. Muscles become thin and weak due to no work

D. Muscles become thick and strong due to no work

Answer: B

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274. Action potential of a nerve cells is created by

A. Na^+

B. K^+

C. Ca^+

D. Cl^-

Answer: A

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275. The largest muscle in human body is

A. Masseter

B. Sartorius

C. Stapedius

D. Gluteus

Answer: D

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276. The type of muscle present in our

A. Thigh are striated and voluntary

B. Upper arm are smooth muscle fibres fusiform in shape

C. Heart are involuntary and unstriated smooth muscles

D. Intestine are striated and involuntary

Answer: A

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277. The ready source of energy in living cells is

A. Glucose

B. ATP

C. Glycogen

D. ADP

Answer: B

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278. In a muscle, the functional unit of contraction is the

(a) Portion of myofibril between two successive 'Z' lines

A. I band

B. A band

C. H zone

D. I band with a Z line

Answer: A

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279. Unstriated muscles are found in

A. Veins

B. Arteries

C. Uterus

D. All the above

Answer: D

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280. Which set clearly identify striated muscles

A. Cylindrical, syncytial and unbranched

B. Spindle, unbranched and uninucleated

C. Cylindrical, striped and nucleated

D. Cylindrical, striped and branched

Answer: A

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281. Muscular tissue is differentiated into

A. Unstriped, striped

B. Striped, cardiac

C. Cardiac muscle, unstriped

D. Unstriped, striated and cardiac

Answer: D

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282. During muscular contraction

A. ATP is broken down

B. ATP is formed

C. GTP is broken down

D. None of these

Answer: A

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283. The important muscles proteins that help in movement are

A. Actin and myosin

B. Tropomyosis

C. Troponin

D. All of these

Answer: D

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284. Cardiac mucles fibres differ from skeletal muscles because these are

A. Striated, involuntary

B. Non-striated-voluntary

C. Non-striated involuntary

D. Antagonistic

Answer: A

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285. Most of the neurons of our body are

A. Unipolar

B. Bipolar

C. Pseudounipolar

D. Multipolar

Answer: D

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286. Synapses store

A. Stimulating chemicals

B. Inhibitory chemicals

C. Conducting chemicals

D. All of these

Answer: D

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287. Schwann cells and Node of Ranvier are found in

A. Nervous tissue

B. Osteoblasts

C. Chondrioblast

D. Gland cells

Answer: A

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288. Which of the following is regarded as a unit of nervous system

A. Axons

B. Dendrites

C. Neurons

D. Myelin sheath

Answer: C

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289. Dark bands are

A. A-bond

B. B-band

C. I-bands

D. Z-line

Answer: A

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290. In the diagram of multipolar myelinated neuron given below, different parts have been indicated by alphabetes, choose the answers in which these alphabetes have been correctly matched with the parts which they indicate

A. A=Cell body, B=Nissl bodies, C=Nucleus, D=Dendrites, E=Naked portion of axon, F=Myelin sheath, G=Node of Ranvier

B. A=Cell body, B=Nissl bodies, C=Nucleus, D=Dendrites, E=Naked portion of axon, F=Myelin sheath, G=Node of Ranvier

C. A=Cell body, B=Nissl bodies, C=Nucleus, D=Dendrites, E=Naked portion of axon, F=Myelin sheath, G=Node of Ranvier

D. A=Cell body, B=Nissl bodies, C=Nucleus, D=Dendrites, E=Naked portion of axon, F=Myelin sheath, G=Node of Ranvier

Answer: D

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291. Irritability and conductivity are maximum developed in

A. Muscular tissue

B. Nervous tissue

C. Connective tissue

D. None of these

Answer: B

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292. Nerve cell originated from embryonic

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Endoderm

Answer: A

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293. Longest cell in human body may be

A. Nerve cell

B. Leg muscle cell

C. Bone cell

D. Heart muscle cell

Answer: A

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294. Nerve fibre is different from the muscle fibre due to the presence of

A. Myofibrils

B. Lines

C. Sarcolemma

D. Dendrites

Answer: D

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295. The area where the medullary sheath is absent in the nerve fibre is called

A. Schwann cells

B. Schwann nodes

C. Nissl Granules

D. Node of Ranvier

Answer: D

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296. Nodes of Ranvier are found in

A. Non-myelinated nerve fibres

B. Myelinated nerve fibres

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B

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297. Neurons with long axons are called

A. Golgi type I

B. Golgi type II

C. Golgi type III

D. Golgi type IV

Answer: A

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298. The diagram given below represnts the histology of a stripped muscle. Label the parts A, B, C, D, E and F

A. A-Sarcoplasm, B-Nucleus, C-Sarcolemma, D-myofibril, E-Dark band, F-Light band

B. A-Sarcoplasm, B-Light band, C-Myofiboril, D-Sarcolemma, E-Nucleus, F-Dark band

C. A-Light band, B-Sarcoplasm, C-Myofibril, D-Sarcolemma, E-Nucleus, F-Dark band

D. A-Sarcolemma, B-Nucleus, C-Dark band, D-Light band, E-Sarcoplasm, F-Myofibril

Answer: C

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299. Which of the damaged cells can not be repaired

A. Liver cells

B. Brain cells

C. Bone cells

D. Epidermal cells

Answer: B

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300. Non-excitable cells, found among the neurons are called

Which of the following is not the cell of aerolar tissue

A. Dendrite

B. Axon

C. Schwann's cells

D. Nissl's body

Answer: C

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301. Myelin sheath is a layer covering

A. A nerve fibre in an insect

B. A chick embryo

C. A muscle fibre in a vertebrate

D. A nerve fibre fibre in a vertebrate

Answer: D

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302. Myelin sheath is covering of

A. Muscle cells

B. Axon of neurons

C. Blood vessels

D. Osteocytes

Answer: B

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303. The junction between Schwann cells is know as

A. Plasmalemma

B. Node of Ranvier

C. Dendrons

D. Synapse

Answer: B

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304. Myelin sheath is formed by

A. Ranvier cells

B. Muscle cells

C. Schwann cells

D. Axon

Answer: C

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305. The junction between the axon of one neuron and the dendrite of the next is called

Junction of two nerve fibres is called

A. A joint

B. A synapse

C. Constant bridge

D. Junction point

Answer: B

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306. Nissl's granules are found in cyton of nerve cells. These have affinity for basic dyes. The granules are made up of

A. Mitochondria

B. Cell metabolites

C. Fat granules

D. Ribosomes

Answer: D

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307. The afferent process of neuron is known as

A. Axon

B. Dendrite

C. Cyton

D. Neurofibrillae

Answer: B

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308. Which of the following tissues is mammals show the least capacity for regeneration

A. Epithelial tissue of skin

B. Endothelium of blood vessels

C. Skeletal tissue of long bones

D. Nervous tissue of brain

Answer: D

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309. Schwan cell is found around

A. Axon

B. Cyton

C. Dendrite

D. Dendron

Answer: A

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310. The most appropriate definition of Neuroglial cells are that they are

A. Nonsensory supporting cell

B. Secretory cells

C. Sensory cells

D. Sensory and supporting cells

Answer: A

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311. End plate junction is present between

A. Neuron and striated muscle

B. Neuron and neuron

C. Muscle and muscle

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: A

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312. Nerve fibres conduct impulses in

A. One direction

B. Two direction

C. Multidirection

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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313. Which one of following is not essentially a part of nervous system

A. Cyton

B. Axon

C. Myelin sheath

D. Intermedin

Answer: D

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314. Which one of the following types of cell is involved in making of the inner walls of large blood vessels ?

A. Cuboidal epithelium

B. Columnar epithelium

C. Squamous epithelium

D. Startified epithelium

Answer: C

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315. To which one of the following categories does adipose tissue belong ?

A. Epithelial

B. Connective

C. Muscular

D. Neural

Answer: B

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316. Which one of the following is not a connective tissue

A. Bone

B. Cartilage

C. Blood

D. Muscles

Answer: D

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317. Which one of the following statement is true for cockroach ?

A. The number of ovarioles in each ovary are ten

B. The larval stage is called caterpillar

C. Anal styles are abesnt in females

D. They are ureotlic

Answer: C

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318. Match the following and choose the correct option

A.	Adopose tissue	(i)	Nose
B.	Stratified epithelium	(ii)	Blood
C.	Hyaline cartilage	(iii)	Skin
D.	Fluid connective tissue	(iv)	Fat storage

A. A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

B. A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

C. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

D. A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

Answer: B

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319. Match the following and choose the correct answer

A.	Hermaphrodite	(i)	Produces blood cells and haemoglobi
B.	Direct development	(ii)	Testis and ovary in the same animal
C.	Chemoreceptor	(iii)	Larval form absent
D.	Blood gland in earthworm	(iv)	Sense of chemical substances

A. A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i

B. A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i

C. A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

D. A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i

Answer: A

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320. Match the following with reference to cockroach and choose the correct option

A.	Phallomere	(i)	Chain of developing ova
B.	Gonopore	(ii)	Bundles of sperm
C.	Spermatophore	(iii)	Opening of the ejacultory duct
D.	Ovarioles	(iv)	The external genitalia

A. A-iii, B-iv,C-ii,D-i

B. A-iv, B-iii,C-ii,D-i

C. A-iv, B-ii,C-iii,D-i

D. A-ii, B-iv,C-iii,D-i

Answer: B

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321. Match the following and choose the correct answer

A.	Touch	(i)	Nasal epithelium
B.	Smell	(ii)	Foramen magnum
C.	Cranial nerves	(iii)	Sensory papilae
D.	Medulla oblongata	(iv)	Peripheral nervous system

A. A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv

B. A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

C. A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

D. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

Answer: D

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322. Identify the correctly matched pair/pairs of the germ layers and their derivatives.

A. Ectoderm-Epidermis

B. Endoderm-Dermis

C.Mesoderm-Muscles

D.Mesoderm-Notochord

E. Endoderm-Enamel of teeth

A. A, C and D only

B. A, B, C and E only

C. A and D only

D. A and B only

Answer: A

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323. Match the columns :

	Column I		Column II
1.	Cuboidal	(a)	Epidermis of skin
2.	Ciliated	(b)	Inner lining of blood vessels
3.	Columnar	(c)	Inner surface of gall bladder
4.	Squamous	(d)	Inner lining of fallopian tube
5.	Keratinized	(e)	Lining of pancreatic dust

A. (A)-(5), (B)-(4), (C)-(2), (D)-(3), (E)-(1)

B. (A)-(3), (B)-(4), (C)-(5), (D)-(2), (E)-(1)

C. (A)-(5), (B)-(4), (C)-(3), (D)-(2), (E)-(1)

D. (A)-(3), (B)-(4), (C)-(5), (D)-(2), (E)-(1)

Answer: C

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324. Which one of the following mammalian cells is not capable of metabolising glucose to carbon-dioxide aerobically ?

A. White blood cells

B. Unstriated muscle cells

C. Liver cells

D. Red blood cells

Answer: D

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325. Epithelial tissue with thin flat cells appearing like packed tiles occurs on

A. Inner lining of stomach

B. Inner lining of cheeks

C. Outer suface of ovary

D. Inner lining of fallopian tube

Answer: B

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326. In heart cells, which one a second messenger that speeds up muscle contraction in response to adrenaline

A. cAMP

B. cGMP

C. GTP

D. ATP

Answer: A

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327. Stratum germinativum is an example of which kind of epithelium ?

A. Cuboidal

B. Ciliated

C. Columnar

D. Squamous

Answer: C

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328. Select proper option, by matching column I II and III

A. (P-z-iii) (Q-w-i) (R-y-ii) (S-x-iv)

B. (P-w-ii) (Q-z-iii) (R-y-iv) (S-x-i)

C. (P-z-iii) (Q-w-ii) (R-x-vi) (S-y-i)

D. (P-z-iii) (Q-w-i) (R-x-ii) (S-y-iv)

Answer: D

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329. Match List-I and List -II and select the correct option

A. A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

B. `A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

C. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

D. `A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

Answer: D

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330. Statements

(A). Plasma constitutes 45% of the human blood

(B) Albumin is a plasma protein which helps in osmotic balance

(C) Factors responsible for the blood clotting serum

(E) Minerals are not generally found in blood

Of the above statements

A. Only E is wrong and all other A to D are correct

B. A and B are correct and C, D and E are wrong

C. B and D are correct and A, C and

D. B, C and D correct and A and E are wrong

Answer:

View Text Solution

331. Processes from osteoblasts are called

A. Dendrites

B. Lamellae

C. Canaliculi

D. Haversian canals

Answer: C

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332. Major protein of connective tissue is

A. Keratin

B. Collagen

C. Melanin

D. Myosin

Answer: B

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333. The colour in the brown fat is due to

A. Its larger capacity for generating heat

B. Largen number of mitochondria present

C. A high concentration of iron containing cytochrome pigments

D. Presence fo chromatophores

Answer: C

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334. Choose the correctly matched pair

A. Tubular parts of nephrons-Cuboidal epithelium

B. Inner surface fo bronchioles-Squamous epithelium

C. Inner lining of salivary ducts-Ciliated epithelium

D. Moist surface of buccal cavity-Glandular epithelium

Answer: A

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335. The protien whose removal enables myosin to bind actin in smooth muscle is

A. Tropomyosin

B. Caldesmon

C. Myosin light chain kinase

D. Calmodulin

Answer: B

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336. Which pathway is correct for blood clotting

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

View Text Solution

337. Match the following

	$'A'$		$'B'$
$A.$	Barr body	1.	Gives a grey colour to the cell body
$B.$	Pukinije	2.	Conduction
$C.$	Nissl bodies	3.	Present in neurilemma
$D.$	Schwann cell	4.	Certain neurons having flask shaped cytons

A. 5, 4, 1, 3, 2

B. 3, 2, 5, 1, 4

C. 5, 2, 1, 3, 4

D. 4, 3, 2, 5, 1

Answer: A

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338. Progressive degeneration of skeletal muscle, mostly due to genetic disorder occurs in

A. Myasthenia gravis

B. Muscular dystrophy

C. Rhuematoid arthritis

D. Osteoporosis

Answer: B

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339. Ploymorphonuclear leucocytes are

A. Monocytes

B. Lymphocytes

C. Granulocytes

D. Agranulocytes

Answer: C

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340. Hyaline cartilage does not posses

A. Fibres

B. Lacunae

C. Cells

D. Blood capillaries

Answer: A

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341. In human emhryo, main haemopoietic tissue is

A. Spleen

B. Liver

C. Bone marrow

D. Kidney

Answer: B

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342. Platelets release during blood clotting is

A. Thrombin

B. Prothrombin

C. Thrombokinase

D. Fibrinogen

Answer: C

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343. Lymph contains

A. Only leucocytes

B. 99% lymphocytes, no RBCs and other leucocytes

C. 50% leucocytes and 50% erythrocytes

D. 99% erythrocytes and 1% small lymphocytes

Answer: B

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344. Bundles of striated muscle fibres called fasciculi are enclose by a sheath called

A. Epimysium

B. Endomysium

C. Perimysium

D. Peritoneum

Answer: C

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345. The value of resting membrane potential is

A. $-90mV$

B. $-100mV$

C. $+100mV$

D. $+90mV$

Answer: A

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346. The triceps and biceps muscles are of

A. Antagonist type

B. Involuntary type

C. Smooth type

D. Sphincter type

Answer: A

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347. Poisons like cyanide inhibit Na^+ efflux and K^+ influx during cellular transport. This inhibitory effect is reversed by an injection of ATP. This demonstrates that

A. ATP is the carrier protein in the transport system

B. $Na^+ \_ K^+$ exchange pump operates in the cell

C. ATP is hydrolysed by ATP ase to release energy

D. Energy for $Na^+ \_ K^+$ exchange pump comes from ATP

Answer: A

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348. Actin binding sites are located over

A. Troponin

B. Tropomyosin

C. Meromyosin

D. Both tropomyosin and meromyosin

Answer: C

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349. Lack of relaxation between successive stimuli in striated muscle contraction is known as

A. Spasm

B. Fatigue

C. Tetanus

D. Tonus

Answer: C

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350. Which type of tissue correctly matches with its location

A.

	Tissue	Location
(a)	Smooth muscle	Wall of intestine

B.

	Tissue	Location
(b)	Areolar tissue	Tendons

C.

	Tissue	Location
(c)	Transitional epithelium	Tip nose

D.

	Tissue	Location
(d)	Cuboidal epithelium	Linig of Stomach

Answer: A

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351. Assertion : Total count of RBC comes out to be very low in polycythemia.

Reason : Number of erythrocytes get reduced in the condition of polycythemia.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. Both are false

Answer: D

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352. Assertion : Haemoglebin is said to be a conjugted portein.

Reason : It is composed of a protein called haem asd a non portein iron porphyrin complex called globin.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: C

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353. Assertion . Histamine is involved in allergic and inflammatory reactions . Reason. Histamine is vasodilator

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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354. Assertion : Chilling of blood decreases coagulation time.

Cold depresses the actionof coagulation promoting enzymes.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer:

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355. Assertion : Thrombin neressary to initiate blood coagulation.

Reason : Thrombin helps in the formation of thromboplastins.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: C

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356. Assertion . Mast cells in human body release excessive amount of inflammatory chemicals which cause allergic reactions.

Reason . Allergens in the environment on reaching human body stimulates mast cells in certain individuals

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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357. Assertion : The regulation of RBC production is accomplished by FSH.

Reason : Erythropoietin, hormone circulates to red bone marrow where it increases stem cell mitosis and speed up development of RBCs.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer:

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358. Assertion : Muscle cells are also called myofibrils.

Reason : Muscle cells are very thin and elongated.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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359. Assertion : Thigh muscle can get thired but not the muscles ventricle of heart.

Reason : Muscles of thigh are voluntary whereas that of heart are involuntary muscles.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: B

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360. Assertion: WBCs accumulate at site of wounds by diapedesis.

Reason: It is squeezing of leucocytes from endotheium.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: B

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361. Assertion : Non-striated muscles are said to be voluntary in nature.

Reason : Non-striated muscles can be moved according to will.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. Both are false

Answer: D

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362. Assertion : Intercalated discs are important regions of cardiac muscle cells.

Reason : Intercalated disce function as boosters for muscle contraction waves.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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363. Assertion : Presence of connective tissue inside the brain is essential for conduction of nerve impulse.

Reason : Connective tissue hold together th nerve cells of brain.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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364. Assertion . Histamine is involved in allergic and inflammatory reactions . Reason. Histamine is vasodilator

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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365. Assertion : Non-myelinated nerve fibres do not possess nodes of Ranvier.

Reason : This is due to the absence of nissl's bodies in node of Ranvier.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: C

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366. Assertion : Specialzation of cells is advantageous for the organism.

Reason : It increase the operational efficiency of an organism.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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367. Assertion : Cartilage (protein matrix) and bone (calcium matrix) are rigid connective tissue.

Reason : Blood is connective tissue in which plasma is the matrix.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: B

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368. Assertion : Materials can not be exchanged between epithelial cells. Blood vessels are absent in epithelial tissue.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer:

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369. Assertion : The cells of columnar often bears microvilli on their free ends.

Reason : Microvilli on their free ends.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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370. Assertion : Fatigue is the inability of a muscle to relax.

Reason : It is due to lactic acid accumulation by repeated contraction.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer:

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371. Assertion : Fibroblasts help in protection.

Reason : Fibroblaste synthesize two kinds of protein which are protective

in nature.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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372. Assertion : Bones possess longitudinal canals called lacunae.

Reason : Lacunae carry blood vessels & nerves to the bones.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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373. Assertion : Deposits of protein keratin are present in deeper layers of stratified keratinised squamous epithelium.

Reason : Keratin makes this epithelium impervious to water.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer:

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374. Assertion : Extracellular materials are important for cells.

Intercellular materials surround the cells & bind them together.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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375. Assertion : Simple epithelium covers surfaces exposed to mechanical or chemical abrasions.

Reason : Protection of underlying tissues is the major function of simple epithelium.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. Both are false

Answer: D

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376. Assertion : Tendon is present in all bone joints.

Reason : Tendon connects the bones at the joints & hold them in postiton.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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377. Assertion : Urinary bladder can considerably expand to accommodate urine.

Reason : It is lined by stertchable squamous epithelium.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: C

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378. Assertion : Granulocytes are white blood cells.

Reason : They contain lobed nuclei and tiny granules.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: B

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379. Assertion : Columnar epithelium lining the intestinal mucoas appears to have a brush like appearance.

Reason : A large number of microvilli are present on brush borderes columnar epithelium.

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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380. Assertion. RBC production is regulated by kidney.

Reason. Erythropoiethin reaches red bone marrow, induces steam cell mitosis and speeds up development of RBC

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

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

C. If the assertion and reason are false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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381. Which one of the following is wrongly matched

A. Myosin-Contractile protein

B. Tendon-Connective tissue

C. Smooth muscle-Involuntary muscle

D. Troponin-Fibrous protein

Answer:

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382. Pseudostratified epithelium is alawys

A. Single layered

B. Double layered

C. Multilayered

D. Uncertain

Answer: A

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383. Find the wrongly matched pair

A. Unicellular glandular cells - Goblet cell

B. Saliva - Exocrine secretion

C. Fusiform fibres - Smooth muscle

D. Cartilage - Areolar tissue

Answer: D

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384. The epithelial lining of the alveoli of frog's lungs facing lung cavity is

A. Columnar, non-ciliated

B. Columnar, ciliated

C. Squamous, ciliated

D. Squamous, non-ciliated

Answer: B

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385. Epithelial cells adhere to one another with considerable force due to

A. Intercellular attraction

B. Presence of desmosomes

C. Both the above

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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386. Basement membrane is made up of

A. Epidermal cell only

B. Endodermal cell

C. No cell product of epithelial cell

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: C

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387. Transitional epithelium is founds in

A. Lungs

B. Liver

C. Urinary bladder

D. Stomach

Answer: C

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388. The term "blubber" refers to

A. A subsititute for natural rubber

B. A subcutanecous deposition of fat in whales

C. The irregular heart-beat sound

D. None of these

Answer: B

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389. Fats are richly found in

A. Alveolar tissue

B. Lymph glands

C. Adipose tissue

D. Liver cells

Answer: C

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390. In the diagram of the section of bone tissue given below, certain parts have been indicated by alphabets, choose matched with the parts which they indicate

A. A=Interstitial lamellae, B=Lacuna with osteocytes, C=Blood vessels, D=Nerve, E=Canaliculi, F=Haversian canal, G=Lamellae

B. A=Interstitial lamellae, B=Osteocytes in the lacuna, C=Blood vessels, D=Nerve, E=Lamellae, F=Haversian system, G=Canaliculi

C. A=Lamellae, B=Lacuna with osteocytes, C=Artery, D=Lymphatic vessels, E=Canaliculi, F=Vein, G=Haversian canal

D. A=Interstitial lamellae, B=Osteocytes, C=Nerve, D=Blood vessel, E=Lamellae, F=Haversian canal, G=Canaliculi

Answer: C

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391. Vertebrate nails are derivatives of

A. Stratum lucidum

B. Stratum germinatirum

C. Stratum granulosum

D. Stratum corneum

Answer: D

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392. Shivering in cold is a method for

A. Prevention of radiation of heat from the body

B. Production of healthy muscle friction

C. Production of heat by muscular contractions

D. Increasing blood supply to skin

Answer: C

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393. A tendon gets ossified to form a type of bone called

A. Sesamoid

B. Membranous

C. Dermal

D. Cartilage

Answer: A

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394. With the help of the given varables, identify the correct sequence, that leads to the formation of blood clot

(A) Blood clot (B) $Injury$
(C) FactorII (D) Factor III
(E) Factor IV (F) Fibrinogen
(G) Thrombin

A. $B \to C \to D \to F \to G \to A$

B. $B \to C \underset{D \uparrow e^+}{\longrightarrow} G \to F \to A$

C. $D \to B \underset{\uparrow e^+}{\longrightarrow} C \to G \to F \to A$

D. $B \to D \underset{\uparrow e^+}{\longrightarrow} C \to G \to F \to A$

Answer: B

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395. Which is not true for red fibres

A. Muscle contains a red coloured oxygen storing pigment

B. Muscle containa plenty of Mitochondria

C. These muscles also called aerobic muscles

D. Amount of Sarcoplasmic reticulum is high in it

Answer: D

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396. Concave surface of mammalian R.B.Cs is helpful in

A. Formation of more haemoglobin

B. Increasing surface area of R.B.Cs

C. Reducing surface tension of plasma membrane

D. Providing more space for plasma membrane

Answer: D

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397. Muscles of alimentary canal are chiefly

A. Striated and Neurogenic

B. Unstriated and Neurogenic

C. Striated and Myogenic

D. Unstriated and Myogenic

Answer: D

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398. Which one is the principal cation in the plasma of blood ?

A. Calcium

B. Sodium

C. Potassium

D. Magnesium

Answer: B

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399. What will happen if ligments are cut or broken?

A. No movement at joint

B. Bone will become unfix

C. Bone will become fixed

D. Bones will move freely at joints

Answer: B

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400. Cardiac muscles are characteristic in that surrounds a skeletal muscle is

A. Slowly and get fatigued

B. Quickly and get fatigued

C. Slowly and do not get fatigued

D. Rhythmically and do not get fatigued

Answer: D

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401. The outermost sheath of connective tissue that surrounds a skeletal muscle is

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402. Which of the following matches correctly

A. Factor II- Thromboplastin

B. Factor III - Prothrombin

C. Factor VIII - Anthiaemophilic globulin

D. Factor XII - Haemophilic

Answer: C

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403. Striped muscles are

A. Synctial

B. Uninucleate

C. Binucleate

D. Anucleate

Answer: A

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404. The % similarity in β-chain of Hb in man and rhesus monkey is:

A. $2\ \%$

B. $4\ \%$

C. $8\ \%$

D. $40\ \%$

Answer: D

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405. Which of the following does not match

A. Muscular movement-ATP

B. Heart-pace-maker

C. Monocyte-haemoglobin

D. Nerve impulse-acetylcholine

Answer: C

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406. Difference between bone and cartilage is of

A. Haversian canal

B. Blood vessel

C. Lymph vessel

D. All of these

Answer: D

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407. Largest smooth muscle is present in

A. Leg

B. Thigh

C. Uterus of pregnant woman

D. Uerthra

Answer: C

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408. What percentages of CO_2 is transported by RBCs ?

A. $70\ \%$

B. $20 - 25\ \%$

C. $97\ \%$

D. 7%

Answer: B

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