



# **BIOLOGY**

**BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT**

**1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)**

## **NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION**

**Development of central nervous system in  
human**

1. Which one of the following is essential for the formation of myelin sheath

A. Zinc

B. Sodium

C. Iron

D. Phosphorus

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Mammalian brain differs from an amphibian brain in possessing

- A. Olfactory lobe
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Corpus callosum
- D. Cerebellum

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. Brain is**

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. Mesendodermal

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Which cell stops dividing after birth

or

Largest cell in body is

A. Neuron

B. Glial

C. Epithelium

D. Liver

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. The second cranial nerve in human originates from

or

The second cranial nerve of frog is distributed in

A. Ciliary muscles of eye

B. Retina only

C. Retina and lens

D. Occular muscles of eye

**Answer: b**



Watch Video Solution

6. The ganglia of sympathetic and the central nervous system in frog develops from the

- A. Neural cell
- B. Notochordal cells
- C. Neural plate cells
- D. Neural crest cells

**Answer: d**



7. Which is activated in stress condition

- A. Sympathetic
- B. Parasympathetic
- C. Somatic
- D. Whole ANS

**Answer: a**





**8.** The autonomic nervous system has control over

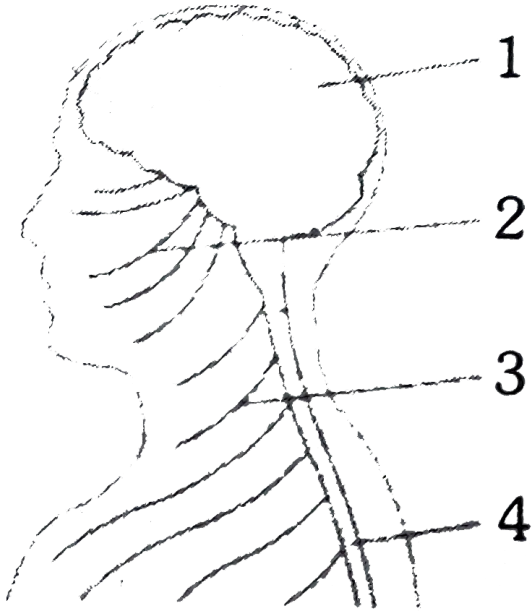
- A. Reflex action
- B. Skeletal muscles
- C. Sense organs
- D. Internal organs

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. The given diagram indicates part of the human body, the structures belonging to the central nervous system are numbered



A. 3 and 4

B. 1 and 4

C. 2 and 3

D. 1 and 3

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Part of nervous system

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

A. VI

B. VII

C. VIII

D. IX

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**2. How many pairs of sympathetic ganglia are present in ANS**

A. 10

B. 12

C. 22

D. 31

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3.** If a person has lost his memory in an accident, the following part of the brain have got injured

A. Diencephalon

B. Medulla oblongata

C. Cerebellum

D. Cerebrum

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4. The hind brain consists of**

A. Pons + cerebellum

B. Hypothalamus + cerebellum

C. Medulla oblongata + cerebellum + pons

D.

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

**A. Cerebellum - Language comprehension**

B. Corpus callosum - communication

between the left and right cerebral  
cortices

C. Cerebrum - Calculation and

Contemplation

D. Medulla oblongata - homeostatic control

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**



6. Which one of the following is responsible for the control of reflex action

A. Sensory nerves

B. Motor nerves

C. Sympathetic nervous system

D. Central nervous system

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. The number of spinal nerves in man is

A. 27 pairs

B. 31 pairs

C. 37 pairs

D. 47 pairs

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Which of the following cranial nerves are involved in the movement of eye

A. Optic, oculomotor, abducens

B. Oculomotor, abduces and Trochlear

C. Trochlear, abducens and optic

D. Abducens, optic, trochlear, oculomotor

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. The smallest cranial nerve in human being is

A. Trochlear

B. Ophthalmic

C. Abducens, optic, trochlear, oculomotor

D. None of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Post-ganglionic nerve fibres of sympathetic system are

- A. Adrenergic
- B. Cholinergic
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. The supporting and nutritive cells found in the brain are

or

Ventricles of brain are lined by the cells called

- A. Ependymal cells
- B. Microglia
- C. Astrocytes
- D. Oligodendrocytes

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Identify the origin of sympathetic nerve fibres and the location of their ganglia

A. They arise from thoraco-lumber region of spinal cord and form ganglia just besides the vertebral column

B. They arise from thoraco-cervical region of spinal cord and form ganglia just besides the vertebral column

C. They arise from cranio-sacral region of spinal cord and form ganglia very close to effector organ.

D. They arise from thoraco-lumber region of spinal cord and form ganglia very close to effector organ

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**



**13.** Neural stimulation in visceral organ in human being is done by

A. Sympathetic and parasympathetic

nerves and is under involuntary action

B. Sympathetic nerves and is under

voluntary action

C. Sympathetic and parasympathetic

nerves and is under voluntary action

D. Parasympathetic nerves and is under  
voluntary action

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** The third ventricle of the brain is situated  
in the

A. Base of telencephalon

B. Roof of metencephalon

C. Roof of diencephalon

D. Base of myelencephalon

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15. The purely motor cranial nerve is**

A. Facial

B. Vagus

C. Trigeminal

D. Spinal accessory

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Foramen of Monro is an aperture between

- A. 2nd and 3rd ventricle
- B. Diocoel and metacoel
- C. Rhinocoel and diocoel
- D. 3rd and 4th ventricle

**Answer: a**



**View Text Solution**

**17.** Hypothalamus of the brain is not involved in this function

- A. Sleep-wake cycle
- B. Osmoregulation and thirst
- C. Temperature
- D. control

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option

List I		List II	
A.	Sacral nerves	1.	1 pair
B.	Thoracic nerves	2.	8 pairs
C.	Coccygeal nerves	3.	7 pairs
D.	Cervical nerves	4.	12 pairs
E.	Lumbar nerves	5.	5 pairs

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

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

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

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

**Answer: e**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** In a myelinated neuro, two adjacent myelin sheath separated by gaps called

A. Nodes of Ranvier

B. Synaptic cleft

C. Schwann cells

D. Synaptic knob

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** The branched tree like structure present in cerebellum is

or

The tree of life



A. Arbor vitae

B. Arboreal

C. Archenteron

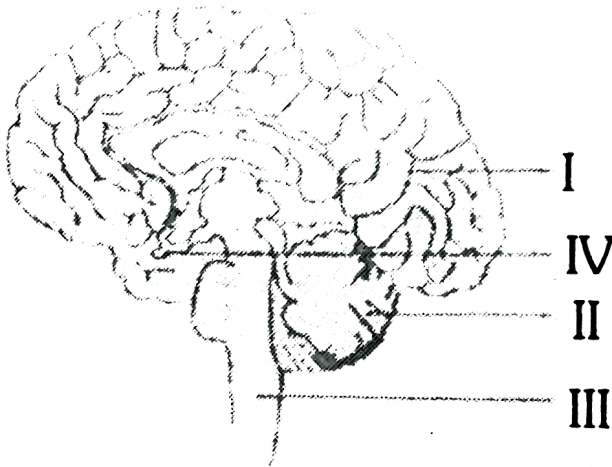
D. Areole

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

21. The given figure is that of the human brain



Identify the part that controls intelligence and memory is labelled

A. IV

B. III

C. II

D. I

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22. Purely motor nerve is**

A. Optic

B. Abducens

C. Ophthalmic

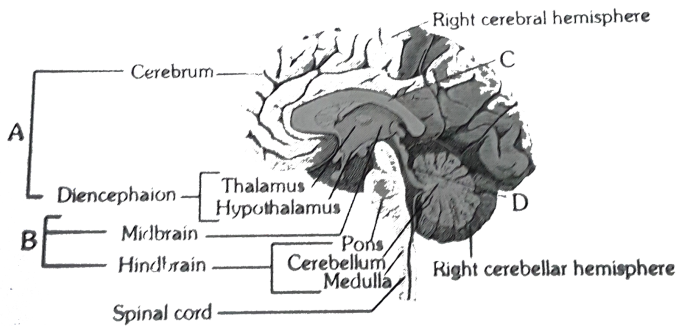
D. Palatinus

Answer: b



Watch Video Solution

23. See the following diagram and identify A, B, C and D



A. A-Brainstem, B-Forebrain, C-Cerebral

aqueduct, D-Corpus callosum

B. A-Brainstem, B-Forebrain, C-Cerebral  
callosum, D-Corpus aqueduct

C. A-Forebrain, B-Brainstem, C-Cerebral  
aqueduct, D-Corpus callosum

D. A-Forebrain, B-Brainstem, C-Cerebral  
callosum, D-Corpus aqueduct

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

24. Pituicytes are under the control of

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Hypothalamus

C. Neurohypophysis

D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

25. Which one of the following statement is correct

A. Neither hormones control neural activity nor the neurons control endocrine activity

B. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity, but not vice versa

C. Neurone regulate endocrine activity, but not vice verse

D. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity, and nervous system regulates endocrine glands

**Answer: d**

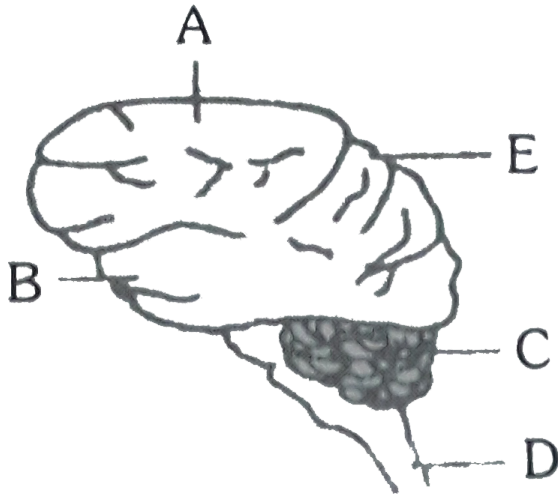


**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** The given diagram is the lateral view of the human brain, parts are indicated by alphabets. Select the answer in which these alphabets have been correctly paired with the parts



which they indicate



A. A-Frontal lobe, B-Temporal lobe, C-  
Cerebellum, D-Medulla oblongata, E-  
parietal lobe

B. A-Temporal lobe, B-parietal lobe , C-  
Cerebrum, D-Medulla oblongata, E-

Frontal lobe

C. A-Frontal lobe, B-Temporal lobe, C-

Cerebrum, D-Medulla oblongata, E-

Occipital lobe

D. A-Temporal lobe, B-parietal lobe , C-

Cerebellum, D-Medulla oblongata, E-

Frontal lobe

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

27. Parasympathetic ganglia are present in

A. Head and neck

B. Chains of lateral ganglia

C. Grey matter of thoracic and lumbar  
region of spinal cord

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

28. Consider the given diagram and identify "A"



A. Medulla oblongata

B. Cerebellum

C. Midbrain

D. Pons

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Blood-brain barrier is formed by

- A. Microglial cells
- B. Astrocytes
- C. Oligodendrocytes
- D. Ependymal cells

**Answer: b**



Watch Video Solution

**30.** Which of the following cranial nerves innervates heart, stomach and lungs

or

which of the cranial nerve is mixed

A. Vagus

B. Accessory

C. Trigeminal

D. Trochlear

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** Parasympathetic nervous system increases the activity of

- A. Gut, iris and urinary bladder
- B. Heart, adrenal and sweat gland
- C. Heart, pancreas and lacrimal gland
- D. Lacrimal gland and sweat gland

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** The nervous strip connecting both the cerebral hemispheres in the rabbit is

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Corpus albicans
- C. Corpus strtum
- D. Corpus spongiosum



**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** The thermoregulatory centre is situated in

or

The control of blood sugar level,

osmoregulation and thermoregulation are the

function of

of

The appetite and satiety centres in the brain

of man are located in the region of the

- A. Spinal cord
- B. Pituitary body
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Hypothalamus

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** Nissl's granules are present in the ..... And are made up of ..... Respectively

A. Muscle cells and deoxyribo nucleic acid

B. Mast cells and RNA

C. Osteocytes and DNA

D. Neuron and RNA

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** During the course of evolution which part of the brain has shown maximum increase in size.

A. Mid brain

B. Fore brain

C. Hind brain

D. All of the above

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**36. Skeletal muscles are controlled by**

A. Sympathetic nerves

B. Parasympathetic nerves

C. Somatic nerves

D. Autonomic nerves

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** Select the answer with correct matching of the structure, its location and function

	<b>Structure</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Function</b>
(a)	Eustachian tube	Anterior part of internal ear	Equalizes air pressure on either sides of tympanic membrane
(b)	Cerebellum	Mid brain	Controls respiration and gastric secretions
(c)	Hypothalamus	Fore brain	Controls body temperature, urge for eating and drinking
(d)	Blind spot	Near the place where optic nerve leaves the eye	Rods and cones are present but inactive here



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** Integration of the visual, tactile and auditory inputs occurs in the

or

Crure cerebrae is found in

A. Peripheral nervous system

B. Corpus callosum

C. Limbic system

D. Medulla oblongata

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39. Reflex action immediately involves**

A. Spinal cord

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Optical lobe

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** Parkinsonism is related with

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord



C. Cranial nerves

D. Spinal nerves

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**41. Hearing is controlled by**

A. Cerebral lobes

B. Hypothalamus

C. Temporal lobe

D. Cerebellum

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** In rabbit, optic lobes are small because the eye sight is controlled by

A. Temporal lobe

B. Occipital lobe

C. Frontal lobe

D. Parietal lobe

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** All spinal nerves are

A. Motor

B. Sensory

C. Mixed

D. None of these

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** The correct sequence of meninges from outer to the inner side is

- A. Arachnoid-piamater-duramater
- B. Arachnoid-duramater-piamater
- C. Piamater-arachnoid-duramater
- D. Duramater-arachnoid-piamater

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** Body posture, equilibrium and rapid muscular activities are controlled by

or

The part of human hind brain that is responsible for hand eye coordination is

A. Cerebellum

B. Thalamus

C. Hippocampus

D. Temporal lobe of cerebrum

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** A sagittal section of human brain is shown here. Identify at least two labels from A-D



A. C-Mid brain, D-Cerebellum

B. A-Cerebrum, C-Pons

C. B-Corpus collasum, D-Medulla

D. A-Cerebral hemispheres, B-Cerebellum

**Answer: b**



Watch Video Solution

47. How many cranial nerves found in the amniota

- A. 6 pairs
- B. 8 pairs
- C. 12 pairs
- D. 10 pairs

**Answer: c**





**48.** Which of the following cranial nerves is not a motor nerve

A. II

B. III

C. IV

D. XII

**Answer: a**



**49.** What is found in the periphery of spinal cord

- A. Grey matter
- B. Myelinated nerve
- C. White matter
- D. Notochord

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

50. Which foramen is paired in mammalian brain

- A. Foramen of Luschka
- B. Foramen of Magendie
- C. Foramen of Manro
- D. Inter-ventricular foramen

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

51. Which one of the following pairs of structures distinguishes a nerve cell from other types of cell

A. Perikaryon and dendrites

B. Vacuoles and fibres

C. Flagellum and medullary sheath

D. Nucleus and mitochondria

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

52. Which one of the following cranial nerves is carrying the nerve fibres originating from the Edinger-Westphal nucleus

A. Oculomotor

B. Trochlear

C. Abducens

D. Vagus

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** Among the following characteristics, indicate the correct combinations applicable to conditional reflex

P. Acquired by practice or learning

Q. Not acquired by birth

R. Does not abolish by lack of practice

S. Participation of cerebral cortex

T. Originates spontaneously

A. P, Q, R

B. P, Q, S

C. P, R, T

D. Q, R, T

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** How many laminae are present in the grey matter of spinal cord.

A. Four

B. Six

C. Eight

D. Ten

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** Which brain structure in rabbit is directly vision related

A. Corpus albicans

B. Hippocampal lobe

C. Corpus callosum



D. Corpora quadrigemina

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** A boy learns typewriting and harmonium at the same time. He finds harmonium more easy to learn. This is

A. Conditioned reflex

B. Short term homeostasis

C. Long term homeostasis

D. Residual learning

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** Which of the following is not related to the autonomic nervous system

A. Peristalsis

B. Digestion

C. Excretion

D. Memory and learning

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Reissner's membrane

B. Basilar membrane

C. Tectorial membrane

D. All of the above

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**59. Which is a wrong relation**

A. Conditioned reflex-Hodgkins

B. Blood circulation-W. Harvey

C. DNA double helix model-Watson and

Crick

D. None

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** Which of the following is the immediate covering of a nerve fibre

A. Sarcoplasm

B. Perineurium

C. Epineurim

D. Endoneurium

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**61.** The nerves leading to the central nervous system are called

A. Efferent

B. Afferent

C. Motor

D. None

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Simple reflex

B. Conditional reflex

C. Neurotransmitter function

D. Autonomic nerve condition

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** Metacoel is the cavity in the

A. Cerebral hemispheres

B. Diencephalon

C. Cerebellum

D. Medulla oblongata



**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** The innermost meninx surrounding the central nervous system in frog and man respectively are

- A. Piamater and piamater
- B. Arachnoid and piamater
- C. Piamater and duramater
- D. Arachnoid and duramater

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** Which of the following cranial nerves has the highest number of branches ?

- A. Trigeminal
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Vagus nerve
- D. None of these

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** Broca's area in human brain controls

- A. Movement of tongue
- B. Breathing and hiccup
- C. Movement of vocal cords
- D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: d**



Watch Video Solution

67. the membranes enclosing the brain and spinal cord are known as

A. Meninges

B. Meningitis

C. Nephron

D. Axon

**Answer: a**



**68.** The anterior choroid plexus in the brain of man covers

- A. Corpora bigemina
- B. Medulla oblongata
- C. Diencephalon
- D. Mesencephalon

**Answer: c**



**69.** Nerve cell do not divide because they do not have

A. Nucleus

B. Centrosome

C. Golgi body

D. Mitochondria

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

70. Which of the following nerve innervates upper jaw of frog

A. Maxillary

B. Pathetic

C. Palatine

D. Occulomotor

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

71. Which part of the human brain is largest

A. Cerebellum

B. Thalamus

C. Cerebrum

D. Medulla

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**



72. The spinal cord extends from the brain through

or

The medulla oblongata of the brain passes out through

A. Foramen Magnum

B. Iter

C. Anterior Commissure

D. Foramen of monro

**Answer: a**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**73.** The nerve related with diaphragm is

A. Vagus

B. Phrenic

C. Trigeminal

D. Glossopharyngeal

**Answer: b**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

74. Iter or cerebral aquiduct or aquiduct of sylvius

A. In the third ventricle

B. In the second ventricle

C. Between the third and the fourth ventricles

D. In the lateral ventricles

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

75. The medulla oblongata encloses the

A. Fourth ventricle

B. Second ventricle

C. Optic lobe

D. Otic capsule

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

76. Main function of cerebellum is

- A. Balacing
- B. To see
- C. To hear
- D. Remembering

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

77. Foramen of Monro is

A. Gap in pelvic girdle of rabbit

B. Foramen in the skull of frog

C. Space in brain of frog and rabbit

D. Pore in the inter-auricular septum in a  
mammalian heart

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Association area

B. Motor area

C. Wernick's area

D. Broca's area

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Osteocytes

B. Malpighian layer of the skin

C. Liver cells

D. Neuron

**Answer: d**







Watch Video Solution

**80.** Simple two neuron reflex arc involves

A. Sensory neuron

B. Spinal cord

C. Effector neuron

D. All of above

**Answer: d**



Watch Video Solution

**81.** The number of spinal nerves in rabbit is

A. 27 pairs

B. 31 pairs

C. 37 pairs

D. 47 pairs

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**82.** Fifth cranial nerve of frog is called

- A. Optic nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Trigeminal nerve
- D. Ophthalmic nerve

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**83.** Corpus callosum is found in the brain of

A. Elephant

B. Pigeon

C. Crocodile

D. Frog

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** Reflex action is

A. Stimulus → sensory → motor →  
response

B. Stimulus → motor → sensory →  
response

C. Reception → motor → sensory →  
response

D. Sensory → stimulus → motor →  
response

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**85. Autonomic nervous system is**

- A. Paired chain ganglia
- B. Brain and spinal cord
- C. Sense organs
- D. Cerebral hemisphere

**Answer: a**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**86.** Cerebrospinal fluid is produced by

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

**Answer: b**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**87.** Parasympathetic nerves arise from which region of the nervous system

A. Thoracolumbar

B. Cervical

C. Craniosacral

D. Lumbar

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

- A. Movement of eye ball
- B. Swallowing
- C. Movement of the tongue
- D. Movement of the neck

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** Twelve, pairs of ribs and twelve pairs of cranial nerves are found in

A. Fish

B. Frog

C. Lizard

D. Man

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**90.** Pneumotaxic centre which can moderate the functions of the respiratory rhythm centre is present at

- A. Pons region of brain
- B. Thalamus
- C. Spinal cord
- D. Right cerebral hemisphere

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

91. Secretion of which of the following is under neurosecretory nerve axons

A. Pineal

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Posterior pituitary

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

92. Identify the wrong statement about frog

A. Parathyroid and pineal body are present

B. There are ten cranial nerves only

C. Optic lobes are situated in the mid brain

D. The ventricle opens into the conus arteriosus

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**93.** Which of the following has non-myelinated nerve fibre

- A. Optic nerves
- B. Cranial nerves
- C. Spinal nerves
- D. Autonomic nerves

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Five

B. Four

C. Three

D. Two

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

95. Third ventricle of rabbit's brain is called

A. Rhinocoel

B. Rhombocoel

C. Diocoel

D. None of these

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**



**96.** Which of the following is a richly vascular layer with lots of blood capillaries

- A. Duramater of brain
- B. Piamater of spinal cord
- C. Epidermis of skin
- D. Epithelia lining of trachea

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

97. The following cranial nerve plays an important role in regulating heart beat

A. IX

B. VII

C. X

D. VIII

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**98.** That part of the brain which is involved in interpreting an input, storing input information and initiating a response in the light of similar past experience is

- A. Motor area
- B. Sensory area
- C. Association area
- D. Pons

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

99. Pioneer work on conditioned reflex was done by

A. Karmer

B. Pavlov

C. Darwin

D. Lamark

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** Tongue is under control of

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Automatic nervous system
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**101.** Each spinal nerve in a mammal arises from the spinal cord by two roots, a dorsal and a ventral. Of these the ventral roots is composed of

A. Somatic motor and visceral motor fibres

B. Somatic sensory and visceral motor fibres

C. Somatic motor and visceral sensory fibres

D. Somatic sensory and visceral motor fibres

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** Dorsal root ganglion are

A. Mixed

B. Motor

C. Sensory

D. None of these

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** The cytons of reflex in central nervous system and autonomal nervous system is

A. Sensory

B. Mixed

C. Motor



D. All of these

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**104.** Myelin sheath covers

A. Muscle fibre

B. Nerve Fibre

C. Collagen fibre

D. Tenson

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**105.** Reflex action in a vertebrate is an essential display exhibited by

- A. Sympathetic nerve
- B. Motor nerve
- C. Sensory nerve
- D. Autonomic response

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**106.** Cerebral hemisphere is the centre of

- A. Thinking
- B. Will power
- C. Reasoning
- D. All of these

**Answer: d**



Watch Video Solution

**107.** Dicondylic skull and 10 pairs of cranial nerves are found

A. Reptilia

B. Aves

C. Amphibia

D. All

**Answer: c**



**108.** Lateral ventricles are found in

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. Thyroid

D. Brain and Heart

**Answer: b**



Watch Video Solution

## 109. Medulla oblongata controls

- A. Blood Pressure
- B. Ventilation
- C. Breathing (Respiration)
- D. All of these

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Still be able to feel the stimulation

B. Show no response

C. Show a normal but slow response

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

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**111. 9<sup>th</sup>** pair of cranial nerve in frog is

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

**Answer: b**





Watch Video Solution

**112.** Which of the following part of a neuron is covered by fatty

or

The efferent process of neuron is known as

A. Axon

B. Cyton

C. Dendrite

D. Node of Ranvier

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**113.** Injury to vagus nerve in humans is not likely to affect

A. Pancreatic secretion

B. Cardiac movements

C. Tongue movements

D. Gastrointestinal movements

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**114.** Choroid plexus is a network of

- A. Capillaries
- B. Muscle fibres
- C. Nerves
- D. Lymph vessels

**Answer: a**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**115.** Nissl's granules are absent in

A. Axon

B. Cyton

C. Dendron

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: a**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**116.** Broca's area is situated in

A. Frontal lobe

B. Parietal lobe

C. Temporal lobe

D. Occipital lobe

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**117.** Function of sympathetic nervous system is to

- A. Decrease heart beat
- B. Increase heart beat
- C. Contract respiratory organ
- D. Secrete saliva

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**118.** The 3rd, 6th and 11th cranial nerves are

A. Oculomotor, trigeminal, spinal

B. Optic, facial, spinal

C. Oculomotor, abducens, spinal

D. Trichlear, abducens, vagus

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**119.** Which of the following connect lateral ventricle of diocoel in brain with third ventricle

A. Iter

B. Foramen of Monro

C. Corpus striatum

D. Filum terminale

**Answer: b**



**View Text Solution**



**120.** Sub-arachnoid space is found in

or

The arachnoid membrane covers the

A. Piramater

B. Durameter

C. Blastocoel

D. None of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**121.** The primary visual area is located in

A. Temporal lobe

B. Occipital lobe

C. Frontal lobe

D. Parietal lobe

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**122.** If the sympathetic nerve to the heart is cut-off, the heart beat will

A. Increase

B. Decrease

C. Remains same

D. Stop

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** The cranial nerves which control eye-ball movement are

A. 4, 6 and 7

B. 3, 4, and 6

C. 2, 3 and 5

D. 5, 8 and 9

**Answer: b**



**View Text Solution**

**124.** Conditioned reflexes are different than unconditioned reflexes in that

- A. Conditioned reflexes are limited to brain
- B. Unconditioned reflexes are limited to brain
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**125.** Nodes of Ranvier are found in

A. Axon

B. Sperm

C. Muscle fibre

D. Neuron

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**126.** Cerebrum is a part of

- A. Mesencephalon
- B. Metencephalon
- C. Prosencephalon
- D. Myelencephalon

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**127.** Which one of the following cranial nerves is a parasympathetic nerve

A. Facial

B. Auditory

C. Abducens

D. Vagus

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**



# Biochemical aspect of nervous physics

1. Reflex arc consists of

A. Motor nerve

B. Sensory nerve

C. Both sensory and motor nerves

D. None of these

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Given below is a table comparing the effect of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system for four features (a-d). Which one feature is correctly described

	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Sympathetic Nervous system</b>	<b>Parasympathetic Nervous System</b>
(a)	Salivary gland	Stimulates secretion	Inhibits secretion
(b)	Pupil of the eye	Dilate	Constricts
(c)	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases
(d)	Intestinal peristalsis	Stimulates	Inhibits



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Preparation of the type of stimulus depends on the

A. Strength of the nerve impulse

B. Specificity of connection to receptor organs

C. Rate of the nerve impulse

D. Ionic change moving in and out of the nerve

**Answer: d**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. The following hormones are neurotransmitters

A. Acetylcholine and secretine

B. Cholecystokinin and acetylcholine

C. Adrenalin and acetylcholin

D. Cholecystokinin and adrenalin

**Answer: c**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Which of the following is not an effect of the sympathetic nervous system

A. Dilation of pupil

B. Inhibition of peristalsis

C. Elevation of blood pressure

D. Stimulation for saliva secretion

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. During the transmission of nerve impulse, which of the following takes place

A. Flux of  $Na^+$  inwards and  $K^+$  outwards

B. Flux of  $K^+$  inwards and  $Na^+$  outwards

C. Flux of  $K^+$  inwards and  $Na^+$  inwards

D. Flux of  $K^+$  outwards and  $Na^+$  outwards

**Answer: a**



**View Text Solution**

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

A.  $K^+$  ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid

B.  $Na^+$  ions from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid

C.  $K^+$  ions from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid

D.  $Na^+$  ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8.** How many pairs of cranial nerves originate from the brain of rat

A. 12

B. 8



C. 9

D. 11

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** The potential maintained across the neuron membrane during the resting state is

A.  $+70mV$

B.  $-70mV$

C.  $0.5\text{ V}$

D.  $-30\text{ mV}$

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. A network of nerves to provide dermal sensation

B. A network of arteries to provide dermal supply

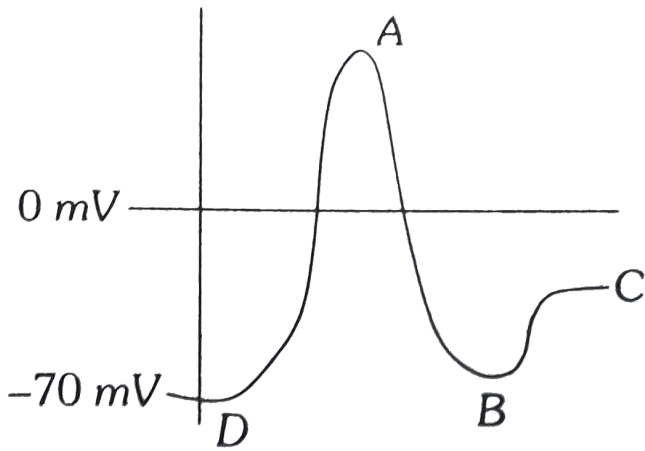
C. Specialized cells for cutaneous sensation

D. Gland cells that release cutaneous secretions

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**



11.

Identify the region where all  $Na^+$  channels are reactivated but closed and all  $K^+$  channels are closed

A. D

B. C

C. B

D. A

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Which one of the following does not act as a neurotransmitter

A. Norepinephrine

B. Cortisone/Tyrosine

C. Acetylcholine

D. Epinephrine

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** The chemical causing the transmission of nerve impulse across synapses is

or

The neurotransmitter which communicates between two neurons or between a neuron and a muscle a

A. Acetylcholine

B. Cholinesterase

C. Choline

D. Acetic acid

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** The action potential of a nerve cells is

A. 45 mV

B. 55 nV

C. 80 mV

D. 75 mV

**Answer: a**

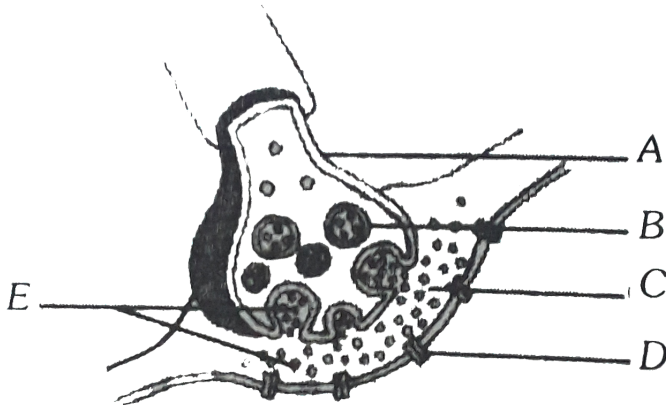


**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** In the following diagram showing axon terminal and synapse, A, B, C, D and E



respectively represents



A. Axon terminal, synaptic cleft, synaptic vesicles, neurotransmitters and receptors

B. Axon terminal, synaptic vesicles, synaptic cleft, receptors and neurotransmitters

C. Synaptic cleft, synaptic vesicles, axon terminal, neurotransmitters and receptors

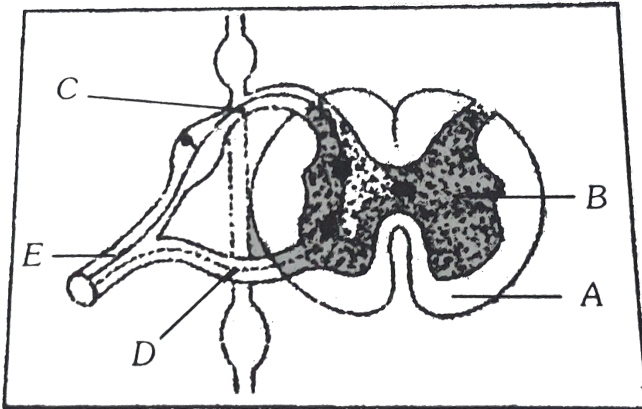
D. Synaptic vesicles, axon terminal, synaptic cleft, receptors and neurotransmitters

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** In a cross section of the spinal cord A, B, C, D and E represent



A. A - white matter, B - grey matter, C - dorsal root, D - ventral root, E - spinal nerve

B. A - white matter, B - grey matter, C - ventral root, D - dorsal root, E - spinal nerve

C. A - grey matter, B - white matter, C - ventral root, D - dorsal root, E - spinal nerve

D. A - white matter, B - grey matter, C - spinal nerve, D - ventral root, E - dorsal root

**Answer: a**



Watch Video Solution

## 17. The blood-brain barrier

- A. Consists of both anatomical and physiological factors
- B. Regulates to some extent the passage of substances from the blood to the interstitial fluid of the brain
- C. Is anatomically related to the formation of tight junctions between adjacent

capillary endothelial cells

D. All of the above are correct

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** During synaptic transmission of nerve impulse, neurotransmitter (P) is released from synaptic vesicles by the action of ions (Q). Choose the correct P and Q

A. P = acetylcholine,  $Q = Ca^{++}$

B. P = acetylcholine,  $Q = Na^+$

C. P = GABA,  $Q = Na^+$

D. P = cholinesterase,  $Q = Ca^{++}$

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** An investigator places as isolated neuron in a calcium-free medium, gives the neuron a suprathreshold stimulus and then performs

an assay to test whether neurotransmitter is released into the medium. Which of the following outcomes would you predict ?

A. No neurotransmitter is detected since influx of calcium into the synaptic knob is required for neurotransmitter release

B. No neurotransmitter is detected since influx of calcium is required in order for the neuron to conduct an action potential



C. Neurotransmitter is detected since calcium is not required for action potential conduction and the initial stimulus was suprathreshold

D. We cannot predict the outcome without knowing whether the neuron was myelinated

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

20. Which option is correct for the correctly matched groups for the column I, Column II and Column III

	Column I	Column II	Column III
(a)	Resting membrane potential	i. $\text{Na}^+$ channel get open	e. $\text{Na}^+$ and $\text{K}^+$ pumps are responsible for it
(b)	Action potential	ii. $\text{Na}^+$ channel is closed	f. Last for very short time
(c)	Depolarization	iii. $\text{Na}^+$ ions are more on outer side	g. $\text{K}^+$ ions move on outside of membrane
(d)	Repolarization	iv. $\text{Na}^+$ ions are more on inner side of membrane	h. Positive charge on inner side of membrane

A. (a-ii-h)(b-i-g)(c-iii-e)(d-iv-f)

B. (a-iii-e)(b-iv-f)(c-i-h)(d-ii-g)

C. (a-iv-f)(b-iii-e)(c-i-e)(d-ii-h)

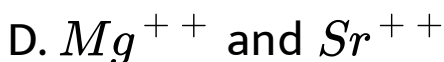
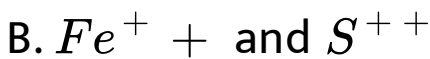
D. (a-iv-e)(b-iii-f)(c-ii-g)(d-i-g)

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

21. The release of chemical messenger from synaptic vesicles is under the influence of which of these ion (s) ?



**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

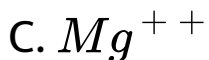
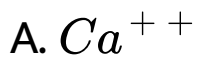
- A. Resting potential
- B. Action potential
- C. Spike potential
- D. Reaction potential

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Depolarization of a stimulated nerve is maintained by



**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** During transmission of nerve impulse the potential inside membrane has the following type of charge

A. First positive, then negative and back positive

B. First negative, then positive and back negative

C. First positive, then negative and remains negative

D. First negative, then positive and remains positive

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25. Nerve gas affects neuromuscular activity by**

A. Blocking the acetylcholine receptor sites

B. Inhibiting the release of acetylcholine

C. Inhibiting acetylcholinesterase

D. Enhancing the release of acetylcholine

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** Destruction of the anterior horn cell of the spinal cord would result in loss of

A. Voluntary motor impulse



B. Commissural impulses

C. Integrating Impulses

D. Sensory impulses

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

27. Which of the following is not a type of neuroglial cell

A. Astrocytes

B. Oligodendrocytes

C. Microglia

D. Chondrocytes

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Which of the following option is correct for the statement 'X' and 'Y'

Statement 'X' - Immediately after repolarization, ionic imbalance is created on

both the sides of the nerve fibre

Statement 'Y' - During repolarization  $K^+$  ion channel open up and  $K^+$  ion moves on innerside of plasma membrane

- A. Statement 'X' and 'Y' are correct and 'Y' is correct for 'X'
- B. Statement 'X' and 'Y' are correct and 'Y' is not correct for 'X'
- C. Statement 'X' is correct and 'Y' is wrong
- D. Statement 'X' is wrong and 'Y' is correct

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Afferent nerve fibres carry impulses from

- A. Effector organs to central nervous system
- B. Receptors to central nervous system
- C. Central nervous system to muscles
- D. Central nervous system to receptors

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** On nerve fibres to prevent leakage of an impulse layer of ..... Is found

A. Schwann cells

B. Neurilemma

C. Axons

D. Myelin sheath

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** All sensory pathways to the cerebral cortex synapse at the

A. Pons

B. Hypothalamus

C. Thalamus

D. Cerebellum

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** These processes occurs during repolarization of nerve fibre

(i) Open  $Na^+$  channel (ii) Closed  $Na^+$  channel

(iii) Closed  $K^+$  channel (iv) Open  $K^+$  channel

A. (ii) and (iv)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (i) and (ii)

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**33. Which of the following is not a reflex action**

A. Blinking of eyes

B. Salivation

C. Sweating



D. Withdrawal of hand on touching some hot object

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** Nerve impulse travels faster in

A. Medullated nerve

B. Non-medullated nerve

C. Cranial nerve

D. Spinal nerve

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** The amount of CSF in the cranial cavity is

A. 500 ml

B. 140 ml

C. 1 litre

D. 1.5 ml

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**36. Synaptic vesicle is found in**

- A. Pre-synaptic neuron
- B. Post synaptic neuron
- C. Synaptic left
- D. None of these

**Answer: a**

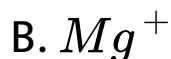


Watch Video Solution

37. Nerve impulse initiates with the movements of

or

Neuron becomes an electrically charged cell by the diffusion of



D.  $Na^+$  ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**38. Sodium- potassium pump is**

A. A hormone

B. An enzyme

C. A protein carrier

D. An organelle

**Answer: c**



**View Text Solution**

**39.** For visual sense, the nerve impulse is generated by

A. Depolarisation

B. Repolarisation

C. Hyper polarisation

## D. Depolarisation and repolarisation

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** The enzyme required for the conduction of nerve impulses across synapse is

A. Peroxidase

B. Choline acetylase

C. Ascorbic acid oxidase

## D. Succinic dehydrogenase

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Nerve fibre is insulated by a medullary sheath



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

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

D. Neurotransmitters are released by the axon ending and not by dendrites

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

42. Cerebrospinal fluid is present

- A. Beneath the piamater
- B. Between piamater and arachnoid mater
- C. Between arachnoid and duramater
- D. In extra duramater

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** Intercellular communication in multicellular organism occurs through

- A. Digestive system only
- B. Respiratory system only
- C. Nervous system only
- D. Both nervous and endocrine system

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Glycine

B. GABA

C. Nor epinephrine

D. Both 'a' and 'b'

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

45. Transmission of nerve impulse, across the synapse is accomplished by

- A. Release of ions
- B. Release of neurotransmitters
- C. Movement of water
- D. Movement of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

46. The brain stem is made up of

A. Midbrain, pons, cerebellum

B. Midbrain, pons, medulla oblongata

C. Diencephalon, medulla oblongata,  
cerebellum

D. Cerebellum, cerebrum, medulla  
oblongata

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Acetylcholine

B. Nor epinephrine

C. Dopamine

D. GABA

**Answer: c**



Watch Video Solution

**48.** One of the example of the action of the autonomous nervous system is

- A. Knee-jerk response
- B. Pupillary reflex
- C. Swallowing of food
- D. Peristalsis of the intestines

**Answer: d**





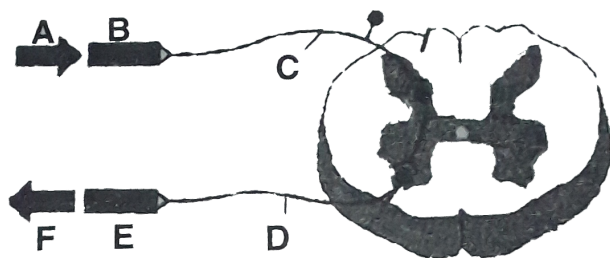
**49.** In parasympathetic nervous system which of the following is released

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Nor epinephrine
- C. Serotonin
- D. Acetylcholine

**Answer: d**



50. The following is the scheme showing the path of reflex arc. Identify the different labellinga A, B, C, D, E, F, in the reflex arc



A. Stimulus, Effector, Sensory nerve, Motor nerve, Receptor, Response

B. Stimulus, Receptor, Sensory nerve, Motor nerve, Effector, Response

C. Stimulus, Effector, Motor nerve, Sensory  
nerve, Receptor, Response

D. Stimulus, Receptor, Motor nerve, Sensory  
nerve, Effector, Response

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**51. Hypothalamus does not control**

A. Hunger and satiety

B. Thermoregulation

C. Libido

D. Creative thinking and consciousness

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**52.** You are watching a horror movie and you notice that your heart is beating fast and mouth is dry. It is because of

- A. Fight and flight response
- B. Autonomic nervous system
- C. Sympathetic nervous system
- D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** Which one of the following reflex do not include innervation of brain

A. Spinal reflex

B. Cranial reflex

C. Afferent reflex

D. Efferent reflex

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** Which of the statements about the mechanism of muscle contraction are correct

(I) Acetylcholine is released when the neural

signal reaches the motor end plate

(II) Muscle contraction is initiated by a signal sent by CNS via a sensory neuron

(III) During muscle contraction, isotropic band gets elongated

(IV) Repeated activation of the muscles can lead to lactic acid accumulation

A. I and IV are correct

B. I and III are correct

C. II and III are correct

D. I, II and III are correct

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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



**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** When a neuron is in resting state i.e. not conducting any impulses, the axonal membrane is

A. Comparatively more permeable to  $K^+$  ions and nearly impermeable to  $Na^+$  ions

B. Comparatively more permeable to  $Na^+$  ions and nearly impermeable to  $K^+$  ions

C. Equally permeable to both  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ions

D. Impermeable to both  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

57. Which of the following statements are correct and incorrect

1. Synaptic cleft of neurons secrete adrenaline
2. Myelinated nerve fibres are enveloped with Schwann cells, which form a myelin sheath around the axon
3. Non-myelinated nerve fibre is enclosed by a Schwann cell that forms a myelin sheath.
4. Spinal cord and cranial nerve are made of non-myelinated nerve fibres of the four statements

A. 1,2 are correct but 3 and 4 are incorrect

B. 1,2 and 3 are correct but 4 is incorrect

C. 3 and 4 are correct but 1 and 2 are  
incorrect

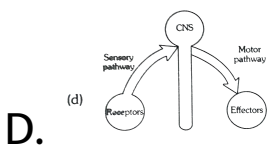
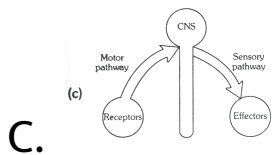
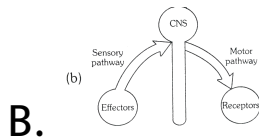
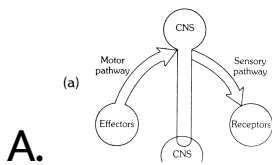
D. 1 and 4 correct while 2 and 3 are  
incorrect

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

58. Choose the correct diagram which represent the flow of information through the nervous system

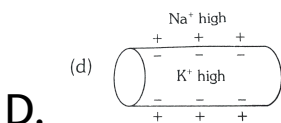
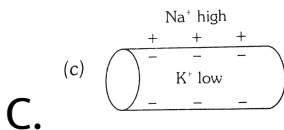
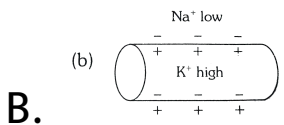
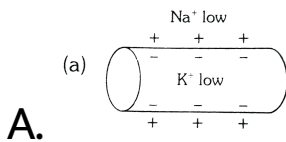


**Answer: d**



## Watch Video Solution

59. Which diagram shows the distribution of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ions in a section of non-myelinated axon which is at resting potential

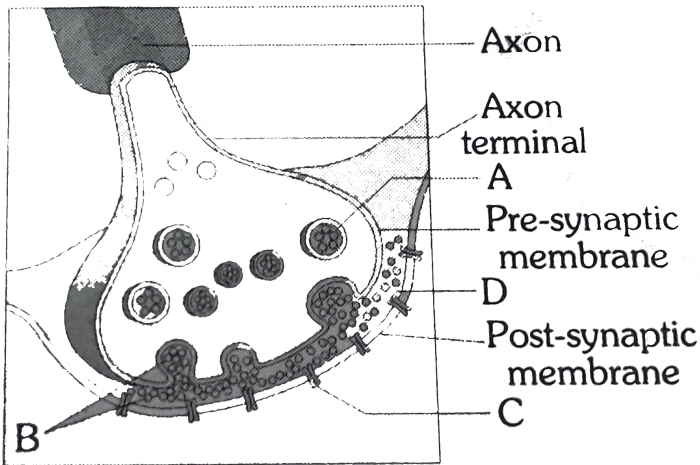


Answer: d



Watch Video Solution

60. Consider the diagram of synapse



(I) The numbered label indicate the location of the receptor molecules

(II) The number points to a synaptic vesicles

(III) The number points of neurotransmitter

(IV) The number points to synaptic cleft

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	C	D	A	B
(b)	C	A	D	B
(c)	B	A	C	D
(d)	C	A	B	D

A.

B.

C.

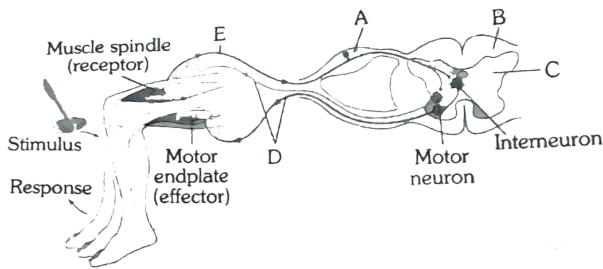
D.

**Answer: d**





61. The given diagram represent reflex action shows knee jerk reflex



	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	Ventral root ganglion	White matter	Gray matter	Efferent pathway	Afferent pathway
(b)	Dorsal root ganglion	Gray matter	White matter	Efferent pathway	Afferent pathway
(c)	Dorsal root ganglion	White matter	Gray matter	Efferent pathway	Afferent pathway
(d)	Dorsal root ganglion	White matter	Gray matter	Afferent pathway	Efferent pathway

In which of the following option correct words for all the 5 blanks (A to E) are illustrate



Watch Video Solution

**62.** Stimulation of a muscle fibre by a motor neuron occurs at

- A. The myofibril
- B. The sarcoplasmic reticulum
- C. The neuromuscular junction
- D. The transverse tubules

**Answer: c**



**63.** Select the correct combination of statements for the neurotransmitters

A. Acetylcholine is inactivated mainly by presynaptic reutake

B. Tyrosine is essential for the formation of dopamine

C. Adrenaline is formed by methylation of the noradrenaline

D. Serotonin is synthesized from  
phenylalanine

**Answer: abd**



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** Receptor sites for neurotransmitters are  
presents on

A. Membrane of synaptic vesicles

B. Pre-synaptic membrane

C. Tips of axons

D. Post-synaptic membrane

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** Myelin sheath is produced by

or

Myelin of the nerve fibres of the central nervous system is produced and maintained by

A. Schwann cell and Oligodendrocytes

B. Astrocytes and Schwann cells

C. Oligodendrocytes and Osteoclasts

D. Osteoclasts and Astrocytes

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**Different types of Receptors**

1. The pacinian corpuscle present in the skin is for

A. Pain

B. Pressure

C. Movement

D. Temperature

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Colour blindness results from

- A. Absence of rods
- B. Absence of cones
- C. Absence of eyelids
- D. Inverted retina

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**



3. In fishes the lateral line receptors are neuromast organs. These are

- A. Olfactoreceptors
- B. Gustatoreceptors
- C. Rheooreceptors
- D. Chemoreceptors

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Jacobson's organ is concerned with

A. Smell

B. Burrowing

C. Touch

D. Sight

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Jacobson's organ in man

- A. Functions as smelling organs
- B. Functions as gustatory organ
- C. In a vestigeal organ
- D. Functions as pain sensory organ

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6. Sonar system is found only in**

- A. Bats

B. Whales

C. Bats and whales

D. Otter

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Osphradium of *Pila globosa* is

A. Photoreceptor

B. Chemoreceptor

C. Thermoreceptor

D. Tangoreceptor

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Pancreas and secrete trypsigogen

B. Adrenal and secreate epinephrin

C. Spleen and destroy worn out

erythrocytes

D. Skin and perceive gentle pressure

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. Vibrissae are associated with the function of**

A. Thermoregulation

B. Gustation

C. Tactile perception

D. Reproduction

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Interoceptors

B. Exteroceptors

C. Proprioceptors

## D. Teloreceptors

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Tip of the tongue

B. Base of the tongue

C. Middle of the tongue



D. Lateral sides of the tongue

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Proprioceptors are those, which give the sense of

A. Chemicals

B. Temperature

C. Taste

D. Changes in the internal environment of  
the body

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Sea gulls excrete excess of NaCl from

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Nasal cavity

D. Kidney

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Animals which have well developed echolocation system like that of bats

A. Wild cats

B. Beavers

C. Primates

## D. Whales and dolphins

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** The receptors found in the muscles, tendons and joints are

A. Teloreceptors

B. Proprioceptors

C. Interceptors

D. None of these

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Eye

1. Which part of the eye controls the amount of light entering in it  
or

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

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

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Which of the following prevents internal reflection of light within the eye

or

Coloured (Pigmented) layer of eye is

A. Cornea

B. Choroid

C. Sclera

D. Conjunctiva

**Answer: b**



Watch Video Solution

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

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

or

It is present in rods and useful in night vision

A. Sclerotic

B. Retinol



C. Rhodopsin

D. Melanin

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. The optic nerve leaves the eye

B. Only rods are present

C. More rods than cones are found

D. High density of cones occur, but has no rods

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which one of the following is correct pairing of a body part and the kind of muscle tissue that moves it

A. Heart wall - involuntary unstriated muscle

B. Biceps of upper arm - Smooth muscle fibres upper arm

C. Abdominal wall - Smooth muscle

D. Iris - Involuntary smooth muscle

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Presbyopia

B. Myopia

C. Hypermetropia

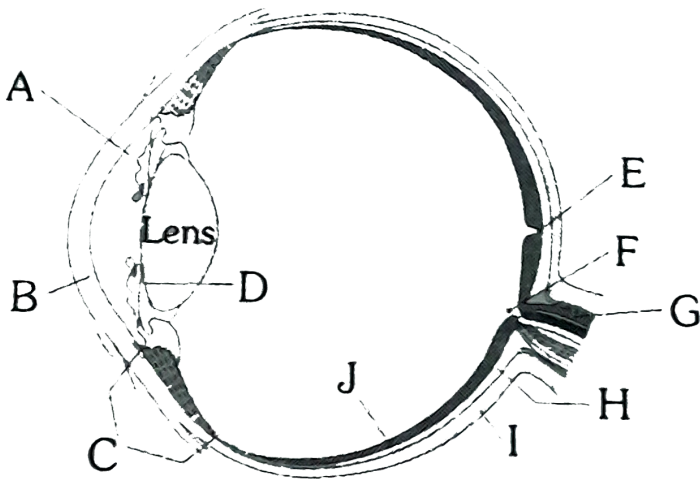
D. Glaucoma

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

## 7. Study the following figure



I. Carries nerve signal to the brain

II. Regulates the size of the pupil to let more or less light into the eye

III. Change the shape of the lens

IV. Photoreceptors are highly concentrated at this center of focus

The correct match of the above functions with parts of the eye indicated by letters is

A. I-G, II-D, III-C, IV-E

B. I-A, II-C, III-E, IV-G

C. I-J, II-G, III-F, IV-C

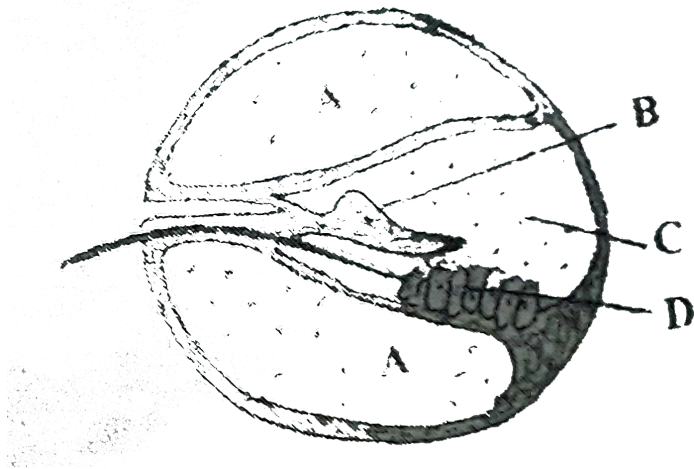
D. I-B, II-D, III-F, IV-H

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Given below is a diagrammatic cross section of a single loop of human cochlea



Which one of the following options correctly represents the names of three different parts

A. D : Sensory hair cells, A : Endolymph, B :

Tectorial membrane

B. A : Perilymph, B : Tectorial Membrane, C :

Endolymph

C. B : Tectorial membrane, C : Perilymph, D :

Secretory cells

D. C : Endolymph, D : Sensory hair cells, A :

Serum

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**



9. In the blind spot where the optic nerves leaves the eye

- A. Rods and cones are absent
- B. Only cones are present
- C. Only rods are present
- D. Special neurons are present

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. Dark adaption in human eye involves**

A. Conversion of 11 cis retinene to trans retinene

B. Conversion of tran retinene into 11 cis retinene

C. Decomposition of rhodopsin into retinene

D. Decomposition of rhodopsin to scotopsin

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Behind the lens

B. Infront of the lens

C. Behind he retina

D. Between the retina and sclerotic

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Hair

B. Unipolar neurons

C. Bipolar neurons

D. Multipolar neurons

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin  $B_1$

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Neuroglia

D. Bipolar cells

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15. Retina is most sensitive at**

- A. Optic disc
- B. Periphery
- C. Macula lutea
- D. Fovea centralis

**Answer: c**



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Hearing

B. Speech

C. Vision

D. Memory

**Answer: c**





17. UV radiation from sun causes which of the following disorder of eyes

- A. Cataract
- B. Glaucoma
- C. Dilation pupil
- D. Some defect of retina

**Answer: a**



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

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Cornea transplant in humans is almost never rejected. Because

- A. It is composed of enucleated cells
- B. It is a non-living layer
- C. Its cells are least penetrable by bacteria
- D. It has no bloody supply

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

20. The function of iris in the eyes of frog is to

- A. Refraction of light rays
- B. Alter the size of the pupil
- C. Move the nictitating membrane
- D. Move the lens forward and backward

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Blind spot

B. Retina

C. Macula lutea

D. Cornea

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

22. Iris of an is an extension of

A. Cmea

B. Solerotic

C. Retina

D. Both choroid and retina

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

23. Acute vision is found in

A. Vulture

B. Frog

C. Shark

D. Bat

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** The optic lobes in human are represented  
by the corpora

A. Bigemina

B. Arenacea

C. Striata

D. Quadrigeina

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Rods and cones



B. Maculae and cristae

C. Pacinia and Ruffini's corpuscles

D. All of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** The decoding and interpretation of visual information is carried out by which part of the brain

A. Cerebellum

B. Frontal lobe

C. Parietal lobe

D. Temporal lobe

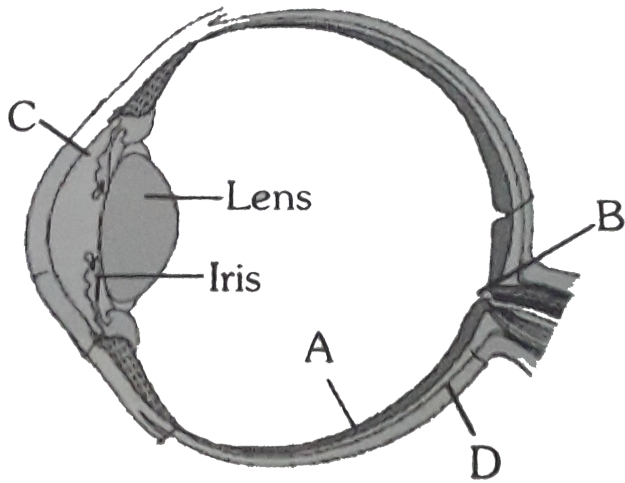
**Answer: e**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

## functions/characteristics



A. D- Choroid - its anterior part forms  
ciliary body

B. A - Retina - contains photo receptors-  
rods and cones

C. B- Blind spot - has only a few rods and  
cones

D. C- Aqueous chamber reflects the light  
which does not pass through the lens

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Crystallin

B. Collagen

C. Opsin

D. Rhodopsin

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Ciliary muscles

B. Suspensory ligaments

C. Cornea

D. Iris muscles

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**30. Match the following**

**Column I**

(A) Fovea

(B) Iris

(C) Pupil

(D) Lens

(E) Optic nerve

**Column II**

(1) Provides opening for entry of light

(2) Transduces RGB light

(3) Transmits information to CNS

(4) Controls amount of light entering

(5) Focuses light on the retina

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

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

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

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

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** The muscles surrounding the pupil of rabbit's eye are

A. unsatriated and involuntary

B. Striated and voluntary

C. Unstraited and voluntary

D. Striated and involuntary

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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

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

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

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

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Choroid

B. Cornea

C. Sclera

D. Retina

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** The iris of eye is

A. Photosensitive

B. Chemoreceptor

C. Calororeceptor

D. All

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** The unit of photoreception, in a compound eye of cockroach and other insects is

A. Ctenidium

B. Osphradium

C. Ommatidium

D. Rhadbome

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** In the myopia eye defect, the rays of light

A. Do not enter the eye at all

B. Come to a focus at back of retina

C. Come to a focus in front of the retina

D. Come to a focus in between retina & Iris

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** Only rods are present in the eyes of one of the following animals

A. Pigeon

B. Squirrel

C. Fowl

D. owl

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**38. Vitreous humour is seen in**

A. Ear

B. Eye

C. Brain

D. Bone marrow

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** The space between the lens and the cornea of the human eye is

- A. Vitreous chamber
- B. Aqueous chamber
- C. Retina
- D. Iris

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Increased pressure of fluid in eye ball
- B. Elongation of eye ball
- C. Shortening of eye ball
- D. Irregularity in the surface of cornea

**Answer: a**





Watch Video Solution

**41.** The movement of eye ball is brought about by the

A. Adductor muscle

B. Rectus muscle

C. Biceps

D. Peroneus

**Answer: b**



42. The hollow of the eye is divided into aqueous chamber and vitreous chamber by

A. Optic nerve

B. Retina

C. Lens

D. Iris

**Answer: c**



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

A. Pupil

B. Cornea

C. Lens

D. Fovea centralis

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. 80 to 280 nanometres
- B. 380 to 760 nanometres
- C. 780 to 870 nanometres
- D. 880 to 980 nanometres

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** The number of occipital condyles in man is/are

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Cornea
- B. Yellow spot
- C. Area centralis
- D. Both b and c

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

47. In man, the image formation occur on retina for most bright vision it should form on

A. At the place of entry of optic nerve

B. Blind spot

C. Yellow spot

D. At the junction of ciliary body and lens

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** Which of the following have "ommatidia" as unit of eye

A. Pheretima

B. House fly

C. Pila

D. Sepia

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**



**49.** Sensitive layer of eye is

A. Sclerotic

B. Retina

C. Cornea

D. None of these

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Richly supplied by nerves

B. Richly supplied by blood vessels

C. Transparent and they diverge the light rays to form an image on retina

D. Transparent of they contribute in the formation of image on retina

**Answer: d**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

51. Lens of eye retina is developed from

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Mesoderm
- C. Endoderm
- D. Ecto-mesoderm

**Answer: a**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

52. Choroid is

- A. Middle layer of ear
- B. Innermost layer of eye
- C. Innermost layer of ear
- D. Middle layer of eye

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

53. As compared to rods the cones are .....  
times less sensitive

A. 100

B. 200

C. 300

D. 400

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Suspensory ligament

B. Pupil

C. Iris

D. Ciliary muscles

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Retina

B. Blind spot

C. Vitreous body

D. Aqueous humour

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Guanosine and Retinol
- B. Opsin and Retinal
- C. Opsin and Retinal
- D. Transducin and Retinene

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**



57. Choose the correct statement

A. Receptors do not produce graded potentials

B. Nociceptors respond to changes in pressure

C. Meissner's corpuscles are thermoreceptors

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

become hyperpolarized in response to  
the light stimulus

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** Which cell in the retina recognize colour

A. Rod cells

B. Cone cells

C. Both Rod and Cell cells

D. Epithelial cells

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Ligaments attached to the ciliary body
- B. Ligaments attached to the iris
- C. Smooth muscles attached to the iris

D. Smooth muscles attached to the ciliary  
body

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**Ear**

1. Hearing in rabbit is better than frog. One reason for this is that rabbit has

A. Three semicircular canal

B. Vibratile tympanic membrane

C. Moveable pinna

D. Both fenestra ovalis and eustachian tubes

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Scala vestibuli is connected with

A. Fenestra rotundus

B. Fenestra ovalis

C. Scala tympani

D. Scala media

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Pinna-Cochlea-Tympanic membrane-

Auditory canal -Malleus - Stapes - Incus -

Auditory nerve

B. Pinna-Tympanic membrane - auditory

canal-Incus-Malleus - Stapes - Cochlea -

Auditory nerve

C. Pinna - Malleus - Incus - Stapes - Auditor

canal- Tympanic membrane - Cochlea -

Auditory nerve

D. Pinna- Tympanic membrane - Auditory canal - Cochlea- Malleus - Incus - Stapes - Auditory nerve

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Statolith is an organ which helps in

A. Vision

B. Equilibrium



C. Tactile stimulation

D. Chemical stimulation

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Acoustic spots in frog is present in

A. Ossious labyrinth

B. Carotid

C. Membranous labyrinth

D. All of these

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Columella

B. Ear ossicles

C. Eustachian tube

D. Fallopian tube

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Our ear can hear the frequency of sound waves

A. 20 to 20,000 cycles/sec

B. 1000 to 2000 cycles/sec

C. 5000 to 7000 cycles/sec

D. 5000 to 10,000 cycles/sec

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8.** The perception of sound by a mammal involves the stimulation of the mechano receptors located in the internal ear

A. On the organ of corti

B. On the Reissner's membrane

C. In the sacculus

D. In the semicircular canal

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Malleus

B. Utriculus

C. Eustachian tube

D. Semicircular canal

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Endolymph

B. Synovial fluid

C. Perilymph

D. Humour

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Reissner's membrane

B. Macula of Utricule

C. Scala Media

D. Tectorial membrane

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** The kind of tissue that forms the supportive structure in our pinna (external ears) is also found in

A. Vertebrae

B. Nails

C. Ear ossicles

D. Tip of the nose



**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14. Eustachian tube connects**

- A. Pharynx with middle ear
- B. Middle ear with internal ear
- C. Middle ear with external ear
- D. External ear with internal ear

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Utriculus is the part of internal ear or membranous labyrinth which forms

A. Lower chamber and is concerned with maintenance of equilibrium

B. Lower chamber and is concerned with transmission of sound waves

C. Upper chamber and is concerned with maintenance of equilibrium

D. Upper chamber and is concerned with perception

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Internal ear is filled with

A. Perilymph

B. Endolymph

C. Lymph

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Perilymph of scala vestibuli

B. Perilymph of scala tympani

C. Endolymph of scala media

D. Endolymph of scala vestibuli

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Canal joining middle ear with buccal cavity is

A. Inguinal canal

B. Eustachian canal

C. Haversian canal

D. Aquaduct of Sylvius

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19. Malleus is present in the**

A. Inner ear

B. Outer ear

C. Middle ear

D. Eye

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

or

Which of the following is balancing organ

A. Eustachian tube

B. Organ of corti



C. Vestibular apparatus

D. Ear ossicles

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Sensory cells of the organ of corti

B. Sensory crista of the ampulla

C. Tectorial crista of the ampulla

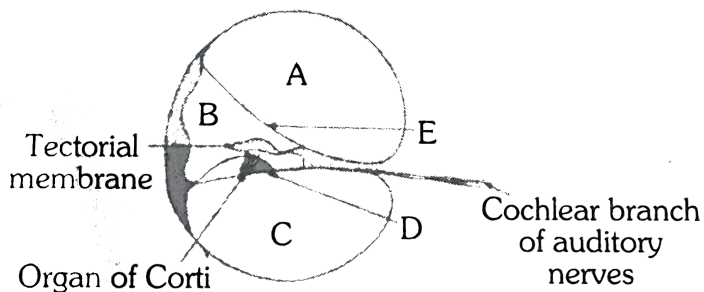
D. Basilar membrane of cochlea

**Answer: b**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**22.** Consider the given sectional view of Cochlea.

Identify A,B,C,D and E



A. A- Scala vestibuli, B-Scala media, C-Scala tympani, D-Reissner's membrane, E-Basilar membrane

B. A-scala tympani, B -scala media, C-scala vestibuli, D-Basilar membrane, E-Reissner's membrane

C. A-scala media, B -scala vestibuli, C-scala tympani, D-Basilar membrane, E-Reissner's membrane

D. A- Scala vestibuli, B-Scala media, C-Scala tympani, D-Reissner's membrane, E-Basilar membrane

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23. Columella auris is a modified**

A. Articular

B. Sphenoid

C. Hyomanibular

D. Quadrate

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** A person going upto 10, 000 feet high in a hot air ballon may develop severe pain in the ear due to

A. Blocked eustachian tube

B. Rupture of fenestra rotunda

C. Endolymph getting into semicircular  
canals

D. Fear of great height

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Which of the following nerve supplies  
organ of corti

A. Auditory

B. Olfactory

C. Trochlear

D. Vagus

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. 5

B. 20

C. 40

D. 55

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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

- A. Oval window
- B. Tube of cochlea
- C. Auditory nerve
- D. Eustachian tube

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

28. In mammalian ear, a membranous structure which separate the schala vestibuli and scala media is

- A. Bassilar membarne
- B. Reissner's membrane
- C. Autolith membrane
- D. Tectorial membrabe

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

or

Cochlea of mammalian internal ear is concerned with

A. Smell

B. Hearing

C. Taste

D. Equilibrium

**Answer: b**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**30. Otoconium is found in**

- A. Perilymph
- B. Haemolymph
- C. Synovial fluid
- D. Otolithic membrane

**Answer: d**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**31.** Ear drum is known as

A. Tympanic membrane

B. Tensor tymani

C. Scala tymani

D. Scala vestibuli

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

32. In the ear of man, the perilymph passes from middle ot inner ear through

- A. Foramen ovale
- B. Fenestra ovalis
- C. Fensestra rotundus
- D. Tympanic membrane

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** Organ of Corti is found in

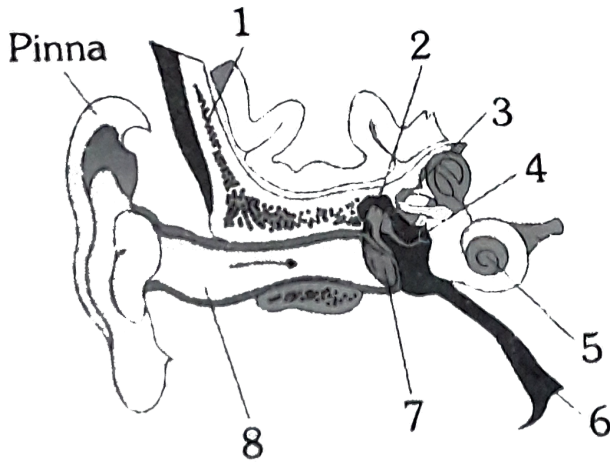
- A. Internal ear
- B. External ear
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

34. See the following diagram. Identify 1 to 8



A. 1-Temporal bone, 2 -Malleus, 3 -Incus, 4 - Cochlea, 5 -Stapes, 6-Eustachian tube, 7- Tympanic membrane, 8 - External auditroy canal



B. 1-Temporal bone, 2 -Incus, 3 -Malleus, 4 -  
Stapes, 5 -Cochlea, 6-Eustachian tube, 7-  
Tympanic membrane, 8 - External  
auditroy canal

C. 1-Tympanic membrane, 2 -Malleus, 3 -  
Incus, 4 -Stapes, 5 -Cochlea, 6-Eustachian  
tube, 7-Tympanic membrane, 8 - External  
auditroy canal

D. 1-Temporal bone, 2 -Malleus, 3 -Incus, 4 -  
Stapes, 5 -Cochlea, 6-Eustachian tube, 7-

Tympanic membrane, 8 - External  
auditory canal

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**NCERT**

1. Chemicals which are released at the synaptic junction are called

A. Hormones

B. Neurotransmitter

C. Cerebrospinal fluid

D. Lymph

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Potential difference across resting membrane is negatively charged. This is due to differential distribution of the following ions.

A.  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ions

B.  $CO^{3++}$  and  $Cl^-$  ions

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

D.  $Ca^{+4}$  and  $Cl^-$  ions

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. Resting membrane potential is maintained by**

A. Hormones

B. Neurotransmitter

C. Ion pumps

D. None of the above

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** The function of our visceral organs is controlled by

- A. Sympathetic and somatic neural system
- B. Sympathetic and para sympathetic neural system
- C. Central and somatic nervous system
- D. None of the above

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which of the following is not involved in knee-jerk reflex ?

A. Muscle spindle

B. Motor neuron

C. Brain

D. Inter neurons

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. An area in the brain which is associated with strong emotion is

- A. Cerebral cortex
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Limbic system
- D. Medulla

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**



7. Human eye ball consists of three layers and it encloses

A. Lens, iris, optic nerve

B. Lens, aqueous humor and vitreous humour

C. Cornea, lens,iris

D. Cornea,lens optic nerve

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Wax gland present in the ear canal is called

A. Sweat gland

B. Prostate gland

C. Cowper's gland

D. Sebaceous gland/ ceruminous gland

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. The part of internal ear responsible for hearing is

A. Cochlea

B. Semicircular canel

C. Utriculus

D. Sacculus

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. The organ of Corti is a structure present in

- A. External ear
- B. Middle ear
- C. Semi circular
- D. Cochlea

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**Critical Thinking Questions**

1. Which of the following is a part of our brain ?

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Medulla obongata

D. Pons varoli

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. In reflex action the reflex arc is formed by

- A. Brain -spinal cord -muscles
- B. Receptor -spinal cord -muscles
- C. Muscles -recetor -brain
- D. Muscles -spinal cord -muscles

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. How do parasympathetic neural signals affect the working the heart

A. Both heart rate and cardiac output

increase

B. Heart rate decreases but cardiac output

increases

C. Reduce botyh heart rate and cardiac

output

D. Heart rate is increased without affecting  
the cardiac output

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. The accumulation of protein called amyloid  $\beta$  peptide in human brain causes

A. Addison's disease

B. Huntington's disease



C. Alzheimer's disease

D. Motor -neuron disease

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Monosynaptic reflex arc

B. Disynaptic reflex arc

C. Polysynaptic reflex arc

D. Asnaptic reflex arc

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6. Match the**



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

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

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

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

**Answer: c**



**View Text Solution**

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

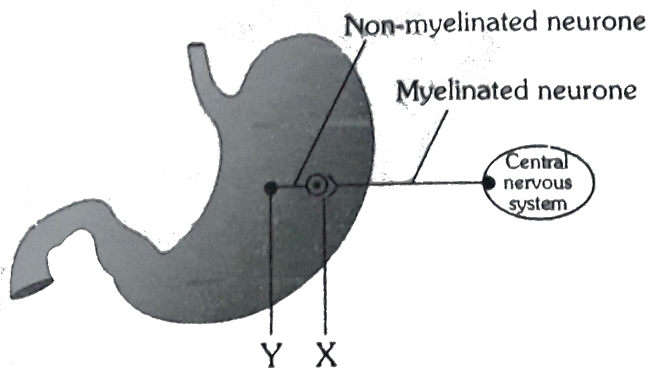
- A. On the blind spot
- B. On the yellow spot
- C. Behind the reatina
- D. In front of the retina

**Answer: c**



**View Text Solution**

8. The given diagram shows the parasympathetic innervation of smooth muscle and glands of the stomach



Select the right option in which the chemical transmitters are released at the synapses X and Y are correctly identified

- A. X-noradrenaline, Y-calcium ions
- B. X-acetylcholine, Y -noradrenaline
- C. X-acetylcholine, Y- calcium ions
- D. X- acetylcholine Y -acetylcholine

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. The ventricles of the brain are filled with**

A. Cerebro-spinal fluid

B. Lymph

C. Blood

D. Amniotic fluid

**Answer: a**



[View Text Solution](#)

**10.** In Myasthenia gravis acetylcholine

A. Receptors on motor end plate are released

B. Secretion from nerve terminals is reduced

C. Esterase activity is inhibited

D. Secretion from nerve terminals is enhanced

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** The vagus nerve is the \_\_\_\_\_ cranial nerve.

- A. Spinal nerve
- B. Sympathetic nerve
- C. X-cranial nerve
- D. Parasympathetic nerve

**Answer: cd**





## Watch Video Solution

12. Given below is a table comparing the effect of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system for four features (a-d). Which one feature is correctly described

	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Sympathetic Nervous system</b>	<b>Parasympathetic Nervous System</b>
(a)	Salivary gland	Stimulates secretion	Inhibits secretion
(b)	Pupil of the eye	Dilate	Constricts
(c)	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases
(d)	Intestinal peristalsis	Stimulates	Inhibits

A. Acceleration of heart beat

B. Constriction of pupil

C. Stimulation of sweat glands

D. Contraction of arrector pili muscles

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Which cranial nerve carries in excitation from the ear

or

The cranial nerve which brings impulses from the internal ear is

A. Optic

B. Auditory

C. Olfactory

D. Trigeminal

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

14. Which is a characteristic of a graded potential

- A. The amplitude is always the same
- B. The duration varies
- C. Always followed by a refractory period
- D. Is an all or none response

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. The centre for sense of smell in brain is

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Cerebrum
- C. Olfactory lobes
- D. Midbrain

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

16. Brain depends on blood for the supply of

A. Oxygen and ATP

B. Oxygen and electrolytes

C. Oxygen and glucose

D. ATP and glucose

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** The sound waves produce the vibrations in the endolymph, which in turn affects one of

the following to produce the stimuli for hearing

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

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** The venom of cobra affects the

- A. Digestive system
- B. Circulatory system
- C. Nervous system
- D. Respiratory system

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

- A. All or none principle
- B. Threshold stimulus
- C. Nodal condition
- D. Saltatory conduction

**Answer: d**



**View Text Solution**

20. The given diagram is that of human brain



Which functions is performed by the part labelled *III* in the given diagram

- A. Maintaining posture
- B. Controlling learning
- C. Regulation of heart beat

## D. Regulation of body temperature

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

21. Molecules that bear charged groups of opposite polarity are known as

A. Zwitterions

B. Cations

C. Anions

D. Negative ions

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22. Synaptic fatigue is due to**

A. Exhaustion of neurotransmitter

B. Release of more acetylcholine

C. Release of more adrenaline

D. None of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** A touch on the right hand stimulates neurons in the

- A. Left somatic sensory area
- B. Right somatic sensory area
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option

(A). Blood cells secrete fibres of structural proteins called collagen or elastin.

(B) Neuroglial cells protect and support the nephrons.

(C) Osteocytes are present in spaces called lacunae.

(D) Striated muscle fibre are bundled together in a parallel fashion.

(E) Biceps are involuntary and striated

A. C and D alone are wrong

B. B and D alone are wrong

C. A and C alone are wrong

D. B and C alone are wrong

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Small lesions on spinal tissue, slip disc in spinal column and micro cancer like tumour are detected by

A. Magnetic resonance imaging method

B. Sonography method

C. Positron Emission Tomography method

D. X-ray Radiography method

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**



26. Manifestation of increase in the blood pressure of a person is called

- A. Hypertension
- B. Atherosclerosis
- C. Arteriosclerosis
- D. None of these

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

27. Mouth becomes watery when we look on the delicious food is due to

A. Olfactory response

B. Hormonal response

C. Neural response

D. Optic response

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** An action potential in the nerve fibre is produced when positive and negative charges on the outside and the inside of the axon membrane are reversed, because

A. More potassium ions enter the axon as compared to sodium ions leaving it

B. More sodium ion enter the axon as compared to potassium ions leaving it

C. All potassium ions leave the axon

D. All sodium ions enter the axon

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Taste buds detect the substance only when the substance is

A. Solid

B. Semisolid

C. Semiliquid

D. Liquid

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Depletion of vision pigment in rod
- B. Depletion of vision pigment in cones
- C. Repletion of vision pigment in rods
- D. Repletion of vision pigment in cones

**Answer: c**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**31.** In mammals, sound wave receptors are

A. Ears

B. Eyes

C. Skin

D. Hair

**Answer: a**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**32.** Organs of Ruffini are receptors of

A. Heat

B. Cold

C. Pressure

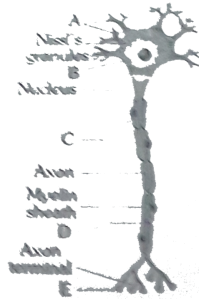
D. Hair

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

33. The given figure show the structure of neuron, Identify A,B,C,D and E



	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	Dendrites	Cyton or cell body	Nerve cell	Node of Ranvier	Synaptic knob
(b)	Dendrites	Nerve cell	Schwann cell	Node of Ranvier	Synaptic knob
(c)	Dendrites	Cyton or cell body	Schwann cell	Node of Ranvier	Synaptic knob
(d)	Nerve fibre	Cyton or cell body	Schwann cell	Node of Ranvier	Synaptic knob



Watch Video Solution



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

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Lens

D. Both rods and cones

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** Fovea centralis of retina perceives

A. Diffused light

B. Dim light

C. Coloured light

D. Coloured and dim light

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Near object is focussed in front of the retina

B. Distant objects is focussed in front of retina

C. Near object is focussed behind the retina

D. Distant object is focussed behind the retina

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

37. If an organism has more rods it will

- A. Active during day
- B. Posses colour vision
- C. Active during night
- D. Both 'a' and 'c' are possible

**Answer: c**



**View Text Solution**

**38.** The pupil becomes bigger to allow more light during dark by the

- A. Contraction of radial muscles of the iris
- B. Relaxation of radial muscles of the iris
- C. Contraction of cicular muscles of the iris
- D. Contraction of suspensory ligaments

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** The part of an eye which acts like a diaphragm of a photographic camera is

A. Pupil

B. Iris

C. Lens

D. Cornea

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Astigmatism

B. Presbyopia

C. Myopia

D. Hypermetropia

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** The point in eye of mammals from which optic nerves and blood vessels leaves the eye ball is

- A. Yellow spot
- B. Blind spot
- C. Pars optica
- D. None of these

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**



42. Fishes have very poor sense organs for

- A. Detecting odours
- B. Light perception
- C. Sound perception
- D. Detecting vibrations in water

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** The eyes of cat, cow, buffalo and some nocturnal animals shine in night. It is due to presence of tapetum lucidum between the choroid and retina. This shining is due to the presence of a pigment made of

A. Cytocine

B. Uracil

C. Guanine

D. Thiamine

**Answer: c**



Watch Video Solution

44. In which direction cristae of rabbit ear helps in maintaining balance

A. Circular position of longitudinal axis of semi circular canals

B. Transverse position of longitudinal axis of semi circular canals

C. Parallel to longitudinal axis of semi circular canals

D. All of the above

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45. In cataract**

A. Due to ageing or some infection eye lens

becomes opaque

B. Elasticity of eye lens is lost

C. There is irregular curvature of lens

D. Eye ball becomes shorter

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** How many eye muscles are present which control all types of eye movement

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Proximal end of uriniferous tubules.

B. Anterior pituitary

C. Female reproductive system of

cockroach

D. Olfactory epithelium of our nose

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** What is the correct sequence of the parts of the eye that the light rays cross in reaching the retina

A. Pupil → cornea → aqueous humour  
→ lens → vitreous humour

B. Lens → cornea → aqueous humour

→ vitreous humour → pupil

C. Aqueous humour → vitreous humour

→ cornea → pupil → lens

D. Cornea → aqueous humour → pupil

→ lens → vitreous humour

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**



**49.** The cornea is very important component of the human eye. The main function of the cornea is to

- A. Bend the light before it reaches the lens
- B. Provide structural support to the eye
- C. Contain a concentrated amount of cone cells in the correct orientation
- D. Change the shape of the lens to enable the image to be focused on the retina

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Assertion and Reason

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

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

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

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

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

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Rabies is acute infectious disease of warm blooded mammals characterized by involvement of central nervous system resulting in paralysis and finally death.

Reason : This is caused due to neurotropic filterable bacteria in saliva of rabid animals.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct

explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is

false

D. If both the assertion and reason are

false

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

**Assertion :** Transmission of the nerve impulse across a synapse is accomplished by neurotransmitters.

**Reason :** Transmission across a synapse usually requires neurotransmitters because there is small space i.e. synaptic cleft, that separates one neuron from another.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false



**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

**Assertion :** Medulla oblongata causes reflex actions like vomiting, coughing and sneezing

**Reason :** It has many nerve cells which control autonomic reflexes.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Anterior lobe of pituitary is attached to hypothalamus by a vein

Reason : This attachment is done through a portal vein.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

**Assertion :** After hearing a sound, nerve impulse passes from neurons to the brain.

**Reason:** The neurons which pass nerve impulses from the body organ to the brain is called afferent neuron.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Cerebrospinal fluid is present throughout the central nervous system.

Reason : CSF has no such function.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false



**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

**Assertion :** All motor neurons are efferent neurons.

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

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

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

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

**Assertion :** Some areas of the brain and spinal cord look white

**Reason :** This is because cell bodies of neurons are situated in those areas.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

**Assertion :** In man , only peripheral nervous system is present .

**Reason :** The peripheral nervous system includes nerves coursing between the central

nervous system and and different parts of the body .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Spinal cord has a column of both grey and white matter .

Reason : Grey matter forms the central spinal canal .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false



D. If both the assertion and reason are  
false

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Vitamin A deficiency produces night blindness.

Reason : Photosensitive pigment rhodopsin is synthesised from vitamin A .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Tongue is a gustatoreceptor .

Reason : Receptors for gustatory sensations are located in the taste bud .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Circular smooth muscles of iris contract when bright light falls on the eye .

Reason : Pupil gets constricted by the contraction of circular smooth muscles of iris .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Sparrow possess poor night vision

Reason : Sparrows eyes are made up of ommatidia .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false



D. If both the assertion and reason are  
false

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : The eye is said to have power of accommodation .

Reason : Ciliary muscles alters the shape of the lens for near or far vision during accomodation .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is  
false

D. If both the assertion and reason are  
false

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Nerve fibre can become excited through touch , smell , pressure and chemical changes and there is a change in polarity .

Reason : It is called active potential

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**Neural Control And Coordination**

1. Which one of these processes is found by animals only

A. Nervous system Hormonal control

B. Respiration

C. Diffusion

D. Diffusion

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Saltatory conduction of impulse occurs in

A. Myelinated nerve fibres

B. Non-myelinated nerve-fibres

C. Both myelinated and non-myelin nerve  
fibres

D. Skeletal muscle fibres

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. who got the Nobel prize for describing in detail the visual cycle

A. Wald

B. Sherrington

C. Young

D. Henson

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**



4. The largest cranial nerve of the body is

- A. Hypoglossal
- B. Vagus
- C. Glossopharyngeal
- D. Olfactory

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Human eyes are most sensitive to the wavelength of

A. 1000 Å

B. 5000 Å

C. 7000 Å

D. 20 Å

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. The mixed nerve is

A. Auditory

B. Oculomotor

C. Facial

D. Abducens

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Diencephalon is not a control centre of

A. Heart beat

B. Anger

C. Hate

D. Love

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. Which of the following is not found in mammalian brain**

A. Subdural space

B. Sub-arachnoid space

C. Optocoel

D. Durameter

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. Never impulse travels by steps**

A. Chemical in nature

B. Chemical and electric in nature

C. Physical in nature

D. None of the above

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. Which kind of waves are generated in brain during deep sleep**

A. Alpha wave

B. Beta wave

C. Delta wave

D. Theta wave

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** In the central nervous system myelinated fibres form the\_\_\_\_\_ While the non-myelinated fibre cells form the\_\_\_\_\_

A. Grey matter , white matter

B. White matter, grey matter

C. Ependymal cells, neurosecretory cells

D. Neurosecretory cells, ependymal cells

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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



- A. Glossopharangeal and hypoglossal
- B. Glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory
- C. Spinal accessory and hypoglossal
- D. Pneumogastric and hypoglossal

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** The chief functional units of the nervous system are

A. Neuroglia

B. Axon

C. Neurons

D. Dendrites

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14. Which one of the following is spinal nerve**

A. Hypoglossal

B. Trigeminal

C. Olfactory

D. None of the above

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Which of the following is an example of conditional reflex

A. Cycling

B. Withdrawal of hand on touching a hot plate

C. Watering of mouth at smell of food

D. Flowing of tears while cutting onions

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** If parasympathetic nerve of the rabbit is cut then heart beat

A. Unaffected

B. Decreases

C. Increases

D. Stop

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17. Name the cranial nerves of humans being**

viz. II, VII, VIII, IX

A. Optic, auditory , facial , hypoglossal

B. Oculomotor , auditory , abducens ,  
hypoglossal

C. Optic, facial, auditory , glossopharyngeal

D. Optic, facial, abducens ,  
glossopharyngeal

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Which set of the ions are required during conduction of the nerve impulse

A. Na and Ca

B. Ca and Mg

C. Na and K

D. Na and Mg

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** The rate of conduction in myelinated fibre of a mammal is very high because

A. Synapses are less frequent

B. Action potential is faster and numerous

C. Action potential jumps from node to node

D. Membrane is depolarised faster

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**



20. The sequence of ear ossicles starting from the ear drum is

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

OR

The sequence of ossicles starting from outside to inside

A. Malleus, incus, stapes

B. Incus, malleus, stapes

C. Malleus, stapes, incus

D. Stapes, incus , malleus

**Answer: a**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21. The chemoreceptors in the body are**

A. Proprioceptors

B. Meissner's corpuscles

C. Olfactory and taste organs

D. Free nerve endings

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22. Which of the following use Radar systems in detecting the target**

A. Birds

B. Bats

C. Dogs

D. Bats and dogs

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Organ of Corti are present in the cavity known as

A. Scala tympani

B. Helicotrema

C. Reissner's membrane

D. Scala media (Cochlear canal)

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24. Anosmia is :**

A. Related to ear disease

B. Related to eye disease

C. Related to tongue

D. Loss of sense of smell

**Answer: d**



Watch Video Solution

25. The membranous labyrinth is concerned with

- A. Hearing
- B. Balancing
- C. Sound production
- D. Hearing and balancing

**Answer: d**



26. A receptor

- A. Is the first segment of a reflex arc
- B. Initiates nerve impulses
- C. Responds to only one type of stimulation
- D. All of these

**Answer: d**



27. Which of the following sense organs are unique in fishes (Scoliodon)

A. Optic organs

B. Olfactory organ

C. Muscle system

D. Lateral line sense organs

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**



**28.** Ear is most sensitive to

A. 20 cycles/sec

B. 1,000 cycles/sec

C. 10,000 cycles/sec

D. 40,000 cycles/sec

**Answer: b**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** In mammals, the lacrimal glands are concerned with secretion of

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

**Answer: d**



**Watch Video Solution**

30. The malleus, incus and stapes are the modified bones of ..... Respectively.

- A. Articular, hyomandibular and quadrate
- B. Quadrate, articular and hyomandibular
- C. Articular , quadrate and hyomandibular
- D. Quadrate, hyomandibular and articular

**Answer: c**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** Which one of the following is essential for the formation of myelin sheath

A. Zinc

B. Sodium

C. Iron

D. Phosphorus

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

32. Mammalian brain differs from an amphibian brain in possessing

- A. Olfactory lobe
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Corpus callosum
- D. Cerebellum

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**33. Brain is**

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. Mesendodermal

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** Which cell stops dividing after birth

or

Largest cell in body is

A. Neuron

B. Glial

C. Epithelium

D. Liver

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** The second cranial nerve in human originates from

or

The second cranial nerve of frog is distributed in

A. Ciliary muscles of eye

B. Retina only

C. Retina and lens

D. Occular muscles of eye

**Answer: B**





Watch Video Solution

**36.** The ganglia of sympathetic and the central nervous system in frog develops from the

- A. Neural cell
- B. Notochordal cells
- C. Neural plate cells
- D. Neural crest cells

**Answer: D**



37. Which is activated in stress condition

- A. Sympathetic
- B. Parasympathetic
- C. Somatic
- D. Whole ANS

**Answer: A**



**38.** The autonomic nervous system has control over

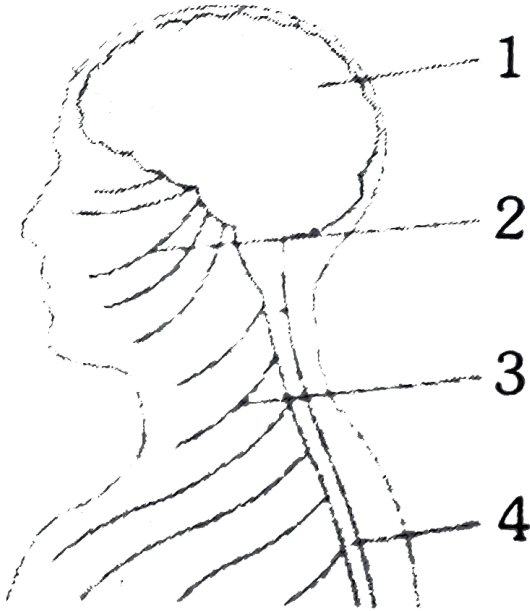
- A. Reflex action
- B. Skeletal muscles
- C. Sense organs
- D. Internal organs

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

39. The given diagram indicates part of the human body, the structures belonging to the central nervous system are numbered



A. 3 and 4

B. 1 and 4

C. 2 and 3

D. 1 and 3

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. VI

B. VII

C. VIII

D. IX

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** How many pairs of sympathetic ganglia are presence in ANS

A. 10

B. 12

C. 22

D. 31

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** If a person has lost his memory in an accident, the following part of the brain have got injured

A. Diencephalon

B. Medulla oblongata

C. Cerebellum

D. Cerebrum

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** The hind brain consists of

A. Pons + cerebellum



B. Hypothalamus + cerebellum

C. Medulla oblongata + cerebellum

D. Medulla oblongata + cerebellum + pons

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Cerebellum - Language comprehension

B. Corpus callosum - communication

between the left and right cerebral  
cortices

C. Medulla oblongata - homeostatic control

D. Cerebrum- Calculation and

Contemplation

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** Which one of the following is responsible for the control of reflex action

A. Sensory nerves

B. Motor nerves

C. Sympathetic nervous system

D. Central nervous system

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** The number of spinal nerves in man is

A. 27 pairs

B. 31 pairs

C. 37 pairs

D. 47 pairs

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

47. Which of the following cranial nerves are involved in the movement of eye

A. Optic, oculomotor, abducens

B. Oculomotor, abducens and trochlear

C. Trochlear, abducens and optic

D. Abducens, optic, trochlear, oculomotor

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** The smallest cranial nerve in human being is

A. Trochlear

B. Ophthalmic

C. Abducens, optic, trochlear, oculomotor

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

49. Post-ganglionic nerve fibres of sympathetic system are

- A. Adrenergic
- B. Cholinergic
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

50. The supporting and nutritive cells found in the brain are

or

Ventricles of brain are lined by the cells called

- A. Ependymal cells
- B. Microglia
- C. Astrocytes
- D. Oligodendrocytes

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



51. Identify the origin of sympathetic nerve fibres and the location of their ganglia

A. They arise from thoraco-lumber region of spinal cord and form ganglia just besides the vertebral column

B. They arise from thoraco-cervical region of spinal cord and form ganglia just besides the vertebral column

C. They arise from cranio-sacral region of spinal cord and form ganglia very close to effector organ.

D. They arise from thoraco-lumber region of spinal cord and form ganglia very close to effector organ

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

52. Neural stimulation in visceral organ in human being is done by

A. Sympathetic and parasympathetic

nerves and is under involuntary action

B. Sympathetic nerves and is under

voluntary action

C. Sympathetic and parasympathetic

nerves and is under voluntary action

D. Parasympathetic nerves and is under voluntary action

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** The third ventricle of the brain is situated in the

A. Base of telencephalon

B. Roof of metencephalon

C. Roof of diencephalon

D. Base of myelencephalon

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** The purely motor cranial nerve is

A. Facial

B. Vagus

C. Trigeminal

D. Spinal accessory

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**55. Foramen of Monro is**

- A. 2nd and 3rd ventricle
- B. Diocoel and metacoel
- C. Rhinocoel and diocoel
- D. 3rd and 4th ventricle

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** Hypothalamus of the brain is not involved in this function

- A. Sleep-wake cycle
- B. Osmoregulation and thirst
- C. Temperature control
- D. Accuracy of muscle movement

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**57. Match List I with List II and select the correct option**

<b>List I</b>		<b>List II</b>	
A.	Sacral nerves	1.	1 pair
B.	Thoracic nerves	2.	8 pairs
C.	Coccygeal nerves	3.	7 pairs
D.	Cervical nerves	4.	12 pairs
E.	Lumbar nerves	5.	5 pairs

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



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

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

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** In a myelinated neuron, two adjacent myelin sheath separated by gaps called

A. Nodes of Ranvier

B. Synaptic cleft

C. Schwann cells

D. Synaptic knob

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** The branched tree like structure present in cerebellum is

or

The tree of life

A. Arbor vitae

B. Arboreal

C. Archenteron

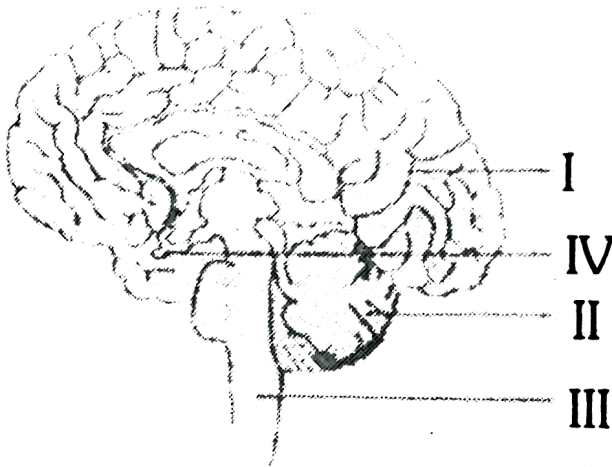
D. Areole

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

60. The given figure is that of the human brain



Identify the part that controls intelligence and memory is labelled

A. IV

B. III

C. II

D. I

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**61. Purely motor nerve is**

A. Optic

B. Abducens

C. Ophthalmic

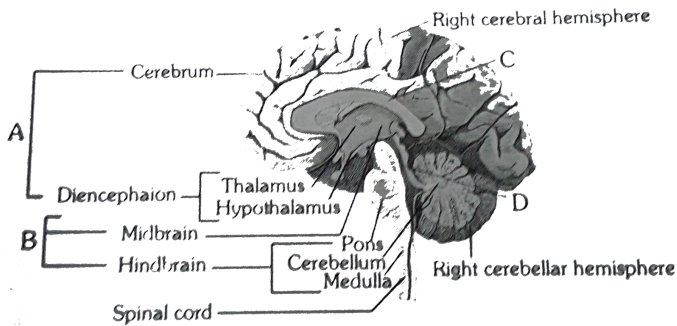
D. Palatinus

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**62.** See the following diagram and identify A, B, C and D



**A. A-Brainstem, B-Forebrain, C-Cerebral**

**aqueduct, D-Corpus callosum**

B. A-Brainstem, B-Forebrain, C-Cerebral  
callosum, D-Corpus aqueduct

C. A-Forebrain, B-Brainstem, C-Cerebral  
aqueduct, D-Corpus callosum

D. A-Forebrain, B-Brainstem, C-Cerebral  
callosum, D-Corpus aqueduct

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** Pituicytes are under the control of

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Hypothalamus

C. Neurohypophysis

D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**64.** Which one of the following statement is correct

A. Neither hormones control neural activity nor the neurons control endocrine activity

B. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity, but not vice versa

C. Neurone regulate endocrine activity, but not vice verse

D. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity, and nervous system regulates endocrine glands

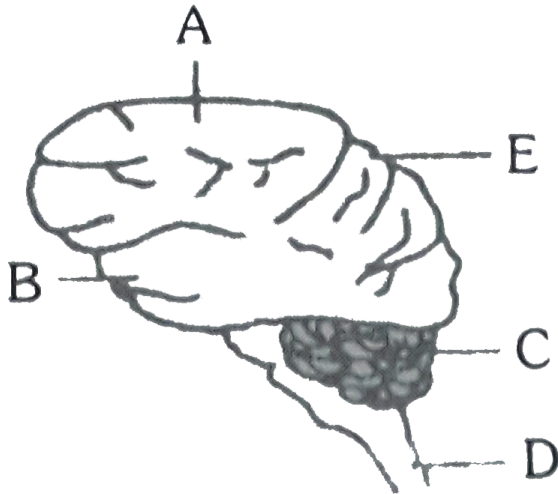
**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** The given diagram is the lateral view of the human brain, parts are indicated by alphabets. Select the answer in which these alphabets have been correctly paired with the parts

which they indicate



A. A-Frontal lobe, B-Temporal lobe, C-  
Cerebellum, D-Medulla oblongata, E-  
parietal lobe

B. A-Temporal lobe, B-parietal lobe , C-  
Cerebrum, D-Medulla oblongata, E-

Frontal lobe

C. A-Frontal lobe, B-Temporal lobe, C-

Cerebrum, D-Medulla oblongata, E-

Occipital lobe

D. A-Temporal lobe, B-parietal lobe , C-

Cerebellum, D-Medulla oblongata, E-

Frontal lobe

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

66. Parasympathetic ganglia are present in

A. Head and neck

B. Chains of lateral ganglia

C. Grey matter of thoracic and lumbar region of spinal cord

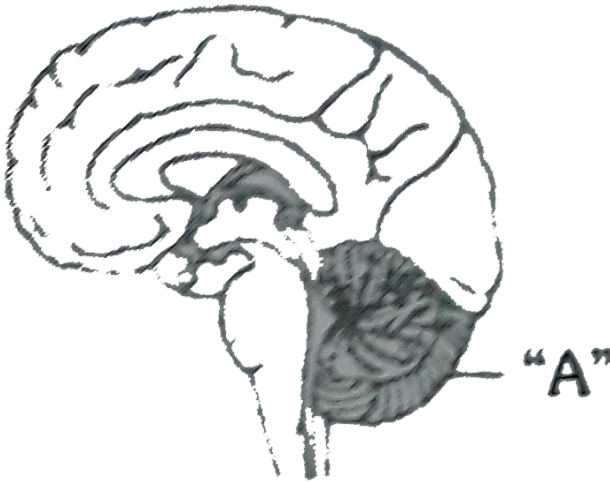
D. All of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

67. Consider the given diagram and identify "A"



A. Medulla oblongata

B. Cerebellum

C. Midbrain

D. Pons

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** Blood-brain barrier is formed by

- A. Microglial cells
- B. Astrocytes
- C. Oligodendrocytes
- D. Ependymal cells

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

**69.** Which of the following cranial nerves innervates heart, stomach and lungs

or

which of the cranial nerve is mixed

A. Vagus

B. Accessory

C. Trigeminal

D. Trochlear



**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**70.** Parasympathetic nervous system increases the activity of

- A. Gut, iris and urinary bladder
- B. Heart, adrenal and sweat gland
- C. Heart, pancreas and lacrimal gland
- D. Lacrimal gland and sweat gland

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**71.** The nervous strip connecting both the cerebral hemispheres in the rabbit is

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Corpus albicans
- C. Corpus strtum
- D. Corpus spongiosum

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**72.** The thermoregulatory centre is situated in

or

The control of blood sugar level,

osmoregulation and thermoregulation are the

function of

of

The appetite and satiety centres in the brain

of man are located in the region of the

A. Spinal cord

B. Pituitary body

C. Cerebellum

D. Hypothalamus

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**73.** Nissl's granules are present in the ..... And are made up of ..... Respectively

A. Muscle cells and deoxyribo nucleic acid

B. Mast cells and RNA

C. Osteocytes and DNA

D. Neuron and RNA

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**74.** During the course of evolution which part of the brain has shown maximum increase in size.

A. Mid brain

B. Fore brain

C. Hind brain

D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**75. Skeletal muscles are controlled by**

A. Sympathetic nerves

B. Parasympathetic nerves

C. Somatic nerves

D. Autonomic nerves

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** Select the answer with correct matching of the structure, its location and function

	<b>Structure</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Function</b>
(a)	Eustachian tube	Anterior part of internal ear	Equalizes air pressure on either sides of tympanic membrane
(b)	Cerebellum	Mid brain	Controls respiration and gastric secretions
(c)	Hypothalamus	Fore brain	Controls body temperature, urge for eating and drinking
(d)	Blind spot	Near the place where optic nerve leaves the eye	Rods and cones are present but inactive here



**Watch Video Solution**

**77.** Integration of the visual, tactile and auditory inputs occurs in the

or

Crure cerebrae is found in



A. Peripheral nervous system

B. Corpus callosum

C. Limbic system

D. Medulla oblongata

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**78.** Reflex action immediately involves

A. Spinal cord

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Optical lobe

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**79.** Parkinsonism is related with

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Cranial nerves

D. Spinal nerves

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**80.** Hearing is controlled by

A. Cerebral lobes

B. Hypothalamus

C. Temporal lobe

D. Cerebellum

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**81.** In rabbit, optic lobes are small because the eye sight is controlled by

A. Temporal lobe

B. Occipital lobe

C. Frontal lobe

D. Parietal lobe

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**82.** All spinal nerves are

A. Motor

B. Sensory

C. Mixed

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**83.** The correct sequence of meninges from outer to the inner side is

- A. Arachnoid-piamater-duramater
- B. Arachnoid-duramater-piamater
- C. Piamater-arachnoid-duramater
- D. Duramater-arachnoid-piamater

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** Body posture, equilibrium and rapid muscular activities are controlled by

or

The part of human hind brain that is responsible for hand eye coordination is

A. Cerebellum

B. Thalamus

C. Hippocampus

D. Temporal lobe of cerebrum

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**85.** A sagittal section of human brain is shown here. Identify at least two labels from A-D





A. C-Mid brain, D-Cerebellum

B. A-Cerebrum, C-Pons

C. B-Corpus collasum, D-Medulla

D. A-Cerebral hemispheres, B-Cerebellum

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

**86.** How many cranial nerves found in the amniota

- A. 6 pairs
- B. 8 pairs
- C. 12 pairs
- D. 10 pairs

**Answer: C**



87. Which of the following cranial nerves is not a motor nerve

A. II

B. III

C. IV

D. XII

**Answer: A**



**88.** What is found in the periphery of spinal cord

- A. Grey matter
- B. Myelinated nerve
- C. White matter
- D. Notochord

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** Which foramen is paired in mammalian brain

- A. Foramen of Luschka
- B. Foramen of Magendie
- C. Foramen of Manro
- D. Inter-ventricular foramen

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

90. Which one of the following pairs of structures distinguishes a nerve cell from other types of cell

A. Perikaryon and dendrites

B. Vacuoles and fibres

C. Flagellum and medullary sheath

D. Nucleus and mitochondria

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

91. Which one of the following cranial nerves is carrying the nerve fibres originating from the Edinger-Westphal nucleus

A. Oculomotor

B. Trochlear

C. Abducens

D. Vagus

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** Among the following characteristics, indicate the correct combinations applicable to conditional reflex

P. Acquired by practice or learning

Q. Not acquired by birth

R. Does not abolish by lack of practice

S. Participation of cerebral cortex

T. Originates spontaneously

A. P, Q, R

B. P, Q, S

C. P, R, T



D. Q, R, T

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**93.** How many laminae are present in the grey matter of spinal cord.

A. Four

B. Six

C. Eight

D. Ten

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** Which brain structure in rabbit is directly vision related

A. Corpus albicans

B. Hippocampal lobe

C. Corpus callosum

D. Corpora quadrigemina

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**95.** A boy learns typewriting and harmonium at the same time. He finds harmonium more easy to learn. This is

A. Conditioned reflex

B. Short term homeostasis

C. Long term homeostasis

D. Residual learning

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**96.** Which of the following is not related to the autonomic nervous system

A. Peristalsis

B. Digestion

C. Excretion

D. Memory and learning

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Reissner's membrane

B. Basilar membrane

C. Tectorial membrane

D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**98.** Which is a wrong relation

A. Conditioned reflex-Hodgkins

B. Blood circulation-W. Harvey

C. DNA double helix model-Watson and

Crick

D. None

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**99.** Which of the following is the immediate covering of a nerve fibre

A. Sarcoplasm

B. Perineurium

C. Epineurium

D. Endoneurium

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** The nerves leading to the central nervous system are called

A. Efferent

B. Afferent

C. Motor



D. None

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Simple reflex

B. Conditional reflex

C. Neurotransmitter function

D. Autonomic nerve condition

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** Metacoel is the cavity in the

A. Cerebral hemispheres

B. Diencephalon

C. Cerebellum

D. Medulla oblongata

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** The innermost meninx surrounding the central nervous system in frog and man respectively are

- A. Piamater and piamater
- B. Arachnoid and piamater
- C. Piamater and duramater
- D. Arachnoid and duramater

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**104.** Which of the following cranial nerves has the highest number of branches ?

- A. Trigeminal
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Vagus nerve
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**105.** Broca's area in human brain controls

- A. Movement of tongue
- B. Breathing and hiccup
- C. Movement of vocal cords
- D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: D**



Watch Video Solution

**106.** the membranes enclosing the brain and spinal cord are known as

A. Meninges

B. Meningitis

C. Nephron

D. Axon

**Answer: A**



**107.** The anterior choroid plexus in the brain of man covers

- A. Corpora bigemina
- B. Medulla oblongata
- C. Diencephalon
- D. Mesencephalon

**Answer: C**



**108.** Nerve cell do not divide because they do not have

A. Nucleus

B. Centrosome

C. Golgi body

D. Mitochondria

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**109.** Which of the following nerve innervates upper jaw of frog

A. Maxillary

B. Pathetic

C. Palatine

D. Oculomotor

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**110.** Which part of the human brain is largest

A. Cerebellum

B. Thalamus

C. Cerebrum

D. Medulla

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**111.** The spinal cord extends from the brain through

or

The medulla oblongata of the brain passes out through

A. Foramen Magnum

B. Iter

C. Anterior Commissure

D. Foramen of monro

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**112.** The nerve related with diaphragm is

A. Vagus

B. Phrenic

C. Trigeminal

D. Glossopharyngeal

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**113.** Iter or cerebral aquiduct or aquiduct of sylvius

A. In the third ventricle

B. In the second ventricle

C. Between the third and the fourth ventricles

D. In the lateral ventricles

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**114.** The medulla oblongata encloses the

A. Fourth ventricle

B. Second ventricle

C. Optic lobe

D. Otic capsule

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**115.** Main function of cerebellum is

A. Balacing

B. To see

C. To hear

D. Remembering

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**116.** Foramen of Monro is

- A. Gap in pelvic girdle of rabbit
- B. Foramen in the skull of frog
- C. Space in brain of frog and rabbit
- D. Pore in the inter-auricular septum in a mammalian heart

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A. Association area

B. Motor area

C. Wernick's area

D. Broca's area

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Osteocytes

B. Malpighian layer of the skin

C. Liver cells

D. Neuron

**Answer: D**





Watch Video Solution

**119.** Simple two neuron reflex arc involves

- A. Sensory neuron
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Effector neuron
- D. All of above

**Answer: D**



Watch Video Solution

**120.** The number of spinal nerves in rabbit is

A. 27 pairs

B. 31 pairs

C. 37 pairs

D. 47 pairs

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**121.** Fifth cranial nerve of frog is called

- A. Optic nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Trigeminal nerve
- D. Ophthalmic nerve

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**122.** Corpus callosum is found in the brain of

A. Elephant

B. Pigeon

C. Crocodile

D. Frog

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** Reflex action is

A. Stimulus → sensory → motor →  
response

B. Stimulus → motor → sensory →  
response

C. Reception → motor → sensory →  
response

D. Sensory → stimulus → motor →  
response

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**124.** Autonomic nervous system is

- A. Paired chain ganglia
- B. Brain and spinal cord
- C. Sense organs
- D. Cerebral hemisphere

**Answer: A**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**125.** Cerebrospinal fluid is produced by

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

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**126.** Parasympathetic nerves arise from which region of the nervous system

A. Thoracolumbar

B. Cervical

C. Craniosacral

D. Lumbar

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Movement of eye ball
- B. Swallowing
- C. Movement of the tongue
- D. Movement of the neck

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**128.** Twelve, pairs of ribs and twelve pairs of cranial nerves are found in

A. Fish

B. Frog

C. Lizard

D. Man

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**129.** Pneumotaxic centre which can moderate the functions of the respiratory rhythm centre is present at

- A. Pons region of brain
- B. Thalamus
- C. Spinal cord
- D. Right cerebral hemisphere

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**130.** Secretion of which of the following is under neurosecretory nerve axons

A. Pineal

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Posterior pituitary

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**131.** Identify the wrong statement about frog

- A. Parathyroid and pineal body are present
- B. There are ten cranial nerves only
- C. Optic lobes are situated in the mid brain
- D. The ventricle opens into the conus arteriosus

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

132. Which of the following has non-myelinated nerve fibre

- A. Optic nerves
- B. Cranial nerves
- C. Spinal nerves
- D. Autonomic nerves

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A. Five

B. Four

C. Three

D. Two

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**134.** Third ventricle of rabbit's brain is called

- A. Rhinocoel
- B. Rhombocoel
- C. Diocoel
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** Which of the following is a richly vascular layer with lots of blood capillaries

- A. Duramater of brain
- B. Piamater of spinal cord
- C. Epidermis of skin
- D. Epithelia lining of trachea

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**136.** The following cranial nerve plays an important role in regulating heart beat

A. IX

B. VII

C. X

D. VIII

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**137.** That part of the brain which is involved in interpreting an input, storing input information and initiating a response in the light of similar past experience is

- A. Motor area
- B. Sensory area
- C. Association area
- D. Pons

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**138.** Pioneer work on conditioned reflex was done by

A. Karmer

B. Pavlov

C. Darwin

D. Lamark

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**139.** Tongue is under control of

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Automatic nervous system
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**140.** Each spinal nerve in a mammal arises from the spinal cord by two roots, a dorsal and a ventral. Of these the ventral roots is composed of

A. Somatic motor and visceral motor fibres

B. Somatic sensory and visceral motor fibres

C. Somatic motor and visceral sensory fibres



D. Somatic sensory and visceral motor fibres

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**141.** Dorsal root ganglion are

A. Mixed

B. Motor

C. Sensory

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**142.** The cytons of reflex in central nervous system and autonomal nervous system is

A. Sensory

B. Mixed

C. Motor

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**143.** Myelin sheath covers

- A. Muscle fibre
- B. Nerve Fibre
- C. Collagen fibre
- D. Tenson

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**144.** Reflex action in a vertebrate is an essential display exhibited by

- A. Sympathetic nerve
- B. Motor nerve
- C. Sensory nerve
- D. Autonomic response

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**145.** Cerebral hemisphere is the centre of

- A. Thinking
- B. Will power
- C. Reasoning
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



Watch Video Solution

**146.** Dicondylic skull and 10 pairs of cranial nerves are found

A. Reptilia

B. Aves

C. Amphibia

D. All

**Answer: C**



147. Lateral ventricles are found in

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. Thyroid

D. Brain and Heart

**Answer: B**



**148.** Medulla oblongata controls

A. Blood Pressure

B. Ventilation

C. Breathing (Respiration)

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A. Still be able to feel the stimulation

B. Show no response

C. Show a normal but slow response

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**150.** 9<sup>th</sup> pair of cranial nerve in frog is

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

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

**151.** Which of the following part of a neuron is covered by fatty

or

The efferent process of neuron is known as

A. Axon

B. Cyton

C. Dendrite

D. Node of Ranvier

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**152.** Injury to vagus nerve in humans is not likely to affect

A. Pancreatic secretion

B. Cardiac movements

C. Tongue movements

D. Gastrointestinal movements

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**153.** Choroid plexus is a network of

- A. Capillaries
- B. Muscle fibres
- C. Nerves
- D. Lymph vessels

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**154.** Nissl's granules are absent in

A. Axon

B. Cyton

C. Dendron

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**155.** Broca's area is situated in

A. Frontal lobe

B. Parietal lobe

C. Temporal lobe

D. Occipital lobe

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**156.** Function of sympathetic nervous system is to

- A. Decrease heart beat
- B. Increase heart beat
- C. Contract respiratory organ
- D. Secrete saliva

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**157.** The 3rd, 6th and 11th cranial nerves are

A. Oculomotor, trigeminal, spinal

B. Optic, facial, spinal

C. Oculomotor, abducens, spinal

D. Trichlear, abducens, vagus

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**158.** Which of the following connect lateral ventricle of diocoel in brain with third ventricle

A. Iter

B. Foramen of Monro

C. Corpus striatum

D. Filum terminale

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**159.** Sub-arachnoid space is found in

or

The arachnoid membrane covers the

- A. Piamater
- B. Duramater
- C. Blastocoel
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**160.** The primary visual area is located in

A. Temporal lobe

B. Occipital lobe

C. Frontal lobe

D. Parietal lobe

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**161.** If the sympathetic nerve to the heart is cut-off, the heart beat will

A. Increase

B. Decrease

C. Remains same

D. Stop

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**162.** The cranial nerves which control eye-ball movement are

A. 4, 6 and 7

B. 3, 4, and 6

C. 2, 3 and 5

D. 5, 8 and 9

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**163.** Conditioned reflexes are different than unconditioned reflexes in that

- A. Conditioned reflexes are limited to brain
- B. Unconditioned reflexes are limited to brain
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**164.** Nodes of Ranvier are found in

A. Axon

B. Sperm

C. Muscle fibre

D. Neuron

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



**165.** Cerebrum is a part of

- A. Mesencephalon
- B. Metencephalon
- C. Prosencephalon
- D. Myelencephalon

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**166.** Which one of the following cranial nerves is a parasympathetic nerve

A. Facial

B. Auditory

C. Abducens

D. Vagus

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**167.** Reflex arc consists of

A. Motor nerve

B. Sensory nerve

C. Both sensory and motor nerves

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**168.** Given below is a table comparing the effect of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system for four features (a-d). Which one feature is correctly described

	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Sympathetic Nervous system</b>	<b>Parasympathetic Nervous System</b>
(a)	Salivary gland	Stimulates secretion	Inhibits secretion
(b)	Pupil of the eye	Dilate	Constricts
(c)	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases
(d)	Intestinal peristalsis	Stimulates	Inhibits



**Watch Video Solution**

**169.** Preparation of the type of stimulus depends on the

A. Strength of the nerve impulse

B. Specificity of connection to receptor organs

C. Rate of the nerve impulse

D. Ionic change moving in and out of the nerve

**Answer: D**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**170.** The following hormones are neurotransmitters

- A. Acetylcholine and secretine
- B. Cholecystokinin and acetylcholine
- C. Adrenaline and acetylcholine
- D. Cholecystokinin and adrenaline

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**171.** Which of the following is not an effect of the sympathetic nervous system

- A. Dilation of pupil
- B. Inhibition of peristalsis
- C. Elevation of blood pressure
- D. Stimulation for saliva secretion

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

172. During the transmission of nerve impulse, which of the following takes place

A. Flux of  $Na^+$  inwards and  $K^+$  outwards

B. Flux of  $K^+$  inwards and  $Na^+$  outwards

C. Flux of  $K^+$  inwards and  $Na^+$  inwards

D. Flux of  $K^+$  outwards and  $Na^+$  outwards

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A.  $K^+$  ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid

B.  $Na^+$  ions from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid

C.  $K^+$  ions from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid

D.  $Na^+$  ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**174.** How many pairs of cranial nerves originate from the brain of rat

A. 12

B. 8

C. 9

D. 11

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**175.** The potential maintained across the neuron membrane during the resting state is

A.  $+70mV$

B.  $-70mV$

C.  $0.5\text{ V}$

D.  $-30\text{mV}$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. A network of nerves to provide dermal sensation

B. A network of arteries to provide dermal supply

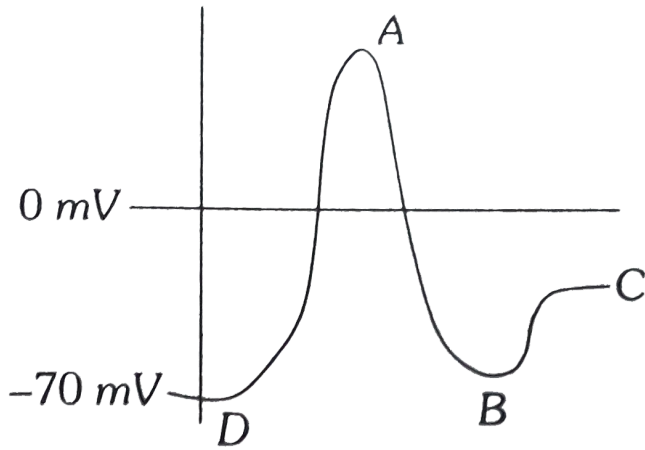
C. Specialized cells for cutaneous sensation

D. Gland cells that release cutaneous secretions

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



177.

Identify the region where all  $Na^+$  channels are reactivated but closed and all  $K^+$  channels are closed

A. D

B. C

C. B

D. A

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**178.** Which one of the following does not act as a neurotransmitter

A. Norepinephrine

B. Cortisone/Tyrosine

C. Acetylcholine

D. Epinephrine

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**179.** The chemical causing the transmission of nerve impulse across synapses is

or

The neurotransmitter which communicates between two neurons or between a neuron and a muscle a



A. Acetylcholine

B. Cholinesterase

C. Choline

D. Acetic acid

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**180.** The action potential of a nerve cells is

A. 45 mV

B. 55 nV

C. 80 mV

D. 75 mV

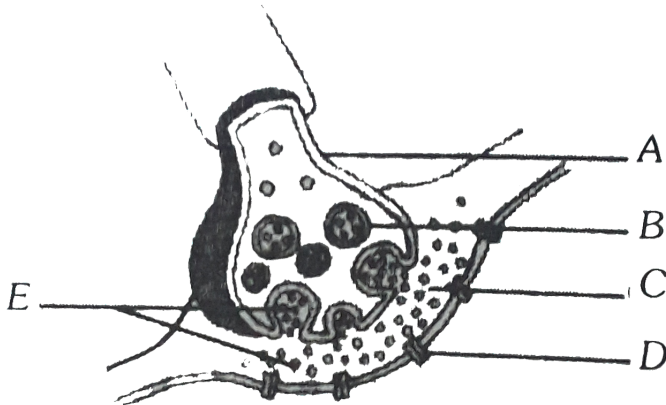
**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**181.** In the following diagram showing axon terminal and synapse, A, B, C, D and E

respectively represents



A. Axon terminal, synaptic cleft, synaptic vesicles, neurotransmitters and receptors

B. Axon terminal, synaptic vesicles, synaptic cleft, receptors and neurotransmitters

C. Synaptic cleft, synaptic vesicles, axon terminal, neurotransmitters and receptors

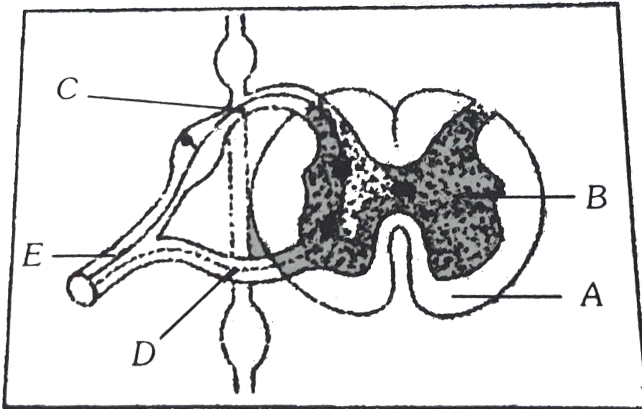
D. Synaptic vesicles, axon terminal, synaptic cleft, receptors and neurotransmitters

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**182.** In a cross section of the spinal cord A, B, C, D and E represent



A. A - white matter, B - grey matter, C - dorsal root, D - ventral root, E - spinal nerve

B. A - white matter, B - grey matter, C - ventral root, D - dorsal root, E - spinal nerve

C. A - grey matter, B - white matter, C - ventral root, D - dorsal root, E - spinal nerve

D. A - white matter, B - grey matter, C - spinal nerve, D - ventral root, E - dorsal root

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution

**183.** The blood-brain barrier

- A. Consists of both anatomical and physiological factors
- B. Regulates to some extent the passage of substances from the blood to the interstitial fluid of the brain
- C. Is anatomically related to the formation of tight junctions between adjacent

capillary endothelial cells

D. All of the above are correct

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**184.** string synaptic transmission of nerve impulse, neurotransmitter (p) is released from synaptic vesicles by the section of ions (Q). Choose the correct P and Q



A. P = acetylcholine,  $Q = Ca^{++}$

B. P = acetylcholine,  $Q = Na^+$

C. P = GABA,  $Q = Na^+$

D. P = cholinesterase,  $Q = Ca^{++}$

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**185.** An investigator places as isolated neuron in a calcium-free medium, gives the neuron a suprathreshold stimulus and then performs

an assay to test whether neurotransmitter is released into the medium. Which of the following outcomes would you predict ?

A. No neurotransmitter is detected since influx of calcium into the synaptic knob is required for neurotransmitter release

B. No neurotransmitter is detected since influx of calcium is required in order for the neuron to conduct an action potential

C. Neurotransmitter is detected since calcium is not required for action potential conduction and the initial stimulus was suprathreshold

D. We cannot predict the outcome without knowing whether the neuron was myelinated

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**186.** Which option is correct for the correctly matched groups for the column I, Column II and Column III

	Column I	Column II	Column III
(a)	Resting membrane potential	i. Na <sup>+</sup> channel get open	e. Na <sup>+</sup> and K <sup>+</sup> pumps are responsible for it
(b)	Action potential	ii. Na <sup>+</sup> channel is closed	f. Last for very short time
(c)	Depolarization	iii. Na <sup>+</sup> ions are more on outer side	g. K <sup>+</sup> ions move on outside of membrane
(d)	Repolarization	iv. Na <sup>+</sup> ions are more on inner side of membrane	h. Positive charge on inner side of membrane

A. (a-ii-h)(b-i-g)(c-iii-e)(d-iv-f)

B. (a-iii-e)(b-iv-f)(c-i-h)(d-ii-g)

C. (a-iv-f)(b-iii-e)(c-i-e)(d-ii-h)

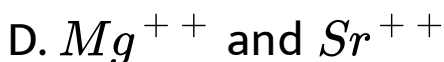
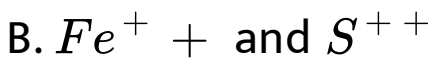
D. (a-iv-e)(b-iii-f)(c-ii-g)(d-i-g)

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**187.** The release of chemical messenger from synaptic vesicles is under the influence of which of these ion (s) ?



**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

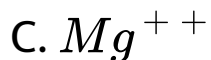
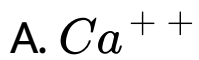
- A. Resting potential
- B. Action potential
- C. Spike potential
- D. Reaction potential

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**189.** Depolarization of a stimulated nerve is maintained by



**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**190.** During transmission of nerve impulse the potential inside membrane has the following type of charge

A. First positive, then negative and back positive

B. First negative, then positive and back negative



C. First positive, then negative and remains negative

D. First negative, then positive and remains positive

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**191.** Nerve gas affects neuromuscular activity by

A. Blocking the acetylcholine receptor sites

B. Inhibiting the release of acetylcholine

C. Inhibiting acetylcholinesterase

D. Enhancing the release of acetylcholine

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**192.** Destruction of the anterior horn cell of the spinal cord would result in loss of

A. Voluntary motor impulse

B. Commissural impulses

C. Integrating Impulses

D. Sensory impulses

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**193.** Which of the following is not a type of neuroglial cell

A. Astrocytes

B. Oligodendrocytes

C. Microglia

D. Chondrocytes

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**194.** Which of the following option is correct for the statement 'X' and 'Y'

Statement 'X' - Immediately after

repolarization, ionic imbalance is created on both the sides of the nerve fibre

Statement 'Y' - During repolarization  $K^+$  ion channel open up and  $K^+$  ion moves on innerside of plasma membrane

A. Statement 'X' and 'Y' are correct and 'Y' is correct for 'X'

B. Statement 'X' and 'Y' are correct and 'Y' is not correct for 'X'

C. Statement 'X' is correct and 'Y' is wrong

D. Statement 'X' is wrong and 'Y' is correct

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**195.** Afferent nerve fibres carry impulses from

A. Effector organs to central nervous system

B. Receptors to central nervous system

C. Central nervous system to muscles

D. Central nervous system to receptors

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**196.** On nerve fibres to prevent leakage of an impulse layer of ..... Is found

A. Schwann cells

B. Neurilemma

C. Axons

D. Myelin sheath

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**197.** All sensory pathways to the correct cortex synapse at the

A. Pons

B. Hypothalamus

C. Thalamus

D. Cerebellum



**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**198.** These processes occurs during repolarization of nerve fibre

(i) Open  $Na^+$  channel (ii) Closed  $Na^+$  channel

(iii) Closed  $K^+$  channel (iv) Open  $K^+$  channel

A. (ii) and (iv)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (i) and (ii)

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**199.** Which of the following is not a reflex action

A. Blinking of eyes

B. Salivation

C. Sweating

D. Withdrawal of hand on touching some hot object

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**200.** Nerve impulse travels faster in

A. Medullated nerve

B. Non-medullated nerve

C. Cranial nerve

D. Spinal nerve

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**201.** The amount of CSF in the cranial cavity is

A. 500 ml

B. 140 ml

C. 1 litre

D. 1.5 ml

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**202.** Synaptic vesicle is found in

- A. Pre-synaptic neuron
- B. Post synaptic neuron
- C. Synaptic left
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**

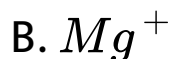


Watch Video Solution

203. Nerve impulse initiates with the movements of

or

Neuron becomes an electrically charged cell by the diffusion of



D.  $Na^+$  ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**204.** Sodium- potassium pump is

- A. A hormone
- B. An enzyme
- C. A protein carrier

D. An organelle

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**205.** For visual sense, the nerve impulse is generated by

A. Depolarisation

B. Repolarisation

C. Hyper polarisation



## D. Depolarisation and repolarisation

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**206.** The enzyme required for the conduction of nerve impulses across synapse is

A. Peroxidase

B. Choline acetylase

C. Ascorbic acid oxidase

## D. Succinic dehydrogenase

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Nerve fibre is insulated by a medullary sheath

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

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

D. Neurotransmitters are released by the axon ending and not by dendrites

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**208.** Cerebrospinal fluid is present

- A. Beneath the piamater
- B. Between piamater and arachnoid mater
- C. Between arachnoid and duramater
- D. In extra duramater

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**209.** Intercellular communication in multicellular organism occurs through

- A. Digestive system only
- B. Respiratory system only
- C. Nervous system only
- D. Both nervous and endocrine system

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Glycine

B. GABA

C. Nor epinephrine

D. Both 'a' and 'b'

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

211. Transmission of nerve impulse, across the synapse is accomplished by

- A. Release of ions
- B. Release of neurotransmitters
- C. Movement of water
- D. Movement of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

212. The brain stem is made up of

A. Midbrain, pons, cerebellum

B. Midbrain, pons, medulla oblongata

C. Diencephalon, medulla oblongata,  
cerebellum

D. Cerebellum, cerebrum, medulla  
oblongata

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A. Acetylcholine

B. Nor epinephrine

C. Dopamine

D. GABA

**Answer: C**



Watch Video Solution

**214.** One of the example of the action of the autonomous nervous system is

- A. Knee-jerk response
- B. Pupillary reflex
- C. Swallowing of food
- D. Peristalsis of the intestines

**Answer: D**



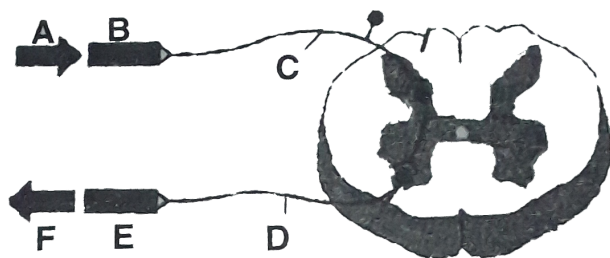
**215.** In parasympathetic nervous system which of the following is released

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Nor epinephrine
- C. Serotonin
- D. Acetylcholine

**Answer: D**



**216.** The following is the scheme showing the path of reflex arc. Identify the different labelling A, B, C, D, E, F, in the reflex arc



A. Stimulus, Effector, Sensory nerve, Motor nerve, Receptor, Response

B. Stimulus, Receptor, Sensory nerve, Motor nerve, Effector, Response

C. Stimulus, Effector, Motor nerve, Sensory  
nerve, Receptor, Response

D. Stimulus, Receptor, Motor nerve, Sensory  
nerve, Effector, Response

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**217. Hypothalamus does not control**

A. Hunger and satiety

B. Thermoregulation

C. Libido

D. Creative thinking and consciousness

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**218.** You are watching a horror movie and you notice that your heart is beating fast and mouth is dry. It is because of

- A. Fight and flight response
- B. Autonomic nervous system
- C. Sympathetic nervous system
- D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**219.** Which one of the following reflex do not include innervation of brain

A. Spinal reflex

B. Cranial reflex

C. Afferent reflex

D. Efferent reflex

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**220.** Which of the statements about the mechanism of muscle contraction are correct

(I) Acetylcholine is released when the neural



signal reaches the motor end plate

(II) Muscle contraction is initiated by a signal sent by CNS via a sensory neuron

(III) During muscle contraction, isotropic band gets elongated

(IV) Repeated activation of the muscles can lead to lactic acid accumulation

A. I and IV are correct

B. I and III are correct

C. II and III are correct

D. I, II and III are correct

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**222.** When a neuron is in resting state i.e. not conducting any impulses, the axonal membrane is

A. Comparatively more permeable to  $K^+$  ions and nearly impermeable to  $Na^+$  ions

B. Comparatively more permeable to  $Na^+$  ions and nearly impermeable to  $K^+$  ions

C. Equally permeable to both  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ions

D. Impermeable to both  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**223.** Which of the following statements are correct and incorrect

1. Synaptic cleft of neurons secrete adrenaline
2. Myelinated nerve fibres are enveloped with Schwann cells, which form a myelin sheath around the axon
3. Non-myelinated nerve fibre is enclosed by a Schwann cell that forms a myelin sheath.
4. Spinal cord and cranial nerve are made of non-myelinated nerve fibres of the four statements

A. 1,2 are correct but 3 and 4 are incorrect

B. 1,2 and 3 are correct but 4 is incorrect

C. 3 and 4 are correct but 1 and 2 are  
incorrect

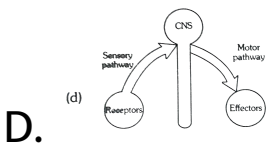
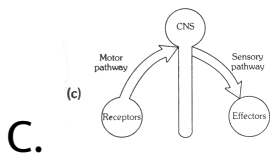
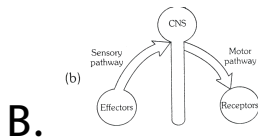
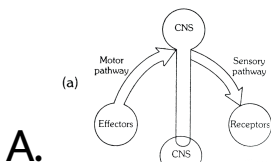
D. 1 and 4 correct while 2 and 3 are  
incorrect

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

224. Choose the correct diagram which represent the flow of information through the nervous system

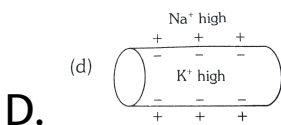
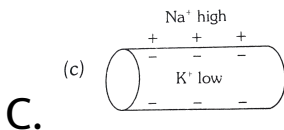
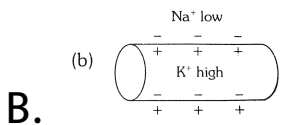
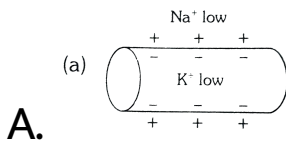


**Answer: D**



Watch Video Solution

225. Which diagram shows the distribution of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ions in a section of non-myelinated axon which is at resting potential



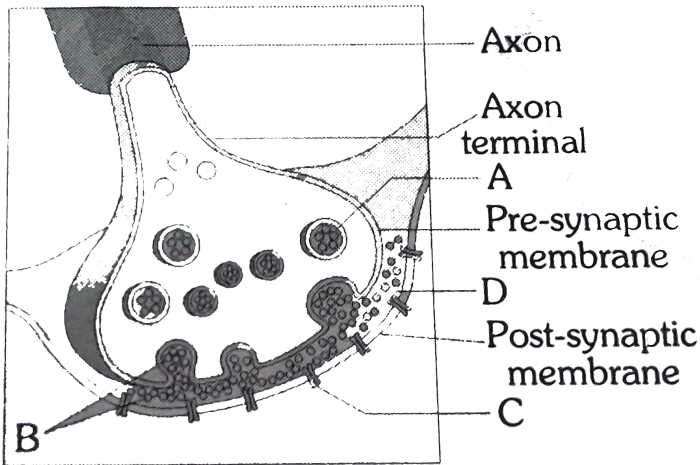


**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**226.** Consider the diagram of synapse



(I) The numbered label indicate the location of the receptor molecules

(II) The number points to a synaptic vesicles

(III) The number points of neurotransmitter

(IV) The number points to synaptic cleft

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	C	D	A	B
(b)	C	A	D	B
(c)	B	A	C	D
(d)	C	A	B	D

A.

B.

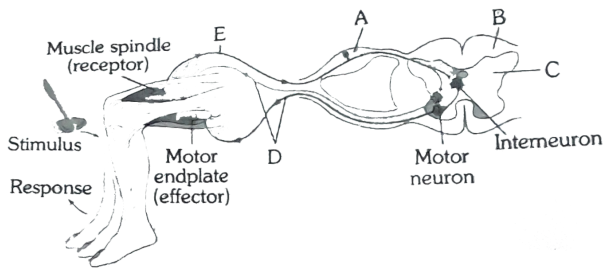
C.

D.

**Answer: D**



227. The given diagram represent reflex action shows knee jerk reflex



	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	Ventral root ganglion	White matter	Gray matter	Efferent pathway	Afferent pathway
(b)	Dorsal root ganglion	Gray matter	White matter	Efferent pathway	Afferent pathway
(c)	Dorsal root ganglion	White matter	Gray matter	Efferent pathway	Afferent pathway
(d)	Dorsal root ganglion	White matter	Gray matter	Afferent pathway	Efferent pathway

In which of the following option correct words for all the 5 blanks (A to E) are illustrate



Watch Video Solution

**228.** Stimulation of a muscle fibre by a motor neuron occurs at

- A. The myofibril
- B. The sarcoplasmic reticulum
- C. The neuromuscular junction
- D. The transverse tubules

**Answer: C**



**229.** Select the correct combination of statements for the neurotransmitters

A. Acetylcholine is inactivated mainly by presynaptic reutake

B. Tyrosine is essential for the formation of dopamine

C. Adrenaline is formed by methylation of the noradrenaline

D. Serotonin is synthesized from  
phenylalanine

**Answer: A::B::D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**230.** Receptor sites for neurotransmitters are  
presents on

A. Membrane of synaptic vesicles

B. Pre-synaptic membrane

C. Tips of axons

D. Post-synaptic membrane

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**231.** Myelin sheath is produced by

or

Myelin of the nerve fibres of the central nervous system is produced and maintained by

A. Schwann cell and Oligodendrocytes

B. Astrocytes and Schwann cells

C. Oligodendrocytes and Osteoclasts

D. Osteoclasts and Astrocytes

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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



A. Pain

B. Pressure

C. Movement

D. Temperature

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**233.** Colour blindness results from

A. Absence of rods

B. Absence of cones

C. Absence of eyelids

D. Inverted retina

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**234.** In fishes the lateral line receptors are neuromast organs. These are

A. Olfactoreceptors

B. Gustatoreceptors

C. Rheooreceptors

D. Chemoreceptors

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**235.** Jacobson's organ is concerned with

A. Smell

B. Burrowing

C. Touch

D. Sight

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**236.** Jacobson's organ in man

A. Functions as smelling organs

B. Functions as gustatory organ

C. Is a vestigial organ

D. Functions as pain sensory organ

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**237.** Sonar system is found only in

A. Bats

B. Whales

C. Bats and whales

D. Otter

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**238.** Osphradium of *Pila globosa* is

- A. Photoreceptor
- B. Chemoreceptor
- C. Thermoreceptor
- D. Tangoreceptor

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. Pancreas and secrete trypsinogen
- B. Adrenal and secrete epinephrin
- C. Spleen and destroy worn out erythrocytes
- D. Skin and percieve gentle pressure

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**240.** Vibrissae are associated with the function of

- A. Thermoregulation
- B. Gustation
- C. Tactile perception
- D. Reproduction

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)



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

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

242. The sweet and acidic tastes are better detected by

- A. Tip of the tongue
- B. Base of the tongue
- C. Middle of the tongue
- D. Lateral sides of the tongue

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**243.** Proprioceptors are those, which give the sense of

A. Chemicals

B. Temperature

C. Taste

D. Changes in the internal environment of the body

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**244.** Sea gulls excrete excess of NaCl from

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Nasal cavity

D. Kidney

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

245. Animals which have well developed echolocation system like that of bats

A. Wild cats

B. Beavers

C. Primates

D. Whales and dolphins

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

246. The receptors found in the muscles, tendons and joints are

- A. Teloreceptors
- B. Proprioceptors
- C. Interceptors
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

or

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

A. Cornea

B. Ciliary body

C. Iris

D. Suspensory ligament

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

or

Coloured (Pigmented) layer of eye is

A. Cornea

B. Choroid

C. Sclera

D. Conjunctiva



**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

or

It is present in rods and useful in night vision

A. Sclerotic

B. Retinol

C. Rhodopsin

D. Melanin

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. The optic nerve leaves the eye

B. Only rods are present

C. More rods than cones are found

D. High density of coned occur, but has no rods

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**251.** Which one of the following is correct pairing of a body part and the kind of muscle tissue that moves it

A. Heart wall - involuntary unstriated muscle

B. Biceps of upper arm - Smooth muscle fibres upper arm

C. Abdominal wall - Smooth muscle

D. Iris - Involuntary smooth muscle

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

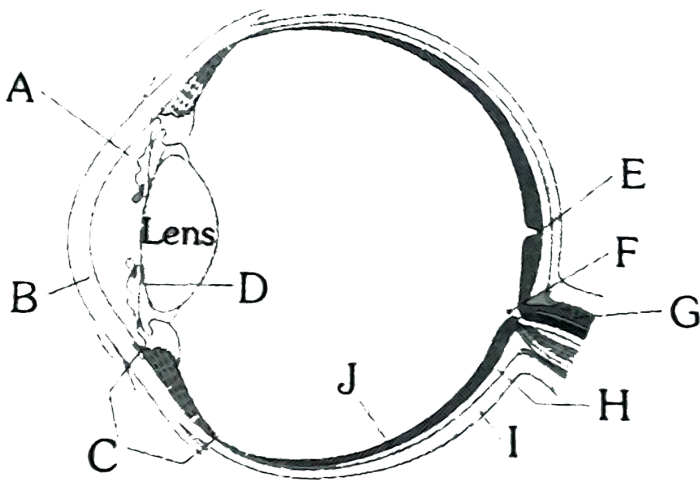
- A. Presbyopia
- B. Myopia
- C. Hypermetropia
- D. Glaucoma

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**253.** Study the following figure



I. Carries nerve signal to the brain

II. Regulates the size of the pupil to let more

or less light into the eye

III. CHange the shape of the lens

IV. Photoreceptors are highly concentrates at  
this center of focus

The correct match of the above functions with  
parts of the eye indicated by letters is

A. I-G, II-D, III-C, IV-E

B. I-A, II-C, III-E, IV-G

C. I-J, II-G, III-F, IV-C

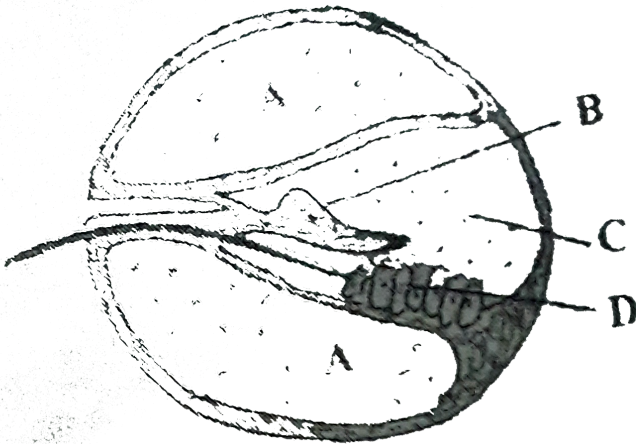
D. I-B, II-D, III-F, IV-H

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution

254. Given below is a diagrammatic cross section of a single loop of human cochlea



Which one of the following options correctly represents the names of three different parts



A. D : Sensory hair cells, A : Endolymph, B :

Tectorial membrane

B. A : Perilymph, B : Tectorial Membrane, C :

Endolymph

C. B : Tectorial membrane, C : Perilymph, D :

Secretory cells

D. C : Endolymph, D : Sensory hair cells, A :

Serum

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Rods and cones are absent
- B. Only cones are present
- C. Only rods are present
- D. Special neurons are present

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**256.** Dark adaption in human eye involves

A. Conversion of 11 cis retinene to trans  
retinene

B. Conversion of tran retinene into 11 cis  
retinene

C. Decomposition of rhodopsin into  
retinene

D. Decomposition of rhodopsin to  
scotopsin

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**257.** Cavity of vitreous humour in the eyes are situaed

- A. Behind the lens
- B. In front of the lens
- C. Behind the retina
- D. Between the retina and sclerotic

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin  $B_1$

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Neuroglia

D. Bipolar cells

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**261.** Retina is most sensitive at

- A. Optic disc
- B. Periphery
- C. Macula lutea
- D. Fovea centralis

**Answer: C**





Watch Video Solution

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

A. Hearing

B. Speech

C. Vision

D. Memory

**Answer: C**



**263.** UV radiation from sun causes which of the following disorder of eyes

- A. Cataract
- B. Glaucoma
- C. Dilation pupil
- D. Some defect of retina

**Answer: A**



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

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**265.** Cornea transplant in humans is almost never rejected. Because

- A. It is composed of enucleated cells
- B. It is a non-living layer
- C. Its cells are least penetrable by bacteria
- D. It has no blood supply

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Refraction of light rays
- B. Alter the size of the pupil
- C. Move the nictitating membrane
- D. Move the lens forward and backward

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**268.** Iris of an is an extension of

A. Cornea

B. Sclerotic

C. Retina

D. Both choroid and retina

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**269.** Acute vision is found in

A. Vulture

B. Frog

C. Shark

D. Bat

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**270.** The optic lobes in human are represented by the corpora



A. Bigemina

B. Arenacea

C. Striata

D. Quadrigeina

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Rods and cones

B. Maculae and cristae

C. Pacinia and Ruffini's corpuscles

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**272.** The decoding and interpretation of visual information is carried out by which part of the brain

A. Cerebellum

B. Frontal lobe

C. Parietal lobe

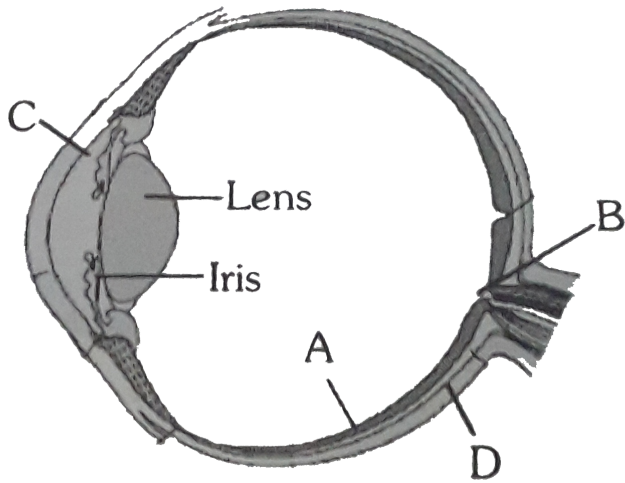
D. Temporal lobe



**Watch Video Solution**

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

## functions/characteristics



A. D- Choroid - its anterior part forms  
ciliary body

B. A - Retina - contains photo receptors-  
rods and cones

C. B- Blind spot - has only a few rods and  
cones

D. C- Aqueous chamber reflects the light  
which does not pass through the lens

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Crystallin

B. Collagen

C. Opsin

D. Rhodopsin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Ciliary muscles

B. Suspensory ligaments

C. Cornea

D. Iris muscles

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**276.** Match the following

**Column I**

(A) Fovea

(B) Iris

(C) Pupil

(D) Lens

(E) Optic nerve

**Column II**

(1) Provides opening for entry of light

(2) Transduces RGB light

(3) Transmits information to CNS

(4) Controls amount of light entering

(5) Focuses light on the retina

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**277.** The muscles surrounding the pupil of rabbit's eye are



A. unstriated and involuntary

B. Striated and voluntary

C. Unstriated and voluntary

D. Striated and involuntary

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Choroid

B. Cornea

C. Sclera

D. Retina

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**280.** The iris of eye is

A. Photosensitive

B. Chemoreceptor

C. Calororeceptor

D. All

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**281.** The unit of photoreception, in a compound eye of cockroach and other insects is

A. Ctenidium

B. Osphradium

C. Ommatidium

D. Rhabdome

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**282.** In the myopia eye defect, the rays of light

A. Do not enter the eye at all

B. Come to a focus at back of retina

C. Come to a focus in front of the retina

D. Come to a focus in between retina & Iris

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**283.** Only rods are present in the eyes of one of the following animals

A. Pigeon

B. Squirrel

C. Fowl

D. owl

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**284.** Vicious humour is seen in

A. Ear

B. Eye

C. Brain

D. Bone marrow

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**285.** The space between the lens and the cornea of the human eye is

A. Vitreous chamber

B. Aqueous chamber

C. Retina



D. Iris

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Increased pressure of fluid in eye ball

B. Elongation of eye ball

C. Shortening of eye ball

D. Irregularity in the surface of cornea

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**287.** The movement of eye ball is brought about by the

A. Adductor muscle

B. Rectus muscle

C. Biceps

D. Peroneus

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**288.** The hollow of the eye is divided into aqueous chamber and vitreous chamber by

A. Optic nerve

B. Retina

C. Lens

D. Iris

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Pupil

B. Cornea

C. Lens

D. Fovea centralis

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. 80 to 280 nanometres
- B. 380 to 760 nanometres
- C. 780 to 870 nanometres
- D. 880 to 980 nanometres

**Answer: B**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**291.** The number of occipital condyles in man is/are

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

- A. Cornea
- B. Yellow spot
- C. Area centralis
- D. Both b and c

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**293.** In man, the image formation occur on retina for most bright vision it should form on

A. At the place of entry of optic nerve

B. Blind spot

C. Yellow spot

D. At the junction of ciliary body and lens

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



**294.** Which of the following have "ommatidia" as unit of eye

A. Pheretima

B. House fly

C. Pila

D. Sepia

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**295.** Sensitive layer of eye is

A. Sclerotic

B. Retina

C. Cornea

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Richly supplied by nerves

B. Richly supplied by blood vessels

C. Transparent and they diverge the light rays to form an image on retina

D. Transparent of they contribute in the formation of image on retina

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**297.** Lens of eye retina is developed from

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Mesoderm
- C. Endoderm
- D. Ecto-mesoderm

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**298.** Chloroid is

- A. Middle layer of ear
- B. Innermost layer of eye
- C. Innermost layer of ear
- D. Middle layer of eye

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**299.** As compared to rods the cones are .....  
times less sensitive

A. 100

B. 200

C. 300

D. 400

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Suspensory ligament

B. Pupil

C. Iris

D. Ciliary muscles

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Retina

B. Blind spot

C. Vitreous body

D. Aqueous humour

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

- A. Guanosine and Retinol
- B. Opsin and Retinal
- C. Opsin and Retinol
- D. Transducin and Retinene

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**303.** Choose the correct statement

A. Receptors do not produce graded potentials

B. Nociceptors respond to changes in pressure

C. Meissner's corpuscles are thermoreceptors

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

become hyperpolarized in response to  
the light stimulus

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**304.** Which cell in the retina recognize colour

A. Rod cells

B. Cone cells

C. Both Rod and Cell cells

D. Epithelial cells

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Ligaments attached to the ciliary body
- B. Ligaments attached to the iris
- C. Smooth muscles attached to the iris

D. Smooth muscles attached to the ciliary  
body

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**306.** Hearing in rabbit is better than frog. One reason for this is that rabbit has

A. Three semicircular canal

B. Vibratile tympanic membrane

C. Moveable pinna

D. Both fenestra ovalis and eustachian tubes

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**307.** Scala vestibuli is connected with

A. Fenestra rotundus

B. Fenestra ovalis

C. Scala tympani

D. Scala media

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Pinna-Cochlea-Tympanic membrane-

Auditory canal -Malleus - Stapes - Incus -

Auditory nerve

B. Pinna-Tympanic membrane - auditory

canal-Incus-Malleus - Stapes - Cochlea -

Auditory nerve

C. Pinna - Malleus - Incus - Stapes - Auditor

canal- Tympanic membrane - Cochlea -

Auditory nerve



D. Pinna- Tympanic membrane - Auditory canal - Cochlea- Malleus - Incus - Stapes - Auditory nerve

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**309.** Statolith is an organ which helps in

A. Vision

B. Equilibrium

C. Tactile stimulation

D. Chemical stimulation

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**310.** Acoustic spots in frog is present in

A. Ossious labyrinth

B. Carotid

C. Membranous labyrinth

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Columella

B. Ear ossicles

C. Eustachian tube

D. Fallopian tube

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. 20 to 20,000 cycles/sec

B. 1000 to 2000 cycles/sec

C. 5000 to 7000 cycles/sec

D. 5000 to 10,000 cycles/sec

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**313.** The perception of sound by a mammal involves the stimulation of the mechano receptors located in the internal ear

A. On the organ of corti

B. On the Reissner's membrane

C. In the sacculus

D. In the semicircular canal

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Malleus

B. Utriculus

C. Eustachian tube

D. Semicircular canal

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Endolymph

B. Synovial fluid

C. Perilymph

D. Humour

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Reissner's membrane

B. Macula of Utricle

C. Scala Media



D. Techorial membrane

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**317.** The kind of tissue that forms the supportive structure in our pinna (external sears) is also found in

A. Vertebrae

B. Nails

C. Ear ossicles

D. Tip of the nose

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Near the oval window

B. Near the helicotrema

C. In the middle of cochlea

D. From oval window to helicotrema

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**319.** Eustachian tube connects

A. Pharynx with middle ear

B. Middle ear with internal ear

C. Middle ear with external ear

D. External ear with internal ear

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**320.** Utriculus is the part of internal ear or membranous labyrinth which forms

A. Lower chamber and is concerned with maintenance of equilibrium

B. Lower chamber and is concerned with transmission of sound waves

C. Upper chamber and is concerned with maintenance of equilibrium

D. Upper chamber and is concerned with perception

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**321.** Internal ear is filled with

A. Perilymph

B. Endolymph

C. Lymph

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Perilymph of scala vestibuli
- B. Perilymph of scala tympani
- C. Endolymph of scala media
- D. Endolymph of scala vestibuli

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**323.** Canal joining middle ear with buccal cavity is

- A. Inguinal canal
- B. Eustachian canal
- C. Haversian canal
- D. Aquaduct of Sylvius

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**324.** Malleus is present in the

A. Inner ear

B. Outer ear

C. Middle ear

D. Eye

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

or

Which of the following is balancing organ

- A. Eustachian tube
- B. Organ of corti
- C. Vestibular apparatus
- D. Ear ossicles

**Answer: C**



Watch Video Solution

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

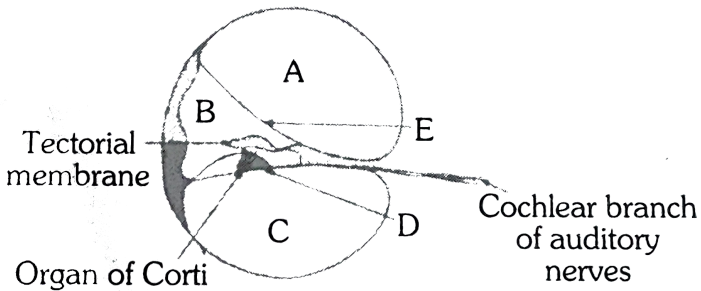
- A. Sensory cells of the organ of corti
- B. Sensory crista of the ampulla
- C. Tectorial crista of the ampulla
- D. Basilar membrane of cochlea

**Answer: B**



327. Consider the given sectional view of Cochlea.

Identify A,B,C,D and E



A. A- Scala vestibuli, B-Scala media, C-Scala tympani, D-Reissner's membrane, E-Basilar membrane

B. A-scala tympani, B -scala media, C-scala vestibuli, D-Basilar membrane, E-Reissner's membrane

C. A-scala media, B -scala vestibuli, C-scala tympani, D-Basilar membrane, E-Reissner's membrane

D. A- Scala vestibuli, B-Scala media, C-Scala tympani, D-Reissner's membrane, E-Basilar membrane

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**328.** Columella auris is a modified

- A. Articular
- B. Sphenoid
- C. Hyomanibular
- D. Quadrate

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**329.** A person going upto 10, 000 feet high in a hot air ballon may develop severe pain in the ear due to

A. Blocked eustachian tube

B. Rupture of fenestra rotunda

C. Endolymph getting into semicircular  
canals

D. Fear of great height

**Answer: B**

---



Watch Video Solution

**330.** Which of the following nerve supplies organ of corti

A. Auditory

B. Olfactory

C. Trochlear

D. Vagus

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution



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

A. 5

B. 20

C. 40

D. 55

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

**332.** The opening in the nasopharynx that permits air pressure on both sides of tympanic membrane of the ear to be kept equal is

- A. Oval window
- B. Tube of cochlea
- C. Auditory nerve
- D. Eustachian tube

**Answer: D**



Watch Video Solution

**333.** In mammalian ear, a membranous structure which separate the schala vestibuli and scala media is

- A. Bassilar membarne
- B. Reissner's membrane
- C. Autolith membrane
- D. Tectorial membrabe

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

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

or

Cochlea of mammalian internal ear is concerned with

A. Smell

B. Hearing

C. Taste

D. Equilibrium

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**335. Otoconium is found in**

A. Perilymph

B. Haemolymph

C. Synovial fluid

D. Otolithic membrane

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**336.** Ear drum is known as

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

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution

**337.** In the ear of man, the perilymph passes from middle ot inner ear through

- A. Foramen ovale
- B. Fenestra ovalis
- C. Fensestra rotundus
- D. Tympanic membrane

**Answer: B**



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

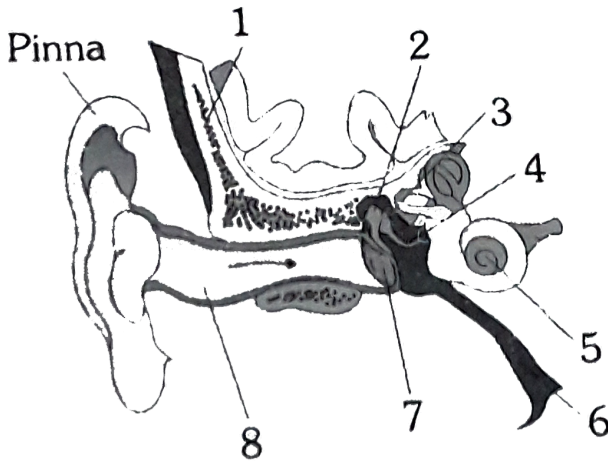
- A. Internal ear
- B. External ear
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**





**339.** See the following diagram. Identify 1 to 8



A. 1-Temporal bone, 2 -Malleus, 3 -Incus, 4 -  
Cochlea, 5 -Stapes, 6-Eustachian tube, 7-  
Tympanic membrane, 8 - External  
auditroy canal

B. 1-Temporal bone, 2 -Incus, 3 -Malleus, 4 -  
Stapes, 5 -Cochlea, 6-Eustachian tube, 7-  
Tympanic membrane, 8 - External  
auditroy canal

C. 1-Tympanic membrane, 2 -Malleus, 3 -  
Incus, 4 -Stapes, 5 -Cochlea, 6-Eustachian  
tube, 7-Tympanic membrane, 8 - External  
auditroy canal

D. 1-Temporal bone, 2 -Malleus, 3 -Incus, 4 -  
Stapes, 5 -Cochlea, 6-Eustachian tube, 7-

Tympanic membrane, 8 - External  
auditory canal

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**340.** Chemicals which are released at the synaptic junction are called

A. Hormones

B. Neurotransmitter

C. Cerebrospinal fluid

D. Lymph

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**341.** Potential difference across resting membrane is negatively charged. This is due to differential distribution of the following ions.

A.  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ions

B.  $CO^{3++}$  and  $Cl^{-}$  ions

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

D.  $Ca^{+4}$  and  $Cl^{-}$  ions

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**342.** Resting membrane potential is maintained by

A. Hormones

B. Neurotransmitter

C. Ion pumps

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**343.** The function of our visceral organs is controlled by

A. Sympathetic and somatic neural system

B. Sympathetic and para sympathetic  
neural system

C. Central and somatic nervous system

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**344.** Which of the following is not involved in  
knee-jerk reflex ?

A. Muscle spindle

B. Motor neuron

C. Brain

D. Inter neurons

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**345.** An area in the brain which is associated with strong emotion is



A. Cerebral cortex

B. Cerebellum

C. Limbic system

D. Medulla

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**346.** Human eye ball consists of three layers and it encloses

A. Lens, iris, optic nerve

B. Lens, aqueous humor and vitreous  
humour

C. Cornea, lens, iris

D. Cornea, lens optic nerve

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**347.** Wax gland present in the ear canal is called

A. Sweat gland

B. Prostate gland

C. Cowper's gland

D. Sebaceous gland/ ceruminous gland

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**348.** The part of internal ear responsible for hearing is

- A. Cochlea
- B. Semicircular canel
- C. Utriculus
- D. Sacculus

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**349.** The organ of Corti is a structure present in

- A. External ear
- B. Middle ear
- C. Semicircular canal
- D. Cochlea

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**350.** Which part of the brain is involved in loss of control when a person drinks alcohol

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Medulla obongata

D. Pons varoli

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**351.** In reflex action the reflex arc is formed by

A. Brain -spinal cord -muscles

B. Receptor -spinal cord -muscles

C. Muscles -recetor -brain

D. Muscles -spinal cord -muscles

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**352.** How do parasympathetic neural signals affect the working the heart

A. Both heart rate and cardiac output

increase

B. Heart rate decreases but cardiac output

increases

C. Reduce botyh heart rate and cardiac

output



D. Heart rate is increased without affecting  
the cardiac output

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**353.** The accumulation of protein called amyloid  $\beta$  peptide in human brain causes

A. Addison's disease

B. Huntington's disease

C. Alzheimer's disease

D. Motor -neuron disease

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Monosynaptic reflex arc

B. Disynaptic reflex arc

C. Polysynaptic reflex arc

D. Asnaptic reflex arc

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**355. Match the**



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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

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

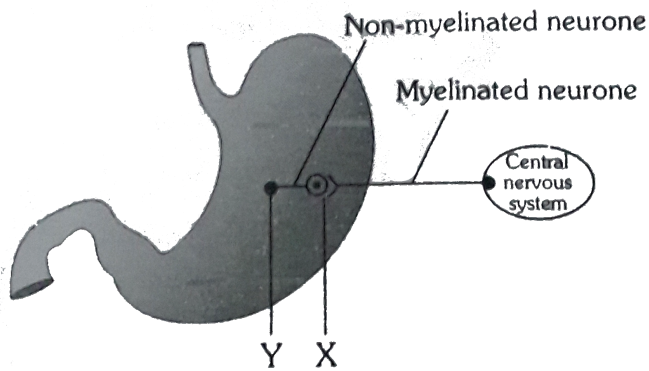
- A. On the blind spot
- B. On the yellow spot
- C. Behind the retina
- D. In front of the retina

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**357.** The given diagram shows the parasympathetic innervation of smooth muscle and glands of the stomach



Select the right option in which the chemical transmitters are released at the synapses X and Y are correctly identified

- A. X-noradrenaline, Y-calcium ions
- B. X-acetylcholine, Y -noradrenaline
- C. X-acetylcholine, Y- calcium ions
- D. X- acetylcholine Y -acetylcholine

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**358.** The ventricles of the brain are filled with

A. Cerebro-spinal fluid

B. Lymph

C. Blood

D. Amniotic fluid

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution

**359.** In Myasthenia gravis acetylcholine

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



**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**360. Vagus (Pneumogastric) nerve is**

- A. Spinal nerve
- B. Sympathetic nerve
- C. X-cranial nerve
- D. Parasympathetic nerve

**Answer: C::D**



Watch Video Solution

**361.** Which one is the function of parasympathetic nervous system in mammals

- A. Acceleration of heart beat
- B. Constriction of pupil
- C. Stimulation of sweat glands
- D. Contraction of arrector pilli muscles

**Answer: B**



**362.** Which cranial nerve carries in excitation from the ear

or

The cranial nerve which brings impulses from the internal ear is

A. Optic

B. Auditory

C. Olfactory

D. Trigeminal

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**363.** Which is a characteristic of a graded potential

- A. The amplitude is always the same
- B. The duration varies
- C. Always followed by a refractory period
- D. Is an all none response

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**364.** The centre for sense of smell in brain is

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Cerebrum
- C. Olfactory lobes
- D. Midbrain

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**365.** Brain depends on blood for the supply of

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

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**366.** The sound waves produce the vibrations in the endolymph, which in turn affects one of the following to produce the stimuli for hearing

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

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**367.** The venom of cobra affects the

- A. Digestive system
- B. Circulatory system
- C. Nervous system
- D. Respiratory system

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)



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

- A. All or none principle
- B. Threshold stimulus
- C. Nodal condition
- D. Saltatory conduction

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

369. The given diagram is that of human brain



Which functions is performed by the part labelled *III* in the given diagram

- A. Maintaining posture
- B. Controlling learning
- C. Regulation of heart beat

## D. Regulation of body temperature

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**370.** Molecules that bear charged groups of opposite polarity are known as

A. Zwitterions

B. Cations

C. Anions

D. Negative ions

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**371.** Synaptic fatigue is due to

A. Exhaustion of neurotransmitter

B. Release of more acetylcholine

C. Release of more adrenaline

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**372.** A touch on the right hand stimulates neurons in the

- A. Left somatic sensory area
- B. Right somatic sensory area
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**373.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option

(A). Blood cells secrete fibres of structural proteins called collagen or elastin.

(B) Neuroglial cells protect and support the nephrons.

(C) Osteocytes are present in spaces called lacunae.

(D) Striated muscle fibre are bundled together in a parallel fashion.

(E) Biceps are involuntary and striated

A. C and D alone are wrong

B. B and D alone are wrong

C. A and C alone are wrong

D. B and C alone are wrong

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**374.** Small lesions on spinal tissue, slip disc in spinal column and micro cancer like tumour are detected by

- A. Magnetic resonance imaging method
- B. Sonography method
- C. Positron Emission Tomography method
- D. X-ray Radiography method

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



**375.** Manifestation of increase in the blood pressure of a person is called

- A. Hypertension
- B. Atherosclerosis
- C. Arteriosclerosis
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**376.** Mouth becomes watery when we look on the delicious food is due to

A. Olfactory response

B. Hormonal response

C. Neural response

D. Optic response

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**377.** An action potential in the nerve fibre is produced when positive and negative charges on the outside and the inside of the axon membrane are reversed, because

A. More potassium ions enter the axon as compared to sodium ions leaving it

B. More sodium ion enter the axon as compared to potassium ions leaving it

C. All potassium ions leave the axon

D. All sodium ions enter the axon

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**378.** Taste buds detect the substance only when the substance is

A. Solid

B. Semisolid

C. Semiliquid

D. Liquid

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Depletion of vision pigment in rod
- B. Depletion of vision pigment in cones
- C. Repletion of vision pigment in rods
- D. Repletion of vision pigment in cones

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**380.** In mammals, sound wave receptors are

A. Ears

B. Eyes

C. Skin

D. Hair

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**381.** Organs of Ruffini are receptors of

A. Heat

B. Cold

C. Pressure

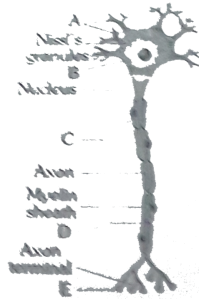
D. Hair

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**382.** The given figure show the structure of neuron, Identify A,B,C,D and E



	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	Dendrites	Cyton or cell body	Nerve cell	Node of Ranvier	Synaptic knob
(b)	Dendrites	Nerve cell	Schwann cell	Node of Ranvier	Synaptic knob
(c)	Dendrites	Cyton or cell body	Schwann cell	Node of Ranvier	Synaptic knob
(d)	Nerve fibre	Cyton or cell body	Schwann cell	Node of Ranvier	Synaptic knob



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Lens

D. Both rods and cones

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**384.** Fovea centralis of retina perceives

A. Diffused light

B. Dim light

C. Coloured light

D. Coloured and dim light

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Near object is focussed in front of the retina

B. Distant objects is focussed in front of retina

C. Near object is focussed behind the retina

D. Distant object is focussed behind the retina

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Active during day
- B. Posses colour vision
- C. Active during night
- D. Both 'a' and 'c' are possible

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**387.** The pupil becomes bigger to allow more light during dark by the

- A. Contraction of radial muscles of the iris
- B. Relaxation of radial muscles of the iris
- C. Contraction of cicular muscles of the iris
- D. Contraction of suspensory ligaments

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**388.** The part of an eye which acts like a diaphragm of a photographic camera is

A. Pupil

B. Iris

C. Lens

D. Cornea

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Astigmatism

B. Presbyopia

C. Myopia

D. Hypermetropia

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**390.** The point in eye of mammals from which optic nerves and blood vessels leaves the eye ball is

- A. Yellow spot
- B. Blind spot
- C. Pars optica
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**391.** Fishes have very poor sense organs for

- A. Detecting odours
- B. Light perception
- C. Sound perception
- D. Detecting vibrations in water

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**392.** The eyes of cat, cow, buffalo and some nocturnal animals shine in night. It is due to presence of tapetum lucidum between the choroid and retina. This shining is due to the presence of a pigment made of

A. Cytocine

B. Uracil

C. Guanine

D. Thiamine

**Answer: C**



Watch Video Solution

**393.** In which direction cristae of rabbit ear helps in maintaining balance

- A. Circular position of longitudinal axis of semi circular canals
- B. Transverse position of longitudinal axis of semi circular canals
- C. Parallel to longitudinal axis of semi circular canals

D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**394.** In cataract

A. Due to ageing or some infection eye lens

becomes opaque

B. Elasticity of eye lens is lost

C. There is irregular curvature of lens

D. Eye ball becomes shorter

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**395.** How many eye muscles are present which control all types of eye movement

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Proximal end of uriniferous tubules.

B. Anterior pituitary

C. Female reproductive system of

cockroach

D. Olfactory epithelium of our nose

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**397.** What is the correct sequence of the parts of the eye that the light rays cross in reaching the retina

A. Pupil → cornea → aqueous humour  
→ lens → vitreous humour

B. Lens → cornea → aqueous humour

→ vitreous humour → pupil

C. Aqueous humour → vitreous humour

→ cornea → pupil → lens

D. Cornea → aqueous humour → pupil

→ lens → vitreous humour

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



**398.** The cornea is very important component of the human eye. The main function of the cornea is to

- A. Bend the light before it reaches the lens
- B. Provide structural support to the eye
- C. Contain a concentrated amount of cone cells in the correct orientation
- D. Change the shape of the lens to enable the image to be focused on the retina

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

**Reason :** To maintain the unequal distribution

of  $Na^+$  &  $K^+$ , the neurons use electrical energy.

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

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

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Rabies is acute infectious disease of warm blooded mammals characterized by

involvement of central nervous system  
resulting in paralysis and finally death.

Reason : This is caused due to neurotropic  
filterable bacteria in saliva of rabid animals.

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 the reason are  
true but the reason is a not correct  
explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Transmission of the nerve impulse across a synapse is accomplished by neurotransmitters.

Reason : Transmission across a synapse usually requires neurotransmitters because there is small space i.e. synaptic cleft, that separates one neuron from another.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

Assertion : Medulla oblongata causes reflex actions like vomiting, coughing and sneezing

Reason : It has many nerve cells which control autonomic reflexes.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Anterior lobe of pituitary is attached to hypothalamus by a vein

Reason : This attachment is done through a portal vein.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : After hearing a sound, nerve impulse passes from neurons to the brain.

Reason: The neurons which pass nerve impulses from the body organ to the brain is called afferent neuron.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Cerebrospinal fluid is present throughout the central nervous system.

Reason : CSF has no such function.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

Assertion : All motor neurons are efferent neurons.

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

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

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

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Some areas of the brain and spinal cord look white

Reason : This is because cell bodies of neurons are situated in those areas.

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : In man , only peripheral nervous system is present .

Reason : The peripheral nervous system includes nerves coursing between the central nervous system and and different parts of the body .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Spinal cord has a column of both grey and white matter .

Reason : Grey matter forms the central spinal canal .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

Assertion : Vitamin A deficiency produces night blindness.

Reason : Photosensitive pigment rhodopsin is synthesised from vitamin A .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Tongue is a gustatoreceptor .

Reason : Receptors for gustatory sensations are located in the taste bud .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Circular smooth muscles of iris contract when bright light falls on the eye .

Reason : Pupil gets constricted by the contraction of circular smooth muscles of iris .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Sparrow possess poor night vision

Reason : Sparrows eyes are made up of ommatidia .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

Assertion : The eye is said to have power of accommodation .

Reason : Ciliary muscles alters the shape of the lens for near or far vision during accommodation .

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Assertion : Nerve fibre can become excited through touch , smell , pressure and chemical changes and there is a change in polarity .

Reason : It is called active potential

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 the reason are true but the reason is a not correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**416.** Which one of these processes is found by animals only

A. Nervous system Hormonal control

B. Respiration

C. Diffusion

D. Diffusion

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**417.** Saltatory conduction of impulse occurs in

A. Myelinated nerve fibres

B. Non-myelinated nerve-fibres

C. Both myelinated and non-myelin nerve  
fibres

D. Skeletal muscle fibres

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**418.** who got the Nobel prize for describing in detail the visual cycle

A. Wald

B. Sherrington

C. Young

D. Henson

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**419.** The largest cranial nerve of the body is

- A. Hypoglossal
- B. Vagus
- C. Glossopharyngeal
- D. Olfactory

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**420.** Human eyes are most sensitive to the wavelength of

A.  $1000 \text{ \AA}$

B.  $5000 \text{ \AA}$

C.  $7000 \text{ \AA}$

D.  $20 \text{ \AA}$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**421.** The mixed nerve is

A. Auditory

B. Oculomotor

C. Facial

D. Abducens

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**422.** Diencephalon is not a control centre of

A. Heart beat

B. Anger

C. Hate

D. Love

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**423.** Which of the following is not found in mammalian brain

A. Subdural space

B. Sub-arachnoid space

C. Optocoel

D. Durameter

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**424.** Never impulse travels by steps

A. Chemical in nature

B. Chemical and electric in nature

C. Physical in nature

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**425.** Which kind of waves are generated in brain during deep sleep

A. Alpha wave

B. Beta wave

C. Delta wave

D. Theta wave

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**426.** In the central nervous system myelinated fibres form the .... While the non-myelinated fibre cells form the .....

A. Grey matter , white matter

B. White matter, grey matter

C. Ependymal cells, neurosecretory cells

D. Neurosecretory cells, ependymal cells

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Glossopharangeal and hypoglossal
- B. Glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory
- C. Spinal accessory and hypoglossal
- D. Pneumogastric and hypoglossal

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**428.** The chief functional units of the nervous system are



A. Neuroglia

B. Axon

C. Neurons

D. Dendrites

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**429.** Which one of the following is spinal nerve

A. Hypoglossal

B. Trigeminal

C. Olfactory

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**430.** Which of the following is an example of conditional reflex

A. Cycling

B. Withdrawal of hand on touching a hot plate

C. Watering of mouth at smell of food

D. Flowing of tears while cutting onions

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**431.** If parasympathetic nerve of the rabbit is cut then heart beat

A. Unaffected

B. Decreases

C. Increases

D. Stop

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**432.** Name the cranial nerves of humans being

viz. II, VII, VIII, IX

A. Optic, auditory , facial , hypoglossal

B. Oculomotor , auditory , abducens ,  
hypoglossal

C. Optic, facial, auditory , glossopharyngeal

D. Optic, facial, abducens ,  
glossopharyngeal

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**433.** Which set of the ions are required during conduction of the nerve impulse

A. Na and Ca

B. Ca and Mg

C. Na and K

D. Na and Mg

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**434.** The rate of conduction in myelinated fibre of a mammal is very high because

- A. Synapses are less frequent
- B. Action potential is faster and numerous
- C. Action potential jumps from node to node
- D. Membrane is depolarised faster

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

OR

The sequence of ossicles starting from outside to inside

A. Malleus, incus, stapes

B. Incus, malleus, stapes

C. Malleus, stapes, incus



D. Stapes, incus , malleus

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**436.** The chemoreceptors in the body are

- A. Proprioceptors
- B. Meissner's corpuscles
- C. Olfactory and taste organs
- D. Free nerve endings

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**437.** Which of the following use Radar systems in detecting the target

A. Birds

B. Bats

C. Dogs

D. Bats and dogs

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**438.** Organ of Corti are present in the cavity known as

A. Scala tympani

B. Helicotrema

C. Reissner's membrane

D. Scala media (Cochlear canal)

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**439. Anosmia is :**

- A. Related to ear disease
- B. Related to eye disease
- C. Related to tongue
- D. Loss of sense of smell

**Answer: D**



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. Hearing
- B. Balancing
- C. Sound production
- D. Hearing and balancing

**Answer: D**



**441.** A receptor

- A. Is the first segment of a reflex arc
- B. Initiates nerve impulses
- C. Responds to only one type of stimulation
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



**442.** Which of the following sense organs are unique in fishes (Scoliodon)

A. Optic organs

B. Olfactory organ

C. Muscle system

D. Lateral line sense organs

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**443.** Ear is most sensitive to

A. 20 cycles/sec

B. 1,000 cycles/sec

C. 10,000 cycles/sec

D. 40,000 cycles/sec

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**444.** In mammals, the lacrimal glands are concerned with secretion of

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**445.** The malleus, incus and stapes are the modified bones of ..... Respectively.

- A. Articular, hyomandibular and quadrate
- B. Quadrate, articular and hyomandibular
- C. Articular , quadrate and hyomandibular
- D. Quadrate, hyomandibular and articular

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**