



# BIOLOGY

## NEET & AIIMS

### MOCK TEST 15 ZOOLOGY

#### Example

1. Match the columns and the correct answer

Column 1      Receptor      a.Staroreceptor

b.Caloreceptor

c.Phonordceptor

d. Proprioceptor Column 2 Examples  
1. organ of Corti  
2. cristae and maculae in internal ear  
3. Ruffini's organs in skin  
4. Golgi-Mazzoni organ

A. a2 b3 c1 d4

B. a1 b3 c2 d4

C. a1 b2 c3 d4

D. a3 b2 c1 d4

**Answer: A**



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2. End bulbs of Krause in skin belong to the category of

A. Chemoreceptors

B. photoreceptor

C. Frigidoreceptors

D. Nociceptors

**Answer: C**



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3. Choose the incorrect match between receptors their functions and examples

A. Receptor 1. Mechanoreceptors Function

Detect mechanical stimuli Examples

Meissner's corpuscles, Pacinian corpuscles

B. Photoreceptors Function Detect visual

stimuli Example Retina ommatidia

C. Thermoreceptors Detect temperature

changes Example end bulb of Krause

Ruffinis organ in skin

D. Chemoreceptors Function Detect

chemical stimuli Example Nerve endings

Neuromast organs

**Answer: D**



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#### 4. State the incorrect statement

A. Thalamus acts as gatekeeper of cerebral cortex and all sensory impulses pass through thalamus in order to be sensed consciously

B. Decoding of information related to touch pain heat and cold occurs in parietal lobe

C. Skin is often called called hyperthermic

because it has more heat receptors

D. Basal cells

**Answer: C**



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5. Which of the following structure gives rise to olfactory receptor cells when they are worn out?

A. Bowman's gland

B. Mitral cells

C. Glomerulus

D.

**Answer: C**



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6. Nerve fibres from olfactory receptor transmit their impulses to A while impulses from gustatory receptors are transmitted to B



of cerebrum. Choose the option which gives the correct answer for A and B

A. A Temporal lobe B Parietal lobe

B. Parietal lobe A Temporal lobe

C. A Frontal lobe B occipital lobe

D. A occipital lobe B Temporal lobe

**Answer: D**



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7. Choose the correct order of the three layers of human eye from inner layer to outer side

A. 1.ScleragtChoroidgtRetina

B. Retinagtscleragtchoroid

C. Retinagtchoroidgtsclera

D. ChoroidgtRetinagtsclera

**Answer: C**



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## 8. Find the incorrect match

A. cornea acts as refracting structure of eye

B. Choroid prevents internal reflection of light rays within eye

C. Lens regulates the amount of light entering the eye

D. Suspensory ligaments attach the lens to ciliary bodies

**Answer: C**



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**9.** Following changes occur when we try to look at a distant object except

A. 1.Suspensory ligaments are stretched

B. lens becomes more curved

C. lens becomes thin and its radius of curvature increases

D. ciliary muscles are relaxed

**Answer: C**



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**10.** while coming out from a dark room into bright light we are not able to see for some time. This occurs due to

A. complete bleaching of pigments of bipolar cells

B. deformation of lens proteins

C. Time taken in dilation of pupil

D. Time taken for light adaption

**Answer: B**



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**11. Select the correct statement**

A. Albinos lack melanin pigment in all parts

of the body except eye

B. Ora serrata is the point where choroid fuses with ciliary body

C. Opsin protein is continuously being manufactured in the eye by oxidation of vitamin A

D. The relationship of photoreceptor cells to bipolar cells to ganglion cells is 1:1:1 within the fovea

**Answer: D**



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12. Various steps involved in mechanism of vision are given below in the form of a flow chart light>photoreceptor cells>A>generate potential difference in photoreceptor cells>B>C>visual cortex in brain CHOOSE THE OPTION WHICH GIVES THE ANSWER FOR A B and C

A. A 1Formation of photopigment Ganglion cell Bipolar cells



B. Dissociation of photopigment Bipolar  
cells Ganglion cells

C. Formation of photopigment Bipolar cells  
Ganglion cells photomigments

D. Dissociation of photopigment Ganglion  
cells Bipolar cells

**Answer: D**



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13. Which of the following disorders is caused due to shortening of eyeball in anteroposterior axis and can be corrected using convex lens?

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

**Answer: B**



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14. Select the incorrect match between the given structures and their locations.

- A. Glands of Moll edges of eyelids
- B. Glands of Zeis Follicles of eye lashes
- C. Meibomian glands edges of eyelids
- D. Bowman's glands upper eyelids

**Answer: D**



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15. Pink eye is caused due to

A. Blockage of canal of Schlemm

B. Damage to retina

C. Inflammation of conjunctiva

D. Opaqueness of lens

**Answer: D**



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**16.** Sudoriferous glands present in external auditory meatus are

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

**Answer: D**



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17. Among the three ear ossicles. A receives the sound vibration from tympanum while B passes them to fenestra ovalis

A. A stirrup B Malleus

B. A Anvil B Stapes

C. A Malleus B Anvil

D. A Malleus B stapes

**Answer: C**



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**18.** Read the following statements

STATEMENT A: Middle ear, which is filled with endolymph contains three ossicles which increases the amplitude of sound.

Statement B :Eustachian tube helps in equalising the pressure on either side of ear drum

A. Both statements are correct

B. only statement A is correct

C. only statement B is correct

D. both statements are correct

**Answer: D**



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**19.** All of these are true w r t organ of Corti  
except

A. located on Reissner's membrane

B. pressing of stereocilia against  
tectonic membrane generates nerve  
impulses



C. impulses are carried to brain by cochlear  
branch of auditory nerve

D. it does not have any role in balancing

**Answer: D**



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**20.** Match the column I with column II and  
choose the correct answer column I

a.crista ampullaris

b.Macula

c. Helicotrema

d. Fenestra rotundus column I I

1. Connection between scala vestibuli and scala tympani

2. Dynamic balance of body

4. Static balance of body

A. a3 b4 c1 d2

B. a4 b3 c1 d2

C. a4 b3 c2 d1

D. a3 b4 c2 d1

**Answer: C**



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**21.** Read the following statements:

A. scala media is also known as cochlear duct

B. Scala vestibuli and scala media contain endolymph and perilymph respectively

C. Enlarged bases of semicircular canals contain projecting ridges called cristae ampullaris

D. Sacculle and utricle are parts of otolith organ

A. FTTT

B. TFFF

C. FTTF

D. TTTT

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Read the following statement

Statement A: Neural impulses generated in response to sound are received by the brain from ears.

Statement B: Neural impulses for equilibrium are by the brain from ears as well as receptor present in the muscles, tendons, joints, skin and eyes

- A. Both statement are correct
- B. Both statement are incorrect
- C. only statement A is incorrect
- D. only statement B is correct

**Answer: A**



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