



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION

Check Point 28 1

1. The system responsible for coordinating various activities of different body parts is

- A. excretory system
- B. circulatory system
- C. nervous system
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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2. The basic unit of neural system is

- A. axon
- B. dendrites
- C. neuron
- D. myelin sheath

Answer: C



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3. Approximately, how many neurons are present in a human brain?

- A. 10 million
- B. 100 billion
- C. 10 billion

D. 1 million

Answer: B



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4. In which animal group did the true nerve cells appear for the first time in the course of evolution?

A. Amphibians

B. Sponges

C. Coelenterates

D. Human

Answer: C



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5. The human neural system comprises of

- A. PNS only
- B. CNS only
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following is known as the site of information processing and control?

- A. CNS
- B. PNS
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Neurons

Answer: A



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7. Select the correct sequence of meninges from inside to outside

- A. Duramater → Arachnoid mater → Piamater
- B. Arachnoid mater → Duramater → Piamater
- C. Piamater → Duramater → Arachnoid mater
- D. Piamater → Arachnoid mater → Duramater

Answer: D



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8. The function of cerebrospinal fluid is to

- A. absorb shock or jerk to protect brain and spinal cord

- B. serve as a medium for exchange of nutrients and waste
- C. serve as endocrine medium for transport of hormones
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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9. Cerebrospinal fluid is secreted and modified by

- A. Purkinje cells
- B. choroid plexus
- C. middle archanoid
- D. inner piamater

Answer: B



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10. The forebrain is divided into

- A. olfactory lobe, cerebrum, diencephalon
- B. olfactory lobe, thalamus, cerebrum, pons
- C. thalamus, hypothalamus, cerebrum, medulla
- D. pons, diencephalon, cerebellum

Answer: A



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11. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of mammalian brain?

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Corpus callosum
- C. Pallium
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: B



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12. The Brodman's area in human brain is for

- A. perception of pain
- B. perception of pressure
- C. perception of taste
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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13. Wernicke's area of the brain is located in

- A. occipital lobe

B. parietal lobe

C. temporal lobe

D. frontal lobe

Answer: C



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14. Which of the following is not a part of limbic system?

A. Septal nuclei

B. Basal ganglia

C. Mammillary bodies

D. Amygdala

Answer: B



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15. Alzheimer's disease is caused by damage of

- A. amygdala
- B. septum
- C. cingulate gyrus
- D. hippocampus

Answer: D



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16. Diencephalon consists of three major parts of brain. They are

- A. thalamus, hippocampus, epithalamus
- B. thalamus, hypothalamus, hippocampus
- C. hypothalamus, hippocampus, epithalamus
- D. epithalamus, thalamus, hypothalamus

Answer: D



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17. Which of the following is not a part of brain stem?

A. Medulla oblongata

B. Pons

C. Cerebellum

D. Midbrain

Answer: C



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18. Instrument used to record EEG is

A. electroencephalograph

B. cathode ray oscilloscope

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C



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19. Which type of waves are observed in a person during intense mental activity?

A. Delta waves

B. Alpha waves

C. Theta waves

D. Beta waves

Answer: D



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20. The butterfly-like structure surrounding the centre of a human spinal cord is called

- A. funiculus
- B. horn
- C. white matter
- D. grey matter

Answer: D



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Check Point 28 2

1. Which is the origin for olfactory nerves?

- A. Optic chiasma

B. Olfactory lobe

C. Pons varoli

D. Crus cerebri

Answer: B



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2. Cranial nerve called dentist's nerve is

A. Optic

B. Oculomotor

C. Trigeminal

D. Hypoglossal

Answer: C



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3. The smallest cranial nerve is

- A. olfactory
- B. trochlear
- C. optic
- D. auditory

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following cranial nerve joins ganglionated sympathetic nerves of autonomic nervous system?

- A. Ramus dorsalis
- B. Ramus ventralis
- C. Ramus communicans
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



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5. Which of them constitutes cranio-sacral outflow in nervous system?

A. Parasympathetic

B. Cranial

C. Spinal

D. Sympathetic

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following results from activation of sympathetic nervous system?

- A. Pupil dilation
- B. Trachea dilation
- C. Vasodilation in brain
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. Which of them is not performed by sympathetic nervous system?

- A. Pupil dilation
- B. Increases RBC count
- C. Trachea dilation
- D. Pupil constriction

Answer: D



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8. The autonomic nervous system is generally

- A. voluntary in function
- B. involuntary in function
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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Check Point 28.3

1. Which would you call potential difference in an axon at rest and an axon in action?

- A. Depolarisation and action potential respectively

- B. Resting potential and action potential respectively
- C. Action potential and resting potential respectively
- D. Repolarisation and depolarisation respectively

Answer: B



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2. Axolemma is selectively permeable for

- A. complex proteins
- B. simple organic molecules
- C. inorganic molecules
- D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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3. In a resting nerve fibre the concentration of K^+ ions is

- A. more in the ECF than axoplasm
- B. more in axoplasm than ECF
- C. equal in ECF and axoplasm
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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4. Diffusion of ions takes place through specialised protein of axolemma called

- A. porins
- B. leak channels
- C. aquaporins
- D. carriers

Answer: B



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5. During depolarisation there is

- A. efflux of Cl^{-}
- B. influx of Na^{+}
- C. influx of K^{+}
- D. efflux of K^{+}

Answer: B



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6. How many gate(s) is/are present in each voltage gated Na^{+} channel?

- A. 2

B. 1

C. 4

D. 0

Answer: A



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7. During activated state the permeability of membrane increase for Na^+ ions by about

A. 10-100 times

B. 1000-2000 times

C. 500-5000 times

D. 6000-60000 times

Answer: C



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8. During resting state, the gate of K^+ channel is

- A. open
- B. leaky
- C. closed
- D. interrupted by channels

Answer: C



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9. The sequence of events in a nerve conduction is

- A. Threshold → Depolarisation → Repolarisation → Hyperpolarisation
- B. Hyperpolarisation → Repolarisation → Depolarisation

C. Repolarisation → Threshold → Depolarisation →

Hyperpolarisation

D. Resting potential → Repolarisation → Depolarisation

Answer: A



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10. Synapse can be

A. electrical

B. physical

C. chemical

D. both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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11. A synaptic cleft is

- A. the space present inside the presynaptic neuron
- B. the space present inside the postsynaptic neuron
- C. the space separating the pre and postsynaptic neurons
- D. the space present inside the synaptic vesicles

Answer: C



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12. When an action potential reaches a synaptic terminal then

- A. Ca^{2+} ion channels open
- B. Na^{+} ion channels open
- C. K^{+} ion channels open
- D. Fe^{2+} ion channels open

Answer: A



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13. The chemicals which regulate the synaptic transmission at chemical synapses are called

- A. neurohormones
- B. neurotransmitters
- C. iodothyronines
- D. second messengers

Answer: B



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14. The neurotransmitter that controls mood and induces sleep

- A. glycine
- B. dopamine
- C. GABA
- D. serotonin

Answer: D



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15. Which of the following neuropeptide act as a natural analgesic?

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. Serotonin
- C. Endorphine
- D. Glutamate

Answer: C



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16. The reflex pathway comprises

- A. one afferent neuron
- B. one efferent neuron
- C. one afferent and one efferent neuron
- D. one afferent and one receptor neuron

Answer: C



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17. Which of these is a kind of unconditioned reflexes?

- A. coughing during swallowing
- B. sweating
- C. peristalsis

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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Check Point 28 4

1. The tangoreceptors are

- A. sensitive to touch
- B. present in the epidermis of skin like Merkel's corpuscles
- C. sensitive to heat
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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2. Rheoreceptors are well-developed in

- A. fishes and amphibian tadpoles
- B. human
- C. arthropods
- D. dogs

Answer: A



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3. The receptors which are sensitive to blood pressure change maintain homeostasis through vasodilation or vasoconstriction are

- A. photoreceptors
- B. statoreceptors
- C. baroreceptors
- D. thermoreceptors

Answer: C



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4. The external ear consist of

- A. pinna and external auditory meatus
- B. cochlea and pinna
- C. Eustachian tube and pinna
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



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5. The opening of tympanic cavity is

- A. fenestra ovalis

B. fenestra rotunda

C. scala media

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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6. Columella auris in frog is comparable to.... In mammals

A. incus

B. mallus

C. stapes

D. none of these

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following is not a cochlear canal?

- A. Vestibular canal
- B. tympanic canal
- C. Semicircular
- D. all of these

Answer: C



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8. Stereo cilia are present in

- A. Jacob's organ
- B. organ of Corti
- C. vestibular apparatus
- D. macula

Answer: B



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9. Otagia is

- A. acute infection in middle ear
- B. ear pain
- C. inflammation in ear
- D. All of the above

Answer: B



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10. Inflammation of tympanic membrane is

- A. eustachitis

B. otitis media

C. myringitis

D. vertigo

Answer: C



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11. Which part of human eye is devoid of blood vessels?

A. Cornea

B. Retina

C. Sclera

D. Pupil

Answer: A



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12. The middle layer of the wall of eyeball is

- A. sclera
- B. choroid
- C. retina
- D. cornea

Answer: B



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13. The point from where the optic nerve leaves the eye

- A. blind spot
- B. yellow spot
- C. fovea
- D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: A



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14. The transparent mucous membrane in the inner eyelids is called

- A. conjunctiva
- B. eyelashes
- C. iris
- D. maculla lutea

Answer: A



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15. The glands related to lubrication and tear production are

- A. meibomian gland lacrimal gland respectively

- B. glands of moll and glands of zeis respectively
- C. glands of moll and meibomian glands respectively
- D. glands of zeis and lacrimal glands respectively

Answer: A



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16. Myopia is corrected by the use of a

- A. convex lens
- B. concave lens
- C. convex mirror
- D. cylindrical lens

Answer: B



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17. The old age defect in the eye due to reduction in flexibility of lens is called

- A. presbyopia
- B. cataract
- C. glucoma
- D. uyopia

Answer: A



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18. Glands of Bowman are associated with

- A. ears
- B. eyes
- C. tongue
- D. nose

Answer: D



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19. Olfactory epithelium comprises of

- A. olfactory cells + supporting cells
- B. olfactory bulb + olfactory tract
- C. olfactory nerve endings + nerves
- D. ethmoid bone

Answer: A



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20. The receptors present on skin which sensitive to cold are

- A. Ruffinl's corpuscle

B. Krause's corpuscle

C. free nerve endings

D.

Answer: C



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Chapter Exercises Taking It Together Assorted Questions Of The Chapter For Advanced Level Practice

1. 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



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2. 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. Neurons

Answer: D



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3. Clusters of neuron cell bodies embedded in the white matter of the brain are referred to as

- A. nuclei
- B. gyri
- C. sulci
- D. ganglia

Answer: A



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4. Brain and spinal cord are

- A. effectors
- B. receptors
- C. nervous organs
- D. intermediary neurons

Answer: C



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5. Menings form outer envelope in

A. cartilage

B. muscle

C. brain

D. kidney

Answer: C



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6. The meninge in contact with the brain and spinal cord is the

A. piamater

B. duramater

C. perineural mater

D. arachnoid

Answer: A



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7. Subarachnoid space occurs

A. above piamater

B. above duramater

C. inside blastocoel

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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8. The white matter of the central nervous system is always

- A. deep to the grey matter
- B. unmyelinated
- C. arranged into tracts
- D. composed of sensory fibres only

Answer: D



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9. Tracts of white matter that connect the right and left cerebral hemispheres are composed of

- A. decussation fibres
- B. association fibres
- C. commissural fibres
- D. projection fibres

Answer: C



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10. Cerebrum regulates

- A. speech
- B. hearing
- C. vision
- D. all of these

Answer: D



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

- A. cerebral cortex

B. Cerebellum

C. limbic system

D. medulla

Answer: C



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12. Broca's area controls

A. breathing

B. movement of vocal cords

C. movements of tongue

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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13. The nerve impulse is another name of

- A. resting potential
- B. polarised potential
- C. action potential
- D. repolarisation

Answer: C



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14. Which lobe-function pairing is incorrect?

- A. Frontal lobe - Sensory interpretation
- B. Parietal lobe - Reasoning
- C. Occipital lobe - Vision
- D. Temporal lobe - Memory

Answer: B



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15. The basal nuclei form all of the following except the

- A. putamen
- B. caudate nucleus
- C. globus pallidus
- D. infundibulum

Answer: D



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

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. norepinephrine
- C. dopamine
- D. GABA

Answer: C



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17. Parkinson's disease and other motor disorder are attributed to dysfunction or trauma to the

- A. pons
- B. basal nuclei
- C. parietal lobe
- D. thalamus

Answer: B



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18. In the split brain operation for epilepsy, the nerve tract (commissure) that allows communications between two hemispheres is cut, this nerve tract is

- A. fissure of Rolando
- B. corpus callosum
- C. fornix
- D. hippocampal gyrus

Answer: B



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19. Which of the following is not the main part of limbic system ?

- A. Amygaloid nucleus

B. Hippocampus

C. Corpora quadrigemina

D. Epithalamus

Answer: C



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20. One of the following is a part of diencephalon.

A. Epithalamus

B. Olfactory bulb

C. Basal ganglia

D. Lateral ventricles

Answer: A



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21. Diencephalon is related to

- A. pons
- B. corpora quadrigemina
- C. Basal ganglia
- D. hypothalamus

Answer: D



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22. The centres for the control of voluntary activities are present in the

- A. thalamus and cerebral cortex of the brain
- B. thalamus and medulla oblongata
- C. cerebral cortex and medulla oblongata
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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23. The thalamus is located in the

- A. telencephalon
- B. mesencephalon
- C. diencephalon
- D. metencephalon

Answer: C



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24. The part of the brain which controls vision, touch, hearing, motion and memory is

- A. cerebrum
- B. cerebellum
- C. medulla oblongata
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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25. One of the following is the structure of mesencephalon

- A. Optic lobes
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Thalamus
- D. Mammillary body

Answer: A



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26. Midbrain contains

- A. corpora quadrigemina
- B. diencephalon
- C. cerebrum
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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27. Corpora quadrigemina acts as the centre for

- A. audio and vision
- B. olfaction and gustation
- C. thermoregulation and chemical sense

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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28. The corpora quadrigemina, composed of the superior and inferior colliculus, is located in the

A. telencephalon

B. mesencephalon

C. diencephalon

D. metencephalon

Answer: B



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29. A patient with symptoms of tremor, halting speech and an irregular gait may have experienced trauma to the

- A. cerebrum
- B. pons
- C. cerebellum
- D. thalamus

Answer: C



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30. The activities of equilibrium, balancing and coordination of muscles are governed by

- A. Medulla oblongata
- B. cerebrum
- C. Cerebellum

D. pineal

Answer: C



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31. The main function of cerebellum is the reflex control of

A. cardiac muscles

B. skeletal muscles

C. visceral muscles

D. sensory organs

Answer: B



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32. Which two structures of the brain control respiration?

- A. Pons and hypothalamus
- B. Cerebrum and hypothalamus
- C. Pons and medulla oblongata
- D. Hypothalamus and pituitary gland

Answer: C



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33. Pons connects the

- A. brain with spinal cord
- B. cerebrum with cerebellum
- C. two lobes of cerebellum
- D. two cerebral hemispheres

Answer: B



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34. Respiration, heartbeat and peristalsis are controlled by

- A. Medulla oblongata
- B. hypothalamus
- C. amygdala
- D. cerebellum

Answer: A



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35. The medulla oblongata encloses the

- A. fourth ventricle
- B. third ventricle
- C. second ventricle

D. optic lobes

Answer: A



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36. Salivation in mammals is under the control of

A. Medulla oblongata

B. mesencephalon

C. hypothalamus

D. cerebellum

Answer: A



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37. Which function is performed by the medulla oblongata?

- A. Maintaining posture
- B. Controlling learning
- C. Regulation of heartbeat
- D. Regulation of body temperature

Answer: C



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38. Ventricles of brain are lined by the cells called

- A. ependymal
- B. neuron cells
- C. neuroglia
- D. Schwann's cells

Answer: A



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39. Foramen of Monro is an aperture between

- A. third and fourth ventricle
- B. rhinocoel and diacoel
- C. lateral and third ventricle
- D. diacoel and metacoel

Answer: C



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40. Through which aperture, the spinal cord passes out of the skull?

- A. Foramen ovale
- B. Foramen magnum
- C. Foramen of Monro

D. Foramen of Panizza

Answer: B



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41. The link between paracoel and diocoel is through

A. foramina Luschika

B. Foramina Magendie

C. Foramen of Monro

D. aqueduct of Sylvius

Answer: C



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42. Brain waves common to a healthy sleeping person and a brain damaged awake person are called

- A. alpha waves
- B. beta waves
- C. gamma waves
- D. delta waves

Answer: D



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43. The presence of theta waves in an adult, is an indication of

- A. visual activities
- B. dreaming
- C. brain damage
- D. severe emotional stress

Answer: B



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44. The terminal portion of the spinal cord is known as the

- A. cordis terminale
- B. conus medullaris
- C. cauda equina
- D. bulbis caudis

Answer: B



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45. If dorsal nerve of spinal cord is broken down then its effect is

- A. no impulse is transmitted

B. impulse is transmitted but slowly

C. impulse is transmitted but slowly

D. no effect on impulse

Answer: A



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46. White matter of spinal cord contains

A. nerve axons

B. cell bodies

C. clusters of neurons and cell bodies

D. motor neurons

Answer: A



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47. Paralysis of both lower limbs due to spinal cord damage and not the upper limbs is called

- A. hemiplegia
- B. quadriplegia
- C. posteriolegia
- D. paraplegia

Answer: C



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48. Cytons of both central and autonomic sensory fibres occurs in

- A. spinal ganglia
- B. dorsal part of spinal cord
- C. ventral part of spinal cord
- D. autonomic ganglia

Answer: B



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49. CNS is mostly made of

- A. motor neurons and sensory neurons
- B. sensory neurons and association
- C. association neurons
- D. motor neurons and association neurons

Answer: C



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

- A. vagus

B. auditory

C. facial

D. trigeminal

Answer: A



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51. Which cranial nerve is purely sensory?

A. Abducens

B. Auditory

C. Vagus

D. Spinal accessory

Answer: B



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52. The set of mixed nerves is

- A. optic, auditory, olfactory
- B. auditory, trigeminal, hypoglossal
- C. oculomotor, pathetic, abducens
- D. vagus, facial, trigeminal

Answer: D



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53. Fifth cranial nerve is

- A. optic
- B. trigeminal
- C. abducens
- D. facial

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: A



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55. Which one of the following cranial nerves is not a mixed nerves?

- A. Abducens nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Trigeminal nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

Answer: A



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56. The pneumotaxic center in the body is present in

- A. pons varolli
- B. lungs
- C. heart
- D. medulla

Answer: A



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57. The rectus eye muscle capable of causing the eye ball to turn laterally in a horizontal plane is innervated by which cranial nerve?

- A. Optic nerve
- B. Abducens nerve
- C. Facial nerve
- D. Oculomotor nerve

Answer: B



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58. Motor nerve is

- A. olfactory
- B. optic
- C. oculomotor

D. vagus

Answer: C



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59. Which cranial nerve is similar with parasympathetic to heart, stomach and liver?

A. vagus

B. trigeminal

C. Facial

D. Abducens

Answer: A



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60. Facial nerve arising from medulla is

- A. sensory
- B. motor
- C. sensory and motor
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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61. In a patient with a contusion over the parotid region, the facial muscles on one side of the face are paralysed, one eye cannot be shut and the corner of the mouth droops. Which cranial nerve is damaged?

- A. Abducens nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve

D. Accessory nerve

Answer: B



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62. A cranial nerve that affects eye movement is the

A. optic nerve

B. trigeminal nerve

C. trochlear nerve

D. hypoglossal nerve

Answer: C



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63. Unipolar nerve cells can be traced in

- A. spinal ganglion cells
- B. retina cell
- C. motor neurons of spinal cord
- D. vertebrate embryo

Answer: D



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64. Which one of the following is spinal nerve

- A. Trigeminal
- B. Hypoglossal
- C. Olfactory
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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65. The autonomic nervous system is responsible for which function(s)?

- A. Motor
- B. Sensory
- C. Motor and sensory
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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66. Pre-ganglionic sympathetic fibres are

- A. adrenergic
- B. cholinergic
- C. hypergonic

D. synergic

Answer: B



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67. Which one of the following is odd one out?

A. Acetylcholine

B. Glycine

C. dopamine

D. Chemical messengers

Answer: D



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68. How many receptor sites are present in $Na^+ - K^+$ pump for binding Na^+ ions?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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69. Sympathetic nervous system increases

- A. heartbeat
- B. secretion of saliva
- C. secretion of digestive juice
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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

- A. Autonomous nervous system
- B. Parasympathetic nervous system
- C. Sympathetic nervous system
- D. Spinal cord

Answer: C



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71. Extraction of sympathetic nervous system is

- A. adrenal medulla

- B. adrenal cortex
- C. pineal
- D. neurohypophysis

Answer: A



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72. Which of the following would not result from sympathetic stimulation?

- A. Increase renin secretion
- B. Inhibit peristalsis
- C. Dilates bronchioles
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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73. Most body organs are innervated by

- A. parasympathetic division of the PNS
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: B



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74. The cell bodies of the pre-ganglionic neurons of the sympathetic division are located within the

- A. cervical and sacral regions of the spinal cord
- B. white matter of the spinal cord
- C. grey matter of the spinal cord

D. brain and sacral region

Answer: C



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75. Parasympathetic nervous system has its origin from

A. brain

B. spinal cord

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. none of these

Answer: C



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76. Parasympathetic fibres arise from which set of cranial nerves?

A. III, V, IX and X

B. IV, V, IX and X

C. III, VII, IX and X

D. V, IX, X and XII

Answer: C



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77. Which of the following is not an effect produced by parasympathetic stimulation?

A. Pupil dilation

B. Increased stomach activity

C. Decreased stomach activity

D. Constriction of bronchi

Answer: A



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78. The functions of inner viscera is controlled by Nerves.

- A. sympathetic
- B. parasympatheic
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. cranial and spinal

Answer: C



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79. Supply of blood is visceral organs is controlled by

- A. SNS, involuntary
- B. SNS, voluntary
- C. PNS, involuntary

D. SNS, PNS, involuntary

Answer: D



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80. A touch on the right hand stimulates neurons in the

- A. right somatic sensory area
- B. right somatic motor area
- C. left somatic sensory area
- D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: C



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81. The nerves are made up exclusively from the

- A. dendrons
- B. axons
- C. nodes of Ranvier
- D. Nissl's body

Answer: B



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82. The brain receives and sends signals in the form of impulses

- A. electrical
- B. mechanical
- C. chemical
- D. both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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83. During impulse transmission, nerve permeability increases for

A. Na^{+}

B. Cl^{-}

C. H^{+}

D. Ca^{2+}

Answer: A



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84. Nerve impulse travels as

A. chemical impulse

B. electrical impulse

C. electrochemical impulse

D. physical impulse

Answer: C



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85. A polarised neurons is the one that is

A. conducting stimulus

B. at resting potential

C. having action potential

D. none of these

Answer: B



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86. During conduction of an impulse on the inside of plasma membrane of a neuron, electrical potential changes from

- A. $-ve$ to $+ve$ and remains $+ve$
- B. $-ve$ to $+ve$ and then to $-ve$
- C. $+ve$ to $+ve$ and then remains $-ve$
- D. $+ve$ to $-ve$ and then to $+ve$

Answer: B



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87. Once the nerve has been stimulated, it cannot be stimulated again for sometimes, this period is called the

- A. refractory period
- B. period of excitability
- C. period of summation

D. none of these

Answer: A



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88. Saltatory conduction is uninterrupted conduction because of

A. less energy required

B. more speed

C. less Na^+ / K^+ pump

D. all of these

Answer: B



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89. If a nerve is stimulated in the middle, the nerve impulse in the form of electrical charges are conducted to the

- A. left side
- B. right side
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Either (a) or (b)

Answer: D



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90. prevents the spreading of impulses within the neighbouring fibres.

- A. Nodes of Ranvier
- B. Synapse
- C. Medullary sheaths
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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91. Transmission of nerve impulse at synapses is a

- A. biological process
- B. physical process
- C. chemical process
- D. mechanical process

Answer: C



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92. Node of Ranvier occurs where

- A. nerve is covered with myelin sheath

B. neurilemma is discontinuous

C. neurilemma and myelin sheath are discontinuous

D. myelin sheath is discontinuous

Answer: D



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93. Anaesthetics reduce pain by blocking nerve conduction due to blocking of

A. neurotransmitter receptors

B. Na^+ channels

C. K^+ channels

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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94. 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^{2-} and Cl^- ions

C. Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions

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

Answer: A



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95. Common feature amongst acetylcholine, noradrenaline and serotonin is

A. all are anticoagulants

B. they lower blood pressure

C. they raise heartbeat

D. all are neurotransmitters

Answer: B



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96. Neuropeptides are

A. neurotransmitter chemicals

B. neuroglia

C. products of the choroid plexuses

D. Nutrients for brain tissue

Answer: A



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

- A. hormones
- B. neurotransmitters
- C. cerebrospinal fluid
- D. lymph

Answer: B



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98. Neuromotor transmitter between two nerves at a synapse is

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. sympathin
- C. ATP
- D. insulin

Answer: A



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99. Acetylcholine takes part in

- A. enhancing membrane permeability
- B. synaptic delay
- C. none of the above
- D.

Answer: B



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100. Common neurotransmitter of peripheral nervous system is

- A. colchicine

B. epinephrine

C. GABA

D. acetylcholine

Answer: D



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101. The reflex action is

A. blinking of eyelid

B. swallowing of food bolus

C. sneezing and coughing

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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102. A nerve conveying impulse from a tissue to nerve centre is

- A. afferent
- B. efferent
- C. mixed
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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103. Afferent nerve fibres carry impulses from

- A. effector organs to CNS
- B. receptors to CNS
- C. CNS to receptors
- D. CNS to muscles

Answer: B



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104. Which is required intact for sound reflex action?

- A. Spinal cord
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: A



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105. Father of conditioned reflex is

- A. Pavlov

B. Calvin

C. Oparin

D. Smith and Neil

Answer: A



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106. In which of the following brain structure, autonomic function pairing is incorrect?

A. Pons - Respiration

B. Corpus - Blood pressure

C. Medulla oblongata - Respiration

D. Thalamus - Intense pain

Answer: B



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107. The kneejerk reflex in response to a mallet tap over the patellar ligament

- A. is a conditioned reflex
- B. is a monosynaptic reflex
- C. has its reflex centre in the spinal cord
- D. is mediated by a three neuron reflex arc

Answer: B



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108. Ventral root of spinal nerve is composed of somatic

- A. motor and visceral sensory fibres
- B. sensory and visceral sensory fibres
- C. motor and visceral motor fibres

D. sensory and visceral motor fibres

Answer: C



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

A. Muscle spindle

B. Motor neuron

C. Brain

D. Interneurons

Answer: C



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110. Statoreceptors are located in

- A. cristae
- B. maculae
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. cochlea

Answer: C



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111. Vibrissae are associated with the function of

- A. thermoregulation
- B. gustation
- C. tactile perception
- D. reproduction

Answer: C



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112. 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



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113. Resting membrane potential is maintained by

- A. hormones
- B. neurotransmitters
- C. ion pumps

D. none of these

Answer: C



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114. Sensation of stomach pain is due to

A. interoceptors

B. exteroceptors

C. proprioceptors

D. teloreceptors

Answer: A



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115. Osphradium of *Pila globosa* is

- A. Photoreceptor
- B. Chemoreceptor
- C. Thermoreceptor
- D. Tangoreceptor

Answer: B



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116. Transmission of sound waves through the inner ear occurs through

- A. nerve fibres
- B. a gaseous medium
- C. auditory ossicles
- D. a fluid medium

Answer: D



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117. The part of internal ear responsible for hearing is

- A. cochlea
- B. semicircular canal
- C. utricle
- D. sacculus

Answer: A



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118. The organ of Corti is a structure present in

- A. external ear
- B. middle ear
- C. semicircular canal

D. cochlea

Answer: D



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119. 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



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120. Part of ear concerned with hearing is

- A. Reissner's membrane and tectorial membrane
- B. Basilar membrane and tectorial membrane
- C. Reissner's membrane and basilar membrane
- D. ampulla

Answer: B



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121. The structure that is in direct contact with the tympanic membrane is the

- A. stapes
- B. incus
- C. malleus
- D. semicircular canals

Answer: C



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122. Fenestra ovalis is

- A. air-filled cavity of middle ear
- B. external opening of tympanic cavity
- C. opening of auditory capsule
- D. communication between pharynx and tympanic cavity

Answer: C



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123. Largest ear ossicle is

- A. incus
- B. stapes
- C. malleus

D. stapedial plate

Answer: C



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124. Internal ear is filled with

A. perilymph

B. endolymph

C. lymph

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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125. Which portion of the cochlea responds to low frequency sound waves?

- A. The portion closest to the vestibular window
- B. The middle portion
- C. The portion closest to the cochlear nerve
- D. The end portion

Answer: C



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126. The hair cells in the spiral organ are supported by the

- A. basilar membrane
- B. vestibule
- C. tectorial membrane
- D. utricle

Answer: D



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127. Which of the following bones is in direct contact with oval window ?

A. stapes

B. incus

C. malleus

D. semicircular canals

Answer: A



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128. Vestibule is constituted by

A. semicircular canals and utricle

B. sacculus and ampullae

C. ampullae and lagena

D.

Answer: B



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129. Maculae are present in

A. semicircular canals

B. utricle and lagena

C. utricle

D. utricle and sacculus

Answer: D



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130. An inability to walk a straight line may indicate damage to which, cranial nerve?

- A. Vestibulocochlear nerve
- B. Trochlear nerve
- C. Facial nerve
- D. Hypoglossal nerve

Answer: A



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131. Eardrum is

- A. tensor tympani
- B. scala tympani
- C. tympanic membrane
- D. scala vestibular

Answer: C



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132. Receptor cells for balancing occur in human ear in

- A. malleus, incus and stapes
- B. utriculus tympani
- C. organ of Corti
- D. Eustachian tube

Answer: B



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133. In mammals, the organ of Corti is found in

- A. scala vestibuli

B. scala tympani

C. scala media

D. cochlear canal

Answer: C



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134. The receptor organs for sense of hearing are located in

A. cochlea

B. utricle

C. sacculus

D. middle ear

Answer: A



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135. Which of the following is not related to equilibrium?

- A. Utriculus
- B. Sacculus
- C. Semicircular ducts
- D. Cochlea

Answer: D



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136. The membranous labyrinth is concerned with

- A. hearing
- B. equilibrium
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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137. The tympanic membrane is stretched over a cartilaginous ring. It is

- A. columella
- B. fenestra ovalis
- C. tympanicus annulus
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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

- A. vibration of tympanum

B. vibration of stapes

C. striking of malleus

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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139. When the eyeball is too long and an image is focused in front of the retina, the condition is termed as

A. presbyopia

B. hypermetropia

C. myopia

D. astigmatism

Answer: C



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

- A. accommodation
- B. adaptation
- C. photoperiodism
- D. mutation

Answer: A



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

- A. Retinol
- B. Rhodopsin

C. Melanin

D. Sclerotin

Answer: B



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

A. shutter

B. lens

C. diaphragm

D. film

Answer: D



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

- A. yellow spot
- B. blind spot
- C. pars optica
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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144. Mark the vitamin present in rhodopsin

- A. Vitamin-A
- B. Vitamin-B
- C. Vitamin-C
- D. Vitamin-D

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. lens, iris, optic nerve
- B. lens, aqueous humor and vitreous humor
- C. cornea, lens, iris
- D. cornea, lens, optic nerve

Answer: B



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

A. Myopia

B. cataract

C. Presbyopia

D. Hypermetropia

Answer: D



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147. 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. retina

B. iris

C. sclerotic

D. cornea

Answer: A



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148. Colour blindness is due to defect in

- A. cones
- B. rods
- C. rods and cones
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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

- A. multipolar neuron

B. unipolar neuron

C. bipolar neuron

D. none of these

Answer: C



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150. In myopia or short sightedness

A. images is formed slightly in front of retina because eyeball is longer

B. eyeball is normal but image is formed over blind spot

C. eyeball is normal but image is formed slightly behind the retina due to faulty lens

D. curvature of cornea becomes irregular

Answer: A



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151. Human eye is most sensitive to

- A. red colour
- B. yellow colours
- C. vioiolet colour
- D. orange colour

Answer: A



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152. Conjunctiva of eye is present in

- A. vitreous chamber
- B. aqueous chamber
- C. ciliary body

D. front of cornea

Answer: D



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153. Chamber containing vitreous humour is present

- A. in front of lens
- B. behind the lens
- C. between lens and iris
- D. between iris and cornea

Answer: B



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154. Which of the following is not a structure of the eye?

- A. conjunctiva
- B. Suspensory ligament
- C. Basilar membrane
- D. Macula lutea

Answer: A



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155. In dark adaptation

- A. only cones are involved
- B. only rods are involved
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. neither rods nor cones are involved

Answer: B



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

- A. cornea
- B. conjunctiva
- C. eyelid
- D. ciliary muscles

Answer: D



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

- A. focus of lens will change
- B. retinal blood supply is cut
- C. vitreous humour becomes fluid

D. pupil will contract

Answer: D



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158. Aperture of pupil controlled by

A. conjunctiva

B. cornea

C. iris

D. retina

Answer: C



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159. The exposed transparent region of eye ball represents.

- A. uvea
- B. cornea and conjunctiva
- C. fibrous coat
- D. iris

Answer: B



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160. The ciliary body is located

- A. near the ciliary muscles
- B. near the blind spot
- C. just behind the cornea
- D. at the junction of iris and choroid

Answer: D



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161. Which one of the following terms does not apply to how light rays are processed in the eyes?

- A. Refraction
- B. Accommodation
- C. Inversion
- D. Dispersion

Answer: D



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162. Colour to the eye is imparted by

- A. lens
- B. pupil
- C. iris

D. vitreous humour

Answer: C



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163. In the central region of the retina, there is a yellowish spot, the macula lutea, with a depression in its centre that produces the sharpest vision. This depression is called

- A. optic disc
- B. rods and cones
- C. vitreous body
- D. fovea centralis

Answer: D



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164. Lens in man is

- A. biconvex
- B. biconcave
- C. spherical
- D. cylindrical

Answer: A



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

- A. iodopsin
- B. Rhodopsin
- C. haemocyanin
- D. haematin

Answer: B



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166. Vascular coat of eye is

A. sclerotic

B. choroid

C. retina

D. none of these

Answer: B



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167. Lacrimal glands are concerned with secretion of

A. hormones

B. digestive juices

C. enzymes

D. tears

Answer: D



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

A. bone

B. cartilage

C. muscles and cartilage

D. fibrous connective tissue

Answer: D



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

- A. radial muscles
- B. circular muscles
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. nictitating membrane

Answer: B



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170. The vision of man is

- A. monocular
- B. binocular
- C. aposition
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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171. Eye muscles are attached with

A. sclerotic

B. cornea

C. choroid

D. retina

Answer: A



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172. Which one is an incorrect match?

A. Myopia - Biconvex lens

B. Olfactory - Smell

C. Algesireceptor - Pain

D. Organ of Corti cells - Sensory and supporting

Answer: A



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173. In hypermetropia, the image is formed

A. before retina and is corrected by convex lens

B. behind retina and is corrected by convex lens

C. before retina and is corrected by concave lens

D. behind retina and is corrected by concave lens

Answer: B



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174. Astigmatism can be corrected by using

- A. convex lens
- B. concave lens
- C. cylindrical lens
- D. surgery

Answer: C



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175. Which is the proper sequence of visual sensory transmission from stimulation of photoreceptors located on the medial side of the retina?

- A. Optic nerve, lateral geniculate body, optic-radiation, optic tract, cerebral cortex
- B. Optic nerve, optic chiasma, lateral geniculate body, optic tract, cerebral cortex, optic radiation

C.

D.

Answer: C



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176. Focal length of eye lens is changed by

A. pupil

B. iris

C. cornea

D. ciliary body

Answer: D



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177. Which of the following is devoid of blood supply?

- A. Retina
- B. Choroid
- C. Cornea
- D. Sclerotic

Answer: C



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178. Convex lenses correct

- A. presbyopia
- B. myopia
- C. hypermetropia
- D. glaucoma

Answer: C



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

- A. myopia
- B. hypermetropia
- C. cataract
- D. astigmatism

Answer: C



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180. Vascular coat of eye ball is made up of

- A. sclerotic, choroid and retina

B. optic, ciliary and iris

C. sclerotic, cornea and conjunctiva

D. choroid, ciliary body and iris

Answer: D



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181. Iris has

A. rods

B. cones

C. radial and circular muscles

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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182. Aqueous humour produced by the ciliary body is secreted into the posterior chamber and enters the anterior chamber through the

- A. pupil
- B. scleral venous sinus
- C. vitreous body
- D. suspensory ligament

Answer: A



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183. The musculus tensor choroidea is

- A. another name of tela choroidea
- B. muscles surrounding the lens
- C. levator bulbi muscles
- D. none of the above

Answer: B



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184. Organs of Ruffini are receptors of

- A. cold
- B. pressure
- C. heat
- D. touch

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: A



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186. Pacinian corpuscles are

- A. glands
- B. pain receptors
- C. naked tactile receptors
- D. encapsulated pressure receptors

Answer: D



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187. 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 perceive gentle pressure

Answer: D



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

- A. Pacinian corpuscles
- B. hair end organs
- C. Merkel's discs

D. Ruffini's corpuscles

Answer: B



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189. Regarding cerebrospinal fluid, which of the following is a false statement?

- A. It has a specific gravity of 1.007 and buoys the brain
- B. It maintains a volume of 140 to 200 mL and a fluid pressure of 10 mm Hg
- C. It moves metabolic wastes away from the cells o nervous tissue
- D. It is produced in the choroid plexuses and drains into the cerebral arterial circle

Answer: B



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190. Which of the following are the three initial development regions of the brain?

- A. Telencephalon, Prosencephalon, Mesencephalon
- B. Rhombencephalon, Prosencephalon, Mesencephalon
- C. Metencephalon, Myelencephalon, Prosencephalon
- D. Prosencephalon, Diencephalon, Mesencephalon

Answer: B



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191. Identify the organ/innervation mismatch

- A. Glossopharyngeal nerve - Tongue
- B. Optic nerve - Eye muscles
- C. Facial nerve - Olfactory epithelium

D. Cochlear nerve - Spiral organ

Answer: C



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192. Name the cranial nerves of humans being viz. II,VII,VIII,IX

- A. optic, facial, auditory, glossopharyngeal
- B. optic, auditory, facial, hypoglossal
- C. oculomotor, auditory, abducens, hypoglossal
- D. optic, facial, abducens and glossopharyngeal

Answer: A



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193. The third, sixth and eleventh cranial nerves in mammals are respectively

- A. oculomotor, abducens and spinal
- B. oculomotor, and pneumatogastric
- C. spinal accessory and glossopharyngeal
- D. hypoglossal and glossopharyngeal

Answer: A



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194. Two extracranial nerves found in rabbit/human are

- A. hypoglossal and spinal accessory
- B. hypoglossal and pneumatogastric
- C. spinal accessory and glossopharyngeal
- D. hypoglossal and glossopharyngeal

Answer: A



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195. A patient scheduled "for surgery confides in his nurse the night" before that he is "terribly scared". Which of the following indicate(s) increased sympathetic activity in this patient?

- A. Patient complains that his mouth feels dry
- B. patient's gown is moist with perspiration
- C. Patient appears pale
- D.

Answer: D



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196. Which of the following is not a function of the ANS?

- A. Innervation of all visceral organs
- B. Transmission of sensory and motor impulses
- C. Regulation of control of vital activities
- D. Conscious control of motor activities

Answer: C



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197. Which of the following is not the characteristic of human sympathetic system?

- A. Prepares the person for 'fight or flight'
- B. The presence of ganglia near the spinal cord
- C. Increases heart rate
- D. It is a craniosacral division of the autonomic nervous system

Answer: D



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198. The main functions of sympathetic nervous system are

- A. contraction of skin, blood vessels and sudden increase of blood pressure
- B. contraction of muscles, secretion of sweat glands and rapid coagulation of blood
- C. dilation of bronchi, contraction of heart and sudden decreases in the number of RBC in the blood
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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199. The function of our visceral organs is controlled by

- A. sympathetic and somatic neural system
- B. sympathetic and parasympathetic neural system
- C. central and somatic nervous system
- D. none of the above

Answer: B



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200. A ganglion is an aggregate of nerve cell bodies

- A. inside the brain or spinal cord
- B. outside the brain and spinal cord
- C. in the spinal cord only
- D. in the brain only

Answer: B



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

- A. three ions of Na^+ are taken in and two K^+ are taken in
- B. three ions of Na^+ are taken in and two K^+ are pumped out
- C. two ions of Na^+ are thrown out and three K^+ are absorbed
- D. three ions of K^+ are absorbed and three Na^+ are pumped out

Answer: A



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

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D



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203. During recovery, a nerve fibre becomes

- A. + vely charged on outside and – vely charged on inside
- B. + vely charged on both outside and inside
- C. – vely charged on outside and + vely charged on inside
- D. – vely charged on both outside and inside

Answer: A



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

- A. nerve fibre is insulated by a medullary sheath
- B. sodium pump starts operating only at the cyton and then continues into the nerve fibre
- C. neurotransmitters are released by dendrites and not by axon endings
- D. neurotransmitters are released by the axon endings and not by dendrites

Answer: D



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205. Nerve impulse are transmitted across a synapse from the

- A. cell body of one neuron to the axon terminal of another

- B. dendrites of one neuron to the axon terminal of another
- C. axon terminal of one neuron to the dendrites of another
- D. dendrites of one to cell body of another

Answer: C



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206. An investigator places an 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



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207. Synaptic delay is the time taken between the

A. actual reception of a stimulus and its perception

B. reception of a stimulus and the resultant sensory reaction

C. release of a neurotransmitter from one neuron and stimulation of the next neuron

D. conduction of nerve impulse across a neuron

Answer: C



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208. An example of conditioned reflex is

- A. withdrawl of hand on touching a hot surface
- B. sneezing during cold
- C. running indoor on arrival of rain
- D. salivation in dog on seeing bread

Answer: D



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209. Route of reflex arc is

- A. effectors, grey matter, motor fibres, sensory fibres and receptors

- B. receptors, sensory fibres, grey matter and motor fibres
- C. receptors, sensory fibres, grey matter fibres, receptors and effectors
- D. sensory fibres, grey matter, motor fibres, receptors and effectors

Answer: C



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

- A. Pinna-Tympanic-Cochlea-Auditory canal-Incus-Malleus-Stapes-Cochlea-Auditory nerve
- B. Pinna-Malleus-Incus-Stapes-Auditory canal-Tympanic membrane-Cochlea-Auditory nerve
- C. Pinna-Tympanic membrane-Auditory canal-Cochlea-Malleus-Incus-Stapes-Auditory nerve

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

Cochlea-Auditory nerve

Answer: D



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211. Regarding the medulla oblongata, which of the following is a false statement?

- A. It is pyramidal in shape
- B. It is located within the mesencephalon
- C. It contain posterior choroid plexuses
- D. It functions as cardiac, vasomotor and respiratory

Answer: B



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1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

I. Two transmitter substances in the nervous system are dopamine and acetylcholine

II. Motor neurons convey information from receptors in the periphery to the CNS

III. Somatic motor nerves innervate skeletal muscles and autonomic nerves innervate smooth muscle, cardiac muscle and glands

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. Only III

D. I and III

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following nerves are of mixed nature?

I. Trigeminal II. Hypoglossal

III. Glossopharyngeal IV. Abducens

A. I and III

B. II and IV

C. III and IV

D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. Spinal cord

I. is located in the neural canal of vertebral column.

II. Is composed of central grey matter, in which cell bodies of neurons are present.

III. Do not conduct the reflex actions of the body.

IV. Composed of central white matter.

- A. Statement I and II are correct
- B. Statement II is correct
- C. Statement I and III are correct
- D. All the statements are correct

Answer: A



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4. Medulla oblongata controls

- I. breathing and blood pressure
- II. Gut peristalsis and gland secretion
- III. Vasodilation and vasoconstriction
- IV. Laughing and micturition

- A. Only I

B. II and III

C. I, II and III

D. Only IV

Answer: C



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5. Acquired reflex is

I. first learned and then causes reflex action

II. Unlearned, inborn reflex

III. Controlled by spinal cord and brain

IV. Monosynaptic reflex as only synapse is found

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. I, II and III

D. I and III

Answer: D



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6. Consider the following statements about the sympathetic division of the ANS.

- I. All its neurons release norepinephrine as their primary neurotransmitter substances
- II. All the cell bodies of its post-ganglionic neurons lie in or near the organ innervated
- III. The cell bodies of its pre-ganglionic neurons lie in the thoracic and lumbar spinal cord of these statements

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Only III is true
- D. I and II are true

Answer: C



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7. Consider the following statements about the parasympathetic division of the ANS

I All its neurons release acetylcholine as their primary neurotransmitter substance

II The cell bodies of its post-ganglionic neurons lie in or near the organ innervated

III. The cell bodies of its pre-ganglionic neurons lie in the cervical and sacral spinal cord Of these statements

A. All are true

B. None is true

C. I and II are true

D. II and III are true

Answer: C



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Chapter Exercises Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Assertion Reason

1. Assertion : Nerves arising from the spinal cord are said to be sensory nerves

Reason : A nerve confining only sensory nerve fibres is called a sensory nerve

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A



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2. 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. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B



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3. 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 different parts of the body .

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

Answer: D



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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. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A



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1. Choose the correct statement

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

Answer: C



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2. Photosensitive compound in human eye is made up of

- A. opsin and retinal
- B. opsin and retinol

C. transducin and retinene

D. guanosine and retinol

Answer: A



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

A. sensory motor impulses

B. voluntary motor impulses

C. commissural impulses

D. integrating impulses

Answer: B



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

- A. Medulla oblongata - Homeostatic control
- B. Cerebellum - Language comprehension
- C. Corpus callosum - Communication between the left and right cerebral cortices
- D. Cerebrum - Calculation and contemplation

Answer: B



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

- A. chchlea
- B. vestibular apparatus

C. tectoria membrane

D. organ of Corti

Answer: B



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6. The pneumotaxic centre and rhythm centre are respectively present in

A. pons and medulla oblongata

B. corpus callosum and pons

C. medulla oblongata and hypothalamus

D. diencephalon and pons

Answer: A



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7. Read the following statements and find the correct ones

I Midbrain, pons varolii and medulla oblongata are together called brain stem

II Paracoels are connected to diocoel through iter

III Heartbeat, respiration, swallowing, cough related centres lie in medulla oblongata

IV Cerebellum is also called gyroscope of the body

A. I, II and III

B. I, III and IV

C. II, III and IV

D. I, II and IV

Answer: B



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8. The bundle of axons in the central nervous system is known as

- A. nerve
- B. ganglion
- C. tract
- D. neuron

Answer: C



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9. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Hindbrain contains medulla, pons and cerebellum
- B. Thalamus is an important sensory relay structure
- C. Cerebral cortex in humans is folded into convolutions
- D. Hypothalamus has an important role in recognising and experiencing

Answer: D



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10. An interneuron consists of the following

- A. Long dendrites and short axon
- B. Short dendrites and long and short axon
- C. Short dendrites and a long axon
- D. Long dendrites and a long axon

Answer: B



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11. Which group of cranial nerves control eyeball movements?

- A. Optic, abducens, pathetic
- B. Optic, oculomotor, trochlear
- C. Oculomotor, abducens, auditory

D. Oculomotor, abducens, trochlear

Answer: D



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12. 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. (A) and (R) both are correct and (A) is correct explanation
- B. (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong
- C. (A) and (R) both are correct, but (A) is not correct explanation of (R)
- D. (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

Answer: C



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13. In EEG, the waves which are low in frequency but with high amplitude are

- A. theta waves
- B. delta waves
- C. beta waves
- D. alpha waves

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Choose the function of sympathetic nervous system

- A. Constricts bronchi and pupil of eye
- B. Increases heart rate, relaxes bronchi

C. Decreases heart rate, increases peristalsis

D. Dilates blood vessels, stimulates salivary secretions

Answer: B



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15. Depolarisation of nerve membrane takes place through influx of
Ions

A. calcium

B. potassium

C. sodium

D. magnesium

Answer: C



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16. Select the correct statement regarding Schwann cells

- A. Surround axon of myelinated nerve fibre
- B. Support muscle fibres
- C. Found in Haversian system of bones
- D. Form basement membrane of epithelium

Answer: A



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17. Synapse is.....

- A. crossing over between non-homologous chromosomes
- B. pairing of homologous chromosomes
- C. junction between axon and dendrite of two different neurons
- D. zig-zag junction in cardiac muscle fibres

Answer: C



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18. Which is wrong regarding conduction of nerve impulse?

- A. In a resting neuron, the axonal membrane is more permeable to K^+ ions and nearly impermeable to Na^+ ions
- B. Fluid outside the axon has a high concentration of Na^+ and low concentration of K^+ , in a resting neuron
- C. Ionic gradients are maintained by Na-K pumps across the resting membrane which transports 3 Na^+ ions outwards for 2 K^+ ions into the cell
- D. A neuron is polarised only when the outer surface of axonal membrane possesses a negative charge and inner surface is positively charged

Answer: D



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

- A. Heart rate increases without affecting cardiac output
- B. Both heart rate and cardiac output increases
- C. Heart rate decreases but cardiac output increases
- D. Reduce in both heart rate and cardiac output

Answer: D



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20. Injury localized to the hypothalamus would most likely disrupt

- A. coordination during locomotion

B. executive functions, such as decision making

C. regulation of body temperature

D. short term memory

Answer: C



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21. Thermoregulatory centre of human body is associated with

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. hypothalamus

D. medulla oblongata

Answer: C



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22. The smallest cranial nerve is

- A. Abducent
- B. Optic
- C. Trochlear
- D. Facial

Answer: C



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23. Hearing is controlled by

- A. cerebellum
- B. diencephalon
- C. frontal lobe of cerebrum
- D. temporal lobe of cerebrum

Answer: D



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24. The part of the brain where the centre for hunger and thirst is located is

A. cerebrum

B. Hypothalamus

C. Cerebellum

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: B



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25. 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. asynaptic reflex arc

Answer: A



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26. 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 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



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27. Adrenaline is equivalent to which neurotransmitter

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Acetyltholine
- C. Dopamine
- D. GABA

Answer: A



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28. Sensory neurons in the retina of eye are

- A. rods
- B. cones
- C. ciliary body
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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29. The human hind brain comprises three parts, one of which is

- A. spinal cord
- B. corpus callosum
- C. Cerebellum
- D. hypothalamus

Answer: C



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

- A. Eustachian tube
- B. Organ of Corti
- C. vestibular apparatus
- D. Ear ossicles

Answer: C



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31. A person entering an empty room suddenly finds a snake right in front on opening the door. Which one of the following is likely to happen in his

neuro-hormonal control system ?

- A. Sympathetic nervous system is activated releasing epinephrine and norepinephrine from adrenal, medulla
- B. Neurotransmitters diffuse rapidly across the cleft and transmit a nerve impulse
- C. Hypothalamus activates the parasympathetic division of brain
- D. Sympathetic nervous system is activated releasing epinephrine and norepinephrine from adrenal cortex

Answer: A



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32. Which part of human brain is concerned with the regulation of body temperature ?

- A. Medula oblongata

B. Cerebellum

C. Cerebrum

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: D



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33. Dark adaption in human eye involves

A. conversion of 11 cis-retinene to trans-retinene

B. conversion of trans-retinene into 11 cis-retinene

C. decomposition of rhodopsin into retinene

D. decomposition of rhodopsin to scotopsin

Answer: B



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

- A. bigemina
- B. arenacea
- C. allata
- D. quadrigemina

Answer: D



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35. Pigment Iodopsin is contained in

- A. rod cells
- B. cone cells
- C. amacrine cells
- D. horizontal cells

Answer: B



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36. Vagus nerve is a

- A. mixed Xth spinal nerve
- B. mixed Xth cranial nerve
- C. mixed Xth thoracic nerve
- D. mixed Xth cranial nerve

Answer: D



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37. The number of spinal nerves in human is

- A. 10 pairs

B. 12 pairs

C. 43 pairs

D. 31 pairs

Answer: D



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38. Third and fourth ventricles of brain are connected by

A. Aqueduct of Sylvius

B. Foramen of Monro

C. Foramen of Magnum

D. Corpus callosum

Answer: A



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39. string 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^{2+}
- B. P-acetylcholine, Q – Na^{+}
- C. P-GABA, Q – Na^{+}
- D. P-cholinesterase, Q – Ca^{2+}

Answer: A



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

- A. vitamin-C
- B. vitamin-D

C. vitamin-A

D. vitamin-B

Answer: C



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41. When a neuron is in resting state i.e. not conducting any impulse, the axonal membrane is

A. equally permeable to both Na^+ and K^+ ions

B. impermeable to both Na^+ and K^+ ions

C. comparatively more permeable to K^+ ions and nearly impermeable to Na^+ ions

D. comparatively more permeable to Na^+ ions and nearly impermeable to K^+ ions

Answer: C



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42. 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



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

- A. resting potential

B. action potential

C. spike potential

D. reaction potential

Answer: A



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44. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

(i) Synaptic cleft of neurons secretes adrenaline.

(ii) Myelinated nerve fibres are enveloped with Schwann cells, which form a myelin sheath around the axon.

(iii) Non-myelinated nerve fibre is enclosed by a Schwann cell that does not form a myelin sheath.

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

A. I, II are correct, but III and IV are incorrect

B. I, II and III are correct but IV is incorrect

C. III and IV are correct, but I and II are incorrect

D. II and III are correct, but I and IV are incorrect

Answer: D



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

A. bipolar cells, photoreceptor cells, ganglion cells

B. ganglion cells, rods, cones

C. ganglion cells, bipolar cells, photoreceptor cells

D. photoreceptor cells, ganglion cells, bipolar cells

Answer: C



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46. The tract of nerve fibres which connects the cerebral hemisphere is

- A. corpus luteum
- B. corpus callosum
- C. Corpora quadrigemina
- D. cerebral aqueduct

Answer: B



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47. Medulla oblongata develops from

- A. ectoderm
- B. mesoderm
- C. endoderm
- D. ectomesoderm

Answer: A



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48. Respiratory control centre is

- A. cerebellum
- B. medulla oblongata
- C. spinal cord
- D. cerebrum

Answer: B



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49. During the conduction of nerve impulse, the repolarisation occurs with the

- A. influx of K^{+} ions
- B. influx of Na^{+} ions
- C. efflux of K^{+} ions
- D. efflux of Mg^{2+} ions

Answer: C



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50. In an axon, nerve impulse travels

- A. towards cell body
- B. away from cell body
- C. away from synapse
- D. in both directions

Answer: B



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51. Memory is the responsibility of

- A. grey matter
- B. white matter
- C. cerebrum
- D. cerebellum

Answer: C



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52. What are the two types of nervous system cells?

- A. Alveoli and veins
- B. Alveoli and bronchioles
- C. Neurons and nephrons

D. Neurons and glia

Answer: D



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53. In eye donation, which one of the following parts of donor's eye is utilised?

A. retina

B. cornea

C. lens

D. iris

Answer: B



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54. Rods and cones are present in

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

Answer: D



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55. Damage to hearing is caused by sound which exceed

- A. 70 decibels
- B. 100 decibels
- C. 110 decibels
- D. 120 decibels

Answer: D



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56. Gustatoreceptors are

- A. rod cells of eyes
- B. taste buds of tongue
- C. epithelium of skin
- D. cone cells of eye

Answer: B



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57. Vomiting centre is located in the

- A. medulla oblongata

B. stomach and sometimes in duodenum

C. GI tract

D. hypothalamus

Answer: A



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58. The amount of CSF in the cranial cavity is

A. 500 mL

B. 140 mL

C. 1 L

D. 1.5 mL

Answer: B



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59. Movement of tongue muscle is controlled by

- A. facial nerve
- B. trigeminal nerve
- C. hypoglossal nerve
- D. vagus nerve

Answer: C



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60. Which function will be lost due to damage of occipital lobe ?

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

Answer: C



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61. Which centre is stimulated during increase in body temperature ?

- A. Anterior hypothalamus
- B. Posterior hypothalamus
- C. Limbic system
- D. Red nucleus

Answer: A



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

- A. Reticular system

B. Hippocampus

C. Thalamus

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: B



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

A. Thalamus

B. Hypothalamus

C. Limbic system

D. Parietal lobe

Answer: B



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64. Vertebrate brain differentiates from

- A. endoderm
- B. mesoderm
- C. ectoderm
- D. blastoderm

Answer: C



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65. The complex system of the inner ear associated with maintenance of body balance is

- A. cochlea
- B. Reissner's membrane
- C. vestibular apparatus
- D. basilar membrane

Answer: C



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66. The innermost layer of the human eye is

A. choroid

B. cornea

C. Sclera

D. retina

Answer: D



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67. The respiratory rhythm centre is present in the

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. hypothalamus

D. corpora quadrigemina

Answer: C



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68. Alimentary canal is supplied by

A. olfactory

B. optic

C. trigeminal

D. vagus

Answer: D



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69. Light sensitive cells of eye are present in

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

Answer: A



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70. In nerve fibre, the impulse transmits quickly due to

- A. myelin sheath
- B. nodes of Ranvier
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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71. Sympathetic nerve accelerates heartbeat due to

- A. adrenaline
- B. noradrenaline
- C. insulin
- D. glucagon

Answer: A



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72. Organ of Jacobson helps

- A. touch

B. vision

C. smell

D. hear

Answer: C



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

A. Peristalsis

B. Digestion

C. Excretion

D. Memory and learning

Answer: D



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74. 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



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

- A. association area
- B. motor area

C. Wernicke's area

D. Broca's area

Answer: C



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

A. Four

B. Six

C. Eight

D. Ten

Answer: D



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77. Which of the following is a motor nerve?

A. Glossopharyngeal

B. Vagus

C. Abducens

D. Olfactory

Answer: C



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78. The roof of cerebrum is

A. centrocoel

B. pallium

C. arbor vitae

D. third ventricle

Answer: B



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79. Find the odd one

A. Choroid plexus

B. Meninges

C. Piamater

D. Arachnoid

Answer: A



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80. Gustatoreceptors are

A. rod cells of eyes

B. taste buds of tongue

C. epithelium of skin

D. cone cells of eye

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

81. Temporal lobe does not contain

A. Auditory area

B. Olfactory area

C. Broca's area

D. Wernicke's area

Answer: C



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82. In hindbrain, transverse nerve fibres are found in

- A. pons varolii
- B. cerebral hemisphere
- C. medulla oblongata
- D. arbor vitae

Answer: A



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83. Eustachian tube connects

- A. middle ear with external ear
- B. middle ear with internal ear
- C. external ear with internal ear
- D. pharynx with middle ear

Answer: D



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84. In parasympathetic nervous system which of the following is released

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Norepinephrine
- C. Scrotonin
- D. acetylcholine

Answer: D



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85. In human, which side of cerebral hemisphere recognises the faces of friends and family members?

- A. Left cerebral hemisphere
- B. Right cerebral hemisphere
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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86. The sensory neurons of a vertebrate retina are

- A. rods and cones
- B. ganglion cells
- C. amacrine cells
- D. bipolar cells

Answer: A



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87. Cerebrospinal fluid is secreted by

- A. cerebellum
- B. choroid plexus
- C. olfactory lobe
- D. Cerebrum

Answer: B



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88. Schwann cells are present where

- A. nerve is covered with myelia sheath
- B. neurilemma is myelin sheath are discontinuous
- C. myelin sheath in discontinuous

D. neurilemma is discontinuous

Answer: A



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89. Sympathetic nervous system is also known as

A. cranial

B. craniosacral

C. thoracolumbar

D. none of these

Answer: C



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

A. photosensory cells → bipolar neurons → ganglionic cells → sensory nerves

B. sensory nerves → bipolar neurons → ganglionic cells → photosensory cells

C. sensory nerves → ganglionic cells → bipolar neurons → photosensory cells

D. photosensory cells → ganglionic cells → bipolar neurons → sensory nerves

Answer: A



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91. 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



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92. 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



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93. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. Grey matter surrounds the white matter in the spinal cord
- B. Grey matter surrounds the white matter in the brain
- C. White matter surrounds the grey matter in the spinal cord
- D. White matter surrounds the grey matter in the brain

Answer: C



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94. Aqueous chamber

- A. space between the lens and the retina
- B. space between the cornea and the lens
- C. contains a thin watery fluid

D. contains a transparent gel

Answer: B



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95. Cranial meninges do not consist of

A. duramater

B. arachnoid

C. Piamater

D. Corpus callosum

Answer: D



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96. Alzheimer disease in humans is associated with the deficiency of

- A. dopamine
- B. glutamic acid
- C. acetylcholine
- D. Gamma Amino Butyric Acid (GABA)

Answer: C



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97. 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

98. Assertion The imbalance in concentration of sodium and potassium ions and proteins generates the resting potential

Reason To maintain unequal distribution of sodium and potassium, neurons use electrical energy

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

Answer: C

99. Thermoregulatory centre of human body is associated with

- A. cerebrum
- B. cerebellum
- C. hypothalamus
- D. Medulla oblongata

Answer: C



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

- A. blind spot
- B. retina
- C. cornea
- D. macula lutea

Answer: D



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101. Autonomic nervous system affects

- A. reflex actions
- B. sensory organs
- C. internal organs
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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

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

A.	Features	Rod Cells	Cone Cells
(a)	Visual acuity	High	Low

B.	Features	Rod Cells	Cone Cells
(b)	Visual pigment	Iodopsin	Rhodopsin

C.

	Features	Rod Cells	Cone Cells
(c)	Overall function	Vision in poor light	Colour vision and detail

D.

	Features	Rod Cells	Cone Cells
(d)	Distribution	More concentrated in centre of retina	Evenly distributed

Answer: C



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103. Which are the longest cells in human body?

- A. Muscle cells of leg
- B. Bone cells
- C. Nerve cells
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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104. Which of the following is balancing organ ?

- A. Organ of Corti
- B. Cochlea
- C. Vestibular region
- D. All of these

Answer: C



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105. Synaptic vesicle is found in

- A. pre-synaptic neuron
- B. post-synaptic neuron
- C. synaptic cleft
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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106. Which part of brain controls intellectual ability ?

- A. Frontal lobe

B. Parietal lobe

C. Temporal lobe

D. Occipital lobe

Answer: A



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107. Select the correct sequence of meninges from inside to outside

A. duramater → arachnoid → piamater

B. arachnoid → duramater → piamater

C. piamater → duramater → arachnoid

D. duramater → piamater → arachnoid

Answer: A



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108. 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 ions 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



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109. If dorsal nerve of spinal cord is broken down then its effect is

- A. no impulse is transmitted

- B. impulse is transmitted but slowly
- C. impulse is transmitted fast
- D. no effect on impulse

Answer: A



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110. During the transmission of nerve impulse through a nerve fibre, the potential on the inner side of the plasma membrane has which type of electric charge?

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

Answer: A



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111. Resting potential of a nerve is

- A. + 170 millivolt
- B. + 30 millivolt
- C. – 30 millivolt
- D. – 70 millivolt

Answer: D



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