



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

ANIMAL TISSUES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who established Histology as a separate

branch of Zoology?

A. Marcello Malpighi

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Robert Hooke

D. Stanley

Answer: A



2. From evolution point of view , the tissue which

originated first was

A. Connective tissue

B. Epithelial tissues

C. Muscular tissue

D. Nervous tissue

Answer: B

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3. Cells lining the blood capillaries are called

A. oxyntic cells

B. endothelial cells

C. parietal cells

D. haemocytes .

Answer: B

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4. Stria vascularis is a special eptihelium which

is present in

A. retina of eye

B. pinna of ear

C. cochlea of internal ear

D. nose

Answer: C

5. The will of coelom is formed of epthelium called

A. columnar

B. squamous

C. glandular

D. ciliated

Answer: B

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6. The cells of endothelium and mesothelium

becomes wavy and are called

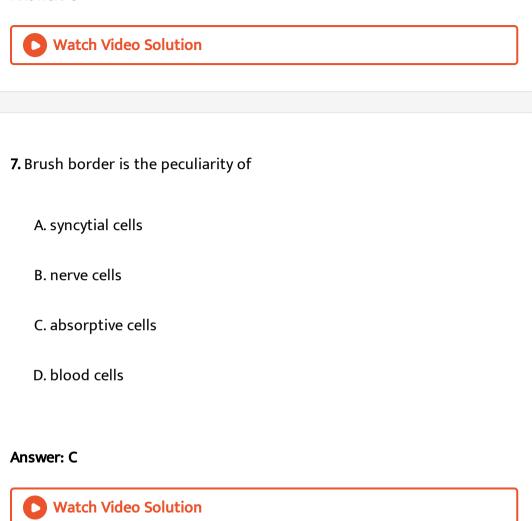
A. syncytial

B. acellular

C. tessellated

D. polygonal

Answer: C



8. Glands in a vertabrate body may originate from

A. ectoderm

B. mesoderm

- C. ectoderm and endoderm
- D. ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm

Answer: D

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9. Presence of extracellular basement mem brane is the peculiarity of

A. epithelial tissue

B. connectivel tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. muscular tissue

Answer: A

10. The epithelium found in the lining layer of stomach and intestine is

A. columnar

B. squamous

C. stratified

D. pseudostratified

Answer: A

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11. Endothelium lining a blood vessel is formed of

A. ciliated epithelium

B. columnar epithelium

C. cuboidal epithelium

D. simple squamous eptihelium

Answer: D



12. Germinal Epithelium of overy is formed of : -

A. columnar epithelium

B. squamous epithelium

C. cuboidal epithelium

D. stratified epithelium

Answer: C

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13. Epithelium forming the inner layer of urinary bladder is

A. simple squamous

B. transitional

C. simple columnar

D. neurosensory

Answer: B

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14. which of the following is a holocrine secretion ?

A. Mammary glands

B. Sebaceous

C. Pancreas

D. Sweat glands

Answer: B

15. In which portion of uriniferous tubule , (neph-

ron) the lumen is lined with brush-border microvilli?

A. Proximal convoluted tubule

B. Distal tubule

C. Collecting tubule

D. Loop of Henle

Answer: A

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16. Zymogen cells are found in

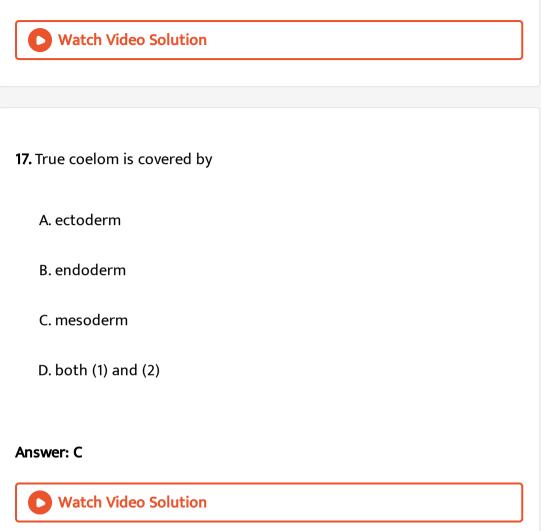
A. stomach

B. brain

C. kidney

D. liver

Answer: A



18. Nonkeratinised stratified squamous epithelium is found in

A. epidermis of skin of land vertebrates .

B. oral cavity and pharynx

C. vagina and cervix

D. both (2) and (3)

Answer: D

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19. Salivary glands are

A. merocrine

B. apocrine

C. holocrine

D. heterocrine

Answer: A

20. Fibrous tissue which connects bones is

A. tendon

B. adipose tissue

C. ligament

D. connective tissue

Answer: C

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21. Which tissue is widely distributed in the body

and also froms most of the parts of body?

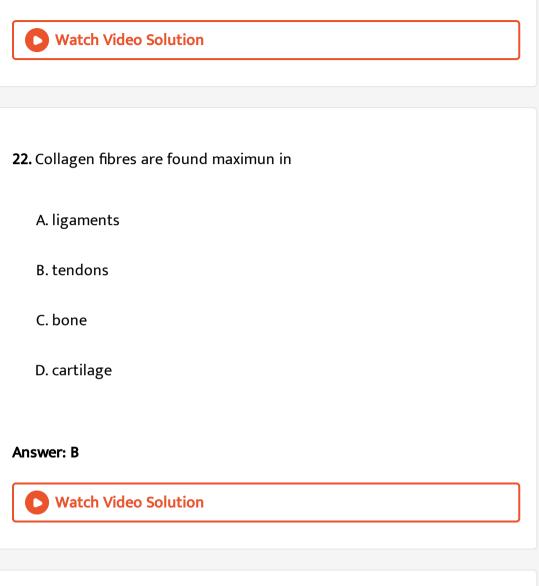
A. Connective tissue

B. Muscular tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. Epithelial tissue

Answer: A



23. Plasma cells synthesize

A. yellow elastic tissue

B. hormones

C. mucus

D. antibodies

Answer: D

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24. Pericardium of heart is composed of

A. Yellow elastic tissue

B. white fibrous tissue

C. reticular tissue

D. areolar tissue

Answer: B

25. Tendons connect

A. nerve to muscle

B. muscle to muscle

C. bone to bone

D. bone to muscle

Answer: D

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26. The vermiform appendix is made up of

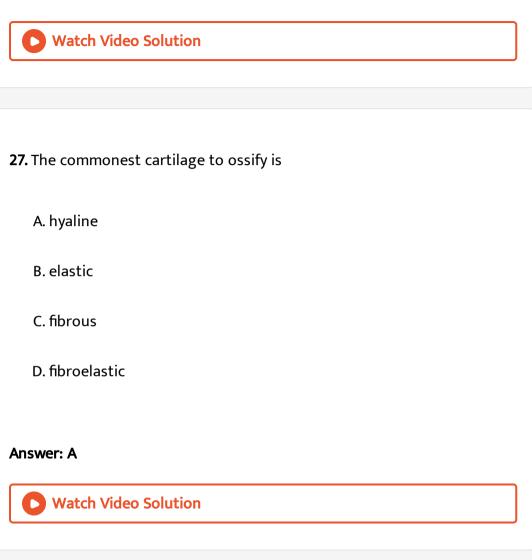
A. digestive tissue

B. respiratory tissue

C. excretory tissue

D. lymphatic tissue

Answer: D



28. Mast cells found in areolar tissue secrete

A. serotonin

B. heparin

C. histamine

D. all of these

Answer: D

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29. Areolar connective tissue joins

A. bone with bone

B. fat body with muscles

C. integument with muscles

D. bone with muscles

Answer: C

30. Elastic cartilage is found in

A. the auditory tube, larynx and pinnae of mammals

B. the trachea

C. spinal cord

D. intervertebral discs

Answer: A

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31. Which is the strongest cartilage ?

A. Fibrous cartiliage

B. Elastic cartilage

C. Cartilage of pinna

D. Hyaline cartilage

Answer: A



32. Hyoid apparatus contains

A. hyaline cartilage

B. fibrous cartilage

C. calcified cartilage

D. elastic cartilage

Answer: A

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33. Intervertebral discs are composed of

A. hyaline cartilage

B. elastic cartilage

C. fibrous cartilage

D. none of these

Answer: C

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34. The ends of the bones of limbs are composed of which cartilage ?

A. Fibrous

B. Hyaline

C. Elastic

D. Calcified

Answer: B

35. Which salt is found in maximum quantity in bones ?

A. Calcium carbonate

B. Calcium phosphate

C. Sodium chloride

D. Magnesium chloride

Answer: B

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36. If bone is kept for three days in 10% KOH sol,

it will

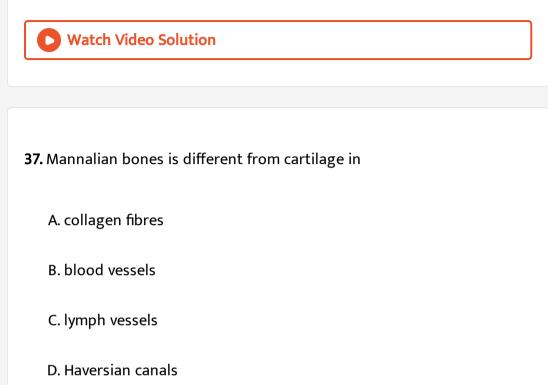
A. be unaffected

B. dissolve

C. soften

D. break

Answer: A



Answer: D



38. The cells responsible for the resorption of bone matrix

during the growth and remodeling of the skeleton are called

A. Osteocytes

B. Osteoblasts

C. Osteoctasts

D. osteons

Answer: C

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39. Bone forming cells are

A. osteoblasts

B. osteoclasts

C. chondroclasts

D. chondroblasts

Answer: A

40. The bone of mammal contains longitudinal

Haversian canals which are connected by

transverse canals , known as

A. Semi-circular canals

B. Volkman's canals

C. Inguinal canal

D. Bidder's canals

Answer: B

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41. The bones marrow is composed of

A. muscle fibres and adipose tissue

B. areolar tissue and adipose tissue

C. adipose tissue and calcified cartilage

D. adipose tissue, areolar tissue and blood vessels .

Answer: D

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42. Largest erythrocytes are found in

A. man and monkey

B. fish and frog

C. Amphiuma and Proteus

D. lizard and snake

Answer: C

43. Normally heamopoiesis in frog occurs in

A. liver and bone marrow

B. liver

C. spleen

D. bone marrow

Answer: A

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44. Which of the following has longest life in blood ?

A. Eosinophil

B. Neutrophil

C. RBC

D. Basophil

Answer: C



45. What is the main difference in human and frog RBCs?

A. Human RBC are nonnucleated

B. Hemoglobin is found only in human RBC

C. Human RBC have nucleus

D. Human RBC are multinucleate

Answer: A

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46. ____ play an important role in blood clotting

A. Plasma

B. RBC

C. WBC

D. Thrombocytes

Answer: D

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47. In normal healthy female , the number of RBC/m m^3 of blood is

A. 6.5-7.0 million

B. 5.5-6.0 million

C. 4.5-5.0 million

D. 3.5-4.0 million

Answer: C

48. Blood clotting occurs with the help of

A. prothrombin

B. calcium ions

C. fibrinogen

D. all of these

Answer: D

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49. Concave surface of mammalin RBCs is helpful in

A. formating of more haemoglobin

B. increasing surface area of RBCs

C. reducing surface tension of plasma membrane.

D. providing more space for haemoglobin

Answer: B



50. Which of the following is an anticoagulant and checks blood coagulation in blood vessels?

A. prothrombin

B. Globulin

C. Thromboplastin

D. Heparin

Answer: D



51. Vitamin K is required for

A. formation of thromboplastin

B. conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin

C. conersion of prothrombin to thrombin

D. synthesis of prothrombin

Answer: D

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52. Ratio of RBCs and WBCs in human being is

A. 300:1

B. 500:3

C.7:4

D. 600:1

Answer: D

53. pH of human blood is

A. 6.4

B. 7.4

C. 8.4

D. 5.4

Answer: B



54. Spindle cells are found in the blood of

A. mammals

B. fishes and amphibians

C. reptiles and birds

D. both (2) and (3)

Answer: D



55. Cartilage is

A. nonvascular

B. poorly vascular

C. highly vascular

D. none of these

Answer: A



56. Myofibrils show dark and light bands is

A. striped muscles

B. cardiac muscles

C. unstriped muscles

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: D

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57. Cardiac muscle is structurally different from

Smooth muscle because it

A. is branched

B. is involuntary

C. has a single nucleus

D. does not fatigue.

Answer: A



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

A. nucleus

B. golgi body

C. centrosome

D. mitochondria

Answer: C

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59. Structurally olfactory cells are

A. Bipolar neurons

B. Unipolar neurons

C. Multipolar neurons

D. Neurochemically specialized neurons

Answer: A



60. Cartilage present in trachea, larynx and bronchi is

A. Hyaline

B. Fibrous

C. Elastic

D. Calcified

Answer: A

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61. Striated muscles contract because of

A. sliding of myosin rods on actin rods

B. sliding of actin rods on myosin rods

C. actin rods coming close to each other

D. myosin rods coming close to each other

Answer: B

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62. A bands and I bands are found in

A. voluntary muscles

B. involuntary muscles

C. unstriated muscles

D. striated muscles

Answer: D



63. Sarcolemma is a membrane found over

A. Nerve fiber

B. Skeletal Muscle Fiber

C. Heart Muscle

D. Heart

Answer: C

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64. Sarcomere is the area between two

A. H zones

B. Z lines

C. A bands

D. I bands

Answer: B



65. Smooth muscles are

A. involuntary, spindle shaped , uninucleated , tapering

B. voluntary, multinucleate, cylindrical

C. involuntary , cylindrical , multinucleate

D. voluntary , branched, uninucleate .

Answer: A



66. Cardiac muscles contract

A. quickly and they fatigue

- B. rhythmically and are unfatigued
- C. slowly and are not fatigued
- D. slowly and they fatigue.

Answer: B



67. Large number of mitochondria are found in

A. thigh muscle

B. cardiac muscles

C. breast bone of bird .

D. all of the above

Answer: B



68. Which ion is essential for muscle contraction ?

A. Na⁺ B. K⁺ C. Mg⁺

D. Ca^+

Answer: D

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69. Muscles get fatigued due to accumulation of

A. adenosine triphosphate

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CO_2$

C. lactic acid

D. phosphate molecules

Answer: C



70. The sarcomeres is structural and functional

unit of a muscle fibre and comprises

A. A band and I band

B. A band and half of each adjacent I band

C. A band and half I band

D. Half A band and complete I band

Answer: B

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71. Strongest muscles in human body are found in

A. jaws

B. thighs

C. neck

D. hands

Answer: A

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72. Where would you find oblique cross connections forming a contractile

network of fibers and intercalated discs?

A. striated muscle

B. unstriated muscle

C. cardiac muscle

D. radial muscle

Answer: C



73. Skeletal muscles are attached to bones except in

A. jaw and nose

B. nose and pinnae

C. tongue and oesophagus

D. pinnae and nose

Answer: C

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74. Iris muscles of eye are formed from

A. mesoderm

B. endoderm

C. ectoderm

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: C

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75. Nodes of Ranvier are found in

A. cyton

B. nephrons

C. axon

D. telondendria

Answer: C

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76. Each nerve fibre in a nerve is surrounded by a

layer of connective tissue , known as

A. epineurium

B. perineurium

C. endoneurium

D. exoneurium

Answer: C

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77. Chemical substance secreted at the synapse and helpful in passing

impulse from

neuron through a gap is

A. Acetylcholine

B. ATP

C. Cholecytokinin

D. Cholesterol

Answer: A

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78. Schwann's Cells and Nodes of Ranvier are found in

A. Neurons

B. Osteblasts

C. Chondroblasts

D. Gland cells

Answer: A

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79. Nissl's granules are irregular masses of ribosomes and RER and are

characteristically found in

A. nerve cells

B. mast cells

C. bone cells (osteocytes)

D. catilage cells (chondrocytes)

Answer: A

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80. Neuroseretoy cells secrete

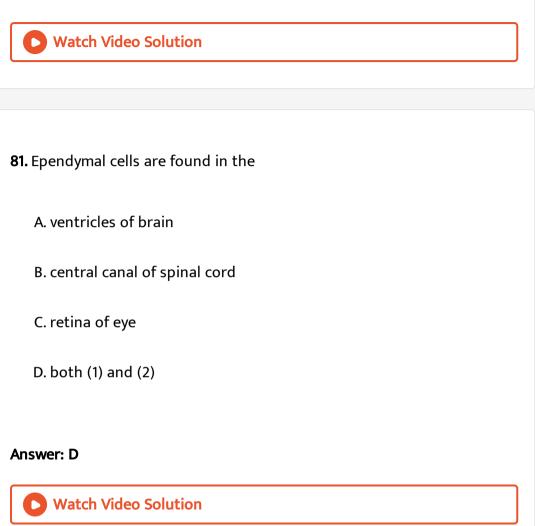
A. enzymes

B. releasing factors

C. mucus

D. sweat

Answer: B



82. In the central neural system, medullated nerve fibres form

A. white matter

B. grey matter

C. interneurons

D. neurons

Answer: A

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83. Nodes of Ranvier are

A. areas of swellings of axons

B. areas where myelin sheath of nerve touches the axon

C. nodes formed in skeletal muscles

D. areas found in the stomach wall.

Answer: B

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84. Neuroglia cells are

A. astrocytes

B. oligodendrocytes

C. microglia

D. all of these

Answer: D

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85. Collateral fibres are given out along its way in

A. muscle fibre

B. axon

C. dendron

D. dendrites

Answer: B

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86. Myelin sheath is made up of phospholipids

and is present around the

A. non-medullated nerve fibre

B. medullated nerve fibre

C. medullated and non-medullated nerve fibres

D. muscle fibres

Answer: B



87. Unipolar neurons are present in

- A. central nervous system
- B. peripheral nervous system
- C. autonomic nervous system
- D. neural system of embryo

Answer: D



88. Bipolar nerve cells are present in

A. skin tactile corpusles

B. spinal cord

C. retina of eye

D. all of the above

Answer: C



89. Multipolar nerve cells are present in

A. cochlea

B. dorsal root ganglia of spinal cord

C. retina of eye

D. brain

Answer: D

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90. Neurosecretory cells are found in of the brain

A. Medulla oblongata

B. Olfactory lobes

C. Hypothalamus

D. Pons varolii

Answer: C



91. Myelin sheath in CNS is synthesized by

A. oligodendrocytes

B. Schwann cells

C. microglia

D. all of these

Answer: A



92. Nissl's granules are absent in

- A. Dendrons and dendrites
- B. Cyton
- C. axon
- D. Dendrons and cyton

Answer: C

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93. The term tissue was given by

A. Mayer

B. Bichat

C. Malpighi

D. Wilson

Answer: B

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94. Reticular cells are

A. secretory

B. respiratory

C. excretory

D. phagocytic

Answer: D

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95. A Haversian canal with its surrounding lamellae

and osteocytes contitutes a cylindrical unit of bone called

A. periosteum

B. endosteum

C. osteon

D. haversian

Answer: C



96. In Camel, erythrocytes are

A. circular, biconcave , non-nucleated

B. oval and nucleated

C. circular, biconcave and nucleated

D. over and non-nucleated

Answer: D



97. In embryonic stage erythrocytes develop from

A. bone marrow

B. liver and kidney

C. spleen and kidney

D. liver and spleen

Answer: D

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98. Bone marrow occurs in

A. ribs and sternum

B. ribs, sternum and cranial bones

C. ribs and cranial bones

D. only ribs

Answer: B



99. Which one is a factor for maturation of erythrocytes ?

A. Vitamin B 12

B. Vitamin A

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin C

Answer: A

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100. The main cause of anaemia is

A. deficiency of Fe

B. deficiency of Na

C. deficiency of Ca

D. deficiency of Mg

Answer: B



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

A. Calcium

B. Sodium

C. Potassium

D. Magnesium

Answer: B



102. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from

the codes given below

Column I

- Column II Wall of boart criti
- A. Simple columnar (i) Wall of heart epithelium
- B. Cardiac muscle (ii) Bone joints
- C. Adipose tissue (iii) Inner lining of stomach and intestine
- D. Hyaline cartilage (iv) Below the skin, in the abdomen, buttocks, th (v) Diaphrag

A. A = r,B= t, C=q, D= s

- B. A = r,B= p, C=s, D= q
- C. A = r,B= p, C=t, D= s
- D. A = p,B= r, C= s, D= t

Answer: B

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103. Match the columns

	Column I		Column II
a	Harversian Canal	p	Kidney
b	Dendrites	q	Cartilage
с	Sarcolemma	r	Muscle
d	Chondrocytes	s	Nerve cells
_	_	t	Bone

A. A = p, B = r, C = s, D = t

B.
$$A = q$$
, $B = r$, $C = s$, $D = t$

Answer: D

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104. Bone marrow is absent in the bones of

A. fish

B. birds

C. reptiles

D. frog

Answer: B

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105. Which of the following statements is correct

for node of Ranvier of nerve ?

A. Neurilemma is discontinuous

B. Myelein sheeth is discontinuous

C. Both neurilema and myelin sheath are discontinuous

D. covered by Myelin sheath

Answer: C

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106. What will happen if ligaments are cut or broken :-

A. Bones will move freely at joints

B. No movement at joint

C. Bone will becomes unfix

D. Bone will becomes fixed

Answer: A

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107. Which is anticoagulated in blood-cell counting?

A. CH_3COOH

B. H-CHO

 $\mathsf{C}.\, EDTA^{\,*}$

D. C_6H_6

Answer: C

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

A. Stratified muscle

B. Areolar tissue

C. Stratified epithelium

D. Myelinated nerve fibres

Answer: B

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109. Adjacent cells are interconnected by

A. desmosomes

B. vacuoles

C. mitochondria

D. E.R.

Answer: A

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110. Find out the wrongly matched pair

- A. $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Squamous} & \ {\rm Skin} \ {\rm of} \ {\rm frog} \\ {\rm epithelium} \end{array}$
- B. Columnar Peritoneum
- epithelium body cavity
- C. Ciliated Bronchioles epithelium
- Stratified cuboidal
- D. epithelium

Answer: B

111. Which one of the follwing pairs of structures distinguishes a nerve cell from other types of cell

A. Flagellum and medullary sheath

B. Nucleus and mitochondria

C. Perikaryon and dendrites

D. Vacuoles and fibres

Answer: C

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112. In a vertebrate which germ layer forms the skeletal muscles ?

A. ectoderm

B. endoderm

C. mesoderm

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: C



113. Largest muscle in the humen body is

A. sartorius

B. gluteus

C. stapedius

D. masseter

Answer: B



114. The most abundent type of WBCs (granulocytes)

in humen blood are

A. Basophils

B. Neutrophils

C. Monocytes

D. Eosinophils

Answer: B

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115. Platelets are formed from the

A. erythropoietin

B. osteoclasts

C. megakaryocytes

D. melanocytes

Answer: C



116. Select an unicellular gland

A. goblet cell

B. gastric gland

C. chromophil cell

D. chloragogen cell

Answer: A

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117. An embryonic connective tissue is

A. Wolmen's jelly

B. Wright's jelly

C. Whartons's jelly

D. none of these

Answer: C

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118. Short life span is of

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Basophils

D. Neutrophils

Answer: D

119. Haversian canal is found in

A. epiphysis of femur of mammals

B. diaphysis of humerus of mammals

C. internal ear of mammals

D. obturator foramen

Answer: A

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120. Metals required in synthesis of haemoglobin are

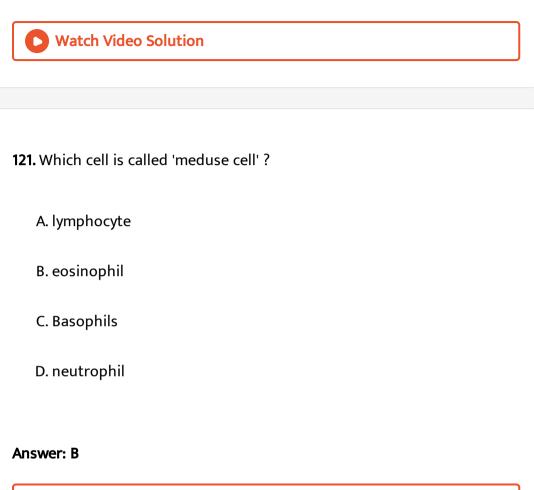
A. iron

B. copper

C. cobalt

D. all of these

Answer: D



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122. Sarcolemma is absent in Muscle fibres

A. skeletal

B. smooth

C. cardiac

D. both (2) and (3)

Answer: D

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123. Neruolimma is

A. cell membrane of neuron

B. plasma membrane of axon

C. cytoplasm of nerve cell

D. cytoplasm of Schwann's cell

Answer: D

124. Phogocytic cells present in brain are

A. Kupffer cells

B. monocytes

C. microglia

D. macrophages

Answer: C

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125. Target organ of Mycobacterium leprae

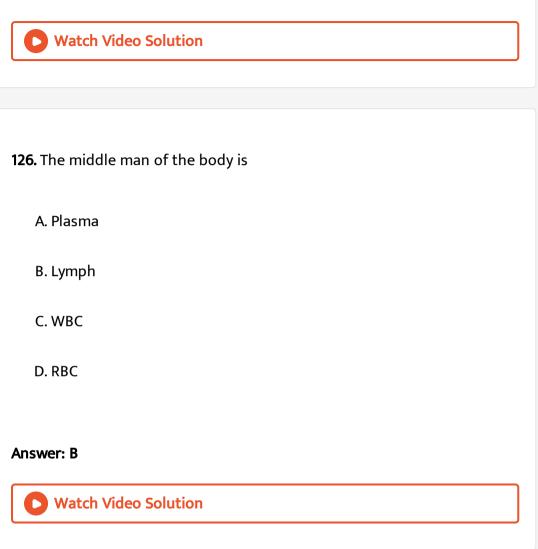
A. Medullary sheath

B. Presynaptic nodes

C. motor end plates

D. Schwann cells

Answer: D



127. In a bone, concentric layers of matrix are called

A. Haversian canals

B. Volkman's canals

C. lacunae

D. lamellae

Answer: D

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128. Wrinkles in old age due to

A. myosin fibres

B. actin fibres

C. collagen fibres

D. none

Answer: C

129. Which are not true cells in the blood?

A. Platelets

B. Monecytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Basophils

Answer: A

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130. Which of the following coagulating factor of

blood is hypothetical ?

A. Accelerin (VI)

B. Chritmas factor (IX)

C. Stuart - Power factor (X)

D. Fibrin stabilizing factor (XII)

Answer: A

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131. Spongy or cancellous bones are
A. skull bones
B. vertebrae
C. femur
D. ribs
Answer: A
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132. The condition in which the potassium levels in increased is known as

A. osteomalacia

B. hyperkalaemia

C. hyperexcitability

D. hypercholesterolaemia

Answer: B

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133. Microglia are in origin

A. endodermal

B. mesodermal

C. ectodermal

D. both (1) and (3)

Answer: B

134. Apocrine secretion of gland means

A. when the product is released the cell

remains intact

B. entire contents of cell is discharged with

the destruction of cell

C. when part of apical cytoplasm is lost

D. none of these

Answer: C

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135. Red bone marrow occurs in membranous

bones such as

A. all flat bones of skull , vertebrae, sternum and ribs

B. only in centrum of vertebrae

C. only in centrum of vertebrae and skull

D. none of these

Answer: A

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136. Schneiderian epithelium is found in

A. nasal passage

B. trachea

C. retina

D. Bowman's capsule

Answer: A

137. Polycythemia refers to an abnormal increase in the number of

A. eosinophils

B. lymphocytes

C. plasma cells

D. erythrocytes

Answer: D

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138. The bundles of nerves bibres are called

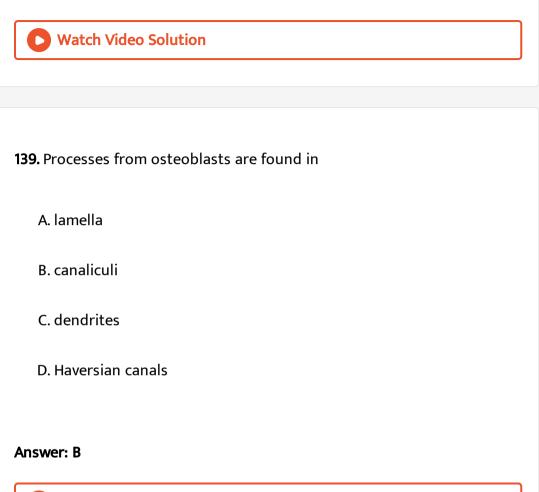
A. fasciculi

B. epineurium

C. perineurium

D. neurilemma

Answer: A



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140. The most abundant kind of cartilage in the

body is

A. elastic cartilage

B. fibro cartilage

C. hyaline cartilage

D. none of these

Answer: C

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141. The softest tissue in the body is

A. nerve

B. muscle

C. blood

D. skin

Answer: C

142. The main difference between white and yellow

fibres is of

A. protein

B. colour of fibres

C. both (1) and (2)

D. none of these

Answer: C

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143. Cardiac muscles are

(a) striated (b) nonstriated

(c) voluntary (d) involuntary

A. a and c are correct

B. b and d are correct

C. a and d are correct

D. a, b and c are correct

Answer: C

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144. Which of the following statements is true for lymph?

A. WBCs and serum

B. RBCs, WBCs and plasma

C. RBCs proteins and platelets

D. All components of blood except RBCs

and some proteins

Answer: D



145. The largest RBCs have ben seen in

A. man and monkey

B. Whale

C. Amphibia

D. Elephant

Answer: C

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146. Mark the odd one out

A. Monocytes

B. Neurtrophils

C. Lymphocytes

D. Erythrocytes

Answer: D



147. Pernicious anaemia is due to the deficiency of

A. iron

B. cobalamin

C. calciferol

D. phylloquinone

Answer: B



148. The type of tissue lining the nasal passage ,

bronchioles and Fallopian tubes is

A. columnar ciliated epithelium

B. cuboidal epithelium

C. neurosensory epithelium

D. germinal epithelium

Answer: A

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149. Ligament is mainly formed by

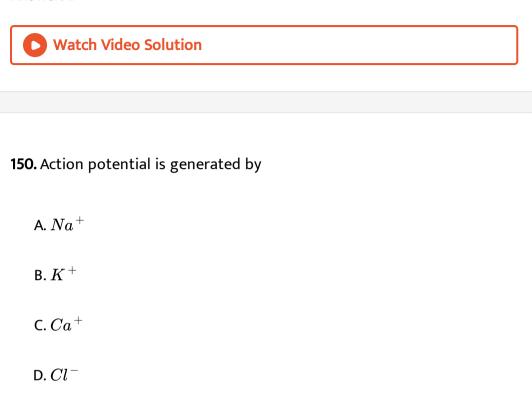
A. reticulin

B. elastin

C. mysoin

D. collagen

Answer: B



Answer: A



151. Which is immortal?

A. Plasma cell

B. Germ cell

C. Brain cell

D. Kidney cell

Answer: B

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152. Leukocytes can squeeze out of blood capillaries. This process is called

A. leucocytosis

B. thrombopoiesis

C. diapedesis

D. haemopoiesis

Answer: C

153. Keratinized dead layer of skin is made of

A. striatified squamous

B. simple cuboidal

C. simple columnar

D. stratified columnar

Answer: A

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154. the haemoglobin of a human foetus

A. has only two protein subunits instead of four

B. has a lower affinity for oxygen than that

of an adult

C. its affinity for oxygen is the same as that of an adult

D. has a higher affinity for oxygen than that

of an adult

Answer: D

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155. Which type of white blood cells are concerned with the release of

histamine and the natural anticoagulant heparin ?

A. Baseophils

B. monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Eosinophils

Answer: A

156. Most active phagocytic white blood cells are

- A. neutrophils and monocytes
- B. neurtrophils and eosinophils
- C. eosinophils and lymphocytes
- D. lymphocytes and macrophages

Answer: A

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157. Debove's membrane is a layer of

A. muscular tissue

B. epithelial tissue

C. connective tissue

D. all of these

Answer: C

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158. Notochord, skeletal system and dermis of

the skin are the derivatives of

A. endoderm

B. ectoderm

C. mesoderm

D. all the three layers

Answer: C



159. Curved portion of Henle's loop is lined by

A. columnar epithelium

B. squamous epithelium

C. ciliated epithelium

D. cuboidal epithelium

Answer: D

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160. Which of the following groups consists of

organs having innermost lining of Columnar

epithelium?

A. Stomach, Fallopian tube, lung ,alveoli

B. Gall bladder, stomach artery

C. Intestine, gastric gland , gall bladder

D. Gastric gland, poncreatic duct , veins

Answer: C

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161. In thyroid follicle which type of epithelial

tissue is presnt?

A. Squamous

B. Cuboidal

C. Transitional

D. Columnar

Answer: B

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162. Which of the following statements is true ?

- A. Saltatory conduction is seen in non-myelinated nerve fibres
- B. Nissl's granules are found in muscle fibres
- C. Non-myelinated nerve fibres do not possess

nodes of Ranvier

D. Non-myelinated nerve fibres are

com-pletely enclosed by myelin sheath

Answer: C

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

derivatives.

- A. Ectoderm-Epidermis
- B. Endoderm-Dermis
- C.Mesoderm-Muscles
- D.Mesoderm-Notochord
- E. Endoderm-Enamel of teeth

A. A and D only

B. A and B only

C. A, C and D only

D. A, B, C and E only

Answer: C

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164. The size of pupil is controlled by the

A. ciliary muscles

B. suspensory ligaments

C. cornea

D. iris muscles

Answer: A

165. Skeletal muscles are controlled by

A. sympathetic nerves

B. parasympathetic nerves

C. somatic nerves

D. autonomic nerves

Answer: C

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166. In the matrix lies the bone cells, called

Or

Cells that maintain marrow cells are called

A. ostecoytes

B. chondrocytes

C. osteoclasts

D. none of these

Answer: A

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167. Match the columns :

Column I

Ciliated

Columnar

Squamous

1.

2.

3.

4.

Column II

- Cuboidal (a) Epidermis of skin
 - (b) Inner lining of blood vessels
 - (c) Inner surface of gall bladder
 - (d) Inner lining of fallopian tube
- 5. Keratinized (e) Lining of pancreatic dust

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

168. Myelin of nerve fibres of CNS is produced and maintained by

A. oligodendrocytes

B. astrocytes

C. microglia

D. Schwann cells

Answer: D

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169. The type of connective tissue that is associated

with the umbilical cord is

A. areolar connective tissue

B. jelly-like connective tissue

C. adipose connective tissue

D. reticular connective tissue

Answer: B

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170. Note the following

(A) It forms the lining of the cavities of

alveoli of the lungs

(B) it forms the lining of wet surfaces like

buccal cavity and oesophagus

(C) it occurs in the ducts of sweat glands

(D) it forms the lining of salivary glands and

sweat glands

(E) it is a loose connetive tissue

Which of the above are associated with simple epithelial tissue ?

A. A and D

B. B and C

C. C and A

D. D and E

Answer: A

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171. The wall of the internal organs such as blood vessels, stomach and

intestine contains which type of muscle tissue?

A. Smooth muscle fibre

B. cardiac muscle Fibre

C. Skeletal muscle fibre

D. Neural tissue

Answer: A

172. The matrix of bone and cartilage can be distinguished by the presence of

A. haversian canal

B. lacuna

C. chromatophores

D. adipose cells

Answer: A

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173. Multi-lobed nucleus and granular cytoplasm are characteristics of which of the WBCs

A. neutrophils

B. monocytes

C. lymphocytes

D. eosinophils

Answer: A

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174. In human brain, number of glial cells is

A. is significantly greater than number of neurons

B. is significantly lower than the neurons

C. roughly equals the number of Schwann cell

D. roughly equals the number of neurons

Answer: D

175. Which type of epithelium is involved in a function to move particles or mucus in specific direction

A. ciliated epithelium

B. columnar epithelium

C. Squamous epithelium

D. cuboidal epithelium

Answer: A

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176. The cells lining the blood vessels belongs to the category of :

A. Connective tissue

B. smooth muscle tissue

C. Squamous epithelium

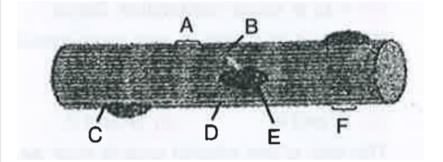
D. columnar epithelium

Answer: C



177. The diagram given below represents the histology

of a stripped muscle . Label the parts A, B, C, D, E and F.



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

band, F-

light bond .

B. A - Sarcoplasm, B - Light band, C - Myofibril,

fibril, D - Sarcoemma, E - nucleus , F - Dark band

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

Necleus , F - Dark band

D. A - Sarcolemma, B - Nucleus, C -Dark

band , D. - Light band , E - Sarcoplasm , F

- myofibril

Answer: C

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178. The non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium is present in

A. epidermis of skin of hand and vertebrate

B. vagina and cervix

C. oral cavity

D. vagina, cervix and oral cavity

Answer: D



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

A. have more RBCs and their haemoglobin

has a lower binding affinity to O_2 .

B. are not physically fit to play games like

football

C. suffar from altitude sickness with symptoms like nausea, fatigue ,

etc .

D. have the usual RBC count but their haemoglobin has very high

binding affinity

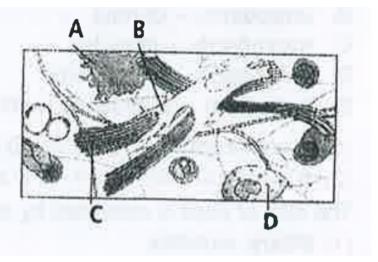
Answer: A

180. Given below is the diagrammatic sketch of a

cartain type of connective tissue. lentify the

parts labelled A, B, C and D and select the

right option about them



	A	B	\mathbf{C}	D
A.	Macro	$\operatorname{Fibroblast}$	Colagen	Mast
В.	phage	\mathbf{fibres}		cell
	A	B	\mathbf{C}	D
	Mast	Macro-	Fibroblast	Coll-
	cell	phage		agen
				fibres
	A	B	\mathbf{C}	D
C.	Mast	Collagen	Fibrolast	Mast
	phage	fibres		cell
	A	B	\mathbf{C}	D
D.	Mast	Collagen	Fibroblast	Macro-
	cell	fibres		phage

Answer: A

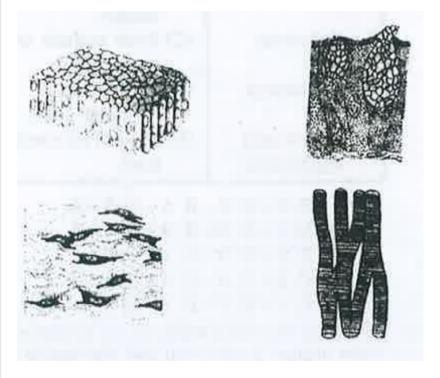
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181. The four sketches A, B,C and D given below

represent four different types of animal tissues .

which one of these is correctly identified

in the options given along with its correct location and function ?



Tissue	Location	Function
A. (B) Glandular	Intestine	secretion
${ m epithelium}$		
Tissue	Location	Function
B. (C) Collagen	Cartilage	$\operatorname{Attach} \operatorname{skeletal}$
fibres		muscles to bones
Tissue	Location	Function
(D)Smooth	Heart	Heart
c. muscle		contraction
tissue		
Tissue	Location	Function
D. (D) Columnar	$\operatorname{Nephron}$	secretion
$\operatorname{epithelium}$		and absorption

Answer: A

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182. Supportive skeletal structures in the human external ears and nose

tip are of

A. Ligaments

B. Areolar tissue

C. Bone

D. cartilage

Answer: D



183. The cell membranes of adjacent cells are fused at

A. macule aderens

B. zonula adherens

C. zonula occludens

D. nexus

Answer: C



184. Bone is mainly composed of

A. iron and phosphorus

B. sulphur and calcium

C. calcium and phosphorus

D. calcium and magnesium

Answer: C

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185. Simple storage protein that coagulates upon heating but remains soluble in dilute salt solution is correctly exempliied by

A. globilin

B. albumin

C. histone

D. collagen

Answer: B



186. Choose the correctly matched pair

A. inner surface of bronchioles - squamous epithelium

B. Inner lining of salivary ducts - Ciliated epithelium

C. Moist surface of buccal cavity - Glandular

epithelium

D. Tubular parts of nephrons - Cuboidal epithelium

Answer: D

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187. Choose the correctly matched pair : [AIMPT-2014]

A. Cartilage - Loose connective tissue

B. Tendon - Specialized connective tissue

C. Adipose tissue - Dense connective tissue

D. Areolar tissue - Loose connective tissue

Answer: D

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188. The function of the gap junction is to

A. performing cementing to keep neighbouring cells together .

B. facilitate communication between adjoining cells by connecting the

cytoplasm

for rapid transfer of ions, small molecules and some large

molecules

C. separate two cells from each other

D. stop substance from leaking across a tissue

Answer: B

189. Which type of tissue correctly matches with its location ?

A.	Tissue	Location
	Areolar tissue	Tendons
В.	Tissue	Location
	Transitional epithelium	Tip of nose
C.	Tissue	Location
	Cuboidal epithelium	${\rm lining}{\rm of}{\rm stomach}$
D.	Tissue	Location
	Smooth muscle	Wall of intestine

Answer: D



190. Name the blood cells, whose reduction in number can cause clotting

disorder, leading to excessive loss of blood from the body.

A. Erythrocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Thrombocytes

Answer: D

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191. Serum differs from blood in

A. lacking globulins

B. lacking albumins

C. lacking clotting factors

D. lacking antibodies

Answer: C

192. Adult human RBCs are enucleate. Which of the following statement

- (s) is/are most appropriate explanation for this feature ?
- (1) They do not need to reproduce
- (2) They are somatic cells
- (3) They do not metabolise
- (4) All their internal space is available for oxygen transport.

A. Only (iv)

- B. Only (i)
- C. (i), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (ii) and (iii)

Answer: A



193. Myelin sheath is produced by

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

A. Schwann cells and Oligodendrocytes

B. Astrocytes and Schwann cells

C. Oligodendrocytes and Osteoclasts

D. Osteoclasts and Astrocytes

Answer: A