



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(TELUGU)

COORDINATION

Exercise

1. Do you think body's team work maintains functioning of our body ? Justify your answer with an example.



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2. Given an example of coordination in your body where both hormonal and nervous controls function together.



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3. Consider that you are passing by a garbage disposal area and you immediately cover your nose. Arrange the events below in a logical

order by marking them from (i) to (v) to trace the events that happen in the nervous system from detection of foul smell (stimulus generation) to covering your nose (response).

(i) At the end of the axon, electrical impulse releases chemicals.

(ii) Stimulus received by the dendritic cells of a neuron sets off chemical reaction that creates an electrical impulse.

(iii) Electrical impulse transmitted through cell body and axon.

(iv) The chemicals cross the synapse and reach the next neuron. Similarly, the electrical

impulse crosses several neurons.

(v) Finally, the impulse is delivered from neuron to the gland that helps in recognition of the foul smell and muscle cells that help in covering the nose.



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of the foul smell and muscle cells that help in covering the nose.



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8. What is a synapse ? How is it useful in transfer of information ?



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9. Distinguish between

Stimulus and Response



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10. Distinguish between

Afferent and Efferent nerves



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Distingusih between

Central nervous system and peripheral nervous system



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12. Distinguish between

Receptor and effector



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13. How does Phototropism occur in plants?



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14. Give an example and explain how plants may immediately respond to a stimulus.



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15. Suggest an experiment to show how roots grow away from light in most plants.



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16. I am a human hormone. I am secreted from a gland near to neck. I influence general growth rate and metabolic activity in our body.

Who am I ?



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17. How does a neuron differ from an ordinary cell in structure ? Write notes.



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18. Is the structure of neuron suitable for transmission of impulses ? Analyse.



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19. Man is the most intelligent animal. What could be the fact that helped us to reach such a conclusion?



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20. The axon of nerve cell in hand is shorter than the axon of nerve cell in leg. Do you support this statement ? Why?



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21. Organs respond to the external stimulus by a fraction of second. How do you feel about such controlling mechanism of human body ?



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22. State whether the following actions are voluntary action, reflex action or conditioned reflex.

i) Blinking ii) Cleaning the table iii) Playing on the keyboard iv) Salivating when food is put in the mouth v) We close our ears when we hear unbearable sound.



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23. What will happen to the potted plant kept near window in the room ?



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24. What happens if all functions of the human body are controlled only by brain ?



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25. If you visit a doctor, what doubts you would like to clarify about pancreas ?



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26. Take a small potted plant. Cover base portion of the plant tightly and hang the pot upside down. Observe the plant for a week. Based on your observation how can you support phototropism.



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27. Take a cock feather. Touch smoothly at different parts of your body. Find out which portion of the body has high sensation. Is this smaller during sleeping? Prepare a report?



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28. What procedure do you follow to understand the effect of plant growth hormones (in agar medium) in the terminal portion of the tip of stem (coleoptile) ?



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29. Collect information on the actions controlled by spinal cord by using reference

books from your school library.



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30. Read the following sentences and compare with endocrine glands.

Pheromones are chemical substances secreted by organisms. These act as chemical signals secreted by exocrine glands. Pheromones are used as signals by the members of same species. Honeybee secretes pheromones that attract other bees to the location of food.



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31. Collect the information about cranial nerves, spinal nerves from internet or from your school library.



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32. Draw a picture representing connection between dendrite - dendrite, axon-dendrite. Why do they connect like that ?



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33. Draw neatly labelled diagram of Brain and write few points how it is protected.



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34. You are walking in the traffic. Suddenly you heard a loud sound. How does coordination take place in this situation among respected organs ? Draw a block diagram to explain this situation.



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35. Make a model of neuron using suitable materials.



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36. Draw the labelled diagram of brain.



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37. Observe different actions performed by your classmate for a period of 45 minutes. Out of these actions which are controlled by voluntary and involuntary pathways?



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38. Its very interesting to watch a creeper entwining its tendril to the support. Is not it ?
How do you express your feelings in this situation ?





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39. Hormones are released at a specific place, specific time for a specific function. Prepare a cartoon on hormones with a nice caption.



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40. What other functions do you think needed in coordination and balance?



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41. What triggers movement of the muscles?



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42. How do we respond so fast according to situation ?



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43. What helps us to respond to such signals ?



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44. Why does the living body respond to such signals ?



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45. Why do you think Galen drew such a conclusion ?



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46. Which organ of our body was the detector and which the effector to Activity -1 ?



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47. What do you think that the information carried on the afferent and efferent nerves ?



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48. Do you think most of the functions in our body go about in an involuntary manner? Why? Why not?



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49. What other effectors would act under these circumstances?



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50. What are association nerves?



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51. Think of any action and try to make a sketch of reflex arc ?



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52. According to you what would be the function of the spinal cord ?



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53. Are all functions of our body under direct control of the brain and spinal cord ? What do you think So?



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54. Which root according to you get signals from afferent nerves ?



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55. What do you think the end of these nerves act at the muscular end?



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56. What will you do if a dog is after you? What will be your first reaction? Have you ever observed any change in your body when you are afraid?



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57. Have you ever observed the duration of anger ?



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58. Why does anger come down ?



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59. What may happen if anger persists for a longer period ?



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60. What may happen if anger persists for a longer period ?



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61. Observe the permanent slide of nerve cell or neuron under microscope and try to find out its parts. Compare with the following diagram.





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62. Observe the permanent slide of nerve cell or neuron under microscope and try to find out its parts. Compare with the following diagram.



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63. What is knee jerk reflex?



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64. What do we call the action of kicking a football?



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65. What experimental procedure will you follow to prove phototropism and geotropism in germinating seeds ?



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66. How many types of nerves are there ? What are they ?



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67. What is a Reflex arc ?



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68. What are components of central nervous system ?



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69. What are the divisions of brain ?



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70. What is enteric nervous system ?



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71. What is sympathetic nervous system ?



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72. What is parasympathetic nervous system ?



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73. What are plant hormones?



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74. What are voluntary actions ? Give examples.



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75. What are involuntary actions ? Give examples.



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76. How do reflexes take place in our body ?



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77. How many types of actions are controlled by nervous system in our body ?



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78. How many types of nerves are there ? What are they ?



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79. What is the reaction of the body when we step on a sharp edged object ?



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80. Why is a system of control and coordination essential in living organisms ?



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81. Prolonged hyperglycemia leads to





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82. What will happen when plant is exposed to unidirectional light ?



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83. A part of the hind brain makes possible activities like walking, skating, riding a bicycle and picking up a pencil. Name this part



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84. The neck of a person appears to be swollen. a) Name the disease the person is suffering from.



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85. The neck of a person appears to be swollen. a) Name the disease the person is suffering from.



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86. Name the plant hormone which inhibits growth and causes wilting of leaves.



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87. Taking the example of heart beat, justify the antagonistic (opposite) action of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves.



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88. Name the part of neuron where information is acquired.



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89. Who transmits nerve impulse across the synapse ?



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90. Why do leaves drop off seasonally?



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91. Who coined the term hormones?



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92. Why do most of the animals show instinctive behaviour rather than intelligent behaviour?



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93. What is hydrotropism?



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94. Write the names of different tropism.



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95. What are nodes of Ranvier?



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96. Write briefly on axon?



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97. Write the equation for the chemical decomposition reaction of silver chloride in the presence of sunlight.



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98. What is the function of receptors in our body? Think of situations where receptors do not work properly. What problems are likely to arise?



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99. Which signals will get disrupted in case of a spinal cord injury?



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100. Which chemical substance is used to obtain seedless fruits?



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101. What happens if we cut the tip region of a branch of a plant? What is the reason for it?



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102. What is abscission?





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103. How can you prove that plants show phototropism?



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104. Name the auxin which acts as weedicide



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105. What is target tissue?



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106. What is a mixed gland? Give one example.



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107. Read the following sentences :

P . Insulin secreted by Islets of Langerhans.

Q. The deficiency of insulin leads to diabetes .

Which of the above statements are correct?



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108. What is the hormone extracted by Banting, Best and Macleod. Explain about it



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109. Which hormone is called "fight or Flight" hormones?



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110. What is simple goitre?



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111. What is the function of cortisol?



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112. Which structures in the body act as telephone wires and how?



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113. What are the major parts of neuron?



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114. What is a synapse ? How is it useful in transfer of information ?



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115. Explain two tropic movements with suitable examples.



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116. What is the weight of the brain?



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117. Who coined the term hormones?



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118. What is sympathetic nervous system ?



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119. What is parasympathetic nervous system ?



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120. A farmer arranged support for cucumber plants. So that they creep and grow in normal conditions. What type of nastic movement is shown in by cucumber?



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121. Osteocytes : bone , glial cells : ?



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122. What is "action potential"?



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123. What are the differences between unconditioned and conditioned reflexes ?



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124. Write the components of reflex arc and their functions.



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125. How are involuntary actions and reflex actions different from each other?



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126. What are the functions of cytokinins ?



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127. What is ABA ? Explain its function in the plant.



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128. What is ethylene ? Explain its action.



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129. Identify the mis-matched pair.

1) Auxins - Apical dominance

2) Cytokinins - Ripening of Fruits

3) Abscisic acid - Closing of stomata



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130. How do living organisms respond to the changes in the environment ?



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131. What is simple goitre?



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132. What will happen if intake of iodine in our diet is low ?



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133. How does our body maintain blood sugar level ?



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134. Why are some patients of diabetes treated by giving injections of insulin ?



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135. On touching a hot plate you suddenly withdraw your hand. Which category of neurons become active first and which are next ?



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136. What will happen if a plant is placed near the window of your classroom ? What is this process called as ?



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137. Give a reason to explain why adrenaline helps in dealing emergency situations.



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138. What is the difference between a reflex action and walking ?



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139. How does chemical coordination occur in plants?



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140. Explain some major plant hormones and their functions in a tabular form.



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141. Write the differences between Gibberellins and Abscisic acid



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142. What is chemotropism?



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143. What are Afferent neurons?



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144. Write the functions of Spinal cord from the information collected from your school library and from internet.



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145. Describe the structure of brain.



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146. Write the differences between nervous system and endocrine system



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147. What is feedback mechanism ?



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148. Write brief notes on Ivan Pavlov's experiment on dog to demonstrate conditioned reflexes.



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149. Describe the structure of brain.



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150. Describe the structure of spinal cord.



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151. What are endocrine glands ? Mention their functions.



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152. The posterior pituitary gland is not a true endocrine gland because



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153. Write a brief account of Adrenal glands.



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154. What is autonomous nervous system ?



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155. Draw a block diagram of different nerve pathways.



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156. Draw the neat diagrams of motor nerve and the Sensory nerve.



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157. Draw a neat labelled diagram showing reflex arc.



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158. Draw a neat diagram of spinal cord.



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159. Draw a labelled diagram of peripheral nervous system.



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160. What is autonomous nervous system ?



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161. Which is not correct pair?

A. Adrenaline - pituitary

B. Testosterone - testes

C. Ovary - estrogen

D. Somatotrophin – pituitary

Answer:



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162. Nerve is a

A. Plasma lemma

B. Neuro lemma

C. Grey mater

D. White mater

Answer:



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163. Osteocytes : bone , glial cells : ?

- A. Pia matter
- B. Dura matter
- C. Arachnoid membrane
- D. Grey matter

Answer:



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164. What is the total number pairs of peripheral nerves in man ?

A. 41

B. 42

C. 43

D. 44

Answer:



165. Nerves are classified into how many different types?

- A. Axons
- B. Cytons
- C. Dendrites
- D. None

Answer:



166. Name the master gland of the body.

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Parathyroid

D. Pituitary

Answer:



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167. Name the endocrine gland which is very near to trachea ?

A. Pancreas

B. Liver

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal

Answer:



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168. How many Islets of Langerhans are present in normal human pancreas?

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Trachea

Answer:



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169. Chemical coordination is brought about by

A. blood

B. lymph

C. enzymes

D. hormones

Answer:



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170. Name the endocrine gland that is present in the head.

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Pituitary

D. Parathyroid

Answer:



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171. Arrange the following in correct sequence from root tip.

A) Region of maturation

B) Region of meristematic activity

C) Region of elongation

D) Root hair zone

A. above the tip

B. below the tip

C. in between nodes

D. lower part of stem

Answer:



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172. Auxins in plants are synthesised at

A. nodes

B. petiole

C. meristems

D. internodes

Answer:



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173. Water loss from plants is prevented by a hormone

A. GA

B. NAA

C. IAA

D. ABA

Answer:



174. Indole acetic acid is

A. Gibberellin

B. Auxin

C. Cytokinins

D. 0.05

Answer:



175. What is the weight of the brain?

A. 0.02

B. 0.03

C. 0.04

D. Abscisic acid

Answer:



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176. The peripheral nervous system that controls involuntary actions is called

A. medulla oblongata

B. cerebellum

C. hypothalamus

D. spinal cord

Answer:



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177. How many types of actions are controlled by nervous system in our body ?

A. Cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. spinal cord

D. medulla oblongata

Answer:



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178. How many pairs of cranial nerves are mixed nerves?

A. 10 pairs

B. 15 pairs

C. 12 pairs

D. 31 pairs

Answer:



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179. What is the weight of the brain?

A. 1400 g

B. 1450 g

C. 1500 g

D. 1550 g

Answer:



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180. Nerve transmission from stimulus to response can occur at a maximum speed of Meter per second

A. $95 \frac{m}{s}$

B. $100 \frac{m}{s}$

C. $150 \frac{m}{s}$

D. $110 \frac{m}{s}$

Answer:



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181. The surface area of cerebrum is increased by

A. axons

B. dendrites

C. myelin sheath

D. gyri

Answer:



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182. The part of the neuron which is generally called as nerve fibre is

A. dendrites

B. myelin sheath

C. axon

D. cyton

Answer:



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183. Distinguish between

Afferent and Efferent nerves

A. sensory nerves

B. motor nerves

C. mixed nerves

D. none

Answer:



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184. Afferent neurons carry impulses from _
to _

- A. dendrites
- B. motor nerves
- C. efferent nerves
- D. afferent nerves

Answer:



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185. Gaps in the axons are called

A. pits

B. pores

C. nodes

D. nodes of ranvier

Answer:



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186. What is the weight of the brain?

A. 400 gms

B. 450 gms

C. 500 gms

D. 550 gms

Answer:



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187. What are components of central nervous system ?

A. sensory

B. motor

C. afferent

D. association

Answer:



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188. Who transmits nerve impulse across the synapse ?

- A. calcium ions
- B. schwann cells
- C. neurotransmitters
- D. all the above

Answer:



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189. How does plant respond to sunlight ?

A. mango

B. sunflower

C. eucalyptus

D. cashew nut

Answer:



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190. The plant part which exhibit negative geotropism is

A. stem

B. root

C. leaf

D. flower

Answer:



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191. Name the part of the plant which is negatively phototropic and positively geotropic.

A. stem

B. root

C. leaf

D. flower

Answer:



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192. How does opening and closing of stomata take place?

A. abscissic acid

B. auxin

C. gibberellins

D. ethylene

Answer:



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193. Name the phytohormone that promotes cell division.

A. auxin

B. gibberellins

C. cytokinins

D. abscissic acid

Answer:



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194. Elongation of bone occurs due to

A. abscissic acid

B. auxin

C. ethylene

D. gibberellins

Answer:



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195. Estrogen is responsible for

- A. opening of stomata
- B. ripening of fruits
- C. breaking seed dormancy
- D. stimulation of flowering

Answer:



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196. Which of the following phytohormone is not associated with the promotion of growth in plants?

A. auxin

B. abscissic acid

C. gibberellins

D. cytokinins

Answer:



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197. Which of the following is a plant hormone?

A. auxin

B. ascorbic acid

C. cytokinins

D. ethylene

Answer:



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198. How does Phototropism occur in plants?

A. cytokinins

B. gibberellins

C. auxin

D. abscissic acid

Answer:



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199. Abscissic acid is responsible for

A. cell elongation

B. promote cell division

C. promotes fall of mature leaves and fruits

D. elongation of stems

Answer:



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200. Hydrotropism means

A. it is the movement of root towards
water

B. movement of stem towards water

C. bending of stem towards light

D. growing of root into the soil

Answer:



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201. The entry of pollen tube into the ovule through micropyle is called

A. geotropism

B. hydrotropism

C. phototropism

D. chemotropism

Answer:



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202. With what name growing of plant tendrils towards support and wind around is ?

A. phototropism

B. thigmo tropism

C. chemotropism

D. geotropism

Answer:



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203. Folding up of leaves of mimosa pudica when we touch it. This type of response is called

A. thigmonasty

B. phototropism

C. geotropism

D. negatively phototropic

Answer:



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204. Name the digestive gland which act as exocrine as well as endocrine.

A. thyroid

B. parathyroid

C. pancreas

D. liver

Answer:



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205. What is the total number pairs of peripheral nerves in man ?

A. 31

B. 43

C. 12

D. 33

Answer:



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206. Iodine is necessary for the production of this hormone

A. adrenaline

B. thyroxine

C. parathormone

D. somatotxin

Answer:



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207. The gland attached to kidney is

A. thyroid

B. hypothalamus

C. pituitary

D. adrenal

Answer:



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208. Secretion of aldosterone is under the control of

A. progesterone

B. estrogen

C. thyroxine

D. adrenalin

Answer:



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209. The menstrual cycle prepares the uterus for a fertilised egg. How long is an average menstrual cycle from start to finish ?

A. 29 days

B. 27 days

C. 28 days

D. 30 days

Answer:



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210. Select the right match of endocrine gland and their hormone among the options given below.

A)Pineal I)Epinephrine

B)Thyroid II) Melatonin

C)Ovary III)Estrogen

D)Adrenal medulla IV)Tetraiodothyronine

A. somatotxin

B. thyrotrophine

C. gonadotrophine

D. luteinizing hormone

Answer:



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211. What serves as a shock absorbing medium and protect the brain against shocks and jerks ?

A. cerebrospinal fluid

B. meninges

C. cranium

D. all the above

Answer:



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212. The largest region of the brain is

.....

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. medulla oblongata

D. pons varoli

Answer:



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213. A point of contact between two neurons is

.....

A. nerve ending

B. dendrite

C. synapse

D. axon

Answer:



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214. Which hormone is responsible for cell elongation and differentiation of shoots and leaves ?

A. cell elongation

B. differentiation of shoots, roots

C. both A and B

D. elongation of stems

Answer:



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215. Thyroxine is responsible for

A. general growth rate and metabolic activity

B. growth of bones and testis

C. growth of the uterus and skeleton of the pelvis

D. growth of testis and uterus

Answer:



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216. A gardener wants large dehlia. Which plant hormone should he use along with nutrients?

A. auxin

B. gibberellins

C. cytokinins

D. ethylene

Answer:



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217. b) In a dwarf plant the branches have to be thickened one would use Hormone.

A. gibberellin

B. auxin

C. cytokinins

D. abscissic acid

Answer:



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218. Which hormone is helpful to store seeds for a longes time ?

A. auxin

B. gibberellins

C. abscissic acid

D. ethylene

Answer:



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219. d) Cutting the apex or tip of plants so that there are several lateral buds Hormone can be used.

A. auxin

B. gibberellins

C. cytokinins

D. ethylene

Answer:



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220. e) The part of the brain that helps you in solving puzzles is

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. diencephalon

D. pons varoli

Answer:



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221. In a nerve cell nucleus is present in

A. cell body

B. axon

C. dendrite

D. nerve ending

Answer:



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222. The existence of the knee jerk was first noted in

A. 1870

B. 1877

C. 1975

D. 1856

Answer:



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223. Distingusih between

Central nervous system and peripheral nervous system

A. brain, peripheral parts of spinal cord

B. brain, spinal cord

C. dorsal root ganglion, ventral root ganglion

D. cerebrum, cerebellum

Answer:



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224. Brain is protected by having protective membranes. Name them.

A. pleura

B. medulla

C. meninges

D. white matter

Answer:



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225. Identify the mismatched pair.

1) Cerebrum- Centre for Cardiac and Vascular activities

2) Diencephalon - Reflex centre for muscular activities

3) Cerebellum - Maintains posture

A. posture, equilibrium, heat

B. posture, muscle tone, pressure

C. posture, equilibrium and muscle tone

D. heat, pressure and temperature

Answer:



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226. The human body contains ductless glands called

A. endocrine glands

B. exocrine glands

C. mixed glands

D. all the above

Answer:



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227. Medulla oblongata has

A. cardiac activities

B. respiratory

C. vasomotor

D. all the above

Answer:



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228. Pulvinus leaf base is commonly found in the leaves of

A. cells of malvini

B. tulnivi

C. pulvini cells

D. none

Answer:



229. I am a human hormone. I am secreted from a gland near to neck. I influence general growth rate and metabolic activity in our body.

Who am I ?

A. pineal gland

B. pituitary

C. thyroid

D. adrenal glands

Answer:



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230. The thyroid gland is composed of

A. head

B. neck

C. liver

D. spinal cord

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

231. In disease like polio, these nerves are destroyed by the virus

A. sensory

B. motor

C. association

D. mixed neurons

Answer:



232. Nissl's granules are present in

- A. cell body
- B. dendrite
- C. axon
- D. myelin sheath

Answer:



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233. Glial cells supply these to neurons

A. nutrients

B. oxygen

C. carbon dioxide

D. proteins

Answer:



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234. How is brain in the human beings protected from injuries ?

A. skull

B. ribcage

C. cranium

D. none of the above

Answer:



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235. What are plant growth substances ? Give examples.

A. Charles Darwin

B. Francis Darwin

C. W. Went

D. Haeckel

Answer:



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236. Binding of symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria to the surface of root hair cell is promoted by the following substance

- A. cytokinins
- B. gibberellins
- C. auxin
- D. abscissic acid

Answer:



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237. Parthenocarpy is not desirable in

- A. tasteless fruits
- B. seedless fruits
- C. seed fruits
- D. smell less fruits

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

238. Which of the PGRs induces parthenocarpy in Tomatoes ?

A. gibberellins

B. auxin

C. ethylene

D. cytokinins

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

239. Abscission layers separate these parts from the plant

A. leaves

B. fruits, flowers

C. leaves, fruits

D. leaves, flowers

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

240. How does plant respond to sunlight ?

A. mango

B. sunflower

C. eucalyptus

D. cashew nut

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

241. Which step proved to be the main challenging obstacle in the production of human insulin by genetic engineering ?

- A. Dwarfism
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Diabetes insipidus
- D. Tetany

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

242. Observe the following information and answer the following questions.

S.No.	Hormones	Uses
1.	Absciscic acid	Closing of stomata, seed dormancy.
2.	Auxins	Cell elongation and differentiation of shoots and roots.
3.	Cytokinins	Promote cell division, promote sprouting of lateral buds, delay ageing of fruits.
4.	Ethylene	Ripening of fruit.

i) What do we call the hormones that are present in plants.

A. animals

B. plants

C. sponges

D. all of the above

Answer:



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243. Response of plants to gravity is known as

- A. phototropism
- B. geotropism
- C. chemotropism
- D. thigmonasty

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

244. This hormone stimulates the function of adrenal gland

- A. luteinizing hormone
- B. adreno corticotropin hormone
- C. thyroxin
- D. gonadotrophin

Answer:



245. Name the hormone responsible for the development of secondary sexual characters.

A. progesterone

B. estrogen

C. testosterone

D. insulin

Answer:



246. Doctors diagnosed a patient that he is suffering from the deficiency of a hormone. Doctor advised him to try to reduce the sugar percentage in his diet. Name the deficient hormone that the patient is suffering from

- A. Dwarfism
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Diabetes insipidus
- D. Tetanus

Answer:



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247. I am a part of the brain. I am located below the cerebrum and above medulla oblongate. I coordinate voluntary movements initiated by cerebrum. Who am I ?

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. pons varoli

D. diencephalon

Answer:



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248. How are involuntary actions and reflex actions different from each other?

A. pons varoli

B. hypothalamus

C. medulla oblongata

D. cerebellum

Answer:



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249. Electrical impulses travel in a neuron form

A.

axon → dendrite → axonend → cellbody

B.

cellbody → axon → dendrite → axonend

C.

dendrite → cellbody → axon → axonend

D.

axonend → axon → cellbody → dendrite

Answer:



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250. Electrical impulses travel in a neuron from

A. dendrite end

B. axon end

C. cell body

D. nodes of ranvier

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

251. Explain the process of absorption of water by the root hair and movement of water in xylem.

A. geotropism

B. phototropism

C. hydrotropism

D. chemotropism

Answer:



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252. Why is the use of iodised salt advised ?

A. dwarfism

B. diarrhea

C. goiter

D. cretinism

Answer:



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253. Name the master gland of the body.

A. pituitary

B. adrenal

C. hypothalamus

D. thyroid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

254. The movement of plant parts towards chemicals is called

A. chemotropism

B. thigmotropism

C. nastic movement

D. geotropism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

255. What is the meaning of auxin in Greek?

A. to decrease

B. to increase

C. to grow

D. to change

Answer:



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256. The peripheral nervous system that controls involuntary actions is called

A. brain only

B. spinal cord only

C. brain and spinal cord

D. dorsal root ganglion

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

257. How many neurons are present in our nervous system approximately ?

A. 11 billions

B. 10 billions

C. 13 billions

D. 7 billions

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

258. Who discovered the auxins ?

A. F. W. Went

B. Harris

C. Pothu Rao

D. Best

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

259. Reflex action involves

- A. automatic
- B. involuntary
- C. instantaneous
- D. all the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

260. The inner layer of the three layers which cover the brain is.....

- A. dura mater
- B. arachnoid membrane
- C. pia mater
- D. all the above

Answer:



261. Plant hormone Gibberellin is extracted from *Gibberellin fujikoroi*. It is a

A. algae

B. fungus

C. bryophyte

D. pteridophyte

Answer:



262. Apical dominance means.....

A. Apical bud inhibits the growth of lateral buds

B. Apical bud induces the growth of lateral buds

C. Lateral bud suppresses the growth of apical bud

D. Removal of apical bud prevents the growth of lateral buds

Answer:



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263. What is the comparistion between bolus and peristaltic movement?

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. pons

D. medulla

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

264. These glands are known as glands of emergency

- A. thyroid
- B. pituitary
- C. adrenal
- D. pancreas

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

265. The rate of conversion of light energy into chemical energy of organic molecules in an ecosystem is

- A. dendrite end
- B. axon end
- C. cell body
- D. nodes of ranvier

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

266. Cell division usually involves

- A. gibberellins and cytokinins
- B. auxins and abscissic acid
- C. gibberellins and auxins
- D. cytokinins

Answer:



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267. Observe the following a,b statements

a) Nastic movements are the movements by plants shown by stimuli.

b) Tropic movements can determine the direction of stimuli

A. in response to light

B. in response to gravity

C. unidirectional

D. non-directional

Answer:



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268. Growth of stem is controlled by

A. gibberellins

B. auxin

C. cytokinins

D. abscissic acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

269. The spinal cord is enclosed in

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. medulla

D. pons

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

270. Gibberellins and auxins promote growth in plants while abscisic acid arrests the same. Some situations are discussed here. State which hormones would be needed any why ?

a) A gardener wants large dehlia, he should use along with nutrients and other things hormone.

A. auxin

B. gibberellin

C. cytokinin

D. ethylene

Answer:



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271. What is the weight of the brain?

A. 0.02

B. 0.03

C. 0.04

D. 0.05

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

272. Praneeth strikes bat on ground when he was out in match. What hormone worked on him at that time?

A. adrenaline

B. thyroxine

C. testosterone

D. ghrelin

Answer:



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273. Diabetes is related to this gland.

A. thyroid

B. adrenal

C. pancreas

D. pituitary

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

274. A person has loss of control on emotions, which part of brain stops its function ?

A. cerebrum

B. diencephalon

C. mid brain

D. cerebellum

Answer:



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275. Perception of heat, cold, pain and integrity of ANS are the functions of

A. midbrain

B. cerebrum

C. cerebellum

D. medulla oblongata

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

276. Neuron receives nutrients from

A. RBC

B. glial cells

C. monocytes

D. blood platelets

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

277. Nissl's granules are present in.....

- A. eosinophil
- B. glial cell
- C. neuron
- D. lymphocytes

Answer:



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278. The part of the neuron which is generally called as nerve fibre is

A. dendrites

B. myelin sheath

C. axon

D. cyton

Answer:



279. Most neurons of our body are

A. axon

B. cyton

C. dendrites

D. myelin sheath

Answer:



280. Nerves that carry impulses from brain to effector organ are called

- A. sensory nerves
- B. afferent nerves
- C. efferent nerves
- D. dendrites

Answer:



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281. Gaps in the axons are called

A. pits

B. pores

C. nodes

D. nodes of ranvier

Answer:



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282. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) and spinal cord are the parts of(2)
nervous system.

A. CNS

B. PNS

C. ANS

D. parasympathetic nervous system

Answer:



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283. Where do we find glial cells in brain ?

A. pia matter

B. dura matter

C. arachnoid membrane

D. grey matter

Answer:



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284. What do you mean by hunger pangs ?



Watch Video Solution

285. What are the organ systems involved in digestion of food which we eat ?



Watch Video Solution

286. Rafi said smell also increase our appetite.

Can you support this statement ? How?



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287. Write a note on peristalsis and sphincter function in stomach .



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288. Observe the given part of the digestive system . What is it ? What is its role during digestion ?



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289. Give reasons.

If we press tongue against the palate, we can recognise taste easily.



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290. Give reasons.

We can't identify taste when food is very hot.



Watch Video Solution

291. Given reasons.

If glucose level falls in blood, we feel hungry.



Watch Video Solution

292. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

293. Given reasons.

Urination increases when we take a lot of

fluids.



Watch Video Solution

294. Given reasons.

The process of digestion goes on in a person whose central nervous system has been largely affected.



Watch Video Solution

295. Write differences between the following :

Bolus - chime



Watch Video Solution

296. Write differences between the following :

Small intestine - Large intestine



Watch Video Solution

297. Write differences between the following :

Mastication - Rumination



Watch Video Solution

298. Write differences between the following :

Propulsion - Retropulsion



Watch Video Solution

299. How can you say that mouth is a munching machine ?



Watch Video Solution

300. What is mastication ? Explain the role of different sets of teeth in this process.



Watch Video Solution

301. During the journey of food from mouth to stomach through esophagus . How does muscular system coordinate in this process ?



Watch Video Solution

302. Is there any reason for the intestine to be coiled with many folds. In what way it is helpful during the process of digestion ?



Watch Video Solution

303. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts of Human digestive system ?

Small intestine



Watch Video Solution

304. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts of Human digestive system ?

Small intestine



Watch Video Solution

305. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts of Human digestive system ?

Small intestine



Watch Video Solution

306. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Large intestine



Watch Video Solution

307. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

308. Rajesh feels hungry upon seeing food. Sheela says no to food as she is not hungry. What makes Rajesh hungry and what suppresses Sheela's hunger ?



Watch Video Solution

309. How are taste and smell related ?



Watch Video Solution

310. List out the sphincter muscles of the food canal you have observed and give a brief description ?



Watch Video Solution

311. What happens if salivary ducts are closed ?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

312. If the size and shape of small intestine is like esophagus what will happen ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

313. Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.



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314. What experiment do you perform to understand action of saliva on flour ? Explain its procedure and apparatus that you followed .



Watch Video Solution

315. Suggest a simple experiment to prove the role of palate in recognizing taste.



Watch Video Solution

316. Collect information related to feeling and hunger from your school library and prepare a note on it .



Watch Video Solution

317. Draw the block diagram showing sensation of taste from food material to brain.



Watch Video Solution

318. Draw a neatly labeled diagram showing a peristaltic movement in esophagus Explain the importance of mucus on the walls of food pipe.



Watch Video Solution

319. What is the role of mucus in the food pipe ?



Watch Video Solution

320. Draw a schematic diagram of villus in small intestine. Explain how digestive system coordinate with circulatory system.



Watch Video Solution

321. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates hunger. Describe the process in a flow chart.



Watch Video Solution

322. With the help of a diagram show the movement of food from mouth to the stomach . What muscles and nerves are involved in the movement of food and what is this action called ?



Watch Video Solution

323. Prepare a cartoon on Pavlov's experiment with a suitable caption.



Watch Video Solution

324. How do you appreciate stomach as a churning machine . How does this coordination go on ?



Watch Video Solution

325. There is great variety in diversified life processes, express your feeling in the form of poem.



Watch Video Solution

326. Suggest any two important habitual actions to your friend while eating food , keeping in view of this chapter.



Watch Video Solution

327. Write down the parts of the gut where the journey of food starts from mouth to anus.



Watch Video Solution

328. Which type of life processes would be involved in the breakdown of food in the stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

329. If any of life processes fail to function, what affect would it have on our body ?



Watch Video Solution

330. How do we know that we need food ?



Watch Video Solution

331. What plays a major role to identify stale food ?



Watch Video Solution

332. If you are having a tasty dish do you think the smell of it increases your appetite ?



Watch Video Solution

333. What are your observations in combustion of sugar activity ?



Watch Video Solution

Observation of how our taste is affected by the sense of smell.

4 Marks

- 1) First close your nose with your fingers.
- 2) Pop in some zeera in your mouth and chew it for sometime.
- 3) After that chew sound.
- 4) Could you recognise the taste ?
- 5) How long it taken to know the taste ?
- 6) After sometime wash your mouth and repeat the activity by chewing a piece of an apple followed by a potato (remember to close your nose)

334.

Could you feel the taste of both or did they taste the same ? Why?



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335. When does tooth decay start in our mouth ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

336. What is the role of different parts of the mouth in helping us to taste keeping sugar crystals over the tongue?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

337. Are there any other sensation that affect taste ?



Watch Video Solution

338. What happens to your taste sensation while sipping hot milk or tea ?



Watch Video Solution

339. What do you think could be the range of range of temperature for us to relish food items ?



Watch Video Solution

340. What do you think that would happen if the salivary glands did not function in our mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

341. Suppose your taste buds were affected what would happen to your interest in having food ?



Watch Video Solution

342. Does the level of saliva secretion change due to presence of food in the mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

343. Can the process of chewing go on in the absence of saliva ?



Watch Video Solution

344. Does the saliva have any other roles to play ?



Watch Video Solution

345. What is the use of such an increase in surface area of food ?



Watch Video Solution

346. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?



Watch Video Solution

347. If we swallow food material directly without mastication what will happen ?



Watch Video Solution

348. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



Watch Video Solution

349. What are different systems that contribute to the proper functioning of digestion in the mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

350. After the digestive process in the mouth where does the food move to ?



Watch Video Solution

351. What are the systems that come into play for swallowing food ?



Watch Video Solution

352. What does the schematic diagram tell us about the esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

353. What kind of the tube is esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

354. How does mucus help in passage of food ?



Watch Video Solution

355. What makes the movement of the food bolus in the esophagus easy ?



Watch Video Solution

356. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

357. What sets such processes into action ?



Watch Video Solution

358. What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?



Watch Video Solution

359. What causes the stomach to churn and mix the food ?



Watch Video Solution

360. Why should only a small quantity of food be passed from stomach do duodenum ?



Watch Video Solution

361. What is involved in bringing of about peristalsis?



Watch Video Solution

362. What is the direction of peristalsis (which end of the gut does it begin) ?



Watch Video Solution

363. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?



Watch Video Solution

364. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

365. What process is involved in this process of absorption ?



Watch Video Solution

366. Often you may have experienced that if you have tension for some reason you start having loose motions . What does this show us ?



Watch Video Solution

367. What moves out of the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

368. Two major pathways of waste expulsion are shown above. Which of the two do you think happens exclusively through the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

369. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?



Watch Video Solution

370. Do you think the control is voluntary ?

Why /Why not ?



Watch Video Solution

371. Did we have a sphincter in any other part of the digestive canal ? Where was it ?



Watch Video Solution

372. What is the fate of the digested substances that move into blood from the intestine ?



Watch Video Solution

373. Energy is stored in



Watch Video Solution

374. Which system do you think will remove the excess salts from our body?



Watch Video Solution

375. What would be the path of salt removal from gut to the outside of our body ?



Watch Video Solution

376. Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by pressing the tongue against.....(1) ,.....
(2) recognize the taste , present on the tongue.



Watch Video Solution

377. When do we identify the taste easily ?



Watch Video Solution

378. Does garlic have a stronger scent than apple? How do you think the stronger scent affect your sensation of taste?



Watch Video Solution

379. How many food materials you have identified correctly?



Watch Video Solution

380. write a few lines on relation between smell and taste



Watch Video Solution

381. How you ever felt that a particular food is tasty just by looking at it?



Watch Video Solution

382. What is the role of different parts of the mouth in helping us to taste keeping sugar crystals over the tongue?



Watch Video Solution

383. can we taste on dry tongue?



Watch Video Solution

384. Tongue is a taste receptor . Which nerve helps to identify the taste?



Watch Video Solution

385. How do you show the breakdown of food by using the model of chalkpiece kept in vinegar?



Watch Video Solution

386. Write the number of different sets of teeth.



Watch Video Solution

387. Name the chemical which is used to test the action of saliva on flour (ate).



Watch Video Solution

388. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



Watch Video Solution

389. What is the chemical medium present in mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

390. Did you observe any change in pH after eating? What may have caused the change ?



Watch Video Solution

391. Optimum pH for the action of salivary amylase is



Watch Video Solution

392. Does even the type of food have any role to play on the pH of our mouth?



Watch Video Solution

393. Write a procedure to make a model of oesophagus to observe how bolus moves forward.



Watch Video Solution

394. What is the role of acid in stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

395. Paper tube and folded papers.



Watch Video Solution

396. Compare the area of the folder papers with that of the roll. Do you find any increase in the area ? If so try to find out the reasons ?



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397. What systems do you think are working together ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

398. Do you think those systems work together in the whole length of the digestive canal ?
Why /Why not ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

399. When do we feel hunger pangs fall in stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

400. Name the hormone that is responsible for hunger pangs in stomach.



Watch Video Solution

401. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) in forebrain and(2) cranial nerve plays an important role in carrying the hunger signals to the brain.



Watch Video Solution

402. Increase in ghrelin levels results in ?



Watch Video Solution

403. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs.



Watch Video Solution

404. The interaction between which senses increases our perception of the food we eat ?



Watch Video Solution

405. Dental formula in human beings is



[Watch Video Solution](#)

406. Write the number of different sets of teeth.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

407. What is mastication ? Explain the role of different sets of teeth in this process.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

408. Which cranial nerve control the movement of muscles in the jaw ?



Watch Video Solution

409. What is the function of salivary amylase ?



Watch Video Solution

410. What is the nature of oesophagus



Watch Video Solution

411. How does mucus help in passage of food ?



Watch Video Solution

412. What are the two kinds of muscles present in esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

413. What is peristalsis ?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

414. What is chyme ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

415. What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

416. What causes the stomach to churn and mix the food ?



Watch Video Solution

417. Read the following passag:

As the process of digestion in the stomach nears completion, the contraction of the stomach decrease. This prompts the muscles called as pyloric shincter opening of the stomach and the first part of the small

intestine or duodenum to relax. This opens the pathway into duodenum releasing the partially digested food (chyme) in small quantities into the duodenum. Peristalsis involves the contraction of the muscle behind the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food giving rise to a thrust that pushes the food forward through the digestive canal. A wave of contraction followed by relaxation in muscles help in forward movement of food.

What is the use of duodenum ?



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418. Why should only a small quantity of food be passed from stomach do duodenum ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

419. What is involved in bringing of about peristalsis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

420. What is the direction of peristalsis (which end of the gut does it begin) ?



Watch Video Solution

421. What happens if the direction of present is reversed ?



Watch Video Solution

422. What is the nature of the chyme ?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

423. Acidic nature of chyme initiates the production of which hormones ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

424. Write about the digestion of food in the small intestine.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

425. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

426. What is second brain ?



Watch Video Solution

427. What is the other name for "second brain" ?



Watch Video Solution

428. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?



Watch Video Solution

429. What happens during inhalation ?



Watch Video Solution

430. What happens during exhalation ?



Watch Video Solution

431. Which system do you think will remove the excess salts from our body?



Watch Video Solution

432. Energy is stored in



Watch Video Solution

433. How do we know that we need food ?



Watch Video Solution

434. What do you think could be the range of range of temperature for us to relish food items ?



Watch Video Solution

435. Ritwik felt hunger pangs but could not take his meal on time . After sometime the hunger pangs disappeared and he felt relieved . State the reasons.



Watch Video Solution

436. What are the systems involved in the process of digestion ?



Watch Video Solution

437. What are the functions of tongue?



Watch Video Solution

438. What is the role of saliva in the digestion of food?



Watch Video Solution

439. Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by

pressing the tongue against.....(1) ,.....

(2) recognize the taste , present on the tongue.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

440. Name the hormone that is responsible for hunger pangs in stomach.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

441. What are the muscles that helps in the perisatalsis?



Watch Video Solution

442. What is meanty by "grinding" ?



Watch Video Solution

443. What is meant by "Retropulsion" ?



Watch Video Solution

444. Complete the blanks.

The wall of stomach secrete(1) acid. The wall of stomach is protected from it's own acids with the help of(2)



Watch Video Solution

445. What is the main function of villi ?



Watch Video Solution

446. What is anal sphincter ?



Watch Video Solution

447. What is meant by "stool" ?



Watch Video Solution

448. What are four systems involved in the process of generating hunger sensation ?



Watch Video Solution

449. write the names of different taste buds.



Watch Video Solution

450. Suppose your taste buds were affected what would happen to your interest in having food ?



Watch Video Solution

451. Given reasons:

In severe cold and cough, one cannot feel the taste of the food.



Watch Video Solution

452. Why do we salivate during a nap of day time ?



Watch Video Solution

453. Describe the process of digestion in digestive system.



Watch Video Solution

454. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

455. Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by pressing the tongue against.....(1) ,.....

(2) recognize the taste , present on the tongue.



Watch Video Solution

456. Write a short note on digestion of food in mouth .



Watch Video Solution

457. Explain the process of exit of waste materials from large intestine .



Watch Video Solution

458. How do we detect the smell of agarbathi ?



Watch Video Solution

459. Tooth enamel is one of the hardest substances in our body. How does it undergo damage due to eating chocolates and sweets ?



Watch Video Solution

460. What do you think that would happen if the salivary glands did not function in our mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

461. If anybody chew food for more time the following is likely to occur.



Watch Video Solution

462. Write about the experiment conducted by Ivan Pavlov on conditioned reflex.



Watch Video Solution

463. Write briefly a about the functional and structural aspects of esophagus



Watch Video Solution

464. Explain briefly about the structure of stomach.



Watch Video Solution

465. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of anal sphincter.



Watch Video Solution

466. The coordination among these processes is necessary for utilization oxidation and transport of nutrients

A. Digestion

B. respiration

C. circulation

D. all the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

467. What is called Mastication ? How many types of teeth help in this process ?

A. Mouth

B. Nose

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

468. The food is pushed into the mouth due to

A. Circular muscles

B. Surface muscles

C. Reflex muscles

D. Striated muscles

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

469. Which cranial nerve control the movement of muscles in the jaw ?

A. 5th

B. 6th

C. 7th

D. 10th

Answer:



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470. The slurry mass of food in the mouth is

A. Bolus

B. Chyme

C. Chyle

D. Chylochyme

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

471. The mechanism for swallowing is controlled by

- A. Brain stem
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Vagus nerve
- D. Olfactory nerve

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

472. Tooth decay start when the pH of the mouth is lower than-

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. None

Answer:



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473. I am the sphincter which helps in the expulsion of stool. Who am I ?

- A. Storage of stools
- B. exit of stools
- C. making of stools
- D. breakdown of stools

Answer:



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474. the acid formed in stomach is-

- A. The gastric juice secreted by the stomach
- B. The pepsin present in the gastric juice
- C. The fats present in the food
- D. The mucus secreted by walls of stomach

Answer:



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475. When does peristalsis occur in anti-clock-wise

- A. Bolus moves towards stomach
- B. Drinking water
- C. During vomiting
- D. During fasting

Answer:



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476. pH condition of stomach is.....

A. Basic

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

D. Salt

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

477. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?

- A. Excretory system
- B. Circulatory system
- C. Digestive system
- D. Transport system

Answer:



478. Peristalsis is because of

- A. Longitudinal and circular muscles
- B. Jaw muscles
- C. Surface muscles
- D. Striated muscles

Answer:



479. What is the location of second brain in our body ?

- A. Neural apparatus in the digestive tract
- B. Stomach
- C. Pharynx
- D. Colon

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

480. Protein digestion starts in

A. Stomach

B. Gut

C. Colon

D. Rectum

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

481. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food. When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the

jaw up, down ,forward and backward during food mastication. The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw. Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary(vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars. As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste

and.....(x).....nerve plays an important role
in sensation of taste.

Choose the right ones.

i) Leptin , ghrelin , gastrin , secretin.

ii) ghrelin , Leptin , secretin , gastrin.

iii) deep muscles , surface muscles , circular muscles, striated muscles.

iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long muscles.

v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial nerve , spinal nerve.

vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system , autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve , cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve , optic nerve.

A. 6th cranial nerve

B. 5th cranial nerve

C. Thick nerve

D. 10th cranial nerve

Answer:



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482. Entry of chyme into duodenum is regulated by a muscle called

- A. Pyloric sphincter
- B. Anal sphincter
- C. Long muscles
- D. Straightened muscle

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

483. How many pairs of salivary glands are present in our mouth ?

A. 2 pairs

B. 3 pairs

C. 4 pairs

D. 5 pairs

Answer:



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484. It is believed that the Diencephalon in fore-brain and vagus nerve (10th cranial nerve) plays an important role in carrying hunger signals to the brain . Hunger pangs continue unto 30-45 minutes . Increase in ghrelin levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation to consume food.

Read above content and prepare any two questions.

A. 25 to 30 minutes

B. 30 to 40 minutes

C. 25 to 40 minutes

D. 30 to 45 minutes

Answer:



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485. Which of the following is not a component of pancreatic juice?

A. Fats

B. Carbohydrates

C. Proteins

D. Minerals

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

486. Name the teeth with sharp and pointed edges .

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

487. What is the dental formula of man ?

A. 3,1,3,2

B. 2,1,3,2

C. 2,1,2,3

D. 2,3,1,2

Answer:



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488. Food bolus forms in

A. Bolus

B. Chyme

C. Cud

D. All the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

489. The mechanism for swallowing is controlled by

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Diencephalon
- C. Mid brain
- D. Brain stem

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

490. what is the pH value of solution?

A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

491. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. Both acidic and alkaline

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

492. What is the quantity of saliva secreted by us per day ?

A. 1-1.25 liters

B. 1-1.5 liters

C. 2-2.25 liters

D. 1.75 liters

Answer:



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493. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts of Human digestive system ?

Small intestine

A. Oesophagus

B. Stomach

C. Small intestine

D. All

Answer:



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494. The gastric juice secreted by the walls of stomach contains

A. Hydrochloric acid

B. Nitric acid

C. Sulfuric acid

D. Amino acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

495. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?

A. Cow

B. Buffalo

C. Goats, sheep's

D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

496. What is the chemical nature of food when it enters the small intestine ?

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. All

Answer:



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497. By which process the absorption of nutrients takes place in small intestine.

- A. Elective process
- B. Selective process
- C. Both selective and elective process
- D. None

Answer:



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498. Sensation of hunger and motivation to consume food occurs due to

- A. Increase in ghrelin levels
- B. Decrease in ghrelin levels
- C. Increase in leptin levels
- D. Increase in secretin levels

Answer:



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499. We can taste the food quickly which is in the form of

A. Solid

B. Liquid

C. Semi solid

D. Gas

Answer:



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500. What are the different types of papillae present on the tongue ?

- A. Villate papillae
- B. Pholiate papillae
- C. Piliform papillae
- D. Fungi form papillae

Answer:



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501. Name the Russian scientist who conducted experiments on classical conditioning.

A. Conditioned reflects

B. Unconditional reflex

C. Insight learning

D. Instincts

Answer:



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502. What protects the inner lining of the stomach from the harmful effects of hydrochloric acid ?

A. Saliva

B. Pepsin

C. Peristalsis

D. Mucus

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

503. What are the parts of human digestive system ?

- A. Muscular system
- B. Nervous system
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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504. In which process oxidation of food takes place ?

A. Excretion

B. Circulation

C. Respiration

D. None of the above

Answer:



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505. Large protein molecules are broken down inof digestive track.

A. Mouth

B. Stomach

C. Oesophagus

D. Small intestine

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

506. The gastric juice secreted by the walls of stomach contains

A. Hydrochloric oxide

B. Sulfuric acid

C. Nitric acid

D. Phosphoric acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

507. Olfactory receptors present in.....triggering signals to brain.

A. Tongue

B. Nose

C. Ear

D. All

Answer:



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508. What is enteric nervous system ?

- A. Stimulating and coordinating the breaking down of food
- B. Absorbing nutrients
- C. Expelling wastes
- D. All the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

509. Water and nutrients are absorbed in

- A. Stomach
- B. Small intestine
- C. Large intestine
- D. All the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

510. The muscles of the lower jaw are controlled by

A. Circular

B. Surface

C. Longitudinal

D. Transverse

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

511. Name the enzyme present in saliva.

A. Tripsin

B. Pepsin

C. Amylase

D. All the above

Answer:



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512. Saliva is released from glands under the action of this nervous system

- A. Central nervous system
- B. Peripheral nervous system
- C. Autonomous nervous system
- D. Sympathetic nervous system

Answer:



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513. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food. When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up, down ,forward and backward during

food mastication. The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw. Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary(vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars. As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste and.....(x).....nerve plays an important role

in sensation of taste.

Choose the right ones.

i) Leptin , ghrelin , gastrin , secretin.

ii) ghrelin , Leptin , secretin , gastrin.

iii) deep muscles , surface muscles , circular muscles, striated muscles.

iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long muscles.

v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial nerve , spinal nerve.

vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system , autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve , cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve , optic nerve.

A. Medulla oblongata and cerebellum

B. Medulla oblongata and brain stem

C. Cerebrum and cerebellum

D. Cerebrum and brain stem

Answer:



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514. pH of saliva is..... in nature.

A. Acidic

B. Neutral

C. Alkaline

D. None of the above

Answer:



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515. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food. When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while the

.....(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up, down ,forward and backward during food mastication. The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw. Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary(vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars. As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue

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system , autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve , cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve , optic nerve.

A. Leptin

B. Ghrelin

C. Thyroxine

D. Paratharmone

Answer:



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516. Ghrelin Sensation of hunger
? Suppression of hunger

A. Leptin

B. Ghrelin

C. Adrenalin

D. Cortisol

Answer:



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517. With the help of a diagram show the movement of food from mouth to the stomach . What muscles and nerves are involved in the movement of food and what is this action called ?

A. Circular muscles

B. Surface muscles

C. Longitudinal muscle

D. Transverse muscle

Answer:



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518. When do we feel hunger pangs fall in stomach ?

A. Level of glucose in the blood rises

B. Level of glucose in the blood remain unchanged

C. Level of glucose in blood falls

D. All the above

Answer:



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519. When stomach goes empty this hormone is secreted from the walls of the stomach

A. Ghrelin

B. Leptin

C. Secretin

D. Gastrin

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

520. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?

A. starch

B. Protein

C. Fat

D. Minerals

Answer:



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521. Complete the blanks.

If the pH is beyond 7 , it is said to be(1) If

the pH is below, 7 it is said to be(2).

A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. neutral

D. None of the above

Answer:



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522. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?

A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. neutral

D. All the above

Answer:



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523. For the digestion to occur in the food canal, coordination of these two processes are necessary

A. Respiration, circulation

B. Nutrition and digestion

C. excretion, transport

D. Respiration, reproduction

Answer:



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524. These animals have extrapouch in the stomach to store quickly swallowed food

A. Herbivores

B. Ruminants

C. carnivores

D. Omnivores

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

525. Acid should be added to water but not water to the acid. Why ?

A. Saliva, iodine

B. Saliva, starch, janus green B

C. chlorophyll, saliva

D. Xylene, iodine

Answer:



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526. Belching and burning sensation is caused by the production of... Acid in the stomach

A. Nitric acid

B. Hydro chloric acid

C. sulfuric acid

D. Phosphorous acid

Answer:



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527. Umami taste is For savory

A. Chinese

B. Japanese

C. English

D. Indian

Answer:



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528. The interaction between which senses increases our perception of the food we eat ?

A. Sense of taste and see

B. Sense of sight and smell

C. Sense of taste and smell

D. Senses of smell and touch

Answer:



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529. Fill in the blanks .

.....(1) plays a major role in identifying the taste of a substance.(2) experiment is done to prove this.

- A. Taste buds
- B. teste receptors
- C. Filiform papillae
- D. All the above

Answer:



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530. There is a difference between the tastes of the food which is simply placed on the

tongue and when the tongue pressed against the palate. Give reason

A. Throat

B. buccal cavity

C. Palate

D. Glottis

Answer:



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531. Iodine solution is used for testing the presence of

A. Starch

B. protein

C. Fats

D. Minerals

Answer:



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532. When we eat we use these without our knowledge?

A. Sight (eyes)

B. nose

C. Tongue

D. All the above

Answer:



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533. What is the role of acid in stomach ?

A. Cartilage

B. hard bones

C. Muscle

D. Tendons

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

534. To increase the area for action of the food substance food must be

A. Sent into the mouth

B. chewed

C. Smelt

D. Cooked

Answer:



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535. Acidic nature of chyme initiates the production of which hormones ?

- A. Trypsin, chymotrypsin
- B. Pepsin, Trypsin
- C. Secretin , cholecystokinin
- D. Lipase, sucrase

Answer:



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536. How many neurons are present in enteric nervous system ?

- A. Transmitters
- B. Neurotransmitters
- C. Electrons
- D. Electrodes

Answer:



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537. the second brain contains about million neurons....

A. 200

B. 100

C. 300

D. 500

Answer:



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538. With what name do we call the partially digested food in stomach ?

A. Bolon

B. Bolus

C. Chyme

D. Semi bolus

Answer:



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539. Identify the mismatched pair.

1. Villi - small intestine

2. Pyloric sphincter - junction of small intestine
and large intestine

3. Reverse peristalsis-man

A. Herbivores

B. Ruminant

C. Carnivore

D. Omnivore

Answer:





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540. How much time it would take for emptying of 100 % food from small intestine ?

- A. 30-40 hours
- B. 20 – 30 hours
- C. 30 – 50 hours
- D. 20 – 40 hours

Answer:



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541. In which part of the intestine the faecal matter is stored for some time ?

A. Rectum

B. Colon

C. Caecum

D. Duodenum

Answer:



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542. Read the sentence , identify the error and rewrite it.

The area of absorption in small intestine is increased by lacteals.

- A. Villi
- B. Lymph vessels
- C. Blood vessels
- D. Sphincter Muscles

Answer:



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543. If energy has to be obtained from food it has to be

- A. Reduced
- B. Oxidized-reduced
- C. Oxidized
- D. Fermented

Answer:



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544. Name the digestive tract which is nick named by scientist as the second brain

A. Second brain

B. Third brain

C. First brain

D. Fourth brain

Answer:



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545. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?

- A. Excretory system
- B. Circulatory system
- C. Digestive system
- D. Transport system

Answer:



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546. Respiration is an involuntary process controlled by the medulla oblongata of this nervous system

- A. Autonomous nervous system
- B. Peripheral nervous system
- C. Central nervous system
- D. A symphetic nervous system

Answer:



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547. Read the sentence, find the error and rewrite it.

Diaphragm plays an important role in the respiratory movements in women

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Abdomen

D. Kidney

Answer:



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Medicine Oriented Material

1. Organ of Corti rests on

A. Scala vestibuli

B. Scala tympani

C. Scala media

D. Cochlear canal

Answer:





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2. Correct sequence of layers from outer to inner in intestine of humans is

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

Answer:



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3. Each cerebral hemisphere is divided into ____ lobes-

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer:



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4. The inner layer of the three layers which cover the brain is.....

A. Piamater

B. Duramater

C. Arachnoid

D. Perineural mater

Answer:



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5. Which of the following is not a reflex action?

A. Cardiac muscles

B. Skeletal muscles

C. Sensory organs

D. Viscera

Answer:



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6. Are all functions of our body under direct control of the brain and spinal cord ? What do you think So?

A. Pons

B. Cerebrum

C. Cerebellum

D. Cerebral hemispheres

Answer:



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7. What is sympathetic nervous system ?

- A. Autonomous
- B. Sympathetic
- C. Para sympathetic
- D. Spinal cord

Answer:



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8. The part of the brain of frog that controls the voluntary actions is

A. Thalamus and cerebral cortex of the brain

B. Thalamus and medulla oblongata

C. Cerebral cortex and medulla oblongata

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:



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9. In split brain operations, the nerve tract that is cut is-

A. Fissure of Rolando

B. Fornix

C. Corpus callosum

D. Hippocampal gyrus

Answer:



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10. What is peristalsis movement ? Compare the similarity of bolus movement in esophagus with cycle tube and potato experiment what you have conducted in school.

- A. Hair and organs
- B. Pacinian corpuscles
- C. Skeletal muscles
- D. Graffian corpuscles

Answer:



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11. The change in focal length of an eye lens is caused by the action of the

A. Iris

B. Ciliary muscle

C. Pupil

D. Optic nerve

Answer:



12. The 3rd, 6th and 11th cranial nerves are respectively

A. 3,4,5

B. 3,4,6

C. 4,5,6

D. 4,6,7

Answer:



13. Identify the mismatched pair-

A. cerebrum - memory

B. Medulla oblongata - temperature
regulation

C. Cerebellum - equilibrium

D. Olfactory lobes - smell

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

14. Identify the one which is not a reflex action.

A. Swallowing food

B. Closing eyes in bright light

C. Perspiration in hot climate

D. Salivation to tasty food

Answer:



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15. Which of the following is a slow neuro transmitter?

A. Adrenaline

B. Epinephrine

C. GABA

D. Acetyl Choline

Answer:



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16. Pre-excitation potential difference between outside and inside of a nerve is-

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

Answer:



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17. Extension of sympathetic nervous system is-

A. Adrenal medulla

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Pineal

D. Adrenal gland

Answer:



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18. The axon of nerve cell in hand is shorter than the axon of nerve cell in leg. Do you support this statement ? Why?

- A. Receiving impulse
- B. Transformation of energy
- C. Conducting impulse
- D. Energy provision

Answer:



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19. 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. Biological

B. Physical

C. Chemical

D. Mechanical

Answer:



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20. Is the structure of neuron suitable for transmission of impulses ? Analyse.

A. Electrical

B. Mechanical

C. Chemical

D. Both b and c

Answer:



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21. The part of the brain that is responsible for hand eye coordination-

A. Pons

B. Hippocampus

C. Cerebellum

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:



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22. I am a part of brain. I am the site of mental abilities and memory. Who am I ?

A. Temporal lobe

B. cerebellum

C. Parietal lobe

D. Occipital lobe

Answer:



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23. Depolarization of nerve cell involves-

A. Influx of K^+

B. Influx of Na^+

C. Influx of Ca^+

D. Efflux of Ca^+

Answer:



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24. Are all functions of our body under direct control of the brain and spinal cord ? What do you think So?

A. Effectors

B. Nervous organs

C. Receptors

D. Intermediary organs

Answer:



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25. What are Jacobson's organs? What is their function?

A. Touch

B. Sight

C. Smell

D. Hearing

Answer:



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

- A. Hemiplegia
- B. Posterioplegia
- C. Quadriplegia
- D. Paraplegia

Answer:



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27. Which of the following cranial nerves of man is both sensory and motor?

A. Glossopharyngeal

B. Abducens

C. Vagus

D. Olfactory

Answer:



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28. The sympathetic nerves in mammals. arise from

- A. Sacral region
- B. Cervical region
- C. Thoracic lumbar region
- D. 3rd cranial nerves

Answer:



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29. What is the importance of reflex actions?

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

Answer:



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30. Mid brain contains-

A. Diencephalon

B. corpora quadrigemina

C. Cerebrum

D. Spinal cord

Answer:



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31. Hormones are secreted by ductless glands of human body. Iodine containing hormone is

- A. Enzyme
- B. Glandular secretion
- C. Chemical messenger
- D. Excretory product

Answer:



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32. Name the phytohormone that promotes cell division.

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. PTH

D. GH

Answer:



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33. Release of milk from mother is mediated through-

A. Prolactin

B. Relaxin

C. Oxytocin

D. Progesterone

Answer:



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34. Intercellular communication in multicellular organisms occurs through-

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

Answer:



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35. Which one of the following pairs correctly matches a hormone with a disease resulting from its deficiency?

A. Luteinizing hormone - failure of ovulation

B. Insulin - diabetes insipidus

C. Thyroxine - tetany

D. Parathyroid - diabetes mellitus

Answer:





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36. Which one of the following hormones is modified amino acid?

A. Prostaglandin

B. Oestrogen

C. Progesterone

D. Epinephrine

Answer:



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37. What will happen if Islets of langerhans fall to function ?

A. Increased heart beat rate

B. Hyperglycemia

C. Hypoglycemia

D. Increased BMR

Answer:



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38. Cell plate which transforms into middle lamellum is secreted by

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Adenohypophysis

D. Neurohypophysis

Answer:



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39. Glucagon is

- A. Beta cells of pancreas
- B. Beta cells of liver
- C. Alpha cells of pancreas
- D. Alpha cells of liver

Answer:



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40. Human insulin is obtained from genetically engineered

A. Thyroxine

B. Insulin

C. glucagon

D. ADH

Answer:



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41. Which hormone is called "flight or Flight" hormones?

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Oestrogen

Answer:



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42. Name the scientists who are associated with the extraction of insulin from degenerated animal pancreas.

A. Bayliss

B. Sterling

C. Banting and Best

D. Mering

Answer:



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43. Which one of the following is not a protein ?

A. Growth hormone

B. ACTH

C. FSH

D. Testosterone

Answer:



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44. Which one of the following pair of organs includes only the endocrine glands?

- A. Thymus and testes
- B. Parathyroid and adrenal
- C. Pancreas and parathyroid
- D. Adrenal and ovary

Answer:



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45. Pituitary gland is divided into

A. Brain

B. Testes

C. Ovary

D. Kidneys

Answer:



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46. High concentration of estrogen inhibits secretion of

A. Thyroid

B. Secretions of anterior pituitary

C. Deposition of fat

D. Secretion of ACTH

Answer:



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47. Name the digestive gland which act as exocrine as well as endocrine.

A. Adrenal

B. Pancreas

C. Pituitary

D. Liver

Answer:



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48. Which of the following is an emergency gland?

A. Testis

B. Adrenal

C. thymus

D. Pituitary

Answer:



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49. Hormone secreted in stomach when we are hungry?

A. Ghrelin

B. Thymus

C. Progesterone

D. Oestrogen

Answer:



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50. Who transmits nerve impulse across the synapse ?



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51. Fill in the blanks: Respiratory centre is situated in _____ region of the brain.



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52. Which of the following is a neurotransmitter ?



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53. The cells involved in sealing the minor damaged vascular openings are



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54. Fill in the blanks: Sense of smell is perceived by _____ lobe.



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55. Fill in the blanks: Peristalsis of the intestine is the action of the _____ nervous system,



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



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57. Name the specialized insulatory sheath of neuron.



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58. What is parasympathetic nervous system ?



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59. Fill in the blanks: Broca's area is concerned with _____ function.



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60. What do you know about arbor vitae?



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61. Complete the blanks.

Cerebrum is located in(1) and acts as site of(2).



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62. Fill in the blanks: The fluid present between pia mater and arachnoid membrane is _____.



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63. Fill in the blanks: Cerebro spinal fluid is secreted by _____.



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64. Reflex action involves



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65. What is autonomous nervous system ?





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66. Alzheimer disease in humans is associated with the deficiency of :



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67. Which aortic arch is absent in frog?



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68. Fill in the blanks: White mater of spinal cord contains _____ part of the nerve.



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69. Corpora quadrigemina is a part of



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70. Fill in the blanks: A nerve conveying impulses from a tissue to nerve centre is

_____ nerve.



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71. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) and spinal cord are the parts of(2)
nervous system.



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72. The eye lens can be change its focal length
due to working of _____ muscles.



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73. Fill in the blanks: Trigeminal nerve is a _____ nerve.



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74. Fill in the blanks: A cranial nerve with maximum branches in the body is _____ nerve.



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



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76. Fill in the blanks: Brain is dependent upon blood supply for _____ and _____.



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77. The vagus nerve is the cranial nerve.



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78. Fill in the blanks: The blood brain barrier restricts the passage of _____.



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79. Fill in the blanks: Otolith is formed of _____ salts.



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80. Describe the structure of spinal cord.



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81. The spinal cord is enclosed in



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82. What were the studies of the experimentalists on spinal cord ?



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83. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs.



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84. Dental formula in human beings is



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85. Which cranial nerve control the movement of muscles in the jaw ?



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86. Fill in the blanks: Oesophagus shows _____ movements.



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87. Fill in the blanks: The opening of oesophagus is called _____.



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88. Fill in the blanks: The sharp angle of oesophagus prevents _____.



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89. Fill in the blanks: The lining of oesophagus has _____ cells.



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90. Fill in the blanks: The nerves that supply to oesophagus are called _____ and _____.



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91. The large intestine absorbs



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92. What is the use of villi in small intestine ?



Watch Video Solution

93. The bones involved in the formation of hard palate are



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94. Fill in the blanks: The soft palate contains a hanging portion called _____.



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95. What are the different types of papillae present on the tongue ?



Watch Video Solution

96. Fill in the blanks: The position of tongue is partly in _____ and partly in _____.



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97. Saliva is released from glands under the action of this nervous system



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98. Which nervous system control the secretion os saliva in the mouth ?



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99. Mammals have teeth of this type



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100. Fill in the blanks: The

_____ is called second brain.



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101. Fill in the blanks: The external sphincter of rectum is _____ in nature.



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102. Fill in the blanks: The internal sphincter of rectum is controlled by _____.



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103. Which part of ovary in mammals acts as an endocrine gland after ovulation?



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104. Where does reabsorption of water takes place in excretion?



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105. Fill in the blanks: Fight and flight hormone is _____.



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106. A person is having problems with calcium and phosphorus metabolism in his body. Which one of the following glands may not be functioning properly?



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107. Which one of the following is not a second messenger in hormone action?



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Improve Your Learning

1. What do you mean by hunger pangs ?



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2. What are the organ systems involved in digestion of food which we eat ?



Watch Video Solution

3. Rafi said smell also increase our appetite.

Can you support this statement ? How?



Watch Video Solution

4. Write a note on peristalsis and sphincter function in stomach .



Watch Video Solution

5. Observe the given part of the digestive system . What is it ? What is its role during digestion ?



Watch Video Solution

6. Give reasons.

If we press tongue against the palate, we can recognise taste easily.



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7. Give reasons.

We can't identify taste when food is very hot.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Give reasons.

If glucose level falls in blood we feel hungry.



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Small intestine is similar to a coiled pipe.



Watch Video Solution

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Urination increases when we take a lot of fluids.



Watch Video Solution

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The process of digestion goes on in a person whose central nervous system has been largely affected.



Watch Video Solution

12. Write difference between the following.

bolus - chyme



Watch Video Solution

13. Write differences between the following :

Small intestine - Large intestine



Watch Video Solution

14. Write difference between the following.

mastication - rumination



Watch Video Solution

15. Write difference between the following.

propulsion - retropulsion



Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

20. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts?

oesophagus



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21. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Stomach



Watch Video Solution

22. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts?

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Improve Your Learning Fill In The Blanks

1.2 : 1 : 2 : 3 is the ratio of our dentition. Here 1 represents _____



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2. Large protein molecules are broken down inof digestive track.



Watch Video Solution

3. _____ is the strong acid which is secreted during digestion.



Watch Video Solution

4. Olfactory receptors present in.....triggering signals to brain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. pH of saliva is..... in nature.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food. When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up, down ,forward and backward during food mastication. The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw. Under the

action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary(vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars. As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste and.....(x).....nerve plays an important role in sensation of taste.

Choose the right ones.

i) Leptin , ghrelin , gastrin , secretin.

ii) ghrelin , Leptin , secretin , gastrin.

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iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long muscles.

v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial nerve , spinal nerve.

vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system , autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve , cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve , optic nerve.



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Improve Your Learning Choose The Correct Answer

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A. Put sugar crystals on tongue

B. Put sugar solution on tongue.

C. Press the tongue slowly against the
palate

D. Swallow directly without grinding and
shreding

Answer:



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2. Peristalsis is because of ()

A. Contraction of longitudinal muscles.

B. Contraction of circular muscles

C. Under control of autonomous nervous system

D. Digestive secretions.

Answer:



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3. Sphincter that helps in opening of stomach into duodenum

A. 1. Cardiac

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C. 3. Anal

D. 4. Gastric

Answer:



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4. Glucose and amino acids are absorbed through the following part of villus.

- A. 1. Epithelial cells
- B. 2. Blood capillary
- C. 3. Lymphatic vessel
- D. 4. All

Answer:



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5. The region in brain portion that controls hunger signals

A. 1. Medulla

B. 2. Diencephalon

C. 3. Cerebrum

D. 4. Mid brain

Answer:



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6. Human organism is an internal combustion machine because of

A. 1. Assimilation of energy from food

B. 2. Liberate CO_2 during respiration

C. 3. End state digestion

D. 4. Secrete powerful digestive juices

Answer:



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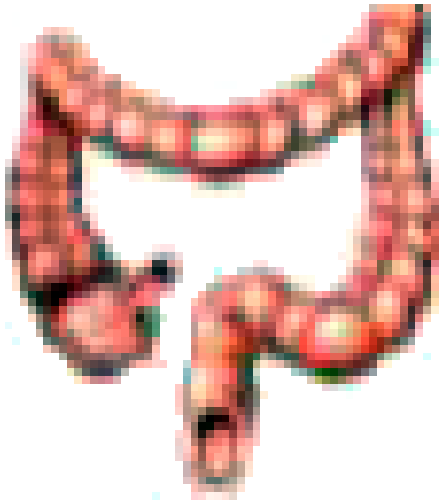
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[Watch Video Solution](#)

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