BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION

Exercise

1. List two peculiar properties of nerve fibre.

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2. Give the potential difference in an unexcited and exctied nerve fibre.

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3. How the movement of ions across plasma membrane of neuron is maintained? Show with sketch only.

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4. Define spike potential.

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5. What do you mean by saltatory conduction of nerve impulse?

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6. Give the term for the association of axon of a nerve fibre and dendron of another neuron.

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7. Name the neurotransmitter released at the synapse by the sympathetic nerve fibres.

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8. Acetylcholine is released at the ending of which type of nerve fibres?

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9. Name animal having giant sized nerve fibres.

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10. Name an inhibitory neurotransmitter.

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11. Name two tyes of matter of nervous system.

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12. How many meningeal membranes are present over human brain?

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13. Which part of human skeleton forms the helmet for the protection of human brain?

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14. Which is the largest lobe of human brain?

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15. Name the cavity of cerebral hemisphere of brain.

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16. What is composition of grey matter and white matter?

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17. Which nervous band connects the two cerebral hemispheres?

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18. With which function,Broca's area of frontal lobe is associated with?

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19. Name the seat of memory and intelligency in human brain.

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20. Which part of human brain acts as relay centre?

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21. Name the thermoregulatory centre of human body.

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22. Which two cavities of brain are connected by foramen of Monro?

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23. What do you mean by optic quadrigemina?

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24. State the functions of cerebellum.

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25. Which part of human brain controls involuntary functions of body?

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26. What is reflex action?explain giving an example what Is reflex are?

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27. Give the significance of superovulation.

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28. Give the location of photoreceptors.

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29. What is olfactory adaptation?

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30. Name four basic modalities of taste in man.

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31. What do you understand by binocular vision?

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32. What is nature of lacrymal secretion?

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33. Give the function of Meibomean glands.

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34. Name two parts of fibrous tunic of eye.

Watch Video Solution

35. What is 'white' of eye?

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36. Which pigmented part of eye prevents internal reflection of light?\

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37. Which structure of human eye helps in accomodation of eye?

Watch Video Solution

38. Why is iris of eye called diaphragm of eye?

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39. Name the photosensitive part of human eye.

Watch Video Solution

40. Name two types of photoreceptors of human eye.

Watch Video Solution

41. Which phototreceptors of eye help in colour vision?

Watch Video Solution

42. Name the photosensitive part of human eye.

Watch Video Solution

43. What type of photosensitive cells are present on the retina of the eye?

Watch Video Solution

44. What is blind spot of eye?

Watch Video Solution

45. Which part of humnan eye is most sensitive to bright light?

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46. Give the sequence of three ear ossicles of man.

Watch Video Solution

47. Which canal connects the pharynx with tympanic cavity?

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48. Name the hearing apparatus of human ear.

Watch Video Solution

49. Give the location of hearing apparatus in human ear.

Watch Video Solution

50. Human ear is most sensitive to which frequency sound waves?

Watch Video Solution

51. Which structures of human ear help in maintaining equilibrium?

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52. In a man,if abducens nerve is injured which one of following functions will be affected?

A. Movement of eye ball

B. Swallowing

C. Movement of tongue

D. Movement of neck

Answer:

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53. One off the following example of action of automic nervous systemn is:

A. Knee jerk reflex

B. Pupillary reflex

C. Swallowing of food

D. peristalsis of intestine

Answer:

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

A. Liver cells

B. neurons

C. Malpighian layer of sskin

D. Osteocytes

Answer:

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55. Which of the following is released by parasympathetic nervous system:

A. Serotonin

B. Acetylcholine

C. Epinephrine

D. Nor epinephrine

Answer:

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56. Internal ear is filled with:

A. Perilymph

B. Endolymph

C. Lymph

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer:

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57. Rods and cones are modified:

A. Multipolar neurons

B. Unipolar neurons

C. Bipolar neurons

D. None of these

Answer:

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58. Sense of smell is perceived by:

A. pituitary

B. Hypothalamus

C. Olfactory lobes

D. Cerebrum

Answer:

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59. Corpus callosum is formed between two:

A. Cerebral hemispheres

B. Auricles

C. Ventricles

D. kidneys

Answer:

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60. Which part of human brain acts as relay centre?

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. |Diencephalon

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:

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61. Which part of nervous system controls the reflex activity of the body?

A. Vermis

B. Pons

C. Spinal cord

D. Corpus callosum

Answer:

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62. Tree of life is :

A. Arbor vitae

B. Pons Varolii

C. Orgin of Corti

D. Diencephalon

Answer:

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63. Nerve cells do not divide beacuse they do not have:

A. Nucleus

B. Centrosome

C. Golgi body

D. Mitochondria

Answer:

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64. A comb after passing through dry hair attracts small pieces of paper. What happens if the hair is wet or if it is a rainy day?

A. SHow no response

B. Still be albe to feel the stimulation

C. SHow a normal but slow response

D. Respond but only at different level of spinal cord.

Answer:

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65. Ora serreta is:

A. Gland present in the oral cavity of frog

B. A part of third wall of retina of eye

C. Present in utriculus of ear

D. Oral cavity of protochordates

Answer:

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66. Which set of ions is necessary for the nerve impulse conduction?

A. N^+ and K^+

B. Na^+ and Ca^{++}

C. Ca^{++} and K^+

D. Na^+ and Mg^{++}.

Answer:

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67. Which has H-shaped grey matter?

A. Cerebrum

B. Spinal cord

C. Crerbellum

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:

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68. Arbor vitae is a part of:

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Mid brain

D. Fore brain

Answer:

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69. Hypothalamus does not control:

A. Libido

B. creative thinking and consciousness

C. Thermoregulation

D. Hunger and satiety

Answer:

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70. Reflex action is controlled by:

A. muscles

B. limbs

C. ANS

D. Central nervous system

Answer:

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71. Bowman's glands are found in:

A. Olfactory epithelium

B. External auditory canal

C. Cortical nephrons only

D. juxtamedullary nephrons.

Answer:

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72. Which one of the following does not act as a neurotransmitter?

A. Acetycholine

B. Epinephrine

C. Norepinephrine

D. Cortisone

Answer:

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73. Give below a table comparing the effects of symnpathetic and parasympathetic nervous system for four features(1-4).Which one feature is correctly described?

	Feature	Sympathetic nervous system	Parasympathetic nervous system
1.	Salivary glands	Stimulates secretion	Inhibits secretion
2.	Pupil of the eye	Dilates	Constricts
3.	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases
4.	Intestinal peristalsis	Stimulates	Inhibits

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer:

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74. Nodes of Ranvier are found in:

A. Non-myelinated nerve fibres

B. Myelinated nerve fibres

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer:

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75. Nissl's granules are present in:

A. RBC

B. WBC

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Nerve cells

Answer:

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76. Trigeminal nerve in frog is:

A. 4th

B. 5th

C. 8th

D. 9th

Answer:

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77. What is nerve fibre?

A. Adertergic

B. Chloinergic

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer:

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78. the supporting and nutritive cells found in the brain are:

A. Ependymal cells

B. Microglia

C. Astrocytes

D. Oligodendrocytes

Answer:

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79. 5th cranial nerve of frog is called:

A. Optic

B. Vagus

C. Trigeminal

D. olfactory

Answer:

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80. eustachian tube is present between:

A. innere ear & larynx

B. Middle ear & pharynx

C. Outer ear& pharynx

D. Middle ear laryne

Answer:

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81. Adaptation of colour vision is found in:

A. Mammals

B. Aves

C. Reptiles

D. All of these

Answer:

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82. Facial nerve arising from medulla is:

A. Motor

B. Sensory

C. Mixed

D. All of these

Answer:

83. Eye lens focuses light on retina containing rod cells which are photoreceptors.Number of rod cells in eyes is:

A. 120 million

B. 115 million

C. 150 million

D. 118 million

Answer:

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84. The receptor absent in tongue is :

A. Thermoreceptor

B. Gustatoreceptor

C. Photoreceptor

D. None of these

Answer:

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85. End bulb of Ruffini is associated with:

A. Heat

B. Cold

C. Touch

D. Pressure

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

86. Give the value off rest potential in polarized muscle fibre.

A. $-40mV$

B. $-60mV$

C. $-70mV$

D. $-80mV$.

Answer:

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87. The decoding and interpretation of visual information are carried by:

A. Cerebellum

B. Frontal lobe

C. Parietal lobe

D. Occipital lobe

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

88. During the transmissin of nerve impulse through a nerve fibre,the potential on the inner side of the plasma membrane has whch type of electric charge?

A. First posititve,then negative and again back to posiotive

B. First negative ,then positive and again back to negative

C. First positive ,then negative and continue to be negtive.

D. First negative,then positive and continue to be positive

Answer:

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89. Bowman's glands are found in:

A. Olfactory epithelium of our nose

B. Proximal end of uriniferous tubules

C. Anterior pituitary

D.

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

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

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

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

C. All potassium ions leave tthe axon

D. All sodium ions eneter the axon

Answer:

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91. Injury to vagus nerve in human is not likely to affect:

A. Tongue movements

B. Gastriontestinal movements

C. Pancreatic secretion

D. Cardiac movements

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

92. In the resting stable of the neural membrane,diffusion due to concentration gradients,if allowed,would drive:

A. K^+ inside the cell

B. K^+ and Na^+ out of the cell

C. Na^+ into the cell

D. Na^+ out of the cell

Answer:

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93. In which of the following,only cone cells are found?

A. Fovea centralis

B. Retina

C. fossa ovalis

D. Blind spot

Answer:

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94. Corpora striata occur in:

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Medulla

D. Diencephalon

Answer:

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95. The coats of eyeball are:

Sclera

Retin

Conjucntiva

Otolith membrane:

A. 1,2 and 3 are corect

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer:

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96. Which of the following cranial nerves are mixed?

Vagus

Trigeminal

glosopharyngeal

Auditory:

A. 1,2 and 3 are corect

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer:

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97. Which part of brain controls intellectual ability?

A. Frontal lobe

B. Prarietal lobbe

C. Temporal lobe

D. Occipital lobe

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

98. Which of the following is balancing organ?

A. Organ of Corti

B. Cochlea

C. Vestibular region

D. All of these

Answer:

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99. The correct sequence of stages in the evolution of modern man is

A. Malleus $\rightarrow$ arachnoid $\rightarrow$ piamater

B. $Arachoi \rightarrow duramater \rightarrow \pi amater$

C.

$$\Pi amater \rightarrow duramater \rightarrow arachnoiud$$

D. $Duramater \rightarrow \pi amaer \rightarrow arachnoid.$

Answer:

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100. Give the sequence of three ear ossicles of man.

A. $Mal \leq us \rightarrow \ \in cus \rightarrow stapes$

B. $Incus \rightarrow stapes \rightarrow mal \leq us$

C. $Stapes \rightarrow \ \in cus \rightarrow mal \leq us$

D. $Mal \leq us \rightarrow stapes \rightarrow \ \in cus$

Answer:

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101. Synaptic vesicles are found in:

A. Pre-synaptic neuron

B. Post-synaptic neuron

C. Synaptic cleft

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

102. During repolarization of nerve fibre,

A. K^+- gates closed and Na^+ -gates opened

B. Na^+-channels closed and $K^{\pm}$ channels opened

C. Both Na^+ and K^+ - gates opened

D. Both Na^+ and K^+ - gates closed

Answer:

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103. Protein found in eye lens is:

A. Crystallin

B. Collagen

C. Opsin

D. Rhodopsin

Answer:

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

A. Movement of eye ball

B. Swallowing

C. Movement of tongue

D. Movement of neck

Answer:

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105. One of the examples of the action of the autonomous nervous system is:

A. knee-jerk response

B. Pupillary response

C. Swallowing of food

D. peristalsis of intestine

Answer:

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106. Parkinson's disease (characterzied by tremors and progressive rigidity of limbs) is cuased by degeneratin of brain neurons that

are involved in movement control and make use off neurotransmitter:

A. Acetylochloine

B. Norepinerphrine

C. Dopamine

D. GABA

Answer:

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107. Which of the following cranial nerves is present in rabbit but absent in frog?

A. Glossopharyngeal

B. Hypoglossal

C. Olfactory

D. Optic

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

108. Pecten,a comb-like structure,is found in the eye of:

A. Fish

B. Frog

C. Birds

D. Mammals

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

109. Static equilibrium is m aintained by:

A. utriculus

B. Sacculus

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Semi circular canals

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

110. Columella auris is found in:

A. Rabbit

B. Frog

C. man

D. All of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

111. bony labyrinth contains a fluid called:

A. Perilymph

B. Endolymph

C. haemolymph

D. Lymph

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

112. Which of the following prevents internal reflection of light inside the eye:

A. Cornea`

B. Choroid

C. Sclera

D. Conjuctiva

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

113. Myelin sheath is derived from:

A. Neuroglial cells

B. Schwann cells

C. nerve cells

D. All of these

Answer:

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114. A 22 -year student goes to an opthalamologist .he has a problem in reading book because he is not able to contract his

A. Suspensory ligament

B. pupil

C. Iris

D. Ciliary muscles

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

115. Action potential is generated by:

A. Na^+

B. K^+ and Na^+ out of the cell

C. Ca^{++}.

D. Cl^- .

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

116. Aqueous humour and vitreous humour are divided by:

A. Lens

B. iris

C. Retina

D. Optic nerve

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

117. connection between axon and dendrite is called:

A. Synapsis

B. Synapse

C. Desmosome

D. Tight junction

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

118. Autonomic nervous system affects on:

A. Reflex actions

B. Sensory organs

C. internal organs

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

119. Organ of Ruffini is sensitive to,

A. Heat

B. Cold

C. Pressure

D. Touch

Answer: Touch

Watch Video Solution

120. Injury to vagus nerve in human is not likely to affect:

A. Tongue movements

B. Gastriontestinal movements

C. Pancreatic secretion

D. Cardiac movements

Answer:

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121. Adaptation of eyes in dark is due to:

A. Depletion of vision pigment in rods

B. Depletion of vision pigment in cones

C. Repletion of vision pigment in rods

D. Repletion of vision pigment in cones

Answer:

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122. Broca's area controls:

Breathing,Movement of vocal cords,Movement of teeth,Movement of tongue:

A. 1,2 and 3 are corect

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer:

123. What is common to all cells?

A. Nephridia

B. Venral nerve cord

C. Cephalization

D. Antennae

Answer:

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124. Aqueous and vitreous humours are divided by:

A. lens

B. iris

C. Retina

D. Optic nerve.

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

125. Autonomic nervous system affects on:

A. Reflex actions

B. Sensory organs

C. Visceral organs

D. None of these

Answer:

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126. How many pairs orf cranial nerves originate from the brain of rat?

A. 12

B. 8

C. 9

D. 11

Answer:

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127. Fovea in the eye is a central depression in the yellowish pigmented area called:

A. Blind spot

B. retina

C. Cornea

D. Macula lutea

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

128. Name the vacuolar membrane.

A. $+70mV$

B. $-70mv$

C. $-50mv$

D. $-30mv$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

129. Reflex arc consists of:

A. Motor nerve

B. Sensory nerve

C. Both of this

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

130. In echo -location, the animal that produces high frequency sounds is:

A. Monkey

B. Butterfly

C. Squirrel

D. Bat

Answer:

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

A. Cerebellum

B. Thalamus

C. hippocampus

D. Temporal lobe of cerebrum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

132. In human brain,corpus callosum connects:

A. Two optic lobes

B. bone and muscle

C. Two cerebral hemispheres

D. Two lobes of pituitary gland

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

133. Broca's area of speech is present in:

A. Parietal lobe

B. Frontal lobe

C. parietal lobe and partially in temporal lobe

D. Temporal and occipital lobes.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

134. Emasculation is concerned with :

A. Medulla oblongata

B. Cerebellum

C. Cerebrum

D. hypothalamus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

135. The posterior part of the retina,whih is just opposite to the lens,is:

A. Cornea`

B. Yellow spot

C. Area centralis

D. Both (b) & (c)

Answer:

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136. In the central nervous system,myelinated fibbres form the ....., while the non-myelinated fibre cells form the .....

A. Grey matter,white matter

B. White matter,grey matter

C. Ependymal cells,neurosecretory cells

D. Neurosecretory cells,ependymal cells

Answer:

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137. The potential difference across the membrane of nerve fibre when it does not show any physiological activity ,is called resting potential .It is about:

A. $-60mv$

B. $-70MV$

C. $+60MV$

D. $+90MV.$

Answer:

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138. Name the neurotransmitter released at the synapse by the sympathetic nerve fibres.

A. GTP

B. ATP

C. Acetylcholine

D. Phosphokinase

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

139. Discuss conduction of nerve impulse at synapse.

A. Cholinestrerase

B. Aderenaline

C. Choline

D. Acetylcholine

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

140. Sateity centres of brain are present in:

A. Cerebral hemispheres

B. Hypothalamus

C. Cerebellum

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

141. Thermoregulatory centre in the body of homeothermal animal an man is found in:

A. Hypothalamus

B. Cerebellum

C. Cerebrum

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

142. Eustachian tube connects:

A. Pharynx with middle ear

B. middle ear with internal ear

C. Middle ear with external ear

D. External ear with internal ear

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

143. A 22 -year student goes to an opthalamologist .he has a problem in reading book because he is not able to contract his

A. Suspensory ligament

B. Pupil

C. iris

D. Ciliary muscles

Answer:

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144. Vomiting centre is located in the ,

A. Stomach and sometimes in duodenum

B. Gastro-intestinal tract

C. medulla oblongata

D. Hypothalamus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

145. Which type of blood circulation is found in the mammalian heart?

A. Foramnet of Luschka

B. Foramen of Magendie

C. Foramen of Monro

D. Inter-ventricular foramen

Answer:

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146. Where is the organ of Corti located?

A. Reissner's membrane

B. Tectorial membrane

C. Basilar membrane

D. All of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

147. Select the answer with correct matching of the structure ,its location and function:

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

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148. Vth cranial nerve of frog is:

A. Facial

B. Olfactory

C. Trigeminal

D. Vagus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

149. Pigment iodopsin is contained in:

A. Rod cells

B. Cone cells

C. Amacrine cells

D. Horizontal cells

Answer:

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150. Write 'True' or 'False':

Organ of Corti is present in cochlea while cristae are present in semicircular canals.

A. Maintaining equilibrium

B. hearing

C. Formation of wax

D. All of these

Answer:

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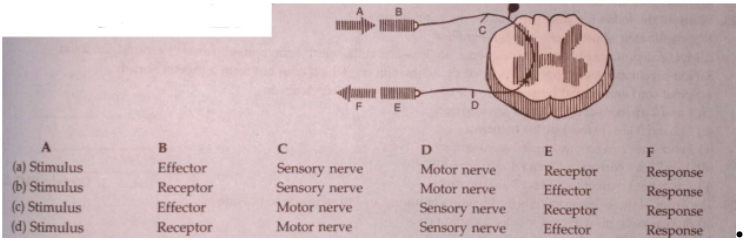
151. The following is the scheme showing the path of reflex arc,identify the different labellings A,B,C,D,E,F in the reflex arc.



A	B	C	D	E	F
(a) Stimulus	Effector	Sensory nerve	Motor nerve	Receptor	Response
(b) Stimulus	Receptor	Sensory nerve	Motor nerve	Effector	Response
(c) Stimulus	Effector	Motor nerve	Sensory nerve	Receptor	Response
(d) Stimulus	Receptor	Motor nerve	Sensory nerve	Effector	Response

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152. What are the main divisions of nervous system ?

A. Thoracolumbar

B. Cervical

C. Cranio-sacral

D. Lumbar

Answer:

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153. Colour perception inman is due to:

A. Rhodopsin present in rod cells

B. iodopsin present in cone cells

C. iodopsin present in rod cells

D. Rhodopsin present in cone cells

Answer:

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154. The innermost layer of human eye is:

A. Choroid

B. Cornea

C. Sclera

D. Retina

Answer:

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

A. Association area

B. Motor area

C. Wernicke's area

D. Broca's area

Answer:

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156. Which one of the following is a marine fish:

A. oculomotor

B. Trochlear

C. Abducens

D. Vagus

Answer:

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

A. Four

B. Six

C. Eight

D. Ten

Answer:

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158. Colour bindness ius due to defect in:

A. Cones

B. Rods

C. Rods and cones

D. Rhodopsin

Answer:

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159. True or False

Both the auricles of the amphibian heart open into the same ventricle.

A. Base of telencephalon

B. Roof of metencephalon

C. Roof of diencephalon

D. Base of myelencephalon

Answer:

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160. An exothermic reaction is represented by the greph :

A. Bigemina

B. Arenacea

C. Striata

D. Quadrigemina

Answer:

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161. The vibrations of the tympanic membrane are amplified about....times in oval window:

A. 5

B. 20

C. 40

D. 55

Answer:

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162. The forward stereoscopic visual field will be greates in:

A. Cat

B. Deer

C. Rabbit

D. Horse

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

163. The secondary structure of a protein refers to

A. meissner's corpuscles

B. paciniac corpuscels

C. End bulb of Krause

D. organ of Ruffini

Answer:

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164. When a neuron is in resting state i.e. not conductin any impule,the axonal membrane is:

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

B. Equally permeable to both Na^+ and K^+ ions

C. Impermeable to both Na^+ and K^+ ions

D. Comparatively more permeabble to K^+ ions and nearly impermeable to Na^+ ions.

Answer:

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165. The purplish--red pigment rhodopsin,contianed in the rods type of photoreceptor cells of the human eye,is a derivative of:

A. Vitamin B_1

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin A

Answer:

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166. They tmpanic cavity in frog communicateds with pharynx through:

A. Bidder's canal

B. Horizontal canal

C. Semicircular canal

D. Eustachian tube

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

167. The electrical potential difference between outside and inside of a nerve axon befor excitation is known as:

A. Resting potential

B. Action potential

C. Spike potential

D. Reaction potential

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

168. The order of these layers of cells in the retina of human eye from inside to outside is:

A. Bipolar cells,photoreceptor cells,ganglion cells

B. Ganglion cells,rods,cones

C. Ganglion cells,bioolar cells,photoreceptor cells

D. Photoreceptor cells,ganglion cells,bipolar cells

Answer:

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169. The tract of nerve fibres which connects the cerebral hemispheres is:

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus callosum

C. Corpora quadrigemina

D. Cerbera queduct

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

170. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

Watch Video Solution

171. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

Watch Video Solution

172. Fill in the blanks:

A nerve fibre with electropositive inside and electronegative outside is called..... .

Watch Video Solution

173. The gap between two neurons is called:

Watch Video Solution

174. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

Watch Video Solution

175. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

Watch Video Solution

176. Fill in the blanks:

Brain is located in ..... while the spinal cord is locted in ..... .

Watch Video Solution

177. Fill in the blank

Peripheral part of cerebral hemisphere is called .....while inner part of cerebral hemisphere is called .....

Watch Video Solution

178. Fill in the blanks:

The potential difference developed in a depolarized nerve fibre is called ..... .

Watch Video Solution

179. Fill in the blanks:

Hormones	Target gland
(a) Hypothalamic hormones	_____
(b) Thyrotrophin (TSH)	_____
(c) Corticotrophin (ACTH)	_____
(d) Gonadotrophins (LH, FSH)	_____
(e) Melanotrophin (MSH)	_____

Watch Video Solution

180. Fill in the blanks:

We see colour with the help of .... cells while vision in dim light depends on ..... cells of the retina.

Watch Video Solution

181. Fill in the blanks: Site of gene on a chromosome is called..... .

Watch Video Solution

182. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

Watch Video Solution

183. Fill in the blanks:

Protonema stage is found in.....

Watch Video Solution

184. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

Watch Video Solution

185. Fill in the blanks

Hisardale is a new breed of .....

Watch Video Solution

186. Fill in the blanks:

"White of eye" is the part of ..... of eye

Watch Video Solution

187. Fill in the blanks:

..... is filled with endolymph while ..... is filled with eprilymph.

Watch Video Solution

188. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

Watch Video Solution

189. Fill in the blanks:

..... area of brain converts informations of short - term memory to long term memory.

Watch Video Solution

190. Fill in the blanks

breeding between animals of the same breed is called .....

Watch Video Solution

191. Fill in the blanks:

..... acts as diaphragm of eye

Watch Video Solution

192. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

Watch Video Solution

193. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

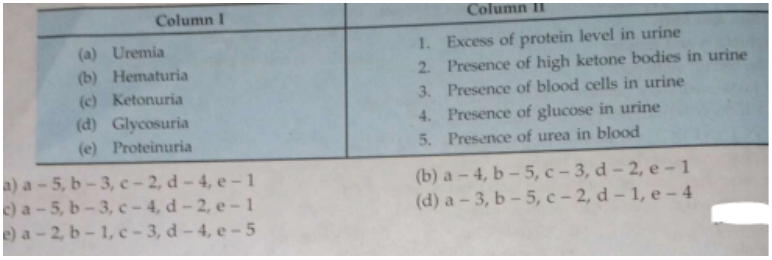
Watch Video Solution

194. Fill in the blanks:

..... and ..... of vestibule and semicircular canal are associated with equilibrium.

Watch Video Solution

195. Match the entries in Column-I with those in colomn II and choose the correct answer from the following:



Column I	Column II
(a) Uremia	1. Excess of protein level in urine
(b) Hematuria	2. Presence of high ketone bodies in urine
(c) Ketonuria	3. Presence of blood cells in urine
(d) Glycosuria	4. Presence of glucose in urine
(e) Proteinuria	5. Presence of urea in blood

a) a – 5, b – 3, c – 2, d – 4, e – 1
(b) a – 4, b – 5, c – 3, d – 2, e – 1
c) a – 5, b – 3, c – 4, d – 2, e – 1
(d) a – 3, b – 5, c – 2, d – 1, e – 4
e) a – 2, b – 1, c – 3, d – 4, e – 5

.

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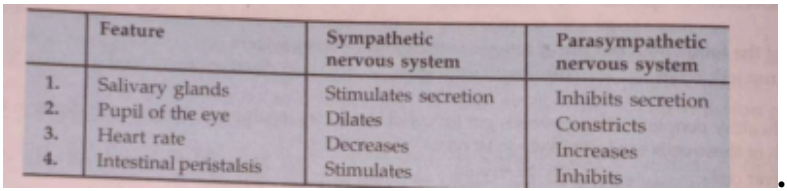
196. Give below a table comparing the effects of symnpathetic and parasympathetic nervous system for four features(1-4).Which one feature is correctly described?



	Feature	Sympathetic nervous system	Parasympathetic nervous system
1.	Salivary glands	Stimulates secretion	Inhibits secretion
2.	Pupil of the eye	Dilates	Constricts
3.	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases
4.	Intestinal peristalsis	Stimulates	Inhibits

Watch Video Solution

197. Match the term in column I with suitable terms in columnn II:

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

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198. True or False :

Centres for involuntary functions are located in cerebral cortex.

Watch Video Solution

199. True or False :

A sensory nerve conducts nerve impulses from brain to muscles of the body.

Watch Video Solution

200. True or False

External fertilization takes place in frog.

Watch Video Solution

201. Write 'True' or 'False':

Cerebellum coordinates all the involuntary functions of the body.

Watch Video Solution

202. Write 'True' or 'False':

Desert mammals are uricotelic.

Watch Video Solution

203. Write 'True' or 'False':

Deficiency of cones causes colour-blindness while deficiency of rods causes night-blindness.

Watch Video Solution

204. Write 'True' or 'False':

The part of an eye which acts as a diaphragm of a photographic camera is iris.

Watch Video Solution

205. Write 'True' or 'False':

yellow spot is also called macula lutea.

Watch Video Solution

206. Write 'True' or 'False':

Stirrup-shaped ear ossicle is stapes.

Watch Video Solution

207. Write 'True' or 'False':

Organ of Corti is present in cochlea while cristae are present in semicircular canals.

Watch Video Solution

208. Mark the odd one

Watch Video Solution

209. Write 'True' or 'False':

Choroid,ciliary part,iridial part,cornea.

Watch Video Solution

210. Write 'True' or 'False':

Rods,cones,night - bindness,rhodopsin.

Watch Video Solution

211. Write 'True' or 'False':

Eustachian tubes,basilar membrane,taste buds,auditory ossicles

Watch Video Solution

212. Write 'True' or 'False':

Incus,pinna,malleus,stapes.

Watch Video Solution

213. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Lub:Atrioventricular valves::Dub.....

Watch Video Solution

214. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Brain:ventricles::Spinal cord: ..... .

Watch Video Solution

215. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Rods:rhodopsin::Cones:.....

Watch Video Solution

216. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the

fourth place:

Rods:night - blindness::Cones:..... .

Watch Video Solution

217. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Tympanic cavity: middle ear::Helicotrema:.....

.

Watch Video Solution

218. Note the relationship between the first tow words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Cristae:equilibrium::Organ of Corti:..... .

Watch Video Solution

219. Give the reason for the following statements:

Man is most intelligent organism in the biosphere.

Watch Video Solution

220. Give the reason for the following statements:

Thalamus are called the relay centres of the brain.

Watch Video Solution

221. Give the reason for the following statements:

Hypothalamus is called thermostat of body.

Watch Video Solution

222. Give the reason for the following statements:

A damage to meduulla may cause death due to loss of respiration and heart beat.

Watch Video Solution

223. Give the reason for the following statements:

The speed of nerve impulse is faster in warm-blooded animals.

Watch Video Solution

224. True or False :

Nerve impulses travel slower in a myelinated nerve fibre than in a non-myelinated nerve fibre.

Watch Video Solution

225. Give the reason for the following statements:

At the synapse,nerve impulse flow is always from axon to dendron and not vice versa.

Watch Video Solution

226. Give the reason for the following statements:

Iris is called diaphragm of eye.

Watch Video Solution

227. Give the reason for the following statements:

Fovea centralis is the area of most distinct day vision.

Watch Video Solution

228. Give the reason for the following statements:

Bats can fly with their eyes plugged but with uncovered ears.

Watch Video Solution

229. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While asnwering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Stomata open during the day.

Reason:Stomata help in gaseous exchange.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

230. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

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If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:In a tadpole,if thyroid is

cut,metamorphosis stops.

Reason:TSH is not secreted.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

231. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

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If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:A man is blind for some time when

he comes out of a well lighted room to a dark place.

Reason:iodopsin of cone cells is bleached in the presence of strong light.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

232. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While asnwering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

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If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Owls have more rods while man has more cones in their retinae.

Reason:Owls are nocturnal while man is diurnal in their activity.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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Reason:Stomata help in gaseous exchange.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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Assertion:Stomata open during the day.

Reason:Stomata help in gaseous exchange.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

235. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Cornea cannot be easily

transplanted from one person to another.

Reason:Cornea immediately initiates immunorejection as stimulates immune system of the recipient.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

236. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

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If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:In a tadpole,if thyroid is cut,metamorphosis stops.

Reason:TSH is not secreted.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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Reason:Stomata help in gaseous exchange.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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Reason:TSH is not secreted.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Hair cells on the basilar membrane

(organ of Corti) are responsible for hearing.

Reason:Pressure waves ,which begin at the oval windows ,cause the basilar membrane to vibrate so that the cilia of the hair cells touch the tectorial membrane .This causes the hair cells to initiate nerve impulses,which are carried by the auditory nerve to the brain.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

240. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While asnwering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but

reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Hearing aids help the hearing impaired to hear.

Reason,They make sound travel through skull bones.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

241. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While asnwering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

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If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Stomata open during the day.

Reason:Stomata help in gaseous exchange.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

242. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While asnwering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

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If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Stomata open during the day.

Reason:Stomata help in gaseous exchange.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

243. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While asnwering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

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If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Stomata open during the day.

Reason:Stomata help in gaseous exchange.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

244. Where are lateral ventricles located?

Watch Video Solution

245. Name the cavity where brain is located.

Watch Video Solution

246. What are three meninges or membranes of brain?

Watch Video Solution

247. What is synapse?

Watch Video Solution

248. Which part of eye gives colour to eye?

Watch Video Solution

249. Which muscles control the size of pupil?

Watch Video Solution

250. Where is the organ of Corti located?

Watch Video Solution

251. Name three auditory ossicles.

Watch Video Solution

252. Name three chambers of cochlea.

Watch Video Solution

253. Name four basic types of tastes.

Watch Video Solution

254. Name the area of retina which contains only cones.

Watch Video Solution

255. What is function of eustachian tube?

Watch Video Solution

256. Why do giant squids possess very thick nerve fibres?

Watch Video Solution

257. Blind spot in the eye is devoid of ability of vision. Why?

Watch Video Solution

258. Name band of nerve fibres that joins two cerebral hemispheres in mammals.

Watch Video Solution

259. Discuss conduction of nerve impulse at synapse.

Watch Video Solution

260. Name three auditory ossicles.

Watch Video Solution

261. The chemical causing the trasnmission of nerve impulses across synapse/endplate is:

Watch Video Solution

262. Which part of brain controls heart beat?

Watch Video Solution

263. Write name of chemical secreated by axon endings into synaptic cleft.

Watch Video Solution

264. What is synapse?

Watch Video Solution

265. Which type of cells of eye enable us to see in the dark?

Watch Video Solution

266. what is synaptic fatigue?

Watch Video Solution

267. Name the sensory cranial nerve that is responsible for sense of equilibrium of the body.

Watch Video Solution

268. What do you mean by saltatory conduction of nerve impulse?

Watch Video Solution

269. List the functions of cerebrum.

Watch Video Solution

270. List the unique features of human brain.

Watch Video Solution

271. Why does a person not able to see for some time when he comes out of a well lighted room at night or enters a dark room at day time?

Watch Video Solution

272. Differentiate between polarized membrane and depolarized membrane.

Watch Video Solution

273. Eustachian tube connects:

Watch Video Solution

274. Differentiate between crista and macula.

Watch Video Solution

275. Blind spot in the eye is devoid of ability of vision. Why?

Watch Video Solution

276. If a strong odour is smelled continuously for some time,the sensation of that weakens.Justify.

Watch Video Solution

277. What is reflex action? What is ts significance?

Watch Video Solution

278. Name the ear ossicles in the order of arrangement in human ear. What role do they play in hearing?

Watch Video Solution

279. What is the function of cerebro spinal fluid?

Watch Video Solution

280. What are rods and cones cells?

Watch Video Solution

281. Name the location and function of Meibomian glands in the human eye.

Watch Video Solution

282. Bowman's glands are found in:

Watch Video Solution

283. Draw a labelled diagram of spinal cord of man.

Watch Video Solution

284. What are general functions of Nervous system?

Watch Video Solution

285. What is colour vision?Name the cells responsible for it.

Watch Video Solution

286. Differentiate between: Cerebrum and Cerebellum

Watch Video Solution

287. Draw a schematic digram to show reflex arc.Label the components of pathway.

Watch Video Solution

288. During the transmissin of nerve impulse through a nerve fibre,the potential on the inner side of the plasma membrane has whch type of electric charge?

Watch Video Solution

289. How do the following differ?

Receptor and Effector.

 Watch Video Solution

290. How do the following differ?

Receptor and Effector.

 Watch Video Solution

291. Explain any three functions of located in the human brain, and give one function of each:

Temporal lobe

Watch Video Solution

292. Explain any three funcctions of located in the human brain, and give one function of each:

Cerebellum

Watch Video Solution

293. Explain any three funcctions of located in the human brain, and give one function of each:

Corpus callosum

Watch Video Solution

294. Give the location and function of the following in the human eye:

Cornea

Watch Video Solution

295. Give the location and function of the following in the human eye:

iris

Watch Video Solution

296. Give the location and function of the following in the human eye:

Vitreous humour

Watch Video Solution

297. Explain the structure of cochlea.

Watch Video Solution

298. Write short note on free fall.

Watch Video Solution

299. Draw diagram of human sperm and label four parts.

Watch Video Solution

300. Which bones help in hearing ?Where are they found?

Watch Video Solution

301. Explain,how nerv impulse is generated and transmitted along myelinated nerve fibre.

Watch Video Solution

302. What is synapse?

Watch Video Solution

303. Give the location of hearing apparatus in human ear.

Watch Video Solution

304. A person unconsciously withdraws his hand suddenly with a jerk after touching a hot plate.Draw a schematic diagram of nervous pathway involved in response.

Watch Video Solution

305. What is the response of salivation at the sight of tasty food?

Watch Video Solution

306. Describe the respiratory tract and give the function of various parts of it.

Watch Video Solution

307. What is meant by 'reflex action'?Give one example. Name the components of a reflex arc in proper sequence from the receptor upto the effector .Support your answer by a diagram.

Watch Video Solution

308. What is a synapse?How is the nerve impulse transmitted across a chemical synapse?

Watch Video Solution

309. Explain what is meant by the resting potential of a neuron?How do ion channels

and sodium-potassium pumps contribute to resting potential?

Watch Video Solution

310. What is nerve impulse?

Watch Video Solution

311. Draw a labelled diagram of a synapse.name the two types of synapse.How is

nerve impulse transmitted over these synapses?

Watch Video Solution

312. With the help of diagram,explain the process of conduction of nerve impulse in a nerve fibre.

Watch Video Solution

313. Draw diagram of human sperm and label four parts.

Watch Video Solution

314. Name the photoreceptor cells of retina and mention their functions.

Watch Video Solution

315. Which structure of human eye helps in accomodation of eye?

Watch Video Solution

316. Name the structure that determines the eye colour in humans.What is the normal function of this structure?

Watch Video Solution

317. Name the point of sharpest vision and point of no vision in the eye.

Watch Video Solution

318. Draw the basic structure of a neural synapse nad label the following parts in it:

Pre-synapti cell:Post -synptic cell,Vesicles,Neurotransmitter,Receptor and Synaptic cleft.

Watch Video Solution

319. Draw a diagrm of intrernal view of human midle ear and cochlea.Label any ten parts of it.

Watch Video Solution

320. Draw a schematic representation of the structure of a transscription unit and show the following in it:

Template strand

Watch Video Solution

321. Describe the structure fo internal ear.State its functions.

Watch Video Solution

322. Describe the structure and functions of eye.

Watch Video Solution

Example

1. Briefly describe the structure of the following :

Brain

Watch Video Solution

2. Briefly describethe structure of the following: Eye

Watch Video Solution

3. Briefly describe the structure of the following: Ear

Watch Video Solution

4. Compare the following: Central neural system (CNS) and Peripheral neural system (PNS)

Watch Video Solution

5. Compare the following: Resting potential and action potential

Watch Video Solution

6. Compare the following: Choroid and retina

Watch Video Solution

7. Explain the following processes: Polarisation of the membrane of a nerve fibre

Watch Video Solution

8. Explain the following processes: depolarisation of the membrane of a nerve fibre

Watch Video Solution

9. Explain the following processes.

Conduction of a nerve impulse along a nerve fibre.

Watch Video Solution

10. Explain the following processes: Transmission of a nerve impulse across a chemical synapse

Watch Video Solution

11. Draw labelled diagrams of the following: Neuron

Watch Video Solution

12. Draw labelled diagrams of the following:

Brain

Watch Video Solution

13. Draw labelled diagrams of the following:

Eye

Watch Video Solution

14. Draw labelled diagrams of the following: Ear

Watch Video Solution

15. Write short notes on the following: Neural coordination

Watch Video Solution

16. Write short notes on the following:

Forebrain

Watch Video Solution

17. Write short notes on the following:

Midbrain

Watch Video Solution

18. Write short notes on the following:

Hindbrain

Watch Video Solution

19. Write short notes on the following -

Retina

Watch Video Solution

20. Write short notes on the following: Ear ossicles

Watch Video Solution

21. Write short notes on the following -

Cochlea

Watch Video Solution

22. Write short notes on the following -

Organ of Corti

Watch Video Solution

23. Write short notes on the following:

Synapse.

Watch Video Solution

24. Give a brief account of : Mechanism of synaptic transmission

Watch Video Solution

25. Give a brief account of : Mechanism of vision

Watch Video Solution

26. Give a brief account of : Mechanism of hearing

Watch Video Solution

27. Answer briefly: How do you preceive the colour of an object?

Watch Video Solution

28. Answer briefly: Which part of our body help us in maintaining the body balance?

Watch Video Solution

29. Answer briefly: How does the eye regulation the amount of light that falls on the retina.

Watch Video Solution

30. Explain the following: Role of Na^+ in the generation of action potential.

Watch Video Solution

31. Explain the following: Mechanism of generation fo light-induced impulse in the retina.

Watch Video Solution

32. Explain the following :

Mechanism through which a sound produces a nerve impulse in the inner ear.

Watch Video Solution

33. Differentiate between: Myelinated and non-myelinated axons

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34. Differentiate between: Dendrites and axons

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35. Differentiate between: Rods and cones

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36. Differentiate between: Thalamus and Hypothalamus

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37. Differentiate between: Cerebrum and Cerebellum

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38. Answer the following: Which part of the ear determines the pitch of a sound?

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39. Answer the following: Which part of the human brian is the most develped?

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40. Answer the following: Which part of our central neural system acts as a master clock?

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41. The region of the vertebrate eye, where the optic nerve passes out of the retina, is called the :

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42. The region of the vertebrate eye, where the optic nerve passes out of the retina, is called the :

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43. The region of the vertebrate eye, where the optic nerve passes out of the retina, is called the :

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44. The region of the vertebrate eye, where the optic nerve passes out of the retina, is called the :

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45. Distinguish between: afferent neurons and efferent neurons

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46. Distinguish between: impulse conduction in a myelinated never fibre and unmyelinated never fiber

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47. Distinguish between: aqueous humor and vitreous humor

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48. Distinguish between: blind spot and yellow spot

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49. Distinguish between: cranial nerves and spinal nerves.

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