



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN ANIMALS

Exercise

1. Define histology



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2. List two structural properties of epithelial tissue.



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3. Why is squamous epithelium called pavement epithelium?



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4. Give the location and function of cuboidal epithelium.



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5. Where is brush-bordered cuboidal epithelium located? What is its function?



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6. Give the position and function of germinal epithelium.



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7. Why is tracheal epithelium called pseudostratified epithelium?



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8. What are stereocilia?



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9. List two peculiar features of transitional epithelium.



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10. What is keratinization?



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11. Why is gut mucosa with large number of goblet cells?



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12. Give the position of compound tubular and compound saccular glands.



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13. List one example of each of exocrine, endocrine and heterocrine glands.



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14. how do exocrine and endocrine glands differ ?What are heterocrine glands?



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15. How do holocrine and merocrine glands differ from each other?



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16. Name two muscles of human body which are ectodermal in origin.



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17. What are myofibrils?



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18. Why do the muscle cells and nerve cells not have power of growth and regeneration?



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19. Name three types of muscles found inside the human body.



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20. List two structural differences between striated and unstriated muscles fibres.



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21. What is structural and functional unit of a muscle fibre?



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22. List two differences between A-band and I-band.



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23. Write two structural adaptations in striated muscle fibres to draw more energy.



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24. Why are striated muscles called skeletal muscles ?



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25. What do you mean by single - unit smooth muscles?



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26. List two structural peculiarities of cardiac muscle fibres.



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27. What is Z-line? Give its function.



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28. What is sarcoplasmic reticulum?



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29. Why we shiver during winter months?



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30. What is connective tissue? What are its main types.



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31. Name three types of connective tissues on the basis of nature of matrix.



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32. Name different types of cells found in the matrix of areolar connective tissue. Give their function.



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33. List two differences between white fibres and yellow fibres.



Watch Video Solution

34. Why is areolar connective tissue called loose fibrous connective tissue?



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35. Define tendon. Give its function.



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36. What is a ligament?



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37. How do white adipose tissue and brown adipose tissue differ from each other?



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38. What are reticular cells? Give their function.



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39. What is blubber? Give its function.



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40. List two basic functions of skeletal connective tissue.



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41. What is nature of matrix of cartilage?



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42. Which is the most common type of cartilage? Give its basic function, What are chondroblasts?



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43. Name two types of cells found in a bone.



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44. Which is the hardest cartilage? Give one example and its function.



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45. Why is the fibro-cartilage toughest and hardest?





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46. What is the nature of matrix of bone?



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47. What is bone marrow? Give its function.



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48. Name two types of canals present inside the body. What is their function?



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49. What is sesamoid bone? Give one example.



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50. How does vascular tissue differ from other type of connective tissue?



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51. Name the main blood proteins of human blood.



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52. Which blood proteins are involved in blood clotting?



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53. What is significance of biconcave shape of RBCs.



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54. Give the RBC-count of normal man and woman.



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55. What do you understand by polycythaemia?



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56. Name the instrument used to measure RBC count.



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57. Why are RBCs anaerobic in their respiration?



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58. Give the haemoglobin count in human male and human female.



Watch Video Solution

59. Name the instrument used to measure RBC count.



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60. What is the life span of human RBCs?



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61. Graveyard of RBCs is:



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62. Define haemolysis.



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63. Why is spleen called blood bank of the body?



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64. What is RBC:WBC ratio in a normal adult man?



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65. Why are granulocytes called polymorphonuclear corpuscles?



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66. Name the most abundant and least number of leucocytes of blood.



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67. Why are WBCs called soldiers of the body?



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68. Give the function of monocytes.



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69. Give the function of lymphocytes.



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70. What are blood platelets? Give their function.



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71. How do thrombocytes differ from the blood platelets?



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72. What is diapedesis?



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73. Why is lymph called middle man of body?



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74. What is blood coagulation?



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75. How does serum differ from blood plasma?



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76. What is role of vitamin K in blood clotting?



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77. Define thrombosis.



Watch Video Solution

78. What is haematocrit value?



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79. Write two unique properties of nerve cells.



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80. Why do neurons not have division power?



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81. What are Nissl's granules? Give their functions.



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82. What are neurofibrils? Give their functions.



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83. Name the two types of nerve processes of a neuron.



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84. Why is axon called different nerve process?



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85. How do nucleus and ganglion differ from each other?



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86. Define synapse.



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87. What are bipolar neurons? Where are these located?





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88. Where are pseudo-unipolar neurons present?



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89. Name two types of nerve fibres.



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90. What is medullary sheath? Give its significance.



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91. What are the nodes of Ranvier and internodes?



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92. What are neuroglial cells? Give their functions.



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93. Which cells secrete the neurilemma?



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94. What is clitellum? Give its function.



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95. Which type of arrangement of setae is found in earthworm?



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96. Differentiate peristomium and prostomium.



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97. Give the location of male gonopores. What is their function?



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98. What are copulatory papillae? Give their function.



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99. Give the location of photoreceptors.



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100. Why is earthworm called a hermaphrodite animal?



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101. Name the masticatory part of alimentary canal of earthworm.



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102. What is typhlosole?



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103. Name the excretory structures of flatworms.



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104. How many hearts are found in earthworm?





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105. Why does earthworm always show cross-fertilization?



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106. What are sclerites?



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107. Name three body parts of a cockroach.



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108. Head of cockroach is called hypoganthous.

Why?



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109. Give another name for upperlip and lower lip of cockroach.



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110. Which type of mouth parts are found in cockraoch?



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111. What are ommatidia?



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112. Differentiate a tergum and a sternum.



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113. Why are the fore wings of cockroach called tegmina?



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114. Give two differences between male and female cockroach.



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115. What are gonapophysis ?



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116. What is function of crop in cockroach?



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117. Name the respiratory structures of cockroach.



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118. Why does the blood of cockroach called haemolymph?



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119. Name the visual units of compound eyes of cockroach.



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120. What are excretory structures of cockroach?



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121. Give the position of ovaries in cockroach.



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122. Give the functions of mushroom gland in male cockroach.



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123. What is nature of skin in frog?



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124. Why are the eyes of frog located on the dorsolateral sides of head and bulging outward?



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125. What is nictitating membrane? Give its function.



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126. What are vocal sacs? Give their function.



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127. Define ampullary pads. What is their function?



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128. Why are three parts of legs of roach folded in Z-form?



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129. List two difference between male and female frog.



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130. What is nature of tongue of frog?



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131. What is pericardium?



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132. Name the main as well as accessory chambers of heart of frog.



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133. Give one difference between the RBCs of frog and those of rat.



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134. How many cranial nerves are present in frog and rabbit?



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135. What are the two functions of ear?



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136. Name the excretory units of frog and rabbit?



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137. What are the two functions of ear?



Watch Video Solution

138. Name the excretory units of frog and rabbit?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

139. What is Bidder's canal?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

140. Name the mesentery which suspends testis in frog.



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141. What is spawn?



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142. Which one of the following types of cell is involved in making of the inner walls of large blood vessels?

- A. Cuboidal epithelium
- B. columnar epithelium
- C. Squamous epithelium

D. Stratified epithelium

Answer:



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143. To which one of the following categories does adipose tissue belong?

A. Epithelial

B. connective

C. Muscular

D. Neural

Answer:



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144. Which of the following is not a connective tissue?

A. Bone

B. Cartilage

C. Blood

D. Muscles

Answer:



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145. The clitellum is a distinct part in the body of earthworm, it is found in?

A. Segments 13-14-15

B. Segments 14-15-16

C. Segments 12-13-14

D. Segments 15-16-17

Answer:



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146. Setae help in locomotion in earthworm but not uniformly present in all the segments. Select among the following that represents setae

A. 1st segment

B. Last segment

C. Clitellar segment

D. 20th-22nd segment

Answer:



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147. Which one of the following statements is true for cockroach?

- A. The number of ovarioles in each ovary are ten
- B. The larval stage is called caterpillar
- C. Anal styles are absent in females
- D. They are ureotelic

Answer:



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148. Describe various types of leucocytes found in blood of man.



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149. Name the various classes of plasma proteins and describe their functions.



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150. Write short notes on Clitellum



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151. Write short notes on Setae of earthworm



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152. Write short notes on Vocal sacs



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153. Write short notes on Amplexusory pads in frog.



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154. Give an account of a neuron.



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155. Explain the structure of mammalian bone.



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156. Discuss the structure of heart of frog.



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157. Describe male reproductive system of cockroach.



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158. Write 'True' or 'False'

Sarcomere is a segment of striated muscle fibre between consecutive Z-lines.



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159. Write 'True' or 'False'

Neuroglial cells are packing cells between the neurons.



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160. Write 'True' or 'False'

A tendon attaches a muscle to a muscle.



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161. Write 'True' or 'False'

Nissl's granules in the cyton are the ribosomes attached on rough endoplasmic reticulum.



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162. Write 'True' or 'False'

haemocyanin is a red coloured respiratory pigment present in the blood of molluscs.



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163. Write 'True' or 'False'

Blood platelets are formed from macrophages.



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164. Write 'True' or 'False'

Larynx is lined by pseudostratified epithelium.



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165. Write 'True' or 'False'

Serum albumin acts as antibody to help in body defence.



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166. Write true or false:

Bone forming cells are called osteoclasts while bone dissolving cells are called osteoblasts.



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167. Write 'True' or 'False'

Histiocytes of areolar connective tissue are phagocytic in action.



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168. Write 'True' or 'False'

Ependyma lines the cavities of brain and spinal cord.



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169. Write 'True' or 'False'

Nodes of Ranvier occur in non-myelinated nerve fibres.



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170. Write 'True' or 'False'

Male gonopores in earthworm are located on 18th segment.



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171. Write 'True' or 'False'

Genital papillae are three pairs and are with openings of accessory glands.



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172. Write 'True' or 'False'

Clitellum is present around 13th, 14th and 15th segments of earthworm.



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173. True or False

Arthrodial membranes join the sclerites of exoskeleton of cockroach.



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174. True or False

Labrum forms the lower lip of mouth parts of cockroach.



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175. True or False

Anal cerci are present in both male and female cockroach.



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176. Write 'True' or 'False'

Spongy part of long bone contains yellow bone marrow which produces blood corpuscles.



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177. Write 'True' or 'False'

Both cardiac and smooth muscles are uninucleate and involuntary.



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178. Complete the missing links:

..... Eptihelium is also called pavement epithelium.



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179. Complete the missing links:

Germinal epithelium is located in Of tests.



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180. Complete the missing links:

The non-motile cilia are called..... .



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181. Complete the missing links:

A tendon attaches a To a



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182. Complete the missing links:

..... Is a hetrocrine gland.



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183. Complete the missing links:

Contractile threads present in sarcoplasm of muscle cells are called..... .



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184. Complete the missing links:

Pseudostratified epithelium lines the

..... Tract while transitional

epithelium lines the Tract.



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185. Complete the missing links:

..... is the structural and functional unit
of muscle fibre.



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186. Complete the missing links:

Tendon contain bundles of fibres and rows of Cells between them.



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187. Complete the missing links:

Nerve impulses come to the cell body of a neuron along its And go away from the cell body along its



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188. Complete the missing links:

Bipolar neurons are found in.....



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189. Complete the missing links:

Brush-bordered cuboidal epithelial bear.....
on their free ends.



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190. Complete the missing links:

Reticular connective tissue is found in.....

.



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191. Complete the missing links:

Suprascapula of frog is a cartilage.



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192. Complete the missing links:

haversian canals of a bone are interconnected
by



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193. Complete the missing links:

..... Bands of muscle fibres are made up
of protein myosin, while bands are
composed of actin.



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194. Complete the missing links:

..... Cells help in blood clotting.



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195. Complete the missing links:

The large spherical or oval cells present in adipose tissue are



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196. Complete the missing links:

With reference to sex, earthworm is



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197. Complete the missing links:

Cocoon is secreted by



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198. Complete the missing links:

1st segmet of earthworm is called.....



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199. Complete the missing links:

In earthworm, sperms are stored in.....



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200. Complete the missing links:

Exoskeleton of cockroach is



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201. Complete the missing links:

..... is the visual unit of compound eye of cockroach.



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202. Complete the missing links:

Anal..... Are called "ears" of cockroach as have phonoreceptors.



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203. Complete the missing links:

Mouth parts of cockroach are Type.



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204. Complete the missing links:

Only..... wings are used in flight in cockroach.



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205. Complete the missing links:

..... act as resoriators in frog.



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206. Complete the missing links:

Sexual embrace of male and female frog is called..... .



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207. Complete the missing links:

Common outlet of faeces, nitrogenous wastes and sex cells in frog is called.....



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208. Choose the correct alternative:

Muscular tissue/Nervous tissue is a compound tissue.



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209. Choose the correct alternative:

Urinary bladder is lined by stratified epithelium/transitional epithelium.



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210. Choose the correct alternative:

Pancreas is a/an heterocrine gland/endocrine gland.



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211. Choose the correct alternative:

Skeletal muscles/ cardiac muscles show rhythmic contraction.



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212. Choose the correct alternative:

A-band of striated muscle fibre is with myosin/actin/both myosin and actin proteins.



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213. Choose the correct alternative:

Tendon is formed of white fibres/yellow fibres.



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214. Choose the correct alternative:

Bone shows unidirectional/bidirectional growth.



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215. Choose the correct alternative:

Antibodies are secreted by Lymphocytes
/Monocytes of blood.



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216. Choose the correct alternative:

Nissle's granuels are rich is SER/RER.



Watch Video Solution

217. Choose the correct alternative:

Dendrons are afferent/efferent in nature.



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218. Choose the correct alternative:

Earthworm has two/four pairs of lateral hearts.



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219. Choose the correct alternative:

Excretory organs of earthworm are nephridia/nephrons.



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220. Choose the correct alternative:

Visual units of compound eyes of cockroach are taenidia/ommatidia.



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221. Choose the correct alternative:

Most important respiratory organ of frog is skin/lungs.



Watch Video Solution

222. Choose the correct alternative:

Frog is ureotelic/uricotelic in excretion.



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223. Give the position and function of germinal epithelium.



Watch Video Solution

224. Where is Z-line present?



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225. Name the protein present in A-band and I - band.



Watch Video Solution

226. Which tissue stores the fat?



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227. Name the protein found in white and yellow fibres.



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228. Give an example of hyaline and calcified cartilage.



Watch Video Solution

229. Which mineral is most abundantly found in the bone?



Watch Video Solution

230. Give the location of Nissl's granules.



Watch Video Solution

231. What is synapse?



Watch Video Solution

232. Name the sheath of cartilage and bone.



Watch Video Solution

233. Name the most abundant and least abundant type of blood cells.



Watch Video Solution

234. What is sarcomere?



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235. name the tissue that lines intestinal mucosa and give its advantage.



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236. Give the function of histiocytes.



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237. Provides one word for the abnormal rise in total count of RBCs.



Watch Video Solution

238. Give the location of transitional epithelium.



Watch Video Solution

239. Distinguish between

Simple epithelium and compound epithelium



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240. Name two peculiar properties of muscle fibres.



Watch Video Solution

241. What is sarcoplasmic reticulum?



Watch Video Solution

242. Differentiate between single-unit and multi-unit smooth muscles.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

243. Why are the smooth muscle fibres called visceral muscle fibres?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

244. Why is areolar connective tissue called loose fibrous connective tissue?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

245. Name different types of cells found in the matrix of areolar connective tissue. Give their function.



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246. State one difference between spongy bone and compact bone.



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247. Define Haversian system.



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248. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Blood is called river of life.



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249. Differentiate between five types of leucocytes of blood.



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250. Define RBC count.



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251. Which organ of human body acts as both blood bank and graveyard of RBCs?



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252. State one difference between dendron and axon.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

253. What are the nodes of Ranvier and internodes?



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254. Which cells secrete the medullary sheath?



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255. What are annuli?



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256. What is clitellum? Give its function.



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257. Give the location of male and female gonopores in earthworm.



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258. What are genital papillae? Where are these located?



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259. How many are there paris of spermathecal pores?



Watch Video Solution

260. Which type of mouth parts are found in cockraoch?



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261. What are sclerites? Write location.



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262. What are ommatidia?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

263. What are tegmina?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

264. Give two differences between male and female cockroach.



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265. What are amplexusory pads? Give their function.



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266. What are setae? Give their function.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

267. Which structures of earthworm are analogous to kidneys of the vertebrates?



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268. What are chloragogen cells? Give their function.



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269. Why does self-fertilization not occur in earthworm?



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270. Name the digestive glands of cockroach.



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271. Define tracheal intercom.



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272. What are gonapophyses? In cockroach?

Give their function.



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273. Name the hormones secreted by corpora cardiaca and corpora allata.



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274. Define spawn.



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275. Croaking sound is louder in male frog than female. Give reason.



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276. Name two types of respiratory muscles in frog.



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277. Define amplexus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

278. What are two chemical substances released into blood by the mast cells. Specify the effect of each.



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279. Describe briefly nature of pseudostratified epithelium. Give one example.



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280. The kind of epithelium which forms the inner walls of blood vessels is:



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281. The kind of epithelium which forms the inner walls of blood vessels is:



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282. Discuss the normal and abnormal RBC count.



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283. Give two peculiar properties of cardiac muscle fibres.



Watch Video Solution

284. Give the location of hepatic caeca in a cockroach. What is their function?



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285. What is clitellum? Give its function.



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286. Differentiate male and female frog.



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287. What is nature of exoskeleton of cockroach? List its functions.



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288. How do stratified epithelium and transistional epithelium differ from each other?



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289. Differentiate between Merocrine, Apocrine and Holocrine galnds.



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290. Differentiate between tendons and ligaments.



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291. Differentiate between fibro-cartilage and elastic cartilage.



Watch Video Solution

292. How do axon and dendron differ from each other.



Watch Video Solution

293. Give the position and function of bipolar neurons.



Watch Video Solution

294. What are nephridia? Name the types of nephridia found in earthworm.



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295. What are ommatidia? Define mosaic vision of cockroach.



Watch Video Solution

296. Which type of mouth parts are found in cockraoch?



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297. Define metameric segmentation. In which group of animals it is found?



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298. Define tracheal intercom. Why is the respiratory system of cockroach more efficient than that of earthworm?



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299. What is Bidder's canal?



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300. What happens when human RBCs are placed in 0.2% NaCl solution?



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301. List two structural differences between striated and unstriated muscles fibres.



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302. Give the scientific name of earthworm.

What is vermicomposting?



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303. Give scientific name of the Indian frog.

Give two differences between frog and toad.



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304. List various characteristics of epithelial tissue.



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305. Explain the structure of stratified keratinised squamous epithelium.



Watch Video Solution

306. Differentiate between single-unit and multi-unit smooth muscles.



Watch Video Solution

307. Distinguish between:

Plasma and lymph.



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308. Write a note on organs of excretion in a frog.



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309. Describe types of multicellular glands on the basis of their shape.



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310. Describe transitional epithelium. Where does it occur?



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311. Briefly describe the structure of hyaline cartilage.



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312. Write a note on Haversian system of bone.



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313. Describe the ultra-structure of human sperm with the help of a labelled diagram.



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314. Draw a labelled diagram of the reproductive organs of an earthworm.



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315. Differentiate three types of nephridia of earthworm.



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316. Draw a labelled diagram of alimentary canal of cockroach.



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317. Describe trachea of cockroach and mode of tracheal respiration.



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318. Discuss the structure of $XeOF_4$



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319. Describe various types of epithelial tissues with the help of labelled diagrams.



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320. What are the functions of areolar tissue?



Watch Video Solution

321. Describe the formed components of human blood.



Watch Video Solution

322. What are the functions of areolar tissue?



Watch Video Solution

323. Describe the formed components of human blood.



Watch Video Solution

324. List the differences between the striated, smooth and cardiac muscle fibres.



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325. Give an illustrated account of cartilage. Mention the important features of different types of cartilage.



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326. Describe alimentary canal of an earthworm and its interaction with mankind.



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327. Describe the apertures present on the body of earthworm.



Watch Video Solution

328. Describe external characters of cockroach.



Watch Video Solution

329. Mention briefly about the circulatory system of earthworm.



Watch Video Solution

330. Differentiate male and female frog.



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331. Which types of structures are present on thorax of cockroach? Write brief notes on

them.



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332. Given below are types of cells present in some animals. Each one is specialized to perform a single specific function except



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333. Different type of tissues are present in different parts of human body. Each of these is

specialized to perform a specific function for which its has certain adaptations.



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334. Given below are types of cells present in some animals. Each one is specialized to perform a single specific function except



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335. Respiratory system of cockroach is formed of spiracles and tracheal system. Why it is said to be more efficient than that of earthworm? Why inspiration of cockroach is said to be a passive process while it is an active process in man?



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336. Which of the following is absent in fore limb of frog?

A. Brachium

B. Webs

C. Antebrachium

D. Tarsals

Answer:



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337. ATPase enzyme needed for muscle contraction is located in:

A. Actinin

B. Troponin

C. Myosin

D. Actin

Answer:



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338. Debove's membrane is a layer of

A. Muscular tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Epithelial tissue

D. All of the above

Answer:



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339. Achilles tendon is associated with

A. Gluteus muscle

B. Hamstring muscle

C. Quadriceps muscle

D. Gastrocnemious muscle.

Answer:



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340. Among the leucocytes, the largest quantity is of

A. Basophils

B. Neutrophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Monocytes

Answer:



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341. Lining of intestine in man is:

A. Keratinized

B. Brush border

C. Ciliated

D. None of these

Answer:



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342. Which of the following part of a neuron is covered by fatty sheath?

A. Axon

B. cyton

C. Dendrite

D. Node of Ranvier

Answer:



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343. Example of embryonic connective tissue is

A. Wolman jelly

B. Wharton's jelly

C. Wright's jelly

D. None of these

Answer:



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344. The rupture of urinary bladder is prevented by

- A. Pseudostratified epithelium
- B. Startfied columnar epithelium
- C. Stratified cuboidal epithelium
- D. Transitional epithelium

Answer:



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345. Which core of the following is present in the integument of frog, but not in that of mammals?

- A. Dermis
- B. Mucous gland
- C. Sweat glands
- D. Stratum germinativum

Answer:



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346. Pylangium in frog is located in:

A. Conus arteriosus

B. Sinus venosus

C. Atrium

D. Ventricle

Answer:



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347. Excretory organs of cockroach are:

- A. Malpighian corpuscles
- B. Malpighian tubules
- C. Hepatic caecae
- D. Metanephridia

Answer:



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348. Which one of the following correctly matched regarding earthworm?

- A. Bucal cavity = 1st to 5th segment
- B. Stomach = 11th and 12th segment
- C. Typhlosole = 26th to 95th segment
- D. Testes = 10th to 14th segment

Answer:



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349. The male cockroach can be identified by the presence of

- A. Colletrial glands
- B. Green glands
- C. Broad abdomen
- D. Anal style

Answer:



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350. In cockroach, stink gland is found in

- A. 4th and 5th terga
- B. 5th and 6th terga
- C. 5th and 6th sterna
- D. 4th and 5th sterna

Answer:



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351. Salivary gland in earthworm is found in

- A. Dorsal wall buccal cavity
- B. Ventral wall of buccal cavity
- C. Pharyngeal wall
- D. None of above

Answer:



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352. In housefly, pseudotracheae are found in

- A. hasutellum

B. Rostrum

C. Labellum

D. None of these

Answer:



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353. Which of the following is not the character of *Taenia solium*?

A. Apolysis

B. Proglottids

C. Metamerism

D. Scolex

Answer:



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354. Body of earthworm is divided into how many metameremes or somites?

A. 60 to 120

B. 100 to 120

C. 80 to 120

D. 120 or more

Answer:



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355. The tailless primate is

A. Lemur

B. African baboon

C. Spider monkey

D. Loris

Answer:



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356. Earthworms have no skelton but during burrowing, the anterior end turgid and acts as a hyraulic skeleton. It is due to

A. Gut peristalsis

B. Setae

C. Coelomic fluid

D. Blood

Answer:



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357. Which type of white blood cells are concerned with the release of histamine and the natural anticoagulant heparin?

A. Eostinophils

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Basophils

Answer:



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358. The most active phagocytic white blood cells are

A. Eosinophils and lymphocytes

B. neutrophils and monocytes

C. Neutrophils and eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes and macrophages

Answer:



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359. Which one of the following pairs of items correctly belongs to the category of organs mentioned against it?

A. Nephridia of earthworm and malpighian tubules of cockroach - Excretory organs.

B. Wings of honey bee and wings of crow - Homologous organs

C. Thorn of Bougainvillea and tendrils of cucurbita - Analogous organs

D. Nictitating membrane and blind spot in human eye - vestigial organs.

Answer:



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360. Earthworm are

- A. Ureotelic when plenty of water available
- B. Uricotelic when plenty of water available
- C. Uricotielic under condition of water scarcity
- D. Ammonotelic when plenty of water available.

Answer:



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361. Which one of the following has an open circulatory system?

- A. Pheretima
- B. Periplandea
- C. Hirudinaria
- D. Octopus

Answer:



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362. In cockroach, nymphal characters are maintained by:

- A. Ecdysone
- B. Salivary glands
- C. Parotid glands
- D. Juvenile hormone

Answer:



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363. The female genital pore of *Pheretima posthuma* is located upon the segment

A. 14th

B. 16th

C. 18th

D. 15th

Answer:



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364. Changes that allow the conversion of larva into adult, is called

- A. Metagenesis
- B. Alternaation
- C. Metamorphosis
- D. Metastasis

Answer:



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365. In molluscs, eye is present on the tip of a stalk called

- A. Ostradium
- B. Operculum
- C. Osphradium
- D. Ommatophore

Answer:



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366. Which of the following is a transparent tissue?

- A. Tendon
- B. Fibro-cartilage
- C. Hyaline cartilage
- D. All of these

Answer:



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367. Nerve cells do not divide because they do not have:

- A. Nucleus
- B. Centrosome
- C. Golgi bodies
- D. Mitochondria

Answer:



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368. Ligament is mainly made up of

- A. Reticulin
- B. Elastin
- C. Myosin
- D. Collagen

Answer:



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369. irregular nuclei are present in:

A. Neutrophils

B. Basophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Monocytes

Answer:



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370. Nucleated RBC is found in

A. Man

B. Rat

C. Rabbit

D. Frog

Answer:



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371. connection between axon and dendrite is called:

- A. Synapsis
- B. Synapse
- C. Desmosome
- D. Tight junction

Answer:



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372. Hinge joint is present between f:

- A. Femur and ulna
- B. Humerus and ulna
- C. Femur and pectoral girdle
- D. Femur and pelvic girdle

Answer:



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373. The number of abdominal segments in male and female cockroach is

A. 10,10

B. 9,10

C. 10,11

D. 8,10

Answer:



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374. In earthworm, the characteristic internal median fold of dorsal wall of intestine, called typhlosole, is present in

- A. 5 to 9 segments
- B. 9 to 14 segments
- C. 27 to 95 segments
- D. 15 to last segments

Answer:



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375. Select the correct order of classification of *Rana tigrina* upto genus

A. Chordata, Craniata, Amphibia,
Gnathostomata, Rana

B. Chordata, Cranisata, Gnathostomata,
Amphibia, Rana

C. Chordata, Amphibia , Gnathostomata,
Craniata, Rana

D. Chordta, Craniata, Amphibia,
Gnathostomate. Tigrina

Answer:



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376. The cloaca in frog is a common chamber for the urinary tract, reproductive tract and

- A. Alimentary canal
- B. Portal system
- C. Hepatic portal vessel
- D. Notochord

Answer:



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377. In a myelinated neuron, two adjacent myelin sheaths are separated by gaps called

- A. Nodes of Ranvier
- B. Synaptic left
- C. Schwann cells
- D. Synaptic knob

Answer:



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378. Which type of tissue forms glands?

- A. Muscular
- B. Epithelial
- C. Squamous epithelium
- D. Cubodial

Answer:



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379. In frog and other anuran, the caudal vertebrae are fused to form

A. Coccyx

B. Pygostyle

C. Urostyle

D. Prehensile tail

Answer:



380. Endothelium of blood vessels is made up of

- A. Simple cubodial epithelium
- B. Simple squamous epithelium
- C. Simple columnar epithelium
- D. Simple non-ciliated columnar epithelium

Answer:



381. The epithelial tissue present on the inner surface of bronchioles and fallopian tubes is:

- A. Cubodial
- B. Glandular
- C. Ciliated
- D. Squamous

Answer:



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382. Which one of the following is correct pairing of the body part and kind of muscle tissue that moves it?

- A. Heart wall- Involuntary unstriated muscles
- B. Biceps f upper arm-Smooth muscle fibre
- C. Abdominal wall-Smooth muscle
- D. Iris-Involuntary smooth muscle

Answer:



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383. Compared to blood, our lymph has

- A. No plasma
- B. Plasma without proteins
- C. More WBCs and no RBCs
- D. More RBCs and less WBCs

Answer:



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384. The cell junctions like tight junctions, desmosomes and gap junctions are found in

- A. Muscular tissue
- B. Connective tissue
- C. Epithelial tissue
- D. Neural tissue

Answer:



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385. The kind of tissue that forms the supportive structure in our pinna (external ears) is also found in:

- A. Vertebrae
- B. Nails
- C. Ear ossicles
- D. Tip of the nose

Answer:



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386. Which one of the following correctly describes location of some body parts in the earthworm *Pheretima*?

A. Two pairs of accessory glands in 16 and 18 segments

B. Four pairs of spermathecae in 4-7 segments

C. One pair of ovaries attached at septum between 14th and 15th segments

D. Two pairs of testes in 10th and 11th segments

Answer:



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387. If a live earthworm is pricked with a needle on its outer surface without damaging its gut, the fluid that comes out is

A. Excretory fluid

B. Coelomic fluid

C. Haemolymph

D. Slimy mucus

Answer:



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388. The cells that maintain marrow cells are called

A. Osteocytes

B. Chodnrocytes

C. Osteoclasts

D. None of these

Answer:



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389. Histamine is secreted by

A. Liver cells

B. Mast cells

C. Nerve cells

D. Kidneys

Answer:



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390. Dark bands are

A. A-bands

B. B-bands

C. I-bands

D. Z-lines

Answer:



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391. Which cartilage is present at the joints of long bones?

A. Calcified

B. Elastic

C. Hyaline

D. Fibrous

Answer:



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392. The area where the medullary sheath is absent in the nerve fibre, is called

- A. Schwann cells
- B. Schwann nodes
- C. Nissl's granules

D. Nodes of ranvier

Answer:



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393. In earthworm, gizzard is found in

A. 8-10 segments

B. 8th segment

C. 27th segment

D. 8-11 segments

Answer:



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394. Heart of cockroach is

A. 13-chambered

B. 29-chambered

C. 9-chambered

D. 6-chambered

Answer:



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395. In cockroach, stink gland is found in

- A. 4th and 5th terga
- B. 5th and 6th terga
- C. 5th and 6th sterna
- D. 4th and 5th sterna

Answer:



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396. Skeletal muscles are controlled by

- A. Sympathetic nerves
- B. para-sympathetic nerve
- C. Somatic nerves
- D. Autonomic nerves

Answer:



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397. Haversian lamellae are the structures found in

A. Hyaline cartilage

B. Bone

C. Fibrous cartilage

D. Myelin sheath

Answer:



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398. The layer of cells forming tissue that appears to be multilayered but actually some of the cells extend from the basement membrane to the surface is

- A. Simple columnar epithelium
- B. Pseudostratified epithelium
- C. Stratified columnar epithelium
- D. Stratified cuboidal epithelium

Answer:



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399. Epimysium, permysium and endomysium are found in

- A. Nerve
- B. Blood vessel
- C. Striated muscles
- D. uterus

Answer:



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400. Bipolar neurons occur in

A. Vertebrate embryos

B. Retina of eye

C. Brain and spinal cord

D. Skeletal muscles

Answer:



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401. The haemoglobin content per 100 ml. of blood of a normal healthy human adult is

A. 5-11 g

B. 25-30 g

C. 17-20 g

D. 12-16 g

Answer:



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402. Which one of the following pairs of structures is correctly matched with their description?

Structures	Description
(a) Tibia and fibula	Both form parts of knee joint
(b) Cartilage and cornea	No blood supply but do require oxygen for respiratory need
(c) Shoulder joint and elbow joint	Ball and socket type of joint
(d) Premolars and molars	20 in all and 3-rooted



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403. nitrogenous waste from the Malpighian tubules flows into:

A. Trachea of cockroach

B. Gills

C. Flame cells

D. None of these

Answer:



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404. Cloacal aperture of frog is used to pass out

A. Sperms

B. Faeces

C. Urine

D. All of these

Answer:



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405. Clitellum of earthworm consists of segments

A. 7,8 and 9

B. 10 to 12

C. 14 to 16

D. 18 to 20

Answer:



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406. Tendon and ligaments are kind of

A. Muscular tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Epithelial tissue

D. Nervous tissue

Answer:



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407. Which one of the following species of earthworm is not recommended for vermicomposting?

A. *Eudrilus emngeniae*

B. *Eisenia fetidae*

C. Perionyx excavatus

D. Arolium

Answer:



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408. Myelin sheath is formed by

A. Ranvier cell

B. Muscle cell

C. Schwann cells

D. Axon

Answer:



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409. Yolk pug can be seen during which development process of frog?

A. Gastrulation

B. Blastulation

C. Cleavage

D. Organogenesis

Answer:



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410. Which type of cleavage is found in frog?

A. Holobiastic

B. Teleblastic

C. Spiral

D. Biradial

Answer:



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411. What is number of spinal nerves in frog?

- A. 8 pairs
- B. 10 pairs
- C. 12 pairs
- D.

Answer:



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412. Haversian canals are present in

A. Teeth

B. Muscles

C. Bone

D. Blood

Answer:



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413. Head of cockroach lacks

A. Cardo

B. Gena

C. Trochanter

D. Frons

Answer:



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414. Skin is a

- A. Cubodial epithelium
- B. columnar epithelium
- C. Pseudostratified epithelium
- D. stratified epithelium

Answer:



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415. Hyaline cartilage does not have

A. Fibres

B. Lacunae

C. cells

D. Blood capillaries

Answer:



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416. Which of these is not found in connective tissue?

- A. Hyaluronic acid
- B. Basement membrane
- C. Collagen fibres
- D. Fluid

Answer:



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417. Which type of tissue forms glands?

A. Epithelial

B. Connective

C. Nervous

D. Muscular

Answer:



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418. Fibroblasts, macrophages and mast cells are present in

- A. Cartilage tissue
- B. Adipose tissue
- C. Areolar tissue
- D. Glandular epithelium

Answer:



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419. Spermathecae in *Pheretima* are located in the segments

A. 14 to 18

B. 10 to 13

C. 6 to 10

D. 6 to 9

Answer:



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420. The outer covering of cartilage is called:

- A. Peritoneum
- B. Perisoteum
- C. Endosteum
- D. Perichondrium

Answer:



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421. Heparin is secreted by:

- A. Kidney cells
- B. Blood cells
- C. Bone marrow
- D. Liver cells

Answer:



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422. Stereocilia occur in

A. Pseudostratified epithelium of trachea

B. columnar epithelium of stomach

C. Stratified columnar epithelium of pharnx

D. Pseudostratified columnar eptiherlium of
epdidymis

Answer:



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423. In the mouth parts of cockroach, the galea and lacinia form parts of the

A. Mandible

B. Maxilla

C. Labium

D. Labrum

Answer:



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424. One very special feature in the earthworm

Pheretima is that

A. Fertilisation of eggs occurs inside the

body

B. Typhlosole greatly increases the effective

absorption area of digested food in

intestine

C. It has a long dorsal tubular heart

D. The S-shaped setae embedded in the integument are defensive weapons used against the enemies

Answer:



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425. Which of the following is correctly stated as it happens in the common cockroach?

- A. Malpighian tubules are excretory organs projecting out from the colon
- B. Oxygen is transported by haemoglobin in blood
- C. Nitrogenous excretory product is urea
- D. The food is ground by mandibles and gizzard

Answer:



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426. The ciliated columnar epithelial cells in humans are known to occur in

- A. Eustachian tube and stomach lining
- B. Bronchioles and Fallopian tubes
- C. Bile duct and oesophagus
- D. Fallopian tubes and urethra

Answer:



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427. Tendon and ligaments are kind of

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Fibrous C.T.

D. Epithelial tissue

Answer:



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428. Compound eyes are found in

A. Frog

B. Earthworm

C. Roundworm

D. Cockroach

Answer:



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429. Earthworms are hermaphrodites and reproduce primarily by

- A. Self-fertilisation
- B. Cross-fertilisation
- C. Asexually
- D. All of these

Answer:



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430. The process of increasing fertility of soil by the earthworms is called

- A. Worm casting
- B. Vermicomposing
- C. Compost bedding
- D. None of these

Answer:



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431. In earthworm, setae are present in all the segments except

- A. First and last segments
- B. First and the clitellum
- C. First segment
- D. Clitellum and last segments

Answer:



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432. About how many times does the nymph of the *Periplaneta americana* undergo moulting before becoming an adult?

A. 4

B. 7

C. 17

D. 3

Answer:



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433. Fibroblasts, macrophages and mast cells are present in

- A. Epithelial tissue
- B. Connective tissue
- C. Skeletal muscle tissue
- D. Nervous tissue

Answer:



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434. Stratified epithelium is found in

- A. Seminiferous tubule

B. Fallopian tube

C. Nasal cavity

D. Kidney tubule

Answer:



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435. Pheretima and its close relatives derive nourishment from

A. Sugarcane roots

B. Decaying fallen leaves and soil organic matter

C. Soil insects

D. Small pieces of fresh fallen leaves of maize

Answer:



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436. Compared to those of humans, the erythrocytes of frog are

- A. Witout nucelus but with haemoglobin
- B. Nucleated and with haemoglobin
- C. Very much smaller and fewer
- D. Nucleated and without haemoglobin

Answer:



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437. Select the correct statement from the ones given below with respect to *Periplaneta americana*

A. Nervous system located dorsally, consists of segmentally arranged ganglia joined by a pair of longitudinal connectives

B. Males bear a pair of short thread-like anal styles

C. There are 16 very long Malpighian tubules present at junction of midgut and hindgut

D. Grinding of food is carried out only by mouth parts

Answer:



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438. What is common between earthworm and periplaneta?

- A. Both have red coloured blood
- B. Both possess anal styles
- C. Both have Malpighian tubules
- D. Both have segmented body

Answer:



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439. The ingrowth of exoskeleton of head of cockroach is called

A. Notum

B. Apodemes

C. Pleura

D. Tentorium

Answer:



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440. Which of the following is absent from the coelomic fluid of earthworm?

A. Salts

B. haemoglobin

C. Corpuscles

D. Proteins

Answer:



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441. Myoglobin is present in

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Muscles

D. Nerve cells

Answer:



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442. A polysaccharide constituent found in the matrix of cartilage is

- A. Ossein
- B. Collagen
- C. Chondroitin
- D. Hyaline

Answer:



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443. In which segment in earthworm, the ovary is present?

A. 13th segment

B. 14th segment

C. 15th segment

D. 16th segment

Answer:



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444. Blood-brain barrier is formed by

- A. Microglial cells
- B. Astrocytes
- C. Oligodendrocytes
- D. Ependymal cells

Answer:



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445. Ommatidia serve the purpose of photoreception in

A. Cockroach

B. Frog

C. Humans

D. Sunflower

Answer:



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446. Secretion of tears, milk, sweat and oil are functions of which of the following tissues?

- A. Epithelial
- B. Nervous
- C. Loose connective
- D. Lymphoid

Answer:



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447. Collagen fibres are characteristic of which tissue?

A. Muscular

B. Epithelial

C. Connective

D. Nervous

Answer:



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448. Which one of the following salts predominates in bone matrix?

- A. Sodium chloride
- B. Magnesium phosphate
- C. Calcium phosphate
- D. Sodium carbonate

Answer:



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449. Find the wrongly matched pair

A. Unicellular glandular cells-Goblet cell

B. Saliva-Exocrine secretion

C. Fusiform fibres discs - Cardiac tissue

D. Cartilage-Areolar tissue

Answer:



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450. The "thick" filaments in muscles are the polymerised proteins of

A. Meromyosin

B. Actin

C. Troponin

D. Tropomyosin

Answer:



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451. In a muscle, the functional unit of contraction is

A. I-band

B. A-band

C. H-zone

D. I-band with a Z-line

Answer:



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452. Specialized chemoreceptors located on the anterior part of earthworms are

- A. Heat receptors
- B. Photo receptors
- C. Taste receptors
- D. Pressure receptors

Answer:



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453. In cockroaches, digestive juice is secreted by the

- A. Gizzard
- B. Malpighian tubules
- C. hepatic caeca
- D. Oesophagus

Answer:



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454. H-zone in the skeletal muscle fibre is due to

A. Absence of myofibrils in central portion of

A-band

B. Central gap between myosin filaments in

A-band

C. Central gap between actin filaments

extending through myosin filaments in A-

band

D. Extension of myosin filaments in central portion of A-band

Answer:



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455. What external changes are visible after the last moult of a cockroach nymph?

A. Mandibles become broader

B. Anal cerci develop

C. Both fore and hind wings develop

D. Labium develops

Answer:



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456. Histology deals with the study of

A. Structures seen with naked eyes

B. Changes in form and structure during
development

C. Tissues

D. cell

Answer:



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457. Most of our cells are surrounded by

A. Blood

B. fluid equivalent to sea water in salt
composition

C. Interstitial fluid

D. pure water

Answer:



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458. In cockroaches, the flow of haemolymph is

A. Heart → Head haemocoel →

Perivisceral sinus → Periacardial sinus

→ Ostia → Heart

B. Heart → Pericardial sinus → head

haemocoel → Perivisceral sinus →

Osta → Heart

C. Heart → Head haemocoel →

Perivisceral sinus → Ostia →

Pericardial sinus → Ostia

D. Heart → Ostia → Ostia → Perivisceral

sinus → Pericardial sinus → Head

haemocoel → Ostia

Answer:



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459. Choose the correctly matched pair

- A. Areolar Tissue-Loose connective tissue
- B. Cartilage-Loose connective tissue
- C. Tendon-Specialized connective tissue
- D. Adipose tissue-Dense Connective tissue

Answer:



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460. The terga, sterna and pleura of cockroach are joined by

- A. Cementing glue
- B. Musucular tissues
- C. Arthrodial membrane
- D. Cartilage

Answer:



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461. Which one of the following is correct?

A. Plasma=Blood -Lymphocytes

B. Serum=Blood+Fibrinogen

C. Lymph = Plasma + RBC + WBC

D. Blood =Plasma + RBC + WBC + Platelets

Answer:



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462. The body cells in cockroach discharge their nitrogenous wastes in the haemolymph mainly in the form of

A. Calcium carbonate

B. Urea

C. Potassium urate

D. Ammonia

Answer:



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463. Intercalated discs occur in:

- A. Between neurons
- B. Between cardiac muscle fibres
- C. At the junction of muscle and nerve cells
- D. In striped muscles

Answer:



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464. Which is not the function of lymph

A. Transport RBCs

B. Drains excess tissue fluid

C. Transports lymphocytes and antibodies

D. Transports absorbed fat

Answer:



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465. Structure of earthworm which serves as a wedge force open cracks in the soil is

A. Peristomium

B. Setae

C. Clitellum

D. Typhlosole

Answer:



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466. Which among these is not involved in excretion in cockroaches?

A. Malpighian tubules

B. Nephrocytes

C. Uricose glands

D. Maxillary palps

Answer:



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467. Frogs:

A. are uricotelic

B. have olfactory lobes in mid brain

C. have gall bladder which secretes bile

D. have lymphatic system

Answer:



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468. Most of cartilages in vertebrate embryo are replaced in adult by

A. Blood

B. Bones

C. Tendons

D. Ligaments

Answer:



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469. Which of the following is a kind of specialised connective tissue?

A. Adipose tissue

B. Bones

C. Areolar tissue

D. Fibroublasts

Answer:



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470. Muscles of heart are

- A. Striated and voluntary
- B. Non-striated and voluntary
- C. Striated, branched and involuntary
- D. Non-striated and involuntary

Answer:



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471. Skeletal muscle fibre is a "syncytium" which means it is

- A. Made up of many fibres
- B. Made up of many proteins
- C. Multinucleated
- D. Swollen in middle with tapered ends

Answer:



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472. In male cockroach, sperms are stored in which part of reproductive system?

- A. Vas deferens
- B. Seminal Vesicles
- C. Mushroom gland
- D. Testes

Answer:



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473. Smooth muscles are

- A. Voluntary, spindle-shaped, uninucleate
- B. Involuntary, fusiform, non-striated
- C. voluntary, multinucleate, cylindrical
- D. Involuntary, cylindrical striated

Answer:



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

A. Cuboidal epithelium-Lining of stomach

B. Smooth muscles-wal of intenstine

C. Areolar tissue-Tendon

D. Transitional epithelium - Tip of nose

Answer:



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475. Which of the following features is not present in *Periplaneta americana*?

A. Metamerically-segmented body

B. Schizocoelom as body cavity

C. Exoskeleton formed of N-Acetyl
glucosamine

D. Intermediate and radial cleavage during
embryonic development.

Answer:



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476. Which of the following substances if introduced in the blood plasma,would causes coagulation at the site of tis introduction?

- A. Heparin
- B. Fibrinogen
- C. Prothrombin
- D. Thromboplastin

Answer:



477. Four healthy people in their twentioies 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. Neurons

B. Liver cells

C. Osteocytes

D. Malpighian layer of skin

Answer:



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478. Grey crescent is the area

- A. At the point of sperm entry into ovum
- B. Just opposite to the site of sperm entry
into ovum
- C. At the animal pole
- D. At the vegetal pole

Answer:



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479. Epithelial cells of intestine involved in food absorption have on their surface

- A. Pinocytic vesicles
- B. Phagocytic vesicles
- C. Zymogen granules
- D. Microvilli

Answer:



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480. Spermathecae in earthworm is

- A. For producing sperms
- B. For storage of sperms obtained during copulation
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of these

Answer:



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481. 9th pair of cranial nerve in frog is

- A. Hypoglossal
- B. Glossopharyngeal
- C. Vagus
- D. Trigeminal

Answer:



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482. The adhesive pads (soft pads) present in the legs of cockroach are

A. Galea

B. Lacinea

C. Glossa

D. Plantulae

Answer:



483. Formation of blood cells is called

- A. Anemia
- B. Haemolysis
- C. Plasmolysis
- D. Haemopoiesis

Answer:



484. Life period of mammalian erythrocytes is

A. 120 days

B. 180 days

C. 140 days

D. 220 days

Answer:



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485. Mark the odd one

A. Monocytes

B. Lymphocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Erythrocytes

Answer:



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486. Nerve cells do not divide because they do not have:

- A. Nucleus
- B. Golgi body
- C. Centrosome
- D. Mitochondria

Answer:



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487. Inter-articulated disc is found in

A. Muscles of arms

B. Vertebrae

C. Muscles of legs

D. Pubic symphysis

Answer:



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488. Which of the following is phagocytic?

A. Monocytes

B. RBC

C. Eosinophils

D. Basophils

Answer:



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489. Heparin is secreted by:

A. Liver

B. Kidney

C. Spleen

D. Blood cells

Answer:



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490. Intervertebral disc consists of a shock absorber connective tissue known as

A. Hyaline cartilage

B. Elastic cartilage

C. Fibro-cartilage

D. Reticulo-cartilage

Answer:



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491. In the earthworm dorsal wall of intestine from the 26th to 95th segment from a median fold called

A. Trochophore

B. Typhlosole

C. Clitellum

D. Trachea

Answer:



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492. Vagina, oesophagus and urethra contain which type of tissue?

A. Ciliated epithelium

B. Columnar epithelium

C. Simple squamous epithelium

D. Stratified squamous epithelium

Answer:



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493. Interverterbral discs are made of

A. Hyaline cartilage

B. Calcified cartilage

C. Fibro-cartilage

D. Elastic cartilage

Answer:



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494. In cockroach, enzyme cellulase is produced by

A. Saliva

B. Bacteria in midgut

C. Lining cells of midgut

D. Cellulose is not metabolised

Answer:



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495. Areolar connective tissue joins:

A. Fat body with muscles

B. Integument with muscles

C. Bones with muscles

D. Bones with bones

Answer:



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496. Mast cells secrete

A. Heparin

B. Myoglobin

C. Histamine

D. Haemoglobin

Answer:



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497. Which one of the following has an open circulatory system?

A. Pheretima

B. Periplaneta

C. Hirudinaria

D. Octopus

Answer:



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498. In Pheretima, septa are absent between which segments?

A. 3/4 and 9/10

B. 4/5 and 8/9

C. 5/6 and 7/8

D. $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{7}$

Answer:



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499. In cockroach, nymphal characters are maintained by:

- A. Ecdysome
- B. Salivary glands
- C. Parotid glands

D. Juvenile hormone

Answer:



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500. Which of the following is a transparent tissue?

A. Tendon

B. Fibrous cartilage

C. Hyaline cartilage

D. All of these

Answer:



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501. In rabbit, end of a long bone is connected to another bone by

A. Tendon

B. Ligaments

C. Muscle

D. Cartilage

Answer:



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502. Tendon and ligaments are kind of

- A. Nervous tissue
- B. Muscular tissue
- C. Epithelial tissue
- D. Fibrous connective

Answer:



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503. The female genital pore of *Pheretima posthuma* is located upon the segment

A. 14th

B. 16th

C. 18th

D. 15th

Answer:



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504. The epithelial tissue present on the inner surface of bronchioles and fallopian tubes is:

- A. Cubodial epithelium
- B. Ciliated epithelium
- C. Columnar epithelium
- D. Squamous epithelium

Answer:



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505. Henson's discs are found in

- A. Myofibrils of striated muscles
- B. Myofibrils of unstriated muscles
- C. Myofibrils of heart muscles
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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506. Antennae of cockroach function as

- A. Tactile and Olfactory receptor
- B. Gustatoreceptors
- C. Auditory receptor
- D. Olfactory receptors

Answer:



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507. Male and female cockroach differ due to presence or absence of

A. Anal cerci and anal style

B. Anal cerci

C. Anal style

D. Anal setae

Answer:



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508. Which structure is absent in male cockroach?

- A. Labium
- B. Phallomeres
- C. Spermatheca
- D. None of these

Answer:



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509. Which one of the following pairs of structures distinguishes a nerve cell from other types of cells?

A. Nucleus and mitochondria

B. Vacuoles and fibres

C. Perikaryon and dendrites

D. Flagellum and medullary sheath

Answer:



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510. The enteronephric nephridia of earthworm are mainly concerned with

- A. Digestion
- B. Respiration
- C. Osmoregulation
- D. Excretion

Answer:



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511. Striped muscle fibre has

- A. One nucleus
- B. Two nuclei
- C. Many nuclei
- D. No nucleus

Answer:



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512. Bipolar neurons occur in

- A. Retina of eye
- B. Olfactory epithelium
- C. Inner ear
- D. Brain

Answer:



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513. Carrdiac muscles are

A. Striated

B. Voluntary

C. Involuntary

D. Non-striated

Answer:



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514. Lung alveoli are lined by squamous epithelium. Why?



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515. Give two peculiar properties of cardiac muscle fibres.



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516. Which type of cartilage is found in intervertebral discs,



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517. State the position and function of clitellum of earthworm.



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518. Wha are vocal sacs? Give their function.



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519. Differentiate between stratified and transitional epithelium.



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520. Name different types of cells found in the matrix of areolar connective tissue. Give their function.



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521. Name three types of granulocytes of human blood.



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522. What is typhlosole? Give its function.



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523. Discuss sexual dimorphism in cockroach.





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524. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of a sarcomere.



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525. Bring the differences between cartilage and bone.



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526. Make a list of functions of plasma of blood.



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527. Write a note on compound eye of cockroach.



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528. Discuss the structure of heart of frog.



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529. Draw a labelled diagram of a neuron.



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530. What are Nissl's granules? Give their functions.



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531. Define synapse.



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Example

1. What is the function of nephridia?



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2. How many types of nephridia are found in earthworm based on their location?



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3. Draw a labelled diagram of the reproductive organs of an earthworm.



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4. Draw a labelled diagram of alimentary canal of cockroach.



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5. Distinguish between the following

Prostomium and peristomium



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6. Distinguish between the following

Septal nephridium and Pharyngeal nephridium.



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7. What are cellular components of blood?



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8. What are the following and where do you find them in animal body?

Chondrocytes



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9. What are the following and where do you find them in animal body?

Axons



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10. What are the following and where do you find them in animal body?

Ciliated epithelium



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11. Describe various types of epithelial tissues with the help of labelled diagrams.



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12. Distinguish between

Simple epithelium and compound epithelium



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13. Write the similarities between cardiac muscles and striated muscles.



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14. Distinguish between

Dense regular and dense irregular connective tissues



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15. Distinguish between

Adipose and blood tissue.



Watch Video Solution

16. Distinguish between

Simple gland and compound gland.



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17. Mark the odd one in each series:

Areolar tissue, blood , neuron,tendon,



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18. Mark the odd one in each series:

RBC, WBC, platelets , cartilage



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19. Mark the odd one in each series:

Exocrine, endocrine, salivary gland, ligament



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20. Mark the odd one in each series:

Maxilla, mandible, labrum, antennae



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21. Mark the odd one in each series:

Protonema, mesothorax, metathorax, coxa.



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22. Mention briefly about the circulatory system of earthworm.



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23. Draw a neat labelled diagram of digestive system of frog.



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24. State the number of segment in earthworm which are covered by a prominent dark band or clitellum.



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25. Where sclerites present in cockroach?



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26. How many times do nymphs moult to reach the adult form of cockroach?



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27. Identify the sex of a frog in which sound producing vocal sacs are present.



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28. Name the process by which a tadpole develops into an adult frog.



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29. What is the scientific term given to earthworm's body segment?



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30. A muscle fibre tapers at both ends and does not show striations. Name the muscle fibre.



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31. Name different cell junctions found in tissues.



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32. Give two identifying features of an adult male frog.



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33. Which mouth part of cockroach is comparable to our tongue?



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34. The digestive system of frog is made of the following from mouth.

Mouth, oesophagus, buccal cavity, stomach, intestine, cloaca, rectum, cloacal aperture.



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35. What is the difference between cutaneous and pulmonary repiration?



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36. Special venous connection between liver and intestine and between kidney and lower parts of body is found in frog. What are they called?



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37. Give the location of hepatic caeca in a cockroach. What is their function?



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38. Frogs are beneficial to mankind . Justify the statement .



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39. The body of sponges does not possess tissue level of organisation though it is made of thousands of cells. Comment.



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40. Structural organisation in animals attains different levels as cell -organ-organ system.

What is missing in this chain? Mention the significance of such an organisation.



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41. Stratified epithelium cells have limited role in secretion. Justify their role in own skin.



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42. How does a gap junction facilitate intercellular communication?



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43. Why are blood, bone and cartilage called connective tissue?



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44. Why are neurons called excitable cells?





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45. Why earthworm is called friend of farmer/



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46. How do you distinguish between dorsal and ventral surface of earthworm?



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47. Correct the wrong statements among the following:

In earth worm, a single male genital pore is present.



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48. Correct the wrong statements among the following:

Satae help in locomotion of earthworm.



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49. Correct the wrong statements among the following:

Muscular layer in the body wall of earth worm is made up of only circular muscles.



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50. Correct the wrong statements among the following:

Typhlosole is the part of of intestine of earthworm.



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51. Why nephridia in earthworm that are basically similar in structure classified into three types? Mention the names of each.



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52. Common name of some animals are given in Column A, write their scientific name in

Column B.

Column A	Column B
(a) Tiger	_____
(b) Peacock	_____
(c) Housefly	_____



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53. Complete the following statement:

In cockroach grinding of food particle is performed by



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54. Complete the following statement:

Malpighian tubules help in removal of



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55. Complete the following statement:

Hind gut of Cockroach is differentiated into

.....



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56. Complete the following statement:

In Cockroach blood vessels open into spaces called.....



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57. Mention special features of eye in cockroach



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58. Frog is a poikilotherm, exhibits camouflage and undergoes aestivation and hibernation how are all these beneficial to it?



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59. Write the function in brief in column B, appropriate in the structures given in column A.

Column A	Column B
(a) Nictitating membrane	(i) _____
(b) Tympanum	(ii) _____
(c) Copulatory pad	(iii) _____



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60. Write the appropriate type of tissues in column B, according to the functions mentioned in column A.

Column A	Column B
(a) Secretion and absorption	(i) _____
(b) Protective covering	(ii) _____
(c) Linking and supporting framework	(iii) _____



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61. Using appropriate examples, differentiate between false and true body segmentation.



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62. What is special about tissue present in heart?



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63. Classify and describe epithelial tissue on the basis of structural modifications of cells.



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64. Write down the common features of the connective tissue. On the basis of structure and function, differentiate between bones and cartilages.



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65. Comment upon the gametic exchange in earthworm during mating.



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66. Explain the digestive system of Cockroach with the help of a labelled sketch only.



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67. Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of male reproductive system of a frog.



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68. Why is PCT lined by Brush -bordered cuboidal epithelium?



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69. Give the location and function of mast cells.



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70. Which cells of tissues do not have division power and why?



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71. Name a calcified cartilage. Why it is present in frog but not in man?



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72. Croaking sound is louder in male frog than female. Give reason.



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73. Why nerve impulses travel faster in medullated nerve fibres?



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74. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Blood is called river of life.



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75. Give two differences between male and female cockroach.



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76. What is function of genital papillae in earthworm?



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77. Which corpuscles of blood act as soldiers and scavengers of body?



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78. Name the tissue that lines the fallopian tubes. State any one advantage of this tissue being present here.



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79. Give the number, position and function of copulatory papillae in earthworm.



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80. Differentiate between a male and a female frog.



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81. Discuss hearts in earthworm.



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82. What will happen when human RBCs are placed in 2% NaCl solution?



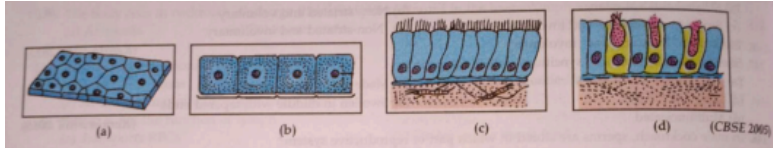
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83. Differentiate between single-unit and multi-unit smooth muscles.



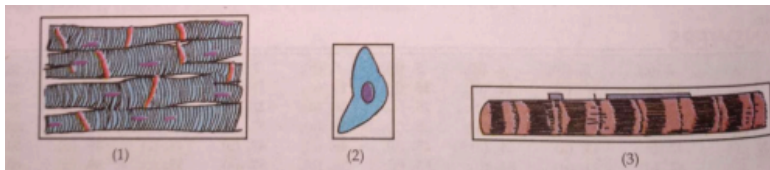
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84. Identify A to D and mention one location and one function in the body:



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85. Identify the tissues 1,2 and 3



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86. Fill in the blanks:

Muscles are associated with locomotion and are innervated by(2) nervous system. Whereas (3) muscles are innervated by autonomic nervous system and associated with internal organs and (4) muscles are associated with (5) nervous system and associated with pumping of blood.(6) and (7) are uninucleated where as..... (8) is multinucleated. The muscle (9) and

..... (10) are involuntary where as
..... (11) muscle is voluntary.



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87. Differentiate cockraoch and frog the their position to heart and organs of respiration.



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88. Find out the false statements and correct them by changing only underlined words:

Earthworm has true coelom and is hermaphrodite.



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89. Find out the false statements and correct them by changing only underlined words: The nitrogenous waste product in human is uric acid and urea in cockroach.



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90. The cells lining blood vessels belong to the category of

- A. Columnar epithelium
- B. Connective tissue
- C. Smooth muscle tissue
- D. Squamous epithelium

Answer:



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91. The type of muscles present in our

A. Thigh are striated and voluntary

B. Intestine are striated and involuntary

C. Upper arm are smooth muscle fibres

fusiform in shape

D. Heart are involuntary and unstriated

smooth muscles.

Answer:



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92. Frogs differ from humans in possessing

- A. Nucleated red blood cells
- B. Thyroid as well as Parathyroid
- C. Paired cerebral hemispheres
- D. Hepatic portal system

Answer:



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93. The supportive skeletal structures in the human external ears and in the nose tip are examples of

- A. ligament
- B. areolar tissue
- C. bone
- D. cartilage

Answer:



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94. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Nissl's granules	(a) Elastic cartilage
(ii) Chondrin	(b) Adipose tissue
(iii) Pinna	(c) Goblet cells
(iv) Histiocytes	(d) Smooth muscles
(v) Camel's hump	(e) Intestine
(vi) Visceral organs	(f) Schwann cells
(vii) Afferent nerve process	(g) Cyton
(viii) Microvilli	(h) Dendron
(ix) Mucous	(i) Phagocytosis
(x) Nerve fibres	(j) Cartilage
(xi) Germinal epithelium	(k) Button terminaux
(xii) Synapse	(l) Term tissue
(xiii) Lactic acid	(m) Crypts
(xiv) Bichat	(o) Muscle fatigue



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95. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Genital papillae	(a) Four pairs
(ii) Porphyrin	(b) Wing cover
(iii) Setae	(c) Testes
(iv) Tegmina	(d) Pelage
(v) Lateral sclerites	(e) 1st segment of earthworm
(vi) Vulva	(f) Labium
(vii) Peristomium	(g) 17th and 19th segments
(viii) Hairy coat of rabbit	(h) Amplexusory pad
(ix) Scrotal sacs	(i) Pigment in skin
(x) Spermathecal pores	(j) External genitalia of female rabbit
(xi) Lower lip	(k) Pleura
(xii) Index finger	(l) Locomotion



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96. Match the following:

and select the correct option:

Column A	Column B
A. Ligamenta flava	(i) Fat depot
B. Costal cartilage	(ii) Plasma cells
C. Phagocytosis	(iii) Reticular cells
D. Adipose tissue	(iv) Connect adjacent vertebra
E. Cartwheel cells	(v) Sternal parts of ribs



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97. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required

to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Cardiac muscle contracts rapidly like striated muscles but does not undergo fatigue.

Reason: Cardiac muscles contract rhythmically

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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98. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four

responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Tendons are very tough and inelastic. Reason. Tendons join the muscles to the bone

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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99. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are

true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Whale has a thick layer of fat, called blubber, below its skin. Reason. It uses this fat as the source of energy when deep in water

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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100. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Serum cannot clot the blood.

Reason. Serum is obtained form blood plasma minus blood-clotting proteins like prothrombin and fibrinogen.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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101. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Synaptic knob of axon has large number of synaptic vesicles . Reason. Blood is a connective tissue in which plasma is matrix.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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102. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Cold-blooded animals have no subcutaneous fat layer. Reason. Cold-blooded animals use their fat for metabolic processes during hibernation.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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103. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: In earthworm, setae show perichaetine arrangement. Reason. Setae are present in a ring in middle of most of segments.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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104. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Genital papillae help in copulation in earthworm. Reason. Genital papillae lie in line with male gonopores.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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105. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Cockroach is unisexual and shows sexual dimorphism. Reason. Male cockraoch has only anal cerci while female cockraoch has anal styles as well.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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106. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Cockroach has biting and chewing type mouth parts. Reason. Mandibles have teeth do to cut and chew the food in cockroach.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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107. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: cockroach has two pairs of legs and three pairs of wings. Reason. legs are used to jump while wings are used to fly.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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108. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Mating call is produced by male frog. Reason. Vocal sacs of male frog act as resonators.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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109. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of

the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: In frog, copulatory pads lie on the pollex digit. Reason. These copulatory pads help in transfer of sperms.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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