



BIOLOGY

NCERT - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY(TAMIL)

QUESTIONS FOR NATIONAL LEVEL ENTRANCE EXAMS FOR HIGHER STUDIES

Chapter 8 Excretion

1. Main function of uriniferous tubules is

- A. Concentration of urine
- B. Passage of urine
- C. Reabsorption of useful substances from
glomerular filtrate
- D. Removal of urea and other waste from
blood

Answer: A



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2. The mechanism of urine formation in nephrons involves

A. Ultrafiltration

B. Secretion

C. Reabsorption

D. All of above

Answer: D



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3. Which hormone induced the process of reabsorption from glomerulus?

A. Oxytosin

B. Vasopressin

C. Relaxin

D. Calcitonin

Answer: B



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4. Glucose is reabsorbed from glomerular filtrate through

A. Active transport

B. Passive transport

C. Osmosis

D. Diffusion

Answer: A



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5. Part not belonging to uriniferous tubule is

.....

A. Glomerules

B. Henle's loop

C. Distal convoluted tubule

D. Connecting tubule

Answer: D



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6. The two kidneys lie

A. At the level of ovaries

B. At the same level

C. Left kidney at a higher level than the
right one

D. Right kidney at a higher level than the
left one

Answer: C



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7. Which blood vessel takes blood away from kidney?

A. Renal portal vein

B. Renal vein

C. Afferent arteriole

D. Efferent arteriole

Answer: B



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8. Which hormone influences the activity of kidney?

A. Vasopressin

B. Thyroxin

C. Vasopressin and aldosterone

D. Gonadotrophin

Answer: C



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9. Excretory waste of birds and reptiles are

A. Urea

B. Uric acid

C. Ammonia

D. Creatinin

Answer: B



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10. Blood which leaves liver and passes towards heart has higher concentration of

A. Bile

B. Oxygen

C. RBCs

D. Urea

Answer: D



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11. Urea is transformed through

.....

A. RBCs

B. WBCs

C. blood plasma

D. All of above

Answer: C



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12. A person undergoing prolonged fasting his urine will be found to contain abnormal quantities of

A. Fats

B. Amino acid

C. Glucose

D. Ketones

Answer: D



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13. The net pressure gradient that cause the fluid to filter out the glomerulus into the capsule is.....

A. 50 mm hg

B. 75 mm hg

C. 20 mm hg

D. 30 mm hg

Answer: C



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14. In ornithine cycle which of the following waste are removed from the blood?

- A. CO_2 and urea
- B. Ammonia and urea
- C. CO_2 and ammonia
- D. Urea and urine

Answer: C



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15. Angiotensinogen is secreted by

A. Juxtaglomerular (JG) cells

B. Macula densa cells

C. Endothelial cells of blood vessels

D. Liver cells

Answer: D



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16. A person who is on a long hunger strike and is surviving only on water, will have_____

- A. Less amino acids in his urine
- B. More glucose in his blood
- C. Less urea in his urine
- D. More sodium in his urine

Answer: C



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17. Uric acid is the chief nitrogenous component of the excretory product of ...

A. Earthworm

B. Cockroach

C. Frog

D. Man

Answer: B



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18. The principal nitrogenous excretory compound in human is synthesized

A. in kidney but eliminated mostly through

liver

B. in kidney as well as eliminated by kidneys

C. in the liver but eliminated mostly

through kidneys

D. In the liver and also eliminated mostly by

the same bile

Answer: C



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19. Uricotelic mode of passing out nitrogenous wastes is found in

- A. Reptiles and birds
- B. Birds and annelids
- C. Amphibians and reptiles
- D. Insects and amphibians

Answer: A



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20. A fall in glomerular filtration rate (GFR).....

- A. Juxtaglomerular cells to release rennin
- B. Adrenal cortex to release aldosterone
- C. Adrenal medulla to release adernaline
- D. Posterior pituitary to release ADH

Answer: A



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21. Haemodialysis is also called as artificial

A. Liver

B. Lung

C. Heart

D. Kidney

Answer: D



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22. Which one is an accessory excretory organ?

A. Liver

B. Stomach

C. intestine

D. Heart

Answer: A



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23. The part of nephron involved in active reabsorption of sodium is:

A. PCT

B. Ascending limb of Henle's loop

C. Bowman's capsule

D. DCT

Answer: B



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24. Haemodialysis helps the patient having.....

A. Goitre

B. Anaemia

C. Uremia

D. Diabetes

Answer: C



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25. Lungs expel...

A. CO_2

B. H_2O

C. CO_2 and water

D. CO_2 and water vapour

Answer: D



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26. The glomeruli are continued to the

A. Medulla

B. Calyces

C. Cortex

D. Renal Pelvis

Answer: C



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27. The kidney of adult mammals is _____.

A. Opisthonephron

B. pronephros

C. Mesonephros

D. Metanephros

Answer: D



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28. A kidney stone is

A. Blockage by fats

B. Deposition of sand in kidney

C. A salt such as oxalate crystallised in
pelvis

D. Blockage by proteins

Answer: C



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29. Which of the following is both osmoregulator as well as nitrogenous product?

A. NH_3

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. All of these

Answer: B



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30. Which of these is not a ketone body?

A. Acetoacetic acid

B. Acetone

C. Succinic acid

D. Betahydroxybutyric acid

Answer: C



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31. Excretory organs of cockroach are

A. Malpighian corpuscles

B. Malpighian tubules

C. Hepetic caecae

D. Green glands

Answer: B



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32. Juxtaglomerular cells of renal cortex synthesize a hormone called

A. ADH

B. Oxytocin

C. Renin

D. Urochrom

Answer: C



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33. Which blood vessel carries least amount of urea?

- A. Pulmonary vein
- B. renal artery
- C. renal vein
- D. Hepatic portal vein

Answer: C



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34. Human urine is usually acidic because, ...

A. hydrogen ions are actively secreted into the filtrate

B. the sodium transporter exchanges one hydrogen ion for each sodium ion, in peritubular capillaries

C. excreted plasma proteins are acidic

D. potassium and sodium exchange generates acidity

Answer: A



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35. Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to:

- A. Innate immune response
- B. Humoral immune response
- C. Cell-mediated immune response
- D. Passive immune response

Answer: C



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36. Human urine is usually acidic because, ...

A. hydrogen ions are actively secreted into the filtrate.

B. the sodium transported exchanges one hydrogen ion for each sodium ion, in peritubular capillaries.

C. excreted plasma proteins are acidic

D. potassium and sodium exchange
generates acidity.

Answer: A



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37. In mammals, which blood vessel would normally carry largest amount of urea?

A. Renal Vein

B. Dorsal Aorta

C. Hepatic Vein

D. Hepatic Portal Vein

Answer: C



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38. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. The descending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water.

B. The ascending limb of loop of Henle is permeable to water

C. The descending limb of loop of Henle is permeable to electrolytes.

D. The ascending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water

Answer: D



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Chapter 9 Locomotion And Movement

1. Which is the longest bone of fore limb?

A. Humerus

B. Femur

C. Carpals

D. Fibula

Answer: A





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2. In which bone triangular acromion is present ?

A. Radius

B. Scapula

C. Femur

D. Humerus

Answer: B



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3. Humerus bone is found:

A. Radius

B. Ulna

C. Arm

D. Fore arm

Answer: C



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4. Hinge joint occurs between:

A. Humerus and radio-ulna

B. Femur and pelvic girdle

C. Humerus and Pectoral girdle

D. Skull and atlas

Answer: A



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5. Total number of vertebrae in human skeleton.

A. 30

B. 32

C. 33

D. 35

Answer: C



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6. Number of bones present in an arm is.....

A. 30

B. 32

C. 35

D. 40

Answer: A



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7. Ribs are attached to:

A. Scapula

B. Sternum

C. Clavicle

D. Ilium

Answer: B



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8. In humans, coccyx is formed by the fusion of vertebrae.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: B



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9. What is formed by the bones of pectoral girdle, pelvic girdle and limbs?

A. Body skeleton

B. External skeleton

C. Axial skeleton

D. Appendiclr skeleton

Answer: D



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10. Number of floating ribs in human body is:

A. 6 pairs

B. 5 pairs

C. 3 pairs

D. 2 pairs

Answer: D



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11. Ankle joint is:

A. Pivot joint

B. Ball and socket joint

C. Hinge joint

D. Gliding joint

Answer: D



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12. Sarcomere is distance between:

A. Two I- bands

B. A and I bands

C. Two consecutive Z- lines

D. Z and A bands

Answer: C



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13. Which is the skull bone

A. Atlas

B. Femur

C. Tibia

D. Nasal

Answer: D



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14. How many bones are there in appendicular skeleton?

A. 80

B. 120

C. 126

D. 206

Answer: C



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15. Where is hinge joint found?

- A. Elbow and shoulders
- B. Elbow and Knee
- C. Atlas and odontoid process
- D. Knee and ankle

Answer: B



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16. Number of ball and socket joints present in human body is:

A. 2

B. 4

C. 5

D. 8

Answer: A



17. Synovial joints is:

A. Ball and socket joint

B. Pivot joint

C. Hinge joint

D. All the above

Answer: D



18. Give the number of Cranium bones?

A. 8

B. 10

C. 14

D. 20

Answer: A



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19. Cervical vertebrae are located in.....

A. Thoracic region

B. Abdominal region

C. Neck region

D. Hip region

Answer: C



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20. Lumbar vertebrae are located in

A. region

B. Thorax

C. Abdominal region Neck

D. Hip region

Answer: D



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21. Ratio of which is more in red muscle?

A. Myoglobin

B. Actin

C. Myosin

D. Albumin

Answer: A



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22. Friction is lessened in ball and socket joint by.....

A. Coelomic fluid

B. Synovial fluid

C. Pericardial fluid

D. Mucin

Answer: B



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23. Each half of pelvic girdle is made of

A. Ischium

B. Ilium

C. Pubis

D. All the above

Answer: D



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24. Extremities of long bones possess cartilage.....

A. Calcified

B. Fibrous

C. Elastic

D. Hyaline

Answer: D



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25. Glenoid cavity is found in

- A. Pelvic girdle
- B. Skull
- C. Pectoral girdle
- D. Sternum

Answer: C



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26. An example of gliding joints is

.....

- A. Humerus and glenoid cavity
- B. Femur and tibio-fibula
- C. Occipital condyle and odontoid process
- D. Zygapophyses of adjacent vertebrae.

Answer: B



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27. During muscle contraction

- A. Size of a-bands remains the same
- B. Size of H-zone becomes smaller
- C. Size of I-bands decreases
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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28. Substance that accumulates in a fatigued muscle is

A. Pyruvic acid

B. Lactic acid

C. CO_2

D. ADP

Answer: B



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29. Lack of the relaxation between successive stimuli in sustained muscle contraction is known as.....

A. Fatigue

B. Tetanus

C. Tonus

D. Spasm

Answer: B



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30. Which ion is essential for muscle contraction?

A. Na

B. K

C. Ca

D. Cl_2

Answer: C



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31. Ends of long bones are covered by

A. Ligaments

B. Cartilage

C. Muscles

D. Blood cells

Answer: B



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32. Acromion process is characteristically found in the _____ of mammals.

A. Vertebral column

B. Pelvic girdle

C. Femur

D. Pectoral girdle

Answer: D



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33. In mammals the lower jaw is made of.....

A. Maxilla

B. Dentary

C. Mandible

D. Ethmoid

Answer: C



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34. Inter-articular disc occur in

A. Wall of heart

B. Wall of liver

C. Pubic symphysis

D. In between two vertebrae

Answer: D



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35. Acetabulum is part of

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Pectoral girdle

C. Fore arm

D. Upper arm

Answer: A



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36. The function unit of contractile system of a striated muscles is

A. Sarcomere

B. Z-band

C. Cross bridge

D. Myofibril

Answer: A



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37. Fibrous joints are present between

A. Thumb and metatarsal

B. Humerus and radio-ulna

C. Bones of skull

D. Glenoid cavity and pectoral girdle

Answer: C



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38. Joint of sternum and ribs is

A. Cartilaginous

B. Fibrous joint

C. Angular joint

D. Hinge joint

Answer: A



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39. During strenuous exercise, glucose is converted into

A. Glycogen

B. pyruvic acid

C. Starch

D. Lactic acid

Answer: D



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40. Synovial fluid is found in

A. Spinal cavity

B. Cranial cavity

C. Freely movable joints

D. Fixed joints

Answer: C



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41. Synovial fluid is secreted by

A. Blood

B. Cartilage

C. Bone

D. Synovial membrane

Answer: D



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42. Iliac of pelvic girdle is articulated with sacrum for

A. Bending

B. Jumping

C. Support

D. Running

Answer: A



43. Anisotropic band are made up of

A. Myosin filaments

B. Actin filaments

C. Elastin filaments

D. Both A and B

Answer: D



44. Socket in pelvic girdle in which head of femur articulates is formed by fusion of

- A. Ischium and pubis
- B. Ilium and pubis
- C. Ilium and ischium
- D. Both a and b

Answer: C



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45. The movable skull bone is

A. Maxilla

B. Vomer

C. Mandible

D. All the above

Answer: C



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46. Gliding joint occur between.....

A. Prezygapophysis and postzygapophysis

B. Acetabulum and femur

C. Pelvis girdle and femur

D. Humerus and radius

Answer: D



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47. Red muscle are rich in

A. Golgi bodies

B. Mitochondria

C. Lysosomes

D. Ribosomes

Answer: B



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48. The joint between atlas and axis

A. Pivot

B. Hinge

C. Angular

D. Saddle

Answer: A



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49. The longest bone amongst the following is

.....

A. Radius

B. ulna

C. Humerus

D. Femur

Answer: D



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50. Joint between metacarpals and phalanges

is

A. Ball and socket

B. Pivot

C. Saddle

D. Hinge

Answer: D



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51. ATPase enzyme needed for muscle contraction is located in

A. Actin

B. Troponin

C. Myosin

D. Actin

Answer: C



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52. Make correct pairs from the Column -1 and Column - II.

Types of Synovial Joint Bones Involved			
S.No.	Column - I	S.No.	Column -II
P	Ball and socket	(i)	Carpal and metacarpal of thumb
Q	Hinge	(ii)	Atlas and axis
R	Pivot	(iii)	Frontal and parietal
S	Saddle	(iv)	Knee
		(v)	Humerus and pectoral girdle

A. (P-ii) (Q-iv) (R-ii) (S-v)

B. (P-ii) (Q-iii) (R-i) (S-v)

C. (P-iii) (Q-v) (R-iv) (S-ii)

D. (P-v) (Q-iv) (R-ii) (S-i)

Answer: D



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53. The protein present in the thick filament is

A. Tropomyosin

B. Myosin

C. Actin

D. Troponin

Answer: B



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54. True joints are ...

A. Synchronoses

B. Syndesmoses

C. Synovial

D. Ball and socket

Answer: A



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55. The pivot joint between atlas and axis is a type of

A. cartilaginous joint

B. synovial joint

C. saddle joint

D. fibrous joint

Answer: B



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56. Name the ion responsible for unmasking of active sites for cross-bridge activity during muscle contraction

A. sodium

B. potassium

C. calcium

D. magnesium

Answer: C



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57. Sliding filament theory can be best explained as

- A. when myofilaments slide pass each other
actin filaments shorten while myosin
filaments do not shorten
- B. actin and myosin filaments shorten and
slide pass each other
- C. actin and myosin filaments do not
shorten but rather slide pass each other
- D. when myofilaments slide pass each other
myosin filaments shorten while actin
filaments do not shorten

Answer: C



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58. Osteoporosis is an age related disease of skeletal system, may occur due to

A. decreased level of oestrogen

B. accumulation of uric acid leading to inflammation of joints

C. immune disorder affecting

neuromuscular junction leading to

fatigue

D. high concentration of

Ca^{++} and Na^{++}

Answer: A



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59. Smooth muscles are

- A. involuntary, fusiform, non-striated
- B. voluntary, multinucleated, cylindrical
- C. Involuntary, cylindrical, striated
- D. Voluntary, spindle shaped, uninucleated,

Answer: A



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60. Glenoid cavity articulates

- A. Scapula with acromion

B. clavicle with scapula

C. humerus with scapula

D. clavicle with acromion

Answer: C



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61. Which of the following joints would allow no movements?

A. Fibrous joint

B. cartilaginous joint

C. synovial joint

D. ball and socket joint

Answer: A



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62. Which of the following is not a function of the skeletal system?

A. Production of erythrocytes

B. storage of minerals

C. production of body heat

D. locomotion

Answer: C



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Chapter 10 Neural Control And Coordination

1. Given below is a table comparing the effects of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous

system for four features (1-4) which one feature is correctly described?

	sympathetic	parasympathetic
a. Salivary gland	inhibit secretion	stimulate secretion
b. pupil of the eye	dilate	constricts eye
c. heart	rate decreases	increases
d. intestinal	stimulates	inhibits peristalsis

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2. Cranial nerves supplying eye muscles are:

A. 4, 5, 6

B. 3, 4, 5

C. 4, 6, 7

D. 3, 4, 6

Answer: D



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

A. Auditory

B. Trigeminal

C. Vagus

D. Facial

Answer: B



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4. Bowman's glands are located in

A. Olfactory epithelium of human nose

B. Female reproductive system of

cockroach

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Proximal end of uriniferous tubules

Answer: A



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5. Which of the following disorder is not hereditary

A. sickle cell anaemia

B. haemophilia

C. colour blindness

D. cataract

Answer: D



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6. Glands responsible for secreting tears are

.....

A. glands of moll

B. lacrimal glands

C. meibomian glands

D. glands of zeis

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following cranial nerves are mixed:

(A) glossopharyngeal (B) trigeminal (C) vagus

(D) auditory

A. A, B and C are correct

B. A and C are correct

C. A and B are correct

D. B and D are correct

Answer: A



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8. Respiratory centre of brain is sensitive to:

A. High CO_2 Concentration in blood

B. Blood supply to brain

C. High O_2 Concentration in blood

D. More blood supply to lungs

Answer: A



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9. Nasal epithelium is formed of:

A. columnar epithelium

B. keratinised epithelium

C. pseudostratified epithelium

D. glandular epithelium

Answer: D



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10. Space between piamater and arachnoid is

.....

A. subdural

B. supra archnoid

C. eqidural

D. subarachnoid

Answer: D



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11. Which is mixed nerve ?

A. oculomotor

B. trochler

C. hypoglossal

D. glossopharyngeal

Answer: D



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12. Visual area is located in

A. occipital lobe

B. parietal lobe

C. frontal lobe

D. temporal lobe

Answer: A



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13. In hypothalamus are located various canters of

A. circulation

B. sleep

C. memory

D. body temperature

Answer: D



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14. Which option is correct for the few statements are given for the function of cerebrum, which of few following option is shows all correct statements.

(i) to control the sensitivity, movement, memory, vocabulary etc. through the

(ii) to control the vision and adaptation through the occipital and frontal lobes

(iii) to control the contraction of voluntary muscles through the frontal lobe

(iv) to control the temperature, taste, touch, pain etc, through the parietal lobe

A. (i), (ii), (iii)

B. (iii), (iv), (i)

C. (i), (iii), (iv)

D. (i), (ii)

Answer: A



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15. Column I lists the part of the human brain and column II lists the functions. Match the two Columns and identify the correct choice from those given.

S.No.	Column - I	S.No.	Column -II
<i>a</i>	cerebrum	<i>p</i>	controls the pituitary
<i>b</i>	cerebellum	<i>q</i>	control vision and hearing
<i>c</i>	hypothalamus	<i>r</i>	control the rate of heart beat
<i>d</i>	midbrain	<i>s</i>	seat of intelligence
<i>t</i>	maintains body posture		

A. (a=s),(b=t),(c=p),(d=q)

B. (a=t),(b=s),(c=r),(d=q)

C. (a=t),(b=r),(c=p),(d=q)

D. (a=t),(b=s),(c=q),(d=p)

Answer: A



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

- A. Na^+ out of the cell
- B. K^+ into the cell
- C. Na^+ into the cell
- D. K^+ and Na^+ out of the cell

Answer: B



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17. Injury vagus nerve in humans is not likely to affect:

- A. gastrointestinal movements
- B. cardiac movement
- C. tongue movement
- D. pancreatic movement

Answer: C



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18. Which of the following is not strictly considered a part of neuron?

A. dendrites

B. myelin sheath

C. axon

D. Nissle's bodies

Answer: B



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19. Centres for sense of smell are located in
..... .

- A. cerebellum
- B. midbrain
- C. olfactory lobes
- D. cerebrum

Answer: C



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20. Nerve related to diaphragm is

.....

A. trigeminal

B. vagus

C. glossopharyngeal

D. phrenic

Answer: D



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21. Node of ranvier is the place where

A. myelin sheath and neurilemma are discontinuous

B. axlemma is absent

C. axlemma is discontinuous

D. myelin sheath is discontinuous

Answer: D



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22. Which of the following cranial nerve controls the movement of eye ball ?

A. trocheclar

B. oculomotor

C. abducen

D. all of the given

Answer: D



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23. Match the following human spinal nerves in column-I with their respective number in column-II and choose the correct option.

	Column - I		Column - II
P	Cervical nerves	(i)	5 pairs
Q	Thoracic nerve	(ii)	1 pair
R	Lumbar nerve	(iii)	12 pairs
S	Coccygeal nerve	(iv)	8 pairs

A. (P-iv),(Q-iii),(R-i),(S-ii)

B. (P-iii), (Q-i), (R-ii), (S-iv)

C. (P-iv),(Q-i),(R-ii),(S-iii)

D. (P-ii), (Q-iv), (R-i), (S-iii)

Answer: A



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24. How many pairs of spinal nerve are found in human ?

A. 33

B. 32

C. 31

D. 30

Answer: C



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25. What is Nissl's granule consist of ?

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. protein

D. lipid

Answer: C



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26. Which of the following is correct for motor nerve?

A. trochlear

B. hypoglossal

C. oculomotor

D. All the given

Answer: D



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

A. liver cells

B. osteocytes

C. neurons

D. malpighian layer of the skin

Answer: C



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

A. peristalsis of the intestines

B. knee-jerk response

C. swallowing of food

D. pupillary reflex

Answer: A



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29. In mammalian eye, the 'fovea' is the center of the visual field, where:

A. more rods than cones are found

B. high density of cones occur but has no rods

C. the optic nerve leaves the eye

D. only rods are present

Answer:



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30. Receptor site for neurotransmitters are present on

A. Pre-synaptic

B. Tips of axons

C. Post-synaptic membrane

D. Membrane of synaptic vesicles

Answer:



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**Chapter 11 Chemical Coordination And
Intergration**

1. Match the list-I with list-II

list-I

- p. Adenohypophysis
- q. Adrenal medulla
- r. Parathyroid gland
- s. Thymus gland

list-II

- i. Epinephrine
- ii. Somatotropin
- iii. Thymosin
- iv. Calcitonin

A. (p : iv), (q : iii), (r : ii), (s : i)

B. (p : iii), (q : i), (r : iv), (s : ii)

C. (p : i), (q : ii), (r : iii), (s : iv)

D. (p : ii), (q : i), (r : iv), (s : iii)

Answer: D



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

A. cGMP

B. Calcium

C. Sodium

D. cAMP

Answer: C



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3. Match item in column-I with those given in column-II

S.No.	Column - I	S.No.	Column - II
<i>p</i>	ADH	<i>a</i>	Pituitary
<i>q</i>	ACTH	<i>b</i>	mineralocorticoid
<i>r</i>	aldosterone	<i>c</i>	diabetes mellitus
<i>s</i>	insulin	<i>d</i>	diabetes insipidus
<i>t</i>	adrenaline	<i>e</i>	vasodilator

A. (p - d) (q - a) (r - c) (s - b) (t - e)

B. (p - a) (q - d) (r - b) (s - c) (t - e)

C. (p - d) (q - a) (r - b) (s - c) (t - e)

D. (p - d) (q - b) (r - a) (s - c) (t - e)

Answer: C



4. Which of the following indicates correctly matched pairs for column-I and column-II

column-I

column-II

p Leydig cells

(i) Tetany

q Hyperthyroidism

(ii) GH

r Adenohypophysis

(iii) ACTH

s Dwarfism

(iv) Testosterone

A. (p - iv) (q - i) (r - iii) (s - ii)

B. (p - i) (q - iv) (r - ii) (s - iii)

C. (p - i) (q - ii) (r - iii) (s - iv)

D. (p - iii) (q - i) (r - iv) (s - ii)

Answer: A



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5. Mainly which of the following hormones control menstrual cycle in human being

A. FSH, LH, Estrogen

B. oxytocin

C. PTH

D. ACTH

Answer: A



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6. On seeing a tiger, the heart beat and blood pressure increase due to release of hormone.

A. Corticoids

B. Thyroxine

C. Adrenaline

D. Parathormone

Answer: C



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7. Match the endocrine gland, given under column-I with their respective position in the body given under column-II choose the answer which gives the correct combination of

alphabets of two columns:

column-I	column-II
(Endocrine glands)	(Position in body)
a. pituitary gland	p. Above kidney
b. Thyroid gland pancreas	q. Inside
c. Adrenal gland	r. On larynx
d. Islets of langerhans	t. At the base of brain

A. (a - t) (b - r) (c - p) (d - q)

B. (a - s) (b - t) (c - p) (d - q)

C. (a - p) (b - q) (c - r) (d - t)

D. (a - q) (b - s) (c - t) (d - p)

Answer: A





8. If Adenohypophysectomy is done in adult, then which of the followings is the correct statement :

A. Gigantism

B. Acromegaly

C. B.M.R will be affected

D. It will affect growth of testis and ovary

Answer: C



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9. The immediate cause of induction of ovulation in the human female is the large plasma surge of:

A. LH

B. Estrodiol

C. FSH

D. Progesterone

Answer: A



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10. Glucagon and insulin are:

- A. Secreted from same cell and are same in function
- B. Secreted from same cells but are opposite in function
- C. Antagonistic secretion action and similar function

D. Secreted from different cells but are opposite in function

Answer: D



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11. What is the function of enterogastrone?

A. It stimulates the secretion of digestive juices in the stomach

B. It stimulates the flow of pancreatic juice

C. It regulates the flow of bile

D. It inhibits the secretion of gastric juice

Answer: D



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12. Ca^{+} Metabolism is regulated by

A. ACTH

B. Thyroxine

C. Parathormone

D. Epinephrine

Answer: C



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13. Heavy jaws, long face, long extremities are caused by:

A. under secretion of hormone of posterior lobe of pituitary

B. over secretion of hormone of anterior
lobe of pituitary after puberty

C. under secretion of hormone of anterior
lobe of pituitary

D. over secretion of hormone of posterior
lobe of pituitary

Answer: B



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14. FSH and LH are collectively called _____

A. GTH

B. Stress removing hormones

C. Emergency hormones

D. Neurohormones

Answer: A



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15. Deficiency of calciferol causes

.....

- A. Scurvy
- B. Leucopenia
- C. Rickets
- D. Leukaemia

Answer: C



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

A. Relaxin - Gigantism

B. Parathyroid hormone - Tetany

C. Insulin - Diabetes insipidus

D. Prolactin - Cretinism

Answer: B



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

A. Luteinizing hormone - failure of ovulation

B. Thyroxin - Titan

C. Insulin - Diabetes insipidus

D. Parathyroid hormone - Diabetes mellitus

Answer: A



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18. Chemically the hormones are

A. Steroids only

B. Proteins, steroids and biogenic amines.

C. Proteins only

D. Biogenic amines only

Answer: B



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19. Which of the following hormones is not a secretion product of human placenta?

A. Progesterone

B. HCG

C. Prolactin

D. Estrogens

Answer: C



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20. Feeling the tremors of an earthquake a scared resident of seventh floor of a multistoried building starts climbing down the stairs rapidly. Which hormone initiated this action ?

A. Gastrin

B. Thyroxine

C. Adrenaline

D. Glucagon

Answer: C



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21. Match list-I with list -II select the correct option.

S.No.	List - I	S.No.	List - II
<i>a</i>	Adrenaline	1	Myxoedema
<i>b</i>	Hyperparathyroidism	2	Accelerates heart beat
<i>c</i>	Oxytocin	3	Salt – water balance
<i>d</i>	Hypothyroidism	4	Child birth
<i>e</i>	Aldosterone	5	Demineralization

A. (a - 5) (b - 3) (c - 2) (d - 4) (e - 1)

B. (a - 2) (b - 5) (c - 4) (d - 1) (e - 3)

C. (a - 5) (b - 3) (c - 4) (d - 2) (e - 1)

D. (a - 2) (b - 3) (c - 4) (d - 5) (e - 1)

Answer: B



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22. Column- I lists the endocrine structure and column-II lists the corresponding hormones match two column. Identify the correct option those give .

S.No.	Column - I	S.No.	Column - II
<i>a</i>	Hypothalamus	<i>p</i>	relaxin
<i>b</i>	anterior pituitary	<i>q</i>	estrogen
<i>c</i>	testis	<i>r</i>	FSH and LH
<i>d</i>	ovary	<i>s</i>	androgens
<i>t</i>	gonadotropin		releasing hormones

A. (a - r) (b - t) (c - s) (d - q)

B. (a - t) (b - r) (c - s) (d - q)

C. (a - p) (b - q) (c - s) (d - r)

D. (a - t) (b - r) (c - q) (d - s)

Answer: B



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23. It is a parathyroid gland.

A. decreases blood ca^{+2} level

B. Increases blood ca^{+2} level

C. promotes collagen synthesis by

osteoblasts

D. All of the given

Answer: B



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24. Which of the following is not a effect of hypothyroidism ?

A. Mental stress

B. edema

C. Increases Ca^{+2} level in blood

D. to be lethargic

Answer: A



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25. The amino acid Tryptophan is the precursor for the synthesis of

A. Melatonin and Serotonin

B. Thyroxine and Triiodothyronine

C. Estrogen and Progesterone

D. Cortisol and Cortisone

Answer: B



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26. Which of the following pairs of hormones are not antagonistic (having opposite effects) to each other?

A. Parathormone - Calcitonin

B. Insulin - Glucagon

C. Aldosterone - Atrial Natriuretic Factor

D. Relaxin - Inhibin

Answer: D



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27. GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone, needed in reproduction, acts on:

A. anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and FSH

B. posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of oxytocin and FSH

C. posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin

D. anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and oxytocin

Answer:



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28. Which one of the following hormones though synthesized elsewhere, is stored and released by the master gland?

A. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

B. Antidiuretic hormone

C. Luteinizing hormone

D. Prolactin

Answer: B



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29. Which one of the following hormones is not involved in sugar metabolism?

A. Glucagon

B. Cortisone

C. Aldosterone

D. Insulin

Answer: C



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30. Hypersecretion of Growth Hormone in adults does not cause further increase in height, because:

- A. Epiphysis plates close after adolescence
- B. Bone lose their sensitivity to Growth Hormone in adults
- C. Muscle fibers do not grow in size after birth

D. Growth Hormone becomes inactive in adults

Answer: A



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Chapter 12 Basic Medical Instrument And Techniques

1. Doctors use stethoscope to hear the sound, produced during each cardiac cycle. The

second sound is heard when:

A. AV node receives signal from SA node

B. AV valves

C. Ventricular wall vibrate due to gushing
of blood from atria

D. Semilunar valves close down after the
blood flows into vessels from Ventricles.

Answer: D



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1. The smallest taxon among the following is

..... .

A. class

B. order

C. species

D. genus

Answer: C



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2. Taxonomically a species is

A. A group of evolutionary related population

B. fundamental unit in the phylogeny of organisms

C. Classical evolutionary taxonomy

D. community taken into consideration an evolutionary base

Answer: A::D



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3. Species is

A. not related to evolution

B. specific class of evolution

C. specific unit of evolution

D. fertile specific unit in the evolutionary
history of a race

Answer: A::C



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4. Two words comprising the binomial nomenclature are

- A. Family & genus
- B. order & family
- C. genus & species
- D. species & variety

Answer: C



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5. A group of organisms having similar traits of a rank is

A. species

B. genus

C. order

D. taxon

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following is the correct sequence in the increasing order of complexity?

A. molecules, tissues, community, population

B. cell, tissues, community, population

C. tissues, organisms, population,
community

D. molecules, tissues, community, cells

Answer: A::C



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7. New systematic and the concept of life was
given by

A. Huxley

B. Odom

C. Elton

D. Linnaeus

Answer:



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8. Two organisms of same class but different families will be kept under the same

A. genera

B. species

C. order

D. family

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following will form a new species?

A. inter breeding

B. variations

C. differential reproduction

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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10. A community includes _____.

A. a group of same genera

B. a group of same population

C. a group of individuals from same species

D. different populations interacting with each other

Answer: A::C::D



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11. Binomial nomenclature was proposed by:

A. Huxley

B. Ray

C. Darwin

D. Linnaeus

Answer: D



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12. In classification the category below the level of family is

A. class

B. species

C. phylum

D. genus

Answer:



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13. Taxon is

A. species

B. unit of classification

C. highest rank in classification

D. group of closely related

Answer: A::C



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14. One of the following includes most closely linked organisms

A. species

B. genus

C. family

D. class

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following taxons cover a greater number of organisms?

A. order

B. family

C. genus

D. phylum

Answer:



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16. Inbreeding is possible between two members of

A. order

B. family

C. genus

D. species

Answer: C



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17. Which of these is correct order of hierarchy?

A. kingdom, division, phylum genus & species

B. phylum, division, genus & class

C. kingdom, genus, class, phylum & division

D. phylum, kingdom, genus, species & class

Answer: C::D



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18. Which is not a unit of taxonomic category?

A. series

B. glumaceae

C. class

D. phylum

Answer: A::C



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19. Which is the first step of taxonomy?

A. nomenclature

B. classification

C. identification

D. hierarchical arrangement

Answer: A::C::D



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20. The five kingdom classification was given by

A. Whittaker

B. Linnaeus

C. Copeland

D. Haeckel

Answer: A



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21. Taxon includes

A. Genus and species

B. kingdom and division

C. all ranks of hierarchy

D. none of the above

Answer: A::B::C::D



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22. Binomial nomenclature refers to

A. Two names of a species

B. one specific and one local name of a species

C. two words for the name of a species

D. two life cycles of a organism

Answer: A::C::D



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23. Carl Linnaeus is famous for

- A. coining the term 'systematics'
- B. introducing binomial nomenclature
- C. giving all natural system of classification
- D. all of these

Answer: A::B::C::D



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24. True species are

- A. interbreeding
- B. sharing the same niche
- C. feeding on the same food
- D. reproductively isolated

Answer: A::C::D



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25. The smallest unit of classification is

..... .

A. species

B. sub-species

C. class

D. genus

Answer: C



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26. Who coined the term 'taxonomy'?

A. Candolle

B. Waksman

C. Leuwenhoek

D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: A::C::D



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27. Basic unit of classification of organisms is

..... .

A. species

B. population

C. class

D. family

Answer: C



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28. The unit of classification containing concrete biological entities is

A. taxon

B. species

C. category

D. order

Answer: A



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29. Species are considered as

A. real basic units of classification

B. the lowest units of classification

C. artificial concept of human mind which
cannot be defined in absolute terms

D. real units of classification devised by
taxonomists

Answer: A::B::C



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30. The living organisms can be unexceptionally distinguished from the non-living things on the basis of their ability for

A. interaction with the environment and progressive evolution

B. reproduction

C. growth and movement

D. responsiveness to touch

Answer: C::D



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31. Taxonomic category arrange in descending order

A. key

B. hierarchy

C. taxon

D. taxonomic category

Answer: A::C



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32. In which of the animal dimorphic nucleus is found?

- A. *Amoeba proteus*
- B. *Trypanosoma gambiense*
- C. *Plasmodium vivax*
- D. *Paramecium caudatum*

Answer: A::C::D



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33. When a fresh-water protozoan possessing a contractile vacuole, is placed in a glass containing marine water, the vacuole will

A. increase in number

B. disappear

C. increase in size

D. decrease in size

Answer: A::C::D



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34. When form of reproduction is correctly matched?

- A. Euglena transvers binary fission
- B. Paramecium longitudinal binary fission
- C. Amoeba multiple fission
- D. Plasmodium binary fission

Answer: A::B



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35. The presence of two types of nuclei, a macronucleus and a micronucleus, is characteristic of protozoans are grouped under the class

A. sporozoa

B. flagellate

C. sarcodina

D. ciliata

Answer: A::C



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36. Which class of protozoa is totally parasitic ?

A. sporozoa

B. mastigophora

C. ciliate

D. sarcodina

Answer: A



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37. Reproduction in Paramecium is controlled by

A. flagella

B. cell wall

C. micronucleus

D. macronucleus

Answer: C



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38. In the life cycle of Plasmodium exflagellation occurs in

A. sporozoties

B. microgametes

C. macrogametes

D. signet ring

Answer: A::C



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39. Excretion in Amoeba occurs through

..... .

A. lobopodia

B. plasma membrane

C. uroid portion

D. contractile vacuole

Answer: A::C



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40. Method of dispersal in Amoeba is

A. locomotion

B. encystment

C. sporulation

D. binary fission

Answer: C



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41. Mode of feeding in free living protozoans is

..... .

- A. holozoic
- B. saprozoic
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of these

Answer: A::B::D



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42. Infection of Entamoeba is caused

A. by kissing

B. by wearing clothes of patient

C. by contaminated food

D. none of these

Answer: A::B::C::D



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43. Choose the correct statement

A. All reptiles have a three chambered heart

B. All Pisces have gills covered by a operculum

C. All mammals are viviparous

D. All cyclostomes do not possess jaws and paired fin

Answer: A::B::C::D



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44. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land?

- A. Segmentation
- B. Bilateral symmetry
- C. Exoskeleton
- D. Eyes

Answer:



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45. The primitive prokaryotes responsible for the production of biogas from the ruminant animals. Include the

A. Thermoacidophiles

B. methanogens

C. Eubacteria

D. Halophiles

Answer: A



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46. Methanogens belong to

A. Dino flagellates

B. Slime moulds

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer:



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Kingdom Animalia

1. Classification of sponges is primarily based on the

- A. body organization
- B. body plan
- C. skeleton
- D. canal system

Answer:



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2. Symmetry in cnidaria is

A. radial

B. bilateral

C. pentamerous

D. spherical

Answer: A::D



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3. Cavity of coelenterates is called

- A. coelenteron
- B. coelom
- C. cavity
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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4. Sea anemone belongs to phylum

A. protozoa

B. porifera

C. coelenterata

D. echinodermata

Answer: A::C



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5. Medusa is the Reproductive organs of _____

.

A. Hydra

B. Aurelia

C. obelia

D. sea anemone

Answer: A



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6. The excretory cells that are found in platyhelminthes are

A. Protonephridia

B. flame cells

C. Solenocytes

D. All of these

Answer: A::C



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7. In which of the following organisms, self fertilization is seen.

A. fish

B. Round worm

C. Earthworm

D. Liver fluke

Answer:



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8. Nephridia of Earthworms are performing the same functions as

A. gills of prawn

B. flame cells of planaria

C. trachea of insects

D. nematoblasts of Hydra

Answer: A::C



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9. Phylum of Taenia solium is

A. Aschelminthes

B. Annelids

C. platyhelminthes

D. mollusca

Answer: A



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10. Ascaris is found in

- A. body cavity
- B. lymph nodes
- C. tissue
- D. alimentary canal

Answer: D



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11. Which of the following animals has a true coelom ?

A. Ascaris

B. Pheretima

C. Sycon

D. Taenia solium

Answer: A



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12. Metameric segmentation is the main feature of

A. Annelida

B. Echinodermata

C. Arthropoda

D. Coelenterata

Answer: A::D



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13. Body cavity lined by mesoderm is called

..... .

A. coelenteron

B. pseudocoel

C. coelom

D. blastocoel

Answer: C



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14. Which of the following have the highest number of species in nature?

A. Insects

B. Birds

C. Angiosperms

D. Fungi

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following is a crustacean?

A. prawn

B. snail

C. sea anemone

D. Hydra

Answer: A



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16. The respiratory pigment in cockroach is

- A. Haemoglobin
- B. Haemocyanin
- C. oxyhaemoglobin
- D. None of these

Answer:



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17. Book lungs are respiratory organs in

..... .

A. Insects

B. Aarachnids

C. Molluscans

D. Echinoderms

Answer: A::C::D



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18. The excretory organ in cockroach is

A. malpighian corpuscle

B. Malpighian tubules

C. green gland

D. Metanephridia

Answer: A::B



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19. Exoskeleton of which phylum consists of chitinous cuticle?

A. Annelida

B. porifera

C. Arthropoda

D. Echinodermata

Answer: A::D



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20. In cockroach, vision is due to

A. one compound eye

B. two compound eyes

C. two simple eyes

D. two compound and two simple eyes.

Answer: C::D



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21. Which of the following respire through gills?

A. whale

B. Turtle

C. frog

D. Prawns

Answer: A



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22. Animals active at night are called

A. diurnal

B. nocturnal

C. parasites

D. nocto-diurnal

Answer: A:C



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23. Salient features of Arthropoda is

A. aquatic and free living

B. chitinous exoskeleton and jointed
appendages

C. radulla

D. none of those

Answer: A::C::D



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24. The second largest number of species containing phylum in the animal kingdom is

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Mollusca

D. Chordata

Answer: A::C



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25. Mollusca is

A. Triploblastic, acoelomate

B. Triploblastic, coelomate

C. Diploblastic, acoelomate

D. Diploblastic, coelomate

Answer: A::B::C



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26. Tube feet are the locomotory organs of

..... .

A. platyhelminthes

B. Echinodermata

C. Mollusca

D. Arthropoda

Answer: A::C::D



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27. Given below are four matchings of a animal and its kind of respiratory organ

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|
| (A) Silver fish | - | Trachea |
| (B) Scorpion | - | Book lung |
| (C) Sea squirt | - | Pharyngeal gills |
| (D) Dolphin | - | Skin |

The correct matchings are

A. A and B

B. A,B and C

C. B and D

D. C and D

Answer: A::B::C::D





28. Which one of the following is a matching pair of an animal and a certain phenomenon it exhibits ?

A. Pheretima - Sexual dimorphism

B. Rana - Complete metamorphosis

C. Chameleon - Mimicry

D. Taenia - Polymorphism

Answer: A::C



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29. Two common characters found in centipede, cockroach and crab

A. book lungs and antennae

B. compound eyes and anal cerci

C. joint legs and chitinous exoskeleton

D. green gland and tracheae

Answer: A::C::D



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30. Which one of the following groups of animals is bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic?

A. aschelminthes (round worms)

B. ctenophores

C. sponges

D. coelenterates (cnidarians)

Answer: A::C::D



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31. Which one feature is common to leech, cockroach and scorpion?

A. nephridia

B. ventral nerve cord

C. cephalization

D. antennae

Answer: A::C::D



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32. Which one of the following features is common in silverfish, scorpion, dragonfly and prawn?

A. Three pairs of legs and segmented body

B. Chitinous cuticle and two pairs of antennae

C. Jointed appendages and chitinous exoskeleton

D. Cephalothorax and trachea

Answer: A::C::D



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33. Peripatus is known as a connecting link, because it has the characters of both

A. Fishes & amphibians

B. Reptiles & birds

C. Aves & fishes

D. Arthropoda & annelids

Answer: A::D



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34. Osphradium of Pila globosa is

A. thermoreceptor

B. Pheretima

C. chemoreceptor

D. tangoreceptor

Answer: C



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35. Green glands present in some arthropods help in

- A. respiration
- B. excretion
- C. digestion
- D. none of these

Answer: C



36. Squid, cuttle fish and Octopus belongs to class of

- A. decapoda
- B. scaphopoda
- C. cephalopoda
- D. apods

Answer: A::C::D



37. The canal system is a characteristic feature of

- A. sponges
- B. echinoderms
- C. helminthes
- D. coelenterates

Answer:



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38. Malpighian tubules are

- A. excretory organs of insects
- B. excretory organs of frog
- C. respiratory organs of insects
- D. endocrine glands of insects

Answer: A::C



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39. Caterpillar and maggot are

.....

A. larvae

B. nymphs

C. adults

D. pupa

Answer: A



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40. Excretory organ of platyhelminthes is

..... .

A. gills

B. flame cells

C. nephridia

D. trachea

Answer: A::C



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41. Water vascular system is a characteristic of

..... .

A. ctenophore

B. annelid

C. echinodermata

D. arthropoda

Answer: A::C::D



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42. Tube feet are the characteristic structures of

A. jellyfish

B. starfish

C. cuttlefish

D. crayfish

Answer: A



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43. Hormone, which helps in metamorphosis in insects is

A. pheromone

B. ecdysone

C. thyroxine

D. all of these

Answer: C::D



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44. The muscles associated with the heart of insects are

A. alary

B. striped

C. radial

D. pericardial

Answer: A



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45. Which of the following organisms is pseudocoelomate?

A. hookworm

B. liver fluke

C. jelly fish

D. leech

Answer:



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46. Which of the following is not reported to have any fresh water forms?

A. Mollusca

B. Sponges

C. Coelenterates

D. echinoderms

Answer: C::D



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47. Pseudocoelom is not found in

A. Ascaris

B. Ancylostoma

C. Fasciola

D. none of these

Answer: A::C



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48. Animals devoid of respiratory, excretory and circulatory organs belong to phylum

..... .

- A. echinodermata
- B. platyhelminthes
- C. porifera
- D. mollusca

Answer: A



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49. Cilia of gills of bivalve molluscs help in

..... .

A. protection

B. respiration

C. excretion

D. feeding

Answer: A



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50. All flat worms differ from all round worms in having

A. triploblastic body

B. solid mesoderm

C. bilateral symmetry

D. metamorphosis in the life history

Answer: D



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51. Parthenogenesis can be seen in

A. frog

B. honey bee

C. moth

D. all of these

Answer: B



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52. The endocrine gland of insects, which secretes the juvenile hormone, is

A. corpora allata

B. corpora albicans

C. corpora myecaena

D. all of these

Answer: A::B::C::D



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53. Malpighian tubules are

- A. excretory organs of insects
- B. respiratory organs of insects
- C. excretory organs of frog
- D. endocrine glands of insects

Answer: A::C



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54. In mollusca, eye is present over a stalk called

A. osphradium

B. ostracum

C. ommatophore

D. operculum

Answer: A



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55. Which of the following symmetries is found in adult sea anemone?

A. radial

B. biradial

C. bilateral

D. spherical

Answer: A::D



Watch Video Solution

56. Feeding in sponges takes place through

..... .

A. choanocytes

B. nurse cells

C. ostia

D. osculum

Answer: A::C



Watch Video Solution

57. Osphradium is meant for

A. excretion

B. nutrition

C. selection and rejection of food

D. grinding of food

Answer: A::C::D



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58. Excretory product of spider is

.....

A. uric acid

B. ammonia

C. guanine

D. none of these

Answer: A



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

A. polysis

B. proglottid

C. metamerism

D. strobila

Answer: A



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60. Daphnia is commonly known as

A. clam shrimp

B. fairy shrimp

C. water fleas

D. tadpole shrimp

Answer: A



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61. Wuchereria is found in

A. lymph nodes

B. lungs

C. eye

D. gonds

Answer: D



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62. Turbellarians are free living

A. flatworms

B. trematodes

C. nematodes

D. cestodes

Answer: A



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63. Polyp phase is absent in

A. Physalia

B. Obelia

C. Hydra

D. Aurelia

Answer: A



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64. Animals having pseudocoelomate and triploblastic nature are present in phyla

A. annelida

B. arthropoda

C. aschelminthes

D. platyhelminthes

Answer: A::C



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65. Primitive nervous system is formed in
..... .

A. sponge

B. cnidaria (coelenterate)

C. echinodermata

D. annelida

Answer: A::C::D



Watch Video Solution

66. Tissues are absent in the body of

A. sponge

B. annelida

C. platyhelminthes

D. arthropoda

Answer:



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67. Linmulus belongs to class

A. onychophora

B. insect

C. merostomata

D. crustacea

Answer: A



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68. Ambulacral system is mainly useful for..... .

A. locomotion

B. feeding

C. circulation

D. defence

Answer: D



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69. Which of the following is an excretory organ in mollusca?

- A. Keber's organ
- B. nephridia
- C. Malphingan organ
- D. Flame cells

Answer: A::B



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70. Mouth parts of housefly are

A. Piercing and sucking type

B. Biting and sucking type

C. Sponging and sucking type

D. biting and chewing type

Answer: A::C::D



Watch Video Solution

71. Anus is absent in

A. Periplaneta

B. Unio

C. Fasciola

D. Pheretima

Answer: A::C



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72. Asymmetry in gastropoda is due to

..... .

A. twistig

B. torsion

C. coiling

D. none of these

Answer:



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73. The pigment haemocyanin is found in

..... .

A. mollusca

B. chordate

C. echinodermata

D. annelida

Answer: A::C



Watch Video Solution

74. The development of adult characteristics in a moulting insect is promoted by

A. pheromone

B. thyroxine

C. juvenile hormone

D. ecdysone

Answer: C::D



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75. If you are given an insect, a spider, a Peripatus and a crab, based on which character you can identify an arachnid from others?

- A. one pair of legs
- B. sense organs
- C. four pairs of legs
- D. number of wings

Answer: A



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76. Choanocytes perform

A. reproduction

B. nutrition

C. dsecretion of spicules

D. excretion

Answer:



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77. Common characteristics of cockroach, housefly and mosquito are

A. one pair each of wings and halteres

B. three pairs of legs and one pair of developed wings

C. two pair of legs and two compound eye

D. compound and simple eyes

Answer: A::C::D



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78. The secondary host of Taenia is

A. snail

B. pig

C. man

D. dog

Answer:



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79. The exoskeleton of insect is made up of

A. pectin

B. lignin

C. chitin

D. suberin

Answer: C



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80. Collar cells are found in

A. aschelminthes

B. cnidaria

C. arthropoda

D. sponges

Answer:



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81. Ommatidia are the units that constitute the compound eyes in

A. Fish

B. Insects

C. Mammals

D. birds

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

82. Which of the following animals possesses ink gland?

A. blue whale

B. scorpion

C. sea urchin

D. cuttle fish

Answer: C



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83. Comb plates are present in

A. echinoderms

B. ctenophores

C. annelids

D. molluscs

Answer: C



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84. Which of the following does not belong to phylum cnidaria?

A. Sea-pen

B. Sea lily

C. Sea-fan

D. Sea anemone

Answer: A



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85. Protonephridia are the excretory structures present in

A. Planaria

B. Roundworm

C. Tapeworm

D. Prawn

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

86. Which of the following is not an annelid?

A. Leech

B. Earthworm

C. Sea mouse

D. Sea cucumbers

Answer: A::B::C



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87. Blood worms are the larvae of

A. Hirudinaria

B. Chironomus

C. Limulus

D. Daphnia

Answer: C



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88. Pick the odd pair:

A. Porifera : spicules

B. Scyphozoan: coral reef

C. Nematode : pseudocoelomate

D. Cestoda: proglottid

Answer: A::C



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89. Insect metamorphosis having larval stage is called

- A. Incomplete metamorphosis
- B. Retrogressive metamorphosis
- C. Heteromorphosis
- D. Complete metamorphosis

Answer: A::C



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90. Which of the following is not an insect?

A. Cockroach

B. Spider

C. Mosquito

D. bedbug

Answer: D



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91. Which of the following enters intestine by penetrating through skin?

A. hook worm

B. Ascaris

C. Pin worm

D. filarial worm

Answer:



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92. In nemathelminthes the coelom is not lined by peritoneum

A. acoelom

B. pseudocoelom

C. enterocoelom

D. haemocoel

Answer: C::D



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93. Leech secretes which of the following anticoagulant?

A. hirudin

B. heparin

C. serotonin

D. histamine

Answer: D



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94. Canal system in porifera is not concerned with

A. respiration

B. nutrition

C. sexual reproduction

D. none of these

Answer: A::C::D



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95. Johnston's organ is present in

- A. antenna of insect
- B. head of cockroach
- C. abdomen of housefly
- D. abdomen of spider

Answer: A::C



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96. Which of the following is not an arachnid?

A. spider

B. itchmite

C. louse

D. tick

Answer:



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97. Fasciola hepatica is

A. hermaphrodite, Self fertilizing

B. hermaphrodite, cross fertilizing

C. unisexual

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: A::B::D



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98. Match the excretory organs listed under column I with the animals given under column II. Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of the column.

Column I

A. Nephridia

B. Malpighian tubules

C. protonephridia

D. kidneys

Column II

p. Hydra

q. Leech

r. Shark

s. Round worms

t. Cockroach

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

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

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

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

Answer: A::B::C::D



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99. Entomology is concerned with the study of

..... .

A. formation and properties of soil

B. agricultural practices

C. various aspects of human life

D. various aspects of insects.

Answer: A::C



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100. Which phylum of the animal kingdom is exclusively marine?

A. porifera

B. arthropoda

C. echinodermata

D. molluscs

Answer: A::C::D



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101. Study of ticks and mites is

A. Acarology

B. Entomology

C. Malacology

D. Carcinology

Answer: A::C



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102. Larva of mosquito is

A. maggot

B. caterpillar

C. grub

D. none of these

Answer:



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103. Transparent hairs on catkins and caterpillars function to?

- A. trap heat
- B. trap moisture
- C. reflect light
- D. drink water.

Answer: A



104. Which of the following traits is not the characteristic of echinodermat?

- A. water vascular system
- B. trochophore larva
- C. Aristotle's lantern
- D. radial and indeterminate cleavage

Answer: A::C



105. Which of the following is pseudocoelomate?

A. nematode

B. chordate

C. echinodermata

D. arthropoda

Answer: A::D



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106. Which is not correct for sponges?

A. internal fertilization

B. external fertilization

C. gemmule formation

D. gametes are formed from epidermal
cells

Answer: A



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107. Triploblastic, schizocoelic and unsegmented soft bodied animals belongs to the phylum

A. annelid

B. mollusca

C. nemathelminthes

D. none of the above

Answer: A:C



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108. Which one of the following animals belongs to the phylum cnidaria?

A. silver fish

B. squid

C. jelly fish

D. Echidna

Answer:



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109. Palaemon (prawn) is a..... .

A. fish

B. insect

C. soft shell mollusc

D. crustacean

Answer: A::C



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110. Tapeworm occurs as a parasite in

..... .

A. liver

B. stomach

C. intestine

D. all of these

Answer:



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111. What distinguishes an insect from crustacean?

A. number of eyes

B. arrangement of nerve cords

C. number of appendages

D. presence of wings

Answer: A::B::D



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112. Lecches are usually..... .

- A. herbivorous
- B. insectivorous
- C. carnivorous
- D. sanguivorous

Answer: A



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113. *Wuchereria bancrofti* is a common filarial worm. It belongs to the phylum

- A. Platyhelminthes
- B. Nematelminthes
- C. Annelid
- D. Coelenterate

Answer: A



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114. The dioecious animal is

A. Liver fluke

B. Aurella

C. Tapeworm

D. Earthworm

Answer: A



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115. Malpighian tubules remove excretory products from

A. Mouth

B. Haemolymph

C. Oesophagus

D. Alimentary canal

Answer: A



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116. Which of the following cell type is capable of giving rise to other cell types in sponges?

A. Pinacocytes

B. Archaeocytes

C. Thesocytes

D. Collencytes

Answer: A::C



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117. Infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica*

A. cyst

B. spore

C. egg

D. trophozoite

Answer:



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118. Gonads of Obelia occur in

A. on blastocyst

B. in hydrula stage

C. radial canals of medusa

D. bases of tentacles of medusa

Answer: A::C::D



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119. Which one of the following features is common to leech, cockroach and scorpion?

A. nephridia

B. ventral nerve cord

C. cephalization

D. antennae

Answer: A::C::D



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120. Excretory organs of flatworms are

..... .

A. Malpighian tubules

B. Neprons

C. Protonephridia

D. Nnepridia

Answer: A::D



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121. Sea cucumbers belong to class

A. Echinoidea

B. Holothuroidea

C. Ophiuroidea

D. Asteroidean

Answer: A::D



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122. One of the following is a very unique feature of the mammals

- A. Homeothermy
- B. Presence of diaphragm
- C. Four chambered heart
- D. Rib cage

Answer: A::C::D



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123. Uricotelisum is found in

A. Mammals and birds

B. Fishes and fresh water protozoans

C. Birds, reptiles and insects

D. Frogs and toads

Answer: A::B::C::D



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124. Which one of the following characters is not typical of the class mammalian?

- A. Thecodont dentition
- B. Alveolar lungs
- C. Ten pairs of cranial nerves
- D. Seven cervical vertebrate

Answer: A::C



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125. Which one of the following in birds, indicates their reptilian ancestry?

A. Two special chambers crop and gizzard
in their digestive tract

B. Eggs with a calcareous shell

C. Scales on their hind limbs

D. Four-chambered heart

Answer: A::B::C::D



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126. Which one of the following pairs of animals comprises 'Jawless fishes'?

- A. Mackerals and rohu
- B. Lampreys and hag fishes
- C. Guppies and hag fishes
- D. Lampreys and eels

Answer: A::D



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127. Camouflage of chameleon is associated with

- A. Chromoplast
- B. Chromosome
- C. Chromatophore
- D. Chromomere

Answer: A:C



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128. In fast swimming fishes, propulsion is due to

A. Pelvic fin

B. Pectoral fin

C. Dorsal fin

D. Caudal fin

Answer: A::C::D



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129. Body temperature of cold blooded animals

A. Is constant

B. Fluctuates with surrounding temperature

C. Becomes very low. times

D. Is very cold

Answer: A::C::D



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130. Which of the following is an egg laying mammal?

A. Kangaroo

B. Platypus

C. penguin

D. whale

Answer: A



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131. Which of the following are uricotelic animals?

A. rohu and frog

B. camela, frog

C. lizard and crow

D. earthworm and eagle

Answer: A::C::D



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132. Which of the following does not come under the class mammals ?

A. flying fox

B. hedgehog

C. manatee

D. lamprey

Answer: A



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133. Which of the following is concerned with the formation of urea in rabbit?

A. spleen

B. kidney

C. blood

D. liver

Answer:



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134. Lateral line is present in

A. dog fish

B. jelly fish

C. starfish

D. none of these

Answer: D



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135. The largest and heaviest mammals in the world is

A. blue whale

B. elephant

C. lion

D. tiger

Answer: A::B



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136. Ichthyophis is a member of

A. amphibian

B. mollusca

C. reptilian

D. annelid

Answer: A::B



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137. Renal portal system is absent in

A. reptiles

B. amphibians

C. reptiles and amphibians

D. birds

Answer: B::D



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138. Bone marrow is absent in

A. reptilian

B. amphibian

C. fishes

D. birds

Answer: B::D



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139. Urea is formed in which organ of rabbit?

A. liver

B. kidney

C. spleem

D. lung

Answer:



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140. Which of the following is not classified as amphibian?

A. frog

B. salamander

C. tortoise

D. ichthiophis

Answer:



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141. The excretory material of bony fish is.....

A. urea

B. protein

C. ammonia

D. amino acid

Answer: A



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142. Limbless amphibians belong to the order

..... .

A. anura

B. urodela

C. gymnophiona

D. lissamphibia

Answer: A



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143. Which of the following snakes is non-poisonous?

A. cobra

B. krait

C. viper

D. python

Answer:



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144. Placoid scales are found in

A. reptilia

B. bony fishes

C. cartilaginous fishes

D. amphibians

Answer: A::C



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145. Which of the following is a correct sequence of decreasing order of number of species?

A. aves, pisces, reptiles, amphibians
mammals

B. pisees, aves, reptiles, mammals,
amphibians

C. pisees, mammals, reptile, amphibians,
aves

D. amphibians aves, pisces, mammals,
reptiles

Answer: A::B



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146. Excretory organ in Balanoglossus are

..... .

A. nephridia

B. antennary gland

C. collar cord

D. proboscis gland

Answer: A::B::C::D



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147. Reptiles share which of the following character with birds and mammals?

A. Amnion

B. Homeothermy

C. Diaphragm

D. Hipple

Answer: A



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148. Cowper's gland is present in

A. Frog

B. Earthworm

C. Rabbit

D. Cockroach

Answer: A::B



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149. Which of the following pairs belong to the category of cold blooded animals?

A. bat & rat

B. snakes & birds

C. frog & snakes

D. birds & monkey

Answer: A



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150. The character of birds without exception is

A. omnivorous

B. beak without teeth

C. flying wings

D. lay eggs with calcareous shells

Answer: A::B



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151. Quill feathers at the base of quill wings are called

A. remiges

B. coverts

C. barbules

D. down feathers

Answer:



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152. Which of the following pair of organisms are uricotelic?

A. cartilaginous fishes and mammals

B. reptiles and mammals

C. birds and insects

D. bony fishes and lizards

Answer: A::B::C::D



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153. In the urinogenital organs of rabbit which one of following part is present in male but not in female ?

A. Urethra

B. Fallopian tube

C. Vagina

D. Vas deferens

Answer: A::D



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154. Which one of the following features is present in some stage of the life history of all chordates?

A. Blood flowing forward in dorsal blood vessel

B. Pharyngeal gill slits

C. A ventral hollow nerve cord

D. Heart lying dorsally

Answer: A





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155. Thoracic cage in rabbit is made up of

..... .

- A. Ribs, vertebral column & diaphragm
- B. Ribs, diaphragm & sternum
- C. Vertebral column, diaphragm & sternum
- D. Ribs, vertebral column & sternum

Answer: A::B::C



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156. Which of the following has exoskeleton of scales and paired copulatory organ or penis'?

A. Sharks

B. Lizards

C. Urodela

D. Urochordata

Answer: A::D



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157. Laterally compressed tail is found in

..... .

A. Fresh water snakes

B. Terrestrial snakes

C. Marine non-poisonous snakes

D. Marine poisonous snakes

Answer: A



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158. Which of the following is characteristic feature of fishes?

- A. Tail and venous heart
- B. Epidermal scales and tail
- C. Venous heart and gills
- D. Epidermal scales and gills

Answer: A::D



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159. Similarity between fish and tadpole is

..... .

A. Scales

B. Legs

C. Lateral line

D. Fins

Answer: A::B::C::D



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160. Four chambered heart is present in

A. frog

B. crocodile

C. shark

D. lizard

Answer: C::D



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161. Right aortic arch is present in..... .

A. reptiles only

B. mammals only

C. birds only

D. both birds and mammals

Answer: B::D



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162. Kidney of adult reptiles are

A. measonephric

B. metanephric

C. pronephric

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: A::C



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163. Marine fishes drink sea water to

..... .

A. meet their body salt requirements

B. compensate loss of water from their
body

C. flush out nitrogenous wastes from their
body

D. achieve all of the above

Answer: A::B::C::D



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164. In which of the following fishes the males have brood pouch, where eggs laid by the female remain till they hatch?

- A. Lung fish
- B. Climbing perch
- C. Salmon
- D. Sea horse

Answer: A



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165. Match the names of branches of science listed under column-I with the field study given under column-II choose the choice which gives the correct combination of the alphabets.

Column-I (Branch of Science)

- A Mycology
- B Ornithology
- C Herpetology
- D Lethylogy

Column-II (Field of study)

- p. Study of birds
- q. Study of worms
- r. Study of fishes
- s. Study of fungi
- t. Study of reptiles

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

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

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

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

Answer: A::B::C::D



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166. Identify the edible fresh water teleosts

..... .

A. Sharks

B. Rays and skates

C. Hilsa ilisha

D. Catla catla

Answer: A::C



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167. Turtles are

A. Pisces

B. Reptiles

C. Molluscs

D. Arthropods

Answer:



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168. Harversian systems are found in the bones of

A. Pigeon

B. Panther

C. Pipe fish

D. Python

Answer: A



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169. Choose the correct combination of alphabets which matches the zoological names given under column I with their common names given under column-II

Column - I	Column -II
A. <i>Labeo rohita</i>	E. Jungle fow l
B. <i>Gallus gallus</i>	F. Carp
C. <i>Bos indicus</i>	G. Tussar silkmoth
D. <i>Antheraea mylitta</i>	H. cattle

A. A=F, B=G, C=E, D=H

B. $A=G$, $B=E$ $C=H$, $D=F$

C. $A=F$, $B=E$, $C=H$, $D=G$

D. $A=F$, $B=E$, $C=G$, $D=H$

Answer: $A::B::C::D$



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170. Which of the following statements is true?

A. All chordates are vertebrates

B. All vertebrates are chordates

C. Invertebrates possess a tubular nerve cord

D. Nonchordates have a vertebral column

Answer: A::B::C::D



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171. Choose the cat fish from the following.

A. *Cirrhina mrigala*

B. Wallago attu

C. Labeo rohita

D. Catla catla

Answer: A::B::C::D



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172. A four chambered heart is not found in

..... .

A. Mammals

B. Birds

C. Snake

D. Crocodile

Answer: A



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173. Calotes versicolor is a

A. House lizard

B. Rock lizard

C. Garden lizard

D. Flying lizard

Answer: A:D



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174. Scientific name of king cobra is

A. Naja naja

B. Amphiliabs

C. Naja Hannah

D. *Vipera russelli*

Answer: A



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175. Branch of zoology dealing with the study of amphibians and reptiles is called

A. Ichthyology

B. Ornithology

C. Herpetology

D. Malacology

Answer:



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176. Adaptation of colour vision is found in

..... .

A. Mammals

B. Aves

C. Reptiles

D. All of these

Answer: A::B::C::D



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177. Epidermal scale is the characteristic feature of class reptilian, which of the following class is without cpidermal scale?

A. Fish

B. Aves

C. Mammals

D. Amphibians

Answer: A::B



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178. Duck-billed platypus is a connecting link between

A. Reptile & bird

B. Living and nonliving

C. Reptile & mammal

D. Echinodermata & chordate

Answer: A



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179. Which of the following is an egg laying mammal?

A. Dolphin

B. Platypus

C. Whale

D. Walrus

Answer: A



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180. In sharks, one of the following is absent.

A. Claspers

B. Placoid scales

C. Cartilaginous endoskeleton

D. Air bladder

Answer: A::B::D



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181. Which one of the following animals belongs to cyclostomata'?

A. Channa

B. Loris

C. Dodo

D. Pertomyzon

Answer:



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182. Which of the following is dominant in desert?

A. Lizard

B. Tiger

C. Leopard

D. hyla

Answer: A::D



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183. Two examples in which the nitrogenous wastes are excreted from body in the form of uric acid are

A. birds and lizards

B. insects and bony fishes

C. mammals and molluscs

D. frogs and cartilaginous fishes

Answer: A::B::D



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184. The arrangement of ear ossicles in mammalian ear is

A. stapes malleus, incus

B. malleus, incus, stapes

C. incus, malleus, stapes

D. columella, malleus, incus

Answer: A::B::C::D



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185. Snake has

A. movable eyelids

B. immovable eyelids

C. no eyelids

D. eyelids in pouches

Answer: A::B::D



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186. Which among these is correct combination of aquatic mammals?

A. Dolphins, seals, Trogon

B. Whales, Dolphin, Seals

C. Trogon, Whales, Seals

D. Seals, Dolphin, Sharks

Answer: A::D



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187. In case of poriferance, the spongocoel is lined with flagellated cells called

A. Oscula

B. Coenocytes

C. Mesenchymal cells

D. Ostia

Answer: C



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188. Which is the National Aquatic animal of India?

A. River Dolphin

B. Blue whale

C. Sea horse

D. Gangetic shark

Answer: D



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189. An important characteristic that Hemichordates share with Chordates is:

A. Ventral tubular nerve chord

B. Pharynx with gill slits.

C. Pharynx without gill slits.

D. Absence of notochord.

Answer: A::B::C::D



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Animal Tissues

1. Transitional epithelium occurs in

A. Blood vessels

B. Trachea

C. Kidney

D. Ureter/urinary bladder

Answer: A::B::D



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2. The study of tissues is known as

.....

A. Physiology

B. Ecology

C. Histology

D. Anatomy

Answer:



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3. Find out the wrong match .

A. Eosinophils Allergic response

B. Basophils Secrete histamine and

serotonin

C. Monocytes Secrete heparin

D. Lymphocytes Immune response

Answer: A::C



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4. The outer covering of cartilage is called.....

A. Peritoneum

B. Periosteum

C. Endosteum

D. Perichondrium

Answer: C::D



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5. Skin is

A. Cuboidal epithelium

B. Stratified epithelium

C. Coloumnar epithelium

D. Pseudostratified epithelumn

Answer: A::D



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6. Matrix of bone and cartilage can be distinguished by the presence of.....

A. Lacunae

B. Chromatophares

C. Haversian canals

D. Adipose cells

Answer: A::C



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7. Which type of tissue forms glands?

A. Epithelial

B. Muscular

C. Nervous

D. Connective

Answer: A



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8. Which of the following blood cells help in blood coagulation?

A. RBCs

B. Lymphocytes

C. Thrombocytes

D. Basophils

Answer: B::C



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9. Fibroblasts macrophages and mast cells are present in :

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

Answer: A



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

A. Squamous epithelium

B. Cuboidal epitheliumc.

C. Columnar epitheliumd

D. Ciliatal epithelium

Answer: A::C



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

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

Answer: A::B



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

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Monocytes
- C. Lymphocytes
- D. Eosinophils

Answer:



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13. Which one of the following plasma proteins is involved in the coagulation of blood?

A. globulin

B. Fibrinogen

C. albumin

D. Serum amylase

Answer: B



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

A. Blood

B. bone

C. Lymph

D. Nerve

Answer:



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

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

Answer: A::B::C::D



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Organ And Organ Systems

1. The body cells in cockroach discharge their nitrogenous waste in the haemolymph mainly in the form of

A. Calcium carbonate

B. Ammonia

C. Potassium urea

D. Urea

Answer: A



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2. Frog's heart when taken out of the body continues to beat for sometime - Select the best option from the following statements

(a) Frog is a poikilotherm

Frog does not have any coronary circulation

Heart is "myogenic " in nature

Heart is autoexcitable

A. One (d)

B. (a) and (b)

C. (c) and (d)

D. only (c)

Answer: A::C::D



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1. How pepsin is differing from trypsin?

A. It digests protein in acidic medium

B. It digests protein in alkaline medium

C. It digests carbohydrate in acidic medium

D. It digests carbohydrate in alkaline medium

Answer: A::C::D



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2. Human intestine is large because.....

A. Bacteria in the food moves slowly

B. Substances of food digest slowly

C. It provide more space for the absorption
of digested food

D. It provide more space for the storage of
food

Answer: A::B::C::D



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3. How the epidermal cells in the stomach of vertebrate animal is protected against HCl?

A. HCl is dilute

B. Epidermal cells defense the function of HCl

C. HCL is neutralized in stomach

D. Epidermal cells covered with secretion of mucous

Answer: A::C::D



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4. By what the major part of mammalian teeth is made up?

A. Root

B. Pulp

C. Dentin

D. Enamel

Answer: D



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5. Enterokinase takes part in the conversion of

- A. Pepsinogen into pepsin
- B. Trypsinogen into trypsin
- C. Protein into polypeptide
- D. Caseinogen into casein

Answer:



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6. Secretin stimulates production of

A. Saliva

B. Gastric juice

C. Bile

D. Pencreatic juice

Answer: A::C



Watch Video Solution

7. Pepsin acts in

A. Basic medium

B. Acidic medium

C. Neutral medium

D. All type of medium

Answer: A::C::D



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8. Enzyme trypsin is secreted by

A. Duodenum

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Stomach

Answer: A::C



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9. The number of teeth that grow twice in the human life is.....

A. 4

B. 12

C. 20

D. 28

Answer: B



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10. The number of teeth that grow once in the human life is

A. 4

B. 12

C. 20

D. 28

Answer: B



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11. Cholesterol is synthesised in..... .

A. Brunner's glands

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Pancreas

Answer:



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12. Largest gland in human body is

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid

Answer:



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13. Muscular contraction of alimentary canal are..... .

A. Circulation

B. Deglutition

C. Churning

D. Peristalsis

Answer: A



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14. Fatty acids and glycerol are first absorbed by.....

- A. Lymph vessels
- B. Villi
- C. Blood capillaries
- D. Hepatic portal vein

Answer:



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15. Trypsin changes..... .

- A. Proteins into peptones
- B. Fats into fatty acids
- C. Starch and glycogen into maltose
- D. Maltose into its components

Answer:



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16. Secretin hormone is produced by

A. Stomach

B. Liver

C. Intestine

D. Pancreas

Answer:



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17. Narrow distal part of stomach is

A. Cardiac

B. Pharynx

C. Duodenum

D. Pylorus

Answer:



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18. pH suitable for ptyalin actions is

A. 6 – 8

B. 7 – 8

C. 3 – 2

D. 9 – 3

Answer: B::C



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19. What will happen if bile duct gets choked ?

A. Faces become dry

B. Acidic chyme will not be neutralised

C. There will be little digestion in intestine

D. Little absorption of fat will occur

Answer: A::B::C::D



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20. Digestion of both starch and protein is carried out by

- A. Gastric juice
- B. Gastric lipase
- C. Pancreatic juice
- D. Ptyalin

Answer: A::C



Watch Video Solution

21. What is common among amylase, renin and trypsin ?

- A. All proteins
- B. Proteolytic enzymes
- C. Produced in stomach
- D. Act at pH lower than 7

Answer: A::B::C::D



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22. Enterokinase is

A. Pancreatic hormone

B. Intestine hormone

C. Pancreatic enzyme

D. Component of Intestinal juice

Answer: A:C



Watch Video Solution

23. Which enzyme initiates protein digestion ?

A. Pepsin

B. Trypsin

C. Aminopeptidase

D. Carboxypeptidase

Answer:



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24. Enzyme which does not directly act upon food substance is

A. Trypsin

B. Lipase

C. Enterokinase

D. Amylopsin

Answer: A



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25. Pepsin is secreted by

A. Peptic cells

B. Zymogen cells of stomach

C. Zymogen cells of duodenum

D. Pancreas

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

26. Pepsinogen is activated by

A. Chymotrypsin

B. Trypsin

C. HCl

D. Pepsin

Answer: C



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27. Contraction of gall bladder is induced by

..... .

A. Gastrin

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Secretin

D. Enterogastrone

Answer: C



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28. Hormone that stimulates stomach to secrete gastric juice is..... .

A. Renin

B. Enterokinase

C. Enterogastrone

D. Gastrin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

29. Water is largely absorbed in..... .

A. Stomach

B. Oesophagus

C. Small intestine

D. Colon

Answer: C



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30. HCl is secreted by _____ .

A. Zymogen cells

B. Kupffer's cells

C. Oxyntic cells

D. Mucous cells

Answer: C



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31. Jaundice is a disease of..... .

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Duodenum

Answer:



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32. Which is different?

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. Ptyalin

D. Glucagon

Answer: A



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33. Gastrin is

A. Hormone

B. Enzyme

C. Nutrient

D. Digestive secretion

Answer:



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34. Saliva contains enzyme

A. Enterokinase

B. Ptyalin/ Amylase

C. Chymotrypsin

D. Lipase

Answer: A



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35. In human being cellulose is digested by..... .

- A. Enzyme
- B. Symbiotic bacteria
- C. Symbiotic protozoans
- D. None of the above

Answer: A::B::C



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36. Enzyme lactase occurs in

A. Saliva

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Intestinal juice

D. Stomach

Answer: A::C



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37. Protein / enzyme is absent in

A. Saliva

B. Bile

C. Pancreatic juice

D. Intestinal juice

Answer: B



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38. Dental formula shows

A. Structure of teeth

B. Monophyodont or diphyodont condition

C. Number and type of teeth in both jaws

D. Number and type of teeth in one half of
both jaws

Answer: A::B::D



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39. pH of gastric juice / stomach is..... .

A. 1.5 – 3.0

B. 5.0 – 6.8

C. 7.0 – 9.0

D. 6.0 – 8.0

Answer: A::C



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40. In case of taking food rich in lime juice, the action of ptyalin on starch is.....

A. Enhanced

B. Reduced

C. Unaffected

D. Stopped

Answer: C::D



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41. Bile salts take part in

A. Digestion of carbohydrates

B. Brokedown of proteins

C. Emulsification of fat

D. Absorption of glycerol

Answer: A:C



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42. Digestive juice contains catalytic agents called

A. Vitamins

B. Hormones

C. Enzymes

D. Nitrates

Answer:



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43. Which is not the function of liver?

A. Production of insulin

B. Detoxification

C. Storage of glycogen

D. Production of bile

Answer: C::D



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44. Fat absorbed from gut is transported in blood.

A. Micelles

B. Liposomes

C. Chylomicrons

D. Chylomicrons

Answer: C



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45. In small intestine, active absorption occurs
in case of

A. Glucose

B. Amino acids

C. Na^+

D. All the above

Answer: A::B::C::D



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46. Which one is not matched

- A. Pepsin – stomach
- B. Renin – liver
- C. Trypsin – intestine
- D. Ptyalin – mouth

Answer:



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47. What is cholecystokinin?

- A. Bile pigment
- B. Gastro-intestinal hormone
- C. Enzyme
- D. Lipid

Answer: A



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48. Secretion of gastric juice is controlled by

..... .

A. Enterogesterone

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Gastrin

D. Pepsin

Answer: A



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49. Which one is wisdom teeth?

- A. Third molar, four in number
- B. Third molar, two in number
- C. Second molar, four in number
- D. Second molar, two in number

Answer: A::B::D



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50. In humans, digestion is

A. Intercellular

B. Intracellular

C. Extracellular

D. Both A and B

Answer: A::C



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51. Gall bladder takes part in

A. Secretion of bile

B. Storage of bile

C. Formation of bile salts

D. Formation of enzymes

Answer: A::B



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52. Renin acts on milk protein and changes.....

.

A. Caesinogen into caesin

B. Caesin into paracaesin

C. Caesinogen into paracaesin

D. Paracaesin into Caesinogen

Answer: A::C



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53. Glucose stored in the liver as?

A. Starch

B. Glycogen

C. Cellulose

D. Sucrose

Answer: C



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54. Absorption of glycerol, fatty acids and monoglycerides takes place by

A. Lymph vessels within villi

B. Walls of stomach

C. Colon

D. Capillaries within villi

Answer:



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55. Which ones are bile salts?

A. Haemoglobin and biliverdine

B. Bilirubin and biliverdine

C. Bilirubin and Haemoglobin

D. Sodium glycolate and taurocholate

Answer: A::C::D



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56. Ptyalin is inactivated by a component of gastric juice called

A. Pepsin

B. HCl

C. Rennin

D. Mucus

Answer: C



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57. Epithelial cells involved in absorption of digested food have on their free surface..... .

A. Zymogen granules

B. Pinocytic vesicles

C. Phagocytic vesicles

D. Microvilli

Answer: C



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58. First step in digestion of fat is

A. Emulsification

B. Enzyme action

C. Absorption by lacteals

D. Storage in adipose tissue

Answer: A::C



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59. DNA-ase and RNA-ase are enzymes produced by

A. Salivary glands

B. Pancreas

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

Answer: A::C



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60. Carboxypeptidase is secreted by..... .

- A. Pancreas
- B. Stomach
- C. Salivary glands
- D. Intestine

Answer: A::C



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61. Secretin and Cholecystikinin are digestive hormone. They are secreted in

A. Pyloric stomach

B. Duodenum

C. Ileum

D. Oesophagus

Answer: D



62. Crown of teeth is covered by

- A. Dentin
- B. Enamel
- C. A and B both
- D. Non of these

Answer: A



63. Both the crown and root of a teeth is covered by a layer of bony hard substance called..... .

- A. Enamel
- B. Dentin
- C. Bony socket
- D. Cementum

Answer: C



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64. Lysozymes are found in

A. Saliva

B. Tears

C. A and B both

D. Mitochondria

Answer: A::B::D



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65. Which of the following is not present in pancreatic juice?

A. Trypsinogen

B. Chymotrypsin

C. Parasytic

D. lipase

Answer: A::C



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66. Which of the following statement is not correct ?

A. Bruner's glands are present in the submucosa of stomach and secrete pepsinogen

B. Goblet cells are present in the mucosa of intestine and secrete mucus.

C. Oxyntic cells are present in the mucosa of stomach and secrete HCl.

D. Acini are present in the pancreas and secrete carboxypeptidase.

Answer: A::B::C::D



View Text Solution

67. Which of the following hormones stimulate the production of pancreatic juice and bicarbonate?

A. Cholecystokinin and secretin

B. Insulin and glucagon

C. Angiotensin and epinephrine

D. Gastrin and Insuline

Answer: A::C::D



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68. In the stomach, gastric acid is secreted by the..... .

A. Gastrin secreting cells

B. parietal cells

C. peptic cells

D. acidic cells

Answer: A::C



Watch Video Solution

69. The enzymes that is not present in succus entericus is

A. Lipase

B. maltase

C. nucleases

D. nucleosidase

Answer: A::C



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70. Which of the following are not polymeric?

A. proteins

B. Polysaccharides

C. Lipids

D. Nucleic acids.

Answer: D



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71. A body boy aged two years is admitted to play school and passes through a dental check - up. The dentist observed that the boy had twenty teeth. Which teeth were absent

A. Canines

B. Pre- Molars

C. Molars

D. Incisors

Answer: A



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72. Which cells of crypts of Leiberkuhn's secrete antibacterial lysozyme ?

- A. paneth cells
- B. Zymase cells
- C. Kupffer cells.
- D. Argentaffin cells

Answer: A::C



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73. The hepatic portal veins drains blood to liver from

A. Stomach

B. Kidneys

C. Intestine

D. Heart

Answer:



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74. Which of the following options best represent the enzyme composition of pancreatic juice?

A. Amylase, pepsin, trypsinogen, maltase

B. Peptidase, Amylase, pepsine , renine

C. Lipase, amylase, trypsinogen,
procarboxypeptidase

D. Amylase, peptidase, trypsinogen, rennin

Answer: A::B::C::D



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75. Good vision depends on adequate intake of carotene rich food. Select the best option from the following statements: (a) Vitamin A derivatives are formed from carotene, (b) The photopigments are embedded in the membrane discs of the inner segment, (c) Retinal is a derivative of Vitamin A, (d) Retinal is a light absorbing part of all the visual photopigments. Options:

A. a, c and d

B. a and c.

C. b, c and d

D. a and b

Answer: A::C::D



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Respiration

1. The length of human trachea is about

A. 6 inches

B. 12cm

C. 12 inches

D. 18 cm

Answer: A::B::C



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2. Hamburger's phenomenon is also known as

A. HCO_3 - shift

B. Na^+ shift

C. H⁺ shift

D. Chloride shift

Answer: C::D



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3. Oxygen carrying capacity of blood is

A. 20 %

B. 30 %

C. 40 %

D. 50 %

Answer: B



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4. Respiratory movements are controlled by

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Crura cerebri

Answer: A::B::D



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5. At higher CO_2 concentration, oxygen dissociation curve of haemoglobin will

- A. Move to left
- B. Move to right
- C. Become irregular
- D. Move upwardly

Answer:



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6. Chloride shift is required for transport of

A. Nitrogen

B. Oxygen

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Carbon dioxide and oxygen

Answer: A::B::C::D



Watch Video Solution

7. Volume of air inspired or expired with each normal breath is known

A. Inspiratory capacity

B. Total Lung capacity

C. Tidal volume

D. Residual volume

Answer: A::D



8. Oxygen haemoglobin dissociation curve will shift to right on decrease of

- A. Acidity
- B. Carbon dioxide concentration
- C. Temperature
- D. pH

Answer:



9. Double membrane pleural sac

- A. Envelops the kidneys
- B. Envelops the brain
- C. Envelops the lungs
- D. Lines the nasal passage

Answer:



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10. Volume of air remaining in lungs after maximum respiratory effort is

- A. Vital capacity
- B. Residual volume
- C. Total lung capacity
- D. Tidal volume

Answer: A::D



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11. In expiration, diaphragm becomes

A. Flattened

B. Relaxed

C. Straightened

D. Arched

Answer: A::D



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12. Carbon dioxide is transported from tissues to respiratory surface by only

A. Plasma and erythrocytes

B. Plasma

C. Erythrocytes

D. Erythrocytes and leucocytes

Answer: A::C::D



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13. The respiratory centre is present in the

A. Cerebellum

B. Medulla oblongata

C. Hypothalamus

D. Cerebrum

Answer: B



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14. Air is breathed through

A. trachea rarr lung rarr larynx rarr pharynx

rarr alveoli

B. Nose rarr larynx rarr pharynx rarr alveoli

rarr bronchioles

C. Nostrils rarr pharynx rarr larynx rarr

trachea rarr bronchi rarr bronchioles

rarr alveoli

D. Nose rarr mouth rarr lungs.

Answer: A::B::C



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15. Which is false ?

A. Blood from right side of heart is carried to lungs by pulmonary artery

B. Pleura is double covering of kidney

C. Pancreas is both exocrine & endocrine gland

D. Scurvy is due to vitamin C deficiency.

Answer: A::B::C::D



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16. Volume of air breathed in and out during effortless respiration is ...

A. residual volume

B. vital volume

C. tidal volume

D. normal volume

Answer: A::D



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17. Body tissue obtain oxygen from haemoglobin due to its dissociation in tissues is caused by.....

A. Low oxygen concentration and high carbon dioxide concentration

B. Low oxygen concentration

C. Low carbon dioxide concentration

D. High carbon dioxide concentration.

Answer: A::C



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18. Lungs have a number of alveoli for

- A. Having spongy texture and proper shape
- B. More surface area for diffusion of gases
- C. More space for increasing volume of inspired air
- D. More nerve supply

Answer: A::C::D



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19. Presence of large number of alveoli around alveolar ducts opening into bronchioles in mammalian lungs is

A. Inefficient system of ventilation with little of residual air

B. Inefficient system of ventilation with high percentage of residual air

C. An efficient system of ventilation with no residual air

D. An efficient system of ventilation with little residual air.

Answer: A::C::D



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20. During transport of CO_2 blood does not become acidic due to

A. Neutralisation of H_2CO_3 by Na_2CO_3

B. Absorption by leucocytes

C. Blood buffers

D. Non accumulation

Answer: B::D



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21. At high altitude, RBCs of human blood will

A. Increase in number

B. Decrease in number

C. Decrease in size

D. Increase in size

Answer: A::B::C



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22. CO_2 is transported

A. dissolved in blood plasma

B. As carbonic acid

C. In carbaminohaemoglobin

D. As carbaminolaemoglobin and carbonic acid

Answer: A::B::C::D



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23. About 70% of CO_2 transport occurs as.....ions .

A. Dissolved in plasma

B. Carbaminohaemoglobin complex

C. Bicarbonate

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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24. Trachea is lined with incomplete rings of

A. Fibrous cartilage

B. Calcified cartilage

C. Elastic cartilage

D. Hyaline cartilage

Answer: A::C



Watch Video Solution

25. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are transported in blood through

A. Platelets and corpuscles

B. RBCs and WBCs

C. WBCs and serum

D. RBCs and plasma

Answer: A::B::C::D



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26. When 1500 mL air is in the lungs, it is called

A. Tidal volume

B. Inspiratory reserve volume

C. Residual volume

D. Vital capacity

Answer: A::D



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27. Which one protects the lungs?

A. Ribs

B. Vertebral column

C. Sternum

D. All the above

Answer: A::B::C::D



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28. Which one has the lowest value?

- A. Tidal volume
- B. Vital capacity
- C. Inspiratory reserve volume
- D. Expiratory reserve volume

Answer: A::D



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29. A child was killed through asphyxiation. Post mortem confirmed it because a piece of lung put in water

- A. Settled down
- B. Kept floating
- C. Had blood spots
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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30. Amount of oxygen present in one gram of haemoglobin is

A. 20 ml

B. 1-34 ml

C. 13-4 ml

D. None of the above

Answer: A::C::D



31. A molecule of haemoglobin carries how many oxygen molecule

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D



32. In carbon monoxide poisoning there is

- A. Increase in carbon dioxide concentration
- B. Decrease in oxygen availability
- C. Decrease in free haemoglobin
- D. None of the above

Answer: A::B::C::D



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33. Exchange of gases in lung alveoli occurs through

- A. Active transport
- B. Osmosis
- C. Simple diffusion
- D. Passive transport

Answer: D



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34. Haemoglobin is

- A. Vitamin
- B. Skin pigment
- C. Blood carrier
- D. Respiratoy pigment

Answer: A



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35. Vocal cords occur in

A. Pharynx

B. Larynx

C. Glottis

D. Bronchial tube

Answer: A



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36. The cells which do not respire

A. Epidermal cells

B. Sieve cells

C. Cortical cells

D. Erythrocytes

Answer: C



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37. Hiccough (hiccup) is due to activity of

A. Intercostal muscles

B. Food in air tract

C. Diaphragm

D. Inadequate oxygen in environment

Answer: A::D



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38. Bicarbonate formed inside erythrocytes moves out to plasma while chloride of plasma pass into erythrocytes. The phenomenon is called.

- A. Bicarbonate shift
- B. Carbonation
- C. Hamburger phenomenon
- D. None of the above

Answer: A::B



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39. Respiratory centre of brain is stimulated by

- A. Carbon dioxide content in venous blood
- B. Carbon dioxide content in arterial blood
- C. Oxygen content in venous blood
- D. Oxygen content in arterial blood

Answer: A::B::C::D



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40. A higher CO_2 concentration of blood causes

- A. Slow diffusion of CO_2 from blood
- B. Slow transport of CO_2 from blood
- C. Slow diffusion of O_2 from blood
- D. Both A and B

Answer: B::D



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41. Gases diffuse over the respiratory surface because of

A. O_2 is more in alveoli than in blood

B. O_2 is more in blood than in tissues

C. CO_2 is more in alveoli than in blood

D. PCO_2 is more in blood than in tissues

Answer: A::B::D



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42. Dissociation curve of O_2 (which is dissociation from Hb) shifts to the right

- A. O_2 concentration decrease
- B. CO_2 concentration decreases
- C. CO_2 concentration increases
- D. Chloride concentration increases

Answer: A::B::C



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43. Thoracic cage of man is formed of

A. Ribs and sternum

B. Ribs, sternum and thoracic vertebrae

C. Ribs, sternum and lumbar vertebrae

D. Ribs and thoracic vertebrae

Answer: A::B::C::D



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44. Vital capacity of lung is equal to

- A. $IRV + ERV + TV$
- B. $IRV + ERV + TV - RV$
- C. $IRV + ERV + TV + RV$
- D. $IRV + ERV$

Answer:



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45. Dead space is

A. Upper respiratory tract

B. Nasal chambers

C. Alveolar space

D. Lower respiratory tract.

Answer: A::C



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46. Carbon monoxide contained in Tobacco smoke

A. Is carcinogenic

B. Causes gastric ulcers

C. Reduces oxygen carrying capacity of blood

D. Raises blood pressure

Answer: A::B::C::D



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47. What is correct ?

A. Pulmonary ventilation is equal to alveolar ventilation

B. Alveolar ventilation is less than pulmonary ventilation

C. Alveolar ventilation is more than pulmonary ventilation

D. Both are variable.

Answer: A



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48. Increase in CO_2 concentration shall cause

- A. Slower and shallower breathing
- B. Slower and deeper breathing
- C. Faster and deeper breathing
- D. No effect on breathing

Answer: A::B::D



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49. Alveoli become enlarged and damaged with reduced surface area in heavy smokers. condition is called

- A. Silicosis
- B. Emphysema
- C. Asthma
- D. Bronchitis

Answer: A



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50. SARS is caused by a variant of

- A. Pneumococcus pneumonia
- B. Common cold by Corona virus
- C. Asthma
- D. Bronchitis

Answer: A::B::C::D



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51. During inspiration

A. Diaphragm and external muscles relax

B. Diaphragm and internal intercostal muscles relax

C. Diaphragm and external intercostal muscles contract

D. Diaphragm and internal intercostal muscles contract

Answer: A::C::D



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52. Mountain sickness at high altitude is due to

- A. Excess CO_2 in blood
- B. Decreased CO_2 in air
- C. Decreased partial pressure of oxygen
- D. Decreased efficiency of haemoglobin

Answer: A::C::D



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53. Capacity of human lungs for air in a healthy person is

A. 3000 ml

B. 1500 ml

C. 1000 ml

D. 500 ml

Answer: C



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54. Rate of breathing is controlled by

A. Amount of freely available oxygen

B. Carbon dioxide in blood

C. Muscular functions of body

D. All the above

Answer: A::B::C::D



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55. During strenuous exercise, glucose is converted into

A. Glycogen

B. Pyruvic acid

C. Starch

D. Lactic acid

Answer: A::C::D



56. How much pulmonary air is expired normally?

A. 70 %

B. 20 %

C. 25 %

D. 32 %

Answer: B::C



57. Which is incorrect ?

A. Presence of nonrespiratory air sacs increases efficiency of respiration in birds

B. In insects, circulation body fluids serve to distribute oxygen to tissues

C. Principle of counter – current flow facilitates efficient respiration in gills of fishes

D. Residual air in lungs slightly decreases
the efficiency of respiration in mammals

Answer: A::B::C::D



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58. Percentage of oxygen being carried by
blood plasma is

A. 6 – 9 %

B. 3 – 6 %

C. 2 – 3 %

D. 1 – 2 %

Answer: B::C



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59. Name of the pulmonary disease in which alveolar surface area involved in gas exchange is

A. Asthma

B. Pleurisy

C. Emphysema

D. Pneumonia

Answer: A



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60. Asthma may be attributed to

A. bacterial infection of the lungs

B. allergic reaction of the mast cells in the
lungs

C. inflammation of the trachea

D. accumulation of fluid in the lungs

Answer: A::B::C::D



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61. Name the chronic respiratory disorder
caused mainly by cigarette smoking

A. Emphysema

B. Asthma

C. Respiratory acidosis

D. Respiratory alkalosis

Answer:



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62. Lungs are made up of air-filled sacs, the alveoli. They do not collapse even after forceful expiration.

A. Inspiratory Reserve Volume

B. Tidal Volume

C. Expiratory Reserve Volume

D. Residual Volume

Answer: A::D



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Body Fluids And Circulation

1. What is the life span of RBC in humans ?

A. 120 days

B. 210 days

C. 220 days

D. 200 days

Answer: A::B::D



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2. What is found in the surrounding of wall of heart ?

A. Pericardial cavity

B. Perineural cavity

C. Pericardium

D. None of the above

Answer: A::C::D



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3. By which cause Dubb sound arises?

A. Closing of semilunar valve

B. Closing of bicuspid valve

C. Closing of tricuspid valve

D. Both b and c

Answer: A:C



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4. Which is the pacemaker of heart ?

A. AV Node

B. SA Node

C. Purkinje fiber

D. Bundle of His muscle

Answer: A::D



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5. Where granular WBCs are produced?

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Small intestine

D. Bone marrow

Answer: A::B



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6. Which type of WBCs are found in maximum number ?

A. Monocytes

B. Basophils

C. Acidophils

D. Neutrophils

Answer:



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7. Which of the following is not useful in blood clotting ?

A. Fibrin

B. Calcium

C. Platelets

D. Bilirubin

Answer: B



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8. In which of the following close circulation is found?

A. Cockroach

B. Mosquito

C. Housefly

D. Tadpole

Answer: A::D



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9. The wall of which part of the heart is very thick ?

A. Left atrium

B. Left ventricle

C. Right atrium

D. Right ventricle

Answer: C



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10. What is right for all veins?

A. They carry oxygenated blood

B. They carry Deoxygenated blood

C. They directly open into vena cave

D. None of the above

Answer: A::B



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11. How lymph differs from blood?

A. More RBC and less WBC

B. Less RBC and more WBC

C. RBC absent and less RBC

D. RBC absent and more WBC

Answer: A::B::C::D



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12. Which type of WBCs are found in maximum number ?

A. Eosiphil

B. Nutrophil

C. Acidophil

D. Monocyte

Answer:



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13. What is pacemaker?

A. Instrument measuring Heartbeats

B. Instrument measuring big arteries

C. Atrio – ventricular node, which provides
stimulation for heart beating

D. Artificial sinuauricular node, which provides stimulation for heart beating

Answer: A::B::C::D



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14. Which of the following statement is correct ?

A. All veins carry deoxygenated blood

B. All arteries carry deoxygenated blood

C. All veins carry deoxygenated blood

except one

D. All arteries carry deoxygenated blood

except one

Answer: A::B::C::D



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15. Regulation and initiation of heartbeat is indicated by

A. AV Node – bundle of His muscle – SA node – Purkinje fiber

B. SA Node – Purkinje fiber – AV Node – Bundle of His muscle

C. Purkinje fiber – AV Node – SA node – Bundle of His muscle

D. SA Node – AV Node – Bundle of His muscle – Purkinje fiber

Answer: A::B::C::D



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16. Where Mitral valve is located and it joins?

A. Left atrium and left ventricle

B. Left atrium and Right ventricle

C. Right atrium and Left ventricle

D. Right atrium and Right ventricle

Answer: A::C::D



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17. What is responsible for systole ?

- A. Entry of blood in lungs
- B. Entry of blood in heart
- C. Blood flow out of heart
- D. Blood flow out of vein

Answer: B::D



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18. What is the function of lymph?

- A. Transport of O_2 into brain
- B. Transport of CO_2 into lungs
- C. Bring interstitial fluid in blood
- D. Bring RBC and WBC in lymph node

Answer: A::B::D



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19. Which is the correct statement for blood ?

- A. WBC is more than RBC

B. RBC is more than WBC

C. RBC is less than platelets

D. Platelets is less than RBC

Answer: A::B::C



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20. Hepatic portal system starts from.....

A. Digestive system to liver

B. Kidney to liver

C. Liver to heart

D. Liver to Kidney

Answer: D



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21. Blood circulation that starts in capillaries and ends in capillaries is called

A. Portal circulation

B. Hepatic circulation

C. Cardiac circulation

D. None of these

Answer: A:C



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22. Which of the following carries glucose from digestive tract to liver?

A. Hepatic artaery

B. Hepatic portal vein

C. Pulmonary vein

D. None of these

Answer: A:C



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23. Lymph (nodes) glands form.....

A. Hormones

B. Lymphs

C. Antigens

D. Antibodies

Answer: A::B::D



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24. Which of the following is not a major organ of lymphatic system ?

A. Lymph nodes

B. Thymus

C. Kidney

D. Spleen

Answer: D



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25. Lymph is colourless because

A. WBC are absent

B. WBC are present

C. Haemoglobin is absent

D. RBC are absent

Answer: A::B



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26. Immunoglobulins are produced by

A. Lymphocytes

B. Spleen

C. Leucocytes

D. Monocytes

Answer: C



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27. Why is spleen called as graveyard of RBC?

A. Spleen

B. kidney

C. Pancreas

D. Liver

Answer:



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28. There is no DNA in

A. Mature RBCs

B. Mature spermatozoa

C. Hair root

D. Ovum

Answer: A::B::C



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29. In the ABO system of blood groups, if both antigens are present but no antibody, the blood group of the individual would be.....

A. B

B. O

C. AB

D. A

Answer: A::B



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30. Which of the following are granular WBCs?

(

A. Neutrophils, Basophils, Lymphocytes

B. Eosinophil, Basophil, Monocytes

C. Basophils, Monocytes, Lymphocytes

D. Neutrophils, Eosinophils, Basophils

Answer: A::B



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31. What P indicates in ECG?

- A. End of atrium systole
- B. Starting of atrium systole
- C. End of ventricle systole
- D. Starting of ventricle systole

Answer: A



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32. Reduction in pH of blood will

A. reduce the rate of heart beat

B. reduce the blood supply to the brain

C. decrease the affinity of hemoglobin with
oxygen

D. release bicarbonate ions by the liver

Answer: A::B::C::D



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33. Blood pressure in the pulmonary artery is.....

- A. same as that in the aorta
- B. more than that in the carotid
- C. more than that in the pulmonary vein
- D. less than that in the venae cavae

Answer: A



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34. A decrease in blood pressure/volume will not cause the release of.

A. Atrial natriuretic factor

B. Aldosterone

C. ADH

D. Renin

Answer: A::C



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