



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA PUBLICATION

Control and Co-ordination

Example

1. How do plants carry out control and co-ordination?



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2. Do sponges have tissue and organs?



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3. How do plants carry out control and coordination?



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4. How do animals carry out control and coordination?



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5. How do plants carry out control and coordination?



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6. What is the need for the control and co-ordination in multicellular animals?



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7. Can sponges co-ordinate their various functions?



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8. Describe the nervous system in Hydra.
Sketch and label the nerve net in Hydra.



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9. Enlist the examples of animals which show diffused nervous system.



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10. Describe the nervous system in Hydra.

Sketch and label the nerve net in Hydra.



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11. Match the organism with the type of nervous system found in them.

Column I		Column II	
i.	Neurons	a.	Earthworm
ii.	Ladder type	b.	<i>Hydra</i>
iii.	Ganglion	c.	Flatworm
iv.	Nerve net	d.	Human



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12. Comment on nervous system in Planaria.



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13. Comment on nervous system in Planaria.



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14. Name the types of cell produced by neural tissue.



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15. Name the longest cell present in you body.



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16. What is a nerve?



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17. How are neurons classified on the basis of their functions.



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18. Name the structural and function unit of nervous system.



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19. What is basal nuclei?



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20. What is neurilemma?



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21. What is the difference between myelinated and non-myelinated nerve?



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22. What are multipolar neurons?



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23. What are Nissl's granules?



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24. What is axon hillock?



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25. What is axoplasm?



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26. What is myelin sheath?



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27. What is node of Ranvier?



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28. Name the supporting cells (Neuroglia cells) in the nervous system of man.



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29. Name the supporting cells which secrete myelin sheath around axon of CNS in man.



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30. The supporting cells that produce myelin sheath in the PNS are ___



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31. Name the stationary macrophages of CNS.



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32. Describe the neuroglial cells in central nervous



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33. How does control and coordination take place in higher animals?



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34. Describe the structure of a Multipolar neuron.



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35. Sketch the different types of the Neuroglial cells.



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36. Describe the different types of neuroglial cells and their functions.



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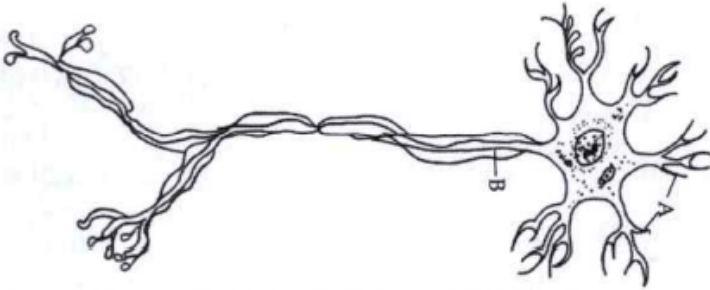
37. Complete the table.

Location	Cell Type	Function
PNS		Produce myelin sheath
PNS	Satellite cells	
	Oligodendrocytes	Form myelin sheath around central axon
CNS		Phagocytose pathogens
CNS		Form the epithelial lining of brain cavities and central canal.



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38. With the help of given diagram, answer the following questions:

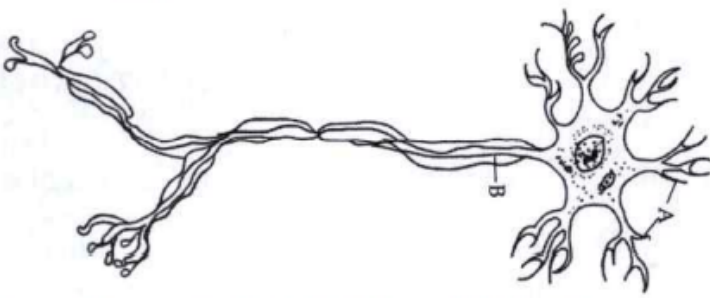


Name the parts labeled A and B in the neuron.



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39. With the help of given diagram, answer the following questions:

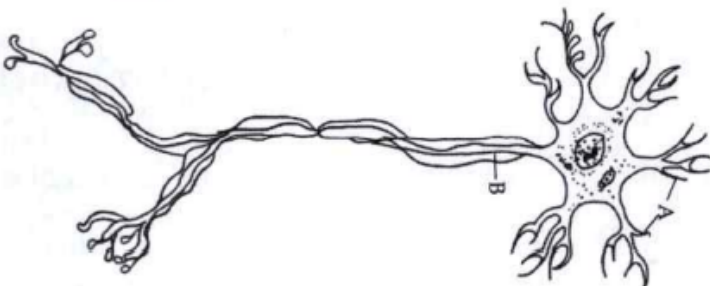


Which part acquires the information in the neuron?



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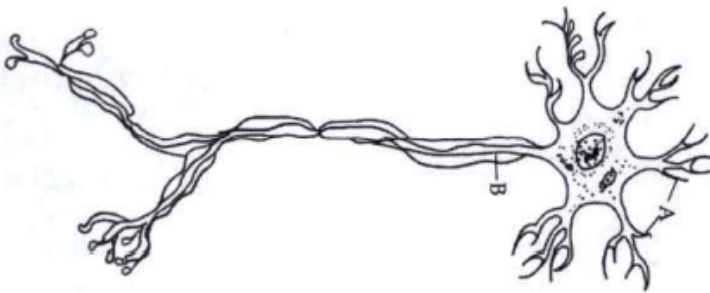
40. With the help of given diagram, answer the following questions:



Through which part does the information travel?

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41. With the help of given diagram, answer the following questions:



Where is the impulse converted into a chemical signal for onward transmission?





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42. Our body contains a large number of Cells 'L' which are the longest cells in the body. L has long and short branch called as 'M' and 'N' respectively there is a gap 'O' between two 'L' cells, through which nerve impulse transfer by release of chemical substance 'P' : Name the cell L.



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43. Our body contains a large number of Cells "L" which are the longest cells in the body. L has long and short branch called as 'M' and 'N' respectively there is a gap 'O' between two 'L' cells, through which nerve impulse transfer by release of chemical substance e 'P' : What are M and N?



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44. Our body contains a large number of Cells "L" which are the longest cells in the body. L has long and short branch called as 'M' and 'N' respectively there is a gap 'O' between two 'L' cells, through which nerve impulse transfer by release of chemical substance 'P' : What is the gap 'O'?



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45. Our body contains a large number of Cells "L" which are the longest cells in the body. L has long and short branch called as 'M' and 'N' respectively there is a gap 'O' between two 'L' cells, through which nerve impulse transfer by release of chemical substance 'P ': Name the chemical substance 'P'



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46. What is synapse?





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47. What is synaptic transmission?



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48. What are neurotransmitters? Give examples.



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49. Define stimulus



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50. What is threshold stimulus?



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51. Rearrange the following in the correct order of involvement in electrical impulse

movement. Synaptic knob, Dendrites, Cell body,

Axon terminal, Axon



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52. List the properties of the nerve fibres.



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53. Describe the structure of synapse.



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54. Differentiate between Electrical Synapse and Chemical Synapse.



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55. Explain how is impulse transmitted through a synapse?



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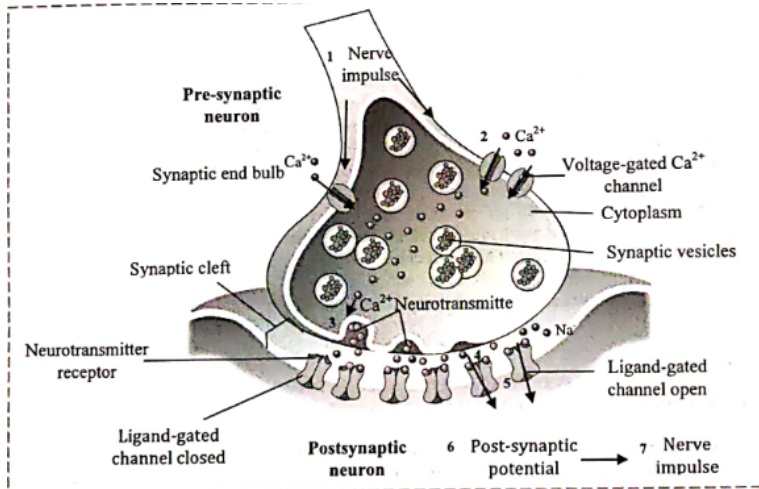
56. Explain the process of generation and conduction of nerve impulse



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57. Answer the following Question after studying the diagram: What do the synaptic

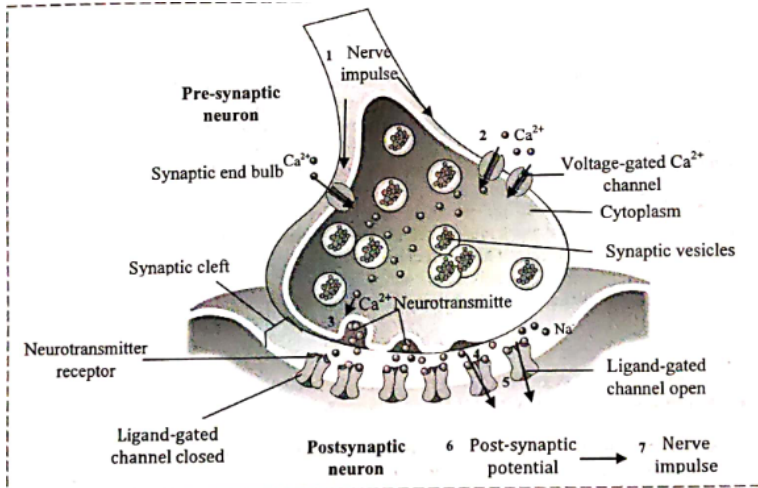
vesicles obtain?



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58. Answer the following Question after studying the diagram: What process is used to

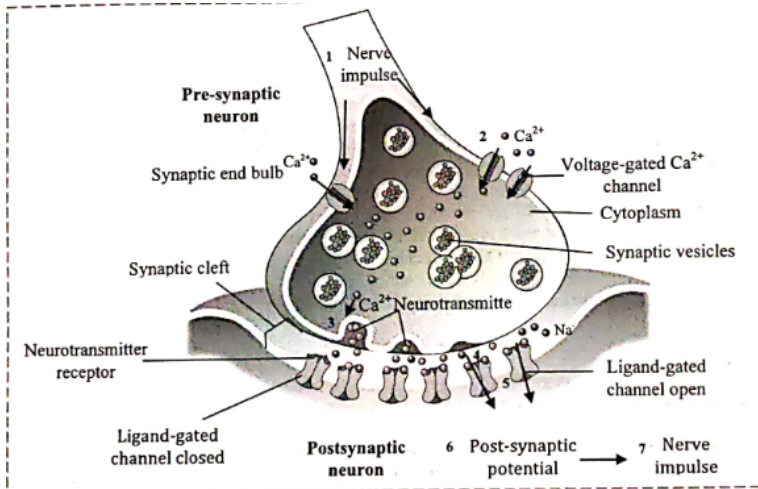
release the neurotransmitter?



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59. Answer the following Question after studying the diagram: What should be the

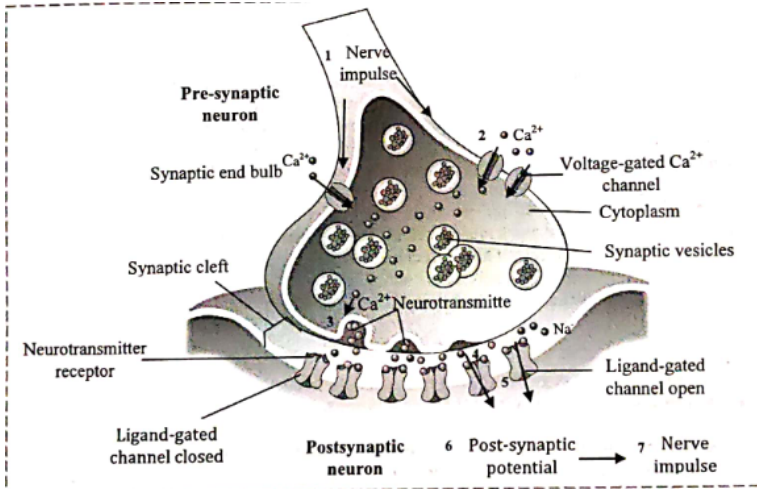
reason for the next impulse to be conducted?



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60. Answer the following Question after studying the diagram: Will the impulse be carried by postsynaptic membrane even if one

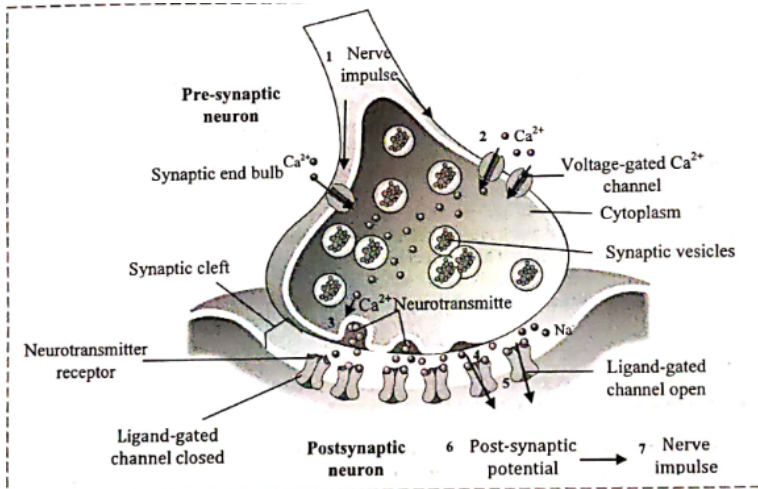
pre-synaptic neuron is there?



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61. Answer the following Question after studying the diagram: Can you name the

responsible for their transmission?



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62. Define the following terms.

(i) Resting potential

(ii) Action potential

(iii) Threshold stimulus / potential



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63. Describe the conduction of nerve impulse in the neuron.



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64. Explain the process of conduction of nerve impulses upto development of action potential.



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65. What are the different parts of the human nervous system?



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66. Where is CNS located in our body?



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67. Name the two parts of CNS.





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68. In which part of skull, the brain is enclosed?



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69. Name the part of skeleton that protects the spinal cord?



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70. Define meninges.



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71. Which layer of meninges is tough, non-vascular and attached to inner side of cranium?



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72. Name the layer of meninges which is delicate and highly vascular lying in close

contact with CNS.



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73. Expand/Full form of C.S.F.



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74. Enlist/Name the types of cells which secretes CSF.



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75. Name the fluid which prevents the brain from desiccation.



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76. Name the protective covering membrane which protects the brain from mechanical shocks.



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77. Name the structure involved in protection of the brain.



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78. Name the part of skeleton that protects the spinal cord?



Watch Video Solution

79. Define meninges.



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80. What is choroid plexus?



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81. Give a chart of human nervous system.



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82. What are the functions of nervous system?



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83. Write a short note on cloning.



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84. What is cerabrospinal fluid? Enlist its functions.



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85. What is cerebrospinal fluid? Enlist its functions.

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86. Match the pairs and rewrite:

Column 'I'	Column 'II'
(i) Pia mater	(a) Outermost, tough, fibrous membrane
(ii) Dura mater	(b) Middle non-vascular, web-like membrane
(iii) Arachnoid mater	(c) Inner most, highly vascular delicate membrane

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87. Find incorrect statement and rewrite as the correct statement.

- (i) Meninges are the covering membranes protecting the brain and spinal cord.
- (ii) Cerebrospinal fluid is secreted by lymph nodes of lymphatic system.



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88. Rakesh got hurt on his head when he fell down from his motorbike. Which inner membranes must have protected his brain? What other roles do they have to play?



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89. Complete the following chart and rewrite.

Sr. No	Structure	Function
(1)	Meninges	A
(2)	B	Prevents brain from desiccation



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90. What is encephalology?



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91. Enlist the three major parts of brain



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92. Describe the structure of forebrain.



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93. What is the role of olfactory lobe?



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94. Why are humans less dependent on smell as compared to vision?



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95. Name the largest part of the brain



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96. Into how many parts is the cerebrum divided ?



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97. Name the structure that connects the right and left cerebral hemispheres.



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98. What is corpus callosum?



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99. What is the characteristic feature of mammalian brain?



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100. Which is the largest commissural fiber of the brain.



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101. Enlist the two layers of cerebrum.



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102. What important role is played by gyri and sulci in cerebrum?



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103. Enlist the types of matter present in brain and spinal cord.



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104. What is grey matter?



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105. What is white matter?



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106. Complete the following chart and rewrite.

Sr. No	Parts of forebrain	Function
(1)	Olfactory lobes	It control smell.
(2)	Cerebrum	A
(3)	B	It maintains homeostasis and involuntary control.



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107. Name the sulci which divides the cerebral hemisphere into four lobes.



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108. Sulci divides cerebral hemisphere into how many lobes? Write their names.



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109. What is Broca's area?



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110. What is Wernicke's area?



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111. Where is the Wernicke's (intelligence) area located?



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112. What is basal nuclei?



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113. Name the largest basal nuclei present at the floor of cerebrum.



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114. Mention the different parts of diencephalon.



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115. What is a ventricle?



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116. Name the ventricles present in cerebral hemispheres.



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117. What is red nucleus?



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118. What is the function of red nucleus?



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119. Give the sub-division of hind brain.



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120. Which is the second largest structure of brain?



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121. Which is the silent area of the brain?



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122. What is arbor vitae?



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123. Name the ventricle present in the medulla oblongata.



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124. Name the part of brain that encloses the IIIrd ventricle.



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125. What is foramen of Monro?



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126. What is duct of Sylvius?



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127. Name the structure of brain which acts as a link between nervous system and endocrine system.



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128. What is the limbic system?



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129. Give a chart of part of human brain.



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130. What is the importance of Corpora quadrigemina?



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131. What is crura cerebri?



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132. Write short note on : Human Brain



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133. Draw a neat labelled diagram of.

L.S. of human brain



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134. Write a note on SCP.



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135. Why an injury to the right cerebrum affects the functioning of the left side of the body?



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136. Write a short note on mammals.



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137. Find out how different functional areas of the brain can be mapped?



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138. What is EEG? What information can be obtained from EEG.



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139. Write a note on SCP.



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140. Complete the followign chart and rewrite.

Sr. No	Lobes of cerebrum	Sensory areas
(1)	Frontal lobe	A
(2)	B	Gustatoreceptors (soma esthetic area)
(3)	Temporal lobe	C
(4)	D.	Visual area



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141. The muscular system helps in various movements of the body. . The signal to contract is provided to muscles by the Activate Windows

- A. nervous system
- B. skeletal system
- C. circulatory system
- D. respiratory system

Answer:



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142. Complete the following chart and rewrite.

Sr. No	Lobes of cerebrum	Sensory areas
(1)	Frontal lobe	A
(2)	B	Gustatoreceptors (soma esthetic area)
(3)	Temporal lobe	C
(4)	D.	Visual area



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143. Match the pairs and rewrite.

Column I	Column II
(i) Broca's area	(a) Understanding spoken and written words
(ii) Visual area	(b) Helps in hearing
(iii) Auditory area	(c) Controls sense of vision
(iv) Wernicke's area	(d) Translates thoughts into speech



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144. A' is the largest structure of brain. It is enclosed in upper part of skull 'B' and covered by membranes 'C'. It shows two hemispheres

internally connected to each other by 'D'.

Write the names of A,B,C and D.



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145. Find the incorrect statement and rewrite it as statement: Olfactory lobes control sense of smell.



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146. Find the incorrect statement and rewrite it as statement: Corpus striatum is the largest basal nucleus present on the floor of cerebellum.



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147. Find the incorrect statement and rewrite it as statement: Cerebellum is the first largest structure of brain.



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148. Give reason Injury to medulla oblongata may prove fatal.



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149. Injury to the medulla oblongata causes sudden death-Explain.



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150. Write an account of structure and function of cerebrum.



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151. Name the largest part of the brain



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152. Describe the functional areas of cerebrum.



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153. Give a brief account of diencephalon.

Write functions of its various parts.



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154. Describe the structure and function of midbrain.



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155. Write a short note on midbrain



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156. Give an account of structure and functions of hind brain.



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157. Name the two swellings found in spinal cord.



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158. What is cauda equina?



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159. Explain the structure and functions of spinal cord.



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160. Describe the T.S. of spinal cord.



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161. Trigeminal nerve is also called as 'dentist nerve'. Why?



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162. What is the other name for the auditory cranial nerve?



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163. Name the cranial nerves that supply impulses to the eye muscles.



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164. What is the nature of spinal nerves?



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165. Which cranial nerves originates from the mid brain?



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166. Name the three branches of trigeminal nerve.



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167. Name the nerve which passes into the body and innervates the internal organs.



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168. Which cranial nerve has the maximum number of branches and longest distribution?



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169. Name the cranial nerve which is smallest in nature.



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170. Classify the cranial nerves, according to their function.



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171. Enlist the number and names of cranial nerves which are sensory in nature.



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172. Enlist the number and names of cranial nerves which are motor in nature.



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173. Enlist the number and names of cranial nerves which are mixed in nature.



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174. 'A' is the largest structure of brain. It is enclosed in upper part of skull 'B' and covered by membranes 'C'. It shows two hemispheres internally connected to each other by 'D'.

Write the names of A,B,C and D.



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175. A' is the largest structure of brain. It is enclosed in upper part of skull 'B' and covered by membranes 'C'. It shows two hemispheres internally connected to each other by 'D'. Write the names of A,B,C and D.



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176. A' is the largest structure of brain. It is enclosed in upper part of skull 'B' and covered by membranes 'C'. It shows two hemispheres

internally connected to each other by 'D'.

Write the names of A,B,C and D.



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177. A' is the largest structure of brain. It is enclosed in upper part of skull 'B' and covered by membranes 'C'. It shows two hemispheres internally connected to each other by 'D'.

Write the names of A,B,C and D.



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178. Match the pairs and rewrite.

Column I	Column II
(i) Olfactory	(a) Control gastrointestinal movements
(ii) Pathetic	(b) Controls facial expression
(iii) Facial	(c) Rotation and movement of eye
(iv) Vagus	(d) Controls smell



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179. Classify the following cranial nerves given below as per column 'A' and complete column 'B' select from the given options.

(1) Optic (2) Abducens (3) Trigeminal (4)

Hypoglossal (5) Auditory (6) Vagus

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(A) Sensory
(B) Motor
(C) Mixed



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180. Complete the following chart and rewrite.

(4 marks)

Sr. No	Cranial nerve	Organs innervated
(1)	Optic	A
(2)	B	Nasal cavity, lacrimal, mandible
(3)	Auditory	C
(4)	D	Neck and shoulder muscle



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181. Match the pairs.

Column I	Column II
(i) Oculomotor	(a) Salivation and swallowing
(ii) Auditory	(b) Movement of tongue
(iii) Glossopharyngeal	(c) Movement of eye ball
(iv) Hypoglossal	(d) Hearing and equilibrium



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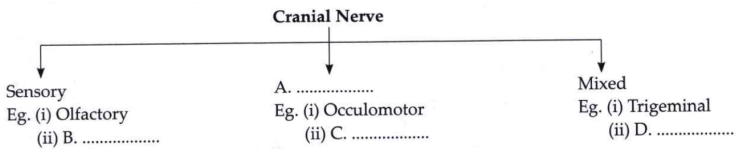
182. Match the pairs.

Column I	Column II
(i) Cervical group	(a) Twelve pairs
(ii) Thoracic group	(b) One pair
(iii) Lumbar group	(c) Eight pairs
(iv) Coccygeal	(d) Five pairs



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183. Complete the tree diagram.



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184. Give reason, spinal nerves are mixed in nature.



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185. Define reflex action and reflex arc.



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186. What is a reflex angle?



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187. What are spinal nerves? Enlist the types of spinal nerves.



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188. What are cranial nerves? Enlist the number, name, origin, distribution, nature and functions of cranial nerves.



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189. With the help of a neat labelled diagram , explain the formation of spinal nerves.



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190. Differentiate between.

Cranial Nerves and Spinal Nerves.



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191. Explain the types of reflex action.



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192. A' is a cylindrical structure that begins from the lower end of medulla and extend

downwards. It is enclosed in bony cage 'B' and covered by membrane 'C'. As many 'D' pairs of nerves arise from the structure 'A': What is 'A'.



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193. A' is a cylindrical structure that begins from the lower end of medulla and extend downwards. It is enclosed in bony cage 'B' and covered by membrane 'C'. As many 'D' pairs of nerves arise from the structure 'A': Name the bony cage 'B'.



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194. A' is a cylindrical structure that begins from the lower end of medulla and extend downwards. It is enclosed in bony cage 'B' and covered by membrane 'C'. As many 'D' pairs of nerves arise from the structure 'A': What is the name of membrane 'C'?



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195. A' is a cylindrical structure that begins from the lower end of medulla and extend downwards. It is enclosed in bony cage 'B' and covered by membrane 'C'. As many 'D' pairs of nerves arise from the structure 'A': How many pairs are 'D'?



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196. Explain the Reflex Pathway with the help of a neat labelled diagram.





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197. List the components of sympathetic nervous system.



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198. Sympathetic nervous system shows adrenergic effect. Give reason.



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199. Parasympathetic nervous system show cholinergic effect.



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200. Describe the divisions of autonomic nervous system.



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201. Why is parasympathetic nervous system also called the housekeeping system?



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202. Distinguish between the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system on the basis of the effect they have on:

a) Heart beat



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203. Write the sympathetic and parasympathetic effect of the following

organs which is given below.

*(i) Heart beat (ii) Blood vessels (iii) Arterial B.P. (iv) Pupil of eye (v) Gastro intestinal movements (vi) *Urinary bladder.



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204. Following table comparing the effects of parasympathetic and sympathetic nervous system. Find the incorrect mater and correct it.

Feature	Parasympathetic Effect	Sympathetic Effect
Pupil of eye	Dilates	Constricts
Bronchi of lungs	Constricts	Dilates
Salivation	Inhibits	Stimulates
Release of bile	Stimulates	Inhibits



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205. Mrs. Sharma suffered from a stroke and the right side of his body was paralysed. However this response was normal for knee jerk reflex with either leg. Explain how and why?

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206. Find out about the nervous system in Earthworm.



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207. How many neurons are present in the human body and specially in the brain?



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208. Normally, what percentage of cranial capacity is used by an average human?



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209. What is the ratio between neurons and neuroglia?



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210. Does this CSF remain enclosed inside the ventricles?



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211. Does the CSF remain enclosed inside the ventricles? What can be the outcome of such situation.



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212. During extraction of a tooth, the dentist gives an injection of anaesthesia to the patient before extraction. Is the action potential generated? How does the local

anaesthesia work? What is the effect of pain killer on the nervous system?



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213. During extraction of a tooth, the dentist gives an injection of anaesthesia to the patient before extraction. Is the action potential generated? How does the local anaesthesia work? What is the effect of pain killer on the nervous system?



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214. Explain cerebellum is well developed in human.



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215. What is ataxia?



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216. Distinguish between cerebrum and cerebellum.



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217. Insects are able to run on the surface of water because .



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218. A fish in water (refractive index n) looks at a bird vertically above in the air. If y is the height of the bird and x is the depth of the fish from the surface, then the distance of the bird as estimated by the fish is



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219. Find out the fifth category of taste called Umami apart from the four recognized ones salty, sour, sweet, bitter.





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220. Enlist the various receptors found at various locations in the body.



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221. What does the cerebellum of brain control?



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222. How does tongue detect the sensation of taste?



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223. Krishna was going to school and on the way he saw a major bus accident. His heart beat increased and hands and feet become cold. Name the part of the nervous system that had a role to play in this reaction.



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224. Write a note on sensory receptors.



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225. Match the pairs and rewrite:

Column 'I'	Column 'II'
(i) Phonoreceptor	(a) Heat and cold stimuli receiver
(ii) Thermoreceptor	(b) Homeostasis through vasodilation
(iii) Chemoreceptor	(c) Sound reception
(iv) Baroreceptors	(d) Sensitive to taste



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226. Name the three wall layers of eyeball.



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227. Name the following: Name the region of retina where rods and cones are absent.



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228. What is macula lutea?



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229. Why does different colors appear black in the darkness or dim light?



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230. Define receptors. Enlist different types of receptors.



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231. Differentiate between Rods cells and Cones cells in Eukaryotes.



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232. What is germ pore? Give its function.



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233. Give a brief account of mechanism of vision.



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234. Write note on Retina.



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235. Describe the different parts of human eye.



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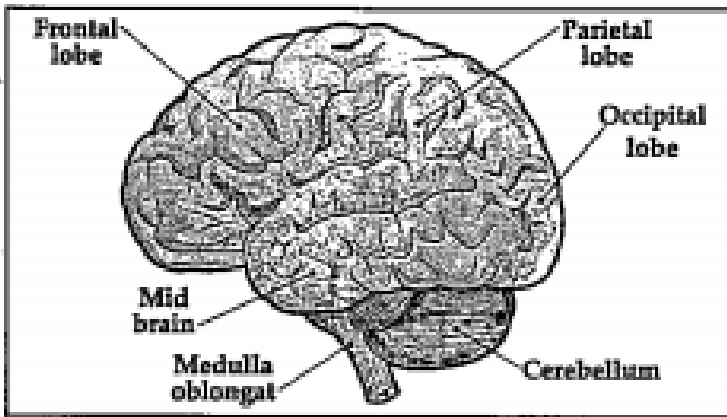
236. Answer the following questions :

Draw a neat labelled diagram to show the structure of the human eye.



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237. Labelled diagram :





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238. Explain the structure of external ear.



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239. what is the function of tympanic membrane?



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240. Name the three ossicles of the middle ear.



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241. What is cerumen?



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242. Where do you find otolith?



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243. Where is cochlea found in the ear?



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244. Give the names of ear ossicles.



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245. Mention the role of semicircular canals in ear.



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246. Write note of Cochlea.



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247. Describe the structure of human ear.



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248. Answer the following questions :

Draw a neat labelled diagram to show the structure of the human eye.



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249. Draw a labelled diagram of human ear.



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250. The auditory centre of the brain analyses the impulses received and the sound is perceived. Draw flow chart of mechanism of hearing.



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251. How can we see and enjoy the beautiful colours of the nature after the sunrise?



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252. Find out information about those who can donate eyes?



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253. Is there any age limit for donating eyes?



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254. Who cannot donate eyes?



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255. Find out information about those who can donate eyes?

Is there any age limit for donating eyes?

Who can not donate eyes.

Facts about eye donation.



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256. Collect information about causes and corrections for myopia , hypermetropia , astigmatism, prebyopia , cataract , night blindness.



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257. What is the function of tympanic membrane?



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258. Draw a neat labelled diagrams of.

Human ear



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259. Write a note on IVF



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260. Elaborate on the following disorders of nervous system: Parkinson's disease



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261. While holding a tea cup Mr. Kothari's hands rattle. Which disorder he may be suffering from and what is the reason for this?



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262. Write a note on Alzheimer's disease.



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263. How does the communication takes place between cell and organisms?



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264. Enlist the types of cells which produces chemical signals.



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265. What do you mean by endocrinology?



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266. Name the father of endocrinology.



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267. Who coined the term 'hormone'?



Watch Video Solution

268. What are endocrine glands?



Watch Video Solution

269. State the properties of hormones.



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270. Classify hormones based on their chemical nature.



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271. Write the note on functions of hormones.



Watch Video Solution

272. Define hormone receptor and write about their types.



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273. "Hormones are chemical messengers and regulators". Explain.



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274. Explain negative feed back mechanism.



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275. What is the role of second messenger in the mechanism of protein hormone action ?



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276. Explain action of steroid hormones and proteinous hormones.



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277. Explain the mode of steroid hormone.



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278. Indicate the location of various endocrine glands in our body diagrammatically.



Watch Video Solution

279. Indicate the location of various endocrine glands in our body diagrammatically.





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280. Give symptoms of the disease caused by hyposecretion of ADH



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281. What causes diabetes insipidus?



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282. What is polydipsia?



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283. Name the bony depression of sphenoid bone in which pituitary gland is well protected.



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284. Enlist the function of MSH.



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285. In which part thyroid gland stores its hormone.



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286. Name the hormone secreted by the pineal gland



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287. What is the cause of abnormal elongation of long bones of arms and legs and lower jaw?



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288. Give the role of Parathormone.



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289. What is parathyroid Tetany?



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290. Name the endocrine gland which degenerates in old age.



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291. Describe the thymus gland. Add a note on the functions of the hormone secreted by thymus gland.



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292. How is Addison's disease caused?



Watch Video Solution

293. How is Cushing's disease caused?



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294. Which gland is called dual gland or double gland?



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295. What causes diabetes mellitus?



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296. Name the local hormones produced by endocrine cells of alimentary canal.



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297. Which two glands take care of level of Ca^{++} ionic balance in the blood?



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298. Name the cells that secrete the hormone testosterone.



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299. Which hormone is secreted by the heart?



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300. Hormone of Atrium



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301. Name the following: The hormones secreted in the kidney..



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302. Name the hormone which is anti abortion hormone?



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303. Name an organ that acts as a temporary endocrine gland.



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304. Name the types of hormones that bind to DNA and alter gene expression.



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305. Where is the pituitary gland located?

Enlist the hormones secreted by anterior pituitary.



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306. Enlist different pituitary hormones.



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307. Give an account of hormones secreted by pituitary gland.



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308. Differentiate between Adenohypophysis and Neurohypophysis.



Watch Video Solution

309. Enlist the role of pineal gland.



Watch Video Solution

310. Why do we use iodized salt?



Watch Video Solution

311. Why do we use iodized salt?



Watch Video Solution

312. Patient suffering from hypothyroidism shows increased level of TSH. Why?



Watch Video Solution

313. Differentiate between hypo and hyperthyroidism.



Watch Video Solution

314. Differentiate between Cretinism and myxoedema.



Watch Video Solution

315. Differentiate between Simple goiter and exophthalmic goiter.



Watch Video Solution

316. Differentiate between Cretinism and dwarfism.



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317. Write a note on thyroid hormones.



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318. Write a note on typhoid.



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319. An adult patient suffers from low heart rate, low metabolic rate and low body temperature. He also lack alertness, intelligence and initiative. What can be this disease? What can be its cause and care?



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320. Which are the 2 types of goitre? What are their causes?





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321. What are cortisol? Give their role.



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322. Describe the hormones secreted by the ovary and its functions.



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323. Write a short note on the hormones of testis.



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324. Describe the hormones of Gastronitestinal tract.



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325. State the site of production and function of Secretin, Gastrin and Cholecystokinin.



Watch Video Solution

326. Enlist hormones of GI tract and state their role.



Watch Video Solution

327. Write a short note on hormones of the heart.



Watch Video Solution

328. Write a short note on the hormones of Kidney.



Watch Video Solution

329. Give the role of prolactin hormone.



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330. Write a note on hormone therapy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

331. What will be the effect of thyroid gland atrophy on the human body?



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332. Give the function of hypothalamus.



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333. Explain in brief the structure of pituitary gland.



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334. Give name and functions of hormones of adenohipophysis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

335. List the hormones of pituitary.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

336. What is adenohipophysis? Name the hormones secreted by it?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

337. Give name and functions of hormones of adenohypophysis?



Watch Video Solution

338. Describe the hormones of neurohypophysis.



Watch Video Solution

339. List the hormones of hypothalamus.



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340. Give an account of hyper secretin and hypo secretion of growth hormone/STH.



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341. Explain the role of hypothalamus and pituitary as a coordinated unit in maintaining system.



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342. With the help of suitable diagram describe the structure of thyroid gland.



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343. With the help of suitable diagram describe the structure of thyroid gland.



Watch Video Solution

344. With the help of suitable diagram describe the structure of thyroid gland.



Watch Video Solution

345. Described the role of hormones secreted by thyroid gland.



Watch Video Solution

346. Write a note on functions of thyroxine hormone.



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347. Write a note on IVF



Watch Video Solution

348. Write a note on cretinism, myxoedema and simple goiter.



Watch Video Solution

349. Write a note on exophthalmic goiter.



Watch Video Solution

350. Write a note on thyrocalcitonin hormone.



Watch Video Solution

351. Describe parathyroid glands with the help of neat labelled diagram.



Watch Video Solution

352. Name the hormone produced by Parathyroid gland.



Watch Video Solution

353. How does fall and rise in blood calcium stimulate secretion of parathyroid?



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354. Describe parathyroid glands with the help of neat labelled diagram.



Watch Video Solution

355. Describe the thymus gland. Add a note on the functions of the hormone secreted by thymus gland.



Watch Video Solution

356. Write a note on thyroid hormones.



Watch Video Solution

357. Describe the brief, an account of disorders of adrenal gland.



Watch Video Solution

358. Explain how the adrenal medulla and sympathetic nervous system function as a closely integrated system.



Watch Video Solution

359. Name the hormones secreted by the adrenal cortex and state their role.



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360. Write the note on functions of hormones.



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361. Write the names and functions of various hormones of pancreas.



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362. Name the secretion of alpha, beta and delta cells of islets of Langerhans. Explain their role



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363. Write a note on islets of Langerhans.



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364. Pancreas is both exocrine as well as endocrine gland. Give reason.



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365. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Growth of thyroid and secretion of thyroxine.



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366. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Helps in relaxing pubic ligaments to facilitate easy birth of young ones.



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367. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Stimulate intestinal glands to secrete intestinal juice.



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368. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Controls calcium level in blood.



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369. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Controls tubular absorption of water in Kidneys.



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370. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of

following functions.

Urinary elimination of water.



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371. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Sodium and potassium ion metabolism.



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372. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Basal Metabolic rate.



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373. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Uterine contraction





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374. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Heart beat and blood pressure.



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375. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of

following functions.

Secretion of growth hormone.



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376. Write the names of hormones and the glands secreting them for the regulation of following functions.

Maturation of Graafian follicle.



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377. What is negative and positive feedback of hormone action?



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378. Collect more information about animal husbandry.



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379. Describe neurohormonal regulation of pituitary and thyroid gland?



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380. Why are african pygmies diminutive. Is it is due to lack of GH, thyroxine or absence of thyroxine receptors on their cell surface ?



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381. How does fall and rise in blood calcium stimulate secretion of parathyroids?



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382. Distinguish between glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoids.



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383. Significance of relaxin and inhibin.



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384. Which endocrine gland plays important role in improving immunity?



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385. Describe the brief, an account of disorders of adrenal gland.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

386. Describe in brief an account of disorders of the thyroid.



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Excercise

1. Thermoregulatory centre in the body is

A. Hypothalamus

B. Cerebellum

C. Spinal Cord

D. pituitary

Answer:



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2. Which of the following is a sensory nerve?

A. Vagus

B. auditory

C. facial

D. lumbar

Answer:



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3. Chemical transmission in synapse occurs due to _____

- A. Cholesterol
- B. ATP
- C. acetylcholine
- D. choline esterase

Answer:



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4. Voluntary muscular co-ordination is under control of

A. Medullaoblongata

B. cerebellum

C. hypothalamus

D. cerebrum

Answer:



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5. Cerebellum is not controlling Centre
for_____

A. Muscular strength

B. memory

C. equilibrium

D. muscular co-ordination

Answer:



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6. Retina of the eye has following receptors_____

- A. Chemoreceptor
- B. thermo receptors
- C. photoreceptors
- D. baroreceptors

Answer:



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7. Breathing is controlled by

A. Trachea

B. medulla oblongata

C. lungs

D. hypothalamus

Answer:



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8. Corpus callosum is a nerve fibre bridge which connects

- A. Two cerebral hemispheres
- B. cerebrum and cerebellum
- C. Cerebellum and medulla
- D. midbrain and hind brain

Answer:



9. Centre for thirst and hunger are located in

- A. Cerebrum
- B. cerebellum
- C. hypothalamus
- D. medulla

Answer:



10. Gyri in the brain are present in

- A. Cerebral cortex
- B. cerebellum
- C. medulla oblongata
- D. hypothalamus

Answer:



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11. Which of the following is a structure of mesencephalon?

A. Inferior colliculi

B. thalamus

C. cerebellum

D. pons varolii

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

12. Third ventricle lies in

A. Midbrain

B. diencephalon

C. cerebrum

D. medulla oblongata

Answer:



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13. Medulla oblongata encloses

A. Third ventricle

B. fourth ventricle

C. first ventricle

D. second ventricle

Answer:



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14. Loss of memory may result from injury to the _____

A. Corpora quadrigemina

B. pons varolii

C. cerebellum

D. hippocampus

Answer:



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15. Terminal part of spinal cord is

A. Funiculus

B. filum terminale

C. cauda equina

D. conus terminalis

Answer:



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16. How many pairs of cranial nerves arise from human brain?

A. 10

B. 12

C. 13

D. 31

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

17. Terminal part of spinal cord is

- A. Funiculus
- B. filum terminale
- C. cauda equina
- D. conus terminalis

Answer:



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18. Arbor vitae is present in

A. Mid brain

B. cerebrum

C. cerebellum

D. medulla oblongata

Answer:



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19. Auditory area is present in which part of the brain?

A. Frontal lobe

B. occipital lobe

C. parietal lobe

D. temporal lobe

Answer:



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20. The nervous system of mammals uses both electrical and chemical means to send signals

via neurons. Which part of the neuron receives impulse?

A. Axori

B. Dendron

C. Nodes of Ranvir

D. Neurilemma

Answer:



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21. Is a neurotransmitter.

A. ADH

B. Acetyl CoA

C. Acetyl choline

D. Inositol

Answer:



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22. The supporting cells that produce myelin sheath in the PNS are ___

A. Oligodendrocytes

B. Satellite cells

C. Astrocytes

D. Schwann cells

Answer:



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23. A collection of neuron cell bodies located outside the CNS is called

A. Tract

B. Nucleus

C. Nerve

D. Ganglion

Answer:



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24.is in direct contact of brain is human

A. Cranium

B. Duramater

C. Arachnoid

D. Piamater

Answer:



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25. Which part of the pituitary is neurohaemal organ?

- A. Pars distalis
- B. infundibulum
- C. pars nervosa
- D. pars intermedia

Answer:



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26. The secondary sexual characteristics in male is controlled by

A. Growth hormone

B. TSH

C. oestrogen

D. progesterone

Answer:



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27. Hypersecretion of STH in children causes

A. Cretinism

B. gigantism

C. dwarfism

D. myxoedema

Answer:



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28. Milk secretion in lactating woman is controlled by

A. LH

B. prolactin

C. relaxin

D. oestrogen

Answer:



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29. ADH is secreted by _____

A. adrenal gland

B. thyroid

C. hypothalamus

D. pancreas

Answer:



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30. BMR is increased by the administration of _____

A. Insulin

B. GH

C. thyroxin

D. testosterone

Answer:



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31. The largest endocrine gland in the body is

A. Pituitary

B. adrenal

C. liver

D. thyroid

Answer:



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32. Diabetes insipidus is caused by deficiency of

A. Calcitonin

B. oxytocin

C. prolactin

D. vasopressin

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

33. Simple goiter is caused by the deficiency of

A. TSH

B. thyrocalcitonin

C. thyroxine

D. iodine

Answer:



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34. Exophthalmic goitre is also known as

- A. Grave's disease
- B. Gull's disease
- C. Simple goiter
- D. Cushing's disease

Answer:



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35. Cushing's syndrome is developed due to _____

- A. Hypo secretion of ACTH
- B. hyper secretion ACTH
- C. Hypo secretion thyroxine
- D. hyper secretion of thyroxine

Answer:



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36. Pituitary gland is under the control of

A. Thyroid gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Pineal gland

D. hypothalamus

Answer:



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37. FSH is secreted by

A. Pituitary gland

B. thyroid gland

C. ovary

D. adrenal gland

Answer:



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38. ICSH stimulates _____

A. Overy

B. Leydig cells

C. seminiferous tubules

D. kidney

Answer:



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39. LH is secreted by

A. Pituitary gland

B. thyroid gland

C. ovary

D. adrenal gland

Answer:



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40. TSH regulates ___ secretion

A. Thyroxine

B. MSH

C. androgen

D. insulin

Answer:



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41. Deficiency of thyroxine in adults causes _____

A. Cretinism

B. myxoedema

C. diabetes

D. Cushing's disease

Answer:



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42. Osmotic pressure and blood pressure are maintained by _____

A. Glucocorticoids

B. aldosterone

C. arterial natriuretic factor

D. vasopressin

Answer:



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43. Receptors for protein hormones are located

A. In cytoplasm

B. on cell surface

C. in nucleus

D. on Golgi complex

Answer:



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44. If parathyroid gland of man are removed, the specific result will be

A. Onset of aging

B. disturbance of Ca^{++}

C. onset of myxoedema

D. elevation of blood ressure

Answer:



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45. Hormone thyroxine, adrenaline and noradrenaline are formed from....

A. Glycine

B. Arginine

C. Ornithine

D. Tyrosine

Answer:



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46. Pheromones are chemical messengers produced by animals and released outside the body, The odor of these substances affects.

A. Skin colour

B. excretion

C. digestion

D. behaviour

Answer:



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47. Which one of the following is a set of discrete endocrine gland

A. Salivary, thyroid, adrena, ovary

B. Adrenal, testis, ovary, liver

C. Pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, thymus

D. pituitary, pancreas, adrenal, thymus

Answer:



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48. After ovulation, Graafian follicle changes into

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus spongiosum

D. Corpus callosum

Answer:



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

A. Parathyroid hormone- Diabetes insipidus

B. Luteinizing hormone- Diabetes mellitus

C. Insulin- Hyperglycemia

D. Thyroxine-Tetany

Answer:



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50. The branch of spinal nerves that supplies to the skin and back muscles is _____

A. ramus dorsalis

B. ramus ventralis

C. ramus communicans

D. b' and 'c'

Answer:



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51. The name of first cranial nerve is _____

A. Optic

B. Olfactory

C. Oculomotor

D. Vagus

Answer:



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52. The structural and functional unit of nervous system is _____

A. Neuron

B. Axon

C. Cytons

D. Dendron

Answer:



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53. Which of the following hormone stimulates gluconeogenesis?

A. cortisol

B. insulin

C. adrenaline

D. aldosterone

Answer:



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54. Which of the following is not a thyroid hormone_____?

A. T3

B. T4

C. calcitonin

D. ADH

Answer:



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55. Which of the following gland is called the master of endocrine orchestra?

A. Thyroidgland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Pituitary gland

D. Ovary

Answer:



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56. Name the three ossicles of the middle ear.



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57. Name an organ acts as temporary endocrine gland.



Watch Video Solution

58. Give reason, spinal nerves are mixed in nature.



Watch Video Solution

59. What is the characteristic feature of mammalian brain?



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60. Name the chemical which helps in transmitting nerve impulse through the synapse.



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61. Name the hormone which plays role in fight and flight situation.



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62. Give the functions of meninges and CSF.



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63. Injury to the medulla oblongata causes sudden death-Explain.



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64. Draw neat labelled diagram.

Sycon



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65. Give an account of pineal gland and enlist the functions of hormone secreted by it.



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66. Differentiate between Hypohydrophily and Epihydrophily



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67. Write a short note on Glucocorticoids.



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68. Give an account of the hind brain in man.



Watch Video Solution

69. Distinguish between the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system on the basis of the effect they have on:

a) Heart beat



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70. Write the names and functions of various hormones of pancreas.



Watch Video Solution

71. Explain in brief the structure of pituitary gland.



Watch Video Solution

72. What is the role of second messenger in the mechanism of protein hormone action ?



Watch Video Solution

73. Write an account of structure and function of cerebrum.



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