doubtnut
India's Number 1 Education App

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION

ENGLISH

SENSE ORGANS

Others

1. Glands of Moll are modified

A. Oil glands

B. Tear glands

C. Sweat glands

D. Scent glands.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

2. The secretion of lacrymal gland is

A. Watery

B. Acidic

C. Oily

D. Alkaline.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

3. Sty is infection of

A. Gland of Zeis

B. Sclerotic

C. Choroid

D. Retine.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Lens is man is

A. biconvex

B. Biconcave

C. Spherical

D. Cylindrical.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

5. The musculus tensor choroidea is

A. Another name of tela chroroidea

B.

C. Spherical

D. Cylindrical.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

6. The musculus tensor choroidea is

A. Another name of tela choroidea

B. Muscles surrounding the lens

C. Lev ator bulbi muscles

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

7. Eyeball can be moved in the orbit by eyeball muscles. The number of eyeball muscles in each eye is

A. 6 muscles

B. 3 muscles

C. 4 muslces

D. 5 muscles

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. The eye ball protrudes from the orbit with the contraction of

A. Retractor bulbi muscles

B. Protractor lentis muscles

C. Levator bulbi muscle

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

9. Colour to the eye is imparted by

A. Lens

B. Pupil

C. Iris

D. Vitreous humous.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

10. The size of pupil decreases due to the contraction of

A. Radial muscles

B. Circular muscles

C. Both circular and radial muscles

D. Nictiating membrane

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

11. The vision of man is

A. Monocular

B. Binocular

C. Aposition

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

12. Eye muscles are attached with

A. Sclerotic

B. Cornea

C. Choroid

D. Retina.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

13. The visual purple is concerned with

A. Bright light

B. Dim light

C. Moderate light

D. Darkness.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

14. The visual violet is concered with

A. Bright light

B. Dim light

C. Moderate light

D. Darkness.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

15. The colour differentiation is done by

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Bipolar nerve cells

D. Pigmented epithelium.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

16. Tympanic membrane is streched over a cartilaginous ring called

A. Columella

B. Fenestra ovalis

C. Tympanicus annulus

D. none of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

17. The true sense of equilibrium in mammals are situated in the

A. Utriculus

B. Sacculus

C. Semicircle ducts

D. Cochlea.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

18. The membranous labyrinth is concerned with

A. Hearing

B. Equilibrium

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

19. The enlargement at one end of each semicircular canal is known as

A. Lagena

B. Utriculus

C. Ampulia

D. Sacculus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

20. Which part of internal eaer receive sound wves in man?

A. Cochlea

B. Legena and utriculus

C. Ampullae and utriculus

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

21. From the secculus arises a narrow tube called

A. Ductus endolymphaticus

B. Endolymphatic sac

C. Cochlea

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

22. Vascular coat of eye is

A. Sclerotic

B. Choroid

C. Retina

D. None of the above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

23. Scala typmpani is the part of

A. Internal ear

B. Middle ear

C. Endolymphatic sac

D. Brain.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

24. Otoconia are

A. Nerve fibres

B. Ear stones

C. Sensory hair

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

25. In man's eye. The sclerotic is made up of

A. Bone

B. Cartilage

C. Muscles and cartilage

D. Fibrous connective tissue.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

26. In mammalian eye, the power of accommodation is controlled by changing thickness of the lens, governed by

A. Cornea

B. Pupil

C. Iris

D. Ciliary body.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

27. Lacrimal gland are concerned with secretion of

A. Hormones

B. Digestive juices

C. Enzymes

D. Tears.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

28. The membranous labyrinth is concerned with

A. Hearing

B. Balancing

C. Sound production

D. Hearing and balancing.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

29. The receptor organs for sence of hearing are located in

A. Cochlea

B. Utriculus

C. Sacculus

D. Middle ear.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

30. If the light source is front of an eye becomes bright suddenly.

A. Focus of lens will change

B. Retinal blood supply is cut

C. Vitreous umous becomes fluid

D. Pupil will contract.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

31. Animals perceiving coloured images are

A. Primates

B. Birds

C. Lizards and snakes

D. All the above.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

32. Visual purple is found in

A. Cornea

B. cones

C. Rods

D. Retina.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

33. Tactile organs found at the hair roots are

A. Basket nerve endings

B. Free nerve endings

C. Pacinian corpuscles

D. Ruffini corpuscles.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

34. The tympanic cavity is connected with the pharynx by

A. Glottia

B. Gullet

C. Eustachian tubes

D. Internal nares.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

35. The ear ossicle of man is

A. Malleus

B. Incus

C. Stapes

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

36. Vestibule is constituted by

A. Semicircular canals and utriculus

B. Sacculus and utriculus

C. Sacculus and ampullae

D. Ampullae and lagena.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

37. Maculae are present in

A. Semicircular canals and utriculus

B. utriculus and lagena

C. Utriculus

D. Utriculus and sacculus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

38. The impulse of sound is conducted to the brain by

A. Olfactory nerve

B. Auditory nerve

C. Trochlea nerve

D. Optic nerve.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

39. Taste buds are located on

A. Palate

B. Tongue only

C. Pharynx

D. All the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

40. The exposed transparent region of eye ball represents.

A. Uvea

B. Cornea and conjunctiva

C. Fibrous coat

D. Cornea

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

41. The c illiary body is located

A. Near the ciliary muscles

B. Near the blind spot.

C. Just behind the cornea

D. At the junction of iris and choroid.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

42. The blind spot is the region where

A. Image is dim

B. Image is formed in strong light

C. Optic disc is present

D. Image is formed during the dark.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

43. Man can see objects equally clear from various distances due to

A. Cornea

B. Conjunctiva

C. Eyelid

D. Ciliary muslces.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

44. Statoreceptors are located in

A. Cristae

B. Maculae

C. Both A and B

D. Cochlea.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

45. Cerumen or ear wax which coats the surface of auditory canal is produced by

A. Tympanum

B. Ceruminous glands

C. Sebaceous glands

D. Meibomian glands.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

46. The tectorial membrane is found in the

A. Eye of Frog

B. Eye of Mammals

C. Ear of Mammals

D. Tongue of Frog.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

47. In old age, the vision of eye becomes dim. It is due to

A. Myopia

B. Hypermetropia

C. Cataract

D. Astigmatism.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

48. In hypermetropia, the image is formed

A. Before retina and is corrected by convex lens

B. Behind retina and is corrected by convex lens

C. Before retina and is corrected by concave lens .

D. Behind retina and is corrected by concave lens.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

49. Astigmatism is correc ted by the use of

A. Convex lens

B. Concave lens

C. Cylindrical

D. Surgery

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

50. Pigment in the cone cells of man responsible for detecting red colour is

A. Erythrolabe

B. Chlorolabe

C. Cyanolabe

D. Rhodopsin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

51. Cyanolabe pigment helps in distingushing

A. Green colour

B. Red colour

C. Blue colour

D. Dim light.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

52. Otolith is mainly composed of

A. Carbohydrate

B. Magnessium

C. Lipid

D. Calcium carbonate.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

53. Eustachian tube helps to

A. amplifying sound waves

B. To listen to activities in buccophyaryngeal cavity

C. Equalise pressure on the two sides of tympanum

D. To keep the middle ear moist.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

54. Vascular coat of eye ball is made up of

A. Sclerotic, choroid and retina

B. Optic, ciliary and iridial

C. Sclerotic, cornea and conjunctiva

D. Choroid, ciliary body and iris.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

55. Choroid is

A. Loose connective tissue with pigment cells and vascular supply

B. Muscular tissue rich in blood supply

C. Epthelium

D. Nervous system.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

56. Iris has

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Radial and circular muscles

D. Both rods and cones.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

57. ..... pigment enables us to see in the dark.

A. Iodopsin

B. Rhodopsin

C. Haemocyanin

D. Hematin.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

58. A red flower looks black in the evening because of

A. Change in flower colour

B. Functioning of rods only

C. Beginning of colour blindness

D. Absence of cones.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

59. Static balance is maintained by

A. Maculae

B. Cristae

C. Organ of Corti

D. Reissner's membrane.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

60. Dynamic balance is maintained by

A. Maculae

B. Cristae

C. Organ of corti

D. Ressiner's membrane

Answer: B

61. End bulbs of Krause perceive the sensation of

A. Touch

B. Heat

C. Cold

D. Pressure.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

62. Merkel's discs take part in perceiving the sensation of

A. Pressure

B. Cold

C. Heat

D. Constant touch and its localisation.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

63. Senstation of heat is picked up by

A. Meissener's capsules

B. Orgains of Golgi-Mazzoni

C. Pacinian corpuscles

D. Ruffini's corpuscles.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

64. Free nerve endings present in the skin perceive the sensation of

A. Touch

B. Pressure

C. Both touch and pressure

D. Joint rotation.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

65. Receptors for touch, pressure and joint rotation present in the

interior are

A. Pacinian corpuscles

B. Golgi-Mazzoni organs

C. Merkel's discs

D. End bulbs of Krause.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

66. Pressure tissue vibrations and tension are perceived through

A. Hair and organs

B. Free nerve endings

C. Ruffini's corpuscles

D. Pacinnian corpuscles.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

67. Receptors for initial contact and movements of object over the skin are

A. Pacinian corpuscles

B. Hair end organs

C. Merkel's discs

D. Ruffini's corpuscles.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

68. Sour taste is perceived on the tongue at

A. Tip

B. Sides

C. Upper surface of front half

D. Back.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

69. Saltish taste is perceived by the tongue in the region of

A. Back

B. Antero-laterally

C. Upper surface

D. Tip.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

70. Human eye is most sensitive to

A. Red colour

B. Green colour

C. Violet colour

D. Orange colour

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

71. Conjunctiva of eye is present in

A. Vitreous chamber

B. Aqueous chamber

C. Ciliary body

D. Front of cornea

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

72. Cavity of vitreous humour in the eyes are situaed

A. In front of lens

B. Behind the lens

C. Between lens and iris

D. Between iris and cornea.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

73. Semicircular canals of internal ear of a mammal contain a fluid called

A. Lymph

B. Endolymph

C. Perilymph

D. Haemolymph.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

74. The tympanic cavity is connected with the pharynx by

A. Bartholin's ducts

B. Internal nares

C. Eustachian tubes

D. None of these.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

75. The blind spot is the region where

A. Image is formed

B. Cones are numerous

C. The optic nerve leaves out

D. Image is formed during the dark.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

76. Meissner's corpuscles are located in

A. Pancreas and secrete trypsinogen

B. Adrenal and secrete trypsinogen

C. Spleen and destroy erythrocytes

D. Skin and perceive gentle pressure.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

77. Membranous labyrinth is surrounded by a fluid called

A. Perilymph

B. Haemolymph

C. Lymph

D. Endolymph.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

78. The sweet and acidic tastes are better detected by

A. Tip of the tongue

B. Base of the tongue

C. Middle of the tongue

D. Lateral sides of the tongue.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

79. In a vision disorder associated with old age , the image is formed

A. Before retina and is corrected by convex lens

B. Behind the retina and is corrected by convex lens

C. Before retina and is corrected by concave lens.

D. Before retina and is corrected by concave lens.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

80. Taste buds for bitter taste are found on tongue at

A. Posterior part

B. Tip

C. Lateral side

D. Ventral side.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

81. Unique about humans is

A. Free hand

B. Tool use

C. Articulated speech

D. Social set up.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

82. Jacobson's organ is related to

A. Touch

B. Smell

C. Sight

D. Hearing.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

83. Concave lens is employed to correct

A. Presbyopia

B. Hypermetropia

C. Cataract

D. Myopia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

84. In the blind spot where the optic nerves leaves the eye

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Both rods and cones

D. Neither rods nor cones.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

85. In myopia or short sightedness

A. Image is formed slightly in front of retina because eye ball is longer

B. Eye ball is normal but image is formed over blind spot

C. Eye ball is n ormal but images is formed slightly behind the retina due to faulty lens

D. Courvature of cornes becomes irregular.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

86. Which of the following is devoid of blood supply?

A. Retina

B. Choroid

C. Cornea

D. Sclerotic.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

87. Conjunctiva of eye is derived from

A. Mesoderm

B. Ectoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Endomesoderm.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

88. The eye rotates in the orbit by

(a) Four rectus and two oblique muscles

(b) Ciliary muscles

(c) Suspensory ligaments and ciliary muscles

(d) Three circular and four ob lique muscles

A. Four rectus and two oblique muscles

B. Ciliary muscles

C. Suspensory ligaments and ciliary muscles

D. Three circular and four ob lique muscles.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

89. Suppose a person wears convex galsses for proper vision. Where you think the image of the object is formed in his eyes when he is not using the glasses

A. On blind spot

B. On yellow spot

C. Infront of retina

D. Behind the retina.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

90. Pigments present in cones of retina are connected with

A. Night blindness

B. Accommodation of eye

C. Colour discrimination

D. Imeage formation.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

91. The depression in the retina of eye which lodges only the cones is called

A. Conjunctiva

B. Iris

C. Blind spot

D. Fovea centralis.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

92. The cornea and lens of the mammalian eyes are both

A. Transparent and help in image formation on retina

B. Transparent and diverge light rays on retina for image formation.

C. Sensitive and richly supplied by nerves

D. Sensitive and richly supplied by blood vessels.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

93. The rods and cones of the eye retinal layer are modified

A. Bipolar neurons

B. Unipolar neurons

C. Multipolar neurons

D. Hairs.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

94. Colour perception in man is due to

A. Rods in retina

B. Cones in retina

C. Lens of eye

D. Cornea lens complex.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

95. The depression in the retina of eye which lodges only the cones is called

A. Fovea centralis

B. Blind spot

C. Edge of retina

D. Choroid.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Pupil

B. Iris

C. Cornea

D. Ciliary body.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

97. The three tiny bones present in middle ear are called ear ossicles. Write them in correct sequence beginning from ear drum.

A. Stapes, incus and malleus

B. Malleus, incus and stapes

C. Stapes, malleus and incus

D. Incus, maaleus and stapes.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

98. The organ of Corti in rabbit is concerned with the sense of

or

Cochlea of mammalian internal ear is concerned with

A. Taste

B. Smell

C. Hearing

D. Equilibrium

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

99. Our ear can hear the frequency of sound waves

A. 5-100 cycles/sec

B. 50-20000 cycles/sec

C. 20000-50000 cycles/sec

D. 2000-3000 cycles/sec.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

100. Organ of corti are present in the cavity known as

A. Scala vestibuli

B. Scala tympani

C. Scala media

D. Helicotrema

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

101. The receptors for soun d waves are present on

A. Organs of Corti

B. Reissner's membrane

C. Semicircular canals

D. Sacculus.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

102. Bony labyrinth contain s fluid called

A. Endolymph

B. Perilymph

C. Humor

D. Synovial fluid

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

103. Organ of corti are present in the cavity known as

A. Tympanic canal

B. Cochlear canal

C. Vestibular canal

D. Auditory meatus.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

104. Q) Eustachian tube connects

A. External ear with middle ear

B. External ear with internal ear

C. Middle3 ear with pharynx

D. Middle ear with internal ear.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

105. Vibrations of fenestra ovalis are transmitted to

A. Endolymph of scala media

B. Endolymph of scala vestibuli

C. Perilymph of scala vestibuli

D. Perilymph of scala tympani.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

106. Loudness of sound is transferred to

A. Increased movement of basilar fibres of cochlea

B. Increased vibrateion of semicircular canals

C. Vibrations of endolymphatic sac

D. Vibrations of tympanic bulia.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

107. The sense of equilibrium by ear is the funciton of

A. Basliear membrane of cochlea

B. Tectorial membrane of cochlea

C. Sensory crista of ampulla

D. Sensory cells of organ of corti.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

108. Sensory crista of ampulla of mammalian ear is c onnected with

A. Sense of balance

B. Sense of low hearing

C. Sense of loud hearing

D. Secretion of ear wax.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

109. Which one of the following is the functional unit of hearing

A. vibrations of ear ossicles

B. Nerve impulses from hair cells of organs of Corti

C. Vibrations in external auditory meatus

D. Vibrations in ear drum.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

110. Eye is said to be near- sighted when a

A. Near object is focussed behind retina

B. Distant object is focussed behind retina

C. Distant object is focussed in front of retina.

D. Near object is focussed in front of retina.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

111. The black pigment in the eye, which reduces the internal reflection, is located in

A. Iris

B. Cornea

C. Ciliary body

D. Suspensory ligament

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

112. Fovea centralis of retina perceives

A. Dim light

B. Diffuse light

C. Coloured light and bright light

D. Coloured light and dim light.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

113. Scala vestibuli is connected with

A. Fenestra rotundus

B. Fenestra ovalis

C. Scala media

D. Eustachian tube.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

114. Cochlea lodges

A. Helicotrema

B. Meibomian gland

C. Organ of Corti

D. Fenestra rotundus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

115. Reduction in elasticity of eye lens with age causes

A. Myopia

B. Presbyopia

C. Cataract

D. Hypermetropia.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

116. Proprioreceptors are found in

A. Sole of feet

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Hypothalamus

D. Medulla.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

117. Iris of an is an extension of

A. Sclerotic

B. Choroid/Uvea

C. Choroid and retina

D. Selerotic and choroid.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

118. The function of iris in the eyes of frog is to

A. Move lens forward and backward

B. Refract light rays

C. Bring about movement of eyelids

D. Alter the size of pupil.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

119. Retina is most sensitive at

A. Optic disc

B. Periphery

C. Macula lutea

D. Fovea centralis.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

120. Light rays entering the eye are controlled by

A. Pupil

B. Iris

C. Cornea

D. Lens.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

121. Middle ear has

A. Two sets of tiny bones

B. Three sets of tiny bones

C. Two sets of large bones

D. Three sets of large bones.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

122. Eye lens is

A. Biconcave

B. Concave

C. Convex

D. Biconvex.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

123. A small passage that permits continuity between scala vestibuli and scala tympani is

A. Stapes

B. Helicotrema

C. Basilar membrane

D. Tectorial membrane.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

124. The defective condition of accomodation of the eye in which distant objects are seen distinctly but near objects are indistinct is

A. Myopia

B. Astigamatism

C. Presbyopia

D. Hypermetropia.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

125. Convex lenses correct.

A. Presbyopia

B. Myopia

C. Hypermetropia

D. Glaucoma.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

126. Semicircular canals occur in

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Intenstine

D. Ear.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

127. Organs of Ruffini are receptors of

A. Cold

B. Pressure

C. Heat

D. Touch.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

128. At rest, the eyes have

A. Relaxed cililary body

B. Contracted ciliary body

C. Suspensory ligament is loose or relaxed

D. Eye lens is elastic and biconvex.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

129. Endolymph has good quantity of

A. Na

B. Ca/k

C. Mg

D. Cl.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

130. Sound is transmitted from middle ar to internal ear due to

A. Vibrations of tympanum

B. Vibrations of stapes

C. Strinkin g of stapes

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

131. Which is absent in aqueous humor ?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Oxygen

C. Hyaluronic acid

D. Glucose.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

132. Where do the sensory nervous strcutres found

A. Epidermis

B. Endodermis

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

133. Part of ear concerned with hearing is

A. Reissner's membrane and tectorial membrane

B. Basilar membrane and tectorial membrane

C. Reissner's membrane and basilar membran e

D. Ampulla.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

134. Fish are able to see under water because

A. Both lens and cornea are spherical

B. Cornea is pherical, lens is flat

C. Cornea is flat , lens is spherical

D. Both lens and cornea are flat.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

135. In man's eye. The sclerotic is made up of

A. Nose

B. Ear

C. Heart

D. Eye.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

136. Nowadays cornea transplantation has been done on large scale because:

A. Easily availbale

B. Without blood supply

C. Easily preserved

D. Easily stiched.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

137. When the intensity of light is low during night the light is detected by

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Both A and B

D. Lens.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

138. Ora serrata is

A. Part of retina

B. Present in utriculus of ear

C. Gland present in oral cavity of Frog

D. Oral cavity of protochordates

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

139. Which one is photosensitives in mammals?

A. Retinol

B. Rhodopsin

C. Melanin

D. Sclerotin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

140. Fenestra ovalis is the opening of

A. Air fille cavity of middle ear

B. External opening of tympanic cavity

C. Opening of auditory capsule

D. Communication between pharynx and tympanic cavity.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

141. Glaucoma can be caused by

A. Blocking of canal of Schlemm

B. Drying up of vitreous humor

C. Increased size of eye

D. Opacity of lens.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

142. Colour blindness results from

A. Cones

B. Rods

C. Rods and cones

D. none of the above.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

143. Organ of corti is found in

(a) Internal ear

(b) Middle ear

(c) External ear

(d) In between internal ear and middle ear

A. Internal ear

B. Middle ear

C. External ear

D. In between internal ear and middle ear.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

144. Cell of Deiter occurs in

(a) Retina

(b) Organ of corti

(c) utriculus

(d) Sebaceous glands

A. Retina

B. Organ of corti

C. utriculus

D. Sebaceous glands.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

145. The pacinian corpuscle present in the skin is for

(a) Glands

(b) Pain receptors

(c) Naked tactile receptors

(d) Encapsulated pressure receptors

A. Glands

B. Pain receptors

C. Naked tactile receptors

D. Encapsulated pressure receptors.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

146. Sensation of stomach pain is due to

A. Proprioceptors

B. Teloreceptors

C. Interoceptors

D. Exteroceptors.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

147. The black pigment in the eye, which reduces the internal reflection, is located in

A. Retina

B. Iris

C. Selerotic

D. Cornea.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

148. Too short eye ball and too flat lens produce

A. Astigmatism

B. Presbyopia

C. Near sightedness

D. Far sightedness.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

149. rodopsin pigments erythrolable, chlorolabe and cyanolabe are respectively

A. Red, green and blue

B. Blue, green and red

C. Red, blue and green

D. Green red and blue.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

150. Ear drum is known as

A. Tensor tymphani

B. Scala tympani

C. Tympanic membrane

D. Scala vestibuli.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

151. Organ of Golgi is the sensing structure formed at the junction of

A. Two nerves

B. Two bones

C. Nerve and muscle

D. Muscle and tendon.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

152. Taste buds for bitter taste are found on tongue at

A. Sour taste

B. Bitter taste

C. Sweet taste

D. Saltish taste.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

153. The structures in a human body that assist in body balance are located in the

A. Outer ear

B. Middle ear

C. Inner ear

D. Eustachian tube

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

154. Anterior irregular wavy part of retina is

A. Ora serrata

B. Pars optics

C. Ocular conjuctiva

D. Fovea centralis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

155. Given below are asserton and reason, Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A). Both correct but reason not correct explanation (B) assertion true but reason wrong (C), and both wrong (D) Assertion. Hearing aids help the hearing imparied to hear. Reason. They make sound travel through skull bones.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

156. Largest ear ossicle is

A. Incus

B. Stapes

C. Malleus

D. Stapedial plate.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

157. Which pair has the same meaning ?

A. Sternum-chest bone

B. Stapes-anvil bone

C. Patella-knee knot

D. Malleus-Hammer bone.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

158. The shape of eye lens is changed by

A. Iris

B. Cillary muscle

C. pupil

D. Optic nerve.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

159. Characteristic feature of human cornea is that

A. Absence of blood circulation

B. Causes catareact in old age

C. Has lac rimal gland for secretion of tears

D. Secreted by conjuctive and glandular

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

160. When we migrate from dark to light, we fail to see for sometimes but after a time visibility becomes normal. It is example of

A. Accommodation

B. Adaptation

C. Photoperiodism

D. Mutation.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

161. Animals which see well during night have abundant

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Scotopic cells

D. Night vision cells

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

162. Which one is incorrect match

A. Myopia-Biconvex lens

B. Olfactory-Smell

C. Algesirceptor-Pain

D. Organ of corti-Sensory and suporting cells.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

163. Middle ear contains

A. Fluid

B. Blood

C. air

D. Wax.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

164. Area of retina devoid of rods and cones is

A. Yellow spot

B. Blind spot

C. Blue spot

D. Black spot

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

165. The lens used for correcting myopia is.

A. Cylindrical lens

B. Bifocal lens

C. Biconvex lens

D. Biconcave lens

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

166. When the intensity of light is low during night the light is detected by

A. Lens

B. Rods

C. Cones

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

167. Muller's fibres occur in

(A) Heart

(B) Kidney

(C) Cones

(D) Both B and C

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Cones

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

168. Vater's corpuscles are sensitive to

A. Pressure

B. Smell

C. Temperature

D. Touch

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

169. Bowman's glands are located in the

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Pleural membrane

C. Olfactory membrane

D. Cardiac muscles.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

170. Opacity of eye lens leads to

(a) Glaucoma

(b) Cataract

(c) Presbyopia

(d) Atigamatism

A. Glaucoma

B. Cataract

C. Presbyopia

D. Atigamatism.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

171. The human eye is sensitive only to light having wave length ranging from

A. 80-280 nm

B. 280-380nm

C. 380-760nm

D. 760-880nm

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

172. Glaucoma is an eye disease arising from

A. Intra-arterial pressure

B. Intraocular pressure

C. Intraventricular pressure

D. Intravesicular pressure.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

173. Assertion:The Eustachian tube helps in equalising the pressures on either sides of the ear drum.

Reason:The Eustachian tube connects the middle ear cavity with the pharynx.

A. Auditory ossicles

B. Membranous labyrinth

C. Eustachian tube

D. Cochlea.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

174. In a similarity with photographic camera, retina acts as

(a) Shutter

(b) Lens

(c) Diaphragm

(d) Film

A. Shutter

B. Lens

C. Diaphragm

D. Film.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

175. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A). Both correct but reason not correct explanation (B), assertion correct but reason wrong (C), both are wrong (D).

Asserion, Owls move freely during night.

Reason. They have large number of rods on their retina.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

176. If an organism has more rods it will

A. More active at night

B. More active during day

C. More active during dusk

D. Having colour vision.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

177. The size of pupil is controlled by the

A. Conjunctiva

B. Cornea

C. Iris

D. Retina.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

178. The lens and cornea is not having blood supply. So the nutrients are supplied by

A. Vitreous humor

B. Aqueous humor

C. Blind spot

D. Retina.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

179. In the following abnormalities of the eye which one is a serious condition that leads to blindness ?

A. Myopia

B. Hypermetropia

C. Presbyopia

D. Glaucoma.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

180. Which part of the human ear plays no role in hearing as such but is otherwise very much required ?

A. Malleus, incus and stapes

B. Utriculus, sacculus and semicircular canals

C. Organ of corti

D. Eustachian tube.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

181. The depression in the retina of eye which lodges only the cones is called

A. Blind spot

B. Fenestra rotunda

C. Fovea centralis

D. Fenstra ovalis.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

182. Nasal epithelium is formed of

A. columnar epithelium

B. Keratinized epithelium

C. Pseudostratified epithelium

D. Glandular eptihelium

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

183. The point in eye of mammals from which optic nerves and blood vessels leave the eye ball is called

A. Yellow spot

B. Blind spot

C. Pars optics

D. Pupil.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

184. Ear ossicle, incus is modified

A. Jugal bone

B. Articular bone

C. Quadrate bone

D. Hyomandibular bone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

185. Middle ear has

A. Malleus

B. Choroid

C. Odontoid process

D. Malpighian cells.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

186. In an adult human, how many bones are present as ear ossicles ?

A. Incus and stapes

B. Incus, malleus and stapes

C. Stapes

D. Incus and malleus.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

187. Adaptation of eyes in dark is due to

(a) Depletion of visual pigments in rods

(b) Depletion of visual pigments in cones

(c) Repletion of visual pigments in cones

(d) Repletion of visual pigments in rods

A. Depletion of visual pigments in rods

B. Depletion of visula pigments in cones

C. Repletion of visual pigments in cones

D. Repletion of visual pigments in rods.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

188. Which of the following disorder is not hereditary?

A. Haemophilia

B. Cataract

C. Sickle cell anaemia

D. Colour blindness.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

189. Glands responsible for secreting tears are

A. Meibomian glands

B. Glands of Moll

C. Glands of Zeis

D. Lacrymal glands.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

190. The contraction of muscle of shortest duration is seen in

A. Eye lids

B. Jaw

C. Heart

D. Intesitine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

191. Which one provides colour vision in mammals?

(a) Lens

(b) Cone cells

(c) Cornea

(d) Rod cells

A. Lens

B. Cone cells

C. Cornea

D. Rod cells.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

192. The central opening of iris is called as

(a) Cornea

(b) Lens

(c) Pupil

(d) Fovea centralis

A. Cornea

B. Lens

C. Pupil

D. Fovea centralis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

193. Gland found in eye skin of Rabbit is

(a) Meibomian gland

(b) Perineal gland

(c) Lacrymal

(d) Harderian gland

A. Meibomian gland

B. Perineal gland

C. Lacrymal

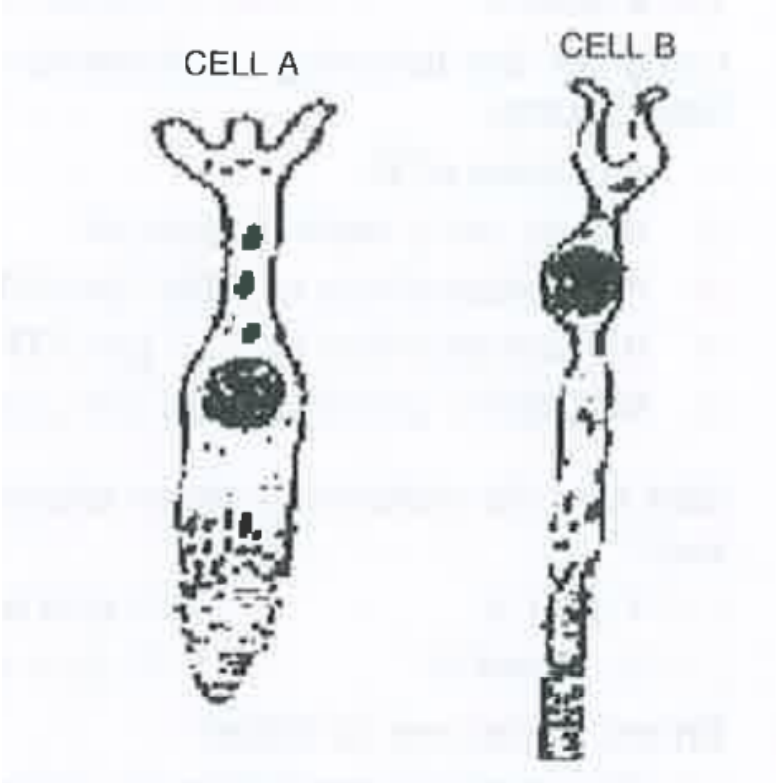
D. Harderian gland.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

194. Examine the diagram of the two cell types A and B given below and select the correct

option



A. Cell a is rod cell found evenly all over retina

B. Cell a is cone cell more concentrated in fovea centralis

C. Cell b is concrened with colour vision in bright light

D. Cell a is sensitive to low light intensities.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

195. Receptor absent over tongue is

A. thermoreceptor

B. Gustatoreceptor

C. Photoreceptor

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

196. Number of rod cells in eye is

A. 120 million

B. 80 million

C. 60 million

D. 180 million

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

197. Vestibular and tympanic canals of cochlea are connected by

A. Oval window

B. Round window

C. Helicotrema

D. Eustachial canal.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

198. Which of the following prevents internal reflection of light within the eye

or

Coloured (Pigmented) layer of eye is

A. Choroid

B. Cornea

C. Sclera

D. Conjuctive

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

199. Identify the correct sequence of organs/regions in the organization of human ear as an auditory mechanoreceptor organ.

(a) Pinna-Tympanic membrane -Auditorycanal-Cochlea-Malleus-Incus-Stapes-Auditory nerve

(b) Pinna-Malleus-Incus-Staeps -Auditorycanal-tympanic membrane-Cochles-auditory nerve

(c) Pinna-Auditory canal-Tympanic membrane-Malleus_incus-stapes-cochlea-auditory nerve

(d) Pinna-cochlea-tympanic membrane-auditory membrane-auditory canal-auditory nerve

A. Pinna-Tympanic m embrane - Auditorycanal-Cochlea-Malleus-Incus-Stapes-Auditory nerve-

B. Pinna-Malleus_Incus-Staeps - Auditorycanal-tympanic membrane-Cochles-auditory nerve.

C. Pinna-Auditory canal-Tympanic membrane-Malleus_incus-stapes-cochlea-auditory nerve

D. Pinna-cochlea-tympanic membrane-auditory membrane-auditory canal-auditory nerve.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

200. In the chemistry of vision in mammals, the photosensitive substance is called

or The visual pigment in rods of retina of vertebrate eye which is responsible for detection of light is

or

It is present in rods and useful in night vision

(a) Rhodopsin

(b) Vitamin C

(c) Melanin

(d) Vitamin K

A. Rhodopsin

B. Vitamin C

C. Melanin

D. Vitamin K.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

201. Phonoreceptors occur in

A. Skin

B. Middle ear

C. Tympanum

D. Internal ear.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

202. Olfactory membrane is connected with

A. Taste

B. Vision

C. smell

D. hearing.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

203. A 22 years student goes to his opthalamologist. He has problem in reading books because he is not able to contract his

A. Suspensory ligament

B. Ciliary muscles

C. Pupil

D. Iris.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

204. Assertion:The space between the cornea and the lens is called the vitreous chamber.

Reason:The space between the lens and retina is called the aqueous chamber.

A. Lens

B. Iris

C. Retina

D. Optic nerve.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

205. Organs of Ruffini are receptors of

A. cold

B. Pressure

C. Touch

D. Heat

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

206. Protein found in eye lens is

A. Opsin

B. Collagen

C. Crystalln

D. Rhodopsin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

207. Which one is used in balancing ?

A. Organ of Corti

B. Vestibular region

C. Middle ear

D. Cochlea.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

208. Refraction of light in the eye occurs at :

A. Cornea

B. Lens

C. Iris

D. Aqueous humor.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

209. Pecten, a comb like structure occurs in the eye of

A. Fishes

B. Birds

C. Mammals

D. Frog.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

210. Static equilibrium is maintained by

A. Sacculus

B. Utriculus

C. Semicircular canals

D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

211. Fovea in the eye is a central pit in the yellowish pigmented spot called

A. Retina

B. Blind spot

C. Meacula lutea

D. Cornea

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

212. The muiscles of a normal eye are least strained when the eye is focussed on an object

A. Relaxed ciliary muscles and taut suspensory ligament

B. Taut suspensory ligament and rounded lens

C. Contrac ted clilary muscles and relaxed lens

D. Contracted ciliar muscles and rounded lens.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

213. Tongue has

A. Baroreceptors

B. Olfactoreceptors

C. Gustatoreceptors

D. Tangoreceptors.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

214. Which one of the following is the correct difference between Rod Cells and cone cells of our retina

		Rod Cells	Cone Cells
(a)	Overall function	Vision in poor light	Colour vision and detailed vision in bright light
(b)	Distibution	More concentrated in centre of retina	Evenly distributed all Over retina
(c)	Visual acuity	High	Low
(d)	Visual pigment contained	Iodopsin	Rhodopsin

A. Overall function vision in poor light

Colour vision and detailed vision in bright light

B. Distribution More concentrated in centre of retina Evenly distributed all over retina

C. Visual activity high low

D. Visual pigment lodopsin Rhodopsin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

215. The cutaneous plexus and the papillary plexure consist of

A. A network of arteries providing dermal supply

B. Network of nerves providing dermal sensation

C. Specialized cells for cutaneous sensation

D. Gland cells that relase cutaneous sec retions.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

216. The size of pupil is controlled by the

A. Ciliary muscles

B. Suspensory ligaments

C. corneas

D. Iris muscles.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

217. Sensory neurons of retina of eye are

A. Maculae and cristae

B. Pacinian and Ruffini's corpuscles

C. Rods and cones

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

218. High frequency sound waves vibrate the basilar membrane

A. Near helicotrema

B. In middle of chchlea

C. From oval window to helipcotrema

D. Near oval window.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

219. In human beings the total visual field and the stereoscopic visual field respectively is

A. 140° and 52°

B. 140° and 26°

C. 180° and 140°

D. 180° and 26°

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

220. The glands which help in absorbing odoriferous substances to stimulate olfactory nerve are

A. Bidder's glands

B. Cowper's glands

C. Meibomian glands

D. Bowman's glands.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

221. Match the Columns

I		II
1. Fovea	*a*	Provides opening for entry of light
2. Iris	*b*	Transduces RBG light
3. Pupil	*c*	Transmits information to CNS
4. Lens	*d*	Controls amount of light entering
5. Optic Nerve	*e*	Focus light on retina.

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

222. Which is thickened to form organ of corti ?

A. Tectorial membrane

B. Reissener's membrane

C. Basilar membrane

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

223. In mammalian eye, the 'fovea' is the center of the visual field, Where

A. Choroid with only cone cells

B. retina with only rod cells

C. Retina without any sensory cells

D. Retina with only cone cells.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

224. Statoacoustic receptors are located in

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Middle ear

D. Internal ear.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

225. Which ones are gustatoreceptors

A. Rod cells of eys

B. Cone cells of eyes

C. Taste buds of tongue

D. Receptors in skin.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

226. The vibrations of the tympanic membrane are amplified approximately.....times in the oval window

A. 5

B. 20

C. 40

D. 55

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

227. The light stricking the retina generates nerve impulse.Which of the following options correctly describes the path of light ?

A. Photosensory $\rightarrow$ Bipolar neurons $\rightarrow$ Ganglionic cells $\rightarrow$ sensory nerves

B. Sensory nerves $\rightarrow$ Bipolar neurons $\rightarrow$ Ganglionic cells $\rightarrow$ Photosensory cells

C. Sensory nerves $\rightarrow$ Ganglionic cells $\rightarrow$ Bipolar neurone $\rightarrow$ Photosensory cells.

D. Photosensory cells $\rightarrow$ Ganglionic $\rightarrow$ Bipolar neurons $\rightarrow$ sensor nerves.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

228. The forward stereoscopic visual field will be the greatest in

A. Cat

B. Rabbit

C. Deer

D. Horse.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

229. Sensory structure that responds to pressure change is

A. Meissner's corpuscle

B. Pacinian corpuscle

C. End bulb of Krause

D. Organ of Ruffini.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

230. The bactericidal protein present in human tears is

A. Opsin

B. Retinene

C. Trasansudction

D. Lysozyme.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

231. Light sensitive cells of eye are present in

A. Cornea

B. Sclera

C. Choroid

D. Retina.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

232. Colour blindness is due to defect in

A. Cones

B. Rods

C. Rods and cones

D. Rhodopsin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

233. The innermost layer of the humen eye is

A. Retina

B. Lens

C. Scelra

D. Choroid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

234. Iodopsin is a light sensitive (photosensitive) pigment and is present in the

A. Iris

B. Rods

C. Cones

D. Lens.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

235. Colour perception in man is due to

A. Rhodopsin pigment in rod cells

B. Rhodopsin pigment in cone cells

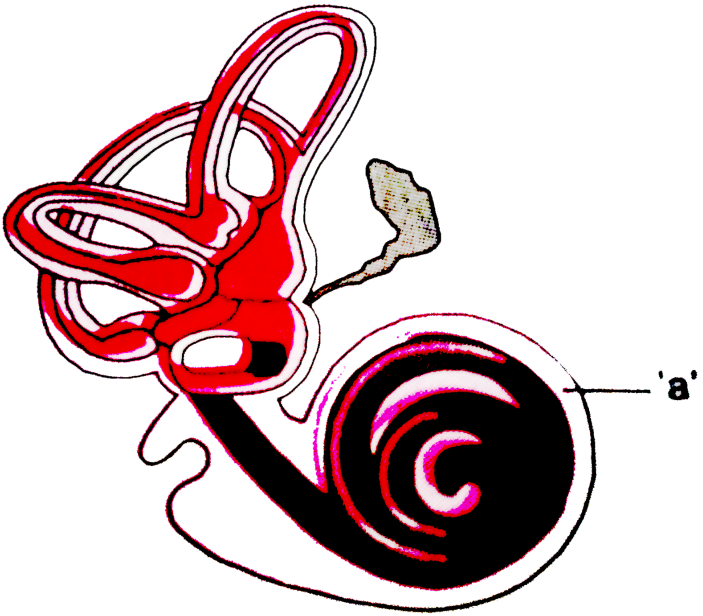
C. Iodopsin pigment in rod cells

D. Iodopsin in cone cells.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

236. Which of the following is applicable to part labelled 'a' in the given diagram .



A. Alongwith head movement it makes the individual aware of the movement

B. There are two chambers

C. It has three tubular passages in its cavity

D. Maintenance of body balance.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

237. The pacinian corpuscle present in the skin is for

(a) Glands

(b) Pain receptors

(c) Naked tactile receptors

(d) Encapsulated pressure receptors

A. Temperature

B. Light

C. Taste buds of tongue

D. Pressure.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

238. Rods are sensitive to

A. Dim light

B. High intensity light

C. Colour perception

D. All the above.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

239. The specific receptor responsible for the balance of the body and posture are

A. Organ of Corti

B. Crista and macula

C. Basilar membrane

D. Tectorial membrane.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

240. The order of the three layers of cells in the retina of human eye from inside to outside is

A. Bipolar cells, photoreceptors, ganglion

B. Ganglion cells, rods, cones

C. Ganglion cells, bipolar cells, photrecptor cells

D. Photoreceptor cells, ganglion cells, bipolar cells.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

241. The purplish red pigment rhodopsin contained in the rods type of photoreceptor cells of the human eye, is a derivative of

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

242. Which is thickened to form organ of corti ?

A. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

B. assertion is true but reson is wrong.

C. and both are wrong

D. D

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

243. Assertion : No taste sensation is evoded when drop of distilled water is put on human tongue.

Reason : Man does not possess taste buds for tasting water.

A. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

B. assertion is true but reson is wrong.

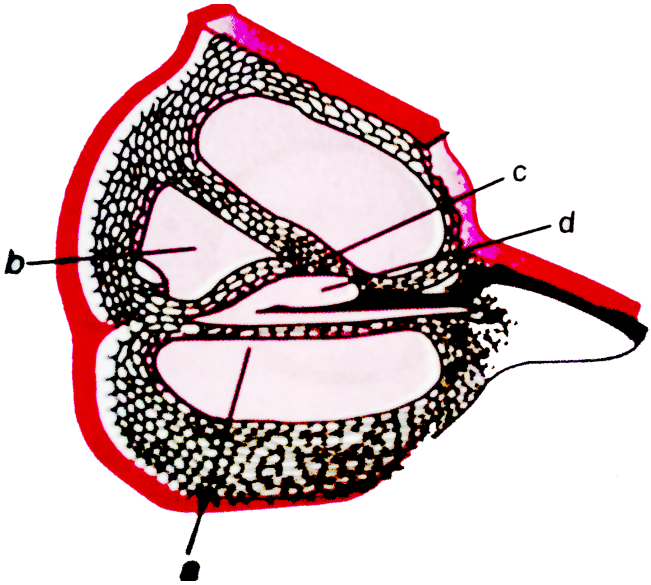
C. and both are wrong

D. D

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

244. Which is correctly labelled



A. a-Reissner's membrane

B. b-Scala vestibuli

C. c-Basilar membrane

D. d-Tectorial membrane.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

245. Parts A, B, C and D of the human eye are shown in the diagram. Select the option which gives correct identification along with its functions/ characteristics

A. d-choroid -its anterior part forms ciliary body

B. a-retina-contains -phoreceptors, rods and cones

C. b-blind spot-has only a few rods and cones

D. c-aqueous chamber-reflects light which does not pass through lens.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

246. Retina has

A. Rods and cones only

B. Rods only

C. Cones only

D. rods, cones and neuroganglion cells.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

247. Which is thickened to form organ of corti ?

A. Basilar membrane of tympanci canal

B. basilar membrane of median canal

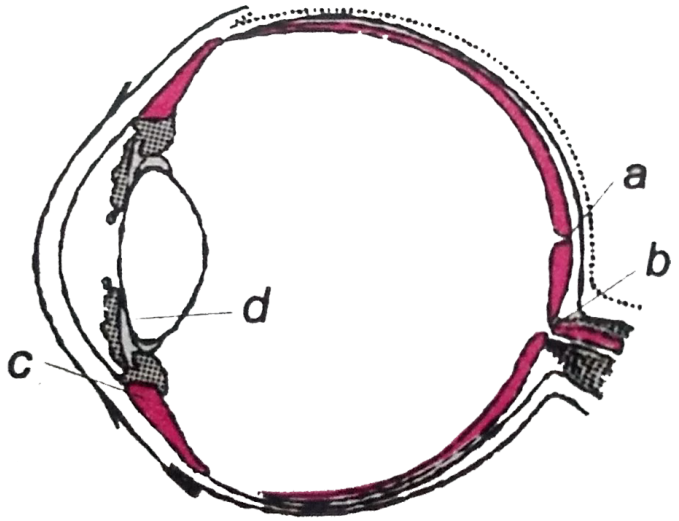
C. Reissner's membrane in tympanic canal

D. Reissner's membrane in vestibular canal.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

248. Which is true of the function of labelled part in the diagram.



A. a-blind spot-image formed here

B. b-fovea-no visual activity is present

C. c-cornea-helps to hold lens in place

D. d-iris-visible coloured portion of eye.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

249. The posterior part of the retina, which is just opposite to the lens is

A. Black spot

B. Yellow spot

C. Fovea centralis

D. Both B and C

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

250. Identify the wrong statement regarding the mechanism of hearing

A. External ear receives and directs the sound waves to ear drum

B. Vibrations produced in ear drum are trasmitted through ear ossicles and oval

window to fluid-filled inner ear

C. Movement of basilar membrane bends the hair cells

D. `Nerve impulses are generated and transmitted by efferent fibres to the auditory cortex of brain.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

251. Photopigments of human eye are composed of a protein called

A. Melanin

B. Retinal

C. Opsin

D. Myosin

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

252. Identify two small apertures present in auditory capsule

A. Foramen magnum and foramen ovale

B. Foramen ovale and fossa ovalis

C. Fenestra ovalis and obturator foramen

D. Fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

253. The stato-acoustic receptor responds to changes of

A. Light and pressure

B. Sound and equilibrium

C. Pain and pressure

D. Pressure and touch.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

254. Which of the following is present at the posterior pole of the eye, lateral to the blind spot ?

A. Crista

B. Saccule

C. Iris

D. macula lutea

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

255. Which one of the following statemetns is not correct.

A. In retina the rods have the photo-pigment rhodopsin while cones have three different photopigments

B. Retinal is a derivative of vitamin c

C. Rhodopsin is the purplish red protein in rods only

D. Retinal is light absorbing portion of visual photopigments.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

256. Assertion: The optic nerve leaves the eye at the point called blind spot

Reason: Only cones are densely packed at the blind spot, hence is the name.

A. both true but reason is not correct explanation

B. assertion is true but reason is wrong.

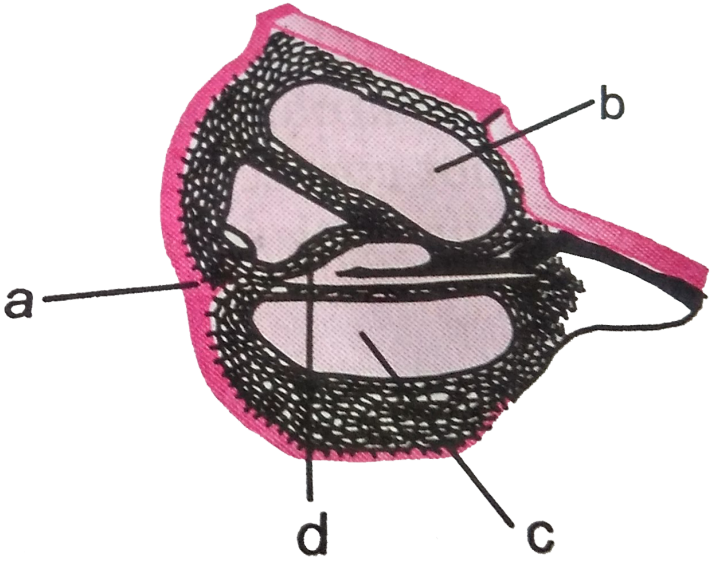
C. both are wrong

D. both true and reason is correct explanation

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

257. Select the correct option regarding sectional view of cochlea



A. a-organ of corti-responsible for maintenance of balance of body and posture

B. b-scala vestibuli-filled with perilymph that ends at the oval window

C. c-scala tympani -terminates at the round window which opens into the middle ear

D. d-basilar membrane-nerve impulses are generated against it .

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

258. Which part is not included in Cochlear duct

A. Reissner's membrane and tectorial membrane

B. Scala media

C. Macula of utricle

D. Tectorial membrane.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

259. The correct path followed by sound waves from external ear to inner ear is

A. Ear drum-basilar membrane-auditory ossicles-fluid of cochlea-hair cells

B. Ear drum-auditory ossicles-fluid of cochlea-basilar membrane-hair cells

C. Ear drum-hair cels-auditory ossicles-basilar membrane-fluid of cochlea

D. Ear drum-fluid of cochlea-auditory ossicles-hair cells-basilar membrane.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

260. the anterior portion of sclera is called

A. Lens

B. Iris

C. Pupil

D. Cornea

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

261. The projecting ridge in ampulla of semicircular canals in ear is called

A. Succus entericus

B. Maculae

C. Otolith

D. Crista ampularis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

262. Which one of the following is the functional unit of hearing

A. Utricle

B. Organ of Zuckerkandi

C. Orgain of corti

D. Vestibular apparatus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

263. Which is not a refractive medium of eye

A. Lens

B. Vitreous humour

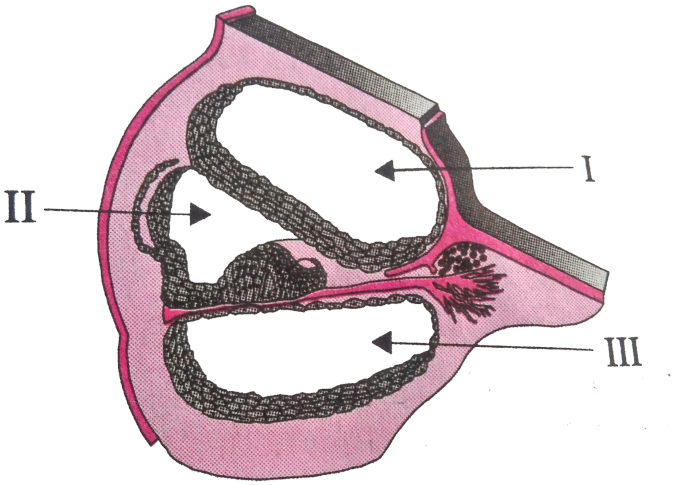
C. Aqueous humour

D. Pupil.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

264. Select the correct identification group of labelled parts I,II,III



A. I-Scala vestibuli, II-Scala media, III-Scala tympani

B. I-Scala vestibuli, II-Scala tympani, III-Scla media

C. I-Scala Tympani, II-Scala media, III-Scala vestibuli.

D. I-Scala media, II-Scala tympani, III-Scala vestibuli.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

265. Nature of ceruminous glands is :

A. Aporine sweat glands

B. Merocirne sweat glands

C. Holocrine sebaceous glands

D. Aporine sebaceous glands.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

266. Choose the wrong statements with reference is human inner ear

A. Bony labyrinth divides into two areas namyly cochles and vestibule

B. Scala vestibuli and scala media are separated by a membrane called Reissner's membrane

C. Scala media and scala tympani are separated by basiilar membrane.

D. Scala vestibuli and scala tympani are filled with endolymph

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

267. Choose the wrong statement regarding human ear

A. Stapes is attached to tympanic membrane

B. Eustachian tube connects middle ear cavity with pharyns.

C. Middle ear contains three ossicles

D. Space within cochlea called scale media is filled with endolymph

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

268. Part of eye which acts as diaphragm of photography is

A. Pupil

B. Cornea

C. Iris

D. Lens.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

269. Somatic sense receptores are

A. Meissner's corpuslces

B. Parcinian corpuscles

C. Krause's end bulb

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

270. The fovea of eye

A. has the lowest light threshold

B. Contains only green and red cones

C. Contains only rods.

D. is the region of highest visual activity

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

271. The basilar membrane of cochlea

A. Is unaffected by movement of fluid in the scala vestibule

B. Covers the oval window and round window

C. Vibrate in a pattern determined by the form of travelling wave in the fluids of cochlea

D. Vibrates when the body is subjected to linear accelrations.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

272. Photosensitive compound in human eye is made up of

A. Transducin and retinene

B. Guanosine and retinol

C. Opsin and retinal

D. Opsin and retinol.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

273. Choose the correct statement

A. Receptor do not produce graded potentials

B. Nocireceptors respond to changes in pressure

C. Meissner's corpuscles are thermoreceptors

D. Photoreceptors in the human eye are depolarised during darkness and become hyperpolarized in response to light stimulus.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

274. The pacinian corpuscle present in the skin is for

(a) Glands

(b) Pain receptors

(c) Naked tactile receptors

(d) Encapsulated pressure receptors

A. Types of glands

B. Pain receptors

C. Naked tactile receptors

D. Encapsulated pressure receptros.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

275. Good vision depends on adequate intake of carotene-rich food.

Select the best option form the following statements:

(i) Vitamin A derivatives are formed from carotene.

(ii) The photopigments are embedded in the membrane discs of the inner segment.

(iii) Retinal is a derivative of vitamin a.

(iv) Retial is a light-absorbing part of all the visual photopigments.

A. a and b

B. a,c and d

C. a and c

D. b,c and b.

Answer: B

276. Our ears are most sensitive to sound of

A. 16 cycles/sec

B. 2000 cycles/sec

C. 1000 cycle/sec

D. 500 cycles/sec.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

277. Canal of Schlemm occurs in

A. Middle ear

B. Internal ear

C. Aqeous chamber of eye

D. Vitreous chamber of eye

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

278. Jacobson's organ is

A. Absent in Frog

B. Absent in humans

C. Prsent in humans

D. Vestigial in humans.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

279. Free nerve endings are

A. Thermoreceptors

B. Algesirecptors

C. Teloceptore

D. Propriceptors.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

280. Which area of body is most sensitive to sensation of cold?

A. Fore -head

B. Cheeks

C. Chest

D. Hands.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

281. A mammal lacking pinna is

A. Platypus

B. Whale

C. Seal

D. All the above.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

282. Tapetum lucidum occurs

A. Inner to retina over optic disc

B. Over iris

C. In between retina and choroid

D. In between choroid and sclera.

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

283. Helicotrema lies at

A. End of cochlea

B. Middle of cochlea

C. Throughout cochlea

D. Near oval window.

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

284. A temporary blurring/dazzling occurr when one comes out of a cinema hall due to

A. Sudden activation of cone cells

B. Bleaching of rods

C. Overlapping images by both r ode and cones

D. Closure of pupil.

Answer:

285. Fenestra vestibuli amplitude sound vibrations by

A. 10 times

B. 20 times

C. 6 6 times

D. 2 2 times.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution