



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

ANIMAL TISSUES AND STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION

Question Bank

1. Protein present in cartilage is

A. Collagen

B. Chondrin

C. Ossein

D. Elastin

Answer: A



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2. Proteolytic enzyme required for lysis of fibrinogen

A. Plasmin

B. Fibrin

C. Platelet factor

D. Thrombin

Answer: C



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3. Nissl's granules are made up of

A. RER

B. SER

C. DNA

D. Golgi bodies

Answer: A



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4. Lifespan of human white blood corpuscles is

A. 24hours

B. Less than 10 days

C. 120 days

D. 100 hours

Answer: B



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5. Which of the following is not granulocyte

A. Lymphocyte

B. Basophil

C. Neutrophil

D. Eosinophil

Answer: D



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6. Inner lining of gut, stomach and liver is made up of

A. Simple squamous epithelium

B. Simple columnar epithelium

C. Simple cuboidal epithelium

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following is involved in the defence system of the body ?

A. Neutrophils

B. Lymphocytes

C. Macrophages

D. All of the above

Answer: A



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8. Ends of two long bones are connected by

A. Cartilage

B. Muscles

C. Ligaments

D. Tendons

Answer: A



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9. Bone marrow occurs in

- A. Ribs and sternum
- B. Ribs, sternum and cranial bone
- C. Ribs and cranial bone
- D. Only ribs

Answer: A



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10. Largest corpuscle in human blood is

A. Erythrocyte

B. Monocyte

C. Lymphocyte

D. Spleen cell

Answer: B



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11. Heparin is formed by

A. Liver cell

B. Plasmacell

C. Blood cell

D. Spleen cell

Answer: A



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12. Prothrombin albumin and fibrinogen are synthesized by

- A. pancreas
- B. Bone marrow
- C. Spleen
- D. Liver

Answer: D



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13. Regeneration of cartilage can occur from its

A. Matrix

B. Plasma

C. perichondrium

D. A piece without perichondrium

Answer: C



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14. Mast cells occur in

A. Connective tissue

B. Epithelial tissue

C. Muscular tissue

D. Nervous tissue

Answer: A



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15. Ground substance of connective tissue is formed of

A. Phospholipids

B. Lipids

C. Monosaccharides

D. Mucopolysaccharides

Answer: D



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16. Matrix of hyaline cartilage contains

A. Collagen

B. Chondrin

C. Ossein

D. Both A and B

Answer: B



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17. Ends of long bones are covered by

A. Blood cells

B. Ligaments

C. Muscles.

D. Cartilage

Answer: D



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18. Erythrocytes of adult mammals are formed

A. Spleen

B. Liver

C. Bone marrow

D. Kidney

Answer: C



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19. Histamine is secreted by

A. Mast cell

B. Histiocytes

C. Lymphocytes

D. Fibrocytes

Answer: A



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20. Intercalated discs occur in

A. Skeletal muscle fibres

B. Smooth muscle fibres

C. Cardiac muscle fibres

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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21. Which one is a factor for maturation of erythrocytes ?

A. Vitamin B_{12}

B. Vitamin A

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin C

Answer: A



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22. Antibodies are

A. Albumins

B. Gammaglobulin

C. Sucrose.

D. Vitamins

Answer: B



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23. Gastric glands are

- A. Simple tubular
- B. Simple celled tubular
- C. Branched tubular
- D. Compound tubular

Answer: C



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24. Regeneration after injury is absent in

- A. Nervous tissue
- B. Skin epidermis
- C. Tendon
- D. Smooth.muscles

Answer: A



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25. In which state iron is present in the haemoglobin ?

A. Unionic.

B. Fe^{2+}

C. Fe^{3+}

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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26. Chylomicrons are

A. Fat droplets coated with phospholids

B. Fat droplets coated with cholesterol and proteins

C. Undigested protein

D. Undigested carbohydrates

Answer: B



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27. Brush border epithelium occurs in

- A. Trachea
- B. Stomach
- C. Small intestine
- D. Fallopian tube

Answer: C



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28. White fibrous tissue is

A. Nervous

B. Muscular

C. Ligament

D. Tendon

Answer: D



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29. What is the cancer occurring in the muscles , cartilages ,bones ,blood vessels and connective tissue called ?

A. Areolar

B. Adipose

C. Blood

D. Ligament

Answer: A



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30. The ensheathing bands around muscles is

A. Tendon

B. Fascia

C. Peritoneum

D. Ligaments

Answer: A



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31. Which one is a principal cation in the plasma of blood ?

A. K^+

B. Na^+

C. Ca^{2+}

D. Mg^{2+}

Answer: C



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32. Ligament is

A. Modified white fibrous tissue

B. Inelastic white fibrous tissue

C. Modified elastic connective tissue

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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33. Food reserves in muscles is

A. Glycogen

B. Fat

C. Protein

D. Phosphogen

Answer: A



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34. Striped muscles are

A. Syncytial

B. Uninucleate

C. Binucleate

D. Anucleate

Answer: A



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35. PH of human blood is

A. 8.4

B. 7.4

C. 6.4

D. 5.4

Answer: B



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36. Non-myelinated nerve fibres occur in

- A. Cranial nerves
- B. Autonomic nerves
- C. Optic nerves
- D. Spinal nerves

Answer: B



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37. Adjacent epithelial cells are held together by means of

- A. Liposomes
- B. Glyoxysomes
- C. Desmosomes
- D. Microsomes

Answer: C



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38. Percentage of haemoglobin in RBC is

A. 10 %

B. 20 %

C. 34 %

D. 48 %

Answer: C



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39. Vertebrate salivary glands and exocrine part of pancreas are

A. Apocrine

B. Holocrine

C. Endocrine

D. Merocrine

Answer: D



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40. In skeletal muscles Z-line is crossed by

A. Actin

B. Myosin

C. Tropomyosin

D. Henson's line

Answer: A



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41. Processes of osteocytes lie in

A. Dendrites

B. Haversian canal

C. Canaliculi

D. Lamella

Answer: C



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42. Megakaryocytes

A. Produce leucocytes

B. Form blood platelets

C. Are called bone cells

D. Are carriers of oxygen

Answer: B



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43. Simple epithelium is made up of

A. Non-cellular layer of hyaluronic acid

B. Actively dividing cells

C. Loosely arranged cells

D. Compactly packed single layer of cells

Answer: D



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44. Cartilage present in trachea larynx and bronchi is

A. Fibrous

B. Elastic

C. Hyaline

D. Calcified

Answer: C



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45. Number of erythrocytes per mm^3 of human blood is

A. 4 million

B. 5 million

C. 6 million

D. 0.5 million

Answer: B



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46. Goblet cells are

A. Unicellular glands

B. Multicellular glands

C. Stratified epithelium

D. Dead keratinized cells

Answer: A



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47. Sebaceous glands are

A. Apocrine

B. Holocrine

C. Merocrine

D. Endocrine

Answer: B



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48. Glial cells forming blood brain barrier are formed of

- A. Ranvier cells
- B. Schwann cells
- C. Astrocytes
- D. Oligodendroglial cells

Answer: B



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49. Number of W.B.C.s per mm^3 of human blood is ideally

A. 8000

B. 7000

C. 6500

D. 6000

Answer: A



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50. R.B.C.s are nucleated in

A. Man

B. Rabbit

C. Rat

D. Frog

Answer: D



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51. Direction of nerve impulse is reversed in nerve with

- A. Axo-axonic
- B. Axo-dendritic
- C. Axo-somatic
- D. Axo-myotic

Answer: A



52. Cartilage is

- A. Non-vascular
- B. Poorly vascular
- C. Highly vascular
- D. Irregularly vascular

Answer: A



53. Sarcomere is distance between

A. Z - lines to Z - line

B. Two I- bands

C. two A-bands

D. two A-bands

Answer: A



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54. An anticoagulant is

A. Heparin

B. Hirudin

C. EDTA

D. All the above

Answer: D



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55. Soma of sensory neuron is located in

A. Grey matter of spinal cord

B. Receptor organ

C. Dorsal root ganglion

D. Ventral root ganglion

Answer: C



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56. Collagen and elastin are formed by

A. Macrophages

B. Fibroblast

C. Mast cell

D. Chondrocytes

Answer: B



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57. The rarest leucocyte of human blood is

A. Basophil

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophil

D. Eosinophil

Answer: A



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58. Platelet plug is associated with

A. Clot retraction

B. Hemostasis

C. Fibrin formation

D. Homoeostasis.

Answer: B



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59. Bilirubin and biliverdin are derived from

A. Globin

B. Haem

C. Iron

D. Fat

Answer: B



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60. Protein required for congluation of blood is

A. Haemoglobin

B. Globulin

C. Fibrinogen

D. Albumin

Answer: C



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61. Branched tubular gland is

A. Salivary

B. Gastric

C. Sebaceous

D. Sweat

Answer: B



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62. Globulin is

A. Plasma protein

B. Antigen

C. Serum

D. Found in lymphatic tissue

Answer: A



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63. Which is not component of areolar tissue

A. Macrophage

B. Plasma cell

C. Schwann cell

D. Adipose cell

Answer: C



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64. Structure absent from fresh frozen blood plasma

A. Immunoglobulin

B. Plasma

C. Albumin

D. Platelet

Answer: D



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65. To prevent clotting donor's blood is treated with

A. Sodium glycocholate

B. Sodium citrate

C. Heparin

D. Sodium taurocholate

Answer: B



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66. Blood protein connected antibodies are

A. Albumin

B. B-globulin

C. Gammaglobulin

D. a- globulin

Answer: C



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67. Ruptured blood cells are not trapped in

A. Liver

B. Spleen

C. Bone marrow

D. Both a & c

Answer: C



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68. Characteristic of epithelial tissue is

- A. Never produce glands
- B. Cells can undergo rapid divisions
- C. Abundant vascularisation
- D. Large intercellular spaces

Answer: B



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69. The process of formation of blood is

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

Answer: C



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70. Nasal septum gets damaged. Its recovery requires cartilage called

- A. Fibrous cartilage
- B. Hyaline cartilage
- C. Elastic cartilage
- D. Calcified cartilage

Answer: C



71. Resorption of bone is carried out by

- A. Osteoclasts
- B. Osteoblasts
- C. Osteocytes
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



72. The outer covering of the non-myelinated neurons in brain is

A. Neurilemma

B. Axolemma

C. Sarcolemma

D. Oolemma

Answer: B



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73. RNA granules found in neurons are

- A. Nissl's granules
- B. Axons
- C. Islets of Langerhans
- D. Crypts of Leiberkuhn

Answer: A



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74. Most abundant granulocyte of human blood is

A. Neutrophil

B. Eosinophil

C. Basophil

D. Monocytes

Answer: A



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75. Granules contain histamine in

A. Neutrophil

B. Eosinophil

C. Acidophil

D. Basophil

Answer: D



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76. Serum is:

A. Plasma of blood

B. Plasma minus γ -globulin

C. Plasma minus fibrinogen

D. Plasma minus Ca^{2+}

Answer: C



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77. In medullated nerve fibre, node of Ranvier represent areas

A. Swelling on axon

B. Myelin sheath touches axon

C. Swelling on cyton

D. Depression found on cyton

Answer: B



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78. The junction between dendrite of one cell and axon of another cell is

A. Impulse

B. Joint

C. Synapse

D. Axon hillock

Answer: C



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79. The formation of erythrocyte in foetus takes place in

- A. Liver and spleen
- B. Red bone marrow
- C. Blood plasma
- D. Sarcoplasm

Answer: A



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80. In which of the following tissue is the matrix not product of synthesis of its cells ?

A. Vascular tissue

B. Osseous tissue

C. Loose connective tissue

D. Adipose tissue

Answer: A



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81. Antibodies are formed by

A. Plasma cells

B. Histiocytes

C. Mast cells

D. None of above

Answer: A



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82. Which one of the following contains the largest quantity of extracellular materials ?

A. Striated muscle

B. Areolar tissue

C. Stratified epithelium

D. Myelinated nerve fibres

Answer: B



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83. What used to be described as Nissl's granules In a nerve cell are now identified as

A. Cell metabolites

B. Fat granules

C. Ribosomes

D. Mitochondria

Answer: C



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84. Which of the following acts as a shock absorber to cushion the tibia and femur which come together ?

A. Cartilage

B. Ligament

C. Tendon

D. Disc

Answer: A



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85. Ions that must be present for binding the cross bridges is

A. Ca^{+} +

B. Na^{+}

C. Fe^{+} +

D. k^{+}

Answer: A



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86. Serum is

A. Blood without corpuscles

B. Blood without fibrinogen

C. Blood without corpuscles and fibrinogen

D. Also called plasma

Answer: C



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87. Mast cells of connective tissue contain

A. Vasopressin: and relaxin

B. Heparin and calcitonin

C. Heparin and calcitonin

D. Serotonin and melanin

Answer: B



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88. You are required to draw blood from a patient and to keep it in a test tube for analysis of blood corpuscles and plasma. You are also provided with the following 4 types of

test tubes. Which of them will not be used for the purpose ?

A. Test tube containing calcium bicarbonate

B. Chilled test tube

C. Test tube containing heparin

D. Test tube containing sodium oxalate

Answer: A



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89. Leech secretes which of the following anticoagulants ?

A. Hirudin

B. Heparin

C. Serotonin

D. Histamine

Answer: A



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90. Mark the odd one

A. Monocyte

B. Lymphocyte

C. Neutrophil

D. Erythrocyte

Answer: D



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91. Inter-articulated disc.is found in

A. Muscles of arms

B. Vertebrae

C. Muscles of legs

D. Pubic symphysis

Answer: B



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92. Vagina, pharynx, urethra contain which type of tissue?

- A. Simple epithelium
- B. Glandular epithelium
- C. Stratified squamous epithelium
- D. Stratified squamous cornified

Answer: C



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93. Mast cells secrete

A. Histamine

B. Haemoglobin

C. Hippurin

D. Myoglobin

Answer: A



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94. Areolar connective tissue joins

A. Bones with muscles

B. Bones with bones

C. Fat body with muscle

D. Integument with muscle

Answer: D



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95. Functional unit of muscle fibre is

A. Sarcomere

B. Meromyosin

C. Troponin

D. Actin

Answer: A



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96. Heart muscle is sensitive to

A. Electrical stimuli

B. Chemical stimuli

C. Mechanical stimuli

D. All of above

Answer: D



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97. Henson's disc is found in

A. Myofibril of striated muscle'

B. Myofibril of unstriated muscle

C. Nerve fibre

D. Ligament

Answer: A



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98. In which one of following preparations are likely to come across .cell junctions most frequently ?

A. Thrombocytes

B. Tendon

C. Hyaline cartilage

D. Ciliated epithelium

Answer: D



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

A. Vacuoles and fibres

B. Flagellum and medullary sheath

C. Nucleus and mitochondria

D. Perikaryon and dendrites

Answer: D



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100. What connects muscles to bones ?

A. Ligament

B. cartilage

C. Tendon

D. Sarcomere

Answer: C



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101. Non-cellular layer that connects inner surface of epithelial tissue to the connective tissue is

A. Basement membrane

B. Desmosomes

C. Gap junction

D. Tight junctions

Answer: A



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102. The structural and functional unit of nervous tissue is_____.



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103. Chondrocytes produce ____.



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104. The bone forming, cells are ____ .



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105. Plasma cells secrete ____.



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106. Notochord originates from ____ .



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107. ____ tissue stores fats.



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108. The end of a long bone is called ____ .



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109. The increase in number of WBCs beyond the normal is called_____.



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110. The decrease in the number of leucocytes is termed as_____.

A. .

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Leucopenia



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111. An abnormal increase in number of RBCs in blood is_____.



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112. What is the zoological term of R.B.C.?



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113. _____prevents coagulation of blood in blood vessel.



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114. Which is a fluid connective tissue ?



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115. Which type of tissue is tendon ?



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116. Name the type of epithelium found in nasal cavity.?



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117. In which cells are Nissl's granules present ?



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118. Which is the hardest substance in our body?



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119. Which type of cartilage is present in ear pinna?

A. ·

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Elastic



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120. Name the protein which is present in collagen fibre



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121. Name the protein which is present in elastic fibres.



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122. Which is the longest cell of the human body ?



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123. Which cell organelle is absent in neuron ?



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124. Which are post-mitotic cells ?



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125. What are supporting cells of nervous tissue ?



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126. Which muscle works non stop till death?



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127. Which is a single celled gland ?



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128. Which tissue lies in the hump of camel ?



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129. Which cells of areolar tissue secrete white and yellow fibres?



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130. What is the outermost connective tissue covering of the striated muscle ?



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131. Which muscle is liable to fatigue T ?



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132. What types of tissue's are the cartilages and bones?

A. ·

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Connective tissues



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133. Which cells of connective tissue secrete heparin ?



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134. What is the fibrous connective tissue that covers cartilage ?



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135. What is the fibrous connective tissue that covers bone ?



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136. What protein is found in the cartilage?



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137. Who coined the term epithelium ?



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138. Who is regarded as the father of histology?



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139. What protein is secreted by osteoblast to form the matrix ?



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140. Which canal connects the Haversian canals in mammalian long bones ?



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141. What is the bundle of nerve fibre termed as ?



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142. What is the stacks of piles of RBCs called ?



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143. What is the normal erythrocyte count per cubi millimeter of blood of a man ?



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144. What is the number of WBCs per cubic millimeter of blood ?



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145. What is the movement WBCs through wall of capillaries called ?



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146. What is the study of muscle known as ?



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147. What is the constriction between two Schwann cells called ?





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148. Which nerve fibre has a glistening white colour?



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149. Which muscle fibre is a syncytium ?



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150. Name the middle part of long bones ?



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151. Which is a giant bone cell ?



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152. Connective tissue is vascular.



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153. Adhering junctions are molecular pipe lines.



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154. Mast cells secrete fibres.



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155. Tendons connect bone to bones.



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156. Yellow fibres contain protein collagen.



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157. Haversian systems are seen in spongy bones.



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158. W.B.Cs contain haemoglobin. true or false



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159. T- Lymphocytes become mature in thyroid gland. true or false



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160. Actin is a tadpole shaped protein. true or false



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161. Tolomex is the contractile unit of myofibril



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162. Skeletal muscles work non-stop till death.



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163. Nissl's granules are smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum.



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164. Lymphocytes are biconcave discs.



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165. Goblet cell is a multicellular gland



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166. Study of tissue is called cytology.



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167. Classify major types of animal tissues and mention their function ?



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168. What is a connective tissue ? Give an example of liquid connective tissue.



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169. Differentiate between tendon and ligament.



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170. Differentiate between epithelial tissue and connective tissue



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171. Differentiate between cartilage and bone.



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172. Differentiate between blood and lymph



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173. Why blood is considered as connective tissue?



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174. Differentiate between nerve cell and muscle cell.



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175. Describe general characters and functions of epithelial tissue ?



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176. Differentiate between striped and unstriped muscles.



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177. Differentiate between neuron and neuroglia.



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178. Differentiate between medullated and non-medullated nerve fibres.



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179. Differentiate between axon and Dendron.



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180. Differentiate between compact bone and spongy bone.



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181. Differentiate between RBC and WBC



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182. Differentiate between voluntary and cardiac muscles.



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183. Differentiate between thick filament and thin filament



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184. Differentiate between simple epithelium and compound epithelium.



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185. Distinguish between red bone marrow and yellow bone marrow.



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186. Differentiate between single unit smooth muscle and multiple unit smooth muscle.



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187. What are the functions of the following?

Nodes of Ranvier



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188. What are the functions of the following?

Myelin sheath



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189. What are the functions of the following?

Schwann cell



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190. What are the functions of the following?

Nissil granule



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191. What are the functions of the following?

Plasma cell



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192. Define- Sarcomere, Tendon, Myosin



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193. Define tissue and describe different types of epithelial tissue.

Or

What is epithelial tissue ? Describe its structure and functions.



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194. Give the structure and functions of various types of connective tissue proper.?



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195. Describe skeletal connective tissue ?



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196. Describe composition and functions of blood.

or

What is fluid connective tissue ? Describe its structure and function.



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197. Give an account of structure and functions of muscle fibres ?

or Describe different types of muscular tissues.

, What is skeletal muscle and illustrate its fine structure.



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198. Describe structure and functions of neuron.

or Describe structure and functions of nervous tissue.



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