



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION

Question Bank

1. Fissure of Ronalda is related to ____

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Kidney

D. Heart

Answer: A

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2.____is the cavity found within the spinal.

A. Neurocoel

- B. Blastocoel
- C. Enterocoel
- D. Schizocoel

Answer: A

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3. Demonstration of conditioned reflex was

first made by ____.

A. Karl Von Frisch

B. Robert Brown

C. Pavlov

D. William Harvey

Answer: C

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4. ____Of the following is not due to reflex action.

A. Salviation

B. Blinking of eye due to strong light

C. Flexion due to needle pinch

D. Secretion

Answer: D

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5. Cerebral hemispheres are centres of _____.

A. Thinking

B. Will power

C. Reasoning

D. All of these

Answer: D



6. Cavities of cerebral hemispheres are known

as____.

A. Parocoels

B. Iter

C. Rhinocoels

D. Optocoel

Answer: A



7. The nervous band connecting both the

cerebral hemispheres is known as_____.

A. Striatum

B. Corpus callosum

C. Albicans

D. Spongiosum

Answer: B



8. Outermost covering of brain is_____.

A. Choroid

B. Arachnoid

C. Duramater

D. All of these

Answer: C

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9. Meninges are covering of the _____.

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Brain

D. Lungs





10. If sympathetic nerve supply to heart is cut off, the heartbeat will____.

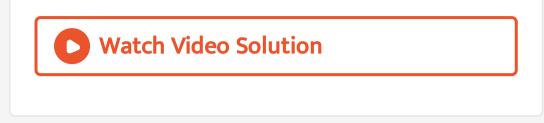
A. Increase

B. Decrease

C. Show no change

D. All of these





11. The second cranial nerve of man is_____.

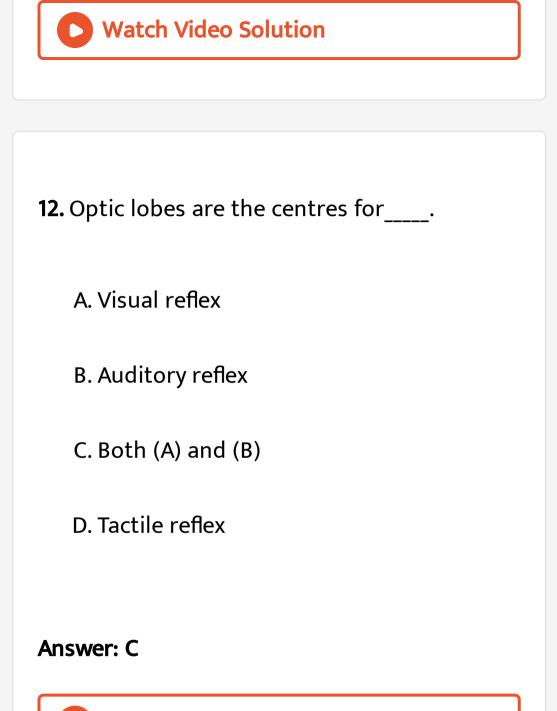
A. Optic

B. Trochlear

C. Auditory

D. Vagus

Answer: A



13. Foramen of Monro is a junction between____.

A. Paracoel and diocoel

B. Diocoel and Iter

C. Iter and Fourth ventricle

D. Fourth ventricle and Central canal

Answer: A

14. Filum terminale is a part of_____.

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. Spinal cord

D. Alimentary canal

Answer: C



15. Functional unit of nervous system is_____.

A. 'Nephron

B. Cyton

C. Dendron

D. Neuron

Answer: D



16. Pituitary hangs below the hypothalamus by:

A. Infundibulum

B. Mammillary body

C. Optic chiasma

D. None of these

Answer: A

17. _____ is the second largest part of human

brain.

A. Cerebrum

B. Hypothalamus

C. Pons

D. Cerebellum

Answer: D

18. The all-or-none principle states that:

A. The properties of an action potential are independent of the strength of the depolarising stimulus B. All stimuli will produce action potentials C. All graded potentials will generate action potential D. Any cell membrane can generate and propagate an action potential if stimulated to threshold

Answer: D

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19. The loss of positive ions from the interior of a neuron produces :

A. Depolarisation

B. Threshold

C. Hyperpolarisation

D. Action Potential

Answer: C

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20. Which of the following describes the largest amount of the human cerebral cortex?

A. The primary somatosensory cortex

B. The temporal cortex

C. Association cortex

D. The occipital cortex

Answer: C

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21. The part of human brain that coordinates activities associated with the maintenance of posture, balance and equilibrium

A. Pons

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla

D. Cerebrum

Answer: D



22. A mass of white matter that connects two

cerebral hemisphere of the mammalian brain

is

A. Pons

B. Mamrilillary

- C. Corpus callosum
- D. Cruracerebri

Answer: C

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23. Third ventricle occurs in:

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. Bones

D. Skull

Answer: B



24. Tree-like branched structure found in cerebellum is

A. Arbor vitae

B. Areole

C. Archenteron

D. Arboreal

Answer: A



25. Brain develops from

A. Mesoderm

B. Ectoclerm

C. Endoderm

D. Both mesoderm and ectoderm

Answer: B

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26. The thermoregulatory centre in the body is:

A. Spinal cord

B. Hypothalamus

C. Cerebellum

D. Pituitary

Answer: B

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27. Coordination · of voluntary muscle activity is connected with:

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Crura cerebri

Answer: B

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28. A ganglion of sensory neurons occurs in

- A. Dorsal horn of spinal cord
- B. Ventral root of spinal nerve
- C. Dorsal root of spinal nerve
- D. Dermis of skin





29. Ivan Pavlov performed experiments on

- A. Simple reflexes
- B. Conditioned reflexes
- C. Cardiac reflexes
- D. Origin of life

Answer: B



30. State of complete inexcitability between

polarisation and repolarisation is

- A. Refractory period
- B. Synaptic delay
- C. Action potential
- D. Depolarisation

Answer: D





31. Auditory area is present in the

A. Occipital lobe

B. Parietal lobe

C. Frontal lobe

D. Temporal lobe

Answer: D

32. Depolarization of nerve impulse involves

A. Influx of K^+

B. Influx of $Ca^{+\,+}$ and Cl^{-}

C. Influx of Na^+

D. Flux of Na^+

Answer: C



33. At resting stage, nerve cell has

A. Low K^+ outside and high Na+ inside

B. High K^+ inside and high `Na + ' outside

C. High K^+ inside and low Na^+ outside

D. High K^+ outside and low K^+ inside

Answer: B

34. Energy transformation in nervous -system

is

A. Chemical to radiant

B. Chemical to mechanical

C. Chemical to electrial

D. Chemical to osmotic

Answer: C

35. Which of the following is mismatched?

A. Cerebrum - memory

B. Cerebellum - equilibrium of body

C. Olfactory lobes - smell

D. Medulla oblongata - temperature

regulation

Answer: D

36. Name the cranial nerves of human beings viz.

- A. Optic, auditory, facial, hypoglossal
- B. Oculomotor, auditory, abducens,

hypoglossal

C. Optic, facial, auditory, glosso-pharyngeal

D. Optic, facial, abducens, glosso-

pharyngeal







37. Which cranial nerve gives out many

number of branches?

A. Vagus

B. Trigeminal

C. Optic

D. Facial

Answer: A

38. Nerves conduct impulses by:

A. Chemical signals

B. Electric signals

C. Physical signals

D. Thermal signals

Answer: B

39. Excessive stimulation of vagus nerve in

humans may lead to:

A. Hoarse Voice

B. Reptic ulcers

C. Efficient digestion of proteins

D. Irregular contractions of diaphragm

Answer: B

40. Motor nerve is:

A. Olfactory

B. Optic

C. Oculomotor

D. Vagus

Answer: C



41. Sequence of meninges from inner to outside is:

A. Duramater Arachnoid piamater

B. Duramater Piamater Arachnoid

C. Arachnoid Duramater Piamater

D. Piamater Arachnoid Duramater

Answer: D

42. Pons connects:

A. Brain with spinal cord

B. Cerebrum with cerebellum

C. Two-lobes of cerebellum

D. Two cerebral hemispheres

Answer: C



43. Lesion in ventromedial hypothalamus:

- A. Increase hunger
- B. Decrease hunger
- C. Do not change hunger
- D. stop eating

Answer: B



44. Which of the following structures is present characteristically only in mammalian brain ?

- A. Corpus fibrosum
- B. Corpus striatum
- C. Corpus luteum
- D. Corpus callosum

Answer: D

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45. A touch on the right hand stimulates neurons in :

A. Left somatic sensory area

B. Right somatic sensory area

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. None of these

Answer: A

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46. Cerebrospinal fluid is secreated by :

A. Cerebellum

B. Choroid plexus

C. Olfactory lobe

D. Cerebrum

Answer: B

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47. Cerebellum of brain is responsible for:

A. The maintenance. of equilibrium and

posture

B. Olfactory functions

C. Controlling optic functions

D. All of these

Answer: A

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48. Broca's area is concerned with____

49. Number of Thoracic ganglia in the nervous

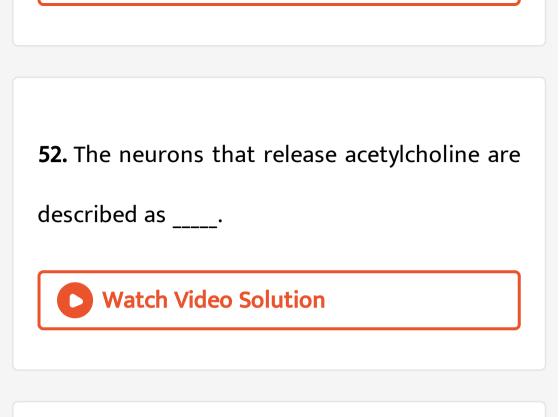
system of cockroach are____



50. Brain of the cockroach is otherwise called_____.

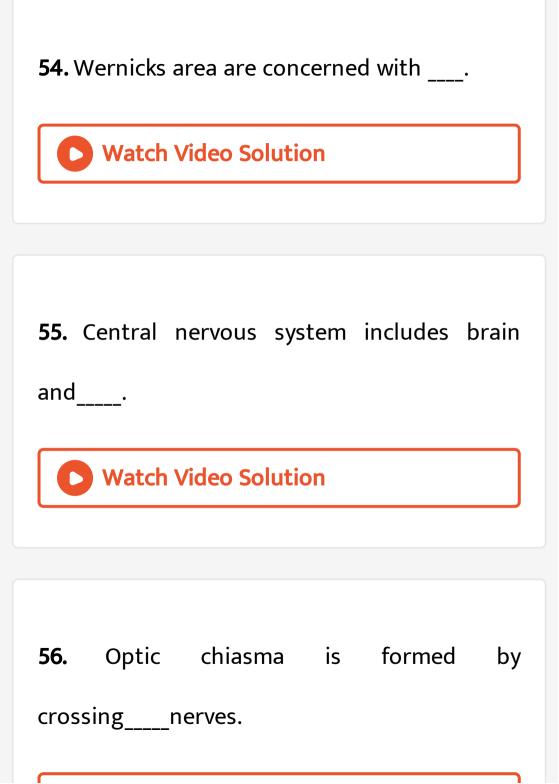
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51. Brain of earthworrn is otherwise called_____.

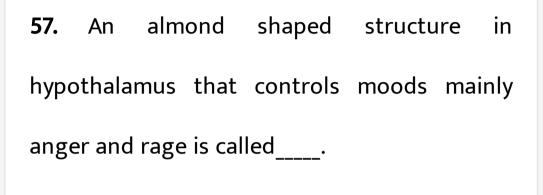


53. The neurons that, release adrenalin are

described as_____.







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58. The lateral ventricles with 3rd ventricles

by____.

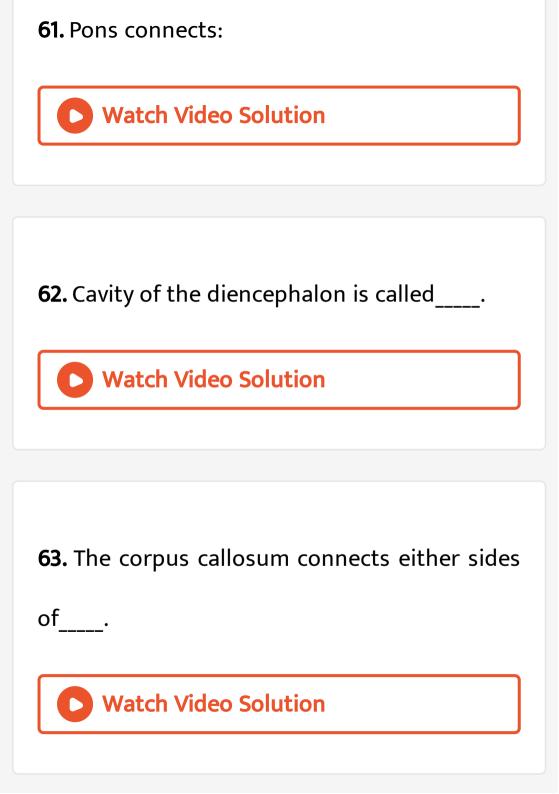


59. A small lobe remains hidden under the lateral cerebral fissure which is known as_____.

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60. _____ is responsible for maintaining equilibrium, muscle co-rdination and muscle

tone.



64. Which structure of brain, secrete
cerebrospinal fluid into ventricles of the brain?
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65. Which is the largest part of the human brain?



66. What term is used to describe the membranes covering the brain in vertebrate ?
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67. Which two types of nervous tissues form

the brain in vertebrates?

68. Which part of the brain is concerned with

sense of smell

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69. Express cerebral hemisphere in a single word.



70. The nervous band connecting both the cerebral hemispheres is known as____.

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71. Which lobe of the cerebral hemisphere is concerned with visual as well as auditory sensation ?

72. Which portion of brain governs mental ability, learning, memory, intelligence and thinking?



73. Which part of brain controls reflaxes like

laughing and weeping ?

74. Name a pair of optic lobes that controls

visual reflex.

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75. Which lobes on midbrain of mammals are

the centres of visual and auditory reflaxes ?

76. Where in brain tree-like structures called

arbore vitae are found ?

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77. Which part of the ·brain controls involuntary centres like cardiac, gastric, respiratory, etc ?

78. What are the nerves arising from the brain

of vertebrates called ?

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79. How many pairs of cranial nerves are

present in man?

80. What are the nerves arising from spinal cord termed as ?
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81. How many pairs of spinal nerves are

present in man?

82. Which nerves carry impulses from the

receptor organs to the CNS?

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83. Which nerves carry impulses from the CNS

to muscles ?

84. What is the reflex involving more than one

sensory and one motor neuron called ?

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85. Which nervous system controls involuntary

functions like circulation, respiration, etc. ?

86. Name a tabular cavity which connects the 3rd ventricle in diencephalon to 4th ventricle in hind brain.



87. What chemical is secreted by sympathetic

nerves ?

88. What chemical is secreted by parasympathetic nerves ?

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89. Secretion of which nervous system

prepares you during stress and danger ?

90. What type of nerve fibers present in white

matter ?

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91. What term is used for the action potential that jumps from nodes to node in myelinated nerve fiber ?

92. Name the enzyme in synptic cleft that hydrolysis the acetylcholine into choline.Watch Video Solution

93. Which part of the human brain causes the

anterior pituitary to secrete hormone ?

94. In which part of the human brain mamillary

bodies are found ?

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95. How many abdominal ganglia are found in

the nervous system of a cockroach.

96. Motor neurons carry impulses from receptors to the central nervous system

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97. Dentrites are the junctional gap between

two neurons.

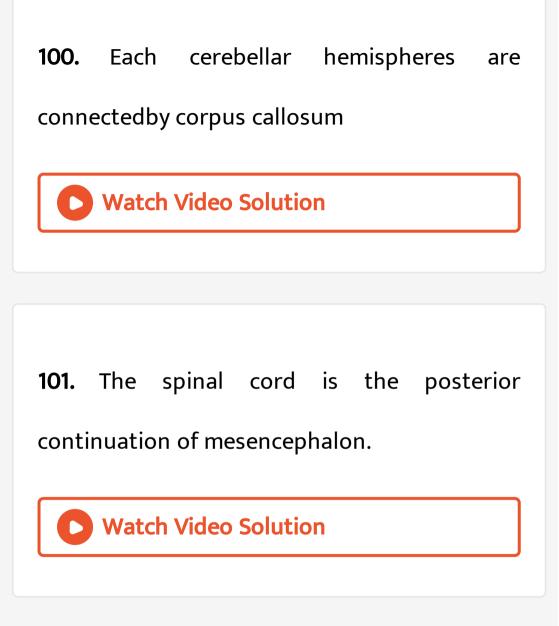


98. The swollen structures in pheripheral

nervous system are called nuclei.

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99. Inferior colliculus serve as visual reflex centres.



102. The hind brain consists of corpora quadrigemina and crus cerebri
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103. There are 12 pairs of cranial nerves and 36

pairs spinal nerves found in man.

A. True

B. False

Answer: There are 12 pairs of ceranial nerves and 33 pairs spinal nerves found in man



104. Duramater is the inner most covering of the brain.

A. True

B. False

Answer: Duramater is the outermost covering of the brain

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105. Ganglions are the connections of cell bodies of nerve cells usually located in the central nervous system.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Nuclei are the connections of cells bodies of nerve cells usually located in the central nervous system.

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106. Thyroid gland in vertebrate brain secrete melatonin.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Pineal gland in vertebrate brain secrete malatonin.

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107. Mammillary bodies are concerned with recognition of vision.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: mammillary bodies are concerned with recognition of hearing.

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108. In term saltatory conduction, saltatory means running.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: In term saltatory conduction, saltatory means leaping.

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109. Vomiting centre is located in cerebellum of brain.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Vomiting centre is located in medulla oblongata of brain.

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110. REM sleep is a / an abnormal sleep.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: REM sleep is a/an normal stage of sleep.

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111. Nervous system develops from mesoderm.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Nervous system develops from ectaderm.

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112. Neurons are the structural and functional

units of kidneys.

Β.

C.

D.

Answer: Neurons are structural and functional units of nervous system.

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113. Pons varolii is the part of mid brain.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Porns varoli is the part of hind brain.



114. Pavlov demonstrated conditioned reflex in

cats.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Pavlov demonstrated conditioned reflex in dogs.

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115. The membranes covering the brain and spinal cord are called pericardium.

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: The membranes covering the brain and spinal cord are called meninges.

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116. What do you know by stimulus ?

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117. Explain nerve	impulses ?
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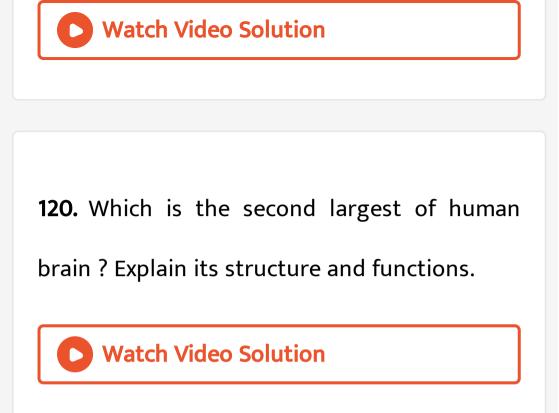
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118. What are the functions of autonomic

nervous system?

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119. Explain grey and white matter.



121. Draw a labelled diagram of T.S. of spinal

cord of man.

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122. Enumerate the mammalian characters present in human brain. Watch Video Solution **123.** Explain in brief reflex action. Watch Video Solution 124. What is meant by resting membrane

potential ?





125. Briefly describe Sodium -Potassium

exchange pump.

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126. What is meant by Action potential ?

Watch Video Solution

127. Differentiate between piamater and duramater

Watch Video Solution

128. Differentiate between afferent neurons

and efferent neurons.



129. Differentiate grey matter from white matter.

 Watch Video Solution

130. Differentiate between adrenergic nerve

fibers and cholinergic nerve fibers.



131. Differentiate sympathetic nervous system

from parasympathetic nervous system

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132. What is the difference marked between the conduction of impulse through non-myelinated and myelinated nerve fibre ?



133. Differentiate between resting membrane

potential and action potential

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134. Differentiate between Conditioned reflex

and Unconditioned reflex.

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 135. Distinguish between cerebrum and

 cerebellum.

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136. Which is the largest part of the human

brain?



137. Describe the structure and function of human brain. Watch Video Solution 138. Discuss mechanism of transmission of nerve impulse. Watch Video Solution

139. Give an account of reflex action.

