BIOLOGY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION

Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which structure in ear conerts pressure waves to action potentials ?

A. Tympanic membrane

B. Organ of Corti

C. Oval window

D. Semicircular canal

Answer:

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2. Which of the following pairings is correct ?

A. Sensory nerve - afferent

B. Motor nerve - afferent

C. Sensory nerve - ventral

D. Motor nerve - dorsal

Answer:

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3. During synaptic transmission of nerve impulse, neurotransmitter (P) is released from synaptic vesicies by the action of ions (Q). Choose the correct P and Q.

A. P= Acetylcholine , $Q = Ca^{++}$

B. P=Acetylcholine , $Q = Na^{+}$

C. P= GABA , Q $= Na^{+}$

D. P = Cholinesterase, $Q = Ca^{++}$

Answer:

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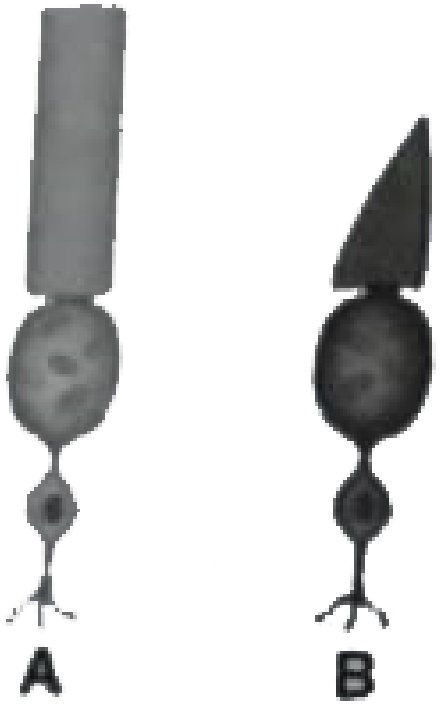
4. Examine the diagram of the two cell types A and B given below and select the correct option.



A. Cell-A is the rod cell found evenly all over retina

B. Cell-A is the cone cell more concentrated in the fovea centralis

C. Cell-B is concerned with colour vision in bright light

D. Cell-A is sensitive to bright light intensities

Answer:

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5. Assertion : In membrane the concentration of Na^{++} and K^{+}, and proteins generates action potential.

Reason : To maintain the unequal distribution of Na^{+} and K^{+}, the neurons use electrical energy.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanations of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer:

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6. Which part of the human brain is concerned with the regulation of body temperature ?

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Hypothalamus

Answer:

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7. The respiratory centre is present in the

A. Medulla oblongata

B. Hypothalamus

C. Cerebellum

D. Thalamus

Answer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

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

A. trochlear nerve

B. optic nerve

C. olfactory nerve

D. vagus nerve

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. The abundant intracellular cation is

A. H^+

B. K^+

C. Na^+

D. Ca^{++}

Answer:

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11. Which of the following statements is wrong regarding conduction of nerve impulse ?

A. In a resting neuron, the axonal membrane is more permeable to K^+ ions and nearly impermeable to Naions.

B. Fluid outside the axon has a high concentration of Nations and low concentration of K^+,in a resting neuron.

C. Ionic gradients are maintained by Na-K pumps across the resting membrane, which transport $3Na^+$ ions outwards for $2K^+$ into the cell.

D. A neuron is polarized only when the outer surface of the axonal membrane possess a negative charge and its inner surface is positively charged.

Answer:

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12. All of the following are associated with the myelin sheath except

A. Faster conduction of nerve impulses

B. Nodes of Ranvier forming gaps along the axon

C. Increased energy output for nerve impulse conduction

D. Saltatory conduction of action potential

Answer:

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13. Several statement are giv here in reference to cone cells which of the following option indicates all correct statement for cone cells ?

Statement

(i) Cone cells are less sensitive in bright light than Rod Cells

(ii) They are responsible for colour vision

(iii) Erythropsin is a photo pigment which is

sensitive to red colour light

(iv) They are present in fovea of retina

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

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

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

D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

Answer:

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14. Which of the following statements concerting the somatic division of the peripheral neural system is incorrect ?

A. Its pathways innervate skeletal muscles

B. Its pathways are usually voluntary

C. Some of its pathways are referred to as reflex arcs

D. Its pathways always involve four neurons

Answer:

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15. When the potential across the axon membrane is more negative than the normal resting potential the neuron is said to be state of

A. Depolarization

B. Hyperpolarization

C. Repolarization

D. Hypopolarization

Answer:

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Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved

1. Why is the blind spot called so ?

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2. Sam's optometrist tells him that his intraocular pressure is high. What is this condition called and which fluid does it involve ?

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3. Why are we getting running nose while crying ?

Watch Video Solution

4. The action potential occurs in respnse to a threshold stimulus, but not at sub threshold stimuli. What is the name of the principle involved ?

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5. Pleasant smell fo food urged Ravi to Rush into the kitchen. Name the parts of the brain involved in the identification of food and emotional responses to odour.

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6. Cornea trasplant in human is almost never rejected state the reason.

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7. At the end of repolarization, the nerve membrane gets hyperpplarized. Why ?

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8. Label the parts of the neuron.

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9. The chlroid plexus secretes cerebrospinal fluid. List the function of it.

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10. What is the ANS controlling centre? Name the parts that are supplied by the ANS.

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11. Why the limbic system is called the emotional brain ? Name the parts of it.

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12. Classify receptors based on type of stimuli.

Watch Video Solution

13. Name the first five cranial nerves, their nature and their functions.

Watch Video Solution

14. The sense of taste is considered to be the most pleasureable of all senses.

Describe the structure of the receptor involved with a diagram.

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15. Describe the structures of olfactory receptors.

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In Text Questions Solved

1. Can you state why some areas of the brain and spinal cord are gray and some are white?

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2. Human brain is formed of a large number of parts like cerebrum, thalamus, hypothalamus, pons, cerebellum and medulla oblongata. Each part performs some specialized function and all the parts are essential for the survival of a person. Discuss the following statements :

(a) Thalami are called relay centres of the brain.

(b) Damage to medulla may cause the death of organism.

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3. Your friend is returning home after his visit to USA. All at home are waiting for his arrival. How would you feel? State the division of ANS that predominates and mention few changes that take place in your body.

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4. Name the parts of the organ of equilibrium involved in the following functions.

(a) Linear movement of the body.

(b) Changes in the body position.

(c) Rotational movement of the head.

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Case Study Solved

1. Raji is on his way to his native in his car for his weekend holidays after finishing the office work. As he is very tired, he begins to feel drowsy. He turns up the car stereo volume, opens the car window and has sips of ice-cold

water. How do these actions keep him awake?

The increase in the number of sensory stimuli he receives is relayed to the cerebral cortex which gets activated and prevents sleeping.

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Entrance Exam Questions Solved

1. Given below is a table comparing the effects of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system for four features (1-4) which one

feature is correctly described?

Feature sympathetic nervous system parasympathetic nervous system.

A. salivary gland- inhibit secretion- stimulate secretion

B. pupil of the eye-dilate-constricts eye

C. heart -rate decreases- increases

D. intestinal -stimulates -inhibits peristalsis

Answer:

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2. Cranial nerves supplying eyes muscles are:

A. 4, 5, 6

B. 3, 4, 5

C. 4, 6, 7

D. 3,4,6

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Auditory

B. Trigeminal

C. Vagus

D. Facial

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Bowman's glands are located in .....

A. Olfactory epithelium of human nose

B. Female reproductive system of cockroach

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Proximal end of uriniferous tubules

Answer:

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5. Which of the following disorder is not hereditary ..... .

A. sickle cell anaemia

B. haemophilia

C. colour blindness

D. cataract

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Glands responsible for secreting tears are .....

A. glands of moll

B. lacrimal glands

C. meibomian glands

D. glands of zeis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Which of the following cranial nerves are mixed:

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

A. A, B and C are correct

B. A and C are correct

C. A and B are correct

D. B and D are correct

Answer:

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8. Respiratory centre of brain is senstive to:

A. High CO_2 Concentration in blood

B. Blood supply to brain

C. High O_2 Concentration in blood

D. More blood supply to lungs

Answer:

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9. Nasal epithelium is formed of:

A. columnar epithelium

B. keratinised epithelium

C. pseudostratified epithelium

D. glandular epithelium

Answer:

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10. Space between piamater and arachnoid is .....

A. subdural

B. supra archnoid

C. eqidural

D. subarachnoid

Answer:

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11. Which is mixed nerve ?

A. oculomotor

B. trochler

C. hypoglossal

D. glossopharyngeal

Answer:

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12. Visual area is located in ..... .

A. occipital lobe

B. parietal lobe

C. frontal lobe

D. temporal lobe

Answer:

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13. In hypothalamus are located various canters of .....

A. circulation

B. sleep

C. memory

D. body temperature

Answer:

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

shows all correct statements.

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

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

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

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

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

B. (ii), (iv), (i)

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

D. (i), (ii)

Answer:

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

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

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

B. (a = 1), (b = s), (c = r), (d=7).

C. (a = 1), (b=r), (c = p), (d = q)

D. (a = 1), (b = s), (c = 9), (d=p)

Answer:

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

A. Na^+ out of the cell

B. k^+ into the cell

C. Na^+ into the cell

D. k^+ and Na^+ out of the cell

Answer:

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

A. gastrointestinal movements

B. cardiac movement

C. tongue movement

D. pancreatic movement

Answer:

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

A. dendrites

B. myelin sheath

C. axon

D. Nissle's bodies

Answer:

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

A. cerebellum

B. midbrain

C. olfactory lobes

D. cerebrum

Answer:

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20. Nerve related to diaphragm is .....

A. trigeminal

B. vagus

C. glossopharyngeal

D. pyretic

Answer:

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21. Node of ranvier is found in____

A. myelin sheath and neurilemma are discontinuous

B. axlemma is absent

C. axlemma is discontinuous

D. myelin sheath is discontinuous

Answer:

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

A. trocheclar

B. oculomotor

C. abducen

D. all of the given

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

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

A. 33

B. 32

C. 31

D. 30

Answer:

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25. What is Nissl's granule consist of ?

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Protein

D. Lipid

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. trochelar

B. hypoglossal

C. oculomotor

D. All the given

Answer:

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

A. liver cells

B. osteocytes

C. neurons

D. malpighian layer of the skin

Answer:

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

A. peristalsis of the intestines

B. knee-jerk response

C. swallowing of food

D. pupillary reflex

Answer:

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

A. more rods than cones are found

B. high density of cones occur but has no rods

C. the optic nerve leaves the eye

D. only rods are present

Answer:

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30. Receptor site for neurotransmitters are present on

A. Pre-synaptic

B. Tips of axons

C. Post-synaptic membrane

D. Membrane of synaptic vesicles

Answer:

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Additional Questions Solved Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which of the following acts as a phagocytic cells to engulf the foreign particles at the time of any injury to the brain?

A. neuron

B. neurilemma

C. neuroglia

D. axolemma

Answer:

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2. The granular endoplasmic reticulum of the cell body and dendrites are .....

A. Schwann cells

B. Myelin sheath

C. Nissl's granules

D. Cytoplasm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following has bipolar neurons ?

A. interneurons

B. cranial nerves

C. spinal nerves

D. inner ear

Answer:

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4. Which of the following is present more in the extra cellular fluid found outside the axolemma?

A. Sodium chloride

B. Potassium

C. Magnesium phosphate

D. Organic molecules

Answer:

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5. The interior of the cell of the resting neuron is negative due to .....

A. greater efflux of Na^+ outside the cell than $K+$ influx into the cell.

B. only greater efflux of Na^+ outside the cell.

C. greater efflux of K^+ outside the cell than Na^+ influx into the cell.

D. Only greater efflux of K^+ outside the cell.

Answer:

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6. When a nerve fibre is stimulated, the axolemma is permeable to Nations in which of the following process?

A. opening sodium voltage-gate

B. opening potassium voltage-gate

C. opening sodium voltage-gate and closing potassium voltage-gate

D. opening neurolemma

Answer:

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7. When the membrane potential shoots rapidly upto +45 mV, it is called the ..... .

A. threshold potential

B. spike potential

C. repolarization

D. hyperpolarization

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. When the membrane potential reaches the spike potential, what happens?

A. The potential again goes to the spike potential

B. The potential reaches to the threshold potential

C. The potential falls back towards the resting potential

D. The potential remains the same

Answer:

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9. The subarachnoid space is present in between .....

A. Piameter and arachnoid meter

B. Arachnoid mater and duramater

C. Brain and Piamater

D. Spinal cord and duramater

Answer:

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10. The hormone melatonin which regulates sleep and wake cycle is secreted by .....

A. choroid plexus

B. pituitary gland

C. infundibulum

D. pineal body

Answer:

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11. Which of the following plays a key role in learning and memory?

A. Hypothalamus

B. Pons varolii

C. Thalamus

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:

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12. Which of the following controls and coordinates the muscular movements and body equilibrium?

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. pons

D. medulla oblongata

Answer:

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13. The reflex action is effected by

A. brain

B. medulla oblongata

C. effector organs

D. spinal cord

Answer:

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14. The number of lumbar spinal nerves is

A. 8

B. 12

C. 5

D. 1

Answer:

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15. Which of the following is produced at the terminal ends of the post ganglionic fibres at the effector organs of parasympathetic neural system?

A. Noradrenaline

B. Acetylcholine

C. Adrenalin

D. Melatonin

Answer:

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16. The eye lens is made up of long

A. ciliated epithelial cells

B. squamous epithelial cells

C. germinal epithelial cells

D. columnar epithelial cells

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

17. Which of the following absorbs light to prevent internal reflection in the eye?

A. sclera

B. retina

C. chorid

D. cornea

Answer:

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18. What of the following does not happen in the bright light?

A. size of the pupil increases

B. size of the pupil decreases

C. lens light enters the eye

D. the circular muscle of the iris contract

Answer:

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19. The defect hypermetropia can be overcome by using .

A. concave lens

B. convex lens

C. cylindrical glass

D. surgical procedures

Answer:

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20. Which are the sensory cells in the ear?

A. ossicles

B. endolymph

C. cochlea

D. organs of corti

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

21. The olfactory impulses are transmitted to the ..... Lobe of brain.

A. parietal

B. temporal

C. occipital

D. frontal

Answer:

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22. Which of the following is a wrong statement?

A. Gustatory hairs project from the tip of the gustatory cells.

B. Gustatory cells are sensory portion of the taste

C. Basal epithelial cells are stem cells which divide and differentiate into new gustatory cells.

D. Basal epithelial cells are sensitive portions of the taste

Answer:

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23. Which of the following are present in the finger tips and soles of the feet?

A. Pacinian corpuscles

B. Meissner's corpuscles

C. Ruffini endings

D. Krause end bulbs

Answer:

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24. Why is the blind spot called so ?

A. it has only cones

B. it has only rods

C. it has neither rods nor cones

D. it is present beyond lens

Answer:

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Additional Questions Solved Choose The Correct Answer

1. The protein part of the photo pigment is .....

A. retinal

B. opsin

C. macula lutea

D. fovea centralis

Answer:

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Additional Questions Solved Fill In The Blanks

1. Structural and functional unit of nervous system_____.

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2. ..... neurons that take sensory impulses from the sense organs to the central nervous system.

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3. The efferent neurons carry impulses from the central nervous system to the effector organs.

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4. The plasma membrane covering the neuron is called .....

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5. Myelin sheath acts as an_____

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6. The synaptic vesicles of the synaptic knob are filled with .

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7. ..... neurons are found in the retina of the eye, inner ear and the olfactory area of the brain.

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8. The neurons which have only one process are called .....

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9. During the resting potential, the interior of the cell is negative due to greater efflux of ..... ions outside the cell.

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10. The normal value of resting membrane potential is .....

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11. Due to the rate of flow of N^+ ions into the axoplasm, more than the rate of flow of K^+ ions to the outside fluid makes the neurilemma ..... charged inside.

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12. The threshold potential is .....

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13. The spike potential is .....

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14. In the neurilemma, the synaptic vesicles release neurotransmitters into the synaptic ciert by ..... .

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15. ..... is the layer which is closely adhered to the brain.

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16. The folds on the surface of the cerebrum are called .....

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17. The grooves between the gyri are called .....

Watch Video Solution

18. The cerebral hemispheres are connected by a tract of nerve fibres called .....

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19. The medulla acts as a nerve tract between cortex and the ..... .

Watch Video Solution

20. ..... forms the roof of the diencephalon.

Watch Video Solution

21. The pineal body secretes the hormone ..... which regulates sleep and wake cycle.

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22. ..... is composed of grey matter which serves as a relay centre for impulses between the spinal cord, brain system and cerebrum.

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23. ..... plays a key role in learning and memory.

Watch Video Solution

24. The downward extension of the hypothalamus, ... connects the hypothalamus with the pituitary gland.

Watch Video Solution

25. ..... acts as the satiety centre.

Watch Video Solution

26. The ..... system is called emotional brain.

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27. the_____is the second largest part of the brain.

Watch Video Solution

28. ..... forms the posterior most part of the brain.

Watch Video Solution

29. .... connects the spinal cord with various parts of the brain.

Watch Video Solution

30. ..... .contains vital centres that control cardiovascular reflexes, respiration and gastric secretions.

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31. The ..... connects the lateral ventricles with the III ventricle.

Watch Video Solution

32. The choroid plexus found in the roof of the ventricles forms.

Watch Video Solution

33. The _____ provide information about position and movements of the body.

Watch Video Solution

34. The receptors of taste and smell are called

.

Watch Video Solution

35. The sebaceous glands at the base of eyelashes are called .....glands.

Watch Video Solution

36. ..... is the outermost layer of the eyeball.

Watch Video Solution

37. ..... is the highly vascularized pigmented layer that nourishes all the eye layers.

Watch Video Solution

38. _____ is the coloured portion of the eye.

Watch Video Solution

39. The aperture at the centre of the iris is the .....

Watch Video Solution

40. The ..... muscle alters the convexity of the eye lens.

Watch Video Solution

41. The optic nerve arises from the .....

Watch Video Solution

42. The protein part of the photo pigment is .....

Watch Video Solution

43. Myopia is corrected by using a

Watch Video Solution

44. ..... is the defect of the eye due to a shortened eyeball or thin lens.

Watch Video Solution

45. ..... is due to the rough curvature of cornea or lens.

Watch Video Solution

46. The opaqueness of the lens is called ..... .

Watch Video Solution

47. By which the connection of middle ear cavity with the pharynx occurs ?

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48. The scala vestibuli and scala media are separated by a membrane called ..... .

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49. Protruding from the apical part of each hair cell is hair like structures known as ..... .

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50. The hair cells are embedded in a gelatinous otolithic membrane that contains small calcareous particles called ..... .

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51. The swollen area of each semicircular canal is called ..... .

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52. The tongue has many small projections called ..... .

Watch Video Solution

53. The ___is the largest sense organ in our body.

Watch Video Solution

54. ..... are numerous in hairless skin areas such as finger tips and soles of the feet.

Watch Video Solution

55. ..... detect different textures, temperature, hardness and pain.

Watch Video Solution

56. ..... which lie in the dermis respond to continuous pressure.

Watch Video Solution

57. ..... are thermoreceptors that sense temperature.

Watch Video Solution

58. Melanocytes are the cells responsible for producing the skin pigment called .....

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59. ..... is a condition in which the melanin pigment is lost from areas of the skin, causing white patches.

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60. The sense of taste is recognized by the .....

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Additional Questions Solved Short Answer Questions

1. What are neurons? What are their functions.

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2. What are neuroglia?

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3. Differentiate between afferent neurons and efferent neurons.

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4. What are the functions of neuroglia ?

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5. Distinguish between Axon and Dendrites.

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6. What is neurilemma?

Watch Video Solution

7. What is axolemma?

Watch Video Solution

8. What are Nodes of Ranvier?

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9. What is a Synapse?

Watch Video Solution

10. What is Synaptic Cleft?

Watch Video Solution

11. What are meninges?

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12. What is subdural space?

Watch Video Solution

13. What is subarachnoid space?

Watch Video Solution

14. What is corpus callosum?

Watch Video Solution

15. What are mammillary bodies?

Watch Video Solution

16. Corpora quadrigemina

Watch Video Solution

17. What is septum pellucidum?

Watch Video Solution

18. What is foramen of Monro?

Watch Video Solution

19. What is cerebral aqueduct or aqueduct of Sylvius?

Watch Video Solution

20. What is choroid plexus?

Watch Video Solution

21. What is Cauda equina ?

Watch Video Solution

22. What are Cranial nerves?

Watch Video Solution

23. What are spinal nerves?

Watch Video Solution

24. Which is mixed nerve ?

Watch Video Solution

25. What are Exteroceptors?

Watch Video Solution

26. What are Interoceptors?

Watch Video Solution

27. What are Lacrymal glands ?

Watch Video Solution

28. What is Lysozyme?

Watch Video Solution

29. What is canal of schlemm?

Watch Video Solution

30. What is accommodation?

Watch Video Solution

31. What is maculae lutea?

Watch Video Solution

32. What is a fovea centralis ?

Watch Video Solution

33. Write the difference between Rod cells and Cone cells.

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34. What are ceruminous glands?

Watch Video Solution

35. What is Eustachian tube?

Watch Video Solution

36. What is crista ampullaris?

Watch Video Solution

37. What is Meissner's corpuscles?

Watch Video Solution

38. What are Pacinian corpuscles?

Watch Video Solution

39. What is Krause end bulbs?

Watch Video Solution

40. What is Tactile Merkel's disc?

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Additional Questions Solved Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the structure of a neuron.

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2. Classify neurons on the basis of number of axon and dendrites.

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3. Tabulate the ionic channels in the axolemma.

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4. Explain the transmission of nerve impulses.

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5. Explain the Synaptic transmission.

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6. Write a short note on meninges.

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7. Explain the structure of fore brain.

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8. Explain the mid brain.

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9. Explain the structure of Hind brain.

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10. Explain the Ventricles of the brain.

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11. Explain in the structure of spinal cord.

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12. Write a short note on Reflex action and Reflex arc.

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13. Explain the type of reflexes.

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14. Tabulate the Cranial nerves and its function.

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15. What is peripheral nervous system?

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16. Explain the Autonomic Neural system.

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17. Tabulate the difference between sympathetic and para sympathetic neural system.

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18. Explain the structure of Photoreceptor.

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19. Explain the mechanism of vision.

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20. Explain the refractive errors of eye.

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21. Explain the structure of human ear or Phonoreceptor.

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22. Explain the mechanism of hearing.

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23. Write a short note on defects of ear.

Watch Video Solution

24. Explain the organ of equilibrium or proprioception.

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25. Explain the sensory function of skin.

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