ALLEN CAREER INSTITUTE KOTA (RAJASTHAN)

path to success

PRE-MEDICAL

ZOOLOGY

ENTHUSIAST | LEADER | ACHIEVER

EXERCISE

Structural Organisation in Animals (Animal Tissues)

ENGLISH MEDIUM

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions) — Build Up Your Understanding

NEPITHELIAL TISSUE

1. Epithelial tissue with thin flat cells appearing like packed tiles occurs on :-
(1) Inner lining of intestine
(2) Inner lining of stomach
(3) Inner lining of fallopian tubes
(4) Outer surface of Intestine

AT0001

2. Germinal Epithelium of ovary is formed of :-
(1) Columnar Epithelium
(2) Squamous Epithelium
(3) Cuboidal Epithelium
(4) Stratified Epithelium

AT0002

3. Epidermis of skin of vertebrates comprises:-
(1) Simple Epithelium
(2) Stratified Epithelium
(3) Transitional Epithelium
(4) Columnar Epithelium

AT0003

4. Inner lining of Blood vessels and heart is tesselleted Epithelium. Which is :-
(1) Simple squamous due to wavy appearance
(2) Simple squamous due to tile like appearance
(3) Simple cuboidal due to wavy appearance
(4) Simple columnar Epithelium

AT0004

5. Lining of larynx is :-
(1) Stratified ciliated columnar Epithelium
(2) Stratified squamous Epithelium
(3) Stratified cuboidal Epithelium
(4) Stratified columnar Epithelium

AT0005

6. Olfactory Epithelium (Scheneidarian membrane) is composed of :-
(1) Neuro sensory Epithelium
(2) Simple sq. Epithelium
(3) Simple cuboidal
(4) Germinal Epithelium

AT0006

7. Basement membrane can not be seen in :
(1) Streched Transitional Epithelium
(2) Sq. Epithelium
(3) Columnar Epithelium
(4) Unstreched transitional epithelium

AT0007

8. Stretchable & Water proof Epithelium :-
(1) Simple cuboidal
(2) Simple squamous
(3) Simple Columnar
(4) Transitional

AT0008

9. Mesothelium is :-
(1) Lining of coelom which originated from mesoderm
(2) Lining of coelom which originated from ectoderm
(3) Lining of heart which originated from Endoderm
(4) Lining of heart which originated from Mesoderm

AT0009

10. Lining of brain ventricle & central canal of spinal cord is called as:-
(1) Ependyma (2) Endothelium
(3) Mesothelium (4) Neurosensory

AT0010

11. This epithelium is made up of a single thin layer of flattened cells and is involved in diffusion, it is found in :-
(1) Walls of blood vessels
(2) Ducts of glands
(3) Tubular parts of nephrons
(4) All of these

AT0011

12. Exoskeleton (Eg feathers, nail, horn, hoofs) originated from :-
(1) Connective tissue proper
(2) Epithelium tissue
(3) Skeletal tissue
(4) Vascular tissue

AT0012

13. Germinative layer of Keratinized st. sq. Epithelium :-
(1) Cuboidal
(2) Squamous
(3) Pseudo stratified
(4) Transitional

AT0013

14. Mucus cells (Goblet cells) :-
(1) Unicellular gland
(2) Multicellular glands
(3) Endocrine glands
(4) Parietal cells of gastric glands

AT0014

15. Sweat glands are :-
(1) Merocrine
(2) Endocrine
(3) Holocrine
(4) Unicellular

AT0015

16. Ependyma is :-
(1) Ciliated pseudostratified columnar
(2) Ciliated columnar
(3) Ciliated cuboidal epithelium
(4) Non Ciliated Columnar

AT0016

17. Trachea consist of _____ epithelium :-
(1) Simple columnar
(2) PSCCGE
(3) Simple cuboidal
(4) Stratified cuboidal

AT0017

18. Lining of blood vessel and air sacs of lungs are made up of :-
(1) Squamous Epithelium
(2) Columnar Epithelium
(3) Cuboidal Epithelium
(4) Pseudo stratified Epithelium

AT0018

19. Lining of uterus (Endometrium) is :-
(1) St. squamous
(2) Simple squamous
(3) Simple columnar epithelium
(4) Ciliated Pseudostratified

AT0019

20. In Transitional Epithelium :-
(1) Inner most layer is Cuboidal cell layer
(2) Inner most layer is Columnar cell layer
(3) Inner most layer is Pear shaped cell layer
(4) Inner most layer is umbrella shaped cell layer

AT0020

21. Lining of sebaceous duct is composed of :-
(1) Cuboidal stratified Epithelium
(2) Startified squamous
(3) Simple columnar
(4) Simple squamous

AT0021

22. Choroid of eye lined by :-
(1) Cuboidal Epithelium
(2) Squamous Epithelium
(3) Ciliated Epithelium
(4) Columnar Epithelium

AT0022

23. Brush border Epithelium (Microvilli containing) found in:-
(1) PCT
(2) Loop of henle
(3) Collecting duct
(4) Bowman's capsule

AT0023

24. Epithelium of Retina & Thyoroid is made up of which type of cells :-
(1) Squamous + Cuboidal
(2) Columnar + Cuboidal
(3) Columnar + squamous
(4) Only Cuboidal

AT0024

25. Characteristic of simple epithelium is :-
(1) They are arranged in discrminately
(2) They make a definite layer
(3) Continue to devide and help in organ function
(4) Never divide

AT0025

26. Who is founder of microscopic anatomy :-
(1) Bichat
(2) Ruysch
(3) Malpighi
(4) Hartwig

AT0026

27. Tesselated epithelium is present in:-
(1) Ependymal membrane
(2) Endothelium
(3) Shnederian membrane
(4) Uterus

AT0027

28. Basement membrane of epithelium tissue is composed of:-
(1) Lypoprotein
(2) Polypeptide
(3) Mucopolysaccharide
(4) Mucopolysaccharide and glycoprotein

AT0028

29. Germinal epithelium is composed of :-
(1) Cubodial epithelium
(2) Columner epithelium
(3) Squamous epithelium
(4) Glandular epithelium

AT0029

30. Inner lining of vagina is composed of :-
(1) Stratified ciliated columner epithelium
(2) Cubodial epithelium
(3) Simple squamous epithelium
(4) Stratified squamous epithelium

AT0030

31. Secretory part of sweat gland is composed of :-
(1) Cubodial epithelium
(2) Columner epithelium
(3) Pseudostratified epithelium
(4) Squamous epithelium

AT0031

32. Glands of vertebrates are originated from :-
(1) Ectodermal
(2) Endodermal
(3) Mesodermal
(4) All the above

AT0032

33. Select the false statement with respect to epithelial tissue.
(1) It has a free surface
(2) It faces body fluids sometimes
(3) It faces the external environment sometimes
(4) it sometimes forms middle structure part of organs
AT0033

34. Gall bladder lined by :-
(1) Simple columner epithelium
(2) Stratified columner epithelium
(3) Brush border columner epithelium
(4) Brush border cuboidal epithelium
AT0034

35. Which one is a apocrine gland :-
(1) Oil gland
(2) Mammary gland
(3) Goblet cell
(4) Parotid gland
AT0035

36. Inner lining of stomach, rectum and colon is made of:-
(1) Simple squamous epi.
(2) Simple cuboidal epi.
(3) Simple columnar epi.
(4) Pseudostratified epi.
AT0036

37. Wall of Bowman's capsule in nephron is made up of :-
(1) Cuboidal epithelium
(2) Columnar epithelium
(3) Squamous epithelium
(4) Glandular epithelium
AT0037

38. Lining of salivary glands is made up of :-
(1) Stratified Squamous epithelium
(2) Stratified Cuboidal epithelium
(3) Stratified columner epithelium
(4) Transitional epithelium
AT0038

39. Duct of mammary gland is composed of:-
(1) Stratified cuboidal epithelium
(2) Stratified columnar epithelium
(3) Stratified squamous epithelium
(4) Pseudostratified epithelium
AT0039

40. Which of the following is made up of cube like cells?
(1) Epithelium of fallopian tubes
(2) Epithelium of PCT
(3) Epithelium of stomach
(4) Epithelium of alveoli
AT0040

41. Sweat glands of human being originate from:-
(1) Ectoderm (2) Mesoderm
(3) Endoderm (4) All the above
AT0041

42. Mesothelium or peritoneum originate from:-
(1) Ectoderm (2) Endoderm
(3) Ectomesoderm (4) Mesoderm
AT0042

43. Vesicles of thyroid gland is composed of:-
(1) Simple squamous epithelium
(2) Simple cuboidal epithelium
(3) Stratified squamous epithelium
(4) Stratified cuboidal epithelium
AT0043

44. Which gland secretes chemical by simple difusion:-
(1) Apocrine gland (2) Holocrine gland
(3) Merocrine gland (4) Oil gland
AT0044

45. Compound squamous epithelium occurs in
(1) Stomach (2) Pharynx
(3) Intestine (4) Trachea.
AT0045

46. Epithelial tissue is
(1) Protective covering
(2) Reproductive structure
(3) Nerve cells
(4) Corpuscles.
AT0046

47. Stratified and nonkeratinised squamous epithelium occurs in
(1) Epidermis of skin
(2) Vagina and cervix
(3) Buccal cavity
(4) Both 2 and 3.
AT0047

48. Basement membrane is formed of
(1) Epidermal cells
(2) Endodermal cells
(3) Both 1 and 2
(4) None of the above but present below epithelial cells.
AT0048

49. Regeneration after injury is absent in
(1) Nervous tissue
(2) Skin epidermis
(3) Tendon
(4) Smooth muscles.
AT0049

50. Brush border epithelium occurs in
(1) Trachea (2) Stomach
(3) Small intestine (4) Oesophagus
AT0050

51. Adjacent epithelial cells are held together by means of
(1) Liposomes
(2) Glyoxisomes/glyoxysomes
(3) Desmosomes
(4) Microsomes.
AT0051

52. Which of the following is not an endocrine gland ?
(1) Thyroid (2) Thymus
(3) Adrenal (4) Salivary
AT0052

53. Simple epithelium is made of
(1) Noncellular layer of hyaluronic acid
(2) Actively dividing cells
(3) Loosely arranged cells
(4) Compactly packed single layer of cells.
AT0053

54. Sebaceous glands are
(1) Apocrine (2) Holocrine
(3) Merocrine (4) Endocrine
AT0054

55. Characteristic of epithelial tissues is
(1) Never produce glands
(2) Cells can undergo rapid divisions
(3) Abundant vascularisation
(4) Large intercellular spaces.
AT0055

CONNECTIVE TISSUE

56. Volkmann's canal inter connect :-
(1) Bone marrow
(2) 3rd & 4th ventricle of Brain
(3) Central canals & 4th ventricle
(4) Haversian canals
AT0056

57. Our heart consists of :-
(i) Epithelial tissue (ii) Connective tissue
(iii) Muscular tissue (iv) Nervous tissue
(1) Only ii (2) i & iii only
(3) ii, iii & iv only (4) All of these
AT0057

58. Supportive connective tissue means :-
(1) Tendon (2) Cartilage & Bone
(3) Ligaments (4) Blood & Lymph
AT0058

59. Inter vertebral disc are composed of :-
(1) Hyaline cartilage
(2) Elastic cartilage
(3) White fibrous cartilage
(4) Calcified cartilage
AT0059

60. Epiglottis is composed of :-
(1) Hyaline cartilage
(2) White fibro cartilage
(3) Both
(4) Elastic cartilage
AT0060

61. Calcified cartilage found in :-
(1) Head of femur and humerus in human
(2) Diaphysis (shaft of long Bone)
(3) Articular surface of long Bone
(4) Sternum
AT0061

62. Decalcified Bone is :-
(1) Bone with only organic matter
(2) Bone with only Inorganic matter
(3) Bone without living cells
(4) Bone without peristomium
AT0062

63. Femur & Humerus are :-
(1) Membranous Bone
(2) Investing Bone
(3) Cartilagenous Bone
(4) Sesamoid Bone
AT0063

64. Patella is largest :-
(1) Membranous Bone
(2) Cartilage Bone
(3) Heterotypic Bone
(4) Sesamoid Bone
AT0064

65. Epiphysis & Diaphysis of bone is :-
(1) End and shaft of long bone respectively
(2) Shaft & end of long bone respectively
(3) Head & neck of long bone
(4) Spongy bone only
AT0065

66. Clavicle is :-
(1) Membranous bone
(2) Cartilagenous bone
(3) Visceral bone
(4) Sesamoid bone
AT0066

67. Haversian canal contain :-
(1) Blood vessels and Nerves
(2) Blood vessels only
(3) Lymphocyte only
(4) Connective tissue only
AT0067

68. All the following cells produces collagen except :-
(1) Osteoblast
(2) Chondroblast
(3) Fibroblast
(4) Mast cells
AT0068

69. Alveoli has :-
(1) Yellow fibrous connective tissue
(2) White fibrous connective tissue
(3) Areolar connective tissue
(4) Adipose connective tissue
AT0069

70. Wharton jelly in umblical cord is :-
(1) Mucoid connective tissue
(2) Reticular connective tissue
(3) Areolar connective tissue
(4) Adipose connective tissue
AT0070

71. Vitreous humour is :-
(1) Reticular
(2) Areolar
(3) Adipose
(4) Mucoid connective tissue
AT0071

72. Fibroblast secretes :-
(1) Matrix (2) Fibres
(3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Cells
AT0072

73. Scavanger cells of alveoli called :-
(1) Melanophage
(2) Monocytes / Macrophage
(3) Dust cell
(4) Microglial cell
AT0073

74. Mast cell secret :-
(1) Anticoagulant : Heparin
(2) Vasodilator : Histamine
(3) Vaso constrictor : Serotonin
(4) All of the above
AT0074

75. Matrix of cartilage produced by :-
(1) Chondrocytes (2) Chondroclasts
(3) Osteocytes (4) Histiocytes
AT0075

76. Which of following is lack of blood supply :-
(1) Bone (2) Cartilage
(3) Connective tissue (4) All
AT0076

77. In Hyaline cartilage matrix is :-
(1) Granular
(2) Transparent
(3) Agranular
(4) Semi transparent
AT0077

78. Sprain of body is due to pulling of :-
(1) Muscles (2) Ligaments
(3) Tendon (4) Nerves
AT0078

79. Haversian canal occur in :-
(1) Humerus (2) Pubis
(3) Scapula (4) Clavicles
AT0079

80. Protein present in cartilage & bone :-
(1) Chondrin & ossein respectively
(2) Chondrotin sulphate
(3) Cartilagein
(4) None
AT0080

81. Which type of connective tissue present in the wall of bronchiole :-
(1) White fibrous C.T. (2) Areolar C. T.
(3) Yellow fibrous C. T. (4) Reticular C. T.
AT0081

82. Macrophages of spleen are :-
(1) Microgleal cell
(2) Dust cell
(3) Reticulo endothelial cell
(4) Monocyte cell
AT0082

83. Tela subcutanea of Human is composed of :-
(1) Mucoid C. T. (2) Adipose C. T.
(3) Areolar C. T. (4) Pigmented C. T.
AT0083

84. Skeletal tissue originated from which embryonic germinal layer :-
(1) Ectoderm (2) Mesoderm
(3) Endoderm (4) All the above
AT0084

85. Scavanger cell of connective tissue proper is called as-
(1) Fibroblast cell (2) Mast cell
(3) Plasma cell (4) Macrophages
AT0085

86. Septa which connect skin with underlaying muscle are made up of :-
(1) Epithelium tissue
(2) Yellow fibrous C. T.
(3) Adipose C. T.
(4) Areolar C. T.
AT0086

87. Which protein is present in largest amount in human body :-
(1) Collagen (2) Elastin
(3) Albumin (4) Keratin
AT0087

88. Endosteum is composed of :-
(1) White fibrous C. T. (2) Reticular C. T.
(3) Yellow fibrous C. T. (4) Areolar C. T.
AT0088

89. Matrix of connective tissue proper is secreted by-
(1) Mast cell (2) Fibroblast cell
(3) Fibrocyte cell (4) All the above
AT0089

90. Yellow fibers are present in :-
(1) Arrange in bundles
(2) Singly and branched
(3) Singly and unbranched
(4) Unbranched & arrange in bundles
AT0090

91. Arzyrophill fibers are present in :-
(1) In spleen (2) In tendons
(3) In ligament (4) In blood vessel
AT0091

92. Strongest ligament of human body is :-
(1) Ligamentum flava
(2) Ilio-femoral Ligament
(3) Ligamentum nuchae
(4) Ligamentum arteriosis
AT0092

93. The covering of articular cartilage is made up of:-
(1) Areolar C.T.
(2) Yellow fibrous C.T.
(3) White fibrous C.T.
(4) Reticular C.T.
AT0093

94. Maximum cartilage of larynx are the example of–
(1) Calcified cartilage
(2) Elastic cartilage
(3) White fibro cartilage
(4) Hyaline cartilage
AT0094

95. Which of the following are specialised connective tissue :-
(1) Cartilage (2) Bone
(3) Blood (4) All
AT0095

96. Cytoplasmic process of osteocytes are present in
(1) Central canal (2) Volkman canal
(3) Haversion canal (4) Canaliculi
AT0096

97. Condrin is composed of :–
(1) Condrotin– 6–sulphate and ossein
(2) Dextrin
(3) Condrotin– 6–sulphate and hyluronic acid
(4) Condrotin– 6–sulphate and condrocyte)

AT0097

98. Histiocyte of brain is :–
(1) Reticular cell (2) Microglial cell
(3) Hessel's corpuscle (4) Monocyte

AT0098

99. Most of the cells present in areolar connective tissue are :–
(1) Mast cell (2) Plasma cell
(3) Fibroblast (4) Macrophages

AT0099

100. Cartilage is present in :-
(1) Between adjacent bones of vertebral column and limb
(2) In middle of the long bone
(3) Both
(4) None

AT0100

101. Spleen and lymph nodes are made up of :–
(1) Areolar C.T.
(2) White fibrous C.T.
(3) Reticular fibrous C.T.
(4) Mucoid C.T.

AT0101

102. Which structure composed of yellow fibrous cartilage :–
(1) Thyroid
(2) Cricoid
(3) Epiglottis
(4) Tracheal rings

AT0102

103. Heparin is :–
(1) Protein
(2) Fat
(3) Carbohydrate
(4) Mucopolysacchride

AT0103

104. Transverse channels present in long bones of mammals :–
(1) Canaliculi
(2) Haversian's canal
(3) Volkmann's canal
(4) Vascular canal

AT0104

105. Which cartilage present on the end of long bone:-
(1) Hyaline cartilage (2) Fibrous cartilage
(3) Calcified cartilage (4) Elastic cartilage

AT0105

106. Which of the following have hard and non pliable ground substance :-
(1) Cartilages (2) Bones
(3) Both (4) Areolar tissues

AT0106

107. Histamine is secreted by :-
(1) Fibroblasts (2) Plasma cell
(3) Mast cells (4) Lymphocytes

AT0107

108. Mammalian pinna is supported by
(1) Hyaline cartilage
(2) Calcified cartilage
(3) Elastic cartilage
(4) White fibrous connective tissue

AT0108

109. Fibres present in the form of bundles are
(1) Elastic (2) Reticular
(3) Elastic and reticular (4) Collagen

AT0109

110. Which one is unrelated ?
(1) Keratin (2) Elastin
(3) Dextrin (4) Collagen
AT0110

111. Protein present in cartilage is
(1) Cartilagin (2) Chondrin
(3) Ossein (4) Casein
AT0111

112. Ends of two long bones are 'connected' by
(1) Cartilage (2) Muscles
(3) Ligaments (4) Tendons
AT0112

113. Regeneration of cartilage can occur from its
(1) Matrix
(2) Plasma
(3) Perichondrium
(4) A piece without perichondrium
AT0113

114. Mast cells occur in
(1) Connective tissue (2) Epithelial tissue
(3) Skeletal tissue (4) Nervous tissue.
AT0114

115. White fibrous tissue is
(1) Nervous (2) Muscular
(3) Ligaments (4) Tendons.
AT0115

116. Loose conective tissue is
(1) Areolar (2) Bone
(3) Blood (4) Cartilage.
AT0116

117. Ligament is
(1) Modified white fibrous tissue
(2) Solid white fibrous tissue
(3) Modified elastic connective tissue
(4) Cartilage
AT0117

118. Cartilage present in trachea, larynx and bronchi is
(1) Fibrous (2) Elastic
(3) Hyaline (4) Calcified.
AT0118

119. Cartilage is
(1) Nonvascular
(2) Harder than bone
(3) Highly vascular
(4) Covered by periosteum
AT0119

120. An anticoagulant is
(1) Heparin (2) Hirudin
(3) EDTA (4) All the above
AT0120

121. Collagen and elastin are formed by
(1) Macrophages (2) Fibroblasts
(3) Mast cells (4) Chondrocytes
AT0121

122. Which is not a component of areolar tissue
(1) Macrophage (2) Plasma cell
(3) Schwann cell (4) Adipose cell
AT0122

123. Bones are mainly formed of
(1) Calcium and Magnesium
(2) Calcium and Phosphorus
(3) Calcium and Sulphur
(4) Calcium and Iron
AT0123

124. Nasal septum gets damaged. Its recovery requires cartilage called :
(1) Fibrous cartilage
(2) Elastic cartilage
(3) Hyaline cartilage
(4) Calcified cartilage
AT0124

125. What will happen if ligaments are cut or broken:-
(1) Bones will move freely at joints
(2) No movement at joint
(3) Bone will become unfix
(4) Bone will become fixed

AT0125

126. Which one of the following contains the largest quantity of extracellular material :-
(1) Striated muscle
(2) Areolar tissue
(3) Stratified epithelium
(4) Myelinated nerve fibres

AT0126

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions) ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**4**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**
Que.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Que.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**1**
Que.	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans.	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**
Que.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Ans.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**
Que.	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**
Que.	121	122	123	124	125	126									
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**									

EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions)

AIPMT/NEET

AIPMT 2006

1. Areolar connective tissue joins –

(1) Fat body with muscles

(2) Integument with muscles

(3) Bones with muscles

(4) Bones with bones

AT0127

2. Mast cells secrete –

(1) Hippurin (2) Myoglobin

(3) Histamine (4) Hemoglobin

AT0128

AIPMT 2007

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

(1) Hyaline cartilage

(2) Ciliated epithelium

(3) Thrombocytes

(4) Tendon

AT0130

AIPMT 2009

4. The cell junctions called tight, adhering and gap junctions are found in :-

(1) Neural tissue

(2) Muscular tissue

(3) Connective tissue

(4) Epithelial tissue

AT0131

5. The kind of tissue that forms the supportive structure in our pinna (external ears) is also found in :-

(1) Tip of the nose

(2) Vertebrae

(3) Nails

(4) Ear ossicles

AT0132

6. The epithelial tissue present on the inner surface of bronchioles and fallopian tubes is :-

(1) Squamous (2) Cuboidal

(3) Glandular (4) Ciliated

AT0133

AIPMT-Pre 2010

7. The kind of epithelium which forms the inner walls of blood vessels is :

(1) squamous epithelium

(2) cuboidal epithelium

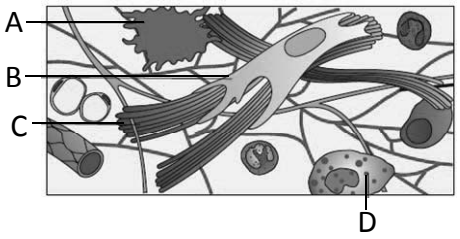
(3) columnar epithelium

(4) ciliated columnar epithelium

AT0134

AIPMT-Mains 2012

8. Given below is the diagrammatic sketch of a certain type of connective tissue. Identify the parts labelled A, B, C and D, and select the right option about them.

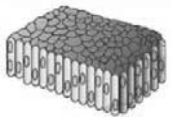


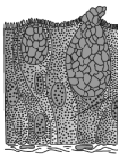
Options :

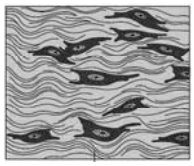
	Part-A	Part-B	Part-C	Part-D
(1)	Macro-phage	Collagen fibres	Fibroblast	Mast cell
(2)	Mast cell	Collagen fibres	Fibroblast	Macro-phage
(3)	Macro-phage	Fibroblast	Collagen fibres	Mast cell
(4)	Mast cell	Macro-phage	Fibroblast	Collagen fibres

AT0137

9. The four sketches (A, B, C and D) given below, represent four different types of animal tissues. Which one of these is correctly identified in the options given, along with its correct location and function?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

		Tissue	Location	Function
(1)	(D)	Smooth muscle tissue	Heart	Heart contraction
(2)	(A)	Columnar epithelium	Nephron	Secretion and absorption
(3)	(B)	Glandular epithelium	Intestine	Secretion
(4)	(D)	Collagen fibres	cartilage	Attach skeletal muscles to bones

AT0138

10. The supportive skeletal structures in the human external ears and in the nose tip are examples of:-

(1) bone (2) cartilage

(3) ligament (4) areolar tissue

AT0139

AIPMT 2014

11. Choose the correctly matched pair :-

(1) Tendon–Specialized connective tissue

(2) Adipose tissue – Dense connective tissue

(3) Areolar tissue – Loose connective tissue

(4) Cartilage–Loose connective tissue

AT0140

Re-AIPMT 2015

12. The function of the gap junction is to :

(1) stop substance from leaking across a tissue

(2) performing cementing to keep neighbouring cells together

(3) Facilitate communication between adjoining cells by connecting the cytoplasm for rapid transfer of ions, small molecules and some large molecules

(4) separate two cells from each other.

AT0141

NEET-I 2016

13. Which type of tissue correctly matches with its location ?

Tissue	Location
(1) Smooth muscle	Wall of intestine
(2) Areolar tissue	Tendons
(3) Transitional epithelium	Tip nose
(4) Cuboidal epithelium	Lining of stomach

AT0142

14. Connective tissues are derived from embryonic

(1) Ectoderm (2) Endoderm

(3) Endo mesoderm (4) Mesoderm

AT0371

NEET(UG) - 2019

15. The ciliated epithelial cells are required to move particles or mucus in a specific direction. In humans, these cells are mainly present in :

(1) Bile duct and Bronchioles

(2) Fallopian tubes and Pancreatic duct

(3) Eustachian tube and Salivary duct

(4) Bronchioles and Fallopian tubes

AT0372

NEET(UG) - 2019 (Odisha)

16. Match the following cell structure with its characteristic feature:

(a) Tight junctions	(i) Cement neighbouring cells together to form sheet
(b) Adhering Junctions	(ii) Transmit information through chemical to another cells
(c) Gap junctions	(iii) Establish a barrier to prevent leakage of fluid across epithelial cells
(d) Synaptic junctions	(iv) Cytoplasmic channels to facilitate communication between adjacent cells

Select correct option from the following

(1) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), d-(iii)

(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), d-(iii)

(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), d-(ii)

(4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), d-(ii)

AT0373

NEET(UG) 2020

17. Goblet cells of alimentary canal are modified from :

(1) Compound epithelial cells

(2) Squamous epithelial cells

(3) Columnar epithelial cells

(4) Chondrocytes

AT0375

18. Cuboidal epithelium with brush border of microvilli is found in :

(1) Eustachian tube

(2) Lining of intestine

(3) Ducts of salivary glands

(4) Proximal convoluted tubule of nephron

AT0376

19. Which of the following is the most abundant protein in the animals ?

(1) Insulin

(2) Haemoglobin

(3) Collagen

(4) Lectin

AT0377

NEET(UG) 2021

20. Identify the types of cell junctions that help to stop the leakage of the substances across a tissue and facilitation of communication with neighbouring cells via rapid transfer of ions and molecules.

(1) Gap junctions and Adhering junctions, respectively.

(2) Tight junctions and Gap junctions, respectively.

(3) Adhering junctions and Tight junctions, respectively.

(4) Adhering junctions and Gap junctions, respectively.

AT0378

NEET(UG) 2021 (Paper-2)

21. Which is not a function of muscular tissue ?

(1) Locomotion and change in body postures

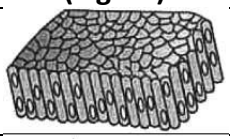
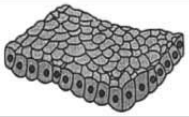
(2) Transportation of food through digestive tract

(3) Transportation of gametes through genital tract

(4) Transmit different kinds of stimuli

AT0503

22. Match the following and choose the correct combination.

	Column I (Figure)	Column II (Character)
a.		i. Component of connective tissue
b.		ii. Found in duct of glands
c.		iii. Secretion and absorption
d.		iv. Functioning cannot be directly controlled

(1) a–ii, b–iii, c–i, d–iv

(2) a–iii, b–iv, c–ii, d–i

(3) a–iv, b–iii, c–ii, d–i

(4) a–i, b–ii, c–iv, d–iii

AT0504

NEET(UG) 2022

23. Which of the following is present between the adjacent bones of the vertebral column?

(1) Cartilage

(2) Areolar tissue

(3) Smooth muscle

(4) Intercalated discs

AT0505

24. Which of the following is **not** a connective tissue?

(1) Adipose tissue (2) Cartilage

(3) Neuroglia (4) Blood

AT0506

25. Match **List -I** with **List - II**.

List-I	List-II
(a) Bronchioles	(i) Dense Regular Connective Tissue
(b) Goblet cell	(ii) Loose Connective Tissue
(c) Tendons	(iii) Glandular Tissue
(d) Adipose Tissue	(iv) Ciliated Epithelium

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

(1) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

(2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

(4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

AT0507

NEET(UG) 2022 (OVERSEAS)

26. Which of the following types of epithelium lines the walls of blood vessels?

(1) Squamous epithelium

(2) Cuboidal epithelium

(3) Columnar epithelium

(4) Ciliated epithelium

AT0508

27. Ear wax secreting cells have which type of epithelium?

(1) Exocrine glandular epithelium

(2) Compound epithelium

(3) Endocrine glandular epithelium

(4) Columnar epithelium

AT0509

28. Match **List - I** with **List – II**

List – I	List - II
(a) Adhering junctions	(i) Establish a barrier that that prevents leakage of extracellular fluid across a layer of cells
(b) Tight junctions	(ii) Functions like rivets and fasten cells together into strong sheets
(c) Gap junctions	(iii) Pass information through neuro-transmitters from one cell to another
(d) Synaptic junctions	(iv) Provide cytoplasmic channels from one cell to adjacent cell for communication

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

(1) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)

(2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

(3) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

(4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

AT0510

NEET(UG) 2022

29. Which of the following types of epithelium is present in the bronchioles and Fallopian tubes?

(1) Simple squamous epithelium

(2) Simple columnar epithelium

(3) Ciliated epithelium

(4) Stratified squamous epithelium

AT0511

30. Choose the **correct** statement about a muscular tissue :

(1) Skeletal muscle fibres are uninucleated and found in parallel bundles.

(2) Intercalated discs allow the cardiac muscle cells to contract as a unit.

(3) The walls of blood vessels are made up of columnar epithelium.

(4) Smooth muscles are multinucleated and involuntary.

AT0512

31. Choose the **correct** statements :

(a) Bones support and protect softer tissues and organs

(b) Weight bearing function is served by limb bones

(c) Ligament is the site of production of blood cells.

(d) Adipose tissue is specialised to store fats.

(e) Tendons attach one bone to another.

Choose **the most appropriate answer** from the options given below :

(1) (a), (b) and (d) only

(2) (b), (c) and (e) only

(3) (a), (c) and (d) only

(4) (a), (b) and (e) only

AT0513

EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions) ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**4**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**
Que.	31														
Ans.	**1**														

EXERCISE-III(A) (NCERT Based QUESTIONS)

1. How many of the following junctions are found in epithelium tissue?
Tight junction, Gap junction, Adhering and Inter digitation.
(1) Four (2) Three (3) Two (4) One
AT0151

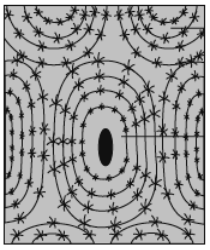
2. Read the following (A-D) statements
A. It is made of more than one layer (multi-layered) of cells.
B. It has a limited role in secretion and absorption.
C. Their main function is to provide protection against chemical and mechanical stress
D. It covers the dry surface of the skin and the moist surface of buccal cavity.
How many of the above statements are correct for compound epithelium?
(1) Four (2) Three (3) Two (4) One
AT0152

3. How many of the following substances are secreted by exocrine glands?
mucus, thyroxine, saliva, earwax, insulin, oil, milk, digestive enzymes,melatonin and adrenalin:-
(1) Four (2) Five (3) Six (4) Seven
AT0153

4. Which connective tissues are present beneath the skin?
A. Areolar tissue
B. Adipose tissue
C. Dense irregular connective tissue
(1) Only B (2) Only A
(3) Only A and B (4) All A, B and C
AT0154

5. Read the following (A-D) statements :-
A. Connective tissue are most abundant and widely distributed in the body of complex animals
B. They are named connective tissues because of their special function of linking and supporting other tissues/organs of the body
C. They range from soft connective tissues to specialised types, which include cartilage, bone, adipose and blood
D. The cells of connective tissue secrete modified polysaccharides, which accumulate between cells and fibres and act as matrix
How many of the following statements are correct?
(1) Four (2) Three (3) Two (4) One
AT0155

6. Identify the given below tissue with its type and select the right option for the two together



Option :

Tissue	Type
(1) Cartilage	Specialised connective tissue
(2) Tendon	Dense irregular connective tissue
(3) Ligament	Dense regular connective tissue
(4) Bone	Specialised connective tissue

AT0156

7. Which of the following is incorrect statement for the simple columnar epithelium?

(1) It is composed of a single layer of tall and slender cells

(2) Their nuclei are located at the base

(3) Free surface may have microvilli

(4) They are found in the walls of blood vessels and air sac of lungs

AT0157

8. Connective tissues includes :-

(a) Cartilage (b) Bone

(c) Adipose tissue (d) Blood

(1) a, b, and d (2) a, b and c

(3) b and d (4) All a,b,c and d

AT0158

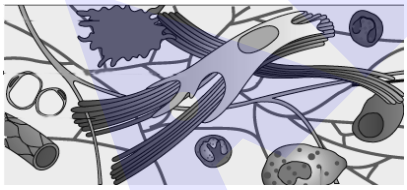
9. In multicellular animals a group of similar cells along with intercellular substances perform a specific function such an organisation is called :-

(1) Tissue (2) Organ

(3) Body (4) Organ system

AT0159

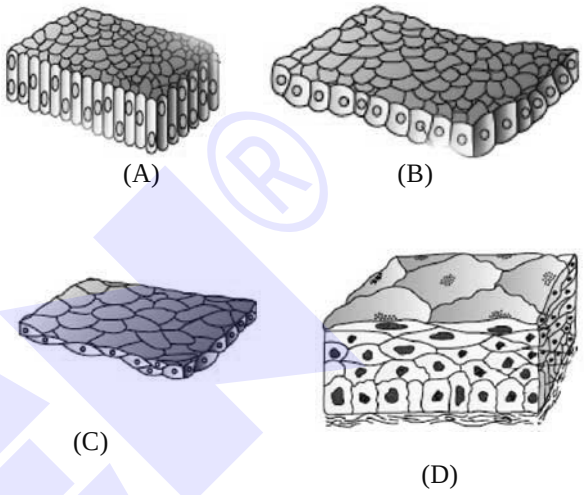
10. Identify the figure of animal tissue given below, along with it's correct location :-



Tissue	Location
(1) Dense regular Connective tissue	Heart
(2) Dense irregular Connective tissue	At bone joints
(3) Adipose tissue	Beneath skin
(4) Areolar connective tissue	Beneath skin

AT0160

11. The four sketches (A, B, C and D) given below represent four different types of animal tissues. Which one of these is correctly identified in the option given along with its correct location and function?



(A) (B) (C) (D)

		Tissue	Location	Function
1.	B	Simple squamous epithelium	Fallopian tube	Transport of gamete
2.	C	Simple cuboidial epithelium	Wall of blood Vessels and air sac of lungs	Diffusion boundary
3.	D	Compound epithelium	Skin	Protection
4.	A	Simple columnar Epithelium	Tubular part of nephron	Secretion

AT0161

12. Read the following (A - D) Statements :-

(A) Tight junctions help to stop substances from leaking across a tissue

(B) Adhering junctions perform cementing to keep neighbouring cells together.

(C) The simple epithelium consists of two or more cell layers and has protective function.

(D) The columnar epithelium is made of a single layer of flattened cells with irregular boundaries

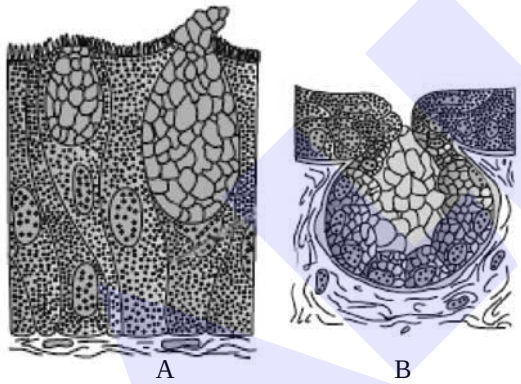
How many of the above statements are correct?

(1) Four (2) Three

(3) Two (4) One

AT0162

13. Identify the glands (A) and (B) shown below and select the right option for location and function :-



		Gland	Location	Function
1.	A	Unicellular Gland	Alveoli	Secrete Saliva
2.	B	Multicellular gland	Oesophagus	Secrete enzyme
3.	A	Multicellular gland	Alimentary Canal	Secrete Mucous
4.	B	Multicellular gland	Buccal Cavity	Secrete Saliva

AT0163

14. Which of the following is correct match of epithelial tissue ?

(1)	Squamous epithelium	Bronchioles and fallopian tube
(2)	Columnar epithelium	Ducts of glands and tubular part of nephron
(3)	Cuboidial epithelium	Walls of blood vessels and air sacs of lungs
(4)	Compound epithelium	Buccal cavity and pharynx

AT0164

15. Read the following (A - D) statements :-

(A) Areolar tissue present beneath the skin

(B) Adipose tissue is a type of dense connective tissue

(C) Tendons attach one bone to another

(D) Ligaments attach skeletal muscles to bones

How many of the above statements are incorrect?

(1) Four (2) Three

(3) Two (4) One

AT0165

EXERCISE-III(B) (ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS)

16. Ligament connects :

(1) Bone to bone

(2) Bone to muscle

(3) Muscle to muscle

(4) Both 2 and 3

AT0166

17. Which of the following pair is example of dense regular connective tissue ?

(1) Ligament and tendon

(2) Perichondrium and pericardium

(3) Ligament and pericardium

(4) Perichondrium and tendon

AT0167

18. The tissue which forms the basic structure of lymphoid organs, spleen etc, is :
(1) Lymphoid tissue (2) Cartilage tissue
(3) Elastic tissue (4) Areolar tissue
AT0168

19. Haversian canal is situated in
(1) Glandular connective tissue
(2) Skeletal connective tissue
(3) Fibrous connective tissue
(4) Nervous tissue
AT0169

20. Stratified squammous epithelium is found in :
(1) Pharynx
(2) Trachea
(3) Ileum
(4) Bowman's capsule
AT0170

21. Collagen fibres are secreted by :
(1) Mast cells (2) Macrophage
(3) Histiocytes (4) Fibroblasts
AT0171

22. Haversian canal is found in the bone of :
(1) Mammals (2) Reptiles
(3) Aves (4) Pices
AT0172

23. Tendons and ligaments are specialized types of
(1) Nervous tissue
(2) Epithelial tissue
(3) Muscular tissue
(4) Fibrous connective tissue
AT0173

24. Which one of the following is transparent tissue?
(1) Tendon (2) Ligament
(3) Fibrous cartilage (4) Hyaline cartilage
AT0174

25. Ciliated epithelium is present in
(1) Trachea (2) Ureter
(3) Intestine (4) Stomach
AT0175

26. Difference between bone and cartilage is
(1) Haversian canal (2) Blood vessel
(3) Microvilli (4) Both 1 and 2
AT0176

27. Least regeneration power is present in
(1) Nervous tissue
(2) Connective tissue
(3) Epithelial tissue
(4) Muscular tissue
AT0177

28. Which of the following cells of connective tissue secrete antibodies?
(1) Mast cells (2) Reticular cells
(3) adipose cells (4) Plasma cells
AT0178

29. The cavities of brain are lined by
(1) Cuboidal cells
(2) Polygonal cells
(3) Ependymal cells
(4) Simple squamous cells
AT0179

30. Ligament is mainly made up of
(1) Reticulin (2) Elastin
(3) Myosin (4) Collagen
AT0180

31. Which is a sesamoid bone?
(1) Patella (2) Femur
(3) Ulna (4) Pubis
AT0181

32. Mammary glands are modified :
(1) Holocrine
(2) Merocrine
(3) Sebaceous glands
(4) Sweat glands
AT0182

33. The main function of ligament is :
(1) Joining of two bones
(2) Joining of muscles
(3) Joining of muscle to bone
(4) Joining of muscle to nerves

AT0183

34. The type of epithelium found in blood vessels and stomach is
(1) Stratified cuboidal in both
(2) Stratified columnar and simple cuboidal
(3) Simple squamous and simple columnar
(4) Transitional epithelium

AT0184

35. Haversian canals are found in the :
(1) Bones of birds
(2) Bones of mammals
(3) Bones of frog
(4) Cartilage

AT0185

36. Volkmann's canals are found in :
(1) Bones of birds
(2) Bones of amphilbians
(3) Bones of mammals
(4) Cartilage of mammals

AT0186

37. An example of merocrine gland is
(1) Sebaceous gland
(2) Pineal gland
(3) Salivary gland
(4) Mammary gland

AT0187

38. Bones formed by ossification of a tendon is called
(1) Membrane bone
(2) Sesamoid bone
(3) Dermal bone
(4) Cartilage

AT0188

39. Epithelial tissues are arise from :
(1) Ectoderm (2) Endoderm
(3) Mesoderm (4) All the aboves

AT0189

40. White adipose tissue contains :
(1) Multilocular fat cells
(2) Bilocular fat cells
(3) Unilocular fat cells
(4) alocular fat cells

AT0190

41. In human fibrous cartilage is found abundantly
(1) Hyaline cartilage of joints
(2) Nostrils
(3) Intervertebral discs
(4) External ear

AT0191

EXERCISE-III ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**2**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41				
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**3**				