

Control and Co-ordination

- 1) Hormone thyroxine, adrenaline and non-adrenaline are formed from -----
(a) Glycine (b) Arginine
(c) Ornithine (d) Tyrosine
- 2) Pheromones are chemical messengers produced by animals and released outside the body. The odour of these substance affects
(a) Skin colour (b) Excretion
(c) Digestion (d) Behaviour
- 3) Which one of the following is a set of discrete endocrine gland
(a) Salivary, thyroid, adrenal, ovary
(b) Adrenal, testis, ovary, liver
(c) Pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, thymus
(d) Pituitary, pancreas, adrenal, thymus
- 4) Which of the following is a mis-matched pair?
(a) Synaptic fatigue----the transmission of nerve impulse halts
(b) Synaptic cleft----- a minute gap
(c) Synaptic transmission-----It is a two-way process.
(d) Synapsis----- carried out by neurotransmission.
- 5) The enzyme _____ destroys the neurotransmitter.
(a) Cholinesterase (b) Inositol
(c) Acetyl co A (d) Both a and b
- 6) The term used for the halting of transmission of nerve impulse across the synapse.
(a) Electrical synapse
(b) Synaptic delay
(c) Synaptic transmission
(d) Synaptic fatigue
- 7) One of the functions of the insulating myelin sheath is _____.
(a) Causing depolarization.
(b) Prevents flow of ions between the axoplasm and ECF.
(c) Synaptic transmission.
(d) Involve in saltatory conduction.
- 8) Which of the following statements is NOT true about neural tissue?
(a) The neural tissue consists of neurons and neuroglia
(b) Dendrons transmit message towards Axon.
(c) Axon arises from the cyton at the axon hillock.
(d) Neurons are the structural units of the nervous system
- 9) _____ tissue consists primarily of two types of cells.
(a) Neural (b) Ganglion
(c) Dendrons (d) Somatic
- 10) The interconnection between two neurons with motor organ is called _____.
(a) Diffused (b) Cyton
(c) Epineurium (d) Synapse
- 11) Find the odd one out from the below mentioned terms.

Mid brain, medulla oblongata, cerebrum, pons varolii.

- (a) Mid brain (b) Pons varolii
- (c) Cerebrum (d) Medulla oblongata

12) _____ contains the epithalamus, thalamus and hypothalamus.

- (a) Cerebellum (b) Cerebrum
- (c) Olfactory (d) Diencephalon.

13) _____ is considered as the largest basal nucleus.

- (a) Corpus striatum (b) Corpus callosum
- (c) Olfactory (d) Diencephalon.

14) _____ is a link which connects the nervous and the endocrine system?

- (a) Epithalamus (b) Corpus callosum
- (c) Olfactory (d) Hypothalamus

15) _____ is a neurotransmitter.

- (a) ADH (b) Acetyl coenzyme A
- (c) Acetylcholine (d) Inositol

16) The supporting cells that produce myelin sheath in the PNS are _____.

- (a) Oligodendrocytes (b) Satellite cells
- (c) Astrocytes (d) Schwann cells

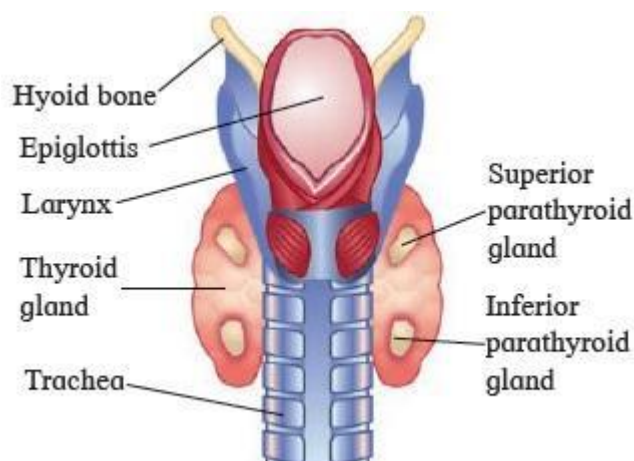
17) A collection of neuron cell bodies located outside the CNS is called _____.

- (a) Tract (b) Nucleus
- (c) Nerve (d) Ganglional

18) Receptors for protein hormones are located

- (a) in cytoplasm (b) on cell surface
- (c) in nucleus (d) on Golgi complex

19) Name the endocrine gland.



- (a) Pituitary gland
- (b) Adrenal gland
- (c) Parathyroid gland
- (d) Thymus gland

20) Match the glands of column 1 with their secreting hormones in column 2

Glands (column 1)	Hormones (column 2)
1. Hypothalamus	a. TSH
2. Pituitary gland	b. Melatonin
3. Pineal gland	c. ADH
4. Thyroid gland	d. Growth hormone

- (a) 1-d, 2-a, 3- c, 4-b
- (b) 1-d, 2-a, 3- b, 4-c
- (c) 1-c, 2-d, 3- b, 4-a
- (d) 1-c, 2-b, 3- d, 4-a

21) ____ is an example of protein hormone.

- (a) ADH (b) Oxytocin
- (c) TSH (d) Thyroxin

22) The middle ear consists of ear ossicles called _____, _____ and _____.

- (a) Cochlea, Stapes, and pinna
- (b) Pinna, Stapes, and auditory canal
- (c) Auditory canal, malleus and eustachian tube
- (d) Malleus, Incus and Stapes.

23) ____ have fibres but lack of sensory and motor nerves.

- (a) Dendrons (b) Neurons
- (c) Ganglia (d) Neurites

24) Planaria possess _____ type of nervous system.

- (a) Diffused (b) Central
- (c) Peripheral (d) Somatic

25) ____ consists of a mass of cerebral ganglion appearing like an inverted U-shaped brain.

- (a) Hydra (b) Nematodes
- (c) Planaria (d) Human

26) What type of nervous system does a hydra have?

- (a) Diffused (b) Central
- (c) peripheral (d) Somatic

27) If parathyroid gland of man are removed, the specific result will be

- (a) Onset of aging
- (b) Disturbance of Ca^{++}
- (c) Onset of myxoedema
- (d) Elevation of blood pressure

28) After ovulation, Graafian follicle changes into

- (a) Corpus luteum (b) Corpus albicans
- (c) Corpus spongiosum (d) corpus callosum

29) Which one of the following pair correctly matches a hormone with a disease resulting from its deficiency?

- (a) Parathyroid hormone - diabetes insipidus
- (b) Luteinising hormone - diabetes mellitus

- (c) Insulin - Hyperglycaemia
(d) Thyroxine - Tetany

30) _____ is in direct contact of brain in human

- (a) cranium (b) Duramater
(c) Arachnoid (d) pia mater

31) Match the terms of column 1 with column 2.

(column 1)	(column2)
1. Dura mater	a. Produce myelin sheath and support the functions of neurons.
2. Pia mater	b. Middle thin nonvascular layer.
3. Arachnoid mater	c. It is the outermost covering.
4. Schwann cells	d. It is the innermost delicate membrane.

- (a) 1-d, 2-a, 3- c, 4-b
(b) 1-d, 2-a, 3- b, 4-c
(c) 1-c, 2-d, 3- b, 4-a
(d) 1-c, 2-b, 3- d, 4-a

32) Which of the following statement is Not true about human nervous system?

- (a) It is broadly classified into two parts.
(b) It is broadly classified into three parts.
(c) The peripheral nervous system consists of neurons and ganglia.
(d) The nervous system in human is well developed and complex.

33) _____ is the innermost delicate and highly vascularised membrane.

- (a) Dura mater (b) CSF
(c) Pia mater (d) Arachnoid mater.

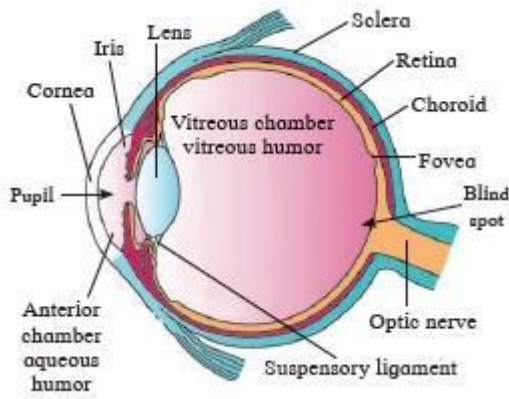
34) Cerebrospinal fluid is secreted from_____.

- (a) Dura mater (b) Medulla
(c) Pia mater (d) Arachnoid mater.

35) ____ is the outermost tough, nonvascular, and fibrous in nature.

- (a) Pia mater (b) Dura mater
(c) CSF (d) Cerebral cortex

36) Fill the blank portion marked as A in the structure of an eye.



- (a) Sclera (b) Ciliary body
(c) Uvea (d) Cone cell

37) The ____ appears as rounded bulge on the underside of the brain stem.

- (a) cerebellum (b) Medulla oblongata
(c) Olfactory (d) Pons varolli

38) The corpus callosum is located inside_____.

- (a) Olfactory lobe (b) White mater
(c) Pia mater (d) Cerebrum

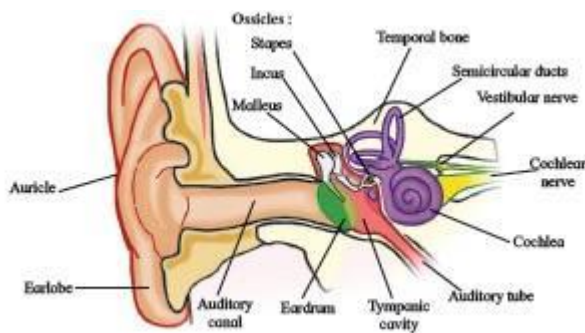
39) Wall of the eyeball is made up of ____ layers

- (a) Two (b) Four (c) Three (d) Five

40) ____ consists of olfactory lobes, cerebrum, and diencephalon.

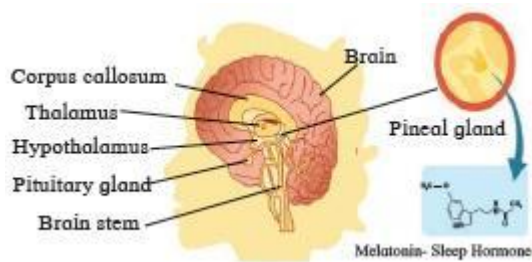
- (a) Forebrain (b) Midbrain
(c) Hindbrain (d) Both a and b

41) The figure represents _____.



- (a) Brain (b) Ear
(c) Throat (d) Eye

42) Hormone secreted from the below mentioned gland is called as_____.



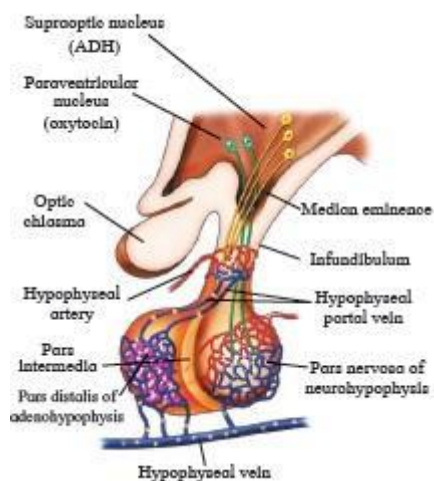
- (a) Thyroxin (b) Melatonin
- (c) Adrenaline (d) Thymosin

- 43)** Which of the following statement is TRUE about photoreceptor cells?
- (a) They contain light sensitive protein called photopigments.
 - (b) These are of three types.
 - (c) Cones and rods are not included in photoreceptors cells.
 - (d) They are not involved in electromagnetic radiation.
- 44)** In _____, gap between the neighbouring neurons is very narrow.
- (a) Electrical synapse
 - (b) Chemical synapse
 - (c) Synaptic transmission
 - (d) Both a and b
- 45)** The _____ are generally found inside the brain, spinal cord and the ganglia.
- (a) Axon (b) Cytons
 - (c) Dendrons (d) Schwann cells
- 46)** Identify the correct sequence.
- (a) Diffused type of nervous system-----Planaria
 - (b) Central type of nervous system-----Schwann cells
 - (c) Peripheral type of nervous system----Astrocytes
 - (d) Diffused type of nervous system-----hydra
- 47)** The term _____ refers to the supporting cells of the central nervous system.
- (a) Synapse
 - (b) Neuroglia
 - (c) Cytons
 - (d) Photosensory structure
- 48)** The nervous system of mammals uses both electrical and chemical means to send signals via neurons. Which part of the neuron receives impulse?
- (a) Axon (b) Dendron
 - (c) Nodes of Ranvier (d) Neurilemma
- 49)** Match the different types of Neuroglial cells in column 1 with their Function in column 2

Cell type (column 1)	Function (column2)
1. Astrocytes	a. Produce myelin sheath and support the functions of neurons.
2. Ependymal cells	b. Allows quick transmission of electrical impulses.
3. Oligodendrocytes	c. Regulate the transmission of electrical impulses.
4. Schwann cells	d. Responsible for production of CSF

- (a) 1-d, 2-a, 3- c, 4-b
(b) 1-d, 2-a, 3- b, 4-c
(c) 1-d, 2-a, 3- c, 4-b
(d) 1-c, 2-d, 3- b, 4-a

50) Location of the mentioned gland is, just below the _____.



- (a) Thyroid gland (b) Uterus
(c) Kidney (d) Hypothalamus

----- All the Best -----

8. Respiration and Circulation Keys

- 1) Ans. (c)**
- 2) Ans. (a)**
- 3) Ans. (c)**
- 4) Ans. (b)**
- 5) Ans. (c)**
- 6) Ans. (a)**
- 7) Ans. (b)**
- 8) Ans. (b)**
- 9) Ans. (c)**
- 10) Ans. (c)**
- 11) Ans. (b)**
- 12) Ans. (a)**
- 13) Ans. (a)**
- 14) Ans. (b)**
- 15) Ans. (d)**
- 16) Ans. (b)**
- 17) Ans. (d)**
- 18) Ans. (d)**
- 19) Ans. (a)**
- 20) Ans. (a)**
- 21) Ans. (b)**
- 22) Ans. (d)**
- 23) Ans. (c)**
- 24) Ans. (c)**
- 25) Ans. (d)**
- 26) Ans. (d)**

27) Ans. (a)

28) Ans. (c)

29) Ans. (a)

30) Ans. (a)

31) Ans. (d)

32) Ans. (a)

33) Ans. (b)

34) Ans. (c)

35) Ans. (a)

36) Ans. (a)

37) Ans. (b)

38) Ans. (d)

39) Ans. (d)

40) Ans. (d)

41) Ans. (a)

42) Ans. (a)

43) Ans. (d)

44) Ans. (c)

45) Ans. (c)

46) Ans. (a)

47) Ans. (d)

48) Ans. (b)

49) Ans. (b)

50) Ans. (d)

51) Ans. (d)