

Coordination and control

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The number of axons present in sensory neuron is:	A. one B. two C. three D. many
2	The nervous system consists of billions of neurons and:	A. Hormones B. Nephrons C. Neuroglial cells D. Receptors.
3	They receive information , interpret them and stimulate motor neurons:	A. Sensory Neurons B. Inter Neurons C. Motor Neurons D. Mixed Neurons
4	Pairs of spinal nerve are:	A. 31 B. 12 C. 21 D. 13
5	The deficiency of which hormone cause goitre?	A. insulin B. thyroxine C. parathormone D. epinephrine
6	Which one does not act as effector:	A. Liver B. Nephrons C. Brain D. Bones
7	Lobe concerned with hearing and smelling is:	A. Frontal B. Parietal C. Occipital D. Temporal
8	Which type of coordination is present in plants:	A. Chemical Coordination B. Mechanical Coordination C. Nervous Coordination D. Electrical Coordination
9	How many types of nerves are classified on the basis of property of axons?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
10	The largest part of brain is:	A. Forebrain B. Midbrain C. Hindbrain D. Spinal cord
11	Insulin is secreted by gland:	A. Pituitary B. Pancreas C. Adrenal D. Thyroid
12	Insulin and glucagon are produced in the .	A. Hypothalamus B. Anterior pituitary C. Liver D. Pancreas
13	The organs which are specifically built to detect particular type of stimulus are called.	A. Receptors B. Effectors C. Stimuli D. All of these
14	Neuron fiber which carry away nerve impulses from cell body.	A. Dendrites B. Axons C. Synapsis D. Myelin Sheath
15	This is not a part of the hindbrain.	A. Pons B. Medulla oblongata C. Cerebrum D. Cerebellum

16	In coordinates muscle movements:	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus C. Cerebrium D. Cerebellum
17	The sensory layer of eye is:	A. Cornea B. Iris C. Selera D. Retina
18	Length of spinal cord is:	A. 10 cm B. 20 cm C. 30 cm D. 40 cm
19	If you look at an intact human brain, what you see the most is a large, highly convoluted outer surface, this is the:	A. Cerebrum B. Cerebellum C. Pons D. Medulla oblongata
20	Spinal cord is the continuation of:	A. Medulla Oblongata B. Frontal lobe C. Thalamus D. Hypothalamus