

## Coordination and control

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Process that carry nerve impulses away from the cell body are called.	A. Axon B. Dendrites C. Synapses D. Myelin sheath
2	How many types of nerves are classified on the basis of property of axons?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
3	lbn- al- Haytham is famous for his book.	A. Chemistry B. Optics C. Biology D. Coordination
4	Functions of effector called	A. Stimulus B. Impulse C. Response D. Axons
5	Which one controls Rage, Pain, Pleasure and Sorrow?	A. Cerebellum B. Medulla C. Hypothalamus D. Midbrain
6	The components of coordination action are:	A. two B. three C. five D. seven
7	Nucleus and cytoplasm of neurons located in:	A. Cell body B. Dendrites C. Axons D. Myelin Sheath
8	Which one is co-ordination in nervous co-ordination?	A. Glands B. Brain and spinal Cord C. Brain D. Spinal cord
9	Insulin is secreted by gland:	A. Pituitary B. Pancreas C. Adrenal D. Thyroid
10	In some parts of the body many neurons cell bodies combine to make a group.	A. Nerves B. Tissues C. Ganlion D. Muscles
11	Presents on the top of medulla is:	A. Cerebelium B. Pons C. Spinal cord D. Cerebrum
12	Nerve impulse carries from Receptors to central Nervous System:	A. Sensory Neurons B. Motor Nuerons C. Inter Neurons D. Effectors
13	Types of Neurons according to their work are:	A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Two
14	Which neurons conduct impulses form CNS to effectors?	A. Motor B. Inter C. Sensory D. Hormones
15	Which type of neuron present inside the central nervous system?	A. Sensory neuron only B. Motor neuron only C. Sensory and motor neuron only D. Inter Neuron only

16	is unable to see during day time.	A. Rabbit B. Owl C. Cat D. Human
17	The parts of forebrain are;	A. Thalamus, medulla and pons B. Thalamus, hypothalamus and cerebrum C. Thalamus, hypothalamus and cerebellum D. Thalamus, cerebellum and pons
18	This is not a part of hindbrain:	A. Celebelium B. Cerebrum C. Medulla oblangata D. Pons
19	The lens found in human eye is:	A. Concave B. Convex C. Both a and b D. None of these
20	If you look at an intact human brain, what you see the mostis a large, highly convoluted outer surface, this is the:	A. Cerebrum B. Cerebellum C. Pons D. Medulla oblongata