

## Biology 10th Class English Medium Chapter 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The components of coordination action are:	A. two B. three C. five D. seven
2	The sequence of components of a coordinate action is:	A. stimulus→ receptors→ coordinator→ response→ effector B. receptor→ effector→ stimulus→ receptor→ response C. effector→ response→ stimulus→ effector→ receptor D. stimulus→ receptor→ co-ordinator→ effector → response
3	The parts of the body which receive messages from coordinator and produce particular responses are called:	A. effectors B. coordinators C. neurons D. hormones
4	The structural and functional unit of nervous system is:	A. neuron B. nephorn C. nerve D. cell body
5	The number of axons present in sensory neuron is:	A. one B. two C. three D. many
6	The sensitive layer of eye is:	A. sclera B. choroid C. retina D. iris
7	In retina the photosensitive cells are:	A. rods B. cones C. neurons D. both A and B
8	How many diseases of eyes were described by Ali Ibn Isa in his books?	A. 110 B. 120 C. 130 D. 150
9	Sound receptor cells are present in:	A. pinna B. eardrum C. vesitbule D. cochlea
10	The hormone which increase the rate of reabsorption of water form nephorn is:	A. glucagon B. insulin C. vesoporeosion D. epineophrine
11	The deficiency of which hormone cause goitre?	A. insulin B. thyroxin C. parathormone D. epinephrine
12	In man which hormone is responsible for the development of secondary sex characters:	A. estrogen B. progesterone C. testosterone D. oxytocin
13	Process that carry nerve impulses away from the cell body are called.	A. Axon B. Dendrites C. Synapses D. Myelin sheath
14	The portion of the nervous system that is involuntary in action.	A. Somatic nervous system B. Dendrites C. Autonomic nervous system D. Sensory nervous sytem

15	Which neurons are present inside the central nervous system?	A. Sensory neurons only B. Motor neurons only C. Sensory and motor neurons both D. Interneurons only
16	The part of the brain responsible for muscle movement interpretation of the senses and the memory is the:	A. Pons B. Medulla oblongata C. Cerebrum D. Cerebellum
17	A part from hearing, what other major body function is performed y the ear?	A. Hormones secretion B. Body blance C. Reduction in nerve pressure D. All of these
18	The myelin sheath is formed by which wrap around the axons of some neurons.	A. Nodes of Ranvier B. Axons C. Dendrites D. Schwann cells
19	This is not a part of the hindbrain.	A. Pons B. Medulla oblongata C. Cerebrum D. Cerebellum
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
21	Insulin and glucagon are produced in the .	A. Hypothalamus B. Anterior pituitary C. Liver D. Pancreas
22	All of these are hormones except:	A. Insulin B. Thyroxin C. Glucagon D. Pepsinogen
23	The elongation of eye-ball results in.	A. Myopia B. Blindness C. Deafness D. None of these
24	The pathway followed by the nerve impulses for producing a reflex action is called.	A. Reflex action B. Reflex arc C. Neuron D. Spinal card
25	Ali Ibn-e-Isa book on study of disease and surgery of eye is:	A. Biology B. Botany C. Opthmology D. Zoology
26	A coordinated action has components:	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
27	The organs which are specifically built to detect particular type of stimulus are called.	A. Receptors B. Effectors C. Stimuli D. All of these
28	The nervous system consists of billions of neurons and:	A. Harmones B. Nephrons C. Neuroglial calls D. Receptors.
29	Nucleus and cytoplasm of neurons located in:	A. Cell body B. Dendrites C. Axons D. Myelin Sheath
30	The sensory layer of eye is:	A. Cornea B. Iris C. Selera D. Retina
31	The sensory part of ear is:	A. Succulus B. Stapes C. Vestibule D. Cochlea
32	Ibn- al- Haytham is famous for his book.	A. Chemistry B. Optics C. Biology D. Coordination

		D. Coordination
33	_____ is unable to see during day time.	A. Rabbit B. Owl C. Cat D. Human
34	Is the smallest bone of human body?	A. Malleus B. Incus C. Stapes D. Cochlea
35	_____ gland is pea-shaped.	A. Hypothalamus B. Pancreas C. Pituitary D. Adrenal
36	_____ separates the middle ear from inner ear.	A. Malleus B. Stapes C. Incus D. eustachian tube
37	Insulin is secreted by gland:	A. Pituitary B. Pancreas C. Adrenal D. Thyroid
38	Glucagon is secreted by _____ gland.	A. Exocrine B. Endocrine C. Both a and b D. None of these
39	_____ are sensitive to dim light.	A. Rods B. Cones C. Retina D. Cornea
40	Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of _____ in body.	A. Vitamin A B. Iodopsin C. Protein D. Fats
41	The lens found in human eye is:	A. Concave B. Convex C. Both a and b D. None of these
42	Which type of coordination is present in plants:	A. Chemical Coordination B. Mechanical Coordination C. Nervous Coordination D. Electrical Coordination
43	Is responsible for chemical co-ordination:	A. Endocrine System B. Central nervous system C. Peripheral Nervous System D. Autonomic Nervous System
44	Which one is co-ordination in nervous co-ordination?	A. Glands B. Brain and spinal Cord C. Brain D. Spinal cord
45	Functions of effector called	A. Stimulus B. Impulse C. Response D. Axons
46	Special organs , tissues or cells of the body which detect stimulæ:	A. Receptors B. Coordination C. Effectors D. Dendrites
47	Nerve impulse carries from Receptors to central Nervous System:	A. Sensory Neurons B. Motor Nuerons C. Inter Neurons D. Effectors
48	The parts of body which receive message from coordinates and produce response are;	A. Effectors B. Receptors C. Stimulus D. Neuron
49	Effectors include;	A. Only muscles B. Only glands C. Muscles and glands D. Brain
50	Which one does not act as effector:	A. Liver B. Nephrons C. Brain

		<p>C. Brain</p> <p>D. Bones</p>
51	No. of components of coordination process is:	<p>A. 4</p> <p>B. 7</p> <p>C. 3</p> <p>D. 5</p>
52	They receive information , interpret them and stimulate motor neurons:	<p>A. Sensory Neurons</p> <p>B. Inter Neurons</p> <p>C. Motor Neurons</p> <p>D. Mixed Neuros</p>
53	Which type of neuron present inside the central nervous system?	<p>A. Sensory neuron only</p> <p>B. Motor neuron only</p> <p>C. Sensory and motor neuron only</p> <p>D. Inter Neuron only</p>
54	The Myelin Sheath of formed by:	<p>A. Nodes of Raniver</p> <p>B. Axons</p> <p>C. Dendrites</p> <p>D. Schwan cells</p>
55	The unit of nervous system is:	<p>A. Nephron</p> <p>B. Neuron</p> <p>C. Axon</p> <p>D. Hormone</p>
56	Neuron fiber which carry away nerve impulses from cell body.	<p>A. Dendrites</p> <p>B. Axons</p> <p>C. Synapsis</p> <p>D. Myelin Sheath</p>
57	Neurons in which direction of nerve impulses is towards brain cord are called;	<p>A. Sensory Neurons</p> <p>B. Associative Neurons</p> <p>C. Motor Neurons</p> <p>D. &lt;sub&gt;Nerve impuse&lt;/sub&gt;</p>
58	Types of Neurons according to their work are:	<p>A. Three</p> <p>B. Four</p> <p>C. Five</p> <p>D. Two</p>
59	How many types of nerves are classified on the basis of property of axons?	<p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 3</p> <p>C. 4</p> <p>D. 5</p>
60	Which neurons conduct impulses form CNS to effectors?	<p>A. Motor</p> <p>B. Inter</p> <p>C. Sensory</p> <p>D. Hormones</p>
61	In some parts of the body many neurons cell bodies combine to make a group.	<p>A. Nerves</p> <p>B. Tissues</p> <p>C. Ganlion</p> <p>D. Muscles</p>
62	In certain parts of body, cell bodies of many neurons form a group enveloped by a membrane. such group is called:	<p>A. Tissues</p> <p>B. Nerves</p> <p>C. Ganglion</p> <p>D. Receptors</p>
63	_____ carry nerve impulse away from cell body.	<p>A. Dentrites</p> <p>B. Axons</p> <p>C. Dendrone</p> <p>D. Nerve fibre</p>
64	The nature of myelin sheath is:	<p>A. Conductor</p> <p>B. Elastic</p> <p>C. Insulator</p> <p>D. Rigid</p>
65	The largest part of the fore brain is:	<p>A. Hypothalamus</p> <p>B. Thalamus</p> <p>C. Cerebelium</p> <p>D. Celebrum</p>
66	Pairs of spinal nerve are:	<p>A. 31</p> <p>B. 12</p> <p>C. 21</p> <p>D. 13</p>
67	Hind brain does not include :	<p>A. Pons</p> <p>B. Medulla oblongata</p> <p>C. Celebrum</p> <p>D. Celebelium</p>
		<p>A. Frontal</p> <p>B. Parietal</p>

68	Lobe concerned with hearing and smelling is:	B. Parietal C. Occipital <b>D. Temporal</b>
69	The largest part of fore brain that controls skeleton muscles thinking intelligence and emotions:	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus <b>C. Cerebrum</b> D. cerebellum
70	The part of brain responsible for muscle movement interpretation of senses and the memory is:	A. Meulla obtangata B. Cerebrum <b>C. Cerebelium</b> D. Pons
71	Which portion of the nervous system that involantrly in action:	A. Stomatic nervous system B. Motor nervous system <b>C. Autonomic nervous system</b> D. Sensory nervous system
72	Presents on the top of medulla is:	A. Cerebelium <b>B. Pons</b> C. Spinal cord D. Cerebrum
73	The largest part of brain is;	<b>A. Forebrain</b> B. Midbrain C. Hindbrain D. Spinal cord
74	This is not a part of hindbrain:	A. Celebelium <b>B. Cerebrum</b> C. Medulla oblangata D. Pons
75	The parts of forebrain are;	A. Thalamus, medulla and pons <b>B. Thalamus, hypothalamus and cerebrum</b> C. Thalamus, hypothalamus and cerebellum D. Thalamus, cerebellum and pons
76	Which one controls Rage, Pain, Pleasure and Sorrow?	A. Cerebellum B. Medulla <b>C. Hypothalamus</b> D. Midbrain
77	In coordinates muscle movements:	A. Thalamus B. Hypothalamus C. Cerebrium <b>D. Cerebellum</b>
78	Central nervous system include brain and:	A. Noto cord B. Vertebra <b>C. Spinal cord</b> D. Heart
79	Length of spinal cord is:	A. 10 cm B. 20 cm C. 30 cm <b>D. 40 cm</b>
80	_____ Lobe of fore brain contains sensory areas that receives impulses from skin:	<b>A. Parietal</b> B. Frontal C. Occipital D. Teporal
81	Temporal lobe is concerned with:	<b>A. Hearing and smelling</b> B. Control skeleton muscles C. Visual information D. Both A and B
82	Spinal cord is the continuation of:	<b>A. Medulla Oblongata</b> B. Frontal lobe C. Thalamus D. Hypothalamus