

MDCAT Biology Chapter 5 Coordination and control/ nervous & chemical Coordination Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The receptors which are 27 times more abundant than cold receptors	A. Pressure receptors B. Pain receptors C. Heat receptors D. Light receptors
2	Both meissner's and pacinian corpuscles have____ nerve endings	A. Spiral B. Encapsulated C. Free D. Deep
3	These are the receptors which respond to the mechanical condition of internal organs	A. Nocireceptors B. Receptors of skin C. Receptors of stomach wall D. Receptors of eye
4	Non-neural cells which encapsule the axon of neurons are	A. Microglial B. Microbodies C. Schwann cells D. Companion cells
5	Which is correct about myelin sheath	A. It speeds up conduction B. It is found in all axons C. It is found in all dendrites D. It is proteinaceous only
6	It lacks a true dendron	A. Sensory neuron B. Motor neuron C. Associative neuron D. Relay neuron
7	The neuron which has central and peripheral branches is	A. Sensory neuron B. Motor neuron C. Associative neuron D. Relay neuron
8	This is not the part of neuron	A. Axon B. Dendron C. Nissl' granules D. Synapse
9	Motor neurons are	A. Multipolar B. Bipolar C. Unipolar D. Tripolar
10	The simplest reflex circuit includes____ elements	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
11	Resting membrane potential of a neuron is	A. 50mV B. -70mv C. -80mV D. 90mV
12	Which is incorrect about resting membrane potential	A. Na ⁺ ions are ten folds higher outside B. 2 Na ⁺ move out for 3 K ⁺ move in C. K ⁺ ions are twenty folds higher inside D. Some k ⁺ ions leak out
13	Which is responsible for hyperpolarization across membrane	A. Disturbing of charge B. Late closing of K ⁺ gates C. Influx of Na ⁺ D. Efflux of Na ⁺
14	Depolarization of neural membrane is due to	A. Influx of K ⁺ B. Efflux of Na ⁺ C. Influx of Na ⁺ D. None

15	Synaptic vesicles are present in synaptic knob that is part of	A. Post synaptic neuron B. Pre synaptic neuron C. Both neurons D. Second neuron
16	Which of the following organelle is not present in the synaptic knob	A. Mitochondria B. Vesicles C. Ribosomes D. Nucleus
17	Which of the following is a messenger of both chemical and nervous coordination	A. Acetylcholine B. Dopamine C. Epinephrine D. Serotonin
18	Primary sensory areas are present in	A. Cerebral cortex B. Cerebral medulla C. Cerebellum D. Medulla oblongata
19	Regulation of hunger and menstrual cycle is controlled by	A. Cerebrum B. Thalamus C. Hypothalamus D. Pons
20	Part of brain that is involved in learning	A. Cerebrum B. Thalamus C. Cerebellum D. Pons
21	Tiny shaped structure located deep between cerebral hemispheres	A. Thyroid gland B. Pituitary gland C. Pineal Gland D. Corpus callosum
22	Nerve which carries impulses from CNS to effectors	A. Sensory B. Inter C. Motor D. Associative
23	Ventral root of the spinal nerve contains	A. Sensory nerve fibres B. Motor nerve fibres C. Mixed nerve fibres D. All
24	Which is incorrect statement about spinal cord	A. White matter contains myelinated axons B. Grey matter contains non myelinated axons C. Grey matter contains cell bodies of sensory neurons D. Location of Peripheral nerve is near to spinal cord
25	Myelin is made up of	A. Nucleoprotein B. Lipoprotein C. Glycolipids D. Glycoproteins
26	It is incorrect statement about hormones	A. Endocrine secretion B. Initiate metabolism C. Organic D. Transported by blood
27	It is not a steroid hormone	A. Epinephrine B. Estrogen C. Progesterone D. 17 β hydroxy Testosterone
28	They may also control some long term changes	A. Enzymes B. Neurons C. Hormones D. CNS
29	The hormone which is not secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary is	A. GH B. ICSH C. Prolactin D. TRF
30	The hormones which share common hypothalamic factor are	A. FSH and LH / ICSH B. ACTH and GH C. ICSH and LTH D. Prolactin and FSH
31	Melanin pigment is produced under the hormone	A. ADH B. MSH C. STH D. TSH

		D. FSH
32	It does not produce any hormone	A. Anterior pituitary B. Posterior pituitary C. Pancreas D. None
33	STH promotes_____ after puberty	A. Protein synthesis B. Cell differentiation C. Metabolism D. Cell division
34	Diabetes insipidus is caused by	A. Lack of aldosterone B. Overproduction of ADH C. Lack of ADH D. Lack of insulin
35	In rats whose adrenal medulla has been removed surgically, the ability to with stand any stress situation such as cold	A. Is Enhanced B. Is diminished C. Remains unaffected D. Is finished
36	A hormone which regulates glucose and minerals	A. Aldosterone B. Cortisol C. Insulin D. Corticosterone
37	It has duality in its functioning	A. Pituitary gland B. Pancreas C. Gonads D. Gut
38	Which is not the function of glucagon	A. Glycogen hydrolysis B. Lipolysis C. Gluconeogenesis D. Protein synthesis
39	It brings about an increase in blood glucose level mainly by its production from glycogen	A. Insulin B. Glucagon C. Cortisol D. Aldosterone
40	Which of the following is correct about insulin	A. Inhibit glycogen hydrolysis B. Increase protein synthesis C. Increase glycolysis D. All
41	Which hormone require 2nd messenger	A. Insulin B. Estrogen C. Progesterone D. Testosterone
42	Puffiness of hands is the character of	A. Graves disease B. Addinsons disease C. Myxedema D. Cretinism
43	High calcium concentration in blood causes the stimulation of	A. Parathormone B. Calcitonin C. T ₃ D. T ₄
44	Osteoporosis is caused by lack of	A. ADH B. Melanin C. Estrogen D. STH
45	It acts on smooth muscles	A. Insulin B. Glucagon C. Cortisol D. Oxytocin
46	Deficiency of sex hormones in adults results in	A. Sexual immaturity B. Mortality C. UTI D. sterility
47	Hormones secreted by follicles in female	A. Estrogen B. Progesterone C. FSH D. Both a and b
48	Which of the following hormone affects the supply of testosterone	A. LH B. GH C. FSH D. Aldosterone
		A. Estrogen

49 Decrease in progesterone level in blood stimulates the secretion of

- B. FSH
- C. Cortisol
- D. Oxytocin

50 Sharp rise in LH output due to estrogens is an example of

- A. Negative feedback
- B. Positive feedback
- C. Primary feedback
- D. None