EXERCIS-1

NEURON, TYPES OF NEURON, PHYSIOLOGY OF NERVE, STNAPSE, NEUROGLIA

1. GABA (gama amino butyric acid) is a :-
   (1) Inhibitory neurohormone
   (2) Transmittery neuro humor
   (3) Anti co-agulant
   (4) None

2. Nissl's bodies found in neurons are :-
   (1) Made of DNA
   (2) Masses of ribosome and RER
   (3) Help in formation of neurofibrils
   (4) Masses of mitochondria

3. Chemical transmission of nerve impulses from one neuron to another at a synapse is by :-
   (1) Cholesterol (2) Acetylcholine
   (3) Cholecystokinin (4) ATP

4. "Nodes of Ranviers" are found in :-
   (1) Brain (2) Heart
   (3) Axon (4) Eye

5. Afferent nerve conducts impulse from :-
   (1) C.N.S. to effector (2) Receptor to C.N.S.
   (3) Receptor to effector (4) Effector to receptor

6. Saltatory conduction occurs in :-
   (1) Non-myelinated fibers
   (2) Myelinated fibers
   (3) Both of them
   (4) None of them

7. Chemical substance which take part in synaptic transmission is :-
   (1) Adrenaline (2) Epinephrine
   (3) Colchicine (4) Acetylcholine

8. Nissl granules occur in which part and what is their function :-
   (1) Neurons and help in nutrition & increase metabolic activity of neuron
   (2) Blood and help in nutrition and excretion
   (3) Sarcoplasm and help in contraction
   (4) Cell and secrete mucous

9. When a nerve fibers is stimulated the inside of the membrane becomes :-
   (1) Filled with acetyl choline
   (2) Negatively charged
   (3) Positively charged
   (4) Neutral

10. The parts of the neuron that perform basic cellular functions such as protein synthesis etc :-
    (1) Axons (2) Dendrites
    (3) Synaptic knobs (4) Soma

11. The nerves leading to the central nervous system are called :-
    (1) Afferent (2) Efferent
    (3) Motor (4) None

12. "Jumping of the action potential" at the nodes of ranvier is known as :-
    (1) Saltatory conduction (2) Neuro transmission
    (3) Recovery phase (4) Active phase

13 .Nerve impulses are initiated by nerve fibers only when the membrane shall become more permeable to :-
    (1) Adrenaline (2) Phosphorus
    (3) Sodium (4) Potassium ions

14. Power of regeneration is lowest in :-
    (1) Brain cell (2)Liver cell
    (3) Bone (4) Muscle cell

15. Unit of nervous system :-
    (1) Neuron (2) Neuroglia
    (3) Axon (4) Cyton

16 .Speed of impulse on nerves in mammals is :-
    (1) 1 meter /sec. (2) 100 meter /sec.
    (3) 1000 meter / sec. (4) None of these

17. The functional connection between two neurons is called :-
    (1) Synapse (2) Synapsis
    (3) Chiasma (4) Chiasmata

18. Conduction of nerve impulse is :-
    (1) Faster in non-myelinated fibres
    (2) Faster in myelinated fibres

(3) No difference in the rate of conduction in myelinated & non myelinated fibres
(4) None of the above

19. Enzyme acetyl cholinesterase is concerned with :-
(1) Digestion of protein
(2) Synthesis of protein
(3) Digestion of polypeptide
(4) conduction of nerve impulse

20. Integrative system in the body are :-
(1) Endocrine system (2) Nervous system
(3) Blood vascular system (4) Both 1 & 2

21. During refractory period :-
(1) Nerve transmits impulse very slowly
(2) Nerve can not transmit impulse
(3) Nerve transmits impulse very rapidly
(4) None of the above

22. The Schwann sheath is :-
(1) A non myelinated nerve fibres
(2) Associated with myelin sheath
(3) A connective tissue cell
(4) Associated with myelinated & non myelinated nerve fibre

23. The function of an axon is :-
(1) Transformation of nerve impulse
(2) Reception of stimuli from neurons
(3) Reception of external stimuli
(4) Conduction of nerve impulse

24. A short period during which a nerve is unable to conduct nerve impulse is called :-
(1) Synaptic delay (2) refractory period
(3) Resting potential (4) Critical period

25. Rapid integration of the functional activities in human is acheieved by :-
(1) Nervous system (2)Endocrine system
(3) Blood (4) Muscular system

26. Which cell-organelle synthesizes acetyl choline :-
(1) Golgi complex (2) Ribosome
(3) Mitochondria (4) Lysosome

27. Synapse name proposed by :-
(1) Charles sherrington (2) Marshall
(3) Pavlov (4) None of the above

28. Which one of the following types of neurons are most numerous in the body :-
(1) Unipolar (2) Multipolar
(3) Bipolar (4) Pseudounipolar

29. When the axon membrane is positively charged outside and negatively charged in side , then the condition is known as :-
(1) Action potential (2) Resting potential
(3) Action potential (4) Differential potential

30. The rate at which a nerve impulse travels along a nerve fibers is dependent up on :-
(1) Length of the nerve fibre
(2) Diameter of the nerve fibre
(3) Presence of connective tissue sheath
(4) None of the above

31. Sheath of Schwann occurs on :-
(1) Neurons (2) Axon
(3) Dendrons (4) Neuroglia

32. Which cell-organellae absent in neurons :-
(1) Mitochondria (2) Ribosome
(3) Centriole (4) Nucleus

33. Nerve fiibres are surrounded by an insulating fatty layer called :-
(1) Adipose sheath (2) Myelin sheath
(3) Hyaline sheath (4) Peritoneum

34. The main function of acetylcholine is to :-
(1) Increase heart beat
(2) Help in synaptic transmission of nerve impulse
(3) Help in conduction of nerve impulse through axon
(4) Control reflex action

35. Ions needed for nerve conduction :-
(1) Na^{+} (2) C^{a++}
(3) Mg^{++} (4) None

36. Myelogenesis (Myelin formation) process occur in C.N.S. (central nervous system)
(1) By Schwann cells (2) By oligodendrocytes
(3) By Axolemma (4) By neurolemma

37. Depolarization of axolemma during nerve conduction takes place because of – **[AIPMT -2000]**
(1) Equal amount of Na^{+} & K^{+} move out across axolemma

(2) Na^+ move inside
(3) More Na^+ outside (4) None

38. Which of the following statement is correct for node of Ranvier of nerve :- **[AIPMT -2002]**
(1) Neurilemma is discontinuous
(2) Myelin sheath is discontinuous
(3) Both neurilemma & Myelein sheath are discontinuous
(4)Covered by myelein sheath

39. What used to be described as Nissl granules in a nerve cell are now identified as :- **[AIPMT -2003]**
(1) Cell metabolites (2) Fat granules
(3) Ribosomes (4) Mitochondria

40. The "Nissle's granules" of nerve cell's are made up of :- **[RPMT -2003]**
(1) Ribosomes (2) Protein
(3) DNA (4) Mitochondria

41. In the resting state of the neural membrane, diffusion due to concentration gradients, if allowed , would drive :- **[AIPMT -2004]**
(1) K^+ and Na^+ out of the cell
(2) Na^+ into the cell
(3) Na^+ out of the cell
(4) K^+ into the cell

42. Unidirectional transmission of a nerve impulse through nerve fibre is due to the fact that :- **[AIPMT -2004]**
(1) Nerve fibre is insulated by a medullary sheath.
(2) Sodium pump starts operating only at the cyton and then continues into the nerve fibre.
(3) Neurotransmitters are released by dendrites and not by axon endings.
(4) Neurotransmitters are released by the axon endings and not by dendrites.

43. Repolarisation of Neuron is occurred due to :-
(1) Influx of Na^+ (2) Influx of K^+
(3) Influx of Na^+ (4) Influx of K^+

44. If GABA is released at synapse area then what will happens :-
(1) Depolarization of neuron
(2) Repolarization of neuron
(3) Hyperpolarization of neuron
(4) No effect

45. None Myelinated axons differ from myelinated in that they :-
(1) Are more excitable
(2) Lack nodes of Ranvier
(3) Are not capable of regeneration
(4) Are not associated with Schwann cells

46. If myelin sheath is continue in myelinated nerve fibre then what will happens in neuronal conduction
(1) Velocity is increased (2) Conduction is slow
(3) Conduction is stopped (4) No effect

47. Nerve cells donot possess: - **[MANIPAL -2005]**
(1) Neurilemma (2) Sarcolemma
(3) Dendrites (4) Axon

48. Myelin sheath covers which of t he following – **[MPPMT-2005]**
(1) Muscle fibre (2) Nerve fibre
(3) Collagen fiber (4) Tendons

49. Dendrites are associated with which system – **[MPPMT -2006]**
(1) Nervous system (2) Digestive system
(3) Muscular system (4) Blood vascular system

50. Nerve impulse travel through nerve with the help of **[MPPMT- 2006]**
(1) Acetylcholine and sympathetin
(2) Choline and acetylcho line
(3) adrenaline and noradrenaline
(4) None of the above

51. A typical value of resting membrane potential is – **[KERALA PMT -2006]**
(1) -40 mv (2) -60 mv
(3) -70 mv (4) -80 mv

52. During the transmission of nerve impulse through a nerve fiber, the potential on the inner side of the plasma membrane has which type of electric charge? **[AIPMT -2007]**
(1) First positive, then negative and continue to be negative
(2) First negative, then positive and continue to be positive
(3) First positive, then negative and continue to be positive
(4) First negative, then positive and continue to be Negative

EXERCISE – II

C.N.S., MENINGES, C.S.F. CEREBRUM, CORPUS CALLOSUM, MID BRAIN, HIND BRAIN

1. Posterior choroid plexus in brain is found in the :-
   (1) Diencephalon
   (2) Cerebrum
   (3) Cerebellum
   (4) Space b /w pons & medula (anteriorly) & cerebellum (Posteriorly)

2. Meanings surrounding the brain of Human from outside to inside are :-
   (1) Duramater, arachnoid, piamater
   (b) Piamater, arachnoid, duramater
   (3) Duramater, Piamater, arachnoid
   (4) Piamater, duramater, arachnoid

3. Corpus callosum connects :-
   (1) Two cerebral hemisphere
   (2) Two optic lobes
   (3) Two olfactory lobes
   (4) Optic chiasma

4. Outer most covering of brain is called :-
   (1) Choroid (2) Duramater
   (3) Piamater (4) Arachnoid

5. The membrane which cover the brain and the spinal cord is :-
   (1) White matter (2) Grey matter
   (3) Peritonium (4) Menix

6. Cerebellum is concerned with :-
   (1) Co –ordination of muscular movement
   (2) Memory
   (3) Vision
   (4) Reflex action

7. Crura cerebri is located in :-
   (1) Fore brain (2) Hind brain
   (3) Mid brain (4) None

8. Arbor vitae is present in :-
   (1) Cerebellum (2) Cerebrum
   (3) Diencephalon (4) Optooel

9. How many lobes are present in cerebellum :-
   (1) 1 (2) 3 (3) 5 (4) 7

10. Piamater is :-
    (1) Inner most meninge (2) Middle meninge
    (3) Outer meninge (4) None

11. The box like bony structure which encloses the brain is called :-
    (1) Cranium (2) Pericardium
    (3)Peritoneum (4) Periosteum

12. In brain of crura cerbri is a structure made of :-
    (1) Six bands of nerve fibres
    (2) Eight bands of nerve fibres
    (3) Two large bands of nerve fibres
    (2) Four bands of nerve fibres

13. Leptomenix of brain is formed by the joining of :-
    (1) Piamater and arachnoid layer
    (2) Piamater and duramater
    (3) Duramatter and arachnoid layer
    (4) Grey matter and white matter

14. Which one of the following menix is present only in mammalian brain :-
    (1) Duramater (2) Arachnoid
    (3) Piamater (4) None of them

15. The pneumotaxic center of rabbit is located in :-
    (1) Brain (Pons) (2) Heart
    (3) Medulla (4) Lungs

16. The function of cerebrospinal fluid surrounding CNS is to :-
    (1) Protect the brain from external jerks
    (2) Provide nourishment and O_2 to the brain
    (3) Take away unwanted substance from the brain
    (4) All of the above

17. Septum lucidum is part of the :-
    (1) Pseudocoel (2) Metacoel
    (3) Diocoel (4) Rhinocoel

18. Small, solid and four optic lobes or colliculus called corpora quadrigemina are found in :-
    (1) Mammals (2) Amphibians
    (3) Aves (4) Reptiles

19. Hypothalamus is situated on the :-
(1) Upper lateral surface of diencephalon
(2) Lower lateral surface of diencephalon
(3) Ventral side of optic lobes
(4) Dorsal side of optic lobes

20. Epithalamus is situated on the :-
(1) Roof of diencephalon
(2) Lateral wall of diencephalon
(3) Dorsal side of optic lobes
(4) Floor of diencephalon

21. The gray matter differs from white matter in the :-
(1) Absence of axon
(2) Absence of nurilemma
(3) Presence of myelin sheath
(4) Absence of myelin sheath

22. Which of the following is not an organ of the central nervous system :-
(1) Brain (2) Spinal cord
(3) Medulla oblongata (4) Vagus

23. Which of the following is a richly vascular layer with lost of blood capillaries :-
(1) Duramater (2) Piamater
(3) Epidermis of skin (4) Both (1) & (2)

24. Inteligancy quotient value of Normal person is :-
(1) 60 – 70 % (2) 90 – 100 %
(3) 80 – 90 % (4) >100 %

25. Which of the following is not a part of hind brain :- **[RPMT-2004]**
(1) Medulla oblongata (2) Thalamus
(3) Cerebellum (4) Pons

26. A 6 yrear old child is having mental status of 2 yrold child then what he will be called
(1) Normal (2) Imbecile
(3) Idiot (4) Moron

27. Which is correct about pons varolii:-
(1) Situated between midbrain & M.O.
(2) Pons regulates pneumotaxic centre
(3) Inner gray, outer white matter
(4) All of the above

28. If the corpus callosum is removed in mammalian brain then what will be affected:-
(1) Coordination of Cerebrum
(2) Involuntary activity of brain
(3) Coordination of Cerebellum
(4) Behaviour and emotional disturbances

29. Parkinson's disease is present due to lesion in :-
(1) Corpus striatum
(2) RAS
(3) Limbic system
(4) Analysis centre of Cerebrum

30. The name of nervous band connecting the cerebral hemispheres in rabbit is - **[MANIPAL -2005, MPPMT -1995, MHCET – 2004]**
(1) Corpus albicans
(2) Corpus callosum
(3) Corpus striatum
(4) Corpus spongiosum

31. Arobor vitae is a part of - **[MANIPAL -2005]**
(1) Cerebrum (2) Cerebellum
(3) Midbrain (4) Forebrain

32. Which has H-shaped gray matter ? **[MANIPAL -2005]**
(1) Cerebrum (2) Spinal cord
(3) Cerebellum (4) Gray matter

33. Human brain is covered by an extremely hard layer called - **[MPPMT -2005]**
(1) White matter (2) Duramater
(3) Piamater (4) Gray matter

34. Which of the following is the part of mid brain of rabbit? **[JIPMER -2004]**
(1) Cerebrum
(2) Diencephalon
(3) Corpora quadrigemina
(4) None of these

35. The function of cerebrospinal fluid does not include: **[HPPMT- 2006]**
(1) Protection of brain and spinal cord by containing antibody
(2) Protection of delicate brain and spinal cord from shock
(3) As a medium for excretion of waste product
(4) Buoyancy to brain ?

EXERCISE – III

INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF BRAIN, CHOROID PLEXUS, BASAL NUCLEL, LIMBIC SYSTEM, ANALYSIS CENTER

1. The cavity of brain is lined by :-
   (1) Neural epithelium
   (2) Ependymal epithelium
   (3) Cerebrospinal fluid
   (4) Glandular epithelium
2. Cerebral hemispheres of mammals consist of :-
   (1) Outer gray matter and central white matter
   (2) Outer white matter and central gray matter (3) Gray matter and white matter inter mingled
   (4) Gray matter only
3. Third ventricle is found in :-
   (1) Heart of rabbit (2) Brain of rabbit
   (3) Heart of frog (4) Kidney of frog
4. "Foramen of monro" is an aperture found between :-
   (1) Third ventricle and forth ventricle
   (2) Diocoel and Metacoel
   (3) Brain and spinal cord
   (4) Lateral ventricle and third ventricle
5. Largest cavity in brain is called :-
   (1) Diocoel (2) Paracoel
   (3) Metacoel (4) Rhinocoel
6. The cavity of diocoel is known as :-
   (1) I – ventricle (2) II – ventricle
   (3) III- ventricle (4) Iter
7. Which of the following forms the cerebro spinal fluid :-
   (1) Choroid plexus (2) Duramater
   (3) Arachnoid mater
   (4) Cerebrum and spinal cord
8. Clogging of magandii foramen will prevent the flow of cerebro spinal fluid from IV ventricle to :-
   (1) Central canal (2) II-ventricle
   (3) III-ventricle (4) Outside the brain
9. Optocoel cavity found in brain of :-
   (1) Rabbit (2) Man
   (3) Frog (4) None of these
10. Broca's area is located in :-
   (1) Ventral part of temporal lobe
   (2) Lateral part of frontal lobe
   (3) Dorsal part of optic lobe
   (4) None of optic lobe
11. If Braca's area is injured then what happen firstly :-
   (1) Concerning speech muscle are paralysed
   (2) Speech stattered & not clear
   (3) Unable to speak
   (4) Only able to speak written word
12. Which part of cerebrum convert short term memory into long term memory-
   (1) Limbic lobe (2) Temporal lobe
   (3) Prefrontal cortex (4) Hippocampal lobe
13. Which structure is not formed of gray matter
   (1) Colliculi (2) Olfactory lobe
   (3) Neopallium (4) None of these
14. Basal nuclei situated in :-
   (1) Thalamus
   (2) Hypothalamus
   (3) Wall of cerebral hemisphere
   (4) Independently situated
15. Third ventricle lies in –
   [MAINPAL -2003, MPPMT -1999]
   (1) Medulla oblongata (2) Mid brain
   (3) Diencephalon (4) Cerebrum
16. Ventricles of brain are lined by the cells called –
   [MPPMT -2004]
   (1) Neuroglia (2) Ependymal
   (3) Neuroncells (4) Schwann cells
17. In man the osmotic centres are situated in –
   [MPPMT -2005]
   (1) Cerbrum (2) Hypothalamus
   (3) Pituitary gland (4) Medulla oblongata
18. Hypothalamus does not control –
   [KERALA PMT -2005]
   (1) libido (2) Osmoregulation
   (3) Creative thinking and consciousness
   (4) Thermoregulation
19. Choroid plexus is a network of –
   [KARNATAKA CET -2004]
   (1) Nerves (2) Muscle fibres
   (3) Capillaries (4) Lymph vessels

EXERCISE –IV

FUNCTION OF BRAIN, SPINAL CORD, REFLEX ACTION

1. Voluntary activates of body are controlled by :-
   (1) Diencephalon (2) Cerebrum
   (3) Crura cerebri (4) Cerebellum

2. Ventral root of spinal nerve has :-
   (1) Sensory fibers
   (2) Motor
   (3) Sensory and motor fibers both
   (4) None of these

3. Cavity in spinal cord is called :-
   (1) Enterocoel (2) Blastocoel
   (3) Schizocoel (4) Neurocoel

4. Thermo regulatory center in human brain is :-
   (1) Pituitary (2) Diencephalon
   (3) Hypothalamus (4) None

5. Number of cranial nerves in human :-
   (1) 12 (2) 24
   (3) 11 (4) 29

6. Respiratory control in brain occurs in :-
   (1) Medulla (2) Cerebellum
   (3) Hypothalamus (4) Pericardium

7. Drinking of alcohol affects mostly :-
   (1) Cerebrum (2) Cerebellum
   (3) Medulla oblongate (4) Dien cephalon

8. Which part of the brain regulates the body temperature, hunger and water balance:-
   (1) Hypothalamus (2) Infundibulum
   (3) Medulla oblongate (4) Pons veroil

9. Cell bodies of meurons bringing afferent information into the spinal cord are located in :-
   (1) Grey matter of spinal cord
   (2) White matter of spinal cord
   (3) Dorsal root ganglia
   (4) Ventral root ganglia

10. Which of the following is responsible for control of reflex actions :-
   (1) Motor nerves
   (2) Sensory nerves
   (3) Central nervous system
   (4) Sympathetic nervous system

11. Last end of spinal cord is called :-
   (1) Cauda equine (2) Filum terminale
   (3) Funiculus (4) Fasciculi

12. Reflex action is controlled by :-
   (1) Muscles (2) Limbs
   (3) Central nervous system
   (4) Autonomic nervous system

13. Lower part of filum terminale has only :-
   (1)Piamater (2) Duramater
   (3) Arachnoid (4) All of the above

14. If cerebral hemispheres of rabbit are removed , then it will :-
   (1) Die immediately (2) Die after some time
   (3) Behave normally (4) Stop feeding

15. Find out the correct sequence of a simple reflex are :
   (1) Brain-spinal cord – nerves – effector
   (2) Effector – CNS – sensory nerves – receptor
   (3) Muscles – spinal cord – brain –receptor
   (4)Receptor – spinal nerves – CNS – effector

16. Weight of spinal cord is :-
   (1) 100 gm. (2) 1400 gm.
   (3) 150 gm. (4) 35 gm.

17. Through which aperture the spinal cord passes out of skull :-
   (1) Foramen of monro (2) Foramen of paninze
   (3) Foramen of magnum (4) None of the above

18. Most of the involuntary action the spinal cord passes out of skull :-
   (1) Medulla (2) Cerebrum
   (3)Cerebellum (4) Diencephalon

19. The cerebrospinal fluid passes out from the ventricle of medulla oblongate into the space between meninges of brain through :-
   (1) Foramen of monro (2) Foramen of magnum
   (3) Foramen of magandii & luschaka
   (4) Foramen of ovale

20. If cerebellum of man gets damaged , his movement become :-
(1) Shaky & speech become defective
(2) Unbalanced, walk uncontrolled, defective speech & intention tremor
(3) Jerky & defective speech
(4) Jerky & walked uncontrolled

21. The "butter fly" like structure surrounding the central of human's spinal cord is called :-
(1) Funiculus (2) Horn
(3) White (4) Gray matter

22. Hearing is controlled by :-
(1) Cerebral hemisphere (2) Temporal lobes
(3) cerebellum (4) Hypothalamus

23. When the medulla oblongate (M.O.) is compressed, then what happen ?
(1) Immediately die
(2) Die after few hrs.
(3) Live at 1 hrs & after it may die
(4) No effect

24. Cerebral hemisphere is not the centre of :-**[RPMT-2003]**
(1) taste (2) smell
(3) balance (4) thinking

25. Which part of brain is supposed to be damaged if in an accident , a person lost control of water balance, hunger and body temp. :- **[RPMT -2003]**
(1) Cerebellum
(2) Hypothalamus
(3) Medula oblongata (4) Corpora quadrigemina

26. Which part of brain controls emotions like love, anger and pleasure-
(1) M.O. (2) Hypothalamus
(3) Cerebrum (4) Cerebellum

27. Which statement is wrong about the function of brain
(1) Hypothalamus mainly controls A.N.S.
(2) Voluntary muscle activity is started by cerebellum
(3) Medulla oblongata regulates involuntary activity of our body
(4) Thalamus is responsible for crude sensation

28. All are the functions of M.O., except :-
(1) Regulate respiration (2) Regulate heart beats
(3) Vomiting reflex (4) Body balance

29. Column 'I'list the parts of human brain and column 'II' lists the functions. Match the two columns and identify the correct choice from those given
[KARNATAKA CET-2005]

	Column-I	**Column-II**
(A)	Cerebrum	(i) Control the pituitary
(B)	Cerebellum	(ii) Control vision and hearing
(C)	Hypothalamus	(iii) Control the rate of heart beat
(D)	Midbrain	(iv) Seat of intelligence
(v)	Maintains body posture	

(1) A = v, B = iv,C =ii, D = i
(2) A = iv, B = v, C =ii, D = i
(3) A = v, B = iv, C =i, D = ii
(4) A = iv, B = v, C =i, D = ii

EXERCISE - V

PNS, ANS, DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RABBIT AND HUMAN SPECIAL POINT

1. Which cranial nerves are sensory :-
   (1) 1, 2, 8 (2) 3,4,6,11,12
   (3) 5, 7 ,9, 10 (4) None of them

2. Smallest cranial nerve is :-
   (1) X - cranial nerve (2) X - cranial nerve
   (3) VII- cranial nerve (4) II - cranial nerve

3. Which cranial nerve is th longest and supplies all parts of body other then head :-
   (1) Trochlear nerve (2) Vagus nerve
   (3) Occulomotor nerve (4) Auditary nerve

4. Purely motor cranial nerve includes :-
   (1) I, V, VII (2) I, II, IV
   (3) III, IV, VI, XI (4) None of these

5. Parasympathetic system increase activity of :-
   (1) Lacrimal gland, swstemgland, arrector pili
   (2) Heart, lacrimal gland, pancreas
   (3)Heart, adrenal gland and sweat gland
   (4) Gut, iris and urinary bladder

6. Which nerves is purely motor :-
   (1) Abducens (2) Trigeminal
   (3) Olfactory (4) Vagus

7. The III, VI and XI cranial nerve in mammals are respectively :-
   (1) Occulomotor, abducens and hypolossal
   (2) Occulomotor, abducens and spinal accessory (3) Trochlear, facial and spinal accessory
   (4) Trigeminal, abducens and vagus

8. Heart is innervated by :-
   (1) Vagus (2) Trigeminal
   (3) Facial (4) Glossopharyngeal

9. Brain of rabbit differs from that of frog in having :-
   (1)Large olfactory lobe (2) Small hypothalamus
   (3) Small cerebellum (4) Corpus callosum

10. Number od spinal nerves in human :-
    (1) 31 pairs (2) 32 pairs
    (3) 12 pairs (4) 37 pairs

11. Which nerves originates from medulla :-
    (1) Optic (2) Occulomotor
    (3) Vagus (4) Trigeminal

12. Difference between brain of frog and that of rabbit is :-
    (1) Presence of corpus callosum
    (2) Corpus albicans
    (3) Four optic lobes
    (4) All of these

13. Total number of spinal nerves in frog are :-
    (1) 31 pairs (2) 33 pairs
    (3) 10 pairs (4)12 pairs

14. The sympathetic nervous system (S.N.S.) work through secretion of :-
    (1) Noradrenaline which stimulates the organ
    (2) Acetyl choline which stimulates the organ
    (3) Adrenaline which inhibits the organ
    (4) Acetyl choline which inhibits the organ

15. In human , autonomic nervous system is composed of :-
    (1) Sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves
    (2) Cranial and spinal nerves
    (3) Brain and spinal nerves
    (4) Medullated and non-medullated nerves

16. How many pairs of cranial nerves are purely sensory :-
    (1) Two (2) Three
    (3) Four (4) Five

17. Optic nerve is the :-
    (1) Fifth cranial nerves (2) Second cranial nerve
    (3) Seventh cranial nerves (4) Ninth cranial nerves

18. Parasympathetic nervous system increases the activity of :-
    (1) Heart, adrenaline gland and sweat gland
    (2) Gut, salivary gland and urinary bladder
    (3) Lacrymal gland, sweat gland and arteries
    (4) Heart, pancreas and lachrymal gland

19. All spinal nerves are:-
(1) Motor (2) Sensory
(3) Mixed (4) None of the above

20. Phrenic nerve is a :-
(1) Cranial nerve (2) Spinal nerve
(3) Sciatic nerve (4) Lumber nerve

21. Smallest cranial nerve :-
(1) Aducens (2) Optic
(3) Olfactory (4) Auditory

22. Lumbar spinal nerve in rabbit :-
(1) 4 -pairs (2) 6 -pairs
(3) 7 -pairs (4) 5 -pairs

23. Which of the following nerve helps in maintening the equilibrium of body :-
(1)Trochlear (2) Abducens
(3) Auditory (4) Facial

24. Autonomic nervous system control :-
(1) Conditioned reflexes
(2) Functioning of spinal cord
(3) Functioning of visceral organs
(4) Reflex actions

25. Stimulation of sympathetic nervous system causes :-
(1) Contriction of blood vessels and high blood pressure
(2) Dilation of bronchi & pupil
(3) Erection of hair
(4) All of the above

26. The two additional nerves present in mammals are :-
(1) Pharyngeal & vagus
(2) Spinal accessory and hypoglossal
(3) Trigeminal and glossopharyngeal
(4) Hypoglossal and sciatic

27. On the cerebrum of rabbit , gyri and sulci are :-
(1) Poorly developed (2) Best developed
(3) Vestigeal (4) Absent all together

28. Hippocampal lobes are the parts of :-
(1) Olfactory lobes
(2) Cerebrum
(3) Cerebellum
(4) Medulla Oblongata

29. Which of the following spinal nerves does not found in human :-
(1) Caudal nerves (2) Sacral nerves
(3) Cervical nerves (4) Lumber nerves

30. Smallest cavity inh brain of rabbit is called :-
(1) Rhinocoel (2) Paracoel
(3) Diocoel (4)Metacoel

31. Which of the following cranial nerves of human are mixed in nature :-
(1) Vagus & trigeminal (2) Potic & vagus
(3) Auditory & olfactory (4) Trochlear and vagus

32. The cranial and spinal nerves are included under :-
(1) Autonomic nervous system
(2) Peripheral nervous system
(3) Central nervous system
(4) Cutaneous nervous system

33. A remus communicans consists of :-
(1) White ramus only (2) Grey ramus only
(3) Both of the above (4)None of the above

34. Glands of swammerdams are associated with :-
(1) Nervous system (2) Muscles
(3) Bones (4) All

35. Conservation of energy take place by :-
(1) Sympathetic A.N.S.
(2) Parasympathetic A.N.S.
(3) Reflex action (4) None

36. If the cervical ganglia of one side are cut then what will happen on affected side
(1) Pupil constricts
(2) Dropping of eyelids
(3) Lacrymal secretion absent
(4)All of the above

37. Which destryos the acetylcholineesterase :- **[AIPMT-98]**
(1) Malathione (2) CO
(3) KCN (4) Colchicine

38. Botulism affects :- :- **[AIPMT-98]**
(1) Digestive system
(2) Blood vascular system
(3) Nervous system
(4) Respiratory system

39. Which of the following nerve innervates upper jaw of frog :- **[RPMT -2000]**
(1) Maxillary (2) Pathetic
(3) Palatine (4) Occulomotor

40. In Rabbit, the number of spinal nerves are :- **[RPMT-2000]**
(1) 30 pairs (2) 37 pairs
(3) 32 pairs (4) 38 pairs

41. If parasympathetic nerve of the Rabbit is cut, then heart beat :- **[RPMT -2001]**
(1) Unaffected (2) Decreases
(3) Increases (4) Stop

42. How many cranial nerves found in the Amniota- **[RPMT -2001]**
(1) 6 (2) 8
(3) 12 (4) 10

43. In Rabbit, optic lobes are small because the eye sight is controlled by :- **[RPMT -2001]**
(1) Temporal lobe (2) Occipital lobe
(3) Frontal lobe (4) Parietal lobe

44. Norepinephrine leads to increase in :- **[RPMT -2004]**
(1) Blood pressure
(2) Urine production
(3) Cellular respirqation
(4) Release of epinephrine

45. Injury to vagus nerve in humans is **not** likely to affect – **[AIPMT -2004]**
(1) Gastrointestinal movement
(2) Pancreatic secretion
(3) Cardiac movement
(4) Tongue movement

46. In a man, it abducens nerve is injured. Which one of the following functions will be affected ? **[AIPMT -2005]**
(1) Movement of the neck
(2) Movement of the tongue
(3) Movement of the eye ball
(4) Swallowing

47. One of the examples of the action of the autonomous nervous system is - **[AIPMT -2005]**
(1)Pupillary reflex
(2)Swallowing of food
(3) Peristalsis of the intestines
(4) Knee-jerk response

48. Excessive stimulation of vagus nerve in humans may lead to :- **[AIIMS -2003]** (1) Hoarse voice
(2) Peptic ulcers
(3) Efficient digestion of proteins
(4) Irregular contractions of diaphragm

49. Which cranial nerve provides taste sensation in anterior 2/3rd part of tongue –
(1) Trigeminal (2) Facial
(3) Glossopharyngeal (4)Hypoglossal

50. Post ganglionic sympathetic cholinergic innervation seen in –
(1) Heart (2)Stomach
(3) Sweet glands (4) Intestine

51. In emergency condition, what changes occur in our body except –
(1) Heart beat increases
(2) Dilates blood vessels of brain, lungs, heart and striated muscle
(3) Brochodilation
(4) Micturition is done

52. All cranial nerves are related to parasympathetic nerves fibres except –
(1) Oculomotor (2) Facial
(3) Accessory spinal (4) vagus

53. Which related structure not forms synapse in sympathetic trunk of sympathetic nervous system
(1) Heart (2) Stomach
(3) Lungs (4) Lacrymal gland

54. Cholinergic fibre present in :-
(1) Preganglionic syspathetic nerve fibre
(2) Post ganglionic sysparhetic nerve fibre of sweat glands
(3) Post ganglionic parasympathetic nerve fibre
(4) All the above

55. After vagotomy, what happens in affected person
(1) Heart rate increases
(2) Gastric juice secretion increases
(3) Inhibits micturition
(4) All the above

56. Which of the following cranial nerve is not a motor nerve ? **[MPPMT-2004]**

(1) II (2) III (3) IV (4) XII

57. Match the following human spinal nerves in column I with II and choose the correct options :

Column-I	**Column-II**
(a) Cervical	(i) 5 pairs
(b) Thoracic nerves	(ii) 1 pairs
(c) Lumbar nerves	(iii) 12 pairs
(d) Coccygeal nerves	(iv) 8 pairs

[KERALA PMT -2005]

(1) a =ii, b = iv, c =i, d =iii (2) a = iv, b = iii, c =i, d = ii

(3) a = iv, b = ii, c =i, d = iv (4) a = 1, b =i v, c =ii, d = iii

58. 9^{th} Pair of cranial nerve in frog is – **[KERALA PMT -2005]**

(1) Vagus (2) Trigeminal

(3) Hypoglossal (4) Glossopharyngeal

59. Which of the following is not under the control of vagus nerve ? **[JIPMER-2005]**

(1) Gastrointestinal movement

(2) Respiratory movement

(3) Salivation

(4) None of these

60. Which of the following is released by parasympathetic nervous system ?**[BHU-2005]**

(1) Serotonin (2) Acetylcholine

(3) Epinephrine (4) Norepinephrine

61. Facial nerve arising from medulla is- **[ORISSA JEE-2006]**

(1) Motor (2) Sensory

(3) Motor and sensory (4) None of these

62. The mandibular nerve is the branch of which cranial nerve ? **[JKCMEE -2006]**

(1) II (2) III (3) V (4) VI

63. Vagus nerve is composed mainly of parasympathetic fibres. The preganglionic fibres forms a network in the walls of the gut. This network is known as : **[UTTARANCHAL PMT -2006]**

(1) Choroid plexus (2) Nervous plexus

(3) Auerbach plexus (4) Brachial plexus

64. Given below is a table comparing the effects of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system for four features (a-d) . Which one feature is correctly matched ? **[AIIMS -2006]**

	Feature	Sympathetic **ervous system**	Parasympathetic nervous system
(1)	Salivary glands	Stimulates secretion	Inhibits secretion
(2)	Pupil of the eye	Dilates	Constricts
(3)	Heart rate	Decreases	Increases
(4)	Intestinal	Stimulates	Inhibits Peristalsis

EXERCISE-VI

COMPLETE NERVOUS SYSTEM

1. The nervous system is serived from :-
   (1) Ectoderm (2) Endoderm
   (3) Mesoderm (4) Ecto and Mesoderm

2. Epiphysis and Hypophysis are found attached with :-
   (1) Fore brain (2) Mid brain
   (3) Hind brain (4) None

3. Aqueduct of sylvius occurs in :-
   (1) Heart (2) Eye
   (3) Brain (4) Ear

4. The nerve cell can be distinguished from other cells of the body by the presence of :-
   (1) Neuroplasm (2) Neurolemma
   (3) Mitochondria (4) Neurites

5. Function of nervous tissue is :-
   (1) Irritability (2) Sensitivity
   (3) Responsiveness (4) Contraction

6. Lateral ventricles are found in :-
   (1) Heart (2) Thyroid
   (3) Brain (4) Brain and heart

7. Which of the following processesd occur only in animals :-
   (1) Hormonal control (2) Respiration
   (3)Nervous control (4) Nutrition

8. Which cell in our body is more then a feet long :-
   (1) Nerve cell (2) Muscle cell
   (3) Bone cell (4) Gland cell

9. Number of cranial nerve in frog is :-
   (1)Ten only (2) Ten pairs
   (3) Twenty pairs (4) Twelve pairs

10. Which cell stop dividing after birth :-
    (1) Epithelium (2) Neuron
    (3) Glial cells (4) Liver

11. Which part of the brain is more develop in human is
    (1) Medulla (2) Cerebellum
    (3) Cerebrum (4) Optic lobes

12. The part of the brain show progressive increase in size, from a fish to mammals is :-
    (1) Cetebrum (2) Olfactory lobes
    (3) Optic lobes (4) Medulla oblongata

13. A neopalium or cerebral cortex is not found in the brain of :-
    (1) Mammals (2) Birds
    (3) Reptiles (4) Frog

14. "Purkinje cells" occurs in :-
    (1) Brain (2) Heart
    (3) Liver (4) Muscles

15. Singht of delicious food usually makes mouth watery , it is a :-
    (1) Hormonal response
    (2) Neural response
    (3)Optic response
    (4) Olfactory response

16. Effect of anaesthetics on body :- **[AIPMT -98]**
    (1) Inhibits Na-K pump
    (2) Kills nerves
    (3) Stops brain functions
    (4) Inactivates skin cells

17. Deficiency of oxygen affects mainly the :- **[AIPMT-99]**
    (1) Brain (2) Skin
    (3) Kidney (4) Intestine

18. Neuroglial cells associated with :- **[AIPMT -99]**
    (1) Heart (2) Kidney
    (3) Brain (4) Eyes

19. Adrenaline direct affect on :-
    (1) S.A. Node
    (2) β-cells of Langerhans
    (3) Dorsal root of spinal cord
    (4) Epithelial cells of stomach

20. In which animal, nerve cell is present but brain is absent :- **[AIPMT-2002]**
    (1) Sponge (2) Earthworm
    (3) Cockroach (4) LHydra

21. Which of the following is dominate intracellular anion :- **[RPMT -2000]**
(1) Potassium (2) Chloride
(3) Phosphate (4) Calcium

22. Nervous system develops from :- **[RPMT -2000]**
(1) Ectoderm (2) Mesoderm
(3) Ectomesodetm (4) Endomesoderm

23. Which of the following is not correctly matched :- **[RPMT-2002]**
(1)Rhinon cephalon –Olfaction
(2) Hypothalamus –Pituitory
(3) Cerebellum –Balance
(4) Medulla oblongata – Temperature

24. Internal carotid supply blood to :-
(1) Kidney (2) Liver
(3) Heart (4) Brain

25. Which one of the following characters is not typical of the class Mammalia ? **[AIPMT -2005]**
(1) Seven cervical vertebrae
(2) Thecodont dentition
(3) Alveolar lungs
(4) Ten pairs of cranial nerves

26. Parkinson's disease (characterized by tremors and progressive rigidity of limbs) is caused by degeneration of brain neurons that involved in movement control and make use of neurotransmitter **[AIPMT-2005]**
(1) acetylcholine (2) nerepinephrine
(3) dopamine (4) GABA

27. Which of the following pair is mismatched –
(1) Cerebrum –voluntary activities
(2) Cerebellum –body balance
(3) M.O. –Pneumotaxic centre
(4) Spinal cord –reflex action

28. After sympathetic stimulation , which type of activities are not present in human being :-
(1) Tachycardia (2) Bronchodilation
(3) Micturition (4) Semen Ejaculation

29. Which one of the following statements is correct :?
(1) Neither hormones control neural activity nor the neuron control endocrine activity
(2) Endocrine glands regulate neural activity, but not vice versa
(3) Neurons regulate endocrine activity , but not vice verse
(4) Endocrine glands regulate neural activity, and nervour system regulates endocrine glands

30. Which one of the following does not as a neurotransmitter ? **[AIPMT-2006]**
(1) Norepinephriner (2) Cortisone
(3) Acetylcholine (4)Epinephrine

31. Which of the following two system are opposite in action to each other ? **[MANIPAL -2004]**
(1) Nervous –Sensory
(2) Nervous –Endocrine
(3) Sensory - Endocrine
(4) Parasympathetic –Sympathetic

32. Which of the following structure is present only in mammalian brain ? **[MPPMT-2004]**
(1) Corpus luteum (2) Corpus striatum
(3) Corpus fibrosum (4) Corpus Callosum

33. You are watching a horror movis and you notice your heart is beating fast and mouth is dry. It is because of :-
(1) Fight and flight response
(2) Autonomic nervous system
(3) Sympathetic nervous system
(4) Both 1 and 3

34. Tongue is under the control of – **[CPMT -2004]**
(1) Trigeminal (2) Facial
(3) Autonomic system (4) Glossopharyngeal

35. Number of cranial nerves in frog is – **[CPMT-2005]**
(1) Ten (2) Twelve
(3) Ten paris (4) Tweleve pairs

36. Intercellular communication in multicellula organism occurs through – **[CPMT-2004]**
(1) Nervous system only
(2) Digestive system only
(3) Respiratory system only
(4)Both nervous and endocrine system

37. Which of the following substances leads to the inhibition of central nervous system ? **[CPMT-2004]**
(1) Glycine (2) GABA
(3) Norepinephrine (4) Both 1 and 2

38. Which one of the following pairs of structures distinguishes a nerve cell from other types of cell ? **[AIPMT-2007]**

(1) Vacuoles and fibres
(2) Flagellum and medullary sheath
(3) Nucleus and mitochondria
(4) Perikaryon and dendrites

39. 5^{th} cranial nerve of frog is called - **[BHU -2006]**

(1) Optic nerve (2) Vagus
(3) Trigeminal (4) Opthalmic

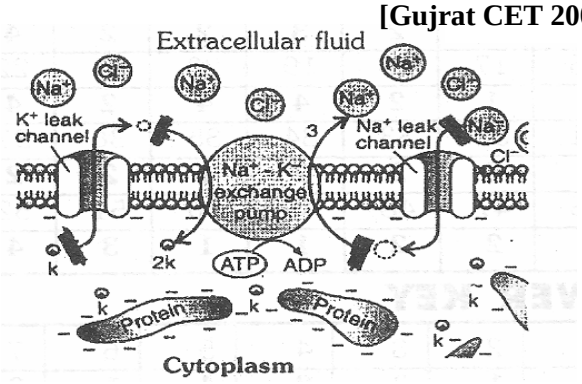
40. If dorsal root of spinal cord is broken down then its effect is **[JIPMER-2006]**

(1) No effect on impulse
(2) Impulse is transmitted fast
(3) Impulse is transmitted but slowly
(4) No impulse is transmitted from receptor

41. Acetylcholinesterase enzme splitas acetylcholine into : **[Pb.PMT -2005]**

(1) Acetone and choline
(2) Acetic acid and choline
(3) Amino acid and choline
(4) Aspartic acid and acetylcholine

42. In the given diagram which stage of conduction of nerve impulse through nerve fibre is observed ? **[Gujrat CET 2006]**



(1) Polarization (2) Repolarization
(3) Depolarization (4) Resting potential

ANSWER KEY **EXERCISE-I**

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**
Q.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
A.	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**
Q.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52								
A.	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**								

ANSWER KEY **EXERCISE-II**

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Q.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Q.	31	32	33	34	35										
A.	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**										

ANSWER KEY **EXERCISE-III**

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**
Q.	16	17	18	19											
A.	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**											

ANSWER KEY **EXERCISE-IV**

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	**2**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**4**
Q.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
A.	**4**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	

ANSWER KEY **EXERCISE-V**

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**
Q.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
A.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**4**
Q.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**2**
Q.	61	62	63	64											
A.	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**											

ANSWER KEY **EXERCISE-VI**

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**
Q.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42			
A.	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**			

NERVOUS SYSTEM

STATE PMT EXAMS EXERCISE

1. Nissl's granules are found in : **[UTTARANCHAl – 2005]**
(1) liver cells (2) nerve cells
(3) kidney (4) heart

2. Main function of cerebellum is :- **[UTTARANCHAL– 2005]**
(1) Balancing (2) Sight
(3) Hearing (4) Memory

3. The correct sequence of meninges from inner to outer side is **[UTTARANCHAL-2006]**
(1) arachnoid- duramater-piamater
(2) arachnoid- Piamater-duramater
(3) Piamater- duramater-arachnoid
(4) Piamater- arachnoid- duramater

4. Somaesthetic or post central area is responsible for: **[UTTARANCHAL – 2005]**
(1) initiation of motor impulses for voluntary muscles
(2)initiation of motor impulses for involuntary muscles
(3) perception of pain, touch and temperature
(4) co-ordination of speech

5. Vagus nerve is composed mainly of parasymphathetic fibres. The preeganglionic fibres forms a network is known as : **[UTTARANCHAL – 2005]**
(1) choroid plexus (2) nervous plexus
(3) auerbach nerve (4) brachial plexus

6. Lateral rectus muscle of the eye is served by which cranial nerve ? **[West Bengal – 2007]**
(1)occulomotor nerve (2) pathetic nerve
(3) abducens nerve (4) spinal accessory

7. Synaptic delay last for : **[West Bengal -2007]**
(1) 0.1 (2) 0.3ms
(3 0.4 ms (4)0.5 ms

8. During nerve impulse transmission permeability of membrane is greater for : **[West Bengal-2007]**
(1) Na^+ (2)K^+
(3)equal for both(1) and (2)
(4) $Ca2^+$

9. Parkinson's disease is associated with : **[JHARKHAND -2002]**
(1) midbrain (2) thalamus
(3) hypothalamus (4) cerebrum

10 The thermoregulatory centre in the body is : **[JHARKHAND -2004]**
(1) thalamus (2) hypothalamus
(3) pons (4) medulla oblongata

11. Nissl's granules are : **[Bihar – 2004]**
(1) RNA bodies (2) DNA
(3) carbohydrate (4) protein

12. Which part of the brain is affected first in a drunk person : **[Bihar -2004]**
(1) Cerebrum (2) Olfactory lobe
(3) Cerebellum (4) Medulla oblongata

13. In mammals, the brain centre , which regulates body temperature is situated in : **[UP-CPMT 2001]**
(1) Cerebrum (2) Olfactory lobe
(3) Cerebellum (4) Medulla oblongata

14. The 3rd , 6th and 11th cranial nerves are : **[UP- CPMT 2001]**
(1) optic , facial and spinal nerves
(2) oculomotor, trigeminal and spinal
(3) trigeminal , abducens and vagus
(4) oculomotor, abducens and spinal

15. The junction between the axon of one of one neuron and the dendrite of the next is called : **[UP-CPMT 2001]**
(1) a joint (2)a synapse
(3) constant bridge (4) junction point

16. Which one of the following is a motor nerve ? **[UP-CPMT -2001]**
(1) auditor (2) Abducens
(3) optic nerve (4) trigeminal nerve

17. Nissl's granules are absent in : **[UP-CPMT 2001]**
(1) axon (2) cyton
(3) dendron (4) Schwann cells

18. Which one of the following is purely motor cranial nerve ? **[UP-CPMT 2001]**
(1) Olfactory (2) Optic
(3) Abducens (4) Vagus

19. Trigeminal nerve in case of frog is : **[UP-CPMT 2001]**
(1) I cranial nerve (2) II cranial nerve
(3) IV cranial nerve (4) V cranial nerve

20. In human body muscular co-ordination is controlled by : **[MP PMT -2005]**
(1) Spinal cord (2) Cortex
(3) Cerebellum (4)Cerebral emisphare

21. Sense of smell is by : **[MP PMT -2003]**
(1) cerebrum (2) cerebellum
(3) olfactory lobe (4) hypothalamus

22. Thired ventricle connects to lateral ventricles through : **[MP PMT -2003]**
(1) foramen magnum
(2) foramen monor
(3) foramen Magendie
(4) foramen luschka

23. Connection between axon and dendrite is : **[MP PMT-2007]**
(1) synapse (2) synapsis
(3) desmosome (4) tight junction

STATE PMT WXAMS EXERCISE **ANSWER KEY**

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	**2**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**
Q.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
A.	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**							