Top. Mcqs from. Biology of class 11th for jkbopee and neet

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Note. Due to typing error maybe some answers will be missing

Morphology of Flowering Plants MCQ With Answers PDF

1. The morphological nature of the edible part of a coconut is

1. Cotyledon

2. Perisperm

3. Pericarp

4. Endosperm

2. ———— are the non-essential parts of a flower

Androecium and gynoecium

Sepals and carpels

Sepals and petals

Sepals and gynoecium

Also Read: Morphology of Flowering Plants

3. Four long and two short stamens are found in

Asteraceae

Brassicaceae

Liliaceae

Solanaceae

4. A fruit developed from a condensed inflorescence is

Composite fruit

Simple fruit

Aggregate fruit

Etaerio

5. Radial symmetry is found in the flowers of

Cassia

Pisum

Trifolium

Brassica

6. The stem modified into flat, green organs performing the function of leaves

Phyllodes

Cladodes

Phylloclades

Scales

Also Read: Leaf Modifications

7. Leaves become modified into spines in

Opuntia

Onion

Silk cotton

Pea

8. Geocarpic fruits are formed in

Onion

Carrot

Groundnut

Watermelon

9. Testa of seed develops from

Hilum

Funicle

Ovary wall

Outer integument

10. Replum is found in the ovary of

Brassicaceae

Malvaceae

Liliaceae

Asteraceae

11. One seeded winged fruit is

Nut

Samara

Cypsela

Achene

12. Veins of the leaves are useful for

Mechanical support

Transport of water and minerals

Transport of organic nutrients

All of the above

13. Placenta and pericarp are edible portions in

Potato

Banana

Tomato

Apple

Also Read: Flower

14. ———- is an edible underground stem

Potato

Groundnut

Sweet potato

Carrot

15. Vexillum is found in

Cruciferae

Rosaceae

Solanaceae

Papilionaceae

Answer Key

1-d 2-c 3-b 4-a 5-d 6-c 7-a 8-c

9-d 10-a 11-b 12-d 13-c 14-a 15-d

Structural Organisation in Animals MCQ

_____ is a merocrine gland

Pineal Gland

Sebaceous Gland

Salivary Gland

None of the above

Antigens are typically found in

Plasma

Cell surface

Nuclear membrane

None of the above

_____ is the enzyme need for muscle contraction. It is present in Myosin.

Actin

Trypsin

ATPase

None of the above

The basement membrane is derived from _____

Myosin

Pachyderm

Endoderm

Epidermis & connective tissue

_____ are blood cells that transport oxygen through the bloodstream

Leukocytes

Erythrocytes

Platelets

None of the above

The bone is a natural reservoir for _____

Fluorine

Water

Calcium

Iron

The soft gelatinous tissue found inside bones is called

Bone effusion

Bone marrow

Bone abscess

None of the above

Radiation does more damage to cancer cells when compared to normal cells because

Cancer cells do not multiply often

Cancer cells do not have access to nutrition

Cancer cells have a weak cellular structure

Cancer cells undergo rapid division

_____ cells line the blood capillaries

Alpha cells

Endothelial Cells

Oxyntic cells

None of the above

Antibodies are chemically _____.

Fats

Foreign pathogens

Actin

Proteins

Answer Keys for Structural Organisation in Animals MCQ

Question Number	Answer Key
1	c
2	b
3	c
4	d
5	b
6	c
7	b

8 d

9 b

10 d

Biomolecules MCQs

1. Which biomolecule is distributed more widely in a cell?

Chloroplast

RNA

DNA

Spaherosomes

2. Which is a reducing sugar?

Galactose

Gluconic acid

Sucrose

β-methyl galactosidase

Also Read: Biomolecules

3. Most abundant RNA in the cell

rRNA

mRNA

tRNA

tRNA threonine

4. Name the simplest amino acid

Alanine

Tyrosine

Asparagine

Glycine

5. Mineral associated with cytochrome is

Mg

Cu and Ag

Fe

Cu

Also Read: Amino acids

6. The most common secondary structure of proteins is

β-pleated sheet

β-pleated sheet parallel

β-pleated sheet non-parallel

α-helix

7. The term enzyme was coined by

Urey Miller

Pasteur

Kuhne

Buchner

8. β-oxidation occurs in

Nucleus

Cytoplasm

Mitochondria

Chloroplast

Also read: Proteins

9. Koshland's theory of enzyme action is known as

Lock and key theory

Reduced fit theory

Induced fit theory

Enzyme coenzyme theory

10. A high content of triglycerides are found in

VLDL

LDL

HDL

Chylomicrons

Also Read: Carbohydrates

11. Haemoglobin has

Primary structure

Secondary structure

Tertiary structure

Quaternary structure

12. Which is the most abundant biomolecule on earth?

Mineral salts

Proteins

Lipids

Carbohydrates

Also Read: Lipids

13. In which of the following an anticodon occurs

tRNA

mRNA

rRNA

DNA

14. The fastest enzyme is

DNA gyrase

Pepsin

DNA polymerase

Carbonic anhydrase

15. Which of the following is a phospholipid?

Sterol

Cholesterol

Lecithin

Steroid

Also Read: Difference between DNA and RNA

Answer Key

1- b 2- a 3- a 4- d 5- c 6- d 7- c 8- c

9- c 10- d 11- d 12- d 13- a 14- d 15- c

Cell Cycle And Cell Division MCQ

1. _____ and _____ coined the term “Meiosis”.

Van Burin and Hertwig

Boveri and Stuka

Walleye and Hofmeister

Farmer and Moore

2. Chromatids coiling in the meiotic and mitotic division is ____

Plectonemic in both

Paranemic in both

Paranemic in mitosis and plectonemic in meiosis

Plectonemic in mitosis and paranemic in meiosis

3. When there is an increase in the condensation of chromatin during the process of cell division –

Heterochromatin increases

Euchromatin increases

Differentiation of euchromatin & heterochromatin decreases

Differentiation of euchromatin & heterochromatin increases

4. The condensation of chromosomes is observed in _____

Prophase 1

Anaphase 1

Metaphase 1

None of the above

5. Nuclear DNA replicates in the _____ phase.

G2 phase

M phase

S phase

None of the above

6. _____ is a form of cell division which results in the creation of gametes or sex cells.

Mitosis

Meiosis

Miosis

None of the above

7. ____ is the number of DNA in the chromosome at the G2 stage of the cell cycle

1

2

3

0

8. The stage which serves as a connecting link between meiosis 1 and meiosis 2

Interphase 2

Interphase 1

Interkineses

None of the above

9. The longest stage in the cell cycle is

Interphase

Anaphase

Metaphase

None of the above

10. The _____ state implies the exit of cells from the cell cycle

S

G1

G2

G0

11. Synapsis is defined as the pairing of _____

Acentric chromosomes

Non-homologous chromosomes

Any chromosomes

Homologous chromosomes

12. Mitosis can be observed in _____

Polyploid individual

Diploid individual

Haploid individual

Both (1,) (2) and (3)

13. The spindle apparatus is formed during the _____ phase of mitosis.

Telophase

Metaphase

Prophase

Anaphase

14. Cyclin is associated with _____

Leptospirosis

Glycolysis

Cylosis

Mitosis

15. If an individual wants to view diakinesis, which of these would be

Hair

Leaf

Onion root

Flower bud

16. Chromosome structure can be observed best during ____

Anaphase

Metaphase

Prophase

None of the above

Answer Keys for Cell Cycle And Cell Division MCQ

1 – 4 2 – 4 3 – 3 4 – 1

5 – 3 6 – 2 7 – 2 8 – 3

9 – 1 10 – 4 11 – 4 12 – 4

13 – 2 14 – 4 15 – 4 16 – 2

Transport In Plants MCQ

The rate of transpiration will _____ if the atmospheric pressure is low

Increase

Decrease

Stay unchanged

Can't be determined

The main function of guard cells is to help with _____

Transpiration

Guttation

Transcription

None of the above

Transpiration is regulated by the movements of _____

Parenchyma cells

Guard cells

Epithelial cells

None of the above

The steroid hormones easily pass through the plasma membrane through simple diffusion because they are ____

Gaseous

Carbon-based

Water Soluble

Lipid Soluble

Living cells placed in an isotonic solution tend to retain their shape and size. This is based on the principle of

Diffusion

Transpiration

Osmosis

None of the above

Girdling around the trunk of a tree can cause it to _____ if it cannot regrow to bridge the wound

Stop absorbing water

Stop growing

Die

None of the above

Transport of food materials in higher plants occurs through

Flowers

Companion cells

Tracheids

Sieve elements

Nearly 90% of the flowering plants have _____

Spores

Mycorrhizae

Naked seeds

None of the above

The movement of materials from the leaves to other tissues of the plant is called _____

Tropic movement

Guttation

Transpiration

Translocation

The exudation of xylem sap drops on the edges of leaves is called

Transpiration

Guttation

Condensation

None of the above

Answer Keys for Transport In Plants MCQ

Question Number	Answer Key
1	a
2	a
3	b
4	d
5	c
6	c
7	d
8	b
9	d
10	b

Mineral Nutrition MCQ

_____ are the elements, without which, the plants will not be able to complete its life cycle.

Fertilizers

Microelements

Macroelements

Essential elements

One of the following is not a criterion for an element to be termed as “essential”

The element is not required for growth and development

The function of a particular element cannot be replaced with another

The element should be used in plant metabolism

None of the above

The idea that plants need essential minerals was first proposed by

Aristotle

Bernand Simpson

Arnon and Stout

Von Haier

_____ is a technique where the plants are grown with their roots suspended in the air.

Osmosis

Aerophytes

Aerosolization

Aeroponics

_____ is an important mineral nutrient

Hydrogen

Nitrogen

Oxygen

Carbon

_____ is not a trace element

Sodium

Boron

Carbon

Zinc

_____ is a trace element

Phosphorous

Carbon

Magnesium

Sodium

Deficiency of _____ causes the leaves to develop a dark green colouration.

Phosphorous

Potassium

Sodium

None of the above

Deficiency of _____ causes chlorosis in older leaves

Calcium

Magnesium

Sodium

Nitrogen

A “wild type” organism that does not need any additional growth supplement is known as

Phenotype

Auxotroph

Autotroph

Prototroph

Answer Keys for Mineral Nutrition MCQ

Question Number	Answer Key
1	4
2	1
3	3

4	4
5	2
6	3
7	4
8	1
9	2
10	4

Respiration In Plants MCQ

Alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase results in

Oxidation and Decarboxylation

Reduction

Oxidation

None of the above

_____ is a product of aerobic respiration

Malic acid

Pyruvate

Ethylene

Lactose

Energy gained during aerobic respiration is _____ times more than anaerobic respiration.

8

12

19

32

Glycolysis is also known as _____

EMP pathway

TCA pathway

carbon sequestration

None of the above

On oxidation of 1 molecule of glucose, _____ ATP is produced through aerobic respiration

10

25

30

38

Protons accumulate on the _____ in mitochondria.

Inner membrane

Intermembrane space

Outer membrane

None of the above

Oxidative phosphorylation usually refers to_____

Anaerobic production of ATP

Citric acid cycle production of ATP

Alcoholic fermentation

None of the above

The process of cell respiration is carried out by _____

Mitochondria

Chloroplast

Nucleus

None of the above

An important product of the Krebs cycle is

Water

Methane

ATP

None of the above

Acetyl CoA forms a 6-C compound after combining with

Oxygen

Pyruvic acid

Citric acid

Oxaloacetic acid

Answer Keys for Respiration In Plants MCQ

Question Number	Answer Key
1	a
2	a
3	c
4	a
5	d
6	b
7	b
8	a
9	c
10	d

Plant Growth And Development MCQ

1. Coconut milk contains a cytokinin called ____ which promotes plant growth.

Naphthalene acetic acid

Indole-3-acetic acid

Gelatin

Zeatin

2. One of the following is not an auxin

Indole-3-acetic acid

Malic Hydrazide

Indole butyric acid

Naphthalene acetic acid

3. _____can stimulate the germination of barley seeds

α-amylase

Abscisic acid

Benzoic acid

Coumarin

4. Seed dormancy is triggered by

Indole-3-ethanol

Abscisic acid

Carbon dioxide

None of the above

5. The significance of the day length in plants was first shown in:

Barley

Lettuce

Tobacco

Tomato

6. Uneven distribution of auxins may lead to

Phototrophic curvature

Day-neutral curvature

Both (1) and (2)

None of the above

7. Tendrils of garden peas coiling around any support signifies:

Seismonasty

Thigmotaxis

Gravitropism

Thigmotrophism

8. _____ tissues synthesize natural cytokinins

Old

Rapidly dividing

Storage

None of the above

9. _____ is a plant hormone generally present in the gaseous state

Ethylene

Ethane

Argon

None of the above

10. _____ is a colourless gas that serves as a signalling hormone.

Benzene

Nitric Oxide

Ozone

None of the above

Answer Keys for Plant Growth And Development MCQ

Question Number	Answer Key
1	4
2	2
3	1
4	2
5	3
6	1
7	4
8	2
9	1
10	

Digestion And Absorption MCQ

The small intestine has three parts. The first part is called

Duodenum

Oesophagus

Larynx

None of the above

_____ is a characteristic feature of epithelial cells of the intestine

Glottis

Pilus

Bolus

Microvilli

An infant feeding entirely on the mother's milk passes stools that are coloured yellow. What is the reason for this?

Casein

Bile pigments

Pancreatic pigments

None of the above

A dental condition that is characterized by hyper mineralization of teeth enamel due to excessive intake of _____. The teeth often appear mottled.

Sodium

Calcium

Fluoride

Mercury

Spicy food, coupled with anxiety, may lead to _____

Indigestion

Hypotension

Seizures

None of the above

One of the reasons why some people cough after eating a meal may be due to the improper movement of _____

Larynx

Diaphragm

Neck

Epiglottis

_____ is a protein deficiency disorder

Scurvy

Anaemia

Kwashiorkor

None of the above

In frogs, the surface of the attachment for the tongue is _____

Tympanum

Palate

Pterygoid

Hyoid apparatus

Doctors will suggest _____ if person is suffering form high blood cholesterol.

Ghee

Vegetable Oil

Dalda

Lard

Chymosin is also known as _____

Lipase

Amylase

Trypsin

Rennin

In humans, lacteals are found in _____

Ileum

Oesophagus

Ear

None of the above

Nyctalopia can occur due to the deficiency of

Vitamin A

Vitamin C

Vitamin K

Vitamin B2

Pancreatic juice is stimulated by the release of

Secretin

Cholecystokinin

Enterokinase

Both (1) and (2)

_____ stimulates the production of gastric juice in the stomach

Gastrin

Enterokinase

Rennin

Digestin

Enterokinase helps in the conversion of

Lactose to Sucrose

Trypsinogen into trypsin

Pepsinogen into pepsin

Proteins into polypeptide

What is the enzyme that breaks down lactose?

Lipase enzymes

Pepsin

Amylase

Lactase

Answer Keys for Digestion And Absorption MCQs

Answer Keys

1-1 11-1

2-4 12-1

3-2 13-4

4-3 14-1

5-1 15-2

6-4 16-4

7-3

8-4

9-2

10-4

Breathing And Exchange Of Gases MCQ

Respiration in mature mammalian erythrocytes are _____

Linear

Absent

Anaerobic

Aerobic

_____ is not a characteristic feature of the respiratory surface

Dry

Thin

Permeable

Moist

Human skin cannot function as a respiratory organ because

It is not permeable to O2 and CO2

It is rather thick

It is dry

All of the above

In cockroaches, inspiration occurs with _____

Relaxation of tergo-sternal muscles

Relaxation of abdominal muscles

Neither (1) nor (2)

Both (1) and (2)

Pick out the statement that is wrong with respect to insects

Abdominal muscles do not take part in respiration

When abdominal muscles relax, the air is drawn in through spiracles and tracheoles

Contracting abdominal muscles drive the air out through the spiracles

Both (2) and (3)

Where does the exchange of gases occur in birds?

Air sacs only

Air sacs and Lungs

Lungs only

First in air sacs and then in the lungs

Spiracles in cockroaches are analogous to _____ in humans

Trachea

Nostrils

Lungs

None of the above

Where are the conchae located?

Auricle

Brachioles

Nasal Chambers

Ville

Laryngeal prominence is also known as _____

Adam's Apple

Epiglottis

Thyroids

Laryngitis

Glottis opens on the floor of

Pharyngeal cavity

Diagraphram

Trachea

None of the above

The ring of cartilage that surrounds the trachea is called _____

Treillage

Voicebox

Arytenoid cartilage

Cricoid cartilage

_____ prevents the collapse of the trachea

Jugular foramen

Cartilaginous rings

Diaphragm

None of the above

_____ is glass-like, translucent cartilage found on many joint surfaces such as nose and trachea.

Elastic cartilage

Fibrous cartilage

Hyaline cartilage

None of the above

The number of alveoli in human lungs is estimated to be around _____

150 million

500 million

800 million

1 billion

The greater fissures in humans are present on

Right lung

Left lung

Both right and left lungs

Not present in the lungs

Earthworms breathe through their _____

Pores on its anterior end

Head

Skin

Lungs

Answer Keys – Breathing And Exchange Of Gases MCQ

1 – 3 2 – 1 3 – 4 4 – 4

5 – 1 6 – 3 7 – 2 8 – 3

9 – 1 10 – 1 11 – 4 12 – 2

13 – 3 14 – 2 15 – 3 16 – 3

Body Fluids And Circulation MCQ

1. The normal diastolic blood pressure in a normal healthy adult human is

80 mm Hg

60 mm Hg

90 mm Hg

110 mm Hg

2. _____ is a blood disorder where the haemoglobin is defective

Heterochromia

Alopecia

Haemolysis

Sickle cell anaemia

3. Which of the following two-word items mean the same thing?

Blood cancer – Haemophilia

Pacemaker – S A Node

Osteoporosis – arthritis

None of the above

4. In adult humans, _____ of lead or less in the blood is considered to be normal.

40µg/dL

20µg/dL

10μg/dL

50μg/dL

5. In humans, _____ is the difference between systolic and diastolic pressure.

40 mm Hg

20 mm Hg

0 mm Hg

None of the above

6. An individual's blood is classified as _____ if an inherited protein is found on the surface of the blood cells.

ANA-Positive

Rh-Neutral

Rh-Negative

Rh-Positive

7. _____ is a condition where plaque builds up on the inside of arteries.

Arthrocentesis

Arthralgia

Arthritis

Atherosclerosis

8. _____ is a prenatal test in which, a sample of the fluid that surrounds the foetus is recovered for testing.

Paracentesis

Cordocentesis

Amniocentesis

None of the above

9. _____ carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs from the right ventricle.

Pulmonary artery

Pulmonary vein

Aorta

None of the above

10. Snake venom usually enters the body through an open wound and enters the bloodstream through the _____

Veins

Lymphatic system

Arteries

None of the above

11. _____ forms clots when blood vessels get damaged.

Platelets

Cellulose

Haemoglobin

None of the above

12. _____ is a fluid that drains from the lacteals of the small intestine into the lymphatic system during digestion. It usually contains fat and proteins.

Chyme

Bile

Chyle

None of the above

13. _____ is a small branch of an artery that leads into a capillary.

Capillaria

Areolas

Arteriole

None of the above

14. Humans use haemoglobin to carry oxygen in their blood. Similarly, mollusks and crustaceans use _____ to carry oxygen in their blood.

Hemovanadin

Hemerythrin

Haemoglobin

Hemocyanin

15. Severe loss of blood due to trauma is called

Exsanguination

Haemolysis

Concussion

None of the above

16. _____ is a condition where a blood clot forms in the circulatory system.

Thrombus

Strombus

Hematoma

None of the above

Answer Keys for Biodiversity and Conservation MCQ

1 – 1 2 – 4 3 – 2 4 – 3

5 – 1 6 – 4 7 – 4 8 – 3

9 – 1 10 -2 11 -1 12 – 3

13 – 3 14 – 4 15 – 1 16 – 1

Excretory Products And Their Elimination MCQ

_____ is considered as the basic functional unit of the human kidney

Exon

Nephron

Cilia

Neuron

The Krebs-Henseleit cycle is a sequence of biochemical reactions that take place in _____

Brain

Liver

Urinary bladder

Lungs

Bowman capsule is located in _____

Cortex

Henle's loop

Bladder

None of the above

The _____ is the point where two or three major renal calyces join together.

Renal pelvis

Urethra

Bowman’s capsule

None of the above

_____ are tubes made up of smooth muscle fibres that transport urine to the bladder from the kidneys

Renal Papilla

Urethra

Ureters

None of the above

Nitrogenous wastes excreted through urine in humans is

Trimethylamine oxide

Ammonia

Uric Acid

Urea

_____ is a distensible, hollow, muscular sac located in the pelvis, just behind the pubic bone.

Bowman’s capsule

Urinary bladder

Ureter

None of the above

The _____ synthesizes most of the excretory compound in humans and is eliminated through _____

Liver, Urine

Kidneys, Urine

Liver, Bile juice

None of the above

_____ is responsible for the recovery of water and sodium chloride from the urine.

Bowman’s capsule

Ureter

Loop of Henle

None of the above

The _____ are kidney tissues that are shaped like cones.

Renal pyramids

Renal pelvis

Renal calculi

Renal vasculitis

_____ are cells present in the Bowman capsule that wrap around the capillaries of the glomerulus.

Zymogenic cells

Enterochromaffin-like cells

Parietal cells

Podocytes

_____ is a condition characterized by the presence of red blood cells in the urine

Haematoma

Haematuria

Haematemesis

None of the above

_____ is a yellow pigment that is formed after dead blood cells are processed in the liver. It is also primarily responsible for the yellow colour of urine

Zeaxanthin

Urochrome

Carotenoids

None of the above

_____ produces urea as the excretory substance in the human body.

Kidneys

Liver

Urinary bladder

Digestive system

The _____ is a network of tiny blood vessels located at the beginning of a nephron.

Renal calyces

Renal pyramid

Bowman’s capsule

Glomerulus

Answer Keys for Excretory Products And Their Elimination MCQs

Question Number	Answer
1	2
2	2
3	1
4	1
5	3
6	4
7	2
8	1
9	3
10	1
11	4
12	2

13 2

14 2

15 4

Locomotion And Movement MCQ

The _____ secretes a fluid that cushions and lubricates the joints

Cutaneous membrane

Synovial membrane

Mucous membrane

None of the above

Which of the following is accurate?

Humans have 2 pairs of false floating ribs

Humans have 1 pair of false floating ribs

Humans have 3 pairs of false floating ribs

Humans have 7 pairs of false floating ribs

_____ is an example of an imperfect joint

Ball & socket joint

Pubic symphysis

Elbow joint

None of the above

The _____ is the largest sesamoid bone in the human body

Pelvis

Femur

Ulna

Patella

The _____ is the only movable part of the skull.

Nasal Conchae

Mandible

Vomer

Maxilla

_____ is the muscle's contractile protein.

Globulin

Elastin

Myosin

None of the above

The _____ is a membrane-bound structure located within the muscles cells. Its main function is to store calcium ions.

Sarcoplasmic reticulum

Fibrin

Myosin

None of the above

The _____ muscle is responsible for drawing the lower jaw, head and tongue backwards.

Maximus

Retractor

Abductor

None of the above

The cardiac muscle is found in

Chest

Lungs

Heart

All of the above

_____ is a striated and involuntary muscle

Abdominal muscles

Lung tissues

Cardiac muscle

Chest muscles

The Iris consists of _____

Involuntary muscle

Voluntary muscle

Skeletal muscle

None of the above

_____ is not a skull bone

Sternum

Occipital bone

Vomer

Pterygoid

The _____ is a ring-like bony structure found in the lower part of the trunk

Malleus

Vomer

Pelvic girdle

None of the above

_____ is a bone found in the human hand

Proximal Phalanges

Parietal bone

Tarsal bone

None of the above

_____ is extremely resistant to fatigue

Cardiac muscles

Skeletal muscles

Striped Muscles

None of the above

Answer Keys for Locomotion And Movement MCQ

Question Number	Answer
1	2
2	1
3	2
4	4
5	2
6	3
7	1
8	2
9	3
10	3
11	1
12	1
13	3
14	1
15	1

Neural Control And Coordination MCQ

One of the functions of the Neuroglial cells is to protect and support _____

Nephrons

Myoid cells

Neurons

None of the above

The abundant inhibitory neurotransmitter found in the CNS is ____

Gamma-glutamyltransferase

Gamma-linolenic acid

Gamma-Aminobutyric acid

None of the above

There are ____ laminae present in the spinal cord's grey matter

2

4

6

10

The thalamus and the hypothalamus are located in the _____

Brain stem

Cerebrum

Cerebellum

Diencephalon

One of the actions of the parasympathetic nervous system is

Inhibits peristalsis

Constriction of Pupils

Dilates Bronchioles

Sweat secretion

The gap in the myelin sheath between adjacent Schwann cells is called ____

Soma

Dendrite

Node of Ranvier

None of these

Synaptic vesicles discharge _____ at the neuromuscular junction.

Acetylcholine

Adrenaline

Estradiol

Testosterone

The area on the left hemisphere related to speech is

Amygdala

Broca's Area

Occipital lobe

None of the above

When cocaine is used as a stimulant, it interferes with the CNS at the reuptake of the _____ at the synapses

Testosterone

Dopamine

Adrenaline

None of the above

Smooth muscles, cardiac muscles and organs are regulated by _____

Central nervous system

Parasympathetic nervous system

Sympathetic nervous system

Autonomic system

Neurilemma cells are also called _____

Photoreceptors

Odontoblasts

Ganglions

Schwann Cells

Neurotransmitters, released by the presynaptic neurons bind to the receptors on the ____

Postsynaptic membrane

Cell body

Post synovial fluid

None of the above

Wernicke's area is generally associated with

Sight

Motor coordination

Written and spoken language

None of the above

Which of these compounds generates a feeling of well-being and inhibits the sensation of pain

Melatonin

Cortisol

Endorphin

Adrenaline

_____ is a hormone that plays a pivotal role in social bonding, sexual reproduction and childbirth.

Oxytocin

Melatonin

Adrenaline

None of the above

Answer Keys for Neural Control and Coordination MCQs

Question Number	Answer Key
1	3
2	3
3	4
4	4
5	2
6	3
7	1
8	2
9	2
10	4
11	4
12	1
13	3
14	3
15	1

Chemical Coordination And Integration MCQ

_____ controls the concentration of urine

ADH

Oxytocin

ACTH

None of the above

Children who have damaged thymus may result in_____

Loss of an antibody-mediated immunity

Reduction in stem cell production

Deafness

Loss of cell-mediated immunity

A group of hormones called _____ are released due cortex

Glucose

Glucocorticoid

Glucagon

None of the above

Adrenocorticotropic hormones stimulate the adrenal cortex to produce _____

Testosterone

Aldosterone

Cortisol

None of the above

Deficiency of this element causes the thyroid gland to swell up

Calcium

Iodine

phosphorous

None of the above

_____ are synthetic steroid hormones that resembles testosterone

Aldosterone

Anabolic Steroids

Both (1) and (2)

None of the above

The hormone that participates in metabolizing calcium and phosphorous are called _____

Glucagon

Calcitonin

Glycogen

None of the above

_____ is a chemical substance that is released by an organism that can affect the behaviour of another individual of the same species.

Pheromone

Androgen

Testosterone

All of the above

The deficiency of adrenal cortex hormones can lead to _____

Dwarfism

GERD

Addison's Disease

Acromegaly

If too much growth hormone is released during the growth period, it can cause _____

Acromegaly

Crohn's Disease

Gigantism

None of the above

Endemic goitre relates to

Increased Pancrease function

Increased Thyroid function

Decreased Thyroid function

Decreased Pancrease function

_____ secretes glucagon hormone

Thyroid gland

Pituitary gland

Liver

Pancreas

Name the hormone that is responsible for milk secretion after parturition.

Insulin

Prolactin

Lactogen

None of the above

_____ is a hormone predominantly made by the adipose cells and enterocytes in the small intestine

Estrogen

Calcitonin

Leptin

Adrenaline

_____ is produced by the alpha cells of the pancreas

Calcitonin

Glucagon

Insulin

None of the above

_____ is a hormone produced by the beta cells of the pancreas

Insulin

Glucagon

Glycogen

Oxytocin

_____ is a hormone that plays a major role in social bonding, the period before and after

childbirth, and sexual reproduction

Oxytocin

Osteocalcin

Renin

None of the above

Answer Keys – Chemical Coordination And Integration MCQ

1 – 1 2 – 4 3 – 2 4 – 3

5 – 2 6 – 2 7 – 2 8 – 1

9 – 3 10 – 3 11 – 3 12 – 4

13 – 2 14 – 3 15 – 2 16

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