

RESPIRATION

01. The process of respiration is concerned with
 - a) In take of oxygen
 - b) Liberation of oxygen
 - c) Liberation of carbon dioxide
 - d) Liberation of energy
02. The narrowest and most numerous tubes of lungs are
 - a) Hilum
 - b) Bronchus
 - c) Trachea
 - d) Bronchioles
03. The amount of air that moves in and out of the lungs, in each respiratory cycle
 - a) Residual volume
 - b) Vital capacity
 - c) Tidal volume
 - d) Tidal capacity
04. Which of the following prevents collapsing of trachea?
 - a) Muscles
 - b) Diaphragm
 - c) Ribs
 - d) Cartilaginous rings
05. The process in which chloride ions pass into RBC and bicarbonate ions pass out, is called
 - a) Chloride shift
 - b) Buffer system
 - c) Enzyme shift
 - d) Bicarbonate shift
06. At the time of inspiration, the diaphragm
 - a) Contract
 - b) Expand
 - c) Relax
 - d) Show no change
07. The vital capacity of lungs in a healthy man is about
 - a) 500 ml
 - b) 1000 ml
 - c) 4500 ml
 - d) 3000 ml
08. A normal man respire in a minute
 - a) 10-15 times
 - b) 14-18 times
 - c) 20-25 times
 - d) 25-30 times
09. The covering of lungs is
 - a) Pericardium
 - b) Peritoneum
 - c) Pleural membrane
 - d) Glisson's capsule

10. The ventilation movements of the lungs in mammals are governed by
- a) Muscular walls of the lungs b) Costal muscles
 - c) Diaphragm d) Costal muscles and diaphragm
11. The sum of vital capacity and residual volume is known as
- a) Total Lung capacity b) Respiratory minute volume
 - c) Respiratory capacity d) Functional capacity
12. The function of tracheal hairs is to
- a) Pass the mucus out b) Pass the mucus in
 - c) Pass the air out d) Pass the air in
13. Gaseous exchange takes place in
- a) Alveoli b) Bronchi c) Bronchioles d) Bronchus
14. After normal inspiration it is possible to send more air into lungs it is called
- a) Vital capacity b) Inspiratory reserve volume
 - c) Tidal volume d) Residual volume
15. Mammalian lungs have enormous number of minute alveoli (air sacs). It is to allow
- a) More space for increasing the volume of inspired air
 - b) More surface area for diffusion of gases
 - c) More spongy texture for keeping lungs in proper shape
 - d) More nerve supply to keep organs active when working
16. In man, expired air contains oxygen about
- a) 4% b) 16% c) 10% d) 20%

17. Blood contains maximum CO_2 in which of the following forms?
a) NaHCO_3 b) Carbonic acid c) Hb-CO_2 d) Hb-CO_2 and CO
18. Glottis is an opening of
a) Bronchus b) Mouth c) Pharynx d) Trachea
19. Which of the following prevents the entry of the food into respiratory tract?
a) Epiglottis b) Glottis c) Larynx d) Pharynx
20. Percentage of O_2 present in inhaled air in man
a) 21% b) 14% c) 16% d) 20%
21. Asthma is a respiratory disease caused due to
a) Infection of trachea b) Infection of lungs
c) Bleeding in pleural cavity d) Spasm in bronchial muscles
22. Which cartilage of Larynx is commonly called Adam's apple
a) Arytenoid b) cricoid c) thyroid d) epiglottis
23. Emphysema is characterized by
a) Inflammation of the mucus membrane of trachea
b) Spasm of bronchial muscle
c) Dissolution of alveolar wall
d) Increased vascularization of epithelium
24. Acute inflammation of mucus membrane of trachea and bronchi is a symptom of
a) Hay fever b) Bronchitis c) Asthma d) emphysema

25. Match the disorders given column 1 with symptoms under column 2. Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets with numbers.

Column 1	Column 2
a. Asthma	1. Inflammation of nasal tract
b. Bronchitis	2. Spasm of tracheal muscle
c. Rhinitis	3. Fully blown out alveoli
d. Emphysema	4. Inflammation of bronchial tree
	5. Cough with blood stained sputum

- a) A-1, B-2, C-5, D-1 b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
c) A-5, B-3, C-2, D-1 d) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

NERVOUS SYSTEM

01. In mammals, the corpus callosum connects
 - a) Bone to muscle
 - b) Bone to a bone
 - c) The two cerebral hemispheres
 - d) The two optic lobes
02. Some cells in our body can be over a feet long. They are
 - a) Muscle cells
 - b) Bone cells
 - c) Nerve cells
 - d) Gland cells
03. Power of regeneration is lowest in
 - a) Nerve cell
 - b) Liver cell
 - c) Bone cell
 - d) Muscle cell
04. Learning is related to which part of human brain?
 - a) Hypothalamus
 - b) Medulla
 - c) Cerebrum
 - d) Cerebellum
05. Which part of the brain is directly concerned with the control of heart?
 - a) Cerebellum
 - b) Cerebrum
 - c) Medulla
 - d) Diencephalon
06. The largest number of cell bodies of neurons in our body is found in
 - a) Brain
 - b) Retina
 - c) Spinal cord
 - d) Tongue
07. The outermost layer of brain is called
 - a) Piamater
 - b) Duramater
 - c) Pericardium
 - d) Grey matter
08. The self governing nervous system is known as
 - a) Central nervous system
 - b) Peripheral nervous system
 - c) Autonomic nervous system
 - d) Sympathetic nervous system
09. Which one of the following contains practically no neurons?
 - a) Grey matter
 - b) Synapse
 - c) White matter
 - d) Nerve
10. Which one of the following is responsible for the control of reflex actions?

- a) Motor nerves
 - b) Sensory nerves
 - c) Central nervous system
 - d) Sympathetic nervous system
11. The number of cranial nerves in a mammal including man is
- a) 10 pairs
 - b) 12 pairs
 - c) 24 pairs
 - d) 36 pairs
12. A motor nerve carries impulses from
- a) Central nervous system to the effectors
 - b) Effectors to central nervous system
 - c) Cranial nerves to the effectors
 - d) Effectors to the cranial nerves
13. The lungs, heart, intestine etc. are supplied by cranial nerve
- a) Trigeminal
 - b) Vagus
 - c) Abducens
 - d) Oculomotor
14. How many spinal nerves are in man?
- a) 20 pairs
 - b) 30 pairs
 - c) 31 pairs
 - d) 37 pairs
15. The conduction of nerve impulse is a
- a) Biochemical phenomenon
 - b) Electrochemical phenomenon
 - c) Physical phenomenon
 - d) Bio-physiological phenomenon
16. In reflex action, the reflex arc is formed by
- a) Brain - spinal cord - muscles
 - b) Receptor – spinal cord - muscles
 - c) Muscles – receptor – brain
 - d) Muscles – spinal cord – receptor
17. Loss of memory can be done by the destruction of
- a) Cerebrum
 - b) Cerebellum
 - c) Medulla
 - d) Diencephalon
18. Which one is not a reflex action?
- a) Closing of eye lids against flicking
 - b) Release of saliva seeing sweets
 - c) Perspiration due to heat
 - d) Obeying the order

19. The chemical causing the transmission of nerve impulse across synapsis is
a) Acetylcholine b) Choline esterase c) Choline d) Acetic acid
20. In which part of the following, the vomiting centre is situated?
a) Cerebrum b) Cerebellum c) Medulla oblongata d) Hypothalamus
21. Medulla oblongata controls
a) Blood circulation and heart beat b) Respiration
c) Movement of digestive organs and digestive gland secretion d) All of these
22. The correct sequence of meninges from inner to outer side is
a) Arachnoid – duramater – piamater b) Arachnoid – piamater – duramater
c) Piamater – duramater – arachnoid d) Piamater – arachnoid – duramater
23. Diencephalon is not a control centre of
a) Heart beat b) Anger c) Hate d) Love
24. Vagus nerve is
a) Spinal nerve b) Sympathetic nerve
c) Xth cranial nerve d) Parasympathetic nerve
25. Fissure of Rolando of human brain occurs between
a) Two cerebral hemispheres b) The cerebellum and medulla
c) The temporal and frontoparietal lobes of the cerebrum
d) The frontal and parietal lobes of cerebrum
26. What is the other name for Fits or seizures?
a) Paralysis b) Diplegia c) Parkinson d) Epilepsy
27. The degenerative genetic disorder characterized by chorea , shrinkage of Brain and Enlargement of ventricles.

a) Epilepsy b) Alzheimer's disease c) Huntington's chorea d) Parkinson's disease

28. Which one of the nervous disorder is characterized by symptoms like bradykinesia, akinesia, and tremors?

29. Decrease in secretion of dopamine in the basal ganglia causes

a) Epilepsy b) Alzheimer's disease c) Huntington's chorea d) Parkinson's disease

30. In epilepsy, the person

a) Has fits of convulsions b) Loses consciousness

c) Becomes unaware of surroundings & falls down d) All the above