

Neural Control And Coordination NEET Questions PDF Download

1. How can a nerve cell be distinguished from other cells of the body?

- a) Presence of granules in nucleus
- b) Presence of different nucleus
- c) Presence of neurites
- d) Presence of ribosomes

Answer: c

2. What is the full form of PNS?

- a) Peripheral neural systole
- b) Peripheral nervous system
- c) Peritubular neural systole
- d) Peritubular nervous system

Answer: b

3. How many different types of PNS fibres are there?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: b

4. The peripheral nervous system has how many divisions?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Answer: a

5. Which of the following is not a part of a neuron?

- a) Cell body
- b) Lignin
- c) Dendrites
- d) Axon

Answer: b

6. What are the short repeatedly branched fibres called?

- a) Axon
- b) Cell body
- c) Neurite
- d) Dendrite

Answer: d

7. What does each branch of axon terminate into?

- a) Synaptic knob
- b) Vesicles
- c) Tubules
- d) Another cell

Answer: a

8. Based on which of the following, the neurons are divided into three major types?

- a) Based on the size of neurons
- b) Based on the length of neurons
- c) Based on the number of axons and dendrites
- d) Based on the power of their division

Answer: c

9. Which of the following cells secrete a myelin sheath?

- a) Schwann cells
- b) Adipocytes

- c) Cartilage cells
- d) Bone marrow cells

Answer: a

10. Where are the myelinated neurons found?

- a) Only in the embryonic condition
- b) In Spinal cord and cranial nerves
- c) In peripheral nerve
- d) In motor neurons

Answer: b

11. How are impulses transmitted from one neuron to another?

- a) Through intercellular junctions
- b) Through tight junctions
- c) Through gap junctions
- d) Through synapses

Answer: d

12. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding electrical synapses?

- a) Transmission of signals is faster than chemical synapses
- b) Pre and postsynaptic membranes are in very close proximity
- c) They are very common in our system
- d) Electrical synapse can flow directly from one neuron to another

Answer: c

13. What is the fluid-filled space known as in chemical synapses?

- a) Synaptic cleft
- b) Gap junctions
- c) Synapse
- d) Synaptic vesicles

Answer: a

14. Which of the following is not a feature of the chemical synapse?

- a) Slow
- b) Common
- c) Neurotransmitters
- d) Multidirectional

Answer: d

15. Where are the specific receptors of neurotransmitters present?

- a) Synaptic cleft
- b) Post-synaptic membrane
- c) Pre-synaptic membrane
- d) Synaptic vesicle

Answer: b

16. Which of the following is the central processing organ of our body?

- a) Heart
- b) Kidney
- c) Brain
- d) Spinal cord

Answer: c

17. Which of the following integrates all the activities of the organs?

- a) The neural and endocrine system
- b) The neural and digestive system
- c) Digestive and excretory system
- d) Excretory and Respiratory system

Answer: a

18. Which network does the neural system provide?

- a) Cell to cell connection only
- b) Point to point connection

- c) Organ to organ connection only
- d) Tissue to tissue connection only

Answer: a

19. What is meant by coordination?

- a) Only two organs interact
- b) Only three organs interact
- c) Only two organs systems interact
- d) Two or more organs interact

Answer: d

20. What does the endocrine system provide us?

- a) Chemical integration through cell secretions
- b) Chemical integration through cell division
- c) Chemical integration through hormones
- d) Chemical integration through tissues

Answer: c

21. Which of the following functions is not performed by neurons?

- a) Detect the stimuli
- b) Receive the stimuli
- c) Transmit the stimuli
- d) Secrete the stimuli

Answer: d

22. What kind of neurons is present in Hydra?

- a) Apolar neurons
- b) Unipolar neurons
- c) Bipolar neurons
- d) Multipolar neurons

Answer: a

23. Which of the following is not the function of the brain?

- a) Thermoregulation
- b) Circadian rhythm of our body
- c) Voluntary movements
- d) Generates heartbeat

Answer: d

24. Which of the following is not a part of the cranial meninges?

- a) Dura mater
- b) Arachnoid
- c) Pia mater
- d) Corpus callosum

Answer: d

25. Which of the following is not a part of the forebrain?

- a) Cerebrum
- b) Cerebellum
- c) Thalamus
- d) Hypothalamus

Answer: b

26. Which of the following forms the major part of the human brain?

- a) Cerebrum
- b) Medulla oblongata
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Hypothalamus

Answer: a

27. Which of these structures is not a part of a neuron?

- a) Cell body
- b) Axon

- c) Dendrite
- d) Glomerulus

Answer: d

28. Where are Nissl's granules present?

- a) Axon
- b) Dendrites
- c) Cell body
- d) Dendrons

Answer: c

29. Which of these is not characteristic of dendrites?

- a) They contain Nissl's granules
- b) They branch repeatedly
- c) They project out from the axon
- d) They transmit impulses

Answer: c

30. What are the terminal branched ends of axons known as?

- a) Synaptic knobs
- b) Synaptic vesicles
- c) Dendrons
- d) Dendrites

Answer: a

31. Where are neurotransmitters present inside the neuron?

- a) Synaptic knob
- b) Synaptic vesicles
- c) Nissl's granules
- d) Schwann cells

Answer: b

32. Which of these statements is not true regarding axons?

- a) They carry impulses away from the cell body
- b) They transmit impulses to synapses
- c) They are short fibers
- d) Their terminal ends are branched

Answer: c

33. How many types are neurons classified into?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 1
- d) 2

Answer: a

34. Where are bipolar neurons found?

- a) Autonomic ganglia
- b) Embryo
- c) Cerebral cortex
- d) Retina of eye

Answer: d

35. Which of these structures is present in both non-myelinated and myelinated neurons?

- a) Myelin forming Schwann cells
- b) Myelin sheath
- c) Nissl's granules
- d) Nodes of Ranvier

Answer: c

36. At resting membrane potential, the axonal membrane is permeable to which ions?

- a) Calcium ions
- b) Sodium ions

- c) Potassium ions
- d) Chlorine ions

Answer: c

37. At resting membrane potential, which ion concentration is high outside the axonal membrane?

- a) Sodium ions
- b) Calcium ions
- c) Potassium ions
- d) Chlorine ions

Answer: a

38. How many sodium ions are transported for every 2 potassium ions by the Na-K pump?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 1
- d) 0

Answer: b

39. At resting membrane potential, the axonal membrane is impermeable to which ions?

- a) Calcium ions
- b) Sodium ions
- c) Potassium ions
- d) Chlorine ions

Answer: b

40. Which of the following is not true regarding resting potential?

- a) There is a potential difference across the plasma membrane
- b) The potential difference is maintained by the Na-K pump
- c) The outer surface of the membrane is negatively charged
- d) The axonal membrane is polarized

Answer: c

41. Which of these does not take place when a stimulus is applied to a polarized axonal membrane?

- a) It becomes permeable to sodium ions
- b) The membrane is depolarized
- c) There is a slow influx of sodium ions
- d) Outer surface of the membrane becomes negatively charged

Answer: c

42. What is a nerve impulse also known as?

- a) Action potential
- b) Graded potential
- c) Resting potential
- d) Membrane potential

Answer: a

43. How is the resting potential restored after a nerve impulse?

- a) Potassium ions diffuse inside the membrane
- b) Potassium ions diffuse outside the membrane
- c) The membrane becomes impermeable to potassium ions
- d) There is no movement of potassium ions

Answer: b

44. Nerve impulses are transmitted from one neuron to another via which of these?

- a) Schwann cells
- b) Nissl's granules
- c) Synapses
- d) Myelin sheath

Answer: c

45. Which of these is not a component of the synapse?

- a) Synaptic vesicles
- b) Pre-synaptic membrane

- c) Post-synaptic membrane
- d) Synaptic cleft

Answer: a

46. Which of the following statements is false regarding electrical synapses?

- a) Membranes of pre and post-synaptic neurons are in very close proximity
- b) Transmission is always faster than that across a chemical synapse
- c) It is similar to impulse conduction along a single axon
- d) Electrical synapses are common in our system

Answer: d

47. Which of these is false regarding synaptic clefts?

- a) It lies between the membranes of pre and post-synaptic neurons
- b) It is a fluid filled space
- c) Electrical synapses have large synaptic clefts
- d) It is a portion of the synapse

Answer: c

48. Which of these are involved in the transmission of nerve impulses?

- a) Synaptic knob
- b) Schwann cells
- c) Nissl's granules
- d) Neurotransmitters

Answer: d

49. What happens to synaptic vesicles during an action potential?

- a) They degrade their contents
- b) They open up inside the synaptic knob
- c) They move towards and fuse with the plasma membrane
- d) They are released into the synapse

Answer: c

50. Which of these structures are present on the post-synaptic membrane?

- a) Synaptic knobs
- b) Synaptic vesicles
- c) Receptors
- d) Schwann cells

Answer: c

51. What happens when a neurotransmitter binds to a receptor on the post-synaptic membrane?

- a) Opening of ion channels
- b) Conformational changes in the neuron
- c) Graded potential is transmitted across the neuron
- d) It becomes impermeable to all ions

Answer: a

52. Which of these is the command and control system of the body?

- a) Lungs
- b) Spinal cord
- c) Heart
- d) Brain

Answer: d

53. What are the coverings of the brain known as?

- a) Peritoneum
- b) Pericardia
- c) Meninges
- d) Pleura

Answer: c

54. What is the outer layer of the brain called?

- a) Arachnoid
- b) Pia mater

- c) Dura mater
- d) Corpus callosum

Answer: c

55. Which of these is in contact with the brain tissue?

- a) Pia mater
- b) Dura mater
- c) Arachnoid
- d) Cranium

Answer: a

56. Which of these is not a part of the forebrain?

- a) Cerebrum
- b) Pons
- c) Thalamus
- d) Hypothalamus

Answer: b

57. Which of these structures connect the cerebral hemispheres?

- a) Corpus luteum
- b) Corpus albicans
- c) Corpus callosum
- d) Corpora quadrigemina

Answer: c

58. Which part of the neuron is present in a high concentration in the grey matter?

- a) Cell body
- b) Axon
- c) Dendrites
- d) Synaptic knobs

Answer: a

59. Which of these is not a function of the association areas?

- a) Intersensory associations
- b) Memory
- c) Communication
- d) Breathing

Answer: d

60. Which of these is not true about the hypothalamus?

- a) It contains neurosecretory cells
- b) It regulates body temperature
- c) It lies beside the thalamus
- d) It controls hunger

Answer: c

61. Which of these structures is not involved in controlling emotional reactions?

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Amygdala
- c) Hippocampus
- d) Pons

Answer: d

62. Where is the midbrain located?

- a) Between cerebellum and medulla
- b) Between cerebrum and hypothalamus
- c) Between hypothalamus and pons
- d) Between pons and medulla

Answer: c

63. Which of these structures are found in the midbrain?

- a) Corpus albicans
- b) Corpus callosum

- c) Corpora quadrigemina
- d) Corpus luteum

Answer: c

64. Which of these is not a part of the hindbrain?

- a) Hippocampus
- b) Pons
- c) Medulla oblongata
- d) Cerebellum

Answer: a

65. Which of these functions is not controlled by the medulla oblongata?

- a) Respiration
- b) Circadian rhythm
- c) Cardiovascular reflexes
- d) Gastric secretions

Answer: b

66. Which of the following is not stimulation for reflex action?

- a) Hot object
- b) Happiness
- c) Cold object
- d) Scary animals

Answer: b

67. What is a reflex action?

- a) Action that flexes the body
- b) Involuntary action in response to a peripheral nervous stimulation
- c) Voluntary action in response to a peripheral nervous stimulation
- d) Voluntary action that flexes our body

Answer: b

68. Which of the following forms a reflex arc?

- a) Organ and tissue
- b) Cells and neurons involved
- c) Effort and load
- d) Stimulus and response

Answer: d

69. Which of the following is not a function of sensory organs?

- a) Detect all the changes in the environment
- b) Send appropriate signals to CNS
- c) Analysis of signals
- d) Receive signals

Answer: c

70. In which of the following, olfactory receptors are present?

- a) Nose
- b) Eyes
- c) Throat
- d) Ears

Answer: a

71. The olfactory epithelium consists of how many cells?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: c

72. The olfactory epithelium is the extension of which of the following?

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Pituitary gland

- c) Association areas
- d) Limbic system

Answer: d

73. Which of the following has the gustatory receptors?

- a) Nose
- b) Tongue
- c) Eyes
- d) Skin

Answer: d

74. Where are our eyes located?

- a) Zygomatic cavity
- b) Vomer cavity
- c) Orbits
- d) Sphenoid cavity

Answer: c

75. Which of the following layer forms the ciliary body?

- a) Sclera
- b) Cornea
- c) Choroid layer
- d) Retina

Answer: c

76. The diameter of the pupil is regulated by which of the following?

- a) Muscle fibres of the iris
- b) Sclera
- c) Choroid layer
- d) Muscle fibres of the lens

Answer: a

77. How many layers of neural cells are present in the retina?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: c

78. How many types of photoreceptor cells are present in the retina?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Answer: a

79. In which of these structures are the eyes located?

- a) Glenoid cavity
- b) Acetabulum
- c) Pores
- d) Orbits

Answer: d

80. How many layers does the wall of the eyeball have?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Answer: c

81. What is the sclera composed of?

- a) Mucoïd connective tissue
- b) Loose connective tissue

- c) Dense connective tissue
- d) Pigmented connective tissue

Answer: c

82. What is the anterior portion of the sclera known as?

- a) Cornea
- b) Choroid
- c) Retina
- d) Iris

Answer: a

83. What is the middle layer of the eye known as?

- a) Retina
- b) Choroid
- c) Cornea
- d) Sclera

Answer: b

84. The iris is a continuation of which of these structures?

- a) Retina
- b) Cornea
- c) Ciliary body
- d) Sclera

Answer: c

85. How many layers of neural cells does the retina possess?

- a) 3
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) 1

Answer: a

86. What is retinal?

- a) Aldehyde of opsin
- b) Isomer of opsin
- c) Aldehyde of vitamin A
- d) Acid of riboflavin

Answer: c

87. Which of these structures have a bluish appearance?

- a) Sclera
- b) Cornea
- c) Choroid
- d) Retina

Answer: c

88. The ciliary body is a part of which of these structures?

- a) Choroid
- b) Retina
- c) Sclera
- d) Macula lutea

Answer: a

89. Which of these is not a characteristic of the iris?

- a) It is opaque
- b) It is a part of the sclera
- c) It is a continuation of the ciliary bodies
- d) It is pigmented

Answer: b

90. What is the inner layer of the eye known as?

- a) Sclera
- b) Cornea

- c) Choroid
- d) Retina

Answer: d

91. Which of these structures hold the lens in place?

- a) Cartilage
- b) Tendons
- c) Ligaments
- d) Adherens junctions

Answer: c

92. Which of these is surrounded by the iris?

- a) Cornea
- b) Sclera
- c) Pupil
- d) Lens

Answer: c

93. Which of these cells are not present on the retina?

- a) Mast cells
- b) Photoreceptor cells
- c) Ganglion cells
- d) Bipolar cells

Answer: a

94. Which of these statements is false regarding photopigments of the eye?

- a) Scotopic vision is a function of rods
- b) Visual purple is a derivative of rhodopsin
- c) They are light sensitive proteins
- d) There are three types of cones

Answer: b

95. To which of these colors are the cone cells of the eye unresponsive?

- a) Red
- b) Blue
- c) Yellow
- d) Green

Answer: c

96. The sensation of what color is produced when all cones are stimulated equally?

- a) White
- b) Black
- c) Yellow
- d) Purple

Answer: a

97. What is the point of exit of optic nerves and entry of blood vessels in the eye?

- a) Choroid
- b) Fovea
- c) Macula lutea
- d) Blind spot

Answer: d

98. In which of these structures are cone cells densely packed?

- a) Choroid
- b) Blind spot
- c) Fovea
- d) Cornea

Answer: c

99. Which of these is not a protein?

- a) Iodopsin
- b) Rhodopsin

- c) Opsin
- d) Retinal

Answer: d

100. In which of these structures is visual acuity the greatest?

- a) Lens
- b) Blind spot
- c) Fovea
- d) Cornea

Answer: c
