

1. The smallest cranial nerve in human being is
(a) Trochlear (b) Ophthalmic
(c) Abducens (d) Vagus
2. Resting potential of the membrane is
(a) -60 to -70 mV (b) -100 to -10 Mv
(c) 50 to 100 mV (d) -20 to -30 mV
3. Jacobson's organ is not found in
(a) Rabbit (b) Man
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Frog
4. The anterior choroid plexus in the brain of man covers
(a) Corpora bigemina (b) Medulla oblongata
(c) Diencephalon (d) Mesencephalon
5. The iter/cerebral aqueduct lies
(a) In the third ventricle (b) In the second ventricle
(c) Between the third and the fourth ventricles (d) In the lateral ventricles
6. Which of the following is a richly vascular layer with lots of blood capillaries?
(a) Durameter of brain (b) Piamater of spinal cord
(c) Epidermis of skin (d) Choroid of eye
7. Lateral ventricles are found in
(a) Heart (b) Brain
(c) Thyroid (d) Brain and heart
8. Which one of the following cells secrete cerebrospinal fluid ?
(a) Ependymal cells (b) Neurons
(c) Schwann cells (d) Neurilemma
9. Which of the following connect lateral ventricle of paracoel in brain with third ventricle?
(a) Iter (b) Foramen of Monro
(c) Corpus striatum (d) Filum terminale
10. Foramen of Magendie is situated in
(a) Right auricle (b) Base of skull
(c) Medulla oblongata of brain (d) Posterior end of humerus
11. Which of the following forms the covering of the central nervous system of man?
(a) Duramater and piamater (b) Duramater and arachnoid membrane
(c) Arachnoid membrane and piamater (d) Duramater, arachnoid mater and piamater
12. Ventricles of brain are lined by the cells called
(a) Ependymal cells (b) Neurons cells

- (c) Neuroglea (d) Schwann's cells

13. The hind brain consists of

- (a) Pons + cerebellum (b) Hypothalamus + cerebellum
(c) Medulla oblongata + cerebellum (d) Medulla oblongata + cerebellum + pons

14. The branched tree like structure present in cerebellum is

- (a) Arbor vitae (b) Arboreal
(c) Archenteron (d) Areole

15. The dorsal root of spinal cord contains

- (a) Somatic motor fibres (b) Visceral motor fibres
(c) Somatic sensory fibres (d) Visceral sensory fibres

16. The thermoregulatory centre is situated in

- (a) Spinal cord (b) Pituitary body
(c) Cerebellum (d) Hypothalamus

17. Space between the two adjoining neurons where the chemical transmitter is released is known as

- (a) Synaptic vesicle (b) Synapse
(c) Synaptic cleft (d) Terminal button

18. In which part of the following, the vomiting centre is situated ?

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

19. Which one of the following is mainly used by the brain ?

- (a) Glucose (b) Ascorbic acid
(c) Folic acid (d) Glutamic acid

20. The control of blood sugar level, osmoregulation and thermoregulation are the function of

- (a) Medulla oblongata (b) Cerebellum
(c) Hypothalamus (d) Diencephalon

21. Contraction of involuntary muscles, secretion of digestive glands and rate of heart beats are under the control of

- (a) Cranial system (b) Reflex system
(c) Autonomic nervous system (d) Central nervous system

22. Main function of cerebellum is

- (a) Balancing (b) To see
(c) To hear (d) Remembering

23. Twelve pairs of ribs and twelve pairs of cranial nerves are found in

- (a) Fish (b) Frog
(c) Lizard (d) Man

24. The cranial nerves which are exclusively sensory in function are

- (a) Olfactory and optic
- (b) Optic and oculomotor
- (c) Hypoglossal and optic
- (d) Hypoglossal and olfactory

25. How many types of cones are present which are responsible for the colour differentiation?

- (a) Only one
- (b) 7 types for seven fundamental colours
- (c) 3 types
- (d) 4 types

26. Cones contain a photosensitive chemical known as

- (a) Rhodopsin
- (b) Acetylcholine
- (c) Acetylcholinesterase
- (d) Iodopsin

27. Vitreous humour is seen in

- (a) Ear
- (b) Eye
- (c) Brain
- (d) Bone marrow

28. The movement of eye ball is brought about by the

- (a) Adductor muscle
- (b) Rectus muscle
- (c) Biceps
- (d) Peroneus

29. The lens and cornea is not having blood supply. So the nutrients are supplied by

- (a) Retina
- (b) Blind spot
- (c) Vitreous body
- (d) Aqueous humour

30. In the auditory canal which one of the following glands is present

- (a) Ceruminous gland
- (b) Meibomian gland
- (c) Perineal gland
- (d) Sebaceous gland

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (b)
7. (b)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (c)
11. (d)
12. (a)
13. (d)
14. (a)
15. (c)
16. (d)
17. (c)
18. (c)
19. (a)
20. (c)
21. (c)
22. (a)
23. (d)
24. (a)
25. (c)
26. (d)
27. (b)
28. (b)
29. (d)
30. (a)