1. If a person has lost his memory in an accident, the following part of the brain have got injured

(a) Diencephalon (b) Medulla oblongata
(c) Cerebellum (d) Cerebrum

2. The hind brain consists of

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

3. Learning is related to which part of the human brain ?

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

4. Which part of the brain is directly concerned with the control of heart?

(a) Cerebrum (b) Diencephalon
(c) Pons verolii (d) Medulla oblongata

5. The largest number of neurons found in

(a) Brain (b) Retina
(c) Spinal cord (d) Tongue

6. The branched tree like structure present in cerebellum is

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

Crura cerebrae is found in

(a) Hind brain (b) Fore brain
(c) Mid brain (d) Spinal cord

7. The dorsal root of spinal cord contains

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

8. White matter consists of

(a) Nerve fibres with myelinated sheath (b) Nerve fibres without myelinated sheath
(c) Scattered areolar tissue (d) Nerve fibres with blood vessels

9. The nervous strip connecting both the cerebral hemispheres in the rabbit is

(a) Corpus callosum (b) Corpus albicans
(c) Corpus stratum (d) Corpus spongiosum

10. The thermoregulatory centre is situated in

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

11. Nissl's granules are present in the ..... and contain..... respectively

(a) Muscle cells and deoxyribo nucleic acid (b) Mast cells and RNA
(c) Osteocytes and DNA (d) Neuron and RNA

12. 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

13. Which part of the mammalian brain controls muscular co-ordination ?

(a) Cerebrum (b) Medulla oblongata
(c) Cerebellum (d) Corpus callosum

14. Reflexes for maintaining vital functions like blood pressure are localised in

(a) Hind brain (b) Mid brain
(c) Fore brain (d) Cerebrum

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

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

16. Cerebral hemisphere is the centre of

(a) Thinking (b) Will power
(c) Reasoning (d) All of these

17. When degeneration of nerve cells occur which will be affected first ?

(a) Dendrites (b) Motor end plates
(c) Nissl granules (d) Schwann cells

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

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

19. Broca's area is situated in

(a) Frontal lobe (b) Parietal lobe
(c) Temporal lobe (d) Occipital lobe

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

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

21. The appetite and satiety centres in the brain of man are located in the region of the

(a) Cerebral hemisphere (b) Cerebellum
(c) Medulla oblongata (d) Hypothalamus

22. 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

23. Ventilation is controlled by

(a) Cerebellum (b) Medulla oblongata
(c) Cerebrum (d) Mesencephalon

24. Main function of cerebellum is

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

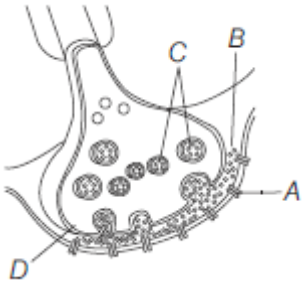
25. Medulla oblongata controls

(a) Blood pressure (b) Synapse
(c) High temperature (d) Low temperature

26. During the propagation of a nerve impulse, the action potential results from the movement of
(a) K^+ ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid
(b) Na^+ ions from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid
(c) K^+ ions from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid
(d) Na^+ ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid

27. The two types of synapses are
(a) neuron-neuron, chemical
(b) electrical, chemical
(c) neuron-neuron, electrical
(d) electrochemical, neuron

28. A diagram showing axon terminal and synapse is given. Identify correctly at least two of *A-D.* ***NEET 2013***



(a) A–Receptor, C–Synaptic vesicles
(b) B–Synaptic connection, D–K^+
(c) A–Neurotransmitter, B–Synaptic cleft
(d) C–Neurotransmitter, D–Ca^{2+}

29. On post-synaptic membrane, the new potential developed is
(a) always inhibitory
(b) always excitatory
(c) may be excitatory or inhibitory
(d) neither excitatory nor inhibitory

1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (a)
6. (a)
7. (c)
8. (c)
9. (a)
10. (a)
11. (d)
12. (d)
13. (c)
14. (c)
15. (a)
16. (c)
17. (d)
18. (c)
19. (a)
20. (a)
21. (c)
22. (d)
23. (c)
24. (b)
25. (a)
26. (a)
27. (b)
28. (*b*) Synapses are of two types, i.e. electrical synapses and chemical synapses. Electrical synapse is mediated by electrical impulse. It is very fast but rare in humans. On the other hand, chemical synapse is mediated by chemicals such as neurotransmitter.

29. (*a*) Option (a) is correct. The labels in the figure are

A–Post-synaptic receptor
B–Synaptic cleft
C–Synaptic vesicles containing neurotransmitters
D–Synaptic knob

30. (*c*) On post-synaptic membrane, the new action potential developed can be excitatory or inhibitory, depending upon the action of neurotransmitter.