ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS SET – 3
CHAPTER – 7
CONTROL AND COORDNATION

1. The substance that accelerates the growth in the stem is ____.
1. auxin
2. cytokinin
3. enzyme
4. vitamin

2. The cells in our body that can be over a foot long are _____.
1. muscle cells
2. nerve cells
3. bone cells
4. blood cells

3. Learning is related to _____.
1. hypothalamus
2. thalamus
3. cerebrum
4. cerebellum

4. Male hormone is _____.
1. Oestrogen
2. progesterone
3. adrenaline
4. testosterone

5. Endocrine glands are those which pour their secretions into _____.
1. Blood
2. Ducts
3. sinuses
4. any of the above

6. In reflex action, the reflex arc is formed by _____.
1. muscles - receptor - brain
2. muscles - effector - brain
3. receptor - spinal cord - muscles
4. spinal cord - receptor - muscles

7. Auxins are _____.
1. Vitamins

2. Enzymes
3. Proteins
4. Hormones

8. The cerebellum is concerned with _____.
1. Conditioning
2. Memory
3. coordination and precision
4. Intelligence

9. The endocrine gland also known as 'master gland' is _____.
1. hypothalamus
2. pituitary
3. pancreas
4. adrenal

10. Which of the following acts as both endocrine and exocrine glands?
1. pituitary
2. adrenal
3. pancreas
4. ovaries

11. Cerebral hemispheres are centres of _____.
1. balance
2. smell
3. taste
4. thinking

12. Adrenaline increases _____.
1. heart rate
2. blood pressure
3. amount of glucose in blood
4. all the above

13. Junction of two neurons is called _____.
1. synapse
2. end plate
3. axon
4. dendrite

14. Gibberellins were discovered from _____.
1. bacteria

2. fungi
3. algae
4. mosses

15. Growth hormone is produced in _____.
1. hypothalamus
2. pituitary
3. pancreas
4. thyroid

16. The hormone secreted by the alpha cells of islets of Langerhans is _____.
1. glucagon
2. insulin
3. adrenaline
4. thymosin

17. An involuntary response to a stimulus is known as _____.
1. jerking
2. reflex
3. conditioning
4. answer

18. The CNS consists of _____.
1. Brain
2. spinal cord
3. Brain and spinal cord
4. Brain, spinal cord and all the nerves

19. An example of a sex hormone is _____.
1. testosterone
2. Insulin
3. Thyroxin
4. thymosin

20. Cerebrum is present in the _____.
1. fore brain
2. mid brain
3. hind brain
4. partly in a and b each

21. Cerebellum is situated in _____.
1. fore brain

2. mid brain
3. hind brain
4. partly in a and b each

22. Medulla oblongata is situated in _____.
1. fore brain
2. mid brain
3. hind brain
4. partly in b and c each

23. The grey matter consists of _____.
1. nerve cells
2. nerve cell bodies
3. nerve cell bodies and dendrites
4. nerve cell bodies, dendrites and axons

24. There are _____ pairs of cranial nerves.
1. 21
2. 31
3. 41
4. 12

25. There are _____ pairs of spinal nerves.
1. 12
2. 31
3. 21
4. 8

26. The hormone that is used to keep flowers fresh is _____.
1. auxin
2. gibberellic acid
3. cytokinin
4. Ethylene

27. The hormone that speeds up the ripening process is _____.
1. auxin
2. gibberelin
3. cytokinin
4. ethylene

28. A spinal nerve is a _____ nerve.
1. sensory

2. motor
3. mixed
4. long

29. Ganglion is made up of _____.
1. dendrites
2. axons
3. cytons
4. neurons

30. The preganglionic fibres and the postganglionic fibres are a part of _____.
1. central nervous system
2. peripheral nervous system
3. autonomous nervous system
4. endocrine system

31. Afferent nerves are also called the _____.
1. motor nerves
2. sensory nerves
3. mixed nerves
4. association nerves

32. Efferent nerves are also called as _____.
1. motor nerves
2. sensory nerves
3. mixed nerves
4. association nerves

33. Ganglia are present in _____.
1. the dorsal root of spinal cord
2. the ventral root of spinal cord
3. both a and b
4. neither a nor b

34. The hormone that causes blood sugar level to fall is _____.
1. glucagon
2. insulin
3. somatostatin
4. adrenalin

35. Hormone produced by the ovarian follicle is _____ and in addition _____ is produced by the corpus luteum.
1. oestrogen, progesterone

2. progesterone, oestorgen
3. oestrogen, thyroxin
4. progesterone, thyroxin

36. The gland that plays a role in 'fight or flight response' is _____.
1. pancreas
2. pituitary
3. adrenal cortex
4. adrenal medulla

37. The unit of the nervous system is _____.
1. cyton
2. dendron
3. axon
4. neuron

38. The processes that conduct signals towards the nerve cell body are the _____.
1. fibres
2. axons
3. dendrites
4. all the above

39. The nodes of Ranvier are _____.
1. covering of the nerve fibre
2. swelling along the nerve fibre
3. gaps in the cover of the nerve fibre
4. collection of nerves in the heart

40. At the synapses, the impulses are always passed from the _____.
1. axon to the dendrites
2. dendrites to the axon
3. either way is possible
4. cyton to the dendrites

41. The lobes - parietal, temporal, frontal and occipetal belong to _____.
1. medulla oblongata
2. cerebrum
3. cerebellum
4. hypothalamus

42. Unconditioned reflex is controlled by the _____.
1. Brain

2. spinal cord
3. both a and b
4. the autonomic nervous system

43. Blinking of eyes is a _____.
1. reflex action
2. Involuntary action
3. voluntary action only
4. can be a or b

44. The outermost covering of the nerve is called the _____.
1. Perineurium
2. Epineurium
3. myelin sheath
4. Capsule

45. The box enclosing the brain is called the _____.
1. Skull
2. Head
3. Cranium
4. vertebral column

46. The kind of nerve carrying impulses from the brain to a gland or a muscle is called _____.
1. affector
2. effector
3. mixed
4. none of the above

47. Which of the following statements is correct about receptors?
(a) Gustatory receptors detect taste while olfactory receptors detect smell
(b) Both gustatory and olfactory receptors detect smell
(c) Auditory receptors detect smell and olfactory receptors detect taste
(d) Olfactory receptors detect taste and gustatory receptors smell

48. Electrical impulse travels in a neuron from
(a) Dendrite →axon →axonal end →cell body
(b) Cell body →dendrite →axon →axonal end
(c) Dendrite →cell body →axon →axonal end
(d) Axonal end →axon →cell body →dendrite

49. In a synapse, chemical signal is transmitted from
(a) dendritic end of one neuron to axonal end of another neuron
(b) axon to cell body of the same neuron
(c) cell body to axonal end of the same neuron
(d) axonal end of one neuron to dendritic end of another neuron

50. In a neuron, conversion of electrical signal to a chemical signal occurs at/in
(a) cell body
(b) axonal end
(c) dendritic end
(d) axon

51. Which is the correct sequence of the components of a reflex arc?
(a) Receptors→Muscles→Sensory neuron→Motor neuron→Spinal cord
(b) Receptors→Motor neuron →Spinal cord →Sensory neuron →Muscle
(c) Receptors →Spinal cord →Sensory neuron →Motor neuron →Muscle
(d) Receptors →Sensory neuron →Spinal cord →Motor neuron →Muscle

52. Which of the following statements are true?
(i) Sudden action in response to something in the environment is called reflex action
(ii) Sensory neurons carry signals from spinal cord to muscles
(iii) Motor neurons carry signals from receptors to spinal cord
(iv) The path through which signals are transmitted from a receptor to a muscle or a gland is called reflex arc
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iv) (d) (i) , (ii) and (iii)

53. Which of the following statements are true about the brain?
(i) The main thinking part of brain is hind brain
(ii) Centres of hearing, smell, memory, sight etc are located in fore brain.
(iii) Involuntary actions like salivation, vomiting, blood pressure are controlled by the medulla in the hind brain
(iv) Cerebellum does not control posture and balance of the body
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

54. Posture and balance of the body is controlled by
(a) cerebrum
(b) cerebellum
(c) medulla
(d) pons

55. Spinal cord originates from
(a) cerebrum
(b) medulla
(c) pons
(d) cerebellum

56. The movement of shoot towards light is
(a) geotropism
(b) hydrotropism
(c) chemotropism
(d) phototropism

57. The main function of abscisic acid in plants is to
(a) increase the length of cells
(b) promote cell division
(c) inhibit growth
(d) promote growth of stem

58. Which of the following is not associated with growth of plant?
(a) Auxin
(b) Gibberellins
(c) Cytokinins
(d) Abscisic acid

59. Iodine is necessary for the synthesis of which hormone?
(a) Adrenaline
(b) Thyroxin
(c) Auxin
(d) Insulin

60. Choose the incorrect statement about insulin
(a) It is produced from pancreas
(b) It regulates growth and development of the body
(c) It regulates blood sugar level
(d) Insufficient secretion of insulin will cause diabetes

61. Select the mis-matched pair
(a) Adrenaline : Pituitary gland
(b) Testosterone: Testes
(c) Estrogen : Ovary
(d) Thyroxin : Thyroid gland

62. The shape of guard cells changes due to change in the
(a) protein composition of cells
(b) temperature of cells
(c) amount of water in cells
(d) position of nucleus in the cells

63. The growth of tendril in pea plants is due to
(a) effect of light
(b) effect of gravity
(c) rapid cell divisions in tendrillar cells that are away from the support
(d) rapid cell divisions in tendrillar cells in contact with the support

64. The growth of pollen tubes towards ovules is due to
(a) hydrotropism
(b) chemotropism
(c) geotropism
(d) phototropism

65. The movement of sunflower in accordance with the path of sun is due to
(a) phototropism
(b) geotropism
(c) chemotropism
(d) hydrotropism

66. The substance that triggers the fall of mature leaves and fruits from plants is due to
(a) auxin
(b) gibberellin
(c) abscisic acid
(d) cytokinin

67. Which of the following statements about transmission of nerve impulse is incorrect?
(a) Nerve impulse travels from dendritic end towards axonal end
(b) At the dendritic end electrical impulses bring about the release of some chemicals which generate an electrical impulse at the axonal end of another neuron
(c) The chemicals released from the axonal end of one neuron cross the synapse and generate a similar electrical impulse in a dendrite of another neuron
(d) A neuron transmits electrical impulses not only to another neuron but also to muscle and gland cells

68. Involuntary actions in the body are controlled by
(a) medulla in fore brain
(b) medulla in mid brain
(c) medulla in hind brain
(d) medulla in spinal cord

69. Which of the following is not an involuntary action?
(a) Vomiting
(b) Salivation
(c) Heart beat
(d) Chewing

70. When a person is suffering from severe cold, he or she cannot
(a) differentiate the taste of an apple from that of an ice cream
(b) differentiate the smell of a perfume from that of an *agarbatti*
(c) differentiate red light from green light
(d) differentiate a hot object from a cold object

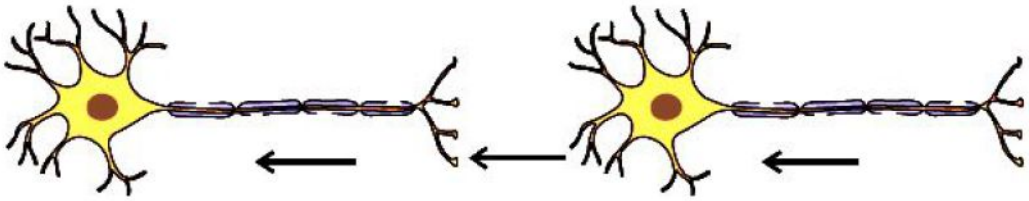
71. Which statement is not true about thyroxin?
(a) Iron is essential for the synthesis of thyroxin
(b) It regulates carbohydrates, protein and fat metabolism in the body
(c) Thyroid gland requires iodine to synthesise thyroxin
(d) Thyroxin is also called thyroid hormone

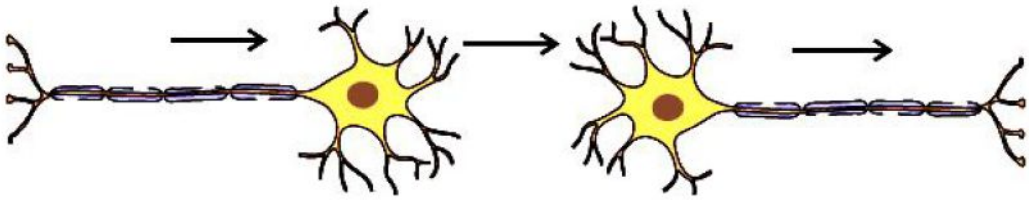
72. Dwarfism results due to
(a) Excess secretion of thyroxin
(b) Less secretion of growth hormone
(c) Less secretion of adrenaline
(d) Excess secretion of growth hormone

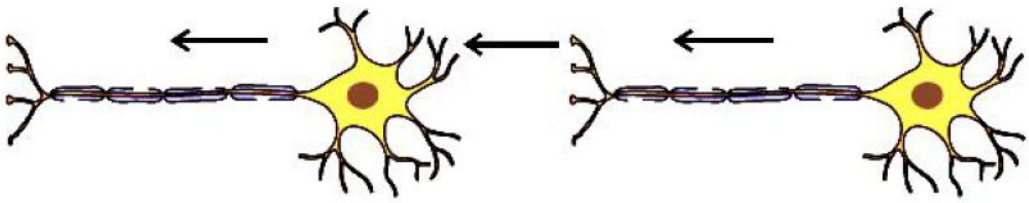
73. Dramatic changes of body features associated with puberty are mainly because of secretion of
(a) oestrogen from testes and testosterone from ovary
(b) estrogen from adrenal gland and testosterone from pituitary gland
(c) testosterone from testes and estrogen from ovary
(d) testosterone from thyroid gland and estrogen from pituitary gland

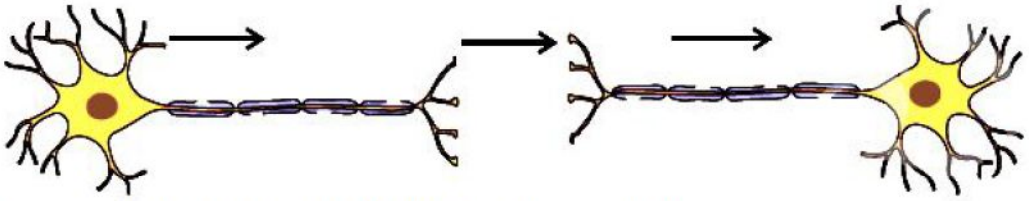
74. A doctor advised a person to take an injection of insulin because
(a) his blood pressure was low
(b) his heart was beating slowly
(c) he was suffering from goitre
(d) his sugar level in blood was high

75. What is the correct direction of flow of electrical impulses?

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

76. The hormone which increases the fertility in males is called
(a) oestrogen
(b) testosterone
(c) insulin
(d) growth hormone

77. Which of the following endocrine glands is unpaired?
(a) Adrenal
(b) Testes
(c) Pituitary
(d) Ovary

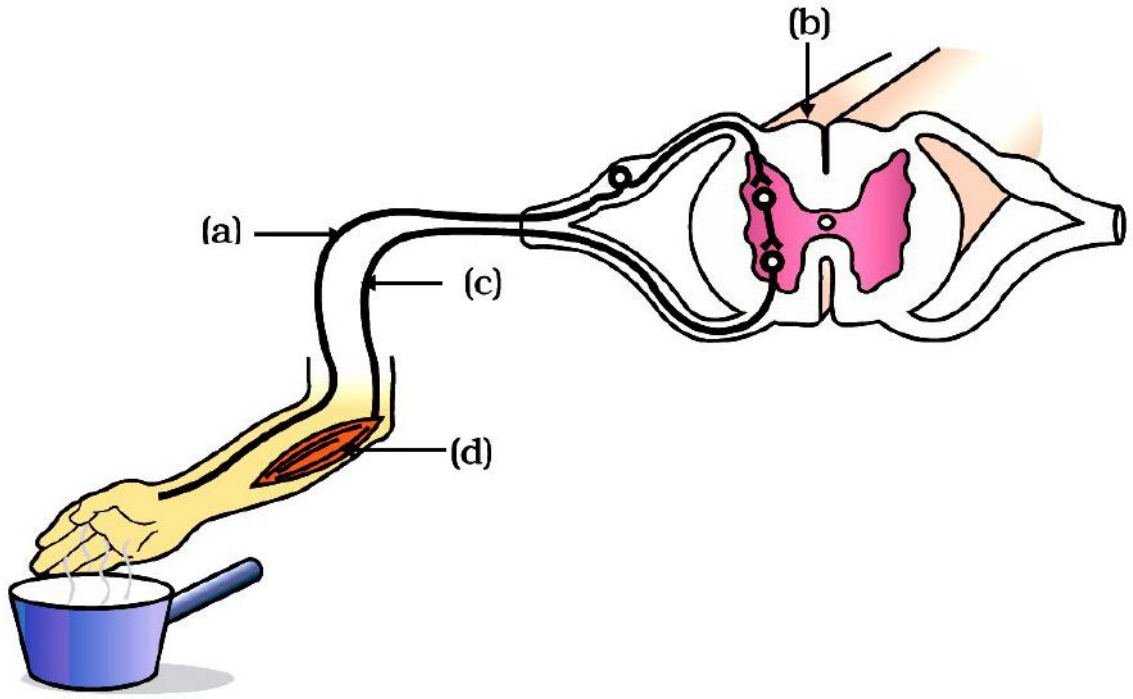
78. Junction between two neurons is called
(a) cell junction
(b) neuro muscular junction
(c) neural joint
(d) synapse

79. In humans, the life processes are controlled and regulated by
(a) reproductive and endocrine systems
(b) respiratory and nervous systems
(c) endocrine and digestive systems
(d) nervous and endocrine systems

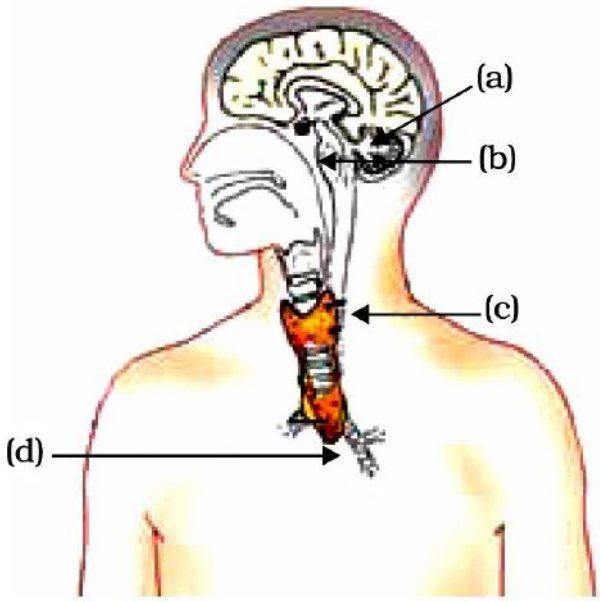
80. Name the plant hormones responsible for the following
(a) elongation of cells

(b) growth of stem
(c) promotion of cell division
(d) falling of senescent leaves.

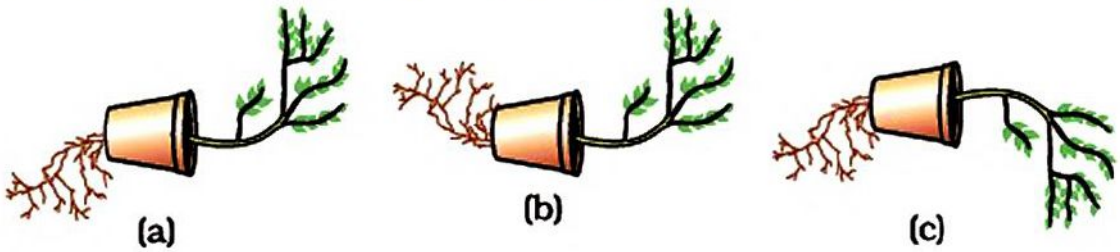
81. Label the parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) and show the direction of flow of electrical signals in below Figure



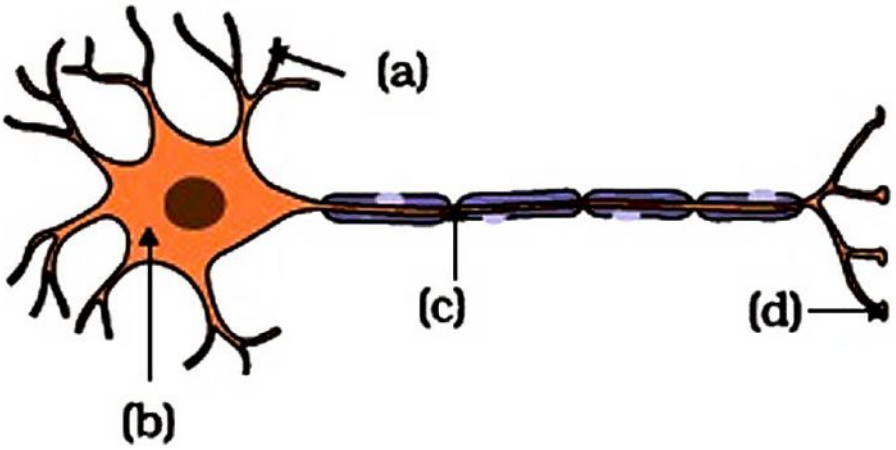
82. Label the endocrine glands in Figure 7.3.



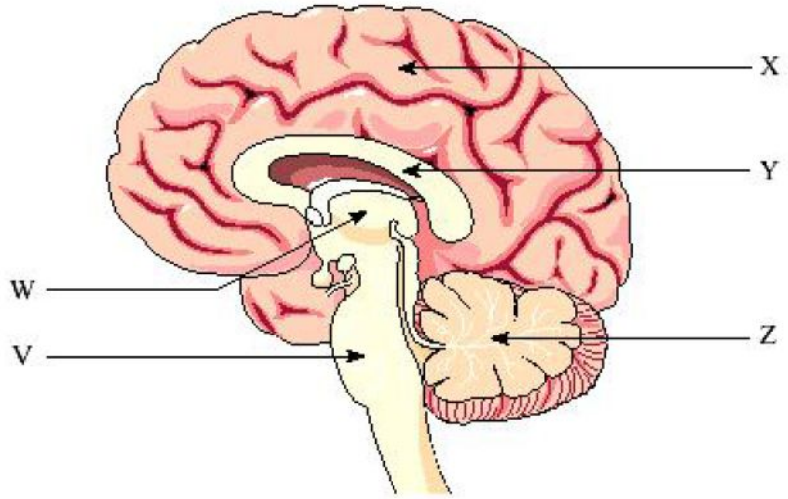
37. In Figure 7.4 (a), (b) and (c), which appears more accurate and why?



83. Label the parts of a neuron in Figure 7.5



84. Label the brain:



85. What is tropic movement? Explain with an example.

86. What will happen if intake of iodine in our diet is low?

87. What happens at the synapse between two neurons?

88. Which hormone is responsible for the changes noticed in females at puberty?

89. Dwarfism results due to deficiency of which hormone?

90. Blood sugar level rises due to deficiency of which hormone?

91. Iodine is necessary for the synthesis of which hormone?

92. Name the endocrine gland associated with brain?

93. Which gland secretes digestive enzymes as well as hormones?

94. Name the endocrine gland associated with kidneys?

95. Which endocrine gland is present in males but not in females?