

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad

Question Bank (Academic Year-2020-21)

Class- S.Y.B.Sc. (CBCS)

Semester- III

Subject- Zoology-I (Zoo-301 Physiology)

Unit-1

- _____ is the largest cell in the vertebrate's body.
a. Smooth Muscles b. Skeletal Muscle c. Cardiac Muscle **d. Nerve Cell**
- _____ is the basic unit of nervous system
a. **Neuron** b. Brain c. Spinal cord d. Ganglion
- _____ is the structural and functional unit of Nervous tissue.
a. Smooth Muscles b. Skeletal Muscle c. Cardiac Muscle **d. Neuron**
- It is estimated that there are _____ Neurons in the human Nervous System
a. 10^1 to 10^{10} **b. 10^1 to 10^{11}** c. 10^1 to 10^{12} d. 10^1 to 10^{13}
- Due to the absence of _____ neuron lost the power to divide.
a. Chromosome **b. Centrosome** c. Centromere d. Chromomer
- In neuroplasm of cyton numerous small basophilic bodies called _____ granules.
a. **Nissl's** b. Nestal c. Nissam d. Nisslars
- A highly branched dendrite can be send up to _____ signals to a single interneuron.
a. 1000 **b. 10000** c. 100000 d. 1000000
- The place of origin of the axon is like a conical projection, known as axon _____.
a. Hook b. Hillok **c. Hillock** d. None
- Difference in charge in either side of the membrane of a resting neuron is the _____ potential.
a. **Resting** b. Graded c. Polarized d. Repolarized
- During excitation _____ is dislodged from its binding site and the permeability to sodium is increased.
a. Potassium b. Chloride c. Hydrogen **d. Calcium**
- Transmission of the impulses along neurons is _____.
a. Multidirectional b. Bidirectional **c. Unidirectional** d. Randomly
- In medullated nerve fibres, the impulse _____ from node to node, it is called salutatory propagation.
a. **Jumps** b. Spread c. Increase d. Amplify
- The sarcomere, which is the segment between 2 successive _____ lines.
a. A b. I **c. Z** d. H

Unit-2

14. _____ is a process of enzymatic conversion of undiffusible form of food into diffusible or simpler form for absorption and assimilation.
- a. **Digestion** b. Consumption c. Conversion d. Combustion
15. The wall of gastrointestinal tract is protected by _____
- a. **Mucous** b. Saliva c. Enzymes d. Hormones
16. The space or pouch between the lips and jaws is the _____
- a. Cavity b. Coelom **c. Vestibule** d. Mouth
17. The stensen's duct is also called _____ duct.
- a. Rivinus b. Wharton's **c. Parotid** d. None
18. Breakdown of starch to glucose is carried out by _____
- a. Gastric juice **b. Saliva** c. Bile d. Lipase
19. The pH of saliva is _____
- a. **6.8** b. 8.6 c. 7.8 d. 5.6
20. Chief cells produces the enzymes _____ and renin.
- a. Zymase b. kimase **c. pepsin** d. alkalinase
21. _____ cells of gastric gland secretes hydrochloric acid.
- a. Mucous b. peptic **c. parietal** d. argentaffin
22. The mixing contractions serve to mix the _____ with intestinal secretion.
- a. Chyme** b. chemicals c. enzymes d. dry food
23. All the hepatic cells continually produce a _____
- a. Juice **b. bile** c. fluid d. hormones
24. Food generally takes _____ hours to move through the small intestine.
- a. 2-3 **b. 3-6** c. 6-8 d. more than 8
25. The _____ has a major role in completion of the digestive processes and absorption of the final products.
- a. Oesophagus b. Stomach **c. Small intestine** d. Large intestine
26. In digestion lipids are converted into _____ and glycerol.
- a. Amino acid b. Fructose c. Glucose **d. Fatty acid**
27. The human body does not possess enzymes necessary for _____ digestion.
- a. **Cellulose** b. Starch c. Lactose d. Sucrose
28. Lactose is broken down into glucose and _____
- a. **Galactose** b. Fructose c. Maltose d. Sucrose
29. Glucose is synthesized from proteins is known as _____
- a. Glucogenesis b. Glucolysis c. Glucogenolysis **d. Gluconeogenesis**
30. Sucrose is mainly absorbed in the _____ in man.
- a. Jejunum** b. ileum c. duodenum d. small intestine
31. Digestion of protein is initiated in the _____ by the action of the enzyme pepsin.
- a. Mouth **b. Stomach** c. Oesophagus d. Small intestine
32. The milk is clotted by gastric enzyme known as _____
- a. Pepsinogen **b. Renin** c. Pepsin d. Trypsin
33. _____ gland's some part acts as exocrine and some as a endocrine in function.
- a. Thyroid b. Liver **c. Pancreatic** d. Thymus

34. Nearly _____ ml pancreatic juice is secreted daily in human beings.
 a. 100-500 **b. 1000-1500** c. 2000-2500 d. more than 2500
35. Trypsin is activated by an intestinal enzyme _____
 a. Lactase b. Amylase c. Maltase **d. Enterokinase**

Unit-3

36. Moving of air in and out of the lungs is called as _____
 a. Conduction **b. Ventilation** c. Circulation d. None
37. Thoracic cavity is separated from abdominal cavity by _____
 a. **Diaphragm** b. Ribs c. Pericardium d. None
38. Under normal conditions, the average adult takes _____ breath a minute.
 a. 12 to 13 **b. 12 to 15** c. 12 to 16 d. 12 to 17
39. About _____ ml/100 ml blood of O₂ is carried by haemoglobin under saturation as oxyhaemoglobin.
 a. 19 **b. 19.6** c. 19.7 d. 19.8
40. Carbon dioxide is mainly transported in the form of _____
 a. Carbamino compound b. Carbonic acid
 c. **Bicarbonates** d. None
41. _____ is the volume inspired and expired in normal, quiet breathing.
 a. Expiratory reserve volume b. Residual volume
 c. **Tidal volume** d. Inspiratory reserve volume
42. Normal tidal volume is about _____ ml.
 a. 50 **b. 500** c. 5000 d. 5
43. _____ is the volume remaining in the lungs following maximal expiration.
 a. Expiratory reserve volume **b. Residual volume**
 c. Tidal volume d. Inspiratory reserve volume
44. _____ is the volume that can be expired following expiration of a tidal volume during maximal expiration.
 a. **Expiratory reserve volume** b. Residual volume
 c. Tidal volume d. Inspiratory reserve volume
45. Expiratory reserve volume is approximately _____ ml.
 a. 12 b. 120 **c. 1200** d. 210
46. _____ is the total volume inspired during maximal inspiration.
 a. Inspiratory capacity **b. Functional residual capacity**
 c. Vital capacity d. Total lung capacity
47. _____ is the sum of all the lung volumes
 a. Inspiratory capacity b. Functional residual capacity
 c. Vital capacity **d. Total lung capacity**
48. Total lung capacity is about _____ ml.
 a. **2400** b. 240 c. 24 d. 4
49. Inspiratory capacity (IC) is about _____ ml.
 a. 6 b. 36 c. 360 **d. 3600**

50. _____ is not measured by spirometry, but with a helium dilution method or a body plethysmograph.
- a. Expiratory reserve volume
 - b. **Residual volume**
 - c. Tidal volume
 - d. Inspiratory reserve volume
51. An instrument called a _____ is used to measure the volume of air that moves into and out of the lungs.
- a. **Spirometer**
 - b. Speedometer
 - c. Spirometry
 - d. Spectrometer
52. _____ is the volume that can be inspired above tidal volume during maximal inspiration.
- a. Expiratory reserve volume
 - b. Residual volume
 - c. Tidal volume
 - d. **Inspiratory reserve volume**
53. Inspiratory reserve volume is approximately _____ ml.
- a. **3100**
 - b. 3000
 - c. 2100
 - d. 2000
54. Residual volume is approximately _____ ml.
- a. 12
 - b. 120
 - c. **1200**
 - d. 210
55. _____ is the total volume that can expire following maximal inspiration.
- a. Inspiratory capacity
 - b. Functional residual capacity
 - c. **Vital capacity**
 - d. Total lung capacity

Unit-4

56. Bowman's capsule and glomerulus together constitutes
- a. Nothing
 - b. Nephron
 - c. **Malpighian corpuscles**
 - d. Nephric capsule
57. The entire volume of blood in the body is filtered by the kidneys _____ times a day.
- a. 40
 - b. 50
 - c. **60**
 - d. 70
58. In mammalian kidney Loop of Henle's present in _____
- a. Cortex
 - b. Caput epididymis
 - c. **Medulla**
 - d. Ureter
59. The vessel leading blood (containing nitrogenous waste) into the Bowman's capsule is known as _____
- a. **Afferent arteriole**
 - b. Efferent arteriole
 - c. Renal artery
 - d. Renal vein
60. In mammals the main excretory organ is _____
- a. Heart
 - b. Brain
 - c. **Kidney**
 - d. None
61. Excretion removes _____ waste from the body.
- a. Carbohydrates
 - b. **Nitrogenous**
 - c. Fat
 - d. None
62. Glomerular membrane acts as _____
- a. **Biological filter**
 - b. Chemical filter
 - c. Physical filter
 - d. None
63. Reabsorption in kidney tubules is facilitated by _____
- a. ACTH
 - b. **ADH**
 - c. Androgen
 - d. Oestrogen
64. Daily _____ ml of glomerular filtrate is produced by human kidneys.
- a. 170 lit.
 - b. **180 lit.**
 - c. 190 lit.
 - d. 200 lit.
65. Kidney perform the function of _____
- a. Respiration
 - b. **filtration**
 - c. Thermoregulation
 - d. None

Unit-5

66. Human erythrocyte is about _____ in diameter.
a. 10 u **b. 7.5 u** c. 2.3 u d. 15 u
67. Formation of erythrocytes is called _____
a. Erythropoiesis b. Leucopoiesis c. Erythropenia d. Leucocytosis
68. The life of the erythrocytes in mammalian blood is about _____ days
a. 120 b. 150 c. 190 d. 180
69. Leucocytes are produced in
a. Bone marrow b. Lymph nodules
c. Preyer's patches and tonsils **d. All of these**
70. Which blood cell play important role in immune response by producing antibodies.
a. Erythrocytes **b. Leucocytes** c. Thrombocytes d. None
71. Blood plasma contain _____ anticoagulant.
a. Haemocyanin b. Haemoglobin c. Haemocyte **d. Heparin**
72. The platelets are _____ blood corpuscles.
a. Red b. Yellow **c. Colourless** d. Purple
73. _____ is a complex physiological process involving cells in soluble and insoluble Proteins.
a. Hemostasis b. Hemolysis c. Hemophilia d. Haemoglobin
74. Mammalian heart contains _____ chambers.
a. 2 b. 3 **c. 4** d. 5
75. Ventricular systole consumes _____ seconds, ventricular diastole that lasts for 0.5 second.
a. 0.1 b. 0.2 **c. 0.3** d. 0.4
76. AV valve on the right side of the heart is called
a. Unicupsid Valve b. Bicupsid Valve **c. Tricupsid Valve** d. None
77. AV valve on the left side of the heart is called
a. Unicupsid Valve **b. Bicupsid Valve** c. Tricupsid Valve d. None
78. Pulmonary veins has _____ valve
a. Unicupsid Valve b. Bicupsid Valve c. Tricupsid Valve **d. None**
79. Which arteries supply oxygenated blood to the heart
a. Subclavian b. Pulmonary c. Systemic **d. Coronary**
80. Which veins supply deoxygenated blood to the heart
a. Subclavian b. Pulmonary c. Systemic **d. Coronary**
81. Pacemaker is located at which chamber of heart.
a. Rt. Auricle b. Rt. Ventricle c. Lt. Auricle d. Lt. Ventricle
82. Contraction of heart is called
a. Systole b. Diastole c. Stroke d. None
83. Relaxation of Auricle is called
a. Auricular Systole **b. Auricular Diastole** c. Pause d. None

Unit-6

84. The thick connective tissue layer which covers testis is known as
- a. tunica vasculosa **b. Tunica albuginea** c. Tunica intima d. None
85. In seminiferous tubules, seminiferous epithelium surrounded by.....
- a. tunica albuginea b. lamina propria c. tunica lamina **d. tunica propria**
86. Sertoli cells are oftype.
- a. cuboidal b. stratified **c. columnar** d. none of these
87. The process of formation of sperm is known as
- a. spermiolysis b. Oogenesis c. Spermiogenesis **d.Spermatogenesis**
88. Differentiation of spermatids into the sperm is known as
- a. spermiolysis b. Oogenesis **c. Spermiogenesis** d.Spermatogenesis
89. Corpus luteum secretes the hormone
- a. Testosterone b. Oestrogen **c. Progesterone** d. Androgen
90. Insulin is secreted by..... cells of pancreas.
- a. Pancreatic **b. islets of Langerhans** c. duct d. none of these
91. Chromaffin cells of adrenal medulla secretehormone.
- a. Testosterone b. Aldosterone c. Androgen **d. Epinephrine**
92. In endocrine system..... Gland is known as master gland.
- a. Pituitary** b. Hypothalamus c. Thyroid d. Adrenal
93. Alpha cells of pancreas secrete the hormone.....
- a. Insulin** b. Glucagon c. Testosterone d. Thyroxin.
94.is essential for spermiogenesis.
- a. FSH b. LH c. TSH **d. Oestrogen**
95.is essential for controlling the background metabolic functions of testes.
- a. FSH b. LH c. TSH **d. GH**
96. joins the two lateral lobes of thyroid gland.
- a. Isthmus** b. Istomath c. Istamus d.None
97. Hormone secreted by posterior pituitary or neurohypophysis is
- a. Prolactin **b. Oxytocin** c. ACTH d. TSH
98. By about Day the Graafian follicle reaches to its maximum size.
- a. 10th b. 12th **c. 14th** d. 16th
99. The menstrual cycle is ofday cycle.
- a. 26 **b. 28** c. 30 d. 32
100. Vitellogenesis involves the synthesis of In the ovum.
- a. Albumen **b. Yolk** c. Both d. None of these
