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TARGET : NEET (UG) 2024

Course : SARANSH (Youtube Live CRASH COURSE)

BIOLOGY

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

DPP NO. 1

ZOOLOGY: NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION

DPP No. : 1

- The cerebral cortex is
 - (1) the outer layer of cerebrum, called white matter.
 - (2) inner layer of cerebrum, called white matter.
 - (3) the outer layer of cerebrum, called grey matter.
 - (4) inner layer of cerebrum, called grey matter
- A bipolar neuron has

(1) 2 dendrites and 1 axon	(2) 2 axons and 1 dendrite
(3) 1 dendrite and 1 axon	(4) 2 axons and 2 dendrites
- The transmission of impulse through neurons is a

(1) physical phenomenon	(2) chemical phenomenon
(3) electro-chemical phenomenon	(4) gravitational phenomenon
- Assertion** : Electrical synapses are common in our nervous system.
Reason : Electrical synapses allow slower impulse transmission than chemical synapses.
 - (1) Statement A is correct and statement B is wrong.
 - (2) Statement B is correct and statement A is wrong.
 - (3) Both statements A and B are correct.
 - (4) Both statements A and B are wrong.
- The inner parts of cerebral hemispheres and a group of associated deep structures like amygdala, hippocampus etc form a complex structure called-

(1) Reticular system	(2) Corpora quadrigemina
(3) Limbic lobe / limbic system	(4) Arbor vitae
- Corpus callosum connects

(1) two cerebral hemispheres	(2) two ventricles of brain
(3) two cerebellar hemispheres	(4) two optic thalamus
- The branched tree like structure present in cerebellum is

(1) Arbor vitae	(2) Arboreal	(3) Archenteron	(4) Areole
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8. Which part of the brain is affected first in a drunk person?
 (1) Cerebrum (2) Olfactory lobe (3) Cerebellum (4) Medulla oblongata
9. Brain stem means—
 (1) Forebrain & Midbrain (2) Forebrain & Hindbrain
 (3) Midbrain & Hindbrain (4) None of the above
10. The self governing nervous system is known as
 (1) Central nervous system (2) Peripheral nervous system
 (3) Autonomic nervous system (4) Sympathetic nervous system
11. During conduction of nerve impulse
 (1) Na^+ moves into axoplasm (2) Na^+ moves out of axoplasm
 (3) K^+ moves into axoplasm (4) Ca^{++} moves into axoplasm
12. In the axons, the nerve impulse travels.
 (1) towards the cell body. (2) away from the cell body.
 (3) away from synapse. (4) in both direction
13. **Assertion** : Parasympathetic and sympathetic neural systems have antagonistic effects on the organs.
Reason : Neurotransmitters released by the axons of sympathetic and parasympathetic neural systems are of different nature.
 (1) Statement A is correct and statement B is wrong.
 (2) Statement B is correct and statement A is wrong.
 (3) Both statements A and B are correct.
 (4) Both statements A and B are wrong.
14. Which of the following cell in the central nervous system functionally equivalent to a Schwann cell?
 (1) astrocyte (2) neuron
 (3) oligodendrocyte (4) microglial cell
15. Potential difference across resting membrane is negatively charged. This is due to the differential distribution of
 (1) Na^+ and K^+ ions (2) CO_3^{++} and Cl^- ions
 (3) Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} ions (4) Ca^{+4} and Cl^- ions
16. **statement A** : Repolarisation of the axonal membrane results in the development of positive charge on the outer side and negative charge on the inner side.
statement B : Nerve impulse is another name for action potential.
 (1) Statement A is correct and statement B is wrong.
 (2) Statement B is correct and statement A is wrong.
 (3) Both statements A and B are correct.
 (4) Both statements A and B are wrong.
17. Negative resting membrane potential is due to
 (1) Differential permeability rate of Na^+ and K^+ ions
 (2) Presence of negatively charged proteins inside the axoplasm
 (3) Activity of $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+$ pump
 (4) All of these

18. For most excitable cells, the threshold stimulus is about.
- (1) -70 mV to -80 mV (2) -55 mV to -60 mV
(3) -70 mV to $+30\text{ mV}$ (4) $+30\text{ mV}$ to -80 mV
19. **Assertion** : Myelin sheath is produced by the Schwann cells
Reason : In myelinated nerve fibre, myelin sheath is present throughout
- (1) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion
(2) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion
(3) If Assertion is true but Reason is false
(4) If both Assertion and Reason are false
20. Which one of the following has centres for the urge of eating ?
- (1) Pons (2) Thalamus
(3) Hypothalamus (4) mid – brain