

QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Nervous System 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

10th Standard

Science

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

50 x 1 = 50

- 1) Bipolar neurons are found in
(a) retina of eye (b) cerebral cortex (c) embryo (d) respiratory epithelium
- 2) Site for processing of vision, hearing, memory, speech, intelligence and thought is
(a) kidney (b) ear **(c) brain** (d) lungs
- 3) In reflex action, the reflex arc is formed by
(a) brain, spinal cord, muscle (b) receptor, muscle, spinal cord (c) muscle, receptor, brain
(d) receptor, spinal cord, muscle
- 4) Dendrites transmit impulse _____ cell body and axon transmit impulse _____ cell body.
(a) away from, away from **(b) towards, away from** (c) towards, towards (d) away from, towards
- 5) The outer most of the three cranial meninges is
(a) arachnoid membrane (b) piamater **(c) duramater** (d) myelin sheath
- 6) There are _____ pairs of cranial nerves and _____ pairs of spinal nerves.
(a) 12, 31 (b) 31, 12 (c) 12, 13 (d) 12, 21
- 7) The neurons which carries impulse from the central nervous system to the muscle fibre.
(a) afferent neurons (b) association neurons **(c) efferent neurons** (d) unipolar neurons
- 8) Which nervous band connects the two cerebral hemispheres of brain?
(a) thalamus (b) hypothalamus **(c) corpus callosum** (d) pons
- 9) Node of Ranvier is found in
(a) muscles **(b) axons** (c) dendrites (d) cyton
- 10) Vomiting centre is located in
(a) medulla oblongata (b) stomach (c) cerebrum (d) hypothalamus
- 11) Nerve cells do not possess
(a) neurilemma **(b) sarcolemma** (c) axon (d) dendrites
- 12) A person who had met with an accident lost control of body temperature, water balance, and hunger. Which of the following part of brain is supposed to be damaged?
(a) Medulla oblongata (b) cerebrum (c) pons **(d) hypothalamus**
- 13) The autonomic nervous system is regulated by _____ of brain.
(a) cerebrum (b) pons **(c) hypothalamus** (d) medulla
- 14) Sneezing, yawning etc are examples of _____

- (a) voluntary actions (b) involuntary actions **(c) reflex actions** (d) planned actions
- 15) The _____ has a role in sleep cycle.
(a) cerebrum (b) spinal cord **(c) pons** (d) hypothalamus
- 16) _____ is not a characteristic of neuron.
(a) dendrites (b) axon (c) axolemma **(d) can divide**
- 17) The _____ is the second largest part of the brain.
(a) cerebrum (b) medulla **(c) cerebellum** (d) pons
- 18) _____ is the longest cell of the human body.
(a) Neuron (b) Neuroglia (c) Nerve fibres (d) Cyton
- 19) Neuroglia are also called as _____
(a) nerve fibres **(b) glial cells** (c) neuron (d) nerve cell
- 20) _____ acts as a insulator.
(a) myelin sheath(b) (b) synaptic junction (c) nodes of ranvier (d) glial cells
- 21) _____ carry impulses from the sense organ to the central nervous system.
(a) Sensory (b) Motor (c) Bipolar (d) Association
- 22) Each neuron can transmit _____ nerve impulses per second.
(a) 10 **(b) 1000** (c) 10,000 (d) 1,00,000
- 23) _____ is the innermost, thin delicate membrane richly supplied with blood.
(a) Durameter (b) Myelin sheath **(c) Piameter** (d) Arachnoid membrane
- 24) _____ is an inflammation of the meninges.
(a) Meningitis (b) Myelin sheath (c) Piameter (d) Arachnoid membrane
- 25) A human brain is formed of _____ main parts.
(a) three (b) four (c) two (d) six
- 26) _____ is the largest portion nearly two - third of the brain.
(a) Thalamus **(b) Cerebrum** (c) Diencephalon (d) Cerebellum
- 27) _____ acts as a relay centre.
(a) Thalamus (b) Hypothalamus (c) Cerebrum (d) Cerebellum
- 28) _____ is located between thalamus and hindbrain.
(a) Forebrain **(b) Midbrain** (c) Cerebral lobes (d) Hypothalamus
- 29) Pons is a bridge of _____
(a) neuron **(b) nerve fibre** (c) neuroglia (d) glial cells
- 30) _____ carry command from spinal cord to our arm.
(a) Motor neurons (b) Sensory neurons (c) Unipolar neurons (d) Afferent neurons
- 31) Peripheral neurons system is formed by the nerves arising from the _____
(a) brain and the spinal cord (b) dorsal or afferent root. (c) ventral or efferent root (d) spinal nerves
- 32) _____ are found in early embryos but not in adult.

- (a) **Unipolar Neurons** (b) Bipolar Neurons (c) Multipolar Neurons (d) None of the above
- 33) _____ carry impulses from the central nervous system to effector organ such as the muscle fibre or the gland.
 (a) Sensory neurons (b) Afferent neurons (c) **Efferent neurons** (d) All the above
- 34) Midbrain is located between _____ and hind brain.
 (a) **Thalamus** (b) Cerebellum (c) Pons (d) Medulla Oblongata
- 35) Cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata are the parts of _____
 (a) Fore brain (b) Mid brain (c) **Hind brain** (d) Cerebrum
- 36) _____ coordinates voluntary movements and also maintains body balance.
 (a) Cerebrum (b) Pons (c) **Cerebellum** (d) Spinal cord
- 37) The fattest organ in our body is _____
 (a) Liver (b) Kidney (c) **Brain** (d) Stomach
- 38) Reflex actions of the body is controlled by _____
 (a) Medulla oblongata (b) Pons (c) Cerebellum (d) **Spinal cord**
- 39) The nerves arising from the brain and the spinal cord constitute _____ nervous system.
 (a) Central (b) **Peripheral** (c) Autonomic (d) None of the above
- 40) _____ are non exciting supporting cell of the nervous system.
 (a) Neuron (b) Nerve fibre (c) **Neuroglia** (d) dendron
- 41) Cytoplasm inside the cyton is called _____
 (a) dendron (b) **neuroplasm** (c) protoplasm (d) axon
- 42) Neurons which carry impulses from the sense organs to the central nervous system _____
 (a) Motor (b) **Sensory** (c) Association (d) Bipolar
- 43) One of the following is a part of the brain stem
 (a) Fore brain and mid brain (b) **Mid brain and hind brain** (c) Fore brain and hind brain
 (d) Fore brain and spinal cord
- 44) Neurotransmitters are released at the synapse by _____
 (a) Dentrites (b) **Synaptic knobs** (c) Organelles of cyton (d) Myelin sheath of axon.
- 45) _____ controls the involuntary functions of visceral organs.
 (a) Peripheral Nervous system (b) **Autonomic Nervous system** (c) Central Nervous system. (d) Nervous system
- 46) It is a shock absorbing fluid and protects the brain _____
 (a) neuroplasm (b) axoplasm (c) **cerebrospinal** (d) cytoplasm
- 47) _____ acts as a thermoregulatory centre.
 (a) cerebellum (b) cerebrum (c) pituitary gland (d) **hypothalamus**
- 48) A nerve cell body with single process or fibre which acts both as axon and dendron _____
 (a) **Unipolar** (b) Bipolar (c) Multipolar (d) White neuron
- 49) _____ collects and removes wastes from the brain.

(a) Medulla oblongata (b) Thalamus (c) Spinal Cord **(d) Cerebrospinal fluid**

50) The length of a nerve cell is _____ μm

(a) 100 (b) 50 (c) 1000 (d) 10