

## Chapter 2

### Co-ordination and Response: Animal Receptor Organs MCQs

**MCQ 1:** Amount of light entering eye is controlled through

- A. conjunctivitis
- B. eyelids
- C. eyelashes
- D. iris

**MCQ 2:** In dim light, the circular muscles

- A. contract
- B. relax
- C. denature
- D. inactivate

**MCQ 3:** Eyeball is kept firm and refracting light through

- A. aqueous humor only
- B. vitreous humor only
- C. saturated humor
- D. aqueous and vitreous humor

**MCQ 4:** In the outer corner of the upper lid of eye, is the

- A. lachrymal tear gland
- B. naso-lachrymal duct
- C. liberal palpebral ligament
- D. orbital part

**MCQ 5:** Innermost layer of eyeball is

- A. iris

- B. retina
- C. ciliary body
- D. pupil

**MCQ 6:** Tears are spread over the eyeball with the help of

- A. conjunctivitis
- B. eyelids
- C. rectus muscles
- D. cornea

**MCQ 7:** Runny nose and crying may be the outcomes of

- A. hay fever
- B. downs syndrome
- C. excess tears
- D. stress or depression

**MCQ 8:** Where in brain Optic lobes are present

- A. fissures in cerebral hemispheres
- B. grooves of cerebral hemisphere
- C. midbrain
- D. at the base of cerebral hemisphere

**MCQ 9:** Internal reflection of light is prevented through the

- A. sclerotic coat
- B. choroid coat
- C. iris
- D. pupil

**MCQ 10:** Housefly maggots move

- A. towards light
- B. away from light
- C. into soil

D. perpendicular to ground

**MCQ 11:** Function of eyelids includes

- A. dust particles are wiped off
- B. tears are spread over eye
- C. dust particles are cleared off
- D. all of above

**MCQ 12:** Thickness of lens is altered through

- A. sclerotic coat
- B. choroid coat
- C. ciliary body
- D. pupil

**MCQ 13:** Greatest refraction of light is caused through

- A. sclerotic coat
- B. choroid coat
- C. iris
- D. pupil

**MCQ 14:** Edge is attached to the ciliary body through

- A. sphincter muscles
- B. ciliary muscles
- C. suspensory ligaments
- D. kegel muscles

**MCQ 15:** Function of rectus muscles is to

- A. help the eye blink
- B. hold the eye in the depression in the skull
- C. attach the eye to the orbit
- D. hold the eye in the space

**MCQ 16:** Rectus muscles are used to

- A. hold the eye in the depression in the skull
- B. help the eye rotate without moving the head
- C. help the eye blink
- D. to hold the eye in space

**MCQ 17:** Layers forming the eyeball walls are made up of

- A. single tough layer
- B. double layers
- C. three layers
- D. four layers

**MCQ 18:** Pupil is located inside the

- A. iris
- B. sclerotic coat
- C. choroid coat
- D. lens

**MCQ 19:** Eye is nourished through

- A. sclerotic coat
- B. choroid coat
- C. iris
- D. pupil

**MCQ 20:** Friction between eyelid and exposed part of eye ball is reduced through

- A. water splashes
- B. repetitive blinking of eye
- C. tear lubrication through lachrymal tear gland
- D. vitreous humor

**MCQ 21:** Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of

- A. vitamin A
- B. vitamin B complex
- C. vitamin D
- D. vitamin K

**MCQ 22:** Excess tears drain into

- A. Lachrymal tear gland
- B. naso-lachrymal duct
- C. lower eyelid
- D. nose

**MCQ 23:** If the surrounding light intensity is low, the pupil becomes

- A. large
- B. contracts
- C. upset
- D. relaxes