6. Control and Coordination - Board Exam Questions (1 Mark)

Practice these questions online at pschool.in/science/ncert/g10/chap-6

1 Mark Questions (MCQ)

1) *Human brain has various parts or regions that help in different actions, responses and coordination. From the following, identify the part responsible for precision of voluntary actions:*
(a) Cerebrum (b) Cerebellum (c) Medulla (d) Pons

2) *Identify the type of tropic movement that is responsible for the movement of the pollen tube towards an ovule from the following options.*
(a) Hydrotropism (b) Geotropism (c) Chemotropism (d) Phototropism

3) *Walking in a straight line and riding a bicycle are activities which are possible due to coordination of which part of the brain?*
(a) Part of the Brain: Fore-Brain, Name of the area of the Brain: Cerebrum
(b) Part of the Brain: Mid-Brain, Name of the area of the Brain: Cerebellum
(c) Part of the Brain: Hind-Brain, Name of the area of the Brain: Cerebellum
(d) Part of the Brain: Hind-Brain, Name of the area of the Brain: Medulla

4) *In a synapse, the 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

5) *The growth of tendrils in grapes plants is due to:*

(a) Effect of light
(b) Effect of gravity
(c) Rapid cell division in tendril cells in contact with the support
(d) Rapid cell division in tendril cells that are away from the support

6) *Following are the statements about the different parts of the brain. Select the correct statements.*
(i) The thinking part of the brain is the forebrain.
(ii) Centres for smell, hearing, memory, sight are located in forebrain.
(iii) Salivation, vomiting, blood pressure are controlled by medulla in the hind brain.
(iv) Cerebellum does not control the posture and balance of the body.
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

7) *Identify the endocrine gland that regulates the growth of human body.*
(a) Pituitary gland (b) Thyroid gland (c) Pancreas (d) Adrenal gland

8) *The plant hormone whose concentration stimulates the cells to grow longer on the side of the shoot which is away from light is:*
(a) Cytokinins (b) Gibberellins (c) Adrenaline (d) Auxins

9) *Observe the given figures A and B. When chhui-mui (sensitive) plant is touched, its leaves fold. This is due to:*



Figure A



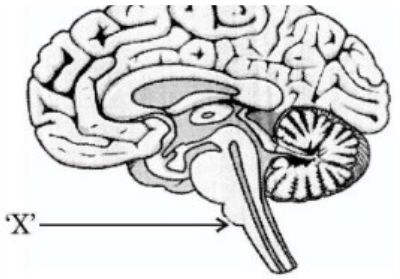
Figure B

(a) Hormonal effect (b) Thermal effect
(c) Change in amount of water in cells (d) Electromagnetic effect

10) *The part of the brain which maintains the posture and balance of the body is:*
(a) Pons (b) Cerebrum (c) Cerebellum (d) Medulla

11) *The plant hormone present in greater concentration in the areas of rapidly dividing cells is:*
(a) Auxin (b) Cytokinins (c) Gibberellins (d) Abscisic acid

12) *Which among the following is not a neural action controlled by the part of human brain labelled 'X' in the figure above?*



(a) Salivation (b) Hunger (c) Vomiting (d) Blood Pressure

13) *The plant hormones promoting rapid cell division in seeds and wilting of leaves respectively are*
(a) Auxins and Abscisic acid (b) Cytokinins and Abscisic acid
(c) Gibberellins and Auxins (d) Abscisic acid and Gibberellins

14) *A pair of endocrine glands located in the human brain is*
(a) Parathyroid and Pituitary (b) Pineal and Thymus
(c) Hypothalamus and Thymus (d) Hypothalamus and Pineal

15) *Which of the following is a correct combination of function and part of the brain?*
(a) Posture and balance: Cerebrum (b) Salivation: Medulla in midbrain
(c) Hunger: Pons in hindbrain (d) Blood pressure: Medulla in hindbrain

16) *The blood glucose level in a patient was very high. It may be due to inadequate secretion of:*
(a) growth hormone from pituitary gland (b) oestrogen from ovary
(c) insulin from pituitary gland (d) insulin from pancreas

17) *In a nerve cell, the site where the electrical impulse is converted into a chemical signal is known as:*
(a) Axon (b) Dendrites (c) Neuromuscular junction (d) Cell body

18) *Select out of the following a gland which does NOT occur as a pair in the human body:*
(a) Pituitary (b) Ovary (c) Testis (d) Adrenal

19) *Select from the following a plant hormone which promotes cell division.*
(a) Gibberellins (b) Auxins (c) Abscissic Acid (d) Cytokinins

20) *A plant growth inhibitor hormone which causes wilting of leaves is called:*
(a) Auxin (b) Cytokinin (c) Abscisic acid (d) Gibberellin

21) *The correct sequence of events when someone's hand touches a hot object unconsciously:*
(a) Receptors in skin → Motor neuron → Relay neuron → Sensory neuron → Effector muscle in arm
(b) Receptors in skin → Relay neuron → Sensory neuron → Motor neuron → Effector muscle in arm
(c) Receptors in skin → Sensory neuron → Relay neuron → Motor neuron → Effector muscle in arm
(d) Receptors in skin → Sensory neuron → Effector muscle in arm → Motor neuron → Relay neuron

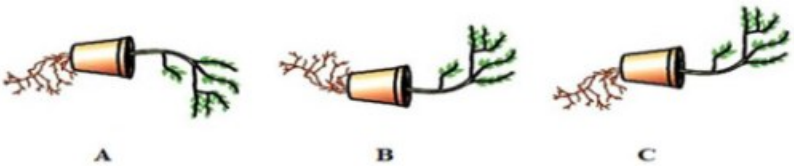
22) *Sense organ in which olfactory receptors are present is:*
(a) Nose (b) Skin (c) Tongue (d) Inner ear

23) *There was a cerebellar dysfunction in a patient. Which of the following activities will get disturbed in this patient as a result of this?*
(a) Salivation (b) Hunger control (c) Posture and balance (d) Regulation of blood pressure

24) *Select from the following the correct statement about tropic movement in plants:*
(a) It is due to stimulus of touch and temperature
(b) It does not depend upon the direction of stimulus received
(c) It is observed only in roots and not in stems
(d) It is a growth related movement

25) *The part in which gustatory receptors are present in our body is:*
(a) inner ear (b) skin (c) tongue (d) inner lining of nose

26) *Observe the three figures given below. Which of the following depicts tropic movements appropriately?*



(a) B and C (b) A and C (c) B only (d) C only

Assertion and Reason

1) *Assertion (A): Reflex actions do not involve thinking.*
Reason (R): Most reflex actions are controlled by the spinal cord.

2) *Assertion (A): In our actions of writing or talking, our nervous system communicates with the muscles.*
Reason (R): Cranial nerves and spinal nerves form the peripheral nervous system.