

- Tissue means
 - Similar cells having common origin
 - Similar cells having common origin and functions
 - Cells having same metabolic activities
 - Similar cells with same metabolic activity.
- Simple tissue is defined as
 - Group of similar cells which are common in origin
 - Different types of cells performing same functions
 - Different types of cells performing different functions
 - Organised group of cells performing many functions.
- Compound tissue is defined as
 - Similar types of cells held together by connective tissue
 - Different types of cells which are different in structure and function
 - Different types of cells performing one function
 - Similar cells at different regions performing many functions.
- Epithelial cells get nutrient material from
 - Neighbouring cells
 - Blood vessels
 - Lymph vessels
 - Underlying tissue.
- Microvilli of epithelial cells
 - Increase surface area
 - Protect the cells
 - Engulf the foreign matter
 - Give movements to the cells.
- Maximum intercellular substance is found in
 - Connective tissue
 - Nervous tissue
 - Epithelial tissue
 - Muscular tissue.
- Squamous epithelium is also called
 - Germinal epithelium
 - Columnar epithelium
 - Pavement epithelium
 - Sensory epithelium.
- Epidermis of skin of vertebrates comprises
 - Simple epithelium
 - Stratified epithelium
 - Transitional epithelium
 - Columnar epithelium.
- Ciliated epithelial cells are present in
 - Buccal cavity of Frog
 - Stomach of Frog
 - Pancreatic duct of Pancreas
 - None of these.
- Human mammary glands belong to one of the following types of glands
 - Simple alveolar
 - Coiled tubular
 - Compound tubulo-alveolar
 - Simple tubular.
- Germinal epithelial cells are present in
 - Seminiferous tubules
 - Uriniferous tubules
 - Lining of stomach
 - Inner lining of trachea.
- Transitional epithelium is found in
 - Larynx
 - Vein
 - Kidney
 - Ureter and renal pelvis. (A.F.M.C. 1997)
- Outer layer of skin that frog casts off is composed of
 - Simple squamous epithelium
 - Tessellated epithelium
 - Ciliated epithelium
 - Cuboidal epithelium.
- Areolar tissue connects
 - The skin with muscles
 - Muscles to muscles
 - Bone to bone
 - Bone to muscles.
- Matrix of the connective tissue is secreted by
 - Fibrocytes
 - Histiocytes
 - Mast cells
 - Plasma cells.
- Dermis of the skin is formed of
 - Adipose connective tissue
 - Epithelial tissue
 - Muscular tissue
 - Areolar connective tissue.
- Tendon is made up of
 - Yellow fibrous connective tissue
 - Adipose tissue
 - Modified white fibrous tissue
 - Areolar tissue. (C.B.S.E. 1999)
- Yellow fibres are made up of
 - Ossein
 - Elastin
 - Chondrin
 - Collagen.
- Perichondrium covers the
 - Bone
 - Cartilage
 - Decalcified bone
 - Dried bone.
- Hyaline cartilage is present at
 - The ends of digits
 - Tip of the nose
 - Epiglottis of mammals
 - Articular ends of long bones.
- The process of bone formation is called
 - Ossification
 - Calcification
 - Calcination
 - None of these.
- Matrix of cartilage is secreted by
 - Chondrocytes
 - Chondroblasts
 - Osteocytes
 - Histiocytes.
- The main difference between bone and cartilage is of
 - Mineral salts
 - Blood vessels
 - Lymph vessels
 - Haversian canals.
- 60% inorganic components are present in
 - Cartilage
 - Bone
 - Connective tissue
 - None of these.
- RBC that lack nuclei when they are mature are of
 - Frog
 - Lizard
 - Man
 - Birds.
- Blood clot is mainly due to
 - Plasma and RBC
 - Plasma and thrombocytes
 - Heparin and corpuscles
 - Fibrin and corpuscles.
- Which of the following is not phagocytic ?
 - Neutrophils
 - Monocytes
 - Lymphocytes
 - Eosinophils.
- Blood platelets are present in the blood of
 - Fishes
 - Amphibians
 - Reptiles
 - Mammals
- Agranulocytes normally develop in
 - Bone marrow
 - Liver
 - Lymph glands and spleen
 - None of these.
- Granulocytes are produced in
 - Liver
 - Bone marrow
 - Spleen
 - None of these.

31. Formation of platelets is known as
(A) Haemopoiesis (B) Thrombopoiesis
(C) Haemolysis (D) None of these.
32. Percentage of protein is more in
(A) Lymph (B) Blood
(C) Plasma (D) W.B.C.
33. Which of the following acts as middle man ?
(A) W.B.C. (B) Plasma
(C) Blood (D) Lymph.
34. In man, the number of R.B.C. per cubic mm of blood is
(A) 1 to 3 millions (B) 5 to 5.4 millions
(C) Less than one million but more than 50 thousand
(D) Less than 50 thousand. (A.F.M.C. 1996)
35. Life span of a W.B.C. in man is
(A) 100 days (B) 50 days
(C) 7 days (D) None of the above.
36. Blood platelets are
(A) Nucleated
(B) Nucleus is many lobed
(C) Nucleus is very small (D) Denucleated.
37. The diameter of RBC is
(A) 10.3 μm (B) 9.2 μm
(C) 7.2 μm (D) 8.1 μm . (W.B. 2009)
38. Formation of antibodies is the function of
(A) Monocytes (B) Neutrophils
(C) Basophils (D) Lymphocytes.
39. Life span of mammalian R.B.C. is
(A) 120–128 days (B) 100 days
(C) Less than 100 days (D) None of the above.
40. The main difference in the blood and lymph is
(A) Absence of RBC (B) Absence of WBC
(C) Number of WBC is less in blood
(D) None of these.
41. Which blood corpuscle is largest in diameter ?
(A) Erythrocyte (B) Monocyte
(C) Neutrophil (D) Lymphocyte.
42. Which of the W.B.C. has many lobed nucleus ?
(A) Monocytes (B) Lymphocytes
(C) Neutrophils (D) Basophils.
43. Matrix of bone is arranged
(A) In concentric layers
(B) Not in concentric layers
(C) Matrix forms the ground substance
(D) None of these.
44. Which of the following lack blood supply ?
(A) Bone (B) Connective tissue
(C) Cartilage (D) None of these.
45. Bone has longitudinal canals, called
(A) Central canals (B) Haversian canals
(C) Volkmann's canals (D) None of the above.
46. Hyoid apparatus contains
(A) Hyaline cartilage (B) Fibrous cartilage
(C) Calcified cartilage (D) Elastic cartilage.
47. Intervertebral discs are composed of
(A) Hyaline cartilage (B) Elastic cartilage
(C) Fibrous cartilage (D) None of the above.
48. Calcified cartilage is found in humans in
(A) Head of femur (B) Pectoral girdle
(C) Ribs and sternum (D) Both A and B.
49. Ossification is the process by which
(A) Cartilage is formed (B) Bone is formed
(C) Connective tissue is formed
(D) None of the above.
50. Supportive connective tissue means
(A) Tendon (B) Cartilage and bone
(C) Ligament (D) Blood and lymph.
51. Yellow fibres are present in
(A) Bundles (B) Singly and branched
(C) Singly and unbranched (D) None of these.
52. Adipose tissues stores
(A) Protein (B) Carbohydrates
(C) Fat droplets (D) All the above.
53. In hyaline cartilage, matrix is
(A) Granular (B) Transparent
(C) Agranular (D) Semitransparent.
54. Calcified cartilage is
(A) Soft (B) Hard
(C) Fibrous (D) None of the above.
55. Unstriated muscles are present in the
(A) Wall of intestine (B) Leg muscles
(C) Muscles of fore limb (D) Heart wall.
56. Muscle fibres having rounded ends are
(A) Unstriated muscles (B) Smooth muscles
(C) Striped muscles (D) All the above.
57. Inter-calated discs are present in
(A) Cardiac muscles (B) Striped muscles
(C) Unstriated muscles (D) Ligament.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1993)
58. The cytoplasm of muscle fibre is known as :
(A) Neuroplasm (B) Protoplasm
(C) Germplasm (D) Sarcoplasm.
59. Contractile fibrils of muscles are called
(A) Neurofibrils (B) Callogen fibres
(C) Myofibrils (D) Yellow fibres.
60. Each myofibril has a diameter of
(A) 1 to 2 μm (B) 0.1 to 0.2 μm
(C) .001 to .002 μm (D) None of the above.
61. Myofibrils show dark and light bands in
(A) Cardiac muscles (B) Unstriated muscles
(C) Striped muscles (D) Both A and C.
62. Sarcomere is the unit of
(A) Contraction (B) Relaxation
(C) Contraction and relaxation
(D) None of the above.
63. Myosin filaments are localized in
(A) Z-Band (B) H-Band
(C) A-Band (D) None of the above.
64. Uninucleate muscles are
(A) Smooth muscles (B) Skeletal muscles
(C) Voluntary muscles (D) All the above.
65. Multinucleate muscle cells are
(A) Cardiac muscles (B) Smooth muscles
(C) Skeletal muscles (D) All the above.
66. Which of the muscles are attached to bones ?
(A) Smooth muscles (B) Skeletal muscles
(C) Cardiac muscles (D) All the above.
67. Chemical ions responsible for muscle contraction are
(A) Ca^{++} and K^{+} (B) Na^{+} and K^{+}
(C) Na^{+} and Ca^{++} (D) Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} ions.
(B.H.U. 1997)

68. Rhythmical contraction is noticed in
(A) Cardiac muscles (B) Striped muscles
(C) Unstriped muscles (D) In all the muscles.
69. Muscles get fatigued due to accumulation of
(A) Adenosine triphosphate (B) CO_2
(C) Lactic acid (D) Phosphate molecules.
70. Mitochondria are more in
(A) Striated muscles (B) Cardiac muscles
(C) Smooth muscles (D) All the above.
71. Striped muscle fibres are held together by
(A) Areolar connective tissue (B) Adipose tissue
(C) White fibrous tissue (D) Yellow fibrous tissue.
72. Major protein constituent of muscle fibre is
(A) Actin (B) Myosin
(C) Tropomyosin (D) Reticulin.
73. Cardiac sphincter muscle is a circular band of
(A) Striated muscles (B) Smooth muscles
(C) Cardiac muscles (D) All the above.
74. Cross connections are the characteristic feature of
(A) Cardiac muscles (B) Striated muscles
(C) Smooth muscles (D) None of the above.
75. Centrosomes are absent in
(A) Nerve cells (B) Epithelial cells
(C) Germinal cells (D) All the above.
76. Neurilemma is outer covering of
(A) Blood capillaries (B) Muscle fibre
(C) Intestine (D) Nerve fibre.
77. Nervous tissue originates from
(A) Endoderm (B) Ectoderm
(C) Mesoderm (D) Mesoderm and ectoderm.
78. Unipolar nerve cell means
(A) Nerve cell with one dendron
(B) Nerve cell with many dendrons
(C) Nerve cell without dendron
(D) None of the above.
79. Multipolar neuron means
(A) With one dendron and one axon
(B) With many dendrons and one axon
(C) With one dendron and no axons
(D) With many dendrons and no axons.
80. Neuro-fibrils are present in
(A) Cyton (B) Muscles
(C) Bones (D) Connective tissue.
81. Plasmalemma of axon is called
(A) Axolemma (B) Neurilemma
(C) Sarcolemma (D) None of these.
82. Myelin sheath is present around the
(A) Non-medullated nerve fibre
(B) Medullated nerve fibre
(C) Medullated and non-medullated nerve fibres
(D) Muscle fibres.
83. Which of the following possesses nodes of Ranvier?
(A) Medullated nerve fibre
(B) Non-medullated nerve fibre
(C) Muscle fibre
(D) Medullated and non-medullated nerve fibres.
84. The packing cells around nerve cells in brain are called
(A) Histocytes (B) Mast cells
(C) Matrix (D) Neuroglia cells.
85. Bipolar nerve cells are present in
(A) Skin tactile corpuscles (B) Spinal cord
(C) Retina of eye (D) All the above.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2009)
86. Multipolar nerve cells are present in
(A) Cochlea
(B) Dorsal root ganglia of spinal cord
(C) Retina of eye (D) Brain.
87. Neuroglia cells are
(A) Astrocytes (B) Oligodendrocytes
(C) Microglia (D) All the above.
88. Sensory epithelial cells are modified
(A) Nerve cells (B) Columnar cells
(C) Glandular cells (D) None of these.
89. Which of the following cells contain fat droplets?
(A) Macrophages (B) Plasma cells
(C) Adipose cells (D) Leucocytes.
90. Pigment tissue is present in
(A) Choroid (B) Iris
(C) Skin (D) All the above.
91. In man the amount of blood is
(A) 4% to 5% (B) 10% to 15%
(C) 7 to 8% (D) More than 15%.
92. Blood plasma is
(A) Alkaline (B) Acidic
(C) Neutral (D) None of these.
93. Diapedesis means
(A) Movement of the food in gut
(B) Formation of W.B.C.
(C) The process by which leucocytes squeeze through thin capillary wall
(D) Formation of R.B.C.
94. Number of R.B.C. is more in persons living at hills because
(A) There is less oxygen (B) Air is more purified
(C) Heat is required to warm the body
(D) None of these.
95. Name the cells which help in clotting of blood in mammals
(A) Platelets (B) Thrombocytes
(C) Lymphocytes (D) Monocytes.
96. Respiratory pigment found in R.B.C. is known as
(A) Haemocyanin (B) Haemoglobin
(C) Haemocyanin and haemoglobin
(D) None of these.
97. Haemorrhagic disorder occurs when the platelet count falls to less than
(A) $1,50,000/\text{mm}^3$ (B) $1,00,000/\text{mm}^3$
(C) $75,000/\text{mm}^3$ (D) $50,000/\text{mm}^3$.
98. Collagen is
(A) Protein (B) Fat
(C) Sugar (D) Starch.
99. Plasma has water to the extent of
(A) 80% (B) 60%
(C) 70% (D) 90%.
100. Blood platelets are
(A) Nucleated cells (B) Non-nucleated cells
(C) Non-nucleated cell fragments
(D) Nucleated cell fragments.

101. Instead of platelets, the non-mammals possess clotting factor in
 (A) Nucleated cells called thrombocytes
 (B) RBC
 (C) WBC
 (D) Plasma.
102. Sprain is due to pulling of
 (A) Muscles
 (B) Ligaments
 (C) Tendons
 (D) Nerves.
 (A.I.I.M.S. 2000)
103. Which of the following tissues has the minimum intercellular matrix?
 (A) Blood
 (B) Bone
 (C) Cartilage
 (D) Areolar tissue.
104. Collagen fibres are
 (A) White
 (B) Yellow
 (C) Pale
 (D) Brown.

RQ REVISION QUESTIONS FROM COMPETITIVE EXAMS.

105. Ligament connects
 (A) Muscle to skin
 (B) Bone to bone
 (C) Muscle to muscle
 (D) Muscle to bone.
 (Bih. P.M.T. 1995, H.P.P.M.T. 1995, J.K.C.E.T. 2002, Manipur 2006)
106. Bone marrow is composed of
 (A) Areolar tissue and blood vessels
 (B) Adipose tissue and fibroblasts
 (C) Adipose tissue, areolar tissue and blood
 (D) Adipose and areolar tissue.
 (B.H.U. 2000)
107. Sarcolemma is the outer membrane of
 (A) Muscle fibre
 (B) Cartilage
 (C) Nerve fibre
 (D) Collagen fibre.
 (C.P.M.T. 1991)
108. Power of regeneration is poor in
 (A) Brain cell
 (B) Bone cell
 (C) Chondroblasts
 (D) Striated muscles.
 (C.P.M.T. 1990)
109. Basic unit of muscle contraction is
 (A) Actin
 (B) Myosin
 (C) Sarcomere
 (D) Tropomyosin.
 (C.P.M.T. 1991)
110. Muscles immune to fatigue are
 (A) Striped
 (B) Unstriated
 (C) Cardiac
 (D) Eye muscles.
 (C.P.M.T. 1991, B.H.U. 1999, D.P.M.T. 2002)
111. Number of nuclei present in striped muscle fibre is
 (A) One
 (B) Many
 (C) Two
 (D) None.
 (C.P.M.T. 1990)
112. Characteristics of smooth muscle fibres are
 (A) Spindle-shaped, unbranched, unstriated, uninucleate and involuntary
 (B) Spindle-shaped, unbranched, unstriated, multinucleate and involuntary
 (C) Cylindrical, unbranched, unstriated, multinucleate and involuntary
 (D) Cylindrical, unbranched, striated, multinucleate and voluntary.
 (C.B.S.E. 1990)
113. Tendons and ligaments belong to
 (A) Muscular tissue
 (B) Epithelial tissue
 (C) Fibrous connective tissue
 (D) Areolar connective tissue.
 (B.H.U., 1999, 2006, 2007, A.F.M.C. 1999, 2010, C.B.S.E. 1999, M.P.P.M.T. 1996, C.P.M.T. 2003, 2008, A.M.U.P.M.D.C. 2006, A.M.U. 2011)
114. The cells of cartilage are called
 (A) Osteocytes
 (B) Chondrocytes
 (C) Osteoblasts
 (D) Odontoblasts.
 (M.P.P.M.T. 1993, 1994, Manipal 1995, A.F.M.C. 1995)
115. Difference between bone and cartilage is of
 (A) Collagen
 (B) Blood vessels
 (C) Lymphatic vessels
 (D) Haversian canals.
 (C.P.M.T. 2002)
116. Tendon connects
 (A) Bone to bone
 (B) Bone to muscle
 (C) Nerve to muscle
 (D) Muscle to muscle.
 (Bih. P.M.T. 1994, M.P.P.M.T. 1999, Pb. P.M.T. 1995, Kerala 2002)
117. Endothelium lining a blood vessel is formed of
 (A) Ciliated epithelium
 (B) Columnar epithelium
 (C) Cuboidal epithelium
 (D) Simple squamous epithelium.
 (A.M.U. 1999, Pb. P.M.T. 1999, Kerala 2002, B.H.U. 2003, J.K.C.E.T. 2008, M.P.P.M.T. 2009, Manipur 2009, Uttarakhand 2015)
118. Ciliated epithelium lines
 (A) Stomach
 (B) Trachea/Bronchus
 (C) Duodenum
 (D) Ileum.
 (C.P.M.T. 1998, 2002, M.P.P.M.T. 1997, 2000, J.I.P.M.E.R. 1998, Manipal 2001)
119. The epithelium found in the lining layer of stomach and intestine is
 (A) Columnar
 (B) Squamous
 (C) Stratified
 (D) Pseudostratified.
 (J.K.C.E.T. 2004, W.B. 2015)
120. Epithelium present in cornea, oesophagus, urethra and vagina is
 (A) Glandular
 (B) Ciliated
 (C) Stratified columnar
 (D) Stratified squamous.
 (Odisha 2005)
121. A bone kept in dil HCl for three days shall
 (A) Remain unaltered
 (B) Become soft
 (C) Break in pieces
 (D) Dissolve completely.
 (C.B.S.E. 2000)
122. Heart muscles are
 (A) Voluntary and unstriated
 (B) Voluntary and striated
 (C) Involuntary and striated
 (D) Involuntary and unstriated.
 (W.B. 2011)
123. Skeletal tissue found in mammalian pinna is
 (A) Calcified cartilage
 (B) Fibrous cartilage
 (C) Simple cartilage
 (D) Elastic cartilage.
 (H.P.P.M.T. 1995)

124. Tissue connecting bones is
(A) Tendon (B) Ligament
(C) Areolar tissue (D) Adipose tissue.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1997, C.P.M.T. 1990, 1998, 2000, 2008, B.H.U. 1985, Odisha 2003, 2009)
125. Striated and voluntary muscles occur in
(A) Trachea (B) Lungs
(C) Gall bladder (D) Limbs.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1999)
126. Heart muscles are
(A) Visceral (B) Smooth
(C) Skeletal (D) Cardiac.
(C.B.S.E. 1999)
127. Bundles of striated muscle fibres are enclosed in
(A) Periosteum (B) Epimysium
(C) Perimysium (D) Endomysium.
(B.H.U. 2002)
128. Nissl granules occur in
(A) Bone cells (B) Mast cells
(C) Nerve cells (D) Chondrocytes.
(J.K.C.E.T. 1992, M.P.P.M.T. 1997, Kerala 2001, D.P.M.T. 2005)
129. Nissl granules found in cyton of a neuron and having affinity for basic dyes are composed of
(A) DNA (B) RNA
(C) Proteins (D) Amino acids.
(Bihar P.M.T. 2001)
130. Area of coming together of two neuron ends or between a dendron and axon ends is
(A) Junction (B) Synapsis
(C) Synapse (D) Synapticula.
(C.B.S.E. 1999, A.F.M.C. 2003, M.P.P.M.T. 2007, Odisha 2011)
131. Haversian canals are found in
(A) Muscle (B) Nerve
(C) Cartilage (D) Bone.
(Manipal 1995, W.B. 2007, C.P.M.T. 2010, A.F.M.C. 2011, M.P.P.M.T. 2012)
132. Membrane lining the marrow cavity is
(A) Endosteum (B) Periosteum
(C) Perichondrium (D) Pericardium.
(A.I.I.M.S. 1997, Har. P.M.T. 2000, C.M.C. 2003, A.F.M.C. 2009, Chhatisgarh 2015)
133. Haversian canals are found in
(A) Ear (B) Mammalian bone
(C) Fish and amphibian bone (D) Simple sponges.
(K.C.E.T. 1994, A.I.I.M.S. 1996, C.P.M.T. 1990, 1996, E.A.M.C.E.T. 1999, M.P.P.M.T. 1997, Bih. P.M.T. 2002)
134. Blood is a
(A) Epithelial tissue (B) Nervous tissue
(C) Connective tissue (D) Muscular tissue.
(Bih. P.M.T. 2006, M.P.P.M.T. 2009, Odisha 2012)
135. Lymph differs from blood in possessing
(A) Only WBC (B) More RBC and WBC
(C) More RBC and few WBC
(D) More WBC and few RBC. (C.B.S.E. 1990)
136. Mineral found in red pigment of vertebrate blood is
(A) Magnesium (B) Iron
(C) Calcium (D) Copper.
(C.B.S.E. 1990)
137. Histamine secreting cells are found in
(A) Connective tissues (B) Lungs
(C) Muscular tissue (D) Nervous tissue.
(C.B.S.E. 1991)
138. Red blood cells are produced/erythropoiesis occurs in
(A) Bone marrow (B) Spleen
(C) Liver (D) Thymus.
(D.P.M.T. 2009)
139. Mast cells occur in
(A) Areolar tissue (B) Adipose tissue
(C) White fibrous tissue (D) Yellow fibrous tissue.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1996)
140. Hardest substance of the body is
(A) Bone (B) Enamel
(C) Cartilage (D) Tendon.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1995, J.I.P.M.E.R. 1999)
141. Large irregular ovoid cells found in areolar tissue are
(A) Fibroblasts (B) Macrophages
(C) Mast cells (D) Chromatophores.
(A.M.U. 1992)
142. B- and T-cells required for immune system are produced in
(A) Bone marrow (B) Liver
(C) Spleen (D) Lymph nodes.
(A.M.U. 1992)
143. Mast cells secrete
(A) Serotonin (B) Heparin
(C) Histamine (D) All the above.
(C.P.M.T. 1992, C.B.S.E. 2004, 2006, B.H.U. 2006)
144. Epithelium forming the inner layer of urinary bladder is
(A) Simple squamous (B) Transitional
(C) Simple columnar (D) Neurosensory.
(C.P.M.T. 1992)
145. Human RBCs placed in 1.5% NaCl solution will
(A) Shrink (B) Burst
(C) Remain unaffected (D) Swell up.
(A.I.I.M.S. 2001)
146. In normal healthy female, the number of RBC/mm³ of blood is
(A) 6.5—7.0 million (B) 5.5—6.0 million
(C) 4.5—5.0 million (D) 3.5—4.0 million.
(J.K.C.E.T. 1992)
- 147.* Bone forming cells are
(A) Osteoblasts (B) Osteoclasts
(C) Chondroclasts (D) Chondroblasts.
(C.B.S.E. 1992, M.P.P.M.T. 1995, K.C.E.T. 1998)
148. Component of blood responsible for producing antibodies is
(A) Thrombocytes (B) Monocytes
(C) Erythrocytes (D) Lymphocytes.
(C.B.S.E. 1992)
149. Afferent nerve fibre carries impulses from
(A) Effector to central nervous system
(B) Receptor to central nervous system
(C) Central nervous system to muscles
(D) Central nervous system to receptors.
(C.B.S.E. 1992, K.C.E.T. 1998)

- 150.** Vitamin K is required for
(A) Formation of thromboplastin
(B) Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin
(C) Conversion of prothrombin to thrombin
(D) Synthesis of prothrombin. (C.B.S.E. 1993)
- 151.** Life span of R.B.C. is
(A) 50 days (B) 75 days
(C) 120 days (D) 100 days.
(A.F.M.C. 1993, C.P.M.T. 2003)
- 152.** Muscles are connected to humerus by means of
(A) Cartilage (B) Ligament
(C) Tendon (D) Adipose tissue.
(C.P.M.T. 1993, Odisha 2007)
- 153.** Nodes of Ranvier occur in
(A) Cell body (B) Right atrium
(C) Right ventricle
(D) Medullated nerve fibres.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1993, 2000, 2011, K.C.E.T. 2004)
- 154.** R.B.C. are found stored in
(A) Bone Marrow (B) Liver
(C) Spleen (D) All of the above.
(Bih. P.M.T. 1994)
- 155.** Formation of red blood is called
(A) Haemocytosis (B) Haemolysis
(C) Haemopoiesis (D) Haemocytolysis.
(Bih. P.M.T. 1994, K.C.E.T. 2002)
- 156.** The surface of nerve fibres bear narrow areas called
(A) Schwann cells (B) Schwann nodes
(C) Nissl granules (D) Nodes of Ranvier.
(C.P.M.T. 1994)
- 157.** Besides calcium phosphate the bones contain
(A) Calcium chloride (B) Magnesium carbonate
(C) Sodium chloride
(D) Potassium/Magnesium phosphate. (C.P.M.T. 1994)
- 158.** Cells of squamous epithelium are
(A) Columnar
(B) Tall with elongated nuclei
(C) Flat plate-like
(D) Cube-like. (M.P.P.M.T. 1994)
- 159.** Fat is stored in
(A) Liver cells (B) Alveolar tissue
(C) Adipose tissue (D) Lymph glands.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1994, D.P.M.T. 1999, A.F.M.C. 2011)
- 160.** Blood consists of
(A) Plasma + RBC
(B) Plasma + WBC + RBC
(C) Plasma + RBC + WBC + Platelets
(D) Plasma + Bone marrow cells. (M.P.P.M.T. 1994)
- 161.** Chief difference between RBCs of human and frog is
(A) Enucleate RBCs in frog
(B) Only human RBCs have haemoglobin
(C) Human RBCs have more nuclei
(D) Human RBCs are without nuclei.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1994)
- 162.** Most of the human neurons are
(A) Multipolar (B) Bipolar
(C) Unipolar (D) Pseudo-unipolar.
(A.F.M.C. 1994)
- 163.** Epithelial tissue with thin flat cells appearing like packed tiles occurs on
(A) Inner lining of cheek
(B) Inner lining of stomach
(C) Inner lining of fallopian tubes
(D) Outer surface of ovary. (C.B.S.E. 1994)
- 164.** In Camel, the hump is mainly made of tissue
(A) Areolar (B) Adipose
(C) Muscular (D) Skeleton.
(D.P.M.T. 1994, A.M.U. 2005)
- 165.** Blood platelets occur in the blood of
(A) Birds (B) Mammals
(C) Reptiles (D) Amphibians.
(K.C.E.T. 1995)
- 166.** Granulocytes are formed inside
(A) Liver (B) Red bone marrow
(C) Kidney (D) Small intestine.
(D.P.M.T. 1995)
- 167.** Blood is
(A) Acidic (B) Alkaline
(C) Neutral (D) Variable.
(Odisha 1995)
- 168.** Red cell count is carried out by
(A) Haemocytometer (B) Haemoglobinometer
(C) Sphygmomanometer (D) Electrocardiogram.
(Odisha 1995)
- 169.** In Camel, erythrocytes are
(A) Circular, biconcave, non-nucleated
(B) Oval and nucleated
(C) Circular, biconcave and nucleated
(D) Oval and non-nucleated.
(Odisha 1995, Manipal 2001)
- 170.** Blood clotting requires
(A) Na^+ and K^+
(B) Na^+ and prothrombin
(C) Na^+ and thromboplastin
(D) Ca^{2+} and thromboplastin.
(B.H.U. 1995, 2000, R.P.M.T. 1995, Kerala 2001, M.P.P.M.T. 2002)
- 171.** Compound squamous epithelium occurs in
(A) Stomach (B) Pharynx
(C) Intestine (D) Trachea.
(B.H.U. 1995)
- 172.** Smooth muscles occur in
(A) Vein (B) Artery
(C) Uterus (D) All the above.
(R.P.M.T. 1995)
- 173.** Mammalian erythrocytes are
(A) Circular (B) Biconcave
(C) Non-nucleated (D) All the above.
(R.P.M.T. 1995, C.M.C. 2003)
- 174.** Muscles develop from
(A) Ectoderm (B) Mesoderm
(C) Endoderm (D) All the above.
(Manipal 1995)
- 175.** Bone marrow takes part in
(A) Controlling blood pressure
(B) As haemopoietic tissue
(C) Assisting kidneys (D) Assisting liver.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1995)

176. Epithelial tissue is
(A) Protective covering
(B) Reproductive structure
(C) Nerve cells
(D) Corpuscles.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1995)
177. Muscular tissue is differentiated into
(A) Striped and cardiac
(B) Unstriated, striated and cardiac
(C) Cardiac and unstriated
(D) Striped and unstriated.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1995)
178. Units of nervous system are
(A) Cytons
(B) Axons
(C) Neurons
(D) Dendrites.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1995, C.B.S.E. 1999)
179. Agranulocytes are
(A) Eosinophils and neutrophils
(B) Monocytes and lymphocytes
(C) Eosinophils and lymphocytes
(D) Lymphocytes and basophils.
(E.A.M.C.E.T. 1995, B.H.U. 2000, Har. P.M.T. 2000, C.B.S.E. 2007, C.P.M.T. 2010)
180. In embryonic stage, erythrocytes develop from
(A) Bone marrow
(B) Liver and kidney
(C) Spleen and kidney
(D) Liver and spleen.
(C.P.M.T. 1993, M.P.P.M.T. 1996, K.C.E.T. 2003)
181. Striated muscles are
(A) Syncytial
(B) Multinucleate
(C) With large number of sarcomeres
(D) All the above.
(A.F.M.C. 1996)
182. Epithelium of bronchi is
(A) Simple cuboidal
(B) Pseudostratified columnar
(C) Simple squamous
(D) Pseudostratified sensory.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1996)
183. Platelets are a source of
(A) Fibrinogen
(B) Calcium
(C) Thromboplastin
(D) Haemoglobin.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1996)
184. Which is unrelated to blood coagulation ?
(A) Fibrinogen
(B) Fibrin
(C) Bilirubin
(D) Calcium.
(A.F.M.C. 1996)
185. Stratified and non-keratinised squamous epithelium occurs in
(A) Epidermis of skin
(B) Vagina and cervix
(C) Buccal cavity
(D) Both B and C.
(C.B.S.E. 1996)
186. Major component of blood plasma is
(A) Water
(B) Inorganic substances
(C) Organic substances
(D) Blood cells.
(B.H.U. 1996)
187. Connective tissue belongs to
(A) Ectoderm
(B) Mesoderm
(C) Endoderm
(D) Any of the above.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1996, Odisha 2002)
188. Which one is unrelated ?
(A) Keratin
(B) Elastin
(C) Dextrin
(D) Collagen.
(R.P.M.T. 1996)
189. Thromboplastin required for blood clotting is produced by
(A) Platelets
(B) Erythrocytes
(C) Monocytes
(D) Lymphocytes.
(C.P.M.T. 1996, M.H.C.E.T. 2009)
190. Which one has alternate striations and is correctly matched ?
(A) Biceps under autonomous control
(B) Iris muscles under control of will
(C) Heart muscles, involuntary
(D) Muscles of visceral organs under autonomous control.
(D.P.M.T. 1996)
191. Maximum number of white blood corpuscles is that of
(A) Basophils
(B) Neutrophils
(C) Monocytes
(D) Eosinophils.
(D.P.M.T. 1996, B.H.U. 2008)
192. Protein present in cartilage is
(A) Cartilagin
(B) Chondrin
(C) Ossein
(D) Oesein.
(C.B.S.E. 1997, 2000)
193. Nissl's granules are made of
(A) Ribosomes/RER
(B) SER
(C) DNA
(D) Golgi bodies.
(C.B.S.E. 1997, N.E.E.T. 2018)
194. Basement membrane is formed of
(A) Epidermal cells
(B) Endodermal cells
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the above but present below epithelial cells.
(C.B.S.E. 1997)
195. Life span of human white blood corpuscles is
(A) 24 hours
(B) Less than 10 days
(C) 120 days
(D) 100 hours.
(C.B.S.E. 1997, J.I.P.M.E.R. 2000)
196. Inner lining of gut, stomach and liver is made of
(A) Simple squamous epithelium
(B) Simple columnar epithelium
(C) Simple cuboidal epithelium
(D) All the above.
(A.F.M.C. 1997)
197. Which of the following are involved in body defence ?
(A) Neutrophils
(B) Lymphocytes
(C) Macrophages
(D) All the above.
(C.E.T. Chd. 1997)
198. Bone marrow occurs in
(A) Ribs and sternum
(B) Ribs, sternum and cranium
(C) Ribs and cranium
(D) Only ribs.
(C.P.M.T. 1997)
199. Largest corpuscles in human blood are
(A) Erythrocytes
(B) Monocytes
(C) Lymphocytes
(D) Basophils.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1997)
200. Regeneration of cartilage can occur from its
(A) Matrix
(B) Plasma
(C) Perichondrium
(D) A piece without perichondrium.
(C.P.M.T. 1997)
201. Mast cells occur in
(A) Connective tissue
(B) Epithelial tissue
(C) Skeletal tissue
(D) Nervous tissue.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1997)
202. Ground substance of connective tissue is formed of
(A) Phospholipids
(B) Lipids
(C) Monosaccharides
(D) Mucopolysaccharides.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1997)

- 203.** Matrix of hyaline cartilage contains
(A) Collagen (B) Chondrin
(C) Ossein (D) All the above.
(C.P.M.T. 1998)
- 204.** Ends of long bones are covered by
(A) Blood cells (B) Ligaments
(C) Muscles (D) Cartilage.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1998, Bihar P.M.T. 2001, C.B.S.E. 2002)
- 205.** Erythrocytes of adult mammals are formed in
(A) Spleen (B) Liver
(C) Bone marrow (D) Kidney.
(A.F.M.C. 1998)
- 206.** Histamine is secreted by
(A) Mast cells (B) Histocytes
(C) Lymphocytes (D) Fibroblasts.
(C.B.S.E. 1998, C.P.M.T. 1998, 2003, 2009, Kerala 2002, A.F.M.C. 2002)
- 207.** Blood leucocytes are
(A) Epithelial (B) Endothelial
(C) Glandular (D) Connective.
(Pb. P.M.T. 1998)
- 208.** Intercalated discs occur in
(A) Skeletal muscle fibres (B) Smooth muscle fibres
(C) Cardiac muscle fibres (D) None of the above.
(Pb. P.M.T. 1998, M.P.P.M.T. 2000, A.M.U. 2003, A.I.I.M.S. 2013, Chhatisgarh 2015, C.O.M.E.D.-K 2015)
- 209.** Which is not part of nervous tissue?
(A) Cyton (B) Axon
(C) Myelin (D) Intermedin.
(C.P.M.T. 1998)
- 210.** Gastric glands are
(A) Simple tubular (B) Simple coiled tubular
(C) Branched tubular (D) Compound tubular.
(R.P.M.T. 1998)
- 211.** Regeneration after injury is absent in
(A) Nervous tissue (B) Skin epidermis
(C) Tendon (D) Smooth muscles.
(R.P.M.T. 1998, C.P.M.T. 2002)
- 212.** In which state iron is present in haemoglobin
(A) Unionic (B) Fe^{2+}
(C) Fe^{3+} (D) None of the above.
(R.P.M.T. 1998)
- 213.** Chylomicrons are
(A) Fat droplets coated with phospholipids
(B) Fat droplets coated with cholesterol and protein
(C) Undigested proteins
(D) Undigested carbohydrates.
(C.P.M.T. 1999)
- 214.** Brush border epithelium occurs in
(A) Trachea (B) Stomach
(C) Small intestine (D) Fallopian tube.
(C.P.M.T. 1999, B.V. 2006)
- 215.** White fibrous tissue is
(A) Nervous (B) Muscular
(C) Ligament (D) Tendon.
(C.P.M.T. 1999)
- 216.** Loose connective tissue is
(A) Areolar (B) Adipose
(C) Blood (D) Cartilage.
(C.P.M.T. 1999)
- 217.** The ensheathing band around muscles is
(A) Tendon (B) Fascia
(C) Peritoneum (D) Ligament.
(C.P.M.T. 1999, B.V. 2006)
- 218.** Which one is the principal cation in the plasma of blood?
(A) K^+ (B) Na^+
(C) Ca^{2+} (D) Mg^{2+}
(C.B.S.E. 1999, J.K.C.E.T. 2003)
- 219.** Ligament is
(A) Modified white fibrous tissue
(B) Inelastic white fibrous tissue
(C) Modified elastic connective tissue
(D) None of the above.
(C.B.S.E. 1999)
- 220.** Food reserve in muscles is
(A) Glycogen (B) Fat
(C) Protein (D) Phosphogen.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1999)
- 221.** Striped muscles are
(A) Syncytial (B) Uninucleate
(C) Binucleate (D) Anucleate.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1999)
- 222.** pH of human blood is
(A) 8.4 (B) 7.4
(C) 6.4 (D) 5.4.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1999, Kerala 2000, C.P.M.T. 2013)
- 223.** Non-myelinated nerve fibres occur in
(A) Cranial nerves (B) Autonomic nerves
(C) Optic nerves (D) Spinal nerves.
(A.F.M.C. 1999)
- 224.** Percentage of haemoglobin in RBCs is
(A) 10% (B) 20%
(C) 34% (D) 48%. (D.P.M.T. 1999)
- 225.** Immature RBCs of mammals have
(A) No nucleus (B) Single beaded nucleus
(C) Many nuclei (D) Single nucleus.
(B.H.U. 1999)
- 226.** Cytoplasm of a muscle cell is
(A) Neuroplasm (B) Sarcoplasm
(C) Axoplasm (D) Sarcolemma.
(K.C.E.T. 1999)
- 227.** Match the columns
- | Column I | | Column II | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| a | Cartilage | p | Neurilemma |
| b | Bone | q | Sarcolemma |
| c | Muscle Fibre | r | Perichondrium |
| d | Neuron | s | Periosteum |
| | | t | Pericardium |
- (A) a-r, b-s, c-q, d-p (B) a-r, b-t, c-q, d-p
(C) a-r, b-s, c-q, d-t (D) a-r, b-s, c-p, d-q
(K.C.E.T. 1999)
- 228.** Match the columns
- | Column I | | Column II | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| a | Erythrocytes | p | Bone |
| b | Chondrocytes | q | Neuron |
| c | Osteocytes | r | Cartilage |
| d | Schwann cells | s | Blood |
| | | t | Adipose Tissue |

- (A) a-s, b-p, c-r, d-q (B) a-s, b-q, c-p, d-t
(C) a-s, b-r, c-p, d-q (D) a-s, b-r, c-t, d-p
(K.C.E.T. 1999)

229. Match the columns

Column I		Column II	
a	Ligament	p	Stores Fat
b	Tendon	q	Connects Bone to Bone
c	Areolar Tissue	r	Connects Muscle to Bone
d	Adipose Tissue	s	Forms Blood cells
		t	Filling Tissue

- (A) a-q, b-r, c-t, d-s (B) a-q, b-r, c-t, d-p
(C) a-q, b-r, c-p, d-s (D) a-q, b-s, c-t, d-p
(K.C.E.T. 1999)

230. In skeletal muscle Z-line is connected to
(A) Actin (B) Myosin
(C) Tropomyosin (D) Hensen's line.
(A.I.I.M.S. 1999)

231. Processes of osteocytes lie in
(A) Dendrites (B) Haversian canals
(C) Canaliculi (D) Lamella.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2000)

232. Megakaryocytes
(A) Produce leucocytes (B) Form blood platelets
(C) Are called bone cells
(D) Are carriers of oxygen.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2000, A.F.M.C. 2009)

233. During blood clotting, fibrin is produced by
(A) Thrombokinase (B) Prothrombin
(C) Liver (D) Proteolysis.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2000)

234. Match the columns

Column I		Column II	
a	Simple Columnar Epithelium	p	Wall of Heart
b	Cardiac Muscles	q	Bone joints
c	Adipose Tissue	r	Inner lining of Stomach and Intestine
d	Hyaline Cartilage	s	Below the skin in abdomen
		t	Diaphragm

- (A) a-r, b-p, c-s, d-q (B) a-r, b-t, c-q, d-s
(C) a-p, b-r, c-s, d-t (D) a-r, b-p, c-t, d-s
(K.C.E.T. 2000)

235. Match the columns

Column I		Column II	
a	Haversian Canal	p	Kidney
b	Dendrites	q	Cartilage
c	Sarcolemma	r	Muscle
d	Chondrocytes	s	Nerve cells
		t	Bone

- (A) a-s, b-t, c-q, d-r (B) a-t, b-s, c-r, d-q
(C) a-q, b-r, c-s, d-t (D) a-p, b-r, c-s, d-t
(K.C.E.T. 2000)

236. Simple epithelium is made of
(A) Non-cellular layer of hyaluronic acid
(B) Actively dividing cells
(C) Loosely arranged cells
(D) Compactly packed single layer of cells.
(C.B.S.E. 2000)

237. Cartilage present in trachea, larynx and bronchi is
(A) Fibrous (B) Elastic
(C) Hyaline (D) Calcified.
(A.F.M.C. 2000)

238. Number of erythrocytes per mm³ of human blood is
(A) 4 million (B) 5 million
(C) 6 million (D) 0.5 million.
(Pb. P.M.T. 2000)

239. Goblet cells are
(A) Unicellular glands (B) Multicellular glands
(C) Stratified epithelium
(D) Dead keratinised cells.
(J.K.C.E.T. 2000)

240. Glial cells forming blood brain barrier are formed of
(A) Ranvier cells (B) Schwann cells
(C) Astrocytes (D) Oligodendroglial cells.
(C.P.M.T. 2000, E.A.M.C.E.T.-A 2015)

241. Number of WBCs per mm³ of human blood is ideally
(A) 8000 (B) 7000
(C) 6500 (D) 6000.
(Pb. P.M.T. 2000, B.H.U. 2012)

242. In the region of joining of two cardiac muscle cells is present
(A) Ligament (B) Basement
(C) Intercalated disc (D) Fibres.
(Pb. P.M.T. 2000)

243. RBCs are nucleated in
(A) Man (B) Rabbit
(C) Rat (D) Frog.
(M.P.P.M.T. 1991, 2007, Pb. P.M.T. 2000, C.B.S.E. Main 2011)

244. Cartilage is
(A) Non-vascular (B) Poorly vascular
(C) Highly vascular (D) Irregularly vascular.
(Har. P.M.T. 2000)

245. Sarcomere is distance between
(A) Z-line to Z-line (B) Two I-bands
(C) Two A-bands
(D) Two surfaces of a Z-line.
(B.V. 2000, B.H.U. 2001, C.B.S.E. 2001, R.P.M.T. 2002, M.P.P.M.T. 2002, Odisha 2003)

246. Collagen and elastin are formed by
(A) Macrophages (B) Fibroblasts
(C) Mast cells (D) Chondrocytes
(E) Adipocytes.
(Kerala 2000)

247. The rarest leucocyte of human blood is
(A) Basophil (B) Monocyte
(C) Neutrophil (D) Eosinophil
(E) Lymphocyte.
(Kerala 2000)

248. Squamous epithelium occurs in inner lining of
(A) Kidney (B) Pancreatic duct
(C) Lung alveoli (D) Heart (Kerala 2000)

249. In nerve cells, proteins are synthesised in
(A) Cell body (B) Axon
(C) Dendron (D) Synapses.
(C.E.T. Chd. 2001)

250. Bilirubin and biliverdin are derived from
(A) Globin (B) Haem
(C) Iron (D) Fat. (Manipal 2000)

251. Protein required for coagulation of blood is
(A) Haemoglobin (B) Globulin
(C) Fibrinogen (D) Albumin.
(Manipal 2001)
252. Branched tubular gland is
(A) Salivary (B) Gastric
(C) Sebaceous (D) Sweat.
(C.P.M.T. 2001)
253. Multinucleate cell is
(A) Non-striated muscle (B) Striated muscle
(C) Nervous tissue
(D) Erythrocyte of reptiles
(E) Renal tissue. (Kerala 2001)
254. Globulin is
(A) Plasma protein (B) Antigen
(C) Serum
(D) Found in lymphatic tissue. (B.H.U. 2001)
255. Which is not a component of areolar tissue?
(A) Macrophage (B) Plasma cell
(C) Schwann cell (D) Adipose cell.
(K.C.E.T. 2001)
256. To prevent clotting, donor's blood is treated with
(A) Sodium glycocholate (B) Sodium citrate
(C) Heparin (D) Sodium taurocholate.
(Wardha 2001)
257. Blood proteins connected with antibodies are
(A) Albumins (B) β -globulins
(C) Gammaglobulins (D) α -globulins.
(C.E.T. Chd. 2001)
258. Ruptured blood cells are not trapped in
(A) Liver (B) Spleen
(C) Bone marrow (D) Both A and C.
(C.E.T. Chd. 2001)
259. Match the columns

Column I		Column II	
a	Glycogen	p	Hormone
b	Globulin	q	Biocatalyst
c	Steroids	r	Antibody
d	Thrombin	s	Storage Product

- (A) a-r, b-q, c-s, d-p (B) a-s, b-q, c-p, d-r
(C) a-q, b-s, c-r, d-p (D) a-s, b-r, c-p, d-q
(K.C.E.T. 2001)

260. Characteristic of epithelial tissues is
(A) Never produce glands
(B) Cells can undergo rapid divisions
(C) Abundant vascularisation
(D) Large intercellular spaces. (K.C.E.T. 2001)
261. Process of formation of blood is
(A) Haemolysis (B) Plasmolysis
(C) Haemopoiesis (D) Haemoneogenesis.
(Manipal 1995, A.F.M.C. 2001)
262. Bones are mainly formed of
(A) Calcium and Magnesium
(B) Calcium and Phosphorus
(C) Calcium and Sulphur
(D) Calcium and Iron. (A.F.M.C. 2001, W.B. 2012)
263. Which cells do not form any layer but remain structurally separate

- (A) Nerve cells (B) Gland cells
(C) Muscle cells (D) Epithelial cells.
(C.B.S.E. 2001)

264. Nasal septum gets damaged. Its recovery requires cartilage called
(A) Fibrous cartilage (B) Elastic cartilage
(C) Hyaline cartilage (D) Calcified cartilage.
(C.B.S.E. 2001, A.F.M.C. 2011)
265. Layer of columnar cells with uneven appearance and lining trachea is
(A) Brush border epithelium
(B) Pseudostratified epithelium
(C) Stratified epithelium (D) Ciliated epithelium.
(Uttarakhand 2001)
266. Which one is connected with connective tissue alone?
(A) Blood, bone and skin
(B) Blood, bone and epidermis
(C) Bone, tendon and muscle
(D) Cartilage, adipose tissue and blood.
(Manipal 2002)

267. Match the columns

Column I		Column II	
(i)	Chondrocyte	(a)	Bone forming
(ii)	Osteocyte	(b)	Cartilage forming
(iii)	Osteoblasts	(c)	Bone maintaining
(iv)	Osteoclast	(d)	Bone eating.

- (A) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)
(B) (i)-(b), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(a)
(C) (i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(d)
(D) (i)-(d), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(c).

(Manipal 2002)

268. Structure which joins two bones at the joints is formed of
(A) Collagen fibres (B) Elastin fibres
(C) Chondrocytes (D) Fibroblasts.
(E.A.M.C.E.T. 2002)

269. A bipolar neuron has
(A) Two axons and two dendrons
(B) One axon and one dendron
(C) Two axons and one dendron
(D) One axon and two dendrons. (K.C.E.T. 2002)

270. Most abundant granulocytes of human blood is
(A) Neutrophil (B) Eosinophil
(C) Basophil (D) Monocyte.
(K.C.E.T. 2002)

271. Nissl granules are absent in
(A) Neuron (B) Axon
(C) Cyton (D) Dendrite.
(Bihar P.M.T. 2002, B.H.U. 2007)

272. Granules contain histamine in
(A) Neutrophils (B) Eosinophils
(C) Acidophils (D) Basophils.
(B.H.U. 2002, A.M.U. 2002)

273. Serum is
(A) Plasma of blood
(B) Plasma minus gammaglobulins
(C) Plasma minus fibrinogen (D) Plasma minus Ca^{2+} .
(J.K.C.E.T. 2002)

274. In medullated nerve fibre, nodes of Ranvier represent areas
 (A) Swellings on axon
 (B) Myelin sheath touches axon
 (C) Swelling on cyton
 (D) Depressions found on cyton. (Odisha 2002)

275. Fundamental repeating unit of skeletal myofibrils is
 (A) Motor unit
 (B) Sarcoplasmic reticulum
 (C) Sarcomere
 (D) Myosin cross bridge. (A.M.U. 2002)

276. Lining of trachea is made up of
 (A) Stratified epithelium
 (B) Simple squamous epithelium
 (C) Stratified cuboidal epithelium
 (D) Pseudostratified epithelium. (Kerala 2002)

277. White fibrous cartilage occurs in
 (A) Larynx
 (B) External ear
 (C) Trachea
 (D) Intervertebral discs. (Kerala 2002)

278. Epithelium lining bronchiole is
 (A) Columnar and cuboidal
 (B) Pseudostratified and sensory
 (C) Squamous and sensory
 (D) Pseudostratified and columnar. (M.P.P.M.T. 2002)

279. Collagen is
 (A) Lipid
 (B) Globular protein
 (C) Fibrous protein
 (D) Carbohydrate. (C.B.S.E. 2002)

280. Which one of the following is a matching pair of certain body features and its value/count in a normal human adult?
 (A) Urea : 5–10 gm/100 ml of blood
 (B) Blood sugar fasting : 70–100 mg/100 ml
 (C) Total blood volume : 3–4 litres
 (D) ESR in wintrobe method : 9–15 m in males and 20–34 m in females. (A.I.I.M.S. 2003)

281. Match the types of WBC listed in column I with the shape of nucleus given under column II. Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of two columns.

Column I		Column II	
	Type of WBC		Shape of Nucleus
a	Neutrophils	p	Kidney-shaped
b	Eosinophils	q	S-shaped
c	Basophils	r	3-5 lobes
d	Monocytes	s	2 lobes
		t	disc-shaped

- (A) $a = r, b = t, c = p, d = q$ (B) $a = t, b = r, c = q, d = s$
 (C) $a = q, b = p, c = t, d = r$
 (D) $a = r, b = s, c = q, d = p$. (K.C.E.T. 2003)

282. In which of the following tissues is the matrix not product of synthesis of its cells?
 (A) Vascular tissue
 (B) Osseous tissue
 (C) Loose connective tissue
 (D) Adipose tissue. (K.C.E.T. 2003)

283. Which one of the following contains the largest quantity of extracellular material
 (A) Striated muscle
 (B) Areolar tissue
 (C) Stratified epithelium
 (D) Myelinated nerve fibres. (C.B.S.E. 2003)

284. Cells of germinal epithelium are
 (A) Cuboidal
 (B) Columnar
 (C) Squamous
 (D) Ciliated. (C.E.T. Chd. 2003)

285. Antibodies are formed by
 (A) Plasma cells
 (B) Histiocytes
 (C) Mast cells
 (D) None of the above. (C.E.T. Chd. 2003, C.P.M.T. 2005)

286. What used to be described as Nissl granules in a nerve cell are now identified as
 (A) Cell metabolites
 (B) Fat granules
 (C) Ribosomes
 (D) Mitochondria. (C.B.S.E. 2003)

- 287.* Epithelium covering in tongue is
 (A) Pseudostratified
 (B) Squamous keratinised
 (C) Squamous non-keratinized
 (D) Simple cuboidal. (Pb. P.M.T. 2003)

288. Cartilage found in the intervertebral discs is
 (A) Hyaline
 (B) Fibrous
 (C) Elastic
 (D) Calcified. (Har. P.M.T. 2003)

289. Neuroglial cells are
 (A) Secretory cells
 (B) Sensory cells
 (C) Non-sensory supporting cells
 (D) Sensory and supporting cells. (Kerala 2003)

290. Normal level of haemoglobin per 100 ml of blood in a woman is
 (A) 18 g
 (B) 14 g
 (C) 12 g
 (D) 10 g
 (E) 20 g. (Kerala 2003)

291. Basophils help the body defence by
 (A) Phagocytosis of pathogens
 (B) Cell mediated and antibody immunity
 (C) Inhibit allergic reaction
 (D) Heparin secretion for preventing thrombosis. (Odisha 2003)

292. Pancreas is
 (A) Exocrine
 (B) Endocrine
 (C) Both A and B
 (D) None of the above. (Odisha 2003)

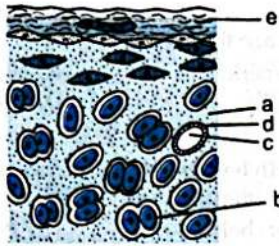
293. The tissue that forms the inner lining of blood vessels is
 (A) Epithelium
 (B) Connective
 (C) Muscle
 (D) Nervous. (Odisha 2003)

294. Both erythrocytes and leucocytes are formed in
 (A) Thymus
 (B) Bone marrow
 (C) Arterial walls
 (D) Lymph nodes. (Odisha 2003, 2009)

295. In a neuron, Schwann cells occur in association with
 (A) Axon
 (B) Soma
 (C) Dendrite
 (D) Axon hillock. (B.H.U. 2003)

296. Which one acts as shock absorber when tibia and femur come together
 (A) Ligament
 (B) Cartilage
 (C) Tendon
 (D) Disc. (Odisha 2004)

297. In the diagram of a section of hyaline cartilage, the different parts have been indicated by alphabets. Choose the correct match



- (A) a— chondrin, b— chondrocyte, c—lacuna, d— capsular matrix, e— perichondrium
 (B) a— chondrin, b— lacuna, c— chondrocyte, d— capsular matrix, e— perichondrium
 (C) a— perichondrium, b— chondrocyte, c—lacuna, d—capsular matrix, e—chondrin
 (D) a— capsular matrix, b— chondrocyte, c— lacuna, d—perichondrium, e— chondrin. (K.C.E.T. 2004)
298. Volkman's canals occur in
 (A) Cartilage (B) Liver
 (C) Bone (D) Internal ear. (K.C.E.T. 2004)
299. Which is not the property of yellow fibres
 (A) Contain elastin (B) Fewer in number
 (C) Straight and branched
 (D) Provide toughness and strength
 (E) Occur singly. (Kerala 2004)
300. Which one has abundant white fibres
 (A) Tendon (B) Ligament
 (C) Cartilage (D) Bone
 (E) Skin. (Kerala 2004)
301. Lining layer of fallopian tubes, nasal passages, bronchi and bronchioles consists of
 (A) Squamous columnar epithelium
 (B) Ciliated columnar epithelium
 (C) Stratified columnar epithelium
 (D) Cubical epithelium. (A.I.I.M.S. 2006, Kerala 2007, Pb. P.M.T. 2007, C.B.S.E. 2009)
302. Major constituent of connective tissue is
 (A) Collagen (B) Carbohydrate
 (C) Lipid (D) Cholesterol. (C.P.M.T. 2004)
303. Collagen fibres are secreted by
 (A) Histiocytes (B) Fibroblasts
 (C) Mast cells (D) Macrophages. (Bih. P.M.T. 2004)
304. Thousand of years old mummies are still in condition as they were before due to non-destruction of
 (A) Collagen fibres (B) White elastin fibres
 (C) Yellow elastin fibres (D) Veins. (M.P.P.M.T. 2004)
305. Which identifies striated muscles?
 (A) Cylindrical, striped and branched
 (B) Cylindrical, striped and uninucleate
 (C) Spindle, unbranched and uninucleate
 (D) Cylindrical, syncytial and unbranched. (C.P.M.T. 2005)

306. Which of the following is not syncytial?
 (A) Skeletal muscles (B) Tongue muscles
 (C) Abdominal muscles (D) Smooth muscles. (Manipal 2005)
307. Which is true of contractile tissue of sphincter?
 1. Mesodermal 2. Contain stretch receptors
 3. Rhythmicity 4. Indefatigable
 (A) All the four (B) Only 1, 2 and 3
 (C) Only 1, 2 and 4 (D) Only 1, 3 and 4. (Manipal 2005)
308. Choose the odd pair
 (A) Areolar connective tissue — Collagen
 (B) Epithelium — Keratin
 (C) Muscle fibre — Actin (D) Neuron — Melanin. (K.C.E.T. 2005)
309. In vertebrates, laying down of bone is often preceded by
 (A) Cartilage (B) Chitin
 (C) Platelets (D) Starch. (Pb. P.M.T. 2005)
310. Which is exclusively compound saccular?
 (A) Salivary (B) Mammary
 (C) Sebaceous (D) Pancreas. (A.M.U. 2005)
311. Condition of having a number of nuclei in a muscle fibre is
 (A) Polykaryon (B) Coenocytic
 (C) Syncytial (D) Endoduplication. (A.M.U. 2005)
312. What should be given if an anaemic person has large, immature nucleated erythrocytes?
 (A) Iron (B) Thiamine
 (C) Folic acid and cobalamine (D) Riboflavin. (C.B.S.E. 2006)
313. Areolar tissue joins
 (A) Integument with muscles
 (B) Bones with muscles
 (C) Bone with bone
 (D) Fat body with muscles. (C.B.S.E. 2006, C.O.M.E.D.—K's 2013, Uttarakhand 2015)

314. Match the columns

Column I	Column II
a Squamous	1. Intestinal glands
b Cuboidal	2. Trachea
c Columnar	3. Ovary
d Ciliated	4. Blood vessels
e Pseudostratified	5. Bronchioles

- (A) a—5, b—4, c—2, d—1, e—3
 (B) a—4, b—3, c—1, d—5, e—2
 (C) a—4, b—3, c—1, d—2, e—5
 (D) a—4, b—5, c—1, d—2, e—3
 (E) a—1, b—2, c—4, d—3, e—5. (Kerala 2006)

315. Match the columns

Column I	Column II
a Neutrophils	1. Single large nucleus
b Eosinophils	2. 2-3 lobed nucleus
c Basophils	3. Kidney-shaped nucleus
d Lymphocytes	4. 2-7 lobed nucleus
e Monocytes	5. Bilobed nucleus

- (A) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-5, e-2
(B) a-2, b-5, c-1, d-4, e-3
(C) a-4, b-5, c-2, d-1, e-3
(D) a-2, b-4, c-5, d-3, e-1
(E) a-1, b-4, c-3, d-2, e-5. (Kerala 2006)
316. Which is a transparent tissue?
(A) Tendon (B) Ligament
(C) Fibrous cartilage (D) Hyaline cartilage.
(A.M.U.P.M.D.C. 2006, B.H.U. 2006, 2007, 2008)
317. Anticoagulant hirudin is found in
(A) Scorpion (B) Snake
(C) Leech (D) Lizard.
(R.P.M.T. 2006)
318. In heart, there are conducting cardiac muscles which consist of fibres called
(A) Myonemes (B) Purkinje fibres
(C) Telodendria (D) Columnae carneae.
(B.H.U. 2006)
319. Strong, dense inextensible connective tissue with parallel collagen fibres that connect a muscle with bone is
(A) Elastic tissue (B) Yellow tissue
(C) Ligament (D) Tendon.
(H.P.P.M.T. 2007, M.P.P.M.T. 2011)
320. Which one is wrongly matched
(A) Squamous epithelium—Skin of Frog
(B) Columnar epithelium—Peritoneum of body cavity
(C) Ciliated epithelium—Bronchioles
(D) Stratified cuboidal epithelium—Oeso-phagus
(E) Glandular epithelium—Salivary gland.
(Kerala 2007)
321. What is correct
(A) Neuron = Cyton + Dendrite + Axon + Synapse
(B) Lymph = Plasma + RBC + WBC
(C) Blood = Plasma + RBC + WBC + Blood platelets
(D) Plasma = Blood — Lymphocytes. (K.C.E.T. 2007)
322. Non-keratinised stratified epithelium occurs in
(A) Vagina and cervix
(B) Body cavity and anal canal
(C) Vagina, cervix and buccal cavity
(D) Vagina, cervix, buccal cavity and anal canal.
(K.C.E.T. 2007)
323. Alveoli of lungs are lined by
(A) Squamous epithelium
(B) Columnar epithelium
(C) Cuboidal epithelium
(D) Stratified cuboidal epithelium.
(J.K.C.E.T. 2007, Kerala 2008)
324. Myelin sheath is formed from
(A) Nerve cells (B) Glial cells
(C) Schwann cells (D) None of the above.
(C.P.M.T. 2007)
325. Non-cellular layer that connects epithelium to connective tissue is
(A) Dermis (B) Epidermis
(C) Basement membrane (D) None of the above.
(Odisha 2007)
326. Ligament is mainly formed of
(A) Collagen (B) Elastin
(C) Reticulin (D) Myosin.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2007)
327. Three lobed nuclei occur in
(A) Monocytes (B) Eosinophils
(C) Neutrophils (D) Basophils.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2007)
328. Heparin is secreted by
(A) Oxyntic cells (B) Mast cells
(C) Goblet cells (D) All the above.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2007)
329. Blood clotting vitamin is
(A) A (B) B₆
(C) B₁₂ (D) K. (D.P.M.T. 2007)
330. Which is not phagocytic
(A) Monocyte (B) Lymphocyte/Basophil
(C) Neutrophil (D) Histiocyte.
(D.P.M.T. 2007, W.B. 2011)
331. Cell junctions will be frequent in
(A) Thrombocytes (B) Tendon
(C) Hyaline cartilage (D) Ciliated epithelium.
(C.B.S.E. 2007)
332. Which will not coagulate
(A) Blood serum (B) Blood plasma
(C) Lymph (D) Whole blood.
(C.B.S.E. 2007)
333. Which pair of structures distinguishes a nerve cell from other cells
(A) Vacuole and fibres
(B) Nucleus and mitochondria
(C) Perikaryon and dendrites
(D) Flagellum and medullary sheath. (C.B.S.E. 2007)
334. Match the columns and find correct combination :
- | Column I | Column II |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Squamous epithelium | 1. Below skin |
| (b) Hyaline cartilage | 2. Bowman's capsule |
| (c) Adipose tissue | 3. Wall of stomach |
| (d) Smooth muscles | 4. Trachea |
| | 5. Duct of glands |
- (A) (a)-5, (b)-4, (c)-1, (d)-3
(B) (a)-5, (b)-1, (c)-4, (d)-2
(C) (a)-2, (b)-4, (c)-1, (d)-3
(D) (a)-2, (b)-1, (c)-4, (d)-3. (Manipur 2007)
335. Myelin sheath is not found around nerve fibres of
(A) Fishes (B) Egg laying mammals
(C) Frog (D) Cyclostomates.
(W.B. 2007)
336. Bone marrow does not occur in
(A) Reptiles (B) Birds
(C) Amphibians (D) Fishes.
(Pb. P.M.T. 2007)
337. Non-excitable variously shaped cells found between neurons are
(A) Glial cells (B) Schwann cells
(C) Dendrites (D) Nissl bodies.
(Pb. P.M.T. 2007)
338. Cell junction facilitating cell to cell communication is
(A) Tight junction (B) Adhering junction
(C) Gap junction (D) Desmosomes
(E) Brush border. (Kerala 2008)

339. Structurally olfactory cells are
(A) Unipolar neurons (B) Multipolar neurons
(C) Bipolar neurons
(D) Neurochemically specialised neurons.
(Guj. C.E.T. 2008)
340. Fluid with variable amount of materials is
(A) Urine (B) Cerebrospinal fluid
(C) Blood (D) Lymph.
(COMED-K's 2008)
341. Type of tissue that forms glands is
(A) Epithelial (B) Muscular
(C) Squamous (D) Cuboidal.
(Odisha 2008, M.P.P.M.T. 2010, J.K.C.E.T. 2012)
342. Which is not a cellular element of blood?
(A) T-cell (B) B-cell
(C) Plasma (D) Monocyte.
(Odisha 2008)
343. Lining of intestine and kidney in human being is
(A) Ciliated (B) Brush bordered
(C) Keratinised (D) Squamous.
(B.H.U. 2008)
344. Which part of neuron is covered by fatty sheath?
(A) Axon (B) Cyton
(C) Dendrite (D) Node of Ranvier.
(B.H.U. 2008)
345. Nerve cells do not divide as they lack
(A) Nucleus (B) Golgi body
(C) Mitochondria (D) Centrosome.
(B.H.U. 2008)
346. Which leucocytes release histamine, serotonin and heparin?
(A) Eosinophils (B) Basophils
(C) Monocytes (D) Neutrophils.
(C.B.S.E. 2008, Kerala 2011, Odisha 2011)
347. Most active phagocytic white blood cells are
(A) Lymphocytes and macrophages
(B) Neutrophils and eosinophils
(C) Eosinophils and lymphocytes
(D) Neutrophils and monocytes.
(C.B.S.E. 2008)
348. Which prevents conversion of prothrombin to thrombin in an undamaged blood vessel?
(A) Thromboplastin (B) Fibrinogen
(C) Heparin (D) Calcium.
(K.C.E.T. 2009)
349. Brush border of small intestine cells is formed of
(A) Microvilli (B) Cilia
(C) Villi (D) Circular folds.
(C.O.M.E.D.-K's 2009)
350. Macrophages are modified
(A) Eosinophils (B) Neutrophils
(C) Monocytes (D) Basophils.
(W.B. 2009, C.O.M.E.D.-K's 2009)
351. Which one is connective tissue?
(A) Neuron (B) Nephrons
(C) Islet of Langerhans (D) Blood.
(C.E.T. Chd. 2009)
352. Cell junctions called tight, adhering and gap junctions are found in
(A) Neural tissue (B) Muscular tissue
(C) Connective tissue (D) Epithelial tissue.
(C.B.S.E. 2009)
353. The supportive structure of our pinna is also found in
(A) Tip of nose (B) Ear ossicles
(C) Vertebrae (D) Nails.
(C.B.S.E. 2009)
354. DNA is absent in
(A) Mature spermatozoan (B) Mature RBC
(C) Hair root (D) Enucleated ovum.
(C.B.S.E. 2009)
355. Mature mammalian RBC is unusual because it
(A) Exhibits diapedesis (B) Has no nucleus
(C) Is colourless (D) Can change its shape.
(Odisha 2009)
356. Myelin of nerve fibres of CNS is produced and maintained by
(A) Microglia (B) Schwann cells
(C) Astrocytes (D) Oligodendrocytes.
(A.M.U. 2009)
357. Number of leucocytes in decreasing order in human blood is
(A) Eosinophils > basophils > neutrophils
(B) Neutrophils > eosinophils > basophils
(C) Basophils > eosinophils > neutrophils
(D) Eosinophils > neutrophils > basophils. (W.B. 2009)
358. Match the columns :
- | Column I | Column II |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cuboidal | (a) Epidermis of skin |
| 2. Ciliated | (b) Inner lining of blood vessels |
| 3. Columnar | (c) Inner surface of gall bladder |
| 4. Squamous | (d) Inner lining of fallopian tube |
| 5. Keratinized | (e) Lining of pancreatic duct. |
- (A) 1-e, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a
(B) 1-e, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c, 5-a
(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a
(D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-b
(E) 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b.
(Kerala 2009)
359. Schwann cells are associated with
(A) Skeletal muscle (B) Connective tissue
(C) Nervous tissue (D) Cardiac muscle
(E) Cartilage tissue.
(Kerala 2009)
360. The area where medullary sheath is absent in the nerve fibre is
(A) Nissl granules (B) Schwann cells
(C) Node of Ranvier (D) Schwann node.
(C.P.M.T. 2009)
361. Vitamin K is required for
(A) Synthesis of prothrombin
(B) Change of prothrombin to thrombin
(C) Reaction of calcium with prothrombin
(D) All the above.
(C.P.M.T. 2009)
362. Which of the following is not a connecting tissue
(A) Blood (B) Bone
(C) Lymph (D) Nerve.
(C.P.M.T. 2010)
363. Skin is
(A) Cuboidal epithelium (B) Stratified epithelium
(C) Columnar epithelium
(D) Pseudostratified epithelium.
(C.P.M.T. 2010)

364. Match the animals listed in column I to blood listed in column II

Column I		Column II	
a	Man	p	Plasma and cells are colourless
b	Earthworm	q	Plasma colourless and nucleated RBC
c	Cockroach	r	Plasma colourless and enucleated RBC
d	Frog	s	Plasma red and nucleated colourless RBC
		t	Plasma and RBC have haemoglobin.

- (A) a-r, b-s, c-p, d-q (B) a-s, b-t, c-r, d-q
(C) a-p, b-s, c-q, d-r (D) a-t, b-r, c-p, d-s.
(K.C.E.T. 2010)

365. Matrix of bone and cartilage can be distinguished by the presence of
(A) Lacuna (B) Chromatophores
(C) Haversian canals (D) Adipose cells.
(Odisha 2010)

366. Multi-lobed nucleus and granular cytoplasm are characteristics of which of the WBCs
(A) Neutrophils (B) Monocytes
(C) Lymphocytes (D) Eosinophils.
(Odisha 2010)

367. Which of the following blood cells help in blood coagulation
(A) RBCs (B) Lymphocytes
(C) Thrombocytes (D) Basophils.
(Odisha 2010)

368. The outer covering of cartilage is called
(A) Peritoneum (B) Periosteum
(C) Endosteum (D) Perichondrium.
(W.B. 2010)

369. The blood does not clot inside the body because of
(A) Oxygenation of blood
(B) Absence of fibrinogen in blood
(C) Movement of blood (D) Heparin in blood.
(W.B. 2010)

370. Fibroblasts, macrophages and mast cells are present in
(A) Cartilage tissue (B) Areolar tissue
(C) Adipose tissue
(D) Glandular epithelium
(E) Compound epithelium.
(Kerala 2010)

371. Find out the wrong match
(A) Eosinophils—allergic response
(B) Basophils—secrete histamine and serotonin
(C) Monocytes—secrete heparin
(D) Lymphocytes—immune response
(E) Neutrophils—phagocytic and destroy foreign organisms.
(Kerala 2010)

372. Which of these is not found in connective tissue
(A) Collagen fibres
(B) Basement membrane
(C) Hyaluronic acid (D) Fluid.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2010)

373. The study of tissues is known as
(A) Physiology (B) Ecology
(C) Histology (D) Anatomy.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2010)

374. Which type of epithelium is involved in a function to move particles or mucus in specific direction

- (A) Squamous epithelium (B) Cuboidal epithelium
(C) Columnar epithelium (D) Ciliated epithelium.
(H.P.P.M.T. 2010)

375. The kind of epithelium which forms inner walls of blood vessels is
(A) Columnar epithelium
(B) Ciliated columnar epithelium
(C) Squamous epithelium
(D) Cuboidal epithelium.
(C.B.S.E. 2010)

- 376.* Cartilage is a type of
(A) Connective tissue (B) Epithelial tissue
(C) Skeletal tissue (D) Muscular tissue.
(C.E.T. Chd. 2011)

377. Columnar epithelium is found in
(A) Trachea (B) Stomach
(C) Lungs (D) Uterus.
(C.E.T. Chd. 2011)

378. They are phagocytic in nature
(A) Neutrophil, monocyte and basophil
(B) Neutrophil, monocyte and macrophage
(C) Neutrophil, basophil and macrophage
(D) Acidophil, basophil and lymphocyte.
(Guj. C.E.T. 2011)

379. Which human cell does not contain mitochondria
(A) Nerve cell (B) Red blood cell
(C) White blood cell (D) Liver cell.
(W.B. 2011)

380. WBC is called true cell because of
(A) Presence of nucleus (B) Phagocytosis
(C) Polymorphism (D) None of the above.
(Odisha 2011)

381. Which is most abundant in the body
(A) Nervous tissue (B) Muscle tissue
(C) Epithelial tissue (D) Connective tissue.
(Odisha 2011)

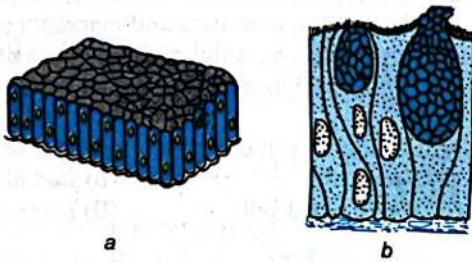
382. Muscles contain a red coloured oxygen storing pigment called
(A) Haemoglobin (B) Myoglobin
(C) Erythrocrucorin (D) Haemolymph.
(H.P.P.M.T. 2011)

383. Major protein in thick filaments of skeletal muscle fibre is
(A) Myosin (B) Actin
(C) Tropomyosin (D) Troponin.
(H.P.P.M.T. 2011)

384. Blood cells involved in inflammatory reactions are
(A) Basophils (B) Eosinophils
(C) Monocytes (D) Neutrophils.
(D.P.M.T. 2011)

385. Which statements about muscle contractions are true
(i) Acetylcholine is released when neural signal reaches motor end plate
(ii) Muscle contraction is initiated by a signal sent by CNS via a sensory neuron
(iii) During muscle contraction, isotropic band gets elongated
(iv) Repeated activation of the muscle can lead to lactic acid accumulation.
(A) i and iv (B) i and iii
(C) ii and iii (D) i, ii and iii
(Kerala 2011)

386. Ciliated columnar epithelium occurs in
 (A) Bile duct and oesophagus
 (B) Eustachian tube and stomach lining
 (C) Fallopian tubes and bronchioles
 (D) Fallopian tubes and urethra.
(H.P.P.M.T. 2011, C.B.S.E. 2011)
387. Type of muscle present in our
 (A) Heart are involuntary and unstriated smooth muscles
 (B) Intestine are striated and involuntary
 (C) Thigh are striated and voluntary
 (D) Upper arm are smooth muscle fibres fusiform in shape.
(Bih. P.M.T. 2011)
388. Serum is
 (A) Blood without fibrinogen
 (B) Blood without corpuscles and fibrinogen
 (C) Lymph
 (D) Lymph without corpuscles.
(R.P.M.T. 2011)



- (A) *b*—Glandular epithelium—Intestine—Secretion
 (B) *c*—Collagen fibres—Cartilage—Attach skeletal muscles to bones
 (C) *d*—Smooth muscle tissue—Heart—Heart contraction
 (D) *a*—Columnar epithelium—Nephron—Secretion and Absorption.
(C.B.S.E. Main 2012)

393. In the given sketch of connective tissue, identify *a*—*d*

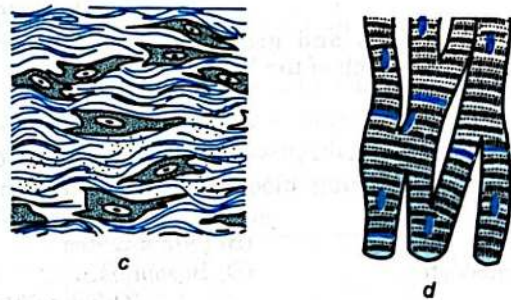


- (A) Macrophage, Fibroblast, Collagen fibres, Mast cell
 (B) Mast Cell, Macrophage, Fibroblast, Collagen fibres
 (C) Macrophage, Collagen fibres, Fibroblast, Mast cell
 (D) Mast Cell, Collagen Fibres, Fibroblast, Macrophage.
(C.B.S.E. Main 2012)

394. Which salt predominates in bone matrix
 (A) Sodium chloride
 (B) Sodium carbonate
 (C) Calcium phosphate
 (D) Magnesium phosphate.
(A.M.U. 2012)

395. In adult human beings, growth and cell division stop in
 (A) Skin cells
 (B) Bone marrow

389. Tendon and ligament are examples of
 (A) Loose connective tissue
 (B) Special connective tissue
 (C) Dense irregular connective tissue
 (D) Dense regular connective cell.
(A.I.I.M.S. 2011, Kerala 2014)
390. Which is not a neuroglial cell
 (A) Oligodendrocyte
 (B) Microglia
 (C) Astrocyte
 (D) Chondrocyte.
(Odisha 2012)
391. Supportive skeletal structures in the human external ears and nose tip are of
 (A) Ligament
 (B) Areolar tissue
 (C) Bone
 (D) Cartilage.
(C.B.S.E. Main 2012)
392. Sketches *a*—*d* represent different types of animal tissues. Which one is correctly matched along with its location and function



- (C) Testes and ovary
 (D) Bone cells.
(Chd. C.E.T. 2012)
396. Epithelium with single layer of tall and slender cells with microvilli on their free surface occurs in
 (A) Fallopian tube
 (B) Nephron
 (C) Blood vessels
 (D) Lumen of alimentary canal.
(H.P.P.M.T. 2012)

397. Read the following statements and choose the correct option

- (i) Blood cells secrete fibres of structural proteins, collagen or elastin
 (ii) Neuroglial cells protect and support the nephrons
 (iii) Osteocytes are present in spaces called lacunae
 (iv) Striated muscle fibres are bundled together in parallel fashion
 (v) Biceps are involuntary and striated.

- (A) (iii) and (iv) alone are wrong
 (B) (i), (ii) and (v) alone are wrong
 (C) (ii) and (iv) alone are wrong
 (D) (i) and (iii) alone are wrong
 (E) (ii) and (iii) alone are wrong.
(Kerala 2012)

398. Which is wrongly matched
 (A) Fusiform fibres—Smooth muscle
 (B) Cartilage—Areolar tissue
 (C) Unicellular glandular cells—Goblet cells
 (D) Saliva—Exocrine secretion
 (E) Intercalated discs—Cardiac tissue.
(Kerala 2012)

399. Polysaccharide found in cartilage matrix is
(A) Collagen (B) Hyaline
(C) Ossein (D) Chondroitin.
(A.F.M.C. 2012)
400. Collagen fibres are characteristic of tissue
(A) Muscle (B) Epithelial
(C) Connective (D) Nervous.
(J.K.C.E.T. 2012)
401. "Mummies" of Egypt still have their arteries preserved due to
(A) Yellow elastic connective tissue fibres
(B) Cartilage
(C) Valves
(D) White fibrous connective tissue fibres.
(B.H.U. 2012)
402. Which is a transparent tissue
(A) Tendon (B) Hyaline cartilage
(C) Fibrous cartilage (D) All the above.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2012)
403. Mucus secreting cells of epithelial tissue are
(A) Plasma cells (B) Mast cells
(C) Goblet cells (D) Zymogen cells.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2012)
404. Arrange the following in ascending order of their number per mm^3 present in blood
(a) Basophils (b) Lymphocytes
(c) Eosinophils (d) Neutrophils
(e) Monocytes.
(A) $a \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow d \rightarrow e$ (B) $c \rightarrow a \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow b$
(C) $c \rightarrow a \rightarrow d \rightarrow b \rightarrow e$ (D) $a \rightarrow c \rightarrow e \rightarrow b \rightarrow d$.
(E.A.M.C.E.T. 2013)

405. Match the lists

I		II	
(a)	Simple squamous epithelium	(i)	Ureters
(b)	Simple cuboidal epithelium	(ii)	Epididymis
(c)	Nonciliated simple columnar epithelium	(iii)	Lining of alveoli of lungs
(d)	Transitional epithelium	(iv)	Lining of thyroid vesicles
(e)	Pseudostratified nonciliated columnar epithelium	(v)	Mucosa of stomach and intestine

- | | a | b | c | d | e |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (A) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (i) | (ii) |
| (B) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) | (v) |
| (C) | (v) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (D) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) | (v) | (i) |

(E.A.M.C.E.T. 2013)

406. Select the option having all the correct characteristics.
- | Structure | Percentage of WBCs | Function |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|
|-----------|--------------------|----------|



0.3 – 0.5

Phagocytic



0.5 – 1.0

Secrete histamine and serotonin



30 – 40

Defence against parasites

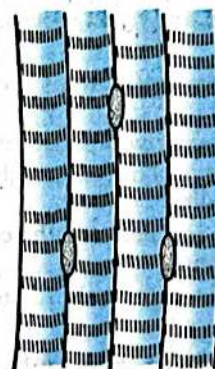


30 – 40

Allergic reactions

(A.I.I.M.S. 2013)

407. Identify the tissue, matching with its characteristics and location



- (A) Cardiac muscles, unbranched muscles, found in the walls of heart
(B) Striated muscles tapering at both ends, attached with bones of ribs
(C) Skeletal muscles, show striations and closely attached with bones of the limbs
(D) Smooth muscles, show branching, found in the walls of heart.
(K.P.C. 2013)

408. Histology is study of

- (A) Tissues (B) Cells
(C) Structures discernible with naked eyes
(D) Changes in form and structure during development.
(A.M.U. 2013)

409. Originating from bone marrow, circulating in blood for 1–2 days and passing into connective tissue as macrophages are

- (A) Lymphocytes (B) Basophils
(C) Eosinophils (D) Monocytes.

(A.M.U. 2013)

410. Read the statements and choose the correct option

- Neuroglial cells protect and support the neurons
- Cartilage has a hard and nonpliable matrix rich in magnesium salts

3. Smooth muscles are striated
4. Chondrocytes are bone forming cells
5. Biceps are parallelly bundled.
(A) 2 and 5 alone are wrong
(B) 2, 3 and 4 alone are wrong
(C) 1, 3 and 5 alone are wrong
(D) 1 and 5 alone are wrong
(E) 1 and 2 alone are wrong. (Kerala 2013)
411. Which is unspecialised loose connective tissue
(A) Nervous system (B) Blood
(C) Adipose tissue (D) Areolar tissue. (J.K.C.E.T. 2013)
412. The inner lining of ducts of sweat glands and pancreatic duct is formed of epithelium
(A) Pseudostratified (B) Transitional
(C) Stratified cuboidal
(D) Stratified non-keratinised squamous. (E.A.M.C.E.T. 2014)
413. Dense regular connective tissue is present in
(A) Ligament and tendon
(B) Joint capsule and Wharton's jelly
(C) Periosteum and endosteum
(D) Pericardium and heart valves. (E.A.M.C.E.T. 2014)
414. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.
(i) Gap junctions cement adjacent cells together.
(ii) Areolar tissue contains fibroblasts, macrophages and mast cells.
(iii) Tight junctions facilitate the cells to communicate with each other
(iv) Adhering junctions help to stop substances from leaking across tissues
(v) Cells of connective tissue except blood secrete fibres of structural proteins called elastin.
(A) i, ii and iii only are wrong
(B) i, iii and iv only are wrong
(C) iii and v only are wrong
(D) i, ii and v only are wrong
(E) ii, iv and v only are wrong. (Kerala 2014)
415. Choose the correctly matched pair
(A) Adipose tissue — Dense connective tissue
(B) Areolar tissue — Loose connective tissue
(C) Cartilage — Loose connective tissue
(D) Tendon — Specialized connective tissue. (C.B.S.E. 2014)
416. Choose the correctly matched pair
(A) Moist surface of buccal cavity — Glandular epithelium
(B) Tubular parts of nephrons — Cuboidal epithelium
(C) Inner surface of bronchioles — Squamous epithelium
(D) Inner lining of salivary ducts — Ciliated epithelium. (C.B.S.E. 2014)
417. All the following are examples of connective tissue except
(A) Tendons (B) Ligaments
(C) Muscle (D) Adipose tissue. (Kerala 2015)
418. Which one is a specialised connective tissue among these
(A) Adipose tissue (B) Bone
(C) Areolar tissue (D) Fibroblasts. (Kerala 2015)
419. Muscles of heart are
(A) Striated and voluntary
(B) Nonstriated and voluntary
(C) Striated unbranched and involuntary
(D) Nonstriated and involuntary
(E) Striated, branched and involuntary. (Kerala 2015)
420. Skeletal muscle fibre is a "Synsytium" which means it is
(A) Made up of many fibres
(B) Made up of many proteins
(C) Long and slender
(D) Swollen in the middle with tapered ends
(E) Multinucleated. (Kerala 2015)
421. Choose the wrong statement with reference to smooth muscles
(A) Myofibrils show alternate dark and light bands
(B) They are spindle-shaped uninucleate cells
(C) Their contractions are under the control of autonomous nervous system
(D) They exhibit prolonged contractions. (E.A.M.C.E.T.-T 2015)
422. The tissue covering the external surface of animal and internal surface of visceral organs is
(A) Adipose tissue (B) Connective tissue
(C) Cartilaginous tissue (D) Epithelial tissue. (J.K.C.E.T. 2015)
423. Smooth muscles are
(A) Voluntary, spindle-shaped, uninucleate
(B) Involuntary, fusiform, nonstriated
(C) Voluntary, multinucleate, cylindrical
(D) Involuntary, cylindrical, striated. (N.E.E.T-II 2016)
424. Choose the incorrect statement from the following
(A) Tendons attach muscle to bone
(B) Ciliated epithelium is the modified columnar epithelium
(C) Adipose tissue is a type of dense connective tissue
(D) Cartilage is made up of chondrocytes. (K.C.E.T. 2016)
425. The kind of epithelial cells that form a lining of neck of renal tubule is
(A) Glandular (B) Columnar
(C) Ciliated cuboidal (D) Ciliated columnar. (Chhattisgarh 2016)
426. Choose the wrong statement
(A) Tight junctions help to stop substances from leaking across a tissue
(B) Adhering junctions perform cementing to keep neighbouring cells together
(C) Gap junctions facilitate the cells to communicate with each other by connecting the nuclei of adjoining cells
(D) The main function of cuboidal epithelium are secretion and absorption
(E) Compound epithelium has a limited role in secretion and absorption. (Kerala 2016)

427. Match the following

I	II
(i) Squamous epithelium	(a) Bone
(ii) Dense regular connective	(b) Skin tissue
(iii) Glandular epithelium	(c) Air sacs of lungs
(iv) Specialised connective tissue	(d) Tendon
(v) Dense irregular connective tissue	(e) Goblet cells

(A) i-b, ii-e, iii-c, iv-d, v-a

(B) i-c, ii-e, iii-a, iv-b, v-d

(C) i-c, ii-d, iii-e, iv-a, v-b

(D) i-e, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d, v-c

(E) i-d, ii-c, iii-e, iv-b, v-a.

(Kerala 2016)

428. **Statement (S)** White adipose tissue is predominant in infants and has several small lipid droplets and numerous mitochondria**Reason (R)** White fat is metabolically less active

(A) Both S and R are correct, R is correct explanation to S

(B) Both S and R are correct, R is not correct explanation to S

(C) S is correct but R is incorrect

(D) S is not correct but R is correct.

(E.A.M.C.E.T.-A 2016)

429. Which type of tissue correctly matches with its location

(A) Cuboidal epithelium—Lining of stomach

(B) Smooth muscle—Wall of intestine

(C) Areolar tissue—Tendons

(D) Transition epithelium—Tip of nose.

(N.E.E.T.-I 2016)

430. Myelin sheath is produced by

(A) Schwann cells and oligodendrocytes

(B) Astrocytes and Schwann cells

(C) Oligodendrocytes and osteoclasts

(D) Osteoclasts and astrocytes. (N.E.E.T. 2017)

431. Identify the structure in the diagram. It performs secretion and absorption



Cube-like cell

(A) Simple cuboidal epithelium

(B) Stratified cuboidal epithelium

(C) Simple columnar epithelium

(D) Stratified columnar epithelium. (A.I.I.M.S. 2019)

432. Identify the tissue with its correct function



(A) Simple squamous epithelium—Secretion and absorption

(B) Simple cuboidal epithelium—Diffusion

(C) Simple columnar epithelium—Diffusion

(D) Compound epithelium—Protection.

(A.I.I.M.S. 2019)

433. In the section of bone, identify the labels a, b, c and d



(A) a—interstitial lamellae, b—osteocytes, c—nerve, d—blood vessel.

(B) a—interstitial lamellae, b—lacunae, c—Haversian canal, d—endosteum

(C) a—interstitial lamellae, b—nerve, c—canaliculi, d—Haversian canal

(D) a—interstitial lamellae, b—osteocytes, c—Haversian canal, d—canaliculi. (A.I.I.M.S. 2019)

434. The ciliated epithelial cells are required to move particles or mucus in a specific direction. In humans, these cells are mainly present in

(A) Bile duct and Bronchioles

(B) Fallopian tubes and Pancreatic duct

(C) Eustachian tube and Salivary duct

(D) Bronchioles and Fallopian tubes. (N.E.E.T. 2019)

435. Cuboidal epithelium with brush border of microvilli is found in

(A) Ducts of salivary glands

(B) Proximal convoluted tubule of nephron

(C) Eustachian tube

(D) Lining of intestine. (N.E.E.T. - I - 2020)

436. Goblet cells of alimentary canal are modified from

(A) Columnar epithelial cell

(B) Chondrocytes

(C) Compound epithelial cells

(D) Squamous epithelial cells. (N.E.E.T. - I - 2020)

437. Select the incorrectly matched pair from following :

(A) Osteocytes—Bone cells

(B) Chondrocytes—Smooth muscle cells

(C) Neurons—Nerve cells

(D) Fibroblast—Areolar tissue. (N.E.E.T. - II - 2020)

438. Identify the types of cell junctions that help to stop the leakage of the substances across a tissue and facilitation of communication with neighbouring cells via rapid transfer of ions and molecules.

(A) Adhering junctions and Gap junctions, respectively

(B) Gap junctions and Adhering junctions, respectively

(C) Tight junctions and Gap junctions, respectively

(D) Adhering junctions and Tight junctions, respectively.

(N.E.E.T. 2021)

439. Which of the following statements wrongly represents the nature of smooth muscle ?

(A) These muscles are present in the wall of blood vessels

(B) These muscles have no striations

(C) They are involuntary muscles

(D) Communication among the cells is performed by intercalated discs. (N.E.E.T. 2021)

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A) | 3. (C) | 4. (D) | 5. (A) | 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (B) | 9. (A) | 10. (C) | 11. (A) | 12. (D) |
| 13. (A) | 14. (A) | 15. (A) | 16. (A) | 17. (C) | 18. (B) | 19. (B) | 20. (D) | 21. (A) | 22. (B) | 23. (B) | 24. (B) |
| 25. (C) | 26. (D) | 27. (C) | 28. (D) | 29. (C) | 30. (B) | 31. (B) | 32. (B) | 33. (D) | 34. (B) | 35. (C) | 36. (D) |
| 37. (C) | 38. (D) | 39. (A) | 40. (A) | 41. (B) | 42. (C) | 43. (A) | 44. (C) | 45. (B) | 46. (A) | 47. (C) | 48. (A) |
| 49. (B) | 50. (B) | 51. (B) | 52. (C) | 53. (D) | 54. (B) | 55. (A) | 56. (C) | 57. (A) | 58. (D) | 59. (C) | 60. (A) |
| 61. (D) | 62. (C) | 63. (C) | 64. (A) | 65. (C) | 66. (B) | 67. (D) | 68. (A) | 69. (C) | 70. (B) | 71. (A) | 72. (B) |
| 73. (B) | 74. (A) | 75. (A) | 76. (D) | 77. (B) | 78. (C) | 79. (B) | 80. (A) | 81. (A) | 82. (B) | 83. (A) | 84. (D) |
| 85. (C) | 86. (D) | 87. (D) | 88. (B) | 89. (C) | 90. (D) | 91. (C) | 92. (A) | 93. (C) | 94. (A) | 95. (A) | 96. (B) |
| 97. (D) | 98. (A) | 99. (D) | 100. (C) | 101. (A) | 102. (B) | 103. (B) | 104. (A) | 105. (B) | 106. (C) | 107. (A) | 108. (A) |
| 109. (C) | 110. (C) | 111. (B) | 112. (A) | 113. (C) | 114. (B) | 115. (D) | 116. (B) | 117. (D) | 118. (B) | 119. (A) | 120. (D) |
| 121. (B) | 122. (C) | 123. (D) | 124. (B) | 125. (D) | 126. (D) | 127. (B) | 128. (C) | 129. (B) | 130. (C) | 131. (D) | 132. (A) |
| 133. (B) | 134. (C) | 135. (A) | 136. (B) | 137. (A) | 138. (A) | 139. (A) | 140. (B) | 141. (C) | 142. (A) | 143. (D) | 144. (B) |
| 145. (A) | 146. (C) | 147. (A) | 148. (D) | 149. (B) | 150. (D) | 151. (C) | 152. (C) | 153. (D) | 154. (C) | 155. (C) | 156. (D) |
| 157. (D) | 158. (C) | 159. (C) | 160. (C) | 161. (D) | 162. (A) | 163. (A) | 164. (B) | 165. (B) | 166. (B) | 167. (B) | 168. (A) |
| 169. (D) | 170. (D) | 171. (B) | 172. (D) | 173. (D) | 174. (B) | 175. (B) | 176. (A) | 177. (B) | 178. (C) | 179. (B) | 180. (D) |
| 181. (D) | 182. (B) | 183. (C) | 184. (C) | 185. (D) | 186. (A) | 187. (B) | 188. (C) | 189. (A) | 190. (C) | 191. (A) | 192. (D) |
| 193. (B) | 194. (D) | 195. (C) | 196. (A) | 197. (D) | 198. (C) | 199. (D) | 200. (C) | 201. (A) | 202. (D) | 203. (B) | 204. (D) |
| 205. (C) | 206. (A) | 207. (D) | 208. (C) | 209. (D) | 210. (C) | 211. (A) | 212. (B) | 213. (B) | 214. (C) | 215. (D) | 216. (A) |
| 217. (B) | 218. (B) | 219. (C) | 220. (A) | 221. (A) | 222. (B) | 223. (B) | 224. (C) | 225. (D) | 226. (B) | 227. (A) | 228. (C) |
| 229. (B) | 230. (A) | 231. (C) | 232. (B) | 233. (B) | 234. (A) | 235. (B) | 236. (D) | 237. (C) | 238. (B) | 239. (A) | 240. (C) |
| 241. (A) | 242. (C) | 243. (D) | 244. (A) | 245. (A) | 246. (B) | 247. (A) | 248. (C) | 249. (A) | 250. (B) | 251. (C) | 252. (B) |
| 253. (B) | 254. (A) | 255. (C) | 256. (B) | 257. (C) | 258. (C) | 259. (D) | 260. (B) | 261. (C) | 262. (B) | 263. (A) | 264. (C) |
| 265. (B) | 266. (D) | 267. (C) | 268. (B) | 269. (B) | 270. (A) | 271. (B) | 272. (D) | 273. (C) | 274. (B) | 275. (C) | 276. (D) |
| 277. (D) | 278. (A) | 279. (C) | 280. (B) | 281. (D) | 282. (A) | 283. (B) | 284. (A) | 285. (A) | 286. (C) | 287. (C) | 288. (B) |
| 289. (C) | 290. (B) | 291. (D) | 292. (C) | 293. (A) | 294. (B) | 295. (A) | 296. (B) | 297. (A) | 298. (C) | 299. (D) | 300. (A) |
| 301. (B) | 302. (A) | 303. (B) | 304. (C) | 305. (D) | 306. (D) | 307. (B) | 308. (D) | 309. (A) | 310. (B) | 311. (C) | 312. (C) |
| 313. (C) | 314. (B) | 315. (C) | 316. (D) | 317. (C) | 318. (B) | 319. (D) | 320. (B) | 321. (C) | 322. (D) | 323. (A) | 324. (C) |
| 325. (C) | 326. (B) | 327. (D) | 328. (B) | 329. (D) | 330. (B) | 331. (D) | 332. (A) | 333. (C) | 334. (C) | 335. (D) | 336. (B) |
| 337. (A) | 338. (C) | 339. (C) | 340. (D) | 341. (A) | 342. (C) | 343. (B) | 344. (A) | 345. (D) | 346. (B) | 347. (B) | 348. (C) |
| 349. (A) | 350. (C) | 351. (D) | 352. (D) | 353. (A) | 354. (B) | 355. (B) | 356. (D) | 357. (B) | 358. (A) | 359. (C) | 360. (C) |
| 361. (A) | 362. (D) | 363. (D) | 364. (A) | 365. (C) | 366. (A) | 367. (C) | 368. (D) | 369. (D) | 370. (B) | 371. (C) | 372. (B) |
| 373. (C) | 374. (D) | 375. (C) | 376. (C) | 377. (B) | 378. (B) | 379. (B) | 380. (A) | 381. (D) | 382. (B) | 383. (A) | 384. (A) |
| 385. (A) | 386. (C) | 387. (C) | 388. (B) | 389. (D) | 390. (D) | 391. (D) | 392. (A) | 393. (A) | 394. (C) | 395. (D) | 396. (D) |
| 397. (B) | 398. (B) | 399. (D) | 400. (C) | 401. (A) | 402. (B) | 403. (C) | 404. (D) | 405. (A) | 406. (B) | 407. (C) | 408. (A) |
| 409. (D) | 410. (B) | 411. (D) | 412. (C) | 413. (A) | 414. (B) | 415. (B) | 416. (B) | 417. (C) | 418. (B) | 419. (E) | 420. (E) |
| 421. (A) | 422. (D) | 423. (B) | 424. (C) | 425. (C) | 426. (C) | 427. (C) | 428. (D) | 429. (B) | 430. (A) | 431. (A) | 432. (D) |
| 433. (B) | 434. (D) | 435. (B) | 436. (A) | 437. (B) | 438. (C) | 439. (D) | | | | | |

Hints

15. Major part of matrix is secreted by fibrocytes (fibroblasts) and a minor part by mast cells.
142. B- and T-lymphocytes are produced in embryo from haemocytoblasts inside liver. After preprocessing they come to lie inside lymphoid tissue.
147. Osteoclasts and chondroclasts are bone and cartilage destroying cells. Cartilage forming cells are actually chondroblasts which later on get transformed into chondrocytes in the near mature cartilage.
287. Epithelium is keratinised stratified in apical dorsal part and non-keratinised stratified elsewhere.
376. Cartilage is both a connective tissue and a skeletal tissue.

CYG CHECK YOUR GRASP

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. In origin, epithelium is
 (A) Ectodermal (B) Mesodermal
 (C) Endodermal (D) All the above.</p> <p>2. Stereocilia occurs on some of the cells lining
 (A) Digestive tract
 (B) Male reproductive tract
 (C) Female reproductive tract
 (D) Urinary tract.</p> <p>3. The term histology was coined by
 (A) Malpighi (B) Bichat
 (C) Mayer (D) Hertwig.</p> <p>4. An epithelium lacking basement membrane is
 (A) Sensory (B) Glandular
 (C) Pseudostratified
 (D) Transitional.</p> | <p>5. Most abundant protein of the body is
 (A) Collagen (B) Elastin
 (C) Reticulin (D) Keratin.</p> <p>6. Major constituent of human body is
 (A) Skeleton
 (B) Muscles
 (C) Connective tissue
 (D) Extracellular fluid.</p> <p>7. Largest erythrocytes occur in
 (A) Llama (B) Whale
 (C) Amphiuma (D) Musk Deer.</p> <p>8. The tissue with least power of regeneration is
 (A) Bone (B) Cartilage
 (C) Adipose tissue (D) Nervous.</p> |
|---|---|

* In case of less than 80% score, go through Brief Review and Glance once again.