

Chapter 7
Animal Anatomy and Physiology

1. A frog exhibits
(A) cutaneous respiration
(B) buccal respiration
(C) **tracheal respiration**
(D) pulmonary respiration
2. Which of the following comparisons between oogenesis and spermatogenesis in human are effect?
(A) FSH promotes development of both eggs as well as sperms.
(B) LH triggers ovulation in ovary and androgen production in testis.
(C) Primary oocytes and primary spermatocytes follow similar pattern of development through meiosis.
(D) An ovum is not produced until it fuses with the sperm whereas sperm is produced even in the absence of the ovum
3. Which of the following options are viable strategy for developing a female contraceptive? The administration of
(A) a combination of synthetic progesterone and estrogen
(B) synthetic progesterone alone
(C) ormeloxifene – a selective estrogen receptor modulator
(D) a synthetic oxytocin
4. The blind spot in the retina is blind because of which of the following reasons?
(A) It is the region where the optical nerve leaves the retina.
(B) The opsin is not expressed in this region.
(C) It lies in the shadow of pupil.
(D) It is lack of rods and cons receptors
5. Which one of the following hormones are CORRECT pair with its function?
(A) Melatonin – Biological rhythm
(B) Glucagon – Increases blood glucose levels
(C) Prolactin – Stimulates milk secretion
(D) Calcitonin – Increases blood calcium level
6. Which of the following cations are found in higher concentration in extracellular fluid as compared to intracellular fluid in animals?
(A) Na⁺
(B) K⁺
(C) Ca⁺⁺
(D) Mg⁺⁺
7. Pulmonary surfactants consist of
(A) dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine
(B) phospholipid
(C) glycolipid
(D) neutral lipid
8. In human body, which of the following are anatomically correct?
(A) Collar bone – 1 pair
(B) Floating ribs – 2 pairs
(C) Salivary glands – 3 pairs
(D) Cranial nerves – 10 pairs
9. Long bones function in
(A) support
(B) movement

- (C) erythrocyte formation
- (D) leucocyte synthesis

10. Red muscles are rich in
- (A) myoglobin
 - (B) cytochrome
 - (C) acetic acid
 - (D) glucose

Answer

- 1. (A), (B), (D)
- 2. (A), (B), (C)
- 3. (A), (B), (C)
- 4. (A), (D)
- 5. (A), (B), (C)
- 6. (A), (C)
- 7. (A), (B), (D)
- 8. (A), (B), (C)
- 9. (A), (C), (D)
- 10. (A), (B)