# EYE & EAR EXERCISE

**1.** A perture of an eye can be changed by :-
(1) Aquous humor (2) Vitreous humor
(3) Ciliary muscles (4) Iris

**2.** Which is responsible for colour detection :-
(1) Cones (2) Rodls
(3) Rods and cones (4)Choroid Vasopressin

**3.** Pigmented layer in eye is called :-
(1) Cornea (2) PitSclerotic
(3) Retina (4) All

**4.** Photosensitive pigment is :-
(1) Similar in all eyes
(2) Different in all eyes
(3) Similar in all vertebrate eyes
(4) Red in all eyes

**5.** Rhodopsin is a constituent of :-
(1) Cornea (2) Choroid
(3) Rods (4) Cones

**6.** If the source of bright light in front of eye suddenly become bright :-
(1) Pupil contract
(2) Focus of lens changes
(3) Vitreous humor becomes liquid like
(4) Retina blood supply is cut-off

**7.** Passage connecting middle ear with pharynx is called:-
(1) Cochlear canal (2) Vestibular canal
(3) Tympanic canal (4) Eustachian canal

**8.** Retina of the vertebrates eye consists of :-
(1) Neurons and Neuroglia
(2) Rods, cones, neurons and Neuroglia
(3) Rods, cones and Neuroglia
(4) Rods and cones

**9.** The focal length of the lens in eye is controlled by
(1) Vitreous humor (2) Ciliary muscles
(3) Iris muscles (4) Pupil

**10.** Night blindness is caused due to :-
(1) Hypermatropia
(2) Myopia
(3) Defective cornea
(4) Deficiency of rhodopsin in rods

**11.** During night when the intensity is low, it is detected by :-
(1) Road (2) Cones
(3) Both (4) Crystaline lens

**12.** To correct myopia vision one should use:-
(1) Convex lens (2) Conave lens
(3) Plane lens (4) None

**13.** Arragement of ear ossicles, staring from ear drum is :-
(1) Stapes , malleus, incus
(2) Malleus, incus ,stapes ,
(3) Incus ,Stapes , malleus
(4) Stapes , incus ,malleus

**14.** Oragan of corti found in :-
(1) Kidneys (2) Heart
(3) Nasal chamber (4) Internal

**15.** The fluid found in semicircular canals of internal ear of rabbit is :-
(1) Perilymph
(2) Endolymph
(3) Haemolymph
(4) Lymph

**16.** Eustachian tube connects :-
(1) Left atrium with right atrium
(2) Left ventricles with right ventricle
(3) Middle ear with external ear
(4) Middle ear with pharynx

**17.** Chief function of semicircular canal of internal ear
(1) Balancing and hearing
(2) To perceive sound vibrations of high frequency
(3) To maintain dynamic equilibrium of the body while the body is inbalance
(4) To transmit sound vibration to the auditory nerve

**18.** Where is the cavity of vitreous humor found :-
(1) Between sclerotic and choroid
(2) Infront of lens
(3) Behind lens
(4) Between choroid and retina

**19.** Function of iris is to :-
(1) Alter diameter of pupil
(2) Close eye lids
(3) Secrete aqueous humor
(4) Move the lens

**20.** The pigment found rods is :-
(1) Retinene (2) Melenine
(3) Photosin (4) Keratin

**21.** Which pigment helps some notural animal to see at night :-
(1) Haemoglobin 2) Porphyrin
(3) Guanin (4) Heparin

**22.** **In mammals organ of corti occurs in :-**
(1) Main canal (2) Ear canal
(3) Cochlear (4) Tympanum

**23.** Organ of corti in rebbit is concerned with the sense of :-
(1) Smell (2) Hearing
(3) Taste (4) Equilibrium

**24.** Which structure helps a person to maintain equilibrium :-
(1) Cochlea (2) Eustachian tube
(3) Semicircular canals (4) Hammer like bone

**25.** Eye is most sensitive to :-
(1) 20 Å (2)1000
(3) 5000 (4) 7000

**26.** Area of most active vision in eye where sharp image is formed is called :-
(1) Blind spot (2) Yellow spot
(3) Lens (4) Pupil

**27.** Blind spot in the eye is located :-
(1) In the center of pupil
(2) In the center of lens
(3) In fovea centralis
(4) Where optic nerves leaves retina

**28.** Lens and retina of vertebrate eye develop from :-
(1) Mesoderm
(2) Ectoderm
(3) Endoderm
(4) Partly from ectoderm and partly from endoderm

**29.** The common defect of eye which develops in old age is :-
(1) Glaucoma (2) Astigmatism
(3) Presbyopia 4) Myopia

**30.** Ciliary muscles are found in :-
(1) Junction of choroid and iris in eye ball
(2) Inside larynx toregulate tension in eye ball
(3) Between rids to assist in breathing movement
(4) At base of cilia in ciliated epithelium

**31.** Cochlea of mammalian ear is concerned with :-
(1) Balancing of body
(2) Hearing
(3) Pereception of atmospheric pressure
(4) Both (a) and (b)

**32.** The aperture controlling the light entering in eye is called :-
(1) Iris (2) Pupil
(3) Blind spot (4) Sclerotic layer

**33.** Myopia is a defect in human eyes in which the image is formed :-
(1) Behind retina and can be corrected by using convex lens
(2) Behind retina and can be corrected by using concave lens
(3) Infront of retina and can be corrected by using concave lens
(4) Infront of retina and can be corrected by using convex lens

**34.** Iodopsin is related with :-
(1) Brain (2) Spinal cord
(3) Cones (4) Kidney

**35.** All bones provide support and protection to body parts which bone is different in it's function :-
(1) Ribs (2) Atlas vertebra
(3) Malleus (4) Radius

**36.** Convex lens is used to correct :-
(1) Hypermatropia (2) Myopia
(3) Cataract (4) Glaucoma

**37.** Owls moves freely during night since they have :-
(1) Adjustable pupil (2) Only cones in retina
(3) Only rods in retina (4) Vitamin a deficiency

**38.** External ear are characteristic of :-
(1) Mammals (2) Reptiles
(3) Amphibians (4) Fishes

**39.** Our ear can hear sound waves of the frequency :-
(1) Above 20,000 cycles / sec.
(2) 5 – 100 cycles / sec.
(3) 50-20,000 cycles / sec.
(4) 20-20,000 cycles / sec.

**40.** Which one of the following diseases in man belongs to the same category as haemophilia :-
(1) Hyper matreopia (2) Rabies
(3) Night blindness (4) Colour blindness

**41.** Transmission of light into nerve impulse is a :-
(1) Mechanical process (2) Physical process
(3) Chemical process (4) Biochemical process

**42.** The Eustachian tube which connects middle ear to pharynx is found in :-
(1) All the land vertebrates in general
(2) All vertebrates
(3) Amphibians only
(4) Mammals only

**43.** The fluid surrounding the membranous labyrinth of rabbit is called :-
(1) Perilymph (2) Endolymph
(3) Haemolymph (4) Cerebrospinal fluid

**44.** Colour blindness in human ' eing is due to :-
(1) Vitamin A deficiency
(2) Sex linked inheritance
(3) Over activity of adrenal gland
(4) Excessive drinking of alcohol Kidney

**45.** How many oblique and rectus muscles are found to move the eye ball in various direction inside the aye orbit:-
(1) Two (2) Four
(3) Six (4) Eight

**46.** Rabbit has :-
(1) Monocular vision (2) Binocular vision
(3) Conjunctiva (4) Cornea

**47.** Cochlea contains :-
(1) Scala vestibuleli (2) Scala tympani
(3) Scala media (4) All the above

**48.** Meibomain gland are associated with :-
(1) Eyes (2) Ears
(3) Reproductive (4) Skin

**49.** Harderian gland occurs in :-
(1) Whale (2) Frog
(3) Birds (4) All the above

**50.** By the stimulation of which structure of human ear, the sound waves are perceived by brain :-
(1) Basilar membrane
(2) Tectorial membrane
(3) Meissner's membrane
(4) Sensory hair cells of organ of corti

**51.** Which of the following is not an ear ossicles :-
(1) Incus (2) Malleus
(3) Humerus (4) Stapes

**52.** Cochlea arises from :-
(1) Utriculus (2) Sacculus
(3) Middle ear (4) Semicircular canals

**53.** The other name of internal ear is :-
(1) Utriculus
(2) Membranous labyrinth
(3) Sacculus
(4) Ductus endolymphaticus

**54.** External auditory meatus contains which of the following gland :-
(1) Ceruminous gland (2) Sex linked inheritance
(3) Harderian gland (4) Meibomian gland

**55.** How many semicircular canals are found in internal ear of rabbit :-
(1) Two (2) Three
(3) Four (4) One

**56.** Organ of corti is located in :-
(1) Cochlea (2) Scala tympani
(3) Scala media (4) Scala vestibuli

**57.** Otolith (otoconic) are $CaCO_3$ particles found in :-
(1) Periymph (2) Endolymph
(3) Bones (4) Vitreous humor

**58.** Which of the following is anvil shaped ear ossicles :-
(1) Incus (2) Malleus
(3) Stapes (4) Humerus

**59.** Which of the following is stirrup shaped ear ossicle
(1) Incus (2) Stapes
(3) Malleus (4) Humerus

**60.** In old age farsightedness is a defect of eye in man in which :-
(1) Eye ball becomes short
(2) Eye ball becomes elongated
(3) Lens become more concave
(4) Lens become more spherical

**61.** Steroscopic vision is found in :-
(1) All mammals (2) All vertebrates
(3) Primates (4) Frog

**62.** Pigmented connective tissue in rabbit occurs in :-
(1) The eyelids
(2) The choroid of eye
(3) The adipose tissue of skin
(4) The choroid & iris of eye

**63.** Tear is a :-
(1) Secretory fluid (2) Excretory fluid
(3) Pure fluid (4) Lymphatic fluid

**64.** Fenestra ovalis is the opening of :-
(1) Cranium (2) Tympanum
(3) Tympanic cavity (4) Brain

**65.** In man the muscles which move the pinnae are :-
(1) Absent (2) Vestigeal
(3) Functional more (4) Functional

**66.** The nictitating membrane of rabbit is :-
(1) Also called third eye lid
(2) Situated in the inner corner of the eye
(3) Movable across the eye ball to clean it
(4) All of the above

**67.** The external ears of mammals :-
(1) Are also called pinnae
(2) Are absent in monotremes
(3) Can be moved in various direction by many mammals
(4) All of the above

**68.** The ear ossicles of rabbit lie in the :-
(1) Auditory capsules
(2) External auditory meatus
(3) Tympanic cavity
(4) Tympanic bulla

**69.** A small region on the retina of the eye which contains only cones is called :-
(1) Area centralis (2) Fovea centralis
(3) Blind spot (4) Ora serrata

**70.** The internal ear of rabbit originates from :-
(1) Ectoderm (2) Endoderm
(3) Mesoderm (4) All of the above

**71.** In rabbit the muscles which move the pinnae are :-
(1) Absent (2) Vestigeal
(3) Non-functional (4) Functional

**72.** In man nictitating membrane is :-
(1)Absent (2) Vestigeal
(3) Non-functional (4) Functional

**73.** The middle ear and internal ear of mammals are enclosed in which of the following bones :-
(1) Mastoid
(2) Ethmoid
(3) Tympanic bulla
(4) Tympanic bulla and periotic bone (temporal bone)

**74.** Middle ear and Eustachian tube of rabbit originates from :-
(1) Ectoderm (2) Endoderm
(3) Mesoderm (4) All the above

**75.** The scala vestibule communicates with scala tympani through narrow canal called :-
(1) Ductus endolymphaticud
(2) Helicotrema
(3) Ductus utriculi
(4) Sacculo utricular canal

**76.** Hyalocytes cells occurs in :-
(1) Aqueous humor (2) Vitreous humor
(3) Both (4) None of them

**77.** For the synthesis of rhodopsin, which of the following food is needed :-
(1) Mango (2) Rice
(3) Carrot (4) Tomatoes

**78.** No image formation occurs on blind-spot of retina because :-
(1) It is not present of the optical axis of the eye
(2) Here cones and rods are absent
(3) On this part only cones are present
(4) The nerve fibres of this region do not contribute in the formation of optic chiasma

**79.** Between malleus & incus is found :-
(1) Synovial hinge joint
(2) Synovial ball socket joint
(3) Pivot joint
(4) Glinding joint

**80.** "Telescopic vision" found in :-
(1) Amphibians (2) Mammals
(3) Birds (4) None the these

**81.** Binocular vision found in :-
(1) Man (2) Monkey
(3) Apes (4) All of the above

**82.** Perception of various colours is possible in :-
(1) All vertebrates (2) Most of the mammals
(3) Man only (4) Birds only

**83.** Highly vascular and pigmented layer of Rabbit's eyes is :-
(1) Retina (2) Sclertic
(3) Choroid (4) None of these

**84.** The part of Rabbit's eye which acts like diaphragm of camera is :-
(1) Pupil (2) Iris
(3) Lens (4) Cornea

**85.** Which of the following medicine is used to dilate pupil is :-
(1) Atropine (2) Cocain
(3) Beladona (4) All of the above

**86.** A circular canal which found in limbus part of eyes is called :-
(1) Hyaloid canal (2) Canal of Schlemm
(3) Canal of Cloquet (4) Eustachian tube

**87.** Eye and ear are the example of :-
(1) Teleoreceptor (2) Gustato receptor
(3) Extero receptor (4) Intero receptor

**88.** Dieter's cells found in :-
(1) Reissner's membrane (2) Malleus
(3) Organ of corti (4) None

**89.** Three layers in eye ball from inside to out side are
(1) Retina , choroid, sclerotic
(2) Choroid, retina , sclerotic
(3) Sclerotic, choroid, retina
(4) Sclerotic, retina, choroid

**90.** In eyes the image which is formed on the retina is
(1) Erect and real (2) Erect and virtual
(3) Inverted and real (4) Inverted and virtual

**91.** The tympanic cavity is :-
(1) Columella (2) Middle ear
(3) Eustachian tube (4) Internal ear

**92.** Aqueous humor and vitreous humor are secreted by :-
(1) Iris (2) Ciliary body
(3) Lens (4) Cornea

**93.** Pecten a comb like structure is found in the eye of
(1) Amphibians (2) Reptiles
(3) Birds (4) Mammals

**94.** Lens of eye of frog is :-
(1) Oval (2) Biconcave
(3) Circular (4) None of them

**95.** Aqueous humor & vitreous humor are separted by:
(1) Cornea (2) Conjunctiva
(3) Lens (4) All

**96.** In Glaucoma :-
(1) Eye ball elongates
(2) Eye ball shortened
(3) Fluid pressure increase in eye
(4) Cornea become opaque

**97.** Space between cornea & lens is :-
(1) Aqueous chamber (2) Viterous chamber
(3) Fovea centralis (4) Canal of sclemm

**98.** One of the following is correct:-
(1) Semicircular canal –balancing
(2) Cochlea – hearing
(3) Utriculus - & sacculus – balancing
(4) All of the above

**99.** In frog eyelids are :-
(1) Functional (2) Non – functional
(3) Absent (4) None

**100.** In the tympanic cavity there is an aperture in which the stapes is fitted it is :-
(1) Foramen rotundus (2) Foramen triosseum
(3) Fenestra ovalis (4) Fenestra rotundus

**101.** Colour blind ness is due to :-
(1) Deficiency of Vit. A (2) Deficiency of Vit. D
(3) Deficiency of Vit. E (4) None of these

**102.** Cochlea is mainly responsible for :-
(1) Balance only
(2) Hearing only
(3) Both balancing and hearing
(4) Perception of colour

**103.** The bone which is in contact with fenestra ovalis is
(1) Malleus (2) Incus
(3) Stapes (4) None

**104.** Cavity of aqueous humour is :-
(1) Behind the lens
(2) Infront of lens
(3) Between choroid and sclerotic
(4) None of these

**105.** Harderian gland are absent in :-
(1) Frog (2) Birds
(3) Human (4) Human and rabbit

**106.** Ear ossicles from inner side of middle ear are :-
(1) Malleus, Incus, stapes
(2) Stapes Incus, Malleus
(3) Incus, stapes malleus
(4) Malleus, stapes & incus

**107.** Vision infrog is :-
(1) Binocular (2) Monocular
(3) Both of them (4) None of them

**108.** Trachoma disease is due to infection of bacteria :-
(1) Chlamdia trachomastis
(2) Bassilus
(3) E. Coli
(4) Salmonella

**109.** Endolymph is contains white crystals of $CaCO_3$ Called :-
(1) Otoconia (2) Otoliths
(3) Ear dust (4) All of the above

**110.** The eye defect, Astigmatism can be corrected by using :-
(1) Convex lens (2) Concave lens

(3) Cylindrical lens (4) Surgery

**111.** In Frog eyes are :-
(1) Myopic on land
(2) Hypermetropic in water
(3) Bulging
(4) All

**112.** In frog's eye the sclerotic is made up of :-
(1) Bone
(2) Cartilage
(3) Muscles
(4) Fibrous connective tissue

**113.** Largest eyes with body surface area amongst vertebrates found in :-
(1) Elephant (2) Deer
(3) Horse (4) Man

**114.** Supporting cells of organ of corti are :-
(1) Deiter's cells (2) Road cells
(3) Hensen's (4) All of the above

**115.** How many coils are present in conchlear duct of man :-
(1) $1\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$
(3) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $2\frac{3}{4}$

**116.** Ear ossicles which present in middle ear cavity of frog's ear is :-
(1) Malleus (2) Incus
(3) Stepes (4) Columella

**117.** Which of the following is part of middle ear :-
(1) Cochlea (2) Utriculus
(3) Sacculus (4) Malleus

**118.** Mucoprotein which found in vitreous humour is :-
(1) Albumin (2) Vitrin
(3) Globulin (4) Lysozyme

**119.** How many coils are coils are present in cochlear duct of Rabbit :-
(1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $2\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $1\frac{1}{4}$

**120.** "Tensor tympani" & "Stapediusmusmuscles" are found in :-
(1) External ear
(2) Middle ear
(3) Internal ear
(4) External auditory meatus

**121.** The organ of corti is a modification of :-
(1) Tectorial membrane
(2) Reissner's membrane
(3) Basilar membrane
(4) Meissner's membrane

**122.** Malleus, incus and stapes the three ear ossicles are derived respectively from which of the following jaw bones :-
(1) Articular, quadrate & hyomandibular
(2) Hyomandibular, quadrate& articular,
(3) Quadrate , articular & hyomandibular
(4) Humerus , articular & squamosal

**123.** Function of Eustachian tube is to :-
(1) Provide air to the ear ossicles
(2) Remove dirt from the middle ear
(3) Keep middle ear in proper shape
(4) To maintain proper air pressure in middle ear and internal ear for protecting them from damage by loud sound

**124.** Which of the following in rabbits eyes is responsible for frictionless blinking:-
(1) Lachrymal glands (2) Meibomian gland
(3) Harderian gland (4) All of the above

**125.** The damage to ear by sudden explosion (loud sound) is prevented by :-
(1) Eustachians tubes
(2) Tensor tympani muscles
(3) Stapedius muscles
(4) All of the above

**126.** Which of the following glands are found in majority of mammals associated with their eyes :-
(1) Harderian and meibomian
(2) Lachrymal and sudorific
(3) Lachrymal and meibomian
(4) Harderian and Lachrymal gland

**127.** The tensor tympani musucles is attached to :-
(1) Malleus (2) Stapes
(3) Incus (4) Tympanum

**128.** The structure in the internal ear which resembles a "snail shell" is called ;-
(1) Organ of corti
(2) Membranous labirynth
(3) Cochlea
(4) Ear ossicles

**129.** Serves as "harps of piano" in the ear :-
(1) Ear drum (2) Endolymph
(3) Ear ossicles (4) Cells of organ of corti

**130.** The sound vibration are finally exhausted in :-
(1) Organ of corti (2) Fenestra rotundus
(3) Fenestra ovalis (4) Tympanic membrane

**131.** Conjunctive of eye is derived from :-
(1) Epidermis (2) Dermis
(3) Mesoderm (4) Endoderm

**132.** Supporting cells of retina :-
(1) Dieter's cells (2) Hensen's cells
(3) Mullar's cells (4) Amacrine cells

**133.** "Miosis " in eye refers to :-
(1) Reduction in diameter of pupil
(2) Increasde diameter of pupil
(3) Reduction division in retina
(4) Shrinkage of eye ball

**134.** Stye is present due to infection of :-
(1) Harderian gland (2) Gland of zeis
(3) Meibomian gland (4) Lacrimal gland

**135.** What is the cause of stereoscopic vision in human –
(1) Refraction power of eye is high
(2) Well developed retina
(3) High developed cerebral cortex
(4) Presence of biconvex lens

**136.** Astigmatism is developed when -
(1) Lens become opaque
(2) Curvature of conjunctiva is changed
(3) Lens become nonflexible
(4) Curvature of cornea is changed

**137.** What conditions are developed after deficiency of vitamin A -
(1) Night blindness
(2) Keratinization of cornea
(3) Keretinization of conjunctive
(4) All the above

**138.** Function of vitre humor is -
(1) Nutrition of lens
(2) Maintain intraocular pressure
(3) Reflection
(4) All the above

**139.** Which of the following structure of eye is artificially implanted –
(1) Cornea (2) Lens
(3) Retina (4) Cornea & lens both

**140.** When the human comes in bright light then what will happen –
(1) Synthesis of rhodopsin (2) Mydriasis
(3) Miosis (4) None of the above

**141.** Which structure of eye is related to focusing of eye
(1) Lens
(2) Cornea
(3) Retina
(4) Aqueous and vitreous humor

**142.** What statement is wrong about conjunctiva –
(1) Ectodermal origin
(2) Present on the central part of cornea
(3) Vascular
(4) Covers the anterior part of sclera

**143.** When the canal of schlemm is blocked then what condition is developed –
(1) Intraocular pressure is increased
(2) Retina start damage

(3) Person may become blind
(4) All the above

**144.** Guanin pigment is present in –
(1) Tapetum lucidum
(2) Tapetum fibrosum
(3) Tapetum cellulosum
(4) All of the above

**145.** When the person is not having green cones then the condition is called -
(1) Tritanopes (2) Pratanopes
(3) Deuteranopes (4) Trichromates

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**146.** Which of the following structure is not related to body balance –
(1) Maculae (2) Crista
(3) Organ of corti (4) Ampulla

**147.** Scala media is –
(1) Part of cochlea
(2) Cochlear canal
(3) Chamber of semicircular canal
(4) Chamber which is related to perilymph

**148.** Ear dust in not situated in endolymph of –
(1) Utriculus (2) Ampulla
(3) Sacculus (4) Endolymphatic sac

**149.** Body balance during dynamic condition is initiated by which structure –
(1) Otoconia
(2) Cupula
(3) Stereocilia of crista
(4) Kinocillium of maculae

**150.** Number of coils of cochlear canal in human is –
(1) $2\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $2\frac{1}{2}$
(3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (4) 3

**151.** Eustachian tube is related with –
(1) External ear (2) Middle ear
(3) Internal ear (4) Auditory canal

**152.** Fluid present in the organ of corti is –
(1) Endolymph (2) Perilymph
(3) Cortilymph (4) Plasma

**153.** Which of the following muscles are related with middle ear –
(1) Tensor tympani
(2) Stapedium
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) Extrinsic and intrinsic muscles

**154.** Merkel's disc in the skin of rebbit are : **[CPMT -1992]**
(1) Tangoreceptor (2) Pain receptor
(3) Thermoreceptors (4) Vibroreceptor

**155.** Pacinian corpuscle occur in the skin of certain parts of body . These are **[AIIMS – 1998]**
(1) Pain receptor
(2) Types of gland
(3) Nacked tactile receptor
(4) Encapsulated pressure receptor

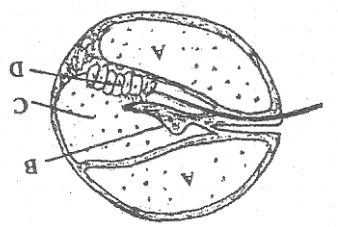
**156.** Pacinian corpuscle pre3sent in skin detect : **[RPMT -1998]**
(1) Pain (2) Temperature
(3) Pressure contact (4) Movement

**157.** A feeling of pain in one's stomach would be due : **[AIIMS -1998]**
(1) Exteroceptors (2) Teloreceptor
(3) Proprioceptors (4) Interoceptors

**158.** Thermoreceptors are :
(1) Organ of ruffini (2) Krause end bulb
(3) Ampallae of lorenzini (4) All of the above

**159.** Bowman's glands are located in the : **[AIPMT -2006, 2007]**
(1) Proximal end of uriniferous tubules
(2) Anterior pituitary
(3) Female reproductive system of cockroach
(4) Olfactory epithelium of our nose

**160.** Given below is a diagrammatic cross section of a single loop of human cochlea :- **[AIPMT -2008]**




Which one of the following options correctly represent the names of three different parts ?

(1) D: Sensory hair cells , A : Endolymph B : Tectorial membrane
(2) A : Perilymph , B : Tectorial membrane C : Endolymph
(3) B : Tectorial membrane, C: Perilymph ,D : Sensory cells
(4) C : Endolymph, D : Sensory hair cells, A : Serum

**161.** Which of the following is the correct difference between Rod Cells and Cone Cells of our retina ? **[AIPMT -2008]**

| | Rod Cells | Cone Cells |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Overall function | Vision in poor light | Colour vision and detailed vision in bright light |
| (2) Distribution | More Concentrated in centre of retina | Evenly distributed all over retina |
| (3) Visual acuity | High | Low |
| (4) Visual Pigment contained | iodopsin | Rhodopsin |

**162.** Cornea transplant in humans is almost never rejected. This is because :- **[AIPMT -2008]**

(1) It is composed of enucleated cells
(2) It is a non-living layer
(3) Its cells are least penetrable by bacteria
(4) It has no blood supply

# EYE & EAR ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| **A.** | **4** | **1** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **1** | **4** | **2** | **2** | **4** | **1** | **2** | **2** | **4** | **2** |
| Q. | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| **A.** | **4** | **3** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **3** | **3** | **2** | **3** | **3** | **2** | **4** | **2** | **3** | **1** |
| Q. | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| **A.** | **2** | **2** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **4** | **4** | **4** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| Q. | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| **A.** | **1** | **4** | **1** | **4** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| Q. | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 |
| **A.** | **3** | **4** | **1** | **3** | **2** | **4** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** | **4** | **2** | **4** | **2** | **2** |
| Q. | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| **A.** | **2** | **3** | **2** | **1** | **3** | **4** | **2** | **3** | **2** | **4** | **2** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **3** |
| Q. | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 |
| **A.** | **2** | **2** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **1** | **4** | **1** | **3** | **4** | **2** | **3** | **2** | **4** |
| Q. | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| **A.** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **4** | **3** | **4** | **2** | **2** | **4** | **4** | **4** | **4** | **2** | **1** | **2** |
| Q. | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 |
| **A.** | **3** | **1** | **4** | **2** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **3** | **4** | **2** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| Q. | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| **A.** | **4** | **4** | **2** | **2** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **4** | **1** | **3** | **3** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **1** |
| Q. | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | | | |
| **A.** | **2** | **3** | **3** | **1** | **4** | **3** | **4** | **4** | **4** | **2** | **1** | **4** | | | |

## SENSORY ORGANS STATE PMT EXAMS EXERCISE

**1.** Maximum refraction of light takes place at: **[WEST BENGAL JEE -2007]**
(1) cornea (2) lens
(3) iris (4) aqueous humor

**2.** Which of the following nerve supplies for organ of Corti ? **[JHANKHAND – 2003]**
(1) Auditory (2) Olfactory
(3) Trochlear (4) Vagus

**3.** Vitreous humor is :- **[BIHAR -2006]**
(1) colloid
(2) watery fluid
(3) mucoid connective tissue
(4) all of the above

**4.** Accoustic spots in frog are present in : **[UP-CPMT 2002]**
(1) osseous labyrinth (2) cartid
(3) membranous labyrinth (4) all of these

**5.** In the internal ear the 'organ of Corti' which bears hairs cells, is located in ……. **[MP-PMT 2004]**
(1) Scala tympani (2) Scala media
(3) Scala vestibule (4) Sacculus

**6.** Ear ossicles , incus is modified from of which bone: **[Mp –PMT 2004]**
(1) Jugal (2) Articular
(3) Quadrate (4) Hyomandibular

**7.** The vitreous humor , a jelly like substance which is found in posterior part of : **[MP –PMT 2005]**
(1) Eye (2) Ear
(3) Nose (4) Heart

**8.** Pharynx and middle ear are interconnected by: **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(1) Tympanic canal (2) Eustachian
(3) Cochlear canal (4) Vestibular canal

**9.** Only rood are present in the eyes of one of the following animals : **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(1) Pigeon (2) Squirrel
(3) Fowl (4) Owl

**10.** When the intensity of light is low during night the light is detected by : **[MP-PMT 2002]**

**11.** The receptors found in the muscles, tendons and joints are : **[MP-PMT 2002]**
(1) Teloreceptors (2) Proprioceptors
(3) Interoceptors (4) Thermoreceptors

**12.** In mammals ear, a membreneous structure which separate the scala vestibule and scala media is : **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) Basilar membrane (2) Reissner's membrane
(3) autolith membrane (4) Tectorial membrane

**13.** "Organ of Corti" is found in: **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) Scala rotundes (2) Scala media
(3) Scala vestibule (4) Scala tympani

## STATE PMT EXAMS EXERCISE ANSWER KEY

| Q. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A.** | **1** | **1** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **4** | **1** | **2** | **2** | **2** | | |