

SECTION - A

1 x 10 = 10

1. When the stimulation of a receptor results in a spontaneous, involuntary reaction, it is called _____. In simple reflex the _____ is not involved.
2. Salivation on smelling one's favorite's food is an example of _____ reflex.
3. The preganglionic fibers and the post the post – ganglionic fibers are a part of _____.
4. An infection of the meninges is called _____.
5. Pons literally means _____.
6. _____ receptor will detect the taste .
7. Receptor usually located in _____ area.
8. _____ is known as sleeping center.
9. What is neuron muscular junction?

SECTION - B

2 x 10 = 20

10. Draw the labeled diagram of neuromuscular junction.
11. What will happen when the spinal cord get injured?
12. What happens at the synapse between two neurons?
13. What is the role of the brain in reflex action?
14. Though reflex arcs are formed in the spiral cord itself, how does the information input reach the brain?
15. Brain is a delicate organ. How is it protected?
16. Bring out the differences between the conduction of information in animals and that in plants.
17. Differentiate between axon and dendrite of a neuron.
18. How do the muscle cells move when a nerve impulse reaches the muscle?
19. What is the function of receptors in our body? Think of situation where receptors do not work properly. What problems are likely to arise?

SECTION - C

4 x 5 = 20

20. How does body respond when adrenaline is secreted into the blood?
21. Draw a diagram of human brain & label the following parts: 1. Hypothalamus
2. Pons 3. Medulla 4. Cerebrum 5. Mid-brain 6. Cerebellum
22. What is a reflex arc? Give two examples of flex actions. Illustrate by a diagram an arc.
23. a. distinguish between voluntary & involuntary actions of our body.
Give reasons:-
b. reflex arc connections are made in the spiral cord.
c. salivation is considered an involuntary action.