

**Q-1: Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) starts to take effect around 30 to 90 minutes after taking it and physical effects include**

- a) Raised body temperature
- b) Increased heart rate and blood pressure
- c) Sleeplessness
- d) All of the above

**Q-2: Which portion of a reflex arc is most likely to be located entirely within the central nervous system?**

- a) Sensory neuron
- b) Motor neuron
- c) Effector cell
- d) Interneuron

**Q-3: Put the following parts of a reflex arc in the correct order beginning with the sensory receptor**

1. Motor neuron
2. Interneuron
3. Effector
4. Sensory neuron
5. Sensory receptor

- a) 5, 4, 2, 1, 3
- b) 5, 3, 2, 4, 1
- c) 5, 2, 3, 4, 1
- d) 5, 1, 2, 3, 4

**Q-4: Control of temperature, endocrine activity, and thirst are functions associated with the \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Medulla
- b) Cerebellum
- c) Hypothalamus
- d) Thalamus

**Q-5: Arrange the following to trace the path of filtrate through a renal tubule: (1) proximal convoluted tubule (2) distal convoluted tubule (3) ascending limb of nephron loop (4) descending limb of nephron loop**

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- b) 2, 3, 4, 1
- c) 1, 4, 3, 2
- d) 3, 2, 1, 4

**Q-6: From which part of the renal tubule are 60-65% of the water and virtually all nutrients, electrolytes, and plasma proteins reabsorbed into the blood?**

- a) Proximal convoluted tubule
- b) Distal convoluted tubule
- c) Ascending limb of nephron loop
- d) Descending limb of nephron loop

**Q-7: Granular (juxtaglomerular cells) secrete \_\_\_\_\_ when there is a fall in \_\_\_\_\_ ion concentration.**

- a) Renin / chloride
- b) Carbonic anhydrase / sodium
- c) ATPase / potassium
- d) Renin / sodium

**Q-8: Hydrogen and potassium ions are secreted into the tubular fluid in the**

- a) Renal corpuscle
- b) Proximal convoluted tubule
- c) Nephron loop
- d) Distal convoluted tubule

**Q-9: As the renal artery approaches the kidney, it branches to supply the renal glomeruli. Place the following in the correct sequence starting from the renal artery.**

- 1) Arcuate artery
  - 2) Interlobular artery
  - 3) Interlobar artery
  - 4) Afferent arteriole
- 
- a) (2,1,3,4)
  - b) (3,1,2,4)
  - c) (1,3,4,2)
  - d) (4,3,1,2)

**Q-10: Given the following conditions:**

Capsular hydrostatic pressure = 15 mm Hg  
Glomerular plasma osmotic pressure = 25 mm  
Glomerular hydrostatic pressure = 75 mm Hg

What is the NET FILTRATION RATE?

- a) 35 mm Hg
- b) 85 mm Hg
- c) 65 mm Hg
- d) 115 mm Hg

**Q-11: Which part of the renal tubule is lined throughout its length by a simple cuboidal epithelium with sparse, short microvilli?**

- a) Proximal convoluted tubule
- b) Distal convoluted tubule
- c) Ascending limb of nephron loop
- d) Descending limb of nephron loop

**Q-12: If you took a drug that inhibited the reabsorption of Na<sup>+</sup> in the PCT, you would:**

- a) Have an increased urine output
- b) Have a decreased urine output
- c) Have a decreased plasma [bilirubin] and become jaundiced
- d) Have decreased absorption of fats and have grey-white feces

**Q-13: Podocytes make up the:**

- a) Visceral layer of the nephron
- b) Visceral layer of the glomerulus
- c) Visceral layer of the renal capsule
- d) Visceral layer of the Bowman's Capsule

**Q-14: Glucose is:**

- a) Filtered, reabsorbed and secreted
- b) Filtered and reabsorbed, but not secreted
- c) Filtered and secreted, but not reabsorbed
- d) Filtered and neither secreted nor reabsorbed

**Q-15: While the kidneys process about 180L of blood-derived fluids per day, the amount that actually leaves the body is:**

- a) 50%, or 90L
- b) 100%, or 180L
- c) 10%, or 18L
- d) 1%, or 1.8L

**Q-16: The fluid in the capsular space is similar to plasma except that it does not contain a significant amount of:**

- a) Glucose
- b) Sodium
- c) Albumin
- d) H<sup>+</sup>

**Q-17: During reabsorption, Na<sup>+</sup> crosses the apical walls of the proximal tubule cells into the interstitial fluid principally by means of:**

- a) Phagocytosis
- b) Receptor-mediated endocytosis
- c) Simple diffusion
- d) Active transport

**Q-18: The vasa recta creates the osmotic gradient in the kidney's medulla.**

- a) This statement is true
- b) This statement is false because the PCT creates the gradient
- c) This statement is false because the DCT creates the gradient
- d) This statement is false because the loop of Henle creates the gradient

**Q-19: Which of the following is incorrect concerning ADH?**

- a) Its production is regulated by plasma osmolarity
- b) Its activity is affected by alcohol
- c) It acts on the collecting duct and decreases its permeability to water
- d) It is stored in the posterior pituitary

**Q-20: The most important function of the juxtaglomerular apparatus (JGA) is to:**

- a) Secrete water and sodium into the filtrate
- b) Reabsorb sodium
- c) Generate bicarbonate ions in response to decreased blood pH
- d) Secrete renin in response to decreased renal blood pressure or blood flow

**Q-21: The kidney secretes \_\_\_\_\_, which is an enzyme-hormone that raises blood pressure.**

- a) Aldosterone
- b) Renin
- c) Angiotensinogen
- d) Angiotensin II

**Q-22: How much of the cardiac output passes through the kidneys?**

- a) 10%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%
- d) 65%

**Q-23: Which of these has the highest concentration in the urine?**

- a) Sodium
- b) Glucose
- c) Uric acid
- d) Phosphate

**Q-24: Which ion is reabsorbed in exchange for sodium?**

- a) Chloride
- b) Potassium
- c) Calcium
- d) Magnesium

**Q-25: What is the average glomerular filtration rate?**

- a) 10L per day
- b) 1,500 ml per day
- c) 180L per day
- d) 1 ml per minute

**Q-26: Tubular reabsorption occurs from the nephron tubules into the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Loop of Henle
- b) Peritubular capillaries
- c) Renal corpuscle
- d) Renal pyramid

**Q-27: Which of the following occurred by active transport?**

- a) Albumin in the urine
- b) Creatine in the urine
- c) Reabsorption of water at the proximal tubule
- d) Reabsorption of amino acids

**Q-28: The action of aldosterone is to increase \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Sodium elimination
- b) Sodium reabsorption
- c) Potassium reabsorption
- d) Chloride excretion

**Q-29: How much sodium is actively reabsorbed by the proximal segment of the nephron?**

- a) 10%
- b) 1%
- c) 70%
- d) 99%

**Q-30: The countercurrent multiplier mechanism occurs at the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Loop of Henle
- b) Proximal convoluted tubule
- c) Distal convoluted tubule
- d) Collecting ducts

**Q-31: The fluid in the descending limb of the loop of Henle is \_\_\_\_\_ relative to the capillaries**

- a) Isotonic
- b) Weakly hypotonic
- c) Strongly hypotonic
- d) Hypertonic

**Q-32: The function of the countercurrent multiplier is to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Increase the concentration of NaCl
- b) Decrease the concentration of NaCl
- c) Change the blood levels of potassium
- d) Conserve potassium

**Q-33: Renal calculi are usually comprised of the following except which one?**

- a) Calcium oxalate
- b) Cholesterol
- c) Uric acid
- d) Magnesium phosphate

**Q-34: Tubular reabsorption is responsible for retaining nutrients the body requires. Most tubular reabsorption occurs in the \_\_\_\_\_ where microvilli, and their numerous carrier proteins, increase the surface area available for reabsorption.**

- a) Distal convoluted tubule
- b) Proximal convoluted tubule
- c) Collecting duct
- d) Nephron loop

**Q-35: Within the renal tubule, two hormones play a role in determining the final volume and sodium concentration of the urine. The hormone \_\_\_\_\_ regulates sodium reabsorption, while \_\_\_\_\_ regulates water reabsorption.**

- a) Aldosterone; antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
- b) Cortisol; atrial natriuretic peptide
- c) Renin; angiotensin II
- d) Antidiuretic hormone (ADH); epinephrine

**Q-36: In which area can the term urine be correctly used?**

- a) Bowman's capsule
- b) Nephron
- c) Collecting duct
- d) Loop of Henle

**Q-37: Where does most selective reabsorption occur?**

- a) Loop of Henle
- b) Glomerulus
- c) Distal convoluted tubule
- d) Proximal convoluted tubule

**Q-38: Secretion of many anterior pituitary hormones is controlled by other hormones from the**

- a) Pancreatic islets
- b) Thyroid gland
- c) Hypothalamus
- d) Adrenal gland

**Q-39: Anterior pituitary cells called mammotropes (lactotropes) secrete**

- a) Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- b) Follicle stimulating hormone
- c) Growth hormone
- d) Prolactin

**Q-40: The hormone ADH is produced by cells whose bodies are in the \_\_\_\_\_, but it is actually released or secreted in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Anterior pituitary; posterior pituitary
- b) Hypothalamus; anterior pituitary
- c) Hypophysis; hypothalamus
- d) Hypothalamus; posterior pituitary

**Q-41: The term gonadotropins refers to this pair of hormones**

- a) FSH and LH
- b) TSH and ACTH
- c) PRF and PIF
- d) Somatomedins and somatotropin

**Q-42: Which hormone is required for ovulation and formation of the corpus luteum?**

- a) FSH
- b) LH
- c) TSH
- d) PRL

**Q-43 : ADH is also called vasopressin because at high concentrations it causes**

- a) Increased urine output
- b) Constriction of blood vessels
- c) Increased potassium secretion by the kidneys
- d) Decreased sodium retention by the kidneys

**Q-44: Which hormone is sometimes given to women to induce (start) labor?**

- a) Glucagon
- b) Prolactin
- c) Oxytocin
- d) Progesterone

**Q-45: The primary action of antidiuretic hormone, also called vasopressin, is to**

- a) Promote the retention of water by the kidneys
- b) Cause a decrease in blood calcium levels..
- c) Increase metabolic rate.
- d) Stimulate uterine smooth muscle contractions during delivery.

**Q-46: Which of these is not a function of one or both of the pituitary gonadotropins?**

- a) Stimulate milk production in the mammary gland
- b) Stimulate growth of ovarian follicles
- c) Promote production of sperm cells in the testes
- d) Stimulate secretion of sex hormones from ovaries and testes.

**Q-47: All of the following pituitary gland hormones are tropic except**

- a) ACTH
- b) FSH
- c) TSH
- d) GH

**Q-48: The effect of hyposecretion of thyroid hormone during infancy is**

- a) Normal height but mental retardation
- b) Very short stature (height) but normal brain development
- c) Abnormal bone development and irreversible brain damage
- d) Low metabolic rate, sensitivity to cold, tissue swelling

**Q-49: Which of the following hormones helps to maintain blood glucose levels by stimulating gluconeogenesis?**

- a) Thyroid hormone
- b) Cortisol
- c) Insulin
- d) Aldosterone

**Q-50: Which endocrine disorder is correctly matched with its cause?**

- a) Diabetes mellitus - hypersecretion of insulin
- b) Diabetes insipidus - hypersecretion of ADH
- c) Grave's disease - hypersecretion of cortisol
- d) Addison's disease - hyposecretion of adrenal cortex hormones

**Q-51: Which of the following hormones stimulates liver glycogenolysis, gluconeogenesis, and fat breakdown?**

- a) Insulin
- b) Thyroid hormone
- c) ACTH
- d) Glucagon

**Q-52: The main hormone responsible for maintaining pregnancy is**

- a) Estrogen
- b) Progesterone
- c) Relaxin
- d) Inhibin

**Q-53: The most common feature of epilepsy is:**

- a) Seizures due to excessive discharge of neurons
- b) Haemorrhaging
- c) Low insulin
- d) Uncontrollable musculature

**Q-54: Which is not true regarding kidneys?**

- a) They do not have any capsule.
- b) They are bean shaped and reddish brown in color.
- c) Each kidney is divided into 2 parts - cortex and medulla.
- d) They are the main excretory organs.

**Q-55: Which of these is not a function of kidneys?**

- a) Maintenance of acid base balance.
- b) Excretion of nitrogenous waste products.
- c) Temperature regulation.
- d) Maintenance of water balance.

**Q-56: If you took a second to count every neuron in an average adult human brain it would take over:**

- a) 1,000 years
- b) 100 years
- c) 10,000 years
- d) 30,000 years

**Q-57: Which is true of a reflex arc?**

- a) It does not involve the brain and spinal cord
- b) It always consists of an afferent and an efferent neuron
- c) It always consists of an afferent neuron, an efferent neuron, and an interneuron
- d) It always consists of an afferent neuron, an efferent neuron, the brain, and the spinal cord

**Q-58: Which sequence best represents the course of an impulse over a reflex arc?**

- a) Receptor, synapse, sensory neuron, motor neuron, effector
- b) Effector, sensory neuron, synapse, motor neuron, receptor

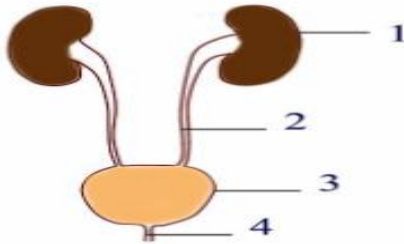


- c) Receptor, motor neuron, synapse, sensory neuron, effector
- d) Receptor, sensory neuron, center, interneuron, effector

**Q-59: Which of the following is not true of the brainstem in general?**

- a) It is composed of the medulla, pons and midbrain
- b) Most of the cranial nerves enter or exit the brain via the brainstem
- c) Damage to the brainstem is usually fatal
- d) It connects the spinal cord to the thalamus and hypothalamus

**Q-60: Identify urethra in this diagram**



- a) 1      b) 2
- c) 3      d) 4

**Q-61: Neural pathways by which sensory impulses from receptors reach effectors without involving the brain are called:**

- a) Association pathways
- b) Spinal reflexes
- c) Corticospinal tracts
- d) None of the above

**Q-62: The most highly addictive drug is**

- a) LSD
- b) Opium
- c) Heroin
- d) Barbiturates

**Q-63: Reflex centers of the medulla include all of the following except the:**

- a) Cardiovascular center
- b) Cardiac and vasomotor centers
- c) Digestive centers
- d) Respiratory rhythmicity center

**Q-64: Grey matter is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ while white matter is composed of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Cell bodies, myelinated axons
- b) Myelinated axons, cell bodies
- c) Sensory neurons, motor neurons
- d) Interneurons, synapses

**Q-65: Control of hormone release from the anterior pituitary is from the:**

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Cerebral cortex
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Pons

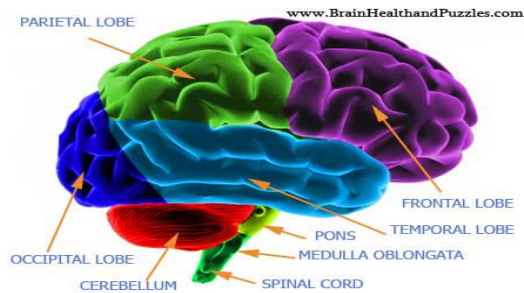
**Q-66: Damage to the corpora quadrigemina would most likely result in:**

- a) A speech defect
- b) A loss of coordination and balance
- c) Distorted pain perception
- d) Loss of visual motor response

**Q-67: Which of the following is a hallucinogenic**

- a) Opium
- b) Heroin
- c) Charas
- d) Cocaine

**Q-68: The Fissure of Rolando separates the:**



- a) Temporal lobe and parietal lobe
- b) Occipital lobe and temporal lobe
- c) Frontal lobe and parietal lobe
- d) Parietal lobe and occipital lobe

**Q-69: Following an auto accident, a man with an obvious head injury was observed stumbling about the scene. An inability to walk properly and a loss of balance were quite obvious. What brain area was involved?**

- a) Corpus callosum
- b) Cerebellum
- c) Occipital lobe of cerebrum
- d) Temporal lobe of cerebrum

**Q-70: Certain vascular structures in the brain produce cerebrospinal fluid. Which of the following is true of these structures?**

- a) They project into the cerebral venous sinuses
- b) They are found only in the lateral ventricles
- c) They constitute what is called a choroid plexus
- d) These structures are located in the subarachnoid space

**Q-71: The brain stem consists of the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Cerebrum, pons, midbrain and medulla
- b) Midbrain, medulla and pons
- c) Pons, medulla, cerebellum and midbrain
- d) Midbrain only

**Q-72: The vital centers for the control of heart rate, respiration, and blood pressure are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Pons
- b) Cerebrum
- c) Midbrain
- d) Medulla

**Q-73: The fissure separating the cerebral hemispheres is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Central fissure
- b) Longitudinal fissure
- c) Parieto-occipital fissure
- d) Lateral fissure

**Q-74: The cerebrospinal fluid \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Is formed mostly by the choroid plexuses
- b) Enters the four ventricles after filling and circulating through the subarachnoid space
- c) Is secreted mostly by the ependymal cells lining the brain ventricles
- d) Is secreted by the arachnoid villi

**Q-75: The hypothalamus \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Is the thermostat of the body since it regulates temperature
- b) Is an important auditory and visual relay center
- c) Has the Pulvinar body as part of its structure
- d) Mediates sensations

**Q-76: Broca's area \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Corresponds to Brodman's area 8
- b) Is usually found in the right hemisphere
- c) Serves the recognition of complex objects
- d) Is considered a motor speech area

**Q-77: Huntington's disease \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Begins to appear at ages 10 to 15
- b) Has symptoms that are the opposite of Parkinson's disease
- c) Usually subsides by ages 35 to 40
- d) May be a result of a defective 26th chromosome

**Q-78: Tremor at rest, shuffling gait, stooped posture and expressionless face are characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Huntington's disease
- b) Cerebellar disease
- c) Parkinson's disease
- d) Spinal cord disease

**Q-79: Which statement about epilepsy is most accurate?**

- a) During seizures, sensory messages are processed normally but responses are blocked.
- b) Petit mal epilepsy typically begins in adolescence and is often severely disabling.
- c) Epilepsy is often genetically induced but also frequently caused by head trauma, stroke, infection and tumor.
- d) The aura in grand mal epilepsy typically occurs as the patient regains consciousness.

**Q-80: White matter (myelinated fibers) is found in all of the following locations, with the exception of the \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Corpus callosum
- b) Cerebral cortex
- c) Corticospinal tracts
- d) Outer surface of the spinal cord

**Q-81: Kidney stones are mostly composed of**

- a) Calcium carbonate, oxalate and phosphate
- b) Calcium bicarbonate, oxalate and phosphate
- c) Calcium oxalate, urate, and phosphate
- d) Calcium oxalate, phosphate and nitrate

**Q-82: Which of the following statements is incorrect for CAPD?**

- a) It is more convenient than haemodialysis
- b) It uses peritoneum as the dialysis membrane
- c) It does not require expensive equipments
- d) The risk of infection is very less

**Q-83: The common feature of steroids, alkaloids and alcohol is that they**

- a) Cause physiological dependence
- b) Are synthesized in our body
- c) Are synthesized by plants
- d) Cause psychological dependence

**Q-84: Match the items listed in column1 with their functions in column2 ;choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of two columns**

	Column 1		Column 2
A	Juxtaglomerular apparatus	p	Secretion of vasopressin
B	Choroid plexus	q	Filtering the blood
C	Hypothalamus of brain	r	Secretion of rennin
D	Podocytes	s	Secretion of CSF
		t	Secretion of aldosterone

- a) A=t;B=s;C=p;D=q                      b) A=q;B=s;C=p;D=r  
 c) A=r;B=s;C=p;D=q                      d) A=r;B=s;C=t;D=q

**Q-85: The hormones of adenohipophysis,which do not stimulate another endocrine gland to secrete hormones**

- a) GH and PRL  
 b) ACTH and LH  
 c) PRL and LH  
 d) TSH and FSH

**Q-86: The correct impulse circuit of reflex arc is**

- a) Effector→motor nerve→dorsal horn→interneuron→ventral horn→sensory nerve→sense organ  
 b) Sense organ→sensory nerve→dorsal horn interneuron→ventral horn→ motor nerve →effector  
 c) Sense organ→sensory nerve→ventral horn→interneuron→dorsal horn motor nerve→ effector  
 d) Effector→sensory nerve→dorsal horn→interneuron→ventral horn→motor nerve→sense organ

**Q-87: Read the statement A and B**

- (A) Few cranial nerves are sensory and few spinal nerves are motor  
 (B) Interneurons are found in grey matter of spinal cord. Which of these is correct?  
 a) Both the statements A and B are correct  
 b) Statement A is correct, B is wrong  
 c) Statement B is correct,A is wrong  
 d) Both the statements are wrong

**Q-88: Match the ducts listed in column1 with the connecting structures in column2;choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of two columns**

	Column 1		Column 2
A	Foramen magnum	p	p.Lateral and 3rd ventricle
B	Foramen of monro	q	Spinal cord and 4 <sup>th</sup> ventricle
C	Foramen ovale	r	3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> ventricle
D	Cerebral aqueduct	s	Spinal cord and brain
		t	Atrial septal defect

- a) A=q;B=s,C=p;D=r      b) A=q;B=p;C=t;D=r  
 c) A=q;B=r;C=t;D=s      d) A=q;B=r;C=t;D=p

**Q-89: Which of the following is diluting segment of uriniferous tubule?**

- a) Ascending limb  
 b) Descending limb  
 c) DCT  
 d) PCT

**Q-90: Which part of brain affected in alcoholics?**

- a) Cerebrum  
 b) Brain stem  
 c) Medula oblongata  
 d) Cerebellum

**Q-91: In left handed people,Broca's area lies in the**

- a) Right cerebral hemisphere  
 b) Left cerebral hemisphere  
 c) Both (a) and (b)  
 d) Either (a) or (b)

**Q-92: A person undergoing prolonged fasting. His urine will be found to contain abnormal quantities of**

- a) Fats  
 b) Amino acids  
 c) Glucose  
 d) Ketones

**Q-93: After having taken alcohol, person feels giddiness and nausea in the morning. This type of hangover is due to accumulation of**

- a) Ethanol
- b) Acetaldehyde
- c) Formaldehyde
- d) Methanol

**Q-94: All of the following are found in urine except**

- a) Glucose
- b) Sodium ions
- c) Uric acid
- d) Creatinine

**Q-95: The leading cause of kidney failure is:**

- a) Polycystic kidney disease
- b) Kidney stones
- c) Diabetes & hypertension
- d) Hydronephrosis

**Q-96: Match the disorders of endocrine system listed in column1 with the causes in column2; choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of two columns**

	column 1		column 2
A	Addison's disease	p	Hyposecretion of GH
B	Simond's disease	q	Hyposecretion of GH
C	Cushing's disease	r	Hyposecretion of ACTH
D	Acromegaly	s	Hyposecretion of ACTH
		t	Hyposecretion of ADH

- a) A=r;B=t;C=p;D=q
- b) A=p;B=r;C=s;D=q
- c) A=r;B=p;C=s;D=q
- d) A=r;B=p;C=t;D=q

**Q-97: Match the parts of human brain listed in column1 with those functions given in column2; choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of two columns**

	Column 1		Column 2
A	Hypothalamus	p	Visual and auditory reflexes
B	Medula oblongata	q	Muscular movement
C	Midbrain	r	Emotional state
D	Cerebellum	s	Centre of intelligence
		t	Respiratory centre

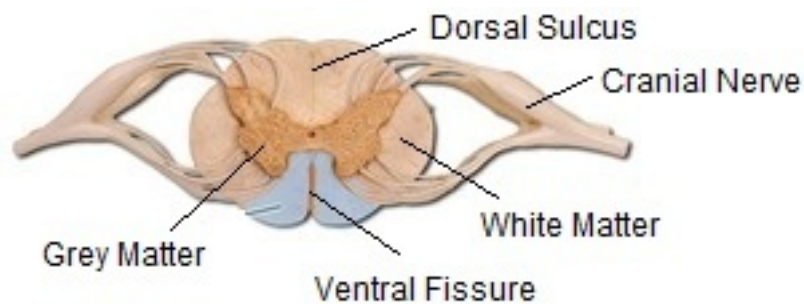
a) A=r;B=t;C=p;D=q

b) A=r;B=t;C=p;D=s

c) A=r;B=t;C=q;D=p

d) A=r;B=s;C=p;D=q

**Q-98: In the following diagram of T.S. of spinal cord, indicate the wrong labeling**



a) Dorsal sulcus

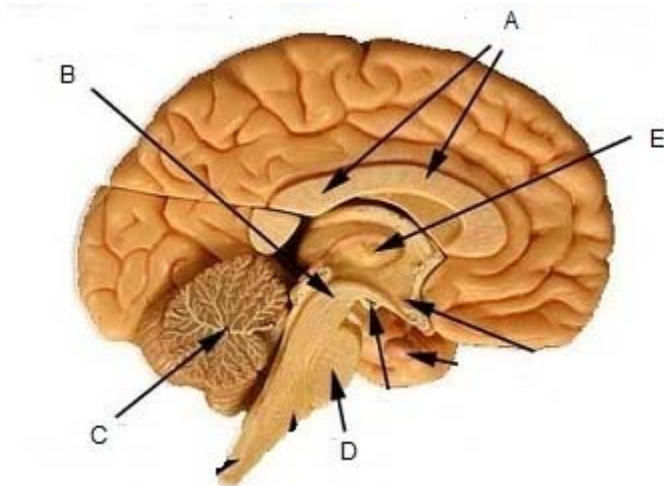
b) Cranial nerve

c) Grey matter & white matter

d) Ventral fissure

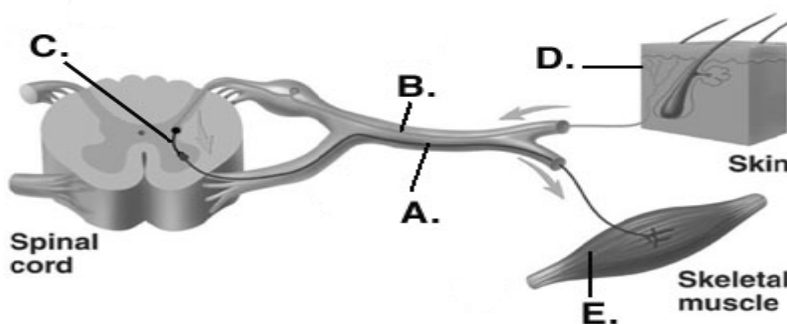


**Q-99:** In the following diagram of sagittal section of human brain certain parts have been indicated by alphabets. Choose the answer in which these alphabets have been correctly matched with the parts which they indicate.



- a) A=corpus callosum; B=midbrain; C=cerebrum; D=pons; E=thalamus.
- b) A=corpus callosum; B=thalamus; C=cerebellum; D=pons; E=midbrain
- c) A=corpus callosum; B=midbrain; C=cerebellum; D=pons; E=thalamus
- d) A=medula; B=midbrain; C=cerebellum; D=pons; E=thalamus

**Q-100:** In the diagram representing reflex arc, identify the correct labellings.



- a) A=motor neuron; B= sensory neuron; C= inter neuron; D= sensory receptor; E= effector organ.
- b) A=sensory neuron; B= motor neuron ; C= inter neuron; D= sensory receptor; E= effector organ.
- c) A= motor neuron; B=sensory neuron; C= inter neuron; D= effector organ; E= sensory receptor
- d) A= inter neuron; B= motor neuron; C= sensory neuron; D= sensory receptor; E= effector organ