

Sensory Physiology Mcqs With Answers

2

CHAPTER # 01

INTRODUCTION

1. deals with the study of the structure of an organism and the relationships of its parts.
 - a) Physiology
 - b) **Anatomy**
 - c) Histology
 - d) Embryology
2. Word anatomy is derived from
 - a) Latin word
 - b) Italian word
 - c) **Greek word**
 - d) None of these
3. is used to describe the study of body parts visible to the naked eye
 - a) Cytology
 - b) Histology
 - c) **Gross anatomy**
 - d) Physiology
4. Study of tissues is called
 - a) **Histology**
 - b) Cytology
 - c) Embryology
 - d) Pathological anatomy
5. Study of cell is called
 - a) Histology
 - b) **Cytology**
 - c) Embryology
 - d) Pathological anatomy
6. Study of diseased body structure is called
 - a) Histology
 - b) Cytology
 - c) Embryology
 - d) **Pathological anatomy**
7. is the branch of anatomy which deals with the study of embryo.
 - a) Histology
 - b) Cytology
 - c) **Embryology**
 - d) Pathological anatomy
8. deals with the study of structure of different organs and body parts of human.
 - a) **Human anatomy**
 - b) Histology
 - c) Cytology
 - d) embryology
9. helps in understanding congenital deformities and defects.
 - a) histology
 - b) cytology
 - c) embryology
 - d) **pathological anatomy**
10. is the branch of anatomy that deals with the study of any specific part of the body.
 - a) Systemic anatomy
 - b) **Regional anatomy**
 - c) Embryology
 - d) Cytology
11. is the branch of anatomy that deals with the study of any system of body is called systemic anatomy.
 - a) **Systemic anatomy**
 - b) Regional anatomy
 - c) Embryology
 - d) Cytology
12. is the branch of anatomy that deals with the study of diagnosis of disease.
 - a) Cross- section anatomy
 - b) **Applied anatomy**
 - c) Regional anatomy
 - d) Systemic anatomy
13. is the branch of anatomy that deals with the study of cross-sectional part of human body.
 - a) **Cross- section anatomy**
 - b) Applied anatomy
 - c) Regional anatomy
 - d) Systemic anatomy

CHAPTER # 02

TERMINOLOGIES OF ANATOMY

Sensory physiology MCQs with answers are an essential aspect of understanding how our sensory systems function. These multiple-choice questions (MCQs) not only test knowledge but also reinforce learning about the intricate mechanisms that underlie our sensory experiences. This article will delve into various aspects of sensory physiology, covering topics such as the senses, sensory receptors, signal transduction, and sensory pathways. We will also provide a collection of MCQs along with their answers to facilitate a better grasp of the subject matter.

Overview of Sensory Physiology

Sensory physiology is the study of how our sensory systems detect and respond to external stimuli. The human body possesses five primary senses: vision, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. Each of these senses has specialized receptors that convert specific types of stimuli into neural signals that the brain can interpret.

1. The Five Senses

- Vision: Detected by photoreceptors in the retina (rods and cones).
- Hearing: Detected by hair cells in the cochlea of the inner ear.
- Taste: Detected by taste buds on the tongue (sweet, sour, salty, bitter, umami).
- Smell: Detected by olfactory receptors in the nasal cavity.
- Touch: Detected by various mechanoreceptors in the skin.

2. Sensory Receptors

Sensory receptors can be classified based on their function and the type of stimulus they detect:

- Photoreceptors: Respond to light (e.g., rods and cones).
- Mechanoreceptors: Respond to mechanical pressure or distortion (e.g., touch receptors, hair cells).
- Chemoreceptors: Respond to chemical stimuli (e.g., taste and smell receptors).
- Thermoreceptors: Respond to temperature changes.
- Nociceptors: Respond to pain stimuli.

3. Signal Transduction

Signal transduction refers to the process by which sensory receptors convert stimuli into electrical signals. This involves several key steps:

1. Stimulus Detection: The receptor detects a specific type of stimulus.
2. Transduction: The receptor converts the stimulus into a change in membrane potential.
3. Propagation: The electrical signal is transmitted along sensory neurons.
4. Integration: The signal reaches the central nervous system (CNS) for processing.

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

Below is a set of MCQs designed to test knowledge of sensory physiology. Each question is followed by the correct answer.

MCQ Set 1: General Sensory Physiology

1. Which type of receptor is primarily responsible for detecting light?

- A) Chemoreceptors
- B) Thermoreceptors
- C) Photoreceptors
- D) Mechanoreceptors

Answer: C) Photoreceptors

2. Which part of the eye contains the highest concentration of cones?

- A) Optic nerve
- B) Fovea centralis
- C) Retina
- D) Cornea

Answer: B) Fovea centralis

3. What is the primary function of hair cells in the inner ear?

- A) Detect light
- B) Detect sound
- C) Detect taste
- D) Detect temperature

Answer: B) Detect sound

4. Which type of sensory receptor is responsible for the sensation of pain?

- A) Photoreceptors
- B) Mechanoreceptors
- C) Nociceptors
- D) Thermoreceptors

Answer: C) Nociceptors

5. The process by which sensory receptors convert stimulus energy into electrical energy is known as:

- A) Perception
- B) Sensation
- C) Transduction
- D) Integration

Answer: C) Transduction

MCQ Set 2: Specific Sensory Pathways

6. Which cranial nerve is primarily responsible for taste sensation?

- A) Optic nerve (II)
- B) Olfactory nerve (I)
- C) Facial nerve (VII)
- D) Vagus nerve (X)

Answer: C) Facial nerve (VII)

7. The primary auditory cortex is located in which lobe of the brain?

- A) Frontal lobe
 - B) Parietal lobe
 - C) Temporal lobe
 - D) Occipital lobe
- Answer: C) Temporal lobe

8. Which part of the brain is responsible for processing visual information?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Medulla oblongata
- C) Occipital lobe
- D) Parietal lobe

Answer: C) Occipital lobe

9. Which of the following senses is most directly related to chemoreceptors?

- A) Vision
- B) Hearing
- C) Taste
- D) Touch

Answer: C) Taste

10. The sensation of warmth is primarily detected by:

- A) Nociceptors
- B) Thermoreceptors
- C) Mechanoreceptors
- D) Photoreceptors

Answer: B) Thermoreceptors

MCQ Set 3: Sensory Integration and Perception

11. The ability to recognize an object based on its smell is primarily processed in which part of the brain?

- A) Hippocampus
- B) Olfactory bulb
- C) Amygdala
- D) Thalamus

Answer: B) Olfactory bulb

12. Which of the following describes the phenomenon of sensory adaptation?

- A) Increased sensitivity to a stimulus after exposure
- B) Decreased responsiveness to a constant stimulus over time
- C) The brain's ability to process multiple stimuli simultaneously
- D) The ability to detect changes in stimulus intensity

Answer: B) Decreased responsiveness to a constant stimulus over time

13. Visual information from the right visual field is processed in which hemisphere of the brain?

- A) Left hemisphere
- B) Right hemisphere
- C) Both hemispheres equally

- D) None of the above

Answer: A) Left hemisphere

14. The phenomenon where one sense is perceived in terms of another is known as:

- A) Sensory deprivation
- B) Synesthesia
- C) Sensory overload
- D) Sensory integration

Answer: B) Synesthesia

15. Which system is responsible for the perception of the body's position in space?

- A) Visual system
- B) Auditory system
- C) Vestibular system
- D) Somatosensory system

Answer: C) Vestibular system

Conclusion

Understanding sensory physiology is crucial for grasping how we interact with our environment. Through the study of sensory receptors, signal transduction, and the pathways that lead to perception, we can appreciate the complexity of our sensory systems. The MCQs provided in this article serve as a valuable tool for reinforcing knowledge and assessing comprehension of sensory physiology. Whether for academic purposes or personal interest, mastering these concepts enhances our understanding of the human body and its remarkable capabilities.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the primary function of sensory neurons?

To transmit sensory information from sensory receptors to the central nervous system.

Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for processing visual information?

The occipital lobe.

What type of receptors are involved in the sense of taste?

Chemoreceptors.

Which sensory modality is processed by the olfactory bulb?

Smell.

What is the role of mechanoreceptors?

To detect mechanical pressure or distortion.

Which type of sensory receptor responds to temperature changes?

Thermoreceptors.

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