



Class 10 Science | Control And Coordination

MCQ WORKSHEET • 15 questions • Choose one correct option • Suggested time: 25 minutes

1. The part of a neuron that usually receives incoming signals is the:

- A. Dendrite
- B. Synaptic gap
- C. Myelin sheath
- D. Axon terminal

2. At a typical chemical synapse, a signal crosses the gap using:

- A. Bone fibres
- B. Neurotransmitters
- C. Starch grains
- D. Red blood cells

3. A withdrawal reflex from a hot object is coordinated initially mainly by the:

- A. Cerebrum only
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Pituitary gland
- D. Cerebellum only

4. Which sequence correctly describes a simple reflex arc?

- A. Brain → receptor → sensory neuron → muscle
- B. Muscle → sensory neuron → receptor → brain
- C. Motor neuron → receptor → muscle → sensory neuron
- D. Receptor → sensory neuron → CNS → motor neuron → muscle

5. Balance and precision of voluntary movement depend strongly on the:

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Medulla only
- C. Hypothalamus only
- D. Retina

6. Which brain region controls many involuntary functions such as breathing?

- A. Optic nerve
- B. Cerebellum only
- C. Cerebrum surface only
- D. Medulla

7. A shoot bends toward light because auxin promotes more elongation on the:

- A. Root cap
- B. Shaded side
- C. Illuminated side
- D. Flower stigma

8. Growth of roots toward gravity is:

- A. Positive geotropism
- B. Thigmonasty
- C. Positive phototropism
- D. Negative geotropism

9. Growth of a pollen tube toward an ovule is an example of:

- A. Geotropism only
- B. Phototropism
- C. Chemotropism
- D. Hydrotropism

10. Folding of touch-me-not leaves differs from shoot phototropism because it is mainly:

- A. A turgor movement rather than directional growth
- B. A response to gravity alone
- C. Permanent elongation
- D. Always caused by cell division

11. Which plant hormone generally inhibits growth and promotes dormancy?

- A. Cytokinin
- B. Abscissic acid
- C. Gibberellin
- D. Auxin

12. Insulin helps control blood glucose by:

- A. Increasing glucose release in all cases
- B. Producing bile
- C. Promoting its uptake and storage
- D. Digesting proteins

13. Iodine is required to synthesise:

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Insulin

14. The rapid hormonal response to danger involves increased secretion of:

- A. Thyroxine only
- B. Insulin
- C. Oestrogen only
- D. Adrenaline

15. Hormone levels are often regulated by:

- A. Feedback mechanisms
- B. Only external light
- C. Random secretion without signals
- D. Stopping blood flow

ANSWER KEY — check after completing all 15 questions

1.A 2.B 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.D 7.B 8.A 9.C 10.A 11.B 12.C 13.A 14.D 15.A