1) Tactile discrimination:
   a. Is defined as: The ability of the person to perceive 2 stimuli applied simultaneously to the skin while the eyes are closed.
   b. The least distance is found at: Lips, tips of tongue & fingers
   c. Is carried in the spinal cord by: Gracil and Cuneate tracts.

2) Abnormal planter reflex (Babinski sign) is found in:
   a) UMN lesion
   b) Deep sleep or anaesthesia in adults; coma
   c) Infants below one yr.

3) The light reflex:
   a) Application of bright light to one eye leads to: constriction of pupils in both eyes
   b) Its physiological significance is: to detect any lesion in the pathway of light reflex, protect eye
   c) Repeating this test after instillation of atropine to both eyes produces: absence of the reflex

4) Accommodation to near vision requires the following mechanisms:
   a) Constriction of pupils
   b) Internal rotation of both eyes. (medial: convergence)
   c) Relaxation of ciliary m.s. → P thickness of the eye lens.

5) The following tests are used to assess renal functions:
   a) Urine analysis
   b) Estimation of Bl. area, Creatinine & BUN levels
   c) Creatinine & PAH Clearance
   d) Abdominal ultrasound & CT scan
6) On exposure to hot weather body temperature is regulated by:
   a) Sweating
   b) Vasodilatation of cutaneous vessels
   c) Increase in energy production

7) BMR:
   a) Is determined indirectly by the following equation: \[
   \frac{\text{Litters of O}_2 \text{ used} \times \text{heat value of O}_2}{\text{Body surface area}}
   \]
   b) Its value in a normal young adult is \(40 \pm 15 \text{ Cal} / \text{hr} / \text{m}^2\)
   c) Its value decreases in hot weather.

8) The motor activity of the small intestine is controlled by:
   a) Autonomic Nervous System & local axon reflexes
   b) Chemical factors as adrenaline & noradrenaline, \(Ca^{++}\), hypertonic solution and hormones.
   c) Physical factors as curdling and severe stretch.

9) The provocative tests used to demonstrate the neuro-muscular hyperexcitability in latent tetany are:
   a) Chvostek's test: Tapping over facial n. \(\rightarrow\) twitching of ipsilateral facial ms.
   b) Trousseau's test: Carpal spasm induced by \(\Delta\) pressure in sphygmomanometer cuff for \(>2\) mins.
   c) Erb's sign: Subthreshold galvanic current \(\rightarrow\) muscle contraction

10) The following are important signs of ovulation:
   a) Pelvic pain, increased vaginal discharge \(\pm\) midcycle bleeding
   b) Increase in basal body temperature by \(0.2 - 0.5 ^\circ\text{C}\)
   c) Detection of pregnandiol (progesterone metabolite) in urine.
   d) Endometrial biopsy to look for secretory changes.
   e) Examination of vaginal mucus.