



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

#### LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT

##### Exercises

1. Cyclosis is a characteristic of plant cells such as Amoeba and vertebrate WBCs. This movement is due to

- A. Sliding microtubule
- B. Cytoplasmic streaming
- C. Beating of cilia
- D. Podia formation

**Answer: B**



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2. Sheet or broad band of fibrous connective tissue that is deep to the skin and surrounds muscles and other organs of body are

- A. Epimysium
- B. Pasicule
- C. Endomysium
- D. Fascia

**Answer: D**



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3. The contractile unit of muscle is a part of myofibril between

- A. Z line and I band
- B. Z line and Z line

C. Z line and A band

D. A band and I band

**Answer: B**



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4. The number of thick myofilaments (myosin) surrounding  
Single thin myofilament (actin) are

A. 3

B. 6

C. 2

D. 4

**Answer: A**



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5. At rest, when muscle is relaxed, thin filaments interdigitate with thick filaments only

- A. Outside A band
- B. Outside H band
- C. Inside A band
- D. Inside M line

**Answer: B**



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6. The ion that must be present in adequate amount for the binding of cross bridges with actin is

- A.  $Ca^{2+}$
- B.  $Na^{+}$
- C.  $K^{+}$

D.  $Mg^{2+}$

**Answer: A**



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7. In which category of muscle fibers, contraction can be regulated by acetylcholine neurotransmitter ?

- A. Skeletal muscle fibers
- B. Cardiac muscle fibers
- C. Smooth muscle fibers
- D. all of these

**Answer: D**



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8. According to sliding filament theory of muscle contraction, the filament that move to shorten a muscle are

- A. Myosin
- B. Actin
- C. Collagen
- D. Creatine phosphate

**Answer: B**



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9. Anaerobic work becomes painful due to the accumulation of

- A.  $Ca^{2+}$  ions
- B. Myosin
- C. Lactic acid
- D. Creatine phosphate

**Answer: C**



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**10.** The lactic acid generated during muscle contraction is finally converted to glycogen in

A. Muscle

B. Kidney

C. Liver

D. Pancreas

**Answer: C**



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**11.** The contraction of muscle of shortest duration is seen in

- A. Jaws
- B. Eyelids
- C. Heart
- D. Intestine

**Answer: B**

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**12.** The time period between the beginning of electrical response and the peak of tension recorded is called

- A. Contraction time
- B. Latent Period
- C. Refractory
- D. Relaxation time

**Answer: A**



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13. Muscle fatigue occurs due to the accumulation of

- A.  $CO_2$
- B. Lactic acid
- C. Creatine phosphate
- D. Myosin ATPase

**Answer: B**

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14. In a contracted skeletal muscle fiber,

- A. M line disappears
- B. H zone elongates
- C. I band remains constant

D. A band disappears

**Answer: A**



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15. Which one of the following ions is essential for muscular contraction ?

A.  $Na^+$ ,  $Ca^{++}$

B.  $Mg^{++}$ ,  $Ca^{++}$

C.  $Mg^{++}$ ,  $K^+$

D.  $K^+$ ,  $Na^+$

**Answer: B**



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16. The potential difference across the membrane of a relaxed muscle fiber is called resting potential. It amounts to about

A.  $-70mV$

B.  $50mV$

C.  $100mV$

D.  $50 - 100mV$

**Answer: A**



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17. The longest individual muscle in the human body is

A. Quadriceps femoris

B. Gluteus maximus

C. Sartorius

D. Latissimus dorsi

**Answer: C**



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**18.** In which one of the following functions, white muscles are not used ?

- A. Moving of eye balls
- B. Fast and strenuous work for short duration
- C. For sustained work at a slow rate for a prolonged duration
- D. Fast flights as in sparrows

**Answer: C**



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**19.** cori cycle involves

- A. Liver

B. Muscles

C. Liver and muscles both

D. None the these

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Which one of the following is a viral disease that weakens the muscles ?

A. Atrophy

B. Poliomyelitis

C. Dystrophy

D. Muscular hypertrophy

**Answer: B**



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21. To one of the lateral surface of humerus, a muscle is attached called

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Deltoidius
- C. Sertorius
- D. Messeter

**Answer: B**



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22. In birds, which flight muscle is well-developed ?

- A. Atary
- B. Biceps
- C. Gastrocnemius
- D. Pectoralis major

**Answer: D**



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**23.** The backward bending of the shank is worked out by

- A. Gluteus maximus
- B. Quadriceps femoris muscles
- C. Adductor group of muscles
- D. Gastrocnemius and hamstrings

**Answer: D**



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**24.** The longest visceral muscles are found in

- A. Vas deferens

B. Normal uterus

C. Pregnant uterus

D. Abdomen

**Answer: D**



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**25. Which one is not the character of red skeletal muscles ?**

A. Smaller diameter

B. More mitochondria

C. More sarcoplasmic reticulum

D. More blood capillaries

**Answer: C**



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26. Which of the following is an example of multiunit smooth muscles ?

- A. Smooth muscle with blood vessels
- B. Smooth muscle with intestine
- C. Masseter muscles of the jaw
- D. Arrector pili muscle of skin

**Answer: D**



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27. Only moveble bone in skull is

- A. Mandible
- B. Vomer
- C. Maxilla
- D. Palatine

**Answer: A**



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**28.** The part of skull that includes the cranium, olfactory capsules, and optic capsules is known as

- A. Splanchnocranium
- B. Dermocranium
- C. Neurocranium
- D. Cranium

**Answer: C**



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**29.** Only moveable bone in skull is

A. Mandible

B. Vomer

C. Maxilla

D. Palatine

**Answer: A**



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**30.** Which one of the following is the bone enclosing the tympanum in mammals ?

A. Tympanic membrane

B. Tympanic membrane

C. Malleoid

D. Periodic and tympanic bulla

**Answer: B**

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**31.** Sella turcica, a depression enclosing the pituitary gland is found in

- A. Temporal bone
- B. Parietal bone
- C. Sphenoid bone
- D. Frontal bone

**Answer: C**

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**32.** The number of unpaired bones in the cranium is

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6

D. 1

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Foramen magnum is associated with which bone ?

A. Frontal

B. Parietal

C. Temporal

D. Occipital

**Answer: D**



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**34.** Tongue bone is

A. Mandible

B. Hyoid

C. Flat bone

D. Coccyx

**Answer: B**



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**35.** Odontoid process is present with which vertebrae of vertebral column ?

A. Atlas vertebrae

B. Axis vertebrae

C. Vertebra prominens

D. Lumbar vertebrae

**Answer: B**

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**36.** The number of anterior curves present with human vertebral column is

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 1

**Answer: A**

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**37.** The total number of movable vertebrae in our body are

A. 26

B. 24

C. 31

D. 30

**Answer: B**



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**38.** Vertebra prominens is present with

A. First thoracic vertebrae

B. First lumbar vertebrae

C. Seventh cervical vertebrae

D. First cervical vertebrae

**Answer: C**



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**39.** Cervical vertebrae can be distinguished from other vertebrae on the basis of

- A. Odontoid processes
- B. Transverse processes
- C. Amphiplatyan centrum
- D. Vertebra-arterial canals

**Answer: D**



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**40.** The heaviest and largest vertebrae are

- A. Thoracic
- B. Lumbar
- C. Cervical
- D. Sacral

**Answer: B**



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**41. Typical thoracic vertebrae are**

A. 12

B. 1,9,10,11,12.

C. 1,2,7

D. 1 to 8

**Answer: D**



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**42. In birds, vertebrae in the neck region are**

A. Amphiplatyan

B. Heterocoelous

C. Opisthocoelous

D. Amphicoelous

**Answer: B**



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**43.** The centrum of a vertebra which is concave on both sides is called as

A. Amphicoelous

B. Opisthocoelous

C. Acoelous

D. Procoelous

**Answer: A**



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44. The type of vertebrae in the case of human is

- A. Amphiplatyan
- B. Procoelous
- C. Amphicoelous
- D. Heterocoelous

**Answer: A**



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45. How many vertebra-chondral ribs are present in the human ?

- A. 7 pairs
- B. 2 pairs
- C. 3 pairs
- D. 12 pairs

**Answer: C**

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**46.** The number of floating ribs is

- A. 2 pairs
- B. 12 pairs
- C. 7 pairs
- D. 3 pairs

**Answer: A**

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**47.** Glenoid ridge is found in which one of the following bones ?

- A. Pelvic girdle

B. Coracoid

C. Clavicle

D. Scapula

**Answer: D**



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**48.** Deltoid ridge is found in which one of the following bones

A. Radius

B. Tibia

C. Femur

D. Humerus

**Answer: D**



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49. Olecranon fossa is present over

- A. Radius
- B. Ulna
- C. Humerus
- D. Femur

**Answer: C**



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50. The sigmoid notch is present in

- A. Femur
- B. Tibio-fibula
- C. Humerus
- D. Radio-ulna

**Answer: D**



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**51. Mark the odd one out.**

A. Scaphoid

B. Lunate

C. Pisiform

D. Calcaneum

**Answer: D**



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**52. Phalangeal formula for the hand is**

A. 23333



B. 33333

C. 33322

D. 32333

**Answer: A**



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**53.** When we move the palm in upward direction by the action of supinator muscle, the position of ulna is



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**54.** Which one of the following is called hip bone ?

A. Innominate

B. Scapula

C. Manbrium

D. Coracoid

**Answer: A**



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**55.** Obturator foramen is enclosed between

A. Ilium, ischium, and pubis

B. Ischium and pubis

C. Ilium and ischium

D. Ilium and pubis

**Answer: B**



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**56.** Which of the following are involved in the formation of acetabulum ?

A. (a) and (b) only

B. (b) and (c) only

C. (a) and (c) only

D. (a), (b) and (c)

**Answer: D**



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**57. Saddle joint is present between**

A. Radius and ulna

B. Carpals

C. Carpal and metacarpal of thumb

D. Ulna and humerus

**Answer: C**



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58. Hinge joint is present between

- A. Humerus and radio-ulna
- B. Femur and pelvic girdle
- C. Femur and acetabulum
- D. Humerus and pectoral girdle

**Answer: A**



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59. Which of the following movements in mammalian skeleton represent the leverage of the third order ltbgt (force applied at a point between fulcrum and the point of resistance) ?

- A. Biceps muscle flexing arm at elbow
- B. Triceps muscle extending arm at elbow

C. Gastrocnemius muscle raising the weight of body on toes

D. Movement of the head of femur in the acetabulum of pelvic girdle

**Answer: A**



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**60.** Which of the following abnormalities will include the secretion of abnormal granules-pannus ?

A. Osteoarthritis

B. Rheumatoid arthritis

C. Gout

D. Osteoporosis

**Answer: B**



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61. The cells responsible for the resorption of bone matrix during the growth and remodeling of the skeleton are called

- A. Osteoblasts
- B. Osteoclasts
- C. Chondroblasts
- D. Chondroclasts

**Answer: B**



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62. Find the odd one out .

- A. Humerus, thigh, tibia and fibula, radius and ulna
- B. Metacarpals and metatarsals, phalanges of fingers and toes
- C. Scapula of shoulder bone, sternum, cranial bones, vertebrae
- D. Carpals of wrist and tarsals of ankle

**Answer: C**



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**63.** Find the odd one out .

- A. Ilium, ischium, and pubis
- B. Deltoid ridge, olecranon process, trochanter
- C. Suprascapula, coracoid, scapula, trochlea
- D. Epiphysis, xiphisternum, olecranon notch

**Answer: A**



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**64.** When a bone breaks into more than two pieces, such a fracture is called

- A. Simple fracture
- B. Green stick fracture
- C. Comminuted fracture
- D. Compound fracture

**Answer: C**

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**65. Bone formed by ossification of tendon is**

- A. Sesamoid
- B. Cartilage or replacing bone
- C. Investing or dermal bone
- D. Membranous bone

**Answer: A**

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66. "All or none" rule cannot be implicated on

- A. Non-striated muscles
- B. Cardiac muscle
- C. Striated muscles
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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67. Each myofibril has a diameter of

- A.  $1 - 2mm$
- B.  $0.1 - 0.2mm$
- C.  $0.001 - 0.002mm$

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**68.** Myosin filaments are localized in

A. Z band

B. H band

C. A band

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**69.** Chemical ions responsible for muscle contraction are

A.  $Ca^{++}$  and  $K^+$

B.  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$

C.  $Na^+$  and  $Ca^{++}$

D.  $Ca^{++}$  and  $Mg^{++}$  ions

**Answer: D**



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**70.** Muscles get fatigued due to accumulation of

A. Adenosine triphosphate

B.  $CO_2$

C. Lactic acid

D. Phosphate molecules

**Answer: C**



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71. Basic unit of muscle contraction is

- A. Actin
- B. Myosin
- C. Sarcomere
- D. Tropomyosin

**Answer: C**



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72. Muscle fibres having rounded ends are

- A. Unstriated muscles
- B. Smooth muscles
- C. Striated muscles

D. All the above

**Answer: A**



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**73.** Transmitter substance released at the synapse is

A. Secretin

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Cholesterol

D. Acetylcholin

**Answer: D**



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**74.** Which is part of pectoral girdle ?

- A. Ileum
- B. Glenoid cavity
- C. Acetabulum
- D. Sternum

**Answer: B**

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**75.** Cervical vertebra is differentiated from other vertebra by

- A. presence of odontoid
- B. presence of transverse process
- C. Amphiplatyan centrum
- D. presence of vertebral arterial canal

**Answer: D**

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76. Exoskeleton of rabbit have : —

- A. Hair
- B. Hair and hoof
- C. Hair and claws
- D. Hair, claws, and hoof

**Answer: C**



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77. Humerus is different from femur due to the presence of

- A. Spines
- B. Deltoid ridge
- C. Glenoid cavity

D. Vertebra column

**Answer: B**



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**78.** Scapula is a part of

A. Skull

B. Pelvic girdle

C. pectoral girdle

D. Vertebral column

**Answer: C**



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**79.** Obturator foramen present between : —



- A. Ilium and ischium
- B. Ischium and pubis
- C. Ilium and pubis
- D. None

**Answer: B**

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**80.** Long neck of Girraffe or camel due to : —

- A. More number of cervical vertebra
- B. More length of carvical vertabra
- C. Presence of muscular pads between carvical vertebrae
- D. Presence of extra bony plates

**Answer: B**

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**81.** The strongest bone is

- A. Tibia
- B. Femur
- C. Humerus
- D. ulna

**Answer: B**



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**82.** The number of tarsal bones in the ankle of rabbit is

- A. 2
- B. 7
- C. 6

D. 5

**Answer: C**



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**83.** The heel bone or rabbit is

A. Central

B. Mesocuneiform

C. Ectocuneiform

D. Calcaneal process

**Answer: D**



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**84.** The sesamoid bone of knee is

A. Patella and three fabellae

B. Patella and two fabellae

C. Fabellae

D. Pisiform

**Answer: B**



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**85.** The number of bones present in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd rows of tarsals is

A. 2,2,1

B. 2,3,1

C. 2,1,3

D. 1,2,3

**Answer: C**



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86. Sacro-iliac joint is : —

- A. Movable
- B. Immovable
- C. Imperfect
- D. None

**Answer: B**



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87. Which bone does not participate in the formation of acetabulum ?

- A. Pubis
- B. Ilium
- C. Ischium

D. None

**Answer: A**



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**88.** In rabbit, the bone present between the pubis and acetabulum is

A. Cytyloid

B. Scapula

C. Astragalus

D. Cuboid

**Answer: A**



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**89.** Supratrochlear fossa is present in the

- A. Humerus of frog
- B. Humerus of rabbit
- C. Radius of rabbit
- D. Radius of frog

**Answer: B**

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**90.** Trochlea of which bone fits in the sigmoid notch of ulna ?

- A. Humerus
- B. Radius
- C. Femur
- D. Scaphid

**Answer: A**

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91. Acromian process is present in

- A. Pectoral girdle of frog
- B. Pectoral girdle of rabbit
- C. Pelvic girdle of rabbit
- D. Pelvic girdle of frog

**Answer: B**



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92. Shoulder joint present between : —

- A. Glenoid cavity of pectoral girdle and head of humerus
- B. Coracoid process of pectoral girdle and head of humerus
- C. Both



D. None

**Answer: A**



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**93.** A typical vertebra of rabbit is

A. Acoelous

B. Procoelous

C. Amphicoelous

D. Amphiplatyan

**Answer: D**



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**94.** A feature of the vertebra of mammals is

- A. Centrum is amphiplatyan
- B. Epiphysis is present
- C. Inter vertebral disc present between two bones
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**

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**95. False rib in human is**

- A. *8th, 9th, and 10th* rib
- B. *7th, 8th, and 9th* rib
- C. *9th, 10th, and 11th* rib
- D. *6th, 7th, and 8th* rib

**Answer: A**

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96. Jaw suspension of mammals is

A. Craniostylic

B. Autostylic

C. Both

D. None

**Answer: A**



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97. The number of bones in the axial skeleton of rabbit is

A. 132

B. 128

C. 80

D. 126

**Answer: A**



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**98.** Hinge joint is :

A. Elbow joint

B. Ankle joint

C. Interphalangeal joint

D. All

**Answer: D**



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**99.** Pivot joint is

A. Atlanto-axial joint

B. Shoulder joint

C. Hip joint

D. None

**Answer: A**



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**100.** The study of joints is known as

A. Osteology

B. Arthrology

C. Craniology

D. Kinesiology

**Answer: B**



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**101.** A vertebra having flat surface both in front and behind is

- A. Acoelous
- B. Procoelous
- C. Amphicoelous
- D. Amphiplatyon

**Answer: D**



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**102.** Long bones function in

- A. Support
- B. Support, erythrocyte and leucocyte synthesis
- C. Support and erythrocyte synthesis

D. Erythrocyte formation

**Answer: B**



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**103.** Acromion process is part of

A. Vertebral column

B. Pelvic girdle

C. Femur

D. Pectoral girdle

**Answer: D**



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**104.** Part of the body having a single pair of bones is

A. Pelvic girdle

B. External ear

C. Wrist

D. Lower jaw

**Answer: A**



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**105.** Comparative study of skulls is

A. Craniology

B. Conchology

C. Malacology

D. Osteology

**Answer: A**



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**106.** Longest bone of frog is

- A. Humerus
- B. Tibia-fibula
- C. Femur
- D. Radio-ulna

**Answer: B**



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**107.** Haversian system is diagnostic feature of

- A. Avian bones
- B. Reptilian bones
- C. Mammalian bones

D. Bones of all animals

**Answer: C**



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**108.** The lower jaw in mammals is made up of

A. Maxilla

B. Dentary

C. Mandible

D. Ethmoid

**Answer: C**



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**109.** Muscles are connected to Bone by means of :-

A. Cartilage

B. Areolar tissue

C. Tendon

D. Ligament

**Answer: C**



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**110. Which one has the maximum glycogen?**

A. Liver

B. Muscles

C. Nerves

D. Kidneys

**Answer: B**



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**111.** Ankle joint is

- A. Pivot joint
- B. Ball and socket joint
- C. Hinge joint
- D. Gliding joint

**Answer: C**



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**112.** Epiphysial plate is involved in

- A. Formation of bone
- B. Elongation of bone
- C. Thickness of bone

D. All the above

**Answer: B**



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**113.** Inter-articular disc occurs in

A. Wall of heart

B. Wall of liver

C. Pubic symphysis

D. In between two vertebrae

**Answer: D**



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114. The total number of bones in your right arm is

"" Or

Total number of bones in the hind limb of a man is

A. 21

B. 24

C. 30

D. 14

**Answer: C**



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115. Biceps are attached with

A. Radius

B. Ulna

C. Femur

D. Humerus

**Answer: D**



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**116.** Bones of pelvic girdle forms a cavity in which head of the femur is fitted are

- A. Ilium only
- B. Ilium and ischium
- C. Ilium, ischium, and pubis
- D. Ischium and pubis

**Answer: C**



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117. The lower jaw of rabbit articulates with

- A. Jugal
- B. Alisphenoid
- C. Squamosal
- D. Parietal

**Answer: C**



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118. Which is not an odd digitate pentadactylous ?

- A. Donkey
- B. Camel
- C. Zebra
- D. Rhinoceros



**Answer: A**



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**119.** Joint between atlas and odontoid process of axis is

- A. Pivot joint
- B. Saddle joint
- C. Angular joint
- D. Hinge joint

**Answer: A**



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**120.** Astragalus and calcaneum are present in

- A. Fore limb

B. Hind limb

C. Scapula

D. Clavicle

**Answer: B**



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**121.** Coracoid is component of

A. Fore limb

B. Skull

C. pectoral girdle

D. Pelvic girdle

**Answer: C**



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122. Olecranon process occurs in

- A. Femur
- B. Radius
- C. Humerus
- D. ulna

**Answer: D**



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123. Two halves of pelvic girdle are joined together by

- A. Pubic symphysis
- B. Ischial symphysis
- C. Ischiopubic symphysis
- D. By fusion

**Answer: A**



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**124.** Deltoid groove is present in

- A. Radio-ulna
- B. Femur
- C. Tibio-fibula
- D. Humerus

**Answer: D**



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**125.** Sutural joints are found between

- A. Thumb and metatarsal

B. Humerus and radio-ulna

C. Perital of skull

D. Glenoid cavity and pectoral girdle

**Answer: C**



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**126. Which one is a bone of skull?**

A. Atlas

B. Femur

C. Tibia

D. Pterygoid

**Answer: D**



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127. Joint of sternum and ribs is

- A. Cartilaginous
- B. Fibrous joint
- C. Angular joint
- D. Hinge joint

**Answer: A**



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128. Myoglobin is present in

- A. White muscle fibers
- B. Red muscle fibers
- C. Involuntary muscles
- D. All the above

**Answer: B**



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**129.** Immediate source of energy for muscle contraction is

- A. Glucose
- B. GTP
- C. Creatine phosphate
- D. ATP

**Answer: C**



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**130.** Synovial fluid is present in

- A. Spinal cavity

B. Cranial cavity

C. Freely moveable joints

D. Fixed joints

**Answer: C**



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**131.** EDTA injected into muscles combines with  $Ca^{2+}$  and

A. Stops contraction

B. Causes contraction

C. Slows down contraction

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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132. Mentomeckelian is specially a characteristic bone of

- A. Rane tigrina
- B. Aquas
- C. Bos indicus
- D. Felis domestics

**Answer: A**



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133. Haversian canals are found in the :

- A. Bones of birds
- B. Bones of mammals
- C. Bones of frog
- D. Cartilage

**Answer: B**



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**134.** Largest ear ossicle is

- A. Incus
- B. Malleus
- C. Stapes
- D. Cochlea

**Answer: B**



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**135.** Bone formed by ossification of tendon is

- A. Membrane bone

B. Dermal bone

C. Sesamoid bone

D. Cartilage

**Answer: C**



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**136.** Fabellae bones are associated with

A. Elbow joint

B. Knee joint

C. Neck joint

D. Angular joint

**Answer: B**



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137. The thoracic cage of man is formed of

- A. Ribs and thoracic vertebrae
- B. Ribs, sternum and thoracic vertebrae
- C. Ribs and sternum s
- D. Ribs, sternum and lumber vertebrae

**Answer: B**



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138. Jaw suspension of mammals is

- A. Amphistylic
- B. Craniostylic
- C. Autocliastylic
- D. Hyostylic

**Answer: B**



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**139.** Joint between humerus and radio-ulna is

- A. Saddle joint
- B. Hinge joint
- C. Fibrous joint
- D. Ball and socket

**Answer: B**



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**140.** Ear ossicle, incus is modified

- A. Jugal

B. Articular

C. Quadrate

D. Hyomandibular

**Answer: C**



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**141.** The parasphenoid bone in frog forms

A. Base of cranium

B. Floor of cranium

C. Dorsal side of cranium

D. Dorsolateral side of cranium

**Answer: B**



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**142.** Smallest bone in Rabbit and Man is

- A. Femur
- B. Carpals
- C. Stepes
- D. Nasal

**Answer: C**



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**143.** Metabolic arthritis is commonly called as

- A. Rheumatism
- B. Gout
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Cancer

**Answer: B**



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**144.** Match Column I with Column II.



A.  $a - i, b - iii, c - ii, d - iv$

B.  $a - i, b - iv, c - iii, d - ii$

C.  $a - iii, b - iv, c - ii, d - i$

D.  $a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv$

**Answer: C**



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**145.** Which of the following statements about the striated muscles is true ?



In the centre of each I-Band is an elastic fiber(Z-line ) which bisects it

M-line is a fibrous membrane in the middle of A bonds

Thin filament are firmly attached to the M-line

A sarcomere comprises one full A - bonds

A. ii

B. iv

C. *i* and *iii*

D. *i* and *ii*

**Answer: D**



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**146.** ATP provides energy of muscle contraction by allowing for

A. Cross-bridge attachment of myosin to actin

B. Cross-bridge detachment of myosin from actin

C. An actin potential formation in the muscle cell

D. Release of  $Ca^{+}$  from sarcoplasmic reticulum

Answer: B



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147. Match Column I with column II.

Column I

- (a) Cranium/Brainbox
- (b) Skull (Cranial and facial bones)
- (c) Face
- (d) Hind limb
- (e) Ribs

Column

- (i) 29
- (ii) 8
- (iii) 14
- (iv) 12 pairs
- (v) 30

A.  $a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - v, e - iv$

B.  $a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv, e - v$

C.  $a - ii, b - i, c - iii, d - v, e - iv$

D.  $a - v, b - iv, c - iii, d - ii, e - i$

Answer: C



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**148.** Pick up the correct match .

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| (a) False ribs   | (i) 1 <sup>st</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> pair     |
| (b) True ribs    | (ii) 11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> pair |
| (c) Floating rib | (iii) 8 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> pair  |
| (d) Sternum      | (iv) One  |

A.  $a - iv, b - iii, c - ii, d - i$

B.  $a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv$

C.  $a - i, b - iii, c - iii, c - ii, d - iv$

D.  $a - iii, b - i, c - ii, d - iv$

**Answer: D**



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**149.** Which of the following is/are not correctly matched pairs?

- (i) Ball and socket joint - Between humerus and pectoral girdle
- (ii) Pivot joint - Between carpal and metacarpal

(iii) Saddle joint - Between atlas and axis

(iv) Gliding joint - Between the carpals

(v) Fibrous joint - In flat skull bones

A.  $a - v, b - iv, c - iii, d - ii, e - i$

B.  $a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - v, e - iv$

C.  $a - v, b - iii, c - ii, d - i, e - ii$

D.  $a - i, b - iii, c - ii, d - v, e - iv$

**Answer: A**



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**150.** Three of the following pairs of the human skeletal parts are correctly matched with their respective inclusive skeletal category and one pair is not matched. Identify the non-matching pair

- |     |                             |                |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------|
| A.  | . Pairs of skeletal parts   | . Category     |
| (1) | Sternum and ribs            | Axial skeleton |
| B.  | . Pairs of skeletal parts   | . Category     |
| (1) | Calvical and Glenoid cavity | Pelvic girdle  |

C.

. Pairs of skeletal parts

(1) Humerus and ulna

. Category

Appendicular skeleton

D.

. Pairs of skeletal parts

(1) Malleus and stapes

. Category

Ear ossicles

**Answer: B**



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**151.** Read the following statements (*i – iv*) and accordingly

mark the option that has both statements .

The Cardiac fiber are branched with one or more nuclei.

The Striated muscles can be branched or unbranched

The Involuntary muscles are non-striated

The Smooth muscles are unbranched and cylindrical

A. *i* and *iii*

B. *ii* and *iv*

C. *ii* and *iii*

D. *i* and *ii*

**Answer: A**



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**152.** Which one of the following option is incorrect ?

- A. Pivot joint - between atlas, axis and occipital condyle
- B. Gliding joint - between the carpals
- C. Saddle joint - between carpals and metacarpals of thumb
- D. Hinge joint - between Humerus and pectoral girdle

**Answer: D**



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**153.** Select the total number of false statement from the following

(i) The globular head is an active ATPase enzyme and has binding sites for ATP and active sites for Myosin.

(ii) Each Myosin (think) filament is also a polymerized protine.

(iii) Many monomeric proteins celled Meromyosins canstitute one thick filament.

(iv) Each meromyosin has two important parts, a globular head with a short arm and a til, the former being

Called the heavy meromyosin (HMA) and the latter, the light meromysin (LMN).

(v) The HMM component, i.e., the head and short arm projects outwards at regular distance and angle from

each other from the surface of a polymerized myosis filament and is known as cross arm

A. 5

B. 4

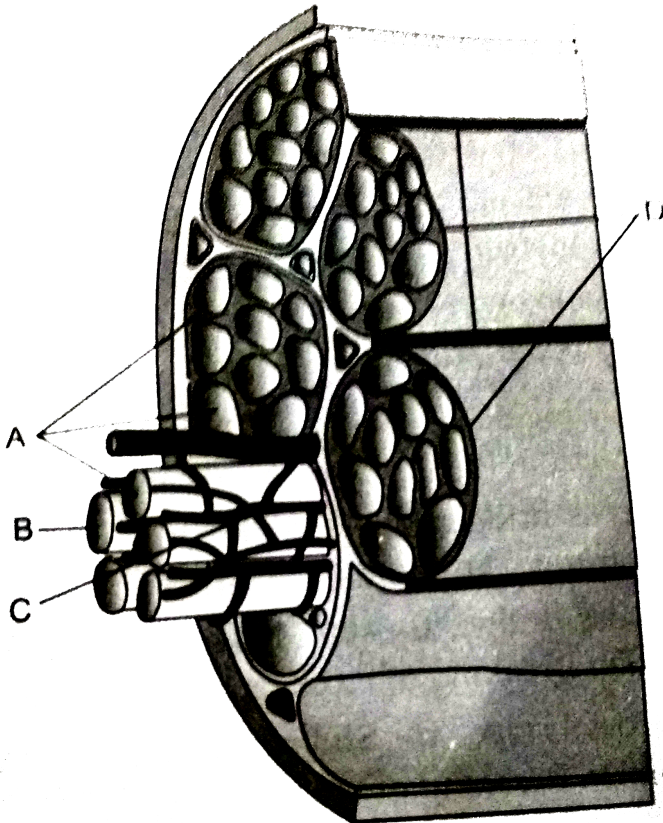
C. 2

D. 1

Answer: D

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154. Identify A to D in given figure 20. 32





A. A-Muscle fiber, B-Sarcolema, C-Blood capillary, D-Muscle bundle

B. A-Muscle fiber, B-Sarcolema, C-Muscle bundle, D -Blood capillary

C. A-Muscle fiber, C-Sarcolema, B-Blood capillary, D-Muscle bundle

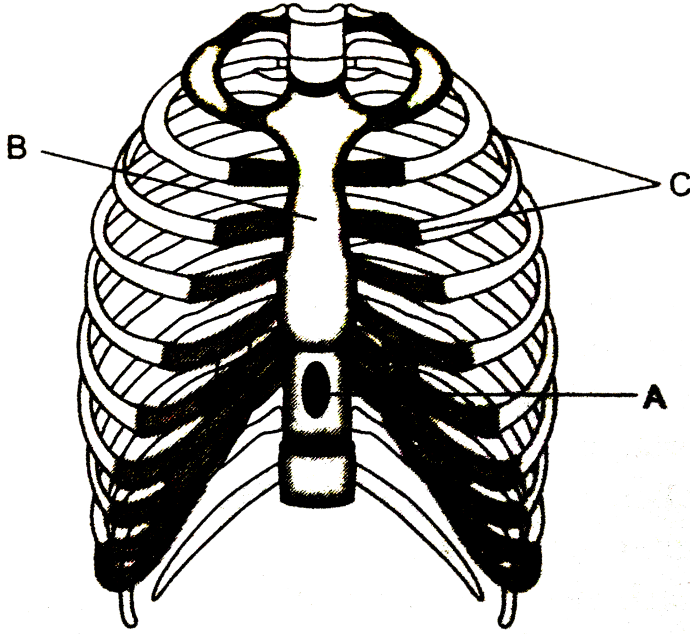
D. C-Muscle fiber, D-Sarcolema, A-Blood capillary, B-Muscle bundle

**Answer: A**



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155. In the given figure, identify vertebral column and sternum



A. A and C

B. A and B

C. C and B

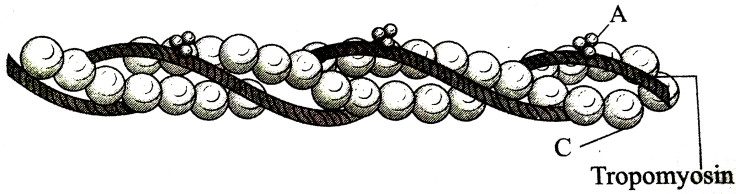
D. C and A

**Answer: B**



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156. An action (thin) filament figure is given below . Classify A and D.



A. Troponin and Tropomyosin.

B. Tropomyosin and F - Actin

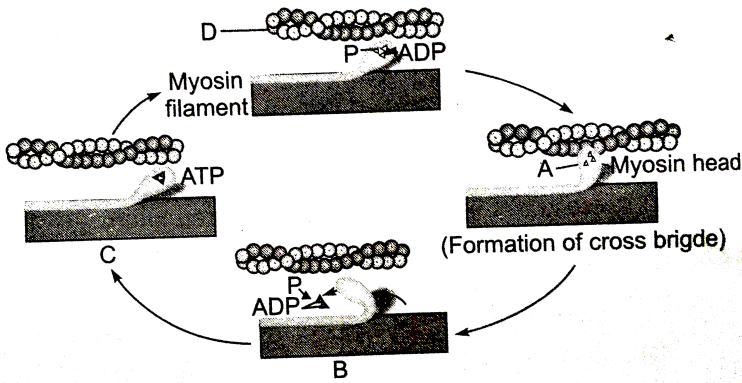
C. Troponin and F - Actin

D. F - Actin and Tropomyosin

**Answer: C**

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157. The following diagram (Figure 20, 35) describes the muscle contraction . Identify A to D



A. A - Cross bridge, B-Silding/Rotation , C - Breaking of cross bridge, D-  
Actin filament

B. A - Cross bridge, B-Actin filament, C-Sliding /Rotation, D-Breaking of  
cross bridge.

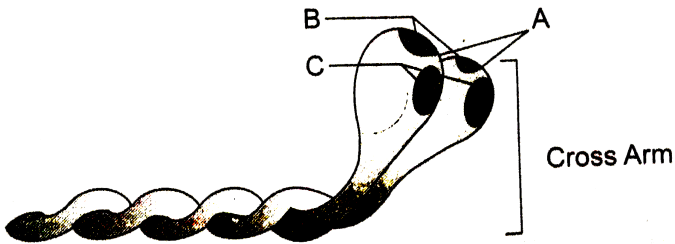
C. A - Cross bridge, B-Silding/Rotation , C - Actin filament , D-Breaking  
of cross bridge

D. A - Breaking of cross bridge, B- Actin filament, C-Silding/Rotation , D-  
Cross bridge,

**Answer: A**

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158. In given figure 20 , 36 , identify A to C



- A. A-Actin binding sites, B-Head, C- ATP binding sites
- B. A-Head, B-Actin binding sites, C- ATP binding sites
- C. A- ATP binding sites, B-Actin binding sites, C-Head
- D. A-ATP binding site, B-Head, C- Actin binding sites

**Answer: B**



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159. In frog, the vertebra with an anterior convex surface is

- A. Atlas

B. Urostyle

C. 8th vertebra

D. 9th vertebra

**Answer: D**



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**160.** Obturator foramen is found in :

A. Frog's pelvic girdle

B. Frog's pectoral girdle

C. Rabbit's pelvic girdle

D. Rabbit's pectoral girdle

**Answer: C**



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**161.** Largest smooth muscles occur in

- A. Leg
- B. Thigh
- C. Uterus of pregnant woman
- D. Urethra

**Answer: C**



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**162.** Pelvic girdle of rabbit consist of

" " Or

IN mammals, each half of pelvic girdle or obturator foramen in pelvic girdle is formed by

- A. Ilium, ischium, and pubis
- B. Ilium, ischium and coracoid

C. Coracoid, scapula and clavicle

D. Ilium, coracoid and scapula

**Answer: A**



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**163.** The parasphenoid bone in frog forms

A. Base of cranium

B. Floor of cranium

C. Dorsal side of cranium

D. Dorsolateral side of cranium

**Answer: B**



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164. Ear ossicle, incus is modified

- A. Jugal
- B. Articular
- C. Quadrate
- D. Hyomandibular

**Answer: C**



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165. Which of the following is/are not correctly matched pairs ?

	<b>Column-I</b>	<b>Column-II</b>
(i)	Ball and socket joint	Between humerus and pectoral girdle
(ii)	Pivot joint	Between carpal and metacarpal
(iii)	Saddle joint	Between atlas and axis
(iv)	Gliding joint	Between the carpals
(v)	Fibrous joint	In flat skull bones

A. (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iv)

C. (v) only

D. (ii) only

**Answer: A**

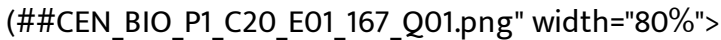
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**166.** Examine the figure of pectoral girdle and forelimb, and identify the parts labelled as A, B, C and D

- |    |          |         |        |         |
|----|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| A. | A        | B       | C      | D       |
|    | Clavicle | Humerus | Radius | Carpals |
| B. | A        | B       | C      | D       |
|    | Scapula  | Femur   | Ulna   | Tarsals |
| C. | A        | B       | C      | D       |
|    | Clavicle | Femur   | Radius | Carpals |
| D. | A        | B       | C      | D       |
|    | Scapula  | Humerus | Ulna   | Tarsals |

**Answer: A**

167. Identify the parts labelled as A to E in the given figure of a vertebral column and select the correct option .

( width="80%")>

A.

A	B	C	D	E
Thoracic vertebra	Carvical vertebra	Lumber vertebra	Sacrum	Coccyx

B.

A	B	C	D	E
Thoracic vertebra	Carvical vertebra	Lumber vertebra	Coccyx	Sacrum

C.

A	B	C	D	E
Thoracic vertebra	Thoracic vertebra	Carvical vertebra	Coccyx	Sacrum

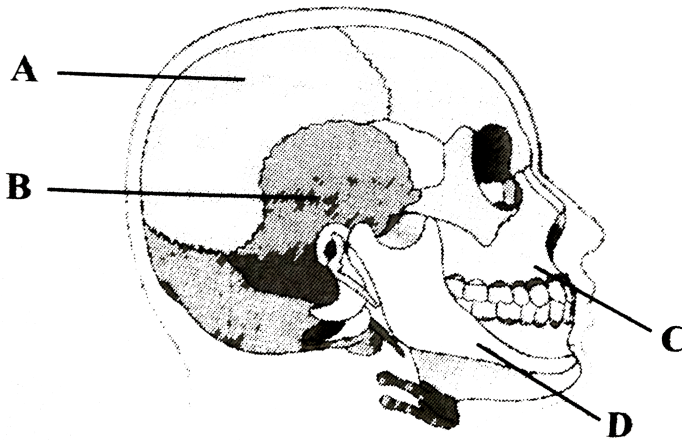
D.

A	B	C	D	E
Thoracic vertebra	Thoracic vertebra	Lumber vertebra	Sacrum	Coccyx

Answer: D

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168. Examine the given diagrammatic view of human skull given below and identify the skull bones labelled from A-D.



- |    |           |          |          |          |
|----|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A. | A         | B        | C        | D        |
|    | Frontal   | Temporal | Maxilla  | Mandible |
| B. | A         | B        | C        | D        |
|    | Occipital | Frontal  | Mandible | Maxilla  |
| C. | A         | B        | C        | D        |
|    | Parietal  | Temporal | Maxilla  | Mandible |
| D. | A         | B        | C        | D        |
|    | Temporal  | Parietal | Mandible | Maxilla  |

**Answer: C**



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**169.** Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

<b>Column I (Skeletal part)</b>	<b>Column II (Number of bones)</b>
A. Cranium	(i) 29
B. Skull (Cranial and facial bones)	(ii) 8
C. Face	(iii) 14
D. Hind limb	(iv) 24
E. Ribs	(v) 30

A. A - (i), B - (ii), C - (iii), D - (v), E - (iv)

B. A - (ii), B - (i), C - (iii), D - (v), E - (iv)

C. A - (i), B - (ii), C - (iii), D - (iv), E - (v)

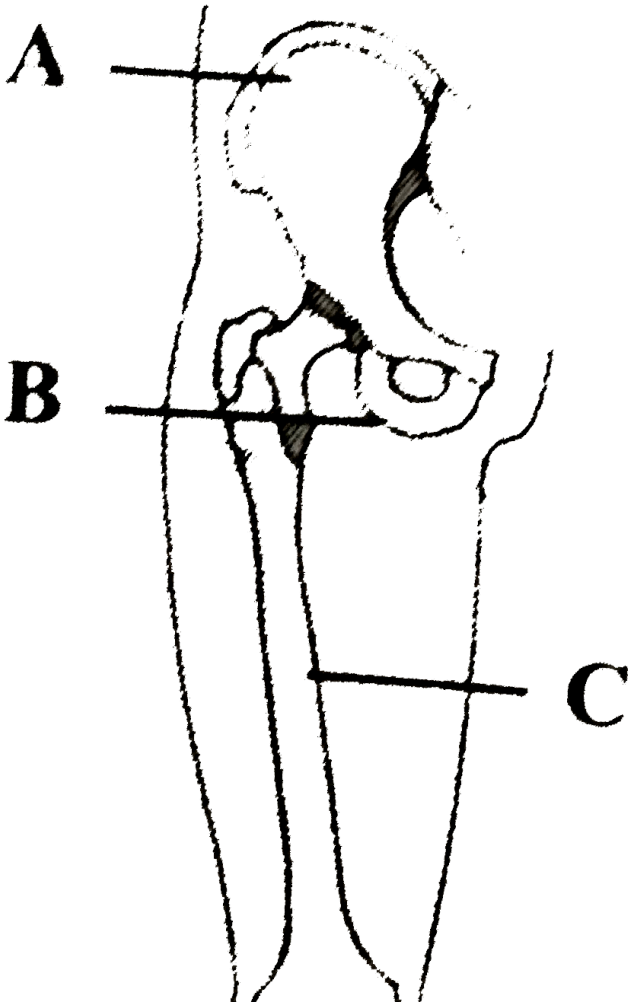
D. A - (v), B - (iv), C - (iii), D - (ii), E - (i)

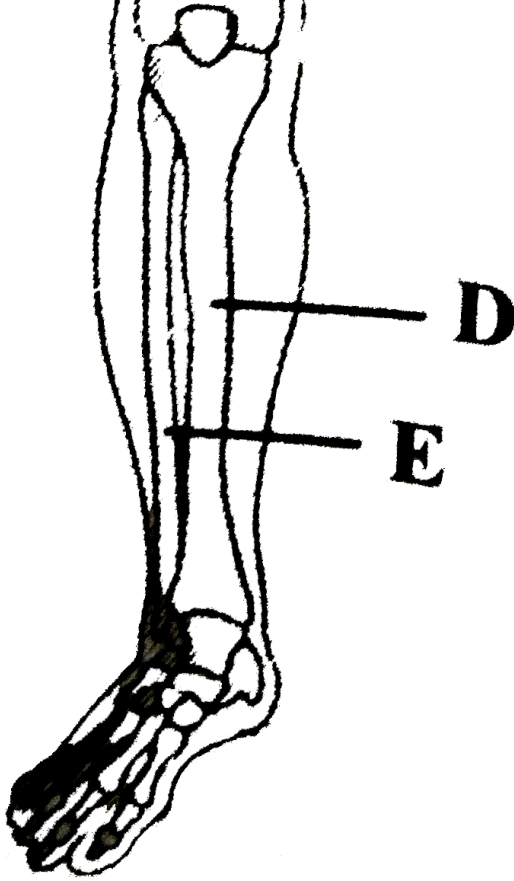
Answer: B

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170. The figure is showing part of right pelvic girdle and lower limb bones.

Identify the parts labelled as A to E and select the correct option.





A.

.	A	B	C	D	E
	scrum	Pubis	Patella	Metatarsal	Fibula

B.

.	A	B	C	D	E
	Ilium	Ischium	Femur	Tibia	Fibula

C.

.	A	B	C	D	E
	Ilium	Ischium	Femur	Fibula	Tibia

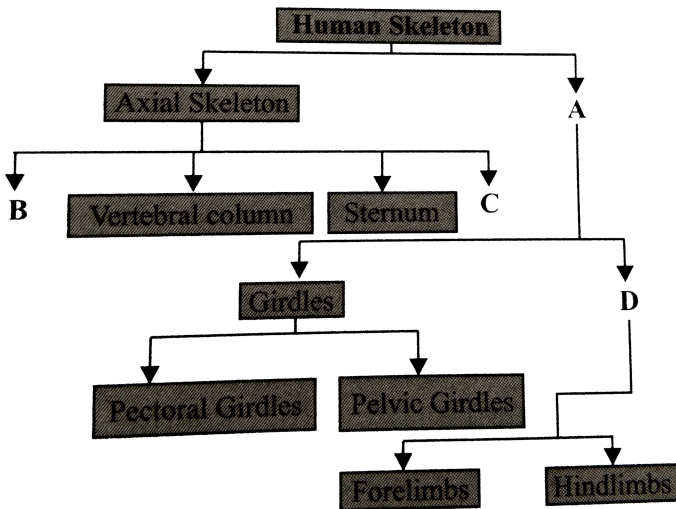
D.

.	A	B	C	D	E
	Ischium	Ilium	Patella	Tibia	Tarsal

Answer: B

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171. Study the following flowchart and fill up the blanks by selecting the correct option.



A.

.	A	B	C	D
(1)	Thoracic skeleton	Limbs	Skull	Ribs

B.

.	A	B	C	D
(1)	Appendicular skeleton	Skull	Ribs	Limbs



C.

	A	B	C	D
(1)	Appendicular skeleton	Limbs	Ribs	Skull

D.

	A	B	C	D
(1)	Lumber skeleton	Limb	Skull	Ribs

**Answer: B**



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**172.** Trochanters occur in

- A. Humerus
- B. Femur
- C. Radio-ulna
- D. Tibia-fibula

**Answer: B**



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**173.** Feeling of fatigue after running fast for some time is due to

- A. Loss of energy
- B. Accumulation of lactic acid in muscle
- C. Formation of succinic acid
- D. Formation of biuret crystals

**Answer: B**



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**174.** Acetabulum is part of

- A. Pelvic girdle
- B. Pectoral girdle
- C. Fore arm

D. Upper arm

**Answer: A**



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**175.** Number of vertebrae in axial skeletal of frog urostyle is

A. 10

B. 12

C. 15

D. 9

**Answer: D**



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**176.** Coccygeal bone occurs in

A. Skull

B. pectoral girdle

C. Vertebra column

D. Pelvic girdle

**Answer: B**



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**177.** From ourter to inner side, the squence of three bones present in the middle ear of mammals is

A. Incus, malleus, stapes

B. Stapes, incus, malleus

C. Malleus, incus, stapes

D. Malleus, stapes, incus

**Answer: C**

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**178.** An acromian process is characteristically found in the

- A. Pelvic girdle of mammals
- B. Pectoral girdle of mammals
- C. Skull of frog
- D. Sperm of mammals

**Answer: B**

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**179.** Which of the following is correct

- A. Axial skeletal system of human consist 80 bones
- B. Human have 12 pairs of Ribs
- C. 6 ear ossicle present in human

D. All are Correct

**Answer: B**

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**180.** Assertion : Maximum movement is possible at the amphiarthrosis joint.

Reason : Such joint are also called synovial joints and have almost frictionless movement due to synovial fluid.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**181.** Assertion :  $Ca^{2+}$  plays important role in the muscle contraction.

Reason :  $Ca^{2+}$  Combines with troponin chain, displacing tropomyosin allowing the myosin head part to combine with actin to form actomyosin complex .

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**182.** Assertion: — On repeated application of stimuli, involuntary striped muscles undergo fatigue.

Reason : This is due to non availability of ATP molecules.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**183.** Assertion : All muscle follow " all or none" principle.

Reason : All muscles contract either fully or do not contract at all depending upon the threshold stimulus availability.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**184.** Assertion : Tibia is stronger and inner whereas fibula is the slender and outer bone of lower leg or shank.

Reason : Tibia has a sharp crest in the shaft and a projection on the inner side of ankle of ankle called lateral malleolus .

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**

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**185.** Assertion : Skeleton helps in blood cell formation.

Reason : Blood flows through skeleton.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**186.** Assertion : Skeleton serves as a storage depot.

Reason : Skeleton stores carbohydrate and protein.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**

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**187.** Assertion : Ball and socket joints are the most mobile joints.

Reason: Synovial fluid is present here.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**

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**188.** Assertion : Arthritis or inflammation of a joint makes the joint painful.

Reason : Some toxic substances are deposited at the joint

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**

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**189.** Assertion : The contraction and relaxation of muscle fiber are controlled by nerve impulses.

Reason : The threshold stimulus is the minimum stimulus required for the beginning of contraction.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false .
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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1. Which one is anatomically correct

- A. Collar bones-3 pairs
- B. Salivary glands -1 pairs
- C. Cranuak nerves -10 pairs
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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2. Which one of the following items gives its correct total number

- A. Types of diabetes - 3
- B. Cervical vertebrae in humans- 8
- C. Floating ribs in humans - 3
- D. Amino acids found in proteins - 16

**Answer: C**



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**3. Elbow joint is an example of**

- A. Ball and socket joint
- B. Pivot joint
- C. Hinge joint
- D. Gliding joint

**Answer: C**



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**4. Which one is a correct match of three items and their grouping category ?**



Item	Group
(A) Cytosine, uracil, thiamine	— Pyrimidines
(B) Malleus, incus, cochlea	— Ear ossicles
(C) Ilium, ischium, pubis	— Coxal bones of pelvic girdle
(D) Actin, myosin, rhodopsin	— Muscle proteins.

	Items	Groups
A.	Cytosine, uracil, thiamine	Pyrimidines
B.	Malleus, incus, cochlea	Ear ossicles
C.	Ilium, ischium pubis,	Coxal bones of pelvic girdle
D.	Actin, myosin, rodopsin	Muscle proteins

**Answer: C**

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5. Select the correct statement regarding the specific disorder of muscular or skeletal system.

- A. Myasthenia gravis-Auto innnune disorder which inhibits sliding of myosin filaments
- B. Gout-inflammation of joints due to extra deposition of calcium
- C. Muscular dystrophy-age related shorting of muscles
- D. Osteoporosis- decrease in bone mass and higher chances of fractures with advacing age

**Answer: D**



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**6. The characteristics and an example of a symbol joint in humans is**

Characterstics	Example
(a) Lymph filled between two bones, limited movement	Gliding joint
(b) Fluid cartilage between two bones, limited movements	Knee joint
(c) Fluid filled between two joints, provides cushion	Skull bones
(d) Fluid filled synovial cavity between two bones	Joint betwee

Characteristics	Examples
A. Fluid-filled between , joints, provides cushion	two skull bones

Characteristics

Examples

- |    |   |                              |
|----|---|------------------------------|
| B. | Fluid-filled synovial cavity<br>between two bones           | joint between atlas and axis |
|    | Characteristics   | Examples                     |
| C. | Lymph-filled between two<br>bones, limited movement gliding | joint between carpals        |
|    | Characteristics   | Examples                     |
| D. | Fluid cartilage between<br>two bones, limited movements     | knee joint                   |

**Answer: B**



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7. Select the correct statement with respect to locomotion in humans

- A. The accumulation of uric acid crystals in joints causes their inflammation.
- B. The vertebral column has 10 thoracic vertebrae.
- C. The joint between adjacent vertebrae is a fibrous joint.
- D. A decreased level of progesterone causes osteoporosis in old people.

**Answer: A**



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8. Which of the following is not a function of the skeletal system

- A. Locomotion
- B. production of erythrocytes
- C. Storage of minerals
- D. Production of body heat

**Answer: D**



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9. Which of the following joints would allow no movement

- A. Ball and socket joint
- B. Fibrous joint
- C. Cartilaginous joint

D. Synovial joint

**Answer: B**



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**10.** The H-zone in the skeletal muscle fibre is due to

- A. the absence of myofibrils in the central portion of A-band
- B. the central gap between myosin filaments in the A-band
- C. the central gap between actin filaments extending through myosin filaments in the A band
- D. extension of myosin filaments in the central portion of the A-band.

**Answer: C**



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11. Smooth muscles are

- A. Involuntary, cylindrical, striated
- B. Voluntary, spindle-shaped, uninucleate
- C. Involuntary, spindle-shaped, non-striated
- D. Voluntary, multinucleate, cylindrical

**Answer: C**



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12. Osteoporosis, an age related disease of skeletal system, may occur due to

- A. Decreased level of estrogen
- B. Accumulation of uric acid leading to inflammation of joints.
- C. Immune disorder affecting neuro-muscular junction leading to fatigue.

D. High concentration of  $Ca^{++}$  and  $Na^+$

**Answer: A**



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