



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NIKITA PUBLICATION

SKELETON AND MOVEMENT

Exercise

1. Motility of sperm is due to

A. Ciliary movement

B. Flagellar movement

C. Cyclosis

D. Pseudopodial movement

Answer:



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2. Which of the following movement in man are directly concerned with locomotion

A. Peristaltic movement

B. Contraction of heart

C. ending of arm of elbow

D. Rotation of head of femur in acetabulum

Answer:



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3. The contraction of myofibril in skeletal muscle takes place

A. Between two I bands

B. Between two z lines

C. At the z line

D. At the I band

Answer:



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4. Which one of the following movement in mammalian skeleton represents the levering of the third order (force applied) at a point between fulcrum and point of resistance

- A. Biceps muscle flexing arm at elbow
- B. Triceps muscle extending arm at elbow
- C. Gastrocnemius muscle raisign weight of
the body one toes
- D. Movement of head of femur in the
acetabulum of pelvic girdle

Answer:



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5. The sliding theory of muscle contraction was given by

A. R.E. Davies

B. H.E. Huxley

C. A.F. Huxley

D. Both b and c

Answer:



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6. Skeletal or striped muscles are

A. Multinucleated

B. Syncytial

C. Having large number of sarcosomes

D. All of the above

Answer:



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7. The Dark or A bands of skeletal muscle are known as

- A. Isotropic bands
- B. Anisotropic bands
- C. Intercalated disc
- D. Cross-bridges

Answer:



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8. If the nerve supply alone is cut off from a muscle, it causes

A. Muscular hypertrophy

B. Muscular atrophy

C. Denervation atrophy

D. Duchenne dystrophy

Answer:



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9. Mitochondria present in muscle fibre are known as

- A. Sarcosome
- B. sarcolasmic reticulum
- C. Sarcoplasm
- D. None of these

Answer:



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10. Antagonistic muscles are

- A. Biceps and sphincters
- B. Depressors and triceps
- C. Adductors and dilators
- D. Elevators and depressors

Answer:



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11. The scientific study of movement is called

A. Osteology

B. Myology

C. Kinesiology

D. Sarcology

Answer:



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12. The muscles which contract to produce opposite movements at the same joint are called

A. Primary movers

B. Antagonist

C. Synergists

D. None of these

Answer:



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13. The muscle which on contraction rotates the fore arm to make palm face upward and forward.

A. Adductor

B. Abductor

C. Pronator

D. Supinator

Answer:



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14. For the elbow joint, triceps is

A. Flexor

B. Extensor

C. Adductor

D. Retractor

Answer:



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15. Which of the following statement is not true

A. Red muscle fibres are slower in contraction rate

B. White muscle fibres depends mainly on anaerobic glycolysis

C. White muscle fibres are rich in mitochondria

D. Muscles of eye ball movement are white fibres

Answer:



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16. Which of the following is related with muscle contraction

A. Urea cycle

B. Cori's cycle

C. TCA cycle

D. Calvin cycle

Answer:



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17. Which ion is essential for muscle contraction



Answer:



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18. Contraction of skeletal muscle is initiated by binding of calcium to

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

Answer:



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19. During muscle contraction

A. Chemical energy is changed into electric energy

B. Chemical energy is changed into mechanical energy

C. Chemical energy is changed into physical energy

D. Mechanical energy is changed into chemical energy

Answer:



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20. Apparatus used in recording muscle contraction is

- A. Kymograph
- B. Electroencephalograph
- C. Electrocardiograph
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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21. The most abundant mineral in the muscle fibre is

A. Sodium

B. Potassium

C. Calcium

D. Magnesium

Answer:



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22. Major constituent of muscle is

A. Carbohydrate

B. Fat

C. Protein

D. Minerals

Answer:



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23. Which of the following is the contractile protein of a muscle.

A. Tubulin

B. Myosin

C. Tropomyosin

D. All of these

Answer:



24. Which of the following muscle draw the lower jaw, tongue and head backward.

- A. Protractor
- B. Retractor
- C. Abductor
- D. All of these

Answer:



25. Ensheathing of muscle is called

A. Fascia

B. Peritoneum

C. Ligament

D. Tendon

Answer:



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26. Name the connective tissue sheath which surrounds the muscle bundles

A. Perimysium

B. Epimysium

C. Endomysium

D. Sarcomere

Answer:



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27. Muscle responsible for the movement of the food in the stomach are

A. Unstriated

B. Striated

C. Cardiac

D. None of the above

Answer:



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28. The dark bands in a myofibril are due to overlapping of

- A. Only thick bands
- B. Only thin bands
- C. Each thick and thin bands
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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29. The functional unit of the contractile system in the striped muscle is

A. Z-band

B. A-band

C. Myofibril

D. Sarcomere

Answer:



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30. In a relaxed fibril H-zone, a lighter region of low density can be seen in the centre of

A. Anisotropic or A band

B. Isotropic or I band

C. Z-band

D. both a and c

Answer:



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31. The total number of muscles in the body of man is

A. 409

B. 439

C. 539

D. 639

Answer:



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32. Striated muscle contracts by

A. Sliding of actin filament upon myosin filament

B. Sliding of myosin filament upon actin filament

C. Pulling together of myosin filaments

D. Pulling together of actin filaments

Answer:



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33. Cori's cycle operate in

A. Muscle

B. Liver

C. Nerve

D. a and b

Answer:



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34. Contraction of muscle is caused by

A. Myosin

B. Actin

C. Actomyosin

D. ATP

Answer:



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35. The special contractile protein actin is found in

A. Thick filament of A band

B. Thin filament of I band

C. Both a and b

D. Whole of myofibril

Answer:



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36. Which one of the following events is thought to be most closely related to the sliding process between the two types of filaments which bring about contraction of the fibril.

A. The liberation of acetylcholine at the motor end plates

B. Splitting of an ATP myosin complex

C. The influx of sodium ions through the sarco lemma

D. Binding of calcium ions

Answer:



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37. The immediate regeneration of ATP used up during muscle contraction is facilitated by

- A. Creatine phosphate
- B. Lactic acid
- C. Glycogen
- D. Glucose

Answer:



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38. Assertion: Muscle contraction force increases with rise in strength of stimulus.

Reason: This is due to increased contraction of individual muscle fibers with increase in stimulus strength.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

Answer:



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39. The time period between the beginning of electrical response and peak of tension recorded is

A. Contraction time

B. Latent period

C. Refractory period

D. Relaxation time

Answer:



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40. What is sprain

A. More pulling of tendon

B. Less pulling of tendon

C. More pulling of ligament

D. Less pulling of ligament

Answer:



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41. When the length of muscles remain constant, but the tension increases sharply, it is known as

A. Tetanus

B. Convulsive contraction

C. Isotonic contraction

D. Isometric contraction

Answer:



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42. A single isolated contraction of the muscle fibre is called

A. Contracture

B. Tetanus

C. Twitch

D. Fatigue

Answer:



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43. A continued state of contraction caused by rapid successive of many stimuli is

A. Tetanus

B. Twitch

C. Contracture

D. Fatigue

Answer:



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44. During fatigue

A. Blood circulation in muscles stops

B. Muscles fail to relax

C. Muscles fail to be stimulated

D. Motor nerve does not respond to
muscles

Answer:



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45. The contraction and relaxation phase of a
muscle constitute

A. Beat

B. Twitch

C. Stimulus

D. Condition

Answer:



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46. Rigor mortis is due to fall of concentration
in

A. Myosin

B. Relaxin

C. Actin

D. ATP

Answer:



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47. Which of the following pair acts as regulatory proteins in muscle contraction

A. Actin and myosin

B. Tropomyosin and troponin

C. Myomesin and dystrophin

D. a and b

Answer:



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48. A muscle which assist primary mover is called

A. Synergists

B. Agonist

C. Antagonistic

D. None of the above

Answer:



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49. A three unit protein which keep the active site of muscle masked is

A. Tropomyosin

B. Troponin

C. Myosin

D. Myomesin

Answer:



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50. Number of bones in human axial skeleton

is

A. 120

B. 126

C. 80

D. 206

Answer:



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51. Comparative study of skull is called

A. Craniology

B. Conchology

C. Malacology

D. Osteology

Answer:



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52. The number of bones in the skull of man is

A. 14

B. 28

C. 20

D. 8

Answer:



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53. Cheek bones are

A. Lacrimals

B. Parietal

C. Ethmoid

D. Zygomatic

Answer:



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54. Only movable bone in the skull is

A. Mandible

B. Maxilla

C. Vomer

D. Sphenoid

Answer:



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55. Which of the following cranial bone is unpaired

- A. Frontal
- B. Occipital
- C. Sphenoid
- D. All of these

Answer:



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56. Which of the following is short bone

A. Sternum

B. Tarsal

C. Patella

D. Humerus

Answer:



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57. Bone formed by ossification of tendon is called.

A. Membrane bone

B. Cartilage bone

C. Sesmoid bone

D. Dermal bone

Answer:



58. Which of the following is sesmoid bone

A. Patella

B. Pisciform

C. Fabella

D. All of the above

Answer:



59. Smallest bone in man is

A. Patella

B. Stapes

C. Carpal

D. Tarsal

Answer:



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60. The number of bones in the vertebral column of man is

A. 26

B. 20

C. 32

D. 30

Answer:



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61. Human vertebral formula is

A. $C_7, T_{12}, L_5, S_4, CO_5$

B. $C_7, T_{12}, L_5, S_5, CO_4$

C. $C_8, T_{12}, L_5, S_5, CO_1$

D. C_7, T_9, L_4, S_4, CO_5

Answer:



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62. Characteristic of axis vertebra is

A. Absence of centrum

B. Presence of prezygapophysis

C. Presence of odontoid process

D. Bifid spine

Answer:



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63. In human skeleton, a bone which not articulated with any other bone is

A. Hyoid

B. Incus

C. Clavicle

D. Mandible

Answer:



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64. In man, coccyx is formed by fusion of

A. 5 sacral vertebrae

B. 4 coccygeal vertebrae

C. 5 coccygeal vertebrae

D. 2 sacral and 3 coccygeal vertebrae

Answer:



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65. Largest vertebra in human vertebral column is

A. Thoracic

B. Lumbar

C. Sacrum

D. Cervical

Answer:



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66. Presence of vertebral foramen of transverse process is the characteristic of which human vertebra

A. Cervical

B. Thoracic

C. Lumber

D. None of these

Answer:



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67. Number of curves present in human vertebral column is

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer:



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68. The vertebrae which bear whole weight of the skull is

A. Axis

B. Atlas

C. Sacral

D. Cervical

Answer:



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69. Which is correct about human body

A. There are 5 vertebrae in the neck

B. Brain box is made up of 4 bones

C. There are 15 pairs of ribs

D. There are 12 thoracic vertebrae

Answer:



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70. Number of bones in face is

A. 12

B. 14

C. 8

D. 22

Answer:



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71. The opening of base of skull for the spinal cord is called

A. Foramen magnum

B. Foramen monaro

C. Obturator foramen

D. Foramen of magendie

Answer:



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72. Scapula is an example of

A. Long bone

B. Short bone

C. Flat bone

D. Irregular bone

Answer:



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73. The number of ribs in human body is

A. 12

B. 24

C. 10

D. 36

Answer:



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74. In man, the ribs are articulated to

A. Caracoid

B. Scapula

C. Clavicle

D. Sternum

Answer:



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75. The number of true ribs in man is

A. 12 pairs

B. 7 pairs

C. 3 pairs

D. 2 pairs

Answer:



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76. Which one is called as breast/ chest bone

A. Sternum

B. Clavicle

C. Innominate

D. Scapula

Answer:



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77. Collar bone is also known as

A. Scapula

B. Coracoid

C. Clavicle

D. Patella

Answer:



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78. Which one is the part of pectoral girdle

A. Ilium

B. Acetabulum

C. Sternum

D. Glenoid cavity

Answer:



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79. Digital formula of both limbs in man is

A. 2,3,3,4,3

B. 2,3,3,3,3

C. 3,3,3,3,2

D. 2,2,3,3,3

Answer:



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80. In children, the bones are more flexible and brittle because their bones have

A. Large quantity of salts and little organic substances

B. Well developed Haversian system

C. Large quantity of organic substances and little salts

D. Large number of osteoblasts

Answer:





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81. In man each half of pelvic girdle consists of

A. Ilium

B. Ischium

C. Pubis

D. All of the above

Answer:



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82. Old people are more liable to fracture of their bones because

A. Bones become soft and elastic

B. Bones become hard and brittle

C. Bones contain large quantity of organic matter

D. None of the above

Answer:



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83. Olecranon process is a kind of

- A. Investing bone
- B. membrane bone
- C. Cartilagenous bone
- D. Sesmoid bone

Answer:



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84. Patella is associated with

A. Elbow

B. Knee

C. Neck

D. Wrist

Answer:



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