



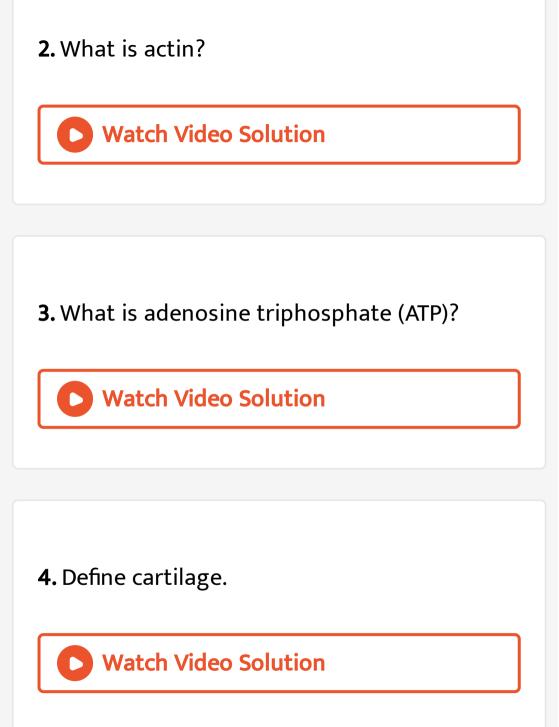
BIOLOGY

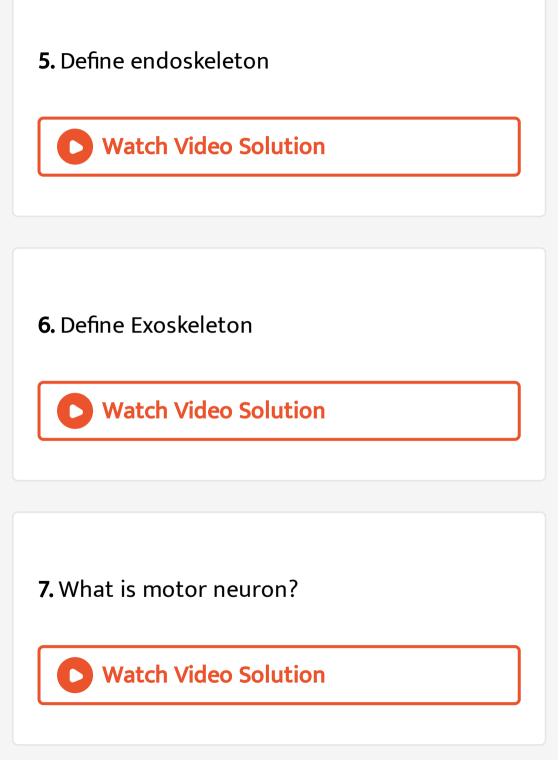
BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT



1. Define rigor mortis.





8. 1. The plasme membrane of muscle cell is known as sarcolemma.

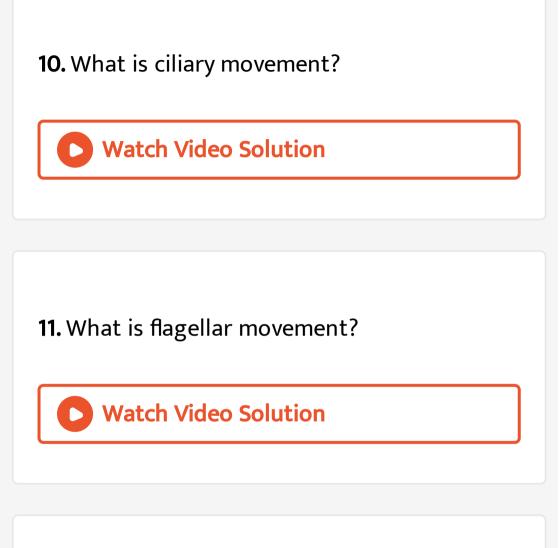
2. Hydrostatic skeleton is stiff bony stucture

present in fishes.

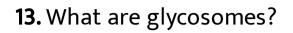
3. The vertebral ribs are not connected to sternum.

Watch Video Solution

9. What is amoeboid movement?



12. What is muscular movement?

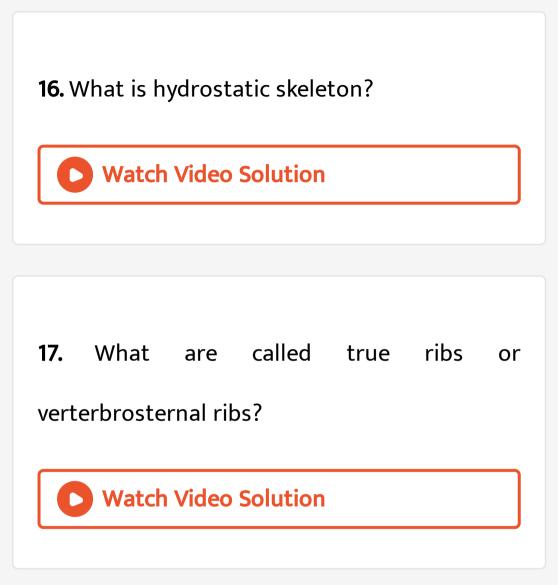


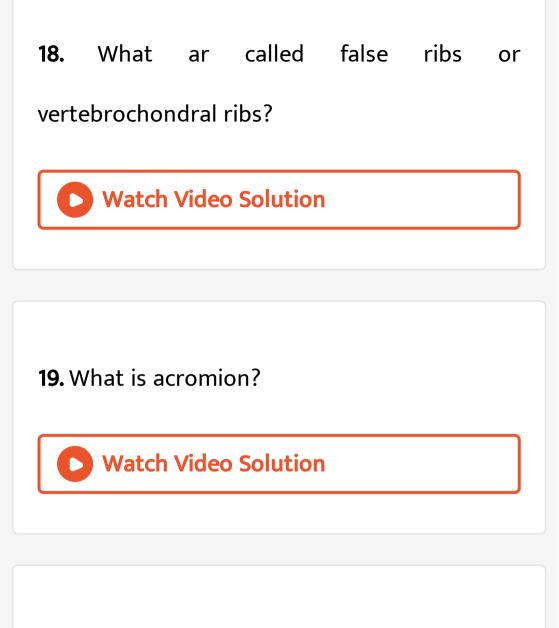


14. What is myology?

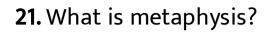
Watch Video Solution

15. Define hyoid bone





20. What is glenoid cavity?

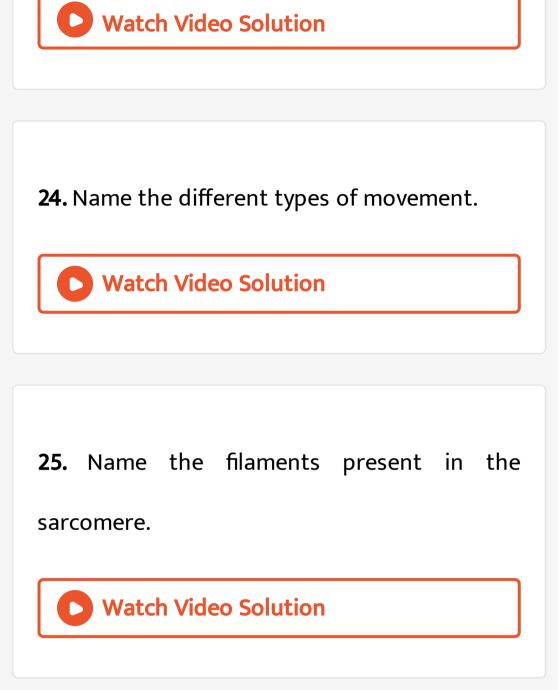


Watch Video Solution

22. Write notes on endosteum?

Watch Video Solution

23. Differentiate thick filaments and thin filaments.



26. Name of the contractile proteins present in

the skeletal muscle.

Watch Video Solution

27. When describing a skeletal muscle, what

does "striated" mean?

28. How does an isotonic contraction take place?

 Watch Video Solution

29. How does an isometric contraction take

place?



30. Which is the only jointless bone in human

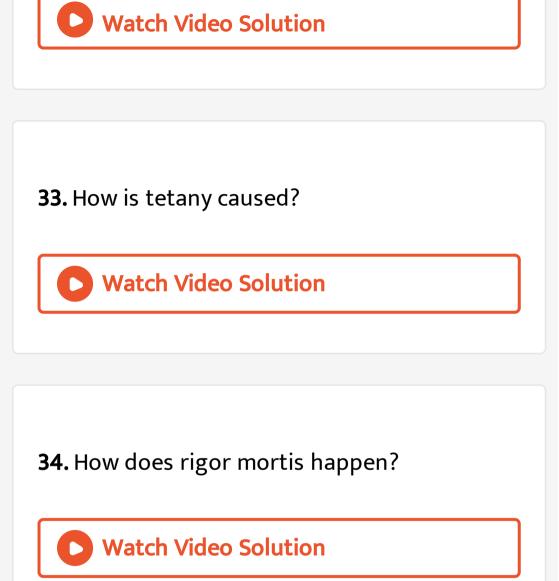
body?



31. List the three main parts of the axial skeleton.



32. Name the bones of the skull.



35. What are the different types of rib bones

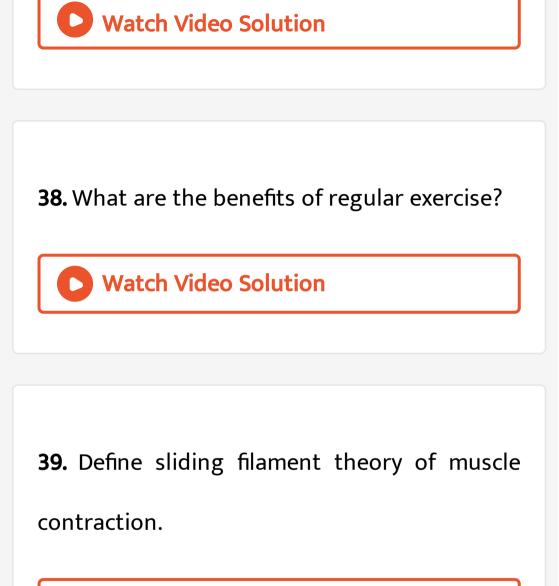
that form the rib cage?

Watch Video Solution

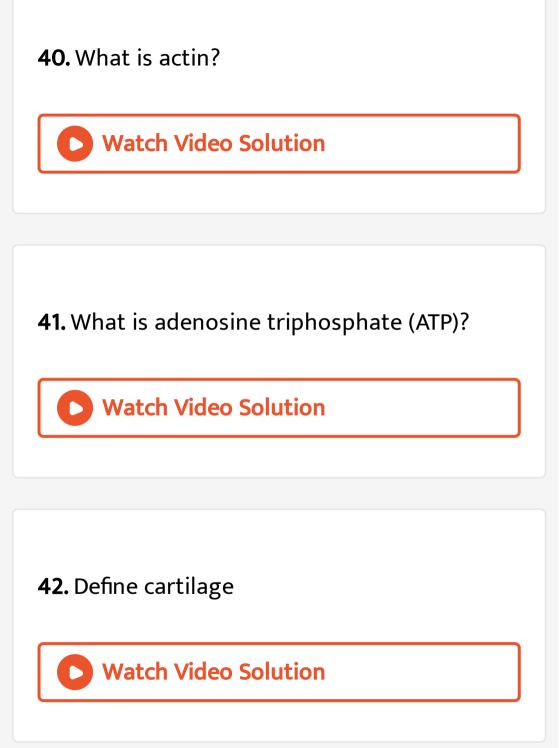
36. What are the bones that make the pelvic girdle?



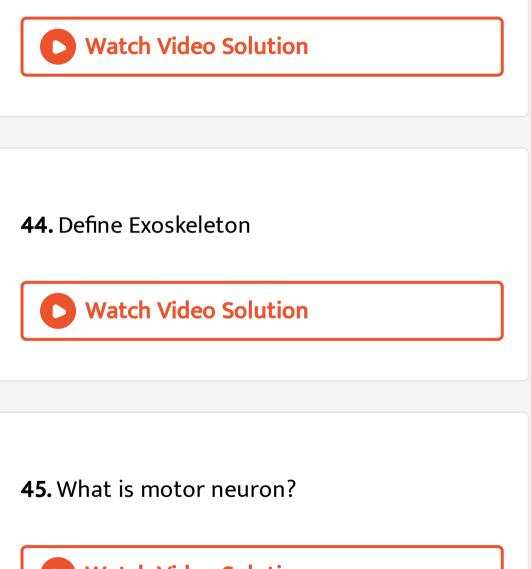
37. List the disorders of muscular system.

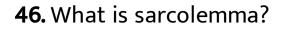


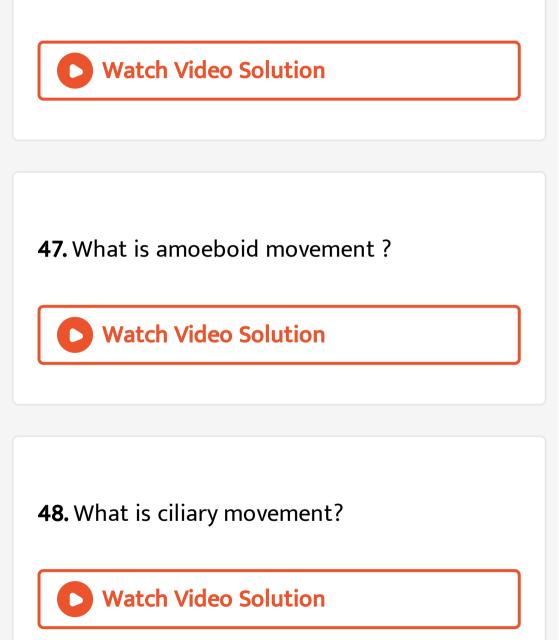




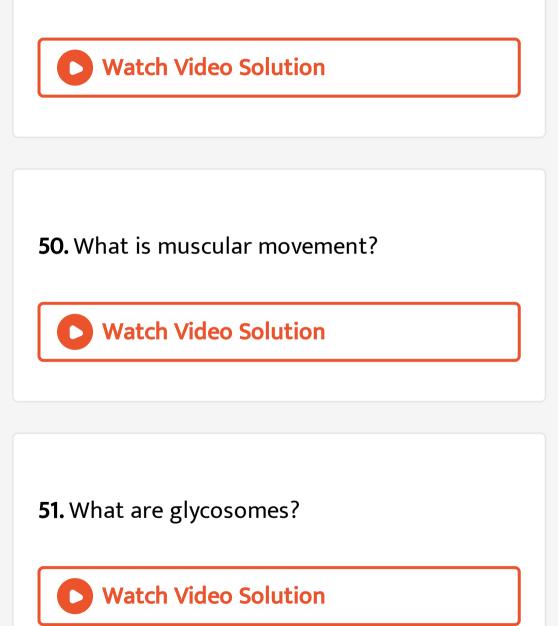


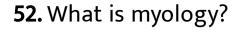


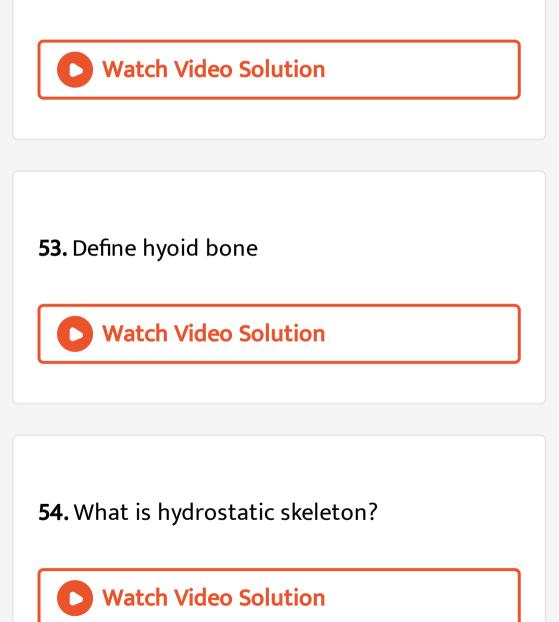


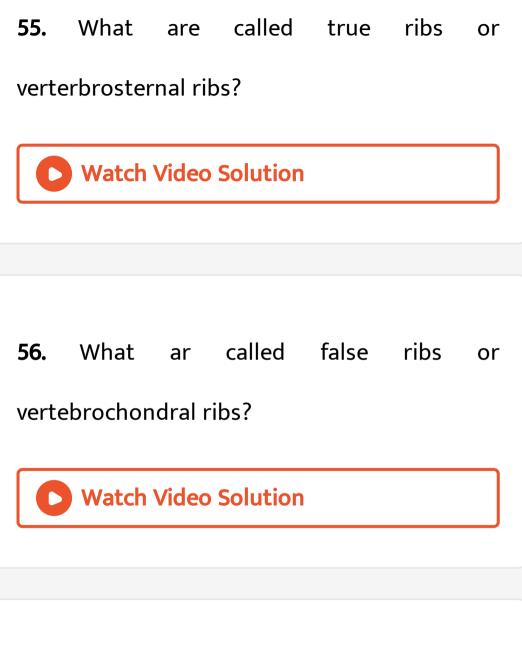


49. What is flagellar movement?



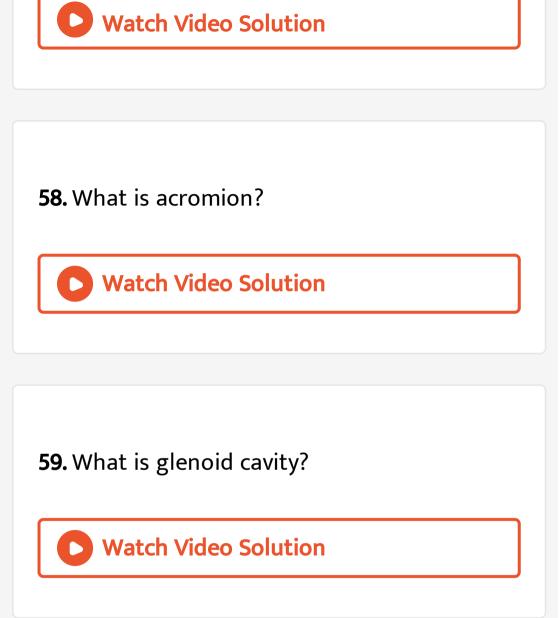




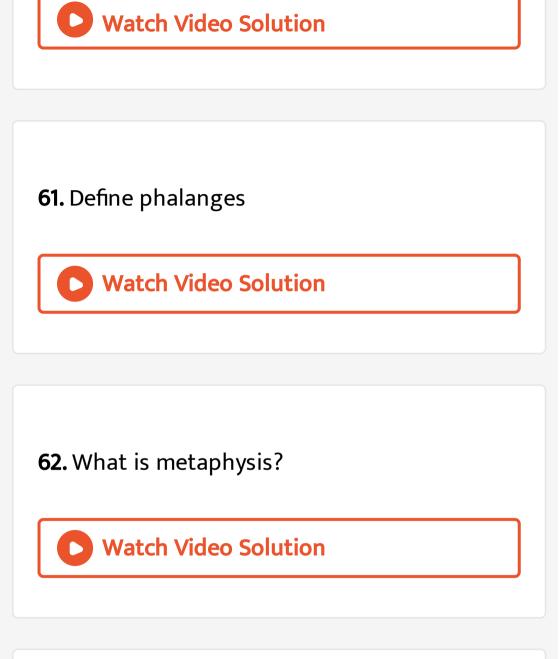


57. Write short notes on floating ribs?

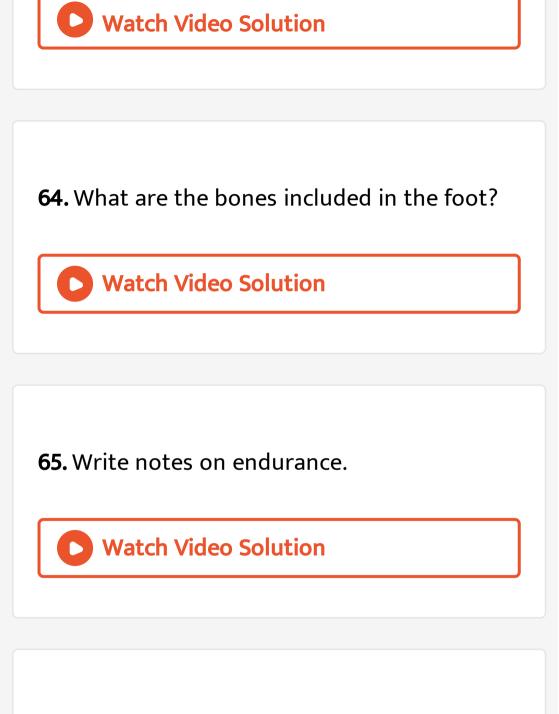
Γ



60. Write short notes on olecranon process?



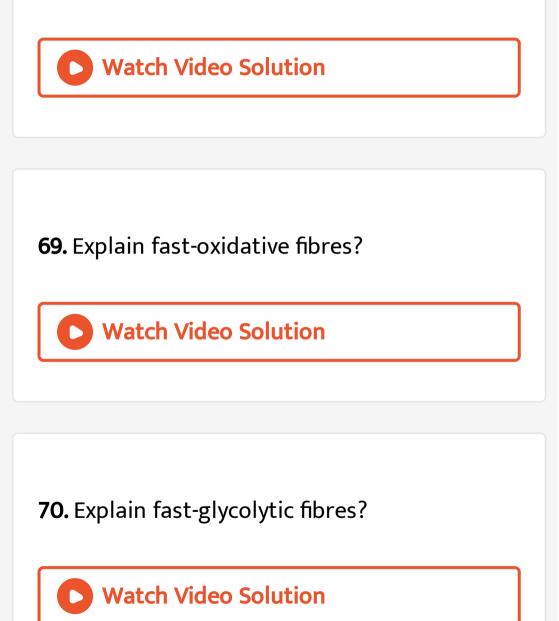
63. Write notes on endosteum?



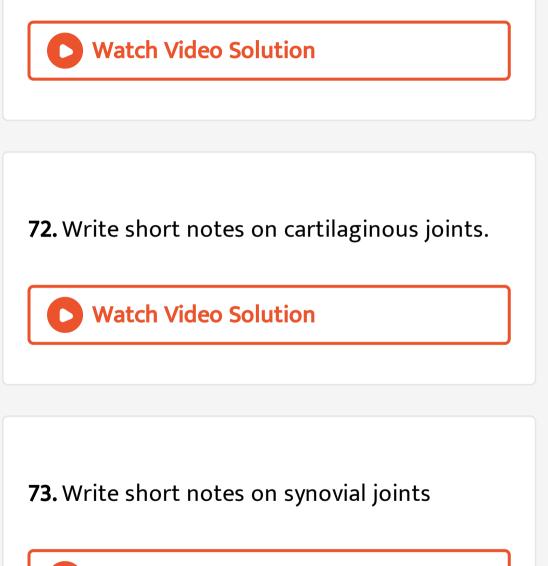
66. Define balanc exercises

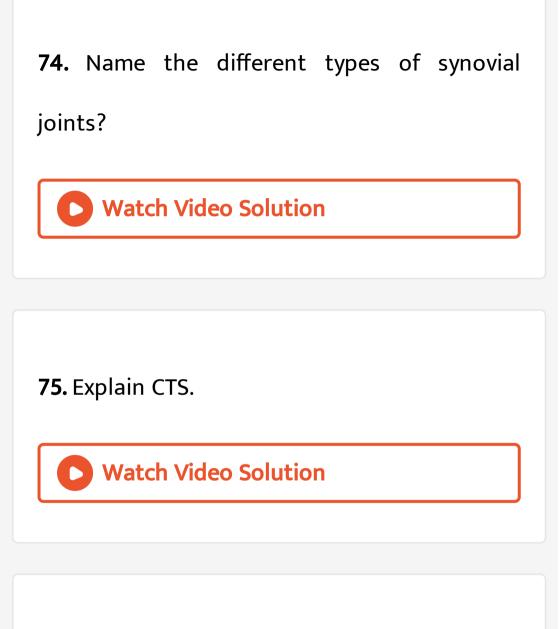
67. Suresh collected the following set of bones of a dog from his garden. Construct a forelimb from his collection. femur, radius, humerus, fibula, ulna, phalangesa, metatarsals, metacarpals, tarsals, carpals,

68. Explain slow-oxidative fibres?



71. Write notes on fibrous joints.





76. Define strength exercises

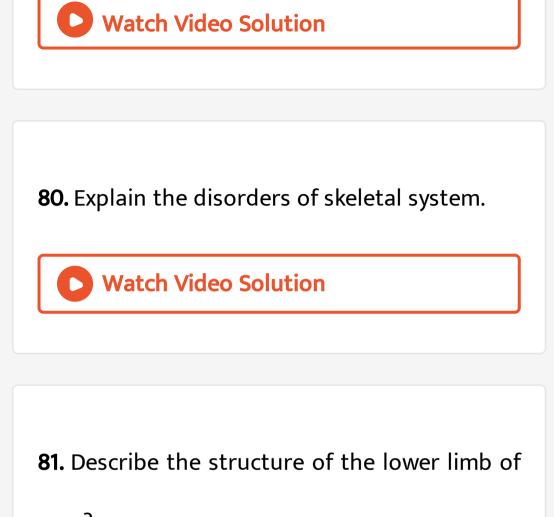
77. Differentiate thick filaments and thin filaments.



78. Explain skeletal muscle?



79. Write the functions of skeletal system.



man?

82. Describe the structure of the skeletal muscle?

 Watch Video Solution

83. Which allows the upper limbs a degree of mobility not seen anywhere else other than hip ?

84. Which limb is articulated to the glenoid

cavity? Explain its structure.

Watch Video Solution

85. Write the schematic presentation of

muscle contraction?



87. Which is the largest, longest and strongest

bone in the human body? Explain its structure.



1. Muscles are derived from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Neuroectoderm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Muscles are formed by

A. Mycocytes

- B. Leucocytes
- C. Osteocytes
- D. Lymphocytes

Answer:



3. The muscles attached to the bones are called

- A. Skeletal muscle
- B. Cardiac muscle
- C. Involuntary muscle
- D. Smooth muscles

Answer:



4. Skeletal muscles are attached to the bones

by

A. Tendon

- B. Ligament
- C. Pectin
- D. Fibrin

Answer:



5. The bundle of muscles fibres is called

A. Myofibrils

- B. Fascicle
- C. Sarcomere
- D. Sarcoplasm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. The pigment present in the muscle fibre to store oxygen is

A. Myoglobin

B. Troponin

C. Myosin

D. Actin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. The functional unit of a muscle fibre is

A. Sarcomere

B. Sarcoplasm

C. Myosin

D. Actin

Answer:



8. The protein present in the thick filament is

A. Myosin

B. Actin

C. Pectin

D. Leucine

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

9. The protein present in the thick filament is

A. Myosin

B. Actin

C. Pectin

D. Leucine





10. The region between two successive Z-discs is called a

- A. Sarcomere
- B. Microtubule
- C. Myoglobin
- D. Actin





11. Each skeletal muscle is covered by

A. Epimysium

- B. Perimysium
- C. Endomysium
- D. Hypomysium





- **12.** Knee joint is an example of
 - A. Saddle joint
 - B. Hinge joint
 - C. Pivot joint
 - D. Gliding joint

Answer:



13. Name of the joint present between the atlas and axis is

A. Synovial joint

B. Pivot joint

C. Saddle joint

D. Hinge joint

Answer:

14. ATPase enzyme needed for muscle

contraction is located in

A. Actinin

B. Troponin

C. Myosin

D. Actin

Answer:

15. Synovial fluid is found in

A. Ventricles of the brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Immovable joint

D. Freely movable joints

Answer:

16. Inflammation of joints due to accumulation

of uric acid crystals is called as

A. Gout

B. Myasthenia gravis

C. Osteoporosis

D. Osteomalacia

Answer:

17. Acetabulum is located in

A. Collar bone

B. Shoulder bone

C. Hip bone

D. Tigh bone

Answer:



18. Appendicular skeleton is

- A. Girdles and their limbs
- B. Vertebrae
- C. Skull and vertebral column
- D. Ribs and sternum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

19. The type of movement exhibits by the macrophages are

A. Flagellar

- B. Ciliary
- C. Muscular
- D. Amoeboid

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

20. The pointed portion of the elbow is

A. Acromion process

- B. Glenoid cavity
- C. Olecranon process
- D. Symphysis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

21. Growth plate is present between

A. Epiphysis and diaphysis

B. Epiphysis and metaphysis

C. Epiphysis and periphysis

D. Epiphysis and periosteum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

22. Which sequence is correct

A. Red marrow, periosteum, endosteum,

compact bone.

B. Red marrow, endosterum, spongy bone,

compact bone, periosteum

C. Red marros, compact bone, periosteum,

endosteum, spongy bone

D. Red marrow, Spongy bone, compact

bone, periosterum, endosterum

Answer:

23. Identify the bone destroying component

A. Osteoblast

B. Red marrow

C. Epiphyseal plate

D. Osteoclast

Answer:

24. Identify the diarthroses joints

A. joints of adjacent vertebrae

B. joints of skull bones

C. knee joints

D. fibrous joints

Answer:

25. Identify the incorrect pair

A. Vertebral coloumn-Coccynx

B. Skull-Hyoid bone

C. Fore limb-Femur

D. Hind limb -Patella

Answer:

26. Identify the pectoral girdle bone

A. Clavicle

B. Ilium

C. Ischium

D. Pubis

Answer:

27. Identify the incorrect pair

A. Hind limb-60

B. Skull-29

C. Pectoral girdle-2

D. Ribs-24

Answer:

28. Which is a saddle joint

A. Wrist

B. Angle

C. Knee

D. Elbow

Answer:

29. The joint between atlas and axis

A. Fibrous joint

B. Hinge joint

C. Plane joint

D. Pivot joint

Answer:

30. Identify the bone of the axial skeleton

A. Fibula

B. Humerus

C. Malleus

D. Scapula

Answer:

31. Idenfity the incorrect group

- A. Carpals, metacarpals, phalanges
- B. Tarsals, metatarsals, phalanges
- C. Malleus, incus, stapes
- D. Ilium, ischium, scapula

Answer:

32. Sarcomere is distance between:

A. Z' disc and 'Z' disc

B. H' zone and 'H' zone

C. Dark band and light band

D. A' band and 'I' band

Answer:

33. The muscles fibre is surrounded by

A. Periosteum

B. Endomysium

C. Endosteum

D. Epimysium

Answer:

34. The protein present in the thick filament is

A. Actin

B. Propoline

C. Myosin

D. Tropomyosin

Answer:

35. Each dark band has a lighter region in its

middle called

A. Z' disc

B. I' band

C. M' line

D. H' zone

Answer:

36. Identify the incorrect group

A. Myosin, heavyt meromyosin, light

meromyosin

B. Actin, troponin, tropomyosin

C. Ilium, ischium, pubis

D. Myosin, meromyosin, tropomyosin

Answer:

37. What is nerve impulse?

A. Release of calcium ions from the

sarcoplasmic reticulum

B. Active sites are exposed

C. Cross bridge is formed

D. ATP is hydrolysed

Answer:

38. Macrophages exhibits ____ movement for

engulfing pathogens

A. Ciliary movement

B. Amoeboid movement

C. Flagellar movement

D. Walking movement

Answer:

39. The contraction and relaxation of the muscle which is termed as

A. Amoeboid movement

B. Ciliary movement

C. Muscular movement

D. Flagellar movement

Answer:

A. Epimysium

B. Perimysium

C. Endomysium

D. Sarcolemma

Answer:

41. These are the granules of stored glycogen that provide glucose during muscles fibre activity.

A. Sucrose

B. Starch

C. Glycosomes

D. Cellulose

Answer:

42. The oxidative fibres are called as fibres.

A. White muscles fibre

B. Glycolytic fibres

C. Thick fibres

D. Red muscles fibres

Answer:

43. is the large opening found at the

posterior base of the skull.

A. Foremen magnum

B. Glenoid

C. Acetabulum

D. Foramen of Monro

Answer:

44. The first vertebra is called_____

A. Axis

B. The atlas

С. Соссух

D. Sacrum

Answer:

45. The first seven pairs of ribs are called

A. Protein ribs

......

B. False ribs

C. True ribs

D. Vertebrochondral ribs

Answer:

46. The region where the diaphysis and epiphysis meet is called......

A. Metaphysis

- B. Epiphyseal plate
- C. Sacrum
- D. Articular cartilage

Answer:



47. Internal bone surface of long bone is covered with a delilcate connective tissue membrane called the__

A. Periosteum

B. Episoteum

C. Perimysium

D. Endosteum

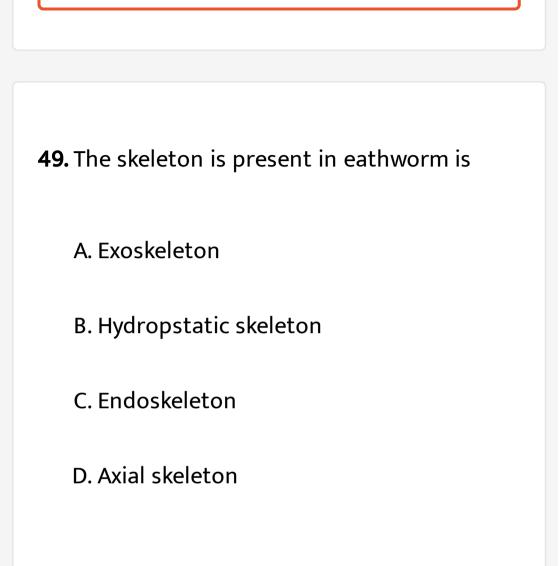
Answer:

48. 1. Exoskeleton - (i) Human being

- 2. Endoskeleton (ii) Cockroach
- 3. Oxidative fibres (iii) Pale colour fibres
- 4. Lack of myoglobin (iv) Red muscle fibres
 - A. Red muscle fibres
 - B. White muscle fibres
 - C. Glycolytic fibres
 - D. Oxidative fibres

Answer:





Answer:

50. The skeleton is cockroach is

A. Exoskeleton

- B. Endoskeleton
- C. Axial skeleton
- D. Hydroskeleton

Answer:



51. increase the breathing and heart

rate.

A. Physical exercise

B. Balance exercise

C. Endurance

D. Flexibility exercise

Answer: A

52. The progressive degeneration of skeletal muscle leading to death from lung or heart failure

A. Muscular dystrophy

B. Tetany

C. Antophy

D. Muscle faitgue

Answer:

53. A traumatic pulling of the fibres produces a

tear known as

A. Atrophy

B. Arthritis

C. Tetany

D. Sprain

Answer:

54. A neurotransmitter found throughout the

nervous system is

A. Thymine

B. Acetylcholine

C. Gasterin

D. HCl

Answer: B

55. The thin filament of muscle fibre is made up of

A. Myosin

B. Actin

C. Neuromyosin

D. Glycogen

Answer:

56. The principal constituent of thick filament

is _

A. Myosin

B. Actin

C. Tropomyosin

D. Troponin

Answer:

57. is the functional unit of the

skeletal muscle.

A. Sarcoplasm

B. Sacromere

C. Myofibril

D. Fascicle

Answer:

58. A fibrous connective tissue that connects a

bone to a muscle is____

A. Humerus

B. Fascicle

C. Myocytes

D. Tendon

Answer:

59. Match the following

- 0.1. Amoeboid movement
 - Ciliary movement
 - Flagellar movement
 - 4. Muscular

- (i) Contraction and relaxation of the muscle.
- (ii) Pseudopodia
- (iii) Ciliated
 epithelial_icell.
- movement (iv) flagella

A. 1-(iii) 2-(iv) 3-(i) 4-(ii)

B. 1-(ii) 2-(iii) 3-(iv) 4-(i)

C. 1-(ii) 2-(iv) 3-(i) 4-(iii)

D. 1-(iv) 2-(i) 3-(ii) 4-(iii)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

60. Match the following

 Myasthenia 	- (i) deficiency
gravis	of vitamin D
Tetany	- (ii) an auto-
	immune
	disorder
3. Muscle fatigue	 (iii) deficiency
	of parathyroid
	hormone
Osteoporosis	- (iv) lack of ATP

A. 1-(ii) 2-(iii) 3-(iv) 4-(i)

B. 1-(ii) 2-(iv) 3-(i) 4-(iii)

C. 1-(iv) 2-(iii) 3-(ii) 4-(i)

D. 1-(iii) 2-(iv) 3-(i) 4-(ii)

Answer:



- **61.** Match the following
 - 1. Endurance (i) improve
 - 2. Strength exercises
 - Balance exercises
 - exercises

- balance
- (ii)Stretch body muscles
- (iii)Circulatory system healthy
- Flexibility -(iv)Musclesstronger

A. 1-(iii) 2-(iv) 3-(i) 4-(ii)

B. 1-(iv) 2-(iii) 3-(ii) 4-(i)

C. 1-(iii) 2-(iv) 3-(ii) 4-(i)

D. 1-(ii) 2-(iii) 3-(iv) 4-(i)

Answer:



62. Identify the correct Assertion and Reason:
Assertion(A): The oxidative fibres are termed as red muscle fibres.
Reason ®: Fibres that contain numerous mitochondria and have a high capacity for oxidative fibres.

A. (R) is correct but (A) is wrong.

B. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

C. (A) is correct but (R) explains (A)

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

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

63. Assertion (A) : Rapid muscle spasms occur

in the muscles.

Reason(R): Due to deficiency of parathyroid

hormone resulting in reduced calcium levels in

the body

A. (R) is correct but (A) is wrong.

B. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

C. (A) is correct but (R) explains (A)

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

Answer:

64. Assertion (A): Osteoporosis occurs due to deficiency of vitamin D and hormonal imbalance

Reason (R): Osteoporosis causes rickets in children and osteomalacia in adult females.

A. (R) is correct but (A) is wrong.

B. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

C. (A) is correct but (R) explains (A)

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

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

65. Choose the incorrect pair:

- Pivot joint between atlas and axis
- 2. Saddle-joint between the carpal and metacarpal.
- Ball and socket joint
- between humerus and pectoral girdle.
- 4. Hinge joint between radius and carpals.

66. Choose the incorrect pair:

- a) Skull b) Sternum - Coccyx c) Fore limb - Humerus d) Ribs
- Sacral

 - Phalanges

Watch Video Solution

67. Skeletal muscles are attached to the bones

by

A. Tendon

B. Ligament

C. Pectin

D. Fibrin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

68. Muscles are formed by

A. Myocytes

B. Osteocytes

C. Leucocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

69. Knee joint is an example of

A. Saddle joint

B. Pivot joint

C. Hinge joint

D. Gliding joint

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

70. The pointed portion of the elbow is

- A. Acromion process
- B. Glenoid cavity
- C. Olecranon process
- D. Symphysis





71. Identify the incorrect pair

A. Hind limb-60

- B. Pectoral girdle -2
- C. Skull-29
- D. Ribs-24





72. A traumatic pulling of the fibres produces a

tear known as

A. Atrophy

B. Arthritis

C. Tetany

D. Sprain

Answer:





73. The skeleton is present in earthworm is

A. Exoskeleton

B. Endoskeleton

C. Hydrostatic skeleton

D. Axial skeleton

Answer:

74. The joint between atlas and axis

A. Fibrous joint

B. Hinge joint

C. Plane joint

D. Pivot joint

Answer:

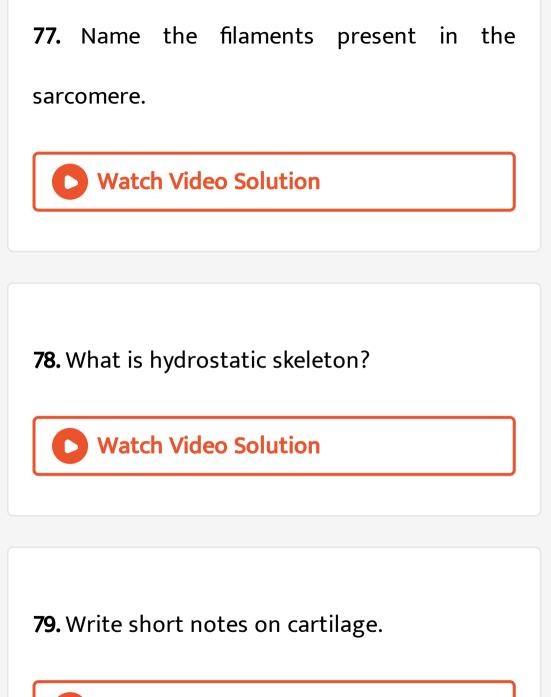
75. How does an isotonic contraction take place?

 Watch Video Solution

76. Which is the only jointless bone in human

body?





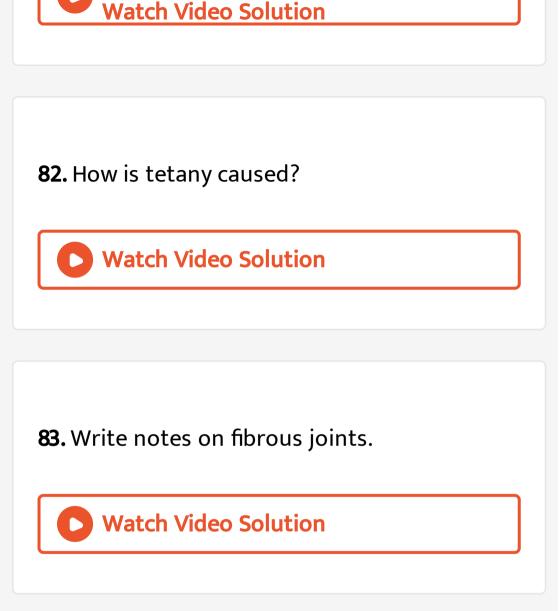
80. Suresh collected the following set of bones of a dog from his garden. Construct a forelimb from his collection.

femur, radius, humerus, fibula, ulna, phalangesa, metatarsals, metacarpals, tarsals, carpals,

O Watch Video Solution

81. How does rigor mortis happen?





84. Differentiate thick filaments and thin filaments.
Watch Video Solution

85. Define sliding filament theory of muscle contraction.



86. List the disorders of muscular system.



87. is the largest, longest and strongest bone in the body.

Watch Video Solution

88. Describe the structure of the lower limb of

man?