BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT

Multiple Choice Question

1. Locomotory organs in starfish are

A. Tube feet

B. Tentacles

C. Cilia

D. Appendagas.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

2. Muscle that bends one part over another is called

A. Extensor

B. Flexor

C. Abductor

D. Adductor.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

3. Coronoid process is a part of

A. Upper jaw

B. Lower jaw

C. Hyoid apparatus

D. Cranium.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. Foramen magnum and occipital condyles are found in

A. Fronto parietal bone

B. Occipital bone

C. Prootic bones

D. Squamosal bone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

5. Muscle that brings the limb towards midline is called

A. Flexor

B. Abductor

C. Adductor

D. Pronator.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. Abductor muscles is antagonist of

A. Adductor

B. Flexor

C. Pronator

D. Rotator

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

7. Bending of ankle joint is brought about by

A. Biceps

B. Triceps

C. Trapezius

D. Gastronemius

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

8. Acetabulum is located in

A. Hip joint

B. Shoulder joint

C. Knee joint

D. Elbow joint.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. The only movable bone in the skull is

A. Maxilla

B. Frontoparietal

C. Mandible

D. Nasal.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

10. Elbow joint is an example of

A. Ball and socket joint

B. Hinge joint

C. Suture joint

D. Gliding joint.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

11. Sutures present between various bones of skull are

A. Cartilaganious joints

B. Synovial joints

C. Hinge joints

D. Fibrous joints.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

12. Cartilaginous joints

A. Permit slight movements

B. Are found in symphysis

C. Are found in the bodies of vertebrae

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

13. Hinge joints

A. Are synovial joints

B. Permit movement in one direction

C. Are found in knee

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

14. The joints between the carpal bones are

A. Fibrous joints

B. Cartilagenous joints

C. Angular joints

D. Gliding joint.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

15. Immovable joint is

A. Synarthroses

B. Amphiarthroses

C. Diarthroses

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

16. In old age, stiffness of joint is due to the

A. Hardening of bones

B. Inefficiency of muscles

C. Decrease in synovial fluid

D. Enlargement of bones.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

17. Bone formed by the ossification of a tendon is called

A. Replacing bone

B. Sesamoid bone

C. Investing bone

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

18. Longest bone in lower arm is

A. Ulna

B. Radius

C. Tibia

D. Femur

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

19. Obturator foramen occurs in

A. Interventricular septum

B. Pectoral girdle

C. Skull

D. Pelvic girdle.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

20. Olecranon process is found in

A. Humerus

B. Radius

C. Ulna

D. Tibia.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

21. Collar bone is known as

A. Scapula

B. Coracoid

C. Patalla

D. Clavicle.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

22. Nutrient foramen is present in

A. Humerus

B. Femur

C. Tibia - fibula

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

23. Deltoid ridge of humerus is meant for

A. Articulation

B. Attachment of muscles

C. Protection

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

24. A simple crack in the bone when the two parts of the bone remain together is called

(a) Green stick fracture

(b) Simple fracture

(c) Comminuted fracture

(d) Compound fracture

A. Green stick fracture

B. Simple fracture

C. Comminuted fracture

D. Compound fracture.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

25. A fracture in which a small piece of the bone is broken, but remains attached with the ligament is known as

A. Green stick fracture

B. Evulsion fracture

C. Comminuted fracture

D. Compound fracture.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

26. Atlas vertebra of man is characterized by the presence of

(a) Procoelous centrum

(b) Acoelous centrum

(c) Amphicoelous centrum

(d) Absence of centrum

A. Proceolous centrum

B. Acoelous centrum

C. Amphicoelous centrum

D. Absence of centrum.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

27. Neural spine of atlas vertebra of man is directed in the

A. Upward and backward direction

B. Upward and forward direction

C. Downward and backward direction

D. Absent.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

28. Pelvic girdle of man consists of

A. Ileum, ischium and pubis

B. Ilium,ischium and clavicle

C. Ilium,ischium and pubis

D. Coracoid, clavicle and scapula.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

29. Trochlea of humerus articulates with the

A. Glenoid cavity

B. Sigmoid notch

C. Acetabulum

D. Carpals.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

30. Centrum is absent in

A. Atlas vertebra

B. Typical vertebra

C. Sacral vertebra

D. Ninth vertebra.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

31. Half of pelvic girdle is known as

A. Os-innominatum

B. Ilium

C. Synsacrum

D. Suspensorium.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

32. Comminuted fractures are those in which

A. A bone breaks into many pieces are without blood circulation

B. A bone breaks into two parts

C. A bone breaks into many parts

D. A small piece of bone breaks.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

33. A fracture in which one bone breaks into many parts and some of the pieces protrude out of injured skin is known as

A. Green stick fracture

B. Comminuted fracture

C. Compound fracture

D. Evulsion fracture.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

34. Two halves of pectoral girdle fuse in

A. Lateral side

B. Mid-dorsal sides

C. Mid-ventral line

D. Both dorsal and ventral lines.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

35. Shank contains a bone known as

A. Radio-ulna

B. Tibia

C. Humerus

D. Femur.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

36. Neural canal contains

A. Ear ossicles

B. Internal ears

C. Spinal cord

D. Brain.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

37. Human vertebral formula is

A. $C_4T_8L_4S_8C_8$

B. $C_7T_8L_5S_6C_7$

C. $C_7T_{12}L_5S_4C_5$

D. $C_7T_{12}L_5S_5C_4$.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

38. Movable joints are called

A. Fibrous joints

B. Symphyses

C. Synovial joints

D. Cartilaginous joints.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

39. The number of pairs of true ribs is

A. 6

B. 7

C. 9

D. 10 .

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

40. The number of pairs of false ribs is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 7 .

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

41. Which of the following ribs are not connected ventrally with the sternum and are called as floating ribs ?

A. 11 and 12

B. 9 and 10

C. 7 and 8

D. 1 and 2.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

42. Long neck of Camel of Giraffe has

(a) Numerous cervical vertebrae

(b) Development of extra large intervertebral pads

(c) Longer vertebrae

(d) Development of extra bony plates between adjacent cervical vertebrae

A. Numerous cervical vertebrae

B. Development of extra large intervertebral pads

C. Longer vertebrae

D. Development of extra bony plates between adjacent cervical vertebrae.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

43. Number of bones present in a leg of human being is

A. 25

B. 30

C. 35

D. 40 .

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

44. Phalangeal formula for the hand is

A. 0,2,2,3,3

B. 0,2,3,3,3

C. 2,2,3,3,3

D. 2,3,3,3,3.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

45. The number of carpals per limb of human beings is

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

46. The number of tarsals per limb of human beings is

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8 .

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

47. The bones common to face and cranium are

A. Parietal

B. Frontal

C. Temporal

D. Palatine.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

48. Cheek bones are

A. Lacrimal

B. Zygomatic

C. Parietal

D. Ethmoid.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

49. Clavicle is a constituent of

A. Pectoral girdle

B. Fore limbs

C. Hind limbs

D. Pelvic girdle.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

50. Six of the 206 bones of human skeleton occur in

A. Skull

B. Middle ear

C. Pectoral girdle

D. Pelvic girdle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

51. Number of bones in human axial skeleton is

A. 80

B. 100

C. 106

D. 126 .

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

52. Gorilla rib is

A. Extra floating rib

B. Extra false rib

C. Extra true rib

D. First false rib.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Revision Questions From Competitive Exams

1. Skull of Rabbit / Man is : —

A. Monocondylic

B. Dicondylic

C. Tricondylic

D. Tetracondylic.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

2. In mammals the number of cervical vertebrae is always

A. 7

B. 9

C. 1

D. 12 .

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

3. Which one is bone of fore limb ?

A. Humerus

B. Femur

C. Tibia

D. Fibula.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. A deltoid ridge occurs in

A. Radius

B. Ulna

C. Femur

D. Humerus.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

5. Friction is lessened in ball-and-socket joint by

A. Coelomic fluid

B. Synovial fluid

C. Pericardial

D. Mucin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

6. Axis vertebra is identified by

A. Sigmoid notch

B. Odontoblast

C. Odontoid process

D. Olecranon process.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. Hinge joint is present between

A. Humerus and ulna/ratio-ulna

B. Femur and pelvic girdle

C. Humerus and pectoral girdle

D. Skull and atlas.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. Which opening occurs in a pair?

(a) Obturator foramen

(b) Foramen magnum

(c) Foramen ovalis

(d) Fenestra rotundus

A. Obturator foramen

B. Foramen magnum

C. Foramen ovalis

D. Fenestra rotundus.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. The total number of vertebrae in man is .....

A. 30

B. 32

C. 33

D. 35 .

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

10. Number of bones present in human cranium is

A. 8

B. 10

C. 12

D. 16 .

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

11. Number of bones in human body is

(a) 206

(b) 205

(c) 306

(d) 305

A. 206

B. 205

C. 306

D. 305 .

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

12. Obturator foramen is found in

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Pectoral girdle

C. Cranium

D. Vertebrae.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

13. Number of bones present in an arm is

A. 30

B. 32

C. 35

D. 40 .

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. Cervical vertebrae are characterised by

A. Transverse processes

B. Neural spines

C. Vertebro-arterial canals

D. Odontoid process.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

15. Sigmoid notch of olecranon process is found in

(a) Tibio-fibula

(b) Femur

(c) Radio-ulna

(d) Humerus

A. Tibio-fibula

B. Femur

C. Ratio-ulna

D. Humerus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

16. Greater trochanter occurs in

A. Humerus

B. Radius

C. Ulna

D. Femur.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

17. Sella turcica is

A. Depression of long bone

B. Ridge over a bone

C. Depression in skull over in the area of pituitary gland

D. Ridge in the skull in the area of pituitary gland

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

18. Ribs are attached to

A. Scapula

B. Sternum

C. Clavicle

D. Ilium.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

19. Number of bones in (one half) of lower jaw in humans is

A. 1

B. 4

C. 6

D. 2 .

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

20. Pelvic girdle is made up of

A. Ischium

B. Ilium

C. Pubis

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

21. Zygomatic arch of rabbit (mammals) is formed of

A. Maxilla, periotic and jugal

B. Maxilla, squamosal and jugal

C. Maxilla, pre-maxilla and squamosal

D. Periotic, jugal and palatine.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

22. Vertebro-arterial canal occurs in

A. Cervical vertebrae

B. Lumbar vertebrae

C. Thoracic vertebrae

D. Sacral vertebrae.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

23. Which vertebra has the odontoid process ?

A. 7th vertebra of Frog

B. Second vertebra of frog

C. Second cervical vertebra of mammal

D. Second thoracic vertebra of mammal

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. Smallest bone in Rabbit and Man is

A. Stapes

B. Patella

C. Nasal

D. Palatine.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

25. Extremities of long bones possess which type of cartilage

A. Calcified

B. Fibrous

C. Elastic

D. Hyaline.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

26. Ilium is part of

A. Small intestine

B. Pectoral girdle

C. Pulmonary track

D. Pelvic girdle.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

27. Glenoid cavity is found in:

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Skull

C. Pectoral girdle

D. Sternum.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

28. Synovial joint occurs between

A. Tail vertebrae

B. Humerus and ulna

C. Two skull bones

D. Two vertebrae.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

29. An example of gliding joint is

A. Humerus and glenoid cavity

B. Femur and tibio-fibula

C. Occipital condyle and odontoid process

D. Zygapophyses of adjacent vertebrae.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

30. Number of cervical vertebrae in Camel/Whale/Giraffe is

A. More than that of rabbit

B. Less than that Rabbit

C. Same as that of Whale

D. More than that of Horse.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. 439

B. 639

C. 539

D. 409 .

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

32. Gastrocnemius muscles are found in

A. Fore arm

B. Chest

C. Thigh

D. Shanks.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

33. During muscle contraction

A. Size of A-bands remains the same

B. Size of H-zone becomes smaller

C. Size of I-bands decreases

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

34. Which chemical accumulates in a fatigued muslce?

A. Pyruvic acid

B. Lactic acid

C. CO_2

D. A.D.P

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

35. Major protein in thick filaments of skeletal muscle fibre is

A. Myosin

B. Actin

C. Tropomyosin

D. Troponin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

36. At times ligaments and tendons are overstretched or torn. The phenomenon is

A. Sprain

B. Dislocation

C. Fracture

D. Tension.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

37. Long bones function in

A. Support

B. Support, erythrocyte and leucocyte synthesis

C. Support and erythrocyte synthesis

D. Erythrocyte formation.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

38. A vertebra having convexity both in front and behind is

A. Acoelous

B. Procoelus

C. Amphicoelous

D. Amphiplatyon.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

39. Which element is essential for muscle con - traction ?

A. Na

B. K

C. Ca

D. Cl.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

40. Haversian system is a diagnostic feature of .....

A. Avian bones

B. Reptilian bones

C. Mammalian bones

D. Bone of all animals.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

41. Which of the following components is a part of the pectoral girdle ?

A. Glenoid cavity

B. Sternum

C. Ilium

D. Acetabulum.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

42. The joint between the human skull bones is :

A. Hinge joint

B. Synovial joint

C. Cartilaginous joint

D. Fibrous joint.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

43. Trochanters occur in

A. Humerus

B. Femur

C. Radio-ulna

D. Tibio-fibula.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

44. Longest bone in the human body is .....

A. Humerus

B. Stapes

C. Femur

D. Ratio-ulna.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

45. The acromion process is a part of the

A. Vertebral column

B. Pelvic girdle

C. Femur

D. Pectoral girdle/Scapula.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

46. Part of the body having a single pair of bones is

A. Pelvic girdle

B. External ear

C. Wrist

D. Lower jaw.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

47. The joint present between radius and ulna is

A. Ball and socket

B. Privot

C. Gliding

D. Hinge.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

48. Comparative study of skulls is

A. Craniology

B. Conchology

C. Malacology

D. Osteology.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

49. The number of floating ribs, in the human body, is

A. 6 pairs

B. 5 pairs

C. 3 pairs

D. 2 pairs.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

50. Head of humerus bones articulates with glenoid cavity of pectoral girdle.

A. Hinge

B. Ball and socket

C. Immovable

D. Pivot joint.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Loss of energy

B. Accumulation of lactic acid in muscles

C. Formation of succinic acid

D. Formation of biuret crystals.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

52. The lower jaw in mammals is made up of

A. Maxilla

B. Dentary

C. Mandible

D. Ethmoid.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

53. Muscle that bends one part over another is called

A. Flexor

B. Extensor

C. Abductor

D. Adductor.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

54. Sesamoid bone (ossified tendon) is

(a) Cartilage

(b) Areolar tissue

(c) Tendon

(d) Ligament

A. Cartilage

B. Areolar tissue

C. Tendon

D. Ligament.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

55. Which one has the maximum glycogen?

A. Liver

B. Muscles

C. Nerves

D. Kidneys.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

56. Ankle joint is

A. Pivot joint

B. Ball and socket joint

C. Hinge joint

D. Gliding joint.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

57. Tongue bone is

A. Palatine

B. Sphenoid

C. Pterygoid

D. Hyoid apparatus.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

58. Chemical ions responsible for muscle contraction are

A. Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}

B. Ca^{2+} and Na^{+}

C. Na^{+} and K^{+}

D. Mg^{2+} and K^{+}

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

59. Epiphysial plate is involved in

A. Formation of bone

B. Elongation of bone

C. Thickness of bone

D. All the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

60. Latissimus dorsi muscle is

A. Chest muscle

B. Shoulder muscle

C. Leg muscle

D. Arm muscle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

61. Inter-articular disc occurs in

A. Wall of heart

B. Wall of liver

C. Public symphysis

D. In between two vertebrae.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

62. Acetabulum is located in

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Pectoral girdle

C. Fore arm

D. Upper arm.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

63. Which one is incorporated in muscle fibres?

A. Acetylcholine

B. Myoglobin

C. Histone

D. Cytochrome.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

64. Sarcomere is the unit of

(a) Contraction

(b) Relaxation

(c) Contraction and relaxation

(d) None of the above

A. Two I-bands

B. A and I bands

C. Two Z-lines

D. Z and A bands.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

65. Haversian canals are found in

A. All bones

B. Long bones

C. Alimentary canal

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

66. The functional unit of contractile system in striated muscle is

A. Sarcomere

B. Z-band

C. Cross bridge

D. Myofibril.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

67. Which of the following is not the contractile protein of a muscle?

A. Tubulin

B. Myosin

C. Tropomyosin

D. Actin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

68. The total number of bones in the hindlimb of a man is

A. 21

B. 24

C. 30

D. 14 .

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

69. Sharpey's perforating fibres are related with

(a) Collagen

(b) Muscles

(c) Bone

(d) Skin

A. Collagen

B. Muscles

C. Bone

D. Skin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

70. Biceps is attached with

A. Radius

B. ulna

C. Femur

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

71. Pelvic girdle of man consists of

A. Ilium

B. Ilium and ischium

C. Ilium,ischium and pubis

D. Ischium and pubis.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

72. The pivot joint between atlas and axis is a type of

A. Pivot joint

B. Saddle joint

C. Angular joints

D. Hinge joint.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

73. Astragalus and calcaneum are present in

A. Fore limb

B. Hind limb

C. Scapula

D. Clavicle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

74. Coracoid is component of

(a) Forelimb

(b) Skull

(c) Pectoral girdle

(d) Pelvic girdle

A. Fore limb

B. Skull

C. Pectoral girdle

D. Pelvic girdle.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

75. Olecranon fossa is found in

A. Femur

B. Radius

C. Humerus

D. Ulna.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

76. Two halves of pelvic girdle are joined together by

A. Pubic symphysis

B. Ischiac symphysis

C. Ischiopubic symphysis

D. By fusion.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

77. Sutural joints are found between

A. Thumb and metatarsal

B. Humerus and ratio-ulna

C. Parietals of skull

D. Glenoid cavity and pectoral girdle.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

78. Which one is a bone of skull?

A. Atlas

B. Femur

C. Tibia

D. Pterygoid.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

79. What is the joint between sternum and ribs in humans

A. Cartilaginous

B. Fibrous joint

C. Angular joint

D. Hinge joint.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

80. The slow twitch muscle fibre which are rich in myoglobin and have abundant mitochondria are

A. White muscle fibres

B. Red muscle fibres

C. Involuntary muscles

D. All the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

81. Coccygeal bone occurs in

A. Skull

B. Pectoral girdle

C. Vertebral column

D. Pelvic girdle.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

82. During strenuous exercise, glucose is converted into

A. Glycogen

B. Pyruvic acid

C. Starch

D. Lactic acid.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

83. We move our hands while walking for

A. Faster movement

B. Balancing

C. Increasing blood cicrulation

D. Relieving tension.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

84. Which of the following is a source of energy for muscle contraction ?

A. Glucose

B. GTP

C. Creatine phosphate

D. ATP.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

85. Which one yields ATP required for muscle contraction?

(a) Myoglobin

(b) Creatine phosphate

(c) Creatinine phosphate

(d) Myosin

A. Myoglobin

B. Creatine phosphate

C. Creatinine phosphate

D. Myosin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

86. Synovial fluid is present in

A. Spinal cavity

B. Cranial cavity

C. Freely movable joints.

D. Fixed joints.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

87. EDTA injected into muscles combines with Ca^{2+} and

A. Stops contraction

B. Causes contraction

C. Slow down contraction

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

88. Sesamoid bone (ossified tendon) is

A. Patella

B. Femur

C. Tarsal

D. Tibia.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

89. Glycogen is degraded to lactic acid by enzymes in muscles and liver when the animal is

A. Exhausted

B. Starved

C. Killed

D. Defaecated.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

90. Forearm is rotated to turn palm downward or backward by muscle

(a) Adductor

(b) Abductor

(c) Pronator

(d) Extensor

A. Adductor

B. Abductor

C. Pronator

D. Extensor

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

91. Red muscles have abundant

A. Lactic acid and acetic acid

B. Glucose and haemoglobin

C. Relaxin and myosin

D. Myoglobin and cytochrome

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

92. The reactions which change lactic acid into glycogen

A. Calvin cycle

B. Cori cycle

C. Krebs cycle

D. Glycolysis

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

93. Sliding filament theory of muscle contraction was given by

(a) Arnon and Hill

(b) Huxley and pullman

(c) Huxley and Huxley

(d) Pullman and pullman

A. Arnon and Hill

B. Huxley and pullman

C. Huxley and Huxley

D. Pullman and pullman.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

94. If a stimulus, several times greater than the threshold stimulus, is provided to a musclw fibre, it will

A. Contract with same force

B. Contract forcefully

C. Contract slightly

D. Undergo tetany.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

95. The type of joint between the human skull bones is

A. Synarthrous

B. Amphiarthrous

C. Hemiarthrous

D. Diarthrous.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

96. Which of the following vertebrae are fused

A. Cervical

B. Sacrum

C. Lumbar

D. Thoracic.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

97. Which one is a ball and socket joint

A. Knee joint

B. Elbow joint

C. Humerus and pectoral girdle

D. Skull and atlas.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

98. Tail vertebrae of birds form

A. Wish bone

B. Chevron bone

C. Urostyle

D. Pygostyle.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

99. Actin filaments depolymerise and repolymerise in motile cells with

A. $0 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3$ millisecond

B. $1 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 0$ minutes

C. 1-2 hours

D. 2-3 days.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

100. Which is true of muscle contraction?

A. (a) Sarcolemma becomes permeable to Ca^{2+} ion

B. (b) Sarcolemma becomes permeable to Na^{+} ions

C. (c) Sarcolemma becomes nonpermeable to Na^{+} ions

D. (d) Concentration of Ca^{2+} ions is reduced in myoplasm

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

101. Which is not the function of bones

A. Protection of vital organs

B. Haemopoiesis

C. Muscle attachment

D. Secretion of hormones.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

102. The total number of bones in the human skull is .....

A. 22

B. 29

C. 35

D. 72 .

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

103. Anisotropic band consists of :

A. Myosin filaments

B. Actin filaments

C. Elastin filaments

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

104. Socket in pelvic girdle in which head of femur articulates is formed by fusion of

A. Ischium and pubis

B. Ilium and pubis

C. Ilium and ischium

D. Ileum, ischium and pubis.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

105. All or none law is associated with

A. Muscle fibre

B. Neuron

C. Uriniferous tubule

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

106. Muscular and nervous excitability is reduced by

A. Na^+

B. K^+

C. Ca^{2+}

D. Mg^{2+}.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

107. Largest synovial joint is

(a) Hip joint

(b) Knee joint

(c) Shoulder joint

(d) Ankle joint

A. Hip joint

B. Knee joint

C. Shoulder joint

D. Ankle joint.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

108. The movable skull bone is

A. Maxilla

B. Vomer

C. Mandible

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

109. Joint pains in old people are mostly due to

A. Reduced synovial fluid

B. Overproduction of synovial fluid

C. Formation of extra osteocytes

D. All the above.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

110. Pick up the correct match

$(a)\text{Sternum}$	$(i)14$
$(b)\text{Ribs}$	$(ii)1$
$(c)\text{Pelvis}$	$(iii)24$
$(d)\text{Face}$	$(iv)3$

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

111. Bone formed by the ossification of tendon is called

A. Dermal bone

B. Cartilage

C. Sesamoid bone

D. Membrane bone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

112. Fabellae bones are associated with

(a) Elbow joint

(b) Knee joint

(c) Neck joint

(d) Angular joint

A. Elbow joint

B. Knee joint

C. Neck joint

D. Angular joint.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

113. [A]: Jaws suspensorium in Mammals is craniostylic.

[R]: Articulation of lower jaw is at the mandibular tossa of the squamous region of the temporal bone rather than at the quadrate.

A. Amphistylic

B. Autodiastylic

C. Hyostylic

D. Craniostylic.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

114. Ginglymoid/hinge joint occurs in

A. Elbow and shoulder

B. Elbow and knee

C. Atlas and odontoid process

D. Knee and ankle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

115. Hilton's muscle is

A. aryepiglottic muscle

B. Quadriceps muscle

C. Gracillis muscle

D. Trapezius muscle.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

116. Red muscle fibres are rich in

A. Golgi bodies

B. Mitochondria

C. Lysosomes

D. Ribosomes.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

117. Joints of hip and shoulder are

A. Pivot joints

B. Ellipsoid joints

C. Hinge joints

D. Ball and socket joints.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

118. Which vertebra has the odontoid process ?

A. Atlas

B. Sacral

C. Axis

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

119. The spinal cord passes through which of the following vertebral structures?

A. Foramen of Monro

B. Iter

C. Obturator foramen

D. Foramen magnum.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

120. Shape of human skeleton is

A. J-shaped

B. M-shaped

C. L-shaped

D. S-shaped.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

121. The type of joint between metacarpals and phalanges of fingers is

A. Ball and socket

B. Pivot

C. Saddle

D. Hinge.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

122. Involuntary muscular contraction is called

A. Muscle sprain

B. Muscle fatigue

C. Muscle spasm

D. Muscle twitch.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

123. Rigor mortis is caused due to

A. Depletion of ATP

B. Excess ATP

C. Excess availability of Calcium

D. Release of Magnesium.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

124. Number of ball and socket joints present in human body is

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8 .

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

125. Muscle activity of our body

A. Increases body temperature

B. Decreases BMR

C. Decreases venous return

D. Rsduces blood and lymph flow.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

126. Component of actin filament of a sarcomere is

(a) Myosin and troponin

(b) Troponin and actin

(c) Actin and myosin

(d) Actin, troponin and tropomyosin

A. Myosin and troponin

B. Troponin and actin

C. Actin and myosin

D. Actin, troponin and tropomyosin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

127. An all out sprint can not continue for more than 40 seconds because

A. Run out of oxygen

B. Accumulation of creatine

C. Muscle collapse

D. All the above.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

128. Synovial joint is exemplified by

A. Ball and socket joint

B. Pivot joint

C. Hinge joint

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

129. ATPase enzyme needed for muscle contraction is located in

A. Actinin

B. Troponin

C. Myosin

D. Actin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

130. Nucleus pulposus is present in

A. Brain

B. Liver

C. Kidney

D. Intervertebral disc.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

131. Sprain is due to pulling of

A. Muscles

B. Tendons

C. Ligaments

D. Nerves.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

132. Hyoid occurs in

A. Sternum

B. Skull

C. Ribs

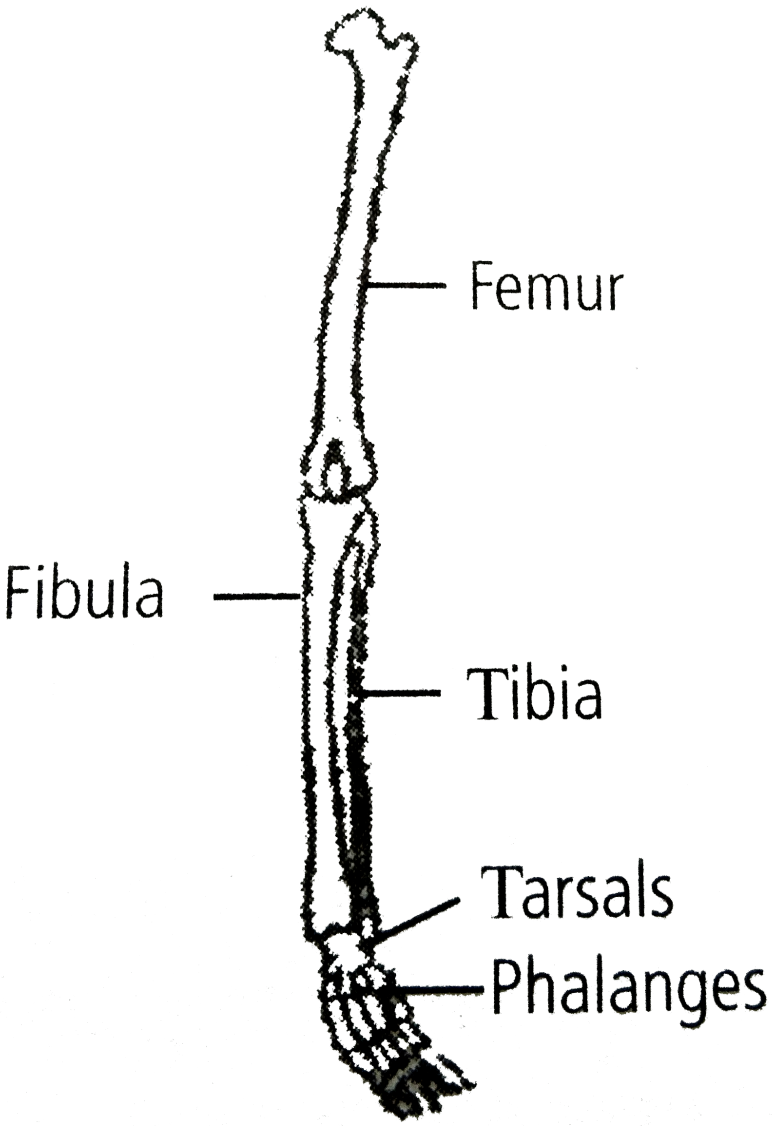
D. Pectoral girdle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

133. Given diagram shows bone of the left human hindlimb as seen from front. It has certain mistakes in labelling.

Which of the following pairs contain both wrongly labelled bones ?



A. (a) Tibia and tarsals

B. (b) Femur and fibula

C. (c) Fibula and phalanges

D. (d) Tarsals and femur.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

134. Which is correctly matched ?

A. Gliding joint-Between zygopophyses of successive vertebrae

B. Hinge joint-Between vertebrae

C. Cartilaginous joint-Skull bones

D. Fibrous joint-Between phalanges.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

135. The muscle band which remains unchanged during contraction and relaxation of skeletal muscle is

A. I

B. H

C. A

D. Z-line.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

136. Knee joint is

A. Gamphosis

B. Cartilaginous joint

C. Suture

D. Synovial joints.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

137. Joint where synovial capsule and synovial fluid are lacking is

A. Carpal-carpal

B. Public symphysis in females

C. Finger and toes males

D. Femur and pelvis in females.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

138. Lactic acid generated during muscle contraction is elaborated to form glycogen in

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Kidney

D. Muscle.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

139. Cervical vertebrae are located in

A. Thoracic region

B. Abdominal region

C. Neck region

D. Lumbar region.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

140. Number of lumbar vertebrae in human skeleton is

A. 12

B. 7

C. 5

D. 2 .

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

141. How many ribs are present in human beings

A. 6 pairs

B. 9 pairs

C. 15 pairs

D. 12 pairs.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

142. Which of the following is an example of appendicular skelton?

A. Bones of skull

B. Bones of vertebral column

C. Ribs

D. Bones of fore and hind limb.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

143. Lactic acid deposition leads to

A. Tetany

B. Muscle fatigue

C. Muscle strain

D. Symphyses

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

144. True joints are

A. Synovial joints

B. Synchondrosis

C. Syndesmoses

D. Symphyses

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

145. Lumbar vertebrae are found in

A. Abdominal

B. Thorax

C. Neck region

D. Hip region.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

146. Gout is a disease that affects the joints and leads to arthritis. It is associated with an abnormality of

A. Pyrimidine metabolism

B. Purine metabolism

C. Fat metabolism

D. Protein metabolism.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

147. A cricket player is fast chasing ball in the field.Which one of the following group of bones is directly contributing in this movement ?

A. Femur, Malleus, Tibia, Metatarsals

B. Pelvis, Ulan, Patella, Tarsals

C. Sternum, Femur, Tibia, Fibula

D. Tarsals, Femur, Metatarsals, Tibia.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

148. The number of vertebrae present in cervical, theoracic, lumbar, sacral and coccyx regions are respectively

A. 12,7,5,1,1

B. 1,7,5,12,1

C. 7,12,5,1,1

D. 5,12,7,1,1

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

149. The first cervical vertebra is

A. Axis

B. Atlas

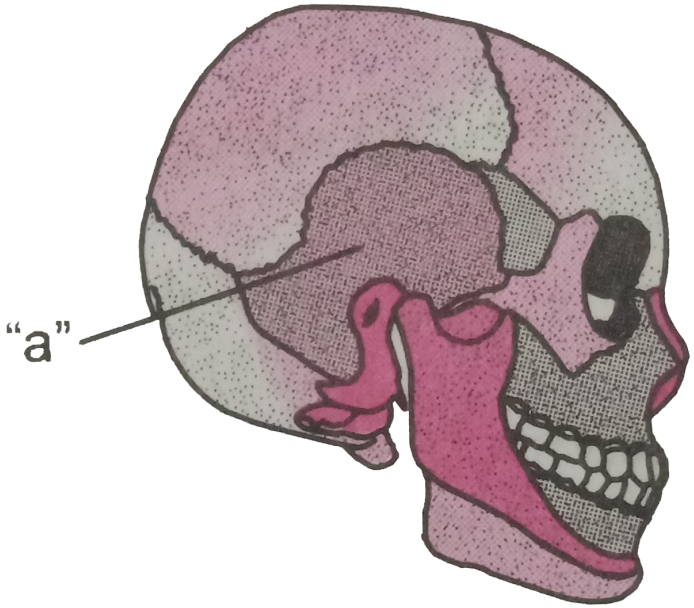
C. Lumbar

D. Sacral.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

150. In the diagram of skull, what does "a" represent



A. Occipital bone

B. Frontal bone

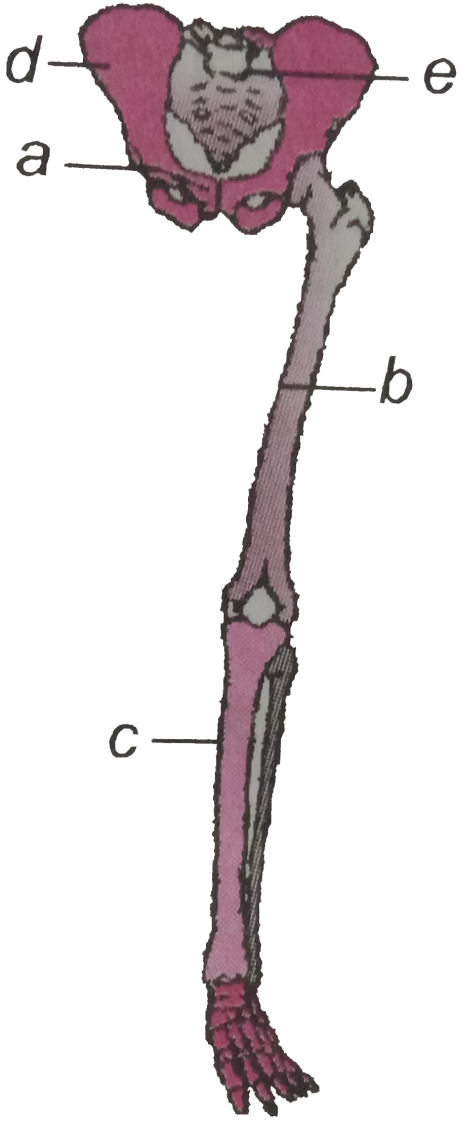
C. Parietal bone

D. Temporal bone,

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

151. Consider the parts labelled as a, b, c, d and e respectively in the diagram and find out the correct sequence



A. Pubis, Femur, Tibia, Ilium and Sacrum

B. Ilium, Femur, Tibia, Pubis and Sacrum

C. Pubis, Tibia, Femur, Ilium and Sacrum

D. Ilium, Femur, Tibia, Pubis and Sacrum.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

152. Heat muscle is sensitive to

A. Electrical stimuli

B. Chemical stimuli

C. Mechanical stimuli

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

153. Hensen's disc occurs in

A. Myofibril of striated muscle

B. Myofibril of unstriated muscle

C. Myofibril of heart muscle

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

154. A bone is connected to another by

A. Tendon

B. Ligament

C. Cartilage

D. Muscle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

155. The long protein mulecule, which masks the active sites on the f-actin is

A. Troponin

B. Tropomyosin

C. Myosin

D. Light meromyosin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

156. Number of bones in cranium, face, hyoid and middle ear are respectively

A. 14, 8, 1, and 3

B. 8, 14, 1 and 3

C. 3, 8, 14, and 1

D. 14, 8, 3 and 1.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

157. Statements

A-bands of the muscle are dark and contain myosin

I-band are the light bands and contain action

During muscle contration the A-band contracts

The part between the two Z-lines is called as saromere

The central part of thin filament, not over-lapped by thick filament is called H-zone of the above statements.

A. 1,2 and 3 are correct, 2 and 4 incorrect

B. 1,3 and 5 correct, 2 and 4 incorrect

C. 1,2 and 4 correct, 3 and 5 incorrect

D. 1 and 2 correct, 3,4 and 5 incorrect.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

158. Consider the following statements

A. In man, vertebral column has 33 verte brae organized as 28 bones.

B. Pelvic gridle is made up of two fused bones only.

C. Osteoporisis is characterized by microar chitectural deteriration of the bone.

A. I alone is correct

B. II alone is correct

C. III alone is correct

D. I alone is incorrect.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

159. A joint made for power is

A. Knee joint

B. Suture in cranium

C. Joint between vertebrae

D. Mandibular joint.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

160. Number of wrist bones is

A. 8

B. 9

C. 7

D. 6 .

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

161. Cartilaginous joints

A. Synchondrosis

B. Symphyses

C. Diarthrosis

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

162. Symphysis consists of

A. Hyaline cartilage

B. Elastic cartilage

C. Fibrocartilage

D. Synovial fluid.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

163. Bones become fragile in:

A. Arthritis

B. Osteoporosis

C. Gout

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

164. In human body, which one of the following is anatomically correct ?

A. Collar bones - 3 pairs

B. Salivary glands - one pair

C. Cranial nerves - 10 pairs

D. Foating ribs - 2 pairs.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

165. Which one of the following is a skull bone?

A. Atlas

B. Pterygoid

C. Arytenoid

D. Coracoid.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

166. For the elbow joint, triceps is

A. Flexor

B. Extensor

C. Abductor

D. Adductor.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

167. During contraction of skeletal muscle Ca^{2+} bind to

A. Troponin-C

B. Troponin-A

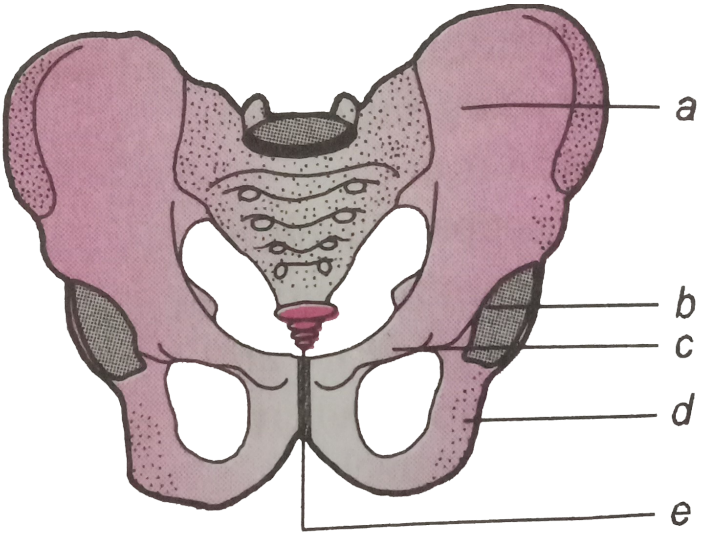
C. Calmodulin

D. Cal bindin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

168. Identify the labelling a, b, c, d, and e of pelvic girdle



A. a-pubis, b-acetabulum, c-ilium, d-ischium, e-pubis symphysis

B. a-ilium, b-acetabulum, c-pubis, d-ischium, e-pubic symphysis

C. a-ischium, b-acetabulum, c-pubis, d-ilium, e-pubic symphysis

D. a-ilium, b-pubis, c-acetablum, d-ubic symphysis, e-ischium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

169. Which is correct about

Assertion a. Knee joint is hinge joint. Reason r. Femur, patella and fibula are associated with knee joint.

A. a is correct but r is wrong.

B. Both correct with r being explanation of a

C. a is wrong but r is correct

D. Both a and r are correct but r is not correct explanation of a.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

170. In mammals, secondary palate is formed by union of

A. Premaxilla, pterygoid and squamosal

B. Maxilla, quadrate and palatine

C. Premaxilla, maxilla and palatine

D. Premaxilla, quadrate and squamosal.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

171. Glenoid cavity articulates

A. Scapula

B. Humerus

C. Femur

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

172. Which one is required for muscle contraction and nerve impulse transmission ?

A. Ca^{2+}

B. Mg^{2+}

C. Fe^{2+}

D. Both A and B.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

173. What are correct about synovial joint?

1. Ball and socket

2.Pivot joint

3.Hinge joint

4. Cartilaginous joint

A. 1,2,3 correct

B. 1,2 correct

C. 2,4 correct

D. 1,3 correct.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

174. Achilles tendon is associated with

A. Hamstring muscle

B. Gluteus muscle

C. Quadriceps muscle

D. Gastrocnemius muscle.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

175. In hurdle race, what is major source of energy to leg muscle

A. Preformed ATP

B. Oxidative metabolism

C. Pyruvate and lactate

D. Glycolysis.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

176. Centrum of 8th vertebra of frog is

A. Procoelous

B. Acoelous

C. Amphiplatyan

D. Amphicoelous.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

177. Standing on tip toe is an example of

A. Elevation

B. Flexion

C. Extension

D. Retraction.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

178. The wall of the internal organs such as blood vessels, stomach and intestine contains which type of muscle tissue?

A. Striped

B. Cardiac

C. Smooth

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

179. Which is correctly paired ?

A. Heart-Involuntary, unstriated muscle

B. Iris-Involuntary, smooth muscle

C. Biceps-Smooth muscle

D. Abdominal Wall-smooth muscle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

180. Upon stimulation of skeletal muscles calcium is immediately made avaiable for binding to troponin from

A. Blood

B. Lymph

C. Bone

D. Sarcoplasmic reticulum.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

181. This facial bone is unpaired

A. Lacrimal

B. Vomer

C. Nasal

D. Palatine.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

182. The generation of excitation - contraction coupling involves all the following events excepts

A. Generation of end plate potential

B. Release of calcium form troponin

C. Hydrolysis of ATP to ADP

D. Formation of cross-linkages between actin and myosin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

183. Which is wrongly matched ?

A. Red muscle-myoglobin

B. Tendon-connective tissue

C. Troponin-fibrous protein

D. Smooth muscle-involuntary muscle.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

184. Which is common to kidney and skeleton in mammals

A. Cortex

B. Medulla

C. Radius

D. Pelvis.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

185. Wich one of the following is the correct matching of three items and their grouping category?

Watch Video Solution

186. Innominate is

A. A nerve

B. An artery

C. A vein

D. Part of skeleton and an artery.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

187. End plate junction is present between

A. Neuron and striated muscle

B. Neuron and muscle

C. Muscle and muscle

D. Both B and C.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

188. In a resting muscle fibre, tropomyosin partially covers

A. Ca-binding sites on actin

B. Ca-binding sites on troponin

C. Actin binding sites on myosin

D. Myosin binding sites on actin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

189. In human beings the carnium is formed by

A. Eight bones of which two are paired

B. Ten bones in which two are paired

C. Twelve bones of which two are paired

D. Fourteen bones of which six are paired.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

190. The type of muscle fibres present in the wall of alimentary canal is

A. Smooth muscle fibres

B. Striped muscle fibres

C. Cardiac muscle fibres

D. Both A and B.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

191. Bucket-handle movement is seen in

A. Ribs 1-2

B. Ribs 3-5

C. Ribs 6-10

D. Ribs 11-12.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

192. Progressive degeneration of skeletal muscle,mostly due to genetic disorder occurs in

A. Myasthenia gravis

B. Muscular dystrophy

C. Arthritis

D. Tetany.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

193. Match the following and choose the correct option

Types of synovial joints	Bones involved
A. Ball and socked	1. carpal and metacarpal of thumb
B. Hinge	2. Atlas and axis
C. Pivot	3. Frontal & parietal
D. Saddle	4. knee
	5. Hunger adn pectoral girdle

A. a-5, b-4, c-2, d-1

B. a-2, b-5, c-4, d-1

C. a-1, b-2, c-5, d-4

D. a-5, b-4, c-3, d-1

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

194. Which of the following statements are correct regarding muscle proteins ?

(i) Actin is a thin filament and is mde up to two F-actin

(ii) The complex protein, tropomyosin is distributed at regular intervals on the troponin

(iii) Myosin is a thick filament which is also a polymerised protein.

(iv) The globular head of meromyosin consists of light meromyosin (LMM).

A. i , iii and iv are correct

B. i and iii are correct

C. i , ii and iii are correct

D. i , ii and iv are correct

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

195. The example of pivot joint is

A. Ankle joint

B. Hip joint

C. Radioulnar joint

D. Metacarpophalangial joint.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

196. The major function of the intervertebral disc is to

A. Prevent injury

B. Absorb shock

C. String the vertebrae

D. Prevent hyper-extension.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

197. Which type of joint is charactersied by the presence of a fluid filled cavity and play a significant role in locomotion?

A. Fibrous joint

B. Cartilaginous joint

C. Synovial joint

D. All of the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

198. How many bones forms pectoral girdle in human ?

A. Two innominates

B. Two clavicles and two scapulae

C. One clevicle and one scapula

D. Two clevicles and one scapula.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

199. Which one is correctly matched

A. Tibia and fibula-Both form part of knee joint

B. Cartilage and Cornea-No blood supply but do require O_2 for respiratory needs

C. Shoulder Joint and elbow joint-Ball and socket joint

D. Premolars and molar-20 in all and 3-rooted.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

200. Which one of the following is the correct description of a certain part of a normal human skeleton?

A. First vertebra is axis which articulates with occipital condyles

B. Perietal bone and temporal bone of skull are jointed by fibrous joint

C. 9th and 10th pairs of ribs are called floating ribs

D. Glenoid cavity is depression to which thigh bone articulates.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

201. The ankle, knee and elbow joints are all ..... joints.

A. Pivot joints

B. Ellipsoid joints

C. Hinge joints

D. Synovial joints.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

202. What is the location of troponin in the process of muscle contraction

A. Attached to myosin filament

B. Attached to tropomyosin

C. Attached to myosin cross-bridges

D. Attached to T-tubule.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

203. Correct order of stages of muscle contraction is

A. Stimuli $\rightarrow$ Neurotransmitter secretion $\rightarrow$ Relase of calcium $\rightarrow$ Cross-bridges formation $\rightarrow$ Excitation of T-system $\rightarrow$ Sliding of actin filament

B. Stimuli $\rightarrow$ Neurotransmitter secretion $\rightarrow$ Excitation of T-system $\rightarrow$ Release of Ca^{2+} $\rightarrow$ Cross-bridges formation $\rightarrow$ Sliding of actin filamemts $\rightarrow$ 'H' band diminishes

C. Stimuli $\rightarrow$ Excitation of T-system $\rightarrow$ Neurotransmitter secretion $\rightarrow$ Cross-bridges $\rightarrow$ 'H' band diminishes

D. $Sti\mu li$ to $Excitation of T-system$ to $Neurotranmi$er sec$retion$ to $Cross-Neurotransmi$er sec$retion$ to $Slid \in go fact \in filaments$ to` 'H' band diminishes.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

204. Name the following having oxygen storing capacity

A. Myoglobin

B. Myosin

C. Actin

D. Fibrin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

205. Which is not true for red fibres

A. Muscles contain a red coloured oxygen storing pigment

B. Muscles contain plenty of mitochondria

C. They are also called aerobic muscles

D. Amount of sarcoplasmic reticulum is high.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

206. Dark colour of breast muscles of birds of flight is due to high concentration of

A. Mitochondria

B. Haemoglobin

C. Myoglobin

D. Both myoglobin and mitochondria.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

207. The coxal bone of the pelvic girdle is formed by the fusion of

A. Ilium, ischium and pubis

B. Scapula and clavicle

C. Ilium and scapula

D. Ilium, scapula and ischium.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

208. The scapula extends on the backside of the thorax between

A. Second and fifth ribs

B. Second and seventh ribs

C. Third and sixth ribs

D. Third and eighth ribs

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

209. Actin binding sites are located on

A. Troponin

B. Tropomyosin

C. Meromyosin

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

210. The clavicle articulates with _____of scapula

A. Ball and socket joint

B. Acetabulum cavity

C. Acromian process

D. Glenoid cavity.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

211. Which one is a mismatch

A. Sternum and ribs - Axial skeleton

B. Clavicle and glenoid cavity - Pelvic girdle

C. Humerus and ulna - Appendicular skeleton

D. Malleus and stapes - Ear ossicles.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

212. Type of muscle present in our

A. Upper arm is smooth muscle and fusiform in shape

B. Heart is voluntary and unstriated smooth muscle

C. Intestine is striated and involuntary

D. Thigh is striated and voluntary.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

213. Skeletal muscles fibre has light and dark bands. Which is correct match of protein with its light refractive property and colour

A.

	Protein	Colour	Property
(A)	Myosin	Light	Anisotropic

B.

	Protein	Colour	Property
(B)	Actin	Dark	Anisotropic

C.

	Protein	Colour	Property
(C)	Myosin	Dark	Isotropic

D.

	Protein	Colour	Property
(D)	Actin	Light	Isotropic.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

214. Select the correct statement about disorder of muscular or skeletal system

A. Muscular dystrophy-Autoimmune disortening of muscles

B. Myasthenia gravis -Autoimmune disorder which inhibits sliding of myosin filaments

C. Gout - Inflammation if joints due to extra deposition of calcium

D. Osteoporosis - Decrease in bone mass and higher chances of fractures with advancing age.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

215. All or none law is mot applicable for

A. Single skeletal muscle fibre

B. Whole skeletal muscle

C. Single smooth muscle fibre

D. Whole cardiac muscle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

216. Which is correctly categorised

A. Troponin and Myosin-Complex proteins in striated muscles

B. Calcitonin and Thymosin-Thyroid hormones

C. Pepsin and Prolactin-Digestive enzymes secreted in stomach

D. Secretin and Rhodopsin-Polypeptide hormones.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

217. Two motor boats A and B move from same point along a circle of radius 10 m in still water. The boats are so designed that they can move only with constant speeds. The boats A and B take 16 and 8 sec respectively to complete one circle in stationary water. Now water starts flowing at $t = 0$ with a speed $4\frac{m}{s}$ in a fixed direction. Find the distance between the boats after $t = 8$ sec.

A. Actin and myosin

B. Troponin

C. Tropomyosin

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

218. In the resting state, binding sites for myosin on actin filaments are masked by

A. Troponin

B. Light meromyosin

C. Heavy meromyosin

D. Calcium ions.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

219. ATPase activity in the muscle fibre lies with

A. Light meromyosin

B. Head of heavy meromyosin

C. Troponin

D. Short arm of heavy meromyosin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

220. The thick filament in muscles is polymerised protein of

A. Meromyosins

B. Actins

C. Troponin

D. Tropomyosins

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

221. Study the statements about human skeleton (i) Skull is dicondylic (ii) Metacarpals are five in number (iii) Petella is cup-shaped bone covering

the knee dorsally (iv) Scapula is a large triangullar flat bone, situated on the ventral side of thorax (v) The pelvic girdle has two coxal bones.

A. i ,v are wrong

B. i ,ii are wrong

C. ii ,v are wrong

D. iii ,iv are wrong.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Protion of myofibril between two succesive 'Z' lines

B. I band

C. A band

D. I band with Z line.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

223. During muscular contraction, which of the following events occur?

(i)H-zone disappears

(ii) A-band widens

(iii) I-band reduces in width

(iv) Width of A-is unaffected

(v) M-line and Z-line come closer

A. i, ii, v

B. i ,ii,iii

C. i ,iii,iv, v

D. ii, iv, v.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

224. The disease caused by accumulation of uric acid crystals outside the joints is called

A. Uric acid

B. Calcium carbonate

C. Oxalic acid

D. Lactic acid.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

225. Human vertebral formula is

A. Procoelous

B. Amphicoelous

C. Acoelous

D. Heterocoelous.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

226. Human vertebral column of 33 vertebrae and _____ bones

A. 33

B. 29

C. 27

D. 26 .

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

227. The protien whose removal enables myosin to bind actin in smooth muscle is

A. Tropomyosin

B. Caldesmon

C. Myosin light chain kinase

D. Calmodulin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

228. Collar bone is known as

A. Scapula

B. Stapes

C. Coracoid

D. Clavicle.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

229. Match the lists and the correct option

	I		II
(a)	Mastoid process	1.	Premaxilla
(b)	Acromion process	2.	Axis
(c)	Olecranon process	3.	Scapula
(d)	Odontoid process	4.	Ulna
		5.	Periotic bone

A. a-4, b-5, c-3, d-2

B. a-4, b-2, c-1, d-5

C. a-5, b-3, c-4, d-2

D. a-5, b-2, c-4, d-1.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

230. Radius is bone of

A. Arm

B. Leg

C. Pelvic girdle

D. Cranium.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

231. The correct order of vertebrae is

A. Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral

B. Thoracic, lumbar,cervical, sacral

C. Sacral, cervical, lumbar,thoracic

D. Lumbar , thoracic, sacral, cervial.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

232. Which is thick filament of muscle

A. Actin

B. Troponin

C. Tropomyosin

D. Myosin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

233. Which is correct

A. Joint between adjacent vertebrae is a fibrous joint

B. Decreased level of Progesterone causes osteoporosis in old people

C. Accumulation of uric acid crystals in joints causes inflammation

D. vertebrae is made up of cartilage only

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Extension of myosin filaments in central portion of A-band

B. Absence of myofibrils in the central portion of A-band

C. Central gap between filaments in A-band

D. Central gap between actin filments extending through myosin filaments in A-band.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

235. Select the correct statement about muscular disorder

A. Accumution of urea and creatine in joints.

B. An overdoes of vitamin D causes osteoporosis

C. Rapid contraction of skeletal muscles causes dystrophy

D. Failure of neuromuscular transmission in myasthenia gravis can prevent normal swallowing.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

236. Which is correct statement for white muscle fibre

A. It contains low amount of haemoglobin and mitochondria

B. It contains higher amount of myoglobin

C. It contains low amount of myoglobin and mitochondria

D. It possesses only actin type of protein.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

237. Which of the following type of muscles are not fatigued soon

A. Cardiac muscle

B. Smooth muscle

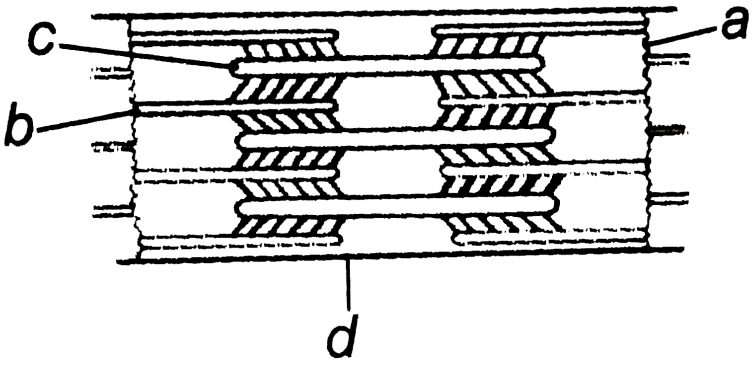
C. Both A and B

D. Voluntary muscle.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

238. Which is true for labelled parts in the figure



A. a-Z-line-located at centre of I-band

B. b-thin filament-occurs in A-band only

C. c-thin filament-confined to I-band

D. d-H-zone-located at centre of M-line.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

239. Which of the following is a flat bone?

A. Carpal

B. Vertebrae

C. Incus

D. Ribs.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

240. Still disease is a type of

A. Arthritis

B. Rickets

C. Sprain

D. Osteoporosis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

241. Name the bone that doesn't articulate with any other bone in the body.

A. Hyoid

B. Femur

C. Sacrum

D. Tarsus.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

242. Read the statement regarding myofibril and choose the correct option

1. Each myofibril has alternate dark and light bands.

2. In the centre of each 'A' band is an elastic fibre called 'Z' -line 3. 'A' and 'I' bands are arranged alternately throughout the length of myofibril

4. Sarcomere is the functional unit of contraction

5. Central part of thick filament not overlapped by a thin filament is the 'M' line

A. 1,3 and 5 alone are correct

B. 2 and 5 alone are correct

C. 2 and 3 alone are correct

D. 1,3 and 2 alone are correct.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

243. Myasthenia gravis is an example of

A. Viral disease

B. Immunological disease

C. Autoimmune disease

D. Allergic reactions.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

244. Excitatory neurotransmitter involved in transmission of impulse at neuromuscular junction is

A. Epinephrine

B. Serotonin

C. Acetylcholine

D. Glycine.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

245. Which of the following is not involved in muscle contraction?

A. Ca

B. Troponin

C. Actin

D. Mg.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

246. Intervertebral discs are composed of

A. Costal cartilage

B. Hyaline cartilage

C. White fibrous cartilage

D. Yellow-elastic cratilage.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

247. Sarcoplasmic reticulum of muscle fibres is the store house of

A. Calcium

B. Sodium

C. Chloride

D. Potassium.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

248. A single U - shaped bone at the base of the buckle cavity is called:

A. Hyoid

B. Maxilla

C. Mandible

D. Zygomatic.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

249. Match the lists and find the correct match

	I		II
(a)	Zygomatic bone	I.	Keystone bone of cranium
(b)	Lacrimal bones	II.	Cheek bone of cranium
(c)	Parietal bones	III.	Smallest bone of face
(d)	Sphenoid bone	IV.	Roof of cranium
		V.	Floor of cranium

A. a-I, b-III, c-V, d-II

B. a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I

C. a-II, b-IV, c-I, d-III

D. a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-V.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

250. Globular head of myosin contains

A. Ca ions in large quantities

B. Troponin

C. ATPase enzyme

D. ATP.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

251. Which one of the following is not a synovial joint

A. Ball and socket joint

B. Pivot joint

C. Structures forming the cranium

D. Hinge joint.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

252. The central hollow portion of vertebra is

A. Neural canal

B. Central canal

C. Auditory canal

D. Vertebro-arterial canal.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

253. Identify the vertebrochondral ribs from the following

A. All twelve

B. 10th and 11th pairs of ribs

C. 8th, 9th and 10th pairs of ribs

D. 11th and 12th pairs of ribs.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

254. The striated appearance of a myofibril is due to distribution pattern of

A. Actin and myosin

B. Fascicles

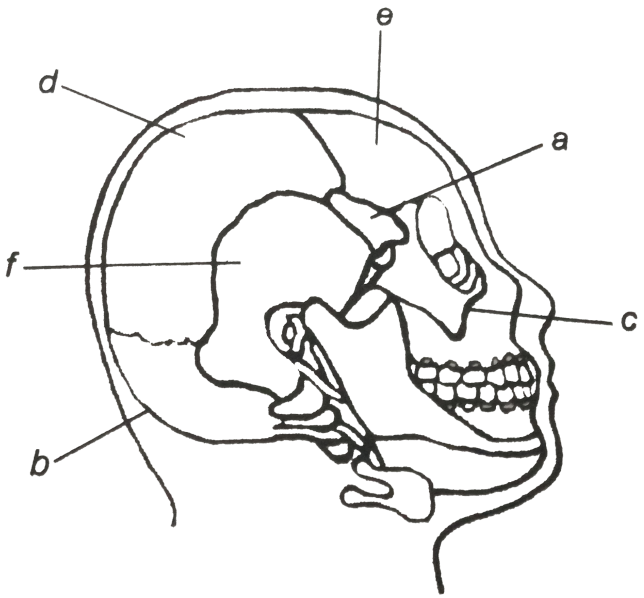
C. Troponin

D. Meromyosin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

255. Select the correct option of labels in human skull



A. a-temporal bone, b-parietal bone,

c-sphenoid bone, d-frontal bone

e-zygomatic bone, f-occipital

B. a-frontal bone, f-occipital bone,

c-occipital bone, d-sphenoid bone,

e-pariental bone, f-temporal bone

C. a-sphenoid bone, b-occipital bone,

c-zygomatic bone, d-parietal bone,

e-frontal bone, f-temporal bone

D. a-sphenoid bone, b-zygomatic bone,

c-occipital bone, d-frontal bone,

e-temporal bone, d-frontal bone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

256. Choose the wrong matched pair

A. Isotropic band-Actin

B. Anisotropic band-Myosin

C. Central part of A band -H-zone

D. Central part of A-band -M-line.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

257. Select the correct match

A. Pivot joint-Between third and fourth cervical vertebrae

B. Hinge joint -Between humerus and pectoral girdle

C. Gliding joint-Between carpals

D. Cartilaginous joint-Between frontal and parietal.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

258. Stimulation of muscle fibre by a motor neuron occurs at

A. Transverse tubules

B. Neuromuscular junction

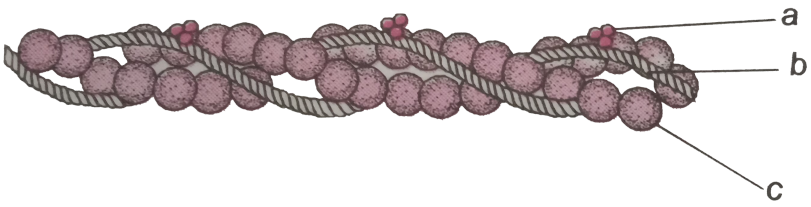
C. Myofibril

D. Sarcoplasmic reticulum.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

259. Select the correct option regarding a, b and c



A. a-tropomyosin-runs close to F-actin throughout its length

B. b-troponin-complex protein distributed at regular intervals of tropomysin

C. c- F-actin - polymer of monomeric G- actin helically bound to each other

D. None of these.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

260. The pivot joint between atlas and axis is a type of

A. Both assertion and reason are true with being correct explanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason incorrect

D. both incorrect

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

261. Type of joint present between carpel and metacarpal of thumb is

A. Hinge joint

B. Saddle joint

C. Gliding joint

D. Pivot joint.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

262. Monomeric actin is called

A. F-actin

B. M-actin

C. G-actin

D. N-actin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

263. Name the bone that doesn't articulate with any other bone in the body.

A. Humerus

B. Malleus

C. Phalanges

D. Hyoid.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

264. In amoeboid movement, according to Goldacre and Lorsch, cytoplasm solates due to

A. Action of Cytoplasm and Actin

B. Coordinated beats of cilia

C. Whip-like action of flagella

D. Action by the mitotic spindle, similar to what happens during mitosis and meiosis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

265. At full muscle contraction the Z-lines attached to thin filaments are almost touching

A. A-band

B. I-band

C. Actin fibres

D. H-zone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

266. An auto-immune disorder in which there is inflammation of synovial membrane,secreting abnormal granules and causing erosion of articular cartilage is

A. Gout

B. Rheumatoid arthritis

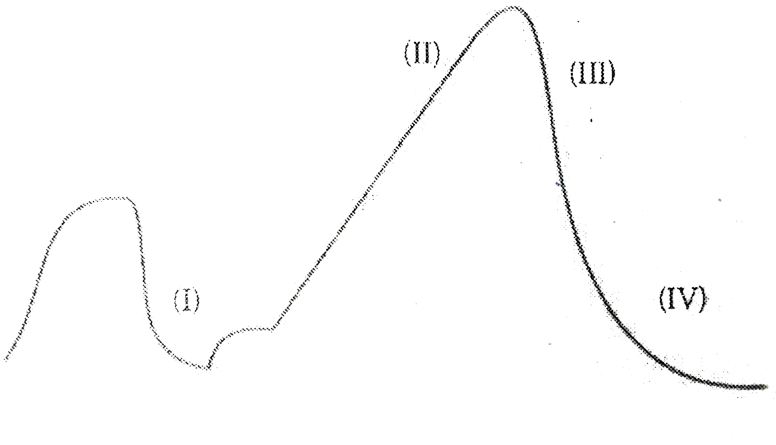
C. Dislocation

D. Osteoarthritis.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

267. Contraction cycle of muscle showing parts of muscle twitch is given. Find out the correct sequence.



A. 1-latent period, ii-relaxation period, iii-refraction period, iv-contraction

B. i-contraction, ii-latent period, iii-relaxation period, iv-refractory period

C. i-latent period, ii-contraction, iii-relaxation period, iv-refractory period

D. i-refractory period, ii-relaxation period, iii-latent period, iv-contraction.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

268. Most of the cartilages in vertebrate embryo are replaced in adult by

A. Blood

B. Bones

C. Tendons

D. Ligaments.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

269. Gliding joint is present between

A. Carpals

B. Humerus and pectoral girdle

C. Knee

D. Atla and axis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

270. Which one of the following secretes a watery fluid for lubricating and cushioning the joint

A. Ligament

B. Cartilage

C. Tendon

D. Synovial membrane.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

271. The flight muscles in an eagle has more of aerobic muscles. These muscles are also called "red muscles" because they are rich in

A. Haemoglobin

B. Sarcoplasmic reticulum

C. Myoglobin

D. Globin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

272. Which of the following joints would allow to movement?

A. Fibrous joint

B. Cartilaginous joint

C. Synovial joint

D. Ball and socket joints.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Production of eythrocytes

B. Storage of minerals

C. Production of body heat

D. Locomotion.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

274. Which of the following bones is not a cranial bone?

A. Frontal

B. Temporal

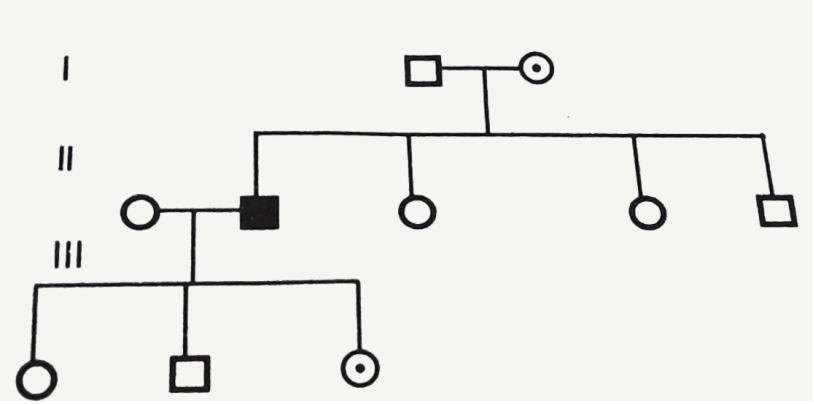
C. Zygomatic

D. Sphenoid.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

275. Predict from the following chart



A. Resting potential

B. Contraction

C. Maximally contracted

D. None.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

276. The contractile regulatory proteins that mask and unmask active sites in the sarcomere are

A. Troponin and tropomysin

B. Troponin and myosin

C. Actin and myosin

D. Troponin 1 and troponin C.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

277. Choose the wrong match with reference to joits

A. Gomposes - Intercarpal joints

B. Synsedmoses-Joint between tibia and fibula

C. Symphysis - Joint between vertebrae

D. Synchondrosis - Epiphyseal plate.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

278. Osteoid refers to

A. The smallest bone of the body

B. The largest bone of the body

C. Young hyaline matrix of true bone in which calcium salts are deposited

D. Membranous ossification of cranium.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

279. How many type of synovial joints are there.

A. 4

B. 3

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

280. The ball and socket type of joint is also called

A. Shindylesis

B. Rotataria

C. Enarthrose

D. Ginglymus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

281. Cross bridges of sarcomere in skeletal muscle are made up of

A. Actin

B. Myosin

C. Troponin

D. Tropomyosin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

282. This is not true about white muscle

A. More blood capillaries

B. Less blood capillaries

C. Less number of mitochondria

D. More sarcoplasmic reticulum.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

283. On the basis of development, odontoid process of axis of mammals is

A. Ribs of axis vertebra

B. Centrum of atlas

C. Neural spine of atlas

D. Centrum of axis.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

284. Sarcomere is the functional unit of contraction in a muscle fibre. Indentify the portion of myofibril that constitutes a sarcomere

A. Portion of myofibril between two successive Z-lines

B. Portion of myofibril between two successive I-band

C. Portion of myofibril between two successive A-bands

D. Portion of myofibril between two successive M-lines.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

285. Identify the pair having amphicoelous vertabrae

A. Ornithorhyncus and Macropus

B. Ophiophagus and Tropidonotus

C. Scoliodon and Ichthyophis

D. Crocodylus and Hemidactylus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

286. Match the columns and find the correct option

	I		II
(a)	Replacing bones	(i)	Os cordis
(b)	Dermal bones	(ii)	Pisciform bone of wrist
(c)	Sesamoid bones	(iii)	Girdle bones
(d)	Visceral bone	(iv)	Bones of cranium

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

287. Match the lists and find the correct option

	I		II
(a)	Muscluar dystrophy	(i)	Inflammation of joints due to accumulati
(b)	Tetany	(ii)	Progressive degeneration of sketelal mus
(c)	Mysthenia gravis	(iii)	An autonomous disorder, affecting neuro
(d)	Gout	(iv)	A state of prologed contraction of muscle

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

288. Choose two correctly paired sets

(a) Sphenoid bone-Keystone-Cranium (b) Acromion process-collar bone-scapula (c) Xiphoid process-breast bone-thorax (d) Odontoid process-atlas-cervical vertebra

A. a,d

B. b,d

C. b,c

D. a,c.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

289. Find the correct match

	I		II
(a)	Pisiform bone	(i)	Ruminants
(b)	Fibrous cartilage	(ii)	Wrist bone
(c)	Hyaline cartilage	(iii)	Intervertebral disc
(d)	Os cordis	(iv)	Larynx
		(v)	Pinna

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

290. Study the following and identify the incorrect statements

(i) Muscles of iris and ciliary body are smooth muscles of mesodermal origin

(ii) Slow and sustained involuntary contraction of smooth muscles are called spasms

(iii) Quiescent mononucleate myogenic cells of skeletal muscles are called pericytes

(iv) Skeletal muscles fibre is multinucleate and is a syncytium

A. I, ii

B. ii, iv

C. iii, iv

D. I, iii.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

291. Anaerobic breakdown of glycogen due to repeated activation of muscles leads to accumulation of

A. Uric acid

B. Phenylalanine

C. Lactic acid

D. Glutamic acid.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

292. A collagenous connective tissue layer hold the muscle bundles together .

A. Pleura

B. Pericardium

C. Sarcolemma

D. Fascia.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

293. How many facial bones are present in pairs

A. 5

B. 6

C. 14

D. 7 .

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

294. Prolonged activation of striated muscle causes it to fatigue. What is the reason ?

A. Breakdown of glycogen into lactic acid in muscle during aerobic respiration

B. Breakdown of lactic acid in muscle during anaerobic respiration

C. Breakdown of lactic acid into glycogen during anaerobic respiration

D. Produce ethanol in muscle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

295. Which part of ulna is called elbow?

A. Long and curved bone

B. Small slender bone

C. Very small bone

D. Very long bone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

296. In anaerobic reaction of muscle, lactic acid is produced which causes painful tiredness. Where and by which mechanism lactic acid is catabolised

A. In muscle by monokinase action

B. In muscle by Lohman's reaction

C. In liver by Cori cycle

D. In liver by phosphogen reaction.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

297. Which one of the following is not related to bone disorder

A. Arthiritis

B. Osteoporosis

C. Atherosclerosis

D. Ricket.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

298. Lack of relaxation between successive stimuli in sustained muscle contraction is known as

A. Tonus

B. Spasm

C. Fatigue

D. Tetanus.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

299. Name the ion responsible for unmasking of active sites for myosin for cross bridge bridge activity during muscle contraction.

A. Potassium

B. Calcium,

C. Magnesium

D. Sodium.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Central gap between actin filaments extending through myosin filaments in A-band

B. Extension of myosin filaments in the central portion of A-band

C. Absence of myofibrils in the central portion of A-band

D. Central gap between myosin filaments in of A-band.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

301. Assertion: on stimulation, a muscle cell releases calcium ions $\left(Ca^{2+}\right)$ from sarcoplasmic reticulum.

Reason: By reacting with a protien complex, Ca^{2+} uncover active sites on the actin filaments.

A. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

302. Out of 'X' pairs of ribs in humans only 'Y' pairs are true ribs. Select the option that correctly represents values of X and Y and provides their explanation.

A. X=12, Y=7. True ribs are attached dorsally to vertebral column and ventrally to sternum

B. X=12, Y=5. True ribs are dorsally attached to vertebral column and sternum on the two ends

C. X=24, Y=7. True ribs are dorsally attached to vertebral column but are free on the ventral side

D. X=24, Y=12. True ribs are dorsally attached to vertebral column but are free on the ventral side.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

303. The pivot joint between atlas and axis is a type of

A. Fibrous joint

B. Cartilaginous joint

C. Synovial joint

D. Saddle joint.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Check Your Grasp

1. Skull bones are

A. Replacing bones

B. Investing bones

C. Sesamoid bones

D. Irregular bones.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

2. Smallest bone in the body of human is

A. Stapes

B. Malleus

C. Patella

D. Navicular bone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

3. The largest muscle in the human body is

A. Stapedium

B. Quadriceps

C. Gluteus

D. Masseter.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Malleolus is

A. Prominence between metacarpal and proximal phalange

B. Knee prominence

C. Prominence of femur

D. Prominence at end of tibia and fibula.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. Exoskeleton is mesodermal in

A. Mammals

B. Birds

C. Fishes

D. Fishes, crocodiles and chelones.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

6. What is sprain

A. Overstretching of ligament

B. Overstretching of tendon

C. Both A and B

D. Dislodging of bone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

7. Contraction period for a skeletal muscle is

A. 4 sec

B. $0 \cdot 04$ sec

C. $0 \cdot 02$ sec

D. 20 sec.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. Lactic acid causes fatigue in muscles due to

A. Sensitivity of neuromuscular junction

B. Acidity

C. Binding of muscle calcium

D. Causing expulsion of cations.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. Calcium ions bring about muscle contraction through

A. Activation of myosin ATP-ase

B. Exposing active sites of actin filaments

C. Both A and B

D. Mobilisation of food reserve.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

10. Compound fracture is characterised by

A. Breaking and cracking of bone at different places

B. Breaking bone into more than two fragments

C. Appearance of a number of cracks in the same bone

D. Protrusion of broken end of bone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution